

**Tillbridge Solar Project
EN010142**

**Volume 6
Environmental Statement
Appendix 8-3-3: Gazetteer of Non-Designated Heritage Assets
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1. Gazetteer of Non-Designated Heritage Assets

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 This Gazetteer identify those non-designated heritage assets including findspots within the 1km study area surrounding the Order limits. The non-designated heritage assets are shown on Figure 4 of **Appendix 8-2: Cultural Heritage Desk-based Assessment** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.2].

1.1.2 Non-designated Heritage Assets are discussed further in the **Appendix 8-2: Cultural Heritage Desk-based Assessment** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.2] and where relevant to the assessed are reported in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

List of Abbreviations:

- a. HER: Historic Environment Record (MLI – Lincolnshire, MNT – Nottinghamshire)
- b. AEC: AECOM, assets identified during preparation of the cultural heritage desk-based assessment not recorded on an HER.
- c. MON: Monument
- d. BLD: Building
- e. ELE: Element (e.g. a specific or associated element of a monument)
- f. FS: Findspot

1.2 Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Table 1 Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the Principal Site.

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
MLI51357	MON	Mesolithic flints found north of school lane	Three or four Mesolithic flints, including an arrowhead with rudimentary tang, petit-tranchet and two scrapers, found in 1966 from an area within fields	Early Mesolithic - late Bronze Age	SK 888 901 Within the Principal Site
MLI53952	MON	Prehistoric enclosures	Potential prehistoric cropmark enclosures	Later Prehistoric	SK 9174 9001 Within the Principal Site
MLI86409	MON	Late Iron to early Romano-British site southeast of Hermitage Low Farm, Harpswell	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction phase of a replacement gas main between Caenby Corner and Sturgate Airfield. The watching brief identified an area of moderate archaeological interest, apparently the edge of a Romano-British settlement. A number of ditches and pits were excavated, one of the northeast to southwest aligned ditches produced stratified pottery sherds dating to the late Iron Age to early Roman transition (50BC to 150AD). The bulk of the sherds are common grey quartz-gritted fabrics, but a notable quantity is in grog-tempered fabrics which usually tend to overlap with the late Iron Age tradition. A single sherd of decorated Samian is of 1st century date, a flagon rim and a body sherd of rusticated ware point to a possible military origin.	Iron Age to Roman	SK 92675 88654 Within the Principal Site
MLI54002	MON	Medieval park pale	Potential medieval cropmark park pale	Medieval	SK 9260 8781 Within the Principal Site

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
MLI53910	MON	Ridge and furrow, Hermitage Low Farm	Medieval ridge and furrow earthwork	Medieval	SK 9221 8888 Within the Principal Site
MLI50291	MON	Moated site near Glentworth Grange	In 1964 Harper reported that the moat had been filled in and was ploughed over. No evidence of a building site was seen in the plough. Moated site visited November 1972 by Nicholas Moore and John Marjoram. Largely ploughed out. Only modern building materials on the surface. The moated site lay in the far southwest corner of the wray's deer park and may have been the park keeper's lodge. It was ploughed up shortly before 1964 and is now marked principally by a spread of limestone rubble into clay and stone roof tiles. A few scraps of medieval pottery were collected from the site.	Medieval	SK 9291 8728 Within the Principal Site
MLI86414	MON	Medieval plough furrows and boundary ditch west of Hermitage Low Farm, Harpswell	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction phase of a replacement gas main between Caenby Corner and Sturgate Airfield, Lincolnshire. The watching brief identified six medieval plough furrows running northwest to south east and a parallel field boundary or drainage ditch.	Medieval	SK 91620 88830 Within the Principal Site
MLI54253	MON	Medieval ridge and furrow	There are the earthwork remains of medieval ridge and furrow adjacent to south view and Heapham Grange	Medieval	SK 8902 8845 On the border of the Principal Site
MLI118024	BLD	Harpswell Low Farm, Harpswell	Harpswell low farm, Harpswell, a partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less	Post-Medieval	SK 9049 9045

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.		
MLI118025	BLD	Harpwell Grange, Harpswell	Harpwell grange, Harpswell, a partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of u plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post-Medieval	SK 9133 9029
MLI118027	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Harpswell	Unnamed outfarm, Harpswell. Redeveloped 19th century outfarm. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. Location is unclear. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site	Post Medieval - Modern	SK 9315 8894 Within the Principal Site
MLI118028	BLD	Hermitage Low Farm, Harpswell	Hermitage Low Farm, Harpswell. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of u plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	SK 9213 8896
MLI118029	BLD	Billyards Farm (Low Farm), Harpswell	Billyards Farm (Low Farm), Harpswell, a 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of e plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post-Medieval	SK 9112 8836 On the border of the Principal Site
MLI118030	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Harpswell	Site of a farmstead, Harpswell. Demolished 19th century outfarm. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. Isolated location	Post Medieval - Modern	SK 9071 8949 Within the Principal Site

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
MLI118035	MON	Northland's Farm, Glentworth	Site of Northland's Farm, Glentworth. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of E plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval - Modern	SK 9306 8841 Within the Principal Site
MLI118040	BLD	Glentworth Grange, Glentworth	Glentworth Grange, Glentworth, an extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	SK 9241 8719 On the border of the Principal Site
MLI118061	MON	(Heapham Grove Farm), Heapham	Site of (Heapham Grove Farm), Heapham. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post Medieval - Modern	SK9033 8867 Within the Principal Site
MLI118062	BLD	Manor Farm, Heapham	Manor Farm, Heapham. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post-Medieval	SK 9004 8836 On the border of the Principal Site
MLI118063	BLD	Heapham Cliff, Heapham	Heapham Cliff, Heapham. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of u plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	SK 8992 8834
MLI118064	BLD	Grange Farm (Heapham Frange), Heapham	Grange Farm (Heapham Grange), Heapham. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with l-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional	Post-Medieval	SK 8922 8833 On the border of the Principal Site

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.		
MLI118065	BLD	South View, Heapham	South View, Heapham. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of u plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	SK 8913 8841 On the border of the Principal Site
MLI51093	MON	Post-medieval metal objects found north of Park Lane	Finds from the area of a deserted settlement included an illegible fragment of a c16 Nuremberg jetton; lead weights and two c17-c18 thimbles; found in 1976.	Post Medieval	SK 931 877 Within the Principal Site
MLI53950	MON	Possible site of a brick kiln	A possible site of a brick kiln is indicated on the 1:10560 ordnance survey map of about 1888 as brick kiln holt. From the Lincoln gazette and times in about 1903 (possibly slightly earlier), in an article entitled 'village life in Lincolnshire by the author of "forgotten Lincoln". In a section about Harpswell hall it states: an old man living at Hemswell says the bricks of which the old hall was formed were noted for their dark colour, the clay being so good, and that they were baked in a certain place on one farm still called brick kiln holt.	Post Medieval	SK 9383 8895 Within the Principal Site
MLI97809	BLD	Harpswell Low Farm, Harpswell	Harpswell Low Farm is a model farmstead which is now in a state of decay. It can be seen on the Ordnance Survey map dating from about 1880.	Post-medieval	SK 9049 9045 Within the Principal Site
MLI80678	MON	Complex of Second World War structures, south of Hemswell Lane	A searchlight battery is reported to have been approximately in the centre of the field south of Harpswell Lane, opposite Hemswell Grange. It has been completely removed. In the south eastern corner of the same field were buildings, possibly for accommodation, and a range of other associated	Modern	SK 908 905 Within the Principal Site

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			buildings are thought to have run along the southern edge of the field, which may have included a gun emplacement. The site of a gatehouse or guardroom is thought to be located in the south eastern corner of the field to the north		
MLI50912	MON	Sturgate airfield	Sturgate airfield was opened in 1944 and closed in 1946. It was reopened in 1952 and was used by the us air force until 1964, when it was closed. It now survives as cropmark and stonework remains. The remains include the firing range	Modern	SK 8819 8802 Within the Principal Site
MLI53954	MON	Possible Routeway With Ermine Street Junction	A possible former major routeway is believed to have run east to west along the parish boundary of Hemswell and Harpswell. The routeway would have formed a cross-roads with Ermine Street at Caenby Corner	Undated	SK 9282 9019 Within the Principal Site
MLI51010	MON	Enclosure cropmark northwest of Billyards farm	Cropmarks of two sides of a regular rectangular (or possibly square) ditched enclosure seen on a Paul Everson aerial picture of 1979.	Undated	SK 9084 8853 Within the Principal Site
MLI53951	MON	Undated linear feature	Potential undated cropmark linear feature.	Undated	SK 9252 8860 Within the Principal Site
MLI53953	MON	Undated enclosure	Possible undated cropmark and earthwork enclosure	Undated	SK 9241 8965 Within the Principal Site
MLI54000	MON	Soilmark linear boundary	Possible soilmark of a linear boundary, although it could be a natural feature	Undated	SK 931 875 Within the Principal Site
AEC001	N/A	Enclosure Complex (SAS 1)	Complex of two groups of rectilinear enclosure representing Late Iron Age to Romano-British rural settlement or	Late Iron Age to	SK 8837 9031

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			farmstead, identified in Field 3 by geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation.	Romano-British	Within the Principal Site
AEC002	N/A	Enclosure Complex (SAS 2)	Complex of rectilinear enclosure representing Late Iron Age to Romano-British rural settlement or farmstead, identified in Field 4 by geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation. Neolithic flint arrowhead and possible blades were also recorded.	Neolithic, Late Iron Age to Romano-British	SK 8878 9066 Within the Principal Site
AEC003	N/A	Enclosure Complex (SAS 3)	Extant, but poorly surviving medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow identified by aerial photographic and LiDAR mapping and geophysical surveys.	Medieval/post-medieval	SK 8943 8989 Within the Principal Site
AEC004	N/A	Enclosure Complex (SAS 4)	Romano-British rural settlement or farmstead comprising a regular arrangement of rectilinear enclosures, curvilinear gullies, and discrete pits, identified by geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation of Field 31.	Romano-British	SK 8903 8864 Within the Principal Site
AEC005	N/A	Enclosure Complex (SAS 5)	A Late Iron Age to Romano-British farmstead defined by cluster of interconnected and overlapping rectilinear and curvilinear enclosures, gullies and pits, identified in Fields 139 and 140 by geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation.	Late Iron Age to Romano-British	SK 8988 8832 Within the Principal Site
AEC006	N/A	Enclosure Complex (SAS 6)	A small enclosure complex defined by ditched enclosures and associated ditches was identified by geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation of Fields 45 and 47. The remains dated to the Romano-British and contemporary with the enclosures identified to the south-west in Fields 139 and 140.	Romano-British	SK 9012 8851 Within the Principal Site
AEC007	N/A	Enclosure Complex (SAS 7)	In Field 55, east of Harpswell Low Farm, trial trench evaluation recorded a series of ditches, gullies, pits, and postholes which largely corresponded with the results of the geophysical survey. The remains appear to represent a	Romano-British	SK 9060 9048 Within the Principal Site

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			Romano-British farmstead comprising two small rectilinear enclosures linked by curvilinear gullies forming a boundary or track. Evidence for a small enclosure, or perhaps a ring ditch/drip gully was also recorded near-by.		
AEC008	N/A	Enclosure Complex (SAS 8)	Evidence for a Late Iron Age to Romano-British settlement complex comprising rectilinear and a D-shaped enclosures, with smaller ditches and gullies representing internal subdivisions was recorded in Field 62, confirming the results of the geophysical survey.	Late Iron Age to Romano-British	SK 9099 9037 Within the Principal Site
AEC009	N/A	Enclosure Complex (SAS 9)	A large complex of rectilinear enclosures and settlement activity, representing a developed farmstead, was recorded to the east of a high point in the local topography in Field 68. Aerial imagery, geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation recorded ditches and gullies of varying size forming regular cell-like enclosures and fields. A smaller number of discrete and clustered pits and post-holes, and dumps of possible midden material were recorded among the enclosures, while three crop-drying ovens were recorded to the south and east of the settlement complex. Artefacts recovered dated to the Late Iron and Romano-British periods, with fragments of Middle Iron Age pottery suggesting a possible earlier phase of settlement.	Middle Iron Age to Romano-British	SK 9091 8875 Within the Principal Site
AEC010	N/A	Enclosure Complex (SAS 10)	A large 'L-shaped' complex of rectilinear enclosures was recorded by identified by geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation at the centre of Field 60 and represent a possible Romano-British developed farmstead. A crop-drying oven and a gravel surface provided evidence for the processing of arable crops.	Romano-British	SK 9087 8846 Within the Principal Site

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
AEC011	N/A	Enclosure Complex (SAS 11)	Geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation recorded a dense and complex cluster of ditches, gullies, pits, postholes and evidence for a timber-built structure in Fields 49 and 54. The remains represent multiple phases of rectilinear and curvilinear enclosures, likely a Romano-British farmstead or small rural settlement site.	Romano-British	SK 9070 8798 Within the Principal Site
AEC012	N/A	Enclosure Complex (SAS 12)	A series of connected enclosures with internal divisions and a possible trackway forming the southern side of probable farmstead or settlement complex covering a 2ha area were recorded in Field 87 to southeast of Harpswell Grange. Finds including middle to late Romano-British pottery, animal bone, a copper alloy coin (dated AD 343–48) and a fragment of shale bracelet/armlet were recovered.	Romano-British	SK 9145 9014 Within the Principal Site
AEC013	N/A	Enclosure Complex (SAS 13 and SAS 14)	A large Late Iron Age to Romano-British settlement complex was identified by geophysical survey and cropmark evidence (MLI53952) within Fields 87 and 98 extending across a 10 ha area. Trial trench evaluation confirmed a pattern ditches, gullies forming a large rectangular enclosure with internal subdivisions, a possible penannular feature and a small number of pits.	Late Iron Age-Romano-British	SK 9176 9011 Within the Principal Site
AEC014	N/A	Fields system in Field 98	Trial trench evaluation recorded a pattern of rectilinear ditches, previously identified by geophysical survey extending eastwards across Field 98. The features may represent a Late Iron Age to Romano-British field system contemporary with the settlement in Fields 87 and 99.	Late Iron Age-Romano-British	SK 9193 9017 Within the Principal Site
AEC015	N/A	Enclosure Complex (SAS 15)	A large sub-rectangular enclosure with smaller internal, curvilinear ditches and possible evidence for a structure were recorded Fields 99 and 100. The remains represent the	Late Iron Age-	SK 9203 8983 Within the Principal Site

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			southern extent of the large, developed Romano-British farmstead or settlement complex (MLI53952) recorded in Fields 87 and 98.	Romano-British	
AEC016	N/A	Enclosure Complex (SAS 16)	A small cluster of enclosures, possibly a Romano-British farmstead was recorded with Fields 102 and 106 defined by ditches and gullies were identified by geophysical survey and confirmed by trial trench evaluation. Finds recovered from the features span the Romano-British period with a focus in 1st to 2nd centuries AD.	Romano-British	SK 9230 8914 Within the Principal Site
AEC017	N/A	Enclosure Complex (SAS 17)	Remains of Romano-British small, 'cell-like' rectangular, ditched enclosures were exposed in the western part of Field 112, correlating with anomalies identified by the geophysical survey and a previous archaeological watching brief undertaken for the Caenby Corner to Gainsborough Replacement Gas Pipeline [ELI5070 and ELI5075].	Romano-British	SK 9266 8869 Within the Principal Site
AEC018	N/A	Enclosure Complex (SAS 18)	Trial trenching recorded a group of ditches defining a series of sub-rectangular settlement enclosures in Field 123 corresponding with a cluster of anomalies identified by geophysical survey. The settlement appears to have been occupied for some time with pottery spanning the entire Romano-British period.	Romano-British	SK 9289 8788 Within the Principal Site
AEC019	N/A	Enclosure Complex (SAS 19)	A large enclosure complex comprising northeast-southwest aligned rectangular enclosure with generally regular internal subdivisions and groups of smaller cell-like enclosures at the northeast and southwest corners was identified by geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation in Field 115, extending southwest into Fields 94. Small groups of gullies and discrete pits may indicate multiple inhabited spaces	Late Iron Age-Romano-British	SK 9264 8746 Within the Principal Site

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			within the settlement with pottery suggesting that the settlement originated in the Late Iron Age–early Romano-British period, with occupation continuing into the later Romano-British period.		
AEC020	N/A	Enclosure Complex (SAS 20)	Trial trench evaluation confirmed the presence of two enclosure complexes south of Glentworth Grange previously identified by geophysical survey of Field 116. The features comprised ditches, gullies, a small number of pits and ditch/gully terminals representing a series of comprising abutting curvilinear cells with possible internal divisions, pits and hearths. Finds dating to the Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods suggest that the settlement was contemporary with that recorded in Fields 94 and 115	Late Iron Age-Romano-British	SK 9244 8700 Within the Principal Site
AEC021	N/A	Enclosure Complex (SAS 21)	A second complex of archaeological anomalies was broadly confirmed by the trial trenching of Field 116 and represent a small Late Iron Age to Romano-British settlement or farmstead. The settlement comprised a series of small, incomplete ditched enclosures broadly arranged north to south, with smaller numbers of gullies, pits and concentrations of stone rubble in the southernmost enclosure ditch also recorded.	Late Iron Age-Romano-British	SK 9244 8672 Within the Principal Site
AEC022	N/A	Enclosure Complex (SAS 23, SAS 24 and SAS 25)	At the foot of the Lincoln Cliff a series of Romano-British enclosures were identified by geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation extending across Fields 131, 132 and 137. The dark charcoal-enriched fills of the features suggest nearby settlement activity. Sparse finds including pottery spanning the Romano-British period were recovered, with a focus during the 2nd to 3rd centuries AD. Evidence for earlier occupation activity was also recorded in the form of a Late	Late Neolithic/early Bronze Age and Romano-British	SK 9368 8913 Within the Principal Site

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (Beaker) pit and residual prehistoric pottery found in later Romano-British features.		
AEC023	N/A	Possible trackway and field boundaries (SAS 26)	A group of undated features were recorded by geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation just inside the eastern boundary of the Principal Site in Fields 133 and 134. Two parallel but discontinuous ditches, one over 400 m in length were identified running parallel to the B1398 Middle Street and a coaxial arrangement of subsidiary ditches. With the exception of a single prehistoric flint flake all of the features were archaeologically sterile, making their date and function uncertain.	Undated	SK 9401 8942 Within the Principal Site
AEC042	N/A	Extant ridge and furrow	Extant, medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow identified by aerial photographic and LiDAR mapping and geophysical surveys.	Medieval/post-medieval	SK 9052 9055 Within the Principal Site

Table 2 Non-designated Heritage Assets within the Cable Route Corridor

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
MLI50575	MON	Till Bridge Lane	In the later first century AD the Romans found that, with the rising importance of York, there was a need for a road that would avoid the wide ferry crossing of the Humber, which the main route of Ermine Street found unavoidable. A road was, therefore, laid out that takes off from Ermine Street at a point near North Carlton, and proceeds north-west to Bawtry and Doncaster, then swinging north through Castleford to Tadcaster and finally north-east to York. It is at first a substantial agger, and after one and a half miles it joins Till Bridge Lane, which then follows the alignment to the crossing of the Trent at Littleborough.	Roman	SK 8998 7997 Within the Cable Route Corridor
MLI52489	MON	Roman Cropmarks, Marton	Cropmarks of a probable Roman trackway and field boundaries, to the south-east of Marton. Identified on aerial photographs examined as part of the National Mapping Programme	Roman	SK 8458 8125 Within the Cable Route Corridor
MNT15983	MON	Iron Age/ Roman Settlement, Cottam	A possible Iron Age/ Roman settlement recorded in Cottam. An incomplete, asymmetric, curvilinear enclosure, 180m by 100m, defined in places by 2 parallel ditches. Three small, circular enclosures, some incomplete, and with an average diameter of 8m were recorded within the enclosure and may be hut circles.	Iron Age - Roman	SK 8162 8057 Within the Cable Route Corridor
MLI125067	MON	The Winter Camp of the Viking Great Army at Torksey	The Viking Great Army overwintered at Torksey in 872-73, as recorded by the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, and their camp has been identified to the north of Torksey village in the parishes of Brampton and Torksey. The camp sat on a prominent bluff partially surrounded by marshes and with the River Trent on	Early Medieval	SK 8359 8030 Within the Cable Route Corridor

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			its western boundary; effectively an island. Although it lacked earthwork defences, it was an area that could be easily defended, it controlled the River Trent and provided a good vantage point over the surrounding flood plain.		
MLI54199	MON	Stow Park Medieval Bishop's Palace, Stow	<p>The Manor of Stow belonged to the Bishops of Dorchester and Lincoln from the time of Edward the Confessor until 1547. The church served as pro-cathedral for Lincolnshire until the establishment of the See at Lincoln in about 1072. Stow Park is identifiable as the site of the Bishops' palace from the 13th century and the site may go back earlier - possibly to before the Conquest. In 1817 ruins of the palace were still visible but now there is only the moated site enclosure, with insubstantial buildings for a pig farm (no house) within. Ploughing has encroached on the banks on the east and west sides.</p> <p>The scheduling includes the buried and earthwork remains of the medieval palace of the Bishops of Lincoln, associated water features and deer park. The palace and deer park lie in three separate areas of protection. First referred to in documentary sources in the late 12th century, the episcopal ownership of the manor is thought to date back to at least the eleventh century, when the church of Saint Mary at Stow was founded by the bishop. The manor was visited by King John in 1200, and a royal licence to crenellate the dwelling house was obtained in 1336. In the 13th and 14th centuries, the palace was one of the principal residences of the Bishops of Lincoln, but in the mid-16th century Bishop Holbeach transferred the manor into private hands. By the late 18th century, the buildings were in ruins; after the removal of building materials from the site, a new farmhouse and</p>	Medieval	SK 8656 8103 Within the Cable Route Corridor

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			<p>outbuildings, called Moat Farm, were built. All fences, gates and all standing buildings and modern surfaces are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.</p> <p>An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during overhead cable replacement on land at the former Bishop's Palace, Stow. The watching brief monitored the excavation of postholes and supporting trenches. The watching brief identified a sequence of natural, subsoil and topsoil layers; variations in the subsoil thickness across the site appear to be associated with the earthwork remains.</p>		
MLI52492	MON	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, Marton	Earthwork remains of a former medieval ridge and furrow field system to the east of Marton, identified on aerial photography by the National Mapping Programme	Medieval	SK 8526 8177 Within the Cable Route Corridor
MLI52445	MON	Normanby by Stow Shrunken Medieval Village	The tiny township of Normanby, reckoned in 1839 to amount to 520 acres, extends in a narrow strip along the north boundary of Stow for the full east west dimension of the parish and is generally no more than 500 metres north to south. No form of separate ecclesiastical provision is recorded. The earthworks are fragmentary but sufficient survives to suggest that Normanby in Stow was a planned village consisting of a rectangular block divided axially by a central north to south street, which for much of its length is still a road. Probable shrunken medieval earthwork crofts, hollow ways, field system and boundaries and medieval ridge and furrow.	Medieval	SK 8828 8313 Within the Cable Route Corridor

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
MLI52447	MON	Ridge and furrow	Probable unknown ridge and furrow earthwork.	Medieval	SK 8655 8126 Within the Cable Route Corridor
MNT6166	ELE	Field boundary, Rampton	Probable Med or P Med field boundary, defined by a single ditch, 450m long with some small interruptions in its length.	Medieval to Post Medieval	SK 8087 7853 Within the Cable Route Corridor
MLI52488	MON	Probable Post- Medieval Flood Defences, Marton	Earthworks of probable post-medieval flood defences, to the south of Marton. Identified on aerial photographs examined as part of the National Mapping Programme	Post Medieval	SK 83684 8112 Within the Cable Route Corridor
MNT27760	BLD	Clapper Gate 31	Clapper Gate identified during River Trent Clapper Gate survey.	Undated	SK 83038 81084
MNT27156	ELE	Evidence of Neolithic agriculture, Cottam, from auger survey	Peat recorded in cores 18 and 19 of auger survey. Pollen from the peat included ribwort plantain and various herbs which may relate to arable land. Relatively minor evidence plus the dominance of woodland suggests only localised woodland clearance and agriculture. Such activity may have been more substantial at a distance from the site. The peat containing the pollen is likely Neolithic.	Undated	SK 82640 80573 Within the Cable Route Corridor
MNT4983	ELE	Cropmarks at South Leverton	Double linear features. Linear features, some probably field boundaries	Undated	SK 806 802 Within the Cable Route Corridor

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
AEC024	N/A	Possible enclosure Cottam 1 Field F4	An undated rectilinear enclosure and an associated curvilinear ditch were identified by geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation for the Cottam 1 Solar Scheme. The enclosure was defined by a deep, steep-sided ditch from which fragments of slag, animal bone and a single small fragment of undated pottery were recovered.	Undated	SK84968178 Within the Cable Route Corridor
AEC028	N/A	Field system Gate Burton Field 102	A series of undated ditches were recorded during trial trench evaluation for the Gate Burton Solar Project, Field 102. The ditches correlated with cropmarks and were mapped from LiDAR data. These were interpreted as being of Iron Age or Romano-British date, representing field systems associated with the known Roman settlement sites in the vicinity (MLI52472).	Late Iron Age- Romano- British	SK83258106 Within the Cable Route Corridor
AEC030	N/A	Ring gullies and enclosure Gate Burton Field 115	Immediately east of the River Trent a cluster of circular archaeological anomalies possibly representing evidence for later prehistoric or Romano-British activity comprising either round houses or barrows, were recorded LiDAR data and geophysical survey in Gate Burton Field 115. Given the riverside location these features may also represent variation in the underlying natural geology.	Late Iron Age- Romano- British	SK81688065 Within the Cable Route Corridor
AEC031	N/A	Oval enclosure Gate Burton Field 125	More extensive evidence for archaeological activity was recorded west of the River Trent in the fields to the north and west of Cottam. No finds were retrieved from these features, and it was unclear whether they were archaeological or geological in origin.	Undated	SK80858044 Within the Cable Route Corridor
AEC032		Enclosures and field system Gate	A large concentration of ditches and gullies defining rectilinear enclosures, at least one ring gully, pits, a possible waterhole	Late Iron Age-	SK80878041

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
		Burton Fields 131 and 132	dated 1st -4th centuries AD, were recorded by geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation north of the railway line serving the former Cottam Power Station in Gate Burton Fields 131 and 132.	Romano-British	Within the Cable Route Corridor
AEC033	N/A	Enclosures and field system Gate Burton Fields 136 and 137	Trial trench evaluation of Gate Burton Fields 136 and 137 recorded 29 ditches representing a series of enclosures, trackways and field systems corresponding well with cropmarks and the results of LiDAR and geophysical surveys and HER record (MNT4983).	Late Iron Age-Romano-British	SK80687919 Within the Cable Route Corridor
AEC035	N/A	Rectilinear enclosures Gate Burton Field 146	A dense concentration of features was recorded by trial trench evaluation and corresponded well with a rectilinear enclosure identified by geophysical survey in Gate Burton Field 146. Finds comprising animal bone, pottery, and CBM of Romano-British date were recovered from the features.	Romano-British	SK84968178 Within the Cable Route Corridor
AEC038	N/A	Roadside Settlement West Burton Field Q1 and Q9	A complex of intercutting rectilinear enclosures defined by linear ditches was recorded by geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation in Field Q9, south of the A1500 Stoe Park Road. Evidence for structures within the enclosures was recorded in the form of rubble, a possible wall or surface, stone packed postholes and Romano-British tile. Pottery spanning the Late Iron Age and Romano-British period and possible evidence for metal and glass working suggest that site represents a possible roadside settlement alongside the Tillbridge Lane Roman road. Linear ditches possibly representing fragmentary evidence for a contemporary field system extended west into the Cable Route Corridor in West Burton Field Q1.	Late Iron Age-Romano-British	SK90318546 Within the Cable Route Corridor

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
AEC041	N/A	Crop mark enclosures Cottam 1 Field 50 (north)	A group of ditches and earthwork hollows and banks of uncertain date. The features were identified extending across the Cable Route Corridor and Heaton's Wood by the aerial photographic and LiDAR mapping undertaken for the Cottam 1 solar scheme.	Undated	SK81688065 Within the Cable Route Corridor
AEC043	N/A	Crop mark enclosure Cottam 1 Field 50 (south)	Lidar imagery assessed for the Cottam 1 solar scheme identified a group of broad shallow ditches near Moor Bridge that may represent a rectilinear enclosure measuring 160mx120m on the northern side of a former field boundary.	Undated	SK80858044 Within the Cable Route Corridor

Table 3 Non-designated Heritage Assets with the 1km Study Area

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
MLI53944	MON	Hemswell Airfield	Hemswell Airfield was opened in June 1918, and was known during the First World War as Harpswell Airfield. It was closed in 1967	Modern	SK 9449 9038
MLI118017	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Hemswell	Unnamed farmstead, Hemswell. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings.	Post-medieval	SK 9311 9117
MLI51002	MON	Post-medieval prospect mound southwest of Hall Farm	The prospect mound lies at the western end of the formal garden, approximately 150m to the west of the Hall, giving a view eastwards over the gardens towards the Hall and westwards over the surrounding countryside. A gazebo, depicted in the 18th c. drawing of the house and gardens, formerly stood atop the mound.	Post-medieval	SK 9315 8987
MLI51003	MON	Earthworks of Settlement Remains at Harpswell	Deserted village earthworks potentially created by Post Medieval emparking. Earthworks overlain by extensive formal gardens. Little of the field remains can be seen.	Medieval	SK 9325 8986
MLI51004	MON	Harpswell Hall: a post-medieval house and gardens overlying medieval settlement remains	Extensive formal garden earthworks, apparently created by post medieval emparking, overlie the earthworks of the medieval settlement remains. Harpswell Hall was demolished in the mid-19th century and now survives as a buried feature, while the remains of the formal gardens are visible as earthworks. The earthwork remains comprise the buried foundations of the Hall demolished in about 1836, a prospect mound to the north-west, an extensive terraced garden to the	Medieval	SK 9325 8986

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			northeast, and in between these a fine sunken garden, just to the north of the site of the Hall.		
MLI51005	MON	The Serpentine, southeast of the site of Harpswell Hall	Natural watercourse widened into a 'Serpentine' water feature. Several small artificial ponds previously located within the area are now infilled.	Medieval	SK 9346 8979
MLI50294	MON	Moated site southwest of Hall Farm, Harpswell	The ornamental water-filled moat lies approximately 150m to the south-west of the Hall, and may reuse an earlier manorial site. The moat arms, measuring up to 20m in width, create the effect of a broad-angled canal enclosing three sides of a rectangular island. Access to the island, which is about 80m in length, is via a broad causeway on the eastern side of the island, which is closed by a buttressed brick wall with a central opening, thought to be 18th c. in date. Water is supplied to the moat via a stream flowing in at its south-east corner.	Post-medieval	SK 9309 8974
MLI98355	MON	Gardens and Parkland, Glentworth Hall	Parkland and garden features, including an ornamental lake, associated with Glentworth hall are documented on the early edition Ordnance Survey County Series maps. The architect James Paine was employed in 1753 to undertake an ambitious redesigning of Glentworth Hall and its gardens by Thomas Lumley, 3rd Earl of Scarborough. The project was not fully completed, however, as the Earl and his family moved to a different house before the rebuilding of Glentworth Hall was finished. Some parts of the design were implemented before the project was abandoned, including the construction of the east wing and the digging of an ornamental lake and possibly other garden features. The area	Post Medieval - Modern	SK 9445 8837

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			immediately west of Glentworth Hall, though ploughed up, still exhibits traces of terracing and limestone rubble walls forming a regular rectangular layout, presumably of formal gardens likely to go with the late 16th century house. A survey of 1616 speaks of 'a very fayre and spacious howse of freestone with conveniente orchardes gardens' etc. A similar pattern has been recorded in crop and soilmarks.		
MLI54254	MON	Medieval ridge and furrow	Part of a medieval ridge and furrow field system survives in this field as earthworks	Medieval	SK 9072 9080
MLI54272	MON	Medieval ridge and furrow	Medieval earthwork ridge and furrow	Medieval	SK 8939 9003
MLI50189	MON	Site of deserted settlement of Hardwick or Thorpe	The ploughed out remains of Hardwick DMV, west of Glentworth was reported to the SMR by Paul Everson in 1977. A reservoir was excavated for agricultural purposes in 1992 but a site visit by a b page of city and county museum, Lincoln could not confirm reports of Saxon finds. Sherds of c13 or c14 pottery from Glentworth in Lincoln museum. In 1964 harper reported that Ethel Rudkin had c12 to c15 pottery from a small area centred to sk93488760. Lincoln museum also had medieval pottery from the same area, presented by Mr J Morris. Nothing of interest was found during fieldwalking. Medieval pottery (surface finds) found in December 1953 by Mr J Morris. Now in Lincoln museum. In 1976 Mr Proudfoot found lead weights, fragments of two medieval lead seals, part of a bronze medieval buckle, and a fragment of an undated bronze object. Settlement remains are vaguely recorded as soil and cropmarks on aps outlined by ridge and furrow, and fieldwalking has produced spreads of building	Medieval	SK 9346 8789

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			materials and pottery principally of c12 and c14 date. This may be the poorly documented settlement of 'Thorpe' - variously 'Buntelthorp' or 'Glentworth Thorpe'. It lies within the area of the Wray's deer park, and its disappearance may account for the depopulation alleged against the Wrays.		
MLI51091	MON	Medieval Activity, Low Farm, Glentworth	A small area of possible settlement earthworks surviving in pasture, seen on a Paul Everson aerial photograph of 1980. There are possible slight traces of ridge and furrow to the north, visible as cropmarks and seemingly aligned on the surviving earthworks. Probable medieval earthwork boundaries separating the various blocks of earthworks and cropmarks were also identified on the aerial photography by the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	SK 9196 8738
MLI52444	MON	Stow Park Deserted Medieval Settlement, Stow	A named settlement of Stow Park is recorded from at least the early 14th century and in the 15th century as an ancillary to Stow. The full size and extent of the settlement is unknown. It is uncertain whether the origin of the settlement was wholly dependent on the medieval Bishop's Palace as it appears, or whether the moat was built on the edge of a pre-existing settlement. The remains of the settlement are visible as cropmarks in aerial photographs. The cropmarks were identified and recorded by the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	SK 8659 8096
MLI86737	BLD	Hermitage Farm Barns, Church Street, Harpswell	Hermitage Farm (The Hermitage), Harpswell. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post-medieval	SK 93633 89694

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
MLI86950	BLD	Former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Sturton Road, Stow	Former Wesleyan Chapel built in 1824, with a 20th century schoolroom extension. Constructed in red brick in English Garden bond, with a pantile roof with a coped eastern gable end.	Post-medieval	SK 88238 81885
MLI96788	BLD	Manor Farmhouse, Marton	A late 18th century, red brick, house with an attached barn to rear, which was altered in the mid-19th century. It has a hipped pantile roof with a single hip stack and two large ridge stacks to rear.	Post-medieval	SK 84007 82004
MLI116422	BLD	Gate Burton School, Gate Burton, West Lindsey	A possible Victorian school, with some early 20th century extensions to the rear. It is present on both the 1906 map and the 1887 map. White's Directory of Lincolnshire (1856) suggests that the school was built by William Hutton Esq. and a Jane Curry is listed as being the local schoolmistress. The school was opened in 1851 as Gate Burton National School and it was closed on the 7th October 1966.	Post-Medieval	SK 83805 82637
MLI118121	MON	(Bottom Farm), Willingham	Site of (Bottom Farm), Willingham. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval - Modern	SK8382 8360
MLI116491	MON	Former Farmhouse, Rectory Farm, Marton	Part of complex detailed in MLI98858	Post Medieval - Modern	SK 8461 8148
MLI50066	MON	Rectory Farm, Marton	Rectory Farm, Marton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less	Post Medieval - Modern	SK 8466 8151

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site. A study of the history and development of Rectory Farm was included in the programme of historic building recording, conducted in April 2013, prior to the proposed demolition of the former farm buildings. The farm's name changed to Poplar Farm at some point in the second half of the 20th century.		
MLI52472	MON	Romano-British Activity, Marton	Cropmarks of probable Romano-British activity, possibly indicating traces of settlement. The cropmarks have also been interpreted as the remains of a potential field system of ditched enclosures	Roman	SK 8475 8186
MLI52484	MON	Possible earthworks	Possible earthwork at this location, which could be a fishpond	Undated	SK 8399 8148
MLI52497	MON	Mound	Undated mound as indicated on 1956 OS 6" series map	Undated	SK 8429 8110
MLI54108	MON	Undated cropmarks	Undated enclosure/ring ditch cropmarks. No archaeological features were observed during a watching brief at this site. However, a spread of colluvium containing roman to post medieval pottery was noted, indicating the presence of archaeological deposits nearby. No further details about the pottery were available	Undated	SK 8374 8076
MLI80326	MON	Probable medieval ridge and furrow and earthworks, Stow	Probable medieval ridge and furrow and earthworks, Stow	Medieval	SK 8841 8234

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
MLI84314	MON	Romano-British settlement, Marton Road, Stow	A Romano-British site was identified during a watching brief on the Blyborough to Cottam gas pipeline to the south of Marton Road, Stow. The site was subsequently excavated in the summer of 1997. Two phases of a small rural settlement or farmstead were identified, based on a mixed farming economy. The pottery assemblage suggests more similarities with 'native' Iron Age, rather than Roman traditions.	Roman	SK 8724 8294
MLI89097	MON	Early Medieval pottery scatter on land north of East Farm, Normanby by Stow	A small assemblage of fourteen sherds of primarily Middle Saxon to Saxo-Norman pottery. Found immediately north of East Farm by the farm owner	Early Medieval	SK 88280 83240
MLI98427	BLD	19th century farm buildings, Normanby	East Farm, Stow. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. Prominent covered yard in association. The farmhouse location is unclear. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-medieval	SK 88256 83087
MLI98858	MON	Former Farm Buildings, Rectory Farm, Marton	The former farm buildings at Poplar Farm were the subject of a programme of historical building recording, conducted in April 2013, prior to their proposed demolition and replacement. Works to demolish the structures had already begun before the recording could commence, and parts of the structures could not be investigated in detail. The complex is thought to have been constructed as a planned dairy farm of the late 19th century 'High Farming' movement, with the surviving farm buildings comprising four brick-built ranges of cow houses, loose boxes and a milking shed, arranged around a central crew yard. The complex appears to have	Post Medieval - Modern	SK 84639 81516

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			been largely constructed in a single phase, using orange-red machine-made bricks, laid in an English bond, with Staffordshire blue brick for the string courses, quoins and window surrounds. A datestone set in the western range gave the date of construction as 1883. Where still surviving, the roofs were pitched and used Welsh slate for the covering. The style of the buildings appeared to more closely resemble railway architecture, rather than the typical farm design, which may suggest some connection to the nearby LNE railway line		
MNT11670	ELE	Romano - British pottery from Cottam Power Station, Treswell	Artefact scatter of Romano - British pottery from Cottam Power Station, Treswell.	Roman	SK 8094 7970
MNT11672	ELE	Post medieval finds from Cottam Power Station, Treswell	Artefact scatter of Post medieval finds from Cottam Power Station, Treswell.	Post-Medieval	SK 8094 7970
MLI50403	MON	Various metal finds from north of Bishop Norton Palace, Stow	Artefact scatter: medieval finds from north of Bishop's Palace site at Stow. Finds include a French jetton, a heraldic badge, a short cross half-penny and a seal matrix.	Medieval	SK 8657 8108
MLI52441	MON	Various Roman finds	Artefact scatter: bronze strap-end, finger ring, disc brooch fragment and 17 coins of Roman date.	Roman	SK 8630 8030
MLI116500	MON	Moat Farm, Stow	Moat Farm, Stow. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead with regular courtyard of E plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within a Church and/or Manor farm group. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval - Modern	SK 8661 8090

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
MLI54038	MON	Ridge and Furrow	Probable late medieval ridge and furrow earthwork.	Medieval	SK 8822 9175
MLI125601	MON	Ridge and Furrow, Subscription Mill, Sturton by Stow	Earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow, at Subscription Mill, Sturton by Stow. Identified on aerial photographs examined as part of the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	SK 8800 8050
MLI116505	MON	Gothic House Farm, Stow	Gothic House Farm, Stow. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached with the gable end facing on to the yard. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Farmhouse on atypical T-shape plan red brick house in Gothic style, in English Garden Wall Bond, under a steeply pitched gabled slate roof. Stone window and entranceway surrounds and moulded corbels at gable corners. Date stone reading 1848 on front elevation.	Post Medieval - Modern	SK 8814 8224
MLI50998	MON	Hemswell Windmill	Hemswell mill, nicknamed roving molly, was moved from Grindley-on-the-Hill in 1855 and bore the date 1815 on the brake wheel. The Mill is depicted in this area on the 1st edition 6" Ordnance Survey County Series map. It is labelled as a corn mill on later maps of this area but does not appear on the 3rd edition 6" Ordnance Survey County Series map, suggesting it had been demolished prior to the publication of that map in 1950.	Post Medieval - Modern	SK 9357 9037
MLI117364	BLD	Corringham Grange (Corringham Grange Farm), Corringham	Corringham Grange (Corringham Grange Farm), Corringham. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There	Post Medieval - Modern	SK 8802 9187

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.		
MLI118112	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Willingham	Unnamed farmstead, Willingham. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings.	Post Medieval - Modern	SK 8750 8454
MLI126315	BLD	The Cross Keys, Stow	Public House. One/two storey painted rendered brick building, under a gabled/hipped tile roof. Plan has altered significantly since the 19th century, with two new two storey ranges build to the rear of the property. First storey windows are original, those on the second storey are modern replacements. White's 1856 Trade Directory names Thomas Palmer as 'victualler' at the Cross Keys, and the 1872 Directory names William Hill	Post Medieval - Modern	MLI126315
MLI116468	BLD	Former School, Willingham	Former school. L-plan building of yellow brick in Flemish Bond, under a pitched gabled slate roof with large Palladian arched windows. Windows are modern uPVC replacements. Three small ridge stacks. A separate building behind the school may be a school master's house. It is a three bay detached house of yellow brick, under a concrete tile roof with two gable stacks. This building existed on the 1887 OS map of Willingham, though it is not marked as being a school. On the 1906 OS map, it is marked as a school. Documentation from the Lincolnshire Archives suggests that Willingham Board School opened in January 1877.	Post Medieval - Modern	SK 87641 84624

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
MNT10521	ELE	Iron age pottery from Rampton	Late pre-Roman finds consisted of pottery of Iron Age C type. Many of these are of particular interest as they may be an early Nottinghamshire ware.	Iron Age	SK 8202 7873
MNT10527	ELE	Roman finds from Rampton	The finds which must be regarded as unstratified, spanned the Roman period and include a fan-tail brooch dated AD 50-70, four badly corroded bronze coins (2 Constantinian Aes c AD 335-7, Ae 2 of Decentius AD 351-3 and Ae of Gratian AD 367-83), pottery of the C1st - C4th, pieces of tegulae and an intaglio setting for a finger ring.	Roman	SK 8202 7873
MNT11691	ELE	Romano-British pottery from pipeline, Rampton	Pipeline A - In machine-pit 3, compressed remains of a single large pottery vessel, together with sherds from different vessels. Investigation of the spoil from the other machine-pits resulted in the collection of a number of unstratified pottery sherds. Pipeline B machine-pits encountered alluvium to E, but no finds or features.	Roman	SK 8201 7869
MNT11694	ELE	Mesolithic to Bronze Age lithics from Phase 3, Rampton	A thin scatter of Mesolithic to Bronze Age lithic artefacts, principally of flint.	Mesolithic to Bronze Age	SK 820 786
MNT11700	ELE	Iron Age and Romano-British finds from Rampton Quarry	Abundant finds, dating mainly from late C1 BC to C4 AD were recovered from the settlement. These include c.15000 pottery sherds, together with large quantities of fired and unfired clay, daub, tegulae and other tile fragments, smithing slag, rotary querns, metalwork and coins. Metalwork dominated by iron nails and other fragments but including fibulae with surface tinning and red enamel inlay, trumpet brooch with surface	Iron Age to Roman	SK 820 786

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			tinning or silvering and a blue enamelled disc. Exotic items such as a gilded jadeite pin, imported fine wares including samian, Nene Valley colour coat and white wares. Moderately well preserved fauna in a significant number of pits with waterlogged fills.		
MNT4641	ELE	Roman finds from Rampton	Most of the identified pottery is from local kilns, the furthest travelled coming from the Nene Valley. Small amount of samian and fine wares. Other finds include a pair of rotary quern fragments (one of lava the other millstone grit), spindle whorls made from the bases of grey ware vessels, roof tiles, several copper alloy brooches, a glass fragment, crucible fragments, smelting slag and animal bone.	Roman	SK 8202 7873
MNT8682	ELE	Roman pottery from North Leverton	Artefact scatter of pottery from fieldwalking.	Roman	SK 809 813
MNT8683	ELE	Roman finds from South Leverton	Artefact scatter of tile (incl. tegula), colour coat pottery and mortaria of C2-C4 AD, found during fieldwalking.	Roman	SK 809 809
MNT15364	MON	Wharf and jetty at Rampton	Wharf and jetty, demolished. Traces of this jetty still in evidence below the surface of the water - steel uprights which formed part of foundations, together with a little of the woodwork still visible.	Modern	SK 8273 7878
MNT26580	MON	Torksey Ferry, Rampton	Ferry shown on Chapman (map). Torksey Ferry Road shown, but no ferry.	Undated	SK 8344 7885
MNT4679	ELE	Remains of wharf at Rampton	Wharf and jetty, demolished. Traces of this jetty still in evidence below the surface of the water - steel uprights which formed part of foundations, together with a little of the woodwork still visible	Modern	SK 8273 7878

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
MNT5792	ELE	Prehistoric flints from Laneham	During exceptionally low tides, flint nodules weighing up to 10-12lbs were found on bed of River Trent. Some of these showed clear evidence of having been worked, and were obviously not natural to the area. Some years ago in a gravel layer at Rampton Wharf, 3-400yds further downstream, some very fine flint scrapers were found made from a similar "blade" flint. It is possible that nodules were raw material for flint knappers who produced the scrapers.	Mesolithic	SK 826 787
MLI116494	BLD	Manor Farm, Stow	Manor Farm, Stow. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within a Church and/or Manor farm group. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	SK 8620 8146
MLI118085	MON	Unnamed farmstead (Parish Farm), Kexby	Unnamed farmstead (Parish Farm), Kexby. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of L plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site	Undated	SK 9014 8622
MLI118118	BLD	Lowfield Farm, Willingham	Lowfield Farm, Willingham. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of f plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	SK 8987 8444
MLI118120	BLD	Chestnut Manor (Davidson's Farm), Willingham	Chestnut Manor (Davidson's Farm), Willingham. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with I-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings.	Post-Medieval	SK 8999 8484

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.		
MLI51104	MON	Site of a Romano-British settlement south-west of Turpin Farm	Late Romano-British site seen after deep ploughing at Turpin Farm, Fillingham in 1936. Earlier thought medieval. In 1964 harper reported that the farm foreman (and later estate manager) had ploughed up pot fragments from 1936 onwards in this area. An abundance of stone in the first few years suggested a settlement site. He retained samples of pottery only long enough for Ethel Rudkin to identify as Romano-British. No finds had been made in recent years	Roman	SK 9100 8487
MLI116360	MON	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, Stow Park Road, Marton	Traces of probable medieval ridge and furrow were recorded in this location in February 2016, during magnetometry survey of land off Stow Park Road. The remains were identified as a series of parallel linear magnetic anomalies, aligned on a roughly north to south axis	Medieval	SK 8456 8199
MLI52496	MON	Brampton Grange	Brampton Grange, Brampton. Extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site	Post Medieval - Modern	SK 8433 8096
MNT6176	ELE	Sub-circular enclosure, South Leverton	A potential enclosure of unknown date; the enclosure is a ditch-defined, sub-circular feature, 30m by 25m, with a possible entrance facing NW.	Undated	SK 8111 8015
MNT6178	ELE	Curvilinear enclosure and trackway, Cottam	An incomplete, asymmetric, curvilinear enclosure, 180m by 100m, defined in places by 2 parallel ditches. Three small, circular enclosures, some incomplete, and with an average	Undated	SK 8153 8050

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			diameter of 8m were recorded within the enclosure, and may be hut circles. A discontinuous, sinuous linear feature, 250m in length and defined by 2 parallel ditches, may be a trackway; it approaches the enclosure from the NE but any relationship is unclear. Adjacent to the trackway, an enclosure with 2 bowed sides, 22m by 12m. To the W, a potential incomplete enclosure, defined by the arc of a single ditch.		
MNT6179	ELE	Linear features, Cottam	Three parallel ditches running between Headstead Bank and Overcoat Lane; the northern most ditch has a maximum length of 300m and is seen to continue on the W side of Overcoat Lane, approaching M6241, but no relationship is visible. These features may represent a potential Prehistoric boundary, however their alignment might also suggest the possibility that they may be no more than the successive re-alignment of more recent field boundaries.	Undated	SK 8180 8041
MNT27759	BLD	Clapper Gate 30	Clapper Gate identified during River Trent Clapper Gate survey.	Undated	SK 83032 80605
MNT25450	BLD	Cottam Power Station	Power Station. Eight cooling towers and one 650ft chimney. The whole power plant enveloped in a bright amber-coloured aluminium sheeting. Architects: Yorke Rosenberg Mardall, 1964-8. Cottam Power Station was completed in 1969. The complex is one of Trentside chain of 2000mw stations. Cottam features four 500mw turbines within the engine house and a grouping of eight 375 feet high cooling towers.	Modern	SK 81488 79211

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
MLI116492	BLD	Marion Grange, Marton	Marion Grange, Marton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with a covered yard. Additional, prominent detached elements to the main plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	SK 8513 8169
MLI116490	BLD	Barnfield, Marton	Barnfield, Marton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of E plan. The farmhouse is detached with the gable end facing on to the yard. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village.	Post-Medieval	SK 8405 8164
MLI116493	BLD	Sort Hills, Marton	Sort Hills, Marton. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. Prominent covered yard in association. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site	Post-Medieval	SK 8556 8248
MLI116495	BLD	White House, Stow	White House, Stow. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached with the gable end facing on to the yard. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	SK 8668 8116
MLI116496	BLD	Greenfields Farm, Stow	Greenfields Farm, Stow. A 19th century farmstead. Dispersed clustered plan. The farmhouse is detached with the gable end facing on to the yard. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post-Medieval	SK 8696 8107

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
MLI116497	BLD	Danes Farm, Stow	Danes Farm, Stow. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Dispersed clustered plan. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	SK 8692 8134
MLI116498	BLD	Manor Moor Farm, Marton	Manor Moor Farm, Marton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. Additional, prominent detached elements to the main plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	SK 8566 8097
MLI116501	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Stow	Unnamed farmstead, Stow. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. Located within or in association with a hamlet. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval - Modern	SK 8727 8089
MLI116502	BLD	Highfield Farm, Stow	Highfield Farm, Stow. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached with the gable end facing on to the yard. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post-Medieval	
MLI116504	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Stow	Unnamed farmstead, Stow. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse location is unclear. There has been a partial loss (less than	Post-Medieval	SK 8717 8147

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village.		
MLI117378	BLD	Moorlands Magin Moor (Magin Moor Farm), Corringham	Moorlands Magin Moor (Magin Moor Farm), Corringham. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of Z plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post-Medieval	SK 8962 9081
MLI118018	BLD	Poplar House, Hemswell	Poplar House, Hemswell. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	SK 9316 9101
MLI118019	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Hemswell	A 19th century farmstead, Hemswell. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Located within or in association with a village.	Post-Medieval	SK 9317 9076
MLI118020	BLD	Ivy house, Hemswell	Ivy house, Hemswell. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village.	Post-Medieval	SK 9309 9071
MLI118021	BLD	Low Farm, Hemswell	Low Farm, Hemswell. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with I-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the	Post-Medieval	SK 9254 9105

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.		
MLI90676	BLD	19th century barn and outbuildings at Low Farm, Hemswell	19th century coursed limestone farm buildings including a two-storey barn with attached shed and a livestock building. A photographic survey of these buildings was carried out prior to their conversion to residential use.	Post-Medieval	SK 92554 91048
MLI118022	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Hemswell	Site of a farmstead, Hemswell. Demolished 19th century outfarm. Single building. Isolated location.	Post Medieval - Modern	SK 9141 9104
MLI118026	MON	Church farm, Harpswell	Church farm, Harpswell. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of z plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval - Modern	SK9360 8992
MLI118023	BLD	Hemswell Grange, Hemswell	Hemswell Grange, Hemswell, a 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post-Medieval	SK 9075 9075
MLI118033	MON	Homeyard Farm, Glentworth	Homeyard Farm, Glentworth. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site	Post Medieval - Modern	SK 9427 8854
MLI118034	BLD	Hall Farm, Glentworth	Hall Farm, Glentworth. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of u plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a	Post-Medieval	SK 9495 8840

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.		
MLI118037	BLD	(Westlands Farm), Glentworth	(Westlands Farm), Glentworth. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of 'E-plan'. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	SK 9171 8725
MLI118038	BLD	Spitals Farm, Glentworth	Spitals Farm, Glentworth. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of u plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within a loose farmstead cluster.	Post-Medieval	SK 9199 8714
MLI118039	BLD	Low Farm, Glentworth	Low Farm, Glentworth. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within a loose farmstead cluster. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post-Medieval	SK 9203 8720
MLI118045	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Fillingham	Unnamed outfarm, Fillingham. Extant 19th century outfarm. Single building. Isolated location.	Post-Medieval	SK 9222 8613
MLI118046	MON	Low Wood Farm, Fillingham	Low Wood Farm, Fillingham. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the	Post Medieval - Modern	SK 9097 8589

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.		
MLI118047	BLD	Turpin Farm, Fillingham	Turpin Farm, Fillingham. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of f plan. The farmhouse location is unclear. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site	Post-Medieval	SK 9122 8510
MLI118049	BLD	North Farm, Fillingham	North Farm, Fillingham. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of u plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post-Medieval	SK 9190 8565
MLI118052	BLD	Fillingham Grange, Fillingham	Fillingham Grange, Fillingham. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	SK 9312 8589
MLI118053	BLD	Springthorpe Grange, Springthorpe	Springthorpe Grange, Springthorpe. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	SK 8944 9005

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
MLI118054	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Springthorpe	Site of a farmstead, Springthorpe. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of T plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Located within or in association with a village	Post Medieval - Modern	SK 8746 8979
MLI118055	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Springthorpe	Unnamed farmstead, Springthorpe. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village.	Post-Medieval	SK 8764 8967
MLI118056	BLD	Tuckers Barn, Springthorpe	Tuckers Barn, Springthorpe. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of u plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Located within or in association with a village.	Post-Medieval	SK 8762 8981
MLI118057	BLD	The Barns, Springthorpe	The Barns, Springthorpe. Extant 19th century farmstead. Parallel. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Located within or in association with a village.	Post-Medieval	SK 8760 8960
MLI118058	BLD	Belle Vue House, Springthorpe	Belle Vue house, Springthorpe. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	SK 8769 8958
MLI118059	BLD	Moat Barn, Springthorpe	Moat Barn, Springthorpe. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location.	Post-Medieval	SK 8793 8916

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
MLI118060	BLD	Kells Farm, Springthorpe	Kells Farm, Springthorpe. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with I-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	SK 8797 8919
MLI118066	BLD	Elm Tree Tarm (Elm Farm), Heapham	Elm Tree Farm (Elm Farm), Heapham. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	SK 8992 8834
MLI118067	BLD	Chestnut Farm, Heapham	Chestnut Farm, Heapham. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of f plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	SK 8822 8879
MLI118069	BLD	Mill Farm, Heapham	Mill Farm, Heapham. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village.	Post-Medieval	SK 8759 8836
MLI118070	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Heapham	Unnamed farmstead, Heapham. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less	Post-Medieval	SK 8764 8834

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village.		
MLI118072	BLD	Hall Farm, Heapham	Hall Farm, Heapham. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	SK 8771 8826
MLI118078	MON	(Cuckoo farm), Upton	Site of (Cuckoo Farm), Upton. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with I-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location.	Post Medieval - Modern	SK 8839 8762
MLI118079	BLD	Grove Farm (Sherburn farm), Upton	Grove Farm (Sherburn farm), Upton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post-Medieval	SK 8884 8752
MLI118080	BLD	Upton Grange, Upton	Upton Grange, Upton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	SK 8912 8714
MLI118087	BLD	Glebe Farm, Kexby	Glebe Farm, Kexby. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with I-plan range plus detached buildings to	Post-Medieval	SK 8936 8629

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.		
MLI118100	BLD	Primrose House, Kexby	Primrose House, Kexby. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with I-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	SK 8883 8559
MLI118101	BLD	Poplar Farm, Willingham	Poplar Farm, Willingham. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	SK 8984 8508
MLI118102	BLD	Magin Moor Farm, Willingham	Magin Moor Farm, Willingham. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Loose courtyard with three sides of the courtyard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	SK 8981 8507
MLI118103	BLD	Cow Pastures, Willingham	Cow Pastures, Willingham. Extant 19th century farmstead. Linear. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	SK 8935 8521

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
MLI118104	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Willingham	Unnamed farmstead, Willingham. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Linear. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.	Post-Medieval	SK 8934 8531
MLI118105	BLD	The Boundary, Willingham	The Boundary, Willingham. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Row with additional detached elements. The farmhouse is detached with the long axis facing on to the yard. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	SK 8720 8515
MLI118106	BLD	Fox and Hounds Farm, Willingham	Fox and Hounds Farm, Willingham. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. L-plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	SK 8715 8503
MLI118108	MON	Valley Farm, Willingham	Valley Farm, Willingham. Redeveloped 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of u plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site	Post Medieval - Modern	SK 8697 8477
MLI118109	BLD	Green farm (The Green), Willingham	Green Farm (The Green), Willingham. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post-Medieval	SK 8773 8480

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
MLI118110	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Willingham	Unnamed farmstead, Willingham. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village.	Post-Medieval	SK 8758 8458
MLI118111	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Willingham	Site of a farmstead, Willingham. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of F plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Located within or in association with a village	Post Medieval - Modern	SK 8743 8459
MLI98349	MON	Willingham House parkland, Willingham	A park is recorded on the first edition ordnance survey map, which dates from around 1880, and the second edition ordnance survey map, which dates from around 1905, at Willingham House, Willingham.	Post Medieval - Modern	SK 87398 84298
MLI118113	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Willingham	Unnamed farmstead, Willingham. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	SK 8749 8450
MLI118114	BLD	Manor Farm, Willingham	Manor Farm, Willingham. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse location is unclear. Located within or in association with a village. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	SK 8754 8428
MLI118115	BLD	Grange Farm, Willingham	Grange Farm, Willingham. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of I plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been	Post-Medieval	SK 8794 8436

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location.		
MLI118116	BLD	Carsbrooke, Willingham	Carsbrooke, Willingham. Extant 19th century farmstead. Parallel. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	SK 8864 8469
MLI118117	BLD	Unnamed farmstead, Willingham	Unnamed farmstead, Willingham. Extant 19th century farmstead. L-plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	SK 8871 8476
MLI118119	BLD	Slate House Farm, Willingham	Slate House Farm, Willingham. Extant 19th century farmstead. L-plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.	Post-Medieval	SK 8929 8492
MLI118122	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Willingham	Site of Unnamed outfarm, Willingham. Demolished 19th century outfarm. Single building. Isolated location	Post Medieval - Modern	SK 8864 8385
MLI118123	BLD	Sandebus Farm, Willingham	Sandebus Farm, Willingham. 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with I-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached with the gable end facing on to the yard. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post-Medieval	SK 8643 8303
MLI118124	MON	Sandy Barr, Willingham	Sandy Barr, Willingham. Redeveloped 19th century outfarm. Loose courtyard with two sides of the courtyard formed by	Post Medieval - Modern	SK 8639 8329

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			working agricultural buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site		
MLI118141	BLD	Clay Farm, Gate Burton	Clay Farm, Gate Burton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with linked working buildings to all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post-Medieval	SK 8507 8307
MLI118780	MON	Unnamed farmstead, Torksey	Site of a farmstead, Torksey. Demolished 19th century outfarm. Single building. Location is unclear. Isolated location.	Post Medieval - Modern	SK 8384 7954
MLI125234	MON	Glentworth war memorial	Glentworth's war memorial stands in the churchyard of the church of st michael. It is a rough-hewn grey granite celtic cross with a crusader's sword in relief. The memorial's inscription honours those who served in the first world war and the second world war. It was unveiled in 1921	Modern	SK 9460 8809
MLI50250	MON	St. Helen's Chapel, Hemswell	Well or hermitage chapel of St. Helen on cliff. Though sometimes described as a well or hermitage chapel - perhaps indeed its origin - St. Helen's was returned as a church in 1291 and 1428 but no longer returned in 1535. Stone-lined or cist graves have been turned up in its former yard and a gilt-bronze roundel of c8 date found there. There are no field remains.	Medieval	SK 9328 9113
MLI50262	MON	Site of a college and benedictine abbey, St Mary's Church	The monument includes the buried remains of an Anglo-Saxon college for secular canons, founded in the early 11th century on the site of an earlier church by Eadnoth, Bishop of Dorchester. The monument therefore includes the buried	Early Medieval	SK 8819 8200

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			remains of an earlier Anglo-Saxon church overlain by those of the 11th century collegiate and abbey church and associated monastic buildings, in turn overlain by a medieval and later parish church. The monument is located at the centre of the village of stow in St Mary's churchyard. The present church, which is excluded from the scheduling, incorporates the transepts and crossing of the early 11th century collegiate church, rebuilt in the late 11th century as part of the abbey church. Excavations carried out in 1983 on the north side of the present nave, before the construction of the modern vestry, uncovered the stone foundations of an earlier, slightly wider nave with a room attached to the north. Human burials were found both inside and outside this chamber. The high density of human burials found during the excavation of the site of the vestry indicates a continuous and intensive use of the site from the Anglo-Saxon period onwards. Other finds include Anglo-Saxon pottery, animal bone and a path paved with limestone and roman tile fragments leading northwards from the nave.		
MLI50422	MON	Possible holy spring at St. Chad's Church, Harpswell	It may be that the church at Harpswell (with an ancient dedication) is on a much older pre-Christian ritual site, connected with water cults. Though now situated within what remains of Harpswell village, it stands on a spring, one of a number at the foot of the Jurassic limestone scarp with saintly or ritual associations	Early Medieval	SK 9357 8996
MLI50423	MON	Possible holy spring at All Saints' Church, Heapham	The church at Heapham stands quite alone, set above an important spring in a natural basin, with its associated settlements arranged on the surrounding higher land. It may	Early Medieval	SK 8780 8845

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			be that the church is on a much older pre-Christian ritual site, connected with water cults.		
MLI50624	MON	Remains of a medieval cross, St Margaret's Churchyard, Marton	The remains of the medieval churchyard cross consist of three steps, the base and part of the shaft which is seven foot, six inches high. The knop and head are modern. The cross was re-used as a war memorial. Marton war memorial is located in St Margaret's churchyard and was unveiled in 1921. It is a restored medieval cross which was moved to the churchyard from the market place. The memorial stands at eighteen feet (five and a half metres) high and is a tapered shaft surmounted by a Celtic cross, both of which are carved from Portland stone. The memorial honours the First World War dead.	Medieval to Modern	SK 8396 8177
MLI50631	MON	Anglo-Saxon sculptural fragments, St. Margaret's church	A small crucifixus is in the chancel on the north wall:- with long, thin arms and legs, the feet not yet nailed with one nail - a sign of a pre-c13 date, and the piece may in fact be as early as c10 or c11. Outside in the south aisle west wall are six fragments from a cross shaft with interlace decoration and two more which are less easily explained. In the west face of the tower a head; and higher up, a small skittle-like figure. Other sculptural pieces include a small fragment from what may be a highly decorated wheel cross, and a number of fragments from a large grave-cover	Early Medieval	SK 8397 8175
MLI50659	MON	Deerpark at Glentworth hall	Glentworth Deerpark was probably created by Sir Christopher Wray to accompany his building of Glentworth hall from 1566 on: his will in 1589 refers to the park and its deer. It still existed in the mid c17, but became redundant at latest in the mid c18 with the re-orientation of the house and its	Post Medieval	SK 9350 8780

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			landscaping of lake and tree-belts facing east. Its approximate area is indicated by field names ending 'park' and by roads skirting it		
MLI50907	MON	Site of Kexby Mill west of the Willingham road	Kexby Mill is marked on the 1824 first edition 1 inch ordnance survey map. Sometimes known as 'Willingham mill'. A four-sail tower-mill which was derelict in the 1930s and demolished by 1953	Post Medieval	SK 8720 8525
MLI50921	MON	Reused grave slabs in west and south walls of St. Helen's church	In 1977 Timothy Ambrose noted reused grave slab fragments of uncertain date in the lower courses of the west and south walls of St. Helen's church.	Undated	SK 8742 8449
MLI50923	MON	Site of a post medieval wooden post mill	There were no buildings outside the village in 1780, when the parish was enclosed, except for a wooden post mill. The mill had gone by 1824, although 'mill house' was shown on the first edition 1 inch ordnance survey map, and on the 1956 6-inch ordnance survey map	Post Medieval	SK 8776 8382
MLI50992	MON	Maypole, Hemswell	A 19th century, wood and wrought iron maypole. It is crowned with a painted wooden orb with a wrought iron weathervane with a fox motif	Post Medieval - Modern	SK 92954 90946
MLI50993	MON	Site of the village stocks in Church Street, Hemswell	Site of the stocks, which formerly stood near the maypole. In 1826 the parish constable paid 4/- for maintaining the irons	Medieval	SK 9296 9094
MLI50994	MON	Village pinfold, Hemswell	The village pinfold stood in the angle between Dawnhill Lane and Brook Street. There are documentary references to pinders in 1808 and 1815. In 1985 the pinfold was described as recently restored	Post Medieval	SK 9311 9112

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
MLI50995	MON	Site of the poor houses, west of the church	Four stone cottages with thatched roofs, standing immediately outside the western boundary of the churchyard and apparently, to judge from the enclosure map of 1792, built in an I-shape, with 2 facing the road and 2 facing west, were erected at an unknown date for the use of elderly poor people. These were maintained by the parish and surviving documentary records from 1804-1829 detail the expenses of the overseers and names of the occupants. The poor houses were demolished when the churchyard was extended westwards in 1896. For the 1792 enclosure map see Everson, Taylor and Dunn, 1991.	Medieval	SK 9302 9093
MLI50996	MON	Site of former brickyard north of Harpswell Lane	The site of a former brickyard beside Harpswell Lane. The county directories do not mention brick makers at Hemswell, but Joseph Dobbs is so described in the baptism register for 1843. By 1870 he had been succeeded by Thomas Larratt, who was also a farmer. The brickyard is not shown on the 1824 first edition 1 inch ordnance survey map, but is marked on the 1956 6 inch ordnance survey map. Now a caravan park.	Post Medieval	SK 9294 9023
MLI51098	MON	Anglo-Saxon tower and stonework, St. Michael's church	Reset as the north jamb of the west tower window is a late c10 or early c11 grave-marker with a cable-moulded border and a central cross with chevron decoration. The west tower itself probably dates from the second half of the c11. It is tall, with a plain lower stage and shorter upper stage, separated by a square string course. There are typical twin bell-openings with mid-wall shafts (much repaired - see the Nattes drawing), but there are some curious details, for example the west capital. There are side-alternate quoins. On the south	Early Medieval	SK 9459 8809

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			face of the tower, beneath the string course, is a keyhole window with a hoodmould of square section resting on short imposts; the outer face has palmette ornament characteristic of late Saxon work in Lincolnshire. The arch to the nave is contemporary		
MLI51099	MON	St. Michael's Church, Glentworth	St. Michael's Church was mostly rebuilt in the late c16 and in 1782, however some medieval features remain. The tower is late Saxon (see prn 51098). The nave and chancel are in one; the nave is of 1782, the chancel was rebuilt in the late c16. The chancel arch however must be of the late c12. It is a double-chamfered, depressed-pointed arch on semi-circular responds with elementary stiff-leaf capitals, the leaves themselves of plaster, perhaps added in 1782. Also late c12 is the priest's doorway with a semi-circular hoodmould and one waterleaf capital. The east window is of five lights, a straight top and one transom, the lights with depressed-arched heads. The stained glass in the west window is by kempe, of 1882; that in the east window is of 1919 and by T F Curtis of Ward and Hughes; the nave northeast window is by Heaton, Butler and Bayne, of 1908, and in sombre colours. The communion rail is later c17 with dumb-bell balusters. The monuments include a standing wall-monument to Sir Christopher Wray (died 1592) and his wife. Of alabaster with two recumbent effigies, he behind and a little above her; with a coffered arch, the back plate with inscription and strapwork, columns to the left and right, carrying obelisks. At the very top of the monument is the kneeling figure of Sir Christopher's son in profile; against the tomb-chest are four kneeling daughters. Perhaps by Nicholas	Medieval	SK 9459 8809

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			Johnson of the Southwark School, the monument was carved in 1593 - the date 1623 is probably a misreading of the original by a later restorer. A monument to Elizabeth Saunderson (died 1714) by Edward Hurst, in white marble has three cherubs' heads under a baldacchino in the centre, with columns to the left and right, and left and right of these are standing wailing putti		
MLI51105	MON	Possible medieval precursor of Turpin Farm	The farm name of 'Turpin Farm', in the west end of the parish, may indicate a medieval farmstead or specialist holding; it appears on Armstrong's county map of 1776-8	Medieval	SK 9121 8511
MLI51340	MON	Roman pottery and part of a quern found northwest of Magin Moor Cottages	Roman pottery and the top stone of a quern found by Ethel Rudkin in c1950. Mrs Rudkin stated that the pottery was too fragmentary for classification as to century. In 1964 Featherston reported that the area was fieldwalked but no finds were made. Mrs Rudkin retained all the material and confirmed the find-spot.	Roman	SK 8946 9096
MLI51354	MON	Late Saxon tower of St Lawrence and George's Church, Springthorpe	St Lawrence and St George's Church has an Anglo-Saxon west tower. The curious south window is probably of the keyhole type. The west doorway is blocked and part of a window has been set in. The pseudo-Saxon bell stage dates from 1895 restoration. The drastic 'restorations' to which the church was subjected in 1845 and 1876 have left very little that can now be recognised as Anglo-Saxon workmanship. The unbuttressed west tower is of small, flattish stone rubble, with side-alternate quoining of larger, well-dressed stones, set slightly forward from the wall-face to serve as a stop for plaster. The tower now rises sheer from a chamfered plinth to a simple modern parapet, but the whole of the belfry with its	Early Medieval	SK 8756 8975

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			pseudo-Saxon double-windows is modern, and the original fabric seems to end about the level of the ridge of the roof of the nave.		
MLI51356	MON	Romano-British pottery and stone found north of School Lane	Romano-British greyware pottery and one sherd of colour-coated bowl, found in a field in an isolated area of scattered stone.	Roman	SK 882 902
MLI51359	MON	Medieval settlement of Sturgate	The settlement of Sturgate, though documented since the end of the c12, was never returned separately for taxation and similar purposes. Despite the small size it has clearly always been, it has not been deserted. It has a remarkably regular overall layout based on an east-west street with matching rectangular blocks of tofts to north and south, of closely similar depths; streets surround the whole layout. Traces of ridge-and-furrow within the tofts, at least one property boundary lining up across the street, and the similarity of the whole layout in a north-south dimension to the length of adjacent furlongs combine to suggest that the settlement was planned and laid out over former arable. Sturgate had no separate ecclesiastical provision from Springthorpe and no identifiably distinct field land.	Medieval	SK 8800 8920
MLI51365	MON	Late Saxon tower of All Saints' Church, Heapham	All Saints' Church has a Saxo-Norman west tower of two stages, with side-alternate quoins. Of the west doorway only the arch remains. There is a keyhole west window; twin bell-openings with mid-wall shafts (much restored in 1868), and a plain arch to the nave. The big embracing buttresses are of course later. In the south wall of the nave is also a plain round-arched doorway. The tower, standing on a chamfered	Early Medieval	SK 8778 8851

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			plinth, is of the Lincolnshire late-Saxon type: the walls are of flattish rubble, with dressed- stone side-alternate quoins; it has the usual two stages, separated by a string-course of simple square section.		
MLI52046	MON	Ridge and furrow	Probable unknown earthwork ridge and furrow. Some evidence of field system.	Medieval	SK 8750 8420
MLI52433	MON	Possible hut circles	Circular marks in the plough. First deep ploughing immediately post war revealed several hut circles 5-6 m in diameter. Reported by mrs rudkin	Undated	SK 9030 8330
MLI52439	MON	Settlement remains, stow	The extensive foundations and lines of streets which have been discovered by excavating, show that stow was once a place of considerable importance'. It was focused on the church of St Mary. In 1086 the settlement bore many of the marks of an administrative and economic centre, or core of a large episcopal estate, with 3 iron works recorded, and other estates holding tofts and mansions without land there. The morphology has been somewhat distorted by recent emphasis on a north/south through road, but at the settlement's core is a roughly rectangular block that encompasses the church at its north-west corner. At stow the importance of the village as the centre of a late Saxon estate as well as the existence of the Saxon minster church would perhaps suggest an early marketing function as well, a hypothesis supported by its description in Domesday book. A formal market certainly existed by the later 12th century and may have been an old established feature by then. Though the morphology of the village has clearly been much altered, nevertheless on the south side of the church is a former open	Medieval	SK 8820 8200

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			area, containing several islands of properties. This was perhaps a market place, now largely infilled		
MLI52440	MON	Post-medieval settlement remains	When a small cottage was demolished by the green some earlier foundations were exposed. Examination and investigation of these by J Marjoram and P Everson found a small possible soakaway surrounded by slabs associated with c19 pottery. Further c19 pottery was found beneath the slabs stratified with a half penny of 1807 in good condition. All these features appeared to be contemporary with the wall.	Post Medieval	SK 8824 8194
MLI52446	MON	Whipping Post, Stow	A whipping post constructed in 1789 of wood and iron. It is a six foot wooden post with hinged whipping irons which are attached on the north and south sides, each with two wrist holds of different sizes and a lower clasp to secure the wrists in place. The left hand iron is inscribed with 1789 W.H. for the full description and the legal address of this listed building please refer to the appropriate list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest. Photographs taken before 1910 show the whipping irons fastened to the upright of the signpost in the centre of the village. Consequently, the whipping irons, prior to the listing on 12 July 1985, had been attached to the village road sign at the crossroads at the centre of the village (approximately SK 8823 8192)	Post Medieval - Modern	SK 8822 8196
MLI52462	MON	Paving, possibly part of Till Bridge Lane, and coins	Trollope records the finding of 'portions of paving of a roman house at Marton in c18. These have also been interpreted as being part of till bridge lane. Many roman coins have since been found in the parish including ones of Hadrian and Carassius. Also bronze follis, possibly of Diocletian	Roman	SK 8405 8200

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
MLI52469	MON	Pottery Farm, Brampton	Farmstead and early 19th century porcelain factory, at Pottery Farm, Brampton.	Post Medieval	SK 8351 7986
MLI52470	MON	George ii pennies and clay pipes	10 George ii pennies (1727-1760) and a number of clay pipe stems and bowls beneath the floor of a house during modernisation	Post Medieval	SK 8400 8185
MLI52481	MON	The medieval village of Marton	The medieval village of Marton has its origins in the late Anglo-Saxon period and survives to the present	Early Medieval	SK 8400 8180
MLI53786	MON	Bunkers hill warren	Possible warren, placename evidence	Post Medieval	SK 884 807
MLI54013	MON	Settlement of Willingham	The settlement of Willingham appears as a place of complex tenure but no high population in the c11 and early c12. Of middling size in c14, it evidently suffered little decline in the later c14 and c15. A map of 1780 shows the possible location of elements of the medieval settlement (including the unlocated settlement). Willingham also has medieval plots to the north and east	Medieval	SK 8750 8450
MLI54014	MON	Ridge and furrow	Part of the remains of a ridge and furrow field system	Medieval	SK 8873 8462
MLI54279	MON	Post medieval pottery, north of Redhouse Farm	Post medieval pottery was recovered from the topsoil during a watching brief on land north of Redhouse Farm. The pottery mostly dated to c19-c20, with one sherd of c16-c17	Post Medieval	SK 8764 8848
MLI116390	MON	Former boundary ditch, Harpswell Lane, Hemswell Cliff	A single, north-east to south-west aligned, linear magnetic anomaly was recorded in this location in June 2016, during magnetometry survey on land off Harpswell lane (the A631), Hemswell cliff. The anomaly was thought to represent the remains of a former field boundary ditch. Whilst no conclusive	Undated	SK 9507 8958

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			date could be suggested for the feature, it was noted that no corresponding boundary is depicted on any of the historic ordnance survey maps of this area, suggesting it pre-dates the parliamentary enclosure of this land		
MLI116094	MON	Pottery Scatter, Stow Park Road, Stow	Large quantities of medieval pottery, dating from the 10th to the 14th century, and some tile and other stone building debris were identified as surface finds in this area, during field walking conducted by a local resident in December 2015. The pottery was found as large pieces with clean breaks, with more revealed after each episode of ploughing. The resident also reported that a large number of medieval coins have also been reportedly found in the field over the 20 preceding years. Three sherds of medieval pottery were recovered in June 2018, during of archaeological monitoring of new development on land off Stow Park Road. Two of the sherds were from 13th century Nottingham Light-bodied Glazed ware jugs, with one being from a medium sized jug, and the other being from a small jug with a bright copper-green glaze. The third sherd was from a 13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed ware jug with a reduced glaze.	Medieval	SK 8799 8182
MLI116361	MON	Undated Quarrying, Stow Park Road, Marton	A widespread zone of magnetic variation was recorded in this location in February 2016, during magnetometry survey of land off Stow Park Road. The anomalies were thought to reflect an area of probable former quarrying, although an exact date for this activity remains uncertain. The anomalies appeared to cut into an area of probable medieval ridge and furrow, suggesting a post-medieval origin, although no	Undated	SK 8454 8203

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			significant quarrying activity is recorded in this location on the historic Ordnance Survey maps		
MLI116378	BLD	Former agricultural buildings, Lowfield Farm, Glentworth	The former agricultural buildings at Lowfield Farm. Historical mapping shows that the buildings formed the northern range of a much larger (although no longer extant) complex of farm buildings, typical of those constructed as part of the mid-19th century 'high farming' movement. The surviving buildings are constructed of red brick with clay pantile roofs, and comprise a single-storey barn or chaff house to the east, a central two-storey cart shed with granary above, and parts of what was a former stable block to the west. The buildings have been subject to much alteration, including the blocking of many of the original doors and windows, and the addition of large modern sheds to the west, which have largely replaced the former stable block. Some original features do survive within, however, including the doorway to the central granary floor, accessed from the former chaff house, and the bull-nosed brick-edged piers to the cart shed, that define the four original cart bays, accessed from the north.	Post-Medieval	SK 90472 87310
MLI116427	BLD	The Former School on Stoney Lane, Glentworth	The school building appears to be purpose-built after the 1870 Education Act. It is present on both the 1887 Ordnance Survey map of the village and the 1906 map. White's 1856 Directory of Lincolnshire lists a Joseph Spencer as the school master for Glentworth. Records of Glentworth County school state that the school was originally opened in 1840 as a parochial school but it was rebuilt in 1876, creating the building which is still in existence today. It was taken over by Lindsey County Council in 1920, becoming Glentworth Council School, and from 1947 Glentworth County School.	Post-Medieval	SK 94616 88133

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			The School officially closed on 19th December 1969, with the children transferred to Hemswell RAF school.		
MLI116429	BLD	Former Schoolhouse, Maypole Street, Hemswell	Building of stone construction, with a datestone marked 1859. This is probably the school masters house. The brick-built school is attached to the rear. It is now the Village Hall. Both the 1905 and the 1887 OS map mark it as a school. Records from the Lincolnshire Archives corroborate the fact that the school was built in 1859, as a National School.	Post-Medieval	SK 92965 90963
MLI116459	BLD	Former Schoolhouse, Springthorpe, West Lindsey	National School until at least 1903. By 1910, and until at least the 1930s, it was known as Kexby and Upton CE School in official sources. The school is depicted on the 1887 Ordnance survey map of Springthorpe but is not marked as a school. It is marked as a school on the 1906 map.	Post-Medieval	SK 87516 89757
MLI116503	MON	Mere House, Sturton by Stow	Mere House, Sturton by Stow. Extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of Z plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site	Post Medieval - Modern	SK 8835 8132
MLI118036	MON	Low Field Farm, Glentworth	Low Field Farm, Glentworth. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of E plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site.	Post Medieval - Modern	SK 9046 8731
MLI118761	MON	Axlewood Farm, Sturton By Stow	Axlewood Farm, Sturton By Stow. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of T plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located on the site	Post Medieval - Modern	SK 8751 8083

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
MLI118779	MON	Post-Medieval Pottery, Brampton	An unstratified scatter of over 70 post-medieval pottery sherds was found in an evaluation trench excavated by the Viking Torksey Project. It probably relates to agricultural activity associated with the nearby farmstead of Pottery Farm	Post Medieval	SK 8354 7982
MLI125068	MON	Probable Roman Farmstead at Brampton	A magnetometer survey of the area by the University of York identified a complex of rectilinear ditched enclosures extending over an area of approximately 140m by 140m. The morphology and character of the magnetic anomalies are characteristic of those found over Romano-British settlements, incorporating rectilinear ditched enclosures, possible droveways and discrete pits, and they were interpreted as a farmstead. Concentrations of Roman pottery were found over these anomalies that are absent from the rest of the field. The anomalies represent several phases of activity and are more complex on the eastern side of the area. The location provides a 360 degree view of the surrounding area, including the Roman settlement at Marton, Till Bridge Lane (a Roman road) and a stretch of the River Trent. The complex is likely to continue to the north. There is a considerable build up of windblown sand, varying in depth but which can be up to three to four metres, that blankets the area around this site.	Roman	SK 8360 8055
MLI125069	MON	A Rabbit Warren at Brampton	A complex of anomalies were found during a magnetic gradiometer survey by The University of York They were tentatively interpreted as an artificial rabbit warren of the type that were reasonably common features in the later medieval and post medieval periods. The features comprised a circular 'pillow' mound with a surrounding ditch; the mound being built	Medieval to Post Medieval	SK 8348 8052

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			over a radial pattern of slots, some of which were capped with stones, although the rabbits often elaborated upon the original burrow pattern. It dates to the post medieval period and would have probably gone out of use by the time of Brampton enclosure in 1779.		
MLI125070	MON	A Rabbit Warren at Torksey	A second complex of rectilinear enclosures, found during a magnetic gradiometer survey by The University of York, were tentatively interpreted as an artificial rabbit warren of the type that were reasonably common features in the later medieval and post medieval periods. The features comprised a rectangular 'pillow' mound with a surrounding ditch; the mound being built over a rectilinear grid pattern of slots, some of which were capped with stones, although the rabbits often elaborated upon the original burrow pattern	Medieval to Post Medieval	SK8366 7974
MLI125072	MON	A Roman pottery scatter, Brampton	Ten sherds of Roman greyware pottery was found in an evaluation trench excavated by the Viking Torksey Project to the south of Brampton parish. The scatter is possibly related to the Romano-British farmstead identified by magnetometer survey about 600m north of this evaluation trench	Roman	SK8354 7982
MLI125073	MON	A Late Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Pottery Scatter at Brampton	A scatter of late Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery of some 37 sherds was found in an evaluation trench excavated by the Viking Torksey Project to the south of Brampton parish. The most common medieval wares were thirteenth- to fourteenth-century pottery from Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire. It is probably derived from manuring scatters	Early Medieval - Medieval	SK 8354 7982
MLI125499	BLD	Outbuilding, 6 Sturton Road, Stow	Outbuilding of probable 19th century date, located behind 6 Sturton Road, Stow. The building is a single story brick structure, with a pitched roof covered with corrugated abestos	Post-Medieval	SK 88218 81882

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			or concrete sheeting. The outbuilding was originally bigger, based on its depiction on the 2nd edition 25" Ordnance Survey County Series map, but a portion of the building was demolished at some point.		
MLI125598	MON	Ridge and Furrow, Sturton by Stow	Earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow, to the north of Sturton by Stow. Identified on aerial photographs examined as part of the National Mapping Programme	Medieval	SK 8870 8144
MLI125602	BLD	Gallows Dale, Sturton By Stow	Gallows Dale, Sturton By Stow. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of F plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location	Post Medieval - Modern	SK 8745 8089
MLI125603	MON	Ridge and Furrow, Gallows Dale, Sturton By Stow	Earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow, at Gallows Dale, Sturton by Stow. Identified on aerial photographs examined as part of the National Mapping Programme	Medieval	SK 8750 8079
MLI125604	MON	Ridge and Furrow, Axlewood Farm, Sturton By Stow	Earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow, at Gallows Dale, Sturton by Stow. Identified on aerial photographs examined as part of the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	SK 8750 8079
MLI125692	BLD	Former Stables, Manor Farm, Marton	The former stable is single storey, constructed of red brick and features a hipped roof of red pantiles. The building has been converted to be used as bed and breakfast accommodation. The brickwork was thought to be of 18th century date, making it likely contemporary with the adjacent former farmhouse	Post-Medieval	SK 84004 81979
MLI125875	BLD	Former Smithy Building, St	The former Smithy building at St George's Hill, Glentworth, probably existed since at least the 1813 tithe map which	Post-Medieval	SK 94656 88270

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
		George's Hill, Glentworth	depicts a three-sided range of outbuildings. By the late 19th century, the outline of the buildings are clearly visible and the smithy is designated for the first time as a 'Smithy'. By 1974 the present layout of the range is shown with the two northern outbuildings within the curtilage of 10, St George's Hill.		
MLI125906	BLD	Festival of Britain Bungalows, Glentworth	A pair of attached bungalows, built in 1951 as part of the celebrations for the Festival of Britain.	Modern	SK 87144 85784
MLI126189	BLD	1 and 3 St George's Hill, Glentworth	A late 18th - early 19th century stone cottage with a later brick extension and 19th century outbuildings. The cottage is a two-storey building of limestone blocks and rubble, with a slate roof. It was originally two properties; this is reflected in the internal floor plan and a blocked doorway on the north elevation. A brick extension with a large bay window was added in the late 19th century. The outbuildings are constructed in red brick and comprise: a now-derelict animal shelter and cart shed; a washhouse with in-situ 19th century copper, fireplace and oven, and a gabled pitched pantile roof; and a barn, also in a ruinous condition. Evidence from OS maps suggests the animal shelter was extended to the south in the late 19th or early 20th century.	Post- Medieval	SK 94735 88272
MLI126000	BLD	Former Blacksmith's Forge, Brook Street, Hemswell	Likely early 19th century former blacksmith's forge. Now partly ruinous.	Post- Medieval	SK 93059 91152

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
MLI126001	MON	Former Shoeing House, Brook Street, Hemswell	Former blacksmith's forge, functioning as an outbuilding to the adjacent former blacksmith's house (see MLI89168). The structure is single-storey and built of stone, and was included in a schedule of important buildings within the Hemswell Conservation Area	Modern	SK 93059 91152
MLI90453	MON	Roman Pottery, Dog Kennel Road, Glentworth	Numerous sherds of Roman pottery have apparently been found in the field to the north of Dog Kennel Road, to the south-west of Lancaster Green. The findings were reported by a local landowner during a site visit to the area, although the exact find locations or dates are unknown.	Roman	SK 948 890
MLI50257	MON	Various copper alloy objects from Littleborough Lane, Marton	Various roman bronze/copper alloy artefacts found by metal detector users south of Littleborough Lane, in same field as 328. Also a copper alloy pin of probable 2nd century date	Roman	SK 8340 8210
MLI50314	MON	Moat at Manor Farmhouse, Stow	A medieval moated site two arms of which survive and A post-medieval 17th century manor house farm on a moated site. The manor of Stow was held by the Bishop of Lincoln in 1086 and throughout the Middle Ages. By the later 12th century, the bishops had a palace at Stow Park. It is uncertain whether there was a further local manorial centre or residence within the village but, if there was, then this possible moated site could be a candidate. The principal earthwork feature is an L-shaped water-filled moat, lying in paddocks and gardens east of Manor Farm. It consists of a long arm lying east to west and 85m in length with a turn north into an arm 35m in length. The angle between them is not 90 degrees but approximately	Medieval to Post Medieval	SK 8814 8194

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			105 degrees. The interior of the moat has been disturbed by market gardening.		
MLI50343	MON	Linear cropmark north of Hall Farm	Cropmarks of a single-ditched curvilinear boundary aligned northeast - southwest and visible for c1km from SK 9489 8847 to SK 9572 8895	Medieval	SK 9522 8869
MLI50345	MON	Linear cropmark south of Pilkington Farm	Cropmarks of a double-ditched linear boundary or possible trackway seen on Paul Everson aps of 1980; aligned roughly east-west and visible for c1km from SK 9552 8859 to SK 9653 8873. Medieval earthwork and cropmark field boundaries	Medieval	SK 9558 8866
MLI50418	MON	Stow Park Medieval Deer Park, Stow	The medieval deer park at Stow was first documented at the end of the 12th century, but undoubtedly existed prior to this. It occupies the whole of the near-rectangular south-western projection of Stow parish. Woodland was an important feature of the park; this may indicate that it was carved out of pre-existing woodland. Remains of the deer park, as well as the associated deserted medieval settlement and Bishop's Palace, are visible as cropmark and earthwork remains in aerial photographs. The remains were identified and recorded by the National Mapping Programme. The medieval deer park formerly occupied an area of about 275ha, extending southwards from the moated site. It is protected in two separate areas as earthworks, which are the only surviving features of a once extensive landscape. All fences, gates and all standing buildings and modern surfaces at Moat Farm are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.	Medieval	SK 8646 7996

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
MLI50512	MON	Gate Burton Settlement	The medieval settlement remains of Gate Burton are a classic instance of settlement shift and dispersal caused by emparking in the 18th century. The most prominent earthworks are two hollow-ways: one runs approximately north to south (to just west of the Old Rectory) and, though it's very broad and smooth profile may result from continued use as a carriage road within the park, it perhaps marks the former line of the Gainsborough Road before the creation of the parkland. It is named 'Town Street' in glebe terriers. The second hollow-way continues the direct east to west line of Clay Lane downhill off the higher land to the east. Both hollow-ways, therefore, indicate fundamental alteration to the road system in the 18th century. To the north and east of the church is a series of ditched earthwork closes that clearly once continued into the ploughland to the east, where traces of their extent are visible as soilmarks on aerial photographs. The closes may mark former village remains, or possibly an early manorial curia which might have encompassed both the church and the Old Rectory.	Medieval	SK 8392 8287
MLI50515	MON	Medieval settlement and associated field system of Heapham	Shrunken medieval village earthworks in this area on either side of Heapham Lane, reported by Paul Everson in 1978. The shrunken settlement earthworks represent one part of a regular and possibly planned polyfocal settlement, perhaps overlying earlier arable fields, with the parish church quite isolated from both areas of medieval occupation. Two modern farms and the associated earthworks lie quite topographically distinct and to the east of a second nucleus which is the focus of the modern village (prn 51366). Both nuclei are shown as blocks of old enclosures on the enclosure map of 1776, which	Medieval	SK 8813 8870

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			also emphasizes the long, narrow and slightly curving form of several of the properties in the south part of the eastern nucleus, and points to development over former arable strips.		
MLI50560	MON	Roman Villa, Glentworth Hall	At some time in 1753 (or perhaps a year or more earlier), parts of what was evidently a Roman villa were revealed in building works at Glentworth. The discovery was recorded in a letter by Thomas Pownall, which is now in the Scarborough archives at Sandbeck Park. The letter describes the remains of a plain white tessellated floor, an open conduit or drain and a parallel square-sectioned water pipe, and its interpretation of these modest remains as part of the bath house of a rural villa 'seems reasonable'. Field walking at Glentworth, conducted in Spring 1977 by Paul Everson, identified a major Roman site to the east of the hall, on either side of the ornamental fish pond. Finds consisted of large quantities of 3rd and 4th century pottery, building stone, roof tile and combed flue tile. It seems that the construction of the fishpond in landscaping the eastern prospect of Glentworth Hall may have disturbed part of the residential area of the villa	Roman	SK 9450 8846
MLI50925	MON	Remains of medieval ridge and furrow north of Magin Moor Farm	A block of ridge and furrow aligned east-west and plotted by the royal commission for the air photographic unit's mapping project	Medieval	SK 8975 8513
MLI50926	MON	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, Willingham	A section of medieval ridge and furrow, located to the east of Beggar's Lane, Willingham. The earthworks are aligned roughly northwest to southeast. It was mapped by the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	SK 8792 8514

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
MLI50927	MON	Ridge and Furrow, Willingham by Stow	Earthwork remains of medieval ridge and furrow system to the north of Willingham by Stow. Identified on aerial photographs examined as part of the National Mapping Programme. The majority of the remains are aligned on an east-west axis, although there are small areas of north-south aligned ridge and furrow	Medieval	SK 8715 8482
MLI50980	MON	Early Iron Age pottery and skeleton found east of Harpswell	A scrap of early Iron Age pottery found recently (1930s) by the Harpswell Cross Roads. A skeleton, possibly associated with a sherd of thick black pottery with much shell, decorated with string impression and fingertips; the pottery is of the early Iron Age. Found at Hemswell in 1931. In 1964 Featherston reported that the whereabouts of the finds was unknown. The find spots were within the perimeter of the airfield and field walking was not possible.	Iron Age	SK 9383 9002
MLI51007	MON	Anglo-Saxon church tower at St. Chad's church	St. Chad's Church has an Anglo-Saxon west tower, not tall. There are twin bell-openings with mid-wall shaft (much restored), Trollope suggests that the tower was of an early Norman date. His description: nothing relieves its plain simplicity but the belfry lights, now partly concealed by modern adjuncts, and a single simple string marking off its upper stage. The square, unbuttressed tower is Anglo-Saxon, of carefully coursed small rubble with larger blocks of rubble for the window jambs and the side-alternate quoins. The tower is of two stages, separated only by a plain, square string-course. The lower stage stands on a plain square plinth and has no surviving features of definitely Anglo-Saxon character. The upper stage originally had four round-headed double belfry windows, the one on the west face has been	Early Medieval	SK 9357 8996

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			<p>blocked and largely cut away. The three surviving windows are single-splayed with mid-wall shafts of plain circular cylinders and simple conical capitals which are changed into a square plan at the top by the addition of little knobs at each of the four angles. No Anglo-Saxon feature has survived internally.</p> <p>A church at Harpswell is mentioned in the Domesday book</p>		
MLI51092	MON	Romano-British pottery found north of Park Lane	Roman pottery found of late date. In 1964 harper reported that Ethel Rudkin had c4 roman pottery from a small area centred to SK 9348 8760. The area was fieldwalked but nothing of interest was found.	Roman	SK 9361 8762
MLI51102	MON	Shrunken Settlement Remains, Glentworth	Settlement remains, formerly part of Glentworth are evidenced by traces of earthworks (no longer extant) on early raf vertical aps, medieval finds, and fragments of the earlier street pattern still shown on a map of 1813. These show that the settlement's earlier principal axis was an east-west street continuing the line of st. George's hill, with properties on both sides, which may have lead into a rectangular green on the north side of the church. There were also further settlement elements to the south, represented for example in the earlier c19, before the opening of Hanover ill and new road, by a group of seven houses at the dead end of what is now Chapel Lane. The population trends show a very sharp decline in the later c14 from which recovery was slow and partial, and again a decline in the later c17. The effect of the creation of the hall in the mid c16 and its reorientation to face east and associated landscaping in the mid c18 has clearly been to depopulate and close streets on the north edge of the settlement and push it south. The parish is said to have been	Medieval	SK 9464 8823

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			enclosed before 1616 by the Wray family, but this probably only affected the central part of the parish		
MLI51120	MON	Site of a Possible Medieval Grange, Fillingham	A monastic grange at Fillingham belonging to Revesby Abbey is documented and may be the forerunner of the existing Fillingham Grange, shown on Armstrong's County Map of 1760, and still named as such. Earthworks of probable former crofts and a pond were identified at Fillingham Grange, on aerial photographs examined by the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	SK 9308 8586
MLI51344	MON	The settlement of Yawthorpe	The medieval settlement of Yawthorpe that can trace its origins back to the late Anglo-Saxon period. It remains occupied by a small number of people to the present.	Early Medieval	SK 8967 9191
MLI51360	MON	Medieval settlement of Springthorpe	The settlement of Springthorpe has suffered no major or long-term documented loss of population. It has altered somewhat as a direct result of enclosure, through earlier roads east, west and south into the fields that ran between furlongs and open fields being replaced by new standard roads over those fields. But its awkward and complex street system seems to have arisen earlier through two regular morphological elements: an east-west street supporting two rows that include the church; and at right angles to the south, a north-south street with similar associated blocks of tofts - being pulled together and thereby disrupted by an irregular development focussing on a pond and green. Slight earthworks visible on early aerial; photographs result largely from abandoned 19th century properties. Parts of the common fields of Little Corringham were shared by Springthorpe, which despite being a separate medieval	Medieval	SK 8753 8961

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			parish, indicates that it was once part of Corringham in some way, as the configuration of its boundaries would suggest.		
MLI51366	MON	Western focus of medieval settlement of Heapham	Western focus of medieval settlement of Heapham the village of Heapham has two distinct foci, both with some evidence of planning, yet with the parish church quite isolated from both areas of medieval occupation. The eastern focus comprises earthworks of the shrunken settlement (prn 50515), whilst the western focus comprises the settlement that is now the modern village of Heapham. Both nuclei are shown as blocks of old enclosures on the enclosure map of 1776, which also emphasizes the long, narrow and slightly curving form of the property boundaries of much of the southern row of the western nucleus - pointing to development over former arable strips	Medieval	SK 8753 8844
MLI51369	MON	Romano-British Settlement Site, Till Bridge Lane	Romano-British early 2nd century to 4th century pottery found in 1959 and 1975, in a scatter, including grey ware, grey burnished ware and tile (now in the City and County Museum), extending both sides of Till Bridge Lane. Two antoniniani of Carausius, both with the letter PAX AVG on the reverse have been found. The Romano-British settlement at this point on Till Bridge Lane is a ribbon development; that is it was stretched out along the road, over about 2.5km (although the buildings were not continuous for this distance), and probably did not extend further than about 100m from the road. Fragments of roof tile have been found close to the road which suggests that there were some substantial buildings in the settlement. A large	Roman	SK 8346 8225

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			quantity of Roman pottery was collected during field walking in 1993 and 1995 as part of a private research project		
MLI52139	MON	Manor Farm, Marton	Manor Farm, Marton. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Located within or in association with a village	Post Medieval - Modern	SK 8401 8198
MLI52464	MON	Roman pottery	Roman pottery, grey ware, samian and mortaria found when building new bungalows by the side of Till Bridge Lane	Roman	SK 8390 8210
MLI52466	MON	Medieval Pottery, Gate Burton	Medieval pottery found in field beside Till Bridge Lane, now in the City and County Museum	Medieval	SK 8332 8229
MLI52467	MON	Post-Medieval Pottery, Gate Burton	Post-medieval pottery found in field beside Till Bridge Lane	Post Medieval	SK 8332 8229
MLI52482	MON	Linear cropmark	Faint linear cropmark. Possibly agricultural.	Undated	SK 8354 8180
MLI52483	MON	Possible earthworks	Possible earthwork at this location, suggesting two sides of a moat	Undated	SK 8382 8170
MLI52493	MON	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, Sort Hills, Marton	Earthwork remains of medieval ridge and furrow at Sort Hills, identified on aerial photography by the National Mapping Programme.	Medieval	SK 8541 8248
MLI52499	MON	Settlement of Brampton	The settlement of Brampton was a manor belonging to the bishop of Lincoln through the Middle Ages. Evidently always a settlement of smaller than average size, it was only moderately reduced by the black death and seems to have	Medieval	SK 8462 7962

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			recovered in c16, perhaps to the level of more or less 20 households of the c19 and early c20. Recent engrossment within the village has swept away all the property closes mapped in 1843 and on early OS 25 inch sheets, destroying any earthworks. These maps show a single-street village with regular properties along its western side, balanced by a narrowing row on the east, perhaps caused by a former manorial complex. Brampton was enclosed in 1777-8		
MLI52500	MON	Cropmark boundary and trackway	Cropmark boundary ditch and trackway	Undated	SK 8393 7979
MLI52504	MON	Settlement of Sturton by Stow	Sturton by Stow is first mentioned in the Domesday Book. The name is thought to derive from the Old English words 'straet' and 'tun', meaning 'the farmstead or village, near or on the Roman road'. Land there was owned by the Bishop of Bayeux: 'Ulchil, Asfort, Restelf and Ulmer had 8 carucates of land (assessed) to the geld. There is land for 8 teams. Ilbert, the bishop's man, has 4 teams there in demesne, and 16 villeins with 2 teams, and 30 acres of meadow, and 80 acres of underwood. Tempore Regis Edwardi (before 1066) it was worth 7 pounds; now 4 pounds; tallage 40 shillings. Remains of medieval settlement activity were recorded during a programme of earthwork survey, conducted in November 2016 to inform proposed residential development on land off Marton Road. The remains comprised a number of raised earthworks, thought to represent former house platforms, located to the west of the High Street and to the north of Marton Road	Early Medieval	SK 8895 8078

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
MLI52506	MON	Ridge and Furrow, Sturton by Stow	Earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow, to the north-west of Sturton by Stow. Identified on aerial photographs examined as part of the National Mapping Programme	Medieval	SK 8826 8101
MLI53320	MON	Hemswell settlement remains	Hemswell medieval settlement remains are now almost entirely levelled or built over. The limits of old enclosure mapped in 1792 similarly indicate a once larger settlement, especially along Beck Lane. This evidence, taken with the existence of a second church with its own definable parochial support, reinforces the view that Hemswell was earlier two adjacent but distinct settlements, each based on an east-west street running up and down the scarp and each with its own church. A third morphological element appears to be the group of properties dependent on the north-south way at the foot of the scarp as it leaves the settlement southwards. A site visit and geophysical survey at SK 9300 9082 recorded earthworks and anomalies thought to represent enclosures and other remains of the shrunken village. trial trenching at SK 9300 9081 recovered mid-12th to mid-13th century pottery. An archaeological watching brief was conducted during earthmoving for the construction of a house and garage. No structural or artefactual evidence pre-dating the 19th century was found	Medieval	SK 9290 9110
MLI53321	MON	Earthwork ridge and furrow	Medieval Ridge and furrow	Medieval	SK 9296 9043
MLI53945	MON	Sand pit	A sand pit is indicated on map: OS. 1956. OS 6-inch series.	Undated	SK 9336 9042

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
MLI53946	MON	Old sand pit	An old sand pit is indicated on 1956. OS 6 inch series	Undated	SK 9321 9111
MLI53947	MON	Medieval ridge and furrow field system	The remains of a medieval ridge and furrow field system. Much of the ridge and furrow surrounding Hemswell village is no longer extant, presumably due to recent ploughing activity. A survey of the remaining earthworks was undertaken in 1997	Medieval	SK 9243 9109
MLI54001	MON	Post medieval settlement of Glentworth	The population trends show a very sharp decline in the later c14 from which recovery was slow and partial, and again a decline in the later c17. The effect of the creation of the hall in the mid c16 and its reorientation to face east and associated landscaping in the mid c18 has clearly been to depopulate and close streets on the north edge of the settlement and push it south	Post Medieval	SK 946 882
MLI54007	MON	Prehistoric ring ditch enclosure	Possible cropmark ring ditch enclosure	Later Prehistoric	SK 9432 8685
MLI54012	MON	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, Clay Farm, Gate Burton	Earthwork remains of medieval ridge and furrow at Clay Farm, identified on aerial photography by the National Mapping Programme. The earthworks appear to have been removed through arable cultivation.	Medieval	SK 8518 8316
MLI54034	MON	Ridge and furrow	Medieval earthwork ridge and furrow	Medieval	SK 8445 9013
MLI54142	MON	Ridge and Furrow, Low Field Farm, Glentworth	Earthwork remains of medieval ridge and furrow at Low Field Farm, identified on aerial photograph	Medieval	SK 9050 8717
MLI54200	MON	Roman Fort, Marton	Also Designated Asset 1004935. The cropmark remains of a Roman fort were identified in 1974, on land above the River	Roman	SK 8320 8207

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			Trent, to the west of Marton. The site lies 500ft south of the former Roman road, and there is a slight rise in the ground to form a low crest at the scarp above the water meadows down to the Trent to the west. Aerial photographs of the site show the remains of two ditches, defining the whole of the east side and much of the north and south sides of a rectangular enclosure with the normal rounded corners. If the line of the western ditch (not seen in the photographs) lay on or near the scarp edge, the dimensions of the fort will have been about 310ft by 260ft, an area of 1.8 acres.		
MLI54252	MON	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, Kexby	Medieval ridge and furrow, visible on aerial photographs, Kexby	Medieval	SK 88255 85341
MLI54262	MON	Late Saxon remains north of stow minster	During under pinning works carried out on a property north of the Minster a large deep feature was observed running approximately east to west, parallel with the road. This may be a ditch. There was a possible second ditch to the north. 10th century pottery was recovered from the lower fills of the large feature and mid 12th century pottery from the upper fills. This feature may be associated with the minster and abbey. A large quantity of Anglo-Saxon pottery has been recovered from the garden of this property. This information was confirmed in 2014. The archaeological features here are very close to the present ground surface	Early Medieval	SK 8818 8205
MLI54270	MON	Medieval Earthworks and Ridge and Furrow, Stow	Potential unknown medieval earthwork holloway, croft, boundaries and ridge and furrow	Medieval	SK 8841 8166

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
MLI54282	MON	Anglo-Saxon material from tank field	14 Northumbrian coins (stycas) and other Anglo-Saxon material found in tank field, Torksey by detectorists. Copper alloy dies for leather-working were also identified.	Early Medieval	SK8368 7955
MLI81810	MON	Possible post-medieval quarries, south of Church Street	A site visit and geophysical survey identified earthworks and anomalies thought to represent quarries depicted on the 1792 Enclosure Award	Post Medieval	SK 9293 9088
MLI81811	MON	Post-medieval artefact scatter, south of Church Street	During trial trenching, a scatter of 17th century to modern pottery, tile and animal bone was recorded	Post Medieval	SK 9313 9083
MLI81897	MON	Undated gullies, The White House	During a watching brief, two probable drainage gullies were recorded.	Undated	SK 8760 8828
MLI81899	MON	Post-medieval finds, The White House	During a watching brief, post-medieval pottery, and a piece of clay pipe dating to 1851-1870 were recorded	Post Medieval	SK 8760 8828
MLI83948	MON	Medieval Rubbish pits at the Old School House, Stow	During a watching brief two pits were identified, both containing charcoal, burnt earth, oyster shell and animal bone, one of the pits also contained 12th century pottery sherds. These have been interpreted as refuse pits	Medieval	SK 8831 8204
MLI86937	BLD	Former Free United Methodist chapel, Kexby Road, Glentworth	A former Free United Methodist chapel is located on Kexby Road. It has been converted to a house. It is rendered, with a slate gabled roof. Some of the original window openings survive, including two lancet windows and a roundel with seven panes above the doorway. The doorway is decorative, with a blind pointed arch.	Post-medieval	SK 94769 87900

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
MLI86965	BLD	Former Primitive Methodist chapel, Maypole Street, Hemswell	A former Primitive Methodist chapel is located on Maypole Street. It has been converted into a pair of semi-detached houses, and very little of the original building survives. The date on the building is 1871. It is not known where the original doorway was, and what the original appearance of the building was.	Post-medieval	SK 92924 91116
MLI86966	BLD	Former Wesleyan Methodist chapel, Weldon Road, Hemswell	A Wesleyan chapel is recorded on Weldon Road on early twentieth century maps, and the date on the building says 1905. It is rendered and 'L-shaped', with modern windows. It was apparently converted in the 1980s, and much altered.	Modern	SK 88238 81885
MLI86967	MON	Site of Wesleyan Methodist chapel, Bunker's Hill, Hemswell	A Wesleyan Methodist chapel is indicated on the 1906 OS County Series map, which no longer exists. It may be the one recorded in the Census of Religious Worship as being built in about 1840.	Post Medieval - Modern	SK 93170 90836
MLI87218	BLD	Marton Methodist Chapel	Marton Methodist Chapel was originally a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel. It was built in 1814 of red brick with yellow brick dressings, including two string courses. It has a raised gable with stone copings and kneelers. The windows are round headed with their original frames and stained glass.	Post-medieval	SK 83978 82082
MLI87219	MON	Former Primitive Methodist Chapel, Marton	A Primitive Methodist Chapel was built in Marton in 1836. It was still in existence in the 1950s but had been demolished by the 1970s	Post Medieval - Modern	SK 84076 81816
MLI87237	BLD	Former Primitive Methodist Chapel, Springthorpe	The former Primitive Methodist Chapel in Springthorpe was built in 1898, and replaced an earlier chapel of 1831 that stood on Chapel Lane. It is constructed of red brick with a slate roof in Gothic style. It has a raised gable with stone copings and kneelers. It also has two decorated red brick	Post-medieval	SK 87647 89565

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			string courses and stone hood mouldings. It has a roundel in the street frontage and three pointed arch windows, the largest, central one is now blocked. The building has been refenestrated in the side elevations, and now has two storeys, where it originally had one.		
MLI87247	BLD	Former Primitive Methodist Chapel, High Street, Willingham	A Primitive Methodist Chapel was built in Willingham in 1876 of red brick with yellow brick dressings. It some original window openings on the street frontage with plastic frames, and it has been refenestrated to the sides. It has a small gabled porch, and a modern porch to the side. It is currently a house.	Post-medieval	SK 94769 87900
MLI87248	BLD	High Street Methodist Church (former Wesleyan), High Street, Willingham	The High Street Methodist Chapel was formerly a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, built in 1885 of red brick. It is a replacement for one built around 1801. The building has decorative ridge tiles, and polychrome brick dressings, and pointed arch windows with stained glass. The attached school was built in the same style in 1915. A historic building recording was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeological Services in January 2012 prior to conversion of the chapel into a residential property. The first Wesleyan chapel at Willingham was built in 1811. It was replaced in 1885 by the current building and a new school room and ancillary buildings were added to the building in 1915. The building is built of red brick with yellow brick dressings and has a distinctive yellow brick and blue pamment string course. The chapel closed in 2010.	Post-medieval	SK 87510 84555

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
MLI87253	BLD	Former Sunday School, School Lane, Stow	The former Sunday School on School Lane was built in the second half of the 19th century, and is currently used as garage/storeroom.	Post-medieval	SK 88337 82050
MLI88526	MON	Handley Page Hampden Aircraft Crash Site, Hemswell	A Handley Page Hampden bomber aircraft crashed on land to the south of Hemswell, on the 17th of April 1940. The aircraft was designated L4163 from 144 Squadron, and crashed on take off from its base at Hemswell. The plane was on a mine-laying sortie but was unable to make any height after lifting off. It crossed the western boundary of the airfield and the adjacent B1398 road, before hitting the corner of Mill House. The plane then crashed and slid down the hill, coming to rest at the bottom where it burnt out. All four crew members were killed in the accident	Modern	SK 93249 90305
MLI89078	MON	Undated ditch, Littleborough Lane, Marton	Several linear features were identified during geophysical survey, at least one of which can be tentatively interpreted as a ditch of unknown date and function	Undated	SK 83799 81940
MLI89168	BLD	Former Blacksmith's House, 19 Brook Street, Hemswell	Former blacksmith's house, now in use as a private residence. The structure is built of coursed stone with a pantile roof, and features small pane casement and sliding sash windows.	Post-medieval	SK 93074 91157
MLI90076	MON	Site of Burton Windmill, Gate Burton	Site of Burton Windmill. Burton Windmill is depicted on the Ordnance Survey County Series map of 1891. However, the mill structure has disappeared from the Ordnance Survey County Series map of 1905, with only a mill mound depicted on the site.	Post Medieval	SK 84032 82466

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
MLI97869	MON	Original Primitive Methodist Chapel, Springthorpe	A Primitive Methodist Chapel which was built in 1831. The chapel is shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition County Series map, dating from around 1888. A new chapel was built in 1898 [PRN 55144] and the old chapel was converted to a village reading room. The building is marked as such on the Ordnance Survey Second Edition County Series map, dating from around 1906. It was demolished sometime after this as Thorpe House now exists on the site.	Post Medieval	SK 8768 8970
MLI98190	MON	Ridge and furrow, Corringham	Probable late medieval earthwork ridge and furrow	Medieval	SK 8864 9141
MLI98360	MON	Parkland associated with Gate Burton Hall, Gate Burton	William Hutton's house of 1774 to 1780 forms the core of the present Gate Burton Hall but the surrounding landscaped parkland may be older, since the ornamental temple to the north-west was allegedly erected in 1747 when perhaps the village was also cleared	Post Medieval - Modern	SK 83495 83197
MLI99336	MON	Late Saxon and medieval pottery from a garden on Normanby Road, Stow	Pottery sherds recovered from a garden on Normanby Road were identified as tenth to twelfth century in date by a pottery specialist	Early Medieval	SK 8817 8219
MLI99337	MON	Late Saxon and medieval pottery found along a footpath to the south of Stow Park Road, Stow	A scatter of Saxon and medieval pottery dating from the 10th to the 14th century found along the path behind the properties fronting onto Stow Park Road. The scatter tapers out as the path turns northwards towards the road. This scatter is probably from rubbish pits behind former medieval occupation sites on the road.	Early Medieval	SK 8812 8187

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
MLI99338	MON	Earthworks to the north of Manor Farmhouse, Stow	In the orchard to the north of Manor Farmhouse are the remains of a rectangular platform. It is defined by a north-south scarp or bank, with a pronounced secondary north-south bank along it, possibly a hedge bank, and by a degraded east-west scarp (30m long and 0.3m in height) in the adjacent field. Within this, and lying in sympathy with it, is a small rectangular platform standing 0.4m high although now much smoothed, with sides of approximately 16m and 10m. It is best defined by a broad dip on its east and south sides, that is truncated on the west by the south-east to north-west hedgeline and drainage channel, whose sinuous lines may reflect the platform's form. Beyond the platform to the north-east is a broad low east to west bank traced for 23m which is possibly a headland for ridge-and-furrow, to the north. This group of features are orientated with the plan of the Old Hall and might have formed part of its setting, though their fragmentary extent and degraded state does not allow confidence in this. These earthworks may have been the remains of medieval settlement. The orchard has now (2013) gone and the ground landscaped and so the earthworks do not survive	Medieval	SK 8806 8199
MNT10522	ELE	Features at Rampton: area 1	Beneath the plough-soil was a thin, roughly circular patch of yellow and red burnt clay 750mm in diameter, surrounded by an ashy spread and interpreted as a hearth. A group of possible post-holes were also found in the south-east corner of the area. Finds suggest occupation in the C2 AD.	Roman	SK 82011 78729
MNT10523	ELE	Structure at Rampton: area 2	Within this area was found the stake and post holes of a wattle and daub structure defined by a large patch of clay	Iron Age to Roman	SK 82014 78734

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			<p>pierced with stake holes. Two alignments of stakes were distinguished suggesting two building phases. The pottery from this area ranged from pre-Roman Iron Age to the C2nd AD.</p>		
MNT10524	ELE	Features at Rampton : area 3-5	<p>This area was disturbed by four modern calf burials at a depth of 1.2m – 1.5m. The earliest feature appeared to be a circular building defined by a U-shaped gully (Area IV) and a corresponding southern arc of this gully in Area V. Only the north arc was properly excavated and revealed settings of contingent circular posts which varied between 200mm and 300mm in depth and 100mm and 250mm in diameter. The building measured just over 6m at its widest external diameter and the foundation trench was c 300mm in depth. The entrance at the north west was 2m wide. The hearth or forge within the structure was egg-shaped and measured 750mm by 600mm. Its clay tuyere pipe was burnt red and yellow along its length. The pit was 210mm - 270mm deep and included a fragment of bronze and one of slag. Other features included a series of ditches and pits.</p>	Iron Age to Roman	SK 82018 78720
MNT10525	ELE	Ditches at Rampton: area 6	<p>This cutting was sited to identify whether certain features continued beyond area III – V. The earliest feature found was a probable pre-Roman Iron Age ditch. This had been cut by a later ditch.</p>	Iron Age to Roman	SK 82035 78719
MNT10526	ELE	Ditches at Rampton: area 7	<p>This small cutting was designed to find further pre-Roman Iron Age features. This cutting revealed several ditches</p>	Iron Age to Roman	SK 82035 78713

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			overlying one another probably dating back to the pre-Roman Iron Age.		
MNT10528	ELE	Ditches at Rampton (1965 excavation)	A series of cuttings was opened by the Retford Archaeological Group. The excavations produced evidence of stratification but the small size of the trenches made it difficult to distinguish features clearly. Traces of ditches were however recorded in several trenches.	Roman	SK 8202 7873
MNT11692	ELE	Ditch at Phase 1, Rampton Quarry	A feature in the W facing section. A symmetrical, flat-bottomed ditch, 1.8m wide and 0.4m deep. The feature is interleaved within periods of alluvial activity; cutting the fine grained alluvium and sealed by a later alluvial deposit. In addition, it has been truncated at its N edge by a channel. No dating material was recovered from the ditch.	Undated	SK 8214 7869
MNT11693	ELE	Early / Middle Iron Age post holes and pit	A ring of eight post holes enclosing a roughly oval area c.6x7m in diameter. Internal pit, incorporating heat affected stones and charcoal in its fill. A double row of post holes extending from the E edge of the circle. Some features yielded a small quantity of handmade Early or Middle IA pottery.	Iron Age	SK 8192 7840
MNT11695	ELE	Late Neolithic / early Bronze Age pit at Rampton	Beaker with a high, flaring neck, elaborately decorated over the body with narrow bands of comb impressions, retrieved from a pit cut by an Romano British enclosure ditch. Pit fill virtually indistinguishable from natural sands into which it had been dug.	Neolithic to Bronze Age	SK 8195 7869

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
MNT11696	ELE	Field system ditches (Phase 2) at Rampton Quarry	Rectilinear arrangement of ditches aligned mainly N-S and W-E was recorded on the W side of the site. Some ditches showed evidence of recutting. Some excavated sections yielded small quantities of Romano British sherds.	Iron Age to Roman	SK 8189 7864
MNT11697	ELE	Romano-British ditches and features (Phase 3) at Rampton Quarry	Substantial rectangular ditched enclosure, demarcating an area of c.1.2ha. A N-S line of pits, terminating at the NE palaeochannel, may mark the E boundary of this enclosure. The N extension is lost beneath Cottam Power Station. The enclosure ditch was linked stratigraphically to a complex system of sub-rectangular and sub-square internal ditched enclosures. Some of the internal compounds contained penannular or annular ditches or gullies, could represent drains or bedding trenches around buildings or stack stands. One enclosure revealed traces of a possible rectangular structure.	Roman	SK 8195 7868
MNT11698	ELE	Romano-British ditches and features (Phase 4), at Rampton	Another large subrectangular ditched enclosure, c.60m wide by at least 110m long and of internal area at least 0.6ha. The N boundary is lost beneath Cottam Power Station. The W enclosure ditch truncated a host of features associated with the Phase 3 boundary system. At least 5 major internal compartments. Entrances located on their E sides, pronounced inturning of several. Several large pits could have served as ponds. The interior of the enclosure preserved a high density of intercutting features. Many undoubtedly relate to earlier or later phases of activity.	Roman	SK 8202 7869

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
MNT11699	ELE	Romano-British ditches (Phase 5) at Rampton	A rectangular arrangement of shallow narrow gullies, surviving intermittently. Steep sided profiles suggesting they may have been dug as bedding trenches. Two parallel linear features to the S may demarcate a ditched trackway.	Roman	SK 820 787
MNT11701	ELE	Late Iron Age ditches at Rampton	Large sub - square ditched enclosure, substantial quantities of late Iron Age pottery recovered from box trenches across it.	Iron Age	SK 820 787
MNT11702	ELE	Unphased Romano-British occupation levels at Rampton	Sub ploughsoil deposits which incorporate in situ Romano-British remains, most notably a tegula floored hearth and a compacted clay floor.	Roman	SK 820 786
MNT11703	ELE	Romano-British ditches and finds from Rampton	A grey brown silty sand layer contained large quantities of abraded Romano-British sherds, provisionally C1 - C3. This may represent a relict Ro soil horizon sealed beneath later alluvial deposits. Beneath were at least three phases of ditch and gully, cut into the natural sand. All but one feature produced finds attributable to C1 - C2.	Roman	SK 8206 7871
MNT11704	ELE	Romano-British ditches at Rampton	At the W end of trench were a series of gently meandering, roughly parallel SW - NE shallow gullies (beneath alluvium). None produced finds, and these may be naturally formed channels. They were cut by a N-S gully with at least two cuts and an associated feature, probably a post hole. The fill produced a fire cracked pebble. At the E end of the trench were a series of three interrelated ditches and gullies. All produced Romano British pottery and possible metalworking slag.	Roman	SK 8189 7864

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
MNT15344	MON	Late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement at Rampton	Hut circle, inside a small hearth for smelting bronze - slag and bronze in association. Occupation area outside - pottery, hand made copies of Belgic forms. Several ditches, some recut several times. Pottery Iron Age C derived and Roman. Traces of Roman wattle and daub buildings. Possibly some late Roman occupation, but destroyed in ploughing - late pottery was turning up in the ploughsoil. Pottery overall c 30-400 AD.	Iron Age to Roman	SK 8202 7873
MNT26007	MON	Early Iron Age settlement (phase 1) at Rampton	A ring of eight post holes enclosing a roughly oval area c.6x7m in diameter was interpreted as the foundations for the roof supports of a timber round house. An internal pit, incorporating heat affected stones and charcoal in its fill, may have been a central hearth. A double row of post holes extending from the E edge of the circle may mark the foundations of an associated porch. Some features yielded a small quantity of handmade Early or Middle IA pottery.	Iron Age	SK 8192 7840
MNT26008	MON	Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age burial at Rampton	Evidence for prehistoric activity is limited mainly to a thin scatter of Mesolithic to BA lithic artefacts. The most remarkable find of this period is a Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age Beaker, retrieved from a pit cut by a Romano British enclosure ditch. This pot had been placed in an upright position near the bottom of a small pit and as it had survived intact seems likely to derive from a burial. No associated finds or bones were recovered, but any inhumed remains are unlikely to have survived the acidic soil conditions. The pit fill was virtually indistinguishable from the natural sands into	Neolithic to Bronze Age	SK 819 786

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			which it had been dug, and the probability must remain of other features of this period which have eluded discovery.		
MNT6103	ELE	Earthworks at east end farm, Rampton	A group of earthworks to the S and E of East End Farm, E and W of Vicars Lane. Substantial earthwork mounds and hollows lie adjacent to East End Farm on its S and E sides, and are perhaps the remains of former buildings. A substantial hollow way runs NW-SE, cutting the corner of Torksey Street and Vicar Lane, and may be a former line of the lane. An E-W bank marks the S limit of the mounds. Earthwork ridge and furrow aligned E-W and N-S occupy the fields to the S of here.	Undated	SK 804 783
MNT19927	BLD	Farmhouse south west of Ingledene - demolished	The site of an 18 th century farmhouse with a 19 th century door surround and hood. Now demolished	Post Medieval to Modern	SK 80079 78220
MNT23093	BLD	Farm buildings at east end farm	Post-medieval farm buildings at East End Farm	Modern	SK 80272 78562
MNT27755	BLD	Clapper Gate 26	Clapper Gate identified during River Trent Clapper Gate survey. Offside after Torksey towards Dunham	Undated	SK 82876 78123
MNT27758	BLD	Clapper Gate 29	Clapper Gate identified during River Trent Clapper Gate survey.	Undated	SK 83049 80317
MNT4981	ELE	Cropmarks at North Leverton	2 enclosures, one with an internal hut circle or similar feature. A number of lines, their nature uncertain, run across the field, E-W. There may be other features here too. Probably part of the brickwork plan fields	Undated	SK 807 814
MNT4982	ELE	Linear features at South Leverton	Irregular double linear features - 3. Various lines in a nearby field running in various directions (predominantly E-W)	Undated	SK 810 809

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			Irregular double linear features - 3. Various lines in a nearby field running in various directions (predominantly E-W).		
MNT4985	ELE	Early medieval finds from Coates, North Leverton	2 stones with Anglo-Saxon carving (strap ornament) were found among farm buildings at Coates. In the possession of WH Mason of Retford. Identified as fragments of a grave cover(s) by the Bishop of Bristol, but as cross fragments by Mr Stevenson. The pieces appear to have been brought to Coates with other building stone.	Early Medieval	SK 820 814
MNT6177	ELE	Linear features, Cottam/North Leverton	A disordered pattern of ditch-defined linear features which may be possible field boundaries of Med date. The boundaries have a maximum length of 200m. Two parallel ditches which follow the line of the parish boundary may be a former trackway.	Medieval to Post Medieval	SK 8123 8095
MNT6180	ELE	Trackway, North Leverton	Two parallel ditches, with a maximum length of 260m, which probably represent the former course of a Med or P Med trackway; the present course has probably been re-aligned to smooth a bend.	Medieval to Post Medieval	SK 8108 8162
MNT4620	ELE	C13 elements of the church of All Saints at Rampton	The west tower is Early English in masonry and proportions. The south doorway is Early English although the sculptured heads to left and right must be C15th.	Medieval	SK 7994 7858
MNT15855	MON	Rampton Manor - C19	The old house was replaced between 1851 and 1853 with a neo-Elizabethan brick building designed by the eminent architect William Burn. In 1893 the estate was sold by auction and the house then passed through a number of ownerships in the C20 before being demolished just after the Second World War.	Post-Medieval-Modern	SK 7985 7906

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
MNT25800	MON	Manor house at Rampton	The manor house enlarged or rebuilt c 1540, is shown on a plan of 1717. It was demolished in 1726.	Medieval to Post Medieval	SK 7998 7861
MNT26090	MON	Holme Farm Barn	Holme Farm Barn	Undated	SK 8004 7824
MNT5679	ELE	Structure at Rampton	A mid-16 th century stone gateway from Manor Farm to churchyard.	Post Medieval	SK 79970 78592
MNT5719	ELE	Rampton Manor - C19	The old house was replaced between 1851 and 1853 with a neo-Elizabethan brick building designed by the eminent architect William Burn. In 1893 the estate was sold by auction and the house then passed through a number of ownerships in the C20 before being demolished just after the Second World War.	Modern	SK 7985 7906
MNT5989	ELE	Ridge and furrow at South Leverton	Blocks of ridge and furrow, on 2 different alignments and of different widths. Some boundaries also visible.	Medieval to Post Medieval	SK 797 800
MNT6104	ELE	Earthworks at Hall Farm, Rampton	Some possible earthworks lie in fields to the SW of Hall Farm. An area of uneven ground flanking the track to the farm may just be the remains of material used in construction of the track. Well preserved E-W aligned ridge and furrow lies in the fields to the S, and ends in a N-S aligned headland parallel with the Retford Road.	Undated	SK 798 782
MNT6167	ELE	Field boundaries, Rampton	Two perpendicular field boundaries, defined by banks with a maximum length of 250m are of probable medieval or post-medieval date.	Medieval to Post Medieval	SK 801 790

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			Further to the N, other embanked boundaries - an E-W boundary continues the line of the present parish boundary and has other boundaries attached at right angles, to the N and S.		
MNT6714	ELE	Earthwork at Rampton	Earthwork in grounds of Manor House	Undated	SK 7988 7899
MNT9931	ELE	Early C14 elements of the Church of All Saints at Rampton	At the bell-stage of the tower are two light windows of c.1300. The north nave arcade is c.1300 in date with octagonal piers and double-chamfered arches.	Medieval	SK 7994 7850
MNT9932	ELE	C14 – C15 elements of the Church of All Saints At Rampton	The ground-floor window, south porch and chancel east window are perpendicular. The south arcade is C15th, with octagonal piers and double-chamfered arches.	Medieval	SK 7994 7858
MNT9944	ELE	Documentary reference to manor house at Rampton	The manor house enlarged or rebuilt c 1540, is shown on a plan of 1717. It was demolished in 1726. The site of the manor house is now part built on, part allotment gardens.	Medieval	SK 7998 7861
MNT19313	BLD	Grange Farm	An early 19 th century farmhouse.	Modern	SK 81890 79921
MNT19439	BLD	Ingladene	An 18 th century house, later altered with 19 th century bay windows.	Post Medieval to Modern	SK 80095 78267
MNT19946	BLD	Farmhouse West Of Vicars Lane	An 18 th century farmhouse west of Vicars Lane.	Post Medieval to Modern	SK 80216 78553

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
MNT19442	BLD	Farmhouse Next But One S Of Cottages E Of Manor Farm	An 18 th or early 19 th century farmhouse.	Post Medieval to Modern	SK 80096 78528
MNT23118	BLD	House Opposite St. Martin's Cottage	House Opposite St. Martin's Cottage	Modern	SK 80089 78339
MNT23146	BLD	The Hollies	The Hollies	Modern	SK 80049 78360
MNT24688	BLD	Two Barns At Old Manor Farm	Two Barns At Old Manor Farm	Modern	SK 80034 78578
MNT24906	BLD	Farm Buildings At Home Farm	Farm Buildings At Home Farm	Modern	SK 80117 78589
MNT23119	BLD	Home Farmhouse	Home Farmhouse	Modern	SK 80135 78587
MNT25435	BLD	West Brecks Farm, Westbrecks Lane	West Brecks Farm, Westbrecks Lane. Named 'West Brakes' on Sandersons map of Nottinghamshire (1836).	Modern	SK 80135 80030
MNT26091	BLD	Holme Farm Barn	Holme Farm Barn	Modern	SK 80047 78242
MNT26093	BLD	East End Farm Barn	East End Farm Barn	Modern	SK 80273 78563
MNT26096	BLD	Ravens Farm Barn	Ravens Farm Barn	Modern	SK 80054 78527
MNT15975	MON	Shrunken village at Rampton	A substantial sub-rectangular ditched enclosure, perhaps a moat, is visible on vertical aerial photographs in fields to the	Medieval	SK 796 783

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
			SW of Greenside Farm. The site is not accessible, but remains pasture and so the earthworks seen on aerial photographss may be expected to survive. Earthworks apparent on aerial photographs in fields to the south of the enclosure are now largely ploughed out, but substantial hollows in the surface of the ploughed field mark their former line.		
MNT19945	BLD	Hall Farmhouse	C17 or C18, altered and enlarged. C19 porch.	Post Medieval to Modern	SK 80011 78374
MNT23145	BLD	The Lodge	The Lodge	Post Medieval to Modern	SK 79892 78569
MNT26092	BLD	Hall Farm Barn	Hall Farm Barn	Post Medieval to Modern	SK 79980 78384
MNT26094	BLD	Westcroft Farm Barn	Westcroft Farm Barn	Post Medieval to Modern	SK 79745 78702
MNT26616	PG	Grounds at Rampton Hall	A pre-1726 designed landscape around the Tudor mansion beside the church which was demolished in 1726, a farmhouse now stands on the site.	Post Medieval	SK 79977 78692
MNT26833	PG	Grounds at Rampton Manor	A 19 th century garden around Rampton Manor.	Post Medieval	SK 80039 78912

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
MLI126410	MON	Former School, Marton	Assumed site of a former National School. White's 1856 Trade Directory states that a National School had been built in the village in 1840. The 1950 OS map of Marton shows that the school was still in use at this time. Since then the building appears to have been demolished to make way for housing.	Post Medieval - Modern	SK 8403 8168 Within the Cable Route Corridor
AEC025	N/A	Possible ladder settlement Cottam 1 Field G1	Trial trench evaluation for Cottam 1 Field G1 confirmed the presence of a trackway, enclosure ditches and several associated pits of Romano-British (2nd to 4th centuries AD) date interpreted as a possible a ladder settlement. A linear ditch, several isolated pits and two undated pit clusters were also recorded adjacent to the Cable Route Corridor.	Romano-British	SK 8864 8429
AEC026	N/A	Rural settlement site Cottam 1 Field G4	Trial trench evaluation of Field G4 confirmed that two groups of features identified by the geophysical survey comprised a multi-phased rural settlement, with evidence for domestic, agricultural and industrial activity. The trenching recorded a complex series of rectilinear and curvilinear ditches forming a series of connected rectilinear enclosures predominantly dating to the Romano-British period, but with pottery spanning the Late Iron Age to early medieval periods.	Late Iron Age-Romano-British and Early Medieval	SK 8942 8401
AEC027	N/A	Rural settlement site Cottam 1 Field G4	In the southwest corner of Cottam 1 Field G4 a second complex of features comprising several rectilinear enclosures with associated curvilinear and linear boundary ditches were recorded. Twelve human burials were recorded within and across the enclosures with pottery and a fragment of decorated bone comb suggesting an early medieval date.	Early Medieval	SK 8986 8389

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
AEC029	N/A	Coaxial enclosure system Gate Burton Field 113	A series of archaeological anomalies forming an orthogonal pattern of ditch-like features and discrete anomalies likely representing pits were by geophysical survey in Gate Burton Field 113a. The anomalies were interpreted as forming part of a wider pattern of as yet undated archaeological activity.	Undated	SK 8374 8059
AEC034	N/A	Rectilinear enclosures Gate Burton Field 141	Two rectilinear arrangements of interconnecting archaeological anomalies were identified by geophysical survey north of Outgang Lane in Gate Burton Field 141. The features were interpreted as possible multi-phased ditched enclosures, possibly of Romano-British date.	Romano-British	SK 8082 7992
AEC036	N/A	Possible farmstead Gate Burton Field 16	North of Willingham Road, a rectilinear enclosure comprising a series of ditches and pits was recorded in Gate Burton Field 16. The features contained Romano-British pottery, iron nails, and single piece of worked bone. The density of features and range of finds suggests a small Romano-British settlement or farmstead.	Romano-British	SK 8452 8262
AEC037	N/A	Field system Gate Burton Field 68	East of Willingham by Stow the trial trenching in Gate Burton Field 68 recorded two ditches and a pit thought to form part of a Romano-British field system. A number of linear and curvilinear anomalies recorded during the preceding geophysical survey were not identified during the trial trenching.	Romano-British	SK 8704 8308
AEC039	N/A	Rectilinear enclosures West Burton Field Q6	To the east of Bunkers Hill Warren, trial trenching in West Burton Field Q6 identified a complex of rectilinear enclosures defined by shallow ditches of possible Romano-British date. The results largely corresponded to the features identified by geophysical survey.	Romano-British	SK 8461 8073

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
AEC040	N/A	Rectilinear enclosures West Burton Fields Q7, Q8 and Q16	Three possibly related groups of rectilinear enclosures were recorded by geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation in Fields Q7, Q8 and Q16. In Field Q7 probable field enclosures and a large multi-ditched sub-rectangular enclosure of Late Iron Age and Romano-British date, within which two walls representing part of a built structure were recorded. In Field Q16 to the east, two or three Romano-British sub-square ditched enclosures were identified. To the south of Field Q7 multiple linear ditches recorded in Field Q8 represented two distinct rectilinear enclosures.	Romano-British	SK 8487 8023

Table 4 Findspots within the Principal Site

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
MLI51341	FS	Part of a polished stone axe found south-west of Magin Moor Cottages	Part of a straight-sided polished stone axe, given to Ethel Rudkin in 1947 by a farm labourer. in 1964 Featherston reported that the indicated area of the find-spot was fieldwalked, but no significant finds were made. Mrs. Rudkin retained possession of the find but was unable to give a precise siting. thin-sectioning showed the stone to be tuff, but not identifiable as to group	Neolithic	SK 8952 9068 Within the Principal Site

Table 5 Findspots within the Cable Route Corridor

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
MLI52438	FS	Silver penny	Silver penny of Cnut (1016-35) found in 1952.	Early Medieval	SK 8838 8288 Within the Cable Route Corridor

Table 6 Findspots with the 1km Study Area

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
MLI50256	FS	Bronze bangle found in Marton	A bronze bangle (or copper alloy) found in Marton south of Littleborough Lane by metal detector users, in same field as sam 328	Bronze Age	SK 8340 8210
MLI82761	FS	Silver Roman brooch, Manor Farm	A silver Roman 3D bird type brooch decorated with Niello inlay was found during metal detecting. The brooch is probably of 2nd-3rd century AD date and has one wing and its tail missing. A few bronze Roman coins have also been found in this field	Roman	SK 873 827
MLI89098	FS	Two sherds of Romano-British pottery found at East Farm, Normanby by Stow	Two sherds of Roman pottery found immediately north of East farm, Normanby by Stow. The sherds were found by the farm owner	Roman	SK 88280 83240
MNT11671	FS	Medieval pottery from Cottam Power Station, Treswell	Findspot of medieval pottery from Cottam Power Station, Treswell.	Medieval	SK 8094 7970
MLI50452	FS	Medieval or post medieval coin weight box lid, Marton	Possible lid of a coin weight box found at Marton. Maybe medieval or post medieval	Medieval	SK 8335 8210
MLI50455	FS	Bronze age socketed axe	A bronze age socketed axe of copper alloy. Very well-defined long ribs on each face, 4 on one face and five on the other with loop and a trumpet mouth (socket). It is of late bronze age date. From soil dredged from river	Bronze Age	SK 8260 7859
MLI50937	FS	Possible Romano-British quernstone	A small upper millstone ?quernstone found by Ethel Rudkin c1950; presumed to be Romano-British. in 1964	Roman	SK 9027 9174

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
		Found north of the Corringham road	Featherston reported that the area was under plough. Mrs Rudkin confirmed the find spot.		
MLI50983	FS	Bronze age bronze axe found north of Harpswell lane	A bronze flanged axe has been presented to the museum (accession no.Im 98.56) through the good offices of Scunthorpe Museum. The axe was found at Hemswell (at SK 917 907) in about 1910, and was damaged subsequently by its finder. SMR card has a slightly different grid reference: SK 915 908, but is clearly a duplication of this record.	Bronze Age	SK 917 907
MLI50984	FS	Top stone of a rotary quern found north of Hemswell Lane	The top stone of a rotary quern with a funnel-shaped perforation and a side hole to take a handle. Claimed to have been found in the same field as the bronze axe. The quern is in Scunthorpe Museum	Roman	SK 919 909
MLI50985	FS	Roman coin found north of Beck Lane	An illegible c1 roman bronze coin found c 1946. Probably a Claudian imitation piece (small flan). Worn and badly pitted	Roman	SK 9292 9121
MLI51000	FS	C8 bronze roundel found on site of St Helen's church	A gilt-bronze decorated roundel found on the site of St Helen's church. A slightly convex disc of bronze 45-47cm in diameter, decorated with chip-carved interlace of figures-of-eight, and originally gilded. The reverse has four small rivets for attachment. A small hole near the edge suggests that it may have been used as a pendant. Probably of c8 date.	Early Medieval	SK 9328 9113
MLI51095	FS	Two medieval lead seals found southeast of Glentworth hall	Two lead wool seals, probably of medieval date, found in 1976	Medieval	SK 9440 8820

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
MLI51096	FS	Roman coin found east of Glentworth hall fish pond	A bronze coin of Constantius ii (337-361) found in 1976. Reverse reads '(fel temp) repara(tio)', probably of the Lyons mint and dating 346-350 ad; 'fh type	Roman	SK 9458 8830
MLI51349	FS	Prehistoric stone axe and flint scrapers found east of Springthorpe	Prehistoric stone axe and flint scrapers found east of Springthorpe	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	SK 882 897
MLI51352	FS	Small whetstone, Springthorpe	A small whetstone found in c.1944. It is now in Doncaster Museum	Undated	SK 876 897
MLI51353	FS	A stone pounder or rubber found at Belle Vue House farm	A stone pounder or rubber of uncertain date (possibly prehistoric?), found at Belle Vue House farm in 1975	Prehistoric	SK8769 8955
MLI51358	FS	Stone axehead, Springthorpe	A stone axe found in 1965, to the north-east of Springthorpe. The grid reference given in source 2 (SK 881 904) is slightly inaccurate	Neolithic	SK 881 905
MLI51362	FS	Roman coin found west of the Methodist chapel	A coin of Constantius ii as Caesar, 324-337 ad. Found in 'pulling down an old building' in 1968. The obverse reads 'fl iul constatius nob c'; the reverse reads 'providentiae caess' and has a gateway with a star above	Roman	SK 8760 8830
MLI51647	FS	Medieval brooch from Marton	A medieval annular brooch with 6 collets of paste of c13 or c14 date found east of the roman site at Marton	Medieval	SK 8335 8210
MLI52435	FS	Polished stone axe	Polished stone axe in possession of Retford history and archaeology society. The axe was sectioned in 1962	Neolithic	SK 8655 8113

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
MLI52436	FS	Romano-British pottery sherds, stow	Sherds of 2nd century Romano-British pottery were found in 1959, near stow church. The assemblage consists mainly of 3 large sherds, now held at Lincoln Museum.	Roman	SK 8817 8201
MLI52442	FS	Copper alloy finger ring	One copper alloy finger ring of roman date. Bezel decorated with passerine long tail and long Beak. Ring form Henig type viii c3. Found at Stow Park.	Medieval	SK 8620 8040
MLI52463	FS	Roman coin, Marton	A roman as coin of Faustina i, found in 1960 to the north-east of Marton, and now in the city and county museum. Other roman coins are said to have been found in the same field.	Roman	SK 8423 8208
MLI52471	FS	Romano British flagon base	Base of roman grey ware flagon, possibly c2, found on the bank of the Trent	Roman	SK 8310 8170
MLI52474	FS	Roman coin	Roman coin of Constantine ii (337-340 ad). Rev:gloria exercitvs	Roman	SK 8396 8208
MLI52494	FS	Jetton of Hans Krauwinckel	Jetton of Hans Krauwinckel (c1580-1610) found in Wapping Alne near High Street, Morton. Obv: 3 lys and open crowns arranged alternately round a rose. Leg. Illegible. Rev:reichsapfer within a double tressure of 3 curves and 3 angles set alternately. Leg:hanns kravw(inckel in) nvrnb	Post Medieval	SK 8405 8180
MLI52495	FS	Portion of prehistoric stone axe	The lower half of an axe of hard grey stone found on pottery farm in February 1931 by Mrs Rudkin	Neolithic	SK 8332 8014
MLI52498	FS	Stone axe	Stone axe found on pottery farm	Neolithic	SK 8360 7990

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
MLI54151	FS	Probable Medieval Coin, Sturton by Stow	Fragmentary medieval coin, found on land to the west of Sturton by Stow. Thought to be a farthing of Edward IV, who used a Sun (looking like a star) as an initial letter on his first and second coinage.	Medieval	SK 8740 8085
MLI54152	FS	Brooch found near hermitage home farm	Silver brooch in the form of a foliate cross found near hermitage home farm. It is c19 or later.	Post Medieval	SK9358 8961
MLI54263	FS	Roman coin, stow	A roman coin was found in a garden north of stow	Roman	SK 8812 8242
MLI81898	FS	Two sherds of late Saxon pottery, The White House	Two sherds of late Saxon pottery, The White House	Early Medieval	SK 876 882
MLI98578	FS	Roman Altar Fragment from near Marton	A Roman stone inscription from an altar to Mars, text translates as 'Sacred to holy Mars, Caius Iulius Antoninus, a soldier in the legion XI Claudia, set this up in fulfilment of his vow'. This inscription is said to have been found in Marton parish in 2001. This find was recorded at Retford Museum [not Lincoln as stated in Source 1] in May 2001 but no further publication of the find was made at the time. It was recorded as having been found on the north side of the track that runs from Marton to the River Trent. This track follows the boundary of Marton and Gate Burton parishes This would suggest that the inscription was found on the site of the known Roman roadside settlement at Marton on Till Bridge Lane on the Lincolnshire side of the Roman ford that crossed the Trent to the Roman town of Segelocum on the western bank of the river.	Roman	SK 8332 8225

HER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Date	Location
MLI116450	FS	Redeposited pottery sherd, Stow Park Road, Marton	A single, small and redeposited sherd of pottery was recovered from this location in April 2016, during trial trenching on land to the north of stow park road. The fragment was in a reduced, fine, sandy fabric, although was quite abraded, and difficult to date more closely than being of either roman or 13th to 15th century medieval date.	Roman - Medieval	SK 8434 8201
MLI90450	FS	Anglo-Saxon skilket, middle street, Harpswell	An Anglo-Saxon skilket was apparently found in the field to the west of middle street, opposite Harpswell reservoir. The finding was reported by a local landowner during a site visit to the area, although the exact find location or date are unknown.	Early Medieval	SK 9381 8977
MLI124951	FS	Prehistoric flint, dog kennel road, Glentworth	A single worked prehistoric flint, found to the north of dog kennel road, Glentworth.	Later Prehistoric	SK 951 893
MLI124952	FS	Medieval pottery, dog kennel road, Glentworth	Two sherds of medieval pottery, found to the north of dog kennel road, Glentworth.	Medieval	SK 951 893
MLI51363	FS	Roman Coin	Roman Coin found south of Upton Road	Roman	SK 8756 8823
MLI52476	FS	Roman coin, 29 Littleborough Lane, Marton	A coin of Constantius ii as Caesar, 324-337 ad. Found in 'pulling down an old building' in 1968. The obverse reads 'fl iul constatius nob c'; the reverse reads 'providentiae caess' and has a gateway with a star above	Roman	SK8760 8830
MLI52528	FS	Polished Neolithic flint axe	Polished neolithic flint axe from Torksey weir	Neolithic	SK 8350 7910