

Humber Field Archaeology

Archaeological Consultants and Contractors



Archaeological Observation
Investigation and Recording
at

Manor House
Thorpe Lane
Thorpe in Balne
South Yorkshire

Site Code: WB2015.031

National Grid Reference: SE 5990 1114

Scheduled Monument References: SM13220, HA1012111

for

Northern Powergrid (Yorkshire) PLC

Watching Brief Report Number: 1476
July 2016

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Summary

A programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording was undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology during groundwork associated with the installation of low voltage underground cables and the removal of poles on land at Manor House, Thorpe Lane, Thorpe in Balne within the Scheduled Monument of Thorpe in Balne Moated Site, Chapel and Fishpond (Monument no. SM 13220, HA1012111).

Continuous monitoring of the excavations demonstrated the following:

At the north, the moat showed evidence of having been cleaned out, with only natural clays lying below the topsoil. At the south, the moat appeared to contain the remains of an upper moat fill and later, 19th century drainage.

Along the western edge of the moat platform, there was evidence for deposits associated with two paths, one of which survives as an earthwork, in addition to the well-preserved remains of a stone wall foundation, which the cable trench cut across obliquely. The main deposit encountered on the moat platform was that of redeposited clays.

Three mole pits were also excavated: The first showed continuing evidence of that encountered in the cable trench. The second demonstrated a probable small pit cutting into natural clays sealed by redeposited clays. The third presented a series of redeposited clays and subsequent mixed-soil layers, possibly associated with either ground levelling or dumping.

No artefacts were recovered during this programme of work.

1. Introduction

This report presents the results of a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology, on behalf of Northern Powergrid (Yorkshire) PLC, during groundwork associated with the installation of low voltage underground cables and the removal of poles on land at Manor House, Thorpe Lane, Thorpe in Balne within the Scheduled Monument of Thorpe in Balne Moated Site, Chapel and Fishpond (Monument no. SM 13220, HA1012111) (Figure 1, Plate 1).

Site Code:	WB2015.031
National Grid Reference:	SE 5990 1114
Scheduled Monument References:	SM13220, HA1012111

2. Background

Archaeological observation, investigation and recording is required during the installation by Northern Powergrid (Yorkshire) plc of low voltage underground cables and the removal of poles on land at Manor House Thorpe Lane, Thorpe in Balne (NGR SE 5990 1114; see Figure. 1). The route of the proposed cable trenches lie on the west side of the manorial complex which is designated as a Scheduled Monument (Monument no. SM 13220, HA1012111).

Scheduled Monument Consent has been granted for the works under section 2 of the 1979 Act subject to conditions; see the appendix for full details.

A written scheme of investigation was produced by HFA to satisfy the requirements of the Scheduled Monument Consent, reference S00110876. The document sets out the methodology for observation, investigation and recording during the construction works.

3. Archaeological Background

Geology and Topography

The site lies at around 6mOD. The underlying geology consists of Sandstone of the Nottingham Castle Sandstone Formation below silty clay of the Hemingbrough Glaciolacustrine Formation (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

The overlying soils are slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils (<https://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/>).

Archaeological and historical background

The route of the cable trench runs close to the west side of the Scheduled Monument on the line of the moat on its upper bank. The following archaeological and historical

information has been extracted from Historic England's List Entry (List entry no. HA1012111; HER ref. 00309/01).

Thorpe in Balne moat consists of a large rectangular island, measuring c.140m east to west and c.120m north to south, and a surrounding moat c.10m wide, largely dry and partly filled in on the south side to provide access to New Marche House and the farmyard. Several fishponds are to be seen on the island, one a linear depression running north to south across the centre of the island which joins, at its northern end, a dry 2m deep fishpond which lies in the NE corner of the site and has a sluice leading into the east arm of the moat. A third fishpond, now filled in, can be seen in the NW corner where the grass varies in colour from that round about, and others may be represented by areas of earthwork and infill in the garden behind the house. Another fishpond (HER ref. 02806/01), now sliced through by the road, exists to the south of the island and was an extension of the east arm of the moat. To the south of the house, amongst the farm buildings, is the chancel of a twelfth century chapel (HER ref. 00492/01), the nave of which was demolished in the nineteenth century. The footings of its south wall, with two buttresses, can be seen in the cow byre. The chapel is thought to have been built by Otto de Tilli who was granted the manor of Thorpe in Balne by William Vavasor in the mid twelfth century. The manor later passed through the hands of the Newmarches, the Gascoigns and the Wentworths. The chapel lost its endowment at the time of the Reformation. It is now a Grade II* Listed Building and is also scheduled.

All modern buildings, surfaces, structures and fencing, and two telegraph poles and their stays are excluded from the scheduling. All the ground beneath, however, is included. The monument is divided by a modern road into two separate areas.

This was an important medieval manorial site. Its historical associations are documented and it is unusual in having a medieval chapel on site that was used as the parish church of Thorpe in Balne until the loss of its endowment in 1556. Although somewhat disturbed by post-medieval building and activity, substantial remains will survive beneath the modern buildings on the island, and across the whole of the site.

There are also the remains of the shrunken medieval settlement recorded along Thorpe Lane (HER ref. 02904/01)

In addition, a possible Saxon bronze strip (HER ref. 02731/01) with ring and dot decoration was found to the west of the proposed works.

4. Methodology

The work associated with this project was carried out by staff from Humber Field Archaeology, in accordance with a site-specific written scheme of investigation produced by HFA (Atkinson 2015) and with reference to the Institute of Field Archaeologists, 2008 Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief

The scheme of works comprised the continuous monitoring of the cable trench and three mole pits. Three visits were made to the site between the 13th and 15th June 2016

for this purpose. The excavations were undertaken with a 3.5 tonne Kubota rubber-tracked excavator with a small, flat-bladed trenching bucket.

Any exposed areas of subsoil and lower stratigraphic units were examined for archaeological deposits. The excavated dimensions of the cable trenches and mole pits were recorded, as were the depth sequences of any exposed stratigraphy (in mOD). The trenches and mole pit were located using a Leica GS14 GNSS SmartAntenna GPS unit with data being exported directly into AutoCAD dxf format.

Where archaeological deposits/features were identified, context numbers were assigned and detailed descriptions were made, plans and sections were drawn as appropriate and a photographic record was maintained.

5. Results

Please see the appendix for full context descriptions.

The Cable Trench

Figure 2, Figure 3, Figure 4 S.2-S.5, Plates 2 to 9

The cable trench was a total of 155.17m long, on a broadly N-S alignment, starting from the N site boundary towards the NW corner, progressing the short length across the moat at that end, up the embankment, running along the entire length of the western, upper edge of the platform, before returning down the embankment at the SW corner to run to the S boundary of the site.

The trench was at its deepest in the NW moat area. Ground level here was at 3.307mOD, the depth of the trench reaching up to 1.20m below that (2.11mOD). The deposit lying below the 0.10m thick topsoil 101, was natural clays 102 (weathered 25-Foot Drift material). It was clear that this part of the moat may have had regular cleaning, or certainly was fully cleaned by the 19th century. Other than the topsoil and natural clays, no other deposits were seen in this part of the moat section.

As the trench progressed up the embankment at its NW corner (starting at 3.87mOD) the ground level increased to around 5.10mOD. The depth of the trench shallowed to around only 0.85m deep (4.25mOD). What became clear as the excavation progressed, was that the platform itself was constructed of redeposited clays 103. It is likely that this clay originated from the original excavation of the moat. Along the upper moat platform, the clay's full thickness was not established as it continued below the level of the excavation.

The ground level along the western edge of the moat platform was remarkably similar throughout. It changed in very few instances: at a point 55m from the N boundary, there existed, as an earthwork, the remains of a path or shallow holloway, the alignment of which is depicted on Figure 2. At this point, the ground level lessened slightly to 4.95mOD. The cable trench profile clearly showed a thickening of the topsoil, here re-contexted as deposit 104, being up to 0.22m thick (or 0.34m thick if including the topsoil proper, 4.73mOD) and up to 2.40m wide with a shallow, concave profile. There were not any particularly distinguishing characteristics

between 101 and 104; however, it was clear that a distinction was needed to separate the topsoil from the 'path' deposit. At ground level, the holloway/path exited the W edge of the moat platform to continue down the embankment at the W.

After only a short distance of 6.42m to the south, a further path remnant, 105, was recorded. Here, the topsoil 101 was thicker at 0.22m (ground level 5.12mOD). The path remnant consisted of darker soils and frequent small, angular stone fragments and chips, well-sorted, within the soil matrix, up to 0.65m wide and 0.05m thick (4.82mOD).

At a point 36m N from the S corner boundary of the site were the substantial, and well-preserved, remains of a stone wall foundation 106. Ground level had increased here to around 5.50mOD. The topsoil averaged 0.15m thick (5.35mOD). The foundation cut, 107, was up to 0.35m deep (5.00mOD). The width of the cut, in profile, was 1.95m, however, it was clear that the cable trench had cut along the foundation at an oblique angle: the cable trench had turned slightly NNW-SSE and it appears that the wall may have run NS, so the profile was running almost along the centre-line of the foundation. The foundation consisted of what appears to be yellowish sandstone, split into roughly squared or rectangular slabs (not blocks). Of the full size slabs available, their dimensions ranged from 120mm x 120mm x 30mm to 250mm x 200mm x 40mm. The foundation was clearly disturbed at its upper level, with an influx of mid-light brown sandy loam present at the top of the deposit matrix.

As the cable trench reached the S part of the W embankment, the ground level was at 5.60mOD. As it dropped down to the moat base in the SW corner, the ground level was lowered to 4.522mOD before rising up to 4.745MOD at the boundary; on the surface, there appears to be a possible raised track heading in a SW direction, accounting for the slight rise in ground level.

At a point 9.5m NE from the SW corner, there was evidence for a silted up drain cut 109 with integral machine-extruded circular drain set within a re-used stone base and brown silt fill 108. The cut was up to 0.52m wide at the top, 0.40m wide at the bottom, with straight sides and a flat base at 3.87mOD (0.50m deep). The cut for the drain truncated upper moat fill 110 which was of a mid to light grey brown sandy loam. Deposit 110 overlay redeposited clay 103 at the north of the S embankment and natural clays 102 at the S. There was no discernible cut for 110; it appears to represent a gradual accumulation of material within the moat base and was viewed up to 0.70m thick, although the base of the deposit continued below the lowest level of excavation within this area.

No further deposits or features were recorded in the cable trench.

The Mole Pits

Figure 2, Figure 4 S.6-S.8, Plates 10 to 12

Three mole pits were excavated from the approximate mid-point of the cable trench, heading in an easterly direction towards an upright electricity pole. It was determined that the mole pits would cause less overall intrusion to the deposits at the site, consisting of small excavations, rather than one, long open trench. The detriment to

this type of excavation, however, is that it is more difficult to obtain relationships between the observable deposits.

Mole Pit 1 (ground level 5.12mOD) was 2.24m long, 0.76m wide and 0.90m deep (4.22mOD). The basal layer recorded was natural clays 102, greater than 0.04m thick, overlain by redeposited clays 103 up to 0.56m thick, sealed by the topsoil 101, up to 0.26m thick.

Mole Pit 2 (ground level 4.60mOD) was 2.58m long, 0.74m wide and up to 0.94m deep (3.66mOD). The basal layer was natural clays 102. Cutting into this in the NW corner, was what appeared to be a small pit 113, appearing in profile as being 0.55m wide and 0.16m deep (cut from 4.00mOD) with a generally concave profile. Its fill, 112, was a mid to light grey sandy silt. Sealing this was the moat platform deposit 103, up to 0.32m thick. Overlying this was 111, a light grey silt up to 0.10m thick, lying directly below the topsoil 101, up to 0.22m thick.

Mole Pit 3 (ground level 4.80mOD) was 2.65m long, 0.90m wide and 0.90m deep (3.90mOD). The basal layer consisted of redeposited platform clays 103, greater than 0.30m thick, sealed by layer 111, up to 0.10m thick, in turn overlain by 114, a 0.30m thick deposit of mid orange brown mottled clays. This deposit was sealed by the topsoil 101, up to 0.21m thick.

No further features or deposits were recorded in the mole pits.

At this point, the current programme of archaeological work was concluded.

6. Discussion

The following is solely the opinion of Humber Field Archaeology.

The archaeological monitoring has identified several features and deposits in an area of the site which, until recently, has seen little archaeological intervention.

Palaeoenvironmental work undertaken as part of the Humberhead Levels Wetland Survey (Fenwick in van de Noort *et. al.* 1997) suggested that good organic preservation lay *in-situ* in the western arm of the outer moat (cores SE599111.01 and SE599111.02, p433, *ibid.*). The current work sees that at the NW corner, there appears to only be naturally occurring sub-strata present lying below the topsoil, whilst in the SW corner, there is a heavily desiccated buried soil layer, a minimum of 0.60m thick, overlying the natural sub-strata. It is possible that in the areas currently observed, that any traces of organic preservation may have been removed during later cleaning of the moat, however, the general levels of the current moat base are broadly similar. It is possible, therefore, that the organic preservation lying below the upper drift-type material, lends itself to a date before the construction of the moat, prehistoric perhaps.

Regarding the archaeological features recorded during this current programme of work, it is likely that 4 out of the 5 recorded along the cable trench route are of medieval date.

The path/holloway 104 is actually extant as an earthwork running E-W from the centre of the moat platform out the upper boundary and down into the moat itself. This suggests longevity of use of the path and/or a major route within the complex itself.

A buried path, 105, lies a short distance to the S of 104. No trace of this can be found as an earthwork at ground level currently.

Substantial stone wall foundation 106 is perhaps the most important archaeological discovery during the current programme of work. As the trench cut obliquely along the wall, it is suggested that the wall orientation is N-S, running parallel to the upper W embankment. The wall was offset from the top of the embankment by around 1m to 1.5m. It may be possible that the structural material recorded here may correlate with some of the data observed during the geophysical survey undertaken at the site during the 1980s (JMM 1987 in Rowe 2009). The wall certainly confirms that there are substantial structural elements present lying below ground level within the manorial platform. Certainly, other significant structural elements were recorded during an evaluation to the north of the modern Manor House building 2008 (Rowe 2009); the current work implies that buildings and other structures were present in different areas of the platform during the medieval period, even if they were not all contemporaneous.

The drainage works encountered within the SW section of the moat are clearly of a much later period, likely the 19th century, as the drainage pipe included within the cut was of a circular, machine-extruded type. It is clear that it was not thought that the pipe would be enough, as additional re-used stone was used to line the base of the cut to facilitate drainage at the site.

The drainage was cut into what appears to be the upper remains of whatever minor amount of moat 'fill' is left remaining in this part of the site. Certainly to the very southern part of the cable trench route, natural clays 102 was encountered again, and it is likely that deposit 110 may not be that extensive in depth. Certainly, in the NW part of the moat, where the cable trench crossed there, no moat fill was encountered at all, only natural clays under the topsoil.

The three Mole Pit excavations provided an increasing amount of information regarding archaeological deposits as the cuts proceeded from W to E. Mole Pit 1 essentially only showed deposits which had been seen elsewhere in the cable trench excavation, namely the topsoil, the platform clay and natural drift clay. Mole Pit 2 however, showed the remains of a small, undated pit in its NW corner, which cut into the natural clay and was sealed by the manorial platform clay. This pit, 113, therefore, appears to precede the construction of the platform. An additional layer was also seen to overlie the platform clay (111); this could have been a buried topsoil or subsoil layer, or area of minor ground raising. Mole Pit 3 had further deposit overlying the platform clay and levelling deposit, 114. This layer was decidedly more mixed and mottled than the others recorded, and is confidently described as a significant dumping layer in this part of the site.

In conclusion, the current programme of excavation works at the site, relating to the installation of underground cabling, has helped, in this instance, to more fully

understand the deposits and processes of construction of the moat platform, helping to suggest that the clays used in its construction likely originated from the excavation of the moat and that these clays are broadly uniform along the W boundary of the edge of the platform. Also that significant structural elements also survive is an important addition to the corpus of knowledge regarding the Scheduled Monument.

It is highly likely that any further work at the site will encounter archaeological deposits, features and structures of a medieval date.

7. Acknowledgements

Thanks are accorded to Lee Gray and Northern Powergrid (Yorkshire) PLC for help and co-operation during the course of this project.

The work was carried out in accordance with the written scheme of investigation produced by HFA. The report was edited by David Atkinson and administrative support was provided by Georgina Richardson. The report, illustrations, archive and presentation of the plates is the work of the author.

8. References

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Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2), English Heritage, 1991.

Museums and Galleries Commission, 1992 *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections*.

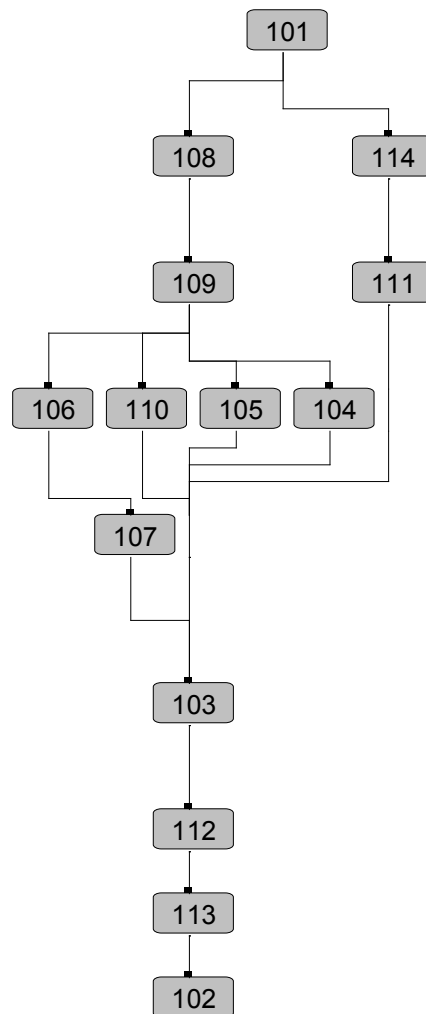
Rowe, M., 2009, *Land to the rear of The Manor House, Thorpe in Balne, South Yorkshire. Archaeological Evaluation. Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) report/job number 481*.

9. Appendices

Appendix 1 Context list

- 101 – Topsoil. 0.1m thick to 0.22m thick. Consists of moderately soft dark to very dark brown grey humic and/or loamy clay silt with rootlets and bioturbation. Turf cover.
- 102 – 25 Foot Drift Geology. Natural clays. Firm to hard, plastic. Mid pink brown clay, turning yellowish brown clay, both with grey marbling/streaking. Full thickness not encountered during the current excavation, a minimum of 0.80m thick.
- 103 – Moat platform/manorial platform. Consists of firm to hard redposited drift geology. Mostly a yellowish brown clay with occasional grey streaking. Little inclusions, well mixed. Viewed up to 0.55m thick in places.
- 104 – Path/holloway deposit, extant as an earthwork. Consists of moderately soft dark to very dark brown grey humic and/or loamy clay silt with rootlets and bioturbation. Up to 0.25m thick and 2.40m wide.
- 105 – Buried path feature. Dark brown grey sandy silt clay with frequent small, angular stone fragments and chips, well-sorted, which appears to make up the majority of the context, 0.05m thick, 0.65m wide.
- 106 – Presumably medieval stone wall foundation. Aligned N-S. Minimum of 1.50m long, 0.35m deep. Yellowish sandstone, roughly squared or rectangular slabs (not blocks). Dimensions ranges: 120mm x 120mm x 30mm to 250mm x 200mm x 40mm. Mid-light brown sandy loam, soft and friable, at the upper part of the context.
- 107 – Cut for stone wall foundation 106. Minimum of 1.50m long N-S, greater than 0.4m wide W-E, oriented N-S, up to 0.35m deep, with near vertical, straight sides, rounded break of slope towards a consistently flat base.
- 108 – Fill of drainage cut 109. Mid to dark brown sandy silt, moderately soft and friable. Contains 1 x circular, machine-extruded drain, of likely 19th century date. The base of the fill is dominated by re-used stonework, all appear rough worked and/or broken with no identifiable diagnostic markings.
- 109 – Cut for 19th century drainage. 0.52m wide at the top, straight, slightly angled sides, 0.40m wide at the base, 0.50m deep. Orientated W-E.
- 110 – Upper fill of moat in the SW corner of the site. Moderately soft, light, friable and crumbly, mid to light grey brown sandy loam. Greater than 0.60m thick.
- 111 - Deposit. Moderately firm, slightly friable, light grey silt, 0.10m thick.
- 112 – Fill of pit 113. Soft, damp, slightly friable mid to light grey sandy silt.
- 113 – Cut of pit. 0.55m wide, 0.16m deep. Shallow concave profile.
- 114 – Deposit. Moderately firm, working crumbly, mid orange brown mottled clays, well mixed, 0.30m thick.

Appendix 2 Matrix



Appendix 3

Archive

Project Details: Archaeological observation, investigation and recording on land at Manor House, Thorpe Lane, Thorpe in Balne, South Yorkshire.

Site Code: WB2015.031

National Grid Reference: SE 5990 1114

Scheduled Monument References: SM13220, HA1012111

Author: Doug Jobling (BA Hons) **Date of fieldwork:** 13th – 15th June 2016

Report Number. Humber Field Archaeology Watching Brief Report Number 1476, July 2016.

Quantity

1 x A4 ring binder contains the paper and photographic archive.

Summary of work

A programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording was undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology during groundwork associated with the installation of low voltage underground cables and the removal of poles on land at Manor House, Thorpe Lane, Thorpe in Balne within the Scheduled Monument of Thorpe in Balne Moated Site, Chapel and Fishpond (Monument no. SM 13220, HA1012111).

Continuous monitoring of the excavations demonstrated the following:

At the north, the moat showed evidence of having been cleaned out, with only natural clays lying below the topsoil. At the south, the moat appeared to contain the remains of an upper moat fill and later, 19th century drainage.

Along the western edge of the moat platform, there was evidence for deposits associated with two paths, one of which survives as an earthwork, in addition to the well-preserved remains of a stone wall foundation, which the cable trench cut across obliquely. The main deposit encountered on the moat platform was that of redeposited clays.

Three mole pits were also excavated: The first showed continuing evidence of that encountered in the cable trench. The second demonstrated a probable small pit cutting into natural clays sealed by redeposited clays. The third presented a series of redeposited clays and subsequent mixed-soil layers, possibly associated with either ground levelling or dumping.

No artefacts were recovered during this programme of work.

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4. Final Report:

Archaeological observation, investigation and recording on land at Manor House, Thorpe Lane, Thorpe in Balne, South Yorkshire.

Humber Field Archaeology Watching Brief Report Number 1476, July 2016.

Appendix 4 Scheduled Monument Consent



Historic England

YORKSHIRE OFFICE

Mrs Lee Gray
Northern Power Grid
200 Clough Road
Hull
HU5 1SN

Direct Dial: 01904 601897

Our ref: S00110876

20 July 2015

Dear Mrs Gray

**Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); Section 2
control of works
Application for Scheduled Monument Consent**

**THORPE IN BALNE MOATED SITE, CHAPEL AND FISHPOND, THORPE IN
BALNE, DONCASTER, SOUTH YORKSHIRE
Scheduled Monument No: SM 13220, HA 1012111
Our ref: S00110876
Application on behalf of Northern Powergrid (Yorkshire) PLC**

1. I am directed by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media & Sport to advise you of the decision regarding your application for Scheduled Monument Consent received 8 May 2015 in respect of proposed works at the above scheduled monument concerning replacing the existing overhead power line with and underground cable. The works were detailed in the following documentation submitted by you:

Plan showing location of proposed underground cable. 22-04-2015

2. In accordance with paragraph 3(2) of Schedule 1 to the 1979 Act, the Secretary of State is obliged to afford you, and any other person to whom it appears to the Secretary of State expedient to afford it, an opportunity of appearing before and being heard by a person appointed for that purpose. This opportunity was offered to you by Historic England and you have declined it.

3. The Secretary of State is also required by the Act to consult with the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (Historic England) before deciding whether or not to grant Scheduled Monument Consent. Historic England considers the effect of the proposed works upon the monument to be works which would enhance the visual amenity of the monument but would cause damage to the monument's archaeological deposits or evidence, which can be acceptably mitigated by conditions or safeguards already specified in the application to ensure prior archaeological supervision and recording.



37 TANNER ROW YORK YO1 6WP
Telephone 01904 601948
HistoricEngland.org.uk



Historic England is subject to the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA) and Environmental Information Regulations 2004 (EIR). All information held by the organisation will be accessible in response to an information request, unless one of the exemptions in the FOIA or EIR applies.

Historic England will use the information provided by you to evaluate your application for Scheduled Monument Consent. Information contained in this application and any information obtained from other sources will be retained in all cases in hard copy form and/or on computer for administration purposes and future consideration where applicable.



Historic England

YORKSHIRE OFFICE

I can confirm that the Secretary of State is agreeable for the works to proceed providing the conditions set out below are adhered to, and that accordingly Scheduled Monument Consent is hereby granted under section 2 of the 1979 Act for the works described in paragraph 1 above, subject to the following conditions:

- (i) The works to which this consent relates shall be carried out to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, who will be advised by Historic England. At least 4 weeks' notice (or such shorter period as may be mutually agreed) in writing of the commencement of work shall be given to Neil Redfern, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Historic England, 37 Tanner Row, York, YO1 6WP, Tel: 01904 601897, Email: neil.redfern@engish-heritage.org.uk, in order that an Historic England representative can inspect and advise on the works and their effect in compliance with this consent.
- (ii) No ground works shall take place until the applicant a full method statement for the installation works has been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of State advised by Historic England.
- (iii) No ground works shall take place until the applicant has confirmed in writing the commissioning of a programme of archaeological work before and/or during the development in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of State advised by Historic England.
- (iv) All those involved in the implementation of the works granted by this consent must be informed by the owner, occupier and/or developer that the land is designated as a scheduled monument under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); the extent of the scheduled monument as set out in both the scheduled monument description and map; and that the implications of this designation include the requirement to obtain Scheduled Monument Consent for any works to a scheduled monument from the Secretary of State prior to them being undertaken.
- (v) Equipment and machinery shall not be used or operated in the scheduled area in conditions or in a manner likely to result in damage to the monument/ ground disturbance other than that which is expressly authorised in this consent.
- (vi) A report on the archaeological recording shall be sent to Dinah Saich, Team Leader, South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, Development Services, Howden House, 1 Union Street, Sheffield, S1 2SH, and to Neil Redfern at Historic England within 3 months of the completion of the works (or such other period as



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Historic England is subject to the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA) and Environmental Information Regulations 2004 (EIR). All information held by the organisation will be accessible in response to an information request, unless one of the exemptions in the FOIA or EIR applies.

Historic England will use the information provided by you to evaluate your application for Scheduled Monument Consent. Information contained in this application and any information obtained from other sources will be retained in all cases in hard copy form and/or on computer for administration purposes and future consideration where applicable.



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may be mutually agreed).

- (vii) The contractor shall complete and submit an entry on OASIS (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations - <http://oasis.ac.uk/england/>) prior to project completion, and shall deposit any digital project report with the Archaeology Data Service, via the OASIS form, upon completion.

4. By virtue of section 4 of the 1979 Act, if no works to which this consent relates are executed or started within the period of five years beginning with the date on which this consent was granted (being the date of this letter), this consent shall cease to have effect at the end of that period (unless a shorter time period is set by a specific condition above).

5. This letter does not convey any approval or consent required under any enactment, bye law, order or regulation other than section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

6. Your attention is drawn to the provisions of section 55 of the 1979 Act under which any person who is aggrieved by the decision given in this letter may challenge its validity by an application made to the High Court within six weeks from the date when the decision is given. The grounds upon which an application may be made to the Court are (1) that the decision is not within the powers of the Act (that is, the Secretary of State has exceeded the relevant powers) or (2) that any of the relevant requirements have not been complied with and the applicant's interests have been substantially prejudiced by the failure to comply. The "relevant requirements" are defined in section 55 of the 1979 Act: they are the requirements of that Act and the Tribunals and Inquiries Act 1971 and the requirements of any regulations or rules made under those Acts.

Yours sincerely

Neil Redfern

Principal Inspector of Ancient Monuments

E-mail: Neil.Redfern@HistoricEngland.org.uk

For and on behalf of the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport

cc

Dinah Saich, SYAS



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Appendix 4 Oasis Form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

[Printable version](#)

OASIS ID: humberfi2-257111

Project details

Project name	Thorpe in Balne
Short description of the project	Archaeological observation, investigation and recording was undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology during groundwork associated with the installation of low voltage underground cables and the removal of poles on land at Manor House, Thorpe Lane, Thorpe in Balne. Continuous monitoring of the excavations demonstrated the following: At the north, the moat showed evidence of having been cleaned out, with only natural clays lying below the topsoil. At the south, the moat appeared to contain the remains of an upper moat fill and later, 19th century drainage. Along the western edge of the moat platform, there was evidence for deposits associated with two paths, one of which survives as an earthwork, in addition to the well-preserved remains of a stone wall foundation, which the cable trench cut across obliquely. The main deposit encountered on the moat platform was that of redeposited clays. Three mole pits were also excavated: The first showed continuing evidence of that encountered in the cable trench. The second demonstrated a probable small pit cutting into natural clays sealed by redeposited clays. The third presented a series of redeposited clays and subsequent mixed-soil layers, possibly associated with either ground levelling or dumping. No artefacts were recovered during this programme of work.
Project dates	Start: 13-06-2016 End: 15-06-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SM 13220 - SM No.
Any associated project reference codes	WB2016.031 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	1012111 - NHLE No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Monument type	MOATED MANOR Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent
Prompt	Electricity Act 1989 Section 36

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SOUTH YORKSHIRE DONCASTER THORPE IN BALNE Manor House, Thorpe in

Balne
 Postcode DN6 0DY
 Study area 2913 Square metres
 Site coordinates SE 5988 1115 53.593262045566 -1.095190220231 53 35 35 N 001 05 42 W Point

Project creators

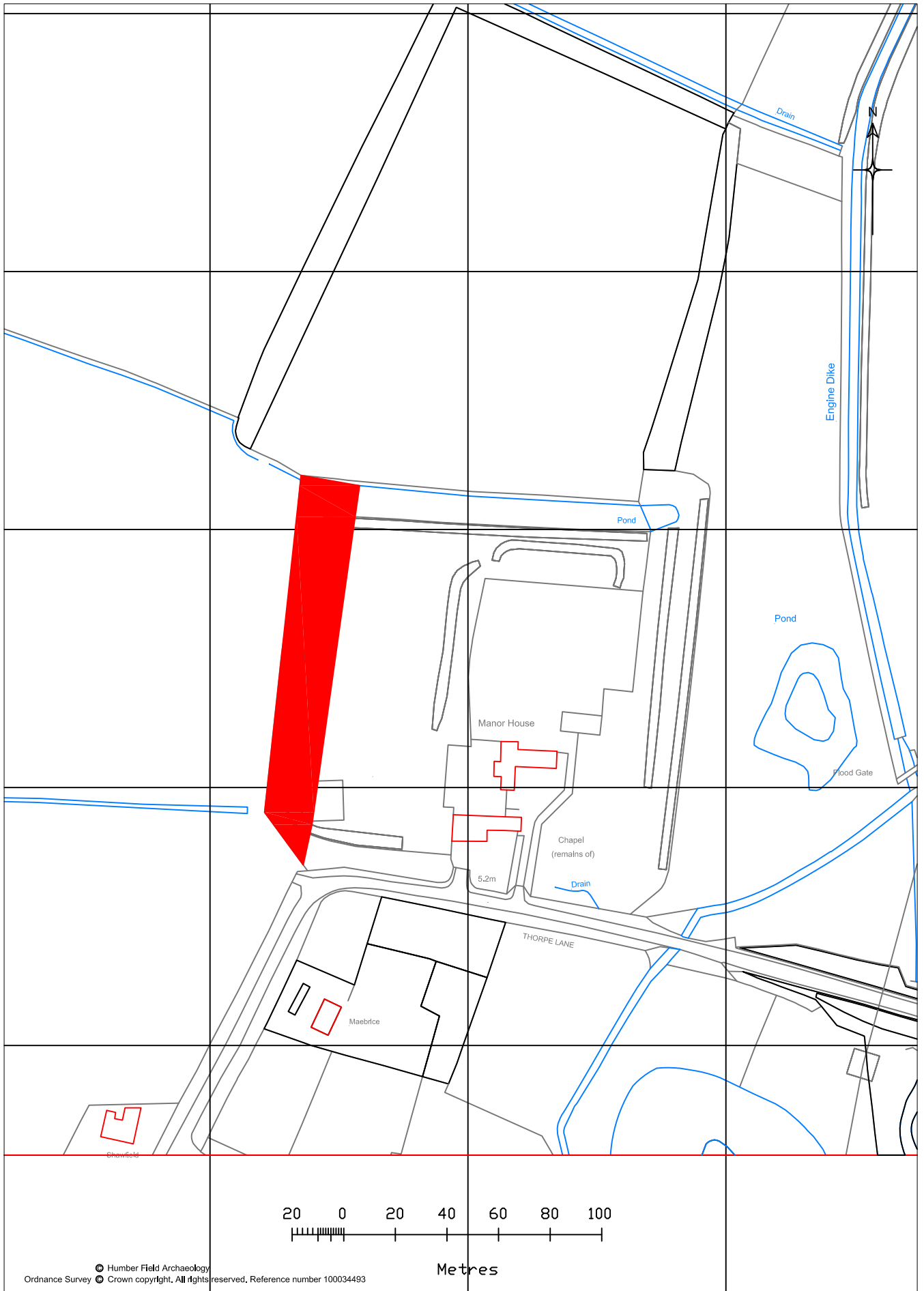
Name of Organisation Humber Field Archaeology
 Project brief originator English Heritage/Department of Environment
 Project design originator Humber Field Archaeology
 Project director/manager David Atkinson
 Project supervisor D Jobling
 Type of sponsor/funding body Electricity Authority/Company

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient Humber Field Archaeology
 Digital Archive ID WB2015.031
 Digital Contents "none"
 Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Text"
 Digital Archive notes The digital archive is stored by HFA on Hull City Council servers
 Paper Archive recipient Humber Field Archaeology
 Paper Archive ID WB2015.031
 Paper Contents "none"
 Paper Media available "Correspondence","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Archaeological observation, investigation and recording at Manor House, Thorpe Lane, Thorpe in Balne
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Jobling, D.
 Other bibliographic details HFA watching brief report 1476
 Date 2016
 Issuer or publisher HFA
 Place of issue or publication Hull
 Description A4

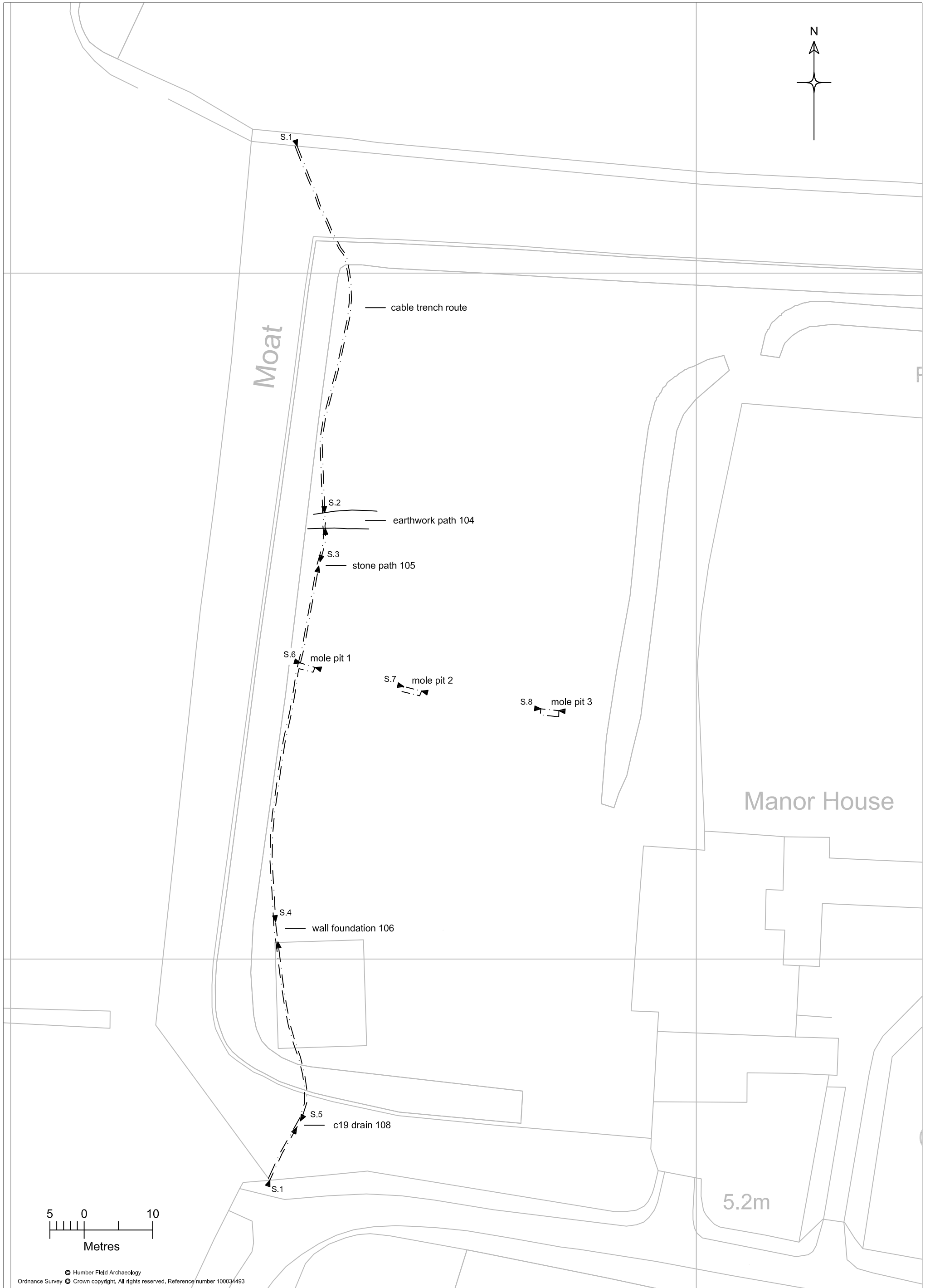


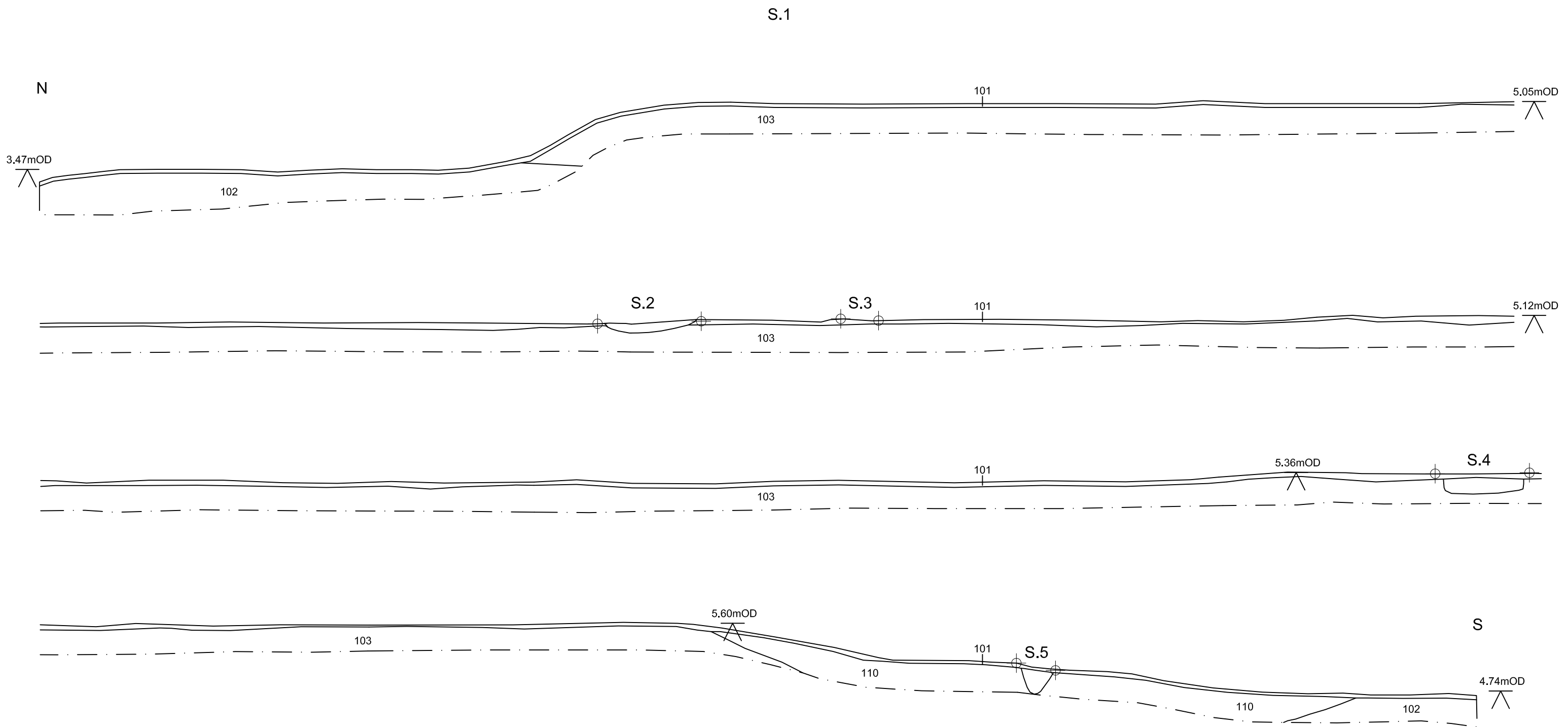
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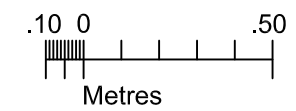
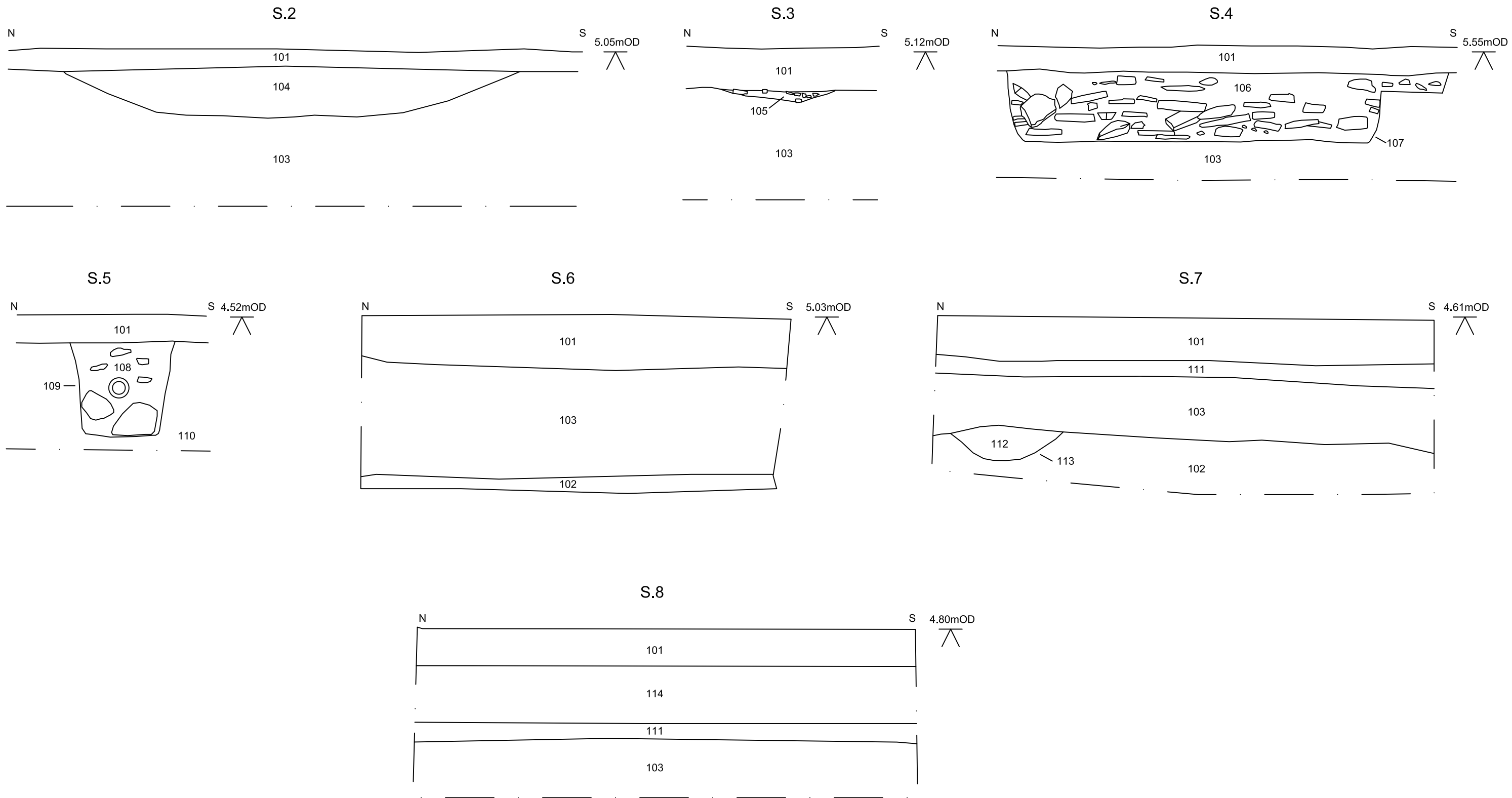
Metres

scale 1: 2000 @ A4

Figure Site location plan (in red)







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Plate 1 General view of the moated manor site from the NW corner



Plate 2 Initial cutting of the cable trench at the NW corner, starting in the moat working up onto the platform, looking SE



Plate 3 Sample profile of the moat in the NW corner, showing natural clays 102 underlying a thin band of topsoil 101, looking SW (1m scale)



Plate 4 Path-type depression 104, running W-E across the site at its approximate mid-point, down into the moat. Looking W (0.5m scale)



Plate 5 Path-type depression 105, looking W (0.5m scale)



Plate 6 General view of the cable trench as it cuts along the upper western edge of the moat platform, looking NNW



Plate 7 Stone structural element (wall foundation) 106 within cut 107. The cable trench appears to cut obliquely along it. Looking E (0.5m scale)



Plate 8 The cable trench as it passes down into the moat in the SW corner of the site to meet the site boundary, looking SW



Plate 9 C19 drainage cut 109, utilising robbed stone to aid drainage in the bottom of the moat at the SW corner. Looking SE (0.5m scale)



Plate 10 Mole Pit 1, looking N (0.5m scale)



Plate 11 Mole Pit 2, looking N (0.5m scale)



Plate 12 Mole Pit 3, looking N (0.5m scale)

Humber Field Archaeology

Archaeological Consultants and Contractors

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WEB. www.humberfieldarchaeology.co.uk



Project Management • Desk-based Assessment • Field Survey • Fieldwork • Finds Research
• Post-excavation Analysis • Inter-tidal Work

Humber Field Archaeology is an independently-funded part of the Humber Archaeology Partnership, a partnership serving The East Riding of Yorkshire Council and Kingston upon Hull City Council