# Sample Listing Application Summary

# **Application Type**

Amendment Battlefield application

# Identification

Site name: XXXXXX Battlefield

County or Unitary Authority:

# Location

National Grid Reference: SEXXXXXXX Postal Location:

## **Extent**



# **Ownership & Occupancy**

Details of owners and/or occupants of the site, and the extent of their ownership, where know, should be input here.

# **Planning**

This asset is **not** the subject of a current planning application, permission or marine consent.

#### Reasons

This is a proposal to extend the existing Registered Battlefield boundaries that currently protect only part of the Civil War battlefield of XXXXXXX (List Entry 1,000,000). This application proposes to extend sections of the boundaries to the east (see attached map for precise details) to incorporate remaining open moorland, which was utilised during the battle which has not been lost under 20th century/early 21st century development.

At the moment the Registered Battlefield boundaries covers only the north-west area known as 'The Plantation' (where the Parliamentarians initially marched to and set down their final deployments). This leaves a large portion of the battlefield unprotected in terms of planning, and as such at risk from modern housing and road developments. According to a number of desktop assessments (references 1998; 2001; The Battlefields Trust, 2010), the ridge located on the eastern extent was where the Royalist's gunline was deployed and received the main Parliamentary attack (see map drawn by The Battlefield Trust, 2003); as a result the location also includes a large portion of the battlefield itself. Small finds recovered from the moor include a number of cast iron projectiles, along with a gun and pistol; these are currently housed in a museum and were recovered during the 19th and early 20th centuries. Furthermore, In 2003 a metal detecting survey, conducted by Archaeological Services WYAS recovered finds possibly relating to the battle including lead shot that was diagnostic comparable to known ammunition recovered from other Civil War site nationally; the survey was conducted on a piece of land on the east side of the location.

Primary documentary sources attributed to several participants of the battle (namely T S, T F and the

Earl of – see reference 2001:12) state that the battle was fought in two main areas – on the hillside of and in the field to the south where Rabbit Lane is situated. The surviving topography also clearly demonstrates that it was a definite vantage point for the Royalists as, from the high ground, there are extensive, clear views both to the south and west, where the Parliamentarians were located (reference, 1998).

When the Registered Battlefield boundary was originally instated by English Heritage in 1995 it was recommended that the location should also be included within it. Since 1995 The Battlefields Trust have put forward this recommendation a further time (in 2002) and there is support for this suggestion. Due to the fact the majority of the location has survived undeveloped (see Google Earth Image) there remains a high potential surviving battle archaeology to exist in this area. In 2010 Foard and Partida compiled a first draft of an 'At Risk Battlefield Report' for English Heritage which stated under the headings 'Recommendations – MUST' that 'the Register boundary should be extended to incorporate the whole of the surviving area.

Furthermore, all the interpretation boards for the battlefield are all located outside the current boundaries of the Registered Battlefield but have been included within the areas proposed here for extension.

#### **Cultural Importance:**

The victory gave the Royalists control of the North for the remainder of the year and it is considered to be second only in significance to Marston Moor in the history of the Civil Wars in the North.

#### **Threat**

Currently the site is surrounded by housing developments, and without its inclusion in the Registered Battlefield boundary the adequate archaeological investigation may not be conducted in this area if it ever does become further infringed by development. For example, part of the site has relatively recently been subject to minor development, and further works have also occurred with no archaeological work.

**Photographs** 



Ariel view from Google Maps













# **Documents**

## **Uploaded documents**

- Map drawn by the Battlefields Trust indicating the areas of Parliamentarian and Royalist deployments (Battlefields Trust, 2003)

  2. Location\_Extension.pdf - Map drawn by showing the extent of the existing Registered
- Battlefield boundary and the proposed area of extension (2011) Battlefields\_Trust\_Terrain\_and\_Action\_Map.pdf - Battlefields Trust Terrain and Action Map.pdf - Other

## **Bibliographic References**

- Unpublished Title Reference Author: Archaeological Services Title: Metal Detecting Survey Report - Date: 2003 - Type: Grey Literture Report - Source:
- Unpublished Title Reference Author: Archaeological Services Title: Land Archaeological Assessment - Date: 1998 - Type: Grey Literature Report - Source:
- Unpublished Title Reference Author: F G. (University of) & P T. (Battlefields Trust) Title: At Risk Battlefields Report Date: 2010 Type: Desktop Assessment Source:
   Unpublished Title Reference Author: MG & Associates Title: Battlefield Review of the
- Evidence for the Events of 30 Ju Date: 2001 Type: Grey Literature Report Source:

# Comments

No further comments