

# Tur Langton

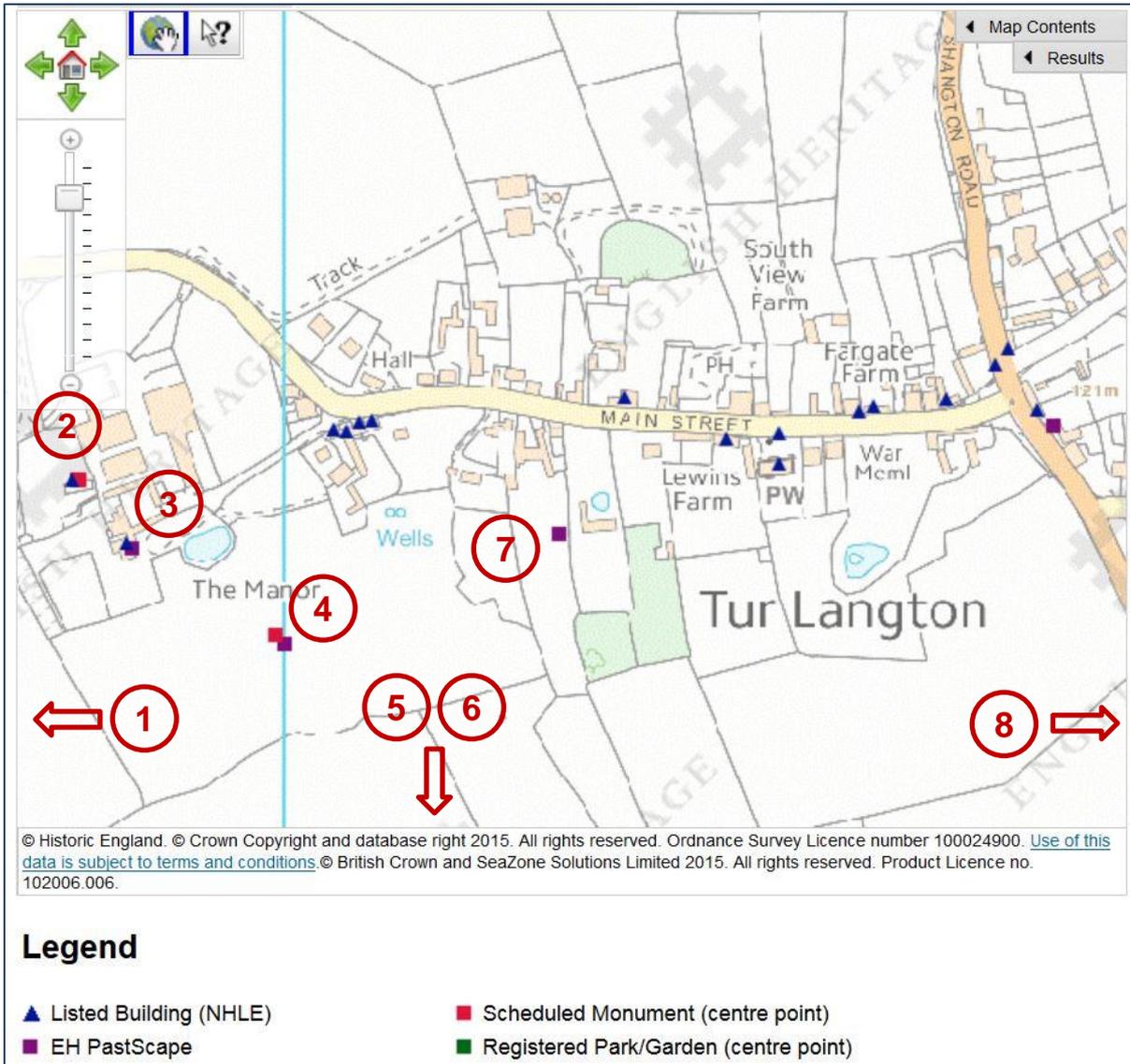
## HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORDS

Excluding Listed Buildings

These records have been extracted from the *Historic England* map and listing of *Scheduled Monuments*, *Leicestershire HER* (historic environment records) and *Listed Buildings* in Tur Langton parish.

They lie within, and may help to distinguish, bounded sites outside the built-up area of the settlement. Listed Building locations and records (these contribute to the built environment character of the village but will not, by definition, become Local Green Spaces) can be viewed at

[http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/advanced\\_search.aspx](http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/advanced_search.aspx)



### 1. MONUMENT NO. 965060

ROMAN **FINDSPOT** 43 - 410

ROMAN **VILLA** 43 - 410

A dense scatter of Roman pottery and tile, including imbrex, tegula and box flue, may indicate the possible site of a Roman villa.

Sources:

**Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society**

**A gazetteer of Roman villas in Britain by Eleanor Scott**

## 2. REMAINS OF CHAPEL AT MANOR HOUSE

**List Entry Number: 1188253**

### Location

REMAINS OF CHAPEL AT MANOR HOUSE

**Grade: II**

**Date first listed: 07-Dec-1966**

### Details

TUR LANGTON SP79 SW HIGH STREET (South Side) 7/112 7.12.66 Remains of Chapel at Manor House II Remains of chapel. Late C13. Coursed rubble stone and dressed stone. N doorway with moulded imposts, single chamfered arch and hood mould. Fragment of N wall of nave. This former chapel was largely dismantled when the Church of St. Andrew (qv.) was built in 1866. V.C.H., Vol. V. Scheduled ancient monument.

Listing NGR: SP7084694530

### Selected Sources

Page, W , The Victoria History of the County of Leicester, (1964)

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## 3. Name: MANOR HOUSE

**List Entry Number: 1360735**

### Location

MANOR HOUSE, HIGH STREET

**Grade: II**

**Date first listed: 21-Jul-1951**

**Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List**

### Details

TUR LANGTON HIGH STREET (South Side) SP79 SW 7/111 21. 7. 51 Manor House II House. Early C17, altered C18-C20 Ashlar, coursed rubble stone and to rear, red brick. Swithland slate roof with brick ridge and end stacks. Stone plinth and dressings and stone coped gables with kneelers. Gabled cross wing to right. 2 1/2 storeys of stone mullion windows, mostly with hood moulds and leaded lights. On 1st floor are 2 4-lights with 2-light on projecting gable inner return and 4-light on gable front. 3-light in gable attic. On ground floor, from left, 4-light, 2-light, moulded stone doorway with Tudor arch and plank door, 2-light on inner return, and 4-light on gable front. On right end are casements and blocked stone mullion windows. Inside are chamfered beams with broach stops, a stone fireplace with Tudor arch, and former kitchen fireplace with large cambered stone arch. Formerly an H plan house, the left wing of which was demolished c1800. V.C.H., Vol.V and Pevsner.

Listing NGR: SP7088694484

### Selected Sources

#### Books and journals

Page, W , The Victoria History of the County of Leicester, (1964)

Pevsner, N, The Buildings of England: Leicestershire and Rutland, (1960)

#### **4. Medieval manorial earthworks and gardens 140m south of Manor House**

**List Entry Number: 1017208**

**Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.**

**Date first scheduled: 14-Dec-1999**

**Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.**

##### **Reasons for Designation**

Medieval rural settlements in England were marked by great regional diversity in form, size and type, and the protection of their archaeological remains needs to take these differences into account. To do this, England has been divided into three broad Provinces on the basis of each area's distinctive mixture of nucleated and dispersed settlements. These can be further divided into sub-Provinces and local regions, possessing characteristics which have gradually evolved during the last 1500 years or more. This monument lies in the East Midlands sub-Province of the Central Province, an area characterised in the Middle Ages by large numbers of nucleated settlements. The sites of many of these settlements are now occupied by modern villages, but others have been partially or wholly deserted and are marked by earthwork remains. Most of these settlements were first documented in the 11th century, in Domesday Book. The southern part of the sub-Province has greater variety of settlement, with dispersed farmsteads and hamlets intermixed with the villages. Whilst some of the dispersed settlements are post-medieval, others may represent much older farming landscapes. The Soar Valley and Nene Plateau local region comprises the low hill country of the Soar Valley and, to the south east, a low plateau dissected by the tributaries of the Nene and Welland. Nucleated villages and hamlets dominate the region, but gaps are found within the pattern in Rockingham Forest, in Rutland and in High Leicestershire where they are linked to the location of woodland in and before the 11th century.

The medieval manorial earthworks and gardens 140m south of Manor House are an important visible component of the medieval settlement of Tur Langton. This part of the settlement, associated with the manorial site, survives particularly well as a series of substantial earthworks and buried deposits. In conjunction with surviving historical documentation relating to the site the remains will offer an important insight into the economy, layout and mechanisms underlying the eventual contraction of the manorial site and the abandonment of much of its area.

##### **History**

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

##### **Details**

The monument includes the remains of Walchelin medieval manorial earthworks and formal gardens situated 140m south of the Manor House.

The formal gardens relating to the medieval manor house take the form of earthworks and buried remains defining a complex series of water channels, moated platforms and enclosures. The earthworks are primarily located in relation to a sub-rectangular raised platform approximately 55m in length north to south, and 45m in width located at the easternmost edge of the complex. A series of faint parallel ridges bisecting the platform suggest the possible location of a building which would have been reached via a causeway adjoining its north eastern side. The platform is defined on its northern, western and southern sides by a 'U'-shaped moat, now dry, consisting of ditches up to 16m in width and 2m in depth. A narrow channel or leat running at right-angles from the southern arm of the moat and connecting it to a stream approximately 50m to the south bisects an area of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation. The location of a further leat is defined by a channel up to 6m in width and 1m in depth which runs for 70m NNW from the stream. A large enclosure approximately 70m square immediately west of the second leat is delineated on its northern and eastern sides by ditches up to 7m in width and 0.8m in depth. The ditches forming the southern and western sides of the enclosure have been partly infilled, and a small moated platform approximately 13m square is situated across its north western corner. Immediately to the north east is a short ditch linking the enclosure with the southern arm of a third much larger moat, now largely infilled, which originally enclosed the earlier manor house. The eastern, western and northern sides of the moat have been disturbed by subsequent building and landscaping, and are not included in the scheduling.

At the time of the Domesday survey of Tur Langton in 1086 Walchelin is recorded as having held 13 carucates of land under the Archbishop of York. Successive bishops of York were recognised as the overlords of the manor, which was attached to their manor of Southwell. The manor of Tur Langton was granted by the Archbishop of York to Robert Maunsell some time before 1166, and remained in the hands of his descendants until 1352 when it was divided into two following the death of the last male heir. In 1590 the manor was sold by William Brocas of Theddingworth to Andrew Halford of Welham and was subsequently associated with the Halford family of Wistow and the Faunts of Foston, who intermarried. The present manor house, not included in the scheduling, is attributed to the latter families and is an early 17th century building with extensive 18th and 19th century alterations. Traces of an earlier building were discovered by an owner, Captain Whitby during landscaping in the 18th century, and finds included an Elizabethan coin. A small medieval chapel associated with the manorial site and believed to have been built by the Maunsells lies a little way to the north of the present manor house, and is the subject of a separate scheduling.

All fences are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.

### **Selected Sources**

#### **Books and journals**

Hartley, R F, Tur Langton, (1989)

McKinley, R A, The Victoria History of the County of Leicestershire , (1954)

Nichols, J, The History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester, (1798)

#### **Other**

Farnham, G., Leicestershire Medieval Village Notes, 1935,

**National Grid Reference: SP 70994 94416**

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### **5. MONUMENT NO. 344105**

**County:** Leicestershire

**District:** HARBOROUGH

**Parish:** TUR LANGTON

**Monument Number:** ( SP 79 SW 6 )

MEDIEVAL **WINDMILL** 1346 -

Windmill, mentioned in 1346.

Sources:

#### **Field Investigators Comments**

F1 BHS 006-JUL-1971

#### **General Reference**

'Hist. & Ants. Leic.', vol. 2, pt. 2, 1798, p.672. (J. Nichols)

#### **General Reference**

'A Plan of the Lordship of Tur Langton', 1792, scale 1"= 10 chains' Tithe Redemption Commission reference: 19/34A

#### **General Reference**

'A History of Langton .....' (1867), p.82, (J. H. HILL).

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### **6. MONUMENT NO. 344111**

**Monument Number:** ( SP 79 SW 10 )

ROMAN **FINDSPOT** 43 - 410

Roman coin found 1865

Sources:

**Field Investigators Comments**

F1 RLBW 20-AUG-1953

**General Reference**

Trans. Leic. A.S., vol. 3, (1871), pp. 14-15.

**General Reference**

VCH, Leic., vol. 1 (1907), p.218.

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**7. MONUMENT NO. 344106**

ROMAN **FINDSPOT** 43 - 410

Beehive quern - Roman & Medieval

Sources:

**Field Investigators Comments**

F1 WCW 24.09.59

**General Reference**

Oral: Mr. G. Cramp.

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**8. MONUMENT NO. 344097**

**Monument Number:** ( SP 79 SW 2 )

MEDIEVAL **SPRING** 1066 - 1540

POST MEDIEVAL **SPRING** 1540 - 1901

**Charles Trough** spring with trad. hist. assoc.

Sources:

**Field Investigators Comments**

F1 BHS 13-OCT-71

**Ordnance Survey Map (Scale / Date)**

OS 6" 1928-50.

**General Reference**

"Hist. & Ants. Leic.", vol. 2, pt. 2, 1798, p.673. (J. Nichols).

**General Reference**

"History of Langton ..." (1867), p.85, (J. H. HILL).

**General Reference**

A History of Market Harborough, (1808), p.82, (W. HARROD).