Nottinghamshire
County Council
Environment

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

SOUTHWELL

Prepared
for

ENGLISH HERITAGE

Extensive Urban Survey Programme

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1. INTRODUCTION

This assessment has been produced through the Extensive Urban Survey Programme, an English Heritage funded initiative to assist local planning authorities with the conservation of their urban archaeological resource. Southwell is one of 18 small towns in Nottinghamshire selected for such assessment.

The assessment is a desk-based survey, the scope of which includes both above and below ground archaeological remains of all periods, using information from the County Sites and Monuments Record, local histories, early maps and plan form analysis, with the results presented as a series of maps generated by GIS. It provides a foundation for the development of an archaeological management strategy that could be adopted by the local planning authority as supplementary planning guidance.

1.2 Overview of the town

Southwell lies in the centre of Nottinghamshire, 14 miles north-east of Nottingham and 8 miles south-west of Newark. It is a small market town dominated by its medieval church. Southwell Minster was a Saxon foundation, a church of secular canons that became responsible for the Nottinghamshire part of the archdiocese of York, and is unique in being the only religious house in Nottinghamshire to have pre-conquest origins and in retaining the essentials of its foundation until its final dissolution in the 19th century. It was the presence of this collegiate foundation that gave the town its regional importance, as it lay a few miles off the main lines of communication in an area which was agriculturally fertile but which lacked mineral resources. As a result, it experienced very little industrial development, remaining relatively unchanged until recent expansion surrounded the historic core with modern housing. Nevertheless, that core is still essentially unspoilt, with a fine legacy of Georgian houses; indeed, Southwell is considered by many to be not only an outstanding historic town but also possibly the county's finest small town.

2. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The town lies mainly on the Sneinton Formation (part of the Mercia Mudstone), with the alluvium of the Greet Valley to the east, in an area of undulating countryside created by the erosion of streams cutting down towards the Trent. The soil is a rich fertile clay.

C. 38m AOD at the Minster, 27m at Easthorpe, 43m on Burgage Hill, 45m near Westhorpe Hall.

3. ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT

Southwell is recorded in Domesday Book as being in Thurgarton wapentake. It was also the centre of a smaller administrative unit, the 'Hundred of Southwell', which was one of only three such hundreds mentioned in the Domesday Book entries for Nottinghamshire (Black & Roffe 1986). It was later the centre of the Liberty of Southwell and Scrooby, an administrative area under the control of the Archbishop of York which had magistrates and courts separate from the rest of Nottinghamshire. Following the

establishment of urban and rural district councils in the 1890s, Southwell became the centre of the Southwell Rural District Council until local government reorganisation in 1974 when it became a part of Newark and Sherwood District.

Southwell was also unusual in terms of its ecclesiastical administration. It lay at the centre of a separate ecclesiastical district, the Peculiar of Southwell, covering 28 parishes and townships in Nottinghamshire. It was under the jurisdiction of the chapter of Southwell and was exempt from control by the archdeacon of Nottingham. The chapter alone exercised power in the peculiar, possessing all archiepiscopal functions except ordination (Summers 1974).

4. SOURCES

4.1 Primary sources

No primary documents, with the exception of maps (see below) were consulted during the preparation of this report.

There are two main repositories for primary documents relating to Southwell, namely Southwell Minster Library and Nottinghamshire Archives. An inventory of the material held by the former, compiled in 1995, can be found in the latter. This material includes registers, lease books, account books and legal papers of various periods, as well as the medieval White Book and the Chantry Cartulary. The White Book contains a mixture of copies or extracts from charters, Papal Bulls, Archiepiscopal letters, statutes, grants of land, gifts to found chantries and extracts from court rolls. The earliest document is a letter from Archbishop Thomas II of *c.* 1108 (Beaumont 1994). The Minster Library also has a manuscript on the history of Southwell Minster compiled by W A James, Honorary Librarian of the Minster in the first half of the 20th century, as well as a large number of transcripts made by him of original documents. Summers (1974) refers to drawings made by Samuel Hieronymus Grimm (1734-94) which included many views of Nottinghamshire, including Southwell, and to a large collection of prints and negatives of general views and sculptural details of the Minster, donated to Southwell Minster Library on the death of Alfred J Loughton in 1953.

Many of the records relating to medieval Southwell are thought to have been destroyed during the Civil War in the mid 17th century, since the restored chapter in 1662 referred to 'the writings of our church which were lost and plundered in the late rebellion (Rogers 1974). After the dissolution of the Peculiar of Southwell, other records became dispersed. Some material went to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, while the majority of the manorial records went to solicitors at Southwell. Many of these were later destroyed (B Arundel pers. comm.). Nevertheless, various deposits have been made at Nottinghamshire Archives. These, and other records, include a number of deeds from the 13th century onwards, land tax assessments, the Chapter manor court rolls from 1355 to 1930, the Archbishops' manor court rolls from 1556 to 1939, non-conformist records, recent diocesan papers and material relating to the workhouse and the House of Correction as well as to various small-scale industries such as rope manufacture and tanning. Nottinghamshire Archives also holds 'Illustrations of the church of Southwell in a series of 10 views' from drawings by E H Butcher, made in 1853.

Race (1921) lists a number of pen drawings of various views of the Minster made between 1775 and 1791 and held, at least at that time, by the Bodleian Library in the Gough Collection.

4.2 Secondary sources

Histories of Southwell have tended, perhaps unsurprisingly, to be dominated by the Minster and the building still provides the focus for new publications, ranging from a detailed account of the 19th century restoration (Brooke 1997) to modern architectural re-evaluations such as those given as papers at the British Archaeological Association Conference in 1995 which focused on Southwell Minster (Coffman 1998, Kelly 1998). The earliest antiquarian account of the town's history is that by Dickinson, first

published in 1787. The last 15 years or so has seen the publication of research on a wide variety of other aspects of the town, both relatively broad, such as the farms and fields of Southwell (see Arundel, 1984a) or trade and industry (Ashworth *et al* 1992, O'Malley 1992), and specific, such as the deer parks (Lyth 1986) or the treadmill at the House of Correction (Arundel 1987). Some of the early secondary sources, such as Dickinson (1787) and Leach (1891), also include transcriptions of original documents.

4.3 Cartographic evidence

Two 17th century plans of a couple of Southwell's medieval deerparks have survived, one being a map of Norwood Park in 1649, the other a map of South Park surveyed in 1683. Copies of both are in Nottinghamshire Archives. Several 18th century maps show parts of the fields around the town, but the earliest map to show Southwell itself in any detail is Sanderson's map of 20 Miles around Mansfield, 1835. This is followed shortly afterwards by the Tithe Map of 1841 at a much larger scale and with an accompanying schedule.

A plan of 1819 by Richard Ingleman shows only the western end of the churchyard, but is of considerable interest in that it was drawn prior to redevelopment of the whole area. It is held at the Minster School. Nottinghamshire Archives has a number of plans of individual buildings and small estates from the 19th century - these were not consulted for this study.

4.4 Archaeological evidence

There are 38 sites recorded on the Nottinghamshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) within the area of Southwell under consideration in this report, ranging from Roman finds to 19th century standing buildings. Archaeological work carried out in the town has been concentrated in the area around the Minster, and includes excavations within the building in the second half of the 19th century, excavations in 1959, a watching brief in 1971, and an evaluation, excavation and watching brief in 1994 and 1996.

5. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

5.1 Prehistoric

At present, evidence of prehistoric activity in the Southwell area is limited to a single find (see Figure 1). An Iron Age gold stater was found in Halloughton to the south-west of Southwell some time before 1922. One side of the coin is plain, the other is a simulated horse and chariot. Based on its weight, it is thought to be an early example of its type, possibly dating from around 75 BC. The coin is now in Nottingham Castle Museum (SMR 2794).

A stone axe in Scunthorpe Museum is said to have come from Southwell but is believed, on typological grounds, to be an ethnographic stray (SMR 3168). The stone from which the axe is made has been analysed but could not be placed in any of the established petrological groups.

In a revised version of his history of Southwell, published in 1817, Dickinson claimed to have identified an approximately oval earthwork on Burgage Hill. He considered it to be Roman, as he was attempting to prove that Southwell was *Ad Pontem*; however, its form could equally suggest an iron age hill fort (SMR 3098). Unfortunately nothing is now visible and there is some doubt as to whether it existed, particularly in view of the complete lack of any prehistoric finds from the area. Nevertheless, an attempt has been made to plot its approximate course ('A' on Figure 1), based on his illustration and accompanying notes (Dickinson 1817, 103).

5.2 Roman

In contrast to the prehistoric period, a range of material of Roman date has been recovered both from Southwell itself and from the surrounding area (see Figure 1).

To the east of the minster the remains of a Roman villa have been discovered (SMR 3069). The earliest record of finds in this area is 1787 when Major Rook noted stones, painted stucco, 23 *tesserae* and pieces of Roman tile in the garden of one of the vicars. In 1793 a tessellated pavement was found while making a garden for one of the clergy, while another tessellated pavement, with two skeletons orientated north-south, was found in the garden of one of the Vicars' Court houses in about 1870. A further area of pavement was discovered, together with other material, while lowering the Residence garden to the south of the house in 1901. Excavations were carried out in 1959 which uncovered what were interpreted as two wings of the villa, most probably the eastern wing, which included a large cold bath, and the southern wing, which included six rooms, or parts of rooms, four of which contained remains of tessellated pavements. The bulk of the remains dated from the late 3rd and early 4th centuries, with apparent continued occupation of the villa well into the 4th century. It was suggested that occupation began in Hadrianic-Antonine times, with the possibility of demolition and rebuilding of at least part of the villa some time before the early 3rd century, followed by further changes in the 3rd century and probable redecoration in the early 4th century (Daniels 1966). The site is now scheduled (SAM 138).

Dickinson (1817) refers to 'several Roman coins of late years, dug up, on the south and east sides of this town', including one 'about 50 years previously', said to have been found about 60 yards south-east of the palace, and three small copper coins found at the east end of the town, one of which was a coin of Constantius and another of Maxentius. Three coins have been found in the town in the more recent past. On the western side of the town a coin of Furia Tranquillina (wife of Gordian III, 238-244 AD) was found near Norwood House in or before 1938 (SMR 5500). A silver coin of Gordian himself was found in 1955 (SMR 3094). Its exact findspot is not known, and the site shown on Figure 1 is approximate only. A coin of Constans (337-350 AD) is also said to have been found at Southwell (SMR 3097), but nothing else is known of this find and consequently its findspot is not shown on Figure 1.

In *c.*1961 four sherds of Roman pottery were found whilst digging foundations for a new house near Crew Lane at the eastern end of Southwell (SMR 3096) while in 1988 various Roman finds were discovered when digging drains at a house in Farthingate, on the south-eastern side of the town (SMR 5711). Some 50 pottery sherds were recovered, mostly grey wares and coarse gritted wares, as well as 12 tegulae fragments, a small amount of animal bone and some oyster shells. These finds apparently came from a pit. Tile and brick is reported to have come from a trench dug earlier which ran eastwards from the house.

To the northwest of the town lies Osmanthorpe Camp (SMR 2765), the buried remains of a 1st century Roman vexillation fortress with defensive ditches and outworks. The area of the fortress has been scheduled (SAM 29928). In the same area, further Roman pottery (Trent Valley ware and Derbyshire ware) and a quern fragment were found in the ploughsoil in or before 1974 (SMR 5887).

In *c.* 1962 a Roman road was thought to have been identified near the camp, in the form of a band of gravel running through five adjoining fields for about three-quarters of a mile, as shown on Figure 1 (SMR 2767). In association with this a surface scatter of Roman pottery had been found, including 35 sherds of Samian, 12 sherds of Derbyshire ware, 7 of mortaria and 200 sherds of various other coarse wares, as well as a brooch of 1st-2nd century date. However nothing appears to be visible on available aerial photographs and more recent examination of the site failed to identify either the band of gravel or other signs of an early road. It did permit further collection of some 20 sherds of Roman pottery, plus 3 fragments of tile and a piece of probable Roman brick, suggesting the proximity of a Roman building. There almost certainly would have been a road running south-eastwards from the fortress, however, linking it with *Ad Pontem* on the Fosse Way. The present Lower Kirklington Road, Newark Road and Crew Lane may indicate the approximate line of this road in the Southwell area (Latham 1990).

Four sherds of coarse Roman pottery were found beside the service road to Norwood Hall in around 1966 (SMR 2792), while to the east of Southwell, four sherds of coarse Roman pottery, of probable late 3rd century date, were found in a field near Hockerwood Farm in 1964 (SMR 3099).

5.3 Early Medieval

It is clear from both documentary and archaeological evidence that an early medieval settlement existed at Southwell, although available information is very limited (see Figure 1).

A charter of 956 survives, albeit only in a 14th century copy, in which King Eadwig granted Southwell, together with a number of neighbouring villages which belonged to it, to Archbishop Oskytel. This charter contains the earliest written reference to the settlement, as *Suðwellan.* Its meaning is 'south spring', in contrast to Norwell, the north spring (Gover *et al* 1940). The charter also refers to a ford, thought to be in the region of the present bridge across the Greet. Lyth & Davies (1992) suggest that the road referred to as the 'old *straet*' in the charter crossed here and continued northwards, fossilised in a part of the parish boundary, instead of coming up to the present T-junction at the Normanton road. Taking *straet* as indicating a road of more importance than purely local, rather than necessarily a Roman road, they suggested that this would have been an early road to the north, perhaps leading towards Norwell and the lower Trent valley.

Following the acquisition of the estate, Oskytel is believed to have established a church at Southwell with a body of clergy to serve it. It was one of three collegiate foundations established with particular responsibility for different parts of the large diocese of York, Southwell being responsible for the southern part, and Ripon and Beverley for the western and eastern parts respectively. The charter gave Oskytel not only Southwell but also Halloughton, Gibsmere, Upton, Morton, Goverton, Bleasby and Kirklington, as well as every third acre in the fields of Normanton, every sixth acre and the holdings of three peasants in Halam, two-thirds of Fiskerton and the holdings of four peasants, and the holdings of two peasants in Farnsfield. Stenton (1967) noted that this estate was neither a geographical nor an economic unity, and might have been expected to disintegrate; however, its preservation was due to its subjection to a court of justice for the whole property by the Archbishop. The charter explicitly states that the lands were held with rights of jurisdiction and is the earliest evidence for the existence of private courts.

By the beginning of the 11th century Southwell church was the repository of the remains of a Saxon saint, St Eadburh, assumed to be the 7th century abbess of Repton. However, it is quite possible that a minster containing the saint's relics already stood upon the royal demesne at Southwell in 956 (Cox 1910) while, according to tradition, there was a Holy Well which may have had considerably earlier origins. Whatever the date of the first church at Southwell, a gift of bells to the minster in the mid 11th century indicates that a building of considerable importance was either already present by that time or was under construction (Summers 1974). A few fragments of that church are thought to survive within the present church (SMR 3148), including a tessellated pavement and a tympanum, although a pre-conquest date for the latter has recently been disputed (Kelly 1998). In addition, moulded and carved stones of late Saxon design that had been re-used in the 12th century reconstruction, are reported to have been found during repairs made in the mid 19th century.

In addition to the Saxon church there is also thought to have been an early archbishops' residence, probably next to the church, as Archbishop Alfric Puttoc spent much time at Southwell, dying there in 1051. The last Saxon archbishop, Aldred, founded a number of prebends and built a common refectory for the canons.

Archaeological evidence of this period at Southwell is slight, but does at least pre-date the foundation of the college. A Saxon urn, tentatively dated 500-525 AD, was found in soil above the tessellated pavement in room 3 of the Roman villa during excavations in 1959, while seven post holes, the bottoms of which had been dug into the surface of the pavement, may have been contemporary with the urn. A Saxon coin was found in the topsoil of one of the trenches and Saxo-Norman pottery of 11th-13th century date was also recovered (SMR 3069a).

More recent excavations at the Minster Chambers in 1994 recovered a sherd of 8th-9th century date and several sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery of 10th-12th century date (Elliott 1994). Excavations on the same site in 1996 uncovered part of a north-south ditch, excavated only to a depth of 1.2m, with a lower fill which contained a fragment of Roman roof tile and an upper fill which included a small quantity of abraded Saxo-Norman pottery fragments ('B' on Figure 1). The function and full extent of this ditch is unknown, but it may represent part of an early Minster boundary (Elliott 1996b).

5.4 Medieval

5.4.1 Domesday Book 1086

Domesday Book contains an unusually detailed entry for Southwell, as part of the lands of the Archbishop of York:

> *M. In SOUTHWELL with its outliers 22½ c. of land taxable. Land for 24 ploughs. Archbishop Thomas has 10 ploughs in lordship and 10 Freemen, 75 villagers and 23 smallholders who have 37 ploughs. 2 mills, 40s; a fishpond and a ferry 6s.*
> *6 men-at-arms hold 4½ c. of this land. 3 clerics have 1½ c. of land, of which 2 b. are in prebend. 2 Englishmen have 3 c. and 5 b. of land.*
> *The men-at-arms have 7 ploughs in lordship and 35 villagers and 28 smallholders who have 21 ploughs. 1 mill, 8s.*
> *The clerics have 1½ ploughs in lordship and 7 villagers and 5 smallholders who have 3 ploughs.*
> *The Englishmen have 4 ploughs in lordship and 20 villagers and 6 smallholders who have 6½ ploughs.*
> *To Southwell belongs meadow, 188 acres; woodland pasture 8 leagues long and 2½ furlongs wide; arable land 5 leagues long and 3 wide. Value before 1066 £40; now £40 15s. In Southwell 12 outliers are enumerated. (Domesday Book,* Phillimore edition*).*

This elaborate description of the manor includes two unusual features - the specific references to arable land and to the land of 'Englishmen'. The details can be summarised as follows (Stenton 1906):

	Car.	Bov	Demesne Teams	Villein Teams	Sokemen	Villeins	Bordars
Archbishop's land	?	?	10	37	10	75	23
Knights' land	4	4	7	21	-	35	28
Clerics' land	1	4	1½	3	-	7	5
Englishmen's land	3	5	4	6½	-	20	6

The population recorded, a total of 209 households, is assumed to include the twelve outliers, or berewicks, and therefore cannot be used to estimate a population figure for the town of Southwell alone.

Domesday Book also includes the Archbishop of York in the list of those lords who had full jurisdiction over their estates, together with market rights and 'the King's customary dues of two pence'.

5.4.2 The manor

The manor of Southwell belonged to the Archbishop of York throughout this period. His power over the chapter itself appears to have become merely constitutional, however. In 1171 Pope Alexander II granted the chapter of canons independence of spiritual or temporal jurisdiction, whether from the Archbishop of York or the King. The chapter had previously avoided the imposition of a dean above them, and essentially became an independent, self-governing 'republic among the surrounding monarchies' (Leach 1891) with the power to try wrongdoers for offences against ecclesiastical law, as well as for civil offences on church property.

5.4.3 The settlement and its environs

The medieval archbishops of York had three, and possibly four, deer parks in the Southwell area, all within a few miles of each other. One was at Southwell itself, adjacent to the Palace (although exactly when this park was created is uncertain), Norwood and Hexgreave were *c.* one mile and four miles respectively to the north-west and Hockerwood was about a mile and a half to the north-east. Only the first two of these, Southwell Park and Norwood Park, are included in the area under consideration in this report.

Post-medieval documents indicate that the town of Southwell and the villages of Easthorpe and Westhorpe each had their own separate open arable field system, although the number of fields in the medieval period and their names are not known with any certainty. Proprietors in Southwell and Westhorpe had right of common on Cotmore in the south-west of the manor, while Easthorpe commons lay to the south-east. Meadow land lay along the River Greet. In addition, the archbishops had sheepwalks at Brackenhurst, to the south of Southwell, and at 'Wodehouse', in the Westhorpe area, there being a reference to the latter in 1204 (Arundel 1984a).

Very little is known at present about medieval Easthorpe and Westhorpe. The earliest written reference to these two settlements comes from the 13th century, when they are *Estorp* (1227) and *Westorp* (1268), meaning east and west hamlets (Gover *et al* 1940). Each village may once have had its own chapel. At Westhorpe, St Catherine's Well is traditionally said to have taken its name from a nearby chapel (SMR 2778), while there is a record that Sir William de Wydington founded a chantry at his chapel of St Nicholas in *Est Thorp* during his own life, although it was to transfer to the altar of St Nicholas in the Minster after his death (Thoroton 1677). A medieval hospital may also have been situated in the Easthorpe area (see section 5.4.6).

The status of Southwell is indicated by numerous references to burgage tenements throughout the medieval period. There also appears to have been a separate medieval chapel in the town. Thompson (1911b) states that the chapel of St Thomas the Martyr within the burgage is specifically mentioned in a will of 1475 and is clearly implied in 1478 when vicars, coming from mass at St Thomas' chapel, are accused of loitering in houses in the town and absenting themselves from the canonical offices.

In 1142 Southwell briefly became the base for the royalist troops, ejected from Nottingham Castle following its capture by the Angevin supporter, William Paynel. The troops chose Southwell Minster as a base from which to plan a counter-attack, creating a fortified area by digging a ditch around the stone church. In the event, the fortifications probably only lasted a few months, as William Peveril succeeded in retaking Nottingham before the end of 1142 (Speight 1995).

Some idea of the relative wealth of Southwell can be gained from the Lay Subsidy of 1334. Southwell was taxed at £5-9-6½ (Glasscock 1975). This was the second highest amount levied on any of the 46 places in the wapentake, coming second only to Lowdham with its soke; indeed only 13 places in the whole of Nottinghamshire were taxed at a higher rate.

5.4.4 The collegiate chapter and church (SMR 3148)

By the Norman Conquest a collegiate body was firmly established at Southwell. By that time, or soon after, the chapter probably consisted of seven canons, this being the number thought also to exist at York, Beverley and Ripon. Thomas II, Archbishop of York 1108-14 raised the minster to the dignity of mother church for all Nottinghamshire and encouraged the complete rebuilding of the church on a larger scale. The number of prebends continued to increase, so that by 1291 there were sixteen, with the values of the individual prebends ranging between £36 and £6 13s 4d per annum (Cox 1910).

The secular canons had dual responsibilities, being expected to maintain services in the mother church and to act as parish priests in the churches which gave title to their prebends. To this end, each prebendary had both a mansion at Southwell and a parochial house. By the end of the 13th century, however, many

prebendaries were resident at neither, and deputies were maintained, with parochial duties being carried out by a resident vicar and collegiate duties by a vicar choral. The sixteen vicars choral had a common house, the site of which was originally at some distance from the church. They were granted a new site in 1379 just to the east of the church.

The third major group in the church were the chantry priests. The church building contained thirteen chantries at nine different altars in the church. Eight chantries were founded between 1241 and 1280 alone, probably reflecting the freeing up of space brought about by the construction of a new and larger choir. The details of these chantries, the circumstances of their foundations and the probable positions of the different altars are discussed by Thompson (1911b). The chantry priests also had a common house, built by Thomas Haxey, who died in January 1424-5 (Thompson 1911a).

There appears to be no post-conquest mention of the shrine to St Eadburh and it is not known what happened to this. There is a record of the discovery of wonder-working relics made during Stephen's reign, although these cannot be linked with St Eadburh. Apparently while a grave was being prepared, the relics of saints were found, together with a glass vessel filled with clear water which restored the health of those who tasted it. Thurstan, the then Archbishop of York, was informed, but there are no further references to the discovery (Cox 1910).

5.4.5 Southwell Minster Grammar School

There is thought to have been a grammar school at Southwell by 1248, as suggested by the fact that a statute was made at that time which stated that 'schools of Grammar and Logic shall not be held in the prebends of canons, except according to the custom of York' (Leach 1910). However, the earliest definite reference to the existence of Southwell Grammar School is in 1313, when the *magister scholarum grammaticalium Suthwell* was appointed to take charge of the hospital of St Mary Magdalen. Later records indicate that the school was fee-paying, at least in the 15th century, although bequests were made providing free places for some scholars (Hutchinson 1992).

5.4.6 The hospital of St Mary Magdalen

Very little is known about this institution apart from the fact that the mastership was in the patronage of the Archbishop of York. The earliest reference to it comes in 1313 when, as noted above, Henry de Hykeling, master of Southwell Grammar School, was appointed warden of the hospital. Further references to wardens are found in 1361, 1399 and 1456 (Cox 1910).

5.4.7 Markets and fairs

As noted in section 5.4.1 above, the Archbishops of York had market rights in Southwell by 1086, and consequently would not have required a market charter. It is likely that markets would have been held there from an early date, although the earliest reference at present appears to come from the *Placita de Quo Warranto* of 1330. Market day was a Saturday. In addition to the weekly markets, annual fairs were held on the vigil and the feast of the Translation of St Thomas (Unwin 1981).

5.4.8 Archaeological evidence

Excavations were carried out within the Minster in 1852, 1873 and 1877. These uncovered the foundations of the choir before it was enlarged in the first half of the 13th century (see section 6.1, component 1).

In 1994 an evaluation was carried out in advance of the building of a visitors' centre in the grounds of the Minster Chambers, followed by limited excavation in 1996. These uncovered a number of medieval features and material, including a range of pottery, burials thought to be from the medieval graveyard and structural debris which included medieval window glass, as well as lias and limestone wall foundations which may have been associated with the chantry priests' house (Elliott 1994, 1996a, 1996b).

5.5 Post-medieval (16th - 18th century)

5.5.1 The manor

Edward VI dissolved the college in *c.* 1548 and granted the manor and prebends either to John, earl of Warwick who later became the Duke of Northumberland (Thoroton 1677) or to William Nevell, Northumberland's Steward (Beaumont 1994). They were later sold to John Beaumont, Master of the Rolls. He, however, was disgraced and the manor and property was restored to the archbishop and chapter by Queen Mary.

5.5.2 Communications

The Leadenham-Mansfield turnpike road was created following an Act of Parliament in 1759. This road, which went through Southwell, proved a considerable success and provided a good return for its investors. The Act also included the stretch of road running south-west from Southwell to Oxton. In 1774 the Averham to Rainworth road via Hockerton and Kirklington was turnpiked, and from 1795-6 this included a stretch of road running between Kirklington and the Greet Bridge at Southwell (Cossons 1934). Dickinson (1787) stated that until 30 years previously there had been 'no turnpike road *to* it in any direction, little or no passage *through* it and no trade *within* it except for the supply of its own inhabitants'.

5.5.3 The settlement and its environs

In the later post-medieval period, and probably before, Southwell had three open arable fields, known as Buckhill Field to the west, Micklebarrow Field to the south and Norwood Field to the north-east. Westhorpe's three fields were Newparke/Halloughton Dale Field, West Field and Woodhouse Field, while those at Easthorpe were Pasture Field, Park Field and Dockey Lands Field. Easthorpe's open fields in particular had become very fragmented by the mid 18th century due to piecemeal enclosure (Arundel 1984a). Cotmore, where Southwell and Westhorpe proprietors had right of common, was enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1774.

Leland, probably in *c.*1539, travelled across very fertile cornfields to Southwell, which he described as follows:

> 'The town .. is meately wel buildid ... The minstre of our Lady is large, but of no pleasaunt building, but rather stronge ... The Bisshop of York hath ther a preaty palace, and the minsters of the chirch be wel loddegid, especially the Prebendarys....'

Following an Act of Parliament in 1609 requiring a House of Correction to be set up in every shire, one was built in Southwell in 1611.

In 1622 James I made a grant of incorporation to the town of Southwell, with sundry privileges, but with a proviso against prejudice to the archbishop of York and the chapter and prebends of Southwell collegiate church. For whatever reason, however, it appears that the borough charter was never put into effect (Summers 1974).

During the Civil War armies of both sides passed through Southwell, there was a skirmish there, and the palace was occupied by parliamentary generals and the Scottish commissioners. Cromwell's troops are said to have stabled their horses in the church and caused the destruction of both monuments and records. Finally, in 1646, Charles I surrendered to the Scots at Southwell. Detailed examination of the Minster after the Civil War using fabric accounts for 1660 to 1680 suggest that less damage was done to the town than might have been expected, although the palace was severely damaged early on and there was a degree of destruction or 'defacement' of some of the prebendal houses. There is evidence for a genuine threat to the continued existence of the church in the 1650s, but in fact very little damage was done to the fabric of the building at that time, the greatest problem simply being neglect rather than iconoclasm. The considerable details which survive for the three years following the Restoration suggest that most work undertaken was

simply ‘repairing the ravages of time’, while the stories of the destruction of monuments, the ransacking of graves and the stabling of horses within the church only appear much later (Rogers 1974).

Southwell’s Hearth Tax returns for 1674 provide a degree of detail not available for many settlements in Nottinghamshire, as they were recorded on a street by street basis. As a result, Southwell can be related to the returns more successfully than any other town in the county, with it being possible to virtually retrace the footsteps of the assessors (Webster 1988). They began on the northern side, at the mill, followed by the Burgage; they then moved west into ‘Farthingstreete’, now King Street, and along to the west end of Queen Street, then known as ‘Barr Lane’, probably from the existence of a bar between the town and the open fields. On Barr Lane they recorded just three houses; the rest of this section of the list relates to Westgate. Finally they made their way along ‘Finkle Street’, now Church Street, on the northern side of the Minster.

	No. of hearths					
	>4	4	3	2	1	Total
The Mill & Burgage	1	1	2	2	10	16
Farthing Street	3	2	6	6	6	23
Barr Lane & Westgate	7	8	11	17	18	61
Fincall Street	8	2	1	6	4	21
Subtotal						**121**
Westhorpe	2	2	6	9	15	34
Easthorpe	1	2	5	4	7	19
Total						**174**

A number of the buildings they recorded en route can be identified, including Burgage House, the Hall recently built in Norwood Park, The Saracen’s Head on Westgate, and the Chantry House, with its 11 hearths. Other large houses on Westgate and Finkle Street paying for six or more hearths were probably prebendal mansions (Webster 1988).

Southwell was described in 1789 as ‘a well built, clean town, such a one as a quiet distressed family ought to retire to; coals, provisions, and religion to be had good and cheap’ (John Byng, quoted in Summers 1974). Easthorpe at around the same time appears to have been less well-favoured. According to Shilton, writing in 1818:

> ‘Forty years ago, the general appearance of Easthorpe was wretched in the extreme, the road deep and consequently dirty, the houses mostly thatched and often in very bad repair ...’.

although this situation was soon to change, following the purchase of a number of premises by a gentleman called Tuffin Shepherd, who built a number of ‘remarkable well built, convenient houses, with walled gardens attached’ as well as ‘numerous other contiguous improvements’ (Shilton 1818, 146).

5.5.4 The collegiate chapter and church

Southwell had followed the lead of other colleges in the country by surrendering to Henry VIII in the autumn of 1540, but in 1543 a special Act of Parliament legally re-established ‘the colledge and church collegiate of Southwell’, restoring all its property and officials, including chantries and chantry priests. Cox (1910) suggests that it may have been Henry VIII’s intention to make Southwell the seat of a bishopric, although in the end this did not happen. Within a few years Edward VI’s commissioners swept away not only all the chantries, dissolved in 1547-8, but the college also. At that time, the numbers of those on the foundation of the college was at least 59, a number which included deacons, choristers and thuriblers as well as the canons themselves. The minster continued as the parish church, following a petition by the parishioners. The prebendal houses and other parcels of property were granted to William Nevell, servant of the lord protector.

In 1557, however, the college was re-established, the Act of 1543 being judged to have exempted it from the operation of the chantry acts. Its restoration followed the disgrace of John Beaumont, Master of the Rolls, to whom the confiscated property had come (his estates having been resumed by the Crown in payment of his debts). The whole chapter of sixteen canons was restored, although the vicars choral was reduced to six (Thompson 1911b). Throughout the rest of the period the constitution of the collegiate church was governed by a set of statutes promulgated by Elizabeth I in 1585, together with resolutions made by the chapter and with successive archbishops' injunctions (Cox 1910).

5.5.5 The hospital of St Mary Magdalen

By 1534, it appears that the hospital of St Mary Magdalen no longer cared for the poor or infirm, simply finding the salary for a master or chaplain, while by 1545-6 only the chapel may still have been standing, as the chantry certificates refer to

> 'The Chappelle called marie magdaleyn chappell in Esthorppefelldis in the Parisshe of Sowthewell, by whome or to what intente and purpose ytt was founded no man Answerithe ...' (quoted in Thompson 1911b, 124).

It was probably pulled down shortly afterwards, as an inventory of church goods taken in Edward VI's reign contains the following:

> '... as for the magdalene chapell yt ys sold by the Kynge and pullyd down to the grownde' (quoted in Livett 1883, 145).

5.5.6 Markets and fairs

The status of Southwell as a market town in the post-medieval period appears to be unclear. Leland, writing in *c.* 1539, noted that Southwell had 'no market publike'; however it is included among the nine market towns listed by William Smith in his manuscript description of England in 1588 (first published in 1879). Speed, who indicated market towns in capitals on his map of 1610, included it, although he may simply have been copying the information from earlier sources. However, the Rampton tapestry map of 1632, which indicated market towns with large red crosses, and which includes details which suggest that new enquiries were made, did not include it. It is given as a market town in Cox's *Magna Britannia* of 1727 (Clayton 1934).

The existence of a market cross in the 17th century is clear from references in the Parish Registers for 1657-58 to banns being 'published at ye Markett Cross' (Summers 1974). Correspondence exists relating to the inefficient cleaning of the Market Place in 1707, and in 1770 rents were still being charged for butchers' stalls in the market (Ashworth *et al* 1992). Lowe (1794) lists Southwell as one of eight market towns, market day still being on a Saturday, as in the medieval period; however he does not include the town under the list of fairs.

5.5.7 Population

The earliest population estimate for the post-medieval period can be derived from the chantry certificates of 1546 which stated that in Southwell parish, which consisted of Southwell itself, Easthorpe, Westhorpe and Normanton, there were approximately 2000 'howsling people' (Thompson 1911b). This is a very much higher figure than any of those derived from other sources for the last quarter of the 16th century and for the 17th century (see below).

Some estimate of population in the 17th century can be calculated using the returns to visitations, which required the number of recusants and communicants in each parish to be provided. There are no figures available for Southwell in the returns of 1603 (Wood 1942); however in 1676 figures given were 706 communicants, with 10 dissenters (Guilford 1924). Wood (1942) suggested that where a figure for non-communicants (children under the age of sixteen) was not provided in the returns, it was necessary to add

at least 60% to the number of communicants. This gives an approximate total population of 1146 individuals in Southwell parish in 1676.

Wood (1937) used burial registers to look at the population of six Nottinghamshire towns from the mid 17th to the mid-18th century, and came up with the following figures for Southwell (assuming a 'fairly stable' death rate of about 32 per 1000, or 1 in 31 and taking 10-year periods to lessen the influence of any single abnormal year):

Period	Burials	Av. Ann. Rate	Estim. Pop.
1570-1579 inclusive	213	21½	666
1600-1609 "	305	30½	945
1662-1671 "	393	39½	1224
1690-1699 "	296	29½	914
1742-1751 "	303	30½	945

Wood noted that five of the six registers examined in this way showed a drop in population at the end of the 17th century and that even 40 years later the same five towns, of which Southwell was one, had failed to regain the population figures they had attained in the mid 17th century. Wood also examined the baptismal figures, derived by assuming that the birth-rate in the 17th century was about 38 per 1000, although he cautioned that baptismal figures are likely to be less reliable, particularly where non-conformity was strong. The figures arrived at for Southwell were as follows:

Period	Baptisms	Av. Ann. Rate	Estim. Pop.
1570-1579 inclusive	368	37	974
1600-1609 "	384	38½	1013
1661-1670 "	391	39	1026
1690-1699 "	410	41	1079
1742-1751 "	343	34½	908

These figures suggest a higher population towards the end of the 16th century that that indicated by the burial rate for the same period. Wood came to the conclusion that at Southwell the population seems to have remained fairly stable at about 900-1100 throughout the period. It is not clear whether Normanton would have been included in these calculations.

A further potential source for population estimates are the Hearth Tax returns. The return of 1674 provides the total number of households in Southwell at that time with chargeable hearths. Assuming a family size of around 4.5 to 5 people results in a population estimate for Southwell, Easthorpe, Westhorpe and Normanton (with 188 households) of 846-940 individuals. This is very much a minimum number, however, since there is no way of estimating how many households were excluded from the return as not chargeable.

The only available figure for the population in the later 18th century is that provided by Lowe (1798) of 2295 individuals at 'Southwell and Normanton', a figure which presumably includes Easthorpe and Westhorpe.

5.5.8 Education

Following the abolition of the chapter in 1547 a petition was made by a number of Southwell's inhabitants which requested, among other things, that

> 'our grammer scole maie also stande with such stipende as apperteyneth the like, Wherein our poore youthe maie be enstructed' (quoted in Thompson 1911b, 157).

The school was subsequently restored, along with the chapter. References to a specific 'schoolchamber' appear from the late 17th century (Hutchinson 1992). This may have been a room at the south-west corner of the church, formerly Archbishop Booth's chapel, where the school was being held by the 18th century. However, this was demolished in 1785 and a new schoolroom was built in 1791 on a piece of ground belonging to the churchyard (Shilton 1818).

5.5.9 Trade and industry

For much of this period, such industries as were carried out at Southwell are likely to have been essentially of an agricultural nature, such as malting, tanning and rope-making. The town, with or without its market, would have supported a range of tradesmen, as indicated by probate inventories. Joseph Sylvester, who had a house with two hearths in Bar Lane, was a mercer with a well-stocked shop and Mark Lane in Farthing Street was a chandler with appropriate stock in his shop. Richard Wright of Westhorpe was a tanner; his house had only one hearth and when he died in 1686 he owned very few household goods, but had leather and bark valued at £700 (Webster 1988).

As far as agriculture itself was concerned, the field names 'Flaxpits' (*Flaxe pytt*, 1556) and Hemp Close (cf. *Hempland*, 1620) indicate that these crops were grown in the post-medieval period. In the 18th century, there are frequent references in daybooks of the early 1770s to the growing of hops at Southwell, and particularly at Norwood Park, possibly on land by the Greet (Hardstaff & Lyth n.d.). Lowe's 1798 survey of agriculture in Nottinghamshire also records hops being grown at that time around Southwell.

Corn milling

Leland, probably in 1539 referred to the Greet flowing 'to the mills at Southwell'. Edward VI granted 'two corn mills, scituate on the river Greet, under one roof' in Southwell to the Earl of Warwick in 1549 (Thoroton 1677). In addition to the watermill, there was at least one windmill by the 18th century. A windmill is recorded in 1756 standing on a small piece of land of 20 square yards, with access from 'the highway between Southwell and Westhorpe' (Arundel 1982), while a print of 1787 shows a postmill on the top of Lowe's Wong.

Textiles

The grant of the manor by Edward VI to the earl of Warwick in 1549 included a fulling mill in Southwell (Thoroton 1677). It is not clear exactly where this was, but it may have been at Maythorne, a little way to the north of the town, where a water-powered cotton spinning mill belonging to Thomas Caunt & Co. had been established by 1798. By the end of the 18th century also, the stocking trade provided occupation for a number of people in the Southwell area (Lowe 1798).

Brickmaking

The presence of *Brick Kilne Close* in 1694 (Gover *et al* 1940) suggests that bricks were being manufactured at Southwell by the end of the 17th century, probably for local use. On Buckhill Field, to the west of Southwell and north of Westhorpe, clay 'for the making of Brick' was being dug in 1720 (Arundel 1984a). There had also been a brick yard on the northern side of Burgage Green prior to the construction of the House of Correction (Shilton 1818).

5.5.10 Archaeological evidence

An archaeological evaluation and excavations carried out in advance of the building of a visitors' centre in the grounds of the Minster Chambers uncovered some post-medieval features and material. These included two pits which appear to have been dug in the 17th century, apparently for the disposal of structural debris from a nearby building (Elliott 1994), and the foundations of a sandstone ashlar wall along the northern edge of the site, parallel to Church Street, possibly representing either a stone refacing of a timber-framed building or a 16th/18th century boundary wall (Elliott 1996b).

5.6 19th century

5.6.1 The manor

The Manor of Southwell continued with the Archbishop of York until the mid 19th century. In addition, there was also the manor of Burgage, a small freehold manor within the copyhold manor of Southwell. It is not clear at present when this manor came into being, but the earliest surviving court roll is 1806, with courts held every year after that time (Heath 1981). The area of the manor was bounded by the Greet to the north, the junction of Burgage Lane and Newark Road to the east, the junction of Burgage Lane and King Street on the south and the Ropewalk to the west. The green and several others pieces of land were still registered as manorial waste in the late 20th century.

5.6.2 Communications

By the early 19th century there was a daily coach running through Southwell between Newark and Nottingham, and a coach to Chesterfield and Manchester three times a week (Shilton 1818).

Railway

A scheme to link Clay Cross near Chesterfield with Newark via Mansfield, Farnsfield and Southwell was proposed in 1842, with construction beginning in 1845. The section from Rolleston to Southwell was completed in 1847, with horse-drawn wagons. However, it was not profitable and on two occasions closed through lack of support. The section between Southwell and Mansfield was only built in 1871, as a single line, while the link between Mansfield and Clay Cross was never constructed. There were two passenger trains a day, together with several goods trains (Nottinghamshire County Council 1976).

5.6.3 The settlement and its environs

The open fields around Southwell were never officially enclosed, despite the fact that the enclosure of Cotmoor and Radley in 1774 and of Normanton in 1775 had been to the financial advantage of the Archbishop, Chapter and proprietors. Enclosure within the fields continued to be piecemeal, presumably by agreement, so that by 1841, when the tithe map was produced, relatively little still remained open within the fields of Southwell and Westhorpe, while all of Easthorpe's fields were fully enclosed (Arundel 1984a).

Within the town itself, a number of public buildings were constructed during the 19th century. An Assembly Room, sometimes referred to as the Town Hall was constructed shortly after 1805 next to the Saracen's Head Inn. On the ground floor was a large room used for the petty sessions as well as for a news-room and for weekly card games, plus two other smaller rooms let to the proprietor of the Inn. Upstairs was the large Assembly Room itself (Shilton 1818). A building on Queen Street was converted into a theatre in 1816 (Shilton 1818), while later in the century a free library and museum was opened, also in Queen Street 'for the benefit of the poorer classes' (Livett 1883).

A new workhouse was built on Moor Lane in 1808 on the site of an older one which Shilton (1818) described as 'very old, uncomfortable and disgusting'. Southwell and its workhouse are associated in particular with the Poor Law reformer George Nicholls who, on becoming Overseer of the Poor of Southwell parish in 1821, drastically cut relief payments and created severely deterrent conditions in the workhouse. His reforms were widely emulated, and it seems that the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834 was largely based on the Southwell practice. Southwell formed the centre of a new Union in 1836, comprising 60 parishes, at which time it took over the existing workhouse at Upton.

A new House of Correction was built in 1807 on Burgage Green, with walls 17 ft high to prevent escape. It had a governor's house and three wards, further five wards being added in 1817, although it only continued in use until the 1880s. A police station was opened in the town in 1884.

The town was supplied with gas in the second half of the 19th century, following the establishment of the Southwell Gas Company in Easthorpe in 1852.

O'Malley (1992) used the 1851 census to provide a picture of the town in the middle of the 19th century. Church Street, with Vicars' Court, stood out as a fashionable part of town, residential rather than commercial, albeit with 'a surprising social mix' which included a number of tradesmen as well as clergymen, landed proprietors, a magistrate and a headmaster. The Burgage was another smart area of the town. The main shopping street was King Street, intensively developed and densely populated, many buildings having a mixture of shop and workshop on the ground floor and living accommodation above.

The status of the town came under considerable debate towards the end of the 19th century. Legislation in 1878 authorised the establishment of four new sees, one of which was based on Southwell. Three of the new cathedral towns were then granted city status, as had been the custom; however, Southwell was not. By the 19th century there was increasing concern over the automatic promotion to city of small market towns, when large industrial centres were disqualified simply because they were not cathedral towns. Even the creation of a diocese based on Southwell was the subject of much debate, in part because Southwell, described as a 'contemptible little village' and as 'squalid', only chosen because it had a fine church, would become a city, and in part because it would mean that towns such as Nottingham and Derby within the diocese would be 'for ever debarred from attaining the dignity of a city'. Southwell was even described as 'a dilapidated village which has not even yet begun to set its pigsties in order'. By the time the debate was aired, however, it was too late to alter the cathedral designate, but Southwell became the first new English Anglican diocesan see not to become a city (Beckett 1999).

5.6.4 The collegiate chapter and church

By an Act of 1840 future appointments to prebends were suspended and the church properties were vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The chapter was allowed to decline and the church reduced to parochial status. The collegiate chapter was extinguished with the death of the last prebendary in 1873. In 1878, as noted above, legislation authorised the creation of four new diocesan sees, one of which, for the new diocese of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, was based on Southwell, with the Minster acquiring the status of a cathedral in 1884.

5.6.5 Population

The 10-yearly census, which commenced in 1801, provides the following figures for the parish of Southwell:

Year	Population
1801	2305
1811	2674
1821	3051
1831	3384
1841	3487
1851	3516
1861	3469
1871	3205
1881	2897
1891	2871
1901	3196

5.6.6 Markets and fairs

Southwell's weekly market continued into the 19th century, as indicated by Shilton (1818, 23), who stated that 'An excellent market is holden on a Saturday'. However, the market lapsed as the population of the town stagnated and other markets at Mansfield, Newark and Nottingham grew in importance and accessibility. By the middle of the 19th century the markets had been moved from Saturday to Friday and were described as being very small (O'Malley 1992). Annual fairs for horses, cattle and sheep were also held in the early part of the century, taking place on Whit-Monday, but it seems that these lapsed also.

5.6.7 Religious buildings

There was generally a low level of non-conformism at Southwell compared to many other towns in the 19th century, indicating both the town's social make-up and its strong Anglican traditions. Indeed, Southwell was described in the *Baptist Reporter* of 1839 as 'this little well-feathered nest of churchism' (Beaumont & Walker (1992).

Methodists

The Wesleyan Methodists had become established in Southwell by 1810, when a small chapel was erected on Westgate. A Sunday School was inaugurated the following year. As the congregation increased, a second larger building was required and land was eventually acquired behind the Oxton II prebendal house on the north side of Westgate. The chapel was opened in 1839 (Beaumont & Walker 1992).

There appears to have been a short-lived Primitive Methodist Society at Southwell between 1816 and 1818, but this apparently failed (Beaumont & Walker 1992).

Baptists

At the beginning of the 19th century a cottage in Westhorpe was used for a meeting house for the General Baptists. Soon afterwards, a Particular Baptist church was formed, with an old barn in Westhorpe being converted into a meeting house in 1811. Following the refusal by the parish church to bury a Baptist child, a piece of land 18 yds by 15 yds lying in the garden of the present Hall Farm Cottages was given for use as a Baptist burial ground. In 1838 the old workhouse on Moor Lane (now Nottingham Road) was purchased and converted into a chapel and pastor's house (Beaumont & Walker 1992).

Anglicans

By the late 1830s the population had reached about 3800, but there was only seating at the Minster for about 800, consequently there was a clear need for another Anglican church or chapel. In 1839 it was proposed that a new 'chapel' be erected towards Westhorpe, entirely separate and independent of the Minster, to be in the Evangelical tradition. As a result Holy Trinity church, Westgate, was built by public subscription for the district of Westhorpe and was consecrated in 1846, a separate ecclesiastical parish having been formed in the same year (Beaumont & Walker 1992).

Other

By 1885 the Salvation Army was present in the town (Beaumont & Walker 1992).

5.6.8 Education

In 1819 Southwell Grammar School was transferred to a new building erected on the site of the Chantry Priests' house. The school does not appear to have been particularly prosperous or successful during the 18th and 19th centuries, when grammar schools elsewhere were often gaining considerable reputations. and by the 1850s there only appear to have been seven day boys. It closed in 1858 but re-opened in 1864 (Hutchinson 1992).

Easthorpe Endowed School opened in 1827, supported by income from charitable bequests of property and offering an alternative to those who could not afford fees. In 1837 Southwell's choristers were removed from the struggling Grammar School and sent to Easthorpe instead (Hutchinson 1992).
In 1840 the Southwell Chapter provided the money and some land in Moor Lane to establish a National School. It was constructed in the same year, with a master's house and places for some 200 pupils.

Following the introduction of the 1870 Education Act it became clear that Southwell, despite having three schools accommodating some 456 children, needed to provide a further 100 places. In order to avoid the construction of a secular Board School, the Anglican church agreed to aid the Wesleyan Methodists in the founding of a new elementary school. This was opened in January 1871, operating at first in the Wesleyan Chapel and later transferring to Kirklington Road, thus successfully avoiding the imposition of a Board School.

In addition to the above, an infants' school was developed at the Holy Trinity in Westgate in 1860 and Shepherd's Row infants' school was established in 1885. Some schooling was also provided in the local Workhouse while as many as sixteen private schools were running at various times in the 19th century. Two of the main ones were the 'Southwell School' based at North Muskham Prebend in Church Street and the 'Southwell Academy' run first in a house on Moor Lane and later in King Street. In 1877 the head of this Academy was persuaded to transfer his 50 boys to the Grammar School and become its headmaster, which he did. He negotiated the return of the choristers from Easthorpe, and generally secured the future of the school (Hutchinson 1992).

5.6.9 Trade and industry

O'Mally (1992) analysed the occupations recorded on baptismal registers between 1813 and 1820. The largest group was made up of farmers, agricultural labourers, cottagers and so on. The two next largest groups comprised the building trades, such as masons, brickmakers and carpenters, and the textile and clothing trades. The latter included stocking makers, tailors, weavers and flax dressers. These were followed by a range of occupations related to food and drink, such as innkeepers, maltsters, millers, grocers, butchers and bakers, and then by a small number of specialised craftsmen, for example wheelwrights, tanners, a currier, a farrier and a ropemaker. There was a difference in the makeup of Easthorpe and Westhorpe. Easthorpe had a more general mix of trades, in keeping with Southwell itself, while Westhorpe appeared poorer, with rather more framework knitters, agricultural labourers and paupers (O'Mally 1992).

Milling

The water-powered corn mill on the Greet continued in use during the 19th century, its supply supplemented by those from other mills. These would have included a windmill standing between Lower Kirklington Road and the Greet, shown on Sanderson's map of 1835, and a steam-powered corn mill which was operating at the tanyard in Westgate in 1862 (Arundel 1982).

Textiles

The cotton spinning mill at Maythorne, just to the north of Southwell, was converted to silk production at some point in the early 19th century. The *Factory Returns* of 1838 record 72 employees there, some of whom lived in Southwell.

The presence of framework knitters at Southwell has been noted above, with a total of 120 frames recorded as being in employment in 1844 (Felkin 1845). This would have provided an important source of domestic employment in the early decades of the 19th century, although it later declined with the establishment of the factory based textile industry. The only textile factory in Southwell was established in about 1885 by the curtain lace maker W G Gregory, the redundant House of Correction on Burgage Green having been

converted into industrial premises (SMR 3320). By 1895 Gregory's had been replaced by Carey & Sons, also curtain lace manufacturers, employing about 100 people (Mason 1994).

Malting and brewing

Hops continued to be grown in the Southwell area, as they had been in the 18th century. Sanderson's map of 1835 shows hop yards along the sides of the River Greet to the north of the town and White's Directory of 1844 noted in its entry for Southwell that about 200 acres were in use for hop growing at that time. In the later 19th century there was a malthouse on Lower Kirklington Road (SMR 3089) and a brewery on the southern side of Westgate near its junction with Nottingham Road., while the processing of hops is also reflected in the name of Hopkiln Lane.

Other

Local brickmaking also continued from the 18th century, and two brick kilns were in operation on the northern side of Westgate by 1835, as they are shown on Sanderson's map of that date. Rope making was present by the early 19th century, with the Ropewalk being on New Dyke Lane, later called Ropemakers Lane (now The Ropewalk). Osiers were grown on the southern side of the River Greet and processed in the town (Ashworth *et al* 1992) and there was a tanyard on the southern side of Westgate.

5.7 20th century

The diocese of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, based on Southwell, was divided in 1927 when Derbyshire became a separate diocese. The Minster continued to function both as a parish church and as the see of the Bishop of Nottingham. Roman Catholicism returned to the town in the 20th century with the establishment of the Church of Our Lady of Victories in Halam Road, opened in 1962.

The Southwell curtain lace factory expanded in the early 20th century and continued to be important into the middle of the century, still employing 56 twist hands in 1953, but finally closing in the 1970s (Mason 1994). By that time the town was becoming increasingly important as a commuter settlement for Nottingham. As a result, new facilities were constructed to meet the demand of the increased population, including the Edward Cludd Secondary Modern School which opened in 1957, while the Grammar School moved to a new and larger site. In addition, Southwell's Saturday market was re-introduced in the 1970s (O'Malley 1992), supplemented more recently by a monthly farmers' market.

6. THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOUTHWELL

The town has been divided into plan elements, or components, based on map evidence and documentary sources. These plan elements have been subdivided below according to the earliest date of their assumed occurrence in that form, although some of the area of the medieval settlement was almost certainly occupied in the early medieval period. At present, however, no early medieval components can be defined. All subdivisions are tentative only, and need to be confirmed by further work. Subsequent major changes are briefly summarised, together with the degree of survival of early features to the present day.

6.1 Medieval components

Twenty-one components have been tentatively identified as belonging to the medieval period and are shown on figure 3. Their identification is based on archaeological evidence, documentary references, and plan form analysis of Sanderson's map of 1835 and the tithe map of 1841, a copy of part of which is reproduced as figure 2.

Component 1 ***Minster church and churchyard*** (SMR 3148)

The existing church is thought to have been begun, or at least had its plans revised, by Archbishop Thomas II (1109-14), probably on the same site as an earlier pre-conquest church, of which remains may include part of a tessellated floor below the present south transept. In the first half of the 13th century the choir was demolished and rebuilt on a larger scale, probably by a group of masons from Lincoln Cathedral (McNeill 1998). Excavations undertaken in 1852, 1873 and 1877 uncovered the foundations of the earlier choir, showing it to have been not only relatively short but also of a rather unusual configuration for the period, with a square east end rather than the usual apsidal plan, and with corner turrets flanked by shorter apsidal aisles. Coffman (1998) has suggested that the square east end may have been a feature carried over from the Anglo-Saxon church that preceded it. The new choir was more than three times the length of the earlier choir. In 1711 the south spire was struck by lightning and set on fire, not only burning the spire but also the roof of the body of the church, the transepts, the south aisle and the belfry, with eight bells being melted or broken (Beaumont 1973).

A spring known as 'The Holy Well' now lies under the vestry floor. It has been suggested that it was used as a Baptistry in the past, with steps leading down into the water (Beaumont & Walker 1992). A further well, known as 'Lady's Well' stood immediately under the walls of the choir, although this was not filled from a spring but from spouts and drainage. The well was covered over in 1764 after a man fell into it and drowned (Dickinson 1787).

The full extent of the churchyard in the past is not known and consequently the extent shown on Figure 3 is an approximation only. Dickinson (1787) records the presence of four gateways into the churchyard, two on the north side, the main one on the west side and 'the small remains of a fourth' to the north of it. Unfortunately he gives no details as to exactly where it was, although a plan of 1819 shows a footpath entering the churchyard at the junction of Westgate and Market Place, where a passageway still exists today, although only leading to a back yard. A ditch is believed to have been dug around the church in 1142 to create a fortified area, although it is not known whether this would have crossed the churchyard or included it all. The western end of the churchyard was substantially changed in the early 19th century with the demolition of a number of buildings which had stood along the road. These included the Castle Inn on the western side of the gateway, with barns and stabling, and a building shown as the Grammar School, presumably in temporary accommodation, as well as a lime-house and pig-sty on the eastern side. The cleared land was then brought into the cemetery and piers erected on either side of the gateway. The 1819 plan also shows a gravel walk running along the northern side of the churchyard. This is referred to by Shilton (1818, 18) as having been laid out in 1784 and 'recently greatly improved by thinning the timber and shrubs, re-erecting the wall, and numerous other embellishments ...'.

In 1780 the sexton, in digging a grave in the churchyard, found a large gold ring inscribed on the inside and thought to be medieval in date (SMR 3148a).

Several encroachments into the churchyard were made in the medieval period. These included the common houses of the vicars choral and the chantry priests (see below). The component also includes the site of a Roman villa (SMR 3069; see section 5.2), part of which is now scheduled (SAM 138). Skeletons of possible medieval date were found during excavations of the villa in 1959. These included some incomplete skeletons found in two narrow trenches, considered by the excavators to be 'something other than normal Christian interment' (Daniels 1966, 25). Earlier records included a reference to two skeletons being found in *c.* 1870 in the garden of Vicars' Court lying on a tessellated pavement in a north-south direction (Daniels 1966). A watching brief carried out during construction of an extension to the Minster School in 1971 recorded as many as 225 burials, indicating the cemetery was once larger than its current size. The skeletons were reburied in the spoil heaps to the west and rear of the new extension (Alvey 1975).

Vicars' Court and the Residence

A portion of the churchyard was granted in 1379 for the construction of a new house for the vicars choral. It consisted of a quadrangle, with lodgings on the west, north and south and a common dining hall on the east. A drawing of the building in 1775 shows stonework to the ground floor and a timber framed first floor, although by that time the building had been altered and restored several times, changing from lodgings for sixteen single men to homes for a reduced number of vicars choral and their families. In 1689 the communal hall was demolished and a residence house erected, while in 1779 the existing vicars' houses were demolished and new ones built for the remaining four vicars choral. The Residence was refronted in 1785. Part of the Roman villa referred to above lies under the Vicars' Court, tessellated pavements having been found in the gardens since the 18th century.

Chantry Priests' House

The chantry priests' house encroached on the north-western corner of the Minster yard. The original building was constructed by Thomas Haxey in 1415. This was either rebuilt or refronted, as a late 18th century picture shows a cloistered brick building of the mid-17th century. A plan was made of the area in 1819, just prior to the demolition of the chantry priests' house. It shows stables and a slaughterhouse along the Church Street frontage, and a garden to the east. The chantry priests' house was replaced by a new building which housed the Grammar School until 1964, later becoming the Minster Chambers. This building is a grade II listed building, and may have some of the stone foundations of the original house incorporated into it.

An archaeological evaluation was carried out in 1994 in the area shown on the plan of 1819 as a garden, followed by further limited excavations between November 1995 and February 1996, as well as a watching brief on the west side of the Minster Chambers (Elliott 1994, 1996a, 1996b). These uncovered a range of archaeological features. The earliest phase of activity was indicated by a piece of Roman roof tile and an amount of burnt bone which could represent a cremation burial, followed by a large north-south ditch of possible Saxo-Norman date. There were also traces of a possible early timber structure at the southern end of the site. Medieval remains included a number of burials and wall foundations of a building of some wealth which may have been associated with the chantry priests' house, possibly an east wing, and which appears to have been demolished in the 16th or early 17th century. Two pits were thought to date from the 17th century, and contained large amounts of medieval and post-medieval structural debris. Part of the site had been levelled through redeposition of medieval material. Large amounts of animal bone were recorded in the northernmost evaluation trench of 1994; these may have been related to the slaughterhouse which was present by the early 19th century. Following the excavation, the site was covered by sand and a visitors' centre was constructed.

Component 2 ***Archbishop's Palace*** (SMR 3068, SAM 151)

An archbishop's residence may have been established soon after the foundation of the collegiate church, although it is not known whether this was on the same site as the existing remains of the palace. These were built in the 14th century and modified in the 15th century, the medieval buildings probably being grouped around a large quadrangle and built mainly of stone. A manuscript of the early 16th century refers to:

> '... a goodelie Mansion House of the Bisshoppe builded of Tymbre and Stone and the most of Stone ...' (quoted by Dickinson (1787, 15).

The palace was destroyed during the Civil War, when lead was removed from the roof, and stone and timber taken for reuse by the inhabitants, as indicated by a contemporary note:

> 'I and most of the parish had some wood and stone from the palace ...' (quoted in Rogers 1974)

Only the state chamber remained habitable. The quadrangle, or a part of it, was used as a bowling green for a time and by 1818 had been converted into a garden, a house having built on part of the site in the 18th century (Shilton 1818). The present Bishop's Manor was completed in 1907, incorporated into the west side of the ruins on the site of the original great hall.

Component 3 ***South-eastern side of Westgate***

Block of long, relatively narrow plots fronting Westgate and bounded to the rear on the earliest surviving maps by a track and a footpath, possibly a remnant back lane. The development of a frontage along Nottingham Road, previously Moor Lane, is assumed to be a later development, as these plots are short. A small part of some of the land appears, from the survey of 1683, to have been included in the New Park, although it is not easy to reconstruct the boundaries accurately. The implications of this depend on the date of the park's creation. The plots in this component remained relatively open throughout the 19th century, with only the frontage being built up. However, several houses were built to the rear in the 20th century. Almost all the buildings along Westgate are listed, dating either to the 18th or the 19th century.

Component 4 ***North-eastern side of Westgate***

Block of plots of varying size once bounded to the rear by a footpath, possibly a remnant back lane. At the northern end of this component are several prebendal houses; these stand in large open plots. Other plots have become increasingly densely occupied, with the development of rows and yards in the 19th century to the rear of some of the buildings at the south-eastern end of the component, and the construction of new housing in the 20th century, accessed by new roads, Lowes Wong and Dunham Close. The northernmost plot developed a frontage along Queen Street, previously Barr Lane.

The component includes the Saracen's Head (SMR 5710), a Grade II* listed building of the 15th century with 16th century wall paintings, which has extended southwards into a building constructed as a Town Hall with Assembly Rooms above. This had been built partly on the site of a derelict building known as the Market House which obtruded across the road nearly a third of its width. Set back from the street is the Wesleyan Methodist chapel of 1839. Owing to the existence of a right of way to cottages, a gallery was erected over a passageway, providing what is suggested to be a unique example of non-conformist architecture (Beaumont & Walker 1992).

Component 5 ***Northern side of King Street***

Block of long narrow properties fronting King Street and possibly the medieval market place, bounded to the rear by what may once have been a back lane. The long property boundaries towards the northern end of the component show a pronounced curve and may be a later addition. Development along the Queen Street frontage probably occurred at a later date. By the 19th century there had been considerable infilling of the properties through the construction of rows of cottages and outbuildings running back at right angles to the street so that the plots became densely occupied.

Towards the western end of the component stands a building with a datestone of 1856 (OR 1853?) which is marked as a chapel on the OS map of 1885, but which had become a school by 1900. A building demolished in 1967 included a long range with a late 17th century roof in 12 bays, used as a malting. The front section was a late medieval timber-framed structure, which Summers (1974, 16) described as being 'characteristic of market buildings with living accommodation over the ground floor'. Following the demolition of other buildings more recently, there is an open space within the King Street frontage which is used as a market place.

Component 6 ***Southern side of King Street***

Intensively developed block of short narrow plots with a common rear boundary formed by the western wall of Norwell Overhall prebendal house. Summers (1974) has suggested that this area was originally the

medieval market place, with later encroachment onto it, replacing temporary stalls with permanent structures to produce the densely occupied plots visible today.

Component 7 ***South-western side of Burgage Lane***

Similar to component 6, an intensively developed block of relatively short narrow plots with a common rear boundary separating them from component 8. At the eastern end is Burgage Court, a house of the 18th century, which may have replaced earlier buildings. A medieval lead bulla or seal impression of Pope Boniface IX (1389-1404) now in Newark Museum is believed to have been found in the garden of one of the properties in this area.

According to Dickinson's sketch, the earthwork he had identified (SMR 3098) would have crossed this component to the west of Burgage Court, although he records it as obliterated here. He also records the removal of a 'spacious stone building ... which had much the appearance of a chapel' from the upper end of a close called 'The Hill Close (at that corner of it which abuts upon Burgage Hill)' (Dickinson 1787, 341) - that may have been within this area also.

Component 8 ***North-western side of Church Street***

Block of long, slightly curving plots running back from Church Street to a common rear boundary. All the properties in this area in the medieval period consisted of prebendal houses, together with their various outbuildings. The original eastern boundary is not known; the digitised boundary on Figure 3 is formed by a footpath linking Church Street with Burgage Lane. The component includes a feature marked on 20th century maps as an earthwork embankment, incorporated into a garden (SMR 3341), the date of which is unknown. Dickinson's sketch of the earthwork on Burgage Hill crosses this area - he appears to show it passing just to the west of Normanton prebendal house and describes it as 'a hollow drain now much filled up, formerly part of the Foss'.

Component 9 ***Eastern end of Church Street***

South Muskham prebendal house stands on the northern side of Church Street in this area; Beckingham prebendal house is thought to have originally stood on the southern side, somewhere in the region of the present Minster School. By the 18th century, further buildings had been constructed closer to Potwell Dyke, as indicated by the survival of three buildings of this date. In 1985, during the excavation of a pit for a lift shaft at South Muskham prebendal house a human skeleton and a scatter of other bones were found. There was no dating evidence, and they appeared to have been disturbed by a later ditch (SMR 5712).

Component 10 ***Land to the east of Potwell Dyke***

According to Dickinson (1787), before 1379 there was a communal house for the vicars choral immediately on the eastern side of this brook where it crossed the road. He provides no evidence for this statement, however. The vicars, in their petition for new premises, described the way to the minster from their old house as 'muddy and deep'. They also described it as being 'at a great distance' from the church, which could not really be said for this site. Dickinson referred to the tradition of a nunnery in the same area, on the eastern side of the dyke and the northern side of the road. He dismissed the idea of a nunnery, but noted that

> 'there is no digging on either side of this water hereabouts, but very large stones, like the foundations of some building, are discovered; and I am told that, within the memory of some persons, a walk several yards in length, regularly paved with stone, was dug up there, at the depth of three or four feet ...' (p 343)

Component 11 ***Properties along the western side of Easthorpe***

Area of irregular plots along Easthorpe. By the date of the earliest map the only coherent group was a block of four adjacent properties at the northern end of the area which appeared to share a common rear boundary. The component has been developed for housing in the 20th century.

Component 12 ***Properties along the eastern side of Easthorpe and the north-western side of Fiskerton Road***

Much of this area formed a croft known as Palmer Yard in the 18th century, as indicated by a plan of 1780, supposedly due to Sir Matthew Palmer having built a mansion there in the 17th century. The croft was bounded on the northern side by a lane on the line of the rear boundaries of the modern houses along the northern side of Metcalfe Close, and originally extended slightly further to the south-west, below the line of the modern road, the original road, shown on the plan as 'Spring Lane', now forms a deep ditch. Easthorpe's medieval chapel of St Nicholas is traditionally said to have stood in this area, and Shilton (1818, 147) recorded the presence of 'many vestiges of foundations...' in Palmer Yard. An extensive area of possible village shrinkage was recorded in the field from aerial photographs in 1974, with possible tenement divisions being visible (SMR 3071). Much of the area has since been developed, however. During the construction of buildings on Metcalfe Close a large amount of stone was uncovered, at least some of which appeared to have been dressed (B Arundel, pers. comm.).

A building at the northern end of the component was once Easthorpe Endowed School, opened in 1827, having previously been a barn. It continued in use as a school until the early 1940s, later becoming a community centre (Arundel 1984b). Buildings at the southern end include Spring Terrace, recorded as being industrial workers' houses (SMR 3366).

Component 13 ***Block of land to east of component 12, between Fiskerton Road and Crew Lane***

The plan of 1780 indicates that this area was called Long Crofts and was separated from component 12 by a lane which presumably disappeared soon after. Shilton (1818, 147) considered that there were numerous 'vestiges of foundations' in this field as well as in Palmer Yard, which he described as 'bearing ample tokens of street regularity ...'. The area is now planted with spruce trees.

Component 14 ***Settlement along the north-eastern side of Westhorpe***

A block of narrow properties of variable length, running back from Westhorpe to Oxton Road, the plots being reminiscent of open field strips and possibly therefore representing land taken in from arable fields.

Component 15 ***Settlement along the north-western side of Westhorpe***

An area of irregular plots backed by rising ground. Buildings include Westhorpe Hall. Nothing in the existing building is earlier than *c.* 1800, although there was almost certainly an earlier building on the site, since the stables are of *c.* 1770. Some of the edging stones used in the garden and on the grass edges in front of the house are said to have come from the Minster when it was restored in the 1880s. Vaulted brick cellars run beneath the original hall, which has been extended twice (Durant & Durant 1999). A lane or track originally crossed the land behind the hall, to provide access from the north. This is shown as earthworks on early OS maps. To the east of the hall, in the gardens of the present Hill Farm Cottages, is a piece of land used in the early 19th century as a Baptist burial ground. The exact site is marked on the 1885 OS map.

Component 16 ***Settlement along the southern side of Westhorpe***

A block of properties of varying size, with boundaries generally running back to a drain. Buildings included a smithy in the later 19th century.

Component 17 ***St Catherine's Well, Westhorpe*** (SMR 2778)

St Catherine's Well, Westhorpe, is said to be named from a chapel adjoining it dedicated to that saint, presumably medieval. A bath house was built there in 1720 by the then lessee of Norwood Park for 'the accommodation of persons who came to bathe; and many additions were made to the well, both of convenience and ornament ...' (Dickinson 1787). Shilton (1818) noted that the water was 'peculiarly cold' and had once been renowned for 'its many virtues', but it had clearly gone out of use by that time. The well was not identifiable on a field visit in 1975, when nearby buildings were in poor condition 'with no evidence of antiquity' (information from SMR).

Component 18 ***River crossing*** (SMR 3384)

Although included here with the medieval components, it has been suggested that this area is the site of the ford across the Greet mentioned in the charter of 956 (Lyth & Davies 1992). It is not known when a bridge was first constructed or the extent to which the course of the Greet may have been altered in this area when the railway was constructed.

Component 19 ***Water mill*** (SMR 3135)

This may be the site of one of the mills mentioned in Domesday Book. Its early history is not clear; however, in 1797 a stone house and watermill were built on the site and another watermill had been built adjoining it by 1813. It was purchased by Charles Caudwell in 1851, from whom it took its name (Arundel 1982). The mill suffered serious fires in 1867, 1893 and 1917. It was augmented first with steam and then with electricity, and used for milling other products such as animal feed. It closed as a mill in 1969 (Ashworth *et al* 1992). It has since been converted into residential use.

Component 20 ***Norwood Park***

Medieval deer park. The first reference to 'Northwode Park' by name is in 1388. The park was purchased by Edward Cludd, an active supporter of Cromwell, during the Commonwealth. He then built a house there, shown on a map of the park made in 1649. This shows a wooded parkland, with the exception of approximately 11 acres of meadow around the house. Two ponds on the eastern boundary of the park are shown, marked as fish ponds - both are still present. A pool is also depicted nearer to the house - it is not clear whether it is one of the two which still exist towards the centre of the park (SMR 2925, 2926), both of which are somewhat unusual in being smaller and more formal than lakes or ponds within ornamental parks created in the 18th century. After the Restoration the Park returned to the ownership of the Archbishop of York. Lyth (1986) cites a document of the early 18th century referring to 'seven yards of land round ye Archbishop's park of Norwood' left to permit carriage access with wood to repair the park fences. Oaks were the principal trees, although accounts include mention of elm, beech, firs, larches and ash.

The present house, a red brick mansion, was erected in *c.* 1764 by John Sutton on a new site. In 1818 Shilton described the park as having been enlarged by 'recent purchases'. He also noted that the site of Cludd's 17th century house

> '... according to an ancient inhabitant of Southwell ... was on part of the land now occupied by what is called the middle pond' (Shilton 1818, 140).

The present house of the 1760s is a grade II* listed building; the former kitchen garden walls, former stable range, garden temple, ha-ha, ice house and summer house are all grade II. The ditches and banks of the deer park are still clearly distinguishable boundary features surrounding much of the park. Taylor (1993) suggested that some of the standing oaks may survive from the 17th century, as there is little sign of any significant replanting of woodland and parkland trees until recently. Much of the park has now been laid down to commercial orchards, with packing sheds sited in the old kitchen garden. In the 1990s the

woodland at Norwood Park came under a dedicated management scheme approved by the Forestry Commission (Taylor 1993).

Component 21 ***Southwell Park***

Southwell Park was also known as the Little Park or New Park. Lyth (1986) has argued that this park was a medieval deer park, present by 1330, and was so named to distinguish it from Hexgreave. Gover *et al* (1940) have the earliest reference to 'The New Parke' as being in 1480. Its origins are therefore uncertain.

Given its proximity to the settlement, being contiguous to the Palace, the land had probably been farmed before being enclosed as a park. It only survived as an entity until the Commonwealth, with Thoroton (1677, 82) noting that the 'park of excellent ground' had been 'demolished in the late rebellion'. A map of 1683 shows the park divided into fields of arable, meadow and pasture, with a bowling green on its north-western side. In 1795 it was subdivided, by order of the then lessees, and then drained, so improving the land (Shilton 1818). The Lord's Well was in this park, situated on the side of the hill to the south-east of the town, about half a mile away. It had supposedly been used in the 17th century as a bath by those with rheumatism, and had a recess built of stone (Dickinson 1787), although by the end of the 18th century this recess had been destroyed and the well was no longer used as a bath.

The area marked on Fig. 4 shows the area suggested by Lyth (1986) to have been the original park boundaries, as it seems likely that by the time it was mapped in 1683 some encroachments had been made around the margins. Lyth also suggests that Park Farm may have been the parker's house, noting the presence of 'interesting mounds' in front of it which could represent house platforms. Shilton (1818, 134) also refers to buried remains:

> 'there are still visible, on the north side, many traces of building foundations and the deep indents of what were formerly two very large fish-ponds'.

One or other of these 'deep indents' was apparently used as a small football pitch in the early 20th century, but was filled and levelled after 1945 when the War Memorial Recreation Ground was created (Hardstaff 1992). Squires Pond, a wetland conservation area and wildlife reserve was created in 1987. Also in the 20th century, development of various types, including the Minster Grammar School, encroached into the old area of the park. A 12th century iron arrowhead was found on their playing fields, probably in the early 1960s (SMR 3095). It is also possible that burials from a once larger minster cemetery may extend below part of the playing fields. Part of the 20th century housing development includes Farthingate, a modern street, where an amount of Roman building materials were found in a pit in the 1980s (SMR 5711).

6.2 Post-medieval components

Sixteen components have been tentatively as belonging to the post-medieval period and are shown on figure 4. Their identification is based mainly on documentary references, standing buildings and plan form analysis of historic maps.

Component 22 ***Western side of Burgage Green***

An area of large irregular plots sharing a common rear boundary. It is possible that this area is crossed by part of the earthwork identified by Dickinson in the early 19th century (SMR 3098). The component includes the site of the 17th century House of Correction, said to have been near the area now occupied by the Police Station. It was rebuilt in the 1650s, and then repaired until 1807, when it was rebuilt again on a new site, the southern part of a close formerly occupied as a brickyard (Shilton 1818). It was built to a plan of Richard Ingleman, using as much material from the old House as possible. The 17' high walls formed a regular octagon. Shilton (1818, 178-9) gives a detailed description of the original prison, with governor's house and three wards, and of the addition of a further five wards made in 1817, erected at the back of the original building in a semi-decagonal form. He also records the finding of a halfpenny token of 1664 in the governor's garden. In 1822 a treadmill was added to the prison. This consisted of a brick

building on the north side of existing buildings, with foundations of some 16 feet 'by reason of the unsoundness of the ground'. The House of Correction was closed in 1880 and the premises adapted into a lace factory (SMR 3320) which operated until the mid 1950s (Arundel 1987). There were vaulted punishment cells in the dungeons some 20' below ground level; these have been cleared and concreted over. Much of the boundary wall of 1807 survives, as does a 3-storey prison wing. The site became the headquarters of a transport business in the later 20th century (Knapton & Hardstaff 1992).

A building known as the Manor House, associated with Byron, stands towards the southern end of this component; landscaping within its grounds are recorded as SMR 3340. A chapel may have stood nearby, according to Shilton (1818), who considered there were 'good reasons for supposing' it nearly adjoined the Manor House on the south side, although Dickinson's description suggests it stood in component 24 (see below).

Component 23 ***Possible market place***

Shilton (1818) appears to have assumed that this area was in use as a market place in Thoroton's time. Thoroton described the Burgage as extending from the market place to the Greet but Shilton, from his knowledge of the boundary line between Burgage and Southwell, considered Thoroton's market place 'could not have any allusion to the place now so named'. Shilton referred to the Billiard Room 'nearly on the confines of Burgage' and noted 'Tradition says the Market was formerly held here, and it is the only part of the town that can have the least claim to that purpose' adding also that a piece of land which had been walled in as a garden (near or on the present site of the library) was called Cross Garden 'most probably from its being the place which the Market cross occupied'.

Component 24 ***Block of properties between Burgage Green and Burgage Lane***

This area may have originated as encroachments on Burgage Green, possibly post-medieval in the absence of any earlier evidence. Dickinson's description of the site of a chapel appears to refer to this area:

> '... It was at the upper end of Farthing Street, between the road to Burgage Hill and that which leads down to Burgage Green. A person of the name of Gilbert, who now lives on the premises, perfectly recollects the foundations being dug up and sold. To what Saint it was dedicated, and all other particulars relative to it, are now beyond discovery' (1787, 341).

Dickinson's sketch map of an earthwork on Burgage Hill, made at the beginning of the 19th century, indicates that it would have crossed this area, although not visible by that time. It shows a row of cottages along the Burgage Lane frontage.

Component 25 ***Elmfield House***

This building is shown on Dickinson's sketch map of the earthwork on Burgage Hill made at the beginning of the 19th century; it is a listed Grade II building of 18th century date.

Component 26 ***Settlement at the bottom of Burgage Green***

Shilton stated that the length of Burgage was marked by a large old 'timber mansion', demolished in 1798, which was situated at the foot of the green on the upper part of a close which extended almost to the water mill. Near the bottom of this close was 'a small island moated round, doubtless coeval with the mansion (Shilton 1818, 153).

A maltings was built along the Lower Kirklington Road frontage, 2 storeys high, 8-9 bays long with a kiln at the rear (SMR 3089; Patrick 1977). It has been converted into housing. Development, which included the Newcastle Arms Inn, had taken place along Station Road by the end of the 19th century, with further infilling during the 20th century.

Component 27 ***Settlement towards the western end of Easthorpe***

An area of irregular plots on either side the road. It is possible that at least part of this area was already settled in the medieval period, particularly on the south-eastern side of the road. However, there is no evidence of early settlement at present, either archaeologically or in the plan form. It is assumed that development would have extended towards Southwell along the northern and southern frontages of Easthorpe until the two settlements virtually merged into one. The component includes a number of listed buildings of 18th and 19th century date, some of which stand gable end on to the street. Buildings on the northern side included a smithy by the 1880s (SMR 3344).

Component 28 ***Settlement at the northern end of Easthorpe***

Buildings are shown here on a plan of 1780. By the end of the 19th century gas works had been constructed on the eastern side of the road.

Component 29 ***Settlement along Nottingham Road***

Block of plots sharing a common rear boundary which, by the 17th century at least, was backed by Southwell Park, although it is possible that the land once formed part of the park. Buildings along here included the workhouse, built in 1808. It was converted into a Baptist Chapel in 1838, and has a burial ground to the south. A Roman silver coin (SMR 3094) was found in this approximate area in 1955.

Component 30 ***Settlement along the southern side of central Westgate***

Area of generally long narrow plots running from the street back to the stream; several of these appear to have slightly curving boundaries and may have been taken in from the open fields. The presence of several listed buildings of 18th century date indicate that settlement had extended into this area by that time, and possibly well before. A tannery was established in the south-western part of this component, to make use of the stream. A steam corn mill was operating at the tanyard in 1862 (Arundel 1982). The component also includes the Holy Trinity Church, built by subscription for the district of Westhorpe and consecrated in 1846. It is built of stone in Early English style (Beaumont & Walker 1992).

Component 31 ***Settlement along the northern side of central Westgate***

Surviving buildings indicate that development was extending along Westgate by the 18th century, if not before.

Component 32 ***Settlement at the junction of Halam Road and Kirklington Road***

Settlement in this area probably originated as encroachments around and onto a triangular area of waste at the junction of the two roads. A few cottages survive in an area of otherwise modern development.

Component 33 ***Settlement at the eastern end of Westhorpe***

On the southern side of the road plots originally extended back to the stream; surviving buildings include one of 17th century date. There was considerably less development on the northern side of the road. A building stood on the triangular space created at the road junction in the 1840s. The area has been developed for housing in the 20th century.

Component 34 ***Settlement at The Holme, Westhorpe***

At least one of the houses in this area is known to have its origins in the 18th century (B Arundel pers. comm.) and others are shown on Sanderson's map of 1835.

Component 35 ***Settlement at the western end of Westhorpe***

Several buildings are shown in this area on the earliest map, together with the pinfold, which appears to have gone by 1900, as it is not marked on the OS map of that date.

Components 36 & 37 ***Norwood Park Farm & The Lodge, Halam Road***

The farm complex is clearly marked on Sanderson's map of 1835, and a building is marked in the same position on Chapman's map of 1774.

6.3 19th century components

Fifteen components have been identified for the 19th century and are shown on figure 5. Their identification is based on a comparison of early and late 19th century maps.

Component 38 ***Railway*** (SMRs 3367, 3368, station and goods shed)

A railway line from Rolleston to Southwell was completed in 1847 although it did not continue further north until 1871, when the section between Southwell and Mansfield was finally built, as a single line only. The station was rebuilt at the same time. In 1929 the line was closed between Southwell and Mansfield for regular passenger services, although excursions continued. Passenger services between Southwell and Rolleston continued until 1959. The line was finally closed for goods in 1965, and the stations were dismantled. The tracks were lifted in 1969 and the line sold to Nottinghamshire County Council in 1970. The section of disused railway line between Farnsfield and Southwell was designated a public footpath in 1970, with a carpark made at the Southwell end (Nottinghamshire County Council 1976).

Component 39 ***Site of windmill, Lower Kirklington Road*** (SMR 3315)

A windmill is shown in this area on Sanderson's map of 1835. In 1861 it was described as a five-storey tower mill. It became disused by 1885 although the lower part remained until the late 1960s when it was demolished to make way for houses on Kirkby Road (Arundel 1982).

Component 40 ***Settlement along the eastern side of Burgage Green***

A building was present here by the mid 19th century.

Component 41 ***Hill House and Hill House Cottage***

Hill House was present by the mid 19th century, Hill House Cottage by the end of the century. Dickinson records the removal of a 'spacious stone building ... which had much the appearance of a chapel' from the upper end of a close called 'The Hill Close (at that corner of it which abuts upon Burgage Hill)' (Dickinson 1787, 341) - that may have been within this area.

Components 42-44 ***Settlement along Lower Kirklington Road***

During the 19th century, settlement began to develop along this road, some buildings in components 43 and 44 being sited on long narrow plots indicating their origins as open field strips; a couple of boundaries in component 44 retain their slightly sinuous line. Some buildings were already present by 1835, and may in fact have been present in the 18th century. Component 42 includes one of the few examples of late 19th century terraced housing to be found in Southwell.

Component 45 ***Settlement along Kirklington Road***

Several buildings had been constructed on the eastern side of the road by the end of the 19th century.

Component 46 ***School***

This building, in Gothic Revival style, was originally a school, then Sunday School, and now a dwelling.

Component 47 ***Ropewalk***

In addition to the ropewalk itself, the origins of which are not known but may pre-date the 19th century, several buildings are shown along here on late 19th century maps.

Component 48 ***Development along Halam Road***

A couple of buildings were present along Halam Road in this area by 1835. Extensive nurseries were present by the later 19th century, together with a building known at that time as Norwood House, near which a Roman coin was found in the early 20th century (SMR 5500). Part of the area remained as a nursery throughout the 20th century.

Components 49 & 50 ***Brick works***

These two areas are both shown with brick kilns on Sanderson's map of 1835. Only component 49 continued in use throughout the 19th century. Both areas were developed for housing in the 20th century.

Component 51 ***Development along Westgate***

Over the course of the 19th century, development continued to extend along the stretch of Westgate which joined Southwell and Westhorpe, and which previously had been arable fields. Buildings included several rows of small terraced houses and, on the northern side, the vicarage, constructed for the vicar of Holy Trinity Church.

Component 52 ***Development on Oxton Road***

Buildings here included a block of back-to-back houses at the junction of Oxton Road and Westhorpe and another row of small cottages on Oxton Road. Other buildings may have had their origins as roadside encroachments.

6.4 20th century development

Twentieth century development is represented by a single un-numbered component. It should be noted that the occasional stray find has been made in areas of modern development beyond the historic town and also that the earthwork identified by Dickinson (see section 5.1) would, if it existed, have crossed areas built over in the 20th century (see Figure 1).

6.5 Discussion

Dickinson's description of an oval earthwork on the top of Burgage Hill, if correct, would represent the earliest evidence of settlement at Southwell. He was keen to identify the town as the Roman *Ad Pontem*, and the earthwork was part of his justification for such a conclusion although, if it existed, the earthwork may in fact represent an earlier period of settlement. Unfortunately, however, there seems to be no unequivocal corroboration of its existence. Although it is included in the Victoria County History (Stevenson 1906), the information appears to be taken directly from Dickinson, with the text implying that it was no longer visible by the early 20th century. Despite the presence on Dickinson's sketch plan of several identifiable points, the course of the earthwork is difficult to plot on a modern map. It is worth noting that a short length of earthwork was shown on the OS 25" maps of 1938 and 1966 at the south-eastern end of Burgage Lane (SMR 3343), although it is unclear whether this could relate to Dickinson's 'Foss'.

At present, the earliest certain archaeological evidence of settlement at Southwell is the Roman villa, which appears to have been occupied well into the 4th century. There is then a gap in the archaeological record until the early 6th century, when a Saxon urn, tentatively dated to 500-525 AD, was placed in one of the rooms of the villa (see section 5.3). The excavators of the villa did not believe that the Saxon remains represented squatting, at least not within that part of the building uncovered during the excavations (Daniels 1966). The next datable evidence comes from a sherd of 8th-9th century date found during more recent excavations (Elliott 1994). Such a small amount of evidence does not allow any clear identification of continuity of settlement at Southwell from the Roman period until the charter of 956, but certainly allows for its possibility. Summers (1974) speculated that the spring that gave its name to Southwell may have had a religious significance for the Romans which was retained by the Saxons, the Roman estate possibly having been acquired intact by a Saxon and remaining so until the grant to York.

The date at which a church was first constructed at Southwell is not known at present, and there may well have been a minster there before the charter of 956, possibly already containing the relics of St Eadburh. It is not uncommon to find early minsters sited in Roman enclosures or in the vicinity of Roman settlements. Blair (1988) suggests the frequency with which minsters are associated with Roman sites implies that the association 'must go beyond the purely practical', and argues that the explanation often seems to be 'a general sense of historical and even architectural fittingness', although allowing for the influence of surviving Roman cults in some places. While many minsters are associated with the site of Roman towns, this is not always the case, and Blair gives the example of the minster at Much Wenlock in Shropshire where an 11th century church overlay the walls of a large Roman building, probably a villa, and was aligned squarely on them. The development of the college at Southwell next to the Roman villa site is probably more than merely coincidence, therefore.

Blair (1988) suggested that an early minster town might be expected to show three stages of development, the first being the precinct, the second being organic Anglo-Saxon growth around the perimeter or along an approach road, perhaps including a market place, and the third being post-conquest extensions with their distinctive burgage plots. There is no obvious trace in the surviving town plan for an early precinct, although it has been proposed that the small section of possible Anglo-Saxon ditch uncovered during recent excavations (Elliott 1996b) could represent an early minster boundary. Similarly, it is not possible to identify, even tentatively, the extent of Anglo-Saxon settlement. However, areas of regulated plots can be recognised, suggesting that the earliest identifiable layout is essentially that of the medieval town.

Southwell is laid out along two main roads, firstly Westgate/King Street which runs east from Westhorpe and then curves north-eastwards through the town, continuing via Burgage towards Normanton and Hockerton, and secondly Church Street which runs into the town from Easthorpe to the east. The minster stands near the junction of these two roads. A little offset from this junction, Queen Street runs in from the north-east, while from the south, Nottingham Road enters the town near its western end. For many places the street pattern is one of the most durable features in the settlement plan, and Southwell is no exception, although the names of most of the streets have changed. Westgate was referred to in 1446, as was Farthingate (now King Street) and Prestgate, now lost, but which may have become Finkell Street (now Church Street) in the 16th century, as Finkell Street is first recorded in 1582. Milnegate, mentioned in 1393, was probably the road leading to the mill. Bar Lane (now Queen Street) is recorded in 1618, Moor Lane has become Nottingham Road and Petticoat Lane, which Shilton in 1818 noted was 'now scarcely known by appellation, became Back Lane in the 19th century, now Burgage Lane (B Arundel pers. comm.). Another lost name is Pottergate, referred to in 1293 (Thoroton 1677), while several more are listed by Gover *et al* (1940).

A number of areas of apparently regulated plots can be recognised in the town plan, including blocks along the southern side of Westgate (component 3), part of the western side of King Street (in components 4 and 5) and the northern side of Church Street (component 8). Curving boundaries of the plots at the northern end of component 5 suggest a later extension of settlement along the frontage of King Street - these boundaries are at odds with the alignment of the buildings themselves. Plot boundaries in component 8 also appear to curve slightly. This could be taken as an indication that they were enclosed from earlier strip fields, although this is a feature more to be expected towards the fringes of a town, with land being

taken in as the settlement expanded, rather than from so central an area. Summers has argued that the plots in component 8 originally extended back from Church Street to Burgage Lane, to include component 7, with the latter only developing later as a result of town expansion. If so, component 7 would probably have been deliberately laid out as a block, since the alignment of boundaries in the two areas is completely different. Alternatively the boundary between the two areas may once have formed the edge of the commons or pasture which became Burgage Green, with component 7 representing encroachment onto those commons rather than onto the prebendal plots.

One of the important features in the layout of Southwell is the apparent lack of a medieval precinct. It is not certain whether the canons ever lived communally although the building of a refectory by the last Saxon archbishop may have been an attempt to encourage communal living. Leach (1891) noted that canons probably continued to be married for up to 60 years after the conquest, however, and that marriage was a 'great obstacle' to the common refectory and an 'insuperable obstacle' to the common dormitory. By the time celibacy was enforced, the constitution of collegiate churches was already too fixed and too useful to allow a revival of communal life. Southwell's common refectory may not have survived for long, at least not for the canons. It is possible, therefore, that the canons never lived communally, and that from an early stage, the prebendal houses lined the streets adjacent to the Minster (components 8, 9 and part of component 4). It has been argued that the layout is the result of the early estates being firmly in the hands of individual prebendaries, and that consequently there was no cohesion or organisation into a precinct, the informal plan reflecting a lack of hierarchy and of control (Summers 1974). However, the regularity of the prebendal plots appears to argue for some degree of planning.

Commercial activity is likely to have developed in Southwell in response to the economic stimulus provided by the minster. While this growth may initially have been haphazard, at some point provision would almost certainly have been made for a market. Summers (1974) has argued that the properties on the east side of King Street (component 6) are encroachments onto an earlier, triangular market place which had the Saracen's Head, market cross and market house at its base. This encroachment may already have taken place in the medieval period, with the replacement of temporary market stalls by more permanent structures. Southwell's market day was a Saturday, and it has been suggested (Unwin 1981) that Saturday markets were the largest and most important, the only other places where they were held being the boroughs of Nottingham and East Retford. However, with Newark only seven miles away, Southwell may in fact never have been particularly important as a commercial centre. The market itself had a chequered history. It is referred to in 1330, but seems to have gone out of use by 1539. It was clearly re-established at some point, possibly in the later 16th century (see section 5.5.6). If correct, this could have followed on from the re-establishment of the college in 1557. A new site may also have been chosen for at least part of the market (component 22) if the earlier site had been built over, although the main focus may always have been the area around the junction of Westgate and Church Street; certainly by the early 19th century markets were only being held in a restricted space outside the Saracen's Head. By that time, the south-eastern side of Westgate had been developed also, either as the result of encroachment onto the churchyard or, perhaps more likely, encroachment along the edge of a once wider road.

Unwin used Domesday Book, the Lay Subsidies and the Hearth Tax returns to examine the changing importance of townships which possessed markets between the 11th and the 17th centuries. Southwell's Domesday Book entry includes its 12 berewicks, however, making comparison difficult. It ranked third at that time, ranking thirteenth in 1334 and fifth in 1674 although, as noted above, it is debatable whether it actually had a market in the 17th century.

It is not known when Easthorpe and Westhorpe first developed, or the nature of their early relationship with Southwell. As noted above, all had their separate open arable fields, meadows and, to some extent, commons. However, as Southwell's importance as an ecclesiastical centre grew, Easthorpe and Westhorpe probably became increasingly important centres of agricultural activity. The extents of both villages in the medieval period are difficult to know but, while they were probably originally separate settlements, with time, and with the piecemeal enclosure of the fields, buildings extended along the main roads linking Easthorpe and Westhorpe with Southwell to form one long, linear settlement.

Possible evidence of expansion of the town in the 15th century comes from a grant of 1446 quoted by Dickinson:

> 'One place upon the waste between the gates of the church-yard of Southwell on one part, and Robert Sampson's place on the other ... One place taken out of the waste in the street, called Westgate ... One waste toft in Easthorpe ... One cottage in Westgate aforesaid, built on the waste ... One toft in the street there ... and also two cottages built upon the waste in Ferthingate, with ground adjoining ...' (Dickinson 1787, 209).

The effect of the population crises of the 14th century on Southwell is not known, and the above may either represent the continued growth of a thriving town or renewed growth following a period of decline or stagnation - the reference to the waste toft in Easthorpe might suggest the latter, as might the possible shrinkage there - but no conclusion can be reached at present.

Growth in the post-medieval period is indicated not only by the development of the town beyond its earlier limits, such as is suggested for component 20, where buildings along the street frontage at the end of long curving plots indicates possible expansion onto common fields, but also by the infilling of existing medieval plots through the construction of cottages and outbuildings at right angles to the road, a feature which was characteristic of post-medieval town expansion. It is suggested that the area known as The Burgage began to be settled in this period.

Unwin (1981) noted that it was surprising that Southwell, as the ecclesiastical centre of the county, failed to obtain borough status. He suggests this was due to the fact that the manor was held by the Archbishop of York and that, as also at Newark, the possession by an ecclesiastical lord may have prevented it from becoming a free borough. Newark was a private borough belonging to the Bishops of Lincoln before incorporation in 1549. In 1622 James I made a grant of incorporation to the town of Southwell, with sundry privileges, but with a proviso against prejudice to the archbishop of York and the chapter and prebends of Southwell collegiate church. For whatever reason, the charter was not put into effect; however, indications that it may previously have been a private borough similar to Newark come from references in early 13th century documents in the White Book of Southwell to *burgagium* (Summers 1974) and from various medieval documents relating to burgage tenements. Summers (1974) suggested that the manor of Burgage may have been an attempt to create a new market following the grant of incorporation, stating that the layout of sites around Burgage Green had 'marked similarities with burgage tenements', but that this failed as the commercial life of the town was already too well established in the historic centre near the minster.

Southwell experienced very little industrial expansion in the 18th and 19th centuries. It had no local mineral resources to be exploited, lay at a little distance from the main roads and was away from the main canal and rail networks. Nevertheless, the town was considerably improved during the later 18th century, as indicated by the number of surviving Georgian houses. Shilton noted in 1818 that despite not having the advantage of a navigable river or canal, Southwell had still made 'rapid progress', with the construction of a number of substantial houses in the 30 years prior to his writing. Many of the prebendal houses were improved and enlarged at that time, while other smaller properties such as those in King Street and Queen Street were either re-fronted or rebuilt. Both Easthorpe and Westhorpe experienced some improvement, particularly the former, although for the latter Shilton noted that 'much remains still that might be done'.

Population figures indicate that the town saw a reasonable degree of growth in the first half of the 19th century, with a 50% rise in the number of inhabitants, from 2305 in 1801 to a peak of 3516 in 1851. This rise was probably not accompanied by much in the way of expansion beyond earlier settlement limits, although infilling of existing plots took place. The contrast between the residential areas, such as Church Street, Westgate and Burgage, and the commercial centre probably became even more pronounced, with King Street in particular becoming intensively developed and densely populated.

Over the course of the 20th century Southwell increasingly became a commuter settlement for Nottingham, leading to the spread of suburban housing across fields and orchards well beyond the limits of the earlier

town. The new residents have improved the economic position of the town, which has also benefited from the increasing importance of tourism.

7. ARCHAEOLOGICAL ISSUES

7.1 Research questions

The existence of a possible hillfort on Burgage Hill, identified and sketched by Dickinson at the beginning of the 19th century, needs to be confirmed archaeologically.

The nature and extent of the various Roman remains in Southwell need to be clarified. Questions include the course of the Roman road as it passes through or near the town, the full extent and status of the villa and, in particular, its relationship with the material recovered from Farthingate (SMR 5711), some distance to the south-east of the villa site (see section 5.2).

Currently virtually nothing is known about either the location or the extent of the Saxon settlement at Southwell and such finds as have been made are poorly understood at present. Further questions include the status of the settlement before the acquisition of the Southwell estate by the Archbishop of York in the 10th century; the reasons for the creation of a college there rather than somewhere else; the form of the early minster precinct before the establishment of the prebendal houses and the nature of its relationship with the remains of the Roman villa. At present it cannot even be said with certainty that the Saxon church stood on the same site as the present Minster. If the Anglo-Saxon collegiate church had a precinct, what was its shape? Such precincts can be rectilinear, if based on Roman alignments, or curvilinear. There is no evidence of the latter in the Southwell town plan, raising the question of the date of the town's layout as seen today, with its many regulated plots and in particular those along the northern side of Church Street with their curving boundaries suggestive of enclosure from arable strip fields.

This leads on to the various questions relating to the medieval settlement, which include the following:

- the growth of Southwell in this period, its maximum limits and the extent to which it was affected by the population crises of the 14th and early 15th centuries;
- the date of the layout of the prebendal plots, and whether they replaced existing medieval buildings; were all sixteen laid out together (which would imply a late 13th/early 14th century date), or were the houses of later foundations added one by one?
- the location of the medieval market place and the reasons for the decline of Southwell as a commercial centre; indeed, was it ever successful?
- the full extent of the medieval cemetery
- the location of various specific buildings known to have existed in or near the town, including the chapel of St Thomas the Martyr within the burgage, the chapel of St Nicholas at Easthorpe; the chapel of St Catherine at Westhorpe; and St Mary Magdalene's hospital/chapel, as well as three prebendal houses.

The origins of both Easthorpe and Westhorpe are not known, and the extent of the medieval and post-medieval villages difficult to define. Were they deliberately created as agricultural centres to serve the needs of the inhabitants of Southwell? To what extent did their relationship with the town change through time? Did Easthorpe experience a degree of shrinkage and if so, when and why?

Does the 18th and 19th century water-powered corn mill on the Greet stand on the same site as one of the mills documented in Domesday Book? Where did the 16th century fulling mill stand?

The question of the origins of Southwell Park needs to be answered in order to understand development on the southern side of the town. Summers suggests that the park may have restrained development, possibly being a factor militating against the siting of the collegiate buildings in a more formal layout. This implies an early date for the park, however, which does not at present seem to be substantiated. If it is a relatively

late medieval creation, to what extent did it alter the landscape to the south of the town? Did it involve the demolition of property?

There appears to be very little information available at present regarding the origins and development of the Burgage manor, and possibly also some confusion between it and the burgage tenements referred to in medieval documents.

What are the implications of the human bones found at the South Muskham prebendal house? Currently even their date of burial is unknown.

Brick was already in use at Southwell in the 16th century, as shown by references to Oxton II prebendal house as the Red Prebend, while recent excavations near the Minster brought to light an unusual brick type, possibly one of the earliest brick forms known in Nottinghamshire (Elliott 1996a). Is there any evidence for the early local manufacture of bricks at Southwell?

7.2 Archaeological potential

7.2.1 Existing protection

Scheduled monuments

Certain nationally important archaeological sites and monuments enjoy special protection as Scheduled Ancient Monuments under the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act* 1979. This protection ensures that the case for preservation is fully considered should there be any proposals for development or other work which might damage the monument. Any such proposals are subject to Scheduled Ancient Monument Consent, administered directly by the Secretary of State. They include not only demolition, damage or removal, but also restorative works. There would normally be a presumption in favour of the physical preservation of the monument.

There are two scheduled monuments within the area of Southwell under consideration in this report, as shown on Figure 7. They are the Archbishop's Palace (SAM 151) and the Roman villa (SAM 138).

Conservation areas

The *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act* 1990 required all Local Planning Authorities to determine which parts of their areas were of special architectural or historic interest and to designate them as conservation areas, in order to preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the area. It is also their duty to review them from time to time, and to determine whether any further parts of their areas should also be designated as conservation areas.

The central part of Southwell was designated a conservation area in 1968, while in 1970 a separate conservation area was designated at Westhorpe. These two areas were combined into one in 1993 through the inclusion of West Gate, with additional small extensions being made in the Burgage and Easthorpe. The extent of the conservation area is shown on Figure 7.

The town benefited from a Town Scheme funded by English Heritage which ran for 12 years until funding was withdrawn in 1989. Application was made in 1995 for a CAP Scheme; however, this did not proceed.

Listed buildings

A listed building is one recognised by the government as being of special architectural or historic interest, as specified by the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act* 1990. Listing is made at three levels of importance, Grade II, Grade II* and the most important, Grade I, and listed building consent is required, in addition to normal planning consent, before any alterations, extensions or demolitions can be made to a listed structure which might affect its character.

There are 221 listed buildings in the area of Southwell under consideration here (the majority of which are shown on Figure 7 with the exception of structures such as boundary walls, gatepiers and railings. Of these, two are Grade I, namely Bishops Manor with the remains of the palace and the Minster church and chapter house. Five are Grade II*, namely Norwood Park Hall and the West Wing, Cranfield House, The Residence and Vicars' Court, The Saracen's Head, and the Minster gateway and walls on Westgate. The remainder are Grade II, and all can be broken down according to their earliest structural phase as follows:

Earliest structural phase	**C16 or earlier**	**C17**	**C18**	**C19**	**C20**
Number of structures	8	12	107	92	2

The original schedule of listed buildings was prepared in 1977. The list was then revised and published in 1992, adding over 100 buildings.

Planning Policy Guidance 15 allows the creation and maintenance of a list of buildings of local historic/architectural interest, although this does not confer a statutory obligation. At present, there is no local list for Southwell.

7.2.2 Above ground remains

Much of Southwell's historic street pattern is still visible today, although it has been submerged to some extent by the extensive modern development on the northern side of the town. The main intrusions into the centre, in terms of roads, are Lowes Wong and Bishops Drive; although the latter existed previously, its impact is considerably greater now that it is wider and leads to modern housing. The other main intrusion is the new market place which is on the northern side of King Street. It has been created in an area where buildings along the frontage have been demolished, and opens on one side onto modern housing. Westhorpe still retains a rural atmosphere; Easthorpe, on the other hand, has seen extensive new development and has little sense of ever having been a centre in its own right.

The line of some of the long narrow medieval plot boundaries has been fossilised by later boundaries in some parts of the town, in particular on the northern side of Church Street, while elsewhere, such as along part of Easthorpe, the lines of boundaries shown on the earliest maps still survive. To some extent the pattern of slightly sinuous field boundaries, enclosed from the open fields, can also still be detected fossilised in the line of the streets and back garden boundaries of 20th century development. Some open areas are included within the boundaries of this study which also contain some of the field boundaries shown on 19th century maps, although many more have been lost. These open areas include other features also, including traces of ridge and furrow, for example in the land to the south of Hill House, hollow ways, as at the western end of Westhorpe, and the ponds, ditches and banks of Norwood Park.

The standing buildings themselves are characteristically of brick, which began to replace the traditional timber-framing from the late 16th century, with the pace of rebuilding accelerating as it reached the late 18th century. Only the most prestigious buildings would ever have been of stone, including the minster itself, the archbishop's palace and the residence of the vicars choral. The only local building stone available was skerry, thin beds of sandy-limestone found in the Mercia Mudstone. The use of this is limited as it cannot be accurately dressed. Summers (1974) concluded that, with the possible exception of the prebendal house of Norwell Overhall, there was generally no evidence of stone being used at any period for the lesser prebendal buildings. Material such as timber was valuable and often reused where possible, as was wood and stone from the archbishop's palace, following its destruction, according to a contemporary 17th century source. There may be the potential, therefore, for finding evidence of such reuse, particularly of stone. By the 18th and 19th centuries brick was used almost exclusively, even for farm buildings and small cottages. Some buildings were rebuilt in Georgian style, for example the front range of North Muskham prebendal house. Others, however, were only re-faced. This has led to the discovery of earlier timber frames and earth walls surviving behind the brick fronts, illustrating the possibility that there may be more, as yet unrecognised.

A significant number of relatively early buildings survive, although the majority are either of 18th or early 19th century date, suggesting something of a building boom at this time - Summers suggests that Southwell may have lagged behind the county generally in terms of rebuilding in brick. With the virtual absence of later 19th century industrialisation and expansion, however, Southwell lacks the rows of streets fronted by Victorian terraced housing seen in many other towns. In addition to this spread of buildings from different periods there is also a variety of types, from prebendal houses to farm buildings, reflecting not only Southwell's history but also the spatial differentiation between the town centre and the villages of Easthorpe and Westhorpe. There is, however, a relative lack of industrial buildings, which stresses the importance of those non-domestic buildings which do survive, such as the remains of the House of Correction, the mill, and the chapels.

7.2.3 Below ground remains

The archaeological work which has taken place in Southwell both recently and in the past has indicated the very considerable archaeological potential of the town. Significant archaeological remains from a range of periods have been shown to survive in trenches of up to 1.2m in depth, including Roman remains in the area of the Vicars Court and Anglo-Saxon and medieval remains near the Minster Chambers. Following excavations at the latter site, Elliott (1996a) noted that 'the quantity and state of preservation of the archaeology discovered exceeded expectations', particularly in bringing to light physical evidence of Southwell's Saxo-Norman archaeology, of which there had been little evidence previously. Such excavations as have taken place, however, have been in areas which had remained relatively undisturbed from the medieval period until the 19th century, and the degree of survival of remains in other parts of the town which have been more intensively developed has yet to be established.

Although the main street pattern is believed to have remained relatively unchanged, activities such as road surfacing, widening and the insertion of services are likely to have caused damage to archaeological deposits. Road widening, for example, appears to have taken place at Church Street, as one of the features uncovered during recent excavations possibly represented a beam slot or robbed out stone wall belonging to an original medieval street frontage that now lies partly beneath the pavement.

Many of the buildings in Southwell lie directly along the street frontage; however the prebendal houses are all set well back in their plots. The date when these regulated plots were laid out is not known, but it is possible that earlier development may survive along the street frontage, below front gardens or a widened street; alternatively proof of the absence of such development, particularly along Church Street, may help to answer the question as to whether the houses were laid out on land newly taken in from the fields, as suggested by their curving boundaries. Their plots are particularly important in that, as with the area around the Minster Chambers, Bishop's Palace and Vicars' Court, they have undergone relatively little development.

Another area which has seen relatively little development is Burgage Green and some of the houses around the Green. Features noted by Dickinson in this general area included his 'Roman Foss' or earthwork, about 'three-fourths of an ellipse'. It is not easy to plot its course on a modern map, but it must cross at least part of the green, and may therefore be preserved in that area. He also declared that he could see in the Burgage

> 'the foundations of a whole street, running in a direction from west to east ... where there is now no other vestige of habitations'.

It is not clear exactly which part of Burgage he meant by this. Shilton, writing in 1818, was clearly dubious about this claim and made no comment at all about the earthwork, noting only that

> 'Antiquarian enthusiasm, a few years back, amused itself with the foundation of a whole street running from west to east, to the eye of *common mortals*, there is not any visible foundation of the kind' (p 152).

There are references in the literature to several chapels, the sites of which are now lost, and also to the remains of stone structures one of which was somewhere in the region of Burgage Hill, as recorded by Dickinson (see component 7), with more stone having apparently been recovered from the area where Potwell Dyke is crossed by Church Street (component 10). Any stone structure is likely to be early, as brick became the main building material by the 18th century, if not before. The potential for the survival of such structures is indicated by the finding of a large amount of stone at Easthorpe during the construction of housing towards the end of the 20th century, in an area identified by Shilton in 1818 as having 'many vestiges of foundations' (component 12), although whether anything has survived the modern development in this area is not known. There is still some relatively open land surviving within gardens and the roadside verge, while the line of the road itself in this area only dates from the late 18th century.

The church and churchyard are important areas of archaeological potential. Excavations within the church in the 19th century revealed foundations of part of the early 12th century church, while excavations around the fringes of the churchyard have indicated that its boundaries once extended beyond those of the present day. Graves found in such areas had remained undisturbed by later burials and it is not known to what extent medieval burials may survive in the main body of the churchyard. They have the potential to provide a range of information; for example, it was suggested that at least three phases of burial could be identified from graves recovered during excavations at the Minster Chambers, possibly aligned on various changing landmarks such as paths, boundaries or the minster itself (Elliott 1996b). Skeletons found in the southern wing of the Roman villa in 1959 were described as 'regular Christian interments' in the westernmost trench and what were considered to be 'something other than normal Christian interments' in the easternmost trench (Daniels 1966). Analysis of the skeletal remains can also provide important information about the past population of the town.

Within the churchyard there may be the potential for uncovering the ditch dug around the church in the middle of the 12th century to create a fortified area (see section 5.4.3). Such a ditch is likely to have disturbed burials which predated it, but may have been destroyed itself by centuries of later burial. Similarly, deposits relating to the 18th century (and earlier) street frontage may survive below the western side of the present cemetery, depending on the damage caused by the digging of 19th century graves. Foundations of the second western gate referred to by Dickinson may also survive below ground.

The market area would be expected to be one of the most intensively occupied areas of the town, and it is clear from historic maps that this was the case at Southwell, both around the 19th century market place and along King Street. Plots here could contain extensive sequences of commercial and/or residential buildings along their frontages, with outhouses, workshops and rubbish pits to the rear. Southwell's market was on a Saturday; Unwin (1981) argued that if it was indeed the case that Saturday markets were the most important, then it would have been logical for wealthy traders and merchants to have lived in those particular market settlements. Archaeological deposits from Southwell's commercial centre would be important in examining this hypothesis.

There may also be considerable archaeological potential within the two parks. In Norwood Park, the original mid-17th century house was on a different site to the present mansion , although according to 'an ancient inhabitant of Southwell' it was on part of the land now occupied by one of the ponds (Shilton 1818, 140). In Southwell Park, there were said to be 'many traces of building foundations' on the north side of the park in the early 19th century (Shilton 1818) and 'interesting mounds' in front of Park Farm which could represent house platforms (Lyth 1986). Both parks also once contained fishponds which may be medieval in origin, although those in Southwell Park have been filled in. Nevertheless, there may be some potential for environmental work, as there may also be along the various watercourses, with the possible survival of organic remains. Features associated with the watercourses could include the area of the watermill on the Greet, with remains relating to earlier phases of the mill, such as leats and wheelpits, and also the area of the tannery to the south of Westgate. The streams and dykes may also have been used as convenient sites for dumping refuse.

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2765

2767

5887

2792

3099

5500

A

B

3096

3069a

3148

3069

3094

5711

2794

KEY

Prehistoric

Roman

Early medieval

Sam Legend

Scheduled area

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EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY

SOUTHWELL

Figure 1

Prehistoric, Roman and Early Medieval periods

Nottinghamshire County Council

Trent Bridge House, Fox Road
West Bridgford, Nottingham, NG2 6BJ
Tel: 0115 982 3823

EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY

SOUTHWELL

Figure 2

Southwell Tithe Map 1841

N

KEY

Medieval component

Area excluded from EUS

20

19

18

5

7

6

8

4

1

2

9

10

11

14

15

16

3

12

13

17

21

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EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY

SOUTHWELL

Figure 3

Medieval Components

Nottinghamshire
County Council

Trent Bridge House, Fox Road
West Bridgford, Nottingham, NG2 6BJ
Tel: 0115 982 3823

N

KEY

Medieval component

Post-medieval component

Area excluded from EUS

36

37

32

22

26

23

24

25

28

27

33

33

31

35

30

29

34

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EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY

SOUTHWELL

Figure 4

Post-medieval Components

Nottinghamshire County Council

Trent Bridge House, Fox Road
West Bridgford, Nottingham, NG2 6BJ
Tel: 0115 982 3823

N

KEY

- Medieval component
- Post-medieval component
- 19th century component
- Area excluded from EUS

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EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY

SOUTHWELL

Figure 5

19th Century Components

Nottinghamshire County Council

Trent Bridge House, Fox Road
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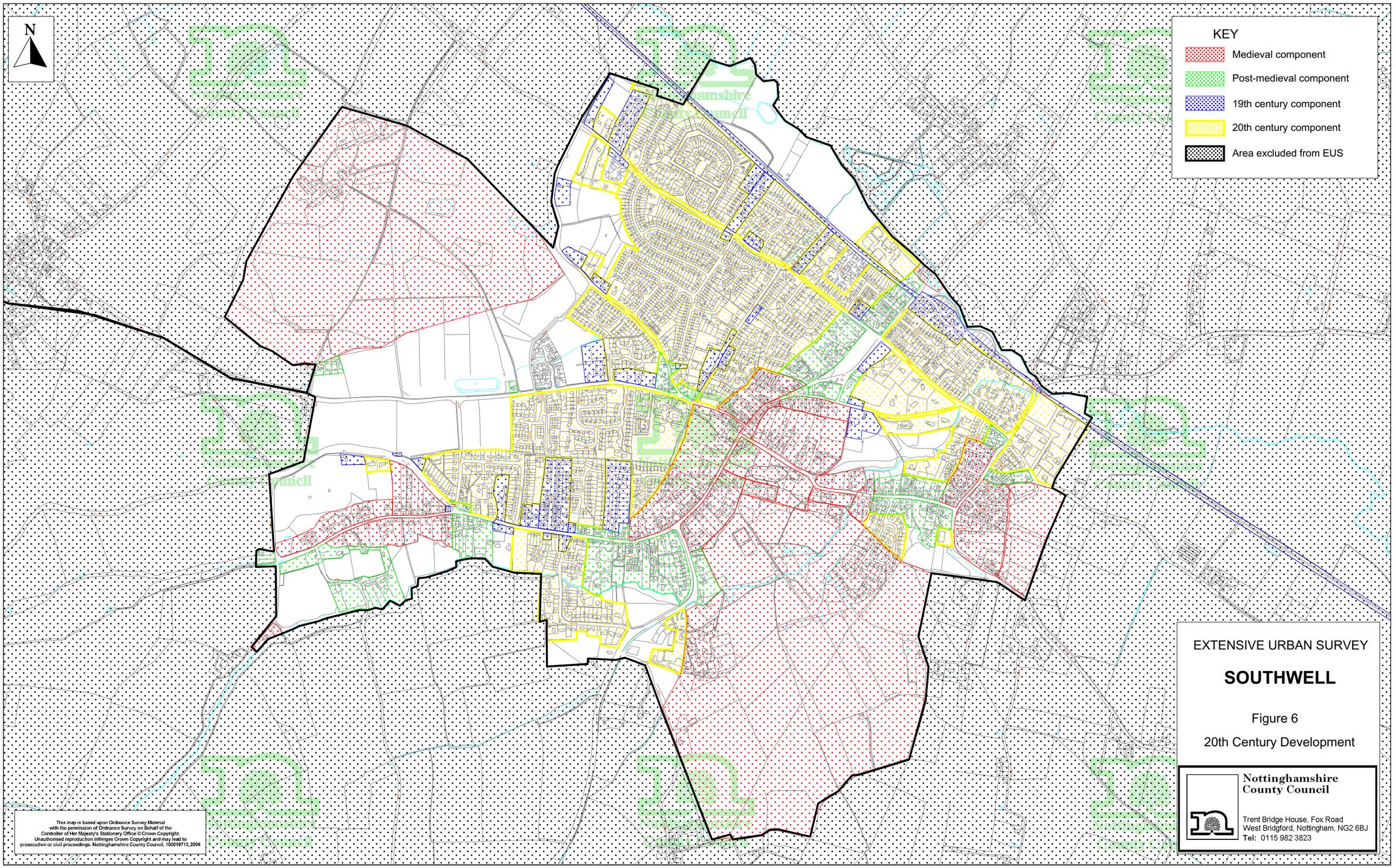
N
KEY
Medieval component
Post-medieval component
19th century component
20th century component
Area excluded from EUS
EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY
SOUTHWELL
Figure 6
20th Century Development
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West Bridgford, Nottingham, NG2 6BJ
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EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY

SOUTHWELL

Figure 7

Listed Buildings, Conservation Area and Scheduled Area

Nottinghamshire County Council

Trent Bridge House, Fox Road
West Bridgford, Nottingham, NG2 6BJ
Tel: 0115 982 3823

KEY

- Medieval
- 16th century
- 17th century
- 18th century
- 19th century
- 20th century
- Conservation Area
- Scheduled Area

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