



**Nottinghamshire  
County Council**  
Environment

**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

**WORKSOP**

**Prepared  
for**



**ENGLISH HERITAGE**  
**Extensive Urban Survey Programme**

# NOTTINGHAMSHIRE EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

## WORKSOP

GILL STROUD, 2002

### 1. INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 The Assessment

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. Beeston 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.

Modern Worksop has expanded to include the medieval hamlet of Kilton and appears to be in the process of engulfing Gateford. It was decided to exclude these as far as possible from the scope of this assessment, the boundaries of which have been drawn to follow the limits of the modern built-up area to the east and north-east, modern roads on the south and south-west and a combination of roads and blocks of development on the north-eastern side towards Gateford.

#### 1.2 Overview of the town

Worksop lies in the north-west of Nottinghamshire, some 13 miles north of Mansfield. It stands at the junction of several important regional routes, including the A57 to Sheffield and Lincoln, the A60 to Doncaster, Mansfield and Nottingham, and the A619 to Chesterfield.

Worksop's early history is obscure, but it seems likely that its importance as a regional centre had already been established before the conquest. While this has yet to be confirmed archaeologically, the visible remains of a castle and priory clearly illustrate its importance by the beginning of the 12th century. Each formed the focus of a settlement no more than half a mile apart, with Worksop at the foot of the castle and Radford to the south of the priory. A market charter was acquired in the 13th century, although there can be little doubt that markets were being held long before that time.

Despite the early demise of the castle, possibly in the 13th century, and the dissolution of the priory in the 16th century, Worksop continued to flourish. Its traditional industries were essentially agricultural in character. It was nationally renowned for its liquorice in the 16th and 17th centuries and was one of the five main centres of the malting industry in Nottinghamshire in the 18th and 19th centuries, with timber working and milling also being of importance.

With the development of coal mining in the area from the late 19th century, the town experienced massive expansion to meet housing requirements. It has also seen a good deal of redevelopment of the centre, with new roads, shops and other necessary facilities. Although Radford has essentially disappeared, the core of medieval Worksop can still be identified within the modern town.

## **2. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

The town of Worksop is built on the relatively narrow north-south outcrop of the Lenton Formation (formerly Lower Mottled Sandstone) of the Sherwood Sandstone Group. To the east this runs below the Nottingham Castle Formation (formerly Bunter Pebble Beds), while to the west it is overlain by the Edlington Formation (Middle Permian Marl). A narrow band of alluvium lies in the river valleys.

The topography of the district is gently undulating, and is drained by the headwaters and tributaries of the River Ryton, which flows across Worksop and Priory manors from west to east before turning more northwards to join the River Idle at Scrooby. Soils are of relatively low fertility.

Within the historic core of the town, Bridge Street rises up from the southern bank of the Ryton to a height of some 42m AOD at its junction with Potter Street. Potter Street itself, running approximately parallel to the river, slopes down towards the priory, with the Gatehouse at about 34m AOD.

## **3. ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT**

Worksop Local Board was established in 1852, replacing the Vestry as the form of local government. Following the Local Government Act of 1894 this was replaced by Worksop Urban District Council. Worksop was incorporated and became a municipal borough on August 26 1931. It now lies for local government purposes within Bassetlaw District.

## **4. SOURCES**

### **4.1 Primary sources**

Documentary material in Nottinghamshire Archives includes some deeds, the earliest being 16th century, papers relating to enclosure, 19th century documentation on the various non-conformist chapels, schools and charities, land tax assessments and parish records, including registers from 1558.

A large number of primary documents relating to Worksop are held at Sheffield Archives, as part of the Arundel Castle Manuscript Collection. These are mainly 17th century and later, although there are a few of earlier date. One of the most important documents is the written survey of the manors of Worksop and Worksop Priory carried out in 1635 by John Harrison for the second Earl of Arundel and Surrey. In addition, there are rentals and accounts from 1619 onwards, a large number of deeds relating to property in Worksop from the 17th century, various papers relating to enclosure and tithes, documents regarding legal cases, accounts and inventories for Worksop Manor Lodge, a number of tenancy agreements, and papers relating to the sale of the Worksop estate in the early 19th century. There are also a number of maps (see below). None of these primary documents were consulted for this assessment, with the exception of the maps and two leases relating to a fulling mill. However, some information was taken from the catalogue of manuscripts (Meredith 1965). Sheffield Archives also hold the manuscript copy of Holland's history of Worksop.

The Worksop Guardian from 1896 has been indexed and catalogued by a Manpower Services team in the early 1980s, the catalogue being held at Worksop Library, Local Studies section.

A quick search of the Public Record Office on-line catalogue indicated that some medieval and post-medieval documents relating to Worksop are held there, together with more recent records.

## 4.2 Secondary sources

The main general histories of Worksop are those of Holland (1826), Eddison (1854) and Jackson (1979). Two publications are of considerable value for specific periods of the town's history. The first is by Scurfield (1986), who drew on Harrison's survey of the manors of Worksop and Worksop Priory for an examination of Worksop and its environs in the 17th century. The second is by Jackson (1992), who provides an extremely detailed study of the town in the 19th century.

Many of the known documents relating to the Priory have been summarised by Cox (1910), including entries in the episcopal registers of York. White (1904), provides a transcription of Harrison's survey of 1635, referred to above, as well as transcribing other medieval documents relating to Worksop.

Eddison (1854) refers to a published work by R. Nicholson, *Sketches of the Remains of the Abbey Church and Conventual Buildings at Worksop and of the Church as Restored*, he being the architect who supervised the restoration of the church between 1845 and 1849, although this work was not consulted for the assessment.

## 4.3 Cartographic evidence

References in Harrison's 1635 survey to 'ye Plott' indicate that there was once a map, but unfortunately this has not come to light. However, Scurfield (1986) has attempted to produce a reconstruction of it based on information from the survey. The earliest surviving map of the town is therefore that produced in 1763 by Kelk, with an amended copy of 1775 which shows the Chesterfield Canal and which is also useful in that it shows some areas which are damaged on the 1763 map. Copies of both of these maps are in Nottinghamshire Archives. The Archives also has the enclosure maps of 1817 and the tithe map of 1848, together with the awards.

Sheffield Archives has over 40 maps and plans relating to Worksop, including areas not covered in this assessment, such as Shireoaks and Gateford. These date mainly from the late 18th and early 19th centuries. One of the earliest is a plan of the Pond Yards to the west of the church, showing the mill, the gatehouse and a few buildings at the northern end of Radford. This is believed to be late 18th century but probably copied from an earlier plan. A map of Kilton Forest of 1765 extends south to show open fields around Bracebridge, as well as buildings at Kilton. Nineteenth century maps of the town range from small plans which only show properties and land belonging to the Duke of Norfolk along individual streets, to others which show the whole town, such as maps of 1817 and 1838. Many of these plans have written surveys to accompany them.

Worksop Local Studies Library has a copy of Kelk's map of 1775 which appears to be of more recent origin. It also has a series of eleven maps drawn up in 1865 to show gas supplies to the town. These are at a large scale and provide information regarding the use of some buildings, such as maltings, warehouses, blacksmiths and stables. They also give all the inn names, and the names of some of the numerous courts and yards in the town at that time.

## 4.4 Archaeological evidence

There are 83 entries in the County Sites and Monuments Record for the area under consideration in this assessment. Many of these relate to industrial buildings and other monuments identified from early 20th century County Series Ordnance Survey maps. The 19th and early 20th century publications on Worksop's history include references to archaeological material found around the priory in particular. Some archaeological work has been carried out more recently. This includes a study carried out of the Priory Gatehouse (Renfrew 1999), a watching brief at Park House (John Samuels Archaeological Consultants 1995 and 1996), a watching brief at the junction of Potter Street and Victoria Road (T Sumpter pers. comm.) and a field evaluation of land off Cemetery Road (John Samuels Archaeological Consultants 2001).

## **5. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY**

### **5.1 Prehistoric**

A number of artefacts of prehistoric date have been found in and around Worksop, as shown on Figure 1. In the town itself, a Neolithic polished stone axe was found at Eastgate Institution in *c.* 1952 during excavations by the Electricity Board. There appears to be no further information regarding the circumstances of the find (SMR 4406).

To the east, a stone axe-hammer was found in 1958 during the excavations for a water main (SMR 4472), while to the south a Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead was found in 1959 by a schoolboy digging a pit in waste ground (SMR 5360) and a Neolithic polished greenstone axe was found sometime before 1959 on the north side of Windmill Lane during the excavation of an electricity cable trench (SMR 5361). To the north of the town, a Neolithic polished stone axe is said to have been found in *c.* 1962 at Gateford Farm (SMR 4766).

Early 19th century reports of several barrows in Worksop manor park are now thought to be ornamental mounds (SMR 5357) although Eddison (1854) stated that they contained ‘articles (bones, broken earthenware, and celts)’; however, it is not clear whether he actually saw these or was reporting hearsay.

A number of cropmarks have been identified from aerial photographs in the Worksop area. Some of these are thought to be Romano-British (see below); however, others may be earlier, including a large irregular enclosure with a single possible entrance and a dark patch in one corner (SMR 4780) and a cluster of enclosures associated with irregular plan fields ( SMR 4759a), all to the north of Worksop.

### **5.2 Roman**

Stray finds of Roman coins have been made from several sites in the vicinity of Worksop, as shown on Figure 1. To the north-west, a Roman coin of Valens was found in or before 1958 during the digging of a garden (SMR 4762) while several coins of Nero and Domitian were found near the ruins of the old manor house at Gateford, according to a record of 1849 (SMR 5396). To the south of the town, a dupondius of Hadrian was found in the Park allotments in 1890 (SMR 5364) and a coin of Trajan (AD 103-111) was found while digging a flower bed in or before 1982 (SMR 5969). In addition, a dupondius of Gordianus III is reported to have been found while digging in a garden in 1912 (SMR 5363); the location of this garden is not known and therefore the findspot is not shown on Figure 1.

As noted above, aerial photographs have revealed a number of cropmarks in the area, belonging with the late prehistoric and Roman “brickwork plan field system” on the Sherwood Sandstones of north Nottinghamshire and South Yorkshire. Excavation in advance of road building took place in one area of cropmarks to the south-west of Worksop, where there was a complex consisting of small enclosures and parallel features possibly representing field boundaries. A small part of an enclosure was excavated. Pits and postholes were identified within the interior of the enclosure, and pottery sherds from a minimum of 27 vessels were recovered, generally of mid-2nd century to 4th century date. Sheep rearing in the vicinity was suggested by the finding of foetal lamb bones. Fieldwalking over the remainder of the cropmarks not destroyed by the road produced five sherds of grey ware (SMR 4423).

Other cropmarks in the area have not been investigated, but in view of their proximity to SMR 4423, they may also represent features of Romano-British date. They include a possible enclosure and field boundaries (SMR 4422) and two enclosures together with linear features (SMR 4423a). Cropmarks indicating a square enclosure with a line extending south-west from one corner have now been built over (SMR 4403). Further cropmarks have been identified to the north-east of Worksop (SMR 4778, SMR 4873); both appear to represent single enclosures, one of which is rectangular.

### 5.3 Early Medieval

There is very little artefactual evidence of the pre-conquest period from the Worksop area. An iron spearhead of possible early medieval date is reported to have been found in the neighbourhood of Worksop in or before 1958 (SMR 5367). However the findspot is not known and is therefore not marked on Figure 1. More recently, a mid to late 9th century bronze strap end of Trewiddle type was found during the construction of the drive to a new cemetery at Hannah Park (M Dolby pers. comm.). This site is marked 'A' on Figure 1.

There is, however, indirect documentary evidence that Worksop was in existence before the conquest. The place-name has Anglian origins, as it contains a personal name unlikely to have been current much after the end of the 7th century. The earliest written reference to the place-name comes from Domesday Book, where it is written as *Werchesope*. The first element is the personal name *We(o)rc*, *Wyrc*, which is found in a number of other early place-names such as Worsborough in Yorkshire and Wirksworth in Derbyshire. The second element is **hop**, valley, the whole name therefore meaning *Wyrc's valley* (Gover *et al* 1940).

Domesday Book also records the Shire Customs, with a list of those who had full jurisdiction and market rights and the King's customary dues of two pence. This list included 'Alfsi son of Kaskin over Worksop'. It is probable, therefore, that there was a place of some importance already well-established before the conquest, possibly with a minster church and perhaps even a market.

### 5.4 Medieval

#### 5.4.1 Domesday Book, 1086

The entry for Worksop is included with the estates of Roger de Busli, as follows:

*'In WORKSOP Alfsi had 3 c. of land taxable. Land for 8 ploughs. Roger has 1 plough in lordship and 22 Freemen with 12 b. of this land and 24 villagers and 8 smallholders who have 22 ploughs. Meadow, 7 acres; woodland pasture 2 leagues long and 3 furlongs wide. Value before 1066 £8; now [£]7' (Domesday Book, Phillimore edition)*

#### 5.4.2 The manor

The lordship was with Roger de Busli from the conquest, as noted above. With the escheat of the Honour of Tickhill after the defeat of Robert de Belleme in 1102-3, it was given to Sir William de Lovetot, who was also lord of Sheffield and Hallamshire. The manor stayed in this family for three generations, although a separate priory manor was created within it as part of de Lovetot's endowment of Worksop Priory. Worksop manor then passed by marriage to the de Furnivals, with whom it remained until the reign of Edward III. It then passed, again by marriage, to the Nevilles and then the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury (Standish & Fellows 1901).

#### 5.4.3 Communications

As an important monastic and market centre, Worksop was ideally placed at the centre of a road network which linked it with other similar medieval towns on all sides, including Tickhill to the north, Blyth to the north-east, Retford to the east, Nottingham to the south, Warsop and Mansfield to the south-west, Chesterfield to the west and Sheffield to the north-west. The link with Sheffield would have been particularly strong, since both had the same lord. A reference to road carriage between the two occurs in 1442-3, when John Sayton was paid 3s 4d for 'carrying with his wain and oxen one hogshead of salted venison from Sheffield to Worksop by command of the lord'. Two Worksop carriers (using horses instead of oxen) were then paid a further 23s to take the hogshead and some fresh venison on to London (Hey 1980).

One of the roads into the town was a possible saltway. There is a known route from the Cheshire salt wiches to Chesterfield market, which had a Saltergate by 1285. Hey (1980) notes that a Salterwelsick recorded near Staveley bridge in 1604 could indicate a continuation of the route to Worksop.

#### 5.4.4 *Worksop and its environs*

Some idea of the environs of medieval Worksop can be gained by projecting Harrison's survey of 1636 backwards in time. In the early 17th century there was still a considerable amount of woodland in the neighbourhood, including Kilton Forest to the north-east, Hardwick wood to the south-east, Worksop Forest to the south, various woods around Shireoaks to the west and the wooded Gateford Moor to the north (Scurfield 1986). It seems highly likely that this would have been even more extensive during the medieval period, as indicated by the designations in the early 17th century of 'stubbings', 'brecks' 'shroggs' and assarts. Immediately to the west of Worksop lay the Park, in existence by 1195 (Cantor 1983), which also would probably have been fairly well timbered. Some of the woods were common land; other areas of common immediately to the north of the Ryton, may have been more open. To the east of Worksop lay extensive sheepwalks, part of the Priory manor, while meadows lay along the river. The individual settlements of Worksop, Radford, Kilton and Gateford all had common arable fields, each probably following a three field system.

As far as the settlements themselves are concerned, Worksop had at its core a castle and a market, while the priory just down the road formed the focus of settlement at Radford, the 'red ford'. Kilton, to the north-east of Radford, is known to have been in existence by 1287 (Gover *et al* 1940). Reference to gallows comes in a charter of 1161 and seems to imply that these may have been in the Kilton area:

'But on the other part of the water towards the north, the meadow and land by the bound of Kilton, from the water unto the way under the gallows, towards the south ...' (Thoroton 1677, III, 386).

It has also been suggested that the gallows were near the 'Buselin', the meadows between Worksop and the Priory (Eddison 1854), although this seems a less likely site for medieval gallows.

The town is known to have received a number of royal visitors in the medieval period. King Stephen visited the de Lovetots at Worksop in 1151, William, King of Scotland, is said to have resided at the castle on the occasion of his visit to Richard I at Clipstone at the end of the 12th century, Henry III stayed in 1251 while Henry IV visited on more than one occasion (Eddison 1854). Edward III was clearly also a relatively frequent visitor (see 5.4.6 below).

Some idea of the relative wealth of Worksop in the early 14th century can be gained from the Lay Subsidy of 1334, when the town was taxed at £7 14s 7¾d, the highest tax quota from a total of 79 settlements assessed in Bassetlaw wapentake (Glasscock 1975).

#### 5.4.5 *Worksop Castle* (SMR 4371, Scheduled Mon. no. 13395)

There appears to be little documentary evidence relating to Worksop castle. It has generally been assumed to have been built by William de Lovetot who acquired the manor in 1103 (for example, Eddison 1854, Speight 1995); however, it is perhaps more likely to have been built by Roger de Busli in the late 11th century and then rebuilt in stone by the de Lovetots. A charter of 1154 listing grants made to the canons included the phrase *infra burgum et extra*. Holland (1826) considered that this referred to the castle, or its immediate jurisdiction.

The present remains show how substantial the castle would have been, with a platform some 50m by 50m that must once have been a strong shell keep surrounded by a ditch. A gate-tower led from the keep into the bailey, via a drawbridge across the ditch (Speight 1995).

#### 5.4.6 *Worksop Priory*

Worksop Priory, an Augustinian house, is traditionally said to have been founded by William de Lovetot in 1103, according to a later rhyming pedigree written by one of the canons in the second half of the 15th century, although the surviving endowment charter is thought to date from around 1130 (Cox 1910). The foundation date is not known with any certainty, therefore. The original endowment included

‘all the chapel furniture of his whole house, with the tithes and oblations. Next, the church of Worksop in which the canons are, with its lands and tithes’

as well as the fishpond and the mill near the church (Brown 1905, 86). In a charter of *c.* 1160, Richard de Lovetot, the son of the founder, added to the priory, among other things,

‘the whole site of the town of *Wirkesop*, near the church, as it was shut in by the great ditch unto the meadow of *Bersebrigg*. And without the ditch the seat of a mill, with one dwelling house, and the meadow of *Buseliu*, which is between the holt of the church and the water’ (Thoroton 1677, III, 386).

He also permitted the canons to use two carts to collect dry wood in Worksop park, a practice which they clearly carried out, since in 1269 the Prior brought an action against Thomas de Furnival because there had been so much ‘waste, sale and destruction of timber, in the park that they were not able to collect enough dry wood for the two wagons (Cox 1910). In the 1270s the Prior was able to produce a charter of Henry I granting his men freedom from tolls, passage, pontage and all manor of customs throughout the whole of England. He was also entitled to amerce his own tenants at Worksop for breaking the assize of bread and ale (Cox 1910).

The Priory church was used as the burial place of some of the de Lovetots and their successors as lords, the Furnivals, including Thomas who was slain in Palestine and whose bones were brought back to Worksop for burial. In addition, part of the church served the inhabitants of Worksop and Radford as a parish church. The Priory also accommodated important visitors to Worksop, as indicated by a grant to the canons by Edward III in 1335 of that part of Rumwood which they had enclosed, to be free of all rent for ever, in return for the ‘manifold charges they had frequently incurred when he visited their priory’ (Cox 1910, 128).

#### 5.4.7 *Markets and fairs*

Thomas Furnival obtained the grant of a market and fair in 1296, with market day being a Wednesday. The fair was to be held on the eve and day of St Cuthbert (March 20) plus the following six days (Unwin 1981). The grant was confirmed in 1385.

#### 5.4.8 *Trade and industry*

Little or nothing appears to have been published regarding trade and industry in medieval Worksop. However, in 1280 and again in 1315 Worksop Priory was selling wool to Flemish and Florentine merchants (Doubleday Catalogue in Notts. Local Studies Library). Given the ideal nature of the land for sheep, it is unsurprising that the priory, in common with many other medieval religious communities, was involved in the wool trade. The lords of the manor probably also had interests in the trade - the Worksop estates of William de Lovetot in 1183 were said to include 10 cows, 1 bull, 8 oxen and 300 sheep. Cloth was being made in the town by the 17th century (see 5.5.10 below) which raises the possibility that it was being made in the medieval period also.



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

### **5.5.1 *The manor***

The Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury, continued to hold Worksop manor into the early post-medieval period. The Priory manor was taken by the crown following the dissolution of the monasteries. In 1541, however, Francis, 5th Earl of Shrewsbury, exchanged his manor of Farnham Royal in Buckinghamshire with the king for the Priory, most of its lands and a cash payment of £485-8-6. The two manors, Worksop and Priory, were therefore united under a single lord. The Talbots continued to hold the enlarged manor until 1617 when it passed to the Howards, Dukes of Norfolk, with whom it remained until 1837 (Standish & Fellows 1901).

### **5.5.2 *Communications***

#### *Roads*

One of the main roads leading out of Worksop was among the first in the county to be turnpiked. This was the Chesterfield Road, for which an Act of Parliament was passed in 1738-9. This was followed by the road to Attercliffe (Sheffield) in 1763, to Balby (Doncaster) in 1765 and to Kelham (Newark) in 1780 (Jackson 1992).

#### *The Chesterfield Canal*

The Chesterfield Canal was promoted by Derbyshire lead interests, the Cavendish iron and coal masters at Staveley and other land owners who wished to exploit their coal reserves. Two possible routes were surveyed in 1769, both following the same line from Chesterfield to Retford, one then continuing to the Trent at West Stockwith, the other to join the Trent at Gainsborough. The former route was chosen, and in 1771 the Bill passed the Commons. Worksop church bells were rung for four days in celebration. Construction commenced at Norwood Hill and by August 1774 Worksop was connected by canal with Retford. The full length of the canal was opened in 1777 (Roffey 1991).

Soon after the canal opened, one carrier advertised boats twice a week from Chesterfield to Stockwith and back, and twice a week from Stockwith to Hull and back. Presumably other carriers offered similar services from Worksop. While coal was intended as the main cargo, lists of wharf charges indicate that a wide range of materials was being carried; examples included liquor, hemp, wool, cheese, flax, timber, iron, clay, lead, plaster, pots, 'rotten stone', currants, glass, malt, paper, old ropes, millstones, deer skins, gunpowder, and oxhorns, bones and hooves (Roffey 1989).

### **5.5.3 *The settlement and its environs***

Thanks to Harrison's survey of 1635, a detailed picture of the environs of post-medieval Worksop can be gained. He described the land as including 'very good Meadowe grounde, with Pastures, & Arable lands, and some heath fitt for no other purpose, but for the maintayning of Sheepe...'. As noted in section 5.4.4 above, there were several large areas of woodland still standing, while others had almost certainly been cleared since the medieval period. Almost 18% of the manor, some 1414 acres, was classified by Harrison as 'common'; evidence survives of various disputes between the inhabitants of neighbouring villages over access to these commons. Some enclosure had clearly taken place in the common fields by that time; indeed Radford's fields, which had originally belonged to the Priory, may already have been completely enclosed. At Kilton there is evidence of the expansion of agricultural land through the use of brecks in Kilton Forest, with Harrison referring to 'Oldbreake' and 'Newbreake'. Within the Park, at least part of the land appears to have been arable by that time. In addition, cattle were agisted there, together with some 800 fallow deer. Outside the Park, there were a number of farms of varying size which appear to have been mainly concerned with stock husbandry rather than with arable farming, although their lands were often fragmented (Scurfield 1986). Manton sheepwalk was still in existence later in the century, as there is

a certificate of 1685 stating that the inhabitants of Worksop and Radford had no right of common there (Meredith 1965).

The earliest description of the town itself comes from Leland, who travelled to Worksop from Blyth in 1539, noting:

‘I cam over a smaull broke with a little stone bridge over it: [coming from Blyth and then Hodsock] and so strait into Werkernsop, a praty market of 2 streates, and metely welle builded ...’

More detail comes from Harrison’s survey of 1635. The most substantial building in the district was the Manor House in Worksop Park (beyond the scope of this assessment), probably designed by Robert Smythson in the 1580s and burnt down in 1761. There was also a ‘new Lodge’, possibly the building known today as the Manor Lodge, next to the ‘Old Lodge’. Next in size to these was a seven-roomed ‘inne or tenement’, with a hayhouse, in ‘Longwall way’, probably the continuation of Potter Street, then Jesus House, ‘moted about’, which consisted of six bays, with two hayhouses, stable and oxhouse (Scurfield 1986).

In his survey, Harrison lists the various buildings standing on sixteen tenements and located 65 cottages. However, there would have been other tenements as well, and almost certainly other cottages. The survey distinguishes between dwelling houses and cottages, but it was not always clear why. Dwelling houses generally had more than two rooms; however, while 29 of the 41 cottages in Priory manor and 17 of the 24 in Worksop manor had only one room, the others had up to five rooms. Outbuildings on the tenements included oxhouses and stables, although it appears that workshops and smithies were not recorded (Scurfield 1986).

Some indication of the increasing prosperity of Worksop compared to Radford, with the priory long gone, comes from the Hearth Tax returns of 1664, which provides figures for both chargeable and non-chargeable hearths (Webster 1988). These are as follows:

Place	>3 hearths	3 hearths	2 hearths	1 hearth	Not chargeable (all 1 hearth)	Total
Worksop	21	16	27	46	74	184
Radford	1	2	4	19	66	92

This suggests that there were very few moderately sized houses at Radford, let alone large ones, with a much higher proportion of poor households. The 1674 figures do not distinguish between Worksop and Radford and are not therefore comparable. It was noted that nine houses were empty at that time. This may simply indicate greater zeal on the part of the assessors; on the other hand, this was a period when some communities experienced outbreaks of plague.

Manorial affairs were dealt with in the 17th century by a Court Baron which met at Worksop once every three weeks and a Court Leet which took place twice a year, in April and October (Scurfield 1986). There was a Moot Hall by the 1650s, standing in the market place, and a workhouse in the 18th century, at the top of Castle Street (Jackson 1992). By the late 18th century, there was entertainment in the town in the form of a small theatre built in 1788 just off Potter Street, while the number of Georgian buildings surviving until relatively recently indicates the prosperity of the town at that time. Throsby, writing in 1790, described it as follows:

‘The high town, Worksop, is in general well built, has good accommodating inns, has a market on Wednesdays; and fairs in October and March. The market-place is but small; but the street that leads thence to Radford church, gives it the appearance of space. Worksop is a very considerable market for barley ... Radford below nearly joins Worksop above, for, from the former to the latter you pass over descending ground. Here also are some decent dwellings ...’.

#### **5.5.4 Worksop castle**

It is clear from Leland's comments on his visit to Worksop in 1539 that the castle had been completely demolished by this time:

'The olde castelle, on a hill by the towne, is clene downe, and scant knowen where it was'.

#### **5.5.5 Worksop Priory**

At the valuation of the Priory in 1535 it had a gross income of £302-6-0 per annum - of the thirteen Nottinghamshire monastic houses valued at that time only two had higher incomes, although none were among the wealthier monasteries in the country. It had 30 acres of arable in demesne, 150 acres of pasture and a further 200 acres of 'open ground and plew'. The main activity on the Priory estate had been sheep-rearing and in 1538 the sale of stock from Worksop was mentioned in a letter to Thomas Cromwell (Cameron 1975). The Priory was finally dissolved in 1539, the last prior and fifteen brethren surrendering the house to the king's commissioners (Eddison 1854). It was in this year that Leland passed through Worksop, as noted above. He wrote that:

The Priorie of Blak Chanons there was a thing of great building. Ther is at the south side of the priory cowrt a very fair great gate of hewyn stone....'

Following the dissolution, the Priory estate came to the Earl of Shrewsbury as noted in 5.5.1 above.

#### **5.5.6 Markets and fairs**

The market continued through the post-medieval period, retaining the same market day of Wednesday. The annual fair also continued to be held; in the early 17th century it was on the 20th of March (Scurfield 1986). The single annual fair had increased to four fairs by the end of the 18th century, the *Universal British Directory of Trade, Commerce and Manufacture*, 1791-98, recording them on March 20, May 20, June 21 and October 3.

#### **5.5.7 Population**

Few sources give any indication of urban population before the 1801 census and those that do are fraught with problems. Even if accurate figures cannot be produced, it may still be possible to identify trends, however. One source of population estimates are the returns provided in response to questions concerning recusants and dissenters. In 1603, the return for Worksop stated that there were 700 communicants and no recusants (Wood 1942). Wood suggested that where no figure for non-communicants (children under the age of sixteen) was provided in the returns, it was necessary to add at least 60% to the number of communicants. This gives a total of 1120 inhabitants of the parish at that time, although Wood noted the suspiciously round number of communicants and suggested it may have been exaggerated.

The returns of 1676 stated that there were 1200 communicants in the parish, with no recusants and 10 dissenters (Guilford 1924). As in 1603, the figure is suspiciously rounded, and may be an overestimate. As also in 1603, the return did not provide the number of underage non-communicants; using the same ratio as that suggested by Wood for the 1603 returns, and adding 60% to the figure of communicants, produces a population estimate of 1920.

There have been other attempts to estimate Worksop's population. Wood (1937) used burial and baptismal registers to look at the population of six Nottinghamshire towns, including Worksop, from the mid 17th to the mid-18th century, making assumptions of a 'fairly stable' death rate of about 32 per 1000, and of a birth rate of about 38 per 1000. Scurfield (1986) produced a very rough estimate of the population in the 1630s based on the 180 people named in Harrison's survey or mentioned in the bailiff's account books for 1634 and 1635, while Webster (1988) used a multiplier of 4.25 persons per household on the 176 households in the 1674 Hearth Tax, noting that this was likely to produce very much a minimum number of

individuals. In 1743, in response to Archbishop Herring's visitation, it was stated that there were 358 families in Worksop parish (Ollard & Walker 1930) from which Wood (1937) produced an estimate based on 4.5 individuals per family.

A summary of the results of all the above estimates is as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Estimate</i>
1590-1609	Burials register	Wood 1937	682
1590-1609	Baptisms	Wood 1937	974
1603	Ecclesiastical return	Wood 1942	1120
1634-5	Bailiff's books	Scurfield 1986	1000
1650-1669	Burials register	Wood 1937	1364
1650-1669	Baptisms	Wood 1937	1237
1674	Hearth Tax	Webster 1988	748
1676	Compton Census	Guilford 1924	1920
1690-1709	Burials register	Wood 1937	1147
1690-1709	Baptisms	Wood 1937	1210
1730-1749	Burials register	Wood 1937	1240
1743	Ecclesiastical return	Wood 1937	1611

It is difficult to draw much of a conclusion from these somewhat varied estimates. Wood (1937) suggested that the population rose from about 700-1000 in 1600 to 1200-1300 in 1740, having assumed that the returns of 1603 and 1676 were round figures based on guesswork and as such were probably exaggerated. It is also possible that the sources were not always dealing with the same area, some covering all the parish and others only part. The Hearth Tax of 1674, used by Webster (1988) to produce an estimate which is particularly at odds with all the others, records 176 households under headings of Worksop, Bracebridge and Shireoaks. However, the 1664 Hearth Tax, which includes non-chargeable hearths also, records a total of 337 households under headings of Worksop, Radford, Gateford, Shireoaks, Ratcliffe and Kilton. Using this figure, with a multiplier of 4.25 (as used on the 1674 figure) gives an estimated population of the parish of 1432, not so far from some of the other figures. Taking only the 184 Worksop and 92 Radford households gives an estimate for the town itself of 1173.

### **5.5.8 Religion**

Worksop was something of a centre for Roman Catholicism during this period, thanks to the sympathy and help of the Dukes of Norfolk. In 1743, in response to Archbishop Herring's visitation, it was stated that there were 27 'Papist' families in Worksop who were permitted to attend the duke's private chapel in Worksop Manor, where Catholic children were also given religious instruction (Ollard & Walker 1930).

White's Directory for 1832 notes a Catholic chapel at Sandhill near the Parkgate, on the Barlborough road, built and endowed 'about fifty years ago' by the 10th Duke of Norfolk, a Catholic.

### **5.5.9 Education**

In 1628 William Medley left part of the rents of some lands for the teaching of poor children. This was added to by a later bequest. In 1668 the inhabitants of Worksop petitioned to repair the priory gatehouse at their own expense, convert it into a schoolhouse and have a 60 year lease (Meredith 1965). Presumably they were successful, since an item in the churchwarden's accounts of the early 18th century refers to the payment of 15 years' school rent for the gatehouse (Holland 1826). The return to Archbishop Herring's visitation of 1743 records that about 70 children were being taught in the school at that time (Ollard & Walker 1930).

### 5.5.10 Trade and industry

Post-medieval Worksop appears to have been known for the production of two particular commodities, these being liquorice and malt.

#### *Liquorice*

By the late 16th century there was a small market garden industry at Worksop producing liquorice root. Camden, who was collecting material for his *Britannia* in the 1570s and 1580s, referred to 'Workensop, known for its great produce of liquorice', which suggests a still earlier origin for the industry. A payment made by the bailiff of 30s for 1000 liquorice sets at Worksop, and of 5s to a carrier for transporting liquorice to London in 1635, indicates its reputation and value at that time (Scurfield 1986). Harrison in his survey of 1635 notes:

'I cannot here omitt that thing wherin this towne of Workesoppe excelleth all others within this realme & most noted for : I meane the store of Licoras that groweth therin, & that of the best...' (White 1904, 133).

That the liquorice was being grown within the town is shown by the survey, which refers to several cottages having 'a licoras garden'. It was not only sold in Worksop but was also taken to sell at neighbouring markets, such as that at Mansfield. However, its cultivation had died out by the end of the 18th century.

#### *Malt*

Worksop became increasingly important as a malting centre during the post-medieval period, due at least in part to its proximity to the main markets for malt in Derbyshire and Yorkshire. Pack-horses used to carry lead and other commodities from Derbyshire and return with malt. The industry was probably already well established in the 17th century, with Harrison's survey including a couple of kilnhouses in Worksop in 1635 (Scurfield 1986). In the 18th century, Worksop benefited from its easier access to coalfields producing the cheap coals and coke which were used in drying kilns after 1720 (Patrick 1977). It was one of the towns which petitioned against the proposed River Don navigation in the early 1720s, because of the risk of losing the trade in 'great quantities of malt' which were sent from there into Derbyshire (Hey 1980, 176). The arrival of the Chesterfield Canal, later in the 18th century, provided a boost to the industry in facilitating transport of the malt. As a result, a number of malthouses were established by its side.

Associated with malting was the brewing industry. Harrison's survey of 1635 refers to a brewhouse in 'Priory fold', while bailiff's accounts in the 1630s refer to various activities related to brewing (Scurfield 1986).

#### *Textiles*

Cloth was almost certainly being made in the town on a domestic scale by the 17th century, and probably long before. There is a reference in 1619 to a 'dye-house by the water side' and to Tenter Green in 1636 (Scurfield 1986). There was a fulling mill in the late 17th century, as a lease of 1699 in Sheffield Archives refers to a mill 'formerly called the Walk-mill', together with a house in which the fuller lived. A later lease of 1729 expands this, by referring to a new mill built 'where an old dying or fulling mill and an old dwelling house lately stood', also indicating that this was near the church.

In the late 18th century, following the destruction by fire of their worsted mill at Cuckney, the firm of Toplis and Co. established two mills at Worksop 'for the purpose of spinning worsted and of weaving filleting, turban stuff, sashes, etc.'. They also attempted cotton spinning. However, the business failed within a few years. One of the mills was adapted for flour grinding, the other for wood sawing (Holland 1826).

## *Other*

Tradesmen in the 1630s included at least two smiths, a locksmith, a nail-maker, a saddler, a joiner, two sawyers, a brewer, and a charcoal-maker. Apparently, Worksop rentals of the 17th century make no mention of a tanyard (Scurfield 1986); however, leases refer to tanning yards in 1724/5 and in 1752 (Meredith 1965).

Kelk's maps of 1763 and 1775 show several 'hop yard closes', indicating that hops were being, or had been, grown in some of the fields surrounding the town.

There appear to have been at least three water mills in Worksop in the 17th century according to Harrison's survey, which refers to Bracebridge mill, a millhouse in 'Priory fold', described as 'old', and Worksop or Castle mill, which Harrison described as 'very profitable' (Scurfield 1986). Kelk's map of 1763 indicates that Bracebridge mill had gone out of use by that time; however, a new mill had been built to the west of the town.

## **5.6 19th century**

### **5.6.1 *The manor***

The Howards, Dukes of Norfolk, held the manor of Worksop until 1837, when it was purchased by the Duke of Newcastle, in whose family it remained throughout the rest of the 19th century (Standish & Fellows 1901).

### **5.6.2 *Communications***

#### *Roads*

In 1822 Acts were passed to create two further turnpike roads in the Worksop area. One was the road between Worksop and Mansfield, the other between Worksop and Retford. Holland (1826) stated that the Retford road had become 75% better for travelling than it used to be, having come 'under the management of J L McAdam', while the road leading west towards Derbyshire 'used to be deep clay' but had been mended with stone as far as Barlborough. He also noted the improvements to two roads entering the town, the first being the Chesterfield road, which had been shortened and brought straight into the centre of the town, instead of entering it by the common, on the north side. The second was Westgate, which had been 'inconvenient for ingress or egress of carriages' but had since been carried from Bridge Street round the base of the Castle Hill.

There were two main coaching inns in Worksop, the George in the early 19th century and the Lion in the later part of the century. The Glasgow royal mail coach stopped at the latter. Worksop was connected by coach with a wide range of other towns also, including Manchester, Doncaster, Newark, Gainsborough, Lincoln, Mansfield, Nottingham and Sheffield (Jackson 1992).

#### *The Manchester, Sheffield and Lincoln Railway*

The Manchester, Sheffield and Lincoln Railway opened the stretch of line between Sheffield and Grimsby in 1849, with a station in Worksop.

#### *The Chesterfield Canal*

The Chesterfield Canal was incorporated with the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincoln railway (later the Great Central) in 1846, with a legal requirement on the railway to keep the canal open and in good repair (Wood 1950). It appears that at least initially the intention was to make the canal a viable investment and a great deal was done to improve it. However increasingly the railway took over as the main carrier of

goods, particularly perishable items, and from the 1860s the canal began to decline, both in condition and in importance.

### 5.6.3 *The settlement and its environs*

In 1803 the remaining commons and wastes in Worksop were enclosed by Act of Parliament, the award being executed in 1817. A few years later Holland (1826, 154) described the town in general as being

‘situated in a healthy, open, and interesting district; free from the dirt and bustle of manufactories; intersected by excellent roads, and the better portion of the inhabitants genteel and respectable ...’

although it has to be admitted that he was not an unbiased reporter. Nevertheless, this view of Worksop at that time is supported by White’s *Directory* of 1832, which described it as clean and pleasant, with a picturesque approach from the east. In addition,

‘... the houses are in general well built; the two principal streets spacious and well paved, and the inns clean and comfortable...’ (White’s 1832, 455).

Various improvements were made to the facilities of the town in the early 19th century. A newsroom and library was established in 1831 in Potter Street, while in 1832 a Gas Works was constructed, lighting the streets in that year. In 1837 the existing workhouse was replaced by a new workhouse on the north side of Eastgate. Accommodation was for 200, as Worksop was to be the centre of a new Union that consisted of 26 parishes, although forty years later it was only a quarter full (Jackson 1992).

In 1851 a Corn Exchange was built to replace the Moot Hall, which had been described by Holland in 1826 as ‘a disgrace to the use to which it is appropriated, and the situation where it stands’. Part of the Corn Exchange was an Assembly Room and this formed the main entertainment venue until 1876, when the first part of the Criterion Hall was constructed. The newsroom and library, which had initially been short-lived, was re-established in the Corn Exchange in 1852, where it was considerably more successful (Jackson 1992).

A Preliminary Inquiry was made for the General Board of Health into the sewerage, drainage and supply of water, and the sanitary condition of the town in 1851. It was found that while the townspeople should have been comparatively healthy, due to the essentially rural environment and relative lack of industry, they were not. The main reasons given were:

- a) No public or systematic water supply;
- b) Absence of all proper drainage;
- c) Unpaved, and ill-paved courts and alleys;
- d) The town uncleansed;
- e) Dilapidated, filthy, obscene privies, with open cesspools;
- f) Bad ventilation, and crowding of houses (Jackson 1992, 29).

A Local Board was established which, despite opposition, attempted a drainage scheme in 1859. This was unsuccessful, however. A government report on the town in the early 1870s concluded that nothing effective had been achieved and that ‘Another generation ought not to be poisoned by their own excreta’. This led to the establishment of a sewage works at Bracebridge, which opened in 1881. Shortly before this, in 1878, the waterworks at Sunnyside to the north of the town had opened, following the passing of the Worksop Waterworks Act in 1875 (Jackson 1992).

#### **5.6.4 Markets and fairs**

Worksop's weekly market continued throughout the 19th century. White's Directory for 1832 describes it as being well supplied, as also were the two annual fairs, on March 31 for cattle and on October 14 for horses, cattle and pedlery. The fair that had been held on St Waldberg's day, June 21, was no longer taking place. By the mid-19th century the situation had changed. In 1851 the markets moved from the streets to a newly cleared market square to the rear and side of the Corn Exchange (Jackson 1992). By 1854, in addition to the Wednesday markets, when the Corn Exchange opened for business at twelve and closed at two, there was also a market held on Saturday evenings. The fairs for the sale of horses, cattle, sheep and so on had changed their dates in 1845, being held after that time on the second Wednesdays in April and October, so linking them with market day (Eddison 1854).

#### **5.6.5 Population**

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

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population</i>
1801	3263
1811	3702
1821	4567
1831	5566
1841	6197
1851	7215
1861	8361
1871	10409
1881	11625
1891	12734
1901	16112

These figures indicate the consistent rise in population experienced by Worksop over the course of the 19th century, with an increase of between approximately 10% and 25% every 10 years, so that in 1901 the population was five times larger than it had been 100 years before.

#### **5.6.6 Religious buildings**

##### *Anglican*

By the 1860s the growth of population was such that the priory church was no longer able to cope. As a result, a new parish was created on the north side of the River Ryton. Work began on St John's Church in 1868 and it was consecrated the following year.

##### *Non-conformist*

Over the course of the 19th century a number of Methodist chapels were constructed in Worksop. The Wesleyan Methodists had previously been meeting in a room on Lead Hill but in 1813 they constructed their first chapel. By 1830 the Independents had built a chapel, as did the Primitive Methodists in 1832. A few years later a splinter group, the Wesley Association, constructed a chapel. All of these congregations moved into larger premises in the later 19th century, with the expansion of Worksop's population, although the Primitive Methodists were the only non-conformist body to construct a new chapel in the expanding suburbs, building the Zion Chapel in 1879 (Jackson 1992).



### *Roman Catholic*

The Roman Catholics had a small place of worship at Park Cottage, to the west of Worksop, on the sale of the manor. Soon after this, in 1840, work commenced on a new church, St Mary's, in Park Street.

### **5.6.7 Education**

The charity school which had been held on the first floor of the Priory Gatehouse probably since the 17th century, became the National School in 1813, for the education of 250 boys and girls (White's 1832). In 1840 a new school was built for the girls to the north of the church, while an infants' school opened the following year. This was later used for both infants and girls, with the boys attending a new school a few hundred yards to the west from 1874. Another school was maintained by the Roman Catholics and stood near their church. The Wesleyan Methodists also opened a school in 1847. Although this closed after only two years they opened a more successful school in 1885 at the back of their new chapel (Jackson 1992).

In addition to the church schools there were a number of private schools and academies. One of these was quite renowned. It was established in the 1830s and followed the principles of the innovative Swiss educationalist Jean Pestalozzi. It drew its pupils from a wide area - for example in 1861 there were boys from Ireland, France, Switzerland, Mexico and Australia - and is said to have been 'unrivalled among English Schools for the industrial, social and classical education it imparted'. However, there were few Worksop boys among its pupils. The school closed in 1878 (Jackson 1992).

### **5.6.8 Trade and industry**

Figure 5 shows the distribution of maltkilns, breweries, timber yards, corn mills and foundries in the second half of the 19th century, compiled from the Gas Maps of 1865 and the 1st and 2nd edition 25" OS maps. Not all were contemporary.

#### *Malting and brewing*

Malting continued to be of considerable importance to Worksop's economy throughout the 19th century. Holland (1826, 4) described the 'great number of malt-kilns standing almost in every direction'. Pigot's *Nottinghamshire Directory* for 1831 stated that the duty paid to government from the malthouses was from £15,000 to £20,000 annually while White's *Directory* of the following year commented on the excellent barley produced in the neighbourhood and suggested that annual payments to the excise were seldom less than £30,000.

The industry received a considerable boost with the arrival of the railway. Prior to this, the majority of kilns were relatively small; however, the railway enabled barley to be brought from elsewhere, permitting the kilns to maintain production for at least 9 months of the year. As a result new kilns built in the second half of the 19th century were generally larger, factory-like, and often within shunting distance of the railway. Some maltkilns had their own brewhouse, while some inns brewed their own beer such as the small Dragon Brewery on Bridge Street. By the 1880s there were two large breweries in existence, one at Cresswell Holme on the north bank of the canal, the other the Priorswell Brewery (Jackson 1992).

#### *Timber*

The timber industry also continued to be important, given a boost in the 1830s by the needs of railway companies constructing lines in the area. All yards were susceptible to fire damage, however, and some went out of business as a result. There were five timber merchants trading in 1841, with just over 100 men employed in the industry. The introduction of the steam engine and of the circular saw brought about changes in the timber yards, the wood previously having been pit sawn, with turnery produced on treadle lathes. As a result numbers involved in the industry increased. The majority were sawyers, followed by turners who produced items such as tool handles and spade shafts (Jackson 1992).

Specialist timber items produced by the turners included parts for Windsor chairs. There were at least three chair-making families working in the town by the 1820s. Numbers increased over the next 30 years, but then began to decline, probably as the result of changes in fashion and the availability of cheaper, factory-made chairs (Jackson 1992).

### *Coal mining*

The coal-mining industry became increasingly important for Worksop over the second half of the 19th century. An exploratory shaft was sunk at Lady Lee in 1834 and several seams of coal were discovered, although none of these were thick enough to be worked commercially. Twenty years later work began about a mile away, closer to Shireoaks. The first coal was raised in 1859 and within a couple of years at least 200 men were working at the colliery, many of whom found accommodation in Worksop. Ten years later the workforce had increased to over 600. Work commenced at Manton Colliery in 1898, although it was not in full production until 1907 (Jackson 1992).

### *Tourism*

With the arrival of the railway, a form of seasonal tourism developed in the second half of the 19th century, as people increasingly took tours through the Dukeries. Passengers would arrive at Worksop by train and then be taken, via wagons, charabancs or shays, along specified drives around Clumber, Thoresby and Welbeck (Jackson 1992).

### *Other*

Worksop in the 19th century provided the range of tradesmen and craftsmen that would be expected in an expanding market town. These included in 1841 a millwright, machine makers, moulders, whitesmiths, a tin plate maker, a grinder, three braziers, two nail makers and two cutlers. There were five weavers, numerous blacksmiths and shoemakers, and a variety of occupations associated with the canal, such as boatmen and a boat builder and repairer. Further tradesmen included wheelwrights, saddlers, painters, joiners, plumbers, coach builders, tanners, coopers, ropemakers, basket makers and cloggers, potters, hat-makers, a dyer and a gun maker as well as several gardeners. Shop workers and labourers were common occupations (Jackson 1992).

Milling was important in providing a supply of flour for the town. Holland (1826, 4) noted that there were three corn mills in Worksop 'respectively propelled by wind, water, and steam', while White's *Directory* of 1832 recorded the presence of 'six extensive corn mills' in the neighbourhood. White (1875) stated that the town at that time was famous for its flour. Metal-working was relatively uncommon, but a few small foundries were set up in the town over the course of the century. Local brickmaking provided raw materials for the expansion of the town. There were two brickyards in 1851, both on the Lowground near Haggonfield, making roofing and malting tiles in addition to brick. A chemical works was established on Sandy Lane by 1871 producing various commodities such as charcoal, as well as extracting wood acid from timber (Jackson 1992).

## **5.7 20th century**

Worksop underwent a period of rapid growth in the early 20th century, particularly in the south-east, with Manton Colliery coming into full production in 1907. The labour requirements of the coal industry resulted in the construction of new housing estates on both sides of the town, those to the north-east developing in response to the expansion of Shireoaks Colliery. In recognition of its increasing size and importance, the town acquired borough status in 1931.

With the greatly increased traffic in the later 20th century, together with the need for new shopping facilities, the centre of Worksop was considerably redeveloped, while Bridge Street was pedestrianised in 1989.

Over the course of the century Worksop's traditional occupations declined, with an increasing reliance upon coal mining. However, this declined in the later 20th century, with Manton Colliery being closed in 1994.

## **6. THE DEVELOPMENT OF WORKSOP**

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**

Twentytwo components have been tentatively identified as belonging to the medieval period and are shown on figure 2. Their identification is based mainly on plan form analysis of Kelk's map of 1763, as well as on documentary and archeological evidence.

#### **Component 1 *Worksop Priory* (SMR 5159, SMR 4372)**

It is suggested that this area formed the core of the medieval priory, bounded by the mill race to the north and the road from the gatehouse to the west, following a strong field boundary shown on the 1763 map to the east and the present road to the south. Of the priory buildings, only part of the church and the gatehouse survive.

Excavations made 'at various times' supposedly prove that a church was already in existence before the priory was established. The foundations of the east end were uncovered in 1865, and showed an apsidal centre end with two rectangular ends to the aisles (D'Arcy n.d.). The priory itself was founded in the early 12th century. Its plan probably followed that of other Augustinian houses, although in the case of Worksop the cloister and surrounding buildings lay on the north side of the church, rather than the more usual south side. The church served both priory and parish, the choir and transepts being used by the monks, and the nave for parochial services. When the monastery was dissolved, the monastic end of the church was abandoned, the arches which terminated the nave and aisles were walled up and windows were added to the new east end. The choir and transepts were demolished, with the exception of a 13th century chapel, St Mary's or the Lady Chapel, that formerly opened out of the south transept. According to Eddison (1854), the choir had extended 112 ft to the east of the present church as 'the foundation mound of its extreme end' was still visible at that time. He also recorded that remains of the south transept had been discovered in digging graves in the churchyard. The church had been the main burying place of the Lovetots and Furnivals - Thomas de Furnival, killed in Palestine in 1237, was apparently brought back to England and 'tumulat at Worksoppe on the north side of the minster'.

The church was repaired and restored between 1845 and 1849. During this restoration, four stone coffins laid in a row, and all containing complete skeletons, were removed from below an arch or recess in the north aisle wall. The coffins were put in St Mary's chapel. Eddison (1854) noted that 'not a single tooth in any of the heads was decayed'. He does not state what happened to these skeletons; probably they were reburied. Holland (1826) records the finding of four stone coffins in the chapel, one of which was left in the ground. This chapel was supposedly the burying place of the Duke of Norfolk's retainers (Standish & Fellows 1901). The building stood as ruins until the early 20th century when it was restored. It was rededicated for divine service in 1922 and joined to the nave in 1929.

The 14th century gatehouse (SMR 4372) also survives, with a later porch (Standish & Fellows 1901). The timber roof over the upper hall in the Priory Gatehouse was dated by dendrochronology, which provided a

range of 1448-1468, the 1450s being the most likely (Laxton *et al* 1995). In the late 1660s the gatehouse was converted into a schoolhouse and was still in use as such in the 19th century. It is now a Grade I listed building, and has recently been recorded and analysed with a view to identifying a future use, particularly desirable since it is currently registered as 'at risk' (Renfrew 1999). The road to the church originally ran through the centre of the gatehouse, but was diverted to the west of the building in the early 1890s, following the demolition of a number of buildings, including a smith's shop.

Other fragments of the priory still survived in the early 19th century. Some had been incorporated into other buildings. Harrison's survey of 1635 refers to a cottage of 3 bays lying 'right against Worksop church'. In January 1825, Holland (1826, 108) stated that portions of the cloisters on the north side of the church had been 'mutilated and altered, by their adaptation to small dwelling-houses, and the accumulation of rubbish'. He also noted 'a beautiful fragment' in use as a cow-house and piggery'. On returning in June he found 'the ruin and its humiliation removed together, and a trim coach-house erected on the site'. The coach-house was still present in 1884 but had been demolished by the end of the 19th century. In addition, Holland recorded an 'ornamented circular-headed arch ... in the house occupied by the sexton, and at the entrance of the pantry'. This was presumably the building identified by Eddison (1854) as the prior's house. Holland noted also that the roof of the room was vaulted

'and the outlines of similar cells are to be traced on the walls, in the little garden behind the dwellings. Here, also, is a large mass of firmly cemented stones which ... on nearer inspection, is found to consist of pieces of arches, fluted stones, capitals, broken pillars, and other wrought materials; all compactly imbedded in lime ... In the field containing this curious breccial accumulation, various foundations, and other vestiges of architecture have, at different times, been discovered, but nothing remains that can tend to ascertain the exact extent of the original walls ...' (p 108).

A girls' school was built at the north-western corner of this area in 1840 along what would have been the northern side of the cloister. During the excavation of its foundations, it was recorded that

'Remains of an ancient building were then disclosed, consisting of very large carefully squared stones, laid upon oaken piles; and also a portion of a stone pavement ... from the discovery of many animals' bones turned up around it, as well as of boars' tusks and portions of deer's horns, we may fairly assume that there was the refectory with the kitchen adjoining it' (White 1875, 50).

White also refers to the discovery of foundations assumed to be those of the chapter house. The infirmary was considered to have been a separate building to the east, either in this component or in component 4, in an area which became a cemetery in 1866:

'... here, not long since, was found a small floor of stones having a raised margin around it, which probably had formed the hearth of the Infirmary, as the stones were strongly marked with fire' (White 1875).

This was found at a depth of 3ft while making a drain in 1867. The 'floor' measured 8ft 1in by 6ft 6ins (White 1904).

In addition to these discoveries, a small stone figure with wings was found in one of the vestry walls during the restoration of the church in the 19th century and a cannon ball was found on the exterior of the north wall of the prior's house, firmly embedded below the surface (Eddison 1854).

The extent of the medieval cemetery, monastic and parish, is not known at present, although a number of deeds in Sheffield Archives relate to occupiers of land called the 'Old Churchyard' from the mid 17th century (Meredith 1965) and Harrison's survey of 1635 refers to a cottage 'in the pasture called Old Churchyard'. According to White (1904), the 'Old Churchyard' had been a pasture field of some 2 acres to the north and north-east of the original church, with a large field beyond it called 'Farmery Yards' (see component 4). Holland (1826, 104) recorded the finding in 'the old churchyard close' of both wooden

coffins and bones, when digging therein, a few years ago'. The 'Old Churchyard' and part of 'Farmery Yards' was taken for a new cemetery in 1866. Prior to this

'there was to be seen a spot which seemed to have been moated round and to have contained a building. Beyond this, running North and South, was a deep depression in the ground which looked like an important boundary dike; this has long been dry' (White 1904).

White suggests it may have been the *Magnum Fossatum* of de Lovetot's charter. This deep depression cannot now be located, and it is uncertain, for present purposes, whether it might have been in this component or in component 4. He also recorded the finding in Worksop Cemetery in 1886 of a lead bulla or seal of 1389 (White 1904).

The cemetery in 18th century and the first half of the 19th century lay on the southern side of the church. Holland (1826) noted that at that time it included a great number of painted headstones, all of which faced east and were therefore not generally visible, the path being along the western side of the churchyard.

By the 18th century, a number of buildings stood along the road frontage to the east of the gatehouse. One of these was the vicarage, which adjoined the eastern side of the gatehouse. A terrier of 1781 provided a detailed description:

'The vicarage house contains three bays of buildings; is situated north and south; that end towards the west joins to the old priory gateway; that end towards the east is open to the road that leads to the church; it is built with stone, brick, lath and plaster, variously interspersed; is covered with slate and part with thatch. This building contains, below stairs, five rooms and a pantry ...' (Holland 1826, 131).

The five ground floor rooms were a parlour, a hall, a kitchen, a washhouse or brewhouse and a study; upstairs were six bedrooms. Each room is described in considerable detail, for example 'a parlour, floored with deal, towards the north it is wainscotted chair high, with deal ... a kitchen, floored with stone and brick, the walls are stone, or lath and plaster, and not ceiled'. Outhouses included a barn in the churchyard, the old thatched roof of which had recently fallen in, a stable with two stalls, and a stone-built hen-house.

During the 19th century the northern side of Cheapside continued to be developed, buildings including an infants' school built in 1859, a saw mill with adjoining timber yard and a rope walk. Cemetery Road was constructed to provide access to the new cemetery to the east of the church, created in 1866. Buildings immediately to the east of the gatehouse were demolished in the 20th century and the ground is now open. Twentieth century development also took place along the western side of Cemetery Road, on the site of the timber yard. Part of this area was subject to an archaeological field evaluation in 2001. Four trenches, 1.5m by 10m, were excavated. The site was found to be very disturbed, having received spoil from the construction of an adjacent vicarage. Two trenches contained features interpreted as borrow pits for sand extraction. One of these trenches, together with a further trench, contained stone drains which were undatable. The fourth trench contained a linear feature with pitched limestones which may have acted as a drain. Although its upper fill included two sherds of 13th century pottery, its lower fill included much more recent material, and the feature could therefore not be dated reliably (John Samuels Archaeological Consultants 2001).

## **Component 2    *Priory Cross* (SMR 5160)**

This area is traditionally said to be the site of Worksop's medieval market, outside the Priory gates. However, it seems more likely that the market was held in Worksop proper, at least from the later 13th century when the lord acquired the market charter. It is not even certain that the cross stood here originally - it is not, for example, shown on the 18th century plan of Pond Yards, which includes the area in front of the gatehouse. Buildings and other structures such as field gates are shown in considerable detail, yet no cross is depicted. Similarly, Kelk's maps of 1763 and 1775, both in Sheffield Archives, do not show a cross by the gatehouse; the latter shows one at the top of Potter Street, while the former is too damaged to

tell. The copy of the 1775 map in Worksop Local Studies Library has two small circles indicating the presence of both crosses, but the origins of this copy are not clear. One would expect Holland, writing in 1826, to have known if the cross had been moved down to the Priory within the previous 50 years, but maybe he didn't, since he doesn't mention the destruction of the Bridge Street/Potter Street cross either. Whatever the situation, there was a cross here in the early 19th century, which in 1896 was moved closer to the gatehouse once the road had been diverted to the west of the building.

### **Component 3** *'Pond Yards' and Priory Mill* (SMR 4413)

Further buildings belonging to the priory are said to have stood in this block of land to the west of Priorswell Road, possibly standing within the walled priory precinct. By the early 17th century, it included closes known as 'Priory fold' and 'Pond Yard', with a granary, kilnhouse, brewhouse and millhouse standing in the former (Scurfield 1986). It is not clear whether the nearby 'Prior Lath fold', with a 7-bay barn and a small granary, were also in this area. The name of the area indicates that the priory fish ponds were once located here.

The mill is referred to in the foundation charter of the priory in the early 12th century, as the mill and meadow near the church. Scurfield (1986) suggests that it may have been disused in 1635, as it is referred to in the survey of that date as 'old'.

A lease of 1699 in Sheffield Archives refers to a mill 'formerly called the Walk-mill', together with a house in which the fuller lived. A later lease of 1729 relates to 'that new-erected mill ... where an old dying or fulling mill and an old dwelling house lately stood', together with the ground lying on either side of the river near Worksop church and a free carriage road through the west part of Prior Wells Meadow. This suggests that the priory mill site had been used for a fulling mill in the later 17th century, if not before.

A plan of the Pond Yards survives in Sheffield Archives, undated but believed to be a late 18th century copy of an earlier plan. It shows the mill as two adjoining two-storeyed buildings. It also shows a couple of buildings on Priorswell Road to the northwest of the church, and a further building set well back from the road near a large rectangular feature – perhaps a garden or a even remnant of the monastic fish ponds. A row of buildings along the eastern end of Potter Street are shown, running up to the gatehouse, and there is a small fenced enclosure containing a couple of unidentified structures at the south-western corner of the component. A foot road runs from a gate at this south-western corner to another gate opposite the church.

Sometime between 1817 and 1835 the leat feeding the mill was dammed to form a large pond known as the Canch. The mill had four pairs of stones at around that time. However, it went out of use in c. 1876 and the Canch began to silt up. The mill was then reused as a saw mill at the end of the century, but was destroyed by fire in 1912 (Davies & Davies n.d.).

A new vicarage was built on Potter Street in 1802 set a little way back from the street frontage. It was partly cellared and had a brewhouse attached. It is now a listed building. The area remained relatively open during the 19th century, but was developed over the course of the 20th century, so that it is now crossed by Memorial Avenue and includes a listed building of the 1930s which houses the Library and Tourist Information Centre.

### **Component 4** *'Fermery (or Farmery) Yards'*

The name of this area suggests it formed part of the priory lands, possibly within the precinct, in which case below ground remains of the wall could survive. This part of the road, the continuation of Potter Street, was called Longwall Way in the 17th century and, according to White (1904, 168)

'... even in modern times, a considerable portion of the lower part of an ancient wall, with an old hedge growing over it, remained on the North side of that portion of the road now called Cheapside, leading to Bracebridge'

It is possible that features noted by White, and already referred to in component 1, actually lay within this area, as the north-west corner formed part of a new cemetery from 1866. According to White, before the land was taken for a cemetery

‘there was to be seen a spot which seemed to have been moated round and to have contained a building. Beyond this, running North and South, was a deep depression in the ground which looked like an important boundary dike; this has long been dry’ (White 1904, 168).

White suggests it may have been the *Magnum Fossatum* of de Lovetot’s charter. By the end of the 19th century the northern frontage of Cheapside and the eastern frontage of Cemetery Road were lined with houses and there was a timber yard immediately to the south of the cemetery. The timber yard was built over in the 20th century, but many of the houses appear to have survived, while the land to the rear is in use as allotments.

### **Component 5    *Bracebridge***

Bracebridge is mentioned at the very beginning of the 14th century. Holland (1826, 179) quotes from a document of 1301, detailing the route to be taken by the tenants of Kilton when driving their cattle to a particular pasture, which includes going ‘by the way of *Bresbrig*, and so by the way of Radford ...’. This indicates that there was a bridge across the river at that time, although he stated that ‘fifty years ago’ there was no bridge at Bracebridge, just a ford, with stepping stones for pedestrians.

It is not clear whether there was definitely a mill at Bracebridge in the medieval period; however, White (1904) suggests the ‘site of a mill’ beyond the *Magnum Fossatum* of de Lovetot’s charter was the mill at ‘Brase-bridge’ later mentioned in Harrison’s survey of 1635. At that time the mill complex included a ‘dwelling house of 3 bays, a kilne and maulhouse of 2 bays, a mill house of 2 bays and other outhouses of 4 bays’ (Scurfield 1986, 52). It is also referred to in a deed of 1650 among the Arundel Castle Muniments at Sheffield Archives. However, no mill buildings appear to be shown on the earliest surviving map, and its exact site is therefore uncertain.

### **Component 6    *Jesus House***

Jesus House is traditionally suggested to have been part of the property of Worksop Priory. If so, its location could suggest that it was a leper hospital, although there is currently no evidence for this, either documentary or archaeological. In 1636 it was described as a house of six bays with two hayhouses, a stable and an oxhouse, all surrounded by a moat. At that time it was in use as a farmhouse (Scurfield 1986). In 1826 Holland described it as an ‘ancient timbered dwelling’, while Eddison (1845, 56) referred to a monogram, I.H.C. marked on an ‘old interior timber and plaster wall’ of the house. An item identified as a Pricket Candlestick of probable early 13th century date was found near Jesus House in c. 1898 at about the time it was demolished (White 1904). The site has since been redeveloped.

### **Component 7    *River, mill streams, crossings***

This component includes part of the River Ryton as well as the head and tail goits of Priory mill. The land around the river to the east of Priorwell Road was called ‘Prior Well’ in the 17th century and may have been invested with healing properties in the past. Certainly Eddison (1854) implied that the well was still being visited and was ‘yet said to be efficacious in some cases’. White (1904) suggested the prior’s well may have had a building erected over it, as nearby land was called ‘Well House Yard’.

The component also includes a number of crossing points over both river and mill streams. White (1875) stated that there had been a fine groined bridge 30 yards north of ‘the present one, over the mill race’ which had been destroyed ‘some years ago’ as the stream it had once spanned had by that time been diverted into a new channel. This was presumably on Priorwell Road, the implication being that the bridge

was medieval. Presumably there had originally been a ford across the river to the north of the Priory, from which Radford took its name.

The course of the Ryton to the west of the bridge on Bridge Street was altered by the Duke of Newcastle in the first half of the 19th century. It had originally run around the western side of Castle Hill and approached Bridge Street from the south-west, rather than from the west. The area of the crossing was known at that time as the Town Dyke, and consisted of a bridge with a ford on its eastern side. In 1879 the Town Dyke bridge was rebuilt, the old bridge being narrow and inadequate, and the ford ceased to exist (Jackson 1992).

#### **Component 8** *Settlement along the eastern side of Lowtown Street*

An area of long narrow plots sharing a common rear boundary and a frontage along Lowtown Street. By the end of the 19th century there were two malshouses in this area; comparison of maps suggests that these were already there in the 18th century. By this time also, the northern end of the component had been developed with a frontage along what was by that time known as Cheapside. There had been some loss of property boundaries and development at right angles to the main road with rows of cottages or outbuildings. The whole area has been redeveloped, with no trace of its historic character having survived.

#### **Component 9** *Settlement along the western side of Lowtown Street*

An area of long narrow plots running back to a back lane, now Abbey Street. The medieval frontage would have been Lowtown Street; however, by the 1760s development had already begun along Abbey Street and by the end of the 19th century almost the entire frontage had been filled, mostly with small terrace houses. There were also two malshouses on Abbey Street and one near the northern end of Lowtown Street in the 1880s. The houses and malshouses on Abbey Street have all been demolished, as has most of the Lowtown Street frontage, and the area has been redeveloped. Nineteenth century buildings along Cheapside have survived, however.

#### **Component 10** *Worksop Castle* (SMR 4371, Scheduled Monument no. 13395)

Worksop Castle is a scheduled monument, with the scheduled area defined to include the motte or castle mound, part of the surrounding ditch and an outwork on the west side. A bailey or outer enclosure would formerly have extended into the surrounding area and been the location of features such as ancillary and garrison buildings. Traditionally it is said to have been constructed by one of the de Lovetots, but it is possible that it was preceded by an earlier castle, perhaps a Norman one built by Roger de Busli in the late 11th century, or even a Saxon fortification. If so, it would initially have comprised a timber keep or stockade. This may then have been rebuilt in stone by the end of the 12th century by the de Lovetots.

By the 16th century the castle had disappeared, as evidenced by Leland's comments that: 'The old castelle, on a hill by the towne, is clene downe, and scant known where it was' and elsewhere 'And there is a place now invironyd with trees, cawlyd the Castelle Hill, where the Lovetoftes had sumtime a castel'. Tradition has it that the stone from the castle went into the construction of what Leland called 'the fair lodge in Wyrksoppe parke, not yet finisshed', although he personally was of the opinion that it had been taken by the canons to 'make the closure of their large waulles'.

The motte as it survives is a flat topped earthwork roughly 50m in diameter, standing between 10m and 12m high above the base of the surrounding ditch. On one side erosion has indicated that an artificial layer some 2m to 2.5m thick was laid on top of natural sandstone. The ditch has been partly encroached upon by modern development, but is still visible on the south and west sides. On the latter it is flanked by an oval mound, the probable location of a gate-tower leading to a drawbridge over the ditch and the main point of access into the keep (from scheduled monument description). The ditch was cleared of rubbish in the 1970s. There was no evidence that it was ever water-filled (M Dolby pers. comm.).



The full extent of the outer bailey is not known since it has been built over. It probably extended southwards over an area currently occupied by a car park, as well as across the area to the south-west, called Castle Hill on late 18th century maps. It may also have extended to include land to the east (see component 16) and an area further south which was a common called Tenter Green in the 17th century and which was known by the late 18th century as Lead Hill, traditionally where lead was unloaded from Derbyshire packhorses. According to White (1875), a lead pig was found on Lead Hill in 1859 during excavations for a sewer. As a common, it had clearly already been encroached upon by 1635, since Harrison's survey refers to three cottages standing upon it. These paid considerably less rent than cottages elsewhere, suggesting a much poorer condition. In November 1722 a fire is said to have broken out on Lead Hill with damage estimated at £1000 (Holland 1826). Lead Hill had been more extensively built over by the end of the 19th century, but those properties have since been demolished. The area to the west and north-west, known as Castle Hill, had Norfolk Street laid out within it at the end of the 18th century. Along it lay 60 houses, built uniformly on a subscription scheme and constructed to provide accommodation for workers in two textile mills, although these failed soon after (Holland 1826).

### **Component 11 *Castle Mill***

A corn mill was present on this site in the 17th and 18th centuries. Given that postmedieval mills were often built on the same site as earlier mills, it is assumed that a medieval mill also stood here, part of the property of the lord of Worksop manor as opposed to the Priory manor. Harrison's survey of 1635 refers to 'Worksop or Castle mill' which at that time was 'very profitable' (Scurfield 1986). A building is shown on the maps of 1763 and 1775 straddling the stream, and a waterwheel is marked on Chapman's map of 1774. The mill is not marked on Sanderson's map of 1835, so presumably had been demolished. According to White (1875), prior to its demolition the water power had been used for sawing wood and turning brush handles, previously having been used as the motive power of a cotton mill.

### **Component 12 *Market place***

This area at the junction of Worksop's two main streets is suggested to have been the site of the medieval market, which would have stretched along the roads, themselves probably wider at that time. There appears to have been a market cross here since at least as early as the 16th century, since a document of 1571 refers to two tenements abutting the market cross towards the east and the 'common greene' (presumably Tenter Green, later Lead Hill) towards the west. Harrison's survey of 1635 refers to the market place where various stalls and the butchers' shambles were located, together with at least four shops, while it appears from a rental of 1657 that the shops were situated under a Moot Hall. The Moot Hall is shown on late 18th century maps as standing in the road near the southern end of this area. Holland described it in 1826 as being a building of 'no great antiquity, but old and shabby enough to be a disgrace to the use to which it is appropriated, and the situation where it stands'. It was demolished in the mid-19th century when the market was moved to the area behind the Corn Exchange.

Several documents in Sheffield Archives relate to legal cases of 1758/9 which include statements from tradesmen regarding the overhanging storeys of property fronting onto the market place which were subsequently built further out onto the street (Meredith 1965). This indicates encroachment around the edges of the open space.

### **Component 13 *Settlement along the eastern side of Bridge Street***

A block of long narrow plots running back to a common rear boundary. Plots in this area became increasingly densely occupied in the late postmedieval period and in the 19th century. A Wesleyan Methodist Chapel was built near the northern end of the component in 1813, possibly with its own burial ground. It was enlarged in 1845 but was structurally unsound. A school was opened to the rear of this chapel in 1847. Following the construction of Newcastle Street, a new chapel (SMR 6927) was built fronting in 1863. In 1885 a school was built to the rear, later replaced by a new building to the east of the chapel 1900 (Jackson 1992). The George, towards the southern end of the area, had its own brewhouse built in the yard in the 1840s and shown as the Dragon Brewery on a map of 1865. There has been some

survival in this component of the line of the long medieval plots and of post-medieval and 19th century outbuildings standing to the rear of the frontage and at right-angles to it.

#### **Component 14 *Settlement along the north-western side of Potter Street***

A block of plots running back to a common rear boundary. The easternmost limit of this component has been defined from a watercourse or ditch shown on the 1763 map which coincides with the later Boundary public house, the traditional boundary line between the Worksop and the Priory manors. In 1763 the eastern end of the area was open, suggesting possible settlement shrinkage following the Dissolution. Properties included a malthouse in 1865, gone by the mid 1880s, and the Ebenezer Chapel (SMR 6933), built by the Wesley Association (later the Free Methodists) in 1837, possibly with its own burial ground, and rebuilt on the same site in 1875. This was demolished in the 20th century. There has been some survival in this area of 18th century buildings and of the line of earlier plot boundaries.

#### **Component 15 *Settlement along the south-western side of Potter Street***

A block of plots mostly running back to a common rear boundary. As with the preceding component, the eastern end of the area was open in 1763; however, excavation at the junction of Potter Street and Victoria Road (SK 587 787) has indicated that medieval settlement probably continued further east than did late 18th century settlement. Following the demolition of a number of late 19th-20th century buildings in 1999, a distinctive uniform deposit of medium greyish-brown slightly clayey sandy earth with charcoal flecks was uncovered beneath 0.60m of topsoil and recent building debris. This deposit extended beyond the boundaries of the site on all four sides and was approximately 0.45m thick, overlying natural sand. It contained a thin scattering of fragmentary potsherds, including coarse gritted wares of probable 12th/13th century date and green-glazed Humber wares of 14th/15th century date. In the north-east corner of the site a small pit packed with large river pebbles and containing a 12th/13th century bowl rim was excavated. It was interpreted as a post-pad for a substantial timber-framed building. A probable post-hole and limestone rubble lay nearby. In addition, a medieval sandstone mortar was recovered from disturbed upper layers (Sumpter pers. comm.).

A Corn Exchange and adjacent market square were built at the western end of this component in 1851, with a butchers' shambles in the rear of the Corn Exchange (White 1875). It replaced two inns, a draper's shop, stables, outbuildings, yards and gardens (Jackson 1992). During the demolition of one of the inns, many 'beautifully carved stones' were apparently found which were thought to have come from the priory buildings (Eddison 1854, 27). The market square was originally lined with buildings and accessed by two alleyways. However when the Local Board acquired the Corn Exchange in 1882, some of the surrounding property was demolished to partly open up the market place. In the 20th century, remaining property along Bridge Street was demolished. The Corn Exchange/Town Hall is now a listed building.

Buildings further east in this component included three malthouses by the 1880s, as well as an iron and brass foundry (SMR 6932). There has been substantial loss of 19th century and earlier buildings, as well as of plot boundaries, particularly in 1969 when a row of Georgian houses was demolished. Offices of Bassetlaw District Council were opened in 1981.

#### **Component 16 *Settlement along the western side of Bridge Street***

A block of long narrow plots running back into the hillside to a curving common rear boundary. It is possible that this area originally formed part of the outer fortifications of the castle and that it was only settled once the castle ceased to be occupied, perhaps in the later 12th or 13th century. Fronting the market place as much of this area did, plots became increasingly intensively occupied. A row of property between the Lion and the Old Ship Inn in the 18th century had a continuous colonnaded walk, some of which survives incorporated into other buildings (Jackson 1992). A large number of inns and public houses stood along the main road; in addition to the two above-mentioned inns, by the mid 19th century there was also the Ship, the White Hart, the Bull, and the Old Bull, all within a short distance of each other. Some ten courts or yards were constructed running back at right angles to the street, together with several alleys and

lanes. The name of one of these, Ward Lane, recalls the proximity of this area to the castle. There was a malthouse on the southern side of Ward Lane in 1635, referred to in Harrison's survey as 'a kilnhouse of 2 bays'. Two malthouses were present by the 1880s on the north side of Castle Street, to the rear of the Swan Inn, with an infants' school immediately to the west.

A row of buildings at the southernmost end of the component, to the south of the Old Ship Inn and along the north-eastern frontage of Westgate, was demolished in the early 20th century, with the widening of the eastern end of Westgate.

#### **Component 17 *Settlement along the western side of Park Street***

A block of plots running back to a common rear boundary. By the late 18th century, only the northern two-thirds of this area was settled, and it is not clear whether medieval settlement would have extended over the total area. Plots shown on late 18th century maps were long and narrow, of typical medieval appearance. Park Street was earlier called Coney Street. There is a reference in 1544 to a toft in Cohyngstret and in 1551 to Conystrete which had the highway to the east and the park to the west. The block may have been taken out of the park as the settlement expanded, with the earliest park boundary presumably following roughly the line of the road.

By the 18th and 19th centuries, property here included relatively high quality town houses and villas. Land behind one of these, Park House, an 18th century building, was examined archaeologically in two phases prior to the development of the site for housing. Phase 1 monitored the excavation of six 2m deep test pits dug for civil engineering purposes. Natural sand was encountered at between 0.6m and 1.35m, depending upon the location of the pits, as some of the ground had been levelled and surfaced in the past. No archaeological features or artefacts were found and there was no evidence for human activity pre-dating the late 19th century (John Samuels Archaeological Consultants 1995). Phase 2 monitored the subsequent development of the site. The only feature of archaeological interest was a post-medieval well on the north side of Park House. The well was 6.7m deep and was lined with stone and brick (John Samuels Archaeological Consultants 1996).

#### **Component 18 *Settlement along the north-eastern side of Park Street and the north-western side of Newgate***

Long narrow plots originally fronted the top of Park Street, with smaller plots and encroachments along Newgate, presumably later additions once Newgate had become established. The Primitive Methodists built a chapel on the north side of Newgate Street, close to the market and therefore presumably in this component. The whole area was redeveloped in the 20th century.

#### **Component 19 *Settlement along the north-eastern side of Park Street and the south-western side of Newgate***

An area of plots of varying size originally running back to a common boundary. As with component 17, it is not certain how far medieval settlement would have extended along the road to the south of the town, and some of this area may be post-medieval in origin. It included a malthouse in the later 19th century, now no longer present although the majority of the other buildings shown in this area on the OS map of 1897 still stand and include a number of listed buildings of 18th and 19th century date.

#### **Component 20 *Workshop Park (not shaded, outline only)***

Workshop Park, in existence before the end of the 12th century, appears originally to have extended further north than the post-medieval park associated with Workshop Manor. At some point prior to the 17th century, some of it had been disparked, as Harrison's survey carried out in 1635 allocated several meadows and other closes lying to the north and north-east of the castle to the 'Old Parke'. Its probable northern boundary was still identifiable on late 18th century and early 19th century maps. To the south of the town, the main road would have run along the eastern boundary of the park. Here also there had been some

enclosure by the 17th century, with large fields named Hall Close and Old Hall Close possibly indicating the presence of a manor hall on a site different to that of the later Worksop Manor House. Following the sale of the manor in 1838 the whole of the park was divided into farms, with those parts near the main roads later being sold for building purposes.

#### **Component 21 *Settlement at Kilton***

This area formed the western end of the hamlet of Kilton in the 18th century and is assumed to have been settled in the medieval period also, when Kilton may have been larger and more populous.

#### **Component 22 *Burial ground - gallows site?***

Skeletons were uncovered in this area in 1986 during the construction of hospital buildings at Kilton and an excavation was carried out. Archive material at Whaley Thorns includes bromides of plans, x-rays of human skeletal remains and the human bone itself. The highest skeletal reference number was SK54. The cemetery has apparently been dated to the 13th century, although the grounds for this are unclear. It has been proposed that the skeletons are those of people sent to the gallows and haphazardly buried, although the maps of 1763 and 1775 show two 'Gallows Tree Fields' lying further west, between Blyth Road and The Baulk. The full extent of the burial ground was not uncovered, as it continued under the road. A bowhead whale jawbone was found during the excavations, and assumed to have been associated with the burials. This may suggest a post-medieval rather than a medieval date. (Information from Ian Wall, Creswell Heritage Trust).

### **6.2 Post-medieval components**

Twentyone components have been tentatively as belonging to the post-medieval period and are shown on figure 3. Their identification is based mainly on plan form analysis of Kelk's map of 1763, as well as on archaeological and documentary evidence and the distribution of 18th century and earlier listed buildings.

#### **Component 23 *Settlement at Bracebridge***

Buildings are shown here on Kelk's maps of 1763 and 1775, the northernmost of which appears to have been an encroachment on a previously open area or green to the west of Jesus House.

#### **Component 24 *Settlement along the south-eastern side of Cheapside***

An area of roadside encroachments, several buildings being depicted on Kelk's maps of 1763 and 1775. It would appear to be this area to which Holland (1826, 145) was referring when he wrote that Cheapside was 'the designation of a few small houses, mostly built in the bank, along the road-side, between Radford and the Bracebridge' (Holland 1826, 145).

#### **Component 25 *Settlement on the eastern side of Lowtown Street***

A couple of small buildings are shown here on Kelk's maps of 1763 and 1775. It is possible that they were still present at the end of the 19th century, but were demolished in the 20th century and the site redeveloped.

#### **Component 26 *Settlement along the south-eastern side of Potter Street***

The 18th century plan of Pond Yards shows a number of buildings scattered along the south-eastern side of Potter Street, with the larger buildings at the eastern end. This is confirmed by Kelk's maps of 1763 and 1775, which show a couple of larger buildings in crofts near the junction with Lowtown Street, and smaller roadside encroachments further west. The frontage had become fully occupied by the end of the 19th century, with some of the plots and buildings surviving to the present.

**Component 27 *Settlement near the junction of Newgate Street and Abbey Street***

Several buildings are shown in this area on Kelk's maps of 1763 and 1775, possibly having developed around a peripheral green. The post-medieval tithe barn is traditionally said to have stood in this area, on the northern side of Newgate Street, although it is not clear whether it would have been the site of the medieval barn also. According to White (1904, 168) 'some years ago there were the remains of a rubbishy old building, doubtless erected on the foundation of the Priory Barn, and popularly called the 'Old Tithe Barn'. The area was redeveloped in the 20th century.

**Component 28 *Settlement along the southern side of Newgate Street***

Early settlement along the southern side of Newgate Street appears from Kelk's maps of 1763 and 1775 to have consisted of roadside encroachments. A number of buildings are shown on the maps, some apparently standing in small enclosures and others not.

**Component 29 *Settlement on the eastern side of Park Street***

A building or row of buildings is shown in approximately this position on Kelk's maps of 1763 and 1775 and demolished in the early 19th century when the land was developed for a Roman Catholic church.

**Components 30 & 31 *Settlement on the south-western side of Westgate***

A single building is shown in approximately the position of component 30 on Kelk's maps of 1763 and 1775, standing within Hall Close, although the status of this building is not known. The site now lies beneath modern development. Component 31 represents several buildings lying along Westgate by the later 18th century, some of which also stood on or close to the course of a stream at that date. One of these may have been a tannery known to have stood on Westgate. The Independents also had a chapel on Westgate, in use until 1876 and probably with its own burial ground (Jackson 1992).

**Component 32 *Settlement at the western end of Newcastle Avenue***

Several buildings are shown in this area on Kelk's maps of 1763 and 1775, including some relating to Worksop Corn Mill.

**Component 33 *Settlement at the northern end of Bridge Street***

Settlement along Bridge Street probably extended a short distance northwards in the post-medieval period, although presumably restricted in its northward growth by the low-lying nature of the land.

**Component 34 *Settlement along Bridge Place and on either side of the Chesterfield Canal***

Settlement in this area may have originated as encroachment on common land on the north side of the river, but by 1763 the buildings stood within their own plots. The land became increasingly intensively occupied over the course of the 19th century. Buildings on the eastern side of Bridge Place were bounded to the rear by the river. The whole frontage on this side was set back in the second half of the 19th century, following the widening of Bridge Place; new buildings included a Congregational Chapel (SMR 6926), built in 1876. Watson Road bisected this eastern area by the end of the century. Buildings on the western side included premises originally built in the 1780s as a textile factory. It had been taken over by the mid 1840s and its steam engine used for grinding flour (Jackson 1992). There were also at least six malhouses, several of which lay adjacent to the canal, including one on the north side (SMR 6959). All of these industrial buildings have now disappeared and the land redeveloped.

### **Component 35 *The Chesterfield Canal***

The Chesterfield Canal opened in 1777, but had passed its peak of importance by the end of the 19th century, following the arrival of the railways. The last fully commercial traffic to use the canal at Worksop was in the mid 1940s. In 1961 a campaign was started to save the canal, which survived in reasonable condition, including the towpaths, as traffic had always been horse-drawn. The canal is now navigable from Worksop to West Stockwith. The component includes a number of locks.

### **Component 36 *Settlement along Gateford Road***

Post-medieval settlement in this area mainly appears to have consisted of encroachments along the edge of the common, to the west of the line of the later Gateford Road, which was laid out on enclosure in 1817.

### **Components 37-43 *Settlement along the northern side of Wetmoor and Colemoor Commons***

Kelk's maps of 1763 and 1775 show a number of buildings scattered along the northern edges of the commons, some lying within the enclosed land bounding the commons, others standing on the common land itself, presumably as encroachments. It is possible that some of the buildings were malhouses, as a malthouse stood in each of components 37, 39 and 42 in the 19th century. The malthouse in component 37 was present in the 1860s but had gone by the end of the century, by which time the complex of buildings was known as The Elms. Part is now demolished and part survives as a car showroom. The malthouse in component 42 appears to survive, at least in part (SMR 4385). A Neolithic stone axe was also found in this area (SMR 4406; see section 5.1).

## **6.3 19th century components**

Forty components have been identified for the 19th century and are shown on figure 4. Their identification is based on a comparison of a number of historic maps. During the 19th century Worksop underwent rapid expansion, with the development of the malting and other industries and the construction of new housing. It is not practical to define each industrial building or terrace of houses as a separate component, therefore areas have been defined which often combine elements of both. Figure 5 shows the distribution of the major industrial types in the second half of the 19th century, compiled from the 1865 Gas Maps and the 1st and 2nd edition 25" OS maps.

### **Component 44 *Sewage works and pumping station, Bracebridge***

The sewage works at Bracebridge opened in 1881. The pumping station associated with the works still stands and is a listed building. Coal was brought by barge to a chute which ran from the canal to the pumping station to fuel a coal-fired boiler and beam engine. The engine was dismantled before the Second World War and electric pumps installed. The pumping station was superseded by a new plant at Kilton (Davies & Davies n.d.).

### **Component 45 *Buildings at Kilton Top Lock***

Buildings shown here on 19th century maps may both be associated with the Chesterfield Canal and may in fact have their origins in the 18th century.

### **Component 46 *Bridge House***

A number of buildings, including one called 'Bridge House' are shown in this area by the end of the 19th century. At least some of these were demolished in the 20th century, while the land forms part of a timber yard.

**Component 47 *Settlement along the southern side of Cheapside***

A number of properties had been constructed here by the end of the 19th century and included a smithy in the 1880s. The area was redeveloped in the 20th century.

**Component 48 *Settlement along the northern end of Netherton Road***

An area of mainly terraced housing had developed by the end of the 19th century

**Components 49 & 50 *Sparken House and Sparken Hill***

Two relatively large properties, Sparken House set back from the eastern side of Park Street and Sparken Hill on the western side of the street, were constructed in the 19th century. The area now forms part of a school complex.

**Component 51 *Lodge for Worksop Manor***

By the 1830s a lodge had been constructed in this area at the junction of Park Street and an entrance to Worksop Manor.

**Component 52 *Development along the eastern side of Park Street***

A variety of buildings were constructed in this area over the course of the 19th century, including relatively large villas, terraced housing and St Mary's Roman Catholic Chapel (SMR 6921). The chapel was built in 1840, with a presbytery and school attached to it. It was surrounded by 'a small pleasure ground, appropriately laid out, and a cemetery' (Eddison 1854, 62). The school was replaced by a larger building in 1874, now no longer in use as a school. Many of the other 19th century buildings in this area appear to have survived.

**Component 53 *Development along the southern side of Newgate Street***

The Newgate Street frontage became increasingly occupied. By the end of the 19th century, development included an iron and brass foundry (SMR 6931), a saw mill and two timber yards. This component has experienced considerable redevelopment.

**Component 54 *Area of development bounded by Newgate Street, Abbey Street and Potter Street***

The 19th century saw considerable infill of this area, with the construction of new roads, such as Langley Street, Marecroft and St Cuthbert Street, all lined with terraced housing. Much of the area was redeveloped in the 20th century.

**Component 55 *Boundary Row***

Boundary Row, a short street lined on either side by terraced housing, had been constructed by 1848. It was demolished in the 20th century.

**Component 56 *Development on Watson Road***

Development along Watson Road was only just beginning at the end of the 19th century, with the first pairs of semi-detached villas having been constructed, as well as a couple of other buildings adjoining the Ryton.

**Component 57 *Development along the southern side of Newcastle Street***

Development here included a smithy in the early 20th century (SMR 6923).

### **Component 58** *Development between Ryton Street and Newcastle Street*

These two streets had been laid out later in the 19th century, connecting Bridge Street with Watson Road; development along them had begun by the end of the century.

### **Component 59** *The Canch*

A large mill pond known as the Canch was created some time between 1817 and 1835. It had begun to silt up before the end of the century and has now been completely filled in.

### **Component 60** *Cattle Market*

This area was originally crossed by the river Ryton having passed below the Castle Hill; however the river was re-routed to skirt the area to the north. A cattle market was created on the site in 1878 and continued to be held there until 1902. The river to the north was culverted in the 20th century.

### **Component 61**

Development in this area by the end of the 19th century included a large building called 'Netherholme' set in gardens, and three malhouses (including SMR 6924) near the canal. A large canal basin with a wharf at its southern end, present earlier in the 19th century, had gone out of use by the end of the century. The area was redeveloped in the 20th century.

### **Component 62** *Cresswell Holme brewery*

Buildings are shown in this area on Sanderson's map of 1835, possibly related to the later Cresswell Holme brewery (SMR 6916) which was present by the 1880s but which is shown on OS maps as disused at the end of the century. The brewery was demolished in the 20th century.

### **Component 63** *Development to the west of Gateford Road and south of Sandy Lane*

This component is bounded on its south-western side by what is thought to be the boundary of the 'Old Park'. It also includes areas that were common prior to 1817; the enclosure map suggests that a couple of buildings may have encroached on the common before that date, but presumably after 1775, since they are not shown on Kelk's maps. It became an area of varied development, including a considerable amount of terraced housing. Rows of small terraced houses along Sandy Lane were developed in response to the increasing number of miners working at Shireoaks Colliery further west. These small houses have disappeared, although more substantial terraced houses still exist. Other 19th century buildings included St John's School on Portland Street, opened in 1874 and extended in 1897, the Zion Chapel, for the Primitive Methodists, built in 1879 on John Street (SMR 6918) and two malhouses, both of which survive although adapted to other purposes. One, to the rear of Portland Street, is brick-built (SMR 4387), the other, off Colbeck Street, is stone-built.

### **Component 64** *Sand pits*

Several sand pits (including SMR 6998) were in use during the 19th century, a couple of which had gone out of use by the end of the century.

### **Component 65** *Development between Sandy Lane and Gateford Road*

Development in this area included two large malhouses (SMR 4388) and a smaller one further north, as well as a steam-powered corn mill (SMR 6939). These have all disappeared with the exception of the smaller malthouse, now in use as 'Gateford Mill Kitchens'. Some late 19th century terraced housing also survives in this area, together with a couple of stone cottages.



### **Component 66** *Development between Gateford Road and the railway*

Buildings included a malthouse on Gateford Road in 1865, now apparently replaced by a row of houses at right-angles to the road, and a malthouse on Clarence Road, either part of or adjoining 'Mr Footitt's Works' in 1865. By the end of the century the works were known as Portland Works, producing mineral water. Some of the buildings within the works complex are of stone, and one building has a carved datestone 'J H Shardlow & Son, Aerated Water Manufacturer, est. 1890'.

### **Component 67** *Development between Gateford Road and Carlton Road*

An area of mixed development which included terraced and semi-detached houses and two large malthouses next to each other. Although one of the malthouses has been demolished, the other, of stone and brick, appears to survive in part (SMR 6941), as does some of the 19th century housing. The component also includes St John's Church (SMR 6940), opened in 1867 and supposedly built on the site of a tan yard.

### **Component 68** *Victoria Square*

Victoria Square was laid out following the enclosure of the commons, the area originally being called Common End. Sanderson's map of 1835 shows a building or some other structure near the middle of the square.

### **Component 69** *Development south of the Chesterfield Canal and west of Priorswell Road*

An area of mixed development, industrial and housing, which developed initially along the canal, extending southwards to the river by the end of the 19th century. Some of the development along the canal was already present by 1817 and may have had its origins in the late 18th century, following the construction of the canal. By the end of the century, housing included terraces along Church Walk, Beaver Place, Canal Road and Priorswell Road, some of which survives. Industrial buildings included a saw mill and timber yard (SMR 6934), gasworks erected in 1832, later gasometers, a malthouse and Priorswell Brewery (SMR 6937). The majority of these were demolished in the 20th century; however some smaller brick-built industrial buildings still stand.

### **Component 70** *Development south of the Chesterfield Canal and east of Priorswell Road*

This component consisted mainly of a larger timber yard by the end of the 19th century, together with a couple of terraces, possibly of small houses for workers at the yard. The whole area was redeveloped for housing in the 20th century.

### **Component 71** *Development area bounded by the Chesterfield Canal south, Eastgate north and Kilton Road east*

An area of mixed development which was already fairly well established along the canal and along Eastgate by the 1830s. Canalside industries generally had their own wharves. There were at least four malthouses in this area over the course of the second half of the 19th century (including SMR 4386, SMR 6946, SMR 4381), one of which (SMR 4381) appears to survive. There were also two timber yards (SMR 6944), one of which took up almost the entire eastern third of this component and was served by a short arm from the canal. Albion Flour Mill (SMR 6947) was constructed on part of the site in 1906 and still stands, albeit much enlarged. A small complex of buildings at the south-eastern end of the component appears to survive from the 19th century, possibly having its origins in the late 18th century, since a couple of buildings are shown here on the enclosure map of 1817, served by a canal basin.

**Component 72 *Development area bounded by the Chesterfield Canal south and by Kilton Road north and west***

An area of mainly housing, developing initially along the eastern side of Kilton Road. The enclosure map of 1817 shows a building here which was probably an encroachment made some time after 1775. Two timber yards (SMR 6948) stood at the southern end of this component, adjoining the canal.

**Component 73 *Development between Eastgate and the railway***

An area of mixed development which included housing along George Street and Sherwood Road, a school, Worksop Union Workhouse (SMR 6942), a saw mill (SMR 6951), three timber yards and four malthouses, two of which (SMR 6949, SMR 6950) were on Eastgate. The other two (SMR 4389, SMR 4384) were both large late 19th century malthouses which stood close to the railway and were linked to it by sidings. These buildings have been demolished. The rear boundaries of the George Street house plots have fossilised the curving shape of an earlier strip field while a further line just to the east fossilises the boundary between Colemoor Common and the enclosed land before Eastgate was laid out. A couple of buildings shown on the enclosure map of 1817 at the south-eastern end of this area were probably encroachments at the margins of the common, possibly with their origins in the late 18th century.

**Component 74**

A couple of small buildings are shown here on the enclosure map of 1817, but do not appear to be on Kelk's maps of 1763 and 1775. The easternmost building is described on an undated plan in Sheffield Archives (probably early 19th century) as a house and brewhouse, with garden.

**Component 75 *The Manchester, Sheffield & Lincolnshire Railway***

The stretch of line between Sheffield and Grimsby was opened in 1849. Worksop railway station (SMR 4414) was constructed of Steeley stone and was extended in 1901. The component includes Sandhole Sidings to the north-west of Worksop.

**Component 76 *Chemical works, Sandy Lane***

Chemical works were in operation on this site by 1871 producing various commodities, such as charcoal, as well as extracting wood acid from timber (Jackson 1992).

**Component 77 *Bone mills***

Bone mills were established on this site at the end of the 19th century.

**Component 78 *Clinton malkilns and nearby settlement***

Clinton malkilns (SMR 4390) lay just to the north of the railway. The kilns formed part of a complex three-storey unit, built of brick in 1852 (Patrick 1977). Plans of 1865 show that the building also originally incorporated a row of houses. The malkilns have now been demolished.

**Component 79 *Development between Carlton Road, Blyth Road and The Baulk***

A number of dwellings were constructed in this area during the second half of the 19th century, including a vicarage, as well as a number of other relatively large houses set in gardens.

**Component 80 *Development at Sunnyside***

A couple of buildings are shown on Carlton Road on Sanderson's map of 1835. By the end of the century a short road leading off Carlton Road had been constructed, lined with houses.

## **Component 81 *Worksop Water Works***

The water works at Sunnyside were opened in 1878.

## **Component 82 *Dispersed farms and villas to the north of Worksop***

Following enclosure, a number of farms and villas were established in the countryside to the north of Worksop. Ellis's county map of 1824-5 indicates that Forest Hill, Prospect Hill Farm, Gateford Villa and Ashley Grove were already present at that time, others being constructed later in the century.

### **6.4 20th century development**

Twentieth century development is represented by a single un-numbered component on Figure 6. The occasional stray find has been recorded in this area, such as SMR 5365, a Long Cross penny of Edward II found in a garden in the Manton area in the 1950s. It is therefore important that the SMR is consulted.

### **6.5 Discussion**

Given the presence in the surrounding area of field systems and enclosures of probable Romano-British date, it is possible that settlement at Worksop has its origins in that period, if not before, although there is currently no archaeological evidence for such a settlement. Place name evidence, however, indicates that the site had been settled by at least the end of the 7th century, while the Domesday Book entry, referring to the fact that the pre-conquest lord of Worksop had full jurisdiction, market rights and the king's customary dues of two pence, suggests that it had become a place of some importance by the mid-11th century. Although no church is mentioned in the Domesday survey, this does not mean that one did not exist, and excavations within the church are supposed to have uncovered the foundations of its east end. Given the size of the later parish, this church may have been an early minster with a religious community serving the surrounding rural population, the forerunner of the priory founded in the early 12th century. (M. Bishop, pers. comm.)

It is clear that present day Worksop has developed from two quite distinct settlements, one focused on the castle, the other on the priory, settlement at the latter having originally been known as Radford. Both lay on the south side of the Ryton, separated from the river and from each other by meadows. Each had a north-south street, modern Bridge Street and Lowtown Street, connected by two east-west streets, modern Potter Street and Newgate Street, at their northern and southern ends. These streets in turn ran beyond the settlements towards other important medieval towns. Potter Street continued eastwards to Retford, while Bridge Street divided north of the river into three, one route running north-east to Blyth, one continuing north to Tickhill and one heading north-west to Sheffield. To the south of Worksop, the main road divided into two, one route running to Warsop and Mansfield, the other towards Nottingham, while to the west was the road to Chesterfield.

Whether both settlement nuclei are pre-conquest in origin is not known at present; certainly Holland (1826) considered that, as the foundation charter of the priory refers to 'Worksop' rather than 'Radford' (unlike later charters), settlement at Radford was secondary to the establishment of the priory and took its name from a ford across the river made by the canons. However, as noted above, it is quite possible that a collegiate church already stood on the site before the Augustine priory was founded, while there may have been a Saxon fortification on the site of the later castle, a site which would originally have commanded the surrounding land and the river valley to the north. It has been argued that the founding of the priory would have been a natural progression for de Lovetot, following the construction or rebuilding of the castle at Worksop (Speight 1995). The relationship between castles and monasteries seen at many places in the country suggests that, however prestigious it was to be the lord of a castle, it was even more so to combine this with being the patron of a nearby monastery. The two institutions could then rely on each other for religious, social, political and economic support. The presence of both castle and priory, supported by an ambitious lord, would have attracted development at both sites.

Plan form analysis of historic maps suggests that medieval Radford had a regular two-row plan, with long narrow plots running back to a common rear boundary (components 8 and 9). Both rows probably originally had back lanes; however, only that of the western row survived into the 18th century. One of the interesting aspects of Radford's layout is the fact that the main village street, now Lowtown Street, was not aligned on the gatehouse; rather it was the back lane which continued the line of the road between gatehouse and ford. This presumably was deliberate, but its significance depends upon whether the village in its regular two-row form pre-dated the priory or whether it was laid out in this way once the priory had been constructed, either as a new foundation or as the complete reorganisation of an earlier settlement. The variation in plot size seen on the earliest maps is probably the result of the division of some plots and amalgamation of others; however, given the concentration of particularly narrow plots on one side of the road only, it is possible that this reflects an original distinction, where small cottages stood on long narrow plots in the eastern row while farmhouses and outbuildings stood in larger plots on the western row, a social and spatial distinction which has been noted in a different form elsewhere (for example East Bridgford).

The plan form of Worksop, as seen from the earliest maps, is a little more complex than that of Radford. It is essentially L-shaped, with properties along Bridge Street and Potter Street. The earliest known reference to the name Potter Street comes in the 17th century. Gover *et al* (1940) record *le Estestrette* as one of Worksop's street names - perhaps this became Potter Street. It is suggested that Bridge Street would originally have run along the eastern boundary of the old park and possibly of the outer bailey of the castle, the southern and western boundaries of the latter being fossilised by Westgate and its northern boundary by an earlier course of the river. There would therefore have been a single row of properties along the eastern side of Bridge Street as far as the junction with Potter Street, and a double row along Potter Street, sloping gently down towards the priory (components 13, 14 and 15). The importance of this east-west street could be indicated by the presence of a cross at either end, one at the Bridge Street junction and one at the Priory gatehouse, although it is possible that the former was moved to the latter location (see below and component 2). At some point in the medieval period, possibly once the castle had gone out of use, the western side of Bridge Street was built up, with long narrow plots running back either towards the castle or to a patch of ground which had become common by the mid 17th century, if not before (component 16). The laying out of a new road, Newgate Street, first mentioned in 1345, may have stimulated further development at the southern end of Worksop, with plots along what is now Park Street (components 17 and 19) and, to a lesser extent, along Newgate Street itself (component 18). There may be parallels here with Retford, where a 'Newgate' is first mentioned in 1260 and which, it has been suggested, was laid out just beyond a ditch bounding the town on its southern side (Dolby pers. comm.).

Worksop's market charter was obtained in 1296, at the same time as that of Sheffield, since the lord was the same. It is likely that the medieval market place was in Worksop, adjacent to the castle and under the control of the lord, probably with its origins well before the charter was obtained, although the traditional view sees the priory as the focus of the market, presumably prescriptive, with the market place being at the cross outside the priory gatehouse. The cross is not necessarily a market cross, however, and the name given to the road running eastwards from the cross, Cheapside, which can indicate early markets, does not appear much before the beginning of the 19th century. In fact, work on this assessment has led to the conclusion that there may not have been a cross at the gatehouse much before the beginning of the 19th century (see component 2). The likelihood of there being two markets so close to each other, even on different days, is debatable, while the plan form of Radford lends little support to the identification of the gatehouse area as the market place of a thriving medieval community. While the question of Worksop's medieval markets may be unresolved, it is clear that by the later 16th century the cross at the Bridge Street/Potter Street junction was considered to be the market cross, as indicated by a reference of 1571 to two tenements abutting the market cross towards the east and the 'common greene' towards the west, the latter almost certainly being Tenter Green. This is strengthened by the fact that the Moot Hall was already in existence by 1657, with shops situated beneath it.

Unwin (1981) used Domesday Book, the Lay Subsidies and the Hearth Tax to examine the changing importance of townships which possessed markets between the 11th and the 17th centuries, noting that for some settlements the grant of a market led to a rise in relative importance in the settlement hierarchy.

Worksop was one such settlement. It rose from a taxation ranking of 13th in 1086 to be third in 1334. Unwin also suggested that markets held on Wednesdays, as at Worksop, or on Saturdays were larger and more important than those held on other days of the week. Unlike many places, Worksop retained its market into the post-medieval period, as noted above, probably helped by its position on a main routeway north. Its relative wealth and importance appears to have remained high, being ranked fourth in the Hearth Tax returns of 1674 (Unwin 1981).

This continued prosperity is indicated by an apparent growth in population over the course of the 17th century, in line with several other Nottinghamshire towns, at a time when the majority of rural settlements were experiencing either stagnation or decline. However, Worksop may not necessarily have seen much in the way of expansion in overall size, as a large proportion of the early post-medieval population could probably have been accommodated within the boundaries of the medieval town. There was probably a tendency for settlement to become increasingly concentrated in Worksop proper following the dissolution of the priory, with possible contraction of growth along Potter Street, although the continuation of church and mill ensured that Radford was not abandoned.

By the 18th century the town was beginning to expand beyond its medieval core. The map of 1763 makes it clear that development had taken place on the northern side of the river, around the margins of the commons and open fields, before the arrival of the Chesterfield Canal (components 34-42). Much of this settlement probably originated as encroachments and while by the 1760s some buildings were clearly well-established, standing within the enclosed land in large irregular plots, others stood outside the boundaries of the enclosed land, either as isolated buildings or with very small plots attached. This probable squatter settlement is seen elsewhere in the town also, for example on Tenter Green/Lead Hill (part of component 10) and along roadsides, in particular Newgate Street (component 28).

With the opening of the Chesterfield Canal between Worksop and Retford in 1774, the rate of growth on the northern side of the river was accentuated. The canal attracted new development, especially after it was fully opened in 1777. The 1770s was a particularly prosperous period for several of the large Nottinghamshire towns, of which Worksop was one, its economy expanding in response to growing home and overseas markets. Urban expansion was necessary to accommodate an expanding labour workforce, with dwellings and occasionally streets being built by local employers. This expansion was assisted by the enclosure of the commons in the early 19th century, so that in 1826 it was reported that:

'Since the introduction of the canal, and the operation of the enclosure act, a number of dwellings have been erected in the north-western precinct of the town, heretofore called *the common*; in consequence of which, this entrance into the main street is much improved in comfort and appearance' (Holland 1826, 148).

By the late 1830s large numbers of new dwellings had been constructed along new roads, particularly Eastgate, on the northern side of the Chesterfield Canal. This was accompanied by an increased concentration of industrial development in the form of maltings and timber yards served by wharves on the canalside. The land between the Canal and the Ryton also began to be built over, while on the southern side of the river, both Worksop and Radford saw expansion beyond their medieval boundaries. In the 1840s three distinct settlement areas were still identifiable, centred on the Chesterfield Canal, on Worksop market place, where plots had become intensively occupied through the construction of rows of cottages in courts and yards at right angles to the main road, and on Radford, described in 1832 as Worksop's eastern suburb.

Over the course of the second half of the 19th century, the process of expansion accelerated. The construction of the railway attracted further intensive development to the north of the town, both of an industrial and a domestic nature. Development here was also influenced by the opening of Shireoaks colliery, marking the beginning of a significant change in employment patterns in the town. The southern side of the Ryton valley, which had remained open due to its tendency to flood, was finally built over, while the old and originally separate settlements of Worksop and Radford finally merged into one

extensive built-up area. Late Victorian building on the outskirts of the town pushed its boundaries further out into the countryside, particularly to the north.

Further dramatic expansion took place over the course of the 20th century, still influenced to the north by Shireoaks Colliery but with new development in the area to the south-east, once Manton Colliery had come into full production in 1907. Such extensive requirements for housing were necessarily accompanied by the construction of facilities to serve the growing population, such as schools, hospitals and leisure facilities.

## **7. ARCHAEOLOGICAL ISSUES**

### **7.1 Research questions**

Nothing is currently known about settlement at Worksop prior to the conquest, its location, its extent and whether there were two early foci, a castle and a minster, just one of these, or neither.

Similarly, many aspects of the medieval settlement are poorly understood or simply not known. These include the following:

- Both Worksop and Radford have regulated layouts, assumed to be medieval, but that of Radford looks as though it was planned as a whole - if so, was it a new foundation or the result of deliberate reorganisation of an earlier village? What was the chronology of medieval development in Worksop?
- Where was the 'great ditch' around Radford?
- Were there any social and economic differences between the communities at Worksop and at Radford?
- What was the course of the medieval river, where were the mills and other medieval industries which required a good water supply such as tanning, and possibly dyeing?
- Is there any evidence of decline in the period following the Black Death?
- Were there two separate market places and two separate crosses or is the priory cross/Cheapside combination misleading - perhaps an antiquarian artifice?
- When was Newgate laid out and what does it represent - possibly a period of expansion, or rather hoped-for expansion, since there is no evidence of medieval plots along it?

Speight (1995) commented that Worksop provides 'a good example of the changes which can happen to a castle when it continues to retain some useful purpose rather than being abandoned'. However, it is not clear what the evidence is for this, or indeed what the 'useful purpose' was. There appear to be very few published references to the castle and a range of questions need resolving in relation to it, including the date of its foundation (pre- or post-conquest), its chronological development, the extent of its outer bailey, the distribution of buildings within both inner and outer baileys, and the date of its demise.

Too little is known about the detailed layout of the priory, the location of some of the buildings such as the infirmary (presumably somewhere to the east), the bounds of the precinct, and the extent of the monastic and parish cemeteries. A relationship between the priory and the building known as Jesus House at Bracebridge has often been suggested, but the nature of such a relationship is currently unknown. Could Jesus House have been a hospital? Certainly its site in relation to the priory and town would support such a suggestion.

How did the dissolution of Worksop Priory and the uniting of two manors under a single lord affect Radford and Worksop? For example, the Hearth Tax a century or so later indicates a possible social distinction between the two settlements at that time, at least in terms of their dwellings. Was this the result of a decline in status at Radford which commenced with the loss of the Priory? Presumably Worksop itself benefited by becoming the sole focus of economic activity, if it was not already so.

Little appears to have been published relating to trade and industry in Worksop during both the medieval and the early post-medieval periods. To what extent was there involvement in the wool and textile

industry? Was there a concentration of particular industries in particular parts of either Worksop or Radford prior to the arrival of the Chesterfield Canal? How important a part of the economy was dual occupation? This is a particular feature in those parts of the county where minerals could easily be exploited, mining being combined with agriculture to provide a living throughout the year. At least two of Worksop's traditional industries, malting and the growing of liquorice, would only have been part-time occupations. Tanning is also an industry that was being carried out at Worksop from at least the early 18th century, but the location of early tanneries needs to be identified.

The nature and chronology of what appears from map evidence to be relatively widespread squatting and encroachment on commons and roadsides requires investigation.

It is important to obtain a full survey of all surviving industrial buildings and outbuildings. It is clear, for example, that several of the maltings recorded by Patrick in 1977 have since been demolished, but it also appears that at least part of others not recorded at that time may survive. The association of housing and industry is also important, with evidence that domestic accommodation was provided for workers in specific industries in different parts of the town.

It does not appear from published sources that much use has been made of the primary documents relating to Worksop in Sheffield Archives apart from Harrison's survey.

## **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 is one scheduled monument within the area of Worksop under consideration in this report, namely Worksop Castle (scheduled monument no. 13395). Its extent is shown on Figure 7.

#### *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.

Worksop conservation area was designated in 1972 and includes the area of the castle, Bridge Street, Potter Street and the priory, as well as extending north to include the area around Victoria Square and a stretch of the Chesterfield Canal. Its extent is shown on Figure 7.

#### *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 71 listed buildings in the built-up area of Worksop under consideration in this assessment (see Figure 7). Of these, two are Grade I, namely the Priory Gatehouse and the church of St Cuthbert and St Mary, with a further two being Grade II\*, namely the Old Ship Inn and a depository at Canal Wharf. 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	4	3	29	28	7

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. There is currently no local list for Worksop however.

### 7.2.2 *Above ground remains*

The street layout is often the most durable part of a settlement plan and this is true of Worksop, where the main elements of the town's historic street pattern are still visible today, albeit somewhat obscured by a number of 19th and 20th century changes and additions, such as Newcastle Street and Watson Road. These have both become major traffic thoroughfares, particularly since the pedestrianisation of much of Bridge Street. The main shopping focus has also extended down the hill, away from the old market area. The most dramatic change has been the complete loss of the plan form of medieval Radford, with its distinct two-row layout and long narrow plots, now swept away entirely. Although its two roads still survive, Lowtown Street, with its speed humps, is now just another suburban street rather than the focus of activity it once would have been, while buildings line the old back lane.

In Worksop proper, however, there has been some survival along Bridge Street of long narrow property boundaries, accompanied in some cases by cottages and outbuildings constructed at right angles to the main road. These surviving boundaries fossilise the form of the medieval plots. Beyond the core of the old town, the pattern of earlier field boundaries can occasionally be detected in the lines of the streets and back garden walls of later development. This is more likely to be the case where development took place in the late 19th or early 20th century, when a road would often be constructed along the central long axis of a field, with plots laid out along both sides of the road, all running back to the original field boundary. Later development seems to generally ignore earlier boundaries, replacing them with the curving lines of crescents and cul-de-sacs.

Within the town, the majority of buildings are of brick, although some are of stone and some, particularly malthouse survivals, are a mixture of the two. Prior to the 18th century, many buildings would have been timber-framed with thatched roofs. A couple of examples of timber framed buildings survive in Worksop; however, it is quite possible that further timber-framed structures lie as yet unidentified behind later brick facades. Evidence from standing buildings points to a considerable degree of rebuilding or refronting in the 18th century, with 41% of listed buildings being Georgian, although many other buildings of that period were destroyed in the relatively recent past, prompting the comment that it would soon be

'almost impossible to tell that Worksop existed between the dissolution of the Priory in 1538 and the present century' (Barley and Smith 1968, 2)

In addition to the spread of buildings of different periods, there is also a variety of types, with domestic buildings ranging from large Victorian villas and park lodges, through medium-sized late 19th century workers' terraces to occasional small cottages surviving in 'yards'. Other buildings include Victorian churches and chapels as well as some remnants of Worksop's industrial past, such as converted maltings. The Chesterfield Canal, which is now navigable again in this area, also made a vital contribution to Worksop's development.



The Priory Church and Gatehouse are an important part of the above ground features of Worksop, the fabric of both holding information relating to different phases of their construction. A study of the Gatehouse has recently been carried out to investigate the potential for alternative uses, having had no permanent occupier since 1995 (Renfrew 1999). The castle hill, also a striking and important above ground feature, can in fact be easily missed by a casual visitor to Worksop, but offers a good vantage point from which to view the town and the priory church.

### **7.2.3 Below ground remains**

There has not been a large amount of archaeological work carried out in Worksop, but recent excavations at the junction of Potter Street and Victoria Road showed the potential for survival of deposits in certain circumstances. Following the demolition of a number of late 19th-20th century buildings in 1999, a distinctive uniform deposit of medium greyish-brown slightly clayey sandy earth with charcoal flecks was uncovered beneath 0.60m of topsoil and recent building debris. Material recovered included pottery and a medieval mortar, together with evidence of a medieval structure (T Sumpter pers. comm.; see also component 15). Similarly, archaeological features in the form of borrow pits for sand, stone-lined drains and a linear feature were found on land off Cemetery Road in 2001, although none of these features could be dated (John Samuels Archaeological Consultants 2001; see also component 1).

Although a part of the street pattern is believed to have remained relatively unchanged since the medieval period, activities such as road surfacing and the insertion of services are likely to have caused damage to archaeological deposits relating to earlier street frontages. Nevertheless, where roads have been widened it is possible that deposits relating to earlier frontages lie sealed beneath the later road surface. For example, 19th century improvements within the town included the widening of Bridge Place through the demolition of property on the east side of the road. Similarly, the foundations of structures which once stood in the road, such as the market cross, the Moot Hall and a number of roadside encroachments, could be preserved below modern makeup, as could buildings in the area to the west of the Town Hall, which were cleared for a market square in 1851.

The earthworks of the castle, now a scheduled monument, offer considerable archaeological potential. Scheduling has undoubtedly helped to preserve significant archaeological remains, possibly including the stone wall of a shell keep, a stone gatehouse, and timber structures built within the wall on the mound and on the adjacent outwork. The extent to which remains of ancillary buildings constructed in the outer bailey of the castle might survive is not known, as they have been covered by later development. Some of the outer bailey is thought to lie under a car park at present, which may have preserved them from more damaging development.

The market area would have been one of the more intensively occupied parts of the town. Plots in this area could contain sequences of commercial buildings along the market frontage, with outhouses, workshops and rubbish pits to the rear. The degree to which earlier material may be preserved will depend to some extent on the presence of cellars in later buildings. The incidence of cellars at Worksop is not known, although some of the better Victorian houses apparently had underground cisterns for a water supply (Jackson 1992). The likelihood of there being cellars probably increases as the ground rises away from the river. Holland (1826, 144) stated that

'such is the underground moisture of the low town, that there are probably not half-a-dozen cellars in Radford'.

This suggests considerable archaeological potential in that part of Worksop which was once known as Radford; however, extensive redevelopment of the area has taken place, and it is not known whether any below ground remains relating to the medieval and post-medieval settlement have survived.

Another important area of potential is the area around the church and gatehouse, which could be expected to provide information relating to the layout of the priory, the extent of the precinct walls, the use of the

different areas and, from any skeletal remains, information about the monks and parishioners themselves. Nineteenth century reports indicate this potential, with the discovery of foundations relating to earlier phases of the church and to other priory buildings, both to the north and to the east of the church. There are also reports of the discovery of stone and wooden coffins, together with human skeletons (see component 1 above). There may also be the remains of secular buildings, constructed after the priory went out of use. For example, Harrison refers to a cottage 'in the pasture called Old Churchyard' in 1635, while an 18th century terrier of the vicarage includes a barn 'in the churchyard'.

Jackson (1992) notes that some of the early non-conformist chapels had their own small burial grounds, referring to a burial ground of the Independent chapel on Westgate, and also to those of the Wesleyans and the Wesleyan Association. Skeletal material can turn up in unexpected places, as indicated by the finding of human bones on the site of the hospital at Kilton, where the burial ground was not fully excavated and appeared to continue under the road. Burial outside known cemeteries is also indicated by an entry in the parish register for 1684 that 'Mary, the wife of John Button of Kilton, died excommunicate, and was buried in the garden'. Two more excommunicated individuals died, one in 1684 and one in 1685, the latter again being buried in the garden (Holland 1826).

There may be some potential for environmental work along the course of the river and its various branches, as shown on early maps. These may have been used for dumping rubbish in the past; certainly this was the case with The Canch, the pond that provided water power for the Priory Mill in the 19th century. In addition, evidence of early crossing points may survive, while the preservation of below ground remains associated with waterside industries might also be expected to occur. These could include features relating to mills, such as ponds, leats and wheel pits, as well as to other industries particularly dependent upon water, such as tanning and dyeing.

Below ground remains associated with earlier phases of other industries also, such as malting, brewing and timber-working (in the form of saw pits) could also survive, particularly where some of the related buildings are still standing.

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18<sup>th</sup> Century? Plan of the Pond Yards (Sheffield Archives, ACM Work 9S)

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1765 Kilton Forest (Sheffield Archives, ACM Work 43L)

1775 'A map of Worksop manor with the town of Worksop and parts adjoining ... Survey'd ... by G. Kelk' (Photocopy, Nottinghamshire Archives, WS2 L/1-6)

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1838 Worksop Manor Estate (Sheffield Archives, Work 27L)

1848 Worksop tithe map (Nottinghamshire Archives, AT 152/1b)

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1884 OS 25", 1st edition, sheet XIII.3

1886 OS 25", 1st edition, sheet VIII.15

1887 OS 25", 1st edition, sheet XIII.2

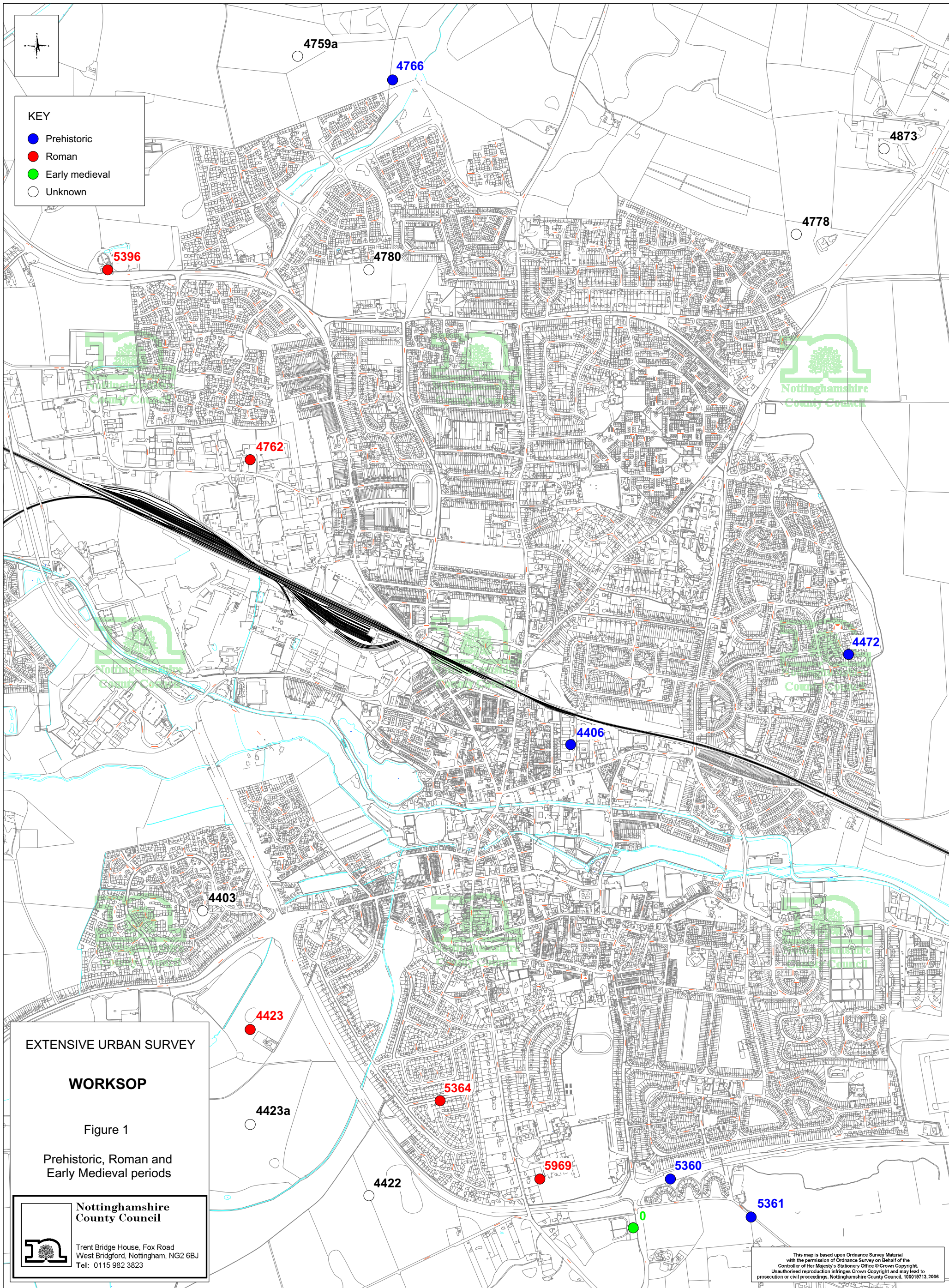
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1729 Lease of a mill near Worksop Church, with bill for erection costs, Sheffield Archives, ACM W/D 237



**KEY**

- Prehistoric
- Roman
- Early medieval
- Unknown

**EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY**

**WORKSOP**

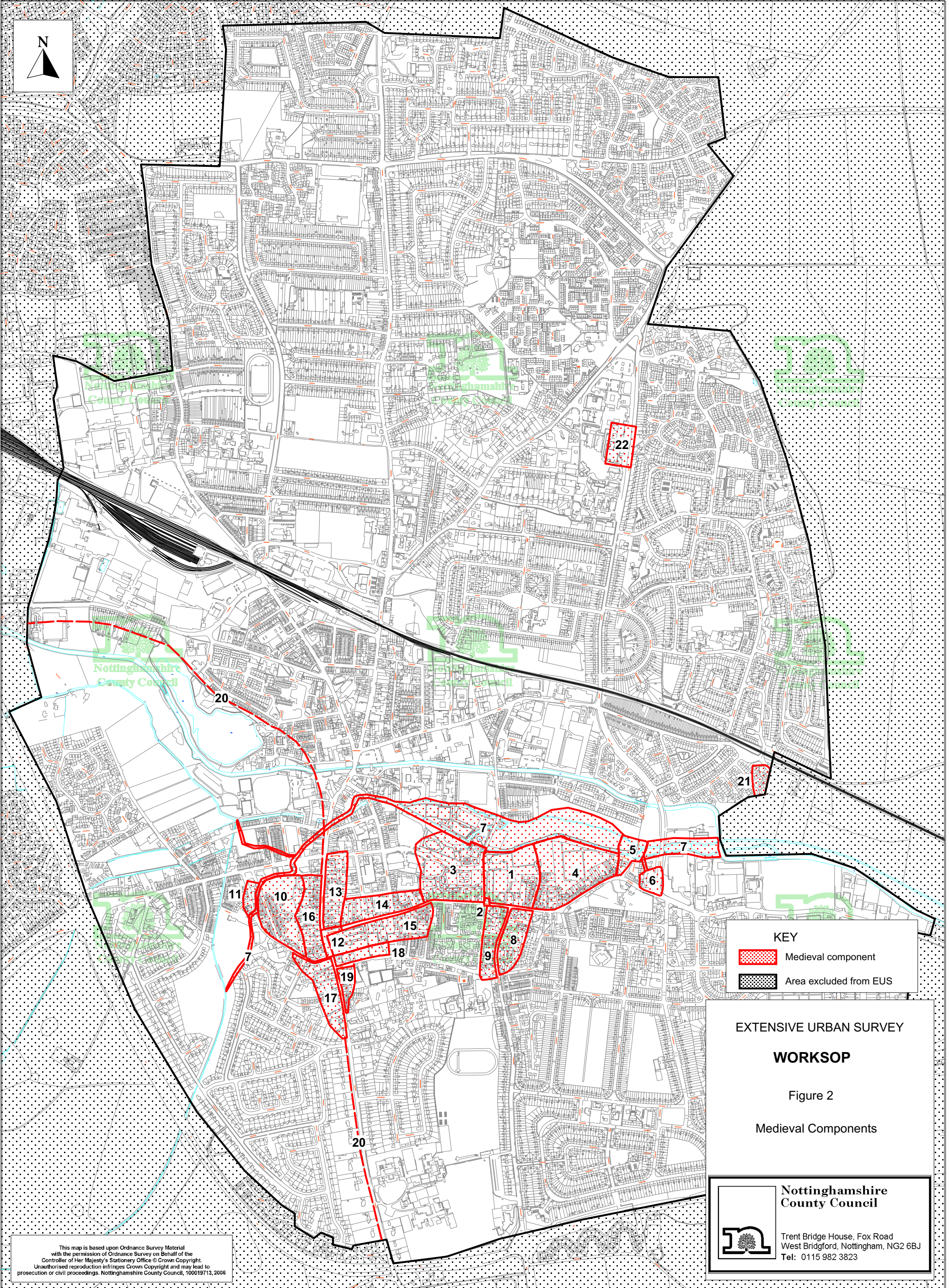
Figure 1

Prehistoric, Roman and Early Medieval periods

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KEY	
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	Area excluded from EUS

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WORKSOP**

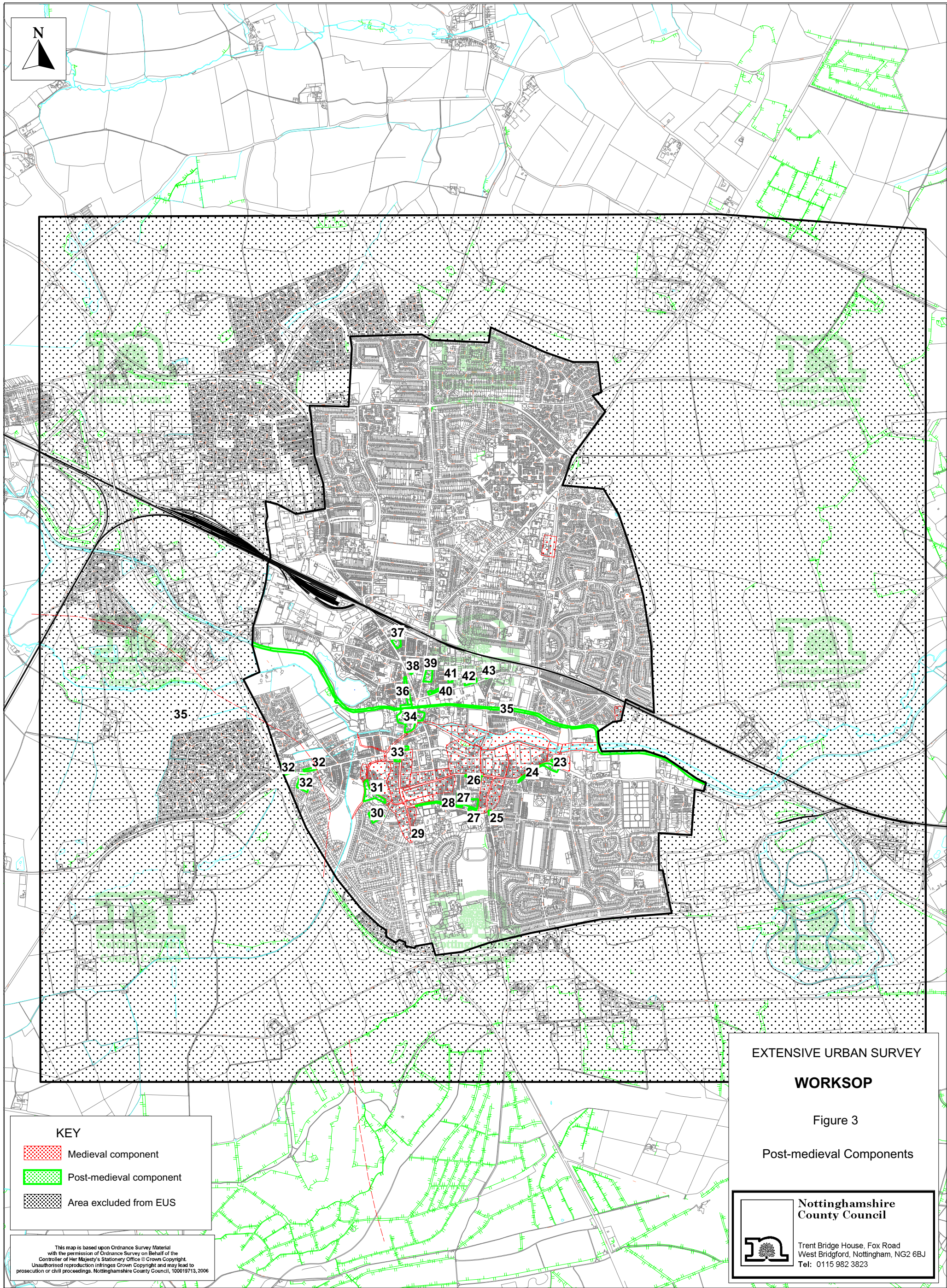
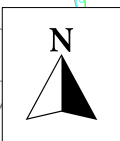
Figure 2  
Medieval Components

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EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY

WORKSOP

Figure 3

Post-medieval Components

**KEY**

-  Medieval component
-  Post-medieval component
-  Area excluded from EUS

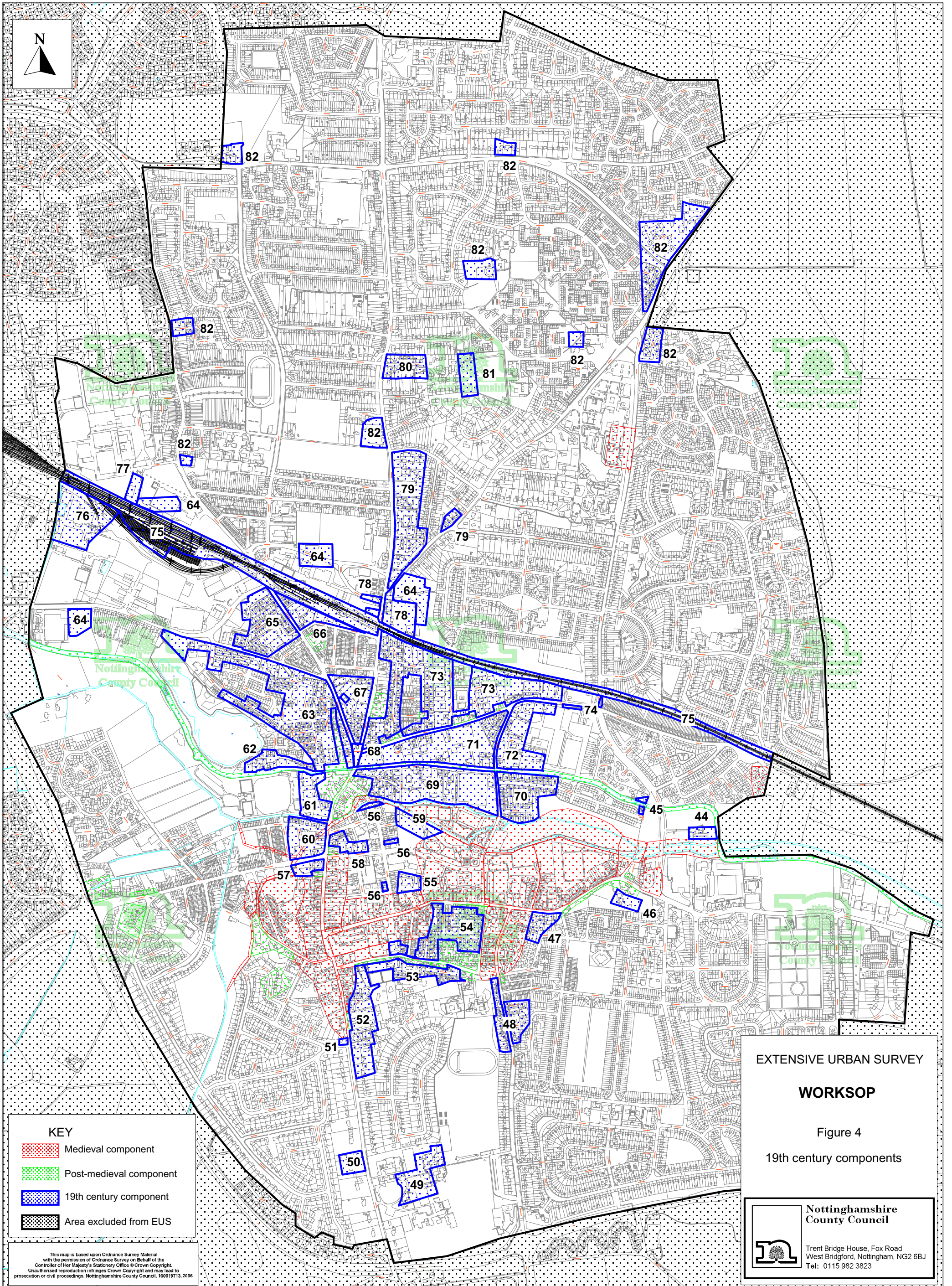
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**WORKSOP**  
 Figure 4  
 19th century components

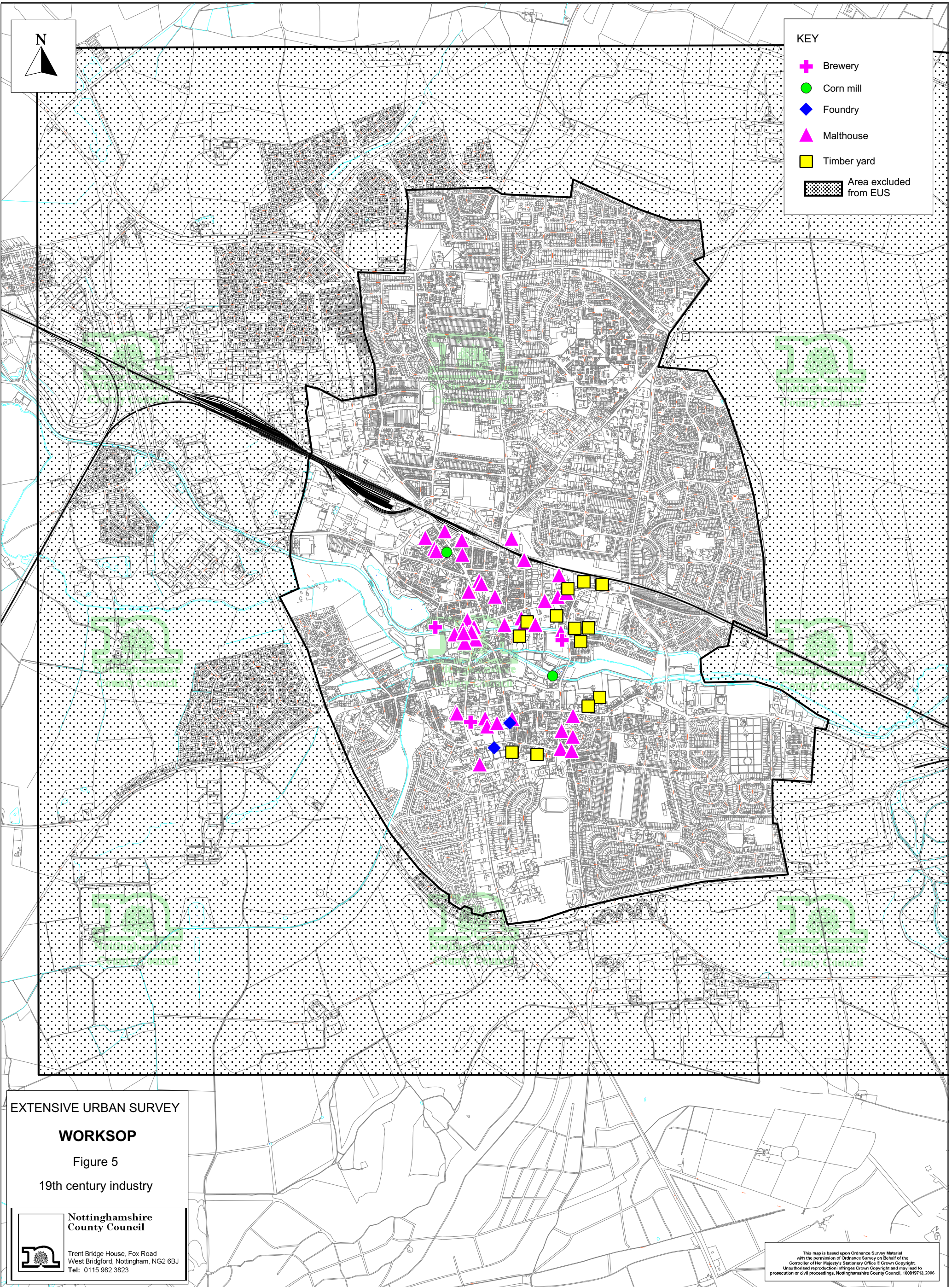
KEY	
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	Post-medieval component
	19th century component
	Area excluded from EUS

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**KEY**

- + Brewery
- Corn mill
- ◆ Foundry
- ▲ Malthouse
- Timber yard
- Area excluded from EUS

EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY

**WORKSOP**

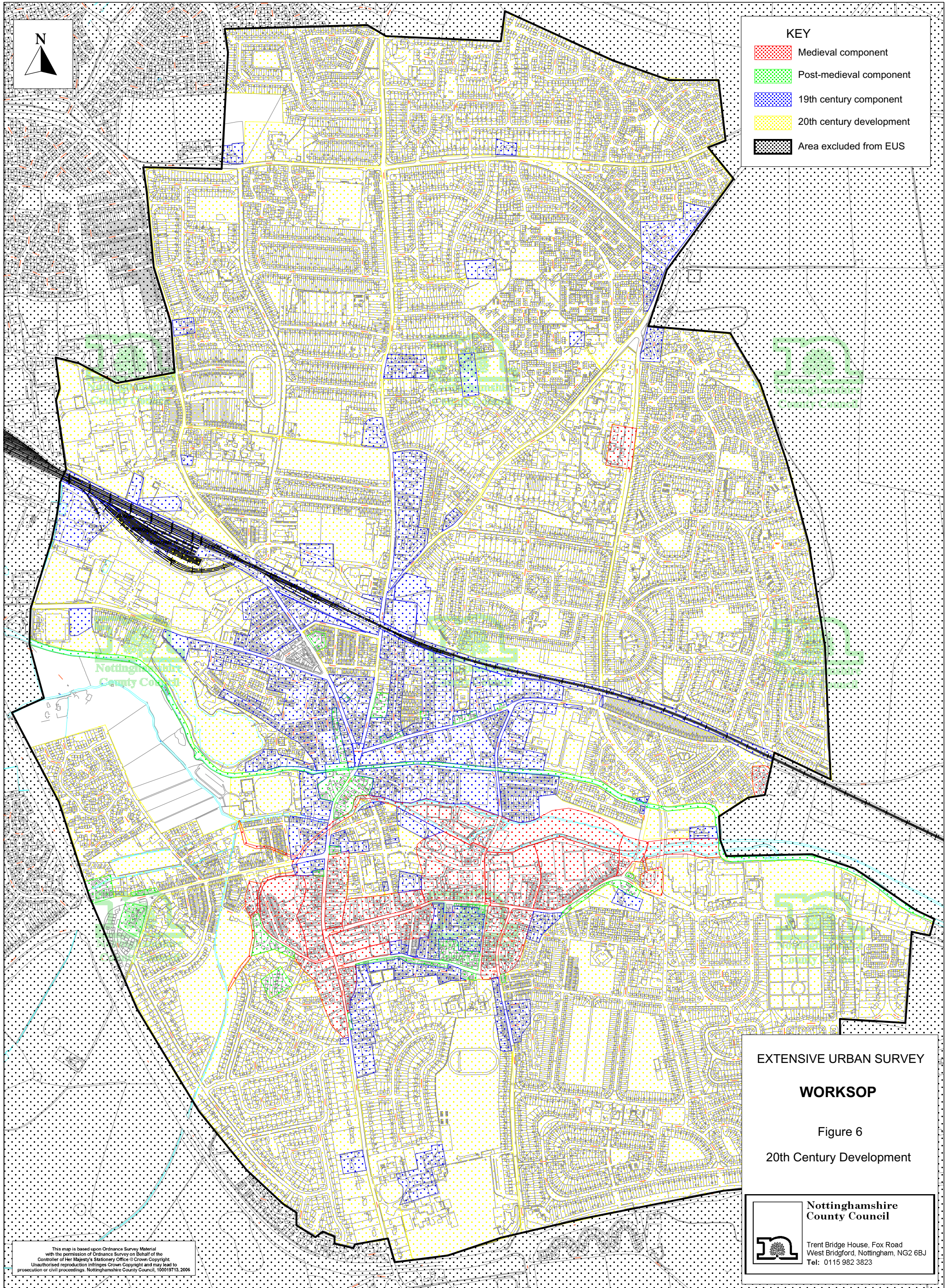
Figure 5

19th century industry

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KEY	
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	Post-medieval component
	19th century component
	20th century development
	Area excluded from EUS


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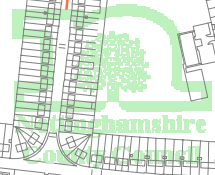
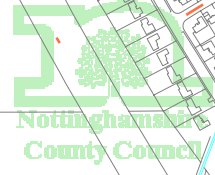
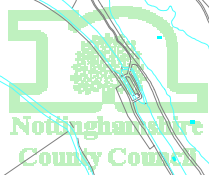
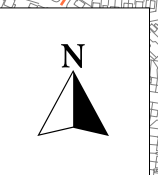
Figure 6

20th Century Development

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**KEY**

- Medieval
- 16th century
- 17th century
- 18th century
- 19th century
- 20th century

- Conservation Area
- Scheduled Area


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Figure 7

Conservation Area, Scheduled Area and Listed Buildings



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