



**Nottinghamshire
County Council**
Environment

**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

WARSOP

**Prepared
for**



ENGLISH HERITAGE
Extensive Urban Survey Programme

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

WARSOP

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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. Warsop is one of 18 small towns in Nottinghamshire selected for such assessment.

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

1.2 Overview of the town

Warsop lies in the north-west of Nottinghamshire, close to the border with Derbyshire, on a main north-south route, now the A60, and is some 5 miles north-east of Mansfield and 8 miles south of Worksop. There are two parts to the town, Church Warsop and Market Warsop, approximately half a mile apart, the former being assumed to have been the original settlement. The economy was based on agriculture for much of Warsop's history. With the establishment of a market, Warsop acquired some local importance as a small market town, with church, manor house, market and fair and a small moot-hall. Beyond this, however, it developed few urban features and with the demise of its market, which does not appear to have survived much beyond the 16th century, it reverted to the status of a large village. The commencement of coal mining at the very end of the 19th century brought a considerable influx of people into the area, leading to the growth of Market Warsop as a commercial centre, although its prosperity was strongly tied to that of the mining industry and as a consequence it has experienced some recent decline associated with relatively high unemployment levels.

2. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Church Warsop and Market Warsop lie on either side of the river Meden, the former to the north, the latter to the south. A narrow band of alluvium borders the river, broadening out to a larger area at Church Warsop mill to form the low-lying open area known as the Carrs. The northern half of Market Warsop is situated on this alluvium, while Church Warsop and the southern half of Market Warsop lie on a narrow north-south band of the Lenton Formation (previously Lower Mottled Sandstone) which overlies the Sherwood Sandstone. These are exposed slightly further east, while outcrops of Lower Magnesian Limestone lie a short distance to the west. Both sandstone and limestone are underlain by the Coal Measures, the coal field in this area being completely concealed (OS Geological Survey of Great Britain, Solid and Drift, Sheet 113, 1", 1966).

Warsop mill, on the river Meden between the two settlements, lies at *c.* 52.5m AOD. To the north, the ground rises sharply, with the church standing at 60.6m AOD. To the south, part of Market Warsop lies in the valley bottom, with the ground rising more gently along Church Street to reach 60m at its junction with

Burns Street and High Street. High Street is level but rises sharply at its westernmost end, albeit not as sharply as it once did, the top of the hill having been lowered by several feet in the past.

3. ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT

Warsop lay in Bassetlaw Wapentake at the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, although the parish later included Nettleworth which was in Broxtowe wapentake. Following the Local Government Act of 1858, Warsop Local Board was established in 1863. This was replaced in 1894 by Warsop Urban District Council. It now lies within Mansfield District.

4. SOURCES

4.1 Primary sources

Nottinghamshire Archives holds a considerable amount of primary documentation relating to Warsop, including parish records, with the earliest register being 1538. In particular, there is a collection (ref. DD 2106) believed to be those of the solicitor who was the clerk to the Warsop Enclosure Commissioners. A large number, unsurprisingly, relate to Warsop Enclosure and are of early 19th century date. However there are numerous other papers also, including 17th century terriers and rentals, abstracts of surrenders in the Court Rolls of 1647-1725, correspondence and documents relating to the boundaries of Warsop manor and the enclosure of land in Sherwood Forest, mainly 17th century, and the customs of the manor in 1647

By the 18th century much of Warsop was under the ownership of the Knight family whose estates eventually came to the FitzHerberts of Tissington, Derbyshire. As a result, papers relating to their Warsop holdings were transferred to the main repository of the FitzHerbert collection at the Derbyshire Record Office, Matlock (ref. D239). These include estate papers, chief rents, large numbers of 19th century land tax assessments and a considerable amount of material relating to enclosure. In addition there are glebe terriers of the 18th and 19th centuries, 19th century documents relating to the mill, manor court rolls of 1658-70, 1737-1934, 17th century presentments and warrants, a manorial survey of 1606, particulars of the manor in 1675, bonds, deeds, leases and farm terriers (particularly 17th century), articles of agreements and a very considerable number of title deeds, mainly 17th century. The collection includes one or two 14th century documents. None of these documents were consulted for this report, with the exception of a couple of items on microfilm, which were easily accessible. However, the index descriptions produced by the Record Office sometimes provided summary information which proved to be of use.

In 1911 Sir H Fitzherbert wrote to London requesting that a search be made in the Public Record Office and the British Museum regarding the manor of Warsop and its mineral rights. The reply is held in the Derbyshire Record Office at D 239 M/M 33-34, but mainly only refers to post mortem inquisitions, noting that a full search had not been made. It is quite possible, therefore, that further documentation is held at the PRO. The reply also includes the note that 'some of the ancient documents relating to the manor are at Belvoir Castle' as well as the suggestion that some could be in the possession of the Duke of Northumberland at Alnwick Castle. The Earls of Rutland held Warsop manor throughout most of the 16th century and the first half of the 17th century. Unfortunately it is not possible, at present, to discover exactly how much material might be held at Belvoir, since the archives there are inaccessible. However, based on information published by the Historical Manuscripts Commission in 1905, there are 63 charters relating to Warsop and 18 court rolls (35 membranes), with 5 membranes of accounts.

4.2 Secondary sources

A few booklets on the history of Warsop have been published, although no full study of the town has been produced. The early parish registers, which survive from 1538, were edited and published by The Rev R J King in 1884. He included short family histories of many of those buried in the 16th and early 17th centuries, as well as carrying out some analysis of social status and of population numbers.

4.3 Cartographic evidence

Warsop was surveyed as part of the work carried out for the Sherwood Forest map of 1609; unfortunately no bespoke plan is known to have survived for this particular area, although there is a terrier (Mastoris & Groves 1997). Several other 17th century maps show parts of Warsop parish, but none include the settlement itself. The earliest available map to show Church and Market Warsop, therefore, is the map drawn up to accompany the Parliamentary Enclosure Award of 1825, held at Nottinghamshire Archives. Since tithes were commuted as part of the Award, there is no tithe map of the parish and consequently the only other pre-Ordnance Survey map to show buildings and plot boundaries is Sanderson's map of 1836, which is at a considerably smaller scale than the enclosure map.

4.4 Archaeological evidence

There are sixteen sites recorded on the Nottinghamshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) within the area of Warsop under consideration in this report, divided evenly between the northern and southern sides of the river. Of these, seven relate to buildings, either standing or demolished. Records on the SMR for the surrounding area are derived from a variety of sources, including documentary evidence, stray finds and cropmarks identified from aerial photographs. In addition, there have been two watching briefs carried out, both in Market Warsop.

5. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

5.1 Prehistoric

Although at present there is no evidence of prehistoric settlement at Warsop, there are indications of activity in the surrounding area (see Figure 1).

In *c.* 1959/60 the tip of a bronze spearhead, some 3" long, was found reported to have been found at Warsop (SMR 4082). However, the findspot was not recorded and consequently it is not marked on Figure 1. A reference to the finding of a bronze bull's head and bronze spearhead on the high ground above Spion Kop (Old Warsop Society n.d.) may possibly relate to the same event.

To the west, fieldwork carried out in the area around Lord Stubbins Wood in 1997 identified a number of sites of possible prehistoric date. These have not yet been incorporated into the SMR and are shown on Figure 1 as sites A-C. The northernmost of these, site A, comprised a small mound, possibly with a ditch, which could be a prehistoric burial site. Slightly further south, site B is a stone cairn which could also represent a burial site. Nearby, site C has the appearance of a prehistoric long barrow or cairn (Beswick & Jones 1997). In all these cases the features described could also be natural, particularly given the geology of the area, but archaeological investigation is required to confirm this.

In the opposite direction, to the east of Warsop, fieldwalking of an area east of Assarts Hill Plantation produced six pieces of flint (Kennett 1993). The approximate area is shown as site D on Figure 1.

Peters (1989) states that a number of Bronze Age finds have been made along the line of some early routes in the Warsop area. Unfortunately, no information about these finds has been made available to the SMR, and consequently the findspots cannot be shown on Figure 1.

5.2 Roman

In contrast to the prehistoric period, there is quite a body of evidence on the SMR for the Warsop area which relates to the Roman period (see Figure 1), some of it coming from stray finds and some from cropmark and earthwork evidence, although a Roman date for the latter sites needs to be confirmed by excavation. In addition, the road which runs between Mansfield and Warsop is traditionally said to be a Roman road and is marked as such on 19th century Ordnance Survey maps. One suggestion has been that

it ran from Mansfield through Worksop and Blyth to join Ermine Street; another is that it represents a north-eastern extension of Ryknield Street. At present neither of these claims can be substantiated, although it does run close to the villa at Mansfield Woodhouse (VCH 1910).

No evidence for Roman settlement is known to have come from the site of the historic core of either Church Warsop or Market Warsop. However, a hoard of over 300 coins of the 3rd and 4th centuries contained in a pot was found c. 2 ft below the surface during construction work on a new housing estate at the north-eastern edge of Market Warsop in 1973 (SMR 4083). A sestertius of Domitian was found during the excavation of sand for house foundations on the north side of Warsop (SMR 5326). No further information is known about this findspot, and it is therefore not shown on Figure 1.

Further afield, material from a Roman tile kiln has been found at Sookholme, to the south-west of Warsop. The site consists of a narrow clay bank containing kiln waste, including roof, flue and hypocaust tiles, although the actual position of the kiln itself has yet to be identified (SMR 3996). More material came to light in 1957, when a number of small pieces of Roman pottery (SMR 5324) were found close to a stream which runs from Sookholme bath; these were probably associated with the tile-kiln site. The exact findspot is not known, and is therefore not marked on Figure 1.

To the west, fieldwork carried out in the area around Lord Stubbins Wood in 1997 identified a site of possible Iron Age and Romano-British date. This is shown on Figure 1 as site E. It consists of earthworks forming a small D-shaped enclosure, the banks being of earth and stone, about one metre high, with one bank appearing to continue to the west. The site is similar to features known in late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement areas in other woods locally, but its identification needs to be confirmed by archaeological investigation (Beswick & Jones 1997).

Well to the east of Warsop, cropmarks near Gleadthorpe Grange which form a rectangular enclosure with rounded corners have been identified as a possible Roman marching camp some 200m by 155m (SMR 4416b). The southern part of the camp slopes down towards the River Meden. During dredging operations in the river in this area, four pottery sherds and one tile of Roman date were recovered (Kennett 1993). These have not yet been incorporated into the SMR, and are shown on Figure 1 as site F. In addition, a few finds of Roman date have been made by metal detectors along the Meden, including an enamelled brooch of 2nd/3rd century date (Kennett 1993).

These Roman sites should be seen in the context of the large number of cropmarks recorded from the area to the east and north-east of Warsop. These belong to an extensive late prehistoric and Roman landscape recorded from the air on the Sherwood Sandstones, that has been termed the ‘brickwork plan field system’. Not all the individual sites marked on the SMR which go to make up this area have been shown on Fig 1. Only two of the sites have been included on Figure 1 to illustrate the area: SMR 1973b and SMR 4075 both of which include linear boundaries of fields, trackways and enclosures.

5.3 Early Medieval

It is clear both from place-name evidence and from the Domesday survey that a settlement existed at Warsop in the early medieval period. The earliest written reference to Warsop comes from Domesday Book where it is written as *Wareshope*. The first element is an Old English personal name, *Wær*; the second is the word *hop*, meaning valley, presumably referring to the well-marked valley of the River Meden (Gover *et al* 1940). An alternative interpretation of the second element is offered by Peters (1989), who argues that the derivation is the Old English meaning of the word ‘hop’, namely ‘enclosed area in marshy land’.

It appears that there were three manors in Warsop before the conquest, while the church and mill referred to in Domesday Book may already have been in existence. Beyond this, however, nothing is known of the early settlement. There is a report that a Saxon funerary urn was found at Church Warsop some time before 1976, although the exact find spot is not known (SMR 5329). In addition, Anglo-Saxon coins have

reputedly been discovered by metal-detector users in the general locality of Warsop (Jones & Kinsley 1997), but unfortunately no information is available about find spots or date range.

5.4 Medieval

5.4.1 Domesday Book, 1086

There are three separate entries in Domesday Book which relate to Warsop. The main entry details the manor as part of the land of Roger de Busli

M. In WARSOP Godric, Leofgeat and Ulfkell had 3 c. of land taxable. Land for 6½ ploughs. Roger has 3½ ploughs in lordship and 6 Freemen with 2 b. of this land and 15 villagers and 11 smallholders who have 3 ploughs. A priest and a church; 1 mill, 16d; half a mill-site; woodland pasture 5 furlongs long and 4 wide. [Value] before 1066, 64s; now 4s less. (Domesday Book, Phillimore edition).

In addition, there are two further entries. One is listed under the land of the king, as part of the manor of Mansfield, and is given as being in Broxtowe wapentake. The entry reads as follows:

In WARSOP 1 b. of land, which a blind man holds in alms from the King, where he has 1 smallholder, with 6 oxen in a plough.

The last entry is duplicated under 'Land of the king's thanes', where it is given as being in Bassetlaw wapentake:

In WARSOP a blind man holds 1 b. in alms from the king

This duplication probably derives from the use of different source documents by the compilers of Domesday Book. Peters (1989) however, suggests that the blind man held one bovate each from the king and from a thane, and that each bovate was on a different side of the wapentake boundary.

5.4.2 The manor

As Domesday Book indicates, after the Conquest most of Warsop formed part of the extensive northern possessions of Roger de Busli, although some land there remained crown property. It later came to Oliva, daughter of Alan Fitz-Jordan who, as a widow, gave it to Robert de Lexington, as confirmed in a grant by Henry III in 1232-3. Robert gave it to his brother John, upon whose death it passed to Henry, bishop of Lincoln. In 1258 the estate and the advowson was inherited by one of Henry's nephews, William de Sutton, although Margery de Merlay, John Lexington's widow, still held Warsop in dower. William's son, Robert de Sutton, fought on the baronial side at Evesham and forfeited his lands as a result; however, he was pardoned and did homage for the manor of Warsop, undertaking to pay queen Eleanor five years value of the manor as ransom, although it was still held in dower by Margery de Merlay (Holdsworth 1972).

In 1329 the manor was purchased from John de Sutton by John Nunnes of London who in turn sold it, together with the advowson of the church, to Sir John de Roos, in whose family it remained for almost two centuries (Thoroton 1677).

5.4.3 Communications

Warsop lay on an important north-south route in the medieval period, which ran from Nottingham through Mansfield, Warsop, Worksop towards Doncaster and which may have had earlier origins, as noted above. It is not certain where this route would have crossed the Meden, but the later ford near the mill is likely.

5.4.4 *The settlement and its environs*

Various post mortem inquisitions contain information relating to Warsop in the medieval period. The earliest of these involves an extent of the manor made in 1268. It shows that there were 3 carucates of land in demesne, a number of freeholders, 18½ oxgangs in villeinage, a watermill, a fulling mill, a garden with fruit and a dovehouse. There was meadowland, pasture and an unspecified number of cottages, while income included 'toll of the market' (see 5.4.5 below) and 'perquisites of court', indicating that the manor court was held there (Standish 1914).

A few years later, in 1274, an inquisition provided an extent of the lands and tenements which had belonged to Robert de Sutton and which included Warsop:

'... and the messuage in the said manor is worth half a marc yearly; fruit of the garden with the herbage 5s; and a certain dovehouse there is worth half a marc yearly; also a water mill ... also there is there a park which contains in itself 5 acres of land and the herbage thereof with the dead wood is worth yearly without destruction and waste 10s; there is also there a certain wood outside the forest which is common as to herbage of his tenants of Warsop, and the pannage is worth in common years 12d; also there is a certain wood within the forest which contains 1 league from which he ought to have husbote and heybote by view of the foresters and verderes ...' (Standish 1914, 79).

Further in this document some indication of the population is given, as '35 cotarii' are listed, although no numbers are given for the free tenants. The references to the forest is a reminder of the fact that by the early 13th century at least, the river Meden formed the northern boundary of Sherwood Forest, with Warsop extending on either side of the river. Several documents exist which relate to the assarting of land in the area. In the Fine Rolls of 1318, for example, it is recorded that:

'John atte Water has licence to enclose 12a. of waste and bring it under cultivation and to build there leaving part as meadow and pasture with full right of access for his cattle at the "entry of Warsop" and a rental of 3s. a year, he having already occupied and assarted there without previous licence' (quoted in Doubleday Index, Local Studies Library)

while another reference describes the 12 acres as 'lying between the road by the land of Richard de Sutton at the entry of Warsop ... and descending thus to the hithe of Warsop'.

An extent of the manor which accompanied an inquisition following the death of Margery de Merlay in 1291-2 noted that 'they say that the capital messuage does not suffice for the sustentation of the houses of the manor'. Twenty-eight cottages are listed in this extent (Standish 1914, 49).

Fourteenth century inquisitions show that Warsop suffered in this period, probably at least in part from the effects of disease. The first indication of this is an inquisition post mortem of John de Roos, dated 1338, which records that:

'... in demesne [are] 80a. land, the third part of which was sown in the lifetime of the said John at the winter sowing, and all the rest lies waste and untilled for lack of tenants, and is worth nothing a year in herbage or other profits because of the weakness of the same ...' (Blagg 1939, 80)

The inquisition mentions free tenants, villeins and cottagers, but unfortunately provides no figures. It goes on to record the low value of the perquisites of court, which is blamed on the poverty of the tenants.

In 1352, the manor included a capital messuage worth nothing and land worth nothing because it was uncultivated and waste. The total value of the Warsop manor was £4 15s 4d, having been worth over £20 the previous century (Train 1952, 3). In an inquisition of 1372, the land was still recorded as 'uncultivated and vacant', while the watermill was worth nothing that year because it was unoccupied. However, by 1393/4 the value of the manor had begun to rise again, to £13 3s 4d, suggesting a recovery in its fortunes, although no details are given beyond the total value (Train 1952).

5.4.5 Market and fair

In 1239 a grant was made to John de Lexington and his heirs of a weekly market on Tuesday at his manor of Warsop, and of a yearly fair on the eve, day and morrow of the day of Saints Peter and Paul (Calendar of Charter Rolls vol. I, 247). Further references to the market in the 13th century come from the post-mortem inquisitions; for example an extent of the manor made in 1268 includes the 'toll of the market', worth 1 marc annually (Standish 1914). In 1329, in the *Placita de Quo Warranto*, John Nunnes claimed the right to hold a market every Tuesday, with 'toll and stallage and other things belonging to a market'. This right was supposedly confirmed in 1379 (King 1884). However, in 1410 there was a grant for a Saturday market and for two fairs, one on the eve and day of St Leonard, the other on the Saturday and Sunday following Ascension Day (Calendar of Charter Rolls, vol V, 443), with no mention of the early market day or fair.

5.4.6 Trade and industry

Warsop's economy would have been based primarily upon agriculture throughout the medieval period. However, there are a couple of references to other local trades and industries. A mill was already present in 1086, and this would have been for grinding corn. However, 'half a mill site' is also referred to in Domesday Book, and it is not clear to what this refers. By 1268 there clearly was a second mill as, in addition to a watermill, an extent of the manor also lists a fulling mill. The only other reference to this comes from an inquisition post mortem of 1338, when the manor included 'one brokendown fulling-mill'. Several intervening inquisitions had only mentioned the watermill, so it is not certain when the fulling mill ceased operation.

The other industry for which there is documentary evidence is lime-burning, since an extent of the manor made in 1274 includes the sum of 5 shillings paid to the lord of the manor 'for burning lime'.

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

5.5.1 The manor

In 1508 Edmund de Roos died without issue, whereupon the manor of Warsop and the advowson of the church passed, via the female line, to the Earls of Rutland. They retained it until the mid-17th century. In 1666 it came into the possession of Lord Willoughby, who sold it to Sir Ralph Knight in 1675, the manor then remaining in the Knight family until the 19th century when it passed to Sir Henry Fitz-Herbert of Tissington (Du Boulay Hill 1914). Certain lands that had belonged to Rufford Abbey were granted to the Earl of Shrewsbury on the dissolution (Doubleday Index, Local Studies Library).

5.5.2 Communications

A small plan of part of Church Warsop made towards the end of the 18th century makes it clear that, in addition to the important north-south route running through the town, it was also connected with Derbyshire, through Langwith, to the west and with Retford via Gleadthorpe to the north-east. In addition, the continuation of Burns Lane and of Eastlands Road via the ford is shown on the enclosure map as Tuxford Lane, indicating communications with that town also.

Although none of the roads through Warsop were turnpiked at this time, the main Mansfield to Worksop route was improved by the construction of a stone bridge across the Meden at the watermill, commenced in 1780 (Mr Warnock,pers. comm.).

5.5.3 The settlement and its environs

The River Meden still formed much of the northern boundary of Sherwood Forest in 1609, when a map of the Forest was drawn. Although that part of the map which included Warsop does not appear to have survived, the terrier has and includes several pieces of information on the settlement and, more particularly,

its environs. Numerous references to ‘parcels of ground’ and ‘closes’ indicate that a good deal of assarting and enclosure had already taken place by that time (Mastoris & Groves 1997). The common fields are listed, together with acreages, presumably excluding anything lying on the northern side of the river, beyond the forest boundary. As many as eight arable fields are recorded, some of them named, with an approximate total area of 540 acres. The waste belonging to the town is given as just under 841 acres.

A number of papers in the Derbyshire Record Office relate to other aspects of the landscape around Warsop during this period. For example, in c. 1633 testimony was given in a court baron that the lords of the manor of Warsop had a sheepwalk, probably in the area of The Burns, with notes on disputes over the sheepwalk, assarts and commoning; there are further papers regarding rights of common in 1654, while in 1678/5/6 the inhabitants of Church Warsop petitioned for a breck.

Late 17th century leases in the Derbyshire Record Office give the names of open fields at that time as Stonebridge Field, Ridgeway Field, Near Oakfield, Far Oakfield and West Croft Field. Church Warsop had its own fields, either three or four by the 17th century, probably called Church Field, Nether Field, Hough and/or Rigge Fields. The two settlements also had their own separate commons as is made clear in a document of 1728 regarding the status of encroachments:

‘... two towns divided by a river ... Each has their distinct comons, the market town a very large one upon which several cottages have been erected with the consent of the Lord of the Manor for which they have paid him ... rent and have had the benefitt of the common’ (D 239 M/E 15595).

Unfortunately little information is available regarding the two settlements themselves, although the above document suggests that growth was taking place. The situation is not helped by the fact that what information there is may only refer to one or other of the two, Church or Market town, and not necessarily to the whole of either settlement. The description in the 1609 terrier, presumably only relating to Market Warsop, as it was within the Forest bounds, is as follows:

Thirteen cots and tofts adjoining to [a little close next the town]	12-0-31
The rest of the cots and small closes about the town ...	29-0-3

A survey of the manor in 1606 lists 19 cottages, a bakehouse, 2 lime houses and a stone quarry, possibly representing the demesne in Church Warsop (DRO D 239 M/M 20 - microfilm XM 16/3). However, a later survey (1675) of the lands late Lord Willoughby’s appears to include, in addition to the mill and a smithy, 22 farms and 26 cottages, as well as the lime houses, stone quarries and moothall (DRO D 239 M/M 21-22 - microfilm XM 16/3). Of course, these surveys only give a partial picture, as is made clear by the Nottinghamshire hearth tax of 1664, which records 123 houses at Warsop. Of these, almost a third were exempt, while of the 85 which were chargeable, 62% only had one hearth. The largest house was that of Lord Willoughby, in other words the Hall, with 12 hearths, while two others, one being the Rector, had 7 hearths (Webster 1988).

In 1645 during the Civil War a skirmish took place at Warsop; an old cannon ball, a relic of this skirmish, was found embedded in the thatch at Brook Farm in Low Street (now Church Street) when the thatch was being removed (King 1884). Another cannon ball was found in the garden of the Rectory (Old Warsop Society n.d.).

The dominance of Market Warsop over Church Warsop in terms of commercial activity, which would have begun with the establishment of the market there, is clearly illustrated by the fact that no public house existed in Church Warsop after the closure of one called The Moon or The Half Moon in the late 18th century (King 1884).

By the end of this period, approximately two thirds of the parish had been enclosed, following the enclosure of forest land in 1775 (White’s Directory 1832).

5.5.4 *Markets and fairs*

At some point, probably during this period, markets ceased to be held at Warsop. It has suggested by King (1884) that they were given up during the Civil War, although it may have been a little before this. A manuscript description of England in 1588 by William Smith, first published in 1879, gives nine market towns in Nottinghamshire, one of which was Warsop. However Speed, on his map of 1610, showed only eight, Warsop being the one he omitted. It is not shown as a market town on other 17th century maps, nor included as such in Cox's *Magna Britannia*, 1727 (Clayton 1934). A document of 1647 (DD 2106/5/16/4-5) records 'one markt weekly being on Tuesday but not worth anything'. This may be referring simply to the right to hold a market, with the fact that it was worth nothing suggesting that it was not held. In the 1650s many of the records in the parish registers quoted by King (1884) distinguished between Market Town and Church Town. However, he noted that in 1662 the two places were, most unusually, referred to as South Town and North Town, while in 1663 someone is described as being 'of the town in which the market used to be held'. This is the first unambiguous reference to the fact that the market had ceased to function.

Despite the demise of the market, the two annual fairs continued to be held throughout this period, while an annual statute fair was held until the end of the 18th century.

5.5.5 *Population*

King (1884) attempted to estimate the population of Warsop based on baptism and burial records, smoothing out sometimes considerable annual fluctuations by looking at 25 year intervals. His results were as follows:

Year	Population
1539 - 1550	580
1551 - 1575	670
1576 - 1600	780
1601 - 1625	860
1626 - 1650	920
1651 - 1675	940
1676 - 1700	920
1701 - 1725	840
1726 - 1750	780
1751 - 1775	860
1776 - 1800	940

He noted that there was a large number of deaths in 1558/9 and again in 1591/2, probably due to the plague, and also that the period between 1650 and 1682 was one of particularly high mortality overall.

Population estimates have also been calculated using the returns to visitations which required the number of recusants and communicants in each parish to be provided. In response to one of 1603, the incumbent of Warsop church returned that there were 320 communicants in the parish, 240 non-communicants (ie individuals under the age of 16), and no recusants. This gives a figure of 560 for the population of the parish at that time (Wood 1942). A similar return of 1676 stated that there were 220 communicants, no Roman Catholics and 6 dissenters, although the number of non-communicants is not provided (Guildford 1924). If correct, this would seem to suggest a dramatic drop in the adult population by almost a third. A further visitation, by Archbishop Herring, occurred in 1743. The response was that there were 'about 130 families in the parish of Warsop and one family onely Dissenters and they Roman Catholicks ...' (Ollard & Walker 1930). Taking a multiplier of 4.5 or 5 per family, as Wood does for some of his parishes, this gives an approximate population estimate of some 585-650 individuals, indicating a return to early 17th century levels.

It is noticeable that the figures derived from the visitation returns are markedly lower than those from the parish registers; also that the latter, while showing a drop in population within this period, shows it in the first half of the 18th century rather than in the 3rd quarter of the 17th century.

Lowe (1798) gives a figure of 848 for the population of Warsop and Sookholm 'taken from house to house'. This would fit in well with a figure for the two townships of 944 given in the 1801 census.

5.5.6 Trade and industry

King (1884) looked in detail at 85 burials from the period between 1607 and 1637 for which social status or occupation was given in the parish register. The presence of 15 yeomen and 22 husbandmen indicates the dominance of agriculture, probably also providing employment for the 22 labourers recorded. Related occupations included 2 millers, 3 butchers, a smith, a tanner, 2 shoemakers, 4 coopers and 3 carpenters. In addition, there was a doctor, a schoolmaster, 2 tailors, a weaver, 2 gentlemen and 3 manservants. King also records the presence of a basket-maker in 1767, whose son planted an osier holt near Hills and Holes, and a fell-monger and manufacturer of leather gloves and breeches in 1761.

This range of occupations can be supplemented from other sources. References from 17th century leases and title deeds include a joiner, a cordwainer, a dyer and a labourer who had a kilnhouse in his croft. A framework knitter was present in 1713.

It appears that hops were grown in the parish, since one of the leases, dated 1664/65, refers to a 'Hopp Yard'. Nottinghamshire was once known as the 'hop-garden of the North of England', although the best known hop-growing region of the county lay well to the east of Warsop (Pocock 1957). It is not known how successful the Warsop production was; however, a connection with hops continued, since in 1798 Lowe recorded the coppice wood called Collyer Spring, just to the north-west of Church Warsop as producing wood suitable for hop poles.

In the 1780s, three Acts of Parliament were passed enabling a bounty to be paid to anyone who had broken and properly prepared flax and hemp for market. Warsop was one of several parishes in Nottinghamshire claiming this bounty, doing so on several occasions between 1786 and 1791 (Meaby n.d.).

The lime-burning industry present in the medieval period continued, with lime being sent from Warsop for the rebuilding at Southwell Minster after the Civil War (Noble 1987). Lowe (1798) included Warsop among several places where lime 'of a weak kind, for land' was produced.

5.6 19th century

5.6.1 Communications

Roads

The Mansfield to Worksop road, running through both Market and Church Warsop, was turnpiked in 1822 (Cossons 1934), one of the last roads in the county to be included in the turnpike system. Being on the sandstone, there would have been a reasonably good natural road surface, although Laird, while noting that roads in Nottinghamshire were generally in good order, considered that the road between Worksop and Church Warsop was just about the worst in the county at that time, it having taken him 3 hours to travel the 8 miles between the two 'even after some slight rain had fallen to fix the sands' (Laird 1813, 35).

It is clear from map evidence that, although a good road bridge had been built by the mill, the ford continued to be in use during the 19th century, although its course across the bed of the river altered, if the enclosure map is to be believed. This shows the road running diagonally along one side of a meander, rather than taking the shortest route across the water, as indicated on later 19th century OS maps.

Railways

Although the railway network was well underway from the 1840s, Warsop was not served by rail until the end of the 19th century. The Lancashire, Derbyshire and East Coast railway was promoted primarily to create new western and eastern outlets for the Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire coalfields, although only the central section was ever completed. The line running through Warsop, together with a branch running to Warsop Main Colliery, opened for coal and goods in 1896 and for passengers the following year. It was absorbed by the Great Central Railway in 1907 (Dow 1965).

5.6.2 *The settlement and its environs*

In 1813, a Bill was introduced to enable Parliamentary Enclosure of the remaining open fields and commons in Warsop. However, the proprietors there were not unanimous in desiring this enclosure; consequently the Bill was not passed when it was first introduced, although it was passed 5 years later, in 1818. The Act refers to *c.* 344 acres of open field and *c.* 1400 acres of commons and wastes, while the total awarded in 1825 was just over 1779 acres (Tate 1935).

Laird (1813) described Market Warsop as lying ‘right in the road and is very extensive, but seems of very ancient architecture, principally farm houses and cottages’.

King (1884) refers to the parish stocks being in existence and in use in 1821, but he does not state where they were.

Blythman (n.d.) refers to the presence of a workhouse in the 19th century, but does not make it clear where it was. Other public buildings in Warsop included a library, established in 1842 and a County Police Station built in 1894.

5.6.3 *Fairs*

In the early years of the 19th century, there were still two fairs, at that time being held on May 21 and November 17, mostly for cattle and horses (Laird 1813). However, by 1832 an additional fair was being held, the three fairs being on the Monday after Whit Monday, for cattle, sheep etc, September 19 for sheep and November 17 for cattle (White’s Directory 1832), although later authorities give the first of these dates as the Monday before Whit Monday. The fairs were still taking place in 1884 (King 1884).

5.6.4 *Population*

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

Year	Population
1801	<i>c.</i> 880
1811	984
1821	1072
1831	1213
1841	1318
1851	1350
1861	1374
1871	1486
1881	1329
1891	1467
1901	2132

The 1801 figure includes Sookholme township with Warsop, with a total of 944 (Wallis Chapman 1910). In subsequent census returns they are separate. The population for Sookholme varies only a little between

1811 and 1841, being 63 in the former and 66 in the latter. Consequently a figure of between 880 and 890 seems likely for Warsop township.

The cause of the sudden drop in population seen in the 1881 census figures may have been associated with the sinking of Langwith colliery in Derbyshire (see below, section 5.6.7) if a number of Warsop families moved to seek employment there.

5.6.5 Religious buildings

In addition to the parish church, several non-conformist chapels were constructed in Warsop during the 19th century.

Methodist

The Wesleyan Methodist society formed in Warsop in around 1815, with the first chapel being constructed in 1829 near the top of Sherwood Street, succeeded by a new chapel, constructed in 1876 on Burns Lane.

The Primitive Methodists held services in a house at the bottom of Mount Pleasant in the 1830s, while the Warsop New Connexion Society held services first in a shop and later in a private house. Neither group survived, however. The Free Methodists also held their first services in a private house, but were able to construct a chapel in 1858 at the junction of Sherwood Street and Clumber Street (Old Warsop Society n.d.).

Baptists

The Baptist Society was formed in c. 1820 and held services in a building in Carr Lane until the Baptist Chapel in Sherwood Street was erected in 1829. The Society dissolved in 1860. The chapel was used for a while as a school, but in 1875 it was made into two houses (Old Warsop Society n.d.).

5.6.6 Education

In 1832 a parish school was situated between the two Warsops (White's Directory 1832); however in 1842 a new, larger parish school was constructed at the northern end of Market Warsop.

An infant school was built in Market Warsop in 1874-5, used also as a Mission Room (Whites Directory 1885-6).

5.6.7 Trade and industry

Warsop's economy remained based in agriculture throughout most of the 19th century. The presence of a framework knitter in the 18th century has been noted above, but the industry never developed in Warsop as it did elsewhere; Felkin, in his account of the framework knitting industry in 1845, recorded the presence of only four frames in Warsop at that time. However, with the sinking of a colliery in nearby Langwith, Derbyshire, in 1878, the emphasis began to move away from agriculture and towards a reliance on the mining industry. Langwith colliery was followed by Warsop Main Colliery, sunk in 1893, and Shirebrook, sunk in 1895, the two latter probably accounting for much of the sudden increase in population seen in the last decade of the 19th century.

5.7 20th century

The early 20th century saw the coal industry becoming dominant at Warsop, taking the place of the earlier reliance on agriculture. New housing estates were constructed, accompanied by the educational, recreational and other facilities required to serve the new mining communities working at nearby Warsop Main and Welbeck Collieries. Church Warsop colliery village was built over a mile away from the pit, Warsop Main Colliery. The design incorporated a hot water system to circulate throughout the village and

an electrical system operated from the pit (Anon, *Guardian Journal* 24/4/1973). The Colliery Company also built 610 houses in the Clumber Street area (Old Warsop Society n.d.). Welbeck Colliery Railway, which forms part of the eastern boundary of the area under consideration, had been constructed by 1918.

The increase in traffic during the middle decades of the 20th century began to cause problems in Market Warsop where the A60 passed directly along the High Street; however in 1979 a relief road was constructed to take the through traffic away from the town centre.

Warsop has suffered some decline recently, following the contraction of the coal mining industry.

A recent attempt to re-introduce a market failed, mainly because the site was outside the central area and on the far side of the busy A60, and therefore not easily reached by pedestrians. The most recent Local Plan notes that another attempt will be made to re-introduce the weekly market, this time within the centre of the town.

6. THE DEVELOPMENT OF WARSOP

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, although these divisions 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

Twelve components have been tentatively identified as belonging to the medieval period and are shown of figure 3. Their identification is based mainly on plan form analysis of the enclosure map, a copy of part of which is reproduced as figure 2.

Component 1 *Church of St Peter and St Paul, with the churchyard* (SMR 4070)

The earliest fabric in the present church is probably of early 12th century date, although an 11th century church existed at Warsop, as mentioned in Domesday Book, and Du Boulay Hill (1914) considered that some pre-Conquest work was preserved in the south and west faces of the tower. Inside this broad and massive west tower is an important example of a tower arch with what Pevsner (1979) described as ‘the crudest, biggest zigzag’. Additions and alterations to the church were made in the 14th and 16th centuries. The church underwent comprehensive restoration in 1877, during the course of which an old floor was discovered some eighteen inches below the then existing floor. A memorial stone of 1512 which formed part of this early floor was kept and set into the wall of the restored church (King 1884). The vestry had previously been used as a charnel house; the bones were reburied when the room was converted to its present use (Old Warsop Society n.d.).

During the 1930s coal was mined underneath the church. This caused considerable subsidence, to the extent that the building had to be supported inside and out with splints and scaffolding, while girders were placed beneath the foundations to form a ‘raft’. Final repairs were carried out in 1957 (Dennett & Dennett 1977).

The extent of the churchyard as shown on Fig. 3 is that illustrated on the enclosure map, as the extent of the medieval cemetery is not known. However, the line of the eastern boundaries of closes to the north and south of the church as shown on the earliest available map could be taken to indicate that the churchyard has been extended eastwards at some point in the past. The churchyard wall contains a door, still present, which connected the church with the hall. At the end of the 18th century, there were three ‘remarkable’ elms in the churchyard, the largest being some 60 feet tall and 18 feet around, although by that time they

were 'in a state of decay' (Throsby 1790, 360). A sketch of the church indicates that they stood to the east or south-east of the church, at the boundary of the churchyard with the road.

In the early 1970s the churchyard was 'tidied up' by the removal of all kerbstones and the transfer of most other memorials to the periphery to facilitate grass mowing and general maintenance. At the same time an area was established in the north-western corner of the churchyard for the interment of cremated remains (Dennett & Dennett 1977). Seven headstones of the 17th and 18th centuries are Grade II listed, although no longer in their original positions.

Component 2 *Warsop Old Hall* (SMR 5328)

Warsop Old Hall is one of the most important medieval houses in Nottinghamshire. Originally presumed to have been the manor house, the building later became a farmhouse. It was restored between 1970 and 1972 and converted to function as Warsop Parish Centre, incorporating a custodian's flat. It is a Grade II* listed building.

The hall is constructed of stone, mostly local limestone, and forms the southern and eastern sides of a courtyard, with an attached Tudor barn making the north side and a detached block of minor buildings completing the square on the west. Many different periods of construction are visible in the fabric, with features dating from the 14th to the 16th centuries having been 'so reshuffled in the C19 that the archaeology of the house is quite illegible' (Pevsner 1979, 364). It is worth noting that a survey of 1675 refers to 'The Hall being a new house and stables ...'; presumably this refers to Warsop Hall, although further work is required to confirm this (DRO D 239 M/M 21-22 - microfilm XM 16/3). The Hall is said to have been linked to the Rectory via an underground passage which was blocked up some years ago because of flooding during bad weather (Old Warsop Society n.d.).

An inventory of Warsop Hall dated to about 1700 includes a hall, kitchen, larder, bakehouse, brewhouse, dairy, stable, barn, great parlour, pantry, cellar, study, little wine cellar and numerous other rooms as well as a dovecote and an orchard (Old Warsop Society n.d.). References to the dovecote exist from the 13th century. Unfortunately the surviving dovecote, probably of Tudor date, was demolished in 1962. It had stood in the grass verge of Bishops Walk to the north-west of the church. It was built of limestone and was nearly square, being 24' by 22', with walls 2' 9" thick rising 8' to the roof. Within the walls were 650 nesting places. Following its demolition, tons of its stone were supposedly used as hardcore for a driveway to a new house and also for the rebuilding of a wall (*Evening News* 5/7/1962).

Buildings had also stood to the north of the church in the 18th century. The enclosure map shows a rectangular close here, the subject of an exchange between the rector and the lord of the manor, upon which there was a barn, stables, fold yard and a plantation. The buildings had gone by the end of the 19th century and the area is now incorporated into the churchyard.

Component 3 *Settlement at the junction of Bishops Walk and Cuckney Hill, Church Warsop*

The proximity of this area to the manor house and church suggests there may have been early settlement here, although it is somewhat peripheral to the rest of the village, at least in the 19th century. The junction was a crossroads until 1783, when the eastern arm was stopped up, with Moorfield Farm on the north-western corner and the Rectory on the north-eastern side. Some of the Moorfield Farm buildings shown on the enclosure map are still standing, although not all; one is a grade II listed building of probable 17th century date. There are Warsop individuals known as 'of the Moor' in the 13th century who may be connected with this site. The Rectory was demolished in 1967 to make way for new housing. The oldest part is believed to have been of the late 16th or early 17th century, with outhouses including a laundry, a game pantry and a stable block (Old Warsop Society n.d.).

Component 4 *Warsop Water mill and dam* (SMR 4059, 6663)

A mill was present at Warsop in 1086 and is assumed to have stood on the site of the surviving mill, although there is no evidence of that at present. The oldest part of the existing building is dated 1767 and is a Grade II listed building. In the early 1830s the old undershot wheel was replaced; this in turn was replaced by a turbine some time before 1900. The southern end of the mill was built in 1825 with a new breast wheel being erected. This was replaced with an iron wheel in 1886 which was removed in 1946. The mill caught fire and burnt down in 1922, leaving only the four walls standing. As a result of mining in the area, the mill building is said to have subsided by some 9 feet (Old Warsop Society n.d.).

The extent of the mill dam as shown on Fig 3 is that as it is now and was in the later 19th century, although the enclosure map indicates that it was shorter at the beginning of the 19th century by approximately one third. It was enlarged in 1837, at the same time that the present bridge was built (Old Warsop Society n.d.). It is not known how it would have appeared in the medieval period, or indeed whether there would have been a dam at all.

Component 5 *Settlement fronting the north-eastern side of Church Road and the northern side of Eastlands Lane, Church Warsop*

This block of properties was originally bounded by roads on all sides, as depicted on a small plan of 1783, the road to the north having been a continuation of Bishops Walk (previously Pickles Lane) leading towards Gleadthorpe. It was stopped up in 1783, at which time it was referred to as Back Lane. This clearly shows that Eastlands Lane, known at that time as Church Town Street, was the main road by that time, although it is possible that early settlement lay along 'Back Lane', as a through route on the northern side of the Meden.

Some properties originally fronted Church Road, facing the cemetery; the enclosure map of 1825 depicts four plots, two of which had buildings, although all trace of these had gone by the end of the 19th century. By that time there were very few properties within this component, the main one being Rectory Farm, near to which once stood the Tithe Barn (Blythman n.d.). A medieval beam with a series of designs in relief and a grotesque face at each end was apparently rescued during the demolition of this farm and incorporated into the main ground floor room of Warsop Old Hall. It has been suggested that this beam originally came from the Tithe Barn (Dennett & Dennett 1977). In the course of the 20th century there has been considerable redevelopment of this area, a combination of new housing and widening of Coggins Lane destroying the pattern of earlier boundaries.

Component 6 *Settlement fronting the southern side of Eastlands Lane*

An area of properties with boundaries running back from the street to the river, the course of which had clearly been straightened in this area by the time of the earliest detailed map. At its westernmost end the Old Mill House, a grade II listed building, may possibly have originated as an encroachment in the road leading down to the mill. This component included a smithy (SMR 4065), demolished in c. 1969, although the blacksmith's cottage survives.

Component 7 *Market area, Market Warsop*

The market is believed to have been held in the street here, which was characteristically somewhat wider than the streets leading into and away from it. It is shown on late 19th century OS maps as Market Street, although markets had long been obsolete in Warsop by that time. A sketch of this area made in 1787, now in the British Museum, depicts the remains of two crosses, each stump being set in a base of four or five steps. One was at the junction of what is now Sherwood Street and High Street, the other at the junction of Wood Street and Church Street. The foundations of the former cross were found in 1911 during excavations in the street (Stapleton 1912). Exactly when they were demolished is not known, but they are not mentioned in White's Directory of 1832.

Component 8 *Settlement on the north-western side of Church Street, Market Warsop*

An area of long narrow plots running back from the main road to a common curving boundary. Some of the buildings shown on the earliest map appear to have encroached out into a previously wider street, and it is possible that the market area may have extended along the road here. At the southern end of this block, at the junction of Church Street and Wood Lane, is the Town Hall, a brick building opened in 1933, which replaced earlier stone Council offices, themselves on the site of the White Lion shown on a sketch of 1787 (Old Warsop Society n.d.). The lines of some of the early plot boundaries are still visible within this component.

Component 9 *Settlement fronting the south-eastern side of Church Street, Market Warsop*

An area of long plots of varying width running back from Church Street, with Burns Lane as a back lane, although it was a through route in its own right. The old moot house is said to have stood at the southernmost corner of this component, and was described as being a 'very old thatched cottage standing in a small garden' (Blythman n.d.). It was replaced by a police station in the 19th century, and is now under the Kwiksave car park. An infants' school, sometimes used as a mission room, also stood at the southern end, but was demolished in 1983 to be replaced by Kwiksave (Old Warsop Society n.d.). A photograph of the area in the early 1900s shows some malt kilns to the rear (reproduced in Blythman n.d.). The component includes a Methodist chapel on Burns Lane, constructed in 1876 but now housing a small engineering firm. The Burns Lane area is now described as being 'largely in use for light industrial and storage purposes' (Local Plan). The component retains a few remnants of 19th century yards and of the long linear parallel plot boundaries.

Component 10 *Settlement fronting the north-eastern end of High Street and the south-western end of Church Street, Market Warsop*

A number of somewhat irregular plots, with no common rear boundary, fronted the western side of the old market area. A sketch of 1787 illustrates the south-eastern corner of this area, with a number of thatched cottages and a gallows sign belonging to the Hare and Hounds. It had become relatively densely developed by the end of the 19th century, and included a smithy in addition to the inn. The present Hare & Hounds stands back from the street, the earlier inn, which had stood on the street frontage, now being the site of the carpark.

Component 11 *Settlement fronting the southern side of High Street, Market Warsop*

A block of buildings fronting the main road, with long narrow plots running back from High Street, once called Dorney or Dawney Hill, to Clumber Street, previously known as Back Lane. The hill was deliberately lowered early in the 20th century, to the extent that the cellar of the house at the westernmost end of this block was said to be on a level with the street (Blythman n.d.). Blythman records 'sixteen of these ancient tofts', a few of which had been divided, with most of the houses facing the street, although one or two were gable end on. He includes details of their use, both from the 1851 census and from memory of the turn of the century. Several were farms, while one had a large oven to the rear of the house. By the 19th century several cottages had been constructed at the rear of the plots, fronting Back Lane; this development continued into the 20th century. A number of small shops and cottages stood along the Sherwood Street frontage; the southernmost building was a Methodist Chapel, demolished in 1903. Several stone buildings survive along High Street, as to some degree does the linearity of the plots. There has been considerable change at the westernmost end of this component, however, with the demolition of the buildings that once stood along the street frontage, and terracing of the ground.

Component 12 *Settlement at the junction of Sherwood Street and Burns Lane, Market Warsop*

This area is assumed to have been settled in the medieval period, based on its proximity to the cross and market area, although no distinctive plots are identifiable in the plan. An inn, the Swan, stood on the

corner, with stables to the south, fronting Sherwood Street, which were later converted to cottages (Blythman n.d.).

6.2 Post-medieval components

Twelve components have been tentatively identified as belonging to the post-medieval period and are shown of figure 4. Their identification is based mainly on plan form analysis of the enclosure map.

Component 13 *Settlement opposite the junction of Church Road and Eastlands Lane, Church Warsop*

The small buildings shown in this area on the earliest map, probably still standing, may have originated as encroachments in the road. A maypole is shown at this junction in 1783, although it is not clear whether any buildings were present at that time.

Component 14 *Settlement along Manor Road, Church Warsop*

It is possible that the medieval settlement at Church Warsop extended further east to include this area, but in the absence of any firm evidence, either documentary or archaeological, it has been included with the post-medieval components. A farm complex, known as Manor House at the end of the 19th century, lies on the southern side of the road, and includes a grade II listed building of 18th century date. An 18th century listed building lies on the northern side also; the line of the croft to its rear has been altered in the 20th century by alterations to Coggins Lane and the building of modern houses.

Component 15 *Settlement at Burns Green, Church Warsop*

There may have been early squatter settlement in this area, on an area of waste close to a river crossing. Two of the surviving buildings here are thought to be of early 18th century date and are grade II listed, while there is documentation of the late 18th century referring to the erection of a house on some waste near the ford, although the man who built it was apparently persuaded to give it up in return for the use of the old Moot Hall (King 1884).

Component 16 *Ford at Burns Green, Church Warsop*

It is not known when a ford was first established at this point. The enclosure map of 1825 shows the road running through a surprisingly long stretch of water, essentially along one side of a small meander, rather than taking the shortest route across, as it did in the later 19th century. A footbridge lay immediately to the east of the ford, approximately on the site of the present road bridge. No obvious signs of the ford survive, although something may be visible in the bed of the river when the water is low.

Component 17 *Settlement to the south of the mill*

A couple of buildings lay on the southern side of the river crossing; one on the eastern side of the road still stands, the other, a small farm within a close on the western side of the road, was demolished in the 20th century. According to Blythman (n.d.) the farmhouse near the dam was called Bridgefoot House, as it lay near a wooden footbridge which had preceded the road bridge, and the house was formerly a school house.

Component 18 *Sheepwash* (SMR 6669)

The enclosure map shows a lane broadening out at the junction with the river, which itself is depicted as being considerably wider here. Later 19th century maps make it clear that it was a sheepwash. Slots visible below the modern footbridge may be part of the structure, associated with the temporary damming of the river. The river itself now runs at a much lower level, following drainage improvements to the Carrs.

Component 19 *Settlement fronting the north-western side of Church Street, Market Warsop*

A number of parallel plots with a common rear boundary; several of these contained farms which were demolished in the 1960s and early 1970s as unfit for human habitation, being replaced by a new Fire Station, Health centre and housing (Old Warsop Society n.d.).

Components 20 *Settlement along Sherwood Street, Market Warsop*

Several buildings on the northern side of the street appear from the plan to have been inserted into an earlier long narrow plot. Others give the appearance on the enclosure map of originating as encroachments at the side of Sherwood Street, previously Butt Lane. The pinfold stood on the southern side; it has been demolished but a plaque in the wall marks its site. There was a ropewalk on the northern side (SMR 4063).

Component 21 *Settlement along the northern side of High Street, Market Warsop*

It is possible that this area was settled in the medieval period; however, the plan form is very different from what one might expect and it has therefore been included with the post-medieval components. Plots were of very irregular size and shape, although there did appear to be one common rear boundary, bisected by Carr Lane. The entrances to cottages at the westernmost end of the area were reached via steps, as a result of the lowering of the hill (Blythman n.d.). These cottages were demolished in 1967 (Old Warsop Society 1991). Further stone cottages fronting Carr Lane, several of them listed, were demolished in the 1970s to make way for the relief road which now cuts through this component.

Component 22 *Settlement along Carr Lane, Market Warsop*

Several buildings were constructed on either side of Carr Lane in this area, those on the western side sharing a common rear boundary. A couple of them, stone-built, are still standing.

Component 23 *Settlement at the western end of High Street, Market Warsop*

A number of buildings were constructed at the limit of the town, in an area where several roads met and where there may have been some waste land available for settlement. One of these buildings is the Gate Inn, probably so named because of its proximity to a turnpike toll-gate. Two 'dark stone-lined cells' were said to have been constructed in the hillside opposite The Gate (Blythman n.d.), possibly in the area now occupied by a garage.

Component 24 *Stonebridge*

Stonebridge was apparently recorded in deeds of 1559 (Blythman n.d.), and is believed to have served as a packhorse bridge on a route leading towards the quarries and lime-kilns slightly further north. It was demolished in the 1960s and replaced by a concrete structure.

6.3 19th century components

Nine components have been identified for the 19th century, based on a comparison of the enclosure map and Ordnance Survey maps, and are shown on Figure 5.

Component 25 *Settlement along the north-eastern end of Bishops Walk, Church Warsop*

Over the course of the 19th century the buildings of Moorfield Farm extended westwards into this area. There has been some infilling in the 20th century.

Component 26 *Extension to the graveyard*

The cemetery was extended to the south in the later 19th century.

Component 27 *Settlement at the northern end of Market Warsop*

In 1842 a new parish school was erected near the junction of Hetts Lane and Church Street. It was enlarged in 1882 to accommodate 150 children. The building, much modified, is currently in use as a garage. Late 19th century maps show three buildings around a yard on Burns Lane, possibly a farm; they have since been demolished and the site now forms part of a playing field.

Components 28-32 *Peripheral development*

By the end of the 19th century development was just beginning in a number of areas peripheral to the core of the town. This included expansion onto an area of the Carrs to the south of the river, in the form of a short terrace of housing called Portland Terrace (Component 28), another short block of houses along Ridgeway Lane called Ridgeway Terrace (Component 31) and a long row of small houses and yards along Sherwood Street ending in a group known as Mount Pleasant (Component 32).

Component 33 *Railway*

The Lancashire, Derbyshire and East Coast Railway was opened to goods traffic in 1896 and to passengers in 1897. The station (SMR 4064) lay to the south-west of Market Warsop. It was closed to passengers in 1955 although Saturday trains continued to run in the summer until 1964. Goods traffic ceased in 1965.

6.4 20th century development

Twentieth century development is represented by a single un-numbered component, as shown on figure 6. It should be noted that the occasional earlier building, such as an isolated farm which was at a distance from the core of medieval and post-medieval settlement in those periods, and therefore not part of it, may occur within this component if it has been engulfed by modern housing development.

6.5 Discussion

It is highly likely that the origins of Warsop lie in the extensive late Iron Age/Romano-British pattern of settlement and associated field systems, although the exact relationship of the later village to any early settlement is not known at present. What is certain is that a settlement was present in the early medieval period which, towards the end of the 11th century, had a church, a mill, and at least 33 householders, including a priest.

As churches tend to be rebuilt on the same site, it has always been assumed that the earliest settlement was that which became Church Warsop, where the manor house lay next to the church, both on a commanding spot overlooking the river and the mill. This assumption is strengthened by the fact that the demesne appears to have been concentrated on the northern side of the river. The village itself lay to the east of the church, along a road running parallel to the river, with plots on the southern side running back towards the watercourse, and those on the north running up to a road which would have served as a back lane, and which was indeed referred to as Back Lane in the later 18th century. However, it also served as a through route running from Langwith in Derbyshire towards Gleadthorpe and then to Retford, and there is clearly the possibility that there may once have been some early settlement fronting this route, especially given its position in relation to the manor house and the church.

On the southern side of the river the Mansfield to Worksop road divided, with a branch heading off along Burns Lane towards Tuxford, as indicated by the name Tuxford Lane just to the east of The Burns farm on the enclosure map. Settlement developed along the Mansfield/Worksop road, although it is not clear where the original core of settlement was located, whether towards the river, along Church Street (components 7 and 8), or along High Street (component 10), nor indeed when this settlement first developed. It may even be that it formed one of the three pre-Conquest manors listed for Warsop in Domesday Book.

At some point a market began to be held in the area along a stretch of the main road. It seems likely that the settlement was already in existence by that time, and that no replanning took place, since there is no evidence for the creation of a purpose-built market place. Having said that, however, the Mansfield/ Worksop road does make a pronounced dog-leg to form the market area, so possibly there was some degree of replanning, if only in terms of a slight alteration to the existing road pattern. It is even possible that the market was originally held in Church Warsop - a couple of sites suggest themselves, one being the roughly square area to the north of the church and east of the manor house, the other being that part of Church Street to the east of the church and churchyard, which included the site of the village maypole in the 18th century. The wording of the early 15th century market grant is interesting in this respect:

October 25 1410 'Grant of special grace and at the petition of William de Roos of Hamelake to the said William and his heirs of a weekly market on Saturday at their town of Warsop in Shirwode, county Nottingham, and of two yearly fairs there one on the vigil and the day of St Leonard in the winter and the other on the Saturday and Sunday next after the feast of the Ascension, to be held for the advantage of that town and the surrounding country..' (Calendar of Charter Rolls, Vol. V, 443).

The reference to 'Warsop in Shirwode' seems to make it clear which of the two settlements was to hold the market - earlier documents had referred only to 'Warsop'. Might the change of day also have been accompanied by a change of location?

The two crosses shown on a late 18th century sketch of Warsop could be taken to be market crosses, and certainly lie within the probable market area, but there is evidence for an early boundary cross at Warsop which may or may not have been on the same site as one of the post-medieval crosses. A perambulation of the bounds of Sherwood Forest in the early 14th century refers to a cross which marked the junction of three fees, that of the king, of the lord of Warsop and of Tickhill:

'...et deinde ad Warsoppe usque ad crusem que dividit feodum domini regis et feodum domini de Warsoppe et feodum de Tykyll... (Boulton 1965, 58-59)

Later perambulations, for example of 1505, 1538 and 1612, are more explicit as to the location of the cross referred to in their bounds:

'... thence by the water of Mayden unto the Town of Warsop, And so through the Midle Town of Warsop up unto the Cross there, And so directly by the way of Warsop, And by that way unto the said water of Mayden, And so by the said water towards the East ... (perambulation of 1538 quoted by Throsby 1790, 162)

This raises the possibility that the market grew up around a pre-existing boundary cross, although this cannot be certain, since the earliest documentary reference to the cross post-dates the existence of the market. However, according to Stapleton (1903), a perambulation of 1662 returns to the old system, keeping to the river, and not mentioning Warsop cross.

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 17th centuries. Warsop was ranked 46th in 1086, 11th in 1334 and 8th in 1674 (the latter including Nettleworth and Sookholme). The difference between the 11th and the 14th centuries suggests that Warsop benefited considerably from the creation of a market, although evidence from other settlements without markets implies that a large number of other factors also influenced growth over this period. The day on which Warsop held its market could be of some significance. Unwin (1981) identified four market 'circuits', three of which had one Saturday market, these being in Nottingham, East Retford and Southwell. He suggested, therefore, that Saturday markets were generally the largest and most important, with only the western circuit not having a market on that day. As recorded in section 5.4.5, Warsop's market day appears to have changed from a Tuesday to a Saturday in the 15th century, 'so that each circuit then possessed a major Saturday market'. However, it must be said that it is difficult to see Warsop having a major market, of more importance than those of Mansfield and Worksop. Interestingly, a document of 1647 still refers to market day being a Tuesday.

At some point in its history, Warsop ceased to hold its weekly market. However, Market Warsop appears to have remained the commercial focus and it is suggested that very little expansion of Church Warsop took place in the post-medieval period; any population growth which may have occurred there could almost certainly have been accommodated within the existing village. In fact, with the establishment of the market to the south of the Meden, Church Warsop may have seen a degree of decline. The enclosure map suggests that some amalgamation of plots had occurred, while other plots appear to be empty.

As far as Market Warsop's growth in the post-medieval period is concerned, the picture is less clear. Both components 19 and 21, along the northern side of Church Street and High Street respectively, are suggested to have been developed some time after settlement along the southern side of the streets. This may not have been the case; however, there is nothing in the form of the plots, particularly those of component 21, to suggest a medieval origin. It is, of course, highly possible that parts of the town lay waste and abandoned during the 14th century, a time when documentary evidence suggests a population crisis at Warsop (see section 5.4.4), and were only redeveloped at a much later date, resulting in the irregular pattern of large and small plots depicted on the enclosure map.

In addition to these two areas, it is suggested that some settlement took place at the periphery of the town, on possible waste land to the west (component 23) and out along the road to the south (component 20).

Any expansion in population which occurred during much of the 19th century was easily accommodated within the existing settlement, by building to the rear of existing properties, to create yards containing small cottages running at right angles to the main streets. Only at the very end of the 19th century, as the new mining communities began to require housing, did there begin to be some expansion out onto previously open areas, such as The Carrs to the north of Market Warsop, a trend which continued in much more dramatic fashion in the first few decades of the 20th century.

7. ARCHAEOLOGICAL ISSUES

7.1 Research questions

At present, there is an absence of evidence about the earliest origins of Warsop. Prehistoric and Roman sites and finds in the vicinity point to the possibility of some form of continuity of settlement, but understanding of this is hampered by the fact that the majority of the finds being made in the area are not reported. Firm identification of prehistoric or Roman material from Warsop would be important to its history.

Nothing is known at present of the early medieval settlement at Warsop. Was it only on the northern side of the river, or had some settlement already begun on the southern side before the conquest? If so, did it represent one of the three pre-conquest manors referred to in Domesday Book?

Were the earliest markets held at Church Warsop? What is the significance of the change of day of both market and fairs - can Unwin's (1981) suggestion that Saturday markets were the most important be substantiated in the case of Warsop? How were the two settlements, and the markets, affected by the apparent decline in population and in the value of the manor, in the 14th century? Was one of the two more affected than the other?

Warsop was not only approximately midway between the important centres of Mansfield and Worksop, on a major north-south route of early origin, but it was also close to Clipstone Park, with its hunting lodge built, enlarged and frequented by a series of kings. John and Edward II were particularly frequent visitors, while Edward I held an important parliament there in 1290 (Crook 1984). Was Warsop's role as a market enhanced by its proximity to Clipstone? Were there any other implications for the settlement?

According to the *Victoria County History*, there is a general absence in the documents of evidence for the textile industry in Nottinghamshire in the medieval period, possibly due to the early privilege obtained by the citizens of Nottingham itself of being the sole workers of dyed cloth within a radius of ten leagues (*Records of the Borough of Nottingham I, 2*). The evidence for the existence of an early fulling mill at Warsop is unusual and important, therefore. Where was it located? Is any further information available?

Information from post mortem inquisitions suggests a considerable decline in population in the 14th century - for example in 1338 two thirds of the demesne lands were said to lie 'waste and untilled' for lack of tenants (see section 5.4.3). Similarly the value of the manor dropped dramatically. Similar drops are seen elsewhere in Nottinghamshire, but they were by no means universal, suggesting the effects of disease, desolating one area but leaving another barely affected (Wallis Chapman 1910). If Warsop was indeed severely affected, what were the implications for the settlement? Is there any evidence for shrinkage, or for abandonment of one area in favour of another? What are the implications of the continuation of the market, assuming that the several market grants of the 14th century show that it was still being held?

In section 5.5.5 it was noted that population estimates from visitation returns indicate a dramatic drop in population in the second half of the 17th century, while those derived from baptism and burial records not only gave much higher figures generally but also showed a decline in numbers in the first half of the 18th century. Can these discrepancies be explained, or are the data themselves too flawed to permit any interpretation?

Why did the market fail when it did, having presumably survived into the 16th century - although it needs to be established with certainty that it did survive until then. Was it the impact of the Civil War, as suggested by King (1884) or had it failed before then? A number of factors could have come into play, such as 17th century population decline, or the ability of production to fulfil its own demand. Was it unable to specialise or to compete with the larger markets at Mansfield and Worksop, once people were more able, both physically and financially, to travel longer distances (Unwin 1981)?

The amount and variety of surviving documentation, albeit mostly of 17th century date onwards, offers considerable research potential in its own right, as well as in formulating specific archaeological research questions.

7.2 Archaeological potential

7.2.1 Existing protection

Conservation areas

Church Warsop and Market Warsop each have their own conservation area as shown on Figure 7. The former includes the church, manor house and mill, while the latter includes much of High Street and the old market area.

Listed buildings

There are sixteen listed buildings in Church Warsop and five in Market Warsop, nearly all of which are shown on Figure 7. The exceptions are structures such as boundary walls and headstones in the graveyard. Of the sixteen, one is Grade I, namely the Church of St Peter and St Paul, and one, the Parish Centre (previously Warsop Old Hall), is Grade II*. 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	2	3	14	1	1

7.2.2 *Above ground remains*

Much of Warsop's historic street pattern is still visible today, although that at Market Warsop has been somewhat disrupted by the construction of the relief road to the north of High Street, and that at Church Warsop had already been amended at the end of the 18th century. Several of the streets have been widened, however, particularly those that had previously been back lanes, namely Clumber Street and Burns Lane. As a result, the old market area, now fronted on one side by a large Kwiksave store, is no longer as distinctive as it once must have appeared. There has also been some survival of the long narrow medieval plot boundaries, at least visually if not physically, in Market Warsop, while beyond the old town, the pattern of field boundaries between the town and the river can still be detected in the lines of the streets and back garden boundaries of 20th century development. This is perhaps less true to the north of the river, however, where the construction of housing estates and the widening of Coggins Lane has tended to destroy the earlier pattern of plot and field boundaries in and around Church Warsop, with the exception of properties on the southern side of Eastlands Lane.

Two large open areas are included within the area under consideration. One of these is The Carrs, low-lying land to the north of the Meden, which has lost many of its earlier field boundaries, although it may have been completely open at an even earlier date. The area of The Carrs to the south of the B6031 to Sookholme was once divided into 25 small closes, as shown on the enclosure map, but now consists of only eight. The other area is to the south-west of the town, between Ridgeway Lane and the railway. Although this area, too, has lost a number of field boundaries, it has retained its character of fossilised strips enclosed out of the open arable field, at least on the map, although on the ground the impact is somewhat lessened by the fact that a large part of the area is given over to allotments laid out within the earlier enclosures.

Laird's comment, quoted in section 5.6.2, that Market Warsop in 1813 seemed 'of very ancient architecture' might suggest that there was no great wealth around in the 18th century for the sort of fashionable rebuilding that took place in some small towns at that time, perhaps emphasising the overwhelmingly agricultural nature of Warsop, in the absence of its market. Having said that, however, the fact that of the 21 listed buildings in Warsop fourteen are of 18th century date does seem to suggest that a degree of rebuilding did take place at that time.

Warsop is just about on the northern boundary of the stone district of Nottinghamshire, with quarries to the west of the town providing a source of local building stone, although more recent buildings have tended to be of brick. Pevsner (1979), while drawing attention to the settlement of old stone houses and farms round the church at Church Warsop, noted that it was 'quite separate from the town of Warsop below it, where there is nothing of interest'. Despite Pevsner's comment, a number of stone buildings have survived in Market Warsop, particularly along the southern side of High Street, while others doubtless remain hidden behind later rendering.

With the virtual absence of later 19th century industrialisation and expansion, Warsop lacks the rows of streets fronted by Victorian terrace housing seen in so many other small towns. This situation changed in the first couple of decades of the 20th century, however, and a grid of streets and terraces were laid out on the northern side of Market Warsop, much of which still survives.

7.2.2 *Below ground remains*

Only a very limited amount of archaeological work has been carried out in Warsop, which makes it difficult to assess the degree of survival of any below ground remains.

Although the main street pattern is believed to have remained relatively unchanged, with the exception of the construction of the relief road, activities such as road surfacing, widening, and the insertion of services are likely to have caused damage to archaeological deposits. For example, a watching brief carried out along a 300m stretch of Sherwood Street during work to divert a water mains pipe found no recognisable archaeological remains. Trenches were excavated to a depth of approximately 1m; the top 0.25m was

tarmac, beneath which, between the many disturbances from other services, deposits of the natural Bunter Sandstones could be seen (Abbott 1994). However, the finding of the base of one of Warsop's crosses beneath the street in 1911 indicates that there may be situations in which survival of earlier remains could occur.

In Church Warsop, the relatively small amount of change which appears to have taken place before the 20th century, particularly in the area around the church and manor house, offers the possibility for the survival of archaeological material. The relatively open area opposite the church, which now contains the modern rectory, set well back from the road, may contain remains of the earliest settlement, which might be expected to be found close to the church. Although there has been considerable modern development along Eastlands Lane, the houses tend to be set back from the road, in contrast to many earlier buildings. As a result, there is the possibility that remains may be preserved below the front gardens.

The churchyard is an important area of archaeological potential, preserving not only the past population of Warsop (and including the contents of the chancel house, reburied when it was converted to a vestry), but also possible evidence of a pre-conquest church. In addition, where it has been extended it may also preserve other remains. For example, the rectangular area to the north of the church, now part of the churchyard, had farm buildings on it in the early 19th century, but it may have had an earlier function.

Faint lines on the enclosure map to the west of the manor hall may indicate a layout of paths and gardens, some of which may survive below the present surface. It is also possible that the area to the south of the house also once formed part of the hall's garden and orchard, although it includes quite a steep slope. However, there is no evidence on the ground for any terracing or other landscape features apart from an earthwork next to a spring at its southern end, recorded on 19th century OS maps and still visible today. In addition, there is said to be an underground passage linking the hall and the old rectory. It is not clear whether the course of this passage is known.

Within the core of Market Warsop there has been considerable building activity during the course of the 20th century. Many old cottages and farms have been demolished, and infilling along earlier empty frontages and to the rear of existing plots has taken place. Several streets have been widened, particularly the two back lanes, Burns Lane and Clumber Street, which have become fully developed.

The market area would be expected to be one of the most intensively occupied areas of the town. Plots in this area could contain extensive sequences of residential and/or commercial buildings along their frontages, with outhouses, workshops and rubbish pits to the rear. A watching brief was carried out in an area which probably would have been to the rear of just such a plot, lying near the north-western end of Burns Lane, prior to the construction of an extension to the Kwiksave store. A rectangular, clay-founded, stone-walled structure dating to the 1800s was found in the north-east corner of the site, while a rectangular brick structure and a stone trough were recorded on the west side of the site, the functions of which could not be determined. However, no features earlier than the 19th century were found in trenches of a maximum depth of around 1m. Sand and gravel deposits were observed in all trenches, overlain by a make-up deposit of light brown coarse sand with small pebbles (Heritage Lincolnshire 1991).

The degree to which early features might survive below later buildings depends at least in part upon whether the latter have cellars. This in turn may vary according to the underlying geology as well as to the status of the building in question - those buildings on the sandstone may well be cellared, but those on the alluvium, particularly on that part of Church Street which was once known as Low Street and was liable to flooding, may not be.

There might be some potential for environmental work, with the possible survival of organic remains along the course of the river and in the area of the mill, and also of features relating to mills, such as leats and wheelpits. Survival of the remains of the medieval textile mill could also be good, although its site has yet to be identified. Similarly, there may be good preservation of remains associated with any other waterside industries such as tanning (a tanner is recorded at Warsop in the early 17th century, see section 5.5.6),

while the river itself may have been used as a convenient site for dumping refuse from the town. However, there have been various changes both to the river itself and to its environs which may have had an impact on the survival of deposits. For example, mining below the whole area has led to subsidence, said to have been several feet at the water mill. To the east of the mill the ground level on the northern side of the river is said to have been deliberately raised (Mr Warnock, pers. comm.), while on The Carrs the river channel has been deepened and straightened, and some of the surrounding land, previously marshy, raised by the dumping of modern rubbish to create a recreation area (Mr Flint, pers. comm.).

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8.1 Maps and plans

1783 Small sketch plan of several streets in Church Warsop, Quarter Sessions Minute Book, Notts Archives, C/QSMI/32

1825 Warsop Enclosure Award and map, Notts Archives EA 6/1

1835 Sanderson. G., *Map of the Country 20 Miles around Mansfield*.

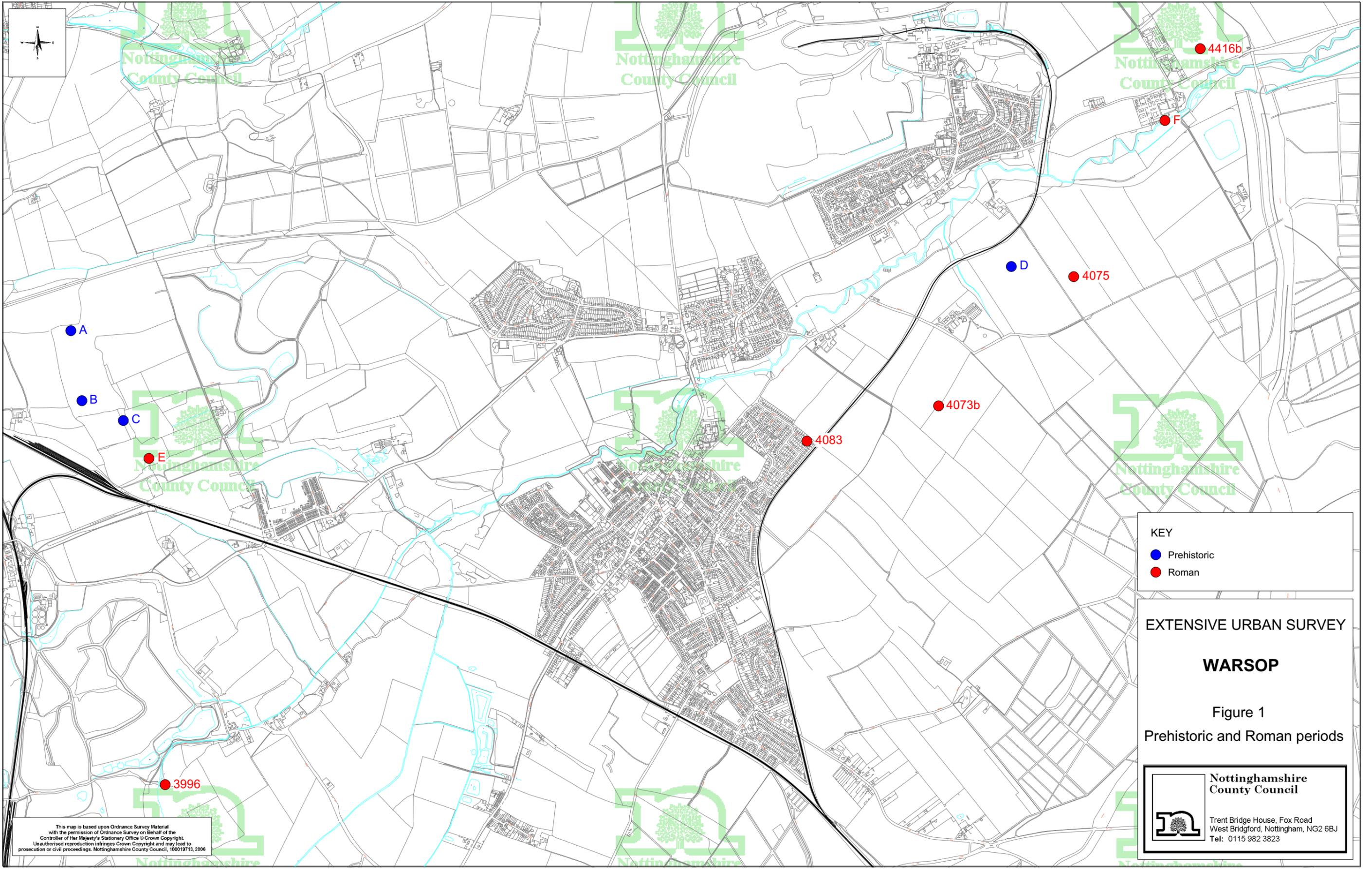
1890 OS 6", surveyed 1883-84, Nottinghamshire Sheet XVIII SW

1898 OS 25", 2nd edition, Nottinghamshire Sheets XVIII.10 and XVIII.14

1900 OS 6", 2nd edition, Nottinghamshire Sheet XVIII SW

1920 OS 6", edition of 1920, Nottinghamshire Sheet XVIII SW

1938 OS 6", provisional edition, Nottinghamshire Sheet XVIII SW



KEY

- Prehistoric
- Roman

EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY

WARSOP

Figure 1
Prehistoric and Roman periods

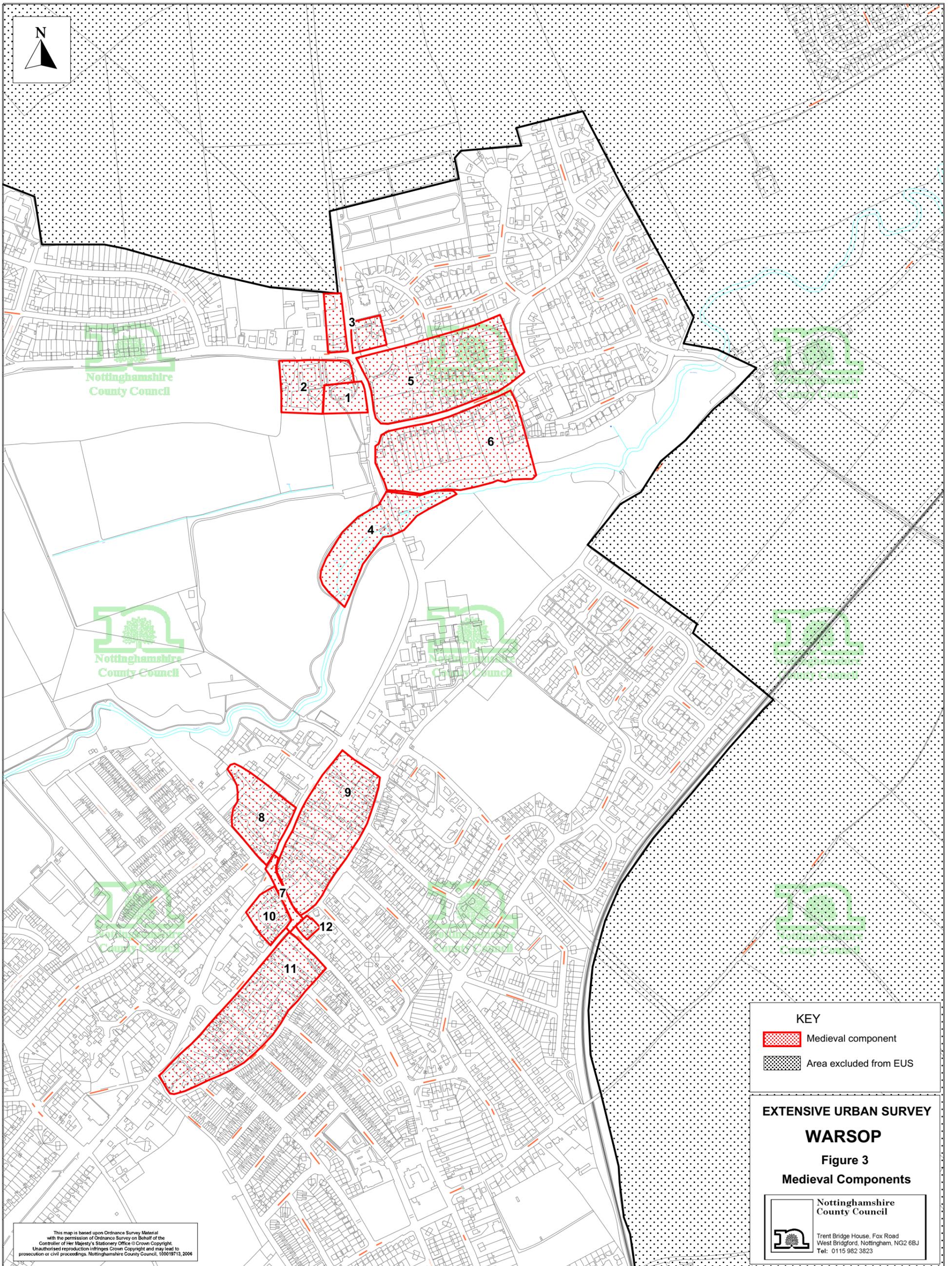
Nottinghamshire County Council

Trent Bridge House, Fox Road
West Bridgford, Nottingham, NG2 6BJ
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EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY
WAR SOP
Figure 2
Warsop Enclosure Map 1825



Nottinghamshire
County Council

KEY

-  Medieval component
-  Area excluded from EUS

EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY

WARSOP

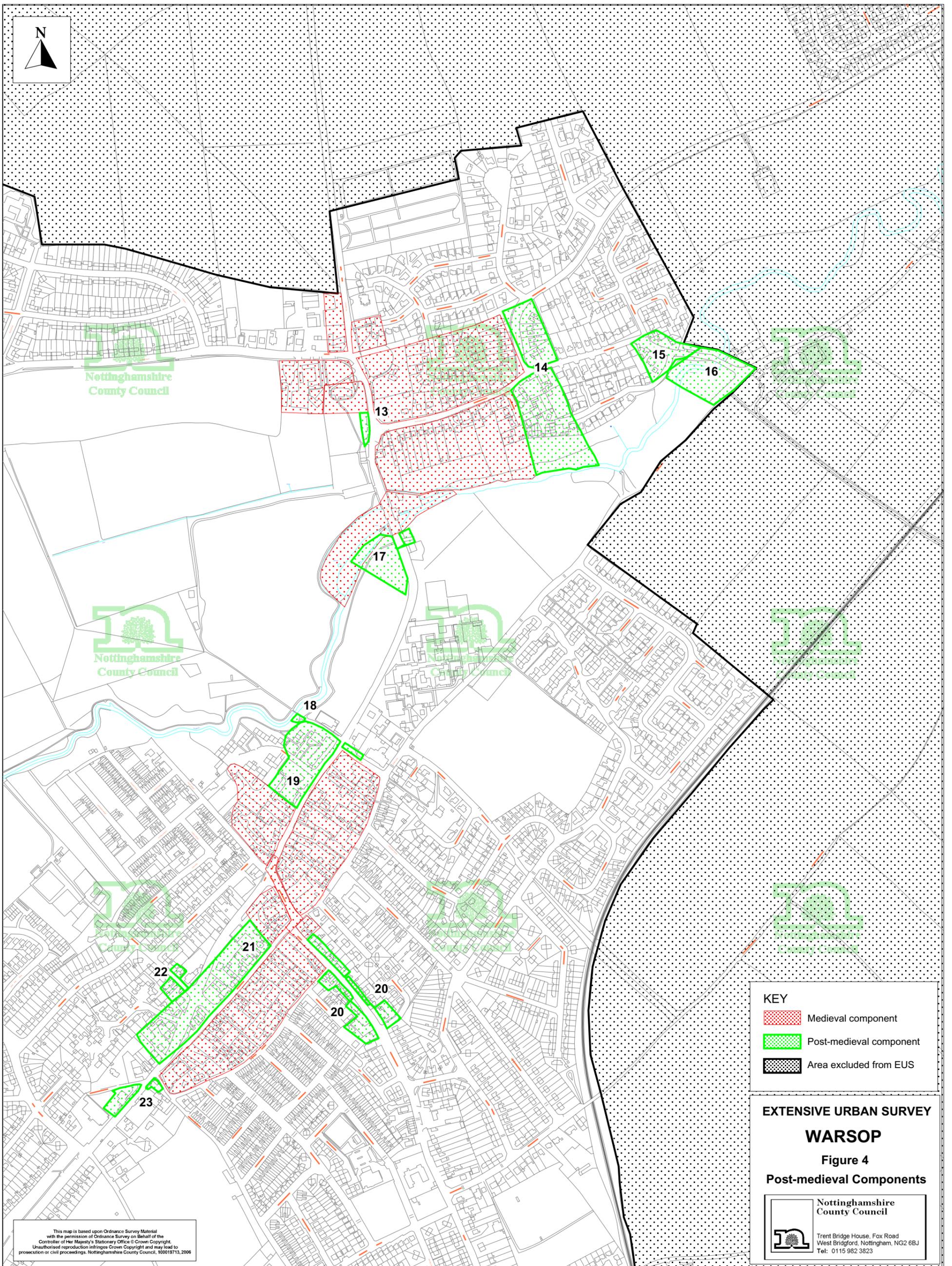
Figure 3

Medieval Components

 Nottinghamshire
County Council

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KEY

	Medieval component
	Post-medieval component
	Area excluded from EUS

EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY
WARSOP
 Figure 4
 Post-medieval Components

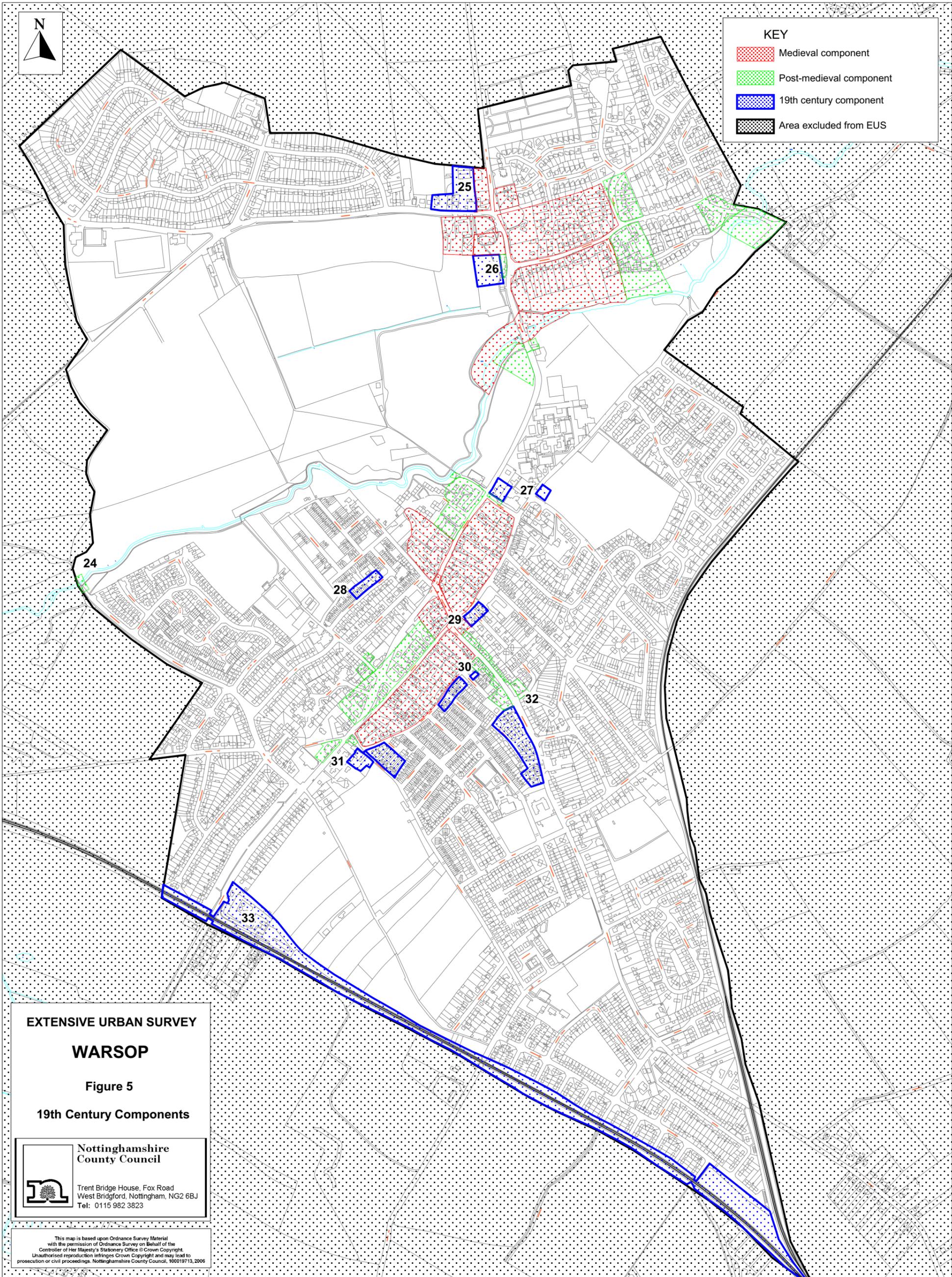
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KEY

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



EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY

WARSOP

Figure 5

19th Century Components

 Nottinghamshire
County Council

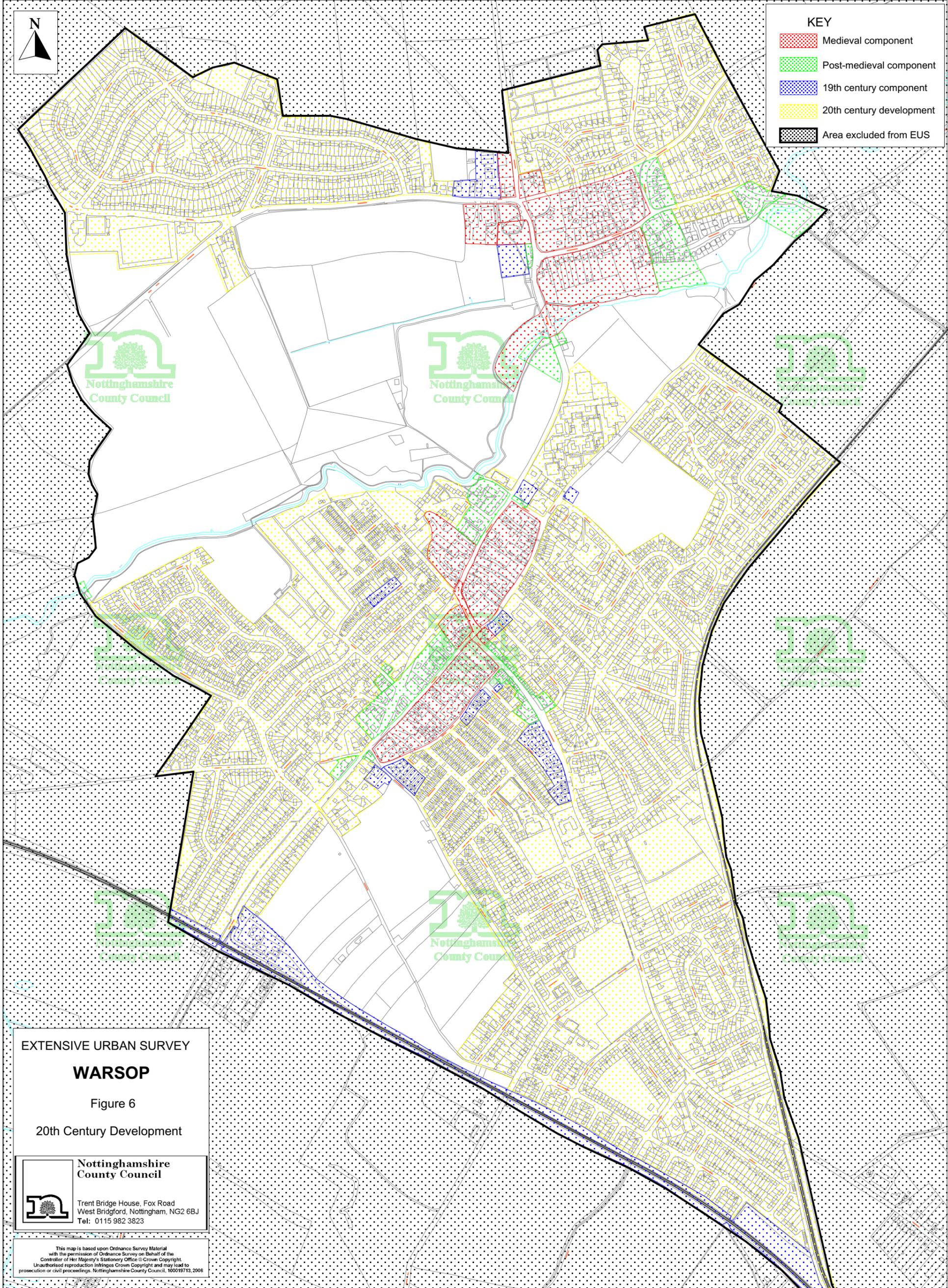
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KEY

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



EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY

WARSOP

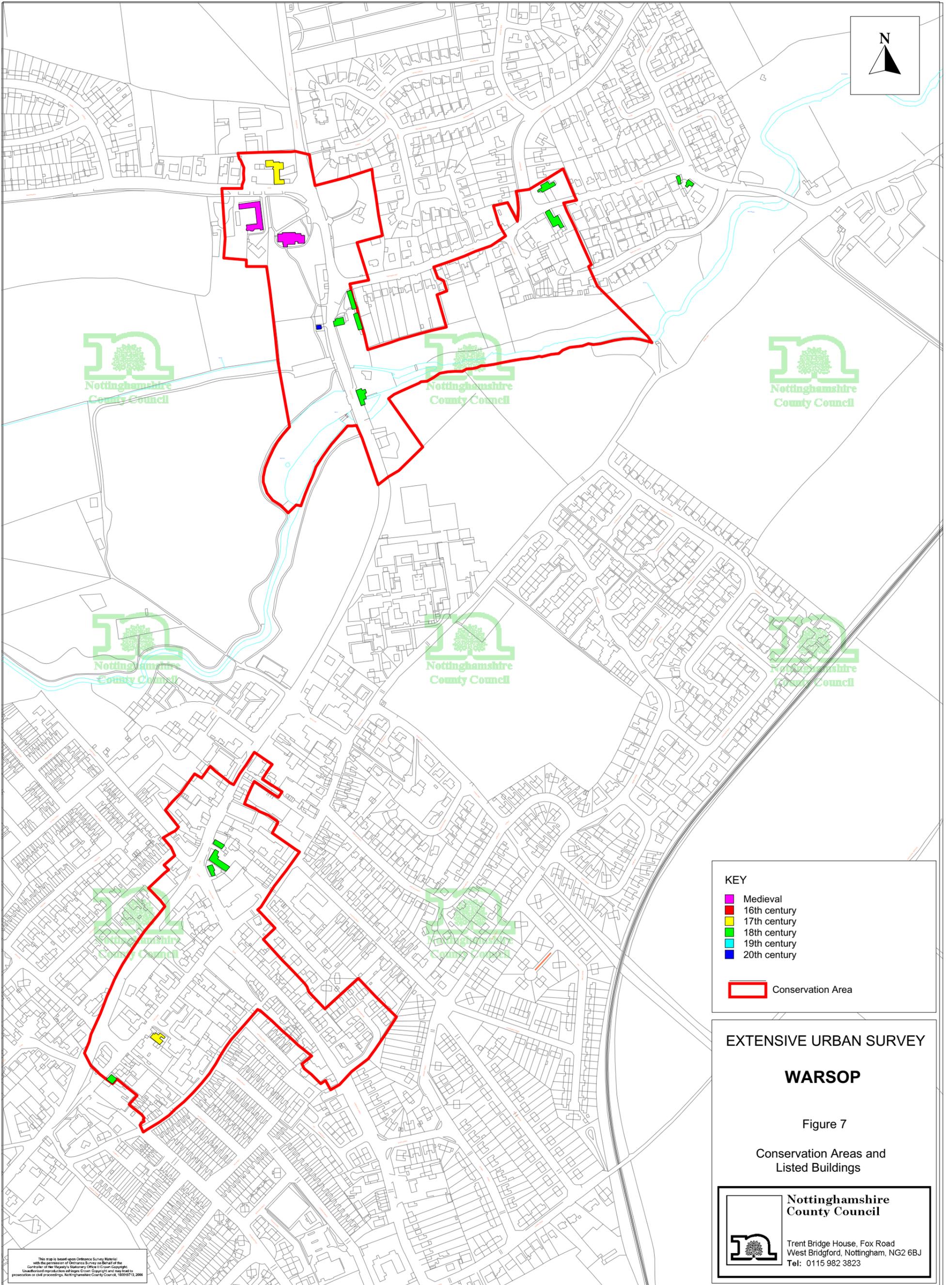
Figure 6

20th Century Development

 Nottinghamshire
County Council

Trent Bridge House, Fox Road
West Bridgford, Nottingham, NG2 6BJ
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- KEY**
- Medieval
 - 16th century
 - 17th century
 - 18th century
 - 19th century
 - 20th century

Conservation Area

EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY

WARSOP

Figure 7

Conservation Areas and
Listed Buildings



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County Council**

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