

**WILLIAM WOOD FARM, WARSOP, NOTTS.**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

**Prepared on behalf of RMC Aggregates UK Ltd.**

**March 1997**



**TRENT & PEAK**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

**WILLIAM WOOD FARM, WARSOP, NOTTS. (SK 540 686),**

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## WILLIAM WOOD FARM

### : ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

#### SUMMARY

- In anticipation of an application to extract limestone RMC Aggregates UK Ltd. commissioned Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust to undertake an archaeological desktop assessment of an area of approximately 26ha at William Wood Farm in the north-west corner of Warsop Parish, Nottinghamshire.
- Documentary sources are sparse. No map was located prior to 1825 and the earliest documents found relate to the 18th century.
- Field evidence for possible prehistoric and Romano-British activity, however, was found in the woodland margins and extending to the eastern edge of the proposed quarry site. These include the possibility of prehistoric use of a 'natural' long cairn (Site 2), a possible clearance or burial cairn (Site 4) and a possible prehistoric burial mound (Site 5), all potentially of **Regional Importance**. A late Iron Age/Romano-British settlement site (Site 6) is also of **Regional Importance**. A boundary feature (Site 3) and the farm complex itself (Site 1) are considered to be of **Local Importance**.
- It is recommended that further archaeological investigation of Sites 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 is warranted and that Site 1 is recorded.
- The dense undergrowth in much of the woodland, however, prevented a thorough search and there is potential for the discovery of further prehistoric, Romano-British and later features, given selective clearance under archaeological supervision.

WILLIAM WOOD FARM  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

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Fig. 1 Location of William Wood Farm proposed limestone quarry.  
Extract from Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map 1972. Assessment area outlined in bold.

Fig. 2 William Wood Farm proposed limestone quarry.  
Survey area outlined and fields letter coded. Scale 1:10000.

Fig. 3 Enclosure map of 1825 (EA 6/1 NAO).

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

The proposed limestone quarry at William Wood Farm comprises a block of land in the north-west corner of Warsop parish Notts., close to the Nottinghamshire - Derbyshire border (Fig. 1). The proposed site covers an area of c 26 hectares centred on SK 540 686. The area included within this assessment, encompasses the proposed limestone quarry and the neighbouring blocks of woodland to the north and west (Lord Stubbins Wood and Parsons Wood), and areas of open ground on the south and east (Fig. 2).

The site lies on the dip slope of the Magnesian Limestone escarpment, and on the eastern edge of a localised spread of Middle Permian Marl (OS Geological Survey of Great Britain, Solid and Drift, 1:63360, sheet 112). The study area is characterised by a gently undulating landscape falling away gradually to the east.

RMC Aggregates UK Ltd. commissioned Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust to undertake the archaeological desk based assessment, and walkover survey of the site in February 1997, in anticipation of a planning application for limestone quarrying.

**Section one** outlines the approach taken in the compilation of the report and the sources of information used.

**Section two** outlines the planning context.

**Section three** contains a survey of the documentary sources relating to the history and archaeology of the study area.

**Section four** summarises the archaeological and historical background and describes the results of the walkover survey to assess the survival of landscape features of historical and archaeological significance.

**Section five** contains detailed assessments of known archaeological remains affected by the proposed development and offers some brief recommendations for further action regarding the archaeology. It also highlights the potential for archaeological remains within the assessment area.

**Section six** lists the principal sources consulted in the preparation of this report.

### *Sources of information*

Information has been collated from the following sources:

#### *Sites and Monuments Records (SMR)*

The Nottinghamshire Sites and Monuments Record was consulted for information on archaeological sites and finds within and immediately around the study area and views of local researchers were sought where possible. This information has been incorporated in Sections 4 and 5.

### *Air Photographs*

The National Mapping Programme of the National Monuments Record, RCHME (York), and the air photographs held by Nottinghamshire County Council were consulted.

### *Documentary & Cartographic Sources*

A search was made for published, documentary and cartographic sources for the study area and its environs. Local and national works were consulted. The results are incorporated in sections 3, 4 and 5.

### *Fieldwork*

The study area was inspected in the field. Earthworks and other features of archaeological significance were photographed and noted onto a 1:5000 base map. New archaeological remains were identified and are described in Section 4 and assessed in Section 5.

## 2 THE PLANNING CONTEXT

Archaeological remains are protected by means of Statutory Instruments (including Scheduled Ancient Monument legislation) and by District and County Development Plans.

### 2.1 Planning and Policy Guidance 16 (PPG 16)

The Secretary of State's policy on archaeological remains, which it describes as 'a finite and non-renewable resource, in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction', is summarised in the DoE paper *Planning and Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 16; 1990).

PPG16 emphasises the desirability of preserving an ancient monument and its setting, and that it is a material consideration in determining planning applications, whether or not that monument is scheduled.

It states that:

The needs of archaeology and development can be reconciled, and potential conflict much reduced, if developers discuss their preliminary plans for development with the planning authority at an early stage.....prospective developers should in all cases include as part of their research into the development potential of a site, which they undertake before making a planning application, an initial assessment of whether the site is known or likely to contain archaeological remains. (Paragraph 19).

Among the courses of action open to planning authorities are the following:

Where early discussions with local planning authorities or the developer's own research indicate that important archaeological remains may exist, it is reasonable for the planning authority to request the prospective developer to arrange for an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out before any decision on the planning application is taken. ... Evaluations of this kind help to define the character and extent of the archaeological remains that exist in the area of proposed development, and thus indicate the weight that should be attached to their preservation. They also provide information useful for identifying potential options for minimising or avoiding damage. On this basis, an informed and reasonable planning decision can be taken. (Paragraph 21).

Planning authorities should seek to ensure that potential conflicts are resolved and agreements with developers concluded before planning permission is granted. Where the use of planning conditions is necessary, authorities should ensure that, in accordance with DoE Circular 1/85, they are fair, reasonable and practicable. (Paragraph 29).

In cases when planning authorities have decided that planning permission may be granted but wish to secure the provision of archaeological excavation and the subsequent recording of the remains, it is open to them to do so by the use of a negative condition i.e., a condition prohibiting their carrying out of development until such time as works or other

action, e.g. an excavation, have been carried out by a third party. (Paragraph 30).

2.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority is bound by the policy framework set by Government Guidance, in this instance PPG16, by current Structure and Local Plan policy and by other material considerations.

2.3 The strategic policy framework is provided by the Nottinghamshire Structure Plan, published in 1991. The Plan contains the following policy:

**10/A The County Council will promote the identification, recording, protection, management and understanding of the County's archaeological heritage in cooperation with English Heritage, the District Councils and voluntary organisations.**

and

#### **Protection of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites**

**10/7 In considering development proposals affecting areas of archaeological or historic interest, permission will not normally be given for:**

**a) Development which would result in any disturbance to a Scheduled Ancient Monument and/or its setting; and**

**b) Development on other sites of archaeological importance which would involve significant alteration or cause damage, or which would have a major impact on the setting of the archaeological remains.**

**Where there is an overriding need for development, proposals should include adequate provision for the site to be surveyed, excavated or recorded as appropriate.**

2.4 The Local Plan Framework is provided by the Mansfield District Local Plan published in 1995. The Deposit Draft contains the following policies which provides a framework for the consideration of development proposals affecting archaeological and heritage features.

**BE 14: Where Planning Applications are submitted which may affect sites of known or possible archaeological interest the District Council may require an archaeological evaluation of the site, to determine the extent and level of such interest. The District Council may also require a scheme of treatment for the archaeological remains prior to determining the application.**

**BE15 Planning permission will not be granted for development on sites of archaeological significance unless they would make provision for an appropriate scheme of treatment for the remains. Depending on the importance of the remains one of the following schemes of treatment would be required:**

- 1) preservation of the remains in situ
- 2) satisfactory excavation, recording and relocation of the remains
- 3) satisfactory recording before development of the site.

2.5 In addition, the Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan (1993) essentially reiterates the Mansfield Local Plan policy BE14. Policy M3.24 states that:

The County Council will require applications for minerals development affecting sites of known or potential archaeological importance to be accompanied by:

- a) an archaeological evaluation and assessment, including a field evaluation where appropriate
- b) an appropriate scheme of treatment.

### 3 DOCUMENTARY SURVEY

A search was made by Howard Jones for maps, primary manuscript material and published secondary sources at:

Derbyshire Records Office, Matlock

Nottinghamshire Archive Office, Nottingham

University of Nottingham, Hallward Library (East Midlands Collection), University Park, Nottingham

A full list of all sources consulted is provided in section 6.

Although the proposed quarry site falls within the county of Nottinghamshire, the documentary evidence for this area is currently stored in the Derbyshire Records Office, Matlock. By the 18th century the study area, and much of the surrounding land, was under the ownership of the Knight family. The marriage between Henry Gally Knight and Selina FitzHerbert, sister of Sir William FitzHerbert of Tissington, Derbyshire, led eventually to the absorption of the Knight estates by the FitzHerberts. Therefore papers relating to the former holdings of the Knight family within Warsop, Nottinghamshire were transferred to the main repository of the FitzHerbert collection at Derbyshire Records Office, Matlock.

#### 3.1 Results

The results of the survey were disappointing. Whilst the two major blocks of woodland (Parsons Wood, Lord Stubbins Wood) provide a durable and useful point of topographic reference, the absence of pre-19th century map survivals and lack of evidence for early field names places constraints on any attempt to trace the development of boundaries and patterns of land use within the study area.

The earliest cartographic evidence for the study area dates to 1825 and comprises a map to accompany the enclosure award (Fig. 3; DRO EA 6/1). This relates specifically to the rationalisation of the holdings of Henry Gally Knight around Warsop. As the fields and woodland within the study area appear to have been unaffected, they are unnumbered and without annotation. An enclosure survey of 1833 survives (DRO D239/ E15847), but without a correlating map. This indicates that both Lord Stubbins Wood and Parsons Wood were held by Henry Gally Knight. That this situation was a relatively long standing arrangement, at least in relation to Lord Stubbins Wood, is indicated by a 1722 valuation of Knight's Estate, again unfortunately now without the accompanying map (DRO D239m/E14662). There is however a noticeable contrast in the acreage recorded for Lord Stubbins Wood between the 1833 survey (65 acres) and the 1722 valuation (31 acres). The map evidence shows no such substantial fluctuation in the woods' extent (see below), and would seem to indicate that the nomenclature may have originally been more limited in its application (perhaps only relating to the eastern block?).

Within the chronological span of the extant cartographic evidence (18th century - present), and where unaffected by the site and infrastructure of the former Warsop Main Colliery (on the immediate south-east edge of the designated area (Fig. 4) ), patterns of land division within the limits of the study appear markedly stable. Field A (Fig. 2) is recorded on the

1825 enclosure map as having been formerly subdivided into two unequal parts (Fig. 3), a situation confirmed on Sanderson's 1835 map.

The small parcels of land (H, I, J) immediately south of Parsons Wood (Fig. 2) have altered substantially since 1825, following the truncation of their south-west side by the construction of the former mineral railway and the Lancashire, Derbyshire and East Coast Railway (Fig. 4). Within the area of what would now equate with field H, the 1825 map records an unlabelled oval enclosure or feature (Fig. 3). Sanderson's map also shows a possible feature at this point although the small scale provides no detail. Both the 1898 OS 25" map (sheet 18.13) and the 1938 OS 6" map of the area (sheet 18 SW; Fig. 4), provide a likely interpretation, indicating a small block of woodland as the site of 'Old Limekilns'.

The group of buildings known as William Wood Farm, lying on the south-east edge of the affected area, provides a further point of interest (Fig. 2). A similarly arranged group of buildings, is recorded at this location throughout the sequence of available maps. Unfortunately both a plan (undated) and an 1846 valuation of the buildings, which are catalogued as being formerly held at the Nottinghamshire Archive Office and transferred to Derbyshire Record Office c.1970, can no longer be traced at either repository. The former pattern of subdivision of the areas of land attached to the buildings has changed markedly (see Figs. 2 & 3) and land has been lost to the east to the colliery and its tips. A William Wood figures prominently within the surviving documentation of the study area, for the 1730's and 40's in particular (DRO D239m / T1195-8 T1204-6; T1208-12). These documents, which describe Wood variously as a yeoman, husbandman and lime-burner, record his accumulation of landholdings in the parish, although none can be specifically placed within the study area. In addition the documents record his ownership of a cottage, tenement and croft 'on the Barkside', from 1733 (DRO D239m/T1195-6) until its 'ffeofment' from Wood to Samuel Barlow in 1739 (DRO D239m/T1197). Whether this building or William Wood himself can be equated with the William Wood Farm that lies within the study area is uncertain, as the location of Barkside cannot be determined through any cartographic evidence noted in the current study.

### 3.2 Comments

With the exception of the possible site of former limekilns within Field H (Fig. 2), the documentary survey has highlighted no other features of archaeological interest, beyond those already known to survive within the area (ie. William Wood Farm buildings). The pattern of land division, and indeed ownership can be seen to have been stable within recent centuries, with the exception of the construction of railways on the south-west edge of the area in the 19th century. The blocks of woodland (Lord Stubbins Wood, Parsons Wood) and William Wood Farm and lane, appear to have provided a cohesive framework for the area. Back projection beyond the date of the earliest documentary evidence must be speculative, although it may be worth noting the contrasting pattern of field forms. Large sub-square parcels occur within and around the study area, whilst traces of the narrow strip fields indicative of medieval ploughing and land division survive closer to Warsop village (Fig. 1). This may be consistent with a distinction both in historic landuse and the chronology of clearance and cultivation.

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

### 4.1 Background

Two main features of archaeological interest are located within the study area. These comprise the upstanding post-medieval buildings named William Wood Farm or Cottages, and the site of former limekilns, as suggested by cartographic evidence (Section 3) in Field H (Figs. 2 & 4). Consultation of the county Sites and Monuments Record, and a search within the East Midlands Collection of the Hallward library at the University of Nottingham, in addition to enquiries at Mansfield Museum and Art Gallery and the Sherwood Archaeological Society, revealed no additional archaeological finds.

The aerial photographic coverage for the area has been included within the National Mapping Programme of the National Monuments Record, RCHME (York); an enquiry indicated that no archaeological features had been identified within the study area. Consultation of the 1:10000 vertical overflight collections of Nottinghamshire County Council was also unproductive.

Although known evidence is limited, the area's archaeological potential can be more accurately assessed against the background of the regional pattern of archaeological discoveries and site survival. This is outlined below.

The site of the proposed quarry falls within the bounds of the Creswell Crags Heritage Area (Creswell Crags Heritage Area Strategy, Map 1-2). The designated area takes its name from the more famous of a series of caves and rock shelters, located in the deeply incised narrow gorges, on the band of Permian Lower Magnesian Limestone which characterises this portion of east Derbyshire and west Nottinghamshire. These sites have yielded important evidence of activity throughout prehistory (Hart 1981), but are arguably most notable for their late Pleistocene deposits (Jenkinson 1984). Sites forming part of this group, comprising Palaeolithic and Mesolithic caves and rock shelters, occur both to the north (Creswell) west (Langwith, Poulter Valley) and south-west (Pleasley Vale) of the study area.

Substantial numbers of other prehistoric sites, ranging in date from the Late Upper Palaeolithic to Iron Age, are also known from the Magnesian Limestone of north-east Derbyshire and north-west Nottinghamshire. A previous survey (Hart 1981), has underlined the potential of fieldwork for the identification of further open settlements and caves in this area, an observation that may also extend to currently more poorly represented funerary monuments. Hart noted the possible survival of some five or six barrows in woodland at Scarcliffe Park (1981, 53) and in 1988/9 a rare form of Neolithic long cairn was found in Whitwell Quarry to the north and excavated by Ian Wall for Creswell Heritage Trust (pers. comm.).

The distribution of Romano-British finds and settlements is also consistent with substantial activity in the locality during the Roman period. In addition to the 18th century discovery of a villa at Mansfield Woodhouse (Walters 1910, 28-32), a Roman tile kiln is located less than 2km from the southern edge of the William Wood Farm site, whilst two Romano-British settlements have been excavated at Thickley Bank, Stubbins Wood in Shirebrook, Derbyshire

(Kay 1951; Kay 1956; Knight 1987), only 1km west of the study area. A third settlement at Scarcliffe Park was the subject of an unpublished excavation between 1969 and 1973 (Turner 1977). Two hoards of coins are also worth noting, from Stuffyn Wood, Shirebrook, and Langwith, Scarcliffe; both probably date to the 3rd century (Hart 1981, 98).

These finds indicate a high correlation between site survival and areas of relic woodland which, until this century at least, may have protected archaeological features, from the more destructive effects of medieval and post-medieval arable agriculture, most notably in Scarcliffe Park and further north in Whitwell Wood. This aspect of the local archaeological record has a clear relevance, given the substantial blocks of woodland (Lord Stubbins Wood, Parsons Wood) contained within the study area.

#### 4.2 Walkover (Figs. 2 & 5)

The proposed development area lies on farmland which slopes gently from a western limestone crest down to William Wood Lane and includes derelict industrial land to the south. The area requiring assessment, however, also encompasses the wooded margins to the north and west and William Wood farm and surviving fields to the east.

Most of the fields to the east of William Wood Lane are now covered in tipped material from Warsop Main Colliery with the exception of Field M, under rough pasture, and two small paddocks to either side of William Wood farm. No earthworks were evident in any of these surviving fields.

*Site 1:* The farm complex, now a livery stables, comprises several buildings ranged around a courtyard. The majority of the buildings are of limestone with pantile roofs and from changes in roof heights they would appear to be of different dates. The large stone barn along the lane has a series of blocked-in windows with dressed lintels and keystones which could suggest an 18th century date.

To the west of William Wood Lane the fields and woods survive intact except for along the southern boundary. Here Field G is levelled and derelict industrial land, bounded on the north by a bank of tipped material. A track to the railway line now crosses Fields I and J. Field I's boundaries are no longer evident and part of J survives as a patch of rough grassland. Some of Field H survives as a small area of dense, overgrown woodland with outcropping limestone but no sign was located of the 'Old Limekilns' mentioned in Section 3. It is possible, however, that remnants still survive within this area and a further check should be made at a stage following removal of the undergrowth and an appropriate recording strategy devised if evidence is located.

Fields A to F were all under grass or rough pasture except for one freshly ploughed strip running east to west down the middle of A. No artefacts were found in the strip but the soil was unweathered. The strip immediately to the north showed signs of having also been ploughed, probably in the previous season for a root crop, and the weathered soil contained a medium density scatter of natural pebbles but no artefacts. The only surface features relating to past events observed in these fields were faint lines of Post-Medieval, narrow, rig

and furrow ploughing running from north to south in Fields B and D. All the rest of the fields appear to have been ploughed more frequently and all surface traces of the subdivision in Field A, shown on the 1825, map have now disappeared.

The fields slope up to an irregular limestone crest along their western edge. Limestone outcrops at intervals along this line and the positions of these outcrops are illustrated by the contour loops on Fig. 5. In Fields A and B, at these points, there are surface scatters of limestone, including some large blocks, and stone heaps at the woodland margins. In Field D the outcrop is part exposed in two areas along the fence line with a scatter of surface stone below, on the field surface.

**Site 2:** The spread of the highest outcrop in field D has created the impression of a long mound running from east to west from the edge of Field D into the field to the west. This has the appearance of a prehistoric long barrow or cairn, but given the nature of the geology it is more likely to be natural in origin. However, because of its shape one cannot rule out the possibility of human use in the past as a burial site. There are precedents for prehistoric use of natural features for such purposes.

Parallel to the mound's northern side are three low terraces two of which appear to turn to the south. They may be remains of lynchets and thus traces of Medieval or possibly Romano-British agriculture, or they may merely reflect the underlying geology. There was a partly open pipeline trench in the field to the west of D at the time of the walkover and fissured bedrock was visible at varying depths but no archaeological features were observed.

**Site 3:** One feature of archaeological interest survives along the western tip of the hedged boundary between Fields A and B. Here the line is defined for a short distance by a bank and ditch, emerging from the wood, and then petering out. This could be the remains of an older boundary pre-dating the present field divisions but surviving on the field margin and within the wood. This sector of Lord Stubbins Wood was particularly dense and virtually impenetrable because of a thick undergrowth of brambles, but it was clear that the ditch continued into the wood and was either cut by or joined by a ditch running from north to south along the wood's edge. The latter may be a woodland boundary but was not continuous around the whole wood. Other ditch-like features were seen within the south eastern sector of Lord Stubbins Wood but conditions were impossible even for sketch plotting.

**Sites 4 & 5:** Penetration, however, along the old north-south path (Fig 4) proved possible and a stone cairn was found near the wood's southern boundary and a small mound, possibly with a ditch c7m diameter, was located close to the north western boundary. These could be natural but could also be either prehistoric burial sites or agricultural features of unknown date, but pre-dating the wood.

The wood itself was of varying character with the northern sector more open than the southern and evidence for earlier coppicing visible mainly in the southern sector, particularly at its northern end. Clearly the wood was once actively managed, perhaps for charcoal for firing the 'old limekilns' and for other purposes. The irregular eastern boundary and rich flora (e.g. bluebells) emerging from the undergrowth in the southern half suggests that parts

of the wood are 'ancient' i.e. pre-AD 1700 (Rackham 1986, 98, 108). There is potential for the discovery of further archaeological features preserved within this wood but only after selective removal of undergrowth.

Parsons Wood was similar in character to the southern end of Lord Stubbins Wood and in parts impenetrable. There were traces of a ditched boundary along the wood's northern edge, similar to that identified on the east side of Lord Stubbins Wood.

*Site 6:* Near to the wood's southern boundary were the earthworks of a small D-shaped enclosure, comprising banks of earth and stone, around one metre high, and one bank appears 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 e.g. Scratta Wood (Challis and Harding 1975, 136-7) and Whitwell Wood (per. comm. D. Knight).

To the west was a deep curving ditch running approximately from north to south and a similar ditch was seen near to the wood's western side. However, it was not possible to establish if they were connected and their purpose and date at present are unknown. A flattish, cleared area in the north west sector may relate to charcoal burning but a thick cover of dead bracken forestalled attempts to identify any characteristic circular platforms representing hearth remains. The bracken growth would imply that the area has been clear for some time. Again there is potential for the discovery of further archaeological features within the wood but only after selective clearance of undergrowth.

The area to be crossed by the proposed access road is levelled and derelict industrial land, the site of the former Warsop Main Colliery, and no archaeological features are recorded or observable.

## 5 SITE ASSESSMENTS

### Criteria for the Assessment of Sites

Within this document the format used to assess each individual site is based on the scheduling criteria laid down in Annexe 4 of *Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 16) issued by the Department of Environment. These criteria may be summarised as follows:

#### *Period*

All types of monument that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation, in order that a representative sample be preserved for posterity.

#### *Rarity*

There are some monument categories which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples which still retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of a monument, both in a national and a regional context.

#### *Documentation*

The significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigations or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records.

#### *Group value*

The value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement or cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group.

#### *Survival/condition*

The survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration, and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features.

#### *Fragility/vulnerability*

Highly important archaeological evidence from some field monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or by other unsympathetic treatment, and such monuments would particularly benefit from the protection which scheduling confers. There exist also standing structures of particular form or complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment, and which are similarly well suited for scheduled monument protection (even if these structures are already listed historic buildings).

#### *Diversity*

Some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, rather than a single important attribute: for example, a Roman town

with associated field systems.

### *Potential*

The nature of the evidence cannot always be specified precisely, but it may be possible to demonstrate the potential value of a monument as a result of evaluation work.

### *Additional Criteria*

In addition to the Secretary of State's criteria, a general account of the sites and their environs, is provided in Section 4.

An indication of the **importance** of a site and the **degree of threat** posed by the development is provided in the assessments.

Importance is judged in three categories:

**Nationally Important Sites:** Scheduled Ancient Monuments of all types or sites considered to be worthy of scheduling though not as yet scheduled.

**Regionally Important Sites:** Sites listed by the County Sites and Monuments Record, or other reliable sources, which contribute in a significant manner to the archaeology of the region.

**Locally Important Sites:** Sites listed by the County Sites and Monuments Record, or other reliable sources, which, either through their intrinsic character or their degree or state of preservation are not of greater importance.

Some brief recommendations for further action regarding archaeology are provided at the end of each assessment.

### *Site 1 (Fig. 5)*

#### *Period*

Post-Medieval farm; courtyard complex with buildings comprising living and service quarters of different dates and functions.

#### *Rarity*

Fairly common.

#### *Documentation*

Shown on earliest map available of the area (1825 - Fig. 3). May be connected with William Wood who surviving documents record was a yeoman, husbandman and lime-burner in the study area in the 1730s and 40s (Section 3).

#### *Group value*

Courtyard grouping and the possibility that different elements changed function through time, is of interest archaeologically and historically.

#### *Survival/condition*

Buildings at present all appear to be maintained and in use as part of livery stables.

#### *Fragility/vulnerability*

Present function will be threatened if quarry goes ahead therefore potentially at risk.

#### *Diversity*

As for group value.

#### *Potential*

The buildings are of **Local Importance** with potential to contribute to local

knowledge of farming development and vernacular architecture.

*Recommendations*

Structural survey and photographic record.

*Site 2* (Fig. 5)

*Period*

Long mound or cairn probably of natural origin but potentially could have been used for burial activities in prehistory.

*Rarity*

Rare if prehistoric use proven.

*Documentation*

None.

*Group value*

Highest of series of limestone outcrops along a low east facing crest.

*Survival/condition*

East end disturbed by field boundary and some stone movement and stones spread by ploughing on both sides of boundary.

*Fragility/vulnerability*

On edge of proposed quarry development and east end at risk of destruction and the rest endangered by impact of associated work. Also site being continually eroded by ploughing.

*Diversity*

None.

*Potential*

If prehistoric use is proven then the remains will be of **Regional Importance** with potential to contribute to knowledge of prehistoric burial practices about which little is known for the area (Section 4).

*Recommendations*

The site needs testing and evaluating to determine whether further archaeological investigation is required.

*Site 3* (Fig. 5)

*Period*

Bank and ditch boundary of unknown date.

*Rarity*

None.

*Documentation*

None.

*Group value*

Runs parallel for a short distance with present field boundary but continues westwards into wood where it is crossed by or joins a probable woodland boundary ditch.

*Survival/condition*

Eroded by cart track crossing between Fields A and B (Fig. 2) and in wood covered by dense undergrowth.

*Fragility/vulnerability*

On edge of proposed quarry development and east end at risk of destruction.

### *Diversity*

Possible chronological succession of boundary features. Ditches may contain organic sediments and which could yield dating and environmental evidence.

### *Potential*

Present evidence indicates that the remains are of **Local Importance** with potential to contribute to knowledge of past land use in the area for which there is no documentation prior to the Post-Medieval period.

### *Recommendations*

Further archaeological investigation of this feature is warranted.

## **Site 4** (Fig. 5)

### *Period*

Stone cairn possibly representing prehistoric burial or field clearance.

### *Rarity*

Rare in this area.

### *Documentation*

None.

### *Group value*

Site 5 possibly also prehistoric and a burial site but of different form.

### *Survival/condition*

Coppiced tree growing from centre and stones moss covered with no visible signs of modern disturbance.

### *Fragility/vulnerability*

On margin of proposed quarry area and possibly at risk from impact of associated works. Particularly at risk from any woodland clearance without archaeological supervision.

### *Diversity*

As for group value.

### *Potential*

Present evidence indicates that the remains are potentially of **Regional Importance** with potential to contribute to knowledge of prehistoric activities in the area.

### *Recommendations*

Further archaeological investigation of this feature is warranted.

## **Site 5** (Fig. 5)

### *Period*

Earthen mound possibly a prehistoric burial site.

### *Rarity*

Rare in this area.

### *Documentation*

None.

### *Group value*

Site 4 possibly also prehistoric and a burial site but of different form.

### *Survival/condition*

Tree covered and traces of possible ditch c.7m diameter.

*Fragility/vulnerability*

On margins of proposed quarry area and possibly at risk from associated works.  
Also at risk if any tree clearing carried out without archaeological supervision.

*Diversity*

As for group value.

*Potential*

Present evidence indicates that the remains are potentially of **Regional Importance** with potential to contribute significantly to knowledge of prehistoric burial practices in the area, about which little is known (Section 4).

*Recommendations*

Further archaeological investigation of this feature is warranted.

**Site 6** (Fig. 5)

*Period*

Late Iron Age and/or Romano-British enclosure.

*Rarity*

Occur occasionally in woods in region.

*Documentation*

None.

*Group value*

Not known because of impenetrable nature of much of the undergrowth in the wood.

*Survival/condition*

Protected by wood but close to an area frequented by local people whose tracks cross the banks and have caused slight erosion. They also light fires nearby.

*Fragility/vulnerability*

On margins of proposed quarry area and possibly at risk from associated works. Also on margins of derelict industrial land on edge of Warsop Vale and potentially at risk from activities of local people.

*Diversity*

As for group value.

*Potential*

Present evidence indicates that the remains are of **Regional Importance** with potential to contribute to knowledge of Iron Age and Roman settlement in the area, which was clearly significant (Section 4).

*Recommendations*

Further archaeological investigation of this feature is warranted.

*Potential Archaeological Issues*

In addition to the sites listed above a number of predictions for archaeological remains within the woods of the area should be highlighted.

It is likely that there is further evidence for prehistoric, Romano-British and later sites within both Lord Stubbins and Parsons Woods but dense undergrowth at present prohibits their detection. Selective clearance under archaeological supervision would enable the nature and full extent of any remains to be better assessed and a strategy for the archaeology formulated.

Similarly in Field H (Fig. 2) there is uncertainty as to whether or not any evidence of the 'Old Limekilns' (Section 3) survives until some clearance of undergrowth has taken place. As with any other archaeological remains if they survive they are likely to be fragile and sensitive to damage from clearance without archaeological supervision and only if located can their value then be assessed and a strategy drawn up for their treatment.

## 6 SOURCES CONSULTED

### 6.1 Printed Maps

- 1835 *Map of the Country Twenty Miles around Mansfield*. George Sanderson.  
1868 Ordnance Survey 1", Sheet 82 SE  
1898 Ordnance Survey 25", Nottinghamshire Sheet 18.13  
1898 Ordnance Survey 25", Nottinghamshire Sheet 18.9  
1899 Ordnance Survey 6", Nottinghamshire Sheet XVII SE  
1899 Ordnance Survey 1", Sheet 112  
1900 Ordnance Survey 1", Sheet 113  
1900 Ordnance Survey 6", Nottinghamshire Sheet XVIII SW  
1938 Ordnance Survey 6", Nottinghamshire Sheet XVII SE  
1938 Ordnance Survey 6", Nottinghamshire Sheet XVIII SW  
1968 Ordnance Survey 1", Sheet 112  
1971 Ordnance Survey 1", Geological Survey of Great Britain, Solid and Drift, Sheet 112  
1985 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 Pathfinder Series, Sheet SK 46/56

### 6.2 Manuscript Maps

- WP 5 S n.d. Map of part of the Warsop Lordship (NAO).  
ED 3 L 1615 Area of Gleadthorpe Grange from Hazel Gap to near Hanger Hill (Byrklandes Parkes) to the east of Church Warsop, traversed by R. Meden (NAO).  
WP 3 S 1629 Gleedthorpe in the county of Nottingham belonging to the right honourable William Earl of Newcastle, surveyed by William Senior (NAO).  
SK 1 5 1742 A plan and survey of some ground belonging to Henrietta Cavendish Holles, Countess of Oxford in the liberty of Sookholme (NAO).  
EA 6/1 1825 Map of Warsop referred to in the annexed award, by William Chrisop, Surveyor, Mansfield (NAO).

### 6.3 Manuscript Documents

- |               |       |   |
|---------------|-------|---|
| Knight, D.    | 1987  | Excavation of a Romano-British Settlement at Shirebrook, Derbyshire, October-November 1987, (Archive Report, T&P.A.T.).   |
| Swarbrick, C. | c1974 | Report on excavations at Scarcliffe Park, Sherwood Archaeological Society Report.   |
| D239          | n.d.  | Index of Fitzherbet Family of Tissington, English Papers (DRO).   |
| D239M E14662  | 1722  | Condition of Warsop, valuation of the Estate of Ralph Knight Esq. Lord of the Mannor (sic) of Warsop (DRO).   |
| D239M T1195   | 1733  | Indenture between Edward Martin and William Wood (DRO).   |
| D239M T1196   | 1733  | Release of a cottage and croft at Warsop, from Edward Martin to William Wood (DRO).   |
| D239M T1204   | 1733  | Ffeofment Deed from G. Hutton to W. Wood, conveys all that land in Westcroft Field, Far Oakfield, Near Oakfield and Ridgeway Field within the parish of Warsop.... containing three acres or thereabouts (DRO). |
| D239M T1205   | 1735  | Indenture from Nathan Nowton to William Wood of land in Stonebridgefield, Market Warsop (DRO).  |
| D239M T1206   | 1735  | Release of land (see T1205) from Nathan Nowton to William Wood (DRO).   |
| D239M T1208   | 1735  | Indenture between George Mellar of Mansfield and William Wood of Warsop, re. land in Market Warsop in Ridgeway Field East, ?Standa Furlong and Bark Lane West (DRO).  |
| D239M T1209   | 1735  | Release of land (see T1208) from George Mellar to William Wood (DRO).   |
| D239M T1197   | 1739  | William Wood and Sarah his wife to Samuel Barlow, ffeofment of Cottage and Croft  |

- in Warsop (DRO).
- D239M T1210 1741 Mortgage between William Wood 'husbandman and limeburner', now of Bothamsall and Francis Peacock of Soukholm in Warsop, re. house and lands in Westcroft Field, Far Oak Field, Oak field and Ridgeway Field.
- D239M T1198 1747 Indenture between Samuel Barlow and John Battison and Elizabeth his wife of the one part and Ralph Knight, re. a cottage and croft lying on the Barkside, Warsop (DRO).
- D239M T1211 1757 Deed of gift and an agreement of co-partnership from William Wood Senior to William Wood the Younger (DRO).
- D239M F141 1760 Revoked will of William (later Sir William) Fitzherbert (DRO).
- D239M T1212 1763 Deed of gift from William Wood Senior to William Wood Junior (DRO).
- D239M E15850 1777 Glebe Terrier for Warsop (DRO).
- D239M E15851 1781 Glebe Terrier for Warsop (DRO).
- D239M E15845 1818 Copy of Extracts from the Warsop Inclosure Act (DRO), in the County of Nottingham, Royal Assent 8th May.
- D239M E15843 1818 An Act Inclosing Lands in the Parish of Warsop.
- D239M E15848 1825 Lease of part of the Glebe Lands belonging to the Rectory of Warsop, County of Nottingham for the term of the Incumbency of the said Samuel Martin to Henry Gally Knight Esq.
- D239M E15849 1825 Schedule of the messuages, farms, lands tenements hereditaments and premises within referred to and.... leased to Henry Gally Knight Esq. by Samuel Martin (DRO).
- D239M E15846 1825 Extracts from the Warsop Inclosure Award of 26 May 1825, showing all the allotments made to Henry Gally Knight Esq. and distinguishing the freehold allotments from the copyhold (DRO).
- EA 6/1 1826 Warsop Inclosure Award, (with map).
- D239M E15847 1833 A Survey of the Parish of Warsop in the county of Nottingham with a valuation made by the Commissioners for the Inclosure (DRO).
- DDM 89/42 c1850 Book containing plans and specifications of lands in the manors of Warsop and Mansfield (NAO).
- D239M F10239 1858-1865 Accounts for 1858-65, Warsop (DRO).
- DD 599/1 c1890 Parish History of Warsop, from Torre MSS (NAO).

NAO - Nottinghamshire Archive Office, Nottingham  
 DRO - Derbyshire Record Office, Matlock

#### 6.4 Published sources

- Challis, A. J. and Harding, D. W. 1975 *Later Prehistory from the Trent to the Tyne*, British Archaeological Reports 20, (Oxford).
- Creswell Crags Heritage Area Strategy* (Notts. and Derbys. Co. Council).
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- Walters, H.B. 1910: Romano-British Nottinghamshire, in Page, W. (ed.) *The Victoria History of the County of Nottingham*, vol.II, pp.1-36 (Constable & Company Ltd, London).
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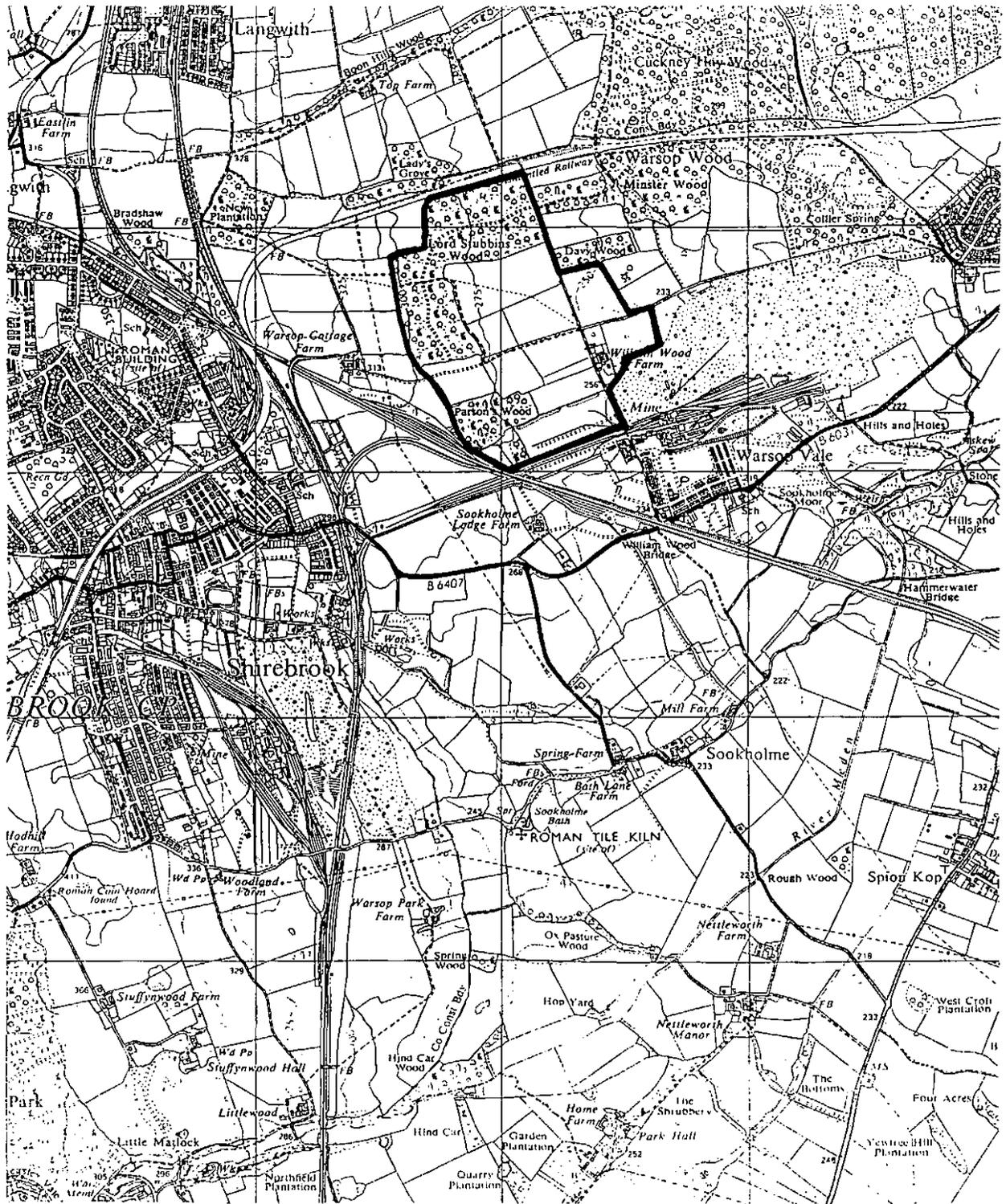


Fig. 1 Location of William Wood Farm proposed limestone quarry. Assessment area outlined in bold.

Extract from 1972 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map (SK 46/56) with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office (c) Crown Copyright; Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust, University Park, Nottingham, NG7 2RD, Licence Number ALD 51413A/0001).

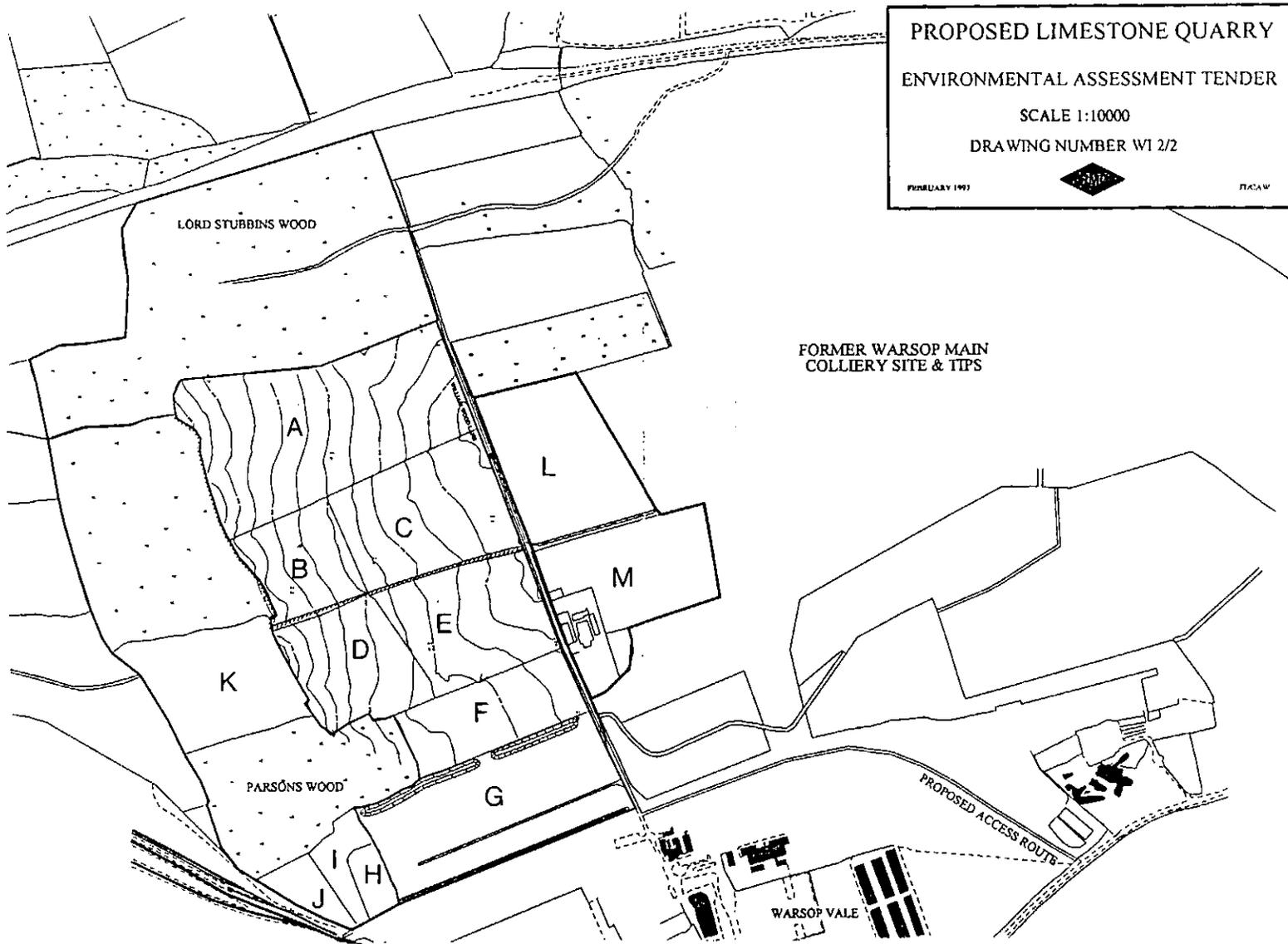


Fig.2 William Wood Farm proposed limestone quarry. Survey area outlined and fields letter coded. Scale 1:10000.

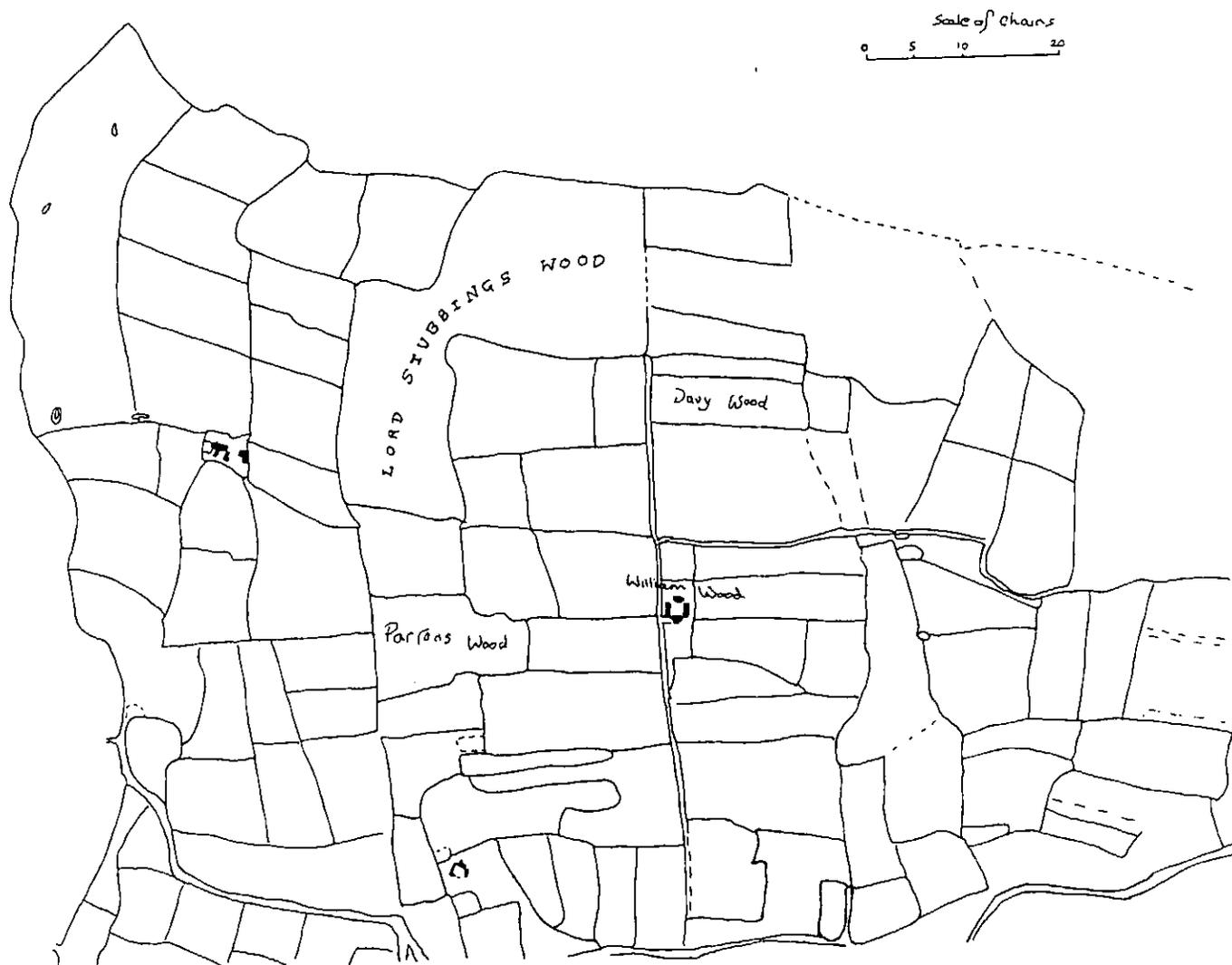


Fig.3 Enclosure map of 1825 (tracing taken from EA 6/1 NAO)

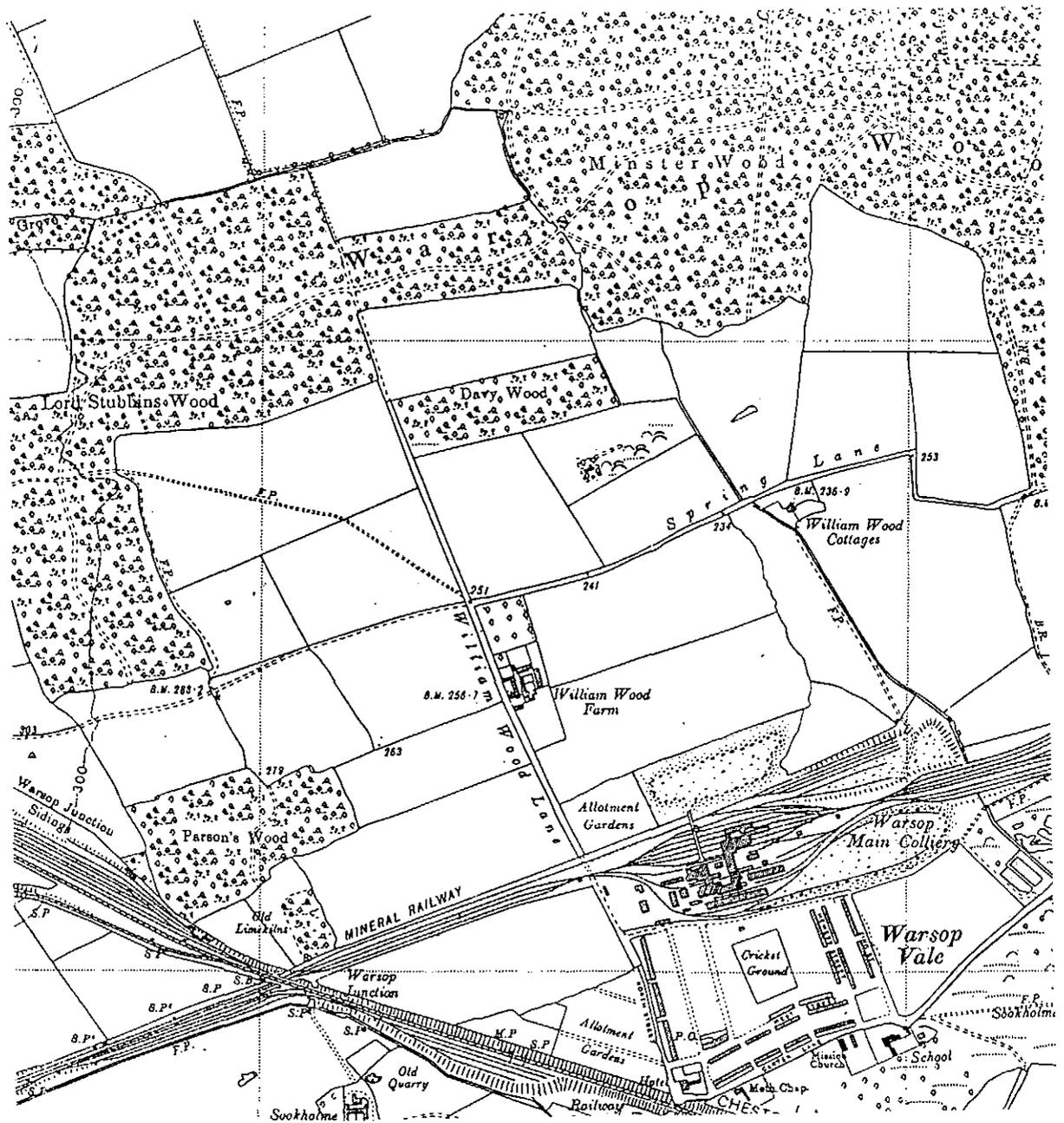


Fig.4 Extract from 1938 OS 6 inch sheet 18 SW.

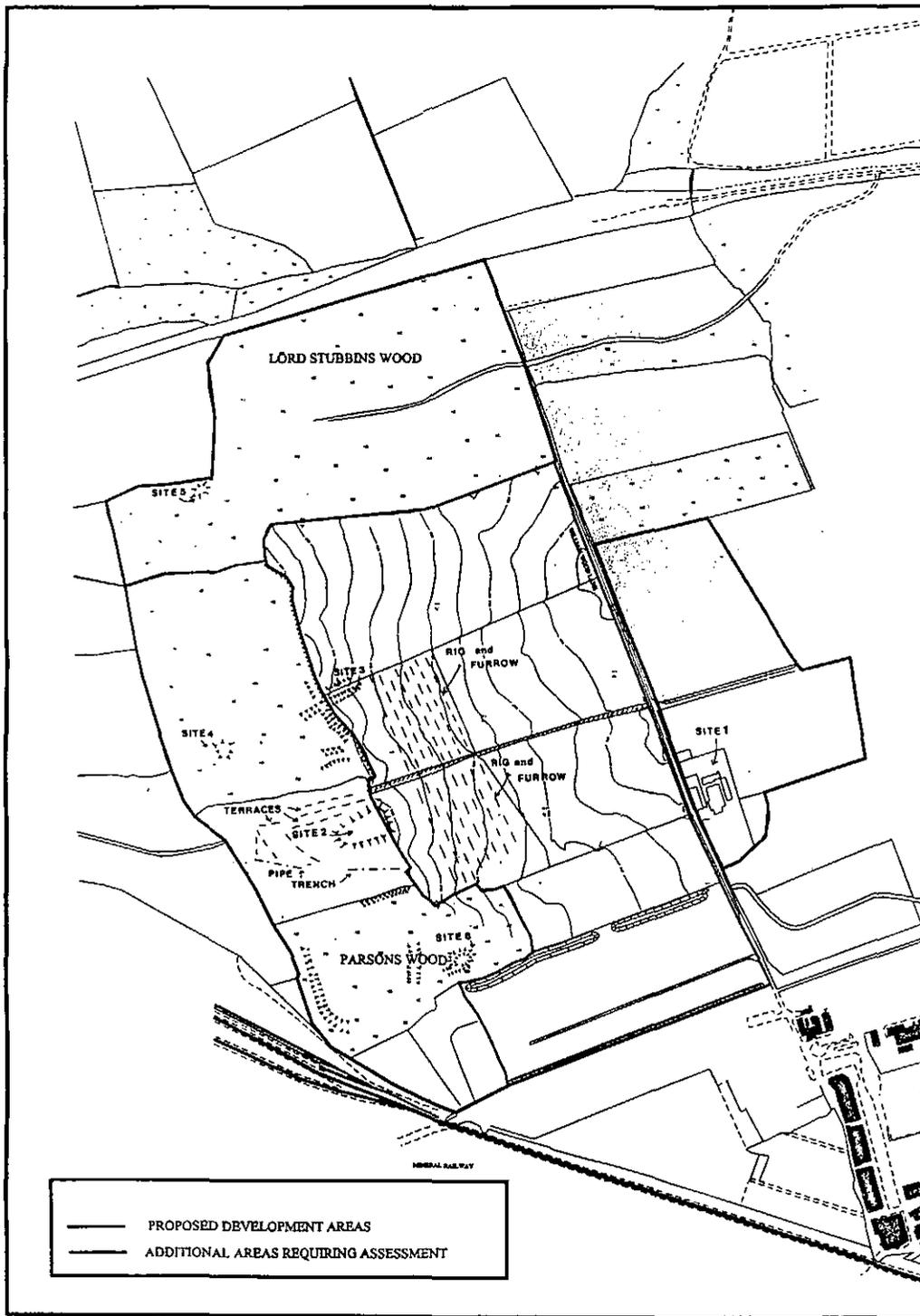


Fig.5 William Wood Farm proposed limestone quarry. Sites identified during walkover survey in March 1997 and assessed in Section 5. Scale 1:10,000.