

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
OF A PROPOSED NEW RESERVOIR SITE AT HANGER HILL,
GLEADTHORPE, WARSOP, NOTTS.**

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF A PROPOSED NEW RESERVOIR SITE AT HANGER HILL, GLEADTHORPE, WARSOP, NOTTS.

SUMMARY

- * The construction of a new reservoir is proposed by Adas, Gleadthorpe Farm, at SK596 699 (site marked on Figs 1-7). The groundworks will involve a topsoil strip, and a cut-and-fill operation with excavation to a depth of 3m is currently being proposed. Any archaeological features preserved immediately below the topsoil within the reservoir site are likely to be damaged or destroyed by topsoiling and cut-and-fill operations.
- * Aerial photographs show cropmark evidence for ditches within and around the reservoir site; some, if not all of these form part of a distinctive "Brickwork Plan" field system, whose use in the Roman period has been established by excavation elsewhere in north Nottinghamshire. Their presence as cropmarks suggests that they are not buried by a great depth of overburden.
- * A walkover survey indicated that there are no surface features correlating with the cropmark features within the reservoir site, and no previously unmapped archaeological features were noted. No archaeological finds were seen on the exposed soil surfaces, except for a single flint blade, located approximately on the north edge of the reservoir site.
- * A search for primary and secondary references to other relevant archaeological and historical data found no additional evidence of chance finds or recorded features within the reservoir site; this is consistent with the dearth of finds from nearby fieldwalked areas of the Brickwork Plan field system.
- * Early map evidence for the locality dating from the 17th century indicates no continuity of field boundaries from the Brickwork Plan field system into the post-medieval period.
- * 19th-century maps and a walkover survey show that a sluice, part of a former elaborate system of water management in the valley of the river Meden, passes through the proposed reservoir site. Although now filled in within the reservoir site, parts are visible at immediately adjacent locations and include stone structures of impressive quality.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site location, geology and topography

The proposed construction of a reservoir near Gleadthorpe, Notts., for the use of ADAS Gleadthorpe Farm, falls within the north-east corner of the parish of Warsop (Fig.1), in a field called Hanger Hill centred on SK 596 699.

The reservoir site lies on the pebble beds of the Sherwood Sandstones, bordering on the southern edge of the small floodplain of the river Meden (OS Geological Survey of Great Britain, Solid and Drift, Sheet 113, 1 inch, 1966).

Within Hanger Hill field the land rises first gently then more steeply towards the south from the southern edge of the Meden floodplain. In the southern half of the field the ground falls away to the east and west, with the exception of a slight knoll located midway down the eastern edge of the field. A 40m-wide strip at the north edge of the field, and the ground to the north as far as the Meden floodplain, is ploughed soil, with a zone of experimental crops to the south of this. The remainder of the field is again ploughed soil except for the southern extremity which is currently occupied by agricultural buildings and storage facilities accessed by a short service road via the trackway defining the west edge of the field.

A walkover survey of Hanger Hill field and its immediate locality was conducted by the author and Gavin Kinsley (Field Officer, T&PAT) on 22nd February 1997. Towards the southern end of the field the soil was noticeably sandy and light with a high pebble content and suffers from the effects of "blow off" (information, Peter Blundell, ADAS Gleadthorpe Farm). The exposed soil towards the northern end of the field is distinctly more clayey, which could reflect a change in the subsoil.

The eastern edge of the field is defined by woodland and a hawthorn hedge, whilst the west boundary is formed by a trackway separated from the field by a hawthorn hedge. The northern limit of the field is demarcated by a fence, beyond which there is a sharply defined drop in the level of the ground, consistent with a lynchet formed by soil movement down slope through agricultural activity, although the distinction may have been enhanced by the use of the adjacent strip as a rough trackway.

1.2 The proposed development

The construction of the reservoir is expected to involve the stripping of topsoil from the site, together with an extensive cut-and-fill operation including the construction of substantial screening banks, an operation necessitating excavation to a depth of 3m. Any immediate sub-surface archaeological features within the reservoir site are likely to be damaged by these works, while the deeper excavations are likely to result in complete destruction.

1.3 Previous ground disturbance and archaeological activity

During the site visit it was indicated by Peter Blundell (ADAS, Gleadthorpe Farm), that substantial excavation and earth movement connected with mining subsidence had occurred in the Meden floodplain north of the reservoir site. These excavations were restricted to the floodplain.

Hanger Hill field has not been systematically field walked, nor is it known to have been searched by metal detector users.

2 ROMAN

2.1 Introduction: cropmarks in the locality

The first published identification of archaeological features, within the site of the proposed reservoir was by Derek Riley (1980, 138, 139 Map 30, 144 Map 33). The aerial photographic coverage for the locality has since been included within the National Mapping Programme of the National Monuments Record, RCHME (York). In addition to these sources, the copies of the NMR photographs held by T&PAT were consulted, together with the Nottingham County Council vertical overflight collection.

An enquiry at RCHME (York) indicated that a number of potential archaeological features, occurring as crop marks (buried ditches) within the area of the proposed reservoir, had been mapped. A 1:10,000 plot of these and adjacent features was obtained (Fig.2).

On the north side of the valley of the river Meden are further rectangular enclosures (Fig.2), one of which is part of a distinctive "playing card" form typical of Roman-period marching camps (temporary defensive enclosures), further examples of which have been noted both within the county and elsewhere (Riley 1980, 57-58).

Within the locality, the main group of crop marks occurs to the west and south-west of the reservoir site. These are dominated by long parallel ditches, with an approximate west-east alignment, which divide the landscape into gently curving strips of roughly rectangular fields with an average width of c 80m. Smaller sub-rectangular enclosures, cross-ditches and closely-spaced parallel ditches are also present. Together these features appear to form part of a coherent system of land division (Fig.2), though in places intersecting features suggest that not all the features are contemporary. To the south and east of Hanger Hill field, the absence of crop marks is probably due to the dense tree cover, as where breaks in the woodland occur, as to the south of Budby Carr, further field systems have been identified (Riley 1980, 139 Map 30).

This system of land division, termed the "Brickwork Plan" field system, is characterised by long parallel boundary ditches, frequently curved, which section the landscape into narrow strips, these are subdivided by cross ditches into apparent fields, usually within a size range of c 0.5 - 2.8 ha (Riley 1980, 2). The smaller enclosures, often sub-rectangular in form, occur as isolated sites and in clusters. Excavation has indicated that at least some of these enclosures may represent farmsteads (Garton 1987). Riley noted that the long boundaries of the field system were at least in part controlled by the local geography, with a particular pivotal role being played by rivers (1980, 2). The crop marks within the study area cut across the line of slope, in stark contrast to the subsequent field systems (Fig.2-5), and give the impression of forming a succession of land enclosures each mirroring the approximate alignment of the last, regardless of topography.

A number of the field systems and their associated enclosures have been at least partially excavated over the last two decades (Riley 1980, 73-81; Garton 1987; Garton *et al.* 1988; Garton and Malone 1992; Garton 1990; Garton *et al.* 1995; Garton *et al.* 1995). Despite this increased data-set questions remain both in relation to the chronology of the development of the field system, and its economic and social function. Finds are normally sparse but have consistently indicated that the field system and some at least of the enclosures were operational in the Roman period. However, the suspicion of an earlier origin, first raised by Derek Riley (1980, 2), has continued. At Dunston's Clump, Babworth, the near total excavation of an enclosure indicated three phases of occupation, Phases I and II being assigned a date bracket of late 1st century BC - mid 1st century AD, on the basis of associated pottery (Garton 1987, 23). Further occasional occurrences of calcite gritted wares, both in field walking and excavation can be noted (eg. Garton 1990, 8; Garton and Malone 1992, 5).

Economic evidence is limited, although in more recent times the light dry soils of the Sherwood Sandstones have been noted to necessitate high inputs of fertilizer to maintain production (Garton 1987, 65). The comparatively large size of the "brickwork plan" fields has been viewed as mitigating against efficient arable use allowing for the projected levels of Romano-British agricultural technology (Hayes 1981). The sparsity of finds recovered during fieldwalking, beyond the immediate vicinity of enclosures (eg. Garton 1991, 6), may also favour a predominantly non-arable use, as manuring of fields is generally accepted as the key factor behind relatively high density background scatters of potsherds etc., both for the Romano-British and later periods. Garton has noted the 18th century preference for folding sheep on the dry grassland of the Sherwood Sandstones (1987, 65). Bone preservation is normally poor on such sites, although the discovery of a foetal lamb during the excavation of the enclosure at Menagerie Wood, Worksop, is consistent with the proximity of actual sheep rearing, rather than on site consumption (Garton *et al.* 1988, 32).

The excavations cited above show that not all archaeological features at a location are visible as cropmarks and that they may prove more extensive and complex than cropmarks suggest (Garton 1987, 23, 43).

2.2 The Cropmarks Within Hanger Hill Field

The cropmarks within Hanger Hill field have been treated as thirteen distinct elements (labelled a-m), although some of the shorter fragments may be parts of the same feature. A, c, g-h, j and m share a general west-north-west/east-south-east alignment with the general Brickwork Plan field system west of the field and a fragment of ditch west of the field continues the line of h (Fig.2). E, I and i appear to be related cross-ditches. B-d and f are apparently part of the same feature, but are less certainly related.

G, h and m demarcate a narrow strip of ground, and comparable features lie within the crop mark complex to the south-west of Hanger Hill field (Fig.2). The function of such features remains uncertain though trackways and banks or hedges, flanked on either side by a ditch, have been suggested (Riley 1980, 23). If the trackway interpretation is preferred, the apparent gap in the line of h and m may indicate an entrance. E crosses the long boundary a, and therefore could indicate the presence of more than one phase.

The character, orientation and spatial relationship of these features therefore suggests that most if not all are part of the Brickwork Plan field system and are therefore of Roman date, though there is no other evidence of date.

A walkover survey of the reservoir site by the author and Gavin Kinsley (T&PAT), identified no surface features which might correlate with the ditches indicated by the aerial photographic evidence to run obliquely through this field. The areas of exposed soil were briefly traversed but no finds were recovered. The sole find made during the visit comprised a flint blade, found beyond the northern edge of Hanger Hill field, in the ploughsoil of the narrow floodplain of the river Meden.

2.3 Crop Marks Within the Limits of the Proposed Reservoir

On the basis of the current plot, features a-f lie wholly or partly within the area affected by the proposed reservoir. However, consideration of an oblique aerial photograph within the T&PAT collection (NMR no.SK5969-15) suggests that the RCHME supplied plot of the of the main ditch length a may be slightly inaccurate: the north-western end appears to be noticeably too far to the south in relation to the adjacent field boundaries. Similarly the RCHME plot of the double ditched feature g-h, lacks the sinuous S curve of the primary photographic evidence. These errors are likely to stem from the marked change in slope through the field, and re-plotting should be considered

taking relief into account prior to the drawing-up of any design for fieldwork.

The existence of these features as cropmarks within the reservoir site suggests that they lie close to the surface. Reservoir construction works, even topsoil stripping alone, might therefore be expected to cause damage to them and deeper excavations could well result in complete destruction. It is quite possible that further archaeological features not represented by cropmarks may also be present.

3 ANGLO-SAXON AND MEDIEVAL

The historical and archaeological record for the study area and its general vicinity are poorly represented in the intervening centuries between the Roman period and Norman conquest. Anglo-Saxon coins were reputedly discovered by metal-detector users in the general locality of Warsop (information, Peter Reid). The *thorp* placename element shared by both Gleadthorpe and the neighbouring Perlethorpe, meaning "dependent settlement" has been supposed to indicate a phase of Scandinavian settlement and/or overlordship (Gover *et al.* 1940, 91, 102; Cameron 1965, 5). Scandinavian influence can also be noted in the early field names of the area around Gleadthorpe Grange recorded on 17th century maps and is further emphasised by map evidence that the word "Thing" was applied to the meeting of the Danish Wapentake (local government district) which took place to the south of Gleadthorpe (in Figure 3 the field named 'Thinghough Assart' may be taken to indicate the general location of the Wapentake's meeting place).

In 1086, Domesday Book indicates that Gleadthorpe was a *soc* to Perlethorpe, held by one Roger de Bully, containing woodland pasture one furlong long and one wide, with four bovates of taxable land, land for six oxen, where four freemen had two ploughs (Morris 1977, 9/38).

Tim Unwin has observed a discontinuity between the township boundaries (including Gleadthorpe and Warsop) and the earlier apparently Romano-British field systems recorded by aerial photography (Unwin 1983, 344). The suggested pivotal role of rivers within the layout of the earlier system may however have continued in the later township (Unwin 1983, 345), although this may be nothing more than unconnected re-use of prominent topographical features.

During the later Medieval period, the area has a prominent profile in the historical record, given its attachment to the Premonstratensian Abbey at Welbeck. The Abbey, founded in 1153/4 (Knowles and Hadcock 1953, 169), included amongst its founders gifts "the whole part of the land of Thomas de Gledthorp which the monks held in Fee Farm of the said Thomas and his heirs for 8s... with the appurtenances of the said town of Gledthorp" (White 1904, 90). By the late 13th century the Abbey had clearly established a substantial landholding in the area (*Inquisitions* (1291), 5) and would appear to have implemented the innovative Cistercian grange economy, which involved the establishment of farming outposts, using lay brothers to increase production, and which avoided the dues of the traditional manorial system (Burton, 1994, 65, 76-7, 235-238, 253-7). This usually involved the construction of substantial buildings, in particular, where appropriate, large barns for storage. The site of the medieval grange at Gleadthorpe is not certainly known, although there is no reason to suppose that it differed from the site of the existing ADAS, Gleadthorpe Farm, which is marked as a grange in 1835 (fig. 5) and the 17th-century maps also show buildings on that site (Fig.3-4). Senior's 1629 map also labels one of the fields to the north of the buildings as The Barnefield (Fig.4). The current farm buildings appear to be a mixture of dates from the eighteenth to the twentieth centuries.

A post-dissolution perambulation of the boundaries of Sherwood Forest places part of its northern limit along the course of the river Meden (*Records of the Borough of Nottingham, vol.iv*, 1547-1625, 414), and this has been suggested as the boundary as early as 1232 (*Sherwood Forest Book*, 36). The proximity of the forest area to the grange at Gleadthorpe is underlined by a complaint by the Welbeck monks in the reign of Richard II that the corn, meadows and pastures at their granges of Gledethorpe, Hyrst and Belgh were damaged by the game of the forest (*Charter Rolls, v*, 369).

Following the dissolution, Henry VIII granted a lease of the lands of Welbeck Abbey to a trusted courtier Richard Whalley, although by 1584 the fortunes of the family had declined and the lease was bought out by the 6th Earl of Shrewsbury (Cameron 1975, 54-55). By the 17th century the lands (including Gleadthorpe Grange) had passed into the possession of the Duke of Newcastle who lost them briefly due to his loyal support of the crown during the civil war, only to have them

returned during the restoration (Information Index, "Gleadthorpe", NCL: local studies). By the 19th century the lands had passed into the ownership of the Duke Portland, before their sale this century.

From the above, there is therefore no evidence to indicate the presence of archaeological remains of the Anglo-Saxon or medieval periods within the reservoir site, and it may be presumed to have been part of the farmland of the grange. No ridge-and furrow indicating ploughed land is currently visible, though it could have been ploughed flat in the post-medieval period.

4 POST-MEDIEVAL

4.1 Introduction

The historic map coverage for the area is chronologically uneven with two fine maps centring on Gleadthorpe Grange dating from the early 17th century, followed by a hiatus in the 18th century, coverage recommencing with Sanderson's 1835 *Map of the Country Twenty Miles round Mansfield*. The hiatus is likely in part to be covered by those maps held at Welbeck Abbey, (to which the lands around Gleadthorpe formerly belonged as a Grange, prior to the dissolution, see section 5), which although not consulted due to the constrictions of the time frame of the current study, have been noted for possible future reference (section 5).

4.2 Land Division and Field Names

Both the 1615 (Fig.3) and the 1629 (Fig.4) maps are consistent in their record of a landscape divided into large irregular blocks on an approximate north/south axis. Thus, although differing in its detail the 17th century field layout, is consistent in its broad orientation with the current boundary pattern; whilst both show a noticeable discontinuity with the earlier (Romano-British) system of land division which favours an approximate east - west line (Fig.2).

An approximate correlation was achieved between both of the 17th century maps and current boundaries (Figs.3-4). This indicates that the field containing the site of the proposed reservoir, falls within the limits of what was in 1615 known as Baulke Felde (Fig.3) (as distinct from the adjacent The Baulke Field a name apparently still in use). This comprised a single large field of roughly rectangular form, covering some 68 acres. The field name is not uncommon and is to some extent self explanatory indicating "land by unploughed boundary strip" (Field 1989, 15).

The 1629 map by William Senior exhibits some significant alterations (Fig.4). The former Baulk Field is now shown as sub-divided at its north end into an enclosure labelled The Twentie Acres, whilst the irregularly shaped northern portion is now termed The Holline Field, a name suggestive of the presence of holly, which John Field notes had a role as a significant winter fodder crop in the north midlands (Field 1989, 105-106). The boundary passes through the south side of the reservoir site.

Other significant field names perhaps worth noting, include The Water Wonge, **wong** being of Norse origin (consistent with the Gleadthorpe place-name element, see section 3) (Gover *et al.*, 1940, 102), and indicative of a garden, or in-field, amongst unenclosed land, close to a house (Field 1989, 274). The Carr (Fig.4), confirms the boggy character (*Ibid.*, 38) of a portion of the land adjacent to the river Meden.

Both maps record a group of buildings in the approximate area now occupied by the those of the ADAS Gleadthorpe Farm (Fig.3-4), but these are unlabelled. The two maps area also in agreement in their depiction of a double channel to the river Meden as it passes the enclosure containing the buildings. The earlier of the two maps (Fig.3) may show a possible structure spanning the northern most stream, although caution must be exercised in any interpretation, as the original map has not been examined and the available copy is poor.

The main discrepancy between the two maps regarding the rivers course relates to the 1629 maps illustration of a separate channel (dividing the 'hang' from the 'abbot med') forming a broad loop to the west (upstream) of the depicted buildings, which follows the base of the rising ground to the south (Fig.4).

With the resumption of map coverage in 1835, the relevant field boundaries can be seen to have

undergone partial re-organisation in the intervening two centuries (Fig.5). Both the study area and adjacent areas show the formation of the narrower and more regular field systems comparable to those extant today. The field containing the proposed site of the reservoir can clearly be identified, although the north end is divided into two smaller fields (the 'twentie acres' of 1629). A routeway (labelled Coach Road), forms the eastern boundary of the field, and this appears to have been slightly further to the east than the current limit. By 1887 the eastern edge of the field can be seen to have shifted to the west, (matching its current position), with the creation of a strip of woodland adjacent to the previously noted trackway, now labelled Hanger Hill Drive (Fig.6).

4.3 Water Management System

The 1887 OS 6 inch map records the presence of a water management system in the floodplain of the river Meden, where it passes Hanger Hill field. The map shows the line of at least three sluices and a weir on this portion of the river Meden. Specific to the current study, a long sluice runs from a bend upstream to the west (marked footbridge) and runs east hugging the north edge of Hanger Hill field, within site of the proposed reservoir. The precise date of this introduction of a more formalised system of water management is unclear, although it clearly post-dates 1629. More detailed evidence will be contained within some of those maps transferred from the Nottingham Archive Office to Welbeck Abbey in particular a 1769 record of drainage at Gleadthorpe, and an 1843 map of the underground soughs and drainage (section 6.5).

No trace of this structure within the reservoir site was observed during the field visit, although the remains of a stone structure were visible on its line immediately west of the lane bounding the west side of Hanger Hill field. A further structure was particularly well preserved where the sluice skirts the north edge of the woodland which borders the west side of the reservoir site (marked 'drain' on Fig. 7), and includes a stone-built three arch conduit and stone lined channel with opposed pillars with central vertical slot for a flow control gate. The channel within the reservoir site was filled in by 1957 (Fig. 7).

The Duke of Portland received considerable acclaim in the first half of the 19th century for his construction of an elaborate irrigation system (allowing controlled flooding of water meadows) along a length of the river Maun, near Clipstone (Denison 1840; Harvey 1980, 65). The quality of the stonework in the eastern feature noted during the walkover survey, together with its similarity to an illustrated example of a "shuttle" system at Clipstone (Denison 1840, Fig.6), suggests that the Duke of Portland, who owned Gleadthorpe in the 19th century, may have carried out similar innovations there to those at Clipstone.

Although apparently filled in by 1957, the sluice passes though the north edge of the reservoir site. It was clearly a continuous surface feature in 1887 (Fig. 6) and it might therefore be expected to be damaged by groundworks connected with the reservoir construction. Documents and plans held at Welbeck Abbey, which were noted, but could not be consulted within the time frame of the current study (Section 5), refer to underground drainage, soughs and culverts in Gleadthorpe meadows in the 19th century, and should be examined prior to any construction or archaeological work.

5 SOURCES CONSULTED

Primary documentary records

NAO, NCL and NUL indexes (see list of abbreviations below).

Archaeological finds

Mansfield Museum and Notts. County Council Sites and Monuments Record for grid squares 5768, 5769, 5868, 5869, 5870, 5871, 5968, 5969, 5970, 5971, 6069, 6070.

Aerial photograph collections

T&PAT collection of oblique aerial photographs (for SK5969, SK5970)

RCHME (York) Plot of potential features transcribed as part of the National Mapping Programme (1:10,000)

Nottinghamshire County Council, vertical aerial photographs, Technical Library, Trent Bridge House, Nottingham (Nos: 6830 6 092; 7145 6 236; 7820 5 780; RC8GO 268; 4692 268).

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Maps Examined

Manuscript Maps:

1605? Boundary map of parts of Warsop. Black and white photograph, slightly reduced from original in possession of T.M. Blagg (in 1934) (NCL: A40 Sherwood Forest 1606).

Map of Warsop lordship, Birkland and Clipstone lordship. Photo of original whose whereabouts are unknown. Another black and white photograph, copy as above (NAO: WP 5 S).

Index reference at NAO to another copy in Mansfield Library Reference Room labelled "dated 1605, showing site of the Thing or Meeting place of the Danish Wapentake in Notts in C10th. Original in the possession of T.M. Blagg in 1934, reproduced by the generosity of H.M.Lethan and presented by G.G.Bonser".

1615 Plan of Tyngo, Edwinstowe and assart lands marking out the lands possessed by Sir Charles Cavendish. Negative photostat of State Paper, Domestic Series, James I, 83/82. Acquired 26.3.56 from PRO. (NCL: A19(1615)).

1615 Plan of Charles Cavendish's Estate 1615. Another negative photostat, as above. (NAO: ED 3 L).

"The plott for Tyngo, assarte, and Edenstowe, assarte". Original at Public Record Office (PRO MPF 295) (Nichols, 145).

1629 "Gleedthorpe ... In the countie of Nottingham: belonging to the right honourable William Earle of Newcastle: Surveyed by William Senior profesor of Arithmetique, Geometrie, Astromie, Navigation, Dialling and the makeing of all mathematicall instrumentes. 1629. This platt was taken in the Field on the scale of 16 in an inch. But reduced to the scale of 32".

Black and white photograph of original held at Welbeck (NAO: WP 3 S).

Colour slide of original held at Welbeck (NAO: K1/13).

Colour slide of original held at Welbeck (NUL: William Senior Map at Welbeck, slide 5).

1826 Warsop Enclosure Award with map (outside study area) (NAO: EA6/1)

1838 Plan of Worksop Manor Estate in the counties of Nottingham, Derby and York (in connection with sale by Duke of Norfolk to Duke of Newcastle) (outside study area) (NUL: NEP 7).

n.d. ?C19th Sketch plan showing situation of lands and buildings comprising Forest Hill Farm, Warsop (outside study area). (NAO: WP 4 S).

Printed Maps

1835 **Map of the Country Twenty Miles round Mansfield.** George Sanderson, Surveyor. Published July 10th 1835, by the proprietor G.Sanderson, Land Surveyor, Valuer & Agent, Mansfields, Notts.

1840 **Village Atlas. (1990). The Growth of Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire 1834-1904.** The Alderman Press. (Pages 18, 20 and 22).

1887 OS 6" Notts XVIII SE

1900 OS 6" Notts XVIII SE

1921 OS 6" Notts XVIII SE

1938 OS 6" Notts XVIII SE

1888 OS 6" Notts XVIII NE

1900 OS 6" Notts XVIII NE

Maps of possible relevance which could not be viewed prior to the required date of completion of the assessment.

A reference book held at NAO entitled "DDP Newcastle Maps index". Contains a "List of maps at Welbeck Estate Office - not transferred to NAO". This includes the following:

Warsop

128 Copy Enclosure map

129 "Warsop"

?Enclosed, shows apparent redistribution of fields in red.

?immediate post enclosure

Scale 8.8" to 1 mile

About 10 smaller maps etc.; tracings, n.d. all of same date but apparently post enclosure are enclosed in this map

- 126 Warsop
Scale 8.8" to 1 mile
Shows ?proposed division of allotment at enclosure, owners names given

Enclosure: two maps of Gleadthorpe Grange, surveyed by George Ingman.

6 chains : 1 inch, tracing paper

Enclosure, field names ?re-arrangement of fields and drainage 1769

Warsop (4 parts) showing underground sough 1844

- 125 Map of Gleadthorpe Meadows showing underground soughs and culverts 1843
Ink on paper; backed
Schedule attached of soughs and culverts
Scale of 100 yds = 1.5"

- 130 Plan of Warsop n.d. 19th century
Ink on paper
Number of fields plots only
Endorsed

Abbreviations:

NAO - Nottingham Archives Office
NCL - Nottingham Central Library
NUL - Nottingham University Library: Hallward Library, East Midlands Collection
T.T.S.N. - Transactions of the Thoroton society of Nottinghamshire
T&PAT - Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust
RCHME - Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England

6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are extended to the following for their assistance and advice which have aided the completion of this assessment: Brian Bull (Notts County Council, Technical Library); Daryl Garton (T&PAT); Dave Mcleod (RCHME, York); Jenny Brown (for cartographic search T&PAT); Peter Blundell (ADAS, Gleadthorpe Grange Farm); Peter Reid; Virginia Baddeley (Nottinghamshire Co. Co. Sites and Monuments Record); Liz Weston, Curator, Mansfield Museum and Art Gallery.

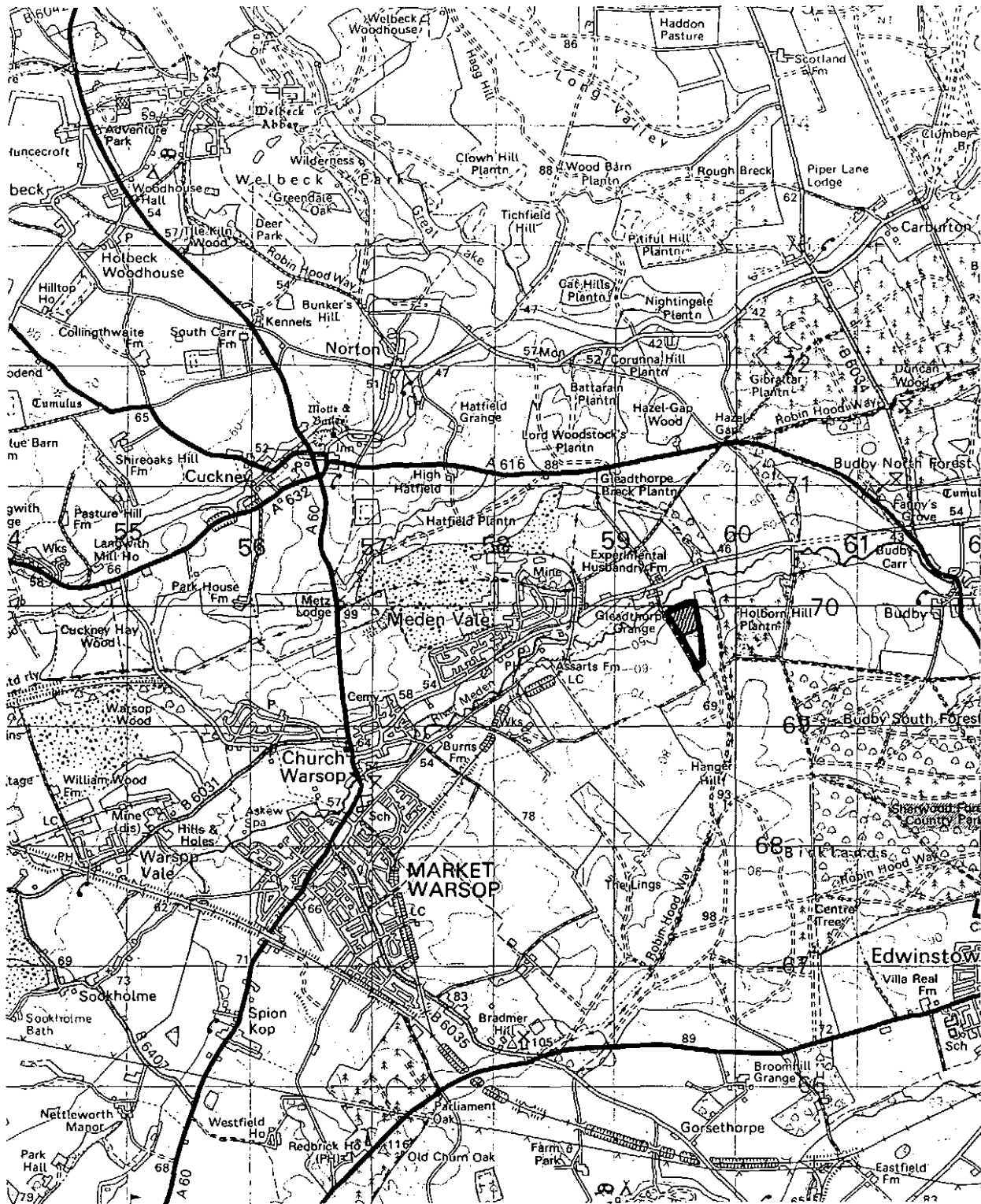


Fig.1 Hanger Hill, Gladthorpe, site of proposed reservoir. Hanger Hill field outlined in bold, reservoir location cross hatched.

Extract from 1992 Ordnance Survey 1:50'000 sheet 120. Reproduced with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office (c) Crown Copyright; Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust, University of Nottingham NG7 2RD, Licence Number ALD 51413A/0001.

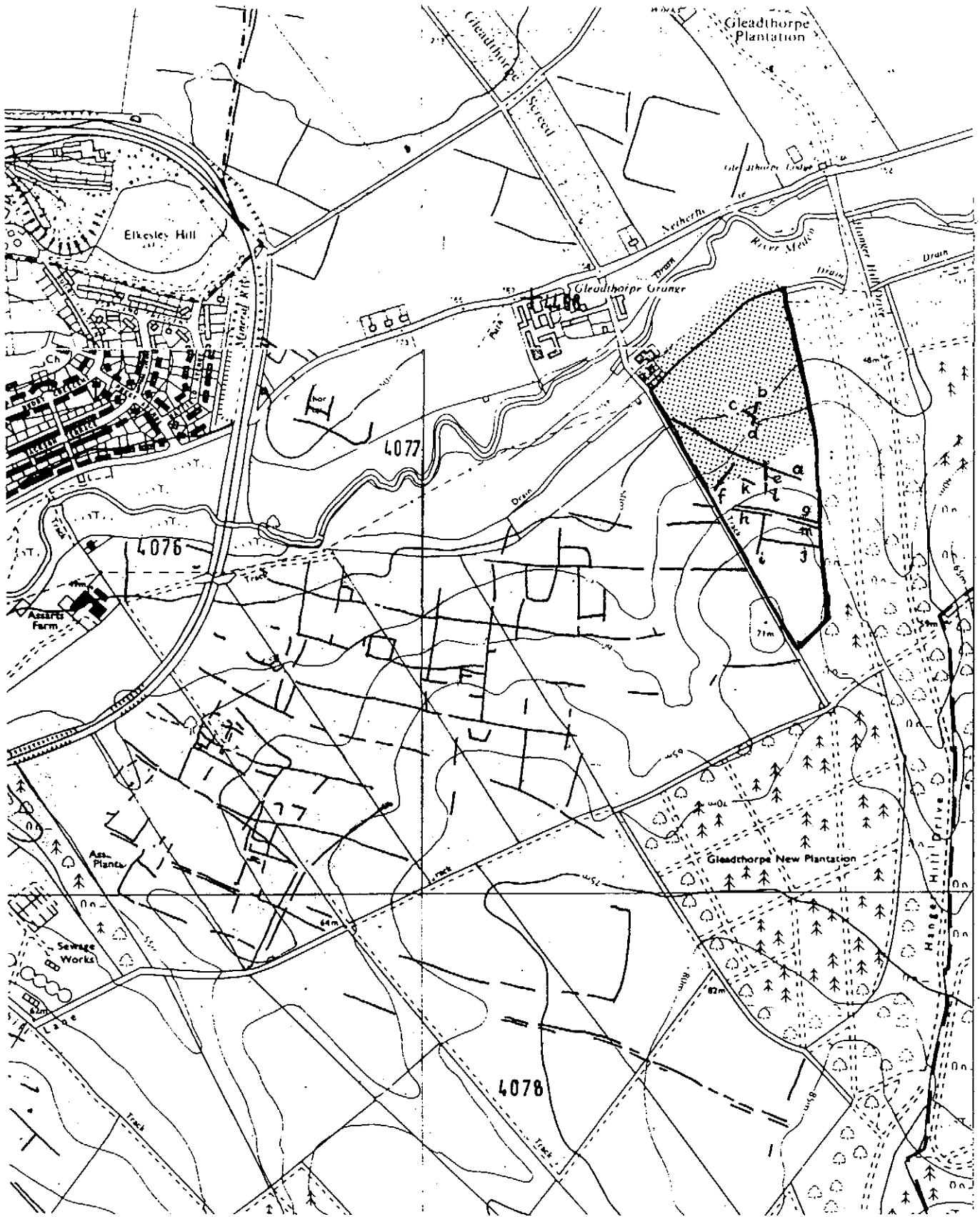


Fig.2 Crop mark features transcribed from aerial photographic evidence. Hanger Hill field outlined in bold, location of proposed reservoir shaded.

Extract from 1966 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 SK 57 SE and 56 NE. Reproduced with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office (c) Crown Copyright; Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust, University of Nottingham NG7 2RD, Licence Number ALD 51413A/0001.



Fig.5 Extract from George Sanderson's 1835 **Map of the Country Twenty Miles round Mansfield**. The boundary of Hanger Hill field is outlined in bold and the position of the proposed reservoir by shading. Scale 1.5": mile.

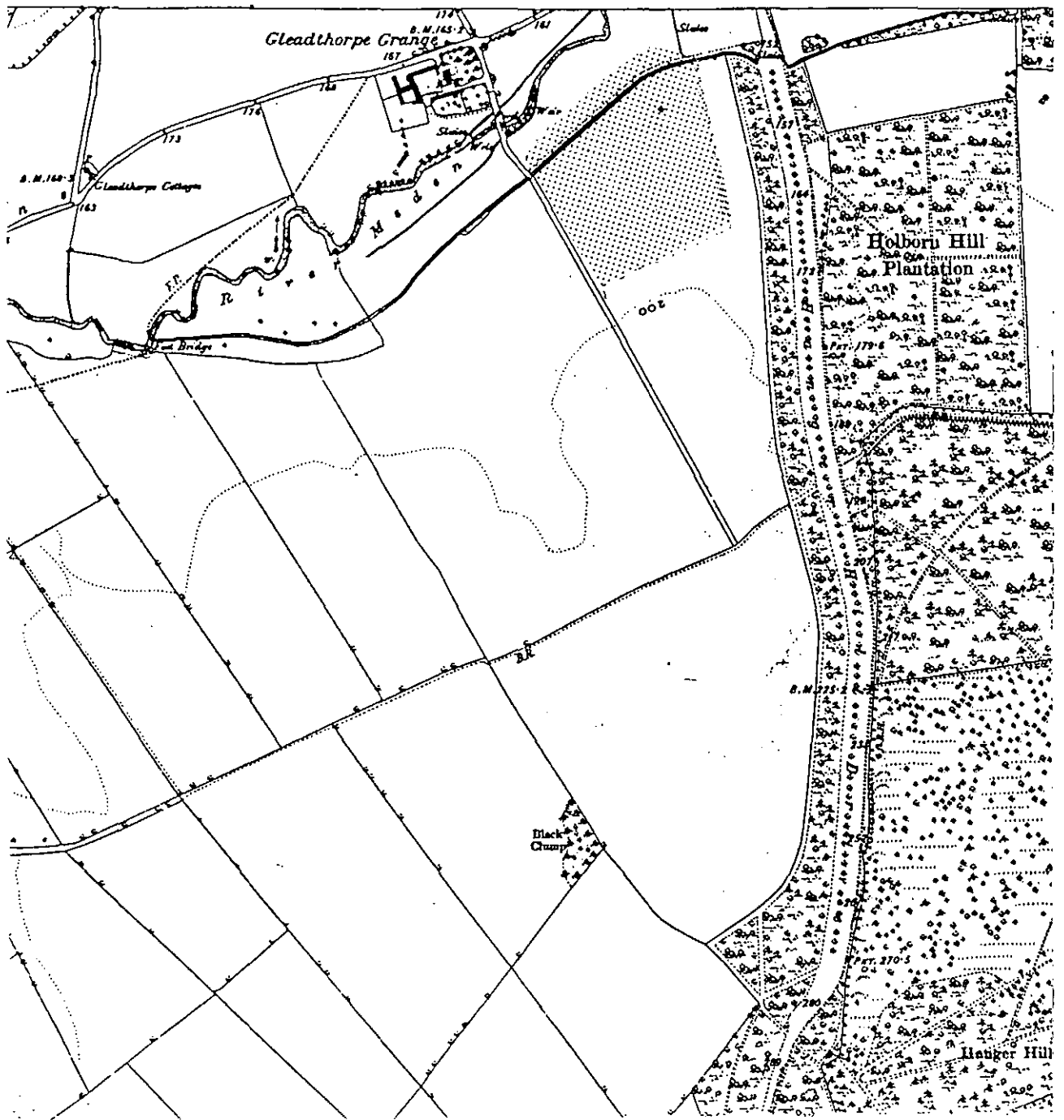


Fig.6 Extract from 1887 Ordnance Survey 6 inch to 1 mile sheet XVIII. Shows sluice running along north edge of Hanger Hill field, location of proposed reservoir is shaded. Scale 1:10,000.

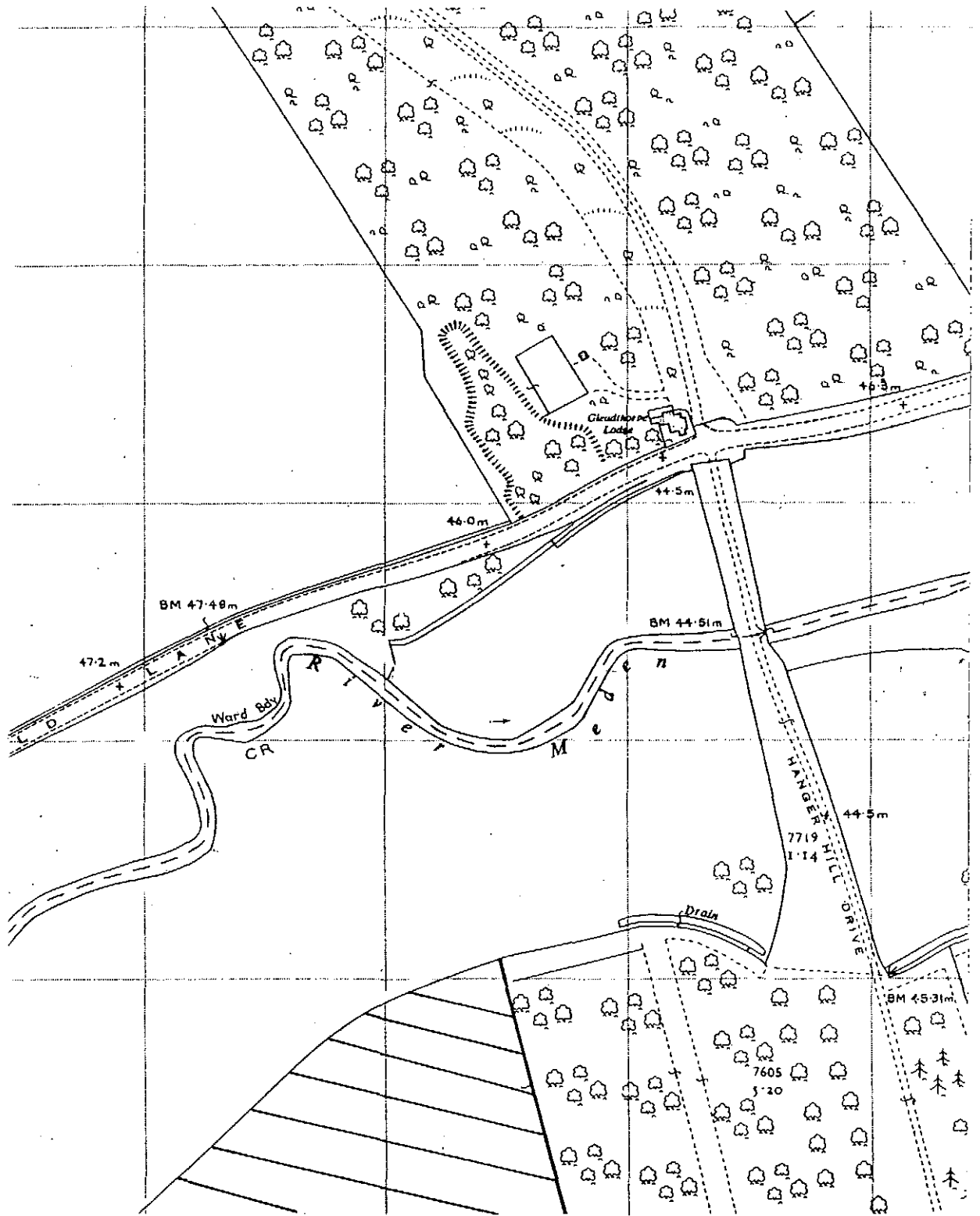


Fig.7 Extract from 1959 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 SK5869 5969. Shows surviving portion of sluice (marked as drain) to the east of Hanger Hill field (north end hatched)

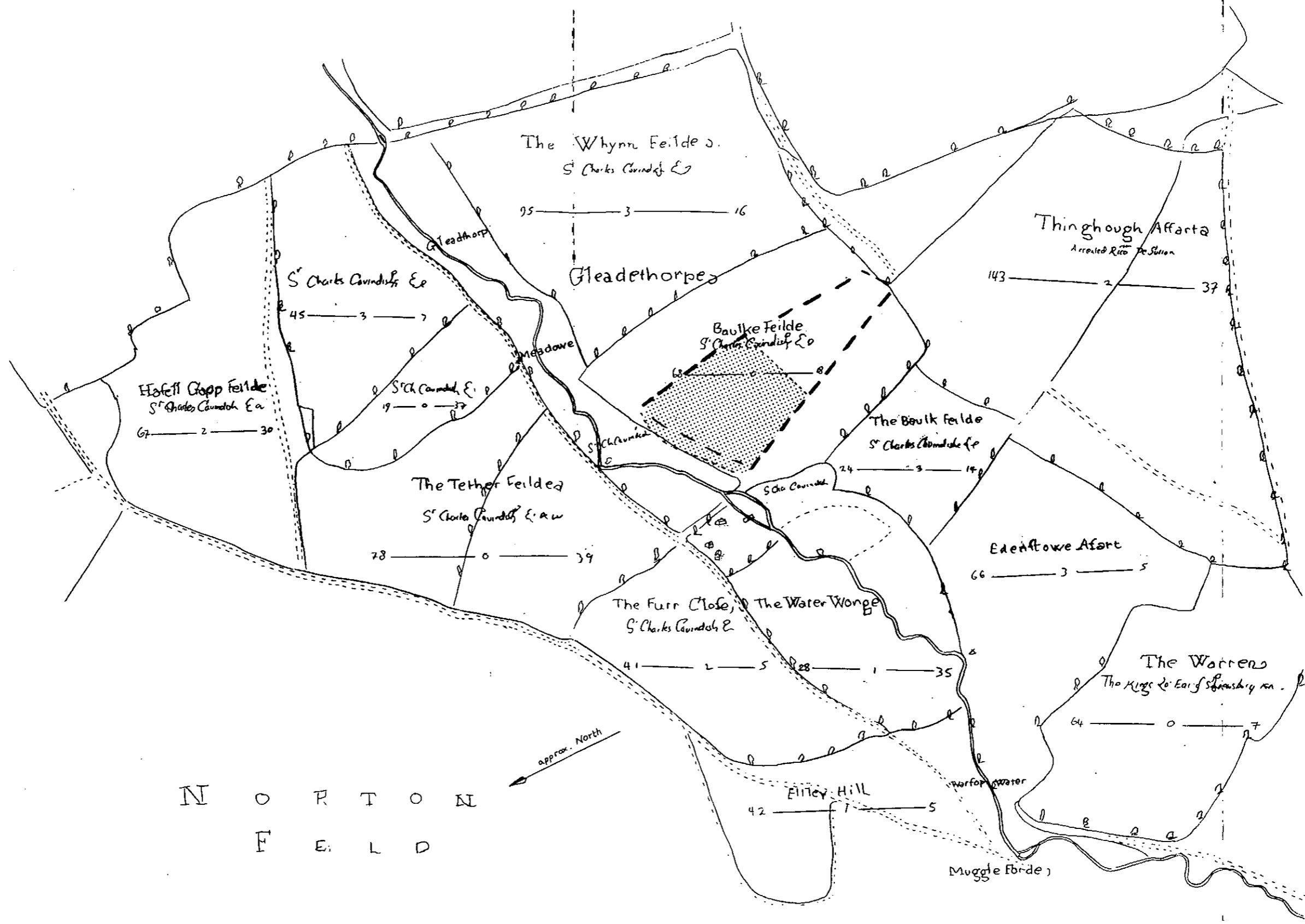


Fig.3 Trace taken from the 1615 Plan of Tyngo, Edwinstowe and assart lands marking out the lands possessed by Sir Charles Cavendish (NCL: A19 (1615)). The approximate boundary of Hanger Hill field is indicated (broken line) and the position of the proposed reservoir (shaded). Scale c 1:10,000.

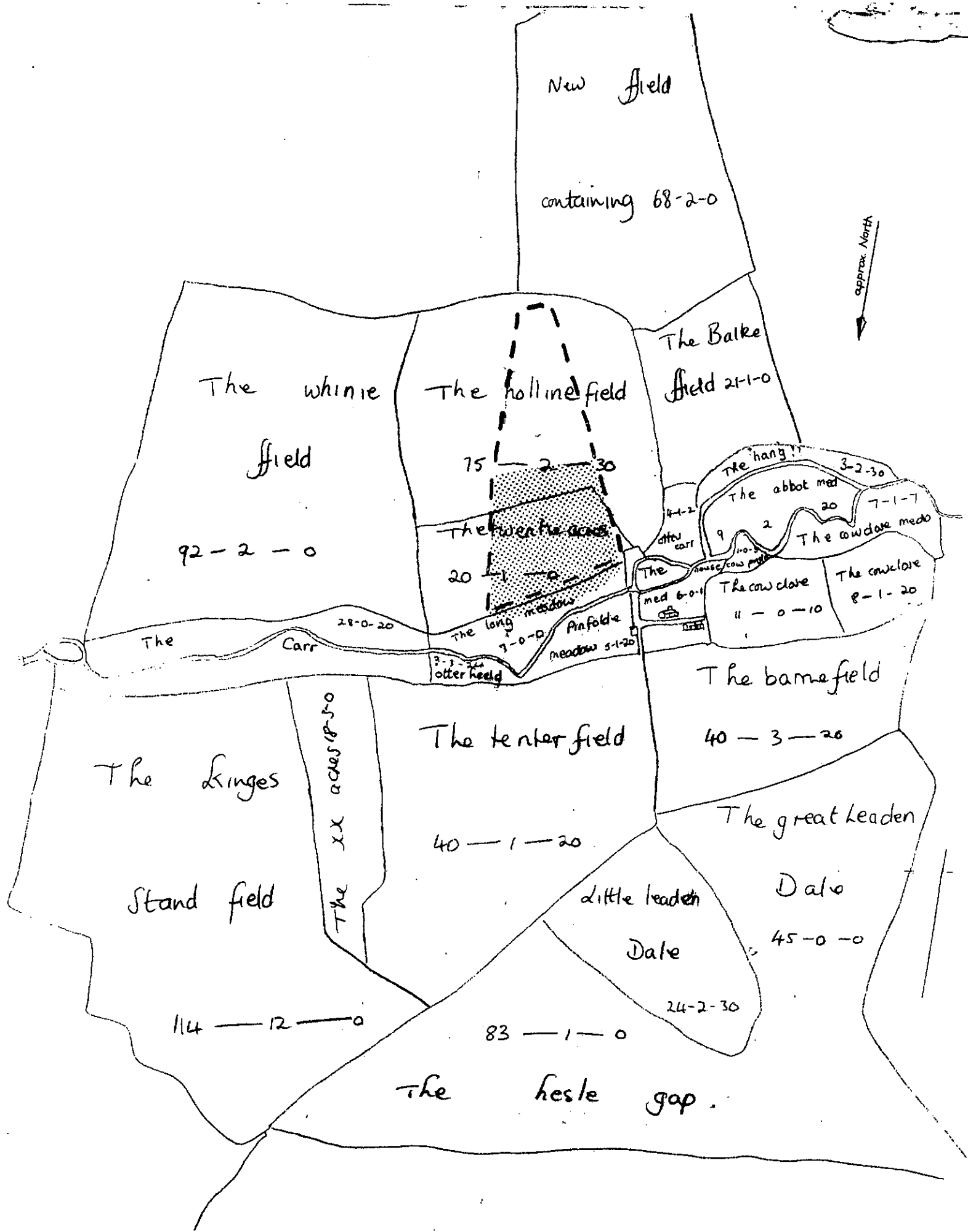


Fig.4 Trace taken from William Senior's 1629 map of lands in Gleadthorpe belonging to William Earle of Newcastle (NAO: K1/13). The approximate boundary of Hanger Hill field is indicated (broken line) and the position of the proposed reservoir (shaded). Scale c 1:10,000.