



An Historic Landscape Appraisal

Brookhill Farm, Pinxton, Derbyshire

Report: TJC 120303.1 (FINAL)

July 2012

The JESSOP Consultancy

Heritage, Historic Buildings and their Settings

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Cover: View looking southeast from the edge of the garden of Brookhill Hall towards the parkland and former lakes, 2012.

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SUMMARY OF PROJECT DETAILS

OASIS ID:	Thejesso1-129393
TJC Project Code:	TJC120303
Project Type(s):	Historic Landscape Appraisal
National Grid Reference:	SK 46499 56173 (centered)
Site Area:	148 acres
Parish:	Pinxton (Derbyshire), and Kirkby (Nottinghamshire)
Local Authority:	Bolsover District Council; Ashfield District Council
Client:	Brierley Leisure
Planning Reference:	Not Applicable
Designation Status:	None
EH Listing No.:	N/a
Prepared by:	Oliver Jessop MIfA
Reviewed by:	Karen E Walker MIfA, FSA
Date:	July 2012

Disclaimer This document has been prepared with the best data made available at the time of survey and research. It is, therefore, not possible to guarantee the accuracy of secondary data provided by another party, or source. The report has been prepared in good faith and in accordance with accepted guidance issued by the Institute for Archaeologists 2011.

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1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

The JESSOP Consultancy (TJC) has undertaken an historic landscape appraisal of the farmland comprising Brookhill Farm, Pinxton, which extends across the border between Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire (the Site); NGR SK 46499 56173 (centered). The report has been prepared on behalf of Brierley Leisure Limited in support of a planning application for a change of use from agricultural activities to a golf course.

The landscape comprising the Site is not designated, nor does it contain any Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Listed Buildings.

Our understanding of the wider historic landscape is poor, mainly limited to recent archaeological investigations surrounding the moated enclosure at Pinxton Castle located to the north of the Site. Here evidence for medieval settlement was identified, along with dispersed scatters of material from Roman and Prehistoric activity, and two undated crop marks. A single findspot of post-medieval pottery has been located within the Site. The nature of the archaeological resource within the surrounding area appears to have been affected by the former forestation comprising Sherwood Forest and extensive industrial activity since the 17th century in the form of the Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire coalfields.

Brookhill Hall dates from the early 17th century, however it can be suggested that the surrounding gardens and park were laid out following the inheritance of the estate by the Rev D'Ewes Coke in 1780. The style of the landscape is characteristic of designs by the 18th-century designer William Emes who worked on similar houses in the locality, although no direct evidence has yet been identified to confirm any association with Brookhill Hall.

The proposals include the retention of the existing buildings comprising Brookhill Farm for use as a club house and as a maintenance depot. The ground levels will be altered across the landscape by the importation of new soil, thus raising the existing ground surface. It is the intention to respect the adjacent Listed Buildings forming Brookhill Hall and Stables that are beyond the Site development area, however they form focal points within the historic landscape. As part of the alterations to the existing landform to create a golf course, the ground works will seek to reinstate damaged or lost aspects of the former parkland surrounding the Hall, including the hydrological system, lakes and lime avenue.

The proposals seek to enhance the historic integrity of the landscape surrounding Brookhill Farm and Brookhill Hall, which has been severely impacted upon by the construction of new warehouses and retail shopping complex immediately to the north, an open cast mining operation to the south and the widening of the M1 to the west. Whilst a change of use is proposed, it will enable aspects of the historic parkland and water system to be reinstated and thus ensure its individual characteristics can be retained for the future, thus the development should be seen as an improvement to the historic character of the area, and that has a positive affect on the setting of Brookhill Hall and the adjacent Stable block.

2 INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

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AIMS OF THE REPORT

The intention of this report is to provide a baseline understanding of the archaeological and historic significance of the landscape encompassed by the red line of the proposed development (hereafter the Site). This includes an assessment of the wider archaeological setting and associated structures, or landscape elements that were once directly associated with the Brookhill Hall estate. The impact of the proposed change of use will be considered in relation to aspects of the historic environment as appropriate.

The report will also make reference to the setting of the Site, and any aspects of the surrounding historic environment that may be affected, in either a negative or positive aspect. Its purpose is to aid the decision making process in regards to the future use, or development, ensuring that the historic environment is considered as a unified entity and not in isolation (Clark 2001, 9).

ARCHIVE

There is no formal project archive associated with this desk-based assessment and building appraisal, however a site specific record has been registered with the OASIS (Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigations) database; project ID: **Thejesso1-129393**.

DISSEMINATION

Printed and bound copies of this report will be distributed to the Client, and Derbyshire and Nottingham HER/SMR, and uploaded to the OASIS online database in a digital format, subject to approval for wider dissemination being obtained.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report has been researched and prepared by Oliver Jessop MA MIfA. Editing was undertaken by Karen E Walker MIfA, FSA.

Jonathan Gaunt and Alan Wildbore have provided details of the proposed development and survey drawings of the Site. Historic mapping has been identified and prepared by Charles Lee, with Graham Deacon and Poppy Starkie at the National Monuments Record (NMR) providing details of available aerial photographs. Gill Stroud of the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER), Virginia Baddeley of the Nottinghamshire HER, staff at Derbyshire Record Office, Nottinghamshire Record Office, and Local Studies Library in Pinxton are thanked for their help with locating appropriate historic material and archive records.

Dudley Fowkes and Celia Weaver of the Derbyshire Gardens Trust are thanked for their advice concerning researching aspects of the former landscape. Lucy Salt, Keeper of Art, at Derby Museums and Art Gallery has provided the images of the Brookhill Teapot and arranged permission for their reproduction.

Site access was facilitated by the current farm tenant and the Client.

3 LOCATION, LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & GEOLOGY

LOCATION - THE SITE

The Site of Brookhill Farm is 1km to the northeast of Pinxton, off Brookhill Lane (**Figure 1**); NGR SE 60413 51991 (centered). It spans the border between Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, partly defined by the Maghole Brook (**Appendix 8.21**).

Located 200m to the southwest is Brookhill Hall. Whilst it is outside the Site boundary, it forms the historic focus of the surrounding gardens, parkland and wider estate. The surrounding farmland comprising the Site, encompasses 148 acres and is defined by the M1 towards the southwest (**Appendix 9.3**), a ridge of land called the Cliff to the southeast (**Appendix 9.2**) and the edge of a valley to the north known as Range Farm, that has recently been developed (**Appendix 9.4**).

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

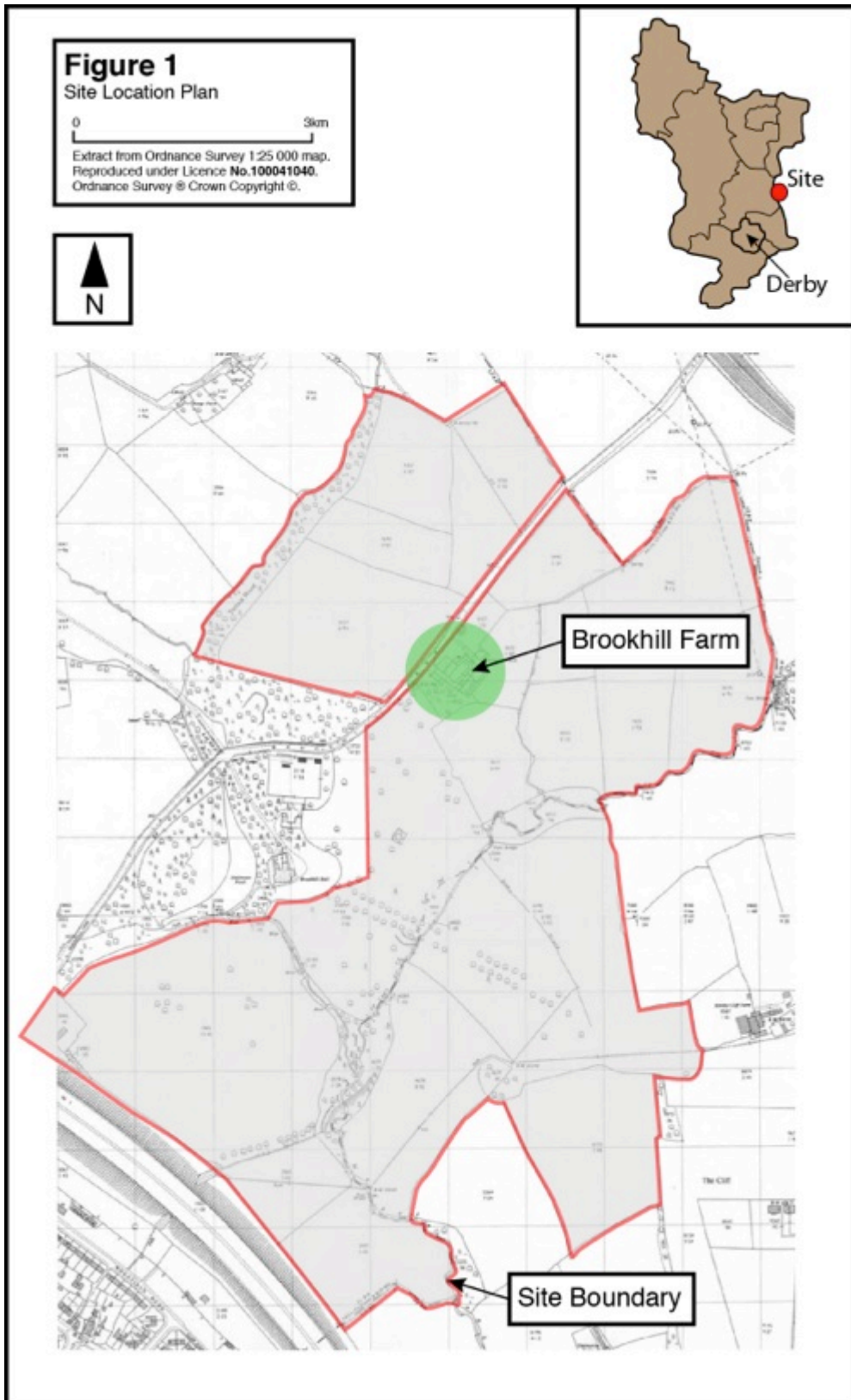
The landscape surrounding Pinxton, located almost midway between the urban centers of Derby to the west and Nottingham to the east, is largely defined by the underlying deposits of coal. The landform has been impacted upon by extensive mining operations, however it is still characterised by low and undramatic hills, broad valleys and west/south-east ridges (CA 1999, 25). The loss of industry, particularly from the Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire coalfields, has left many settlements with peripheral areas of neglect in need of redevelopment.

The area is rich in industrial archaeology, including former collieries, railways, tramways, canals and bridges. The impact of the wealth generated by these activities is demonstrated by a large number of country houses, parks and estates from the 18th to 19th centuries created by wealthy industrialists (CA 1999, 28). Recent changes include improvements to the infrastructure, notably the M1, which has undergone widening in the last ten years.

GEOLOGY

The underlying bedrock geology of the Site is formed from bands of the Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation, comprising mudstone, siltstone and sandstone (Aitkenhead 2002, 58). It was formed approximately 308 to 314 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period (BGS 1967 map data 1:50 000 scale). No superficial deposits are recorded.

No geotechnical information was available during the preparation of this report.



4 PLANNING LEGISLATION AND GUIDANCE

PLANNING CONTEXT

The wider planning legislation that underpins planning decisions in regards to archaeological sites and designated heritage assets, is detailed within the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. This legislation (relating to England) has been strengthened by the subsequent National Heritage Acts (1983; 2002).

Further legislation in the form of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, defines both a 'Listed Building' and a 'Conservation Area'. In considering whether to grant planning permission for development that affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses (sect. 66.1).

NATIONAL PLANNING GUIDANCE – NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published on 27th March 2012. It replaces previous planning guidance as detailed in Annex 3, including Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5), which formed the basis of planning matters relating to the Historic Environment and Planning Policy Guidance 17: Planning for open space, sport and recreation.

NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. The new emphasis states that planning requirements within the planning system must be **relevant**, **proportionate** and **necessary** to each individual application (Para. 1). This guidance includes 12 Core Planning Principles that include promoting the different roles and character of our main urban areas and protecting the Green Belts around them. The conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, is also important, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations (Para. 17).

NPPF encourages local planning authorities to identify and bring back into residential use empty housing and buildings (Para. 51), and make effective use of land that has previously been developed (brownfield land), provided that it is not of high environmental value (Para. 111).

Section 12 of the NPPF, 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment', seeks to ensure that heritage assets at risk, through neglect or decay, should be conserved (Para. 126). The setting of any heritage asset needs to be described in a planning submission, with the level of detail proportionate to the asset's importance (Para. 128).

Where a proposed development will lead to **substantial harm** or **total loss** of significance of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss (Para. 133). Where a development proposal will lead to **less than substantial harm** to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal (Para. 134).

The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining an application, although a balanced judgement will need to be made in regards to the scale of harm, or loss, and the significance of the heritage asset (Para. 135).

NPPF does, however, encourage planning authorities to look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites and within the setting of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their significance (Para. 137).

Clear guidance is also given in regards to the requirements of developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and to make this evidence publically accessible (Para. 141).

NPPF tasks local planning authorities to have up-to-date evidence about the historic environment in their area and to use it to assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to the environment (Para. 169). Where appropriate, landscape character assessments should also be prepared and integrated with an assessment of historic landscape character, especially where major expansion options are being considered in areas of landscape sensitivity (Para. 170).

NATIONAL PLANNING GUIDANCE – PLANNING POLICY STATEMENT 5

Prior to the publication of the NPPF, Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5), provided guidance for those tasked with making planning decisions, including property owners,

developers and local authorities in regards to the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains.

Whilst PPS5 is still relevant to applications already within the planning system, all new applications are governed by NPPF. PPS5 may still be used as a point of reference, particularly in regards to its definitions of concepts such as:

- **Heritage Assets:** *A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions.*
- **Designated Heritage Asset:** *A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated as such under the relevant legislation.*
- **Setting:** *The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surrounds evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, and may affect the ability to appreciate that significance as neutral.*
- **Significance:** *The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic (assets can have aesthetic, evidential, historic and communal values).*

LOCAL PLANNING POLICY - ASHFIELD

The Ashfield Development Framework (ADF) representing the Core Strategy was issued in March 2010 and sets out the broad principles for development within the region. Specific policies that are relevant to this proposed development include: CP4 – Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity, Parks and Open Spaces; CP5 – Historic Environment; CP6 – Landscape Character; and CP8 – Key Facilities to Support Healthy Lifestyles. These Policies strive to retain and enhance the historic character of the landscape of the region, stating that historic parks and gardens are important in historical and landscape terms, also including wildlife and their recreational value.

Ashfield District Council is currently preparing a new Local Plan, and a preferred option is due to be published in summer 2012.

LOCAL PLANNING POLICY - BOLSOVER

The Bolsover District Local Plan was adopted in February 2000, although the Core Strategy (revised option) was issued in April 2012. The principal Core Strategy policies that are

relevant to this development are: CS13 – Countryside and Landscape Character; and CS16 Principles for the Historic Environment.

A Green Space Strategy was published for Bolsover District in April 2012. This includes the requirements for improved areas of green space with local communities, and that Golf Course development may be seen as contributing to this. The accompanying map of Pinxton includes the western section of the proposed development Site as falling within the 400m green belt buffer of the settlement.

A Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) to the Local Development Framework (LDF), 'the historic environment', was published in March 2006. This document has been developed to provide guidance on the protection of the historic environment, and considers Conservation Areas, Historic Agricultural Buildings, Listed Buildings and Archaeology. Of specific relevance is the guidance regarding historic parks and the setting of Listed Buildings, which addresses their wider setting beyond the immediate curtilage.

ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE – GOLF COURSES IN HISTORIC LANDSCAPES

The importance of Golf within the historic environment has been recognized by English Heritage (2007a), who have prepared a series of guidance notes to ensure that the decision making process in regards to the introduction, or adaptation of existing courses in historic settings is appropriate and respects the fragility of such environments.

They state that the following criteria need to be met prior to recommendations for development being approved (English Heritage 2007a, 2):

- *The design and long-term management of the golf development fully recognizes the significant character and value of the site and its setting; and the proposal as a whole conserves the historic, aesthetic, cultural, archaeological, scenic and biodiversity interest of the site;*
- *Proposals are founded on a thorough assessment of the historic and other significances and values of the development site and its wider setting;*
- *Conservation, management and if appropriate, repair of the historic environment is given proper consideration at an early stage and is integrated as an integral part of the design of the golf course;*
- *Measures for monitoring and for reviewing short and long-term conservation benefits are included;*

- *Within health and safety considerations, proposals include new and improved opportunities for public access;*
- *The proposals are sustainable in their widest sense, encompassing their cultural, environmental, social and economic impact and based on whole life costs and benefits.*

The guidance aims to enable new proposals to be formulated and is not intended to restrict new golf courses being created. Proposals should be designed to the highest standard and will (after English Heritage 2007a, 4):

- *Be in keeping with the historic character of the site and its wider setting;*
- *Include historic environment research to inform works;*
- *Arrange the course layout to avoid, or have least impact upon the most significant areas and features of the historic landscape and any archaeological remains;*
- *Be of suitable density for the site – allowing sufficient space for a course to be laid out without crowding fairways together or impinging on significant features;*
- *Protect and enhance important views and vistas;*
- *Conserve and enhance structures, planting and other historic features;*
- *Respect and conserve the historic pattern of approaches and routes;*
- *Minimise earth moving, especially to avoid impact upon archaeological remains;*
- *Exploit the existing topography and features of historic landscape to add interest to play;*
- *Protect archaeological remains both above and below ground;*
- *Minimise the introduction of bunkers, and if needed at all, design them to have as little impact as possible;*
- *Minimise the introduction of new furniture, signage and paths and ensure any essential new elements are designed to compliment the historic landscape in terms of their palcing, materials, scale and style;*
- *Ensure that adding new water bodies or modifying existing ones will not impact on the historic landscape and opportunities are taken to restore lost water features.*

Specific details for each aspect of golf course design are addressed in further guidance notes (see English Heritage 2007, b-e, for more details).

5 METHODOLOGY

METHODOLOGY

This historic landscape appraisal has been prepared in accordance with standards and guidance issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2011). It has been prepared following consultation with the records held by both the County Record Offices and Historic Environment Record (HER) in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire; and the English Heritage National Heritage List for England.

This archaeological assessment and building appraisal has comprised:

- *Consultation with the Client and their Golf Course Designer in regards to the details of the proposed development;*
- *A review of relevant archive and documentary material;*
- *A visitation to the Archives and Local Studies Libraries in both Nottingham and Derbyshire;*
- *Multiple Site visits to walk the landscape and examine features of historic significance;*
- *A consideration of the setting of the Site and identification of heritage assets;*
- *The preparation of this report.*

REVIEW OF DOCUMENTARY AND ARCHIVE MATERIAL

The following archaeological databases and archive repositories were consulted:

- *Archaeology Data Service*
- *British Library*
- *Derbyshire Gardens Trust*
- *Derbyshire Sites and Monuments Record*
- *Derbyshire Record Office*
- *English Heritage Register of Historic Parks and Gardens*
- *National Archives*
- *National Monuments Record*
- *Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record*
- *Nottinghamshire Record Office*

The following sources were consulted:

- *Historic mapping*
- *Historic Photographs*
- *Planning files*
- *Newspaper Collections*
- *Trade directories*
- *Existing archaeological and heritage reports and surveys*
- *Published works on historic landscape design and their evolution*

SITE INSPECTION

Site inspections were undertaken on the 15th May and 1st June 2012 to assess the current condition of the Site (see **Appendices 9 to 11**) and record any heritage assets that might materially affect the proposed planning application. The visit also examined the immediate setting of the Site, particularly in regards to the surrounding landscape (see **Appendix 9**).

The site visit was undertaken in accordance with current Health and Safety Legislation (HSE 1992). The JESSOP Consultancy holds appropriate professional and public liability cover for undertaking archaeological fieldwork (IfA 2011, sections 3.3.9-3.3.11).

MEASURE OF SIGNIFICANCE

Significance within this report is measured as follows:

- *Sites of Very High Value – usually World Heritage Sites, or sites of acknowledged International Importance*
- *Sites of High Value or National Importance – usually Scheduled Ancient Monuments*
- *Sites of Medium Value – regarded as Regional or County Importance*
- *Sites of Low Value, regarded as district, or Local Importance*
- *Sites of Negligible Value – little or no surviving archaeological interest*
- *Sites of Unknown Value*

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TIME PERIODS

Within this report the following archaeological time periods will be used to describe sometimes broad, and unequal phases of past human activity, as necessary.

- *Prehistoric – Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic (Pre 30,000BC – 2000BC)*
- *Prehistoric – Bronze Age and Iron Age (2000BC – AD43)*
- *Roman (AD43 – AD450)*
- *Saxon/Medieval (AD450 – AD1540)*
- *Post-Medieval and Modern (AD1540 to present)*

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION

This section of the report examines the proposed development Site in regards to its contribution to the historic environment, including its archaeological context, historical development, architectural development and former use. Reference will be made to additional supporting material in **Appendices 1 to 11** as appropriate. The archaeological and historical background incorporates evidence gathered from primary and secondary sources, including an analysis of historic mapping. Gazetteer features in **Appendix 11**, are listed with the prefix **F**, thus **F1** represents Feature 1.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

No previous archaeological survey, excavation or recording has been identified within the red line boundary of the proposed developed area (**Figure 1**).

DESIGNATED STATUS

The research undertaken in respect of the proposed development can confirm that the landscape comprising the Site (**Figure 1**) is **not** a Designated Heritage Asset, however it should be regarded as an **Undesignated Heritage Asset** with the following status:

- *The Site **does not** contain any Scheduled Ancient Monuments;*
- *The Site **does not** contain any Listed Buildings;*
- *The Site **does not** fall within a Registered Battlefield;*
- *The Site **is** included as an entry on the Derbyshire Sites and Monuments Record as entry **11904 - MDR5893**;*
- *The Site **does not** fall within a Registered Park and Garden, however **is** listed on the UK Database of Historic Parks and Gardens as entry **5075** and the Nottinghamshire Gardens Trust register as entry **0121**;*
- *The west section of the Site **does** fall within the 400m buffer forming Green Belt land surrounding the eastern edge of Pinxton village.*

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

PREHISTORIC – PALAEO-LITHIC, MESOLITHIC, NEOLITHIC (PRE 30,000BC – 2000BC)

Our understanding of prehistoric activity within the vicinity of the Site is limited and represented as a single isolated find. A flint scatter has been recorded c.9km to the northeast of Brookhill Farm (**Notts. HER L2421**).

PREHISTORIC – BRONZE AGE AND IRON AGE (2000BC – AD43)

No features or sites that can be identified with activity within this period have been found within the Site, or immediate area, apart from two distinct crop mark sites identified on aerial photographs (**Appendix 6.2** and **6.3**): one to the northwest (**DCC HER 11911**); and a second group of curved features (**F37**) to the west of the entrance gates to Brookhill Hall (**DCC HER 11910**). These cropmarks are of unknown date, however they are likely to be associated with earlier farming and settlement activity which may have originated within this period.

ROMAN (AD43 – AD450)

The only evidence within the immediate area of the Site for Roman activity is a scatter of pottery that was identified during fieldwalking of the land to the west of Terrace Wood (**DCC HER 11908**). There is a general lack of understanding of the nature of Roman activity within the vicinity of Pinxton, which may be a product of the nature of the soils and former wooded landscape defined by Sherwood Forest.

SAXON/EARLY MEDIEVAL (AD450 – AD1540)

Evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity in the region is sparse and the earliest documented activity is from 1002 when Wulfric Spott gave Snodeswic of Pinxton to Burton Abbey and in 1066 Aldene held Esnotrewic in Pinxton.

The Manor of Pinxton was held by Ralph le Poer in c.1235, who was granted one quarter of a knight's fee by Robert de Alfreton. No manor was recorded at Pinxton during the Domesday survey (Wiltshire 2009, 213). Located on the ridge to the northwest of Brookhill Farm is a moated enclosure (**Appendix 2.1**), Pinxton Castle (**DCC HER 2801**), although it was formerly described as Wynne's Castle after the daughter of Ralph le Poer, who married Robert le Wyne, c.1278. Archaeological investigations of the monument and field walking to

the south have identified scatters of medieval pottery (**DCC HER 11908**), confirming occupation in the area during this period (**Appendices 4.1, 4.3, 4.4, 4.7, 4.13**).

Sir William Le Wyne sold the manor c.1380 to Sir Alfred de Solney of Newton, who apparently abandoned the site. Ownership passed down to Sir Ralph Longford, and then on to Roger Revell of Carnfield Hall, which may have been when the manor house was re-sited to the current location of Brookhill Hall, originally known as Hill Brook House until 1567 (Smith 1994, 153; Sheldon 2009, 6), when it received its present name.

POST MEDIEVAL AND MODERN (AD1540 TO PRESENT)

The area surrounding the Site has long been recognized as one that was dominated by trees, notably Sherwood forest to the east. Gradual clearance throughout the post-medieval period created a network of villages, hamlets and individual farms (CA 1999, 27). This is demonstrated by Range Farm to the northwest of the Site (**DCC HER 11915**) and Kirkby Hall to the east (**Notts. HER L2554**).

Brookhill Hall was handed down through a succession of families, until the death of Sarah Lillyman who left it to the Rev D'Ewes Coke. The Cokes owned the neighbouring Kirkby Old Hall, although D'Ewes Coke was orphaned at the age of twelve and he was brought up by the Lillymans (Sheldon 2009, 6).

The area surrounding Pinxton (**Appendix 5.11**) lies in the heart of the Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire coalfields and the archaeological record is dominated by industrial activity, especially between the 18th and 19th centuries. Coal extraction, both from sunk shafts and as opencast activity, is well documented from the 17th century and represented as collieries and coal pits (**DCC HER 11914; 1113; 12811; Notts. HER L7022; L2438**). Infrastructure associated with this mining is also reflected in the historic landscape surrounding the Site as tramways and railways (**DCC HER 11902; 11906; 12811; Notts. HER L2449**).

Following the discovery of a fine white clay within the grounds of Brookhill Hall, perhaps as a result of the re-modeling of the landscape in the c.1708s, John Coke established a porcelain pottery at Pinxton Wharf with William Billingsley in April 1795 (Worthington 2008, 70). They were able to produce fine painted porcelain, but as a result of experimentation in the production process, the venture was not a great success and the factory closed on 25th March 1813.

THE DESCENT OF THE MANOR OF PINXTON (AFTER PSQLHS 2001, 7)

DATE (AD)	EVENT
1002	Wulfric Spott gave Snodeswic (Pinxton) to Burton Abbey
1066	Aldene held Esnotrewic (Pinxton)
1086	William Peveril owned both manors. Drogo held Pinxton
1155	Escheat of Peveril. Pinxton forfeit to Henry II
c.1220	Robert son of William de Aufertone granted to Ralph le Poher (Poer) Pencheston for a quarter knight's fee
1237	Robert le Wyn held Pinxton for one knight's fee with suit to the Honour of Peveril
1243	Ranulf le Poer held a quarter knight's fee in Penkeston
L 13th C	Poer left two daughters; Dionisia married Wyn of Penkeston and Margrey married Odo de Hodynet
1356	William Wyn sold Pinxton fee and Asvowsons of both churches to Alured de Sulney (Solney), husband of Hodynet's only daughter and heiress
1357	Sir John Solney conveyed Pinxton to a Trust for his two daughters, Alice (who married Stafford) and Margery (who married into the Longford family)
1391	A fine levied by Stafford and Longford Pinxton which they held in common
Pre 1428	Stafford's moiety sold to Babington of Chilwell
1499	Sir John Babbington left his moiety to his sister and heir Etheldena
1533	Etheldena's daughter (by a man named Delves) married Sir Robert Sheffield who succeeded to the moiety
1583	Lord Sheffield conveyed his moiety of Pinxton to Richardson (his Pinxton baliff)
1597	Richardson conveyed moiety to Edward Revel
1505	Hugh Revel seized of his lands in Pinxton
1648	Francis Revel let Brookhill on lease for £18 per annum
1660	Brookhill Hall and estate settled on Dorothy Wilmot on her marriage to Francis Revel II
1730	Rev Francis Revell resident at Brookhill (until 1745)
1745	Rev Francis Revell sold Brookhill to Eardley Wilmot who sold it to Robert Lillyman. Robert Lillyman left the Brookhill estate to his unmarried sister and heir
1780	Brookhill Hall estate and much land in Pinxton bequeathed to Rev D'Ewes Coke on death of Miss Sarah Lillyman

BROOKHILL HALL AND STABLES

The hall (**F1**) is described in Pevsner (Williamson 2000, 111) as being Jacobean in date, with later remodelling, which is confirmed by Craven and Maxwell (2004, 57). The earliest building appears to date from c.1630, comprising a pair of parallel ranges with coped gables. Alterations were made in 1742, although it was not until the 1770s, when d'Ewes Coke who acquired the house by marriage, that an extensive remodelling of the building commenced. His work included the addition of a new five bay, three storey façade at the northeast end of the house. The 17th-century range was re-fenestrated and enhanced with decorative elements. Internally a cantilevered Hoptonwood stone staircase with wrought-iron balusters by one of the Yateses of Derby was inserted Craven and Maxwell (2004, 57), along with new pedimented doors, cornices, fireplaces and panelling from the nearby Kirkby Hall (**Notts. HER L2554**).

Two projecting wings were added to the rear of the building at the end of the 19th century and a porch was also added, which has a datestone of 1898.

Positioned to the north of the house, a new imposing brick stable block (**F2**). The principal facade facing the house was seven bays in width, with a central Palladian inspired clocktower with a pyramidal roof, very similar to a larger stable complex at Markeaton Hall, designed by the architect Pickford.

THE GARDENS AND PARK

The exact date that the gardens and parkland were laid out surrounding Brookhill Hall is unknown, however it is likely that it was all part of the period of remodelling of the house and construction of the stables undertaken in the 1780s after Rev D'Ewes Coke inherited the property. Craven and Maxwell (2004, 58) suggest that the similarities in design to Markeaton Hall for the stable block may even continue to the landscape. The landscape at Markeaton was designed by the garden designer William Emes and it is possible that he was also commissioned to re-model the setting of Brookhill Hall (see section below).

A contemporary description gives an impression of the landscape that was created:

"Situated at the foot of a gentle declivity with the pleasant valley front, backed with woods and surrounded by hills which are set in an agreeably diversified manner. In connection with these pleasant features of nature, two rivulets take their course through a valley one on each side of the house and unite at bottom of the lawn which affords an opportunity of making three agreeably picturesque pieces of water, one of which appears in the view of the mansion" (unknown author reproduced in Pownall *et al.* 1910, 100).

WILLIAM EMES

Brookhill is a landscape that falls within a group categorized by Williamson (1995, 87) as being created by the ‘nouveau riche’ and owned by merchants, financiers, or industrialists who had acquired wealth through their trading and business activity. Interestingly, Cowell (2009 3) even discusses that whilst Capability (Lancelot) Brown was recognized as the leading designer, who worked on the largest landed estates, many of the nouveau riche, or even the respected squire would not have even “entertained the idea of approaching the fashionable and charismatic Brown”.

In the 1760s, apart from Brown, the improvers of the landscape apart from Brown were relatively few in number and included Richard Woods, Nathaniel Richmond, Francis Richardson and Adam Mickle. One of these men, William Emes, who left his post as head gardener at Kedleston (Derbyshire) in 1760, initially worked almost exclusively in the midlands and Wales (Cowell 2009, 3). Emes was one of Brown's ablest followers (Mowl 2000, 175), although both Emes and Richmond imitated aspects of Brown's designs. Key elements included, the protection of the House from grazing animals by a ha-ha or open metal fence, sweeping lawns down to parkland pasture beyond and the use of trees such as oak, beech, elm, ash, lime and the occasionally clump of scots pine and larch (Quest-Ritson 2001,136).

Emes was a gifted and skilled designer, who worked on many sites around Derby, including Radbourne Hall, Kedleston Hall, Calke Abbey, Shipley, Darley Park and Loco Hall. Indeed he had a reputation for creating lakes and cascades, with irregular naturalistic planting and serpentine carriage drives (Williamson 1995, 83). It should be noted that all of these landscape elements are present at Brookhill Hall.

7 EXISTING CONDITIONS AND IMPACTS

THE BROOKHILL FARM LANDSCAPE

The landscape setting to Brookhill Hall and Farm can be subdivided into three principal areas, or components (see **Appendices 8.1-8.3**). These are: House and Gardens; Parkland; and the Home Farm. The House and Gardens are beyond the scope of the study area, however specific features are recognized as having an impact upon the evolution of the wider parkland and may be referred to during the following sections.

The Site area therefore comprises two distinct zones, which have influenced the development of the existing field pattern and land use. The Home Farm located to the north east and northwest of Brookhill Farm is divided into irregular sized plots partially influenced by the natural topography and stream channels (**Appendices 10.1-10.3, 10.8**). The northwestern boundary is defined by a shelter belt of trees, Terrace Wood and Long Wood, which demark the top of a steeply sided valley.

The southern component area, comprises the park, which in turn has two zones. The eastern area forms the principal vista from the Hall and historically contained two lakes, Maghole Pond and Island Pond, and a sweeping carriage drive. The southern boundary is formed by rising ground, named the cliff (**Appendix 10.6, 10.7**), which gives excellent views down across the former park and of the Hall and Stables beyond. The western section of the parkland is within a sub-rectangular enclosure that has a high point to the north, and historically was defined by shelter belts of woodland and stream channels. The western belt of trees has, however, been replaced by the imposing embankment forming the M1 (**Appendix 10.5**), which also provides a physical separation from the village of Pinxton to the southwest.

MAP REGRESSION AND ANALYSIS OF HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

The Site spans the county boundary of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, and thus the historic mapping has varying dates and cartographic styles. The earliest map is a copy of an estate map drawn for William Coke Esq, c.1724 (**Appendix 5.1**). This map covers a large area spanning the west side of Pinxton, and it detailed the plot layout and names of ownership and land division. The landscape is clearly defined by the intersecting Y-shaped network of streams, with the principal road, Brookhill Lane, orientated northeast-southwest.

Brookhill Hall is not illustrated, although a parcel of land owned by Mr Revells demarks its position.

It is interesting to note that Brookhill Lane is positioned to the south of this plot, indicating that historically it cut across what is now the Half Moon Pond **F7** and edge of the pleasure grounds **F6** to the southeast of the Hall **F1**. The road continues to the northeast in an area named as Fullwood Range, that opens out in a funnel shape and then heads off towards Mansfield. To the south of the Hall the large plot, which now comprised the park, is labeled Bruckhall Meadow, suggesting that the hall may have formerly been referred to as Bruckhall. The fields to the east of Terrace Wood, are labelled as 'mill closes', and as this area is on the edge of a steep valley that falls away to the west, it may have once been the site of a windmill, or windmills, along the ridge.

The next two maps, which provide details of the landscape around the Site, are from the second half of the 18th century (**Appendices 5.2** and **5.4**). They are both hand drawn at irregular scales, however they do contain common features, such as the reversed L-shaped land division known as the Range and a series of field plots on either side. The earliest depicts land ownership, with Robert Lillyman Esq. labelled as owning 8 acres of land at Brookhill Hall (**Appendix 5.3**). The Hall is illustrated as a tiny sketch with a symmetrical façade, three chimneys and a classically inspired entrance gate. The second map dates to c.1770 and was drawn by Snibson (**Appendix 5.4**). This appears to be more focused upon the land ownership to the south of the Range, although again a sketch of the Hall is included, being labeled as 'Bruckhill Hall'. The sketch illustrates a much larger house, presumably drawn with a certain degree of artistic licence. A second smaller building further along the Range with the label F, possibly represents Brookhill Farm. Both maps illustrate the road as being to the south of the hall, and there is no evidence for a park in existence at this date.

It was suggested above that the gardens and parkland were not laid out until after Rev. D'Ewes Coke inherited the hall in 1780, which appears to be confirmed by the historic mapping. The Nottinghamshire tithe map for Kirkby dated 1797 (**Appendix 5.5**) illustrates the land on the south side of the Maghole Brook that forms the county boundary. The park has been laid out by this date, with the Maghole and Island Pond forming large bodies of water following the damming of the brook. Field boundaries illustrated in 1724 (**Appendix 5.1**) have been removed, although they remain as broken lines of trees, indicative of

landscape alteration to form an open parkland. There are also sections of trees/copses, which indicate that the landscape may have had a time to mature, correlating with a date from the 1780s.

The Derbyshire tithe map for Pinxton (**Appendix 5.7**) dates from 1838, and depicts in great detail the layout of the gardens, park and home farm and forms a direct match with the landscape illustrated on the 1797 tithe map. Brookhill Lane has been diverted to the north of the hall, although the earliest illustration of this is on Sanderson's map of twenty miles around Mansfield, from 1835 (**Appendix 5.6**). A sweeping carriage drive extends through the park to Kirkby Hall on the opposite side of the hill called the Cliff to the south, which was the former home of Rev. D'Ewes Coke. The accompanying tithe award for Pinxton parish (**Appendix 5.8**) provides a greater insight into the use of the landscape at this date, with clearly defined areas for pasture, woodland, meadow and arable (**Appendix 8.3**).

The first edition OS map (**Appendices 5.9, 5.10**) provides evidence for a mature landscape, but also one that is suffering from some decline, or alteration. There are clearly depicted trees lining the carriage drive through the park and carefully defined clumps of trees in the west and eastern parts of the parkland. The wider field pattern still respects that depicted within 1724 (**Appendix 5.1**), although the Range has been subdivided into smaller plots, with a track leading across the fields to Range Farm to the northwest. Of particular note is that there is no avenue of trees within the park. A quarry **F13** is illustrated within Long Wood to the north of the walled garden **F5** on the opposite side of Brookhill Lane. In the southwest corner of the Site there is a rectilinear plot immediately south of the shelter belt, that contains old coal workings, although this has now been buried beneath the M1. The extent of the former coal extraction within the vicinity of the Site is highlighted on a copy of a colliery map, c.1900 (**Appendix 5.11**) in the Derbyshire Record Office.

The subsequent editions of the OS map during the 20th century (**Appendices 5.12-5.14**) illustrate further changes to the 18th-century landscape. In 1900 (**Appendix 5.12**) the parkland appears to have still been maintained, although the Island Pond has disappeared and Maghole Pond is in an advanced state of silting up. A series of buildings have been built at the western extremity of the park, apparently associated with a rectilinear enclosure **F31** along the west boundary. Perhaps the most significant alteration from this date is the planting of an avenue of trees on the opposite side of Maghole Brook, on a southeast-northwest orientation towards the southeast corner of the hall.

Between 1939 and 1947 (**Appendix 5.13**) the avenue had been extended across the north side of Maghole Brook right up to the fence line **F18** of the pleasure gardens. The site of the Maghole Pond has become wooded and further structures **F36** built at the western edge of the park. There are two curious features illustrated on this mapping, depicted as linear boundaries that contain rounded projections **F8** and **F19**. One is located along the east edge of the park and the other to the northwest of Half Moon Pond. Their exact purpose is unclear, but they may have been intended as locations for seats for viewing the landscape and gardens. Little further change has occurred to the landscape by the 1960s (**Appendix 5.14**), apart from the construction of the M1 motorway, which cuts across the western boundary.

HYDROLOGY

A significant aspect of the landscape surrounding Brookhill Farm, is defined by the natural watercourses and their subsequent management during the late 18th century to create an ornamental park and pleasure ground (**Appendix 8.4**). The artificial damming up of the Maghole Brook and the stream that flows beneath Terrace Wood to the north, created three separate bodies of water: Half Moon Pond; Maghole Pond; and Island Pond. The natural topography would have maintained a constant flow of water through the system, which was managed via sluices and weirs. These features also added a decorative aspect to the landscape, by enhancing the movement and sound of the water.

Half Moon Pond has partially silted up, however it is beyond the boundary of the Site and will not be considered further. Maghole Pond **F30** is a substantial feature, with a large earth dam **F29** along its southern edge. The encroachment of scrub and self seeded trees largely obscures the overall shape of this former pond, although it appears to be relatively intact.

In contrast, the condition of the second water feature **F26**, Island Pond, is however poor. The former dam survives as a partial earthwork, however it has been impacted upon by the extension of the avenue **F23** in the 1940s.

There are three bridges **F22**, **F27**, **F34** that are contemporary with the 18th-century landscape. They have undergone varying levels of alteration and repair, although appear to have originally been brick structures with stone parapet walling and stone gateposts.

Along the stream channel leading from Half Moon Pond to Maghole Brook are a series of stone weirs. These features have been affected by a lack of maintenance and are in poor condition. The most complete example is **F35**, which is curved and 1m in height.

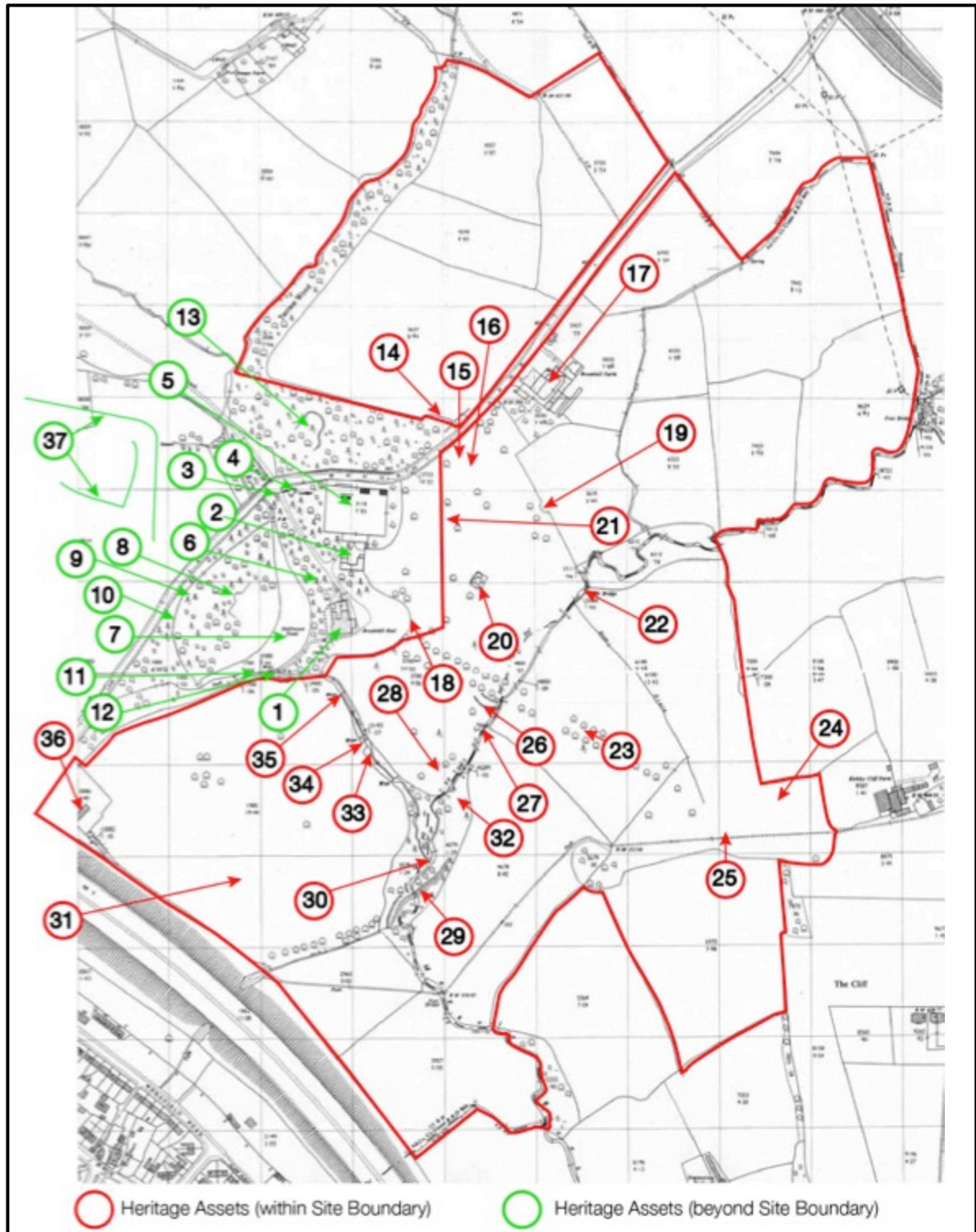


Figure 2: Location of Heritage Assets

HERITAGE ASSETS

Within the Site boundary a total of **23** archaeological features, or heritage assets, have been identified (see **Appendix 11** and **Figure 2**). These features vary from structural elements such as the bridges **F34, F27, F22**, weirs **F35**, buildings **F14, F17, F36** and tracks **F16, F21, F25**, to earthworks including the dams **F29, F30, F26, F28, F32**, boundary features such as fences **F18, F20, F19, F31** and soft landscaping such as the lime avenue **F23**. A shallow quarry scoop **F24** was located on the hillside towards the southern boundary and a curious mound **F15**, to the west of Brookhill Farm, possibly associated with a former clump. During the walkover survey a single findspot **F33** was identified, which consisted of an eroding section of the bank of the Maghole Brook, where a number of sherds of pottery were recovered. They appear to be post-medieval in date and are tentatively identified as Midlands Purple Ware.

An additional **14** heritage assets that are associated with the house and gardens and wider archaeological landscape have also been identified. These comprise crop marks **F37** to the west of the gardens, the Hall **F1** and Stables **F2**, along with features within the former gardens and pleasure grounds **F3-F12**.

VISTAS AND OPEN SPACES

It can be surmised that the inclusion of key vistas were a fundamental element of the gardens and parkland landscape laid out in the 1780s. Whilst the exact position of such vistas is unknown at present, evidence in the form of the painted teapot from the former Pinxton Pottery (**Appendices 7.1, 7.2**) clearly depict views across the landscape incorporating the water features and hall. The design of the curved boundary fence along the east side of the gardens, again is indicative of the desire to have vistas looking out into the wider landscape comprising the parkland and fields beyond (**Appendix 9.5**).

The landscape that survives today still retains good views across the landscape (**Appendix 9.2**), although the overall external setting of the Site is severely impacted upon by late 20th-century activity. The introduction of the M1 (**Appendices 9.1, 9.3**) and construction of a new distribution warehouse to the northwest (**Appendix 9.4**) are both events that detract from the setting of the Site. Conversely they provide new opportunities to enhance the landscape that survives and benefit the historic character of the area.

SUMMARY OF EXISTING IMPACTS AFFECTING SURVIVAL

Existing impacts identified during this study comprise the following:

- Creation of historic park and garden in the 18th century; comprising the re-location of Brookhill Lane, tree planting, earthmoving, creation of lakes and carriage drives;
- Coal mining;
- Construction of M1 motorway and subsequent widening;
- Decline of landscape and adaptation to agriculture (pasture and arable cultivation), silting up of lakes, breaching of dams;
- Alterations to Brookhill Farm and erection of Farm sheds;
- Breakup of former house and estate with sales in the late 20th century, separating the house from the farm and parkland;
- Redevelopment of land to the north including Castlewood development, East Midlands designer retail development, and distribution warehouse;
- Neglect of the landscape and loss of buildings.

8 IMPACT OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

This section of the report considers the proposed change of use of Brookhill Farm from agricultural use to a golf course. Whilst the specific details of the new design are still to be finalised and may be subject to the findings of this report and other surveys, a consideration of the likely changes that will be necessary to implement the scheme are made here. Such changes are assessed in regards to their potential impact upon the historic environment and heritage assets that have been identified within the Site (see **Appendix 11**).

Negligible	Low	Medium	High
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PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

HARD LANDSCAPING

1. Land Form	Raising of ground levels to create a new ground surface for the golf course				H
2. Tees	Formation of golf tees			M	
3. Bunkers	Excavation of bunkers			M	

INFRASTRUCTURE

4. Roads	New access and service roads (possible haul road during construction)				H
5. Footpaths	Creation of new footpaths and routes to traverse golf course			M	
6. Services	Introduction of water pipes and electric cables			M	

HYDROLOGY

7. Streams	Repairs to stream channels and reinstatement of weirs			M	
8. Bridges	Repair and upgrading of bridges			M	
9. Lakes	Re-instatement of earth dams, sluices and overflow systems				H

SOFT LANDSCAPING

10. Trees	Planting of new trees, replanting parts of the avenue, and clumps			M	
11. Hedgerows	Removal of existing hedgerows and planting of new hedges		L	M	
12. Copses	Planting of copses and areas of scrub		L		

BOUNDARIES

13. Shelter Belts	Replanting and management of shelter belts		L		
14. Fences	Repair of fences and creation of new boundaries		L		
15. Gateways	Formation of new access gates and openings in existing boundaries		L		

BUILDINGS

16. Farmhouse	Internal remodelling of Brookhill Farm for club house		L	M	
17. Outbuildings	Repairs to farm sheds and outbuildings for maintenance depot		L		

POTENTIAL IMPACTS

The proposed change of use of Brookhill Farm to a golf course will involve a re-modelling of the existing landscape to create the necessary infrastructure for a new course, which will include the retention of existing landscape features to provide a historic framework for the Site and the potential reinstatement of lost elements such as the lakes and hydrological system.

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE – PHYSICAL IMPACTS

- The physical changes to the landscape comprising the Site have the potential to disturb, expose, or destroy archaeological remains, however there are none recorded on either the Derbyshire, or Nottinghamshire HERs.
- Alterations to the landscape have the potential to impact upon archaeological features within the wider setting of the Site, although the only feature of Regional Significance is Pinxton Castle (**DCC HER 12801**), that is currently obscured by Terrace Wood and thus any changes will be negligible.
- The Impact upon Brookhill Hall **F1** and Brookhill Stables **F2**, both Grade II Listed Buildings, will only be significant in regards to a change from the existing agricultural use to a recreation use as a golf course. Historic vistas may be recreated to and from the Hall, which will help to maintain the Hall as a private space, excluded from the proposed development. The NPPF guidance requires that the setting of existing designated heritage assets (Section 12, Para.128) is an important consideration in the granting of development proposals, however the proposals aim to visually re-unite aspects of the former ornamental landscape with the Hall and Stables, which is a positive benefit and will lead to less than substantial harm to their significance.
- The impact of the proposed development upon Brookhill Farm and former ornamental landscape will be substantial, although the principle of the preservation of historic elements will be a guiding factor.
- The repair and reinstatement of boundary features, including replanting and new fencing, will help form a sense of enclosure and mitigate against some of the unsympathetic development that has previously taken place to the west and north of the Site.

- The impact of alterations to the existing hydrological system to ensure that the golf course has a suitable water supply, may include the reinstatement of aspects of the 18th-century ornamental landscape.

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE – VISUAL IMPACTS

The alterations to the historic landscape have the potential to have both a negative and positive impact upon the historic landscape that comprises Brookhill Farm. The loss of an agricultural setting to the farmhouse could be seen as a detrimental impact, although the retention of elements of the boundary divisions will ensure that aspects of the historic character can be retained.

The open nature of the parkland is an important aspect of the landscape, which has changing views as movement is made from one area to the next. The opportunity to recreate historic routes, such as the former carriage drive, should be seen as a positive change that will also provide effective means of access to the far site of the site, currently difficult to access.

9 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CONCLUSION

Our understanding of the wider archaeological landscape surrounding Brookhill Farm is poor, although the principal components of the designed landscape laid out following the inheritance of the estate by the Rev D'Ewes Coke in 1780 are relatively intact. The style of the landscape is characteristic of designs by the 18th-century designer William Emes who worked on similar houses in the locality, although no direct evidence has yet been identified to confirm any association with Brookhill Hall.

The proposals include the retention of the existing buildings comprising Brookhill Farm for use as a club house and as a maintenance depot. The ground levels will be altered across the landscape by the importation of new soil, thus raising the existing ground surface. It is the intention to respect the adjacent Listed Buildings forming Brookhill Hall and Stables that are beyond the Site development area, however they form focal points within the historic landscape. As part of the alterations to the existing landform to create a golf course, the ground works will seek to reinstate damaged or lost aspects of the former parkland surrounding the Hall, including the hydrological system, lakes and lime avenue.

The proposals seek to enhance the historic integrity of the landscape surrounding Brookhill Farm and Brookhill Hall, which has been severely impacted upon by the construction of new warehouses and retail shopping complex immediately to the north, an open cast mining operation to the south and the widening of the M1 to the west. Whilst a change of use is proposed, it will enable aspects of the historic parkland and water system to be reinstated and thus ensure its individual characteristics can be retained for the future. As a consequence the development should be seen as an improvement to the historic character of the area, and that will have a positive affect on the setting of Brookhill Hall and the adjacent Stable block.

This historic landscape appraisal has considered the historic development of the landscape comprising Brookhill Farm and synthesised readily available historic and archaeological records to understand its former use and change over time. It is recommended that aspects of the historic landscape are retained and incorporated into the proposals for a new golf course, which should be undertaken with guidance from a suitably qualified, and experienced historic landscape consultant.

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- *Burdett's Map of Derbyshire, 1767*
- *A sketch of Bruckwell in the parish of Pinxton (Snibson), 1770*
- *A map of the west part of Kirby in Ashfield in the County of Nottingham (Dowland), 1797*
- *John Tuke's Map – a map of ninety miles by seventy five in which Chesterfield is the center, comprising the counties of Derby and Nottingham, part of the counties of York, Lincoln, Rutland, Leicester, Stafford, Salop, Chester and Lancaster, 1798*
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- Ashfield Planning Policy: www.ashfield-dc.gov.uk
- Bolsover Planning Policy: www.bolsover.gov.uk
- British & Irish Archaeological Bibliography: www.biab.ac.uk
- British Geological Survey: www.bgs.ac.uk
- British Library: www.catalogue.bl.uk
- Government Legislation and Guidance: www.legislation.gov.uk
- Heritage Gateway: www.heritagegateway.org.uk
- Historic Environment Local Management: www.helm.org.uk
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- Land Registry: www.landregistry.gov.uk
- National Archives: www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a
- Parks and Gardens UK: www.parksandgardens.ac.uk
- The National Heritage List for England: www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england/

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11 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 – SMR/HER DATA FOR DERBYSHIRE AND NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

APPENDIX 2 – SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENT RECORD – PINXTON MANOR

APPENDIX 3 – UK DATABASE OF HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS

APPENDIX 4 – ENGLISH HERITAGE NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD DATA

APPENDIX 5 – MAPPING

APPENDIX 6 – AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

APPENDIX 7 – DERBY MUSEUM – PINXTON TEAPOT

APPENDIX 8 – ANALYSIS OF HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

APPENDIX 9 – IMPORTANT VISTAS

APPENDIX 10 – SITE INSPECTION PHOTOGRAPHS

APPENDIX 11 – SITE GAZETTEER RECORDS

Appendix 1.1

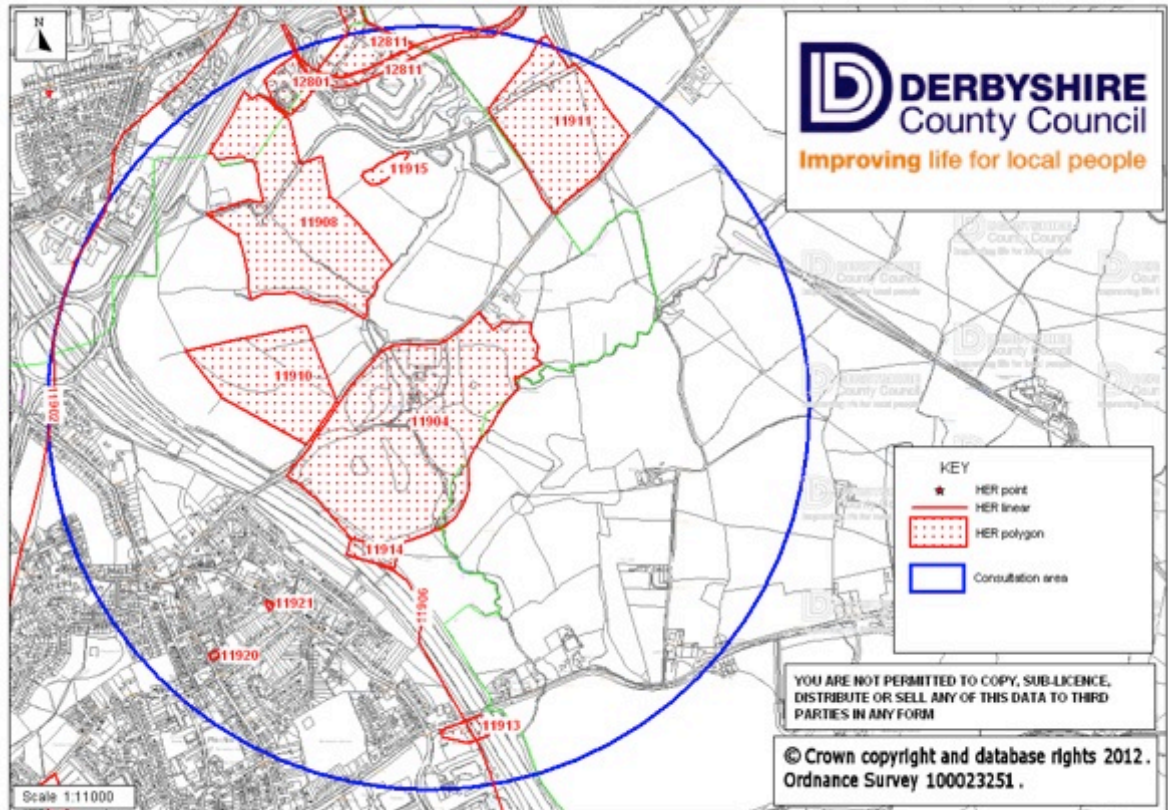
DERBYSHIRE SITES AND MONUMENTS DATA

HER No.	Site Name	Location	Monument Type	Date
Unidentified				
11910 - MDR11176	Cropmark c. 350m north-east of Brookhill Hall	SK 45884 56101	ENCLOSURE?, LINEAR FEATURE	Unknown date
11911 - MDR11177	Earthworks 350m west of Crow Trees Farm	SK 46663 56784	BANK (EARTHWORK)	Unknown date
Roman				
11908 - MDR11172	Pottery scatter south of Pinxton Castle, Pinxton	SK 45982 56585	FINDSPOT	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD
Medieval				
12801 - MDR5890	Pinxton Castle	SK 4595 5688	FISHPOND, FORTIFIED MANOR HOUSE, MOAT	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD
11908 - MDR11172	Pottery scatter south of Pinxton Castle, Pinxton	SK 45982 56585	ARTEFACT SCATTER	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539AD
Post Medieval				
11902 - MDR5892	Tramroad (route of) from Huthwaite Colliery (Notts) to Pinxton Wharf	SK 453 564	TRAMWAY	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD
11904 - MDR5893	Brookhill Hall, stables and grounds, Brookhill Lane	SK 4620 5607	LANDSCAPE PARK, COUNTRY HOUSE, STABLE	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD
11906 - MDR5925	Tramway/mineral railway (route of), Pinxton	SK 461 550	MINERAL RAILWAY, TRAMWAY	Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1900 AD
12811 - MDR9631	South Normanton Colliery (site of) and branch line	SK 46265 57029	COLLIERY RAILWAY, COLLIERY	Post Medieval to Modern - 1893 AD to 1951 AD
11913 - MDR11206	Colliery (site of), Pinxton Green, Pinxton	SK 46416 55202	COLLIERY, MINESHAFT	Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1900 AD
11914 - MDR11207	Coal pits (site of), 400m south of Brookhill Hall	SK 46175 55663	COLLIERY, MINESHAFT	Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1850 AD
11915 - MDR11210	Range Farm, Pinxton	SK 46209 56667	FARMHOUSE, BARN, COW HOUSE, STABLE	Post Medieval - 1770 AD to 1900 AD
11920 - MDR11748	Primitive Methodist Chapel (site of), Slade Lane, Kirkstead, Pinxton	SK 4576 5539	PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL (Demolished)	Post Medieval - 1864 AD
11921 - MDR11751	United Methodist Free Chapel and Sunday School, Town Street, Kirkstead	SK 4590 5552	UNITED METHODIST FREE CHAPEL, SUNDAY SCHOOL	Post Medieval - 1864 AD

Data supplied by Nottingham HER June 2012

Appendix 1.2

LOCATION MAP OF SMR SITES - DERBYSHIRE.



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Appendix 1.3

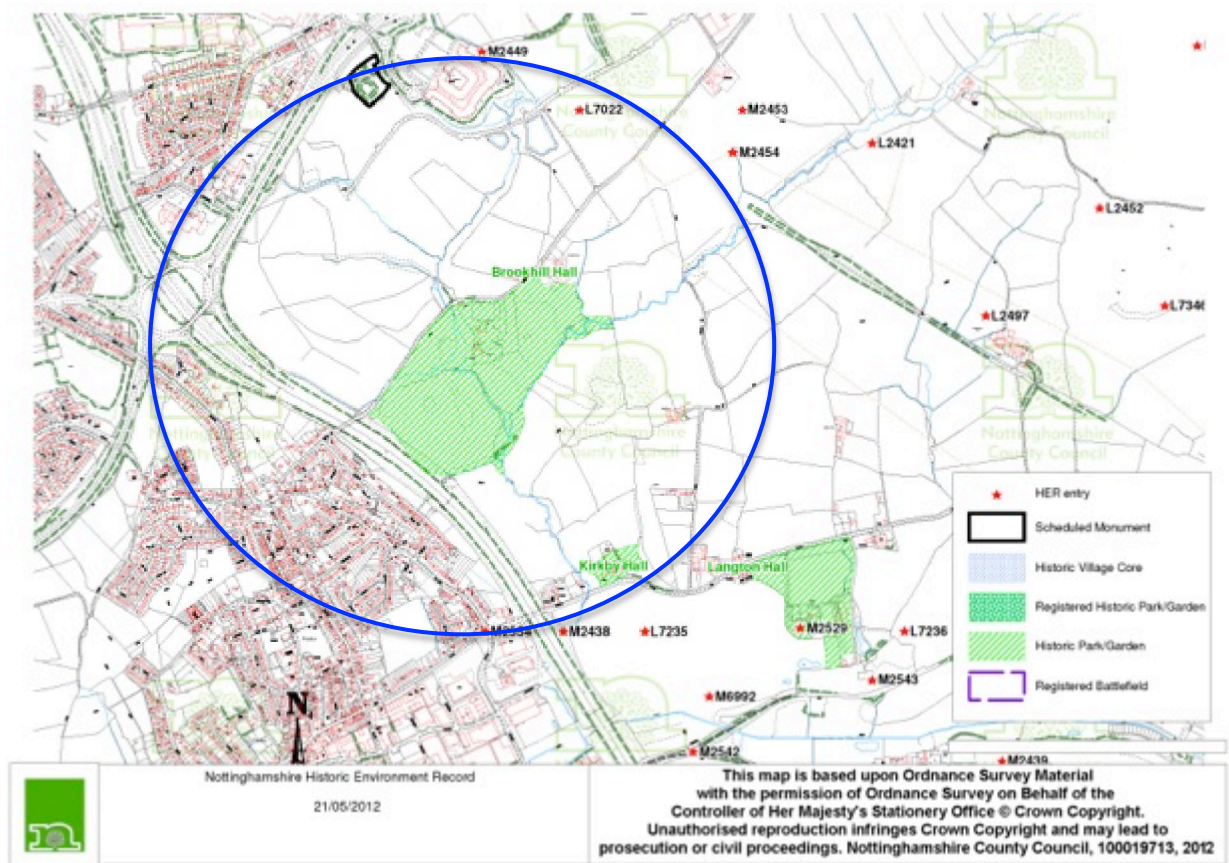
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE SITES AND MONUMENTS DATA (SELECTIVE)

HER No.	Site Name	Location	Monument Type	Date
Prehistoric				
L2421	'U' flint flakes in ploughed field	SK 475 567	ARTEFACT SCATTER	Mesolithic, Neolithic (Pre 30,000BC – 2000BC)
Post Medieval				
L2554	Turnpike Road from S Normanton to Blidworth	SK 446310 355200	ROAD	1787
L2554	Kirkby Old Hall	SK 446710 355390	HALL	pre 17C
L2554	Laughton Hall	SK 4728 5521	HALL	18-19th C
Industrial				
L7235	Spoil tip, Kirkby in Ashfield	SK 446800 355200	SPOIL HEAP	Modern
L7022	Possible mining remains, Fulwood	SK 446600 356800	MINE SHAFT	Post Med
L2438	Map depiction of colliery in Kirkby in Ashfield parish	SK 446550 355200	COLLIERY	Pre 1835
L2449	South Normanton Colliery Branch	SK 446300 356980	RAILWAY	Pre 1915
L2454	Map depiction of windpump, Sutton in Ashfield	SK 447070 356670	WINDPUMP	Pre 1916

Data supplied by Nottingham HER June 2012.

Appendix 1.4

LOCATION MAP OF SMR SITES - NOTTINGHAMSHIRE



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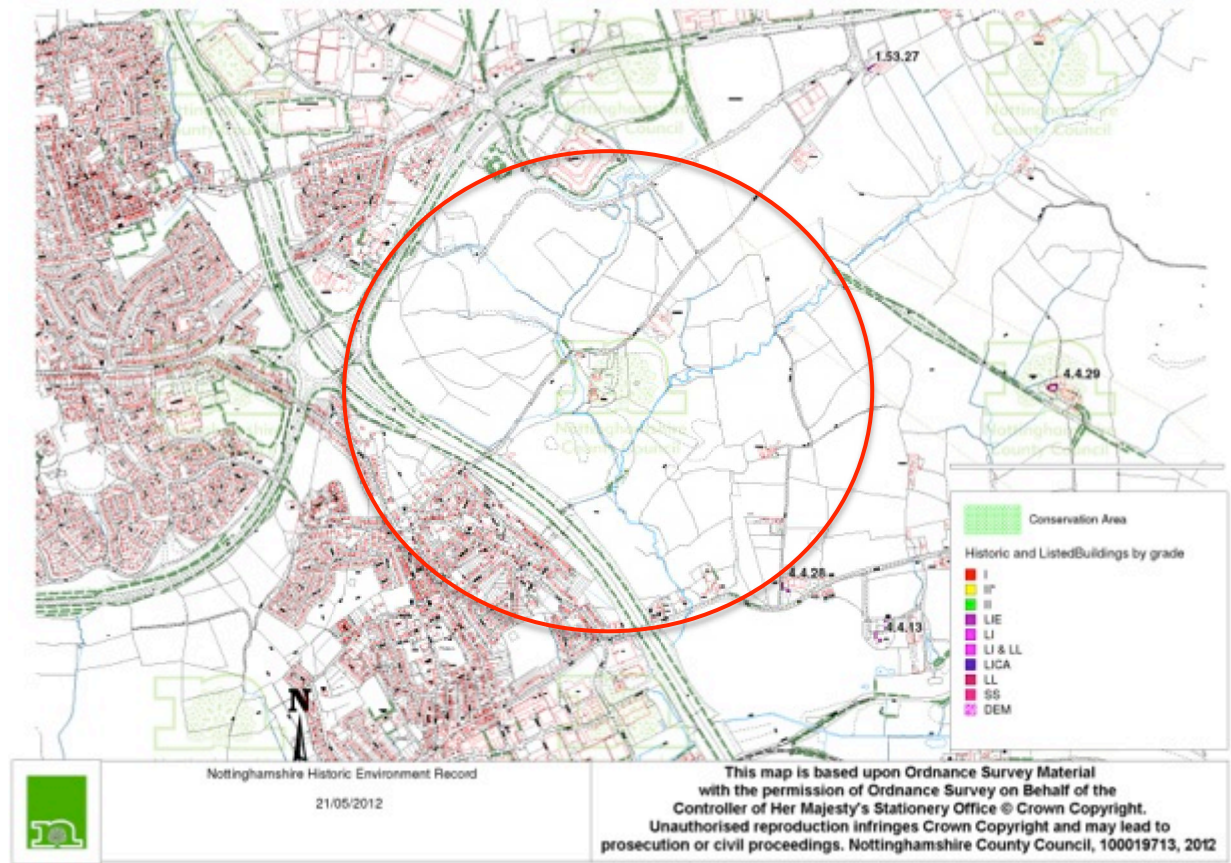
Appendix 1.5

LISTED BUILDINGS IN THE VICINITY OF THE STUDY AREA

Name	LB No.	E.H. Listing no.	Grade	NGR
Brookhill Hall	79302	1335430	II	SK 46293 56052
Stableblock at Brookhill Hall	79303	1108924	II	SK 46299 56116
Kirby Old Hall		315802	II*	SK 4668 5536
Laughton Hall		315807	?	SK 4728 5521
St Helen's Church, Pinxton		315828	II	SK 4534 5501

Appendix 1.6

LOCATION MAP OF LISTED BUILDINGS - NOTTINGHAMSHIRE



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Appendix 2.1.1

SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENT RECORD – PINXTON MANOR

FILE REFERENCE: AA 32443/1

SCHEDULE ENTRY COPY

ENTRY IN THE SCHEDULE OF MONUMENTS COMPILED AND MAINTAINED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE UNDER SECTION 1 OF THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS ACT 1979 AS AMENDED.

MONUMENT: Pinxton Castle motte and fortified manor with moated site and five fishponds

PARISH: PINXTON
SOUTH NORMANTON

COUNTY: DERBYSHIRE

DISTRICT: BOLSOVER

NATIONAL MONUMENT NO: 23295

NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE(S): SK45955688

DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT

The monument known as Pinxton Castle, or sometimes Wynn Castle, includes the motte of a 12th century earthwork castle and a later medieval fortified manor. Remains include a moated site and five fishponds along with a range of perimeter earthworks. The motte comprises a 3m high conical mound whose level summit has a diameter of c.20m and would have been the site of a shell keep, a type of early castle keep in which timber buildings were arranged around the inside of a circular palisade or wall. In addition to the motte, there would originally have been a bailey or outer enclosure in which further domestic and service buildings would have existed together with corrals for stock and horses. It is possible that the bank extending along the north-west side of the later fortified manor originated as a bailey rampart. The motte is believed to have been associated with Roger de Wynn who held the manor of Pinxton from 1120.

The motte is situated at the north-west corner of the fortified manor site and appears to have been reused in the later medieval period as part of the perimeter defences. This is inferred from the existence of a level, 10m square platform at the base of the motte to the north. This platform was the site of a building, possibly a gatehouse. The perimeter bank extends north-eastwards from the platform and measures c.2m high by 6m wide at the base. Together with the banks along the north-east and south-east edges of the enclosure, which are of similar dimensions, it would, in the later Middle Ages and after, have been the site of a wall. Most likely, this wall was crenellated. This would explain why the site continued to be called a castle. Along the inside of the north-west bank there is a 10m wide berm or terrace. Parallel with this, a pair of rectangular fishponds extend from north-west to south-east and are connected by a sluice. Both ponds are c.1.5m deep and 7m wide, but the one nearest the motte measures 13.5m long while the other is c.15m long. They are set 5m apart and the sluice, formerly the site of wooden gates used to control the flow of water and fish between the two ponds, is 2m wide and 1m deep. At its north end, the larger fishpond is connected via a 5m wide channel to a third rectangular fishpond which extends south-eastwards from the north corner of the site. This channel is currently partially filled-in by a rubble causeway which is assumed to be relatively modern although it may be on the site of an original bridging point. This is indicated by a break in the outer bank and the existence of a flat-topped sub-rectangular mound overlooking the causeway to the north. The mound measures 12m by 6m and stands c.1.5m high. It

(Continued ..)

SIGNED BY: I Newton

On behalf of the Secretary of State for National Heritage.

Appendix 2.1.2

SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENT RECORD – PINXTON MANOR

Continued from previous page ..

NATIONAL MONUMENT NO: 23295

DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT (Continued)

is interpreted as the site of a tower incorporated into the perimeter wall of the manor.

The third fishpond is c.2m deep and measures 40m long by 15m wide. To the south-west is a level area which would have been the site of buildings and other features associated with the manor. Also, 10m to the south-east, there is a fourth fishpond which is now largely filled-in and measures 30m long by 15m wide. To the south-east of this, in the east corner of the monument, is a level area measuring c.25m square which would have been the site of further buildings and structures. Along the south-east edge of the site, a fifth fishpond extends for 40m at 7m wide then opens out, at the south corner of the site, to form a pool measuring c.10m square. There is no outer bank along the south-east edge of the monument, though a raised feature indicates that the wall continued at least part of the way along this side. The pond along this side remains waterfilled and is connected to the south corner of the moat by a 2m wide sluice. This indicates that the moat itself probably also served as a fishpond.

The moated site comprises a 1.5m high platform, measuring c.30m by 40m, surrounded by an 8m wide partially waterfilled moat which is up to 2.5m deep on the north-west and north-east sides, 2m deep on the south-west side and 1m deep on the south-east side. This variation is caused by the moat having been dug into a south-facing slope. Partial excavations were carried out on the platform in the 1950s by the Pinxton Archaeological Society. Unfortunately, the records of this work have been lost but it is assumed that the society was responsible for uncovering the overgrown building remains which are currently visible and include the level floors of rooms or small structures, wall footings and trenches, sandstone rubble and pieces of brick and roof tile. These remains appear to be of a post-medieval building and overlie the buried evidence of the earlier timber buildings which would originally have occupied the site.

ASSESSMENT OF IMPORTANCE

Motte castles are medieval fortifications introduced into Britain by the Normans. They comprised a large conical mound of earth or rubble, the motte, surmounted by a palisade and a stone or timber tower. In a majority of examples an embanked enclosure containing additional buildings, the bailey, adjoined the motte. Motte castles and motte-and-bailey castles acted as garrison forts during offensive military operations, as strongholds, and, in many cases, as aristocratic residences and as centres of local or royal administration. Built in towns, villages and open countryside, motte castles generally occupied strategic positions dominating their immediate locality and, as a result, are the most visually impressive monuments of the early post-Conquest period surviving in the modern landscape. Over 600 motte castles and motte-and-bailey castles are recorded nationally, with examples known from most regions. Some 100-150 examples do not have baileys and are classified as motte castles. As one of a restricted range of recognised early post-Conquest monuments, they are particularly important for the study of Norman Britain and the development of the feudal system. Although many were occupied for only a short period of time, motte castles continued to be built and occupied from the 11th to the 13th centuries, after which they were superseded by other types of castle.

(Continued ..)

SIGNED BY: I Newton

On behalf of the Secretary of State for National Heritage.

Appendix 2.1.3

SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENT RECORD – PINXTON MANOR

Continued from previous page ..

NATIONAL MONUMENT NO: 23295

ASSESSMENT OF IMPORTANCE (Continued)

Pinxton Castle motte is reasonably well preserved and sufficiently intact for archaeological remains relating to the structures on the motte to be preserved and its relationship with the later medieval fortified manor to be determined. Fortified manors were the residences of the lesser nobility and richer burgesses and date from the late 12th century and throughout the rest of the Middle Ages. Generally they comprise a hall and residential wing, domestic ranges, and fortifications such as a moat or crenellated wall or both. The site at Pinxton is fairly unusual in that the moat is located inside a larger fortified enclosure. In addition to the tower and perimeter wall, extensive building remains will survive as buried features throughout the monument. Around 6000 moated sites are known in England. They consist of wide ditches, often or seasonally waterfilled, partly or completely enclosing one or more islands of dry ground on which stood domestic or religious buildings, or, in some cases, gardens, or orchards or fishponds. The majority of moated sites served as prestigious aristocratic and seigneurial residences with the provision of a moat intended as a status symbol rather than a practical military defence. The peak period during which moated sites were built was between 1250 and 1350, but many remained in use for much longer than this and some are still occupied today. By far the greatest concentration lies in central and eastern England, but they exist in most other areas and exhibit a high level of diversity in their forms and sizes. They form a significant class of medieval monument and are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in rural areas. The example at Pinxton survives well and illustrates not only the diversity of form of this class of monument but its longevity. In addition it is associated with five well preserved fishponds, one of which is waterfilled and retains conditions favourable to the survival of organic remains and environmental evidence.

MAP EXTRACT

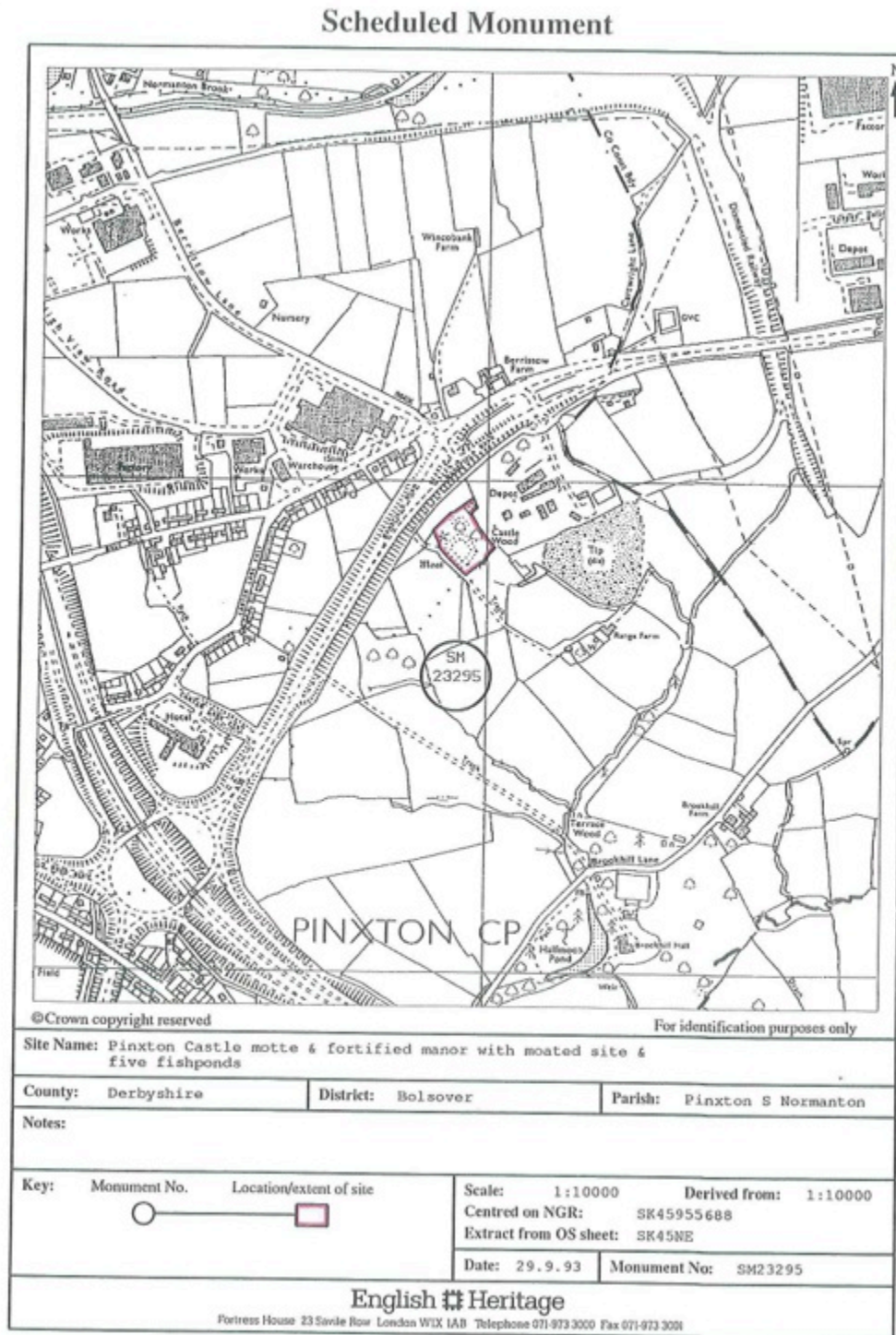
The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract outlined in black and highlighted in red.

MONUMENT INCLUDED IN THE SCHEDULE ON 25th February 1994

SIGNED BY: I Newton
On behalf of the Secretary of State for National Heritage.

Appendix 2.2

SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENT RECORD – PINXTON MANOR LOCATION PLAN



Appendix 3.1

UK DATABASE OF HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS – ENTRY FOR BROOKHILL HALL

Brookhill Hall, Pinxton, Pinxton, Derbyshire, England

Record Id: 5075

Summary

This site is NOT open to public.

Brief description of site

Brookhill Hall stands among mature gardens, a lake and woodlands, originally covering 24 hectares of land. The stone part of Brookhill Hall represent the earliest parts of the Hall and form a central component of the main house. The brick sections of the house represent the later extension, carried out during the residence of the Coke family, which doubled the size of the Hall. A Coach House still remains, located in a walled garden.

Brief history of site

Brookhill Hall was used by King James I as well as King Charles II as a hunting lodge, before becoming home to the Coke for some 450 years. The Coach House and extensions were made by the Coke family.

Location information

Address: Brookhill Lane, Pinxton, Nottingham, NG16 6JU

Locality: Pinxton, Derbyshire

Local Authorities: Derbyshire; Bolsover; Pinxton

Historical County: Derbyshire

OS Landranger Map Sheet Number: 120 Grid Ref: SK463560

Latitude: 53.0992 Longitude: -1.309974

Directions:

Leave the M1 at Junction 28 and follow signs to South Normanton and Pinxton. From M1 North take the 5th exit, from M1 South take the second exit. Take the 1st left before speed camera to Pinxton and 1st left again at the traffic lights onto Brookhill Lane. Brookhill Hall is situated on the right hand side on the 1st bend opposite chevron signs.

Key information

Form of site: garden

Purpose of site: Ornamental

Context or principal building: commercial

Site first created: 1251

Main period of development: 16th century

Survival: Extant

Site Size (Hectares): 24

Description

External web site link: <http://brookhill-hall.com/index.htm>

History

Features: garden wall, Walled garden, garden building

Feature created: 1701 to 1799 Coach house.

References

Organisations associated with this site: Derbyshire Historic Gardens Trust

Site has not been visited

Images: There are no images associated with this site

Record created: 05/10/2008 Record last updated: 07/11/2008

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Appendix 4.1

ENGLISH HERITAGE NATIONAL MONUMENT RECORD ACTIVITY REPORT – CASTLE WOOD

NMR ACTIVITY REPORT

CASTLE WOOD Excavation 1950 - 1954 Unique Identifier: 630984
--

Parent Project: 621119 Excavation Index

Roles attached to Activity:

Auspices	Pinxton Archaeological Group
Director of fieldwork	G E MONK
Finds Holder	Derby Museum and Art Gallery

Site Location:

South Normanton (Civil Parish) OSGB Grid Reference: SK 459 568 (centre / point)
Bolsover (District)
Derbyshire

There are additional addresses for this monument which have not been printed in this report.

General Site Classification:

MEDIEVAL MONUMENT TYPE MOAT

Notes:

Some archive mislaid or lost according to SMR.

Sources:

* Interim report:
Derbyshire archaeological journal
Derbyshire Archaeological Society
Page(s) 68
7/1951

Related Monuments and Archives:

Any monument and or archive records linked to this activity are outlined below. For further details please contact the NMR (see covering letter) quoting the Unique Identifier of this activity record and the identifying numbers and titles of items of interest.

Related Monument Records:

SK 45 NE 8

Related Archive: There are no related archives for this activity.

Appendix 4.2

ENGLISH HERITAGE NATIONAL MONUMENT RECORD ACTIVITY REPORT – M1 WIDENING

NMR ACTIVITY REPORT

M1 WIDENING JUNCTIONS 24 TO 28

Desk Based Assessment

1993 - 1993

Unique Identifier: 1308345

Parent Project: 621119 Excavation Index

Roles attached to Activity:

Auspices John Samuels Archaeological Consultancy

Funding Body/Financier Developer

Archive Holder John Samuels Archaeological Consultancy

Site Location:

Kegworth (Civil Parish)
North West Leicestershire (District)
Leicestershire

OSGB Grid Reference: SK 4700 2700 to
SK 4500 5600 (linear)

There are additional addresses for this monument which have not been printed in this report.

General Site Classification:

UNCERTAIN

MONUMENT TYPE SITE

Notes:

Assessment undertaken of the archaeological implications of proposed widening of the M1 from Junction 24 to Junction 28 identified a number of sites of archaeological interest.

Sources:

* Full report:

John Samuels Archaeological Consultants [assessment & evaluation reports]

Sumpter A/1993/M1 Widening, Junctions 24 to 28 (Kegworth, Leicestershire to Pinxton, Derbyshire): An Archaeological Assessment.

Related Monuments and Archives:

Any monument and or archive records linked to this activity are outlined below. For further details please contact the NMR (see covering letter) quoting the Unique Identifier of this activity record and the identifying numbers and titles of items of interest.

Related Monument Records: There are no related monument records for this activity

Related Archive: There are no related archives for this activity.

Appendix 4.3

ENGLISH HERITAGE NATIONAL MONUMENT RECORD ACTIVITY REPORT – CASTLEWOOD

NMR ACTIVITY REPORT

CASTLEWOOD DEVELOPMENT SITE Desk Based Assessment 1994 - 1994 Unique Identifier: 1309065
--

Parent Project: 621119 Excavation Index

Roles attached to Activity:

Auspices	Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust
Funding Body/Financier	Developer
Archive Holder	Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust

Site Location:

Pinxton (Civil Parish)
Bolsover (District)
Derbyshire

OSGB Grid Reference: SK 4580 5670 (centre / point)

General Site Classification:

MEDIEVAL

MONUMENT TYPE MOAT

Notes:

Assessment in advance of proposed development of a retail and business park on the site of Pinxton Castle moat. See Event 1312423 for subsequent evaluation.

Sources:

* Full report:

Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust [assessment & evaluation reports]

Sheppard R & Brown J/1994/Archaeological evaluation of the Castlewood Development Site, Pinxton, Derbyshire.

Related Monuments and Archives:

Any monument and or archive records linked to this activity are outlined below. For further details please contact the NMR (see covering letter) quoting the Unique Identifier of this activity record and the identifying numbers and titles of items of interest.

Related Monument Records:

SK 45 NE 8

Related Archive:

There are no related archives for this activity.

Appendix 4.4

ENGLISH HERITAGE NATIONAL MONUMENT RECORD ACTIVITY REPORT – CASTLEWOOD

NMR ACTIVITY REPORT

CASTLEWOOD DEVELOPMENT SITE Evaluation 1994 - 1994 Unique Identifier: 1312423

Parent Project: 621119 Excavation Index

Roles attached to Activity:

Auspices	Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust
Director of fieldwork	J BROWN
Director of fieldwork	R SHEPPARD
Funding Body/Financier	Developer
Archive Holder	Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust

Site Location:

Pinxton (Civil Parish)
Bolsover (District)
Derbyshire

OSGB Grid Reference: SK 4580 5670 (centre / point)

General Site Classification:

MEDIEVAL	MONUMENT TYPE	SITE
POST MEDIEVAL	MONUMENT TYPE	SITE

Notes:

Fieldwalking and trial trenching following an assessment (Event 1309065) recorded medieval and later finds but no archaeological features.

Sources:

- * Full report:
Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust [assessment & evaluation reports]
Sheppard R & Brown J/1994/Archaeological evaluation of the Castlewood Development Site, Pinxton, Derbyshire.

Related Monuments and Archives:

Any monument and or archive records linked to this activity are outlined below. For further details please contact the NMR (see covering letter) quoting the Unique Identifier of this activity record and the identifying numbers and titles of items of interest.

Related Monument Records:

SK 45 NE 8

Related Archive: There are no related archives for this activity.

Appendix 4.5

ENGLISH HERITAGE NATIONAL MONUMENT RECORD ACTIVITY REPORT – STORTH LANE

NMR ACTIVITY REPORT

STORTH LANE Geophysical Survey 1996 - 1996 Unique Identifier: 1325068
--

Parent Project: 621119 Excavation Index

Roles attached to Activity:

Auspices Geophysical Surveys of Bradford

Funding Body/Financier Developer

Archive Holder Geophysical Surveys of Bradford

Site Location:

South Normanton (Civil Parish)
Bolsover (District)
Derbyshire

OSGB Grid Reference: SK 4490 5580 (centre / point)

General Site Classification:

UNCERTAIN

MONUMENT TYPE SITE

Notes:

EHGSDB Visit No 1430. A gradiometer survey of an area proposed for development, between School Lane and Storth Lane, identified a number of weak anomalies of uncertain origin. Further evaluation followed (Event 1325073).

Sources:

* Full report:

Geophysical Surveys of Bradford/Reports

Gaffney C/1996/Report on geophysical survey: Storth Lane, South Normanton/Report No. 96/53.

Related Monuments and Archives:

Any monument and or archive records linked to this activity are outlined below. For further details please contact the NMR (see covering letter) quoting the Unique Identifier of this activity record and the identifying numbers and titles of items of interest.

Related Monument Records: There are no related monument records for this activity

Related Archive: There are no related archives for this activity.

Appendix 4.7

ENGLISH HERITAGE NATIONAL MONUMENT RECORD ACTIVITY REPORT – RANGE FARM

NMR ACTIVITY REPORT

LAND AT RANGE FARM, PINXTON Geophysical Survey 1997 - 1997 Unique Identifier: 1340224

Parent Project: 621119 Excavation Index

Roles attached to Activity:

Auspices	Oxford Archaeotechnics
Funding Body/Financier	Developer
Archive Holder	Derbyshire Sites and Monuments Record

Site Location:

Pinxton (Civil Parish)	OSGB Grid Reference: SK 461 567 (centre / point)
Bolsover (District)	
Derbyshire	

General Site Classification:

MEDIEVAL	MONUMENT TYPE	MOAT
----------	---------------	------

Notes:

EHGSDB Visit No: 1783. Survey immediately southeast of the earthworks of the moated site known as Pinxton Castle, in Castle Wood, identified anomalies consistent with the moated platform.

Sources:

* Full report:

Oxford Archaeotechnics [assessment & evaluation reports]

Anon/1997/Land at Range Farm, Pinxton, Derbyshire: geophysical survey/Report 1040197/PID.

Related Monuments and Archives:

Any monument and or archive records linked to this activity are outlined below. For further details please contact the NMR (see covering letter) quoting the Unique Identifier of this activity record and the identifying numbers and titles of items of interest.

Related Monument Records:

SK 45 NE 8

Related Archive:

There are no related archives for this activity.

Appendix 4.8

ENGLISH HERITAGE NATIONAL MONUMENT RECORD ACTIVITY REPORT – AMBER PARK

NMR ACTIVITY REPORT

AMBER PARK, SOUTH NORMANTON
Desk Based Assessment
2002 - 2002
Unique Identifier: 1409776

Parent Project: 621119 Excavation Index

Roles attached to Activity:

Auspices	Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust
Funding Body/Financier	Developer
Archive Holder	Derbyshire Sites and Monuments Record

Site Location:

South Normanton (Civil Parish)
Bolsover (District)
Derbyshire

OSGB Grid Reference: SK 4570 5730 (centre / point)

General Site Classification:

POST MEDIEVAL

MONUMENT TYPE COLLIERY

Notes:

Sources:

* Full report:

Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust [assessment & evaluation reports]

Challis K/2002/Amber Park, South Normanton, Derbyshire: archaeological desk-based assessment.

Related Monuments and Archives:

Any monument and or archive records linked to this activity are outlined below. For further details please contact the NMR (see covering letter) quoting the Unique Identifier of this activity record and the identifying numbers and titles of items of interest.

Related Monument Records: There are no related monument records for this activity

Related Archive: There are no related archives for this activity.

Appendix 4.9

ENGLISH HERITAGE NATIONAL MONUMENT RECORD ACTIVITY REPORT – BERRISTOW LANE

NMR ACTIVITY REPORT

LAND AT BERRISTOW LANE Desk Based Assessment 2005 - 2005 Unique Identifier: 1490163

Parent Project: 621119 Excavation Index

Roles attached to Activity:

Auspices	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
Director of fieldwork	SAM BOCOCK
Archive Holder	Derbyshire Sites and Monuments Record

Site Location:

South Normanton (Civil Parish)
Bolsover (District)
Derbyshire

OSGB Grid Reference: SK 4550 5740 (centre / point)

General Site Classification:

UNCERTAIN

MONUMENT TYPE SITE

Notes:

Sources:

* Full report:

University of Leicester Archaeological Services [assessment & evaluation reports]

Bocock S/2005/An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for the Proposed Development at Berristow Lane,
South Normanton, Derbyshire/Report ref. 2005-117.

Related Monuments and Archives:

Any monument and or archive records linked to this activity are outlined below. For further details please contact the NMR (see covering letter) quoting the Unique Identifier of this activity record and the identifying numbers and titles of items of interest.

Related Monument Records: There are no related monument records for this activity

Related Archive: There are no related archives for this activity.

Appendix 4.10

ENGLISH HERITAGE NATIONAL MONUMENT RECORD ACTIVITY REPORT – ST.HELENS’S CHURCH

NMR ACTIVITY REPORT

ST. HELEN'S CHURCH, PINXTON Watching Brief 2005 - 2005 Unique Identifier: 1496665
--

Parent Project: 621119 Excavation Index

Roles attached to Activity:

Auspices	Tony Sumpter Archaeological Consultants
Director of fieldwork	TONY SUMPTER
Funding Body/Financier	Developer
Archive Holder	Buxton Museum and Art Gallery

Site Location:

Pinxton (Civil Parish)
Bolsover (District)
Derbyshire

OSGB Grid Reference: SK 4534 5502 (centre / point)

General Site Classification:

UNCERTAIN

MONUMENT TYPE SITE

Notes:

A watching brief was carried out on the installation of a flagstaff within the churchyard. No archaeology was observed.

Sources:

* Full report:

Tony Sumpter Archaeological Consultants [reports]

Sumpter T/2005/St. Helen's Church, Pinxton, Derbyshire. Archaeological Watching Brief.

Related Monuments and Archives:

Any monument and or archive records linked to this activity are outlined below. For further details please contact the NMR (see covering letter) quoting the Unique Identifier of this activity record and the identifying numbers and titles of items of interest.

Related Monument Records:

SK 45 NE 9

Related Archive:

There are no related archives for this activity.

Appendix 4.11

ENGLISH HERITAGE NATIONAL MONUMENT RECORD ACTIVITY REPORT – CASTLEWOOD GRANGE

NMR ACTIVITY REPORT

CASTLEWOOD GRANGE, SUTTON IN ASHFIELD
Desk Based Assessment
2006 - 2006
Unique Identifier: 1505792

Parent Project: 621119 Excavation Index

Roles attached to Activity:

Auspices	Trent and Peak Archaeological Unit
Director of fieldwork	J BROWN
Director of fieldwork	R SHEPPARD
Funding Body/Financier	Developer
Archive Holder	Nottinghamshire Sites & Monuments Record

Site Location:

Sutton In Ashfield (Civil Parish)
Ashfield (District)
Nottinghamshire

OSGB Grid Reference: SK 4670 5700 (centre / point)

General Site Classification:

UNCERTAIN

MONUMENT TYPE SITE

Notes:

Sources:

* Full report:

Trent and Peak Archaeological Unit [evaluation & assessment reports]
Sheppard R & Brown J/2006/A Desk-based Assessment of Castlewood Grange, Sutton in Ashfield,
Nottinghamshire.

Related Monuments and Archives:

Any monument and or archive records linked to this activity are outlined below. For further details please contact the NMR (see covering letter) quoting the Unique Identifier of this activity record and the identifying numbers and titles of items of interest.

Related Monument Records: There are no related monument records for this activity

Related Archive: There are no related archives for this activity.

Appendix 4.12

ENGLISH HERITAGE NATIONAL MONUMENT RECORD ACTIVITY REPORT – CHURCH OF ST HELEN

NMR ACTIVITY REPORT

CHURCH OF ST HELEN Watching Brief 2006 - 2006 Unique Identifier: 1511321

Parent Project: 621119 Excavation Index

Roles attached to Activity:

Auspices	Tony Sumpter Archaeological Consultants
Director of fieldwork	TONY SUMPTER
Archive Holder	Buxton Museum and Art Gallery
Site Location:	

Pinxton (Civil Parish)
Bolsover (District)
Derbyshire

OSGB Grid Reference: SK 4534 5502 (centre / point)

General Site Classification:

UNCERTAIN

MONUMENT TYPE SITE

Notes:

An archaeological watching brief was maintained during groundworks for a gas pipe. No archaeology was disturbed.

Sources:

* Full report:

Tony Sumpter Archaeological Consultants [reports]

Sumpter T/2006/St Helens Church, Pinxton, Derbyshire: Archaeological Watching Brief.

Related Monuments and Archives:

Any monument and or archive records linked to this activity are outlined below. For further details please contact the NMR (see covering letter) quoting the Unique Identifier of this activity record and the identifying numbers and titles of items of interest.

Related Monument Records:

SK 45 NE 9

Related Archive:

There are no related archives for this activity.

Appendix 4.13

ENGLISH HERITAGE NATIONAL MONUMENT RECORD ACTIVITY REPORT – DESIGNER OUTLET

NMR ACTIVITY REPORT

EAST MIDLANDS DESIGNER OUTLET, SOUTH NORMANTON

Desk Based Assessment

2007 - 2007

Unique Identifier: 1518151

Parent Project: 621119 Excavation Index

Roles attached to Activity:

Auspices Trent and Peak Archaeological Unit

Archive Holder Derbyshire Sites and Monuments Record

Site Location:

Pinxton (Civil Parish)
Bolsover (District)
Derbyshire

OSGB Grid Reference: SK 4636 5689 (centre / point)

General Site Classification:

UNCERTAIN

MONUMENT TYPE SITE

Notes:

Sources:

* Full report:

Trent and Peak Archaeological Unit [evaluation & assessment reports]

Sheppard R/2007/An Archaeological Impact Appraisal of a Proposed Wind Turbine at East Midlands Designer Outlet, South Normanton, Derbyshire.

Related Monuments and Archives:

Any monument and or archive records linked to this activity are outlined below. For further details please contact the NMR (see covering letter) quoting the Unique Identifier of this activity record and the identifying numbers and titles of items of interest.

Related Monument Records: There are no related monument records for this activity

Related Archive: There are no related archives for this activity.

Appendix 5.2

EXTRACT FROM A PLAN OF THE RANGE IN PINXTON PARISH IN THE TIME OF ROBERT LILLYMAN ESQ, c.1765



Comment: Map is not drawn to an accurate scale, and has been reoriented to fit with the Site boundary; note, Brookhill Hall is illustrated with a parcel of land comprising 8 acres (Derbyshire County Archives **D1881/Bundle 122/5 (loc 849/3)**; reproduced with permission).

Appendix 5.3

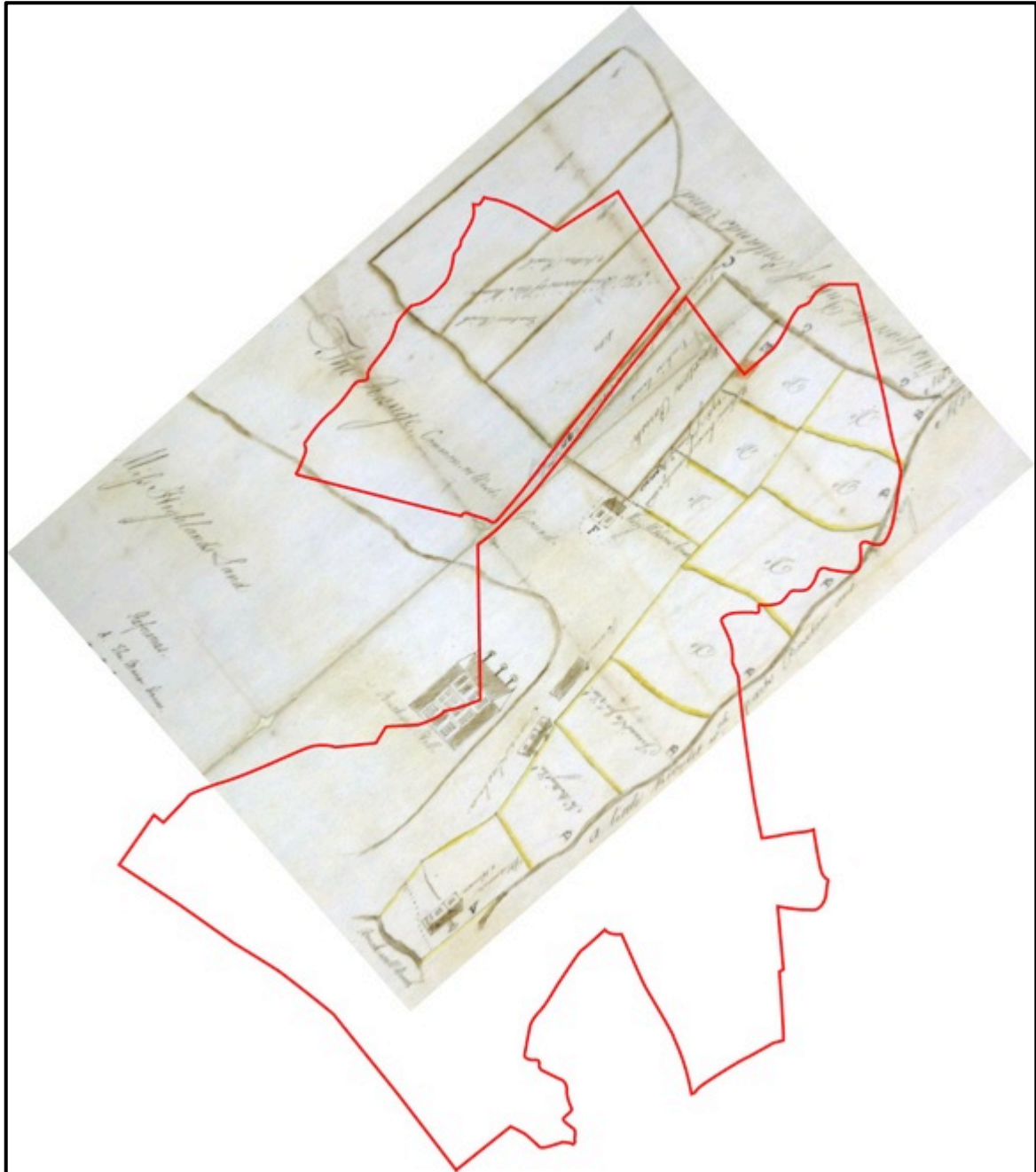
DETAIL OF BROOKHILL HALL FROM A PLAN OF THE RANGE IN PINXTON PARISH IN THE TIME OF ROBERT LILLYMAN ESQ, C.1765



Comment: The Hall is depicted in a symmetrical style with three chimney stacks and a prominent entrance gateway (Derbyshire County Archives *D1881/Bundle 122/5 (loc 849/3)*; reproduced with permission).

Appendix 5.4

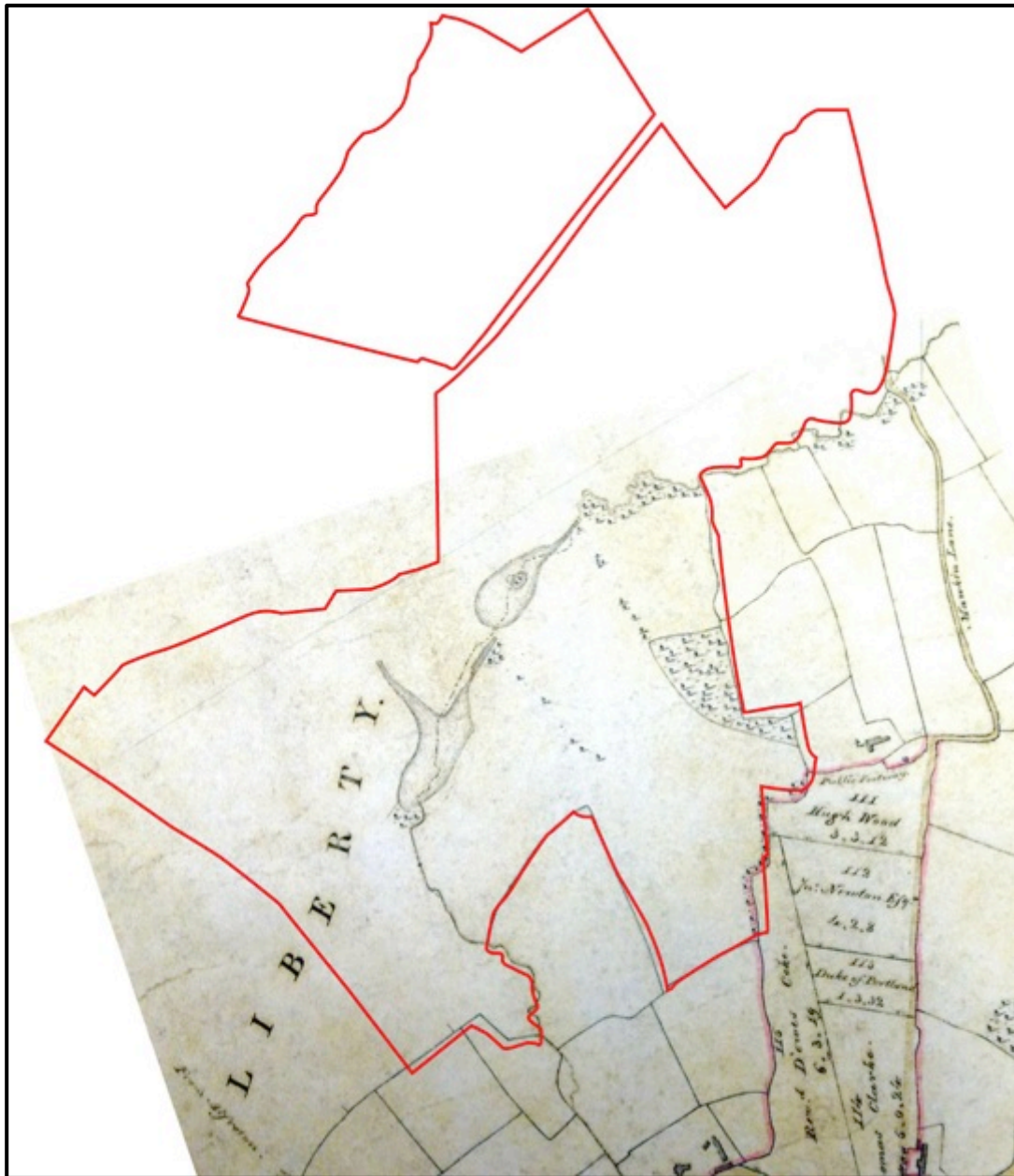
A SKETCH OF BRUCKWELL IN THE PARISH OF PINXTON (SNIBSON), c.1770



Comment: The Hall is labeled as 'Bruckwell', although the plan is similar in appearance and content to the 1765 plan of the estate (see **Appendix 5.3**); note, there is no depiction of any garden or park and the road runs to the south of the house (Nottinghamshire County Archives *DB 565 (Acc. No.MP 596)*; reproduced with permission).

Appendix 5.5

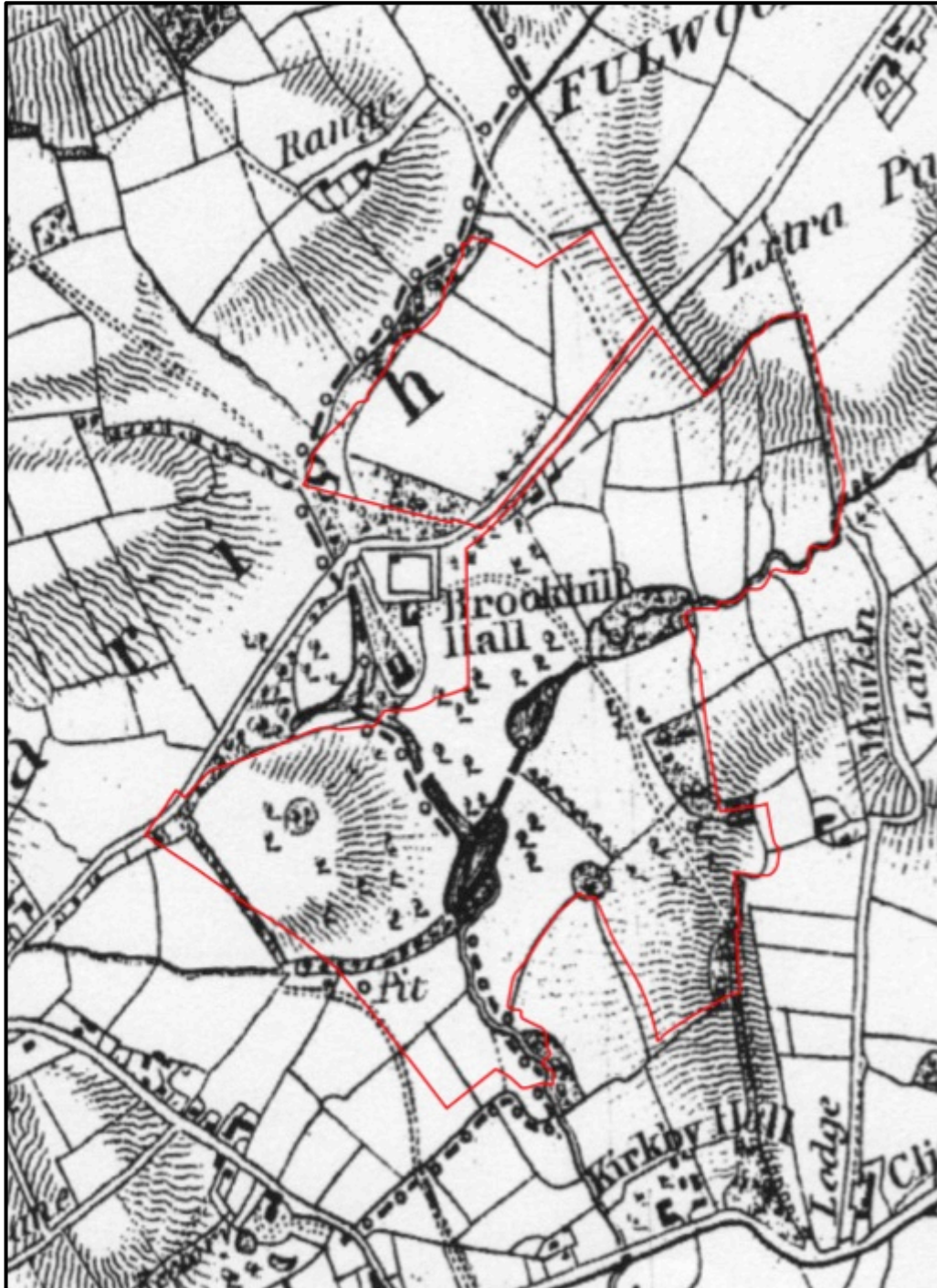
EXTRACT FROM THE KIRBY TITHE AWARD (MAP OF THE WEST PART OF KIRBY IN ASHFIELD IN THE COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM, BY JES DOWLAND), c.1797



Comment: This is the earliest depiction of the eastern part of the parkland which falls within Nottinghamshire; note, the west park is on the opposite side of Maghole Brook which lies in Derbyshire (see **Appendix 5.7**) (Nottinghamshire County Archives *EA 89/1/2*; reproduced with permission).

Appendix 5.6

EXTRACT FROM SANDERSON'S MAP – TWENTY MILES ROUND MANSFIELD, 1835



Comment: The Hall, gardens and surrounding parkland are clearly illustrated on this map; note, a carriage drive leading from the stables to the neighbouring Kirkby Hall is depicted, including a row of trees on the east side of Maghole Book, which is suggestive of an avenue of trees.

Appendix 5.7

EXTRACT FROM THE PINXTON PARISH TITHING MAP, 1838



Comment: The gardens and parkland to the south and west of the Hall are illustrated with names of each apportionment (see **Appendix 5.8**); note the home farm comprises Brookhill Farm and agricultural fields towards the north (Derbyshire County Archives *D2360/3/25a (loc 314)*; reproduced with permission).

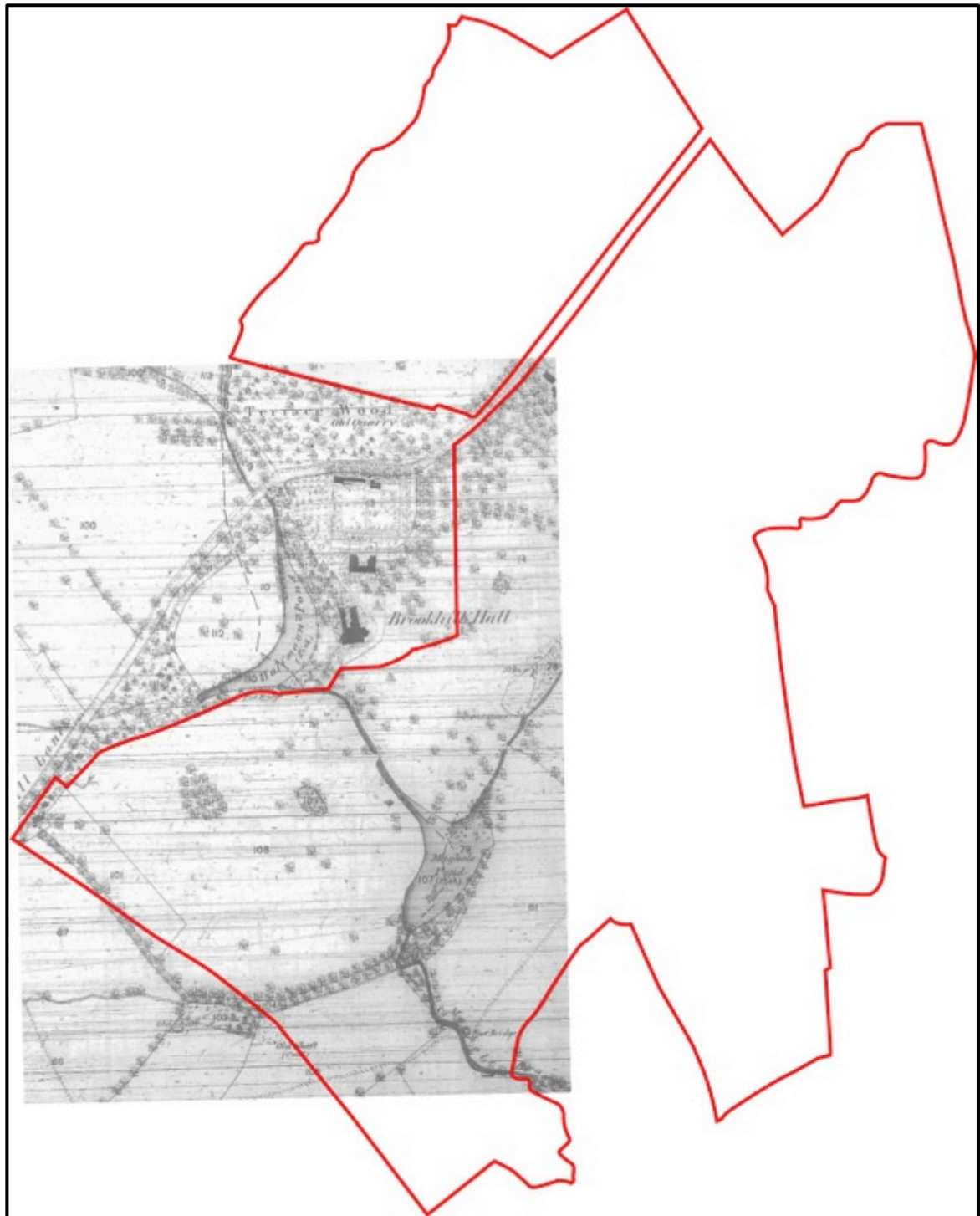
Appendix 5.8

TITHE AWARD PINXTON, EXTRACT OF TITHE SCHEDULE FOR AREA OF SITE, 1839

Parcel	Name and Description	State of Cultivation
624	Far Cow Close	
625	Cow Close Bottom	
626	Maghole Brook	
627	Near Cow Close	
628	Colliery	
629	Mag Hole Belt	Wood Pasture
630	Horse Steads Belt	Wood Pasture
631	Derbyshire Pasture, or Peppers Ground	Pasture
632	Cothill meadow Plantation	Wood Pasture
633	Mag Holt belt	Wood Pasture
634	Part of Maghole Pond	
635	Brook	
636	Brookhill Hall Outoffices and Yard	
637	Pleasure Grounds	
638	Coach House Stables and Yard	
639	Orchard with Forcing House	Orchard
640	Garden with Hot House	Garden
641	The Lawn	Garden
642	Part of Island Pond	
643	Lawn Close	Meadow
644	Cothill meadow Plantation	Wood
645	One half of Brook adj Nos 643, 644 and 464	Wood
646	Near Cothill Meadow	Arable
647	Far Cothill Meadow	Arable
648	Witham Wood	Arable
649	Witham Croft	Arable
650	Far Close	Arable
651	Far Cothil Close	Arable
652	Near Cothil Close	Arable
653	Holmes Range	Arable
654	Croft	Pasture
655	Ney Croft	Pasture
656	House Outbuildings Yards & Garden	Garden &
657	Plantation	Wood
658	Brookhill Lane??	
659	Long Wood	Wood
660	Long Wood	Wood
661	Terrace Field	Meadow
662	Little Terrace Field	Arable
663	Long Wood	
664	Mill Close	Arable
665	Range Close	Arable
666	Range Road	Arable
667	Near Range Close	Arable
668	Middle Range Close	Arable
670	Range	Pasture
672	Far Range Close	Arable

Appendix 5.9

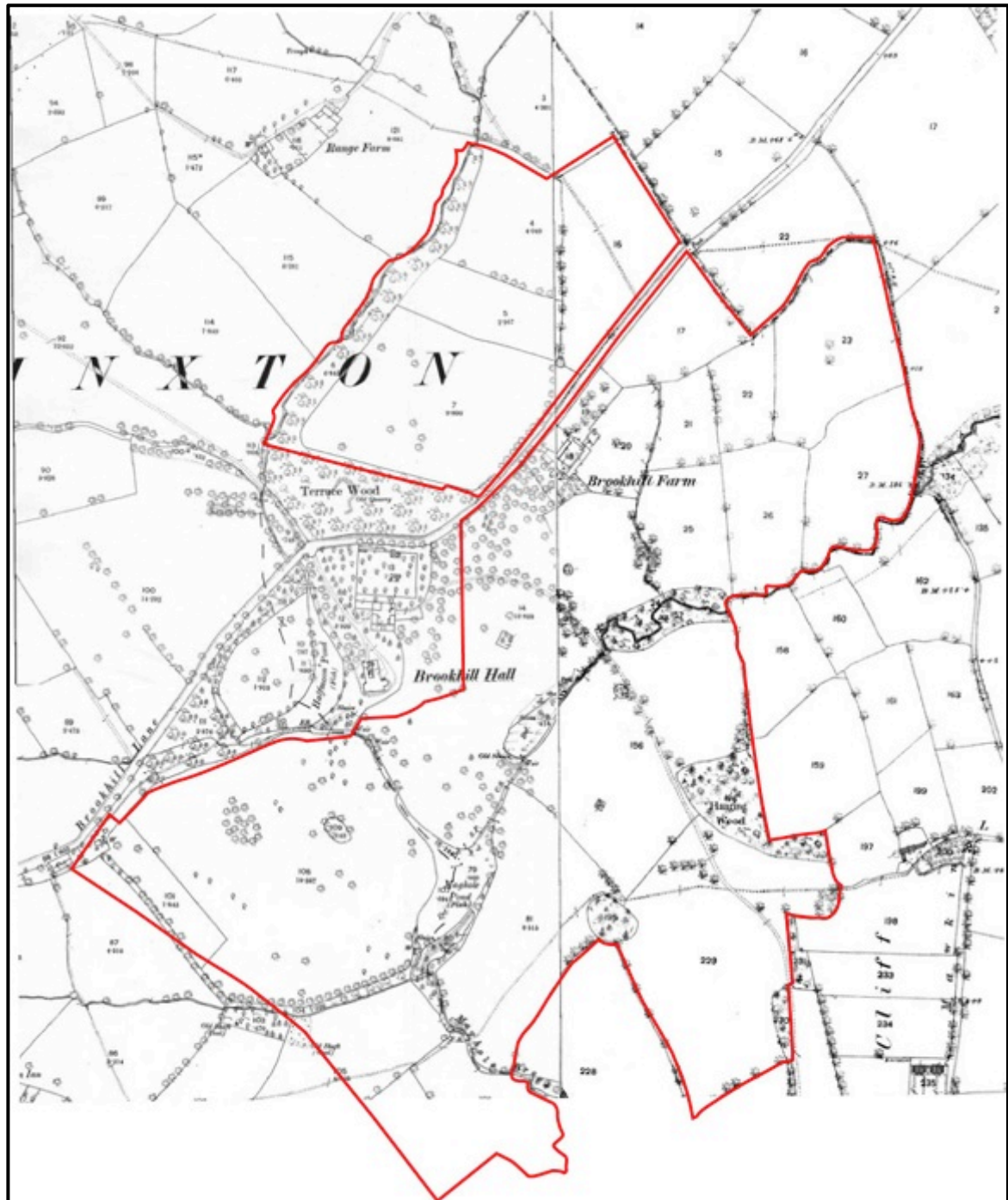
EXTRACT FROM 1ST EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP (COLOUR WASH), 1880



Comment: The poor quality of the map is difficult to read, however the bodies of water and streams are clearly defined and as paths within the kitchen garden and shrubbery walks. Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright ©. 1880 OS map reproduced under Licence No. 100041040.

Appendix 5.10

EXTRACT FROM 1ST EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP, 1880 & 1888 (COMBINED SHEETS)



Comment: Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright ©. 1880 and 1888 OS map reproduced under Licence No. 100041040.

Appendix 5.11

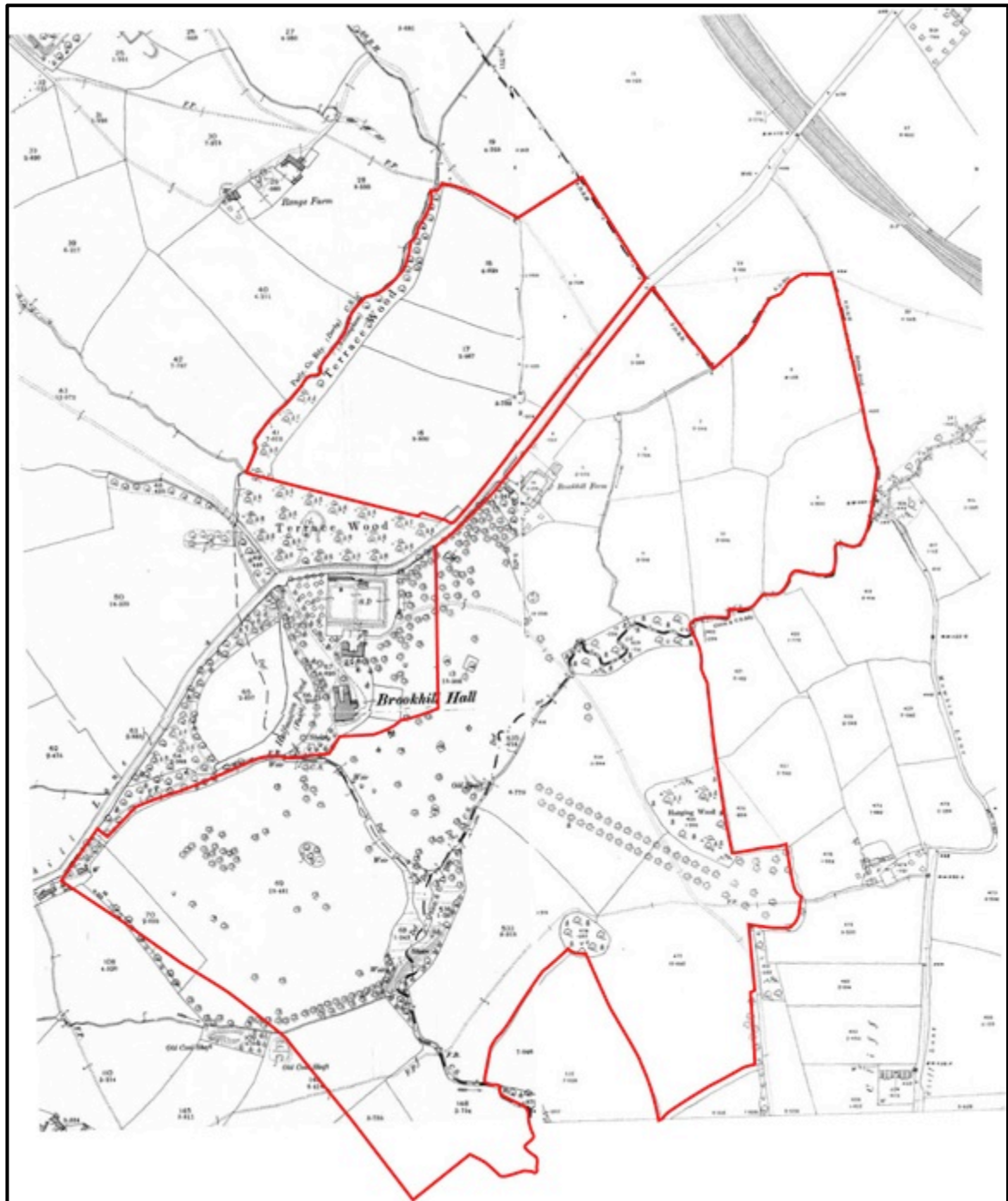
EXTRACT FROM SLEIGHT'S AND LANGTON COLLIERY MAP, c.1900



Comment: This plan clearly illustrates the extents of the various mine workings to the east of Pinxton; note, the perspective of map is adjusted to fit with the Site boundary (Derbyshire County Archives *DRO D1337/Z/p1-2*; reproduced with permission).

Appendix 5.12

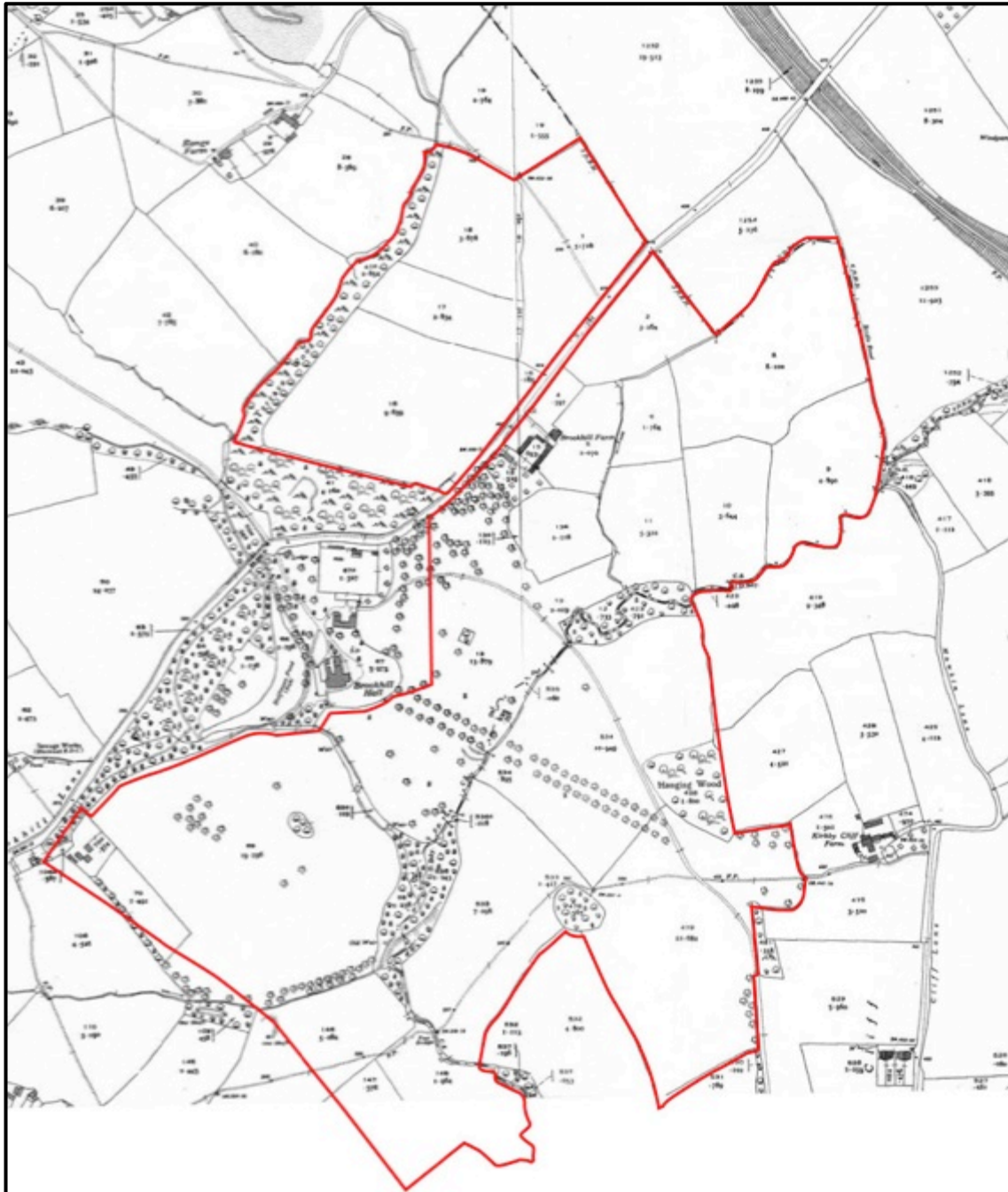
EXTRACT FROM 2ND EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP, 1900 & 1916 (COMBINED SHEETS)



Comment: Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright ©. 1900 and 1916 OS map reproduced under Licence No. 100041040.

Appendix 5.13

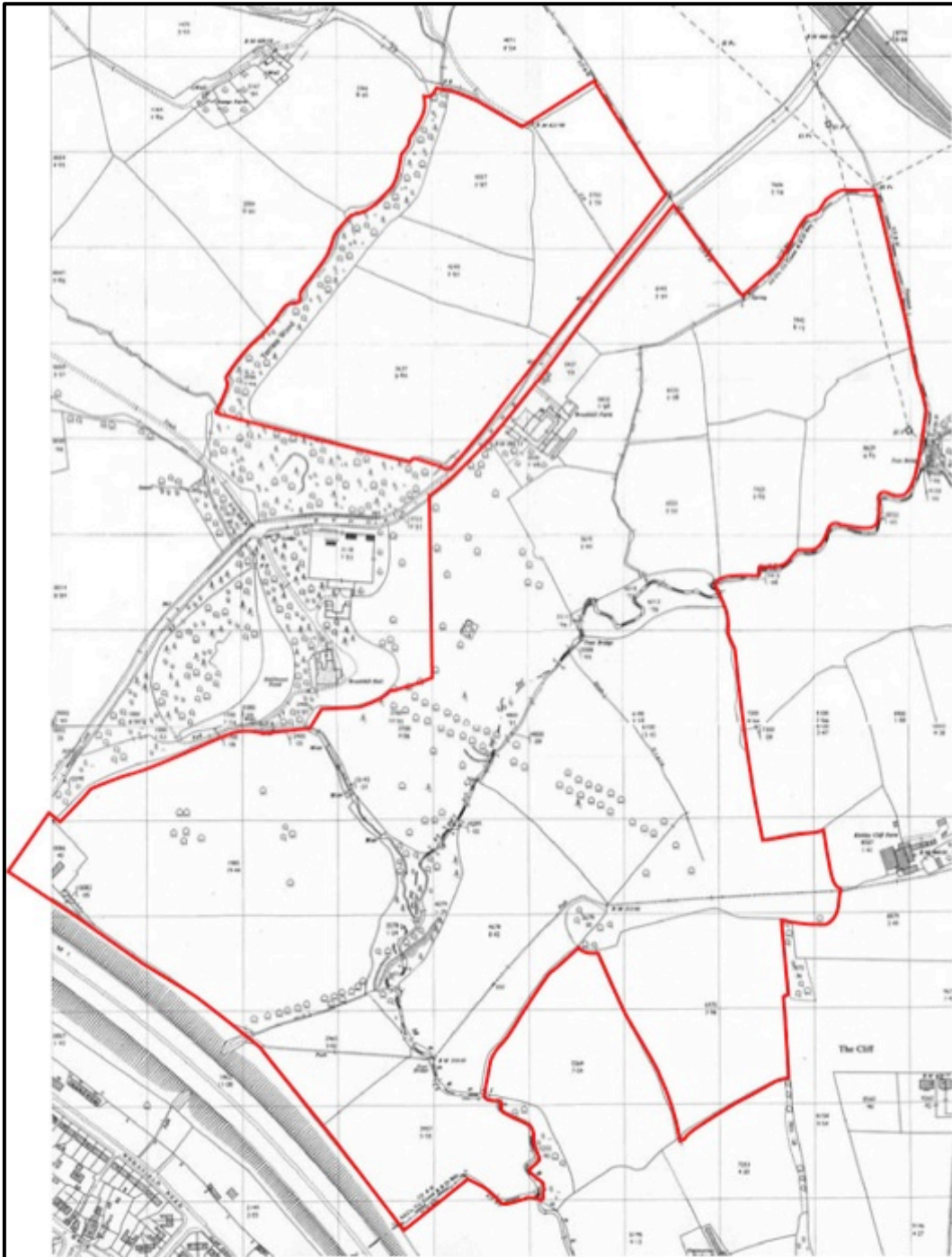
EXTRACT FROM ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP, 1939, 1944 & 1947 (COMBINED SHEETS)



Comment: Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright ©. 1939, 1944, 1947 OS map reproduced under Licence No. 100041040.

Appendix 5.14

EXTRACT FROM ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP, 1960 & 1968 (COMBINED SHEETS)



Comment: Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright ©. 1960, 1968 OS map reproduced under Licence No. 100041040.

Appendix 6.1

ENGLISH HERITAGE NMR AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC COVERAGE - VERTICALS

Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	Frame number	Centre point Held	Run	Date	Scale 1:	Focal length	Film details (in inches)	Film held by
RAF/106G/UK/637	12	RP	3009	P SK 475 551	1	11 AUG 1945	10200	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/637	12	RP	3010	P SK 467 549	1	11 AUG 1945	10200	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/637	12	RP	3011	P SK 459 547	1	11 AUG 1945	10200	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/637	12	RP	3053	P SK 457 560	2	11 AUG 1945	10200	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/637	12	RP	3054	P SK 466 561	2	11 AUG 1945	10200	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/637	12	RP	3055	P SK 476 562	2	11 AUG 1945	10200	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/637	12	RP	3067	P SK 475 568	3	11 AUG 1945	10200	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/637	12	RP	3068	P SK 467 566	3	11 AUG 1945	10200	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/637	12	RP	3069	P SK 459 565	3	11 AUG 1945	10200	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/637	12	RS	4009	P SK 470 570	17	11 AUG 1945	10200	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/637	12	RS	4010	P SK 462 568	17	11 AUG 1945	10200	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/637	12	RS	4011	P SK 454 567	17	11 AUG 1945	10200	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2009	597	FP	1367	P SK 457 555	7	16 APR 1947	9800	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2009	597	FP	1368	P SK 464 556	7	16 APR 1947	9800	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2009	597	FP	1369	P SK 471 557	7	16 APR 1947	9800	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
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RAF/541/113	935	RP	3052	P SK 465 556	2	28 JUL 1948	9960	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
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RAF/541/113	935	RP	3054	P SK 451 557	2	28 JUL 1948	9960	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
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RAF/541/113	935	RS	4003	P SK 459 560	8	28 JUL 1948	9960	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/541/113	935	RS	4004	P SK 466 557	8	28 JUL 1948	9960	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
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RAF/540/1121	1448	F21	142	P SK 470 565	5	02 MAY 1953	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
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FSL/7145	2404F	V	10612	N SK 471 562	2	23 OCT 1971	12000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
FSL/7145	2404G	V	14330	N SK 470 564	3	24 MAR 1972	12000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
FSL/7145	2404G	V	14331	N SK 470 553	3	24 MAR 1972	12000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
FSL/7145	2404G	V	14362	N SK 450 554	4	24 MAR 1972	12000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
FSL/7145	2404G	V	14363	N SK 450 564	4	24 MAR 1972	12000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/73020	7977	V	249	P SK 464 569	1	11 MAY 1973	10560	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
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MAL/73020	7977	V	251	P SK 465 551	1	11 MAY 1973	10560	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
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MAL/73021	7978	V	190	P SK 460 550	2	15 MAY 1973	10560	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/73006	8101	V	199	P SK 456 570	4	24 FEB 1973	10560	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/73006	8101	V	200	P SK 456 562	4	24 FEB 1973	10560	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/73006	8101	V	201	P SK 456 553	4	24 FEB 1973	10560	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/93114	14351	V	79	P SK 453 565	3	04 MAY 1993	5500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/93114	14351	V	80	P SK 457 565	3	04 MAY 1993	5500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR

Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	Frame number	Centre point Held	Run	Date	Scale 1 :	Focal length	Film details (in inches)	Film held by
OS/93114	14351	V	81	P SK 461 566	3	04 MAY 1993	5500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/93114	14351	V	82	P SK 465 566	3	04 MAY 1993	5500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/93114	14351	V	83	P SK 468 566	3	04 MAY 1993	5500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/93114	14351	V	84	P SK 472 566	3	04 MAY 1993	5500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/93114	14351	V	118	P SK 472 559	4	04 MAY 1993	5500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/93114	14351	V	119	P SK 468 559	4	04 MAY 1993	5500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/93114	14351	V	120	P SK 464 559	4	04 MAY 1993	5500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/93114	14351	V	121	P SK 460 558	4	04 MAY 1993	5500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/93114	14351	V	122	P SK 456 558	4	04 MAY 1993	5500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/93114	14351	V	123	P SK 453 558	4	04 MAY 1993	5500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/99323	15540	V	27	N SK 455 569	2	01 SEP 1999	7000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/99323	15540	V	28	N SK 455 564	2	01 SEP 1999	7000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/99323	15540	V	29	N SK 455 559	2	01 SEP 1999	7000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/99323	15540	V	30	N SK 455 554	2	01 SEP 1999	7000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/99323	15540	V	53	N SK 465 554	3	01 SEP 1999	7000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/99323	15540	V	54	N SK 464 559	3	01 SEP 1999	7000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/99323	15540	V	55	N SK 464 564	3	01 SEP 1999	7000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
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OS/99323	15540	V	109	N SK 475 569	4	01 SEP 1999	7000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/99323	15540	V	110	N SK 475 564	4	01 SEP 1999	7000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/99323	15540	V	111	N SK 475 559	4	01 SEP 1999	7000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/99323	15540	V	112	N SK 475 554	4	01 SEP 1999	7000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
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OS/98057	22572	V	15	N SK 460 559	2	27 APR 1998	7700	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/98057	22572	V	16	N SK 453 559	2	27 APR 1998	7700	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR

Total Sorties: 11
Total images: 69

Appendix 6.2

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF AREA SURROUNDING BROOKHILL FARM (16TH APRIL 1947)



© Crown copyright RAF/CPE/UK/2009: 16.04.47 (1368); reproduced with permission English Heritage NMR 2012

Appendix 6.3

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH (ENLARGED) OF STUDY AREA (16TH APRIL 1947)



© Crown copyright RAF/CPE/UK/2009: 16.04.47 (1368); reproduced with permission English Heritage NMR 2012

Comment: Archaeological crop marks (**HER 11910**) are depicted in green to the northwest of the Site boundary.

Appendix 7.1

DERBY MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERY – PINXTON TEAPOT (VISTA E)



© 2012 Derby Museums and Art Gallery Pinxton Pottery; Brookhill Hall from the west, c.1796-99, painted by William Billingsley(?); reproduced with permission of Derby Museums and Art Gallery 2012

Appendix 7.2

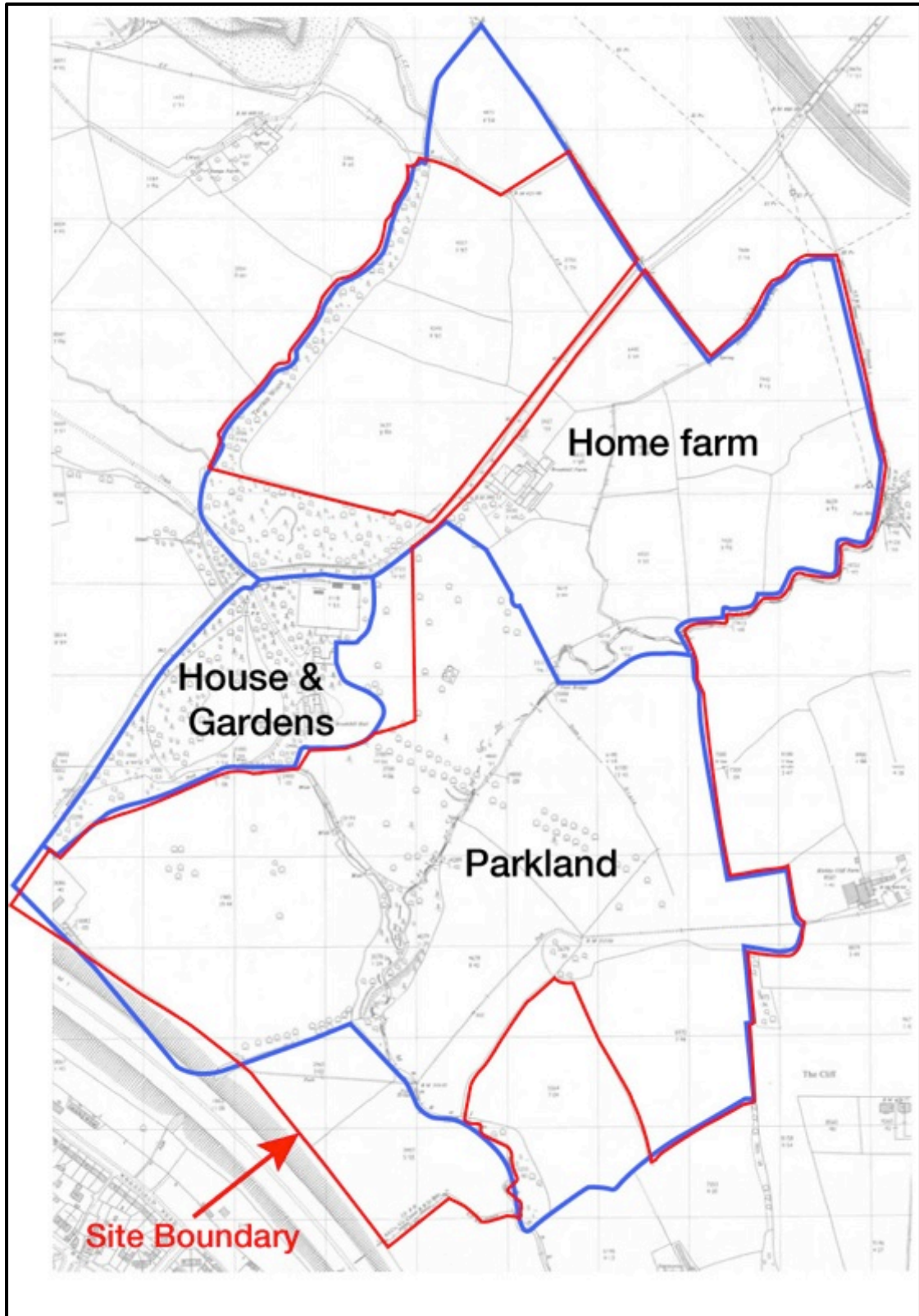
DERBY MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERY – PINXTON TEAPOT (VISTA F)



© 2012 Derby Museums and Art Gallery Pinxton Pottery; Brookhill Hall from the south, c.1796-99, painted by William Billingsley(?); reproduced with permission of Derby Museums and Art Gallery 2012

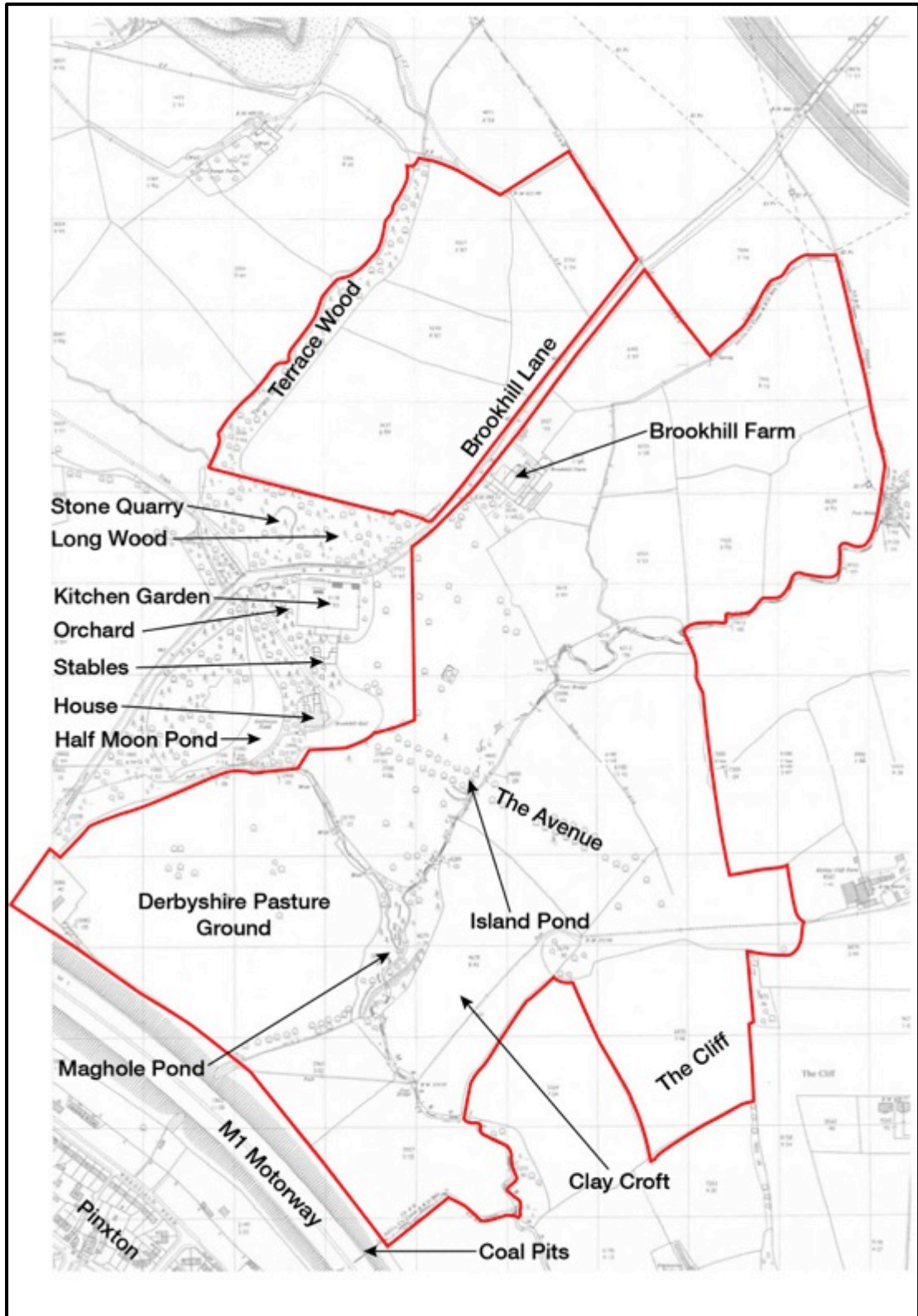
Appendix 8.1

ANALYSIS OF HISTORIC LANDSCAPE - COMPONENT AREAS



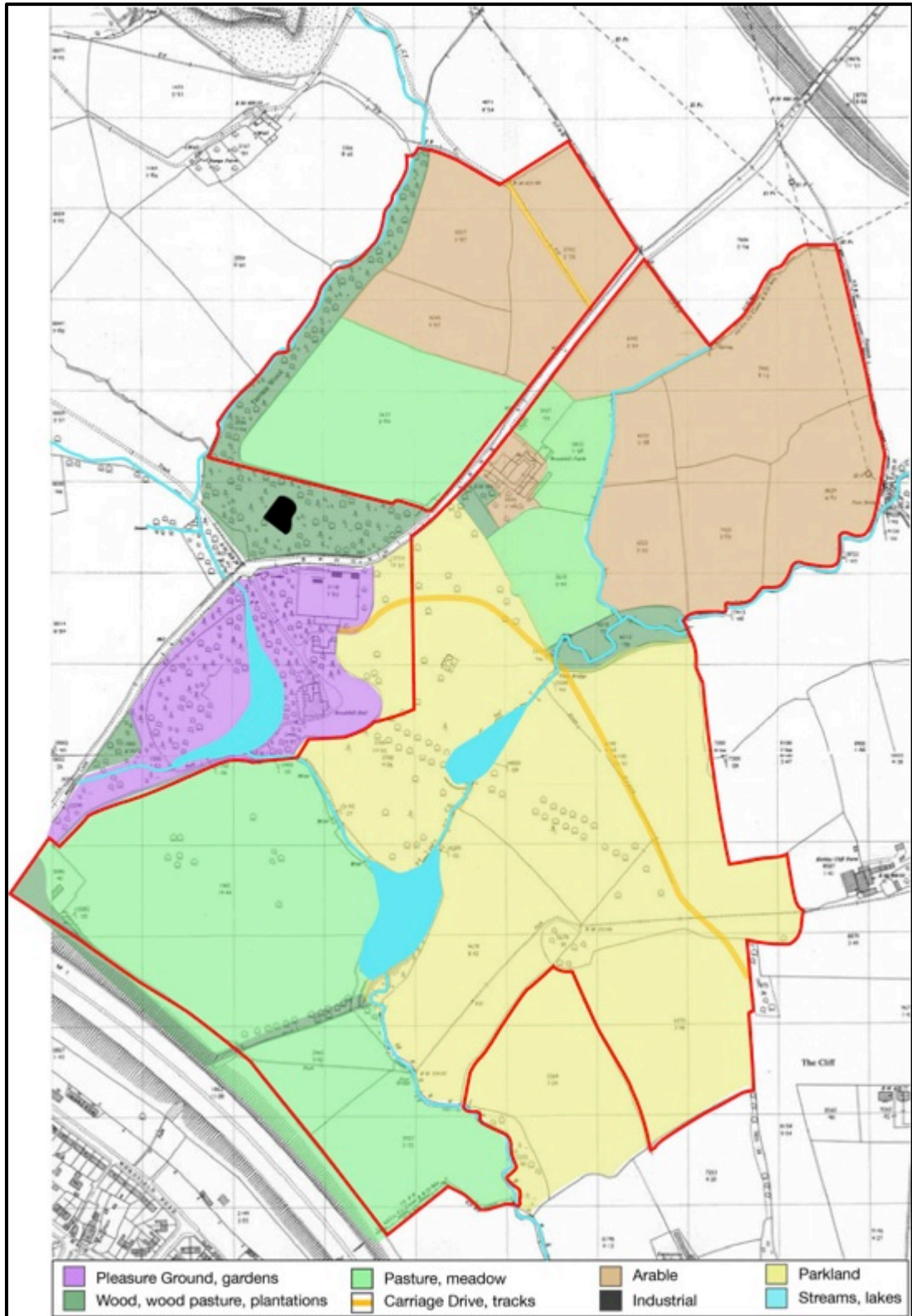
Appendix 8.2

ANALYSIS OF HISTORIC LANDSCAPE – PRINCIPAL FEATURES



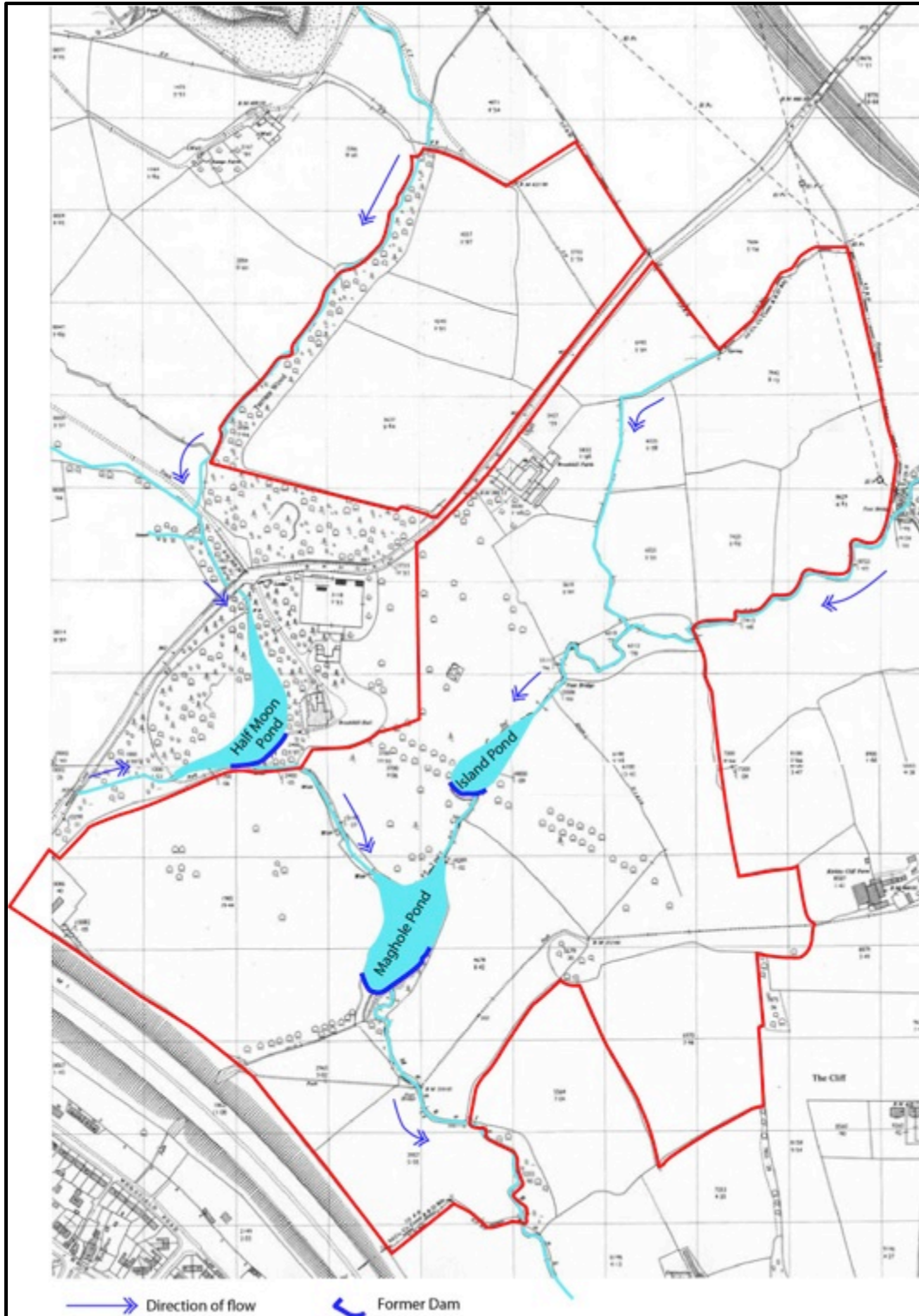
Appendix 8.3

ANALYSIS OF HISTORIC LANDSCAPE – ACTIVITY ZONES (1800s-1850s)



Appendix 8.4

ANALYSIS OF HISTORIC LANDSCAPE - HYDROLOGY



Appendix 9.1

VISTA A: VIEW FROM BROOKHILL FARM , LOOKING SOUTH ACROSS PARKLAND TO M1



Appendix 9.2

VISTA B: VIEW LOOKING SOUTHEAST ACROSS PARKLAND FROM BROOKHILL FARM



Appendix 9.3

VISTA C: VIEW OF WESTERN BOUNDARY TO SITE; NOTE SKYLINE IS DOMINATED BY M1



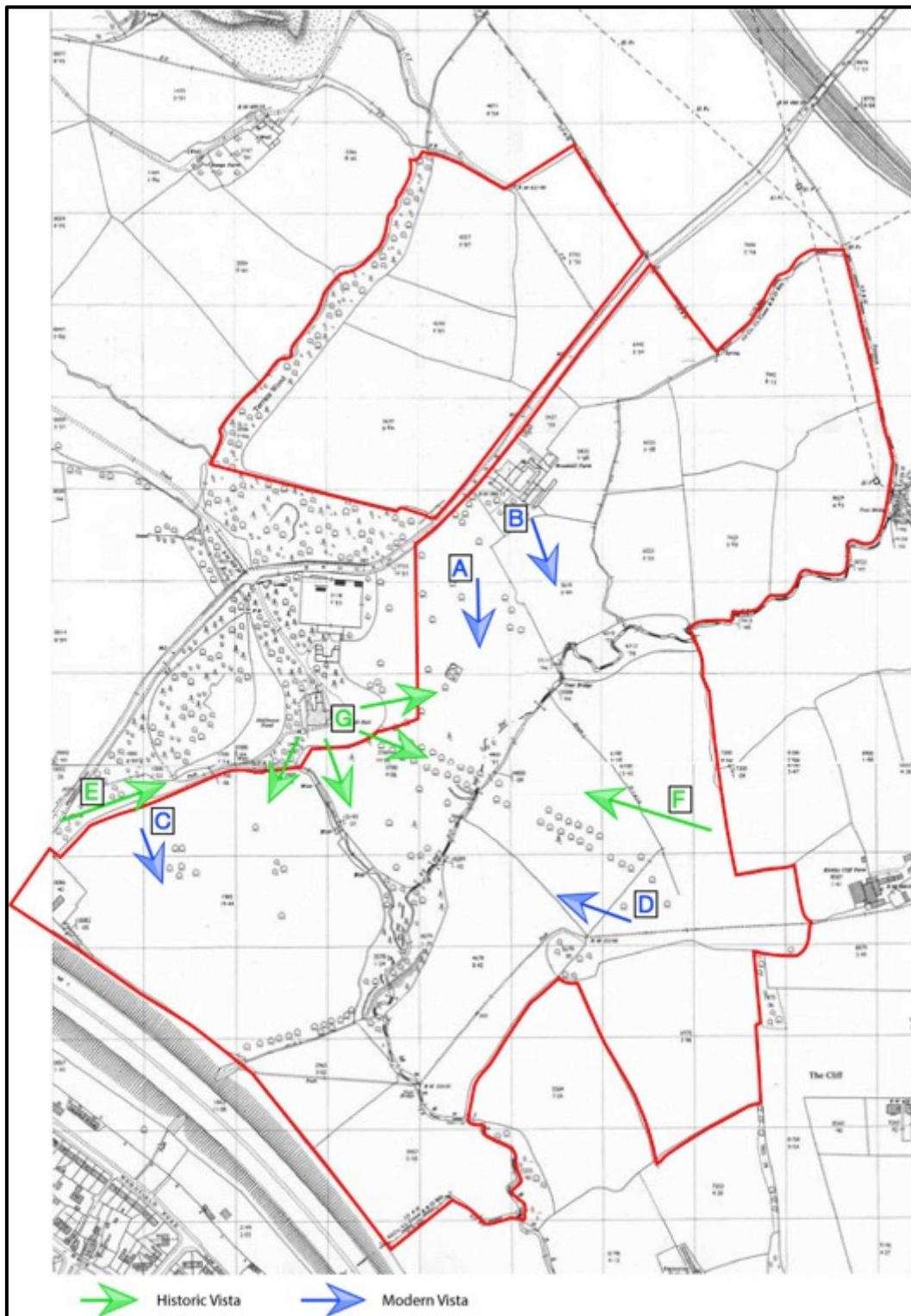
Appendix 9.4

VISTA D: VIEW LOOKING ACROSS SITE FROM SOUTHEAST BOUNDARY; SKYLINE IS DOMINATED BY MODERN DISTRIBUTION WAREHOUSE



Appendix 9.5

LOCATION MAP WITH PRINCIPAL VISTAS



Appendix 10.1



View along Brookhill Lane from Brookhill Farm, looking northeast

Appendix 10.2



View across fields to the north of Brookhill Farm, looking west towards Terrace Wood

Appendix 10.3



General view looking east from Brookhill Farm across farmland

Appendix 10.4



View along south section of Brookhill Lane, looking northeast

Appendix 10.5



General view across south section of Site towards former coal pits and B6019

Appendix 10.6



View across farmland in eastern section of Site, looking east

Appendix 10.7



View of Lime Avenue in eastern part of Site, on south side of Maghole Brook

Appendix 10.8



General view from the east boundary across the parkland towards Brookhill Farm

Appendix 11: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets

A total of **12** Heritage Assets (**No's. 3-13, 37**) associated with the former garden and parkland forming the wider setting to Brookhill Hall Assets have been identified. They fall outside the red line boundary for the proposed development, however have been included for reference as they are directly applicable to the historic landscape comprising Brookhill Farm.

An additional **25** features (**No's. 1,2, 14-36**) with specific archaeological interest are included as individual gazetteer entries.

The locations of all the gazetteer entries are illustrated on **Figure 2**.

HERITAGE ASSETS BEYOND THE STUDY AREA

No.	Description	Location (NGR)
3	Entrance Gates leading to Brookhill Lane	SK 46220 56197
4	Entrance Lodge	SK 46246 56190
5	Walled Kitchen Garden	SK 46310 56169
6	Pleasure Gardens	SK 46260 56116
7	Half Moon Pond	SK 46235 56046
8	Bastion Feature	SK 46180 56081
9	Shrubbery	SK 46145 56085
10	Shrubbery Walk	SK 46211 56162 to 46134 55982
11	Footbridge	SK 46218 56002
12	Weir and Sluice	SK 46229 55993
13	Stone Quarry	SK 46268 56254
37	Cropmarks (DCC HER No.11910 – MDR11176)	SK 45978 56171

BROOKHILL FARM

DERBYSHIRE/NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Feature: Brookhill Hall
NGR: SK 46293 56052
Designation: Listed Building (UID 79302)
HER No: DCC 11904 – MDR5893
Location: House & Gardens
Date: c.1630s

No.:

1



Photo: General view of Hall, looking northwest

Description: A brick and stone built house, of multiple phases. Remodeled in late 18th century when Georgian façade added and internal modifications undertaken

Historic Sources: Plan of the Range in Pinxton Parish in the time of Robert Lillyman, c.1765
Sandersons Map, 20 miles round Mansfield, c.1835
OS map 1880-1888 1st edition

Preservation: Substantial above-ground remains

Previous Survey: LB description

Date of Survey: 15.05.12; 01.07.12 **Surveyor:** Oliver Jessop

Weather: Variable **Visibility:** Good

BROOKHILL FARM

DERBYSHIRE/NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Feature: Brookhill Stableblock

NGR: SK 46299 56116

Designation: Listed Building (UID 79303)

HER No: DCC 11904 – MDR5893

Location: House & Gardens

Date: c.1780s

No.:

2



Photo: General view of Stableblock, looking north

Description: A brick built stable with a central clock tower and pyramidal roof. Converted to accommodation c.1980s

Historic Sources: Sandersons Map, 20 miles round Mansfield, c.1835
OS map 1880-1888 1st edition

Preservation: Substantial above-ground remains

Previous Survey: LB description

Date of Survey: 15.05.12; 01.07.12 **Surveyor:** Oliver Jessop

Weather: Variable **Visibility:** Good

BROOKHILL FARM

DERBYSHIRE/NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Feature: Cart Shed
NGR: SK 46404 56270
Designation: None
HER No: DCC 11904 – MDR5893
Location: Home Farm
Date: c.1900s

No.:

14



Photo: General view, looking southwest (1m scale)

Description: Agricultural cartshed, with lower access pit. Timber structure clad with corrugated sheets.

Historic Sources: None

Preservation: Substantial above-ground remains

Previous Survey: None

Date of Survey: 15.05.12; 01.07.12 **Surveyor:** Oliver Jessop

Weather: Variable **Visibility:** Good

BROOKHILL FARM

DERBYSHIRE/NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Feature: Mound (earth)
NGR: SK 46426 56230
Designation: None
HER No: DCC 11904 – MDR5893
Location: Parkland
Date: c.1780s

No.:

15



Photo: General view, looking west (1m scale)

Description: Circular earth mound, 20 diameter, 1.4m in height. Has the appearance of a barrow, but is interpreted as an artificial mount for a tree clump as it is depicted on 1880-1888 OS map.

Historic Sources: OS map 1880-1888 1st edition

Preservation: Substantial above-ground remains

Previous Survey: None

Date of Survey: 15.05.12; 01.07.12 **Surveyor:** Oliver Jessop

Weather: Variable **Visibility:** Good

BROOKHILL FARM

DERBYSHIRE/NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Feature: Trackway
NGR: SK 46437 56212 to 46464 56259
Designation: None
HER No: DCC 11904 – MDR5893
Location: Parkland
Date: c.1800-1900

No.:

16



Photo: General view, looking northeast

Description: Curved track within northern part of Parkland passing close to mound F15. Unclear whether associated with agricultural activity, or former ride through park.

Historic Sources: None

Preservation: Remains survive as an earthwork.

Previous Survey: None

Date of Survey: 15.05.12; 01.07.12 **Surveyor:** Oliver Jessop

Weather: Variable **Visibility:** Good

BROOKHILL FARM

DERBYSHIRE/NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Feature: Brookhill Farm, Outbuildings and Pond

NGR: SK 46527 56316 (centred)

Designation: None

HER No: DCC 11904 – MDR5893

Location: Home Farm

Date: c.18th century

No.:

17



Photo: General view of farmhouse, looking north

Description: A two storey single-pile farmhouse, with a pitched roof and gable stacks. Later outshuts. Associated agricultural sheds and barns, all 20th century in date, with large water storage pond to the south.

Historic Sources: Sketch of Bruckwell in the Pinxton Parish, Snibson, c.1770
Sandersons Map, 20 miles round Mansfield, c.1835
OS map 1880-1888 1st edition

Preservation: Substantial above-ground remains

Previous Survey: None

Date of Survey: 15.05.12; 01.07.12 **Surveyor:** Oliver Jessop

Weather: Variable **Visibility:** Good

BROOKHILL FARM

DERBYSHIRE/NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Feature: Fence (metal)

NGR: SK 46283 56013 to 46350 56074

Designation: None

HER No: DCC 11904 – MDR5893

Location: House and Gardens/Parkland

Date: c.1780s

No.:

18



Photo: General view looking north towards stableblock

Description: Curved metal estate fence, with vertical cast iron post and simple horizontal rails. Forms permeable barrier between parkland and Pleasure Gardens, functioning like a ha-ha.

Historic Sources: Sandersons Map, 20 miles round Mansfield, c.1835
Pinxton parish Tithe Map, c.1838
OS map 1880-1888 1st edition

Preservation: Substantial above-ground remains

Previous Survey: None

Date of Survey: 15.05.12; 01.07.12 **Surveyor:** Oliver Jessop

Weather: Variable **Visibility:** Good

BROOKHILL FARM

DERBYSHIRE/NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Feature: Boundary (site of with curved feature)

NGR: SK 46538 56190

Designation: None

HER No: DCC 11904 – MDR5893

Location: Parkland

Date: c.1930s-1940s

No.:

19



Photo: General view looking north towards Brookhill Farm

Description: Linear boundary (fence?) with central curved projection facing the park. It correlates with clump of trees on 1900 OS map and may represent an incorporation of this feature into a fence alignment.

Historic Sources: OS map 1900-1916 2nd edition
OS map 1939-1947

Preservation: Minimal extant remains

Previous Survey: None

Date of Survey: 15.05.12; 01.07.12 **Surveyor:** Oliver Jessop

Weather: Variable **Visibility:** Good

BROOKHILL FARM

DERBYSHIRE/NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Feature: Fence (metal)
NGR: SK 46439 56094
Designation: None
HER No: DCC 11904 – MDR5893
Location: Parkland
Date: c.1780s

No.:

20



Photo: General view looking south

Description: Rectangular fence alignment demarking former clump of ornamental trees within Parkland.

Historic Sources: OS map 1880 1st edition
OS map 1968 edition

Preservation: Substantial above-ground remains

Previous Survey: None

Date of Survey: 15.05.12; 01.07.12 **Surveyor:** Oliver Jessop

Weather: Variable **Visibility:** Good

BROOKHILL FARM

DERBYSHIRE/NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Feature: Earthwork (Carriage Drive)
NGR: SK 46409 56173 to 46451 56182
Designation: None
HER No: DCC 11904 – MDR5893
Location: Parkland
Date: c.1780s

No.:

21



Photo: General view looking east (1m scale)

Description: Route of former carriage drive from Stableblock to Kirkby Hall to the south. Slightly curved earthwork with shallow agger, c.3m wide; continues as F25.

Historic Sources: Sandersons Map, 20 miles round Mansfield, c.1835

OS map 1880-1888 1st edition

OS map 1939-1947

Preservation: Limited above-ground remains

Previous Survey: None

Date of Survey: 15.05.12; 01.07.12 **Surveyor:** Oliver Jessop

Weather: Variable **Visibility:** Good

BROOKHILL FARM

DERBYSHIRE/NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Feature: Bridge and Culvert (brick and stone)
NGR: SK 46560 56091
Designation: None
HER No: DCC 11904 – MDR5893
Location: Parkland
Date: c.1780s

No.:

22



Photo: General view looking north; note use of brick for base of culvert

Description: Brick arched culvert with shallow inverted base, with stone superstructure and low parapet walls.

Historic Sources: Kirkby in Ashfield Tithe Map, c.1797
Sandersons Map, 20 miles round Mansfield, c.1835
Pinxton parish Tithe Map, c.1838
OS map 1880-1888 1st edition

Preservation: Substantial above-ground remains

Previous Survey: None

Date of Survey: 15.05.12; 01.07.12 **Surveyor:** Oliver Jessop

Weather: Variable **Visibility:** Good

BROOKHILL FARM

DERBYSHIRE/NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Feature: Avenue (Lime)

NGR: SK 46698 55934 to 46358 56034

Designation: None

HER No: DCC 11904 – MDR5893

Location: Parkland

Date: c.1900s (south of stream); c.1930s (north of stream)

No.:

23



Photo: General view looking southeast along north section of avenue

Description: Avenue of Lime trees, c.10-12m apart on a northwest-southeast orientation towards Brookhill Hall

Historic Sources: OS map 1900-1916 2nd edition
OS map 1939-1947 edition

Preservation: Substantial above-ground remains

Previous Survey: None

Date of Survey: 15.05.12; 01.07.12 **Surveyor:** Oliver Jessop

Weather: Variable **Visibility:** Good

BROOKHILL FARM

DERBYSHIRE/NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Feature: Quarry
NGR: SK 46766 55854
Designation: None
HER No: DCC 11904 – MDR5893
Location: Parkland
Date: 19th century?

No.:

24



Photo: General view looking north

Description: Small quarry scoop in southern hill slope forming the Cliff in the south of the Park. Possibly for clay extraction.

Historic Sources: None

Preservation: Substantial above-ground remains

Previous Survey: None

Date of Survey: 15.05.12; 01.07.12 **Surveyor:** Oliver Jessop

Weather: Variable **Visibility:** Good

BROOKHILL FARM

DERBYSHIRE/NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Feature: Earthwork (Carriage Drive)
NGR: SK 46723 55806 to 46698 55857
Designation: None
HER No: DCC 11904 – MDR5893
Location: Parkland
Date: c.1780s

No.:

25



Photo: General view looking south; note curved alignment

Description: Route of former carriage drive from Stableblock to Kirkby Hall. Slightly curved earthwork with slight embankment, c.3m wide; continues as F21.

Historic Sources: Sandersons Map, 20 miles round Mansfield, c.1835
OS map 1880-1888 1st edition

Preservation: Limited above-ground remains

Previous Survey: None

Date of Survey: 15.05.12; 01.07.12 **Surveyor:** Oliver Jessop

Weather: Variable **Visibility:** Good

BROOKHILL FARM

DERBYSHIRE/NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Feature: Earthworks (site of pond)
NGR: SK 46433 55955
Designation: None
HER No: DCC 11904 – MDR5893
Location: Parkland
Date: c.1780s

No.:

26



Photo: General view looking north towards lime avenue (1m scale)

Description: Curved earthwork demarked former banks and terminal dam of Island Pond along Maghole Brook.

Historic Sources: Kirkby in Ashfield Parish Tithe Map, c.1797
Sandersons Map, 20 miles round Mansfield, c.1835
Pinxton parish Tithe Map, c.1838
OS map 1880-1888 1st edition

Preservation: Limited above-ground remains

Previous Survey: None

Date of Survey: 15.05.12; 01.07.12 **Surveyor:** Oliver Jessop

Weather: Variable **Visibility:** Good

BROOKHILL FARM

DERBYSHIRE/NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Feature: Bridge and Gateposts (stone)

NGR: SK 46444 55929

Designation: None

HER No: DCC 11904 – MDR5893

Location: Parkland

Date: c.1780s

No.:

27



Photo: General view looking southeast (1m scale)

Description: Stone and brick built bridge crossing over Maghole Brook at east end of Maghole Pond; stone gateposts and modern bar gate.

Historic Sources: Kirkby in Ashfield Parish Tithe Map, c.1797
Sandersons Map, 20 miles round Mansfield, c.1835
Pinxton parish Tithe Map, c.1838
OS map 1880-1888 1st edition

Preservation: Substantial above-ground remains

Previous Survey: None

Date of Survey: 15.05.12; 01.07.12 **Surveyor:** Oliver Jessop

Weather: Variable **Visibility:** Good

BROOKHILL FARM

DERBYSHIRE/NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Feature: Ditch
NGR: SK 46404 55916
Designation: None
HER No: DCC 11904 – MDR5893
Location: Parkland
Date: Unknown

No.:

28



Photo: General view looking southeast towards Maghole Pond (1m scale)

Description: Shallow ditch running into the north bank of Maghole Pond F30.

Historic Sources: None

Preservation: Limited above-ground remains

Previous Survey: None

Date of Survey: 15.05.12; 01.07.12 **Surveyor:** Oliver Jessop

Weather: Variable **Visibility:** Good

BROOKHILL FARM

DERBYSHIRE/NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Feature: Earthwork (dam), Sluice and Weir (site of)

NGR: SK 46411 55797 to 46339 55743

Designation: None

HER No: DCC 11904 – MDR5893

Location: Parkland

Date: c.1780s

No.:

29



Photo: General view looking northwest (1m scale)

Description: Large earthwork dam, c.2m in height, forming southeast edge to Maghole Pond; traces of overflow channel and weir; dam is breached and brook has formed a new course.

Historic Sources: Kirkby in Ashfield Parish Tithe Map, c.1797
Sandersons Map, 20 miles round Mansfield, c.1835
Pinxton parish Tithe Map, c.1838
OS map 1880-1888 1st edition

Preservation: Substantial above-ground remains

Previous Survey: None

Date of Survey: 15.05.12; 01.07.12 **Surveyor:** Oliver Jessop

Weather: Variable **Visibility:** Good

BROOKHILL FARM

DERBYSHIRE/NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Feature: Earthwork (dam) and Pond

NGR: SK 46393 55832 (centred)

Designation: None

HER No: DCC 11904 – MDR5893

Location: Parkland

Date: c.1780s

No.:

30

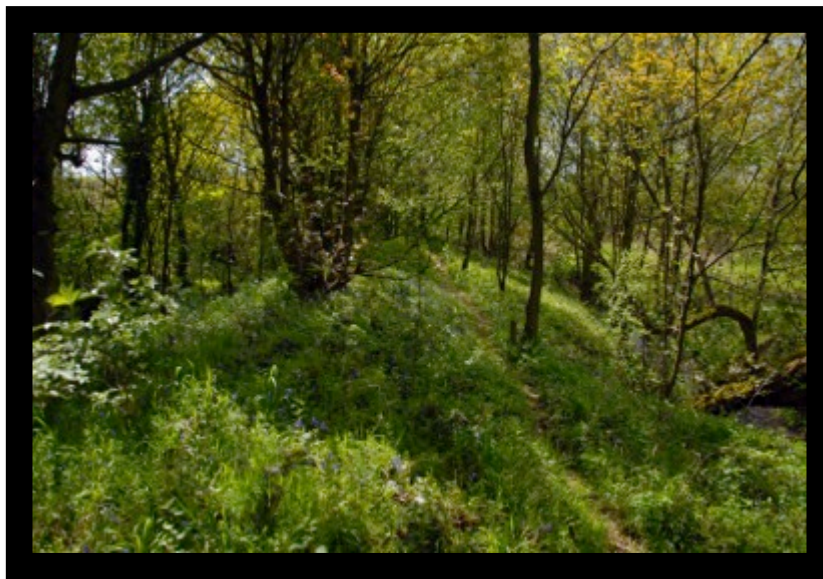


Photo: General view looking south; note pond was located to the right of the photograph

Description: Site of Maghole Pond formed by damming up Maghole Brook, substantial earthwork along southeast edge.

Historic Sources: Kirkby in Ashfield Parish Tithe Map, c.1797
Sandersons Map, 20 miles round Mansfield, c.1835
Pinxton parish Tithe Map, c.1838
OS map 1880-1888 1st edition

Preservation: Substantial above-ground remains

Previous Survey: None

Date of Survey: 15.05.12; 01.07.12 **Surveyor:** Oliver Jessop

Weather: Variable **Visibility:** Good

BROOKHILL FARM

DERBYSHIRE/NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Feature: Earthwork (former fence line)

NGR: SK 46024 55866 to 46024 55866 to 46182 55696

Designation: None

HER No: DCC 11904 – MDR5893

Location: Parkland

Date: c.1780s

No.:

31



Photo: General view looking northwest along line of former boundary (1m scale)

Description: Slight linear earthwork running up hill slope in western section of parkland, interpreted as a former fence line.

Historic Sources: OS map 1880-1888 1st edition
OS map 1960-68 edition (removed)

Preservation: Limited above-ground remains

Previous Survey: None

Date of Survey: 15.05.12; 01.07.12 **Surveyor:** Oliver Jessop

Weather: Variable **Visibility:** Good

BROOKHILL FARM

DERBYSHIRE/NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Feature: Pit (circular)
NGR: SK 46413 55839
Designation: None
HER No: DCC 11904 – MDR5893
Location: Parkland
Date: Unknown

No.:

32



Photo: General view looking west

Description: Circular pit within area of former Maghole Pond, measures c.2.5m in diameter and 0.7m in depth.

Historic Sources: None

Preservation: Limited above-ground remains

Previous Survey: None

Date of Survey: 15.05.12; 01.07.12 **Surveyor:** Oliver Jessop

Weather: Variable **Visibility:** Good

BROOKHILL FARM

DERBYSHIRE/NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Feature: Find Spot (pottery)
NGR: SK 46317 55907
Designation: None
HER No: DCC 11904 – MDR5893
Location: Parkland
Date: Post-medieval?

No.:

33



Photo: General view looking west; note sherd exposed in bank section (1m scale)

Description: Findspot of body and base sherds of purple pottery with black surface glaze, poorly fired possible waster; possibly Midlands Purple Ware, although formal identification required to confirm this.

Historic Sources: None

Preservation: Unknown

Previous Survey: None

Date of Survey: 15.05.12; 01.07.12 **Surveyor:** Oliver Jessop

Weather: Variable **Visibility:** Good

BROOKHILL FARM

DERBYSHIRE/NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Feature: Bridge and Culvert
NGR: SK 46317 55916
Designation: None
HER No: DCC 11904 – MDR5893
Location: Parkland
Date: c.1780s

No.:

34

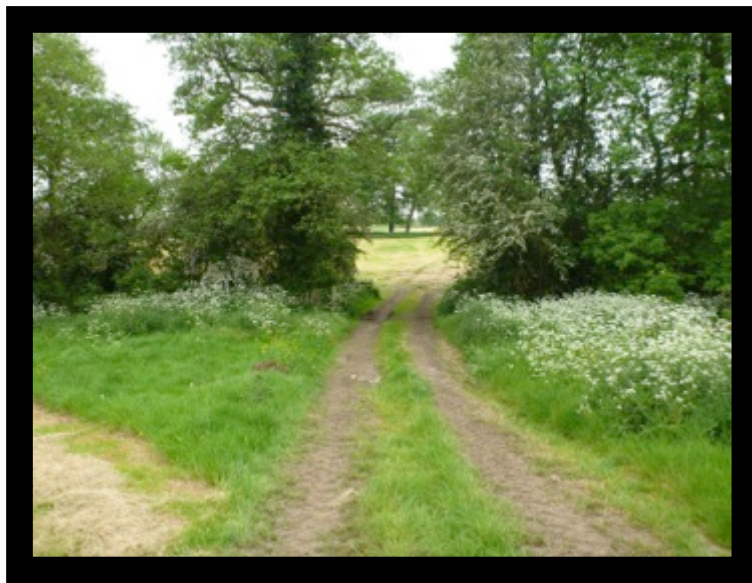


Photo: General view looking southwest

Description: Bridge and culvert crossing stream flowing south from Half Moon Pond in the gardens of Brookhill Hall; note culvert beneath track is a modern concrete replacement.

Historic Sources: Sandersons Map, 20 miles round Mansfield, c.1835
Pinxton parish Tithe Map, c.1838
OS map 1880-1888 1st edition

Preservation: Substantial above-ground remains

Previous Survey: None

Date of Survey: 15.05.12; 01.07.12 **Surveyor:** Oliver Jessop

Weather: Variable **Visibility:** Good

BROOKHILL FARM

DERBYSHIRE/NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Feature: Weir
NGR: SK 46290 55971
Designation: None
HER No: DCC 11904 – MDR5893
Location: Parkland
Date: c.1780s

No.:

35



Photo: General view looking northwest (1m scale)

Description: Curved weir with brick foundation courses and sandstone upper section, c.1m in height and 3m in length; sides appear to have been eroded and it originally had a semicircular form, imitating a horseshoe weir.

Historic Sources: Pinxton parish Tithe Map, c.1838
OS map 1880-1888 1st edition

Preservation: Substantial above-ground remains

Previous Survey: None

Date of Survey: 15.05.12; 01.07.12 **Surveyor:** Oliver Jessop

Weather: Variable **Visibility:** Good

BROOKHILL FARM

DERBYSHIRE/NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Feature: Cart Shed/Shelter Shed

NGR: SK 46005 55846

Designation: None

HER No: DCC 11904 – MDR5893

Location: Parkland

Date: c. Early 20th century

No.:

36



Photo: General view looking west (1m scale)

Description: Semi open sided cart/shelter shed made with machine pressed red bricks; wooden fabricated timber roof structure with corrugated cladding. Possibly associated with linear enclosure defined by F31.

Historic Sources: OS map 1900-1916 2nd edition

Preservation: Substantial above-ground remains

Previous Survey: None

Date of Survey: 15.05.12; 01.07.12 **Surveyor:** Oliver Jessop

Weather: Variable **Visibility:** Good