

Archaeology Wales

Blackberry Farm, Cotgrave Nottinghamshire

Desk Based Assessment & Site Visit



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Report No. 1264


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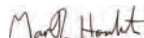
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Non – Technical Summary

In August 2014 Archaeology Wales was commissioned by Stratus to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of a proposed solar farm on a site at land to the northwest of Cotgrave, Nottinghamshire (NRG SK 6404 3605). A planning application for the proposed development is currently in the process of being determined.

No designated historic landscape areas or Scheduled Monuments lie within the bounds of the proposed development or within a 1km search area around the site.

The regional Historic Environment Record lists 20 monuments and 50 elements within the 1km search area and the National Monuments Record lists 6 sites. None of these lie within the area of proposed development. A few isolated finds of prehistoric flints have been found within the 1km search area. Roman material is also sparse: a few fragments of tile were found below the floor level in the church as well as some pottery in a field to the northeast of the village.

A large Anglo-Saxon cemetery was recorded to the southeast of the site on Windmill Hill. Apart from the church, medieval remains are infrequent, although the landscape is dotted with surviving ridge and furrow, which date from the early medieval period and continued in use through to enclosure in the late 18th century. In 1797, the Grantham Canal opened to the north and east of the village. Associated infrastructure was constructed at that time, much of which still survives. A WWII bombing decoy was erected in 1941, but has now been buried under the spoil from the Cotgrave Colliery.

The site area appears to have been used as undeveloped arable agricultural land for the past 1000 years. Part of the site was enclosed before 1790, but most of the existing field boundaries date from 1790 when the parish was enclosed.

Because a limited number of archaeological finds were identified in the north of the site, along the line of the stone lined ditch, there is a low potential for further, as yet, unrecorded archaeological remains to be present in this area. Given this potential, it is recommended that a programme of archaeological monitoring is maintained during any cable laying activity associated with the proposed development across this area.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 In August 2014 Archaeology Wales (AW) was commissioned by Stratus Environmental Ltd. to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of a proposed solar farm development site at land to the northwest of Cotgrave, Nottinghamshire, (NGR SK 6404 3605 centred, Figure 1, AW Project Number 2271).
- 1.2 The purpose of the Desk-Based Assessment, the details of which are detailed in the following report, is to provide the County Archaeologist with the information they are likely to request in respect of the proposed development. The work is to highlight standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest to ensure that they are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of any subsequent activities associated with the development.
- 1.3 The proposed development comprises plans for the construction of a solar array along with associated infrastructure on a site approximately 875m to the northwest of Cotgrave, (Henceforth – the site), currently in use as a hay meadow.

2 Site Description

- 2.1 The site covers an area of approximately 12.1 hectares and lies on the west side of Main Road, Cotgrave, approximately 7.2km to the southeast of the centre of Nottingham, Nottinghamshire. The site is currently divided into three fields used for arable farming with boundaries of mature hedgerows and occasional trees. There are gaps in the interior hedges and there is free access from one field to another.
- 2.2 The site is bounded to the east by Main Road. The limit to the northwest and southwest is a deep drainage ditch that carries water from a spring below Windmill Hill. Across from the drainage ditch the ground is level and used for arable farming. To the southeast of the site are small, narrow, fields that are used as paddocks.
- 2.3 The ground is highest in the southeast where it forms the ridge of the hill and drops away to both the northwest and the southwest before levelling out again.
- 2.4 The site lies in a rural area with scattered farmsteads and villages and overlooked by both the spoil heap from the colliery and Windmill Hill.
- 2.5 The site lies mostly on Edwalton Mudstone, sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 217 to 229 million years ago, with the southeast ridge being formed of Arden Sandstone from the Triassic period, overlain with by Diamicton Till, clays and other alluvial soils from the Mid Pleistocene, which formed up to 2 million years ago (BGS 214), at a height of between 32 and 44m above sea level.
- 2.6 The Single Onshore Borehole Index (SOBI 2014), as displayed by the British Geological Survey, has been examined. Several boreholes are recorded in the area around the proposed development site, although none are within the bounds of the site itself. Most were sunk by the National Coal Board in the 1950s and 60s to establish the limits of the underground workings and do not record the surface deposits in any detail. The closest to the site (SK63NW377) recorded 45ft 9" (14m) of surface deposits of mixed reddish brown and pale green fine silts mixed with marl. To the southwest of the site a series were sunk, which recorded similar deposits

(SK63NW31, 32 and 34): soil to a depth of between 0.25m to 0.7m with a layer of sand between 0.5m and 0.64m followed by softer marls mixed with light clay to a depth of approximately 14m followed by more compact marls to a total depth of 42m. SK63NW33 was different in its surface deposits with nearly 2.74m of alluvium. It is located next to an old drainage channel that may have started as a small river course.

3 Methodology

- 3.1 The primary objective is to assess the impact of the development proposals on the historic environment. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim is to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.
- 3.2 The work includes a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and aims to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.
- 3.3 This report provides information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* has been advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record has been recommended.
- 3.4 This assessment considers the following:
 - a) The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area through assessment of various readily available primary sources:
 1. Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER at Chester, including listed building records, within 1km radius of assessment area.
 2. Assessment of all available excavation report and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
 3. Assessment of all relevant extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence.
 4. All sources indexed in the County Archive
 5. Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. All editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).
 6. Place name evidence
 7. Internet sourced satellite imagery
 8. Historic documents (e.g. Charters, registers, estate papers).
 - b) The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the desk based study.
- 3.5 This work conforms to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment, as produced by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2011).

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 Previous archaeological studies

- 4.1.1 No previous archaeological studies encompassing the site of the proposed development are recorded on the Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record (NHER). However, a few studies are recorded within the 1km search area.
- 4.1.2 There has been limited archaeological work in the local area. Small scale investigations have been carried out in the village. In 2002 excavations in the historic centre revealed a series of ditches, post holes and pits along with a few sherds of pottery from the 9th to the 18th centuries (L12280-2). A 'strip, map and record' exercise was carried out in 2008 on a plot on the southwest limits of the village. This uncovered banks and a hollow way or ditch recorded on earlier maps (L7640).
- 4.1.3 The Church of All Saints (M935) was severely damaged by fire in 1996 which led to a full archaeological investigation while the church was undergoing repairs. A flint core and seven pieces of Roman material were recovered from below the floor and there were hints that the building might have late Saxon origins, but the majority of the church dates from the 12th century onwards
- 4.1.4 In the 1983 a large Anglo-Saxon cemetery containing 87 bodies was found during groundworks for a new bungalow built to the north of the village (M1183). This then triggered a field walking survey of Smeeton's Field to the southeast of the cemetery where extensive cropmarks of an enclosure had been seen in aerial photographs (M5411). The survey recovered a wide range of material from the Roman to the post-medieval period. Unfortunately, little work has been subsequently carried out on the assemblage so limited conclusions can be drawn.
- 4.1.5 Excavations carried out at the site of Gozen's Mill on Windmill Hill in 1973 (M5410) revealed 17th century foundations and timber beam slots, which could be indicative of a medieval origin to the mill.

4.2 The Historic Landscape

- 4.2.1 The proposed development falls within the South Nottinghamshire Farmlands: Cotgrave and Tollerton Village Farmlands. Key characteristics are:
- Gently undulating landform with localised steeper areas around watercourses at Upper Saxondale and localised plateaus. Undulations in the landscape are formed by small streams and tributaries which have cut through softer mudstones and clays.
 - Rural character present across the area although there are frequent urbanising elements providing a reminder of the proximity of built form such as large villages, Nottingham, industry and large farm buildings.
 - Fields are mostly medium to large in size and pattern includes predominantly modern field patterns. Older enclosure is present around village fringes particularly around Tollerton and larger tracts of fields reflecting open systems and semi-regular enclosure to the south of Radcliffe on Trent.
 - There is a relatively low level of woodland cover; concentrations around Ruddington Country Park, Cotgrave Country Park, golf courses, settlements and watercourses creates the impression of higher woodland cover than actually exists.

- Views are often over quite long distances due to the undulating landform and low woodland cover. Views always contain urban features such as industry and large villages with modern fringes.
- 4.2.2 The proposed development site and 1km search area do not lie within any Conservation Areas.
- 4.2.3 No further designated historic landscape or historic conservation areas lie within 1km of the proposed site.
- 4.2.4 The site falls within Gozens Field, one of nine open fields that formed the parish of Cotgrave and date from the medieval (or earlier) period (Figure 4). To the south of the village is the Wolds or Woulds, the presence of which marks a change in the landscape from relatively level open fields with light soils to heavier clay soils. The Wolds would have originally been wooded, but over time small scale clearance has occurred.

4.3 Scheduled Monuments

- 4.3.1 There are no Scheduled Monuments within the boundaries of the site or the 1km search radius.

4.4 Listed Buildings

- 4.4.1 There are 10 listed buildings within the 1km search radius of the proposed site (Figure 2), all of which are described in more detail in Appendix I. They include a range of structures, mainly houses dating from the 17th- to 19th-centuries, and all lie within the historic core of the village.
- 4.4.2 The parish church of All Saints is Grade I listed and dates from the 11th century, although it was renovated and repaired extensively in the 1840s, 1870s and again in 1996 after suffering a fire that gutted much of the building. The others are all Grade II listed. None of the buildings can be seen from the site except for the top of the spire of the church. There is no view of the site from the Listed Buildings, because the line of sight is blocked by other buildings, topographical features and established hedges.

4.5 Known archaeological remains and historical development

- 4.5.1 The NHER use a Monument/Element structure for the data with Elements describing the archaeological evidence and Monuments describing what they think that represents.
- 4.5.2 There are 20 Monuments and 50 Elements listed on the NHER within a 1km radius of the centre of the proposed development site. None are recorded within the bounds of the site itself. The full catalogue provided by NHER is included in the rear of this report (Figure 3, Appendix II and III). The sites are briefly described below, according to period, where they are incorporated in a summary of the historical development of the area.

- 4.5.3 There are 6 sites listed on the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) maintained by English Heritage within the 1km search area. Five are duplicates of CHER records.

Prehistoric

- 4.5.4 There is little evidence of prehistoric activity in the local area. A single leaf shaped flint arrowhead (L981) was found in the village and a flint core recovered from below the floor level in the church (L11553).
- 4.5.5 In the wider area there have been several other sites with prehistoric material, particularly to the north of the site along the River Trent and within its associated gravels. The finds give the impression that this was a relatively empty prehistoric landscape, but centuries of persistent agriculture may be masking settlement sites which are likely to be ephemeral in nature.

Roman (AD 43 – c. AD 410)

- 4.5.6 Despite its proximity to the Roman Fosse Way (2.8km to the east) there is little evidence of Roman activity in the area. A small quantity of Roman pottery was recovered during the Smeeton's Field survey (L8793) and a single piece of abraded pot and 6 adjoining fragments of a piece of box flue were found below the floor level in the church (L11554). It is possible that these finds were transported to the site with materials for the construction of the building.

Early Medieval (c. AD 410 – AD 1086)

- 4.5.7 The parish Godegrave is recorded in Domesday as being under the ownership of several lords: Wulfrill, Ogga, and Thorkell in 1066. It formed part of the wapentake of Bingameshou and would have been at the heart of the Five Boroughs of the Danelaw.
- 4.5.8 There has been a significant Anglo-Saxon presence in the area. In 1983 a large, organised cemetery of 87 individuals was uncovered at Windmill Hill (M1183): a prominent point in the landscape with far reaching, panoramic views.
- 4.5.9 Three of the burials had accompanying ring ditches and it is suggested that the burial of a young male with a shield and spear might have been the earliest. Most of the others had few grave goods except for ten females buried with brooches, necklaces and other personal items.
- 4.5.10 The cemetery dates from 500 to 599 and although no settlement has been linked to the cemetery, a systematic field walking survey carried out in Smeeton's Field to the southeast of the cemetery revealed a concentration of early medieval pottery scatters (L9276). These were grouped towards the south of the field and could indicate that the Saxon settlement was in the northeast of the present village. Alternatively, the pottery could have washed down the hill slope and the settlement is closer to the cemetery. A significant quantity of human bone was recovered from the central part of the field (L5412), but no explanation on how it arrived at its final resting places was given by the surveyors.

Medieval (1086 – 1536)

- 4.5.11 At the time of Domesday in 1086, one of the manors of the parish was held by Roger of Poitou and three by Ralph of Buron: both Norman knights. Gozel, one of Ralph of Buron's men is mentioned; it is possible that Gozen is a corruption of his name and that the field dates from this period. The village name standardises as Cotgrave in the 14th century with a few fluctuations: Codgrave, Codegrave.
- 4.5.12 There is half a church mentioned in Domesday and although there is some evidence that the parish church (M935) has a foundation date of the Late Early Medieval period (L1152) the nave and chancel arch date from the 12th Century (L935). It was expanded throughout the medieval period, possibly under some influence from the monks of Swineshead Abbey in Lincolnshire who had been gifted one of the Cotgrave manors in circa 1166.
- 4.5.13 Medieval agricultural practices can be seen in patches across the area, although modern ploughing has removed much of the ridge and furrow which once dominated the landscape. To the south of the site, small parallel paddocks, possibly the remnants of the strips, have some surviving ridges which match the direction of the strip shown on the 1731 map (Figure 4). There are also traces of boundary banks and ditches in the village (L7639, L7640, and L7641). Although these are currently undated, they could be part of the medieval landscape divisions.
- 4.5.14 Excavations carried out at the site of Gozen's Mill on Windmill Hill found timber beam slots below the 18th century stone piers which infer a medieval origin date for site.

Post-medieval (1536 – 1899)

- 4.5.15 Although Gozen's Mill has a possible medieval origin, excavations carried out in 1972 located the foundations of a predominately 17th and 18th century post mill (M5410). Scattered human remains were uncovered at the site (L8792): local lore has it that in 1812 a miller went missing in suspicious circumstances and that these are his remains. No further dating evidence was found but the mill is in close proximity to the Anglo-Saxon cemetery and this body may be an outlier from there.
- 4.5.16 The agricultural medieval landscape of large open fields begins to change in the late 17th century. The long field marked as belonging to Thomas Morris on the 1790 pre-enclosure map appears to be part of this first wave albeit on a relatively small scale. In 1741 the Kingston Estate (owned by the Pierrepoints) started to argue for enclosure and by the following year four new enclosed fields had been created to the north of Stragglethorpe Road to the northeast of the site. In 1790 a parliamentary act of enclosure was passed and the acreage of enclosed land in the parish increased from 1237 acres to 3602 acres. The cost of enclosure was borne by the tenants who were forced into making sure that hedges, tracks and paths were maintained. Rents were also increased: before enclosure rents on Charles Pierrepoint's land were £1236 after they rose to £1704.
- 4.5.17 The drawing of the parish pre-1790 shows 'washing wells' in the northwest corner of the site. No further information is known and they may survive as subsurface deposits.

4.5.18 Work on the Grantham Canal was started in 1793 and finished by 1797. The canal was primarily built to transport coal and other industrial materials to Grantham and to bring food to the towns along its route. The increased traffic seems to have had little impact on Cotgrave, which at the time had little industry apart from agriculture and framework knitters. The infrastructure associated with parts of the canal survives along the route from the northwest to the east of the site. A lock keeper's cottages (M851) and the bridge (M854), which is in need of repair, are the most prominent features, but there are also two locks (M8970 and M8971) and the site of a now flattened bridge (M1148). The canal was successful until the 1850s, after which traffic was lost to the newly opened Nottingham to Grantham railway.

Modern (c.1900 -)

4.5.19 A WWII bombing decoy (M6020) was located to the north of the village to draw attention from Tollerton Airfield 2.1km to the west of the site by simulating runway lights. The remains now lie under the spoil from Cotgrave Colliery.

4.5.20 Although coal had been mined since at least the 18th century, large scale extraction did not happen until the 1960s. The village's population went from approximately 750-800 to over 5,000 within a few years. The spoil heaps from the pit have been grassed over and the closure of the pit in 1994 has led to the development of the Cotgrave Country Park to the northeast of the site.

5 Map Regression

5.1 Survey Map 1731 (Figure 5)

5.1.1 The earliest map was made as part of a four field survey of land at Cotgrave. Although not to scale, and is more a schematic than an accurately drawn document, it gives an understanding of how the strip field system operated in Cotgrave at the beginning of the 18th century. The site location has been approximated using the position of the stone lined ditch to the northwest of the site and the boundaries of the three fields to the northeast of the site as these seem to have remained constant until the 20th century.

5.1.2 The windmill and church are both marked along with a marl pit and the bear pit. The remnants of the marl pit are still visible as the quarry recorded as M1157 but there is no indication of the bear pit which may have been subsumed into the quarry. The road line, known as Gozen(s) Gate has also been established by this time.

5.1.3 The northeast field of the site appears to be covered partly by the area marked as Cart Bridge Furlong with the ridge and furrow running northwest to south east. Cart Bridge is marked on later maps at the point where the drain crosses the road. The slope of the field also runs in this direction. The ditch is shown, on the original as possibly lined or made from stones. A fragment of ridge and furrow exist in the modern paddocks to the south of the site which corresponds with the direction of the strips in Furlong butting on to Gozen Gate.

5.2 Pre Enclosure Map 1790 (Figure 5)

5.2.1 This is the first accurate map of the area and was drawn up by William Calvert for Charles Pierrepont to petition parliament for the land to be enclosed. Most of the fields have yet to be enclosed: the largest closed field was owned by Thomas Morris. In 1717 four fields in the area of Cotgrave were enclosed to remedy grass shortages and this field may be one of those. The land does not seem to have been part of the Kingston Estate and it is not known when this plot became independently owned.

5.3 Post Enclosure Map 1790 (Figure 6)

5.3.1 This map begins to show the field layout as they are today. The site has been divided into 8 plots, including the Thomas Morris' field. The small northwest field from the pre-enclosure map has been incorporated into a larger field (No. 211) and it is possible that the south boundary of this field follows the line of the field boundary from the 1731 survey. The southern boundary to Field No. 210 again seems to be respecting the existing furlong edge. Fields 207, 208, 209, and 209a are also new fields and follow the lines of the strips.

Field No.	Tenant	Field Name
207	John Sandy	Town and Close
208	William Thornton	Gozens Close
209	John Lewin	Near Gozens
209a	Jonathan Parr	Far Gozens Close
210	John Giles	Gozens Close
211	Thomas Morris	Gozens Close
231	John Sanday	Gozens Close
	Thomas Morris - Owner	Gozens Field

5.4 Sanderson's Map 1835

5.4.1 The Sanderson map shows the fields in the same layout established by the 1790 Enclosure map. To the north of the site the canal has been recorded and the fields to the north of Gozen Field has been separated into smaller fields.

5.5 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map 1888 (Figure 7)

5.5.1 The site displays the present day boundaries and shows that very little has changed since the Enclosure map was produced. A small area has been fenced off in the south corner of Thomas Morris' field and a small structure appears to have been built.

5.5.2 The slight change of direction in the field boundary along the southern line of OS Field 251 is probably the remnant of the boundary seen on the 1790 Pre-enclosure map.

5.5.3 The drain running through the north of the site has been removed.

5.6 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map 1900 (Figure 8)

5.6.1 At the end of the 19th there is one change in the immediate vicinity of the site: the small enclosure has been removed. It is likely that this was an animal enclosure.

5.7 *Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 1938-1952*

5.7.1 A house has been built on land abutting the east field. No change within the site.

5.8 *Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map 1955-56*

5.8.1 No change

5.9 *Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map 1967*

5.9.1 The site boundaries remain unchanged but two small structures or enclosures have been built by the gates to Field 1 and 3. This could be because the fields were being used as pasture at this time.

5.10 *Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map 1970*

5.10.1 The structure in Field 1 has been removed but otherwise no change.

5.11 *Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map 1974- 1990*

5.11.1 No change.

6 *Aerial Photographs*

6.1.1 Visits were made to the regional HER and Sheffield Library of Air Photographs held by the University of Sheffield. Few aerial photographs exist of Cotgrave and they favour the clay areas to the south and east of the village. The only photographs to view at NHER were of Smeeton's Field in the south east of Cotgrave, which showed the tip of the southeast corner of the site. No archaeological features were visible in these of the site.

7 *Site Visit (Photos 1 - 9)*

7.1 A site visit was undertaken on the 6th September 2014. Weather conditions were overcast and hazy with short breaks of sunshine. Ground conditions were dry, although it had rained throughout the previous week. The site is highest in the southeast where it forms the ridge of the hill and drops away by approximately 12 metres to both the northwest and the southwest before levelling out again. All of the fields are known as Gozens Field so numbers have used to identify the fields (Figure 2). Geological test pits had been dug and backfilled prior to the site visit, but they were still visible.

Field 1 (Photos 1, 2 and 3)

7.2 The field is in the shape of a long rectangle with dense hedging on the three boundary sides. The field forms the highest part of the site and is level before sloping down gently to northwest, where it levels out the again. It is currently used for hay and is ploughed annually. The field shows no signs of the strips from ridge and furrow known to have existed from the 1731 survey.

- 7.3 The oldest maps of the area show that a stone-lined drain cut through the northwest of the field. The only surviving remains were a boggy area on the edge of the field (Photo 3).
- 7.4 No sites of features of archaeological interest were noted within the site, but a large piece of tile was observed in the backfill of one of the test pits at the northwest end of the field.

Field 2 (Photo 6)

- 7.5 Field 2 is level and is bounded to the west by a water-course and a hedge. The other boundaries also comprise hedges, but these have not been maintained, so there are frequent break and gaps. There was no sign of the field boundary marked on the 1790 pre-enclosure map, although a small gap in the hedge might mark its location.
- 7.6 Along the water course there are signs of the stone lining seen on the 1731 survey, but much of it has tumbled into the ditch (Photo 5).
- 7.7 A few surface finds of 19th century chinaware were observed in the north of the site, approximately 5m from the hedge. A piece of rim with wavy lines and a small piece of broken tile were seen on the surface of the test pit in the east of the field.

Field 3 (Photos 7 and 8)

- 7.8 Field 3 is highest in the east then drops downwards towards the three other sides. It is bounded to the north by Field 2, separated by the gap-filled hedge, the water course to the west and a dense tall hedge to the south. The southern boundary corresponds to the line on the 1790 enclosure map.
- 7.9 This field is closest to the village, but only the top of the spire can be seen from the highest point of the site (Photo 8)

Views to the site

- 7.10 The site is well hidden from the village and the road by established hedging. On the northern approach, down the road, it is possible to catch glimpses of all the fields, but the hedges and trees are effective at breaking up the direct view (Photo 9).

8 Impact Assessment

8.1 Previous impacts

- 8.1.1 Research has suggested that the site appears to have been used as undeveloped agricultural land throughout its known history.

8.2 Potential impacts from proposed development

- 8.2.1 The proposed development consists of solar panel arrays with associated cable laying and infrastructure.
- 8.2.2 No designated sites (Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens) will be affected by the proposed development.

- 8.2.3 The Listed Buildings that fall within the 1km search zone, as well as those outside of the zone, have no clear line of sight to the site. The general topography, as well as an established boundary hedge, blocks the view from the village to the site. From the site, only the spire of All Saints Church (Grade I) can be seen.
- 8.2.3 The current landscape setting is classified as South Nottinghamshire Farmlands. However, due to the nature of the development, it is not likely that it will have a long term detrimental impact on the archaeological and historical landscape setting.
- 8.2.4 Research has not identified any specific sites of archaeological interest within the bounds of the proposed development area. Although, the ditch recorded on the 1731 survey, and backfilled after 1835, runs across the northern part of the site, and there is a possibility that the 'washing wells' recorded on the pre-1790 parish map may survive. Therefore, there is a potential for as yet unrecorded finds and features to exist below ground in some areas. Any of the following activities associated with the proposed development could expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains:
- Enabling works, such as installation of contractor's compound, construction of access roads, parking area, storage areas, borrow pits and associated services;
 - Landscaping and terracing works;
 - Surface stripping;
 - Construction of roads and infrastructure;
 - Service installation

8.3 Assessment of Archaeological Potential and Importance

- 8.3.1 The archaeological desk-based assessment has not identified any sites of archaeological significance within the bounds of the proposed development area. The work indicates that the site has consisted of undeveloped agricultural land throughout its history.
- 8.3.2 Therefore, there is a low potential for as yet unrecorded archaeological finds, features and deposits to exist within the proposed development area. However, the surface finds seen in the geological test pits suggest that subsurface deposits may survive in some areas.
- 8.3.3 The ditch running across north of the site and backfilled after 1835 has a moderate potential and could be of local importance.

8.4 Mitigation

- 8.4.1 Because of the potential for archaeological finds, features and deposits within some areas of the proposed development site, it is recommended that a programme of archaeological monitoring is maintained during any cable laying activity.

9 Conclusions

- 9.1 The archaeological desk-based assessment determined that no conservation areas or Scheduled Monuments lie within the site or the 1km search area drawn around it.
- 9.2 Ten Listed Buildings are recorded on the National Heritage List for England within the 1km search zone. None are visible from the site and the development of the site will not alter their character or setting when viewed from the surrounding countryside as the local topography already screens the village.
- 9.2 Twenty monuments and 50 elements are recorded at the regional HER and 6 with the NRHE within the 1km search area. No sites are recorded within the limits of the proposed development, and no new sites were identified during the site visit, although surface finds of pottery and tile were observed in the geological test pits.
- 9.3 It is, therefore, concluded that there is no archaeological justification not to proceed with the proposed development of the site.
- 9.4 There is a potential for further, as yet unrecorded finds, features and deposits of archaeological interest to exist in the north of the site, along the line of the stone-lined ditch. Given this potential, it is recommended that a programme of archaeological monitoring is maintained during any cable laying activity associated with the proposed development in this area.

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Maps

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- Calvert, W. 1790 The Lordship of Cotgrave in the County of Nottingham as allotted and divided in the year 1790
- Calvert, W. 1790 Manor of Cotgrave in the County of Nottingham: the Estate of the Rt. Hon Charles, Ld Viscount Newark. Subsequent to an Inclosure of the Open Land which was confirmed by an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1790
- Sanderson 1835 Survey 20 Miles Round Mansfield

Archive Documents

Manuscripts and Special Collections University of Nottingham

- Ma 2 P17 Map of Cotgrave, Nottinghamshire; 1790
Ma 2 P18 Map of Cotgrave, Nottinghamshire; 1790
Ma 4945 Survey of the Four Fields of Cotgrave, Nottinghamshire; 1731
Ma 4948 Book of Tenures since the Inclosure at Cotgrave, Nottinghamshire; 1791

Nottinghamshire Archives

- DD 2/5 Cotgrave Award Book 1790

Databases

Regional Historic Environment Record (HER), held and maintained by Nottinghamshire County Council

National Record for the Historic Environment (NRHE), held and maintained by English Heritage

Online Sources

Cotgrave, maintained and displayed online by Open Domesday -

<http://domesdaymap.co.uk/place/SK6435/cotgrave/> (accessed 7/9/14)

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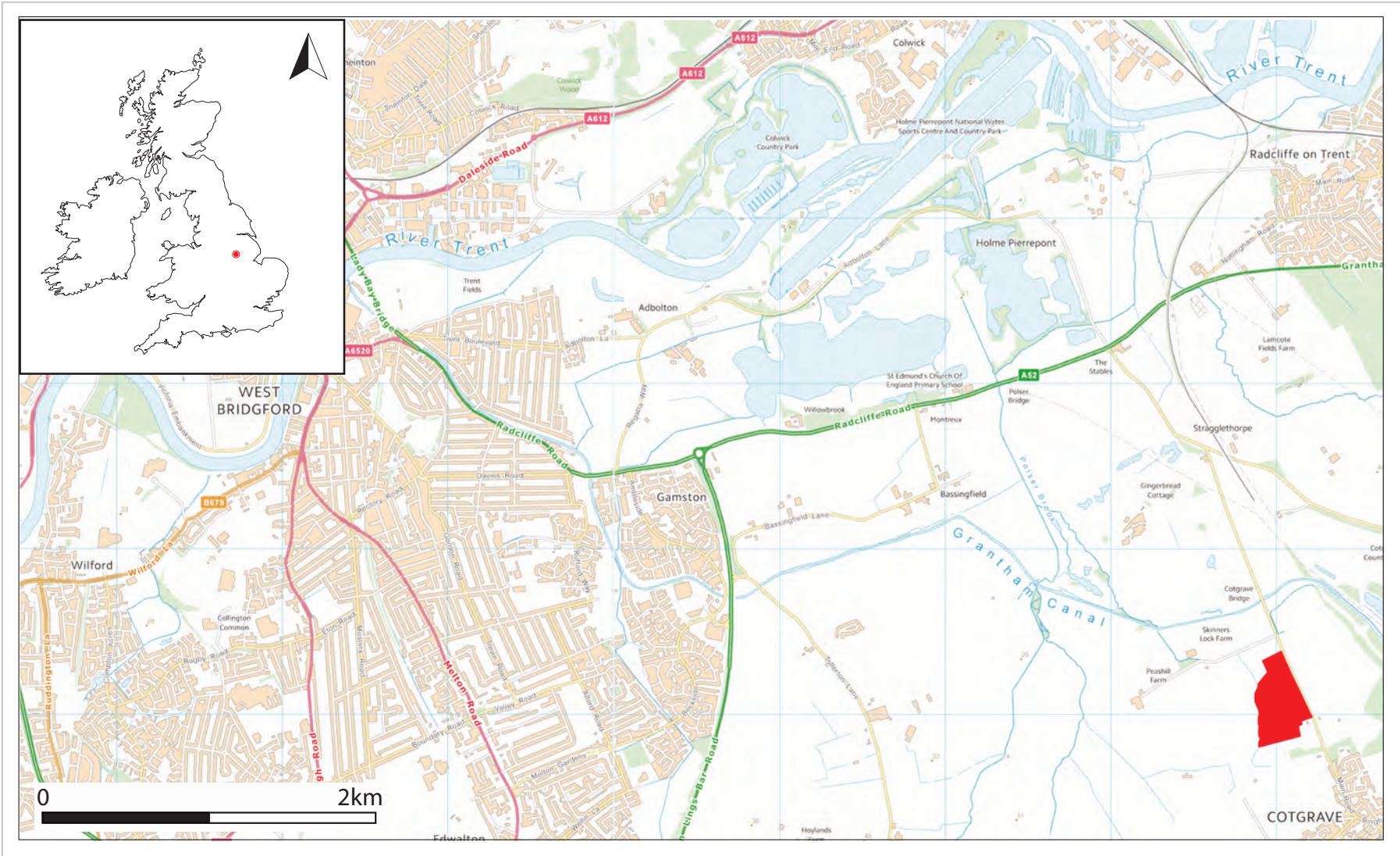


Fig 1: Figure showing location of assessment area

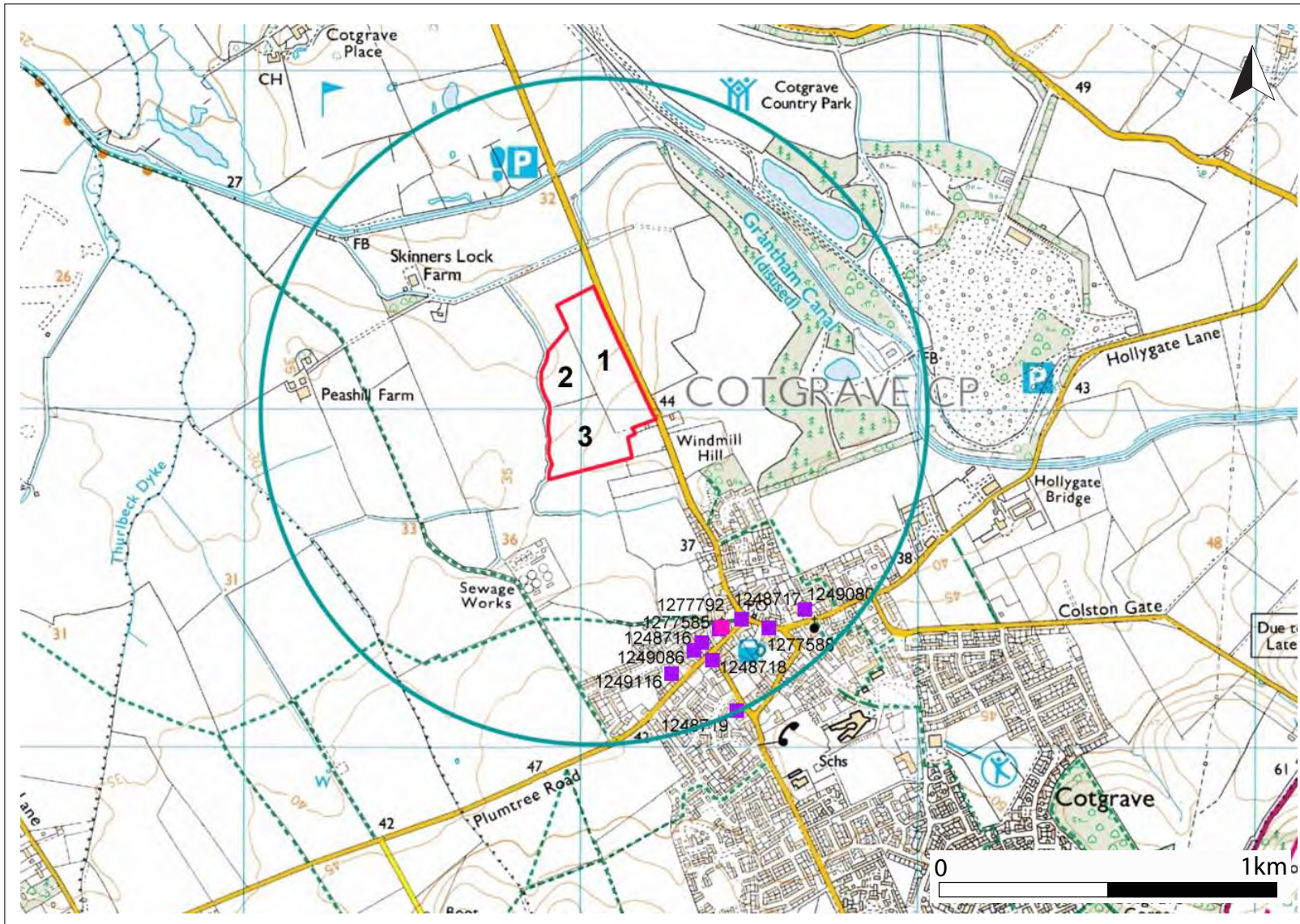


Fig 2: Designated historic sites within 1km radius. Pink = Grade I, Purple = Grade II

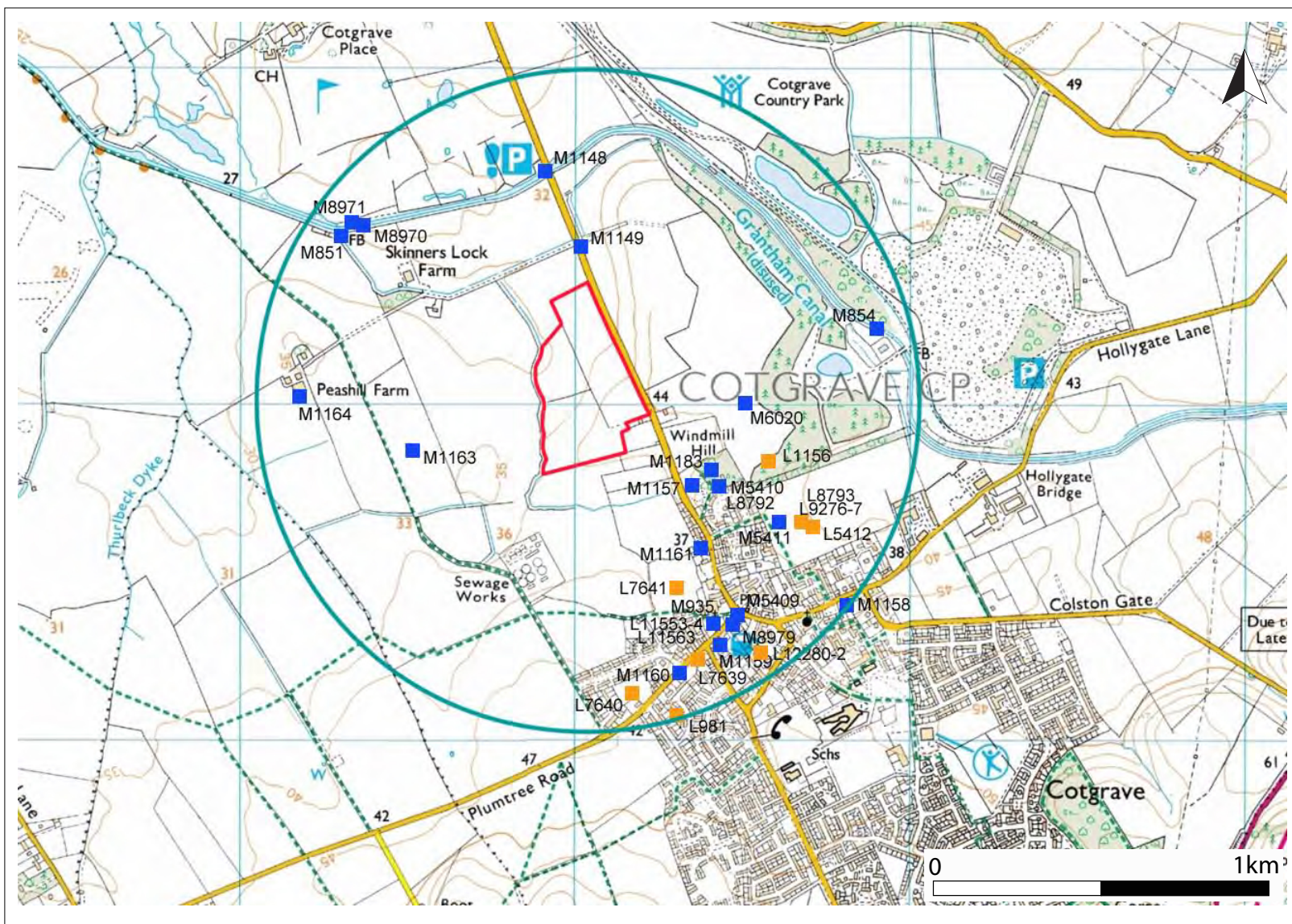


Fig 3: Sites recorded on the HER and NRHE within the 1km search zone. Where they identify the same feature, only the HER shown

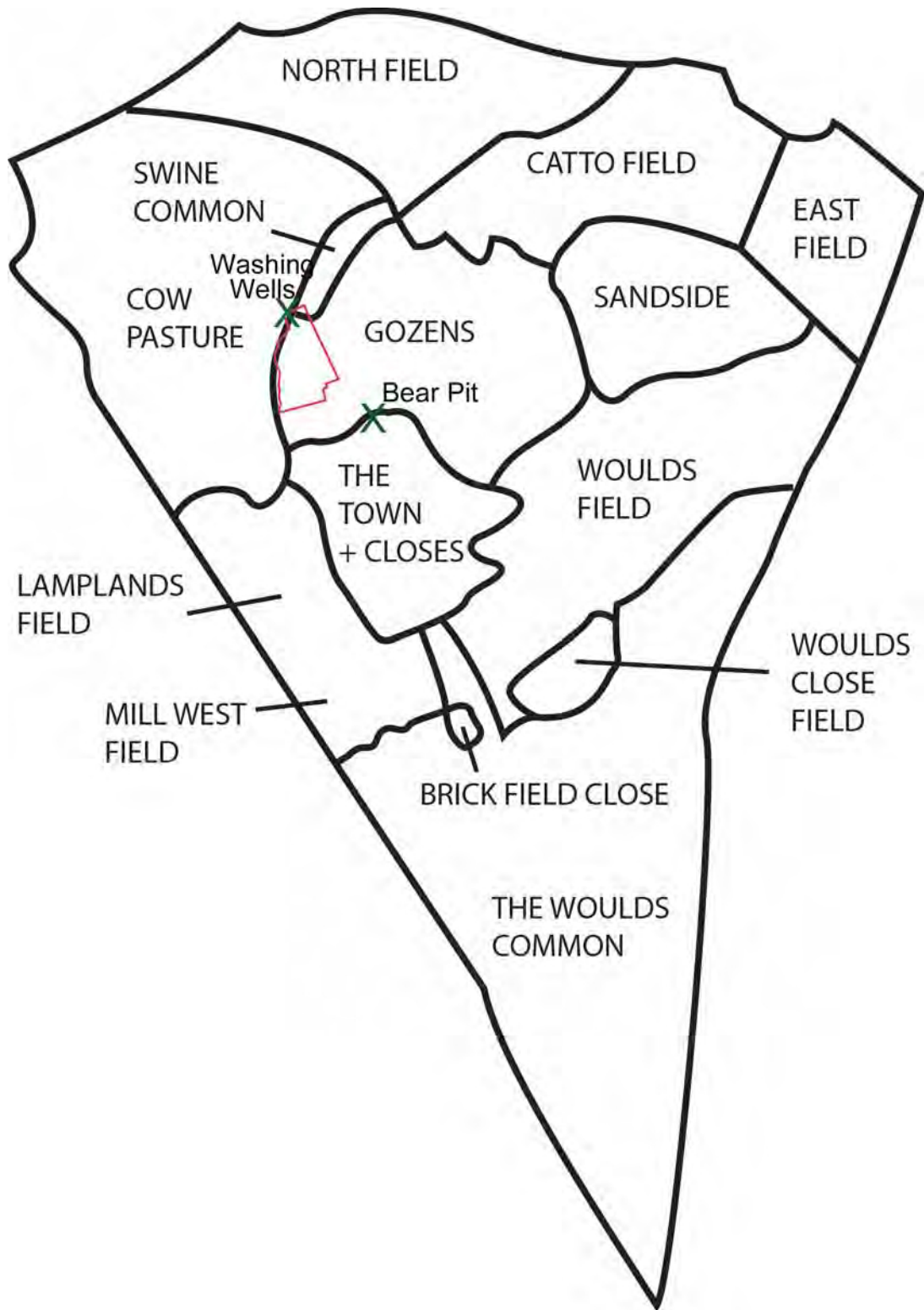


Fig. 4 Sketch plan of the Cotgrave parish open fields (After Woods).
Do Not Scale

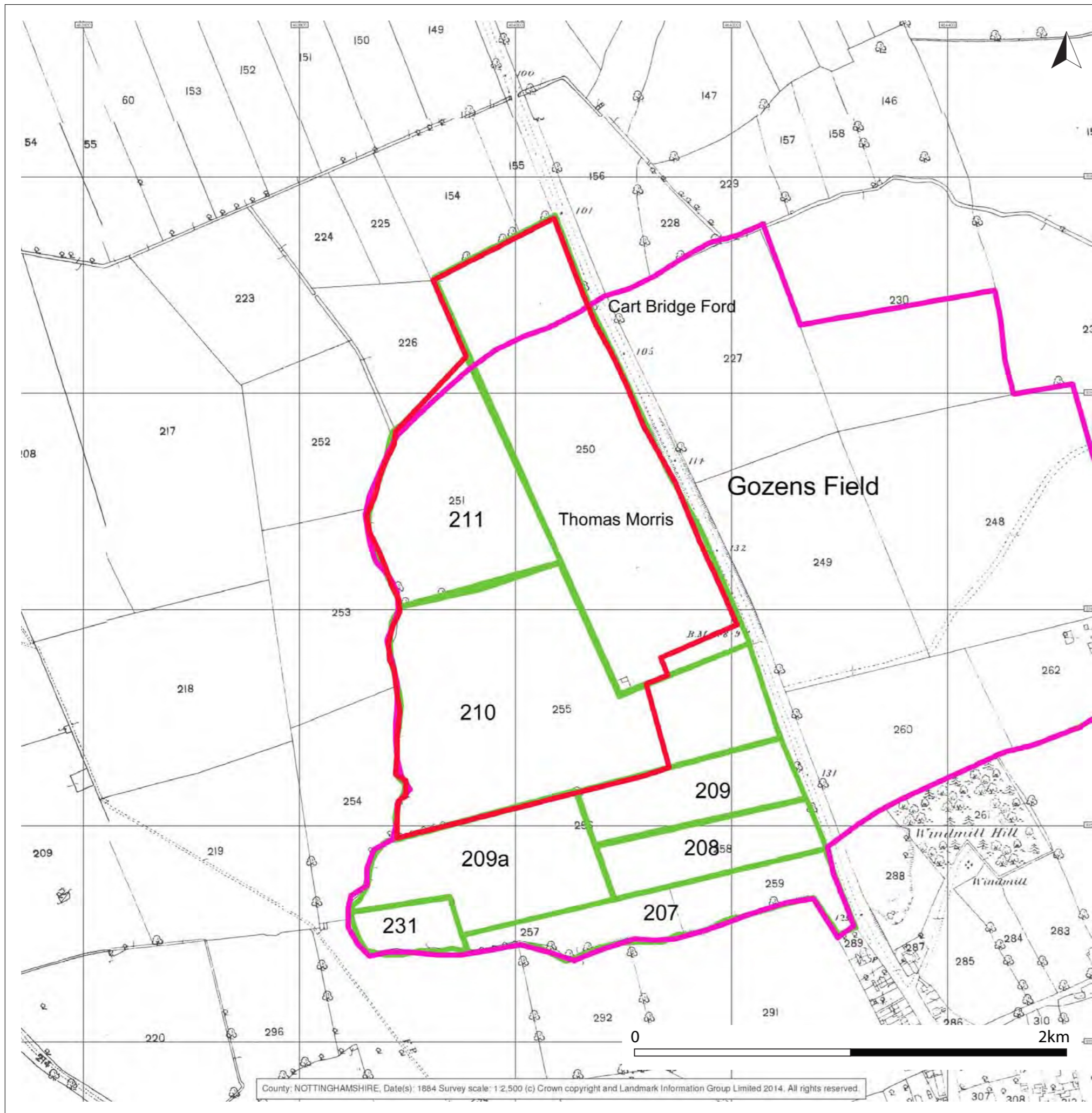


Fig 6: 1790 post-enclosure map overlain on 1884 OS map
 Gozens field boundary in pink
 Enclosed fields in green

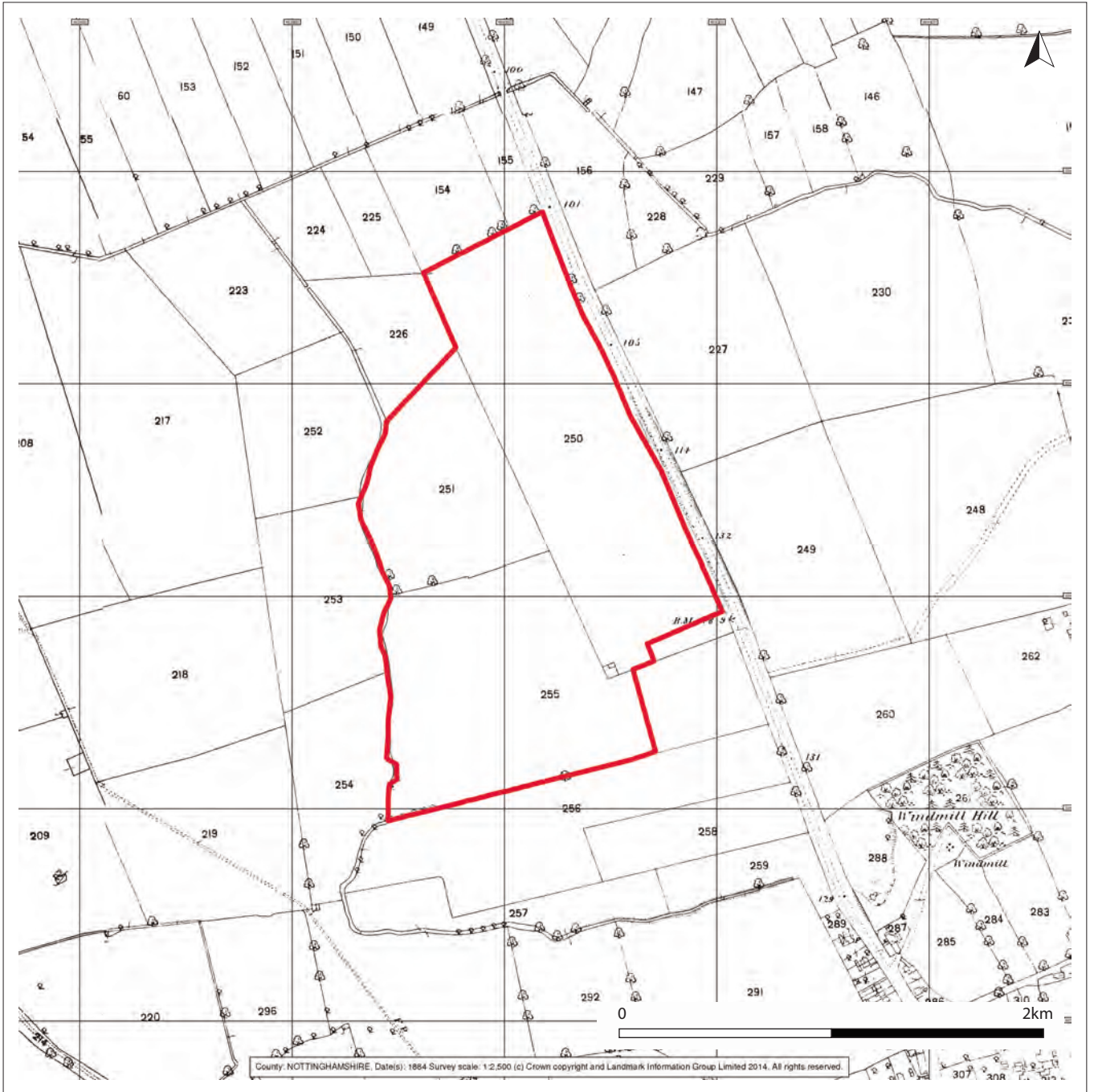


Fig 7: 1884 Ordnance Survey Map 1:2500

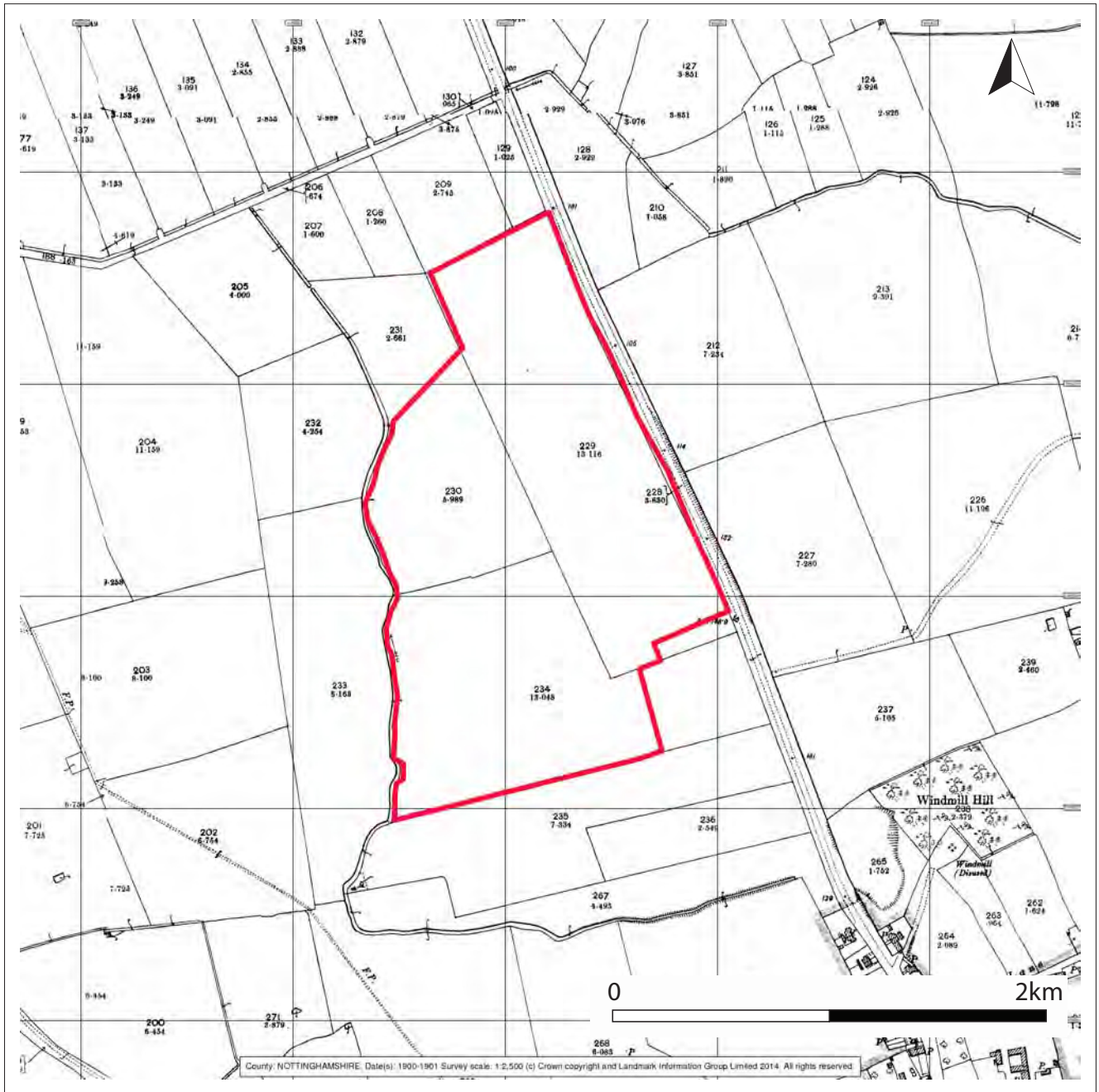


Fig 8: 1900 Ordnance Survey map 1:2500



Plate 1: Field 1 looking north east



Plate 2: Field 1 looking south with Windmill Hill to the left and the top of the spire from the parish church on the right



Plate 3: Field 1 looking south. The butt of the ditch which once ran across the field can be seen as the long grass to the left of the image behind the bale



Plate 4: Looking along the field boundary between fields 1 and 2. Field 3 can be seen in the distance



Plate 5: Collapsed stone lining to the ditch which runs along the western boundary of the site



Plate 6: Looking north across field 2



Plate 7: Field 3 looking west across to Nottingham city airport



Plate 8: Taken from the highest point of field 3 looking south east towards the church. Site is screened from the village by the plantation and a high, dense hedge



Plate 9: Taken from the Grantham Canal bridge looking south towards the site

Archaeology Wales

APPENDIX I: Listed Buildings

Gazetteer Listed Buildings

Notts HER No	EH List No.	NGR	Grade	Name	Description
M935	1277792	SK6441 3534	I	Church of All Saints	<p>Parish church. C12, C13, C14, C15, C19, restored 1877-8 by Evans and Jolly. Dressed coursed rubble, ashlar and render. Slate roofs with decorative ridges. Coped gables with single ridge crosses to the east nave and the east chancel. Tower with spire, nave, aisles, north organ chamber, north vestry, south porch and chancel. Angle buttressed late C14 ashlar tower of 2 stages with bands. Embattled with spire and set on a moulded plinth. The west side has a single arched C14 3 light window with reticulated tracery. The south side has a doorway with 2 rectangular lights above. Each of the 4 C14 bell chamber openings has 2 arched and cusped lights under a flat arch. The north opening lacking mullion. Under that on the east side is a single clock face. Projecting from the west wall of the north aisle is a render and pantile lean-to. Buttressed dressed coursed rubble north wall with moulded arched doorway with hood mould and label stops. To the left are 2 restored C14 3 light windows each with reticulated tracery under a flat arch. The rendered C15 clerestory has 3 windows each with 2 arched and cusped lights under a flat arch. The rendered C15 clerestory has 3 windows each with 2 arched and cusped lights under a flat arch. To the left is the ashlar gabled C19 organ chamber set on a chamfered plinth with single C19 arched 3 light window with cusped panel tracery. Under is a single trefoil arched wall tablet. To the left and slightly set back is the buttressed C19 vestry set on a chamfered plinth. The east wall has a single C19 arched window with 2 cinquefoil lights. Rendered diagonally buttressed east chancel with single C19 arched 3 light window with cusped panel tracery, hood mould and label stops. Rendered south chancel with 2 C19 arched 2 light windows each with cusped panel tracery, hood mould and label stops. Single central arched C19 doorway with hood mould and label stops. The buttressed dressed coursed rubble south aisle is set on a plinth and has in the east wall a single arched restored C14 3 light window with cusped tracery, hood mould and label stops. The south wall has 3 C19 3 light windows each with reticulated tracery under a flat arch. To the left is the diagonally buttressed gabled porch with decorative barge board and moulded arched C19 entrance with hood mould and label stops. The side walls each have single windows with 2 trefoil arched lights under a flat arch. Inner pointed chamfered arched doorway with double door with pointed arched panels. The west wall of the aisle has a single small lancet. The clerestory corresponds to the north. Interior. Late C13 4 bay nave arcades with double chamfered arches, quatrefoil piers with fillets and moulded capitals, the responds being</p>

Notts HER No	EH List No.	NGR	Grade	Name	Description
					corbels, supported on the east side on single, carved human heads. Tall chamfered tower arch with broach stops and wood and glass screen. Evidence of widened nave seen by the off-centre C12 double chamfered chancel arch, the inner order with broach stops is supported on demi-columns with waterleaf capitals, the outer order on jambs of roll moulding. Double chamfered chancel/organ chamber arch, to the right is the doorway to the vestry. South doorway with decorative spandrel. The east wall of the north aisle has a single former window with 3 lights and reticulated tracery. The south wall of the south aisle has an ogee arched piscina. C18 wooden chest. Fragment of a shaft piscina decorated with waterleaf. Remaining furniture C19 with an ashlar octagonal font with decorated panels and a brass offerings box. There are 2 boards detailing the 10 Commandments and a single board with King Charles' Rules. The south chancel has a wall tablet to Mildred Scrimshire, 1783, this is topped with a broken pediment containing an obelisk decorated with a figure. On the north wall is a tablet to William Lanson, 1800, this is surmounted by a decorative sarcophagus and a tablet to Catherine Browne, 1813. On the west nave wall is a plaque to Thomas Wood Mensing, 1836.
	1248716	SK6436 3532	II	1, Church Lane	Cottage. Mid C17, C19 and C20 alterations. Originally timber framed, whitewashed brick. Pantile roof. Single ridge and right gable whitewashed stacks. 2 storeys, 4 bays. Doorway with C20 door, to the right and set low is a single small fixed light, a single lozenge glazing bar casement, a lean-to porch with C20 door in the left side wall and single similar casement in the right wall and on the far right a single similar casement. Above are 2 similar casements with single central similar smaller casement and on the far right a single plain casement. Left gable wall has remains of 3 posts and tie beam. Interior has bressumer fireplace.
	1249086	SK6434 3537	II	The Limes	House. Early C19. Red brick stretchers, pink headers. Slate roof. 2 red brick gable stacks. Ashlar coped gables. Two and a half storeys, 3 bays. Central doorway with panelled door and overlight flanked by single glazing bar sashes. 2 similar sashes above with single similar smaller central sash. Ground and first floor openings with flush wedge brick lintels. Above are 3 similar smaller sashes.
M5409	1248717	SK6445 3537	II	Village Cross	Village cross. C16 and C20. Ashlar. C20 stepped base surmounted by small portion of C16 shaft.
	1277588	SK6456 3534	II	Number 2 and the Whitelands	House and adjoining farmhouse, now single house. Late C18 and early C19. No.2 early C19 house. Red brick. Slate roof, hipped to the left with eaves overhang. External left and right gable red brick stacks. 2 storeys, 3 bays. Central doorway with trellis porch

Notts HER No	EH List No.	NGR	Grade	Name	Description
				Farmhouse	and panelled door. Either side are single sashes with 3 similar sashes above, all under segmental arches. Attached to the right is the C18 farmhouse. Red brick. Plain tile roof. Right gable red brick stack. Dentil eaves. 2 storeys, 3 bays. Single small glazing bar casement. To the right is a single casement and to the left a single larger casement, all under segmental arches. Above are 2 casements.
	1248718	SK6438 3527	II	Lychgate and attached walls to cemetery	Lychgate and attached walls. 1899. Built for the third Earl Manvers. Ashlar, wood and iron. Lychgate with double wooden gate flanked by single ashlar walls at right angles to the gate. The walls are surmounted by open wooden framing which support the hipped slate roof with sprocketed eaves and single corner carved animal heads. Ridge with decorative cross. Flanking the ashlar walls and extending at a right angle for about a single metre are further single ashlar walls surmounted by decorative iron railings and terminating in single ashlar piers with moulded caps. Beam of gate inscribed "This Lychgate made of Sherwood Forest Oak was presented to the Parish of Cotgrave by Sydney William Herbert Third Earl Manvers A.D. 1899".
	1248719	SK6447 3512	II	Primrose house	House. c.1800. Red brick. Plain tile roof. 2 red brick gable stacks. Brick coped gables with kneelers. Dentil eaves. 2 storeys, 3 bays. Central doorway with moulded surround and gabled plain tile hood. Either side are single glazing bar sashes with rusticated rendered lintels with keyblocks, each sash flanked by single C20 shutters. Above are 3 similar sashes.
	1249116	SK6426 3523	II	The old rectory and attached garage	Rectory, now house. Early C19. Render, probably over brick. Slate roof, hipped to the left. Single C20 brick ridge stack. Wide eaves overhanging. Set on a plinth. 2 storeys, 3 bays. Round arched doorway with painted surround and single panelled pilasters with single brackets supporting a slightly projecting hood. Either side are single glazing bar sashes with 3 similar smaller sashes above. To the right and slightly projecting is a single storey render and concrete pantile garage on a plinth. The south front has 4 low glazing bar sashes and 4 similar smaller sashes above.
	1249080	SK6467 3540	II	Acacia house	House. Late C18. Whitewashed brick. Slate roof. 2 red brick gable stacks. Brick coped gables with kneelers. Dentil eaves. 2 storeys plus garret, 3 bays. Central doorway with glazing bar door and overlight, flanked by single tripartite glazing bar casements, that on the left being lower. Above are 2 tripartite glazing bar casements with single central similar smaller casement. All openings under segmental arches. To the rear are 2 storey extensions.
	1277585	SK6442 3536	II	Chest tomb in churchyard	Chest tomb. Early C19. Ashlar. Rectangular chest with single tapering fluted piers at each angle with acanthus decorated capitals. Flanking the inscription of the longer sides

Notts HER No	EH List No.	NGR	Grade	Name	Description
				of church of all saints, one and a half metres north of north chapel	are single pilaster strips decorated with lozenges. Moulded shaped top lacking finial. Most inscriptions defaced.

Archaeology Wales

APPENDIX II: HER Data

Monuments from Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record

Title	HER No.	NMR No.	Grid Ref	Type	Period	Description
Lock Keeper's Cottage, Grantham Canal	M851 <u>Element</u> L851 Lock Keeper's Cottage		SK 6330 3650	Lock keepers cottage	Modern 1790 to Present	Probable lock-keepers cottage on the Grantham canal. This cottage is now rendered so it is difficult to tell its exact age. Its position near 2 locks makes it likely that it was an original feature. Inhabited.
Brown's Bridge, Grantham Canal	M854 <u>Element</u> L854 Structure of Brown's Bridge		SK 6487 3623	Canal bridge	Modern 1790 to Present	Bridge on the Grantham canal. In need of repair - parts of the parapets have gone completely. It is of the hump backed variety and is of red brick. In a derelict condition and not very attractive surroundings.
Church of All Saints, Cotgrave	M 935 <u>Elements</u> L935 Phase 2, C12 L9268 Phases 4 and 5, late C13 - early C14 L9269 Phase 6 and 7, C15 L9270 Phase 8, C19 L11552 Phase 1, C11 - C12 L11555 Medieval finds L11556 Phase 3, C11 - C13 L11557 C19 Burial vaults L11558 Lead melting hearths L11559 Inhumations and disarticulated	894480	SK 6441 3535	Church	Early Medieval to Modern 1000 to Present	The structural evolution of All Saints, Cotgrave, appears almost archetypal for a parish church. It developed from a single or two celled structure of C11 - C12 date, acquiring a tower between C11 - C13, aisles in late C13, a new tower and spire at the end of C14, a C15 Clerestory and various C19 additions. In addition, a number of significant and informative artefacts were recovered or recorded, including medieval pottery, glazed floor tiles, painted window glass, painted wall plaster, stone grave covers and various roofing materials etc. The majority of the pottery, though small in quantity, was recovered from secure contexts. Furthermore, these all appeared to corroborate the structural and architectural evidence.

Title	HER No.	NMR No.	Grid Ref	Type	Period	Description
	remains L11560 Post medieval and modern finds L11561 Medieval painted plaster L11562 unphased floor levels L11565 re-used timbers					
Cotgrave Bridge, Grantham Canal	M1148 <u>Element</u> L1148 Map depiction of Cotgrave Bridge		SK 6391 3669	Canal bridge	Modern 1790 to Present	Bridge over canal - flattened.
Sheepwash, Cotgrave	M1149 <u>Element</u> L1149 Map depiction of Sheepwash		SK 6402 3648	Sheepwash	Post Medieval to Modern 1547 to 1919	Sheepwash
Quarry, Cotgrave	M1157 <u>Element</u> L1157 Map depiction of Quarry		SK 6435 3572	Quarry	Undated	Quarry
Pinfold, Cotgrave	M1158 <u>Element</u> L1158 Map depiction of Pinfold		SK 6481 3542	Pinfold	Post Medieval to Modern 1547 to 1919	Pinfold
Smithy, Cotgrave	M1159 <u>Element</u> L1159 Map depiction of Smithy		SK 6443 3529	Blacksmiths Workshop	Modern 1780 to 1919	Smithy
Possible remains of	M1160		SK 6430 3521	Cross	Medieval	In the rectory wall is a small section of an early

Title	HER No.	NMR No.	Grid Ref	Type	Period	Description
Churchyard cross,	<u>Element</u> L1160 Fragment of possible Cross				1066 to 1546	churchyard cross, embedded in the stonework. It measures 15in by 9in and is covered with Anglo Saxon or Norman interlaced patterns. It must have been at some time removed from a church or churchyard. The stones in the rectory wall are now badly weathered and cross fragment could not be identified.
Smithy, Cotgrave	M1161 <u>Element</u> L1161 Map depiction of Smithy		SK 6438 3557	Blacksmiths Workshop	Modern 1780 to 1919	Smithy
Well, Cotgrave	M1163 <u>Element</u> L1163 Map depiction of Well		SK 6351 3586	Well	Undated	Well
Well, Cotgrave	M1164 <u>Element</u> L1164 Map depiction of Well		SK 6319 3604	Well	Undated	Well
Early Medieval Cemetery, Windmill Hill	M1183 <u>Element</u> L1183 Early Medieval Inhumations, Windmill Hill	894479	SK 6441 3582	Inhumation cemetery	Early Medieval 500 to 599	Inhumation cemetery - 87 burials, 74 adults, 18 children; majority, but not all, orientated W-E. 2 different burial rites apparent during excavation - burials with flexed legs and relatively wide graves and burials with extended legs in narrow graves. 3 oval ring ditches enclosing 2 burials and a presumed third, one of which was male with a spear and shield - the only weapons from the site as excavated. Grave goods poor, most burials having nothing or at most a knife or belt buckle. Exceptions are some 10 females buried with brooches, bead necklaces, wrist clasps etc. NB total lack of girdle hangers with female burials. Cemetery limits established by excavation on N, NE and S, limit on W deducible. Exceptional

Title	HER No.	NMR No.	Grid Ref	Type	Period	Description
						graves: Female buried on top of an adolescent, both covered by large amounts of stone; prone female burial re-opened to insert prone male who was crammed into grave.
Village Cross, Cotgrave	M5409 <u>Element</u> L5409 Cross Fragments	319686	SK 6447 3537	Cross	Medieval to Modern 1500 to present	An open space in the centre of Cotgrave is called "The Cross" ... It is evidence to show that there must have been a cross although there are no remains to be seen. Village cross whereof no remains appear to have been in existence since at least 1830. A number of worked fragments of stone, collected from village gardens by the late Harold Smith have been cemented together and placed opposite the Manvers Arms and are accepted as the remains of the cross. The shaft of what is accepted to be the village cross is in 2 pieces. The top is battered and weathered and exhibits a hole filled with lead. The base and socket stone are made up of old and new stones. There is nothing to substantiate that this feature has any antiquity, indeed the "shaft" suggests a former gate or rubbing post. Obviously this is a work constructed by the late H Smith. C20 stepped base surmounted by small portion of C16 shaft.
Gozen's Hill Mill, Windmill Hill	M5410 <u>Elements</u> L5410 Site of P Med Windmill L9284 Medieval Mill	319719	SK 6443 3576	Wind mill Post mill	Medieval to Modern 1066 to 1916	Mr JW Cook, an elderly local resident, was consulted concerning Windmill Hill. He recalled he mill, indicated the site on the ground, and described it as a wooden post mill, destroyed c.50 years ago. There are no remains of mill or mound. Post mill, blown down in 1916. Foundations of C17/C18 mill excavated in 1972, constructed of sandstone blocks with later cement and brick repairs. Beneath, earlier piers

Title	HER No.	NMR No.	Grid Ref	Type	Period	Description
						and possible beam slots of preceding, Med mills.
Possible Prehistoric settlement, Smeeton's Field	M5411 <u>Element</u> L 5411 Cropmarks		SK 6460 3565	Settlement	Undated	A large subrectangular enclosure with internal features, linear features (field boundaries) and one feature which appears to be a large pit with "antennae". Ridge and furrow also visible - on top
World War II Bombing Decoy, Cotgrave	M6020 <u>Element</u> L6020 Reference to World War II Bombing Decoy		SK 6450 3600	Bombing decoy	Modern 1941 to 1945	WW2 decoy fields, situated at the top of Mill Hill overlooking fields towards Stragglethorpe. It was manned by the Air Force. There was a Nissen hut for the men and a dug out for the Dynamo which was used to run the lights. The lights ran the length of the fields and their purpose was to simulate the runway of an airfield as a decoy for Newton and Tollerton Airfields. They also acted as a decoy for Nottingham. The site is now covered by spoil from Cotgrave Colliery
Lock, Grantham Canal, Cotgrave	M8970 <u>Element</u> L9248 Map Depiction of Lock		SK 6337 3653	Canal lock	Modern 1790 to Present	Site of one of the two locks mentioned on M851
Lock, Grantham Canal, Cotgrave	M8971 <u>Element</u> L9249 Map Depiction of Lock		SK 6373 3661	Canal lock	Modern 1790 to Present	Site of one of the two locks mentioned on M851
Pillory, Cotgrave	M8979 <u>Element</u> L9275 Reference to Pillory		SK 6447 3537	Pillory	Medieval to Post Medieval 1066 - 1779	No remains of the stocks could be identified.

Elements from Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record

Title	HER No.	NMR No.	Grid Ref	Type	Period	Description
Neolithic Arrowhead,	L981	319779	SK 6430 3508	Find spot	Neolithic -4450 to - 2301	A leaf shaped arrowhead (or possibly an unusually thin slug knife) of dark brown flint, 46mm long and 18mm wide, was dug up in the back garden of No 21 Green Platt by Mr R Perkins. Grid ref altered to fit description.
Hollow	L1156		SK 6459 3584	Hollow	Undated	Hollow
Finds scatter	L5412		SK 6470 3564	Finds scatter Feature	Undated	In same field as cropmarks (L5411), a scatter of human bone was found on top of rise. Uncertain date, but old, and a considerable quantity. Also some animal bone and residual pottery. From area of dark marks on photo.
Boundary bank	L7639		SK 6435 3522	Bank (earthwork)	Undated	Boundary bank.
Hollow and bank	L7640		SK 6417 3514	Bank (earthwork) Hollow Terraced ground	Undated	Hollowed sub-rectangular area in the south-east corner. Linear bank marking a 1m drop and forming a terraced area
Terrace, banks and hollows	L7641		SK 6430 3545	Bank (earthwork) Hollow Terraced ground	Undated	Field containing massive linear banks and hollows. High terraced platform on the west side. Bank around the north and west edges and two running parallel, east/west, across the centre of the field. Wide linear hollow in the southwest corner.
Human bone, Windmill Hill,	L8792		SK 6443 3576	Finds scatter	Undated	During excavation of P Med post mill, scattered pieces of human bone were discovered. Adult male, 25-35 years, with evidence of a blow to the head with a sharp blade. There is a local story of an unpopular miller who disappeared, and a body found at the mill c 1812
Roman pottery scatter, Smeeton's Field,	L8793		SK 6460 3565	Finds scatter	Roman 43 to 409	Fieldwalking by CP Team in area where cropmarks show. Found ... a thin scatter of Ro pottery.
Early Medieval pottery scatter,	L9276		SK 6460 3565	Finds scatter	Early Medieval	Fieldwalking by CP Team in area where cropmarks show. Found a density of late Anglo Saxon pot.

Title	HER No.	NMR No.	Grid Ref	Type	Period	Description
Smeeton's Field,					410 to 1065	
Medieval and Post Medieval pottery scatter, Smeeton's Field	L9277		SK 6460 3565	Finds scatter	Medieval to Post-Medieval 1066 to 1779	Fieldwalking by CP Team in area where cropmarks show. Found a thin scatter of Medieval and Post Medieval pottery.
Prehistoric flint from the Church of All Saints,	L11553		SK 6441 3535	Find spot	Palaeolithic to Bronze Age -70000 to -701	The earliest archaeological evidence on site was artefactual, consisting of a flint core.
Romano British finds from the Church of All Saints,	L11554		SK 6440 3535	Finds scatter	Roman 49 to 409	The earliest evidence on site was artefactual, consisting of a single sherd of very abraded Romano-British pottery, possibly grey ware, and six adjoining fragments of a single incomplete box flue tile, in a relatively unabraded state.
Medieval feature and pottery in churchyard,	L11563		SK 6440 3535	Foundation	Medieval 1066 to 1546	Running E - W below the N edge of the tower angle buttress (ie outside the church) was a truncated line of stone. Two sherds of pottery were associated, one of shelly ware (c.C12 - C13) and one of Nottingham coarse orange sandy (mid - late C13) ... impossible to say if they represent the date of the feature or the later disturbance.
Early medieval features	L12280		SK 6453 3526	Pit Post hole Ditch Gully	Early Medieval 870 to 1065	A series of ditches and post holes were identified, some of which may represent Saxon features. Two sherds of Saxon ... pottery were found on site.
Medieval features and finds at Cotgrave	L12281		SK 6453 3526	Ditch Pit Post hole Gully	Medieval 1066 to 1499	Ditches, post holes and pits. Few sherds of pottery were found on site, only five medieval sherds were recovered, which suggests that several of the identified features could be of earlier date.
Post medieval / modern features and	L12282		SK 6453 3526	Pit Post hole Ditch	Post Medieval to Modern	Ditches, post holes and pits. Few sherds of pottery found, these ranged ... to post medieval sherds. Site access road, two dog burials assumed contemporary with occupation of

Title	HER No.	NMR No.	Grid Ref	Type	Period	Description
finds				Pond	1634 to 1899	Whitelands Farm. Plot 5, a possible shallow pond, lower fill contained late C17 early C18 pottery. A ditch may have drained into (or from) the pond, backfill contained buried dog and clay pipe. The ditch was 90 degrees to the nearby boundary hedge and probably formed part of the same system of land subdivision, open fields at Cotgrave were formally enclosed after 1790.

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APPENDIX III: NRHE Data

Sites from the National Record of the Historic Environment held by English Heritage

NRHE No.	SMR No.	Name	Type	Period	Grid Ref.	Description
894479	M 1183		Inhumation Cemetery, Round Barrow	Early Medieval 410 to 870 Early Medieval 410 to 870	SK 644 357	Anglo Saxon inhumation cemetery at Windmill Hill. A mixed cemetery, though only one of the males was buried with weapons under a possible round barrow, some of the females were buried with bead necklaces and brooches. Of greatest interest was the discovery of three circular ditches each of which had probably defined a mound. These ditches were intercut and a sequence of construction has been obtained. Two of them enclosed central burials; it is probable that the third does also but the central area could not be examined. The central burial with the earliest ditch was a male in his mid twenties who had been buried with a spear and a shield. This is the only example of a burial accompanied by weaponry known from the site. In view of this and the disposition of other graves in the vicinity it is possible that this was the first burial there.
519528		1 Plumtree Road	House	Post Medieval 1933 to 1899	SK 644 352	A house built mid to late 19th century.
319779	L981		Findspot	Neolithic - 4000 to - 2200	SK 6430 3508	Leaf-shaped arrowhead or possibly knife. A leaf-shaped arrowhead (or possibly an unusually thin slug knife) of dark brown flint, 46mm. long and 18mm. wide, was dug up in the back garden of No.21 Green Platt (SK 64303508
319719	M5410		Post Mill	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901	SK 6441 3576	Post windmill, demolished in the early C20th. Former position indicated by an 'elderly local resident' and described it as a wooden, post-mill, destroyed about 50 years ago. There are no remains of mill or mound.
319686	M5409		Village Cross Cross	Medieval 1066 50 1540 20 th Century	SK 6445 3536	16th century village cross fragment in a 20th century base SK 6447 3537] An open space in the centre of Cosgrave is called "The Cross" and "on the cross" was a password used by village children. It is evidence to show there must have been a cross although there are no remains to be seen.

NRHE No.	SMR No.	Name	Type	Period	Grid Ref.	Description
				1901 to 2000		<p>In the rectory wall, at the curve, four feet from the gatepost, is a small section of an early churchyard cross, embedded in the stonework. It measures fifteen by nine inches and is covered with Anglo-Saxon or Norman interlaced pattern. It must have been at some time removed from the church or churchyard.</p> <p>A number of worked fragments of stone, collected from village gardens, by the late Harold Smith have been cemented together and placed opposite the Manvers Arms and are accepted as the remains of a cross</p>
894480	M 935	Church of the All Saints	Parish Church Parish Church	Medieval 1101 to 1500 Post Medieval 1877 to 1878	SK 64412 35344	<p>Parish church. 12th-15th and 19th centuries restored 1877-8 by Evans and Jolly. Dressed coursed rubble, ashlar and render. Slate roofs with decorative ridges. Coped gables with single ridge crosses to the east nave and the east chancel. Tower with spire, nave, aisles, north organ chamber, north vestry, south porch and chancel.</p>

NMR Excavation Index

Identifier	Grid Ref	Type	Description and reference
915987	SK6440035700	Excavation	An Anglian inhumation cemetery excavated in 1983 and 1984 in advance of house building. Vol 88, 1984, 106. Transactions of the Thoroton Society of Nottinghamshire.
1219707	SK6441035050	Excavation	Limited excavation followed evaluation and preceded watching brief during refurbishment following fire damage 102/1998, 137-8. Transactions of the Thoroton Society of Nottinghamshire. Elliott L & Gilbert D/1999/All Saints Church, Cotgrave, Nottinghamshire: a report on the archaeological recordings. Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust [assessment & evaluation reports].

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