



Contains OS data © Crown copyright [and database right] 2018. Imagery © 2018 Getmapping plc, Google. Map Data © 2018 Google.

**Geophysical Magnetometer Survey of Clipstone Peel,
Beeston Lodge, in Sherwood Forest.
Mansfield Woodhouse, Nottinghamshire.
(SK 57064 63779).**

Geophysical Survey Report

**Andy Gaunt
Mercian Archaeological Services CIC**

10/3/2018

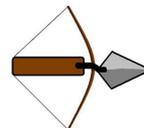
Ref: PEELGAU17001

Report MAS037



The Official Research

The Sherwood Forest



Archaeology Project



© Mercian Archaeological Services CIC 2018. Mercian Archaeological Services CIC is a limited company registered in England and Wales. Company Reg No. 08347842.

**Geophysical Magnetometer Survey of Clipstone Peel,
Beeston Lodge, in Sherwood Forest.
Mansfield Woodhouse, Nottinghamshire.**

Geophysical Survey Report

(SK 57064 63779).

Andy Gaunt MA BSc (Hons) CertHE FGS FRGS

Mercian Archaeological Services CIC

MAS037

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Title: | Geophysical Magnetometer Survey of Clipstone Peel, Beeston Lodge, in Sherwood Forest. Mansfield Woodhouse, Nottinghamshire. |
| Author: | Andy Gaunt MA BSc CertHE FGS FRGS |
| Derivation: | - |
| Date of Origin: | 21/12/2018 |
| Version Number: | 1.0 |
| Date of Last Revision: | 10/03/2018 |
| Revisers: | |
| Status: | Final |
| Summary of Changes: | Editorial changes |
| Mercian Project Identifier: | PEELGAU17001 |
| Client: | Mercian Archaeological Services CIC |
| Checked / Approved for Release by: | Sean Crossley MA PGDip BSc (Hons) |

Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| 1. Project location, topography and geology..... | 6 |
| 1.1. Project Location..... | 6 |
| 1.2 Topography..... | 7 |
| 1.3 Geology..... | 8 |
| 1.4 Scheduled Monument of Beeston Lodge..... | 9 |
| 2. Archaeological and Historical Background..... | 10 |
| 3.2 Previous Archaeological Work..... | 12 |
| 4. Research Aims and Objectives..... | 14 |
| 5. Methodology..... | 14 |
| 5.1. Geophysical Survey..... | 14 |
| 5.1.1. Standards..... | 14 |
| 5.1.2. Equipment..... | 14 |
| 5.1.3. Magnetometry Fieldwork Methods..... | 15 |
| 5.1.4. Interpretation and archiving..... | 18 |
| 5.2. Data preparation and analysis..... | 20 |
| 5.3. Community Archaeology..... | 20 |
| 6. Results..... | 21 |
| 7. Interpretations, conclusions, and discussions | 30 |
| 8. Future Work..... | 32 |
| 9. Disclaimer:..... | 33 |
| 10. Acknowledgments:..... | 34 |
| 11. Publication, archiving, reporting and dissemination..... | 34 |
| 11.1. Archiving and reporting..... | 34 |
| 11.1.1 OASIS..... | 34 |
| 11.1.2. Historic Environment Record | 34 |

| | |
|--|----|
| 11.1.3. Public Dissemination..... | 34 |
| 12. Bibliography..... | 35 |
| Appendix I: Figures..... | 39 |
| Appendix II: Section 42 licence questionnaire..... | 43 |

Summary

An integrated archaeological survey of the former site of Clipstone Peel was undertaken by Mercian Archaeological Services CIC, as part of the Sherwood Forest Archaeology Project, in 2017. The survey included a geophysical magnetometer survey and was designed to begin research into the possible remains of Edward II's fortification of 'Clipstone Peel'. The location of Clipstone Peel was identified by David Crook (1976) as being the site of the stone ruin known as 'Beeston Lodge'. Beeston Lodge, which is a scheduled monument (no. 1006386) lies in Mansfield Woodhouse, Nottinghamshire, on the former boundary of the royal deer park of Clipstone in Sherwood Forest.

This survey is the first of its kind at the site of Clipstone Peel, and forms part of ongoing extensive research by Mercian Archaeological Services CIC at the nearby site of King John's Palace and into the landscape of Clipstone as a whole. This survey formed a part of a season of fieldwork that began in early October and was completed by late December. The fieldwork included the geophysical survey covered in this report, which surveyed both inside and outside the scheduled area, and a topographic survey of the site. The full report for the integrated survey and the analysis of artefacts including flint, ceramics, and quantities of industrial waste from cast iron manufacture; noted and recorded during the surveys are to be found in the report: Gaunt, A. 2018. *An Integrated Archaeological Survey of Clipstone Peel, Sherwood Forest, Nottinghamshire*. Mercian Archaeological Services CIC. Archaeological Survey Report. MAS042. This current report relates only to the magnetometer survey.

Part of the survey was undertaken across the area of Beeston Lodge scheduled monument. That part of the survey was undertaken under section 42 licence granted by Historic England (see Appendix II). This report covers the whole area surveyed through geophysical magnetometer survey, and not just that which falls within the scheduled monument and has been written up following completion of

the whole survey.

This initial phase of work has been designed as a starting point for long term research. The results have been a very interesting 'first step' in beginning to understand the site:

The standing ruin consists of the remains of a rubble core of a stone wall orientated approximately north to south, there are also the possible remains (although buried under rubble and vegetation and hard to fully ascertain and record) of a wall which runs parallel, approximately 8 feet to the east of the standing wall. These two walls may be part of the same building.

This standing ruin is surrounded by a large spread/mound of stone rubble presumed to be from the gradual collapse of this structure and other possible buildings on the site.

It is possible that this building (if it is one building) represents the remains of the gatehouse of the site as suggested by David Crook (Crook 1976). Another possibility is that it is the remains of a stone chamber (a chamber is listed on the site).

A possible entrance to the site has been identified in topographic survey (Gaunt 2018) which enters the site some 20m to the north of the ruin, where a diagonal approach up the hill from the north; lessens the severity of the hill-slope. On the western side of this entrance is the possible former location of a building. The site is surrounded to the north and west by steep slopes down to the river on the north and Spa Ponds to the west.

Between the possible northern entrance and the standing ruin, the magnetometer may have revealed the remains of a series of buildings which may have formed a range running northeast to southwest from the entrance to the ruin. A series of buildings is depicted on the William Senior 1630 map of Clipstone lordship (Mastoris 2017) at the site.

The area of rubble surrounding the upstanding ruin may also contain the remains of buildings or the robbed-out foundations of former buildings to the northwest of the standing ruin and to the south of the standing ruin.

A possible ditch detected in the magnetometer survey running southwest from the ruin may have formed the extent of the site on this side. It is possible that the faint remains of former buildings lie within this enclosure to the north of the ditch.

It is just possible that the anomalies detected here and discussed below show something of the former extent of the site of Clipstone Peel, and the subsequent hunting lodge and the site later known as Beeston Lodge, and perhaps represent the first view of what survives beneath the soil on this important medieval site in Sherwood Forest.

These results however are only the first step in a long-term research project that requires a large amount of further work (see below) which will either confirm or deny these possible interpretations. These interpretations should only be considered to be the first basic interpretations from a single prospection technique and should not be taken to be correct at this stage without further corroborative evidence from other non-invasive techniques, or without being proven through invasive methods.

It is intended that further objective and subjective topographic survey (to that undertaken in this phase of work and reported in Gaunt 2018 mentioned above) is undertaken to gather more data, and it is also recommended that the site be subject to both resistance survey and ground penetrating radar to search for further possible features and to help interpret further the anomalies detected here.

1. Project location, topography and geology

1.1. Project Location

The site is located at Beeston Lodge, Mansfield Woodhouse, Nottinghamshire (SK 57064 63779).

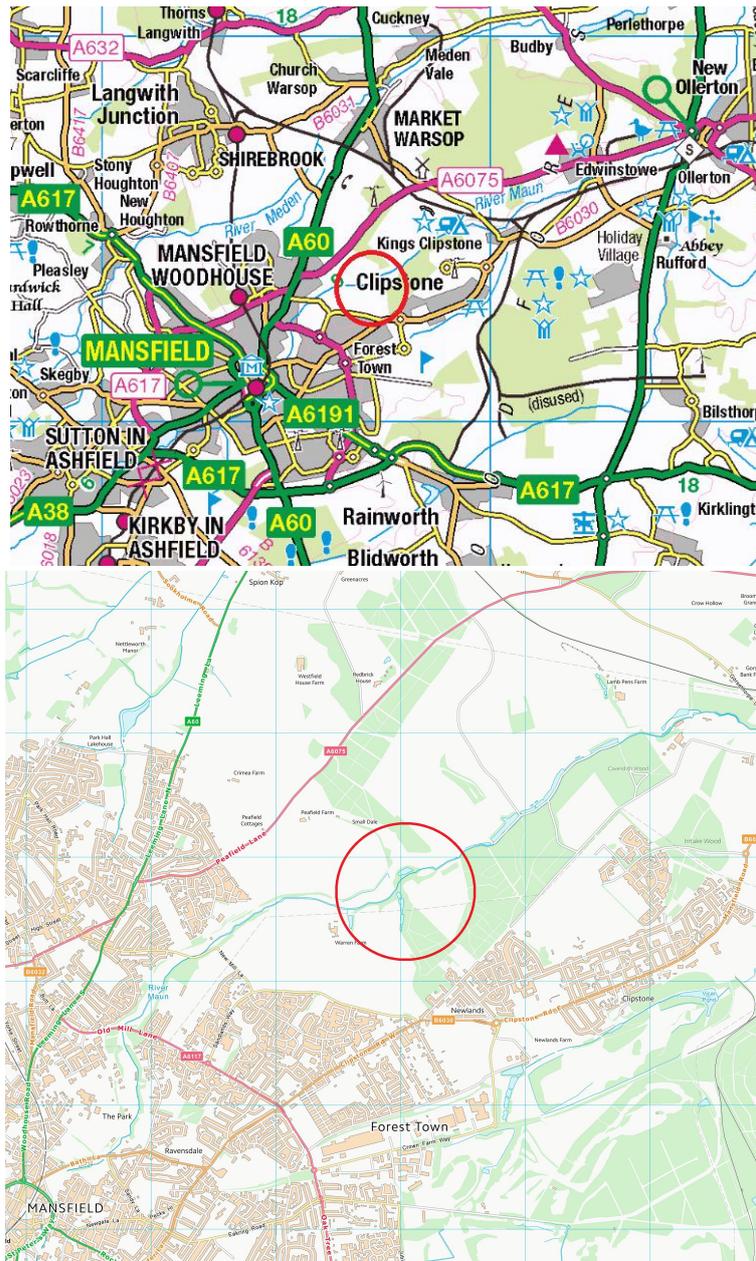


Figure 1: Site Location. Contains OS data © Crown copyright [and database right] 2018.

1.2 Topography



Figure 2: Site location on aerial photography. Imagery © 2018 Getmapping plc, Google. Map Data © 2018 Google.

The results of the fieldwork (Gaunt 2018) have helped to show how the site is located on high ground to the south of the River Maun, directly overlooking the river to the north. To the southwest a spring feeds a natural valley which is occupied by a cascade of ponds running to the west of the site. These are believed to be medieval in origin, and perhaps built to service the Peel site, or the succeeding hunting lodge. This valley flows due north to join the Maun which flows from west to east. The confluence of these two valleys creates steep escarpments to both the west and northern sides, giving the site a prominent, elevated, and secure position. The results of the topographic survey, combined with LiDAR data (Environment Agency Survey Open Data) has helped to show how past erosion from surface run-off to the south, flowing westwards into the valley of the Spa Ponds, and on the eastern side, flowing northwards into the Maun has created a natural knoll which stands proud of the surrounding ground. The site occupies this knoll, and provides an excellent, defensible vantage point. David Crook demonstrated how the medieval deer park of Clipstone was extended to include this site by Edward II (Crook 1976, p43) perhaps due in part to the excellent location the natural ground provided for a fortification.

1.3 Geology

The site is situated on what was previously known as the Nottingham Castle Sandstone Formation, belonging to the Sherwood Sandstone Group (BGS Geology of Britain viewer, accessed 20/02/2018). The Nottingham Castle Sandstone Formation has been re-classified as Unit C of the Sherwood Sandstone Group; Unit C is named the '*Chester Formation*' and the Nottingham Castle Formation has been subsumed within it (Ambrose et al 2014, 15, 21). The Chester Formation is of Early Triassic age (Ambrose et al 2014, 32). As such they date from approximately 247 to 250 million years ago. The Chester Formation is described, in the Nottinghamshire area, as "*pinkish red or buff-grey, medium to coarse-grained, pebbly, cross-bedded, friable sandstone*" (Ambrose et al 2014, 31). The depositional setting was one of rivers. "*These sedimentary rocks are fluvial in origin. They are detrital, ranging from coarse- to fine-grained and form beds and lenses of deposits reflecting the channels, floodplains and levees of a river or estuary (if in a coastal setting)*" (BGS Geology of Britain viewer, accessed 20/02/2018).

Adjacent to the site on the north, (in the river valley) the BGS 1:50 000 scale superficial deposits description shows: Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel. Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Local environment previously dominated by rivers. These rocks were formed from rivers depositing mainly sand and gravel detrital material in channels to form river terrace deposits, with fine silt and clay from overbank floods forming floodplain alluvium (www.BGS.ac.co.uk- accessed 10/04/2017). The alluvium sits beyond the study area covered by this survey.

1.4 Scheduled Monument of Beeston Lodge

The site of the survey (see survey grid in figure 5 below) falls partly within the Scheduled Monument of Beeston Lodge (monument no. 1006386). Beeston Lodge is the presumed location of the former Clipstone Peel (see below).



Figure 3: The approximate location of the Scheduled area within red circle (taken from Historic England Beeston Lodge, List Entry Summary, at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1006386>) overlain on aerial photograph of site. Imagery © 2018 Getmapping plc, Google. Map Data © 2018 Google.

2. Archaeological and Historical Background

The Kings Houses at Clipstone was a favoured site of the Kings of England from the later 12th to the end of the 14th century. The site, now known as King John's Palace, and its wider landscape is the subject of long term research by Mercian Archaeological Services CIC as part of the Sherwood Forest Archaeology Project.

The deer park at Clipstone was situated to the west of the site of the Kings Houses and occupied an area of 1457 acres when depicted on the William Senior Map of 1630 (Mastoris 2017). On the far western edge of the park, to the south of the River Maun, about two miles west-southwest of the Kings Houses, a series of buildings are depicted on this map. David Crook in his 1976 *Clipstone Park and 'Peel'* article in The Transactions of the Thoroton Society, suggested these buildings to be the site of Clipstone Peel.

Clipstone Peel was built by Edward II in 1316 as a fortified stockade which contained for a time a '*small stock of arms and armour, including a siege engine*' (Crook 1976, p40).

In 1317-18 Edward II erected some new buildings within a '*peel*' or enclosure in the southern part of the park, including a barn, a cow-shed, and '*other necessary buildings*'. (Colvin, Brown & Taylor 1963 Vol II, p 919). David Crook gives an insight into what the '*other necessary buildings*' consisted of. Alongside detailing the date of its construction to the months preceding January 1317, Crook listed the following buildings and features which made up the site:

- a gatehouse,
- hall,
- royal chamber,
- chapel,
- bakehouse,
- kitchen,

- grange,
- sheds for cattle, oxen, and sheep,
- a palisade,
- gates,
- a ditch outside the gates,
- and two windlasses to raise bridges

(Crook 1976, p40).

The 1976 article also detailed a number of keepers employed to run the site which had a primarily agricultural function, alongside its role as a fortified bolt-hole for Edward II, and some of the part it played in early 14th century politics.

The Peel was dismantled by Edward III:

In 1327-8: "*Edward III had all the buildings which his father had erected in the peel dismantled and set up again near the manor house, with the exception of the greater gate of the peel, and the building over it' which were to remain*" (Colvin, Brown & Taylor 1963 Vol II p 920).

Despite much of the site having been dismantled in the 1320's the buildings which survived continued to go by the name of '*Pele*' and the name is seen in the location on the medieval '*Belvoir map*' of Sherwood Forest. This map, in the archives of the Duke of Rutland in Belvoir Castle (hence the name) has been dated by Barley to the late 14th or early 15th century and was possibly made for Ralph Cromwell when he became Keeper of Sherwood Forest in 1437 (Barley 1986). It depicts Clipstone Park as a near-circular area enclosed within a fence or park pale. On the southwestern edge of the park adjacent to the fence and south of the River Maun is '*ye pele*', which has been identified as the site of Clipstone Peel (Crook 1976).

The remaining buildings may have survived to become a hunting lodge, and to be depicted on William Senior's 1630 map (Mastoris 2017) of Clipstone as a series of buildings (Crook 1976, p43), as mentioned above.

By the time of George Sanderson's 1853 map of *Twenty Miles Around Mansfield*, the site was known as '*Beeston Lodge Hill*'. A stone ruin, consisting of the rubble cores of perhaps two walls is all that is obvious now above ground in terms of surviving remains. These ruins form the focus of the site of Beeston Lodge (SK 57067 63782) which is a Scheduled Monument.

3.2 Previous Archaeological Work

Prior to the commencement of this survey no archaeological work has previously been undertaken of the possible Peel site.

Most recent research as mentioned has focused on the site of King John's Palace, to the east, and the landscape of Clipstone. This project forms part of that research.

The nearby site of a cascade of ponds known locally as '*Gara Ponds*' has been the subject of a recent community research project led by the Forest Town Nature Conservation Group (FTNCG): '*Spa Ponds Heritage Project: Celebrating 700 years of history*'. As part of this project MBarchaeology and the FTNCG have undertaken elements of archaeological survey alongside workshops. It is hoped that reports for this fieldwork will become publicly available via the project website once they are complete:

<http://www.foresttown.net/heritageproject/> .

It is possible that these ponds form part of the wider landscape of the Peel site, or subsequent hunting lodge, and these results are awaited with interest.

The Forest Town website provides a well-referenced timeline for Clipstone Park, which includes entries relating to Clipstone Peel <http://www.foresttown.net/index.php/heritage/clipstone-park-chronology/>.

The Mercian Archaeological Services CIC Sherwood Forest Archaeology Project Page for King John's Palace also provides a detailed timeline which includes lists of archaeological works at that site: <http://mercian->

as.co.uk/kjp_sfap.html and a timeline for Clipstone which includes references to the Peel site.

As part of Mercian's work into the landscape of King John's Palace, the landscape of Clipstone, and the wider Sherwood Forest area, it was decided that the Clipstone Peel site itself should be investigated.

In October 2017, as a first phase of work, Mercian Archaeological Services CIC undertook a topographic survey of the site to help understand its location, to attempt to identify any possible modification of the landscape, and to set the site in its wider landscape context. A geophysical magnetometer survey was also undertaken to begin searching for any surviving sub-surface remains and to help in understanding the nature of the site itself.

The topographic survey has mapped the steep slopes to the north and west of the site, which drop to the valleys below. The following is an extract from the published interim of the results (*Archaeology in Nottinghamshire* in the Transactions of the Thoroton Society (TTS) - due to be published in May 2018 as TTS Volume 121, 2017) which will be discussed in detail in Gaunt 2018: *"The survey detected and mapped a terrace that runs around the north and western slopes perhaps allowing access around the site. On the northern side a potential entrance-way has been mapped where a diagonal approach lessens the steep terrain. It appears to be overlooked by a small plateau of land at the top of the slope on the western side of the 'entrance' which appears to have an unnatural right-angled shape as if it were humanly modified. It is possible to postulate that this position was once occupied by a building, although this is pure speculation at this stage. Once the top of the slope is reached, the surviving ruin lies 20m to the south"* (Gaunt 2017a, forthcoming).

4. Research Aims and Objectives

The project ties in with Research Objective 7G - Estates, architecture and power: investigate the relationship between castles and great houses and their estates, as specified in *East Midlands Heritage- An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*. (Knight and Vyner et al).

The Project was also designed to answer Mercian Archaeological Services CIC's research questions into the landscape of Sherwood Forest.

5. Methodology

5.1. Geophysical Survey

5.1.1. Standards

The surveys and reporting were conducted in accordance with English Heritage guidelines, *Geophysical survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (David, Linford & Linford 2008); the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Draft Standard and Guidance for archaeological geophysical survey (2010); the IfA Technical Paper No.6, *The use of geophysical techniques in archaeological evaluations* (Gaffney, Gater & Ovenden 2002); and the Archaeology Data Service Guide to Good Practice: *Geophysical Data in Archaeology* (draft 2nd edition, Schmidt & Ernenwein 2010).

5.1.2. Equipment

The survey was undertaken using a Bartington Grad601 fluxgate Gradiometer. This technique involves the use of hand-held magnetometers to detect and record anomalies in the vertical

component of the Earth's magnetic field caused by variations in soil magnetic susceptibility or permanent magnetisation; such anomalies can be caused by archaeological features. The gradiometer works by measuring the earth's magnetic field at two separate sensors; one positioned 1 metre above the other. The lower of the two sensors is placed nearer to the ground surface and so is affected by magnetic variations in the soil. The signal is either higher or lower than the top sensors. This 'gradient' is recorded.

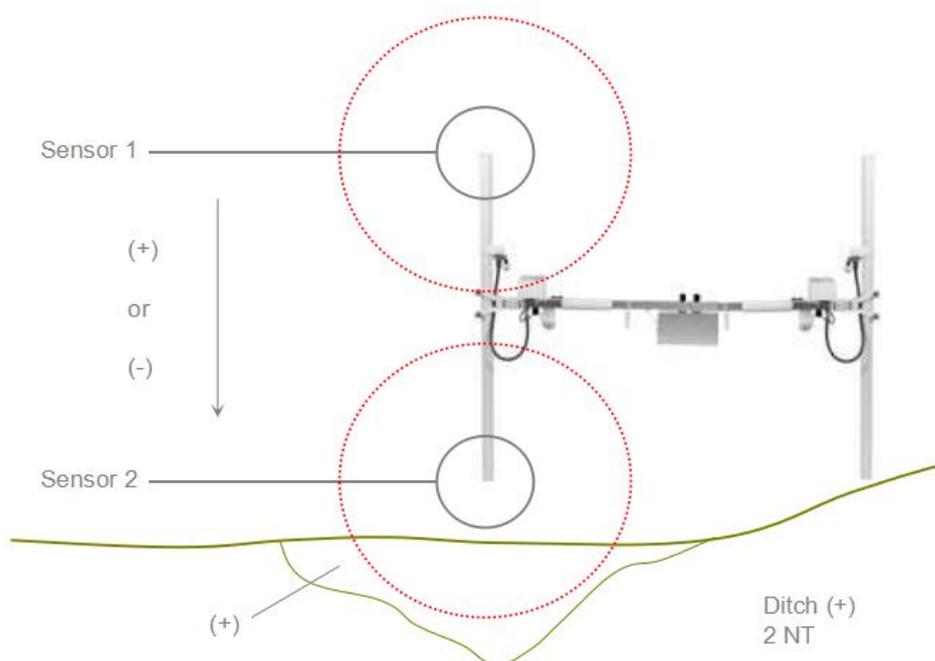


Figure 4: Fluxgate Gradiometer recording buried and in-filled ditch as a high magnetic anomaly. A. Gaunt © Mercian Archaeological Services CIC, 2015.

5.1.3. Magnetometry Fieldwork Methods

5.1.3.1. Survey Area

The survey area was chosen to maximise the coverage of the field at the site of the Peel. The southern boundary of the grid was set parallel to the change in land use on the southern side to ploughed soil. A right angle was generated with tapes, with the western edge

set as close as possible in a straight line along the top of the western slope. A 20 metre grid was marked out on site from these base lines and the corners of grid squares were recorded to Ordnance Survey coordinates using a Leica Differential Geographic Positioning System (DGPS) survey instrument. DGPS is accurate to +/- 100mm (Crutchley 2010) which complies with English Heritage requirements for control of archaeological survey (Lutton 2003). The grid was re-established as necessary by staking out points using the DGPS.

Table 1: Magnetic Survey grid corners:

| | | | | | |
|-------|------------|------------|-------|------------|------------|
| Pt_1 | 457047.716 | 363715.997 | Pt_2 | 457063.860 | 363728.004 |
| Pt_3 | 457080.020 | 363740.010 | Pt_4 | 457096.164 | 363751.997 |
| Pt_5 | 457112.308 | 363764.003 | Pt_6 | 457128.468 | 363776.000 |
| Pt_7 | 457035.612 | 363732.003 | Pt_8 | 457051.756 | 363743.989 |
| Pt_9 | 457067.900 | 363755.996 | Pt_10 | 457084.027 | 363767.982 |
| Pt_11 | 457100.188 | 363779.999 | Pt_12 | 457116.323 | 363791.995 |
| Pt_13 | 457023.484 | 363747.968 | Pt_14 | 457039.628 | 363759.965 |
| Pt_15 | 457055.780 | 363771.971 | Pt_16 | 457071.923 | 363783.958 |
| Pt_17 | 457088.084 | 363795.964 | Pt_18 | 457104.211 | 363807.961 |
| Pt_19 | 457011.347 | 363763.963 | Pt_20 | 457027.507 | 363775.960 |
| Pt_21 | 457043.651 | 363787.957 | Pt_22 | 457059.795 | 363799.953 |
| Pt_23 | 457075.947 | 363811.960 | Pt_24 | 457092.091 | 363823.946 |
| Pt_25 | 456999.227 | 363779.929 | Pt_26 | 457015.379 | 363791.925 |
| Pt_27 | 457031.523 | 363803.932 | Pt_28 | 457047.666 | 363815.929 |
| Pt_29 | 457063.819 | 363827.925 | Pt_30 | 457079.971 | 363839.922 |



Figure 5: Magnetic Survey Grid. Contains OS data © Crown copyright [and database right] 2018. Imagery © 2018 Getmapping plc, Google. Map Data © 2018 Google.

5.1.3.2. Measurements

Measurements of vertical geomagnetic field gradient were determined using Bartington Grad601 dual fluxgate gradiometer. A parallel traverse scheme was employed, and data were logged in 20m grid units. The instrument sensitivity was nominally 0.03nT, the sample interval was 0.25m and the traverse interval was 1m.

5.1.3.3. Data

Data was downloaded on site onto a laptop for initial processing and storage. The data was then backed up onto Mercian's data network,

with copies made of the data for processing.

5.1.4. Interpretation and archiving

5.1.4.1. Data processing

A combination of Snuffler version 1.14, Terrasurveyor version 3.0.33.6 and Geoplot v.3 software was used to process the geophysical data and to produce a continuous tone greyscale image of the raw (minimally processed) data. The greyscale images and interpretations are presented below. A palette bar relates the greyscale intensities to anomaly values in nanotesla.

The following basic processing functions have been applied to the geomagnetic data:

5.1.4.1.1. Clip.

This clips data to specified maximum or minimum values; to eliminate large noise spikes; also, generally makes statistical calculations more realistic.

5.1.4.1.2. ZMT

ZMT or Zero Mean traverse. This sets the background mean of each traverse within a grid to zero; used for removing striping effects in the traverse direction and removing grid edge discontinuities.

5.1.4.1.3. Interpolate

This increases the number of data points in a survey to match sample and traverse intervals; in this instance the data have been interpolated to 0.25m x 0.25m intervals.

5.1.4.1.4. Destripe

This is used to remove error caused during data collection, due to problems maintaining a regular pace walking traverses.

5.1.4.2. Anomaly types

A colour-coded geophysical interpretation plan is provided. Three types of geomagnetic anomaly have been distinguished in the data:

5.1.4.2.1 Positive

Positive magnetic regions of anomalously high or positive magnetic field gradient, which may be associated with high magnetic susceptibility soil-filled structures such as pits and ditches.

5.1.4.2.2 Negative

Negative magnetic regions of anomalously low or negative magnetic field gradient, which may correspond to features of low magnetic susceptibility such as wall footings and other concentrations of sedimentary rock or voids.

5.1.4.2.3. Magnetic Disturbance

Magnetic Disturbance high amplitude and can be composed of either a bipolar anomaly, or a single polarity response. It represents magnetic interference from modern from items such as fencing, vehicles or buildings. It is commonly found around the perimeter of a site near to boundary fences.

5.1.4.2.4. Dipolar

Dipolar magnetic paired positive-negative magnetic anomalies, which typically reflect ferrous or fired materials (including fences and service pipes) and/or fired structures such as kilns or hearths.

5.1.4.2.5. Bipolar

A bipolar anomaly is one that is composed of both a positive response and a negative response. It can be made up of any number of positive responses and negative responses. For example, a pipeline.

5.1.4.3. Interpretation Plot

A colour-coded archaeological interpretation plan is provided. Except where stated otherwise in the text below, positive magnetic anomalies are taken to reflect relatively high magnetic susceptibility materials, typically sediments in cut archaeological features (such as ditches or pits) whose magnetic susceptibility has been enhanced by decomposed organic matter or by burning.

5.2. Data preparation and analysis.

All data was processed in QGIS Geographic Information Systems (GIS), including the production of maps and interpretation plots.

5.3. Community Archaeology

As a community archaeology company Mercian Archaeological Services CIC are experts in involving members of the public in archaeological projects. Alongside seeking to answer various archaeological research questions; the project was designed to engage local people in the heritage and history of Clipstone Peel and Sherwood Forest through participation in archaeological fieldwork. The fieldwork was undertaken with the help of volunteers and local community members.

6. Results

The results of the geophysical magnetometer survey can be seen as greyscale plots in figures 6 - 16 below. The results are also displayed as a trace plot in figure 17. Figures 18 and 19 show the results georeferenced over aerial photography to show their actual location. An interpretation plot showing positive and negative magnetic anomalies is presented in figure 20 and these anomalies are numbered in figure 21 to enable discussion. Figure 15 shows data clipped at ± 15 nT to identify anomalies likely to be metallic in origin, and figure 16 shows the data clipped at -2.3 to $+2.4$ nT to show potential archaeological features.

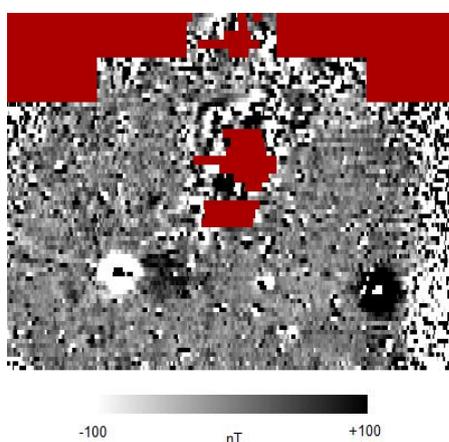


Figure 6: Magnetic Survey Results unprocessed.

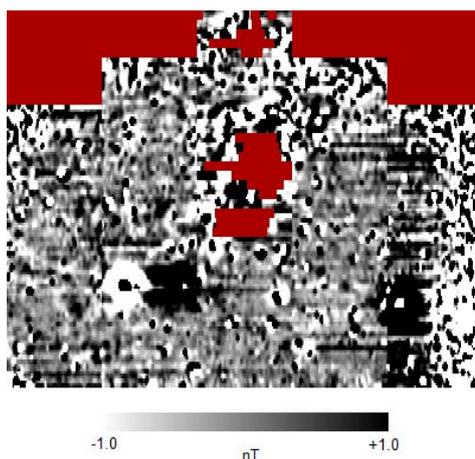


Figure 7: Magnetic Survey Results clipped to ± 1 nT

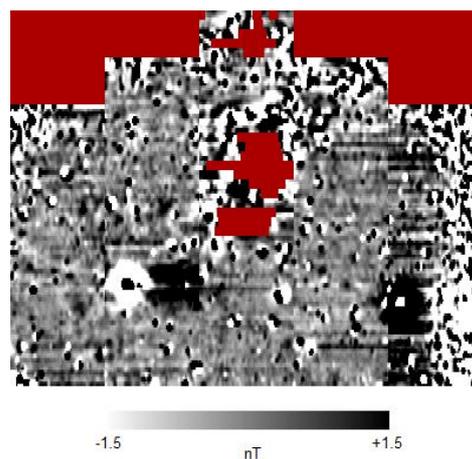


Figure 8: Magnetic Survey Results clipped to ± 1.5 nT

Geophysical Magnetometer Survey of Clipstone Peel, Beeston Lodge, in Sherwood Forest.
Mansfield Woodhouse, Nottinghamshire.

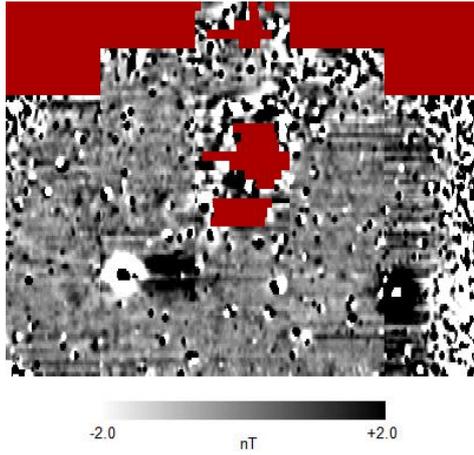


Figure 9: Magnetic Survey Results clipped to +/-2.0nT

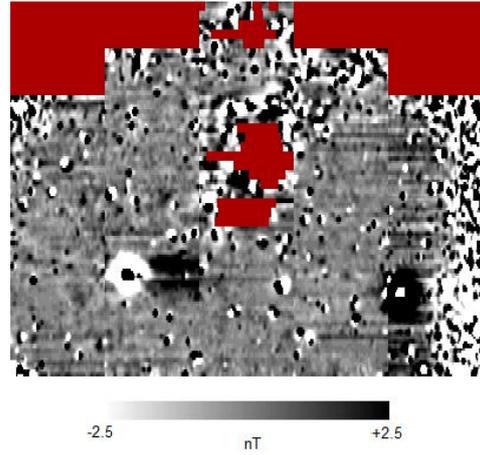


Figure 10: Magnetic Survey Results clipped to +/-2.5nT

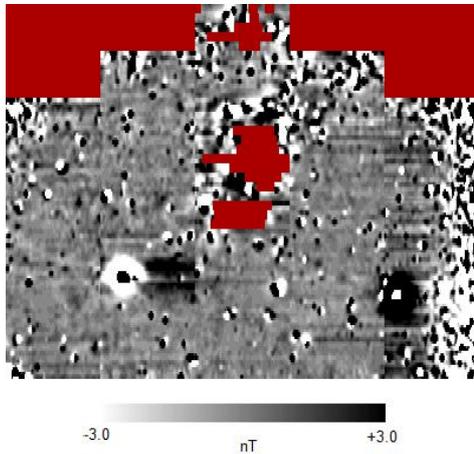


Figure 11: Magnetic Survey Results clipped to +/-3.0nT

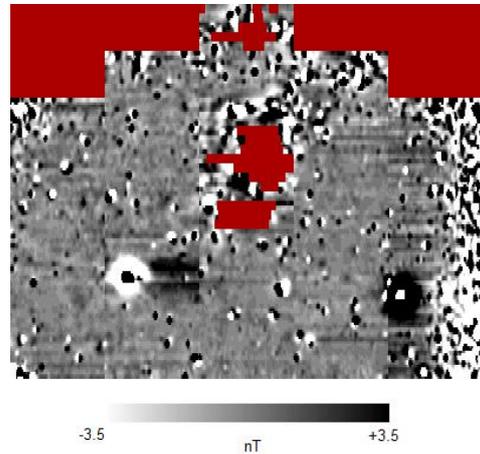


Figure 12: Magnetic Survey Results clipped to +/-3.5nT

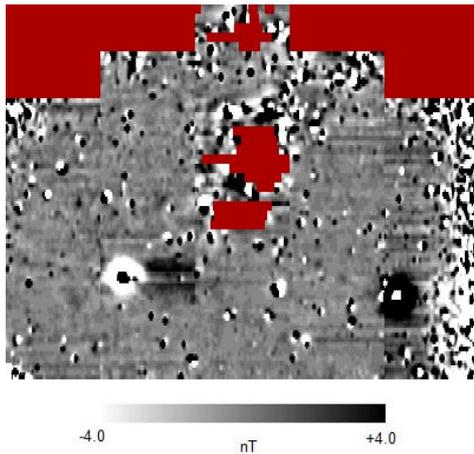


Figure 13: Magnetic Survey Results clipped to +/-4.0nT

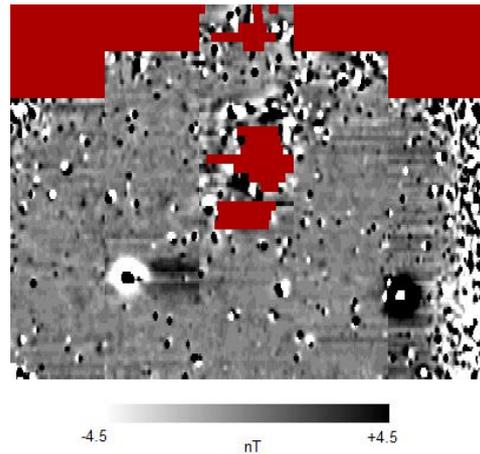


Figure 14: Magnetic Survey Results clipped to +/-4.5nT

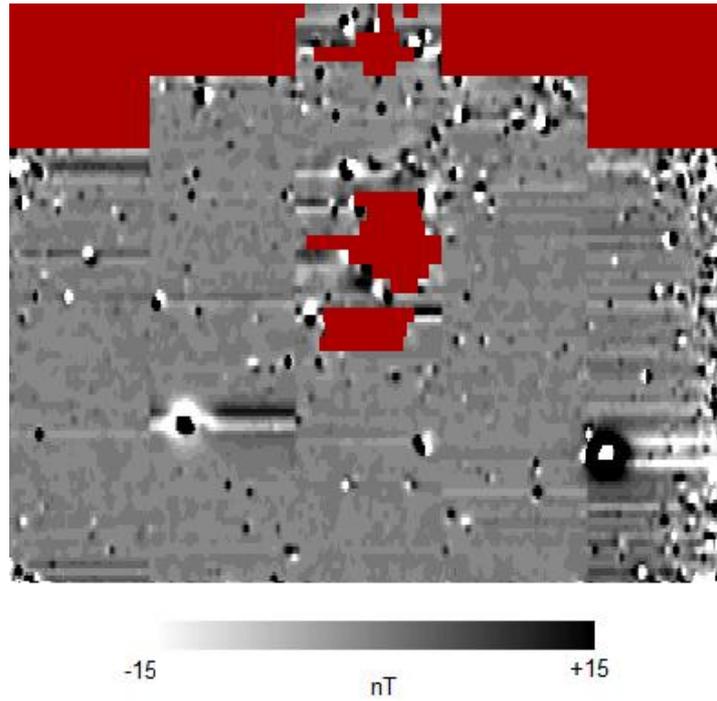


Figure 15: Magnetic Survey Results clipped to +/-15nT to show metallic anomalies.

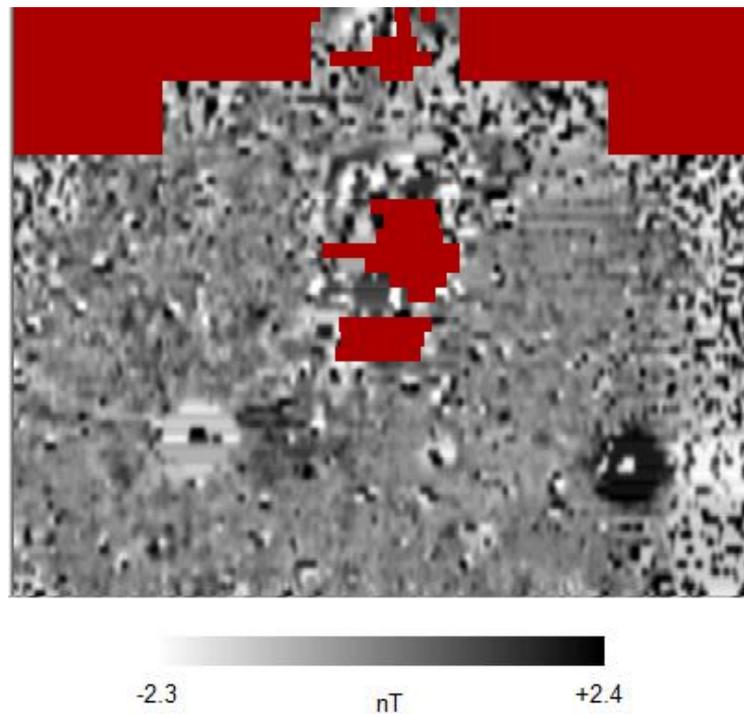


Figure 16: Magnetic Survey Results clipped to +2.3 to +2.4nT showing possible archaeological features.

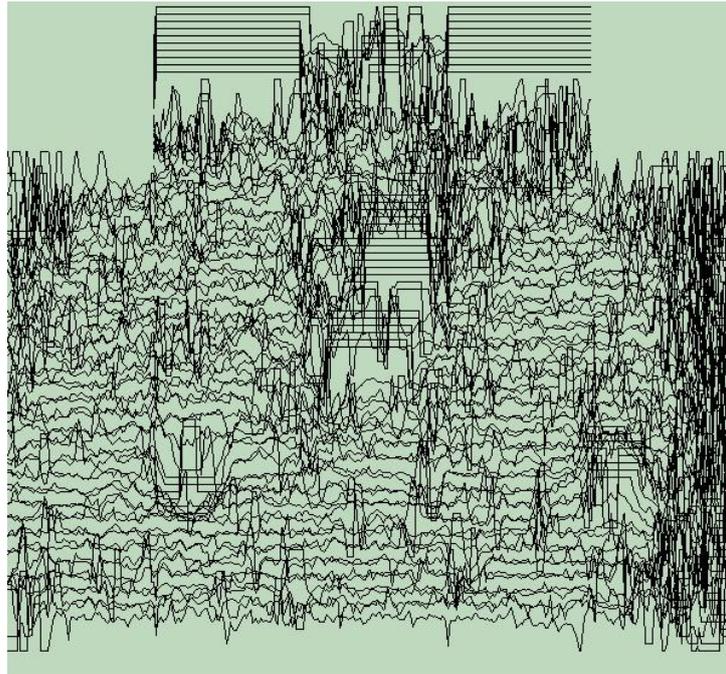


Figure 17: Trace Plot clipped at +/-5nT



Figure 18: Magnetic Survey Results clipped to +/-3.0nT, overlain on aerial photograph of site. Imagery © 2018 Getmapping plc, Google. Map Data © 2018 Google.

Geophysical Magnetometer Survey of Clipstone Peel, Beeston Lodge, in Sherwood Forest.
Mansfield Woodhouse, Nottinghamshire.



Figure 19: Magnetic Survey Results clipped to -2.3 to +2.4 nT, overlain on aerial photograph of site. Imagery © 2018 Getmapping plc, Google. Map Data © 2018 Google.

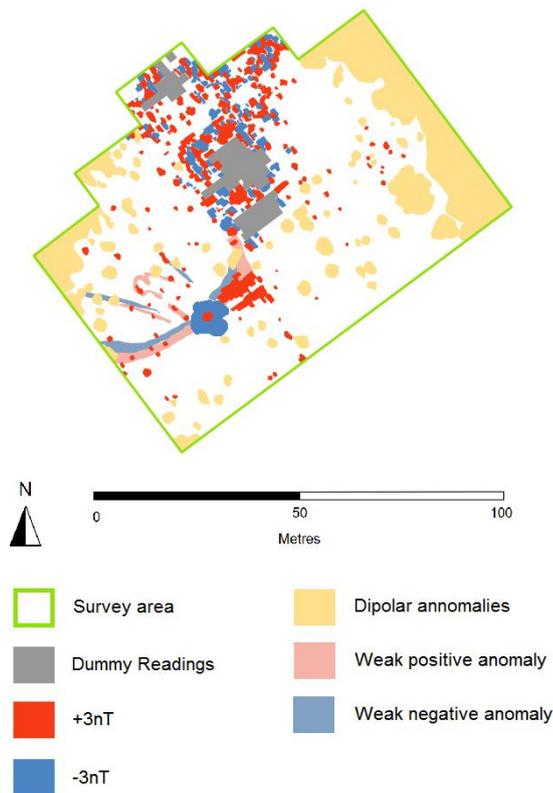


Figure 20: Interpretation Plot of anomalies detected in the survey data.

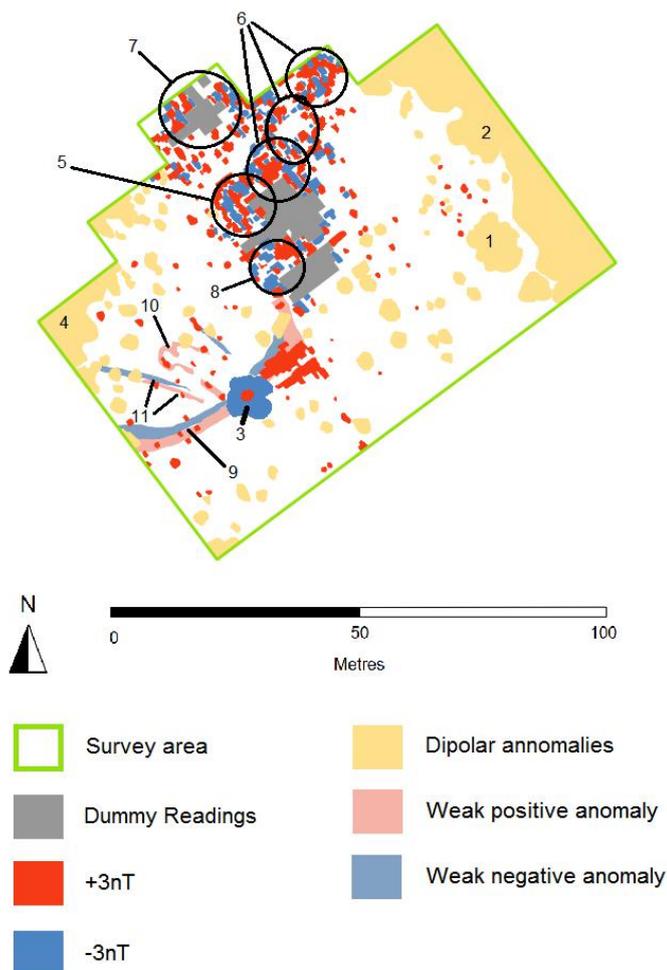


Figure 21: Interpretation Plot of anomalies detected in the survey data, numbered for discussion.

Anomalies detected in the survey data are numbered in figure 21 and discussed below.

Anomalies 1, 2 and 4 are dipolar responses likely to be caused by metal. Anomaly 1 is caused by an iron peg hammered into the floor at this location and observed during the survey. Anomaly 2 is a large area of dipolar anomalies. Industrial waste was widely spread across the field which also lay on the surface around the edges of the field. *“It included dark green glassy slag and grey non-glassy slag occasionally containing large lumps of solidified cast iron. Cast iron in the form of sprues and possible failed castings was also present. It is likely to have been imported to the site relatively recently, and indeed local memory suggests some levelling of topographical features using iron casting waste took place in*

the 1970s" ((Gaunt 2017a) forthcoming May 2018, finds analysis provided by David Budge of Mercian for Gaunt 2017 interim report in Transactions of the Thoroton Society). It may be that the metals account for some of the anomalies in the magnetometry survey.

Anomaly 4 may be further evidence of this, but there may also have been remnants of a former metal wire fence along the top of the escarpment here. Anomaly 3 is a high magnetic anomaly which measures +98nT in the un-clipped data. Lower magnetic responses surround this. It is just possible that this anomaly is the result of heating, or thermal remanence, perhaps a kiln or hearth.

The collection of positive and negative magnetic anomalies grouped together as (5) on figure 21 are of interest. Certain small anomalies within this group are +98nT and -100nT suggesting the presence of metal. This metal could be the result of the aforementioned dumping of industrial waste but could also come from iron nails or other artefacts associated with buildings. These can clearly be seen in figure 15 above. However, the feature appears to consist of two linear north to south orientated positive magnetic anomalies, which range from 0 to +4.0nT. These features therefore would be consistent with the range of magnetic variance typically seen in sediments in cut archaeological features whose magnetic susceptibility has been enhanced by decomposed organic matter or by burning. This feature also contains linear negative magnetic anomalies in the range of 0 to -5nT. It is possible that these anomalies may represent the remains of buildings and/or either foundation trenches or in-filled robber-cut trenches of former buildings. They sit adjacent to the standing remains to the west and northwest and are on the same alignment as the surviving upstanding wall remains seen in figure 22.

The collection of anomalies grouped together as (6) on figure 21 are interesting in that they contain a number of signals of strong negative and positive magnetic anomalies, which as can be seen in figure 15 are likely to be caused by metal objects. However, alongside these stronger responses are a number of linear positive magnetic anomalies in the range of 0 to +5nT and negative magnetic anomalies in the range 0 to -5nT. These linear anomalies appear to make right angles in places,

particularly in the areas indicated by the top two circles. In these areas the anomalies appear to form rectangular and square shapes orientated northeast to southwest by northwest to southeast. The top circle outlines anomalies forming an apparent rectangle 10m in length which may be the remains of a building or the robbed-out foundation trenches of a former building. The central circle highlights a series of anomalies that appear to form the outline of a square approximately 10m x 10m, which may also represent the remains of a building or the robbed-out foundation trenches of a former building.

It is noted here that these anomalies are located between the standing ruin and the possible entrance identified in the topographic survey (shown in figure 22 below and discussed in full in the integrated survey report (Gaunt 2018)). It is just possible they represent the remains of a range of buildings between the standing ruin and the northern entrance to the site.

The anomalies within the southern circle of (6) are within the area of rubble surrounding the upstanding remains (seen in figure 22), and may represent responses from within that rubble spread, or may represent the remains of buildings or robbed-out foundation trenches of former buildings under the current area of rubble.

The group of anomalies grouped as (7) consists of a number of linear positive magnetic anomalies (some are visible in figure 15 and are likely to be metallic features) but others are again in the range of 0 to +5nT. It is possible they represent archaeological remains, and are worthy of further investigation through other techniques. The topographic survey undertaken alongside this geophysical survey (Gaunt 2018) has identified a possible platform here that may represent the location of a former building to the west of the possible entrance (shown in figure 22 below).

The anomalies grouped together as (8) in figure 21 are within the area of rubble spread surrounding the standing stone remains, and lie to the south of the standing wall(s) (seen in figure 22, and discussed below). There are a collection of anomalies that have strong positive signals in the high +30nT range, and these are likely to be the result of iron or ferrous material within the rubble pile. It is likely that a medieval ruin would have building nails and other iron fixings associated with it, or they could

alternatively have come from the iron working deposits present from 1970s dumping on the site. Most of the signals however, are within a range of $\pm 5\text{nT}$ and could represent archaeological remains caused by disturbance from demolition, building, or collapse. Figure 19 clearly shows three linear positive anomalies in this area which appear to lie on the same alignment as the upstanding wall remains (seen in figure 22 below) which lie directly to the north of these anomalies.

Anomaly 9 on figure 21 is a curvilinear feature which runs roughly southwest to northeast from the western edge of the survey towards the southwestern edge of the rubble spread surrounding the standing remains (figure 22). It can be traced up to the southwestern edge of the rubble spread, where it either terminates or is obscured from view. The anomaly is a weakly negative magnetic anomaly 0 to -1nT and lies on the north side of the weak positive linear anomaly that has variance of 0 to $+1\text{nT}$. Combined together these anomalies are very likely to represent the remains of an in-filled ditch.

Anomaly 10 in figure 21 represents a series of faint linear and curvilinear anomalies which are in the range of 0 to 1.5nT . They may represent the robbed-out remains of a former building and should be investigated with GPR and Resistance survey.

The feature recorded as (11) in figure 21 represents weak positive and negative linear anomaly between $\pm 2\text{nT}$. It is possible they represent the remains of a former ditch.

7. Interpretations, conclusions, and discussions

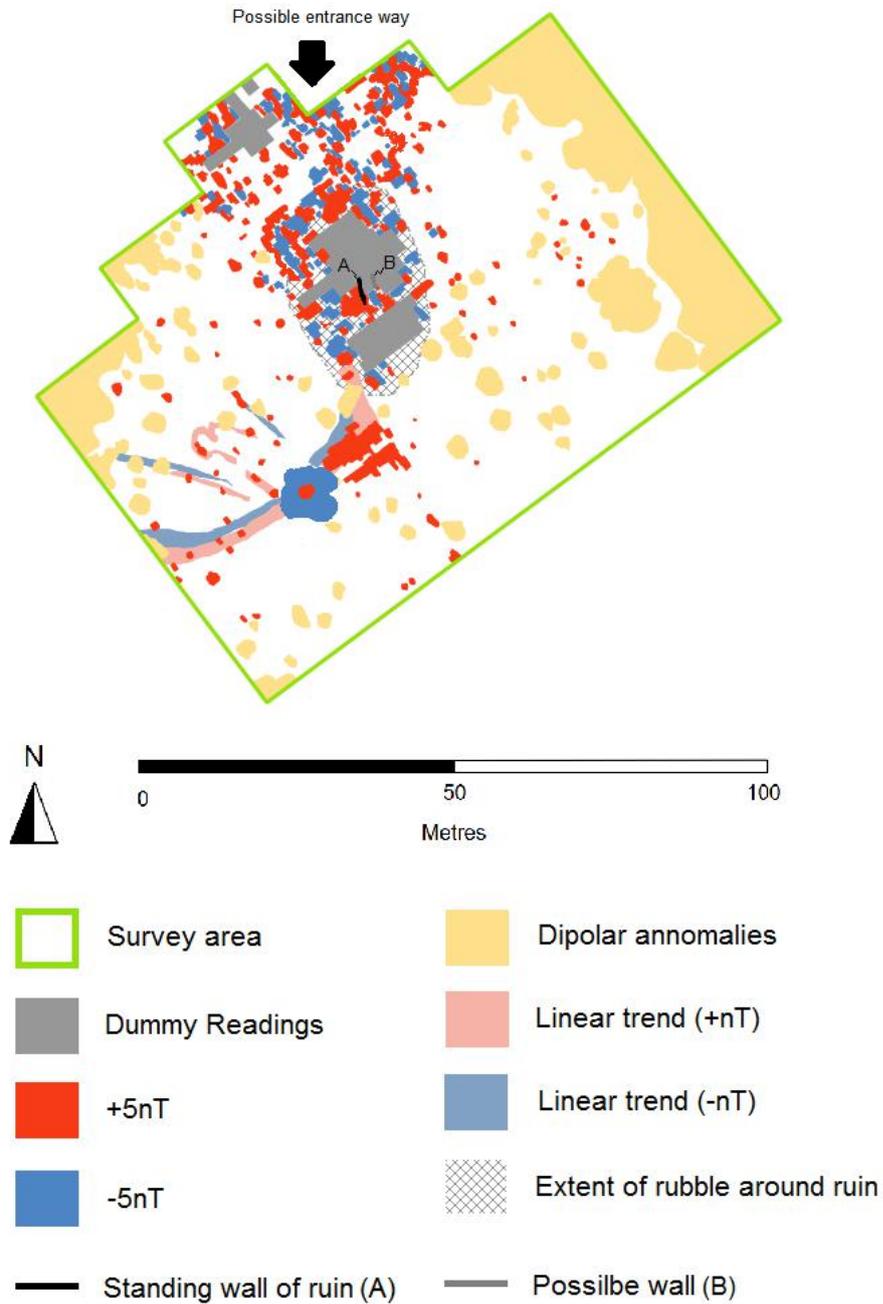


Figure 22: Interpretation Plot of anomalies detected in survey in relation to the wall of the ruin, rubble spread of ruin, and possible northern entrance discovered in topographic survey (Gaunt 2018).

Many of the conclusions, interpretations and discussions have been included in the results section above in relation to the individual anomalies

and features displayed in figures 6 - 19 and in the interpretation plots in figures 20 and 21.

Figure 22 above shows a number of features relating to the site in order to give some context to these discussions.

The standing ruin consists of the remains of a rubble core of a stone wall orientated approximately north to south, marked (A) and as a black line in figure 22.

There are also the possible remains (although buried under rubble and vegetation and hard to fully ascertain and record) of a wall which runs parallel, approximately 8 feet to the east of the standing wall (marked (B) and with a dark grey line in figure 22). These two walls may be part of the same building.

This standing ruin is surrounded by a large spread/mound of stone rubble (shown as an area of black hatching in figure 22) presumed to be from the gradual collapse of this structure and other possible buildings on the site.

It is possible that this building (if it is one building) represents the remains of the gatehouse of the site as suggested by David Crook (Crook 1976). Another possibility is that it is the remains of a stone chamber (a chamber is listed on the site (see above)). This cannot be proven at this time.

A possible entrance to the site has been identified in topographic survey (Gaunt 2018) which enters the site some 20m to the north of the ruin, where a diagonal approach up the hill from the north; lessens the severity of the hill-slope. On the western side of this entrance is the possible former location of a building (anomaly 7). The site is surrounded to the north and west by steep slopes down to the river on the north and Spa Ponds to the west.

Between the possible northern entrance and the standing ruin, the magnetometer may have revealed the remains of a series of buildings which may have formed a range running northeast to southwest from the entrance to the ruin (anomaly 6 above). A series of buildings is depicted on the William Senior 1630 map of Clipstone lordship (Mastoris 2017) at the site.

The area of rubble surrounding the upstanding ruin may also contain the remains of buildings or the robbed-out foundations of former buildings to the northwest of the standing ruin (anomaly 5) and to the south of the standing ruin (anomaly 8).

A possible ditch running southwest from the ruin (anomaly 9) may have formed the extent of the site on this side. It is possible that the faint remains of former buildings (anomaly 10) lie within this enclosure to the north of the ditch.

It is just possible that the anomalies detected here and discussed above show something of the former extent of the site of Clipstone Peel, and the subsequent hunting lodge and the site later known as Beeston Lodge, and perhaps represent the first view of what survives beneath the soil on this important medieval site in Sherwood Forest.

These results however are only the first step in a long-term research project that requires a large amount of further work (see below) which will either confirm or deny these possible interpretations. These interpretations should only be considered the first basic interpretations from a single prospection technique and should not be taken to be correct at this stage without further corroborative evidence from other non-invasive techniques, or without being proven through invasive methods.

8. Future Work

It is recommended that further objective and subjective topographic survey (to that undertaken in this phase of work and reported in Gaunt 2018 mentioned above) is undertaken to gather more data, and it is also recommended that the site be subject to both resistance survey and ground penetrating radar to search for further possible features and to help interpret further the anomalies detected here.

9. Disclaimer:

©Mercian Archaeological Services CIC 2018.

Mercian Archaeological Services CIC and the individual authors retain copyright on all reports and documentation produced as part of the project under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. However, they will provide license for the client to use the documents and reports for matters related to the project.

License is also granted for the document to be included in the County Historic Environment Record, where it will be publicly accessible.

Mercian Archaeological Services CIC must always be credited when references or images are used and permission to reproduce this document in whole or part can be sought from the authors.

Mercian Archaeological Services CIC is a limited company registered in England and Wales. Company Registration No. 08347842.

Geophysical techniques are not a map of the ground and are instead a direct measurement of subsurface properties. Detecting and mapping features requires that said features have properties that can be measured by the chosen technique(s) and that these properties have sufficient contrast with the background to be identifiable. The interpretation of any identified anomalies is always subjective. While the scrutiny of the results is undertaken by qualified, experienced individuals and rigorously checked for quality and consistency it is often not possible to classify all anomaly sources; while there will be degrees of certainty for others. Where possible an anomaly source will be identified along with the certainty of the interpretation. The only way to improve the interpretation of results is through a process of comparing excavated results with the geophysical reports.

10. Acknowledgments:

Mercian Archaeological Services CIC would like to thank Mr Tom Bowring, site owner at Beeston Lodge for his permission to undertake the surveys at the site.

Tim Allen, Paul Linford, and William Fenton of Historic England.

This project forms part of the Sherwood Forest Archaeology Project.

11. Publication, archiving, reporting and dissemination

11.1. Archiving and reporting

11.1.1 OASIS

An OASIS entry pertaining to the work has been created. The OASIS identifier for the project is OASIS ID - merciana2-312045.

11.1.2. Historic Environment Record

A copy of the report has been logged with the Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record (HER).

11.1.3. Public Dissemination

Mercian will also publish free downloadable versions of this report via our website.

12. Bibliography

- A Short Guide to GPS*. 2004. British Archaeological Jobs Resource.
- Ainsworth, S., Bowden, M., McOmish, D. & Pearson, T. 2007. *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscape*. English Heritage.
- Ainsworth, S. & Thomason, B. 2003. *Where on Earth are We? The Global Positioning System (GPS) in archaeological field survey*. English Heritage.
- Bannister, A., Raymond, S. and Baker, R. 1998. *Surveying*. Longman, Essex.
- Barley, M. W. 1986. *Sherwood Forest, Nottinghamshire*, in Skelton, R A and Harvey, P D A, eds., *Local Maps and Plans from Medieval England*. Clarendon Press.
- Bealby, J., Bradley, M. et al, 2005. *A celebration of Kings Clipstone: 1000 years of history, (2nd edition)*. Acorn Maltone Ltd, Tuxford, Nottingham.
- Bettess, F. 1990. *Surveying for Archaeologists*. Penshaw Press: University of Durham.
- Bowden, M. 1999. *Unravelling the landscape. An inquisitive Approach to Archaeology*. Tempus, Stroud.
- Budge, D. J., 2016. *King John's Palace, Clipstone*. in King 2016 (Ed.) *Archaeology in Nottinghamshire*. Transactions of the Thoroton Society Vol 120 (in press).
- Budge, D J, 2015(a), *Discover King John's Palace Ploughzone Test Pitting. Kings Clipstone, Nottinghamshire*. Summary Report for Big Lottery Fund.
- Budge, D. J. 2015(b). *King John's Palace, Kings Clipstone*. In King (Ed.) *Archaeology in Nottinghamshire*. Transactions of the Thoroton Society Vol. 119.
- Budge, D. J., 2014a. *King John's Palace, Clipstone*. in Challis (Ed.) *Archaeology in Nottinghamshire*. Transactions of the Thoroton Society Vol 118. p17.
- Budge, D. J., 2014b. *Clipstone, Edwin's Chapel*. in Challis (Ed.) *Archaeology in Nottinghamshire*. Transactions of the Thoroton Society Vol 118.
- Budge, D. J., 2014c. *Clipstone, King John's Palace*. in Challis (Ed.) *Archaeology in Nottinghamshire*. Transactions of the Thoroton Society Vol 118. p11.
- Budge, D.J. 2013. *King John's Palace, Clipstone*. In Challis (Ed.) *Archaeology in Nottinghamshire*. Transactions of the Thoroton

Society volume 117.

Budge, D. J. & Gaunt, A. 2013. *Clipstone Village*. In Challis (Ed.) *Archaeology in Nottinghamshire*. Transactions of the Thoroton Society volume 117.

Chapman, H. 2006. *Landscape Archaeology and GIS*. Tempus.

Colvin, H., Brown, R. A. & Taylor, A. J. 1963. *The History of the King's Works Vol. 2: the Middle Ages*.

Colvin, H. & Rahtz, P. 1960. *King John's Palace, Clipstone*. Transactions of the Thoroton Society of Nottinghamshire Vol. 64

Crook, D. 2005 *Clipstone Peel: Fortification and Politics From Bannockburn to the Treaty of Leake 1314-18* in Prestwich, M, Britnell, R., & Frame, R. (Eds), *Thirteenth Century England 10 – Proceedings of the Durham Conference 2003*.

Crook, D. 1976. *Clipstone Park and Peel*. Transactions of the Thoroton Society of Nottinghamshire Vol. 80.

David, A., Linford, N, & Linford, P. 2008. *Geophysical survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation*. English Heritage guidelines

English Heritage, 1997. *Sustaining the historic environment: new perspectives on the future*

English Heritage, 1991. *Exploring our Past. Strategies for the Archaeology of England*

English Heritage, 1991. *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*

Fletcher, J. 2007. *The rise of British deer parks: their raison d'être in a global and historical perspective* in Rotherham. D. 2007. *The History, Ecology and Archaeology of Medieval Parks and Parklands* 31-44.

Gaunt, A. 2018. *An Integrated Archaeological Survey of Clipstone Peel, Sherwood Forest, Nottinghamshire*. Mercian Archaeological Services CIC. Archaeological Survey Report. MAS042.

Gaunt 2017a. Topographic and magnetometer survey of Clipstone Peel, Beeston Lodge, Clipstone. In King, C (Ed.) *Archaeology in Nottinghamshire*. Transactions of the Thoroton Society. Vol 121.

Gaunt, A. 2017b. *Geophysical Magnetometer Survey of King John's Palace in Sherwood Forest. Castle Field, Waterfield Farm, Kings Clipstone, Nottinghamshire*. Mercian Archaeological Services CIC. Geophysical Survey Report. MAS024.

Gaunt, A. 2015 *Geophysical Ground Penetrating Radar Survey, King John's Palace*, in King (Ed.). *Archaeology in Nottinghamshire*. Transactions of the Thoroton Society Vol. 119.

Gaunt, A. 2014. *Clipstone, King John's Palace, Geophysical Magnetometer Survey*. In Challis (Ed.) *Archaeology in Nottinghamshire*. Transactions of the Thoroton Society Vol. 118.

Gaunt, A, 2011. *Clipstone Park and the King's Houses: Reconstructing and interpreting a medieval landscape through non-invasive techniques*. Institute of Archaeology and Antiquity. University of Birmingham. Unpublished Masters Thesis.

Gaunt, A. 2010. *The King's Houses. A geophysical Resistance survey of King John's Palace, Clipstone, Nottinghamshire*. NCA-018. Archaeological report.

Gaunt, A. 2010(b). *A Geophysical survey of King John's Palace. King's Clipstone, Nottinghamshire*. In Robinson (Ed.) *Archaeology in Nottinghamshire*. Transactions of the Thoroton Society Vol. 114.

Gaunt, A., & Wright, J. 2014. *A palace for our kings - A decade of research into a royal residence in the heart of Sherwood Forest at Kings Clipstone, Nottinghamshire*. Castle Studies Group Journal. Issue 15.

Gaunt, A., & Wright, J. 2013. *A romantic royal retreat, and an idealised forest in miniature: The designed landscape of medieval Clipstone, at the heart of Sherwood Forest*. Transactions of the Thoroton Society Vol. 117.

Gaunt, A., Wright, J., Crossley, S. & Budge D. 2015. *Excavation of the Medieval Boundary Ditch of King John's Palace, Kings Clipstone, Sherwood Forest, Nottinghamshire*. Mercian Archaeological Services CIC. Archaeological Report MAS010.

Howard, P. 2007. *Archaeological Surveying and Mapping*. Routledge, Oxford.

IFA, 2012, By-laws. *Code of Conduct*, Institute of Field Archaeologists, Reading.

Knight, D., Vyner, B. & Allen, C. 2012. *East Midlands Heritage- An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*. University of Nottingham and York Archaeological Trust.

Lutton, S. 2003. *Metric Survey Specifications for English Heritage*. English Heritage.

MoLAS, 1994, *Archaeological Site Manual*, Museum of London, London.

Morris, J. 1977. *Domesday Book*. Nottinghamshire. Phillimore

Muir, R. 2004. *Landscape Encyclopaedia: A reference guide to the Historic Landscape* Windgather Press.

National Monuments Record Thesauri. © English Heritage 1999
National Monuments Record Centre.

Pevsner, N. 1951. *The buildings of England, Nottinghamshire*. Penguin Books.

Schmidt, A. 2007. *Archaeology, magnetic methods*. Gubbins, D. and Herrero-Bervera, E. (eds.) *Encyclopaedia of Geomagnetism and Paleomagnetism*. Springer.

Stapleton, A. 1890. *A History of the Lordship of King's Clipstone or Clipstone in Sherwood, Nottinghamshire*.

Appendix I: Figures

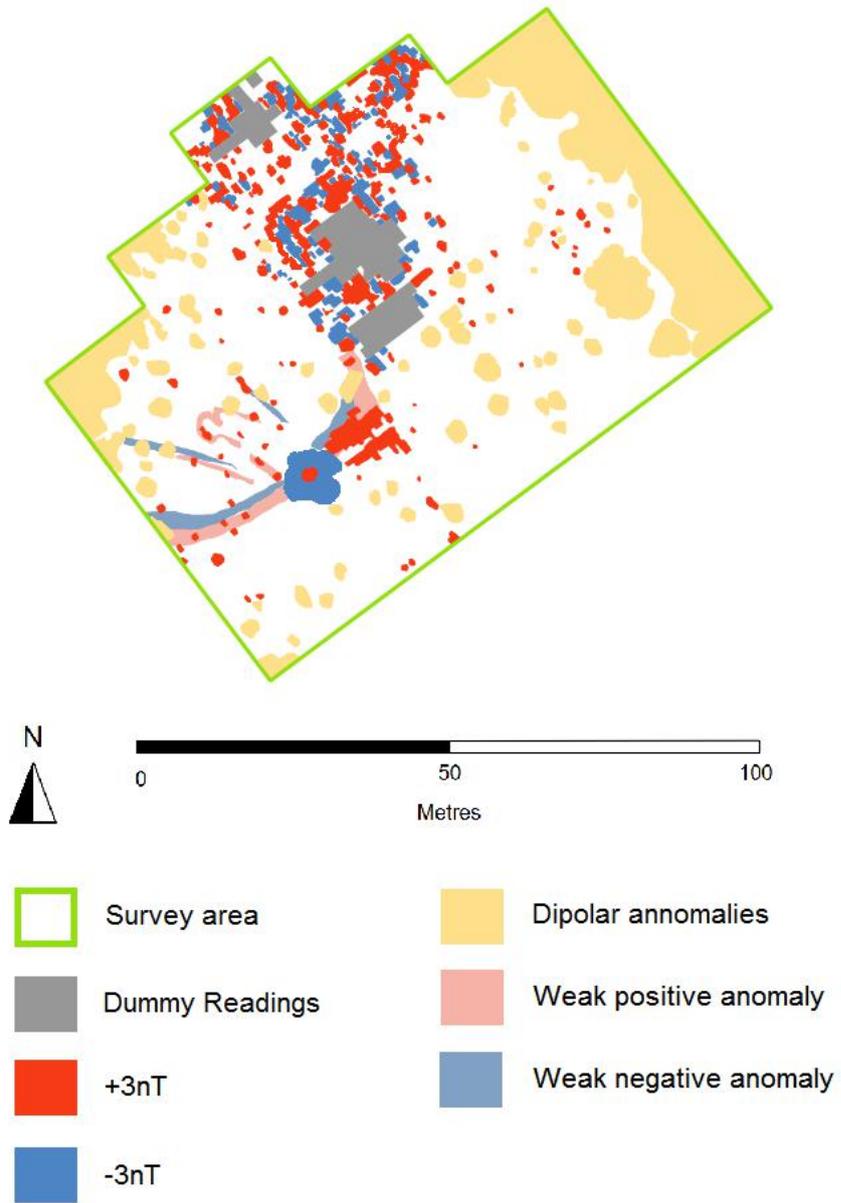


Figure 20: Interpretation Plot of anomalies detected in the survey data.

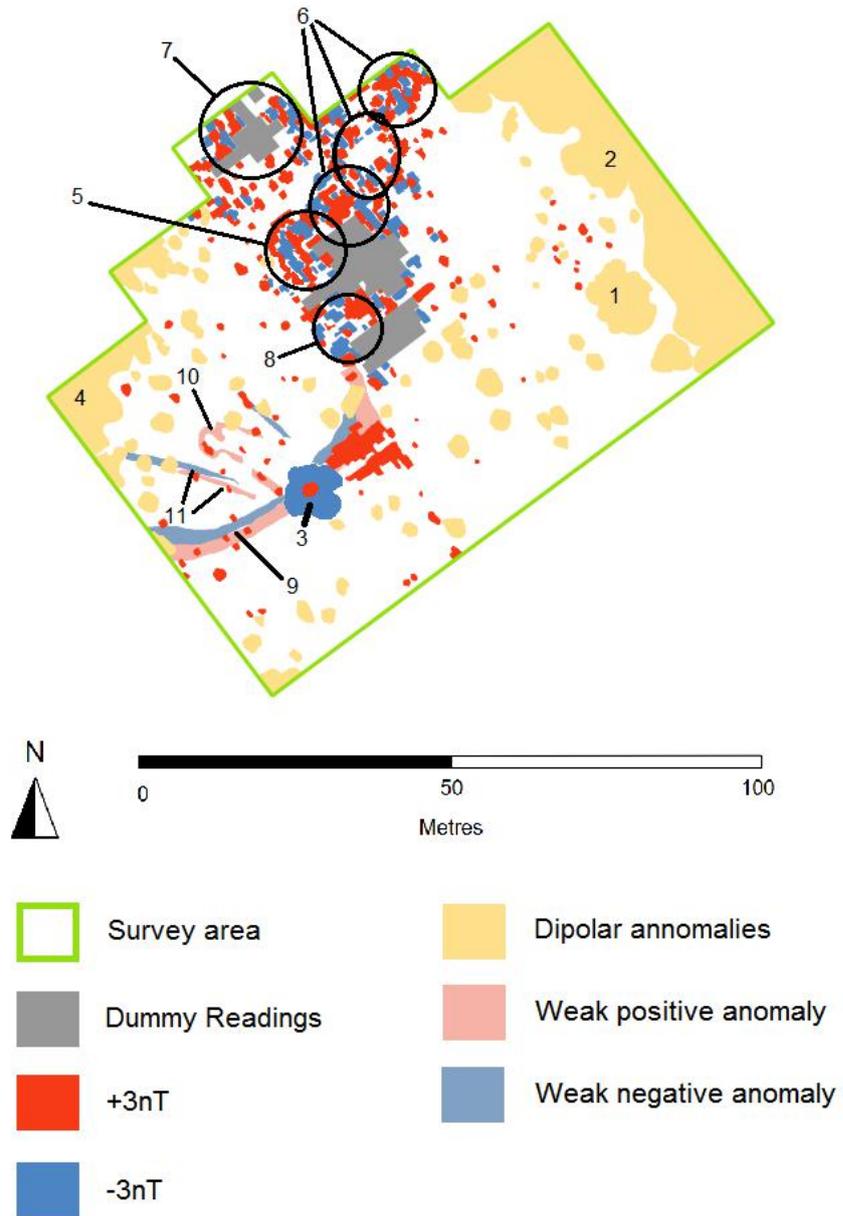


Figure 21: Interpretation Plot of anomalies detected in the survey data, numbered for discussion.

Geophysical Magnetometer Survey of Clipstone Peel, Beeston Lodge, in Sherwood Forest.
Mansfield Woodhouse, Nottinghamshire.

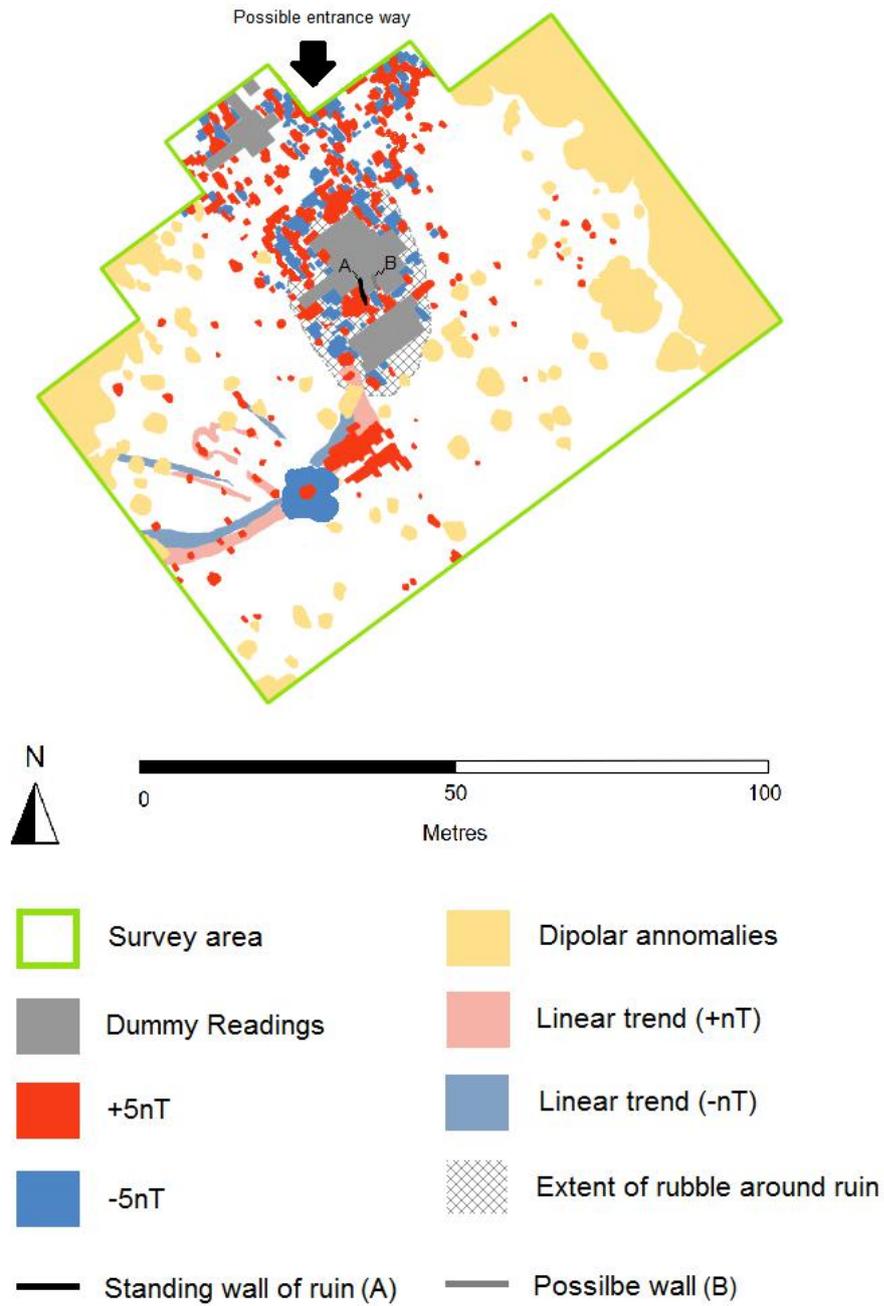


Figure 22: Interpretation Plot of anomalies detected in survey in relation to the wall of the ruin, rubble spread of ruin, and possible northern entrance discovered in topographic survey (Gaunt 2018).

Appendix II: Section 42 licence questionnaire



Historic England

EAST MIDLANDS OFFICE

Enclosure:

Historic England Geophysical Survey Summary Questionnaire

Survey Details

Name of Site: BEESTON LODGE

County: NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

NGR Grid Reference (Centre of survey to nearest 100m):

SK 57064 63779

Start Date: 12/10/2017 **End Date:** Licence until 12/12/2017 full survey outside of
scheduled area completed 20/12/2017

Geology at site (Drift and Solid):

Chester Formation previously known as the Nottingham Castle Sandstone Formation, belonging to the Sherwood Sandstone Group.

Known archaeological Sites/Monuments covered by the survey

(Scheduled Monument No. or National Archaeological Record No. if known)

BEESTON LODGE, MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE,
Monument no:1006386

Archaeological Sites/Monument types detected by survey

(Type and Period if known. "?" where any doubt).

Type? Date: 14th century- Post medieval.

Surveyor (Organisation, if applicable, otherwise individual responsible for the survey):

Andy Gaunt, Director, Mercian Archaeological Services CIC

Name of Client, if any:

2nd Floor, WINDSOR HOUSE, CLIFTONVILLE, NORTHAMPTON, NN1 5BE



Telephone 01604 735460

HistoricEngland.org.uk



Historic England is subject to the Freedom of Information Act, 2000 (FOIA) and Environmental Information Regulations 2004 (EIR). All information held by the organisation will be accessible in response to an information request, unless one of the exemptions in the FOIA or EIR applies.



Historic England

EAST MIDLANDS OFFICE

Purpose of Survey:

Research of the possible site of Clipstone Peel

Location of:

a) Primary archive, i.e. raw data, electronic archive etc:

Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record
Mercian Archaeological Services CIC
OASIS ID - merciana2-312045.

b) Full Report:

Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record digital copy and hard copy
Electronic Copy Mercian Archaeological Services CIC website: <http://mercian-as.co.uk/publications.html>
OASIS ID - merciana2-312045
Historic England Hard copy and digital copy with Historic England

2nd Floor, WINDSOR HOUSE, CLIFTONVILLE, NORTHAMPTON, NN1 5BE



Telephone 01604 735460

HistoricEngland.org.uk



Historic England is subject to the Freedom of Information Act, 2000 (FOIA) and Environmental Information Regulations 2004 (EIR). All information held by the organisation will be accessible in response to an information request, unless one of the exemptions in the FOIA or EIR applies.



Technical Details

(Please fill out a separate sheet for each survey technique used)

Type of Survey (Use term from attached list or specify other):

Magnetometer (includes gradiometer)

Area Surveyed, if applicable (In hectares to one decimal place):

0.6 hectares

Traverse Separation, if regular: 1m

Reading/Sample Interval: 0.25m

Type, Make and model of Instrumentation:

Bartington Grad601

For Resistivity Survey:

Probe configuration:

Probe Spacing:

Land use at the time of the survey (Use term/terms from the attached list or specify other):

Grassland - Pasture

2nd Floor, WINDSOR HOUSE, CLIFTONVILLE, NORTHAMPTON, NN1 5BE



Telephone 01604 735460
HistoricEngland.org.uk



Historic England is subject to the Freedom of Information Act, 2000 (FOIA) and Environmental Information Regulations 2004 (EIR). All information held by the organisation will be accessible in response to an information request, unless one of the exemptions in the FOIA or EIR applies.