

*Notes on the text.* On page 155 the author refers to William Cope, Cofferer to the Household of Henry VII and his Warwickshire lordships. However, he does not mention Cope's estates in and around Banbury itself. In 1496 he leased the Manor of Hardwick and was responsible for depopulating it. Two years later he acquired Hanwell Castle, in which he resided and either built or rebuilt. See Clare Jakeman's contribution on 'Cofferer Cope and the Copes of Canons Ashby', *C&CH* 9(6), 1984, pp.166-167; and extensively in Beesley's *History of Banbury*, pp.190-194.

In the forthcoming second part of this article a footnote refers to John Spencer I, when first leasing the manor of Wormleighton from William Cope, undertaking 'within 12 years to build upon the premises as good a mansion as the said William has of late built in a Quadrant within the lordship of Hampton, co. Oxon.', quoted from Spencer MSS, 1698 and 1699. It seems likely that 'Hampton' may be a misreading of Hanwell. The remains of Hanwell Castle, originally a 'quadrant', are brick-built, like the house at Wormleighton.

'Chapel Ascote – A Deserted Village' by Linda Doyle, *C&CH* 13(9), 1997, pp.272-281, is also of relevance, including 'The Lord and the Landscape' amongst her sources. Mrs Doyle has several publications on 'Local History around Ladbroke'.  
**J.G.**

## **Recent work on Anglo-Saxon Wormleighton**

### *Della Hooke*

The late Professor Thorpe's paper was published in the mid-1960s<sup>1</sup> when the extent of prehistoric settlement in southern Warwickshire was underestimated and the amount of woodland thought to be present vastly exaggerated. The 'dense oak-wood' of Arden would have been, in reality, an area of open woodland, heathland and cropland, even if largely used as wood-pasture, with abundant settlement. Colonization of these 'woodland wastes' by Anglo-Saxon incomers no longer plays a part in this scenario although there was undoubtedly an acceptance of Anglo-Saxon culture over the early centuries of the so-called 'Anglo-Saxon' period (now more usually referred to as the early medieval period). Thorpe was able to claim in 1965 that there was 'no evidence for settlement around Wormleighton before the Anglo-Saxon colonization'<sup>2</sup> but the systematic recording of stray finds, pottery scatters, cropmarks revealed by air photography etc has today changed

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<sup>1</sup> Thorpe, H. 'The Lord and the Landscape', *The Transactions of the Birmingham and Warwickshire Archaeological Society*, Vol. 80 (1965).

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid*, p.40 (original pagination; p.144 as reprinted here).