APPENDIX 1: STATUTORY DESIGNATIONS

1 Schedule entry

**Bolsover Castle**: Eleventh century motte and bailey castle, twelfth century tower keep castle and seventeenth century country house.

List Entry Number: 1012496
Location
County: Derbyshire
District: Bolsover
District Type: District Authority
Parish: Old Bolsover
Date first scheduled: 09-Oct-1981
Date of most recent amendment: 11-Mar-1992

**Reasons for Designation**
A tower keep castle is a strongly fortified residence in which the keep is the principal defensive feature. The keep may be freestanding or surrounded by a defensive enclosure; they are normally square in shape, although other shapes are known. Internally they have several floors providing accommodation of various types. If the keep has an attached enclosure this will normally be defined by a defensive wall, frequently with an external ditch. Access into the enclosure was provided by a bridge across the ditch, allowing entry via a gatehouse. Additional buildings, including stabling for animals and workshops, may be found within the enclosure.

Tower keep castles were built throughout the medieval period, from immediately after the Norman Conquest to the mid-15th century, with a peak in the middle of the 12th century. A few were constructed on the sites of earlier earthwork castle types but most were new creations. They provided strongly fortified residences for the king or leading families and occur in both urban or rural situations.

Tower keep castles are widely dispersed throughout England with a major concentration on the Welsh border. They are rare nationally with only 104 recorded examples. Considerable diversity of form is exhibited with no two examples being exactly alike. With other castle types, they are major medieval monument types which, belonging to the highest levels of society, frequently acted as major administrative centres and formed the foci for developing settlement patterns. Castles generally provide an emotive and evocative link to the past and can provide a valuable educational resource, both with respect to medieval warfare and defence and with respect to wider aspects of medieval society. All examples retaining significant remains of medieval date are considered to be nationally important.

Motte castles are medieval fortifications introduced into Britain by the Normans. They comprised a large conical mound of earth or rubble, the motte, surmounted by a palisade and a stone or timber tower. In a majority of examples an embanked enclosure containing additional buildings, the
bailey, adjoined the motte. Motte castles and motte-and-bailey castles acted as garrison forts during offensive military operations, as strongholds, and, in many cases, as aristocratic residences and the centre of local or royal administration. Built in towns, villages and open countryside, motte castles generally occupied strategic positions dominating their immediate locality and as a result, are the most visually impressive monuments of the early post-Conquest period surviving in the modern landscape. Over 600 motte castles or motte-and-bailey castles are recorded nationally, with examples known from most regions. As such, and as one of a restricted range of recognised early post-Conquest monuments, they are particularly important for the study of Norman Britain and the development of the feudal system. Although many were occupier for only a short period of time, motte castles continued to be built and occupied from the 11th to the 13th centuries, after which they were superseded by other types of castle.

Bolsover Castle is an important and well-documented example of a motte and bailey castle which developed into a tower keep castle and was later adapted to become a country house of one of the most important families of the seventeenth century. Although nothing of the medieval castles remains upstanding, twelfth and thirteenth century masonry is known to survive beneath the walls and buildings of the later house and extensive archaeological deposits, relating to both the motte and bailey castle and the tower keep castle, survive largely undisturbed across the whole of the site. The extensive standing remains of the seventeenth century house, and the wide range of surviving buildings, make it not only of great architectural importance but also one of the most visually impressive monuments of its class.

**History**

Bolsover Castle is situated on a limestone promontory overlooking the town of Bolsover, which now almost encircles it. The monument comprises the site of the eleventh century motte and bailey castle, the site of the twelfth century tower keep castle and the standing remains of the seventeenth century country house that was built over it.

The buildings and walls of the seventeenth century house were built largely on the remains of twelfth century masonry. The open areas of the inner and outer baileys, therefore, have been left largely undisturbed since the eleventh century and are believed to contain the buried remains of buildings and structures associated with all periods of the medieval castle’s history. The motte and bailey castle took the form of a large oval outer bailey, measuring c.280m by 200m, with a smaller inner bailey, measuring c.80m by 60m, lying to the north at the highest point of the promontory. The inner bailey contained the keep while the outer bailey accommodated such ancillary buildings as stables, workshops and lodgings for retainers. The later medieval castle respected the layout of the earlier, and the square tower keep appears to have been built on the site of the original, though this has not yet been confirmed. The foundations of the twelfth century keep survive below the present ‘keep’, known as the Little Castle, which was built between 1612 and 1621. At this time the inner bailey became a garden, known as the Fountain
Garden, and original twelfth or thirteenth century masonry was noted during consolidation work on its walls in both 1946 and 1978. During the course of the seventeenth century, the terrace range, now ruined but containing the main state rooms and the Great Gallery, was built in the outer bailey or Great Court, along with the riding school and its forge. Four conduit or water houses, which supplied the seventeenth century castle with water, lie outside the castle walls and are not included in this scheduling.

The first castle at Bolsover was the motte and bailey castle built in the eleventh century by William Peverel, bastard son of William the Conqueror. In 1155 it was taken by the Crown and the earlier stone keep built between 1173 and 1179, at about the same time as the curtain wall round the inner bailey. The medieval fortification had fallen into ruin by the end of the fourteenth century. Throughout the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries it passed in and out of royal hands until granted to George Talbot, later Earl of Shrewsbury and husband of Bess of Hardwick, in 1553. Between 1608 and 1640, the castle was entirely rebuilt by Sir Charles Cavendish and his heir, the first Duke of Newcastle, the design being attributed to Robert and John Smithson. Newcastle was a prominent supporter of Charles I during the Civil War and, after a siege, the castle surrendered to Parliament in 1644 and was subsequently slighted. After the Restoration it gradually underwent repair but, by the mid eighteenth century, was stripped and in ruins, apart from the riding school and Little Castle. The seventh Duke of Portland granted it to the nation in 1945 since when it has been in State care. The castle is a Grade I Listed Building.

There are a number of features to be excluded from the scheduling. The most important is the seventeenth century Little Castle which, being roofed and containing internal architectural and decorative features such as painted panelling, is better served by its Listed status rather than scheduling. The medieval foundations and the deposits underneath are, however, included in the scheduling. Other exclusions are the surfaces of paths and drives, all modern fencing and walling, modern gates, the ticket office and all English Heritage fittings such as railings, grilles and notices, the toilet block, the custodian’s lodge and outhouses, the surface of the playground of Bolsover Church of England School, the sheds etc. within the English Heritage Works compound, the fittings of the Bolsover Castle Bowling Club and the surface of the bowling green itself. The ground beneath all these exclusions is, however, included.

Selected Sources

Book Reference - Author: Faulkner, P A - Title: Bolsover Castle, Derbyshire - Date: 1972 - Type: DESC TEXT - Description: DOE Official Guidebook

Book Reference - Author: Hart, C R - Title: Bolsover: the archaeological implications of development - Date: 1977 - Type: DESC TEXT - Description: N D A C Pamphlet

Book Reference - Author: Hart, Clive - Title: The North Derbyshire Archaeological Survey to AD 1500 - Date: 1981 - Page References: 148 - Type: DESC TEXT - Description: Also figs. 7.4 and 7.5

4. **Book Reference** - Author: Renn, D. - Title: Norman Castles in Britain - Date: 1968 - Type: DESC TEXT

5. **Article Reference** - Author: Currey, P H - Title: Bolsover Castle - Date: 1916 - Journal Title: Derbyshire Archaeological Journal - Volume: XXXVIII - Page References: 1-28 - Type: DESC TEXT

2 List entry

SK 4771 TOWN OF OLD BOLSOVER CASTLE STREET
16/58 (West Side)
Bolsover Castle

Country House. C17. The keep was built 1612-21 for Sir Charles Cavendish, in a medievalizing style. The architects were probably Robert and John Smythson. Additional ranges c1627-42 by John Smythson; c1635-42 probably by Huntingdon Smythson. Later alterations. Coursed squared limestone and ashlar, from quarries at Bolsover, Bolsover Moor and Shuttlewood. Tiled roofs and roofs hidden behind parapets. Square keep with enclosed forecourt at the north west end of the complex, Fountain Garden enclosed by massive walls, angled Terrace Range to south west, return Riding School Range, and return wall enclosing the Inner Court.

The keep is square in plan and rises to three storeys over a semi-basement. Square projecting angle turrets and larger square stair tower in the north east corner. Moulded plinth, moulded band at the base of each storey, and battlemented parapet. Pyramid caps on the turrets. South elevation of five symmetrical bays. Full-height, square, projecting porch bay. Long straight flight of stone steps lead up to the keyed round-arched entrance on the piano nobile. Latticework balustrade. The window above has a pediment on banded half-columns. Corbelled out balcony. Mullioned cross window above again. Central bay flanked on each side by two 2-light mullioned windows to the basement; two 2-light mullioned windows above and above again, with two transoms; and two stone cross windows above again. The side elevations of four and five bays have similar fenestration, mostly with cross-windows. The stair tower rises higher than the main building and has single-light windows with recessed and chamfered surrounds, placed at alternate heights corresponding to the rise of the staircase. Forecourt to the south enclosed by walls and four square towers, two flanking the entrance. These towers are battlemented and have prominent pinnacles rectangular windows with raised surrounds. Central entrance flanked by gate piers. Double flight of stairs across the front, each with a half-landing. Interior of the keep: The principal rooms on the piano nobile are rib-vaulted, the piers are classical columns. Bosses with scrolly ornamentation. Fire with highly unusual projecting canopy heads with bold Jacobean panelled decoration. The overall character of the decoration is medievalizing. Basement kitchen and service rooms. On the ground floor the main hall and the Pillar Parlour. The hall is entered from a vestibule and has two pillars; the Pillar Parlour is entered from the other side of the vestibule, and
between them is a service stair. The hall has a fireplace with medievalizing ogee arch, but based on designs in Serlio’s Book VII. Panelling and lunettes painted with the Labours of Hercules, added after 1617. Panelling in the parlour derived from Elizabethan panelling at Theobalds, drawn by John Smythson in 1618. Vault bosses like horses heads. Gothic windows inserted in 1834. The Anteroom has lunettes painted with figure subjects after Martin de Vos and an architectural scene. The two principal rooms on this floor are of different heights, giving space for the Star Chamber above. The Star Chamber has arcaded panelling with painted figures of the prophets and in the window reveals of saints, and stars on the ceiling. Three-tier fireplace, the most elaborate in the keep. The Marble Closet over the porch has a black and white colour scheme. Sir William’s private suite fills the south side and is ranged around an internal lobby. Best bedchamber, Elysium and Heaven rooms; all with Italian Mannerist style decoration. The top floor has a central octagonal lobby surrounded by arched niches. The Fountain Garden to the south is enclosed by massive wall incorporating some medieval masonry of the inner bailey walls. Garden rooms set in the thickness of the walls, some vaulted and with fireplaces. In the centre of the Garden the Venus Fountain adapted from a design by John Smythson. To the south west is the angled Terrace Range. At the north end are the Cavendish Apartments, of two storeys over a basement. Two plus four bays, and two storeys over a basement. The first two bays are angled and have a Dutch gable. Blocked 2-light window to the basement and two cross windows to each floor above. The four bays to the right have similar fenestration and a large rusticated and pedimented doorway. Between the windows are strange buttresses or banded half-columns, rising from corbels. The main range to the right is of one storey over a basement and is symmetrical, of ten bays with a central doorway with banded rustication. Large cross windows with curious pediments broken into three pieces, and divided by similar banded half-columns. Double flight of steps up to the main entrance. At the south west end is one half of the south west gate, with vermiculated rustication, half a segmental pediment and a banded ball finial. The elevation to the Inner or Great Court has a battlemented range at the south end, with tall cross windows and low rectangular windows above, all with classical moulded architraves. The northern part has an irregular row of six Dutch gables. Cross windows and tall windows with two transoms. Two-light mullioned windows to the basement and in the gables. The interior of this derelict range had the Great Gallery running along the full height of the south side, and behind it facing into the court, a bedchamber, withdrawing room, hall and great hall/dining room. Service rooms and private apartments at the north end. The Riding School range has on both sides a row of gabled dormers with alternating triangular and segmental pediments. Elevation to the court of 3-5-7 bays, almost symmetrical. The centre part containing the riding school itself, projects forward on both sides. In the court there is a massive central entrance or triumphal gateway, heavily rusticated and with a broken segmental pediment enclosing a ball finial. Flanked by pairs of large cross windows with moulded architraves. Two-light mullioned windows to the dormers. A similar composition to the right hand part, with five symmetrical bays plus two additional bays. A second triumphal gateway. This part housed the forge. Three bay range at the east end, with three tiers of 2-light mullioned windows. Various small chambers within. The forecourt of the present keep stands on the foundations of the medieval castle of c1173-9. In 1553 it was granted to George Talbot, later Earl of Shrewsbury and the husband of Bess of Hardwick.
3 Garden Register entry

Bolsover Castle
Grade I

Pleasure grounds with an enclosed garden and a viewing terrace and platform laid out during the period c 1608-40 with additions and repairs of c 1660.

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT
The Castle at Bolsover was built by William Peverel in the C12. A stone keep was added in 1173 and domestic buildings in the C13. By the end of the C14 it was ruinous. It was owned by the Crown until 1553 when it was granted to George Talbot, sixth Earl of Shrewsbury and husband of 'Bess of Hardwick'. Bess' son by a previous marriage, Charles Cavendish, bought the Castle and manor from the seventh Earl and he and his heir William, created first Earl of Newcastle in 1628, destroyed most of the medieval work and erected buildings on the site from 1608 onwards. Following despoliation of the site during the Civil War various repairs and additions to the complex were made in the 1660s. In the early C18 the Castle became disused as a main residence and after periods of tenanted occupation in the C19 it was presented as a gift to the nation by the seventh Duke of Portland in 1945. The Castle is currently (1998) in the guardianship of English Heritage and a programme of repairs and restoration is in progress.

DESCRIPTION

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING
Bolsover Castle stands on a steep-sided promontory on the west side of Bolsover overlooking open fields to the north and west. The boundary of the c 4.5ha site is formed by the fenced base of the promontory excluding a building and its grounds on the eastside. On the south side the walled and fenced precincts of a school form the boundary, with a wall separating the grounds from a footpath on the south-east side.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES
The principal entrance is from the west end of Castle Lane at the south-west corner of the site. Stone gate piers and iron gates stand the head of a drive which runs northwards to a set of monumental stone gate piers with a broken pediment and ball finials at the south end of the Terrace. Another entrance, now (1998) used as the main pedestrian entrance, is via a gate from Castle Lane on the south-east side of the site.

PRINCIPAL BUILDING
There are three main buildings (all listed grade I) on the site which are linked. Some elements of the design can probably be attributed to Robert Smythson who was succeeded by his son John and grandson Huntingdon Smythson (who consistently used this spelling for his name); the building history is complex however and it is not
possible to be certain of exact dates and attributions, discussion of which can be found in Faulkner (1985) and Girouard (1983).

At the north-west corner of the site is the Little Castle of c 1612. This was built for Sir Charles Cavendish on the site of the keep of the medieval castle. The main entrance is on the west side where steps lead up from a viewing platform to an entrance flanked by towers leading to a paved courtyard and steps up to the entrance. Balconies on two sides of the building give views out to the west and into the more intimate setting of the Fountain Garden to the south. The building is a highly individual synthesis of architectural styles suffused with the romantic medievalism characteristic of the culture of Elizabethan and Jacobean court circles. The fantastic architectural style is consistent with the fact that it was not originally designed as a principal residence but as a place of entertainment within easy reach of the Cavendish seat at Welbeck (qv).

The Terrace Range on the west side of the site was the result of at least three building campaigns, the first of which was contemporary with the building of the Little Castle or immediately post-dates it. The architect was probably John Smythson with additions by Huntingdon Smithson for Sir William Cavendish. The earliest, northern part of the building is linked to the Fountain Garden walls by an arched bridge at first-floor level. The building was stripped to provide lead for works at Welbeck in the 1750s and it is maintained as a controlled ruin (1998). The southern range of buildings is the Riding School of c 1630-40, probably by Huntingdon Smithson.

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS
The gardens consist of four distinct areas articulated around the building complex. To the south is the Outer Court, walled on the east and west sides. The Great Court or Inner Court is an enclosure formed by the Riding School on the south side, the Terrace Range to the west, the Fountain Garden wall to the north, and a wall to the east. The Fountain Garden is enclosed by an irregular oval wall with the Little Castle at the north-west corner.

The Terrace runs along the west side of the site to the west of the Terrace Range and Little Castle, and a viewing platform at the north end of the Terrace lies immediately west of the entrance to the Little Castle. The Terrace is reached from the main drive and it runs parallel with the Terrace Range which contained a long gallery forming an indoor counterpart sharing similar views. A set of double steps, which descend on each side of an alcove flanked by shell-headed niches, gives access from the Terrace Range. The Terrace, with long-distance views to the west, has a low crenellated wall on the west side from which point the land falls steeply. At the north end of the Terrace the viewing platform is in the form of a walled forecourt immediately west of the entrance to the Little Castle which projects west of the line of the Terrace. Steps on the south side lead down westwards from a grassed terrace to a path alongside the west wall from which extensive long-distance views to the west and north are obtained. A drawing of c 1633 (reproduced in EH Landscape Study c 1997) does not show the Terrace wall or the viewing platform, though they are shown on an engraving by Knyff and Kip of c 1700. They were probably constructed between 1634 and the outbreak of the Civil War in 1642.
The pedestrian entrance leads to the Outer Court which is grassed, with a path leading as a C20 avenue of young trees to the entrance to the Great Court at the east end of the Riding School. On the west side of the Court there is a bowling green divided from the lawns by a C20 fence, with a C20 pavilion on the west side. A bank along the south side of the green has at its south-west corner an alcove with rusticated stone piers and a mask, probably constructed from fragments brought from elsewhere on the site.

Stone gate piers at the east end of the Riding School lead to the Great Court which is grassed and planted with a few specimen trees. The walled east side of the Court has a border alongside it and c 50m north of the entrance a doorway (blocked, 1998) in the wall leads to a platform flanked by buttresses which gives views to the east, partially obscured by trees. Paths lead west along the inner side of the Riding School to the Terrace Range, and north to the Fountain Garden, branching north-west to run beneath the arched bridge between the Terrace Range and the Fountain Garden wall, to the Terrace and west front of the Little Castle.

The Fountain Garden is enclosed by the rebuilt C17 version of the medieval castle’s inner bailey wall. There is an arched entrance with rusticated stone piers on the south side giving access from the Great Court which is not shown the drawing of c 1633 when the garden was entered from a simple arched opening to the west of the present entrance. The same drawing shows the encircling wall with crenellations, which had disappeared by the end of the C18, on each side of a wall top walkway which is reached from a door on the first floor of the Little Castle's stair tower. Ground-floor access is from a door leading to steps on the west side of the garden, and the walk could also be reached from the bridge linking it with the north end of the Terrace Range which was probably constructed in 1633, the date on the entrance to the bridge from the Terrace Range.

Three garden apartments are built into the thickness of the Fountain Garden wall, possibly in the position of early C13 medieval mural towers. The most elaborate is that to the west which has an arched entrance with a lion mask leading to a room with a rib-vaulted roof, an elaborate chimneypiece in the south wall and opposed niches in the east and west walls. Doors lead off to subsidiary rooms on each side, that to the west with a barrel-vaulted roof and that to the east with a barrel vault, a corner chimneypiece and niches, lit by a mullioned window at eaves height. This room post-dates the drawing of c1633 as it is in the position of the entrance into the garden, which can be seen as infilled masonry on the outer (south) side of the wall. The south garden room is a single chamber with barrel-vaulted roof and simple fireplace. The east room is lit by a mullioned window above the door and also has a barrel vault and simple fireplace. A blocked doorway in the east wall led to steps running down the slope from the Castle.

There are three seating alcoves in the Fountain Garden wall which have arched heads and stone seats supported by consoles, with rectangular niches in the rear walls. One lies between the south and east garden rooms, and the other two are in the east wall north of the east garden room. The enclosed nature of the garden recalls a medieval Hortus Conclusus, in keeping with the medieval elements of the architecture of the Little Castle.
The Garden is grassed and has a system of paths and clipped hedges. At the centre the Venus Fountain is an example of one of a very small number of in situ C17 fountains in England. It has a deep octagonal well with a crenellated parapet and niches in the inner walls and a central pedestal with four cylindrical projections supports a life-size statue of Venus emerging from her bath. A late C18 description (quoted in Worsley 1998) describes busts of Roman emperors within the niches. John Smythson’s (undated) preliminary drawings survive and show that the design had evolved considerably by the time it was executed producing a highly individual composition. The historical antecedents and iconography of the Fountain Garden have been the subject of research (summarised in reports in the English Heritage archive) which discusses its use of Jacobean and Caroline chivalric symbolism and emphasises the iconographic unity of the Garden and the architecture and interior decoration of the Little Castle.

The Fountain features in the drawing of c 1633 where it is shown with a circular basin without crenellations, but it is not known whether this is an inaccuracy or whether it was altered. It may be that it had not been completed and was still being constructed in preparation for the Royal visit of 1634 when Sir William Cavendish held a banquet at Bolsover for King Charles and his Queen. The banquet was followed by a masque by Ben Jonson entitled Love’s Welcome to Bolsover, which was performed in the Fountain Garden. The masque’s themes of mutual and spiritual love and the divine status of kings have been linked with the iconography of the Garden which has been seen by some writers (eg Strong 1979) as a concrete expression of Caroline court mythology created specifically for the royal visit.

The worn remains of three grotesque satyr-like stone figures within the Fountain Garden (removed for conservation, 1998) may be survivors of more extensive sculptural garden ornaments, possibly designed to represent base lusts as a foil to the symbol of pure love supplied by the Venus statue. Archaeological survey and excavation during the 1990s revealed the detail of the C17 path layout but no traces of beds were found.

REFERENCES
Knyff and Kip, Britannia Illustrata (1707)
J Harris, The Artist and the Country House (1979), pp 38-9
M Girouard, Robert Smythson (1983), pp 205-84, 297-302
Bolsover Castle, guidebook (1985 edn)
Archaeological Excavation at Bolsover Castle, Derbyshire, (Northamptonshire County Council 1996)
Bolsover Castle Fountain Garden (Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust 1997)
Bolsover Castle Landscape Study, (English Heritage c 1997)
A Brookes, Bolsover Castle: Venus Fountain (Research Report c 1997) [in EH file]
P M Welford, Bolsover Castle: Venus Fountain Iconography Study, (Preliminary Investigation c 1997) [in EH file]
P Henderson, Bolsover Castle: Venus Fountain (1998) [in EH file]
Maps
A range of county maps from 1577 to 1798 appear in the English Heritage Bolsover Castle Landscape Study (c 1997)
OS 25" to 1 mile: 1st edition published 1875

Description written: August 1998
Amended: March 1999
Register Inspector: CEH
Edited: November 1999
APPENDIX 2: RELEVANT PLANNING POLICIES

BOLSOVER DISTRICT COUNCIL LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK; THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT (SPD) Published March 2006

The Historic Environment SPD has been developed by Bolsover District Council to provide guidance on the protection of the District’s historic environment. The document defines how the best parts of the District’s wider cultural heritage will be protected and conserved: inter alia, it covers conservation areas, listed buildings and archaeology. Issues and policies relevant to English Heritage’s management of Bolsover Castle are summarised below.

Note: What follows is a brief paraphrase. The full document can be viewed on Bolsover DC’s website. The advice contained in the SPD is supplementary to saved policies in the adopted Bolsover District Local Plan 2000, and should be interpreted in accordance with current national planning policy guidance as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework, March 2012. Paragraph numbers refer to those in the SPD.

CONSERVATION AREAS

Building materials
2.15 It will be important, when selecting stone for new development, or the repair of historic buildings, in conservation areas, that stone of the appropriate geological type, colour and texture is chosen, to fit the locality.

2.16 The use of artificial materials for historic buildings, particularly for replacement roofs, will not be approved by the local planning authority.

Impact of development in conservation areas
2.29 In assessing the effect of a development proposal on the special character or appearance of a conservation area, particular regard will be given to:
- the design of the proposed development, both in general form and detailing;
- the proposed materials of construction - whether they conform to the prevailing traditional building materials and styles of the area;
- the scale of the proposed development;
- the relationship of the proposed development with existing buildings;
- the impact of the proposed development on important open spaces;
- the impact of the proposed development on archaeological remains;
- the relationship of the development to the historic street pattern;
- the impact of the proposed development on views into, out of or within the area;
- the impact of new uses, if relevant;
- the impact of the proposal on historic landscape character.

Planning applications in conservation areas
2.31 Pre-application discussions are encouraged by BDC, at which the level of information required to support the application can be agreed. Special attention needs to be given to ‘the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or
appearance of conservation areas, so an adequate level of detail about the proposed
development and its context will be required. Further information may be sought by
the local planning authority if insufficient is provided.

Change of use
2.35 Outline applications are not normally acceptable in conservation areas, but can
be considered at the discretion of the local planning authority if there is justification
for this.
In considering applications for change of use of large historic buildings within
conservation areas, economic viability may need to be proven.

2.39 In town centres, change from original building uses (such as retail and
community uses and public houses) to residential use is of widespread concern (see
saved Local Plan policy CLT1) and economic justification may be required with a
planning application for change of use, plus an options appraisal to demonstrate that
other uses are not viable.

Detailed design
2.40 Within conservation areas, the character of new buildings should be of its own
time, but should also respect its setting and the historic and architectural character
of the local building tradition. Appropriate innovative modern design is generally
welcomed.

2.41 A design statement will normally be required, identifying, for example, the
context, important views, topography, the palette of local materials, etc.

2.42 The Council will take a pro-active approach to identifying he need for and
preparing development briefs for key sites within conservation areas.

2.43 Where new buildings are designed in a traditional form, the Council will
require certain details to be incorporated, such as timber windows and doors with a
painted finish; cast-metal rainwater goods; and roofing materials of natural slate, red
clay pantiles or red clay tiles. Where not included in the design, they will be added
as conditions.

Demolition in conservation areas
2.45 (See saved Local Plan policy CON2.) Proposals for the demolition of historic
buildings or structures that make a positive contribution to the historic character of
conservation areas (as identified in the relevant character appraisal) will be resisted.

Historic parks and gardens
2.47 The garden at Bolsover Castle is listed at grade II1. Although this does not
confer any additional statutory controls, the effect of proposed development on a
registered park or garden, or its setting, is a material consideration in determining
relevant planning applications. The criteria for judging applications are set out in
saved policy CON 12 of the Local Plan.

---
1 In English Heritage’s non-statutory Register of Parks and Gardens of historic interest.
LISTED BUILDINGS

Alterations
4.14 (See saved Local Plan policy CON7.) It is considered that most listed buildings can accommodate some degree of sensitive alteration.

4.15 Alterations that affect the character of a listed building, either external or internal, will require listed building consent (lbc). The test is whether the proposals are considered to affect the building’s special architectural or historic interest. Some extensive repairs (such as re-roofing or re-rendering) will affect that special character and will require lbc.

4.16 The interiors of listed buildings, as well as the exteriors, are protected, as are the settings. If the proposed work involves removing any historic fittings or finishes (such as plaster) it will need lbc.

4.17 In formulating proposals for alterations to listed buildings, special consideration should be given to the historic character of the building. A ‘justification statement’, prepared by a suitable qualified historic building expert, must be submitted as part of the application, explaining how the proposal represents the best solution avoiding damage to the historic fabric. Any new elements/features should be added to the existing. The justification statement will need to consider:

- the significance of the building, its special architectural or historic interest and its rarity;
- the particular features that justify its listing;
- the impact of the proposals on the overall character of the building, or any particular elements or features;
- the impact of the proposals on the setting.

4.18 Planning permission and/or lbc will only be granted if proposals for alteration would conserve the special interest of the building.

Fixtures and fittings
4.19 Investigating the appearance of an earlier feature can destroy later features of interest in their own right; and, generally, it will not be appropriate to strip back later historic features to reveal earlier phases of a building. Most works of ‘restoration’ will require lbc.

4.23 Lbc or planning permission will not be granted where it results in the loss of important historic fixtures or fittings.

Extensions
4.25 Extensions to listed buildings will need to be justified. There are three main considerations: how will the aesthetic appearance of the building and its setting, the original fabric, and the plan form be affected by the extension?

4.26 Extensions will only be permitted where the special character of the building can be preserved. The impact of the extension on the building’s character and setting will need to considered and demonstrated in a design statement. Special
consideration should be given when formulating proposals to the historic form, materials, and scale and context of the listed building.

4.30 Extensions should be designed to avoid loss of the original fabric and new fitted to old.

Setting
4.33 (Supplementary to policy CON10 of the Local Plan) The immediate setting (curtilage) of a listed building is protected from inappropriate development. Any proposals within the curtilage will need planning permission – there are no permitted development rights.

4.34 The wider setting is also protected and application for development can be refused on the grounds of damage to the setting of a listed building.

4.37 Setting can extend to the relationship between a listed building and its neighbours…or it can extend further to incorporate views of the building if it is a landmark. Planning permission will not be granted if it would result in damage to the setting of a listed building.

Change of use
4.39 In some cases, the original use of the listed building may no longer be viable. If a proposed change of use is likely to have a significant effect on its character, a supporting economic justification may be required with the planning application. Knowledge of the true condition of the building and the cost of repair will underpin decisions about which potential uses are economic. An options appraisal may be required to demonstrate that other uses are not viable.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Area of Archaeological Importance
5.5 The town of Bolsover has been identified as an Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI): policy CON10 of the Local Plan sets out the criteria against which planning applications for development will be assessed.

5.6 All applications for planning permission that fall within the AAI must be accompanied by a field evaluation (policy CON 14 of the Local Plan).

Assessment of planning application
5.24 The local planning authority will consult the County Development Control Archaeologist about any proposal for development where there is likely to be archaeological interest, and an initial assessment of archaeological potential will be undertaken.

5.26 Where the initial assessment has indicated archaeological remains, there are three possible next steps: an archaeological appraisal; a recommendation for refusal; and proposals for mitigation.
5.27 The brief for an archaeological appraisal will normally be written by the county archaeologist and the appraisal (comprising a desktop study) will normally be undertaken by a professional archaeological organisation, at the developer’s expense.

5.30 In some cases, the desktop study may be all that is required for a mitigation strategy to be agreed, or a recommendation for refusal. In many cases, however, it highlights the need for a site evaluation intended to establish whether the site contains remains worth of reservation in situ. The evaluation (a rapid assessment involving ground survey and trial trenching) must be carried out by a professionally qualified archaeologist or archaeological organisation.

5.31 An evaluation report will be prepared and circulated. There are then three options open to the local planning authority: to require preservation in situ by refusing the application; require preservation in situ by designing the development to achieve this; or to require preservation by record (requiring a full archaeological excavation, accompanied by a published report).

5.32 In order to facilitate preservation in situ or mitigation measures, should either be required, archaeology should be considered very early on in the design of the development.
APPENDIX 3: THE EARLY INVENTORIES OF BOLSOVER CASTLE

1 A particular of the Goods at Boielsouer Castell, BL Add MS 70500, ff. 110r-111v

This is an undated list or inventory of goods in the Little Castle, which originated among the Portland Papers at Welbeck Abbey. It is arranged under named rooms, with lists of pewter and linen at the end. It includes in the Marble Closet – ‘2 Stands & i table; i looking Glas’. This ‘triad’ of console table and mirror above, flanked by a pair of tall candle stands, was highly fashionable in the 1670s and 80s, and the ancestor of the pier glass and console table of the eighteenth century (Thornton 1978, 93, 231, pls 218, 273), which makes clear that the inventory dates from after, probably some time after, William Cavendish’s return to England in 1660. It is, however, unlikely to be part of a probate inventory on his death in 1676 (or even or Duke Henry’s in 1691), since there are no valuations of the items concerned. More likely therefore is that it was produced for some reason connected with the management of Bolsover or the Duke’s houses in general.

The compiler’s route through the building is fairly clear (see annotated text below), with most principal rooms mentioned except seemingly the south-east room on the second floor (C28) – perhaps surprising given that it is a large bedchamber answering C17 below – and the storage rooms in the basement (great cellar, wine cellar etc).

If these were indeed the goods at Bolsover Castle, it suggests a date before the Terrace Range began to be re-furnished; indeed that might be its context, dating it around 1666-7. Some support for this comes from presence of 3 leather chairs in the pantry, 30 iron bars a yard and a half long in the nursery and the number of chairs and tables in closets, suggesting some storage of furniture and other materials in lesser rooms. Other rooms, however, like the Star Chamber, have credible contents appropriate to the room in use. The document is unlikely to date as late as the dismantling of the state apartment, whether by Duke Henry or later, for the next inventory, of 1717, although problematic, indicates that some rooms in the Terrace Range remained furnished after that event, despite their absence from this document.

2 Inventory and valuation of goods of John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, July 1717 NA DD. 4P/39/55

There is no doubt that this was made for probate purposes ‘by virtue of a commission of appraisement under seal of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury’, 18 July 1717. It covers all Holles’ houses, and is accompanied by an inventory of the goods of his widow Margaret, Duchess Dowager of Newcastle (4P/39/56). There is little doubt that it is comprehensive, but there are problems of interpretation and correlation with particular rooms, primarily because it lacks room names. The section of the inventory dealing with Nottingham Castle, however, shows that each ‘item’ normally represents a room, unless subsidiary rooms are grouped together. The state apartment at Nottingham is particularly easy to identify, and these readily

---

2 I am grateful to Steven Brindle for his transcript of the original document
3 I have used a transcript prepared by Michael Partington for English Heritage, circa late 1980s
recognisable rooms provide pointers to suggest that progress at Nottingham was essentially from the top down.

Bolsover ranks lowest in the value of the contents of Holles' houses, less than a third of the value of the next lowest, Long Orton, and less than a tenth the value of Nottingham Castle:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Welbeck</td>
<td>1,521,02.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nottingham</td>
<td>745.15.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wimpole</td>
<td>244.03.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houghton</td>
<td>235.06.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Orton</td>
<td>225.16.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolsover</td>
<td>70.18.06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Only at one point does the 1717 inventory correlate very closely with the 17th century one, which identifies Item 7 as the Star Chamber, although the 12 chairs have changed from gilt leather to cane. The previous entry, however, would suit the principal bedchamber C17 and its two closets, Heaven and Elysium, with several points of correlation between the two inventories. The 'triad' (in the Marble Closet in the 17th century) follows in the next, composite entry, Item 8, with three grates suggesting that it covers three rooms. The nature of the furniture indicates that these are the Ante-room, Hall, and Pillar Parlour (C1, 4, 2) on the ground floor. The inclusion of a ladder suggests that they were in some disarray. Thus overall the sequence suggests beginning on the top floor of the Little Castle and working down to the basement kitchen (Item 9). If so, the first five Items, relating primarily to bedchambers, should include the four heated rooms on the top floor. They may also include C19A (and possibly the Marble Closet, C13) on the first floor. Those five items include 5 grates and one sizable room (with three beds) curiously (perhaps accidentally) without a grate, compared to four heated rooms on the second floor and the two unaccounted for on the first floor. One might therefore suggest that Item 5 most likely refers to the first floor rooms C13 and perhaps C19A, and the four preceding items to the principal rooms (C24, 25, 28, 31) on the second floor, with the contents of adjacent closets included in each. If this is stretching identification to the limits, it is nonetheless clear that overall the numbers are of the right order.

After Item 9, the inventory reverts to bedchambers, beginning with four Items with 11 grates in total. This equals the number of fireplaces in bedchambers at the north end of the Terrace Range at ground and first floor levels (FF T36-42 inc, GF T31-34 inc). Next is an entry (Item 14) for a public room or rooms, with 3 oval tables, 4 cane couches, 12 pictures and six grates. There follow two entries (15-16) for kitchen offices, the first with two ranges probably including the main kitchen (T3), the second including 'a Copper Boyler fixd and a Leaden Pan' which would fit with brewing in T2. The presence of bedsteads and 2 grates here is to be expected, given the domestic fireplaces in T13 and T7, which probably housed kitchen staff. All this would fit with the appraisers moving to the Terrace Range via the High Walk, and moving downwards through the north end to the kitchen offices below.
An interpretation of Item 14 as representing the Hall (T21), the extra grates being stored there, presumably salvaged from the state apartment, is attractive, since the furniture would be suitable (and was quite valuable at £12). Alternatively, but perhaps less likely given other evidence as to the fate of the rest of the apartment, this Item could be seen as the sum of what was left in the whole of the 1660s public rooms. Either way, the inventory makes quite clear that the state apartment had been dismantled by 1717. And while the furniture in the Little Castle was often ‘old’, that in the Terrace Range was often ‘very old’, ‘moth-eaten’, ‘ragged’, or ‘rotten’. This surely illuminates the comparative status of the Terrace Range vis-à-vis the Little Castle by 1717.

THE LITTLE CASTLE FLOOR PLANS

Little Castle room numbers
### A particular of the Goods at Boielsouer Castell
BL Add MS 70500, ff 110r-111v. nd.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>Correlation 1717</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Enter ground floor via front door</strong></td>
<td><strong>Ante-Room</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C1</strong></td>
<td><strong>[1717: 8] Item four tables</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>In the little roome next the hall stares</strong></td>
<td><strong>two couches seven Squats twenty one old Chairs two Stools thirty eight Cusheons moth eaten a table a Cover</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 armed Chares, 6 backt Chares, 1 table, 1 Carpit; Close stoole &amp; pan, 1 iron grate</td>
<td><strong>three Grates</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hall</strong></td>
<td><strong>a picture a Cupboard two ladders and old hangings</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C4</strong></td>
<td><strong>Hall</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>in the hall</em></td>
<td><strong>[1717: 7] Item two Tables</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 tables, 2 Armed Chares 6 back Chares 3 stoole &amp; one grate</td>
<td><strong>two Stands twelve Cane Chairs three Pictures a Grate and four peices of old Imagery tapestry hangings</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pillar Parlour</strong></td>
<td><strong>Part Item 5?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C2</strong></td>
<td><strong>Passage to main stair</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>in the Louer dineing roome</em></td>
<td><strong>[From 1717: 8 part; relocated to GF by 1717]</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Cloath of Siluer Chares; 1 table 1 grate</td>
<td><strong>a table a Cover two Stands and Glass</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C3</strong></td>
<td><strong>Move to first floor up main stair</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>In the paseg ouer against the dineing roome, I Spanish table/one Spanish table in the low paseg/</em></td>
<td><strong>Item a Bedsted and old Cloth</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C12</strong></td>
<td><strong>Part Item 5?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>in the Stare Chambar,</em></td>
<td><strong>[1717: 7] Item two Tables</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 peces of hangings, 1 duzon of Gilt Lethor chares, 3 pictturs; 2 ouell tables; one Iron grate</td>
<td><strong>two Stands twelve Cane Chairs three Pictures a Grate and four peices of old Imagery tapestry hangings</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C13</strong></td>
<td><strong>Part Item 5?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>in the Marble Closet;</em></td>
<td><strong>[From 1717: 8 part; relocated to GF by 1717]</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Sett of Cremsson taffetie hangings; 2 backt Chares; 2 couches with 2 taffity quilts; 1 picttur, 2 Stands &amp; i table; 1 looking Glas; 1 liron grate</td>
<td><strong>a table a Cover two Stands and Glass</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C17</strong></td>
<td><strong>Item a Bedsted and old Cloth</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>in that Chambar with 2 Closets;</em></td>
<td><strong>Part Item 5?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Gray Cloth bed; 1 fettharbed &amp; bolsttar 3 blankits; 1 Canuis quilt; 1 hollow quilt; 1 Silke quit</td>
<td><strong>a feather Bed Boister a Mattrefs a holland Quilt a Callico ditto and three Blankets</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 pieces of tappistre hangings; 2 Armed Chares; 6 backt Chares one table &amp; Carpit 3 pictturs; 1 Clostule &amp; pan one foote Cloth</td>
<td><strong>six Tables eight</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

4 The 'triad' of console table and mirror above, flanked by a pair of tall candle stands – often set between windows and highly fashionable in the 1670s and 80s, and the ancestor of the pier glass and console table of the 18th century: Thornton 1978, 93,231, pls 218, 273.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C19</th>
<th>in the Closit</th>
<th>6 lethar Chares; 2 tables with Carpits; 1 grate;</th>
<th>Elysium</th>
<th>old Carpets fifteen Chairs two Stools a Cabinet three Grates two old pictures and some gilt leather hangings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C18</td>
<td>in the passeg;</td>
<td>I tablebed 2 blankets one old trunk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C31</td>
<td>the roome ouer the nussarry;</td>
<td>I Carssy; beds. I fetharbed &amp; boulsttor 3 blankets; I Counttarpane of Caressy; 6 stooles; I table &amp; Carpit 1 Iron grate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C24</td>
<td>the roome that gives light to Hardwik;</td>
<td>3 peecis of tappsttrie hangings; Cloath bed; one fetthar bed &amp; boulstar one Canjuis quilt; 3 blankit; I hollond quilt; I silk quils; 2 Armd Chars 6 backt Chars; 4 souls; I table &amp; Carpit; I Iron grate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C25</td>
<td>in the roome ouer the Closit;</td>
<td>I Carssy bed; I fettherbed; * blsstar; I Canuis quilt; I Holland quilt; I blankit; I Counttarpane; I table &amp; Carppit; 6 stools; I lirron grate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C19A</td>
<td>in the Nurssey;</td>
<td>I bed stead hung with Curssey; I fetharbed bolster &amp; 2 Blankits; 1 silk quilt 1 Counttarpane of Carssy; 1 table &amp; Carpit; 5 stools; I lirone grate; 30 Irone bares, one yard &amp; half long</td>
<td>Part Item 5?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C22 or</td>
<td>in one of the Closits next to the Lanthoron;</td>
<td>I bedsted hung</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

3 Three grates would fit this bedchamber plus the two closets Heaven and Elysium
4 Assuming a logical route from 17 to 18 via 19; if not 16 is possible
7 Assuming that the Marble Closet is meant, which fits with the quantity of furniture
| C27 | with Carssey; 1 fetherbed & bolster 1 quilt 2 blankits; 1 red rug; 1 countapane, 2 stouls 1 table & Carpit; 2 trunks |
| C30 | in the Closit next the roume ouer the nussery; 1 bedstead hung with Carssey 1 fetherbed & bolsstar 1 canuis quilt; 1 old rug; 1 Countarpane |

Down to basement via second stair

| C01* | in the pantry 3 lethar Chares |

| C04 | in the kiching; 2 racks 4 spits 2 driping pans; 1 bras (6 candlesticks) pot, 1 bras scelit; 1 pare of tongs 6 candlesticks |

[1717:9] Item a Range three Trevits a Spit a Grate a Bell Metal Pot four Tables an old Carpet eight Chairs four joint Stools a hogshead six Stillings and Lumber

---

* Assuming that C05 was the scullery from an early date, as the built-in troughs imply.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MS DD. 4P/39/55</th>
<th>Inventory and valuation of goods of John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, July 1717</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At Bolsover Castle Derbyshire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Bedchamber</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Item an old Bedsted and Kersey furniture and Counterpane a feather Bed Bolster a Mattrefes a Rugg two Blankets a table two Chairs three Stools and an old Grate</td>
<td><strong>Bedchamber</strong> of some size; One bedstead Table, chairs and stools One grate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Item an old Bedsted and Cloth furniture Lined and Counterpane two featherbeds two Bolsters a Mattrefes a Holland Quilt a Callico. Carpet and four Blankets a Table Bedsted a Table eight Cusheons a Grate a picture and two old pieces of Kersey</td>
<td><strong>Bedchamber</strong> of some size and quality 2 Bedsteads (one folding) Table but no chairs One grate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Item two old # corded Bedsteds and very old Curtains a Table Bedsted three feather Beds three Bolsters two Mattrefes two Rugs and six Blankets a Table three old Chairs and three Stools</td>
<td><strong>Bedchamber</strong> of some size 3 Bedsteads (one folding) Table, chairs and stools No grate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Item an old # Bedsted and drugget furniture a table Bedsted two feathers two Mattrefes two old Quilts a # Counterpane and four Blankets three old Tables a # Carpet twelve chairs a Stool and an old Grate</td>
<td><strong>Bedchamber</strong> of some size 2 bedsteads (one folding) 3 tables, 12 chairs, stool One grate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>two Bedsteds and old Kersey a table Bedsted three very old feather Beds three Boisters two Mattresses an old Silk Quilt three Counterpanes and six Blankets two Tables five chairs four Stools two old Grates and a Basket</td>
<td>Possibly C13, 19A Bedchamber(s) of some size 3 Bedsteads (one folding) 2 tables, 5 chairs, 4 stools Two grates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>a Bedsted and old Cloth furniture lined a feather Bed Boister a Mattrefs a holland Quilt a Callico ditto and three Blankets six Tables eight old Carpets fifteen Chairs two Stools a Cabinet three Grates two old pictures and some gilt leather hangings</td>
<td>? C16-17, 19 (SE bedchamber, FF, and associated closets Heaven and Elysium)? One bedstead 6 tables 15 chairs Three grates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>two Tables two Stands twelve Cane Chairs three Pictures a Grate and four pieces of old Imagery tapestry hangings</td>
<td>C12: Star Chamber Two tables, two stands 12 Cane chairs 4 tapestry hangings 1 grate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>four tables two couches seven Squats twenty one old Chairs two Stools thirty eight Cusheons moth eaten a table a Cover two Stands and Glass three Grates a picture a Cupboard two ladders and old hangings</td>
<td>Public room(s) in disarray, probably GF C1, 4, 2 4 Tables 2 couches 21 chairs and 2 stools 'Triad' hangings 3 grates 2 ladders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Item</td>
<td>C04 Kitchen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 9   | Item a Range  
three Trevits a  
Spit a Grate a  
Bell Metal Pot  
four Tables an  
old Carpet eight  
Chairs four joint  
Stools a hogshead six  
Stillings and  
Lumber | But 8 chairs and 4 stools  
One Range, 1 grate | Move to N end Terrace Range? |
| 10  | Item a Bedsted  
and very old cloth curtains and some  
Blue Print ditto  
two moth eaten feather Beds a  
Bolster a Pillow  
two Mattresses a  
Quilt a Rug and  
four Blankets five old Tables seven  
Chairs eight Cushions two  
Stools three old Grates and a Rod | 1 bed (but 2 mattresses)  
5 Tables, 7 chairs  
3 grates |  |
| 11  | Item three old #  
Bedsted and very  
old Curtains five  
moth eaten feather Beds four Bolsters a  
Mattress a #  
Pillow a Quilt a  
Counterpane two Rugs and ten moth eaten Blankets two old Table Bedsteads three Tables five Chairs three Grates and a Curtain Rod | 5 Bedsteads (two folding)  
3 tables, 5 chairs  
3 grates |  |
| 12  | Item three old Bedsteads and three old ragged Curtains  
four rotten feather Beds three Bolsters  
a flaxen Bed four Rugs and six blankets three tables  
a Chair two joint Stools two Grates and a Cupboard | 3 bedsteads  
3 tables and a chair  
Two grates |  |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Bedchamber(s)?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>two old Bedsteds and ragged Curtains a feather Bed Bolster two Rugs two Blankets three tables seven Chairs six Stools a ffomre and three old Grates</td>
<td>2 bedsteads 3 tables, 7 chairs, a form Three grates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>three Ovall Tables four Cane Couches six old Grates and twelve pictures great and small</td>
<td>Public room (s) including Hall T21 3 tables 4 couches 12 pictures 6 grates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>two Ranges two Spit racks a Jack three Chairs an Iron dripping Pan a Barr and Pot Hooks a Brats Boyler fixed four old Bedsteds three old Curtains two small feather Beds three Bolsters two Rugs four old Blankets two tables a small Glafs a ffomre two chairs a Stool and an old Grate</td>
<td>Kitchen(s): basement 2 ranges &amp; spit racks 4 Bedsteads 2 tables 1 grate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>a Bedsted and old Curtains a ffether Bed and Bolster and two old Grates eight Shovells nine pair of Tongs two Iron Crows four Tables a Wooden Skreen two Chairs and a Binn a Range a Bar and hookes a Copper Boyler fixd and a Leaden Pan</td>
<td>Kitchen offices: basement One bedstead 4 tables, 2 chairs 1 range 2 grates</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total | Lxx : xviii : vi |
APPENDIX 4: SELECTED HISTORIC MAPS AND PLANS

1.1 Historic Maps

1.1.1 1630-37: William Senior, Plan of the Earl of Newcastle’s Lands in the Manor of Bolsover (DRO, D2934 2/P1-2)

Extract showing town centre

Drawn at a scale of 32 Poles to 1 inch (1:63000). Some additions were made to the map in 1637-8 (ARCUS 1995, 16)
1.1.2 1739: Joseph Colbeck, Plan of the lands of the Earl of Oxcroft

*Courtesy Richard Sheppard, Trent Peak Archaeological Trust*
Drawn at a scale of 4 chains to 1 inch (1:32000)

Other known pre-Ordnance Survey maps are:

- 1780: Enclosure plan of Bolsover and Oxcroft (DRO, D Q/RI 182)
- 1848: Bolsover Tithe Map (DRO, D2630/172b)
- 1860: Kitchen Map (DRO, D1318 A/U)
1.1.3 1877: First Edition Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile
Detail of the Castle: 200m grid
1.1.4: 1898 Second Edition Ordnance Survey
1.1.5: 1918 Third Edition Ordnance Survey
1.2  **Historic Drawings**

1.2.1  RIBA Smythson Collection: Drawings by John Smythson. Published by Girouard (1962), whose numbering is followed here. Their likely dating is as follows:

- III/1 (1), (3), (14): Period 2.1A, (1) by c1612, (3) by 1616
- III/1 (2): Period 2.1B, c1620
- III/1 (4-8, 13): Period 2.2B, c1630, Terrace Range (and new doorway to wall walk in same style)
- III/1 (9-11): Fountain, probably Period 2.2B/C, 1628+

*RIBA III/I (1): Basement Plan of the Little Castle, the stairs differing in detail from those executed, and lacking the external stair on the west.*
RIBA III/1 (2) Design for Elysium, but ultimately executed in extended form as Marble Closet
RIBA III/1 (3) Design for Hall Fireplace, Little Castle; not quite as executed
RIBA III/1 (4) [Period 2.2B] Design for part of the Terrace Range. Girouard (1962, 49) suggests that it was executed much as shown, except that the chapel and steeple were not built.
RIBA III/1 (5) Design for the main central doorway of the long gallery in the Terrace Range, Bolsover Castle

RIBA III/1 (6) Design for side (north) doorway to the long gallery in terrace wing, Bolsover Castle, not quite as executed
RIBA III/I (7) Design for balcony window in terrace range, as shown in Renishaw 2

RIBA III/I (8) Design for Doorway leading from Little Castle to garden wall walk
RIBA III/I (9) Design for Garden Fountain; (10) Design for a pool, both related to the Bolsover fountain

RIBA III/I (11) Design for pedestal of garden fountain at Bolsover Castle
RIBA III/1 (12) ‘Bolsover / Kitching Chimney’ inscribed on verso in later hand

RIBA III/1 (13) Design for a balustraded flight of steps

RIBA III/1 (14): Design for seat with recess below; the seat matches those on the main staircase of the Little Castle
1.2.2 The Renishaw Hall Drawings

The set of seven 17\textsuperscript{th} century pen and wash illustrations of Bolsover Castle known as the ‘Renishaw Hall drawings’ (because they were purchased by Sir Osbert Sitwell and are now at Renishaw Hall) were published in part by Harris (1979, 14, 38) and in full by Girouard (1984), the latter with an extended discussion. His numbering is followed here.

Harris first established that they formed the background to the engravings in William Cavendish’s \textit{La Méthode Nouvelle et Invention Extraordinaire de Dresser les Chevaux}, published during his exile in Antwerp in 1658. That provided Girouard with a \textit{terminus ante quem}, the inclusion of the Venus fountain a \textit{terminus post quem} of 1628, since it bears an Earl’s coronet. In fact, since the wall walk door in the northern (skew) block of the Terrace Range is dated 1633, and is primary to the completion of the block which appears as it exists in Drawing 7, they should date to 1633 or after. Girouard (1984) suggests that the drawings may date from around 1634 (or the ‘mid 1630s’: 1983, 301), associated with the King’s visit to Bolsover, and be by the Flemish-Dutch painter Alexander Keirincx. Worsley’s suggestion, drawing on Adams’ catalogue of pictures at Welbeck (1999b, 21) of before 1628 is on this evidence too early. The absence of the Riding House Range militates (if its dating is correct) against a date in the later 1630s. ‘Circa 1634-5’ best fits the available evidence.

\begin{figure}
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{figure1.jpg}
\caption{‘The Front of the howse being west taken within the Courte standinge att the Gate of the Courte’}
\end{figure}
2  ‘The front of the howse and Gallery beinge west taken at a distance below the Hill’

3  ‘The North side taken below the Hill’
4 ‘The East side taken within the Stone Walke’
‘The East side taken at a distance from the House’

The corresponding engraving from La Méthode Nouvelle…., plate 33 (British Museum)
‘The South side taken within the Walke’

The preparatory drawing by Abraham van Diepenbeeck for La Méthode Nouvelle....., plate 31 (British Museum, SL,5236.112), using Renishaw 6 as the backdrop, extended to the left (where in reality the Terrace Range would be brought into the view)
The south side wth the walke taken att a little distance.

The corresponding engraving from *La Méthode Nouvelle......*, plate 30
1.2.3 Later engraved views

I Kip and Knyff, Britannia Illustrata, commissioned 20 January 1698
2  West view, Nathaniel and Samuel Buck, 1727

3  South-east prospect, Nathaniel and Samuel Buck, 1727
1.2.4 Engravings from Pegge 1785
Samuel Pegge’s *History of the Bolsover and Peak Castles* (London, 1785) includes a number of rather inaccurate drawings by Major Hayman Rooke which nonetheless give some idea of the state of Bolsover in the late 18th century. A selection follows, courtesy of the copy in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

*Plate I*

*Plate II*
Plate IV

A Plan of the Range of Buildings at Bolsover now in Ruins. Taken April 16th 1785.

Plate V

Elevation of the Entrance of the West Front of Bolsover. Taken April 17th 1785.
Plate VII

A sketch of the Fountain at Bolsover, taken Aug. 27, 1783.
1.2.5 Later drawings

Plan of Bolsover from Gregory 1947, surveyed c1902
APPENDIX 5: BASSANO'S CHURCH NOTES IN DERBYSHIRE

Source
In the College of Arms Library\(^9\) is a bound MS volume which bears on the flyleaf the inscription ‘E.A.O. Fran: Bassano’. Tipped in below it is a letter from the antiquary Samuel Lysons, dated 6 Dec 1817, conveying ‘the MS volume of Church notes in Derbyshire’ to the College on behalf of his brother and himself, and stating:

‘They were taken about the year 1710 by Francis Bassano a Herald painter of Derby and are valuable inasmuch as many of the monuments, the inscriptions on which are there recorded, are now defaced and others no longer exist’.

Francis Bassano (1675-1746) was indeed a heraldic painter, appointed Deputy Herald in 1701, and a leading citizen and sometime Sheriff of Chester, rather than Derby. In his will he left to his godson Edward Orme and his brother Ambrose Orme, sons of Charles Orme of Chester, painter, all his books marked E. A. O. (Wagner & Squibb 1976, 258). Edward (c1716-1790) was appointed a deputy herald in 1761 (ibid, 261). Daniel and Samuel Lysons presumably acquired it in connection with their Topographical and Historical Account of Derbyshire (Magna Britannia 5), which was published in the year of its gift, 1817.

The book, however, is not the work of Francis Bassano. The inscription, the indexes at the front, and a note on a Derbyshire monument on the final page are in presumably his bold hand and dark ink, quite unlike that of the body of the book. This is a compilation of notes made over a long period, some in two columns looking like field notes, on paper once folded on its long axis for note taking, some early writing up on similarly folded paper, and some written up for ‘posterity’ with ruled lines and margins. Ink similarly varies, beginning in sepia and becoming very dark, especially in the late marginalia (eg p85, ‘This writ before in page 29’) in which the hand, apparently developing over time, has become spidery. Letter forms tend to be more characteristic of the 17th century than the 18th. The most obvious candidate for the authorship is Francis’ father, Richard Bassano (1655-1729), an heraldic painter based in Lichfield, who was appointed deputy herald for Staffordshire and Derbyshire in 1676 (Wagner & Squibb 1976, 258).

The date given by Lysons, ‘around 1710’ presumably derives from the latest monumental inscription noted in the book (p32). In fact the work is clearly a compilation over a long period, c1675-1710, and some entries show clear evidence of successive notes added over time. The description of Bolsover Castle looks like early writing up; an intended addition or completion tantalisingly ends in the middle of its first sentence. In its references to Henry Duke of Newcastle and Frances his wife it must record a visit after Duke William’s death in 1676, indeed long enough later for Henry and Frances’ portraits to have been hung alongside those of William: around 1680?

---

\(^9\) Shelf mark RR/19E/A; seen 27 April 2012
Bolsover Castle

Amongst other ye Stately buildings those raised by the thrice Noble & Puisant Prince William Duke of New Castle after his returne out of Exile The Stables, Riding House and Smithery wth ought to be notice taken off, whose Length contains within ye walls ninety two yards in a straight line, from ye East corner of ye House Siding ye Great Court Southwards. First ye stables are in Length 40: Yards, the Noble Riding House 35: or 32: Yards of ye breadth of it ten within ye walls whose height answers thereto. Then ye Smithy and Shooing House in Length 20 Yards whose breadth answers ye Stables of Eight Yards.

Out of ye Great Court Entering ye Dineing Roome is a Stately Doore Case of curiously wrought Stone & over ye Doore are Cutt these Coates of Armes within ye Garter

First 3 Staggs Heads Cabossed a Creseant for Difference
2 A saltire ingrail[e]d &upon a Chief 3 Roses
3 A Fesse between 3 Creseants
4 An Inescutcheon

The Crest is upon a Ducal Crowne a Snake Nowed Supported w[i]th a Lyon
In a Stroyle under written
CAVENDO TUTUS

The Dineing Room is in length twenty and Six Yards and breadth of it Eleven In ye Upper end of this Room is plac’d a very large Frame & in it is ye Picture of a Man in his armor on Horseback in full P[ro]portion under written in Letters of Gold

The Picture of WILLIAM Duke of New Castle

And on each side Corner to ye bottom of ye Frame are Noble Trophies of Honour.

The Next adjoining is ye withdrawing Roome in length 13 and in breadth 11en Yards, to w[hi]ch Joynes a Stately Lodging Roome of 12 Yards in Lenth and breadth w[i]th ye other Roomes in w[ch] are placed Sev[er]all fine pictures Viz

First Is ye picture of King Charles ye 2d
2d is when he was a youth

---

10 MS pages 37-8; watermark the Arms of Amsterdam with lion supporters and crown; letter ‘W’ below
11 The dimensions correspond with those on the (long) south front, the ‘apartments’ at the W end being counted with the stable.
12 Reading not certain
3d is Charles Cavendish Father to Wm D. of Newcastle
4 The Lady Ogle wife to Sr Charles and mother to Wm Duke of Newcastle
5 Wm Duke of Newcastle
6 Is Bassett, Daughter of Blo13, Mother to Henry Duke of New Castle
7 Henry Duke of New Castle
8 Is Charles Lord Mansfield & his Brother Henry in one Frame when they was Youths'
9 Is L[or]d Charles, Viscount Mansfield
10 Frances Dutchess of New Castle wife to Hon[orable] D[uke] of New Castle

Neareby in ye Gallery w[h]ich in length is 67: Yards14 and 7 yards and a foot broad, in all w[h]ich Roomes are Noble Chimney Peeces of Blew15 and white Marble

And here in a large Frame is placed ye Picture of Wm Duke of New Castle in Armour on Horseback w[i]th a Trunchon in 's hand
Below are Men and Horses in Severall postures as of an army defeated; & under Written
LA BATAILLE GAIGNE

The house now called ye Old Building adjoyning to ye New House
Stands upon part of ye Gre….16

Bolsover Church17

On ye Southside is an addic[h]on to ye Church being ye place of Sepulture to some of ye Cavendishes &C. On ye outside upon ye Battlem[en]t in good Wrought Stone in Capitall Letters is cutt
CAVENDO TUTUS
Towards ye Dexter corner this Coat of Armes cutt on Stone
3 Staggs Heads Cabossed a Cresceant for difference
Above it a wreath a Snake Nowed ['for ye Crest’ as a later correction]

Att ye other corner
A Fess between 3 Crescants
Above ye last Coat is on a Wreathe a Rose

At entrance into ye monum[en]t roome over ye Doore is 1618: above carved these Armes. The place within beares in Compass about 6 Yards and 5 at a Yard distance from ye Monument secured by barrs of Iron and raile &c above are pikes of Iron all in height about 5 foot, within wh[ic]h are two Princely Monum[en]ts of a Man and a

13 Or ‘o’
14 Which indicates that the withdrawing chambers at each end were thrown into the gallery in the 1660s restoration.
15 The description of Charles Cavendish's tomb makes clear that this is the local black ‘marble’ which can have a blue cast.
16 Written at a different time, in different ink; handwriting very close indeed; the text ends mid-word
17 P39 onwards; watermarks as before but with letters ‘B’ and ‘W’
Woman ye Man in Armour his hands Elevated in praying posture about two foot high or in ye wall a Noble rich Arch or Canopy all of White Marble supported w[it]h black & white Marble Pillors.

[Detailed account of inscriptions and heraldry of Charles Cavendish’s monument, then describing the Cavendish arms]

Over w[hi]ch is in blew Marble sett in white Marble this Inscription Charles Cavendish to his posterity [etc]

And on a large blew Marble in ye wall (adorned on each side w[i]th white Marble curiously cutt) above ye Man’s Monum[en]t this Inscription: His posterity of him to strangers [etc]
APPENDIX 6:
ARCHIVE REPORTS BY TRENT PEAK ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

All reports by R. Sheppard unless otherwise stated


1991 Challis K. and Sheppard R.


1998b 'Footwear outlines at Bolsover Castle (One Foot from the Past).' Derbyshire Archaeological Journal. 118 (1998), 142-146. No site code.
1998c Sheppard R. and Caldwell P.


Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust up to and including 1998c
Trent & Peak Archaeological Unit from 1998d - up until c.2008.
Currently Trent & Peak Archaeology
APPENDIX 7:  
SUMMARY OF CONSERVATION PLAN POLICIES

Working with local authorities

Policy 01: English Heritage will seek to work with Bolsover District Council in developing strategies for the improvement and enhancement of the town centre insofar as they affect the setting of the castle and its relationship with the town.

Policy 02: English Heritage will work with Bolsover District Council, and Chesterfield Council and North East Derbyshire Council as necessary, in developing a strategy for the protection of all significant views of and from the castle within its topographical setting.

Management of the site by English Heritage

Policy 03: The conservation policies recommended in this Conservation Plan will be endorsed by English Heritage as a guide to the future management of Bolsover Castle; and Bolsover Council will be encouraged to adopt the plan as supplementary planning guidance (SPG).

Policy 04: The assessments of significance set out in this Conservation Plan will be used to inform decisions about the future management of the site.

Policy 05: The Conservation Plan will be reviewed within five years of its adoption. Further reviews should take place in the same five yearly cycle as the quinquennial fabric surveys.

Policy 06: Responsibility for updating the Conservation Plan will rest with a designated post within English Heritage.

Policy 07: English Heritage will develop and adopt a Management Plan for the site based on the Conservation Plan.

Statutory consents and designation

Policy 08: Scheduled monument clearance will be obtained before any works, not covered by general class consent, are undertaken within the scheduled area of the Castle.

Policy 09: Listed building consent will be obtained for any works affecting the character of the Little Castle.

Policy 10: Planning permission will be sought where works constituting development are proposed.

Policy 11: The extent of the scheduled area will be rationalised to include the full extent of the outer bailey of the castle, and thus encompass the whole of the medieval castle and post-medieval country house site. The inclusion of the area to the north-west will be reviewed, and the schedule entry updated to reflect the current state of knowledge.
Policy 12: The extent of the registered landscape will be rationalised to include the now-restored area of the outer bailey of the castle, and the small areas on its south-eastern frontage adjacent to the entrances.

Long term conservation strategy

Policy 13: Future interventions in the site as a whole (spaces, building exteriors and the Terrace Range) should be consistent with and contribute towards a long term goal of restoring its character and appearance to that of c1751 (which largely reflected that achieved at the end of the 17th century, with all ranges roof and glazed), other than providing a 21st century point of entry, the visitor centre.

Policy 14: Reasonable measures will be taken to improve access to parts of the site currently physically accessible only to the able-bodied, with the most obvious potential being physical access to the basement of the Terrace Range. The significance and sensitivity of the Little Castle and the eastern block of the Riding House Range rule out such drastic intervention. Opportunities will be sought to improve intellectual and virtual access to such areas.

The Castle Yard or outer court

Policy 15: In the long term English Heritage will seek to bring the former school into integrated management with Bolsover Castle

Policy 16A: The former school sandpit on the west side of the Castle Yard, its fencing, and the boundary fencing set out to meet it will be removed as soon as funds permit and the landform restored.

Policy 16B: Opportunities will be explored for relocating the present bowling green and associated clutter and reinstating the landform when circumstances permit. Consideration will be given, in the longer term, to providing a green to historic standards (a closely mown, level rectangle of grass) in front of the Riding School.

Policy 17: The spoilia used in the bowling green exedra will be identified, its significance determined and steps taken to safeguard what is of ‘considerable significance’ whether in situ or otherwise.

Policy 18: Consideration will be given to developing the management regime of the Castle Yard grassland the better to suggest its historic meadow character, provide an appropriate setting for staging historic recreations and encourage biodiversity.

The Great Court

Policy 19: As a medium to long term objective, the floorscape of the Great Court will be restored to a harder metalled/gravelled finish, following archaeological investigation of its historic form and detail. The existing Copper Beech will not be replaced when it reaches the end of its natural life.

Policy 20: The ‘no parking on site during opening hours’ policy will be made explicit and
monitored.

The Eastern Slopes

Policy 21: Archaeological and ecological research will be undertaken on the eastern slopes, the putative site of the wilderness garden, to inform a landscape restoration strategy and management programme, with the objective of recovering its historic character.

Policy 22: Once an appropriate landscaping scheme is in place, the viewing platform off the Great Court will be repaired and made accessible.

Policy 23: The existing, modern public toilets will be removed as they reach the end of their design life, the Castle Yard wall reinstated and the former access gateway through it reinstated as such.

Policy 24: In the long term, public access to this area will be considered, via historic connections from the Castle itself, with former paths reinstated and resurfaced, and appropriate low light fittings installed.

The Cistern House and Fountain Garden

Policy 25: As a long term, incremental strategy, the historic roof, floors, access to and windows of the cistern house will be restored to their pre-19th century form, the roof forming an integral part of the incomplete wall walk restoration.

Policy 26: The balustrade to the high walk will be completed in accordance with the approved scheme when funds allow, and the walk opened to the public. This will necessitate management of the trees on the eastern slopes if views to the north-east, including to the Cundy House, are to be revealed.

Policy 27: Building clutter will be removed from the Fountain Garden, the top of the exposed vault repaired and made safe, and the garden kept clear of clutter in the future.

Policy 28: The western garden rooms will be repaired and made accessible, the gates if necessary being adapted, backed with mesh and made self-closing, to deter pigeons.

Policy 29: All the garden rooms will be repaired and restored to the same authentic standard as the wall walk and Fountain Garden, and consideration given to bringing them to life with seasonal, usable, reproduction furnishings.

The Little Castle

Policy 30: French doors will be reinstated in the first floor balcony openings of the Little Castle as a priority, and opening casements fitted where originally present as circumstances permit, sufficient to enable adequate ventilation of the building.

Policy 31: The reversal of the few remaining intrusive 19th century changes to the Little Castle will be undertaken as opportunities arise during the course of future works.
Policy 32: Future interventions to the Little Castle affecting any elements of its interior fit-out known or potentially likely to predate the repairs of 1751 will be designed to be fully reversible without loss of surviving early finishes, and not result in substantially obscuring those finishes.

Policy 33: A detailed, research-based conservation policy will be developed specifically for the Little Castle, as a sub-set of these policies, before any major intervention is contemplated. A key objective will be to develop, so far as is now possible, a strategy that minimises the impact of inherited treatments whilst minimising further loss of original finishes. Environmental monitoring will be established, and a strategy for environmental management implemented, within the limitations set by the fabric.

Policy 34: In order to minimise the effects of intensive use, visitor numbers will be monitored and management measures introduced to limit numbers in the building at any one time to an appropriate safe level.

Policy 35: The condition of the paintings will be regularly monitored, and if necessary the limited opportunities to moderate environmental conditions without major intervention will be explored. The in-house management team will be given training in basic conservation housekeeping techniques, in order to ensure that the interiors receive appropriate day-to-day care.

The Forecourt and Lodges

Policy 36: The Lodges will be repaired internally as and when opportunities for their use or presentation arise, although they could usefully be used as trial examples for the proposed dressing of the Little Castle.

The Terrace Range

Policy 37: The external stair to the basement at the north end of the terrace range will be repaired facilitating public access to the interior of the skew block. Interpretation panels in situ will better explain the function of the basement offices and the evolution of the building.

The Riding House Range

Policy 38: The Riding House will be presented in its historic form and use, with the supporting spaces to the east dressed appropriately and, in the short to medium term, stabling (for resident or visiting horses) improvised probably in the space to the west.

The northern and western slopes

Policy 39: Further research into the historic landscape of the Castle slopes will be undertaken. A strategy will be established and implemented to ensure that tree and shrub cover below the terrace and Little Castle is managed to maintain appropriate visibility of and from the castle, and reveal and reinforce its historic character.

Policy 40: The potential to recover the historic paths around the Castle mount, and thus encourage responsible public use and enjoyment of the area, will be investigated, preferably
in conjunction with the better management of Castle Fields below.

Bolsover conservation area

Policy 41: English Heritage will encourage Bolsover District Council to extend the conservation area to include areas A and B on Fig 88, to rationalise its boundaries to include the historically significant areas of the town and its approaches.

Policy 42: English Heritage will seek to work with Bolsover District Council to develop a scheme to conserve, manage and further present the medieval earthworks of Bolsover town to complement its own presentation of the castle.

Policy 43: English Heritage will seek to work with Bolsover District Council Bolsover Civic Society, Old Bolsover Town Council, and Bolsover Parochial Church Council in addressing the need better to connect the castle with the town and provide complementary visitor information.

Policy 44: English Heritage will work with Bolsover District Council to develop a detailed brief for the long term redevelopment of the area around the entrance to the castle, to improve its visibility, accessibility and setting along the lines set out in this Plan, and to identify a vehicle which could implement the project.

Policy 45: Trees north-west of the former school will be managed to maintain high crowns, and the gap in tree cover which should facilitate long views of the Little Castle cupola will be maintained.

Views of the castle from the town

Policy 46: In managing the trees on the eastern slopes of the castle, a view from Town End to the Little Castle will be maintained.

Policy 47: Tree growth on the eastern slopes will be managed to maintain appropriate views of the Castle from Hill top, across the Hockley Valley.

Policy 48: English Heritage will urgently seek discussions with Bolsover District Council, as a first step towards agreeing a co-ordinated management scheme for the western scarp and Castle Fields, and the open area around New Bolsover, seek public responses to it, and procure implementation in its final form.

Views from the Cundy House

Policy 49: The small north gable window of the Cundy House will be unblocked and iron stanchions reinstated.

Policy 50: English Heritage will work with the Civic Society and Bolsover District Council to ensure that the open space around the Cundy House is managed so as to reveal and frame, rather than obscure, views of the Cundy House.

Policy 51: In managing the trees on the eastern slopes of the castle, the view from the
Cundy House to the Little Castle will be opened up and appropriately framed, to provide substantial visibility of the crenellated top of the Fountain Garden wall.

Long views to and from the west

Policy 52: English Heritage will work with Bolsover District Council to ensure that the open landscape of Castle Fields and the land to its west along the A632 will be preserved and enhanced as the vital local setting of the castle.

Policy 53: English Heritage will work with Bolsover District Council to strongly encourage redevelopment or relocation of the works site (C on Fig 88) to enhance the setting of the castle and the improvement of the approach to it.

Policy 54: English Heritage will seek to engage with Bolsover District Council on the need for ZTV mapping to inform development affecting the wider setting of the Castle and how this could relate to development within the Markham Vale Enterprise Zone.

Policy 55: English Heritage will work with Bolsover Council and Chesterfield Council to ensure that the essential openness of the landscape in views of and from the Terrace front of Bolsover Castle is not compromised by substantial or inappropriate development.

Policy 56: English Heritage will encourage Bolsover District Council to use its planning powers to safeguard the amenities of areas critical to the setting of Bolsover Castle.

Policy 57: English Heritage will work with Bolsover District Council to seek an appropriate future use for the Coalite site; and with Chesterfield Borough and North East Derbyshire District Councils as necessary to seek to protect longer views from, and the wider setting of, the castle to the north-west.

Policy 58: English Heritage will work with Bolsover District Council to seek to avoid development involving tall structures in the view corridor between Bolsover Castle and Hardwick.

Maintenance and repair

Policy 59: Quinquennial condition surveys will be carried out by suitably qualified professionals, in accordance with English Heritage’s Standard for Periodic Condition Surveys and Reports (EHS0004/2:2006) and their recommendations for maintenance and repair normally implemented within the quinquennial cycle.

Policy 60: Arrangements will continue to be made for the prompt and regular implementation of cyclical maintenance work.

Policy 61: The significance of the colour and finishes of the various elements of painted finishes at Bolsover needs to be fully understood before any repainting is undertaken. No changes will be made without first consulting the relevant English Heritage Inspector.

Policy 62: The risk of future ground movement will be monitored and the results regularly assessed.
Policy 63: Ongoing, post-industrial decay of the stonework will be monitored, its causes and progress investigated, and a strategy for conservation implemented.

Policy 64: The short term repair needs summarised here and comprehensively identified in the PCSR 2007 will be addressed within the survey cycle.

Ecology

Policy 65: Vegetation will be managed to maximise opportunities to sustain and enhance biodiversity to the extent that this is compatible with conservation of the heritage values of the site, as indicated at Policies 21 (slopes) and 18 (castle yard).

Policy 66: A detailed strategy will be developed and implemented within 5 years for managing specialist wall plants at Bolsover.

Policy 67: A bat survey will be undertaken in advance of any works where bats are known or likely to be active. Advice from Natural England will be sought in advance of works.

Policy 68: Where bats are found during building work, the works will halt immediately and advice from Natural England will be sought.

Archives and research

Policy 69: A working archive will be established and maintained by the curatorial team/curator, including copies of basic surveys, records of investigation and research, secondary sources, transcribed archival sources and graphic sources. The material gathered together and sourced for this plan will form the basis of this working archive.

Policy 70: Future research and investigation should be used to correct, update and, if necessary, supersede the model for the development of Bolsover put forward in this Plan. The priorities in terms of filling gaps in our knowledge of the 17th century house are dating the Riding House Range and further and better understanding the Terrace Range.

Policy 71: Future ground disturbance for buried services (other than on-line replacement of existing services) will be preceded by archaeological excavation in areas likely to be large enough to yield interpretable data about the evolution of the place.