

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION AT
GLAPWELL NURSERIES,
GLAPWELL, DERBYSHIRE**



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*by M. Hurford and R. Sheppard
drawings by L. Binns*

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SUMMARY

- An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Trent & Peak Archaeology at Glapwell Nurseries between 15th- 26th August 2011 on behalf of Mr B. Hill.
- The site is located in north-east Derbyshire, on the northern outskirts of the village of Glapwell (centred at Ordnance Grid Reference SK 4805 6636), south of Bolsover. The area evaluated is to the north and north-east of the former Glapwell Hall, and is currently a garden centre with associated car parks and storage yards. It is currently proposed to construct houses within and to the west of a walled garden and to relocate the garden centre to the east.
- A hall has been present at Glapwell since at least the 17th century and was owned and occupied by the Hallowses family. It is believed to have had several phases of expansion: in the late 17th century, the early 18th century and in the 1870s. The hall was demolished in 1952 and now all that remains is an outlying stable block, a walled garden and a gardener's bothy.
- Following advice from the Development Control Archaeologist acting on behalf of Bolsover District Council, it was agreed to carry out a 4% area sample of the overall site with trial trenching, as part of a staged archaeological approach. The positions of trenches would reflect the likely variation in the probable archaeological potential across the site, with the densest concentration closest to the former hall. The final positioning of the 14 trenches that were machine-excavated was also partly determined by the current intensive use of the site.
- **Results:** The trenching established that underlying deposits over much of the site had been removed or re-worked within the later 20th century when the site was redeveloped as a garden centre. Evidence for re-landscaping within the walled garden extended back into the late Victorian period.
- Trenching in the south-west corner of the storage yard found well preserved structural remains of the north wing of the former hall beneath modern levelling and demolition layers, at depths of between 0.7-0.9m, and in places extending down to a depth of at least 1.3m. The full width of the wing was uncovered, with evidence of internal partitioning, a west entrance and a possible driveway outside the east wall. Although the outer stone walling might be earlier, the internal brickwork suggests a likely building date in the late 17th century.
- The principal modern archaeological features uncovered were remains associated with a green-house and a conservatory, probably dating to the 1870s, beneath levelling deposits within the walled garden. Part of the north part of the conservatory contained a possible fumigator and a plaster floor. In the north part of the area two modern post holes were excavated (one had housed a telegraph pole), together with a single undated irregularly shaped post hole or small pit.
- **Recommendations:** Whilst well preserved remains of the Hall and its immediate environment survive at a reasonably safe depth to be unaffected by most of the proposed works, some works such as the laying of approach roads and service-trenching may necessitate some further monitoring of the site. Also, the bothy, the walling of the garden and the remains of a narrow structure that fronts the road should be recorded prior to the development.

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A Report on Trial Trenching 2011

by M. Hurford and R. Sheppard

LIST OF CONTENTS

	page
Summary	2
List of Contents	3
List of Figures	4
List of Plates	5
Acknowledgements	6
1. INTRODUCTION	7
2. SITE BACKGROUND	7
3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	8
4. OBJECTIVES	8
5. METHODOLOGY	9
6. RESULTS	10
7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	20
References	21
Figures 1-19	
Plates 1-24	
Appendix: OASIS form	

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figures

Figure 1. Location of the Glapwell Nurseries (indicated by arrow) in relation to Bolsover, Holmewood, Tibshelf, Hardwick Hall and the M1. Scale 1:50,000. *Contains Ordnance Survey data. © Crown Copyright and database right 2011.*

Figure 2. The proposed housing development (zone A, green boundary) and relocation of the existing garden centre (zone B, red boundary) at Glapwell shown in relation to Glapwell Hall, here portrayed on the Ordnance Survey 25 inch scale map of 1900 (blue) and an earlier plan of 1807 (purple). Scale 1:1000.

Figure 3. Locations of evaluation trenches at Glapwell Nurseries as first proposed. Scale 1:1000.

Figure 4a. Locations of evaluation trenches at Glapwell Nurseries as carried out. Scale 1:1000.

Figure 4b: Plan showing locations of evaluation trenches at Glapwell Nurseries at 1:500 scale (at A3). Also showing plate viewpoints (not Trenches 01, 04, 06, 16) and levels.

Figure 5. Trench 01: Plan of the western part of trench showing full width of building. Scale 1:25 at A3.

Figure 6. Trench 01: Plan of the eastern part of trench. Scale 1:25 at A4.

Figure 7. Trench 01: Plan of the western part of trench after excavation of Slots 01 and 02. Scale 1:25 at A3.

Figure 8. Trench 01: North facing section. Scale 1:20 at A3.

Figure 9. Trench 01: Slot 01, north facing section. Scale 1:20.

Figure 10. Trench 01: Slot 02, east facing section. Scale 1:20.

Figure 11. Trench 04: Plan of the southern end of trench. Scale 1:20.

Figure 12. Trench 04: East facing section, southern end. Scale 1:20.

Figure 13. Trench 04: North facing section, southern end. Scale 1:20.

Figure 14. Trench 04: West facing section, southern end. Scale 1:20.

Figure 15. Trench 06: Plan. Scale 1:20 at A3.

Figure 16. Trench 06: East facing section. Scale 1:20 at A4.

Figure 17. Trench 16: Plan. Scale 1:50 at A4.

Figure 18. Trench 16: South-west facing section of 0026. Scale 1:20.

Figure 19. Trench 16: South facing section of 0027. Scale 1:20.

Plates

Plate 1: Trench 01 from the west, looking east (N sign incorrectly positioned).

Plate 2: Trench 01 from the east, looking west.

Plate 3: Trench 01 south facing section, looking south-west.

Plate 4: Trench 01 Slot 01, looking north.

Plate 5: Trench 01 Slot 01 north facing section, looking south.

Plate 6: Trench 01 Slot 02 east facing section, looking west.

Plate 7: Trench 01 Slot 02 detailed view of the southern half, looking north-east.

Plate 8: Trench 01 Floors 0055 and 0056, looking south-east.

Plate 9: Trench 02, looking north-west.

Plate 10: Trench 03 south facing section, looking north-east.

Plate 11: Trench 04 conservatory remains general view, looking south-west.

Plate 12: Trench 04 fumigator / heater 0016, looking west.

Plate 13: Trench 05 general view, looking south-east.

Plate 14: Trench 06 general view, looking north

Plate 15: Trench 06, walls 0001 and 0002, looking south-west.

Plate 16: Trench 08, looking north.

Plate 17: Trench 10, looking south-west.

Plate 18: Trench 11, looking east.

Plate 19: Trench 12, looking south-west.

Plate 20: Trench 13, looking north-east.

Plate 21: Trench 14, looking north-west.

Plate 22: Trench 15, looking north.

Plate 23: Trench 16, looking north-west.

Plate 24: Trench 16, feature 0027 post-excavation, looking north.

Acknowledgements

The project was undertaken after initial contact by John Church of John Church Planning Consultancy Ltd, acting on behalf of the site owner. Fieldwork was supervised by M. Hurford and assisted by L. Binns. The project was managed by R. Sheppard of TPA. Fieldwork was monitored on behalf of Bolsover District Council by S. Baker, Development Control Archaeologist at Derbyshire County Council.

1. INTRODUCTION

Between 15th-26th August 2011 Trent & Peak Archaeology (TPA) carried out archaeological trial trenching at Glapwell Nurseries, Glapwell, Derbyshire (centred at OS Grid ref. SK 4805 6636), on behalf of the site owner Mr B. Hill (Fig. 1). The site lies within the grounds of the former Glapwell Hall and was deemed to be potentially archaeologically sensitive, following an earlier desk-based assessment in 2007 (Geotechnical Services (Northern) Ltd). The site investigation was carried out in accordance with a planning condition attached by Bolsover District Council to Planning Application No. 09/00592/OUT for a new residential development and the transfer of the nurseries to a new position.

Following an archaeological desk-based assessment of the site (Geotechnical Services (Northern) Ltd 2007), the Development Control Archaeologist (DCA) had indicated in writing that a staged archaeological approach should be undertaken, starting with trial trenching. This would determine the presence or absence, significance of, depth of and state of preservation of any surviving archaeology within the overall site, but especially in the south-west area, closest to the former Hall. Depending on the results this might be followed by trench expansion in advance of development, targeted trenching of important archaeology during development, or / and a watching brief or possible 'designing out' impacts.

2. SITE BACKGROUND

Glapwell Nurseries is located to the north of Glapwell village in north-east Derbyshire. The proposed development site is divided into two main areas – see Figure 2. Site A, where the garden centre is currently standing, is a rectangular-shaped walled area which is immediately north of the footprint of the former Glapwell Hall. Here a number of houses are proposed, mainly set around an open centre. Access to these buildings is from the west through what is currently a storage yard, where a further three new houses are proposed. Map evidence indicates that the former north wing of Glapwell Hall extends into this area. Site B, to the north-east, will accommodate the relocated garden centre. It is currently a storage yard and nursery. Prior to it being developed as a garden centre it was agricultural land. The two areas cover about 4200 and 8150 square metres respectively.

The site lies on Magnesium Limestone of the Permian Period at an elevation of about 174 OD.

3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

There was almost certainly a seat at Glapwell in the medieval period and a chapel was recorded as in need of re-roofing in 1260. Ordnance Survey maps of the late 19th century located the chapel site south of the Hall, although what evidence this was based on remains unclear. The Hall stood until 1952 and now only an outlying 18th century stable block, the walled garden and a gardener's bothy still remain.

In 1086 Glapwell was held by an under-tenant named Serlo. After a later descendant, also called Serlo, died in c.1195, John Deincourt and Ralph Willoughby were described as heirs of Serlo of Pleasley, the manor of Glapwell having been divided into two *moities* (half portions of an estate). The Deincourt line can be traced through to William Woolhouse the younger who inherited the estate in 1496. A continuous pedigree of this family can then be traced through to Thomas Hallowses, born c.1592. The full history of the other half of the manor cannot be traced but eventually the Hallowses family succeeded the medieval tenants and came to own the whole of the lordship and land of Glapwell. They eventually sold the Glapwell estate in 1920 (Riden, P. VCH article in progress).

A hall at Glapwell was in existence in the 17th century and in 1670 it was of modest size, having only 9 hearths. Samuel Hallowses of Dethick may have had the hall rebuilt or enlarged shortly afterwards (Craven and Stanley 1991, 92). Another part was added in the early 18th century and a sizeable house existed in c.1740 when an inventory was made of the estate and effects of Thomas Hallowses (DRO ref. Hallowses Estate D76, D1088). The Hall was extended again in 1870.

The Glapwell estate of 827 acres was put up for sale in 1919 and a catalogue was produced that provided a basic description and sizes of the individual rooms within the Hall (DRO ref. D76 M/E37). The building was bought by the Sheepbridge Company which had leased the coal beneath the estate since 1872. The building was requisitioned by the Army during World War 2 and in 1947 it was described as in a dilapidated state. Before the Hall was demolished in 1952 the owners had determined that the building's foundations were 4 feet (1.2m) deep. The trench plan shows the position of the Hall as recorded on the Ordnance Survey plan of 1900 and on a plan of 1807 (DRO ref. D76 M/E 36).

4. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the fieldwork were to determine the presence or absence, significance of, depth of and state of preservation of any surviving archaeology within the overall site, but especially in the south-west area,

closest to the former Hall, in accordance with the strategy agreed by the Derbyshire Control Archaeologist (acting on behalf of Bolsover District Council), and outlined in an approved Written Scheme of Investigation provided by TPA.

5. METHODOLOGY

The intention was to produce an assessment of the site by evaluation excavation to determine the extent and depth of its historic use, and its importance. The excavation was initially carried out by machine, removing any remaining paving, topsoil or rubble down to the first significant archaeological level or features. Once established, the latter would be hand cleaned and recorded and in places taken deeper (in small trenches or slots) to ascertain their nature and date. The excavations were deemed unlikely to exceed 1.2m in depth. Part of a contingency agreed with the client was to make allowance for trench expansion during the initial evaluation if it is deemed appropriate or necessary to clarify and understand the revealed archaeology.

It was agreed to carry out a 4% area sample of the overall site, covering an area of c.480 square metres with 16 trenches, mostly 3m wide and 10m long. The positions of these trenches would reflect the likely variation in the probable archaeological potential across the site, with the densest concentration closest to the former hall. The positioning was also partly determined by the current use of the site, the positions of garden centre structures, stored materials and machine access. The intended trench positions are shown on Figure 3. However, Trenches 07a and 07b could not be excavated as both were located in the vicinity of public entrances to the garden centre and Trench 09 was located in an area where electric, gas and water services were present and so remained un-opened.

Some of the trench locations were revised and this was agreed in advance of the fieldwork with the DCA (Figure 4a). In Site A the trenches principally targeted the footprints of the proposed new houses. One trench was also placed over where the former north wing of Glapwell Hall is shown on Ordnance Survey maps. The trenches in Site B were spread evenly across the area to gain a representative sample of the underlying geology and any archaeological features or deposits that might be present.

Topsoil and modern levelling material was removed using a machine with a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision. Trenches were excavated to a level at which archaeological features or deposits were encountered or, if not present, to the top of the natural stratigraphy.

Fourteen trenches were eventually excavated, ranging between 7.5m x 3m to

10m x 4m in size. The trenches were hand cleaned where appropriate and representative sections of each photographed, and drawn at 1:20. The base of each trench was also photographed, and drawn where appropriate at scales of 1:20/1:50. Archaeological features and deposits were given an individual four digit context number. All artefacts were bagged by context.

At the time of writing no destination for the site archive has been agreed. The Bolsover and north-east Derbyshire areas currently have no arrangements in place to take a full archaeological archive that includes artefacts from excavations. In the meantime, the archive will reside with TPA. This report includes the completed online OASIS (Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigationS) form as an appendix.

6. RESULTS

Trench 01 (Figures 5-10, Plates 1-8. Trench 01 measured 10m x 3m and was located in Site A, in the south-west corner of the building materials storage yard (Figs. 4a, 4b). It was positioned over where a north wing of Glapwell Hall is shown on early Ordnance Survey maps; on an earlier map of 1807 this part was shown as a separate structure (Fig. 2).

Removal of the yard surface (0036) exposed numerous rubble deposits (0041-0044) comprising material from demolished National Coal Board buildings situated around the Hall and used to level the ground to make a suitable yard (B. Hill pers. comm.). These late 20th deposits were up to 0.70m in depth.

Beneath the modern levelling material in the eastern half of the trench there were deposits probably associated with the demolition of the Hall in 1952. The highest deposit was a mid grey clay loam (0045) containing hand-made bricks of post-medieval date measuring 8¼ x 2¼ x 4 inches (212 x 58 x 103mm) in size. It overlaid two further deposits, the first (0046), being comprised of a loose light yellow sandstone and mudstone containing post-medieval brick fragments. It had been deposited into the void created by the partial robbing of a flagged area (0059) - see below. The second deposit (0047) was a loose mortar layer that also contained post-medieval brick fragments and also large quantities of glass. In the western half of the trench demolition layers had been removed and replaced by National Coal Board associated rubble (0044). Below the demolition layers (0045-0047) and modern rubble (0044), at a depth of between 0.70m and 0.90m, the remains of the north wing of Glapwell Hall were uncovered.

The archaeology of the north wing comprised two north-south orientated stone foundations, 0052 in the west and 0058 in the east (both c.0.6m or 2ft wide), forming an internal space of 5.60m (c.18½ft) in width. The space was divided by an east-west aligned foundation (0061/0062), of similar width to

the other walls, upon which there was a narrow brick wall (0053), a single brick thick. Foundation 0061/0062 was bonded onto 0052 and 0058 with pinkish grey mortar. The wall 0053 was bonded onto 0061/0062 with the same pinkish grey mortar, and divided the area into northern and southern halves. The wall survived to two courses height, the bricks being reddish brown in colour on the outside, with a bluish grey centre. The bricks contained black flecks and tiny stone inclusions and measured $8\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4} \times 4$ inches (212 x 58 x 103mm); these measurements indicate a likely late 17th date.

The foundations 0061/0062 were each built of roughly shaped limestone pieces bonded together with the same pinkish grey used in the wall (0053). Tile and brick fragments were also utilised in the foundations construction. These brick fragments were of the same composition and thickness as those forming wall 0053. The foundations were up to 0.50m in depth and 0.60m in width and cut into the underlying bedrock (0006). A further north-south orientated foundation (0071) was located 1.8m to the west of 0058 and to the north of 0053. It was built of brick construction and was two courses high, the bricks measuring the same as in 0053. The bricks were bonded together, and in turn bonded to 0061/0062, using the same pinkish grey mortar found on the other foundations.

The area north of dividing wall was entered through a doorway in the west corner, where two stone steps (0050) descended to what remained of a former flag stone floor (0055). The flags have been mainly robbed and replaced with loose bright yellow sand containing modern pottery (0054). The ceramic evidence suggests that this robbing probably relates to the 1952 demolition rather than to an earlier phase of alteration. It was directly beneath the easternmost flagstone that the foundation 0071 was uncovered. This suggests that the northern room may have been sub-divided into two rooms, the western one 3.40m in width and the eastern one 1.80m, with the flagstone overlying the foundation (0071) being a threshold stone. A continuation of 0071 was sought to the south of 0053 but it was found to be absent. A pale grey to pale orange hard mortar (0056) bonded onto wall 0053 was found overlaying part of the flag stone floor 0055; this was suggestive of a later floor may have been laid over the original one. The stone flag floor indicated that this room may have been used for some utilitarian purpose.

The room south of 0053 had a tiled floor (0057) comprising reddish brown square tiles measuring $6 \times 6 \times 2\frac{1}{8}$ inch (161mm x 161mm x 53mm) to $6 \times 6 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ inch (161mm x 161mm x 57mm), which extended across the whole room (only the eastern part was exposed). They were bedded into a 6cm thick deposit of friable dark orange sand (0063) which in turn rested on a 3cm thick deposit comprising a mix of sandstone, and pinkish grey mortar (0064), which formed a level surface between the bedrock (0006) and the tiled floor and its bedding layer above it. The tiled floor 0057 abutted the foundations 0052 and 0058 and was overlying 0062. The internal brick wall 0053 partly overlaid

both the tiled floor as well as foundation 0061/0062. The tiles used for the flooring suggests that this had been a service room, perhaps for some kitchen-related function.

To the west of the building, abutting the doorway 0050 there were a number of thin (3cm thick), flag stones (0049, 0072) set in mid-brown silty clay bedding material. A concrete slab (0051) abutting 0049 and 0052 was probably a crude 20th century repair to a damaged area of flag stones placed around the doorway. Abutting 0072 there was an area of well laid cobbles (0048), up to 0.15m thick, which were possibly the remains of an approach pathway.

At the east end, foundation 0058 was abutted by a partially robbed stone flagged area (0059). It extended to the east for 1.68m (5½ft) before abutting a cobbled area (0060). The stone flagging was of a comparable quality to that inside the building, although there was no supporting evidence to suggest that it had been internal to the building; no walls or post holes were found to the east of 0058. It is a possibility that it was the floor for an open pentice running along the eastern side the building. The cobbled surface 0060 ran parallel to wall 0058 and was sufficiently well made and with a clear west edge to suggest that it may have been a driveway to the main hall building situated to the south.

Two narrow trenches or slots were hand excavated to clarify the relationships of the internal features (Figs. 9, 10); no artefacts were recovered to help with dating these. In Slot 1 archaeological layers were taken down to a depth of 1.3m below ground level, whilst in Slot 1 bedrock was encountered at 1.2m depth.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Thickness</i>	<i>Description</i>
0006	-	Loose yellow sands with sandstone inclusions
0036	100mm	Very dark grey to mid brown angular stones
0037	300-420mm	Brick, concrete and slate rubble
0038	180-230mm	Dark brown clay loam 5% rubble, 10% sandstone
0039	-	Light greyish green mudstone with quartz inclusions
0040	-	Yellow sandstone
0041	280mm	Friable mid brown grey clay loam, >30% stones
0042	500mm	Loose mid brown grey clay loam with >50% rubble
0043	320mm	Friable dark brown grey silt loam <10% stones
0044	360mm	Firm mid brown clay loam with rubble and charcoal
0045	200mm	Friable mid grey clay loam with post med rubble
0046	80cm	Loose light yellow sandstone and mudstone
0047	120mm	Loose light cream white demolition layer
0048	150 mm	Cobbled surface, 7 cobbles 16 x 25 cm each
0049	30mm	Rectangular slab on a mortar foundation
0050	150mm	Stones forming entrance, 2 steps into building
0051	60 mm	Concrete slab 56 x 100cm
0052	500mm	N-S aligned wall foundation
0053	140mm	Hand-made brick wall running W-E

0054	180mm	Loose bright yellow sand, with dark brown mottles
0055	120mm	Angular stone flags 58 cm x 52 cm
0056	150mm	Pale grey to pale orange mortar
0057	57 mm	Quarry tile floor. Tiles - 161 x 161 x 57 mm
0058	-	N-S aligned wall
0059	110mm	Stone flags, ranging from 12 x 18 cm to 49 x 46 cm
0060	150mm	Stone cobbles, ranging from 10 x 10 cm to 38 x 14 cm
0061	100mm	W-E Linear foundation
0062	220mm	W-E Linear foundation
0063	60mm	Friable dark orange sand, 1% mortar flecks
0064	30mm	Sandstone fragments and pinkish grey mortar particles
0066	100mm	W-E Linear along most of wall foundation
0067	100mm	Loose mid brown to orange brown sand, fill of 0066
0068	-	Soft sandy silt loam
0069	220mm	Foundation cut
0070	220mm	Soft sandy silt loam, mortar and charcoal, fill of 0069
0071	150mm	N-S Aligned linear, handmade bricks
0072	30mm	Angular stone spread, each up to 16 x 28 cm
0073	-	Mid brown silty clay, 1% charcoal

Trench 02 (Figs 4a, 4b, Plate 9). Trench 02 measured 10m x 3m and was located in Site A in the south-east corner of the building materials storage yard (Figure 4). It was positioned over the footprint of a proposed new building. The trench was moved slightly to the south-west from its original position to enable better access into the storage yard.

Removal of the yard surface (0036) exposed a rubble deposit (0037), comprising material from demolished Coal Board buildings. Beneath this was the clay loam subsoil (0038), much disturbed by the levelling of the site for the yard. Natural bedrock (0006, 0039 and 0040) was encountered at a depth of 0.72m. No archaeological levels were found.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Thickness</i>	<i>Description</i>
0006	-	Loose yellow sands with sandstone inclusions
0036	100mm	Very dark grey to mid brown angular stones
0037	300-420mm	Brick, concrete and slate rubble
0038	180-230mm	Dark brown clay loam 5% rubble, 10% sandstone
0039	-	Light greyish green mudstone with quartz inclusions
0040	-	Yellow sandstone

Trench 03 (Figs 4a, 4b, Plate 10). Trench 03 measured 7m x 4m and was located in Site A in the centre of the building materials storage yard. It was positioned over the footprint of a proposed new building. The trench was moved slightly to the north-east from its original position to avoid services.

Removal of the yard surface (0036) exposed a rubble deposit (0037) comprising material from demolished Coal Board buildings beneath which at a depth of 0.60m was natural bedrock (0040). No archaeological levels were found.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Thickness</i>	<i>Description</i>
0036	100-150mm	Very dark grey to mid brown angular stones
0037	500-520mm	Brick, concrete and slate rubble
0040	-	Yellow sandstone

Trench 04 (Figures 4a, 4b, 11-14, Plates 11-12). Trench 04 measured 15m x 2m and was located in Site A in the south-west corner of the walled garden. It was positioned as close as possible to the footprint of a proposed new building and the north part of a conservatory shown on the 1900 Ordnance Survey map, since demolished. The trench was moved slightly to the west and extended to the north from its original position due to concrete paths and greenhouses restricting its location and width.

Removal of the modern surface (0022) exposed a deposit of silty clay loam (0013), beneath which there was a deposit of yellow brown sandy clay (0008); both layers contained rubble, mortar and charcoal inclusions. These two deposits are likely to have been reworked remnants of the original subsoil and bedrock. Natural bedrock (0040) was encountered at a depth of 0.60m.

At the south end of the trench and cutting through 0008 there was a small brick structure surviving to four courses in height (0016). It comprised two cells constructed of machine-made bricks measuring $3\frac{1}{8} \times 8\frac{3}{4} \times 4$ inch (8 x 22 x 10cm). The inside of the southern cell measured 0.34m x 0.24m and the northern cell slightly less at 0.22m x 0.24m. There was evidence of burning in the northern cell (0017). The structure extended to the east with robbed out wall footings visible from the northern cell, and to the south there were remains of a plaster floor (0018) on a foundation of compacted sandy clay (0019). Infilling the structure was (0020), a rubble deposit containing large quantities of glass and flower pot fragments. In the south-west corner this may have overlain a lower projecting corner to 0016, partly exposed in the north-facing section (Fig. 13).

Bricks identical to those in 0016, and in line with it, can be seen in the south garden wall, possibly indicating that the structure was built at the same time, together with the main part of the former conservatory on the other, south side of this wall.

The features uncovered in the south end of the trench are likely to be the remains of the north part of the conservatory shown on the 1900 Ordnance Survey map. It was of brick and glass construction with a plaster floor. The

two cell structure (0016) was probably intended for heating air in the conservatory and as a fumigator for producing fumes to kill pests. A dish of nicotine would have been placed over a fire, producing lethal fumes.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Thickness</i>	<i>Description</i>
0008	300mm	Yellow brown sandy clay, 40% rubble, 40% sandstone
0013	180-500mm	Brownish grey clay silt loam 15% rubble, mortar, and charcoal
0016		Two cell brick structure
0017	c.100mm	Charcoal layer overlaid by rubble
0018	120mm	White plaster, 10% small stone inclusions
0019	200mm	Compacted mid brownish yellow sandy clay, 20% stone and charcoal flecks
0020	100+mm	Rubble with frequent glass and flower pot
0021	-	Foundation trench for (0016), 10-15cm in width; fill is mid brown grey sandy silt 20% stones
0022	30-300mm	Loose rubble, gravel, and tarmac
0040	-	Yellow sandstone

Trench 05 (Figs 4a, 4b; Plate 13). Trench 05 measured 15m x 3m and was located in Site A in the eastern half of the walled garden (Figure 4). It was positioned over the footprint of a proposed new building. The trench was positioned east from its original position due to the presence of buildings and greenhouses restricting its location. The trenches length was extended to compensate for the shortness of Trench 06.

Removal of the modern surface (0012) exposed two silt deposits, 0013 and 0014, both of which contained modern rubble and probably relate to the re-landscaping of the walled garden when it was made into a garden centre. Beneath these deposits was the earlier landscaping deposit (0008). Natural bedrock (0006) was encountered at a depth of 0.60m in the west of the trench, rising to 0.38m in the east.

A modern water pipe was encountered in the centre of the trench, orientated north-east to south-west.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Thickness</i>	<i>Description</i>
0006	-	Loose yellow sands with sandstone inclusions
0008	300mm	Yellow brown sandy clay, 40% rubble, 40% sandstone
0012	80mm	Concrete slabs
0013	360-400mm	Dark grey silty clay loam 5% rubble, 10% mortar
0014	340mm	Dark brown silt loam 30% rubble

Trench 06 (Figures 4a, 4b, 15-16, Plates 14-15). Trench 06 measured 7m x 3m and was located in Site A in the north east corner of the walled garden (Figure 4). It was positioned over the footprint of a proposed new building and demolished greenhouse shown on the 1900 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 2). The trench was positioned slightly to the east, and did not extend to the full 10m in length, due to the presence of concrete paths.

Beneath the loose tarmac and terram there were deposits relating to the re-landscaping of the walled garden, comprising a rubble deposit (0009) and two organic deposits with rubble and glass inclusions (0007) and (0010). Removal of these deposits revealed two brick walls in the northern end of the trench. The first, (0001), was located in the north-west of the trench. It was orientated north-south and extended for 2.75m. Three brick courses survived, the bricks being mass-produced ones measuring 8¾ x 3⅛ x 4 inches (22 x 8 x 10cm). The wall was cut by a disused pipe encased in concrete (0003). A trench cut for the pipe was not noted in the deposits 0010, 0007 or 0009 above it, indicating that they were later than the pipe.

Immediately south of 0001 there was another brick wall, orientated west-east (0002). It survived to seven courses height, with bricks of similar dimension to 0001. The bricks of both walls were bonded with identical white mortar. Pipe 0003 intersected 0002 and emptied into a drain (0005), constructed of the same size bricks and type of mortar used in the walls. The walls cut deposit 0008, beneath which there was bedrock (0006) at a depth of 0.70m.

The walls 0001 and 0002 formed part of a greenhouse complex dating to the late 19th or early 20th century that was located in the north-east corner of the walled garden and which was demolished in the late 20th century (B. Hill pers. comm.). Deposits 0007, 0009 and 0010 were introduced during the subsequent re-landscaping of the area after the green-houses were taken down.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Thickness</i>	<i>Description</i>
0001	-	N-S brick wall
0002	-	E-W brick wall
0003	-	Pipe
0004	-	Brick drain
0005	-	Brick drain fill, black clay, rubble and mortar flecks
0006	-	Loose yellow sands with sandstone inclusions
0007	500mm	Dark bluish black organic clay loam 30% rubble and glass
0008	300mm	Yellow brown sandy clay, 40% rubble, 40% sandstone
0009	120mm	Light orangish yellow rubble
0010	300mm	Grey clay loam 20% rubble

Trench 08 (Figs. 4a, 4b, Plate 16). Trench 08 measured 10m x 3m and was located in Site A in the south-east corner of the walled garden. It was positioned adjacent to the footprint of a proposed new building. The trench was moved slightly to the east due to the proximity of a greenhouse.

Removal of the modern loose tarmac and terram surface exposed the re-landscaping deposit (0010) beneath which was natural bedrock (0006, 0011) encountered at a depth of only 0.3m.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Thickness</i>	<i>Description</i>
0006	-	Loose yellow sands with sandstone inclusions
0010	200-320mm	Grey clay loam 20% rubble
0011	-	Loose yellow sands with sandstone inclusions 40% white stone inclusions

Trench 10 (Figs. 4a, 4b, Plate 17). Trench 10 measured 10m x 3m and was located in Site B, to the east of the walled garden in the area that is planned to be the new garden centre. It was positioned over the footprint of a proposed canopied building. The trench was re-positioned to the north from its original position due to concrete paths restricting its location.

Removal of the modern terram and loose tarmac (0022) exposed a deposit of re-deposited dark brown silty clay loam (0013), beneath which there was a layer of mid yellowish orange clay subsoil (0024). This was box machined down to the underlying geology (0006), found at a depth of 0.54m in the east end of the trench. Layer 0024 was found to be 0.2m thick.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Thickness</i>	<i>Description</i>
0006	-	Loose yellow sands with sandstone inclusions
0013	210-300mm	Dark grey silty clay loam 5% rubble, 10% mortar
0022	40mm	Loose rubble, gravel, and tarmac
0024	200mm	Yellowish orange clay 20% angular sandstone

Trench 11 (Figs. 4a, 4b, Plate 18). Trench 11 measured 12m x 3m and was located in Site B, immediately south of the bothy in the area that is planned to be the new garden centre. Trench 11 was extended to the east by 2m to compensate for the loss of Trench 09, whose intended position was unavailable.

Removal of a re-deposited deposit (0013) exposed the subsoil (0024). A box was machined at the west end of the trench, adjacent to the walled garden and this established that 0024 extended to a depth of 1.00m down to natural bedrock (0006). The thickness of the subsoil gives an indication of the level of

re-landscaping which has taken place outside the walled garden during its construction and subsequent development.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Thickness</i>	<i>Description</i>
0006	-	Loose yellow sands with sandstone inclusions
0013	300-620mm	Dark grey silty clay loam 5% rubble, 10% mortar
0024	720mm	Yellowish orange clay 20% angular sandstone

Trench 12 (Figs. 4a, 4b, Plate 19). Trench 12 measured 10m x 3m and was located in Site B in the south-west corner of the overflow car park. Removal of the car park surface (0036) exposed a very dark grey clay deposit (0034), which increased in depth at the east end where the subsoil (0024) was absent; this had been used to level the area. Beneath 0034 in the east of the trench there was bedrock (0006), and in the west part subsoil (0024) that extended to went to a depth of up to 0.60m before bedrock was reached.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Thickness</i>	<i>Description</i>
0006	-	Loose yellow sands with sandstone inclusions
0024	120-200mm	Yellowish orange clay 20% angular sandstone
0034	220-40mm	Very dark grey clay, charcoal flecks, mortar, sandstone throughout
0036	40-320mm	Very dark grey to mid brown angular stones

Trench 13 (Figs. 4a, 4b, Plate 20). Trench 13 measured 7.5m x 3m and was located in Site B in the centre of the overflow car park. The trench was re-positioned and made smaller to allow access to the materials currently stored in the overflow car park.

Removal of the car park surface (0036) exposed the dark grey clay foundation/levelling deposit (0034) encountered in Trench 12. Beneath (0034) there was subsoil (0024) and bedrock (0006). In the centre of the trench was a north-south aligned feature (0035) cutting both the subsoil and bedrock. It was up to 0.6m in width and 0.2m in depth and was infilled with 0034, indicating that it had been either created during the levelling of the land for the overflow car park, or emptied, and then immediately backfilled with the clay foundation material (0034). Modern pottery was recovered from it.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Thickness</i>	<i>Description</i>
0006	-	Loose yellow sands with sandstone inclusions
0024	120-200mm	Yellowish orange clay 20% angular sandstone
0034	100mm	Very dark grey clay, charcoal flecks, mortar, sandstone throughout
0035	-	N-S linear 7m long, 0.20 deep, 0.59 wide
0036	300mm	Very dark grey to mid brown angular stones

Trench 14 (Figs. 4a, 4b, Plate 21). Trench 14 measured 12m x 3m and was an L shaped trench located in Site B in the southern part of the nurseries. The trench was extended to compensate for the loss of Trench 09.

Removal of the terram exposed very compacted mid grey brown clay loam topsoil (0025), beneath which was a thin layer of yellowish orange clay subsoil (0024). Bedrock (0006) was encountered at a depth of 0.50m.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Thickness</i>	<i>Description</i>
0006	-	Loose yellow sands with sandstone inclusions
0024	20mm	Yellowish orange clay 20% angular sandstone
0025	500mm	Mid grey brown clay loam

Trench 15 (Figs. 4a, 4b, Plate 22). Trench 15 measured 13m x 3m and was located in Site B along the eastern boundary of the nurseries. The trench was extended to compensate for the loss of Trench 09.

Removal of the terram exposed topsoil (0025), beneath which was subsoil (0024). The latter was a thin layer, up to 10cm thick, with bedrock (0006) found at a depth of 0.60m. In the south end of the trench a circular post hole (0030) for a telegraph pole was exposed.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Thickness</i>	<i>Description</i>
0006	-	Loose yellow sands with sandstone inclusions
0024	60-100mm	Yellowish orange clay 20% angular sandstone
0025	500mm	Mid grey brown clay loam
0030	-	Circular post hole 0.22m wide, 0.20m deep
0031	200mm	0030 fill, mid brown grey clay loam, with creosote stain around the edge

Trench 16 (Figs. 4a, 4b, 17-19, Plates 23-24). Trench 16 measured 10m x 4m and was located in Site B in the north-western half the nurseries. The trench was extended to compensate for the loss of Trench 09.

Removal of the terram exposed topsoil (0025), beneath which there was subsoil (0024), up to 10cm thick across the trench, with a deeper band up to 2m in width running north to south across the middle of the trench. Bedrock was encountered at 0.40m. Cutting the deeper band of 0024 was feature 0026, a circular post hole that measuring 0.23m x 0.28m in width and 0.30m in depth, with vertical sides and a flat base. Its fill (0028) was very similar to the topsoil, being firm mid brown clay loam that contained modern glass sherds and charcoal. Another feature (0027) was exposed to the south-west of 0026. It was an irregular shaped pit cutting the bedrock (0006) with a diameter of

0.50m and a depth of 0.20m. No finds were recovered from its mid brown clay loam fill (0029) to assist with dating it.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Thickness</i>	<i>Description</i>
0006	-	Loose yellow sands with sandstone inclusions
0024	20-100mm	Yellowish orange clay 20% angular sandstone
0025	400mm	Mid grey brown clay loam
0026	-	Circular post hole 0.23m x 0.28m wide, 0.30m deep
0027	-	Pit/post hole post hole 0.50m, 0.20m deep
0028	300mm	0026 fill mid brown clay loam, modern glass present
0029	200mm	0027 fill mid brown clay loam, 30% sandstone inclusions

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The trial trenching was designed to meet the key objectives set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation, with regard to the characterisation of features and deposits over a representative sample of the overall site, notwithstanding a slight concentration within the south-west area, close to the former Hall.

Underlying deposits

Trial trenching established that underlying deposits over much of the site had been removed or re-worked within the later 20th century when the site was redeveloped as a garden centre. Evidence for re-landscaping within the walled garden extended back into the late Victorian period. Natural topsoil and subsoil deposits only survived in the north and north-west of the site when the site had become a nursery.

Post Medieval Archaeology

Trial trenching in the south-west corner of the storage yard of Site A established that structural remains of the north wing of the former hall survive to foundation and floor levels beneath modern levelling and demolition layers at depths of between 0.7-0.9m and in places extend down to a depth of at least 1.3m.

The building appears to have had stone outer walling with a west entrance facing towards the road, and internal brick walls, although the latter were not necessarily contemporary. The narrow east-west brick internal wall sat on a noticeably wider foundation and so may have been a later change, along with the laying of a tiled floor and its base on an earlier lower base. The bricks used are consistent with a late 17th century date and may relate to an expansion of the Hall possibly undertaken by Samuel Hallows after 1670, as suggested above. Whilst the outer stone structure of the building could still be earlier in date, it is more likely that this was a separate service range built

in the 17th century, later incorporated into and forming the north wing of a larger fully developed building.

Modern Archaeology

Remains associated with a green-house, and a conservatory probably dating to the 1870s survive beneath levelling deposits within the walled garden in Site A. Part of the north part of the conservatory containing a possible fumigator and a plaster floor is relatively well preserved.

Two modern post holes were excavated in the north-east of the site, one of which had housed a telegraph pole.

Undated features

A single irregularly shaped post hole or small pit cutting the sandstone bedrock was located in the north-east of the site.

Recommendations

Whilst most of the site was found to be of very low archaeological potential, in part due to modern landscaping, well preserved remains of the Hall and its immediate environment survive within the south-west corner of the development site. These occur at a depth of 0.7-0.9m and so can probably be considered to be at a reasonably safe depth to be unaffected by most of the proposed works, especially as the proposed housing layout steers clear of the known Hall layout. However, other works such as the laying of approach roads and service-trenching needs to be taken into account and may necessitate some further monitoring of the site.

It is also recommended that a record be made of the bothy (a structure possibly of 17th century date), the walling of the garden and the remains of a narrow structure that fronts the road, immediately west of Trench 03, as these will be affected by the development.

References

Craven, M. and Stanley, M., 1991. *The Derbyshire Country House*. Breedon Books, Derby.

Geotechnical Services (Northern) Ltd, 2007. 'Archaeological Desk Study. Site at Glapwell Nurseries.' Report No. 2658, Sheffield.

ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURES

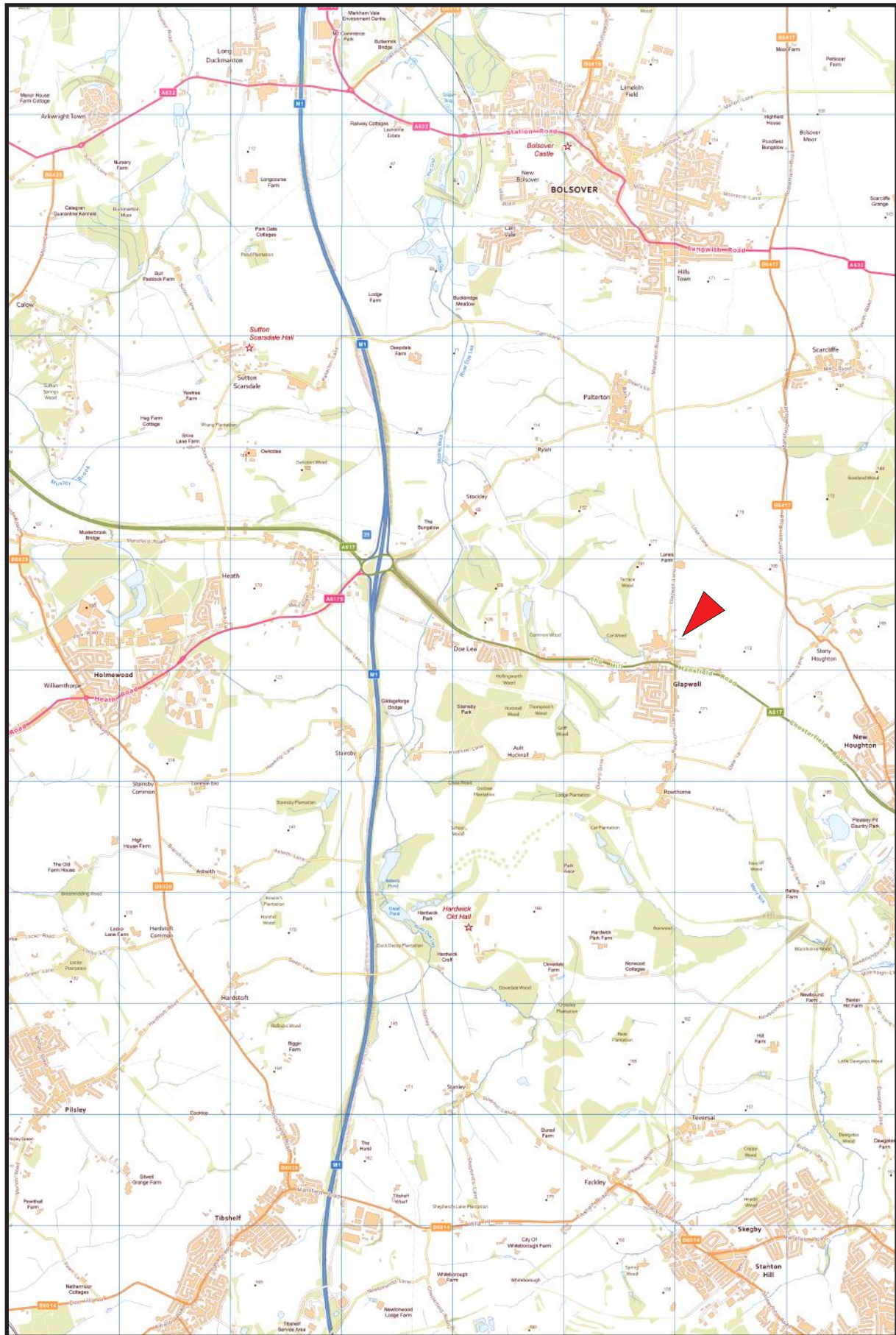


Figure 1: Location of the Glapwell Nurseries (indicated by arrow) in relation to Bolsover, Holmewood, Tibshelf, Hardwick Hall and the M1. Scale 1:50,000. Contains Ordnance Survey data. © Crown Copyright and database right 2011.

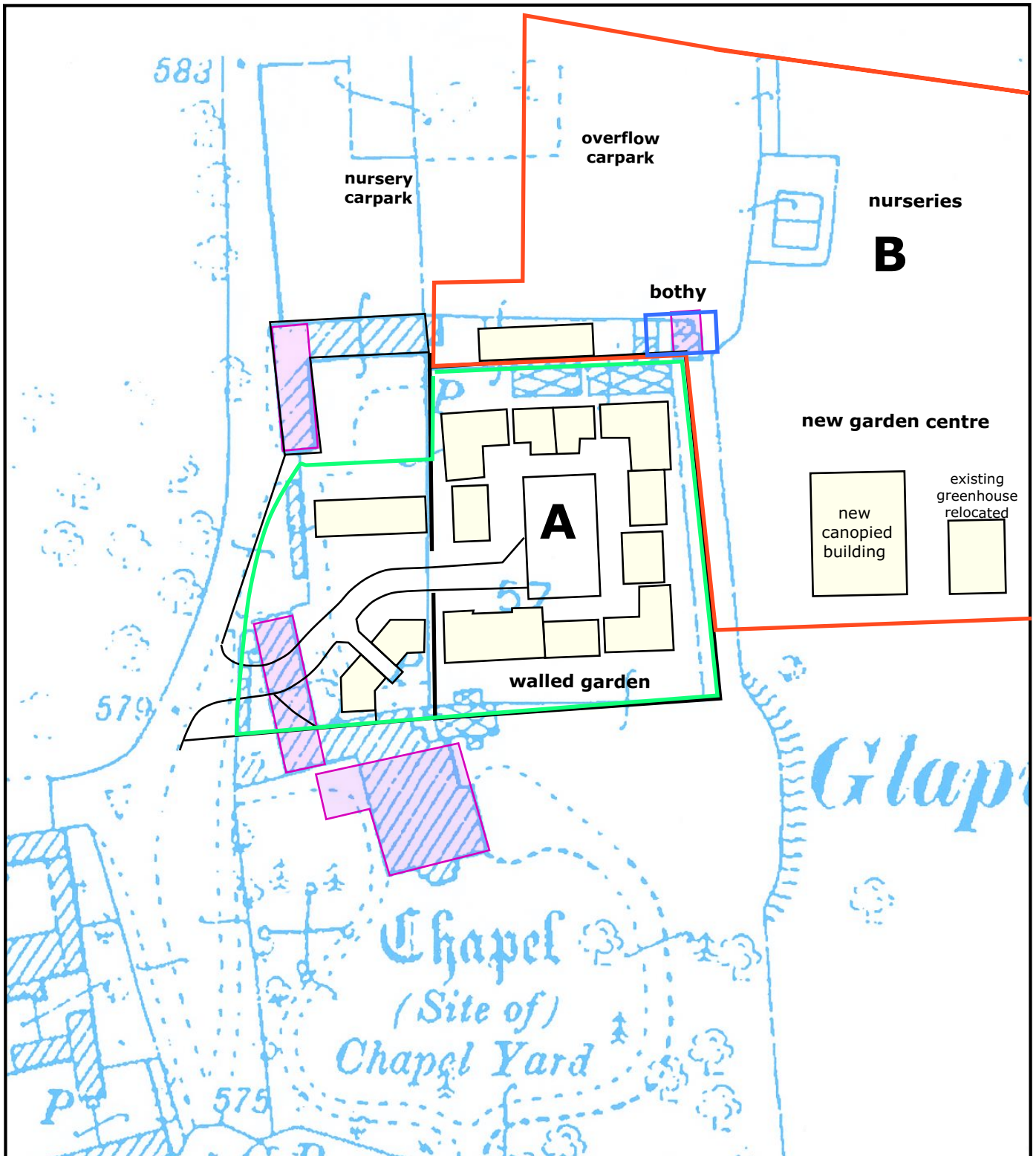


Figure 2: The proposed housing development (zone A, green boundary) and relocation of the existing garden centre (zone B, red boundary) at Glapwell shown in relation to Glapwell Hall, here portrayed on the Ordnance Survey 25 inch scale map of 1900 (blue) and an earlier plan of 1807 (purple). Scale 1:1000.

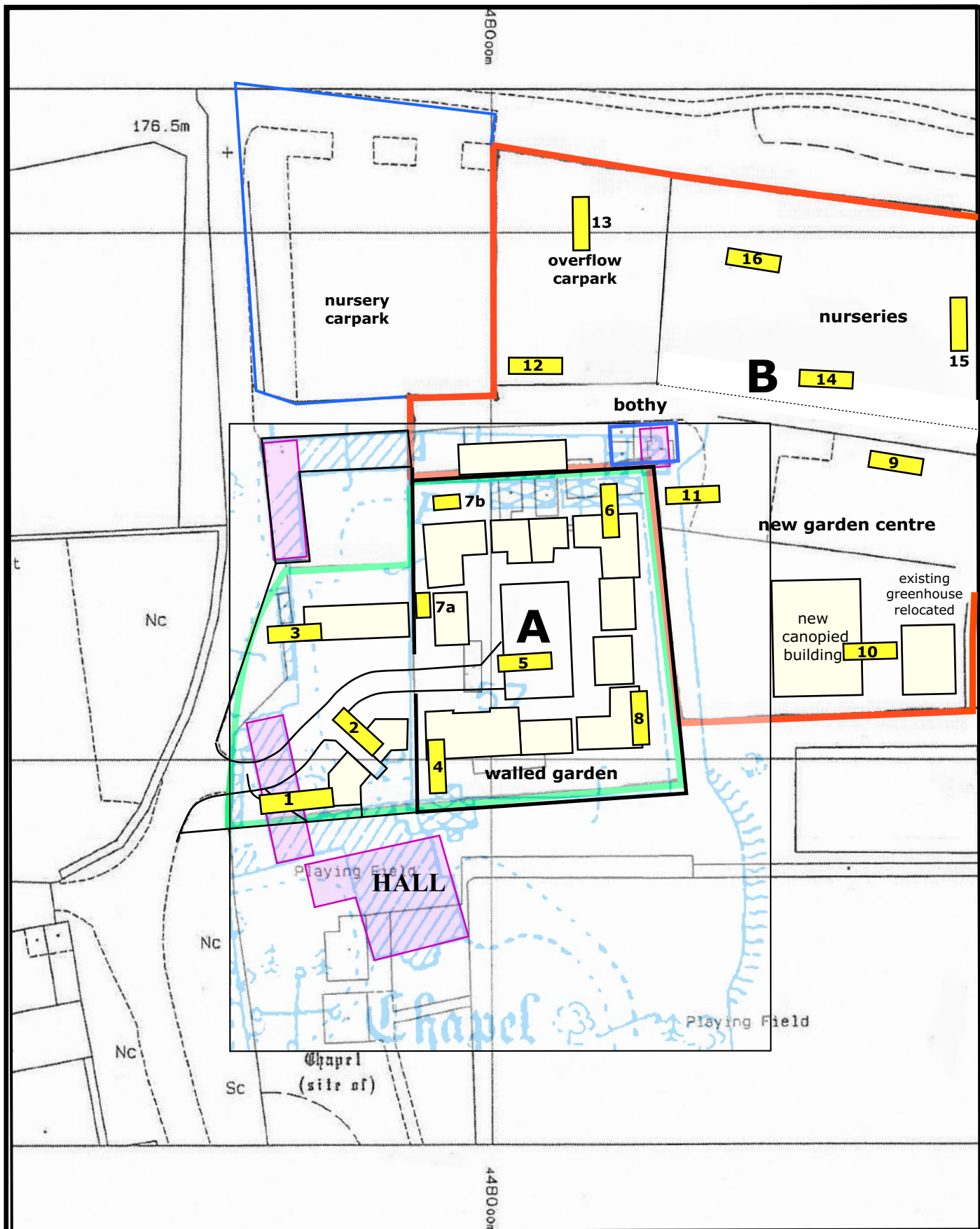


Figure 3: Locations of evaluation trenches at Glapwell Nurseries as first proposed. Scale 1:1000.

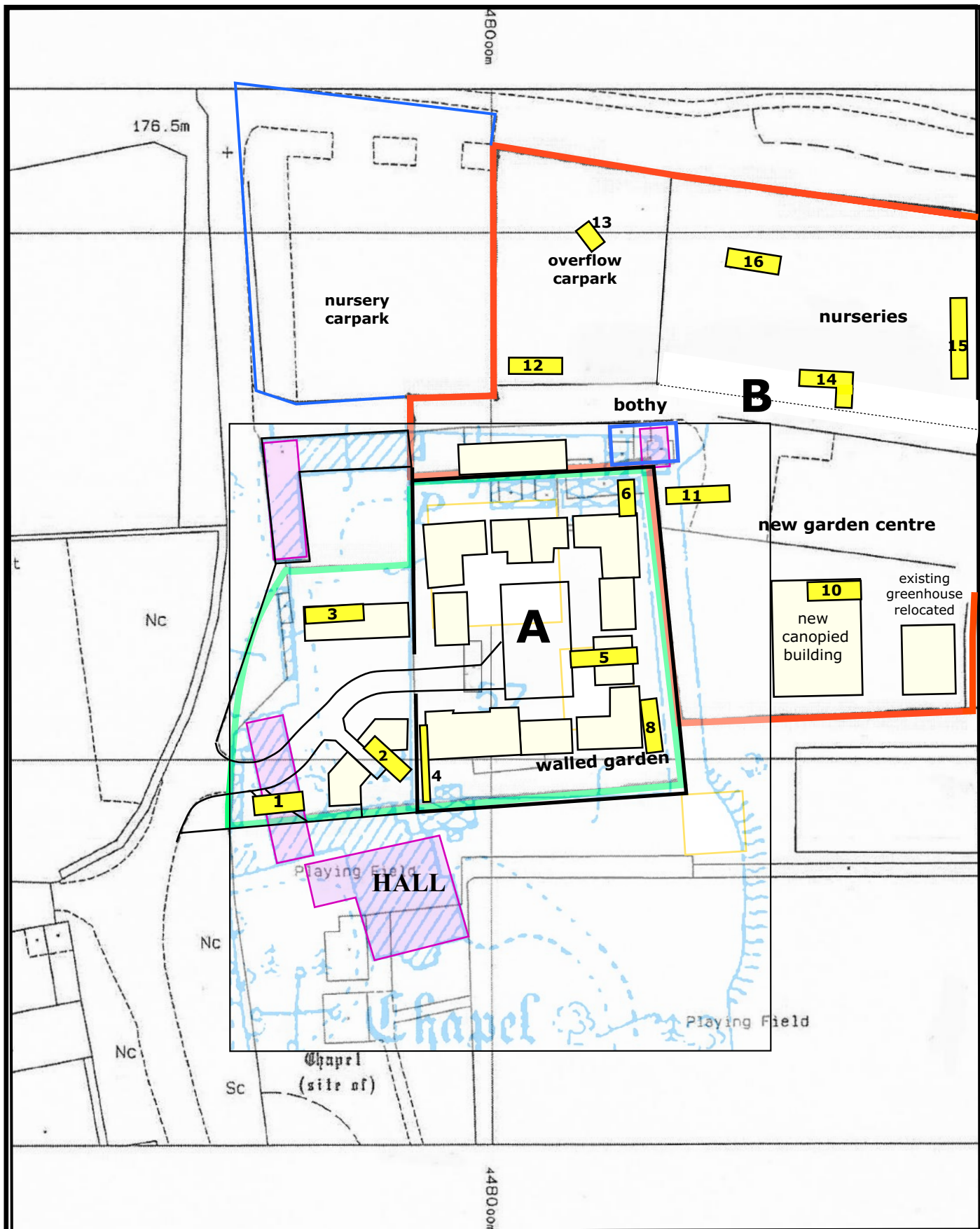


Figure 4a: Locations of evaluation trenches at Glapwell Nurseries as carried out. Scale 1:1000.

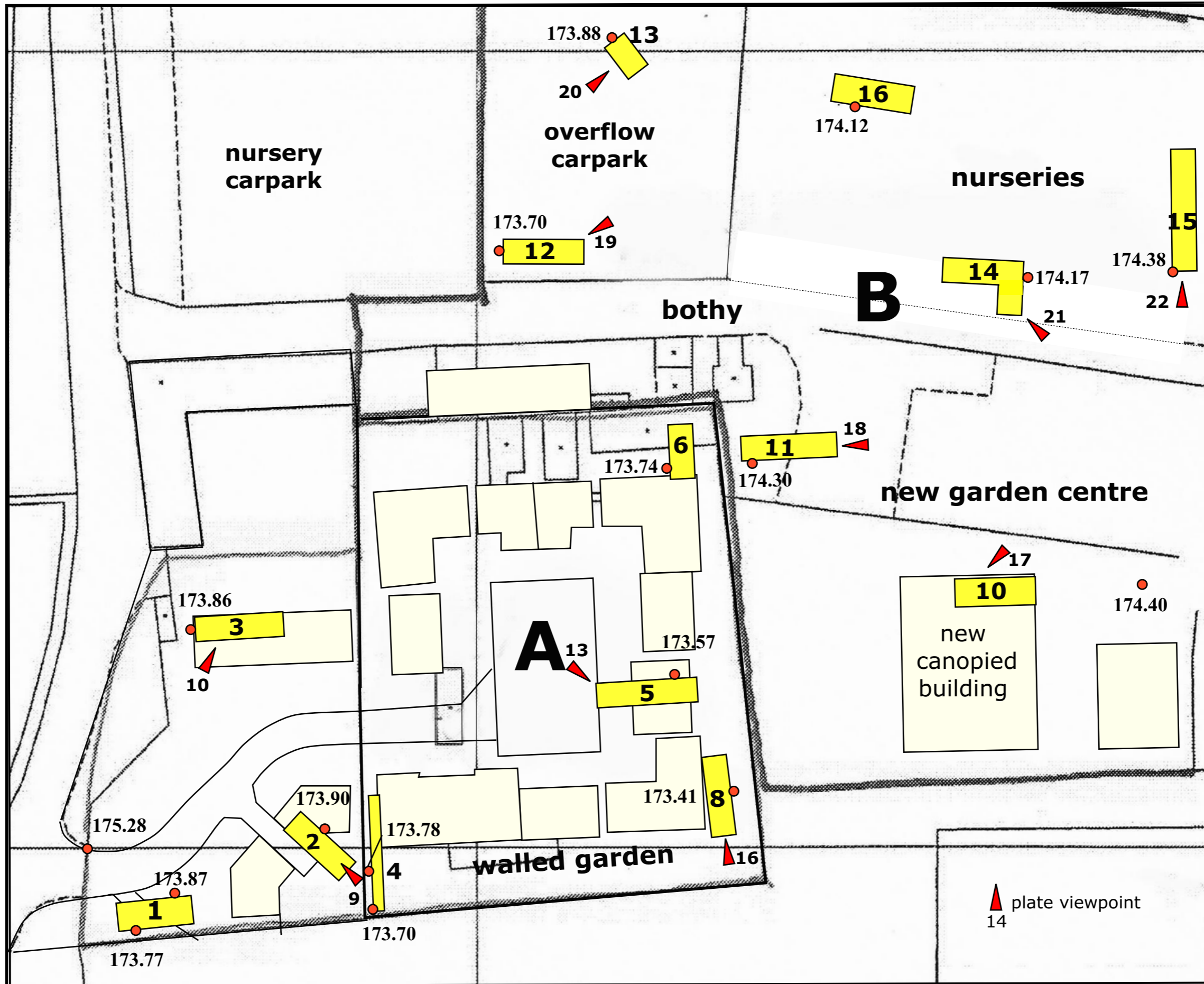
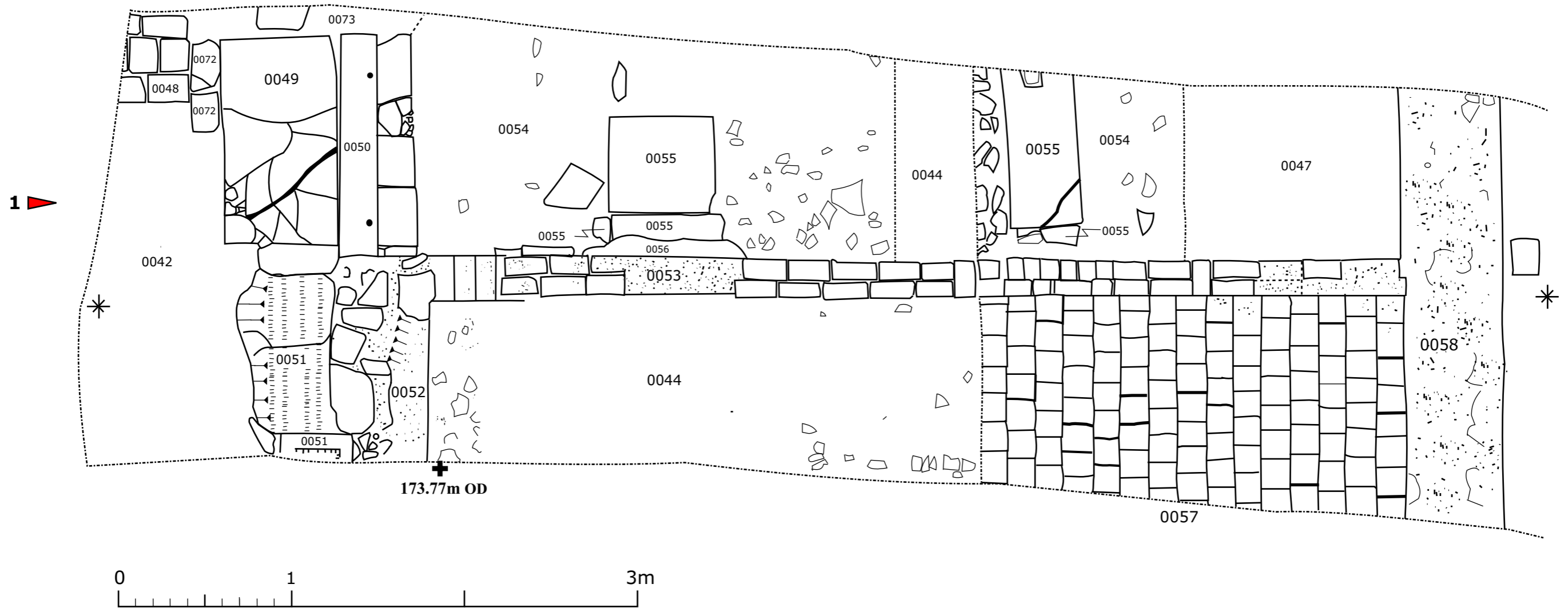
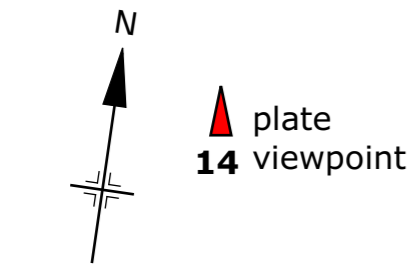
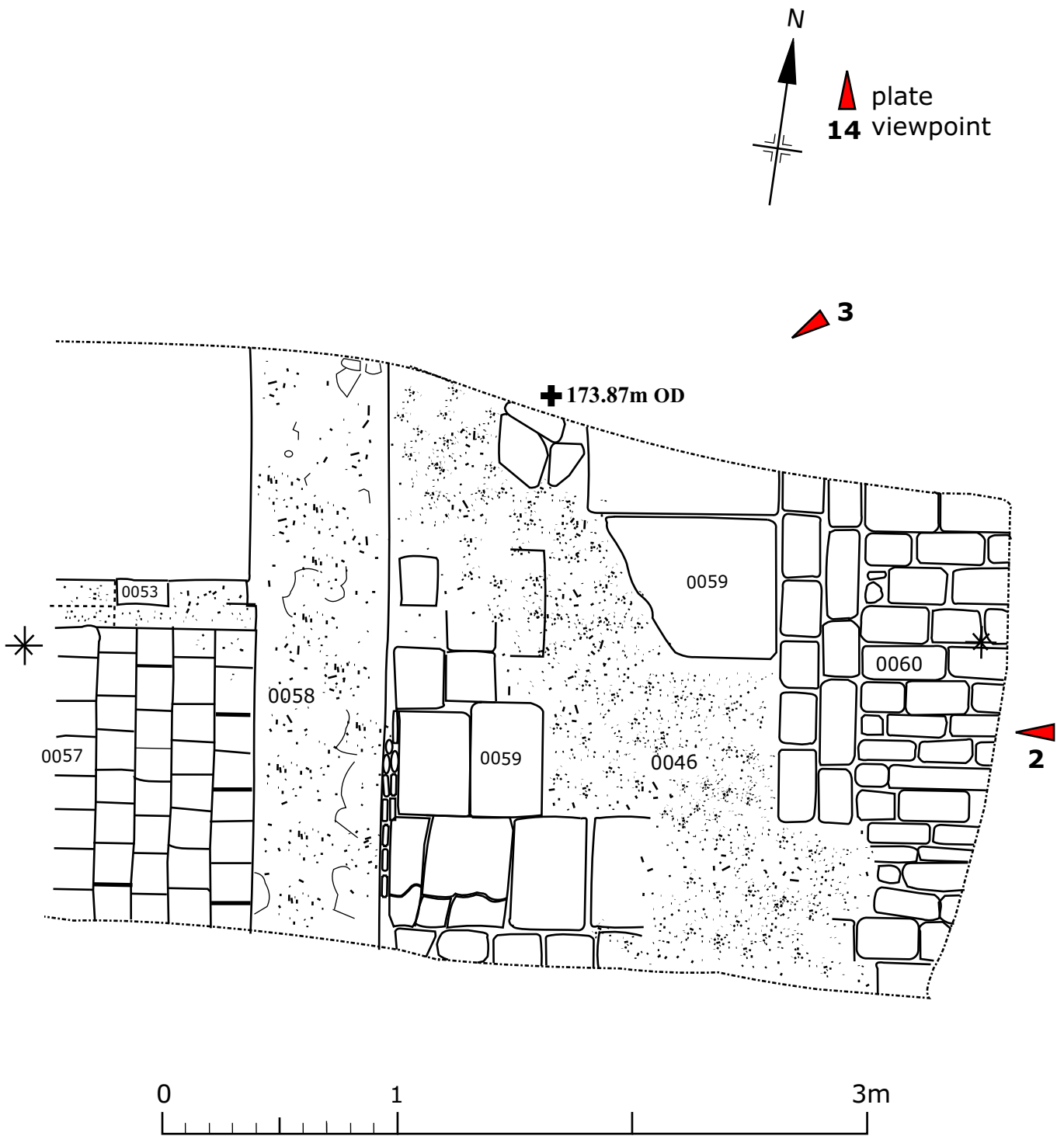


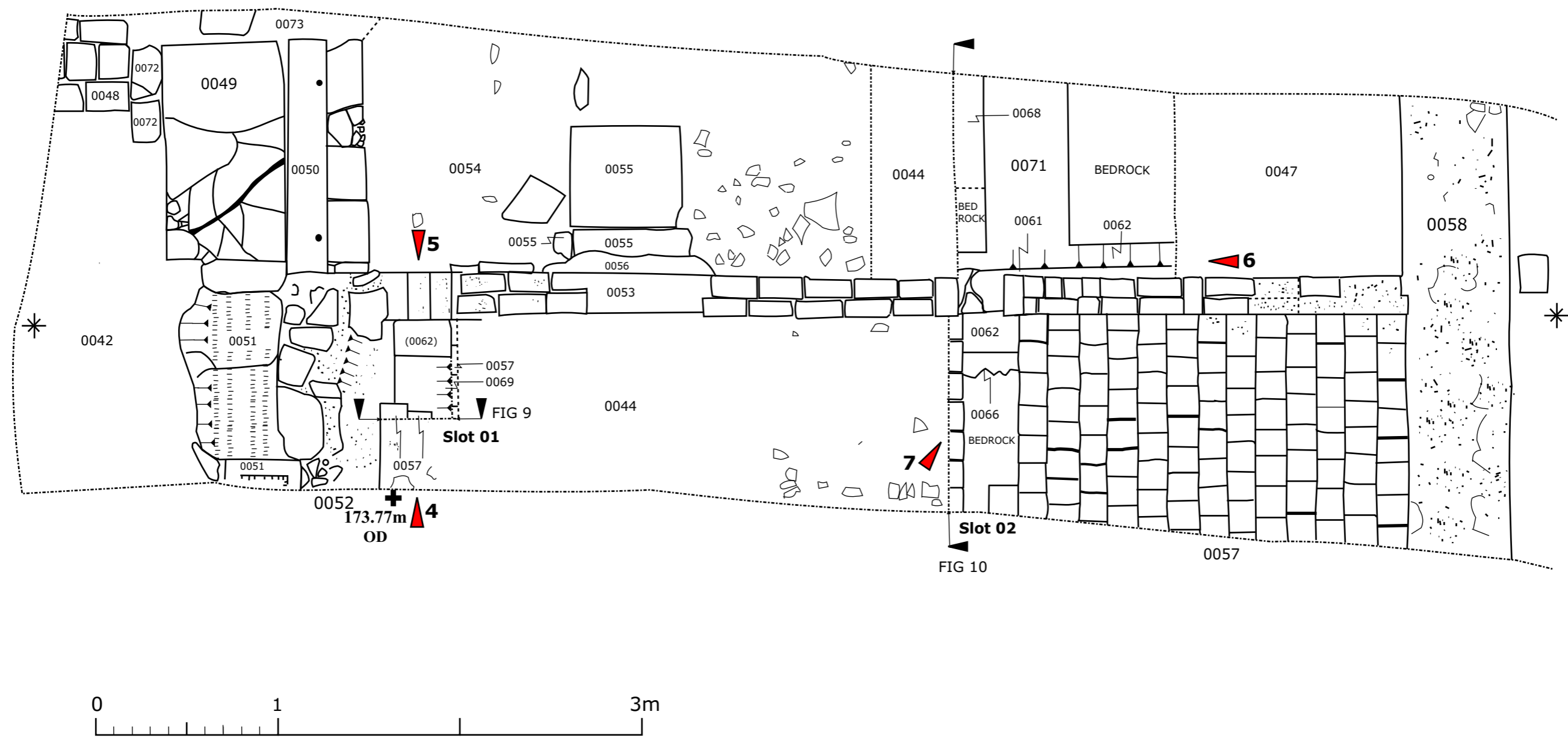
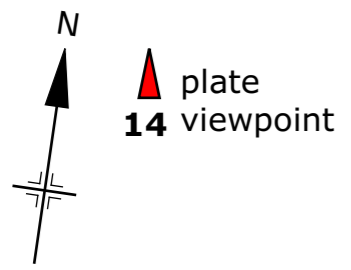
Figure 4b: Plan showing locations of trenches at Glapwell Nurseries at 1:500 scale (at A3). Also showing plate viewpoints (not Trenches 01, 04, 06, 16) and levels.



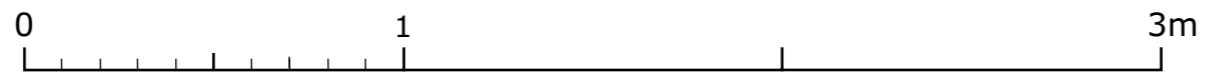
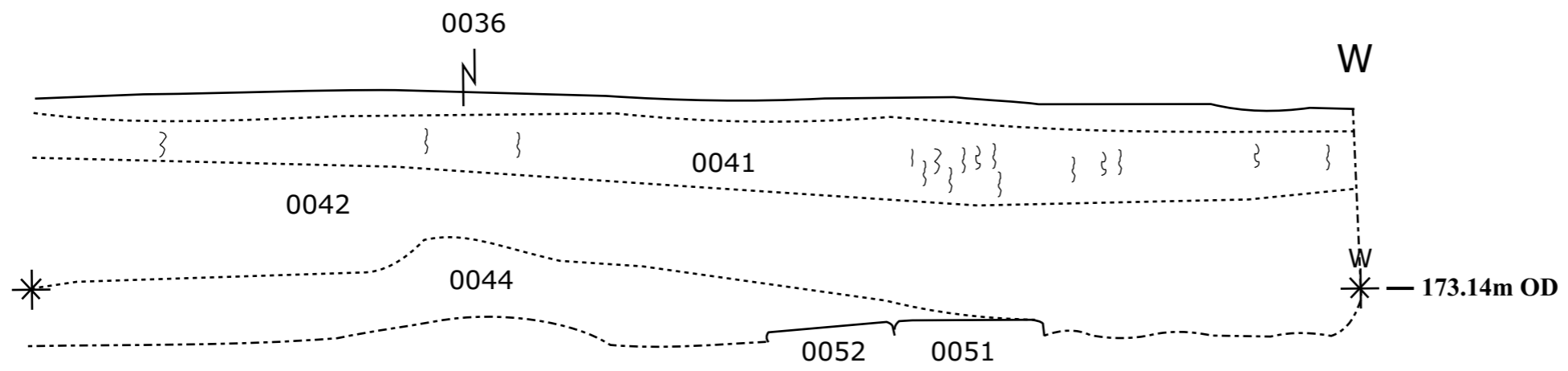
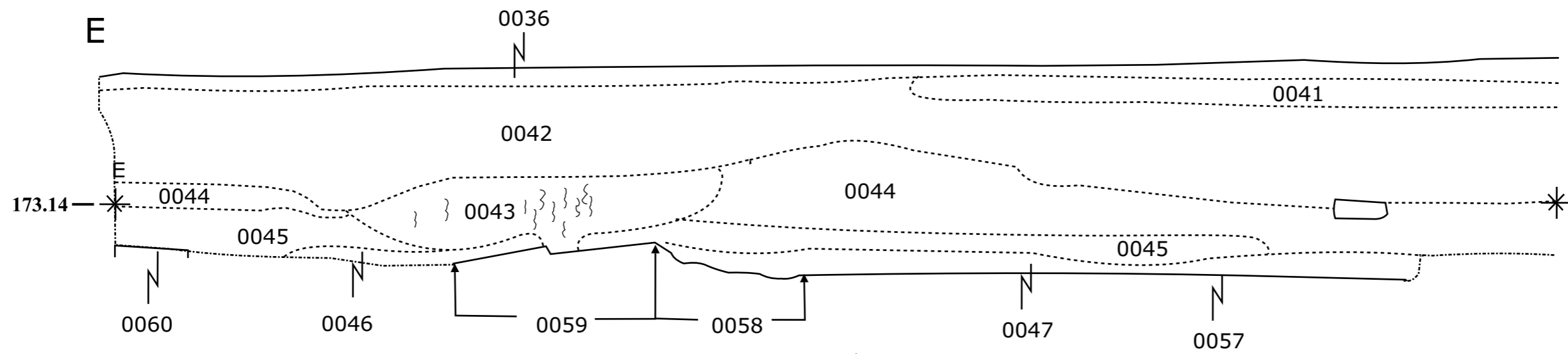
GNE: Glapwell Nurseries Evaluation
Figure 5. Trench 01: Plan of the western part of trench showing full width of building. Scale 1:25 at A3.



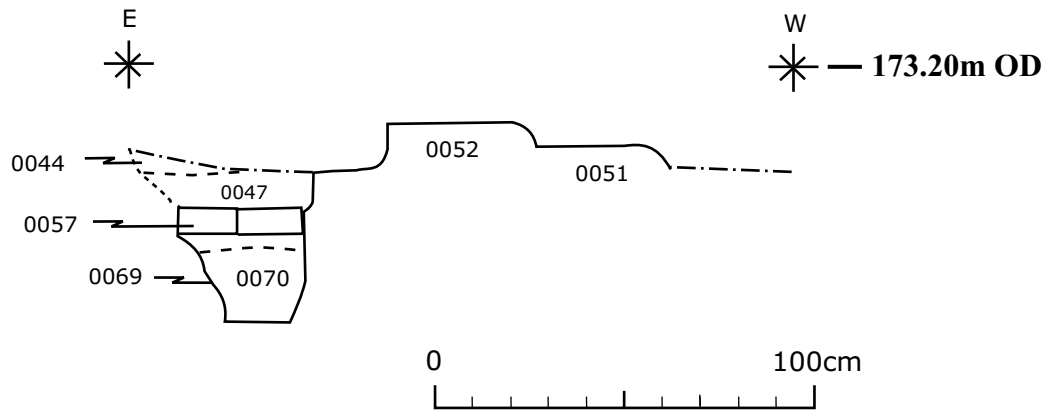
GNE: Glapwell Nurseries Evaluation
 Figure 6. Trench 01: Plan of the eastern part of trench. Scale 1:25 at A4.



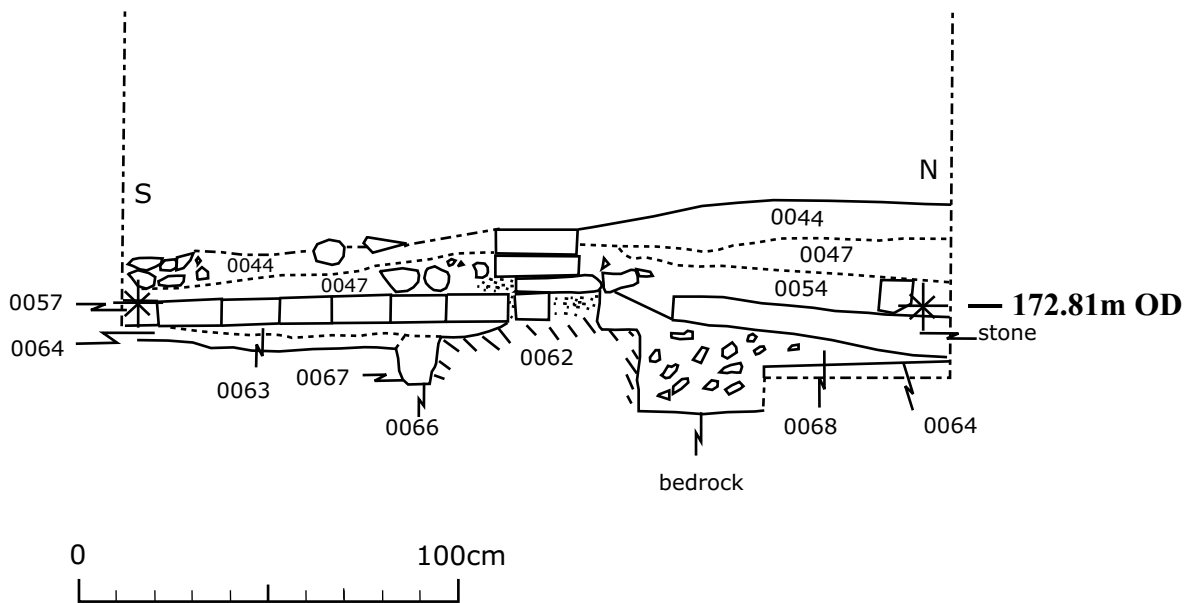
GNE: Glapwell Nurseries Evaluation
 Figure 7. Trench 01: Plan of the western part of trench after excavation of Slots 01 and 02. Scale 1:25 at A3.



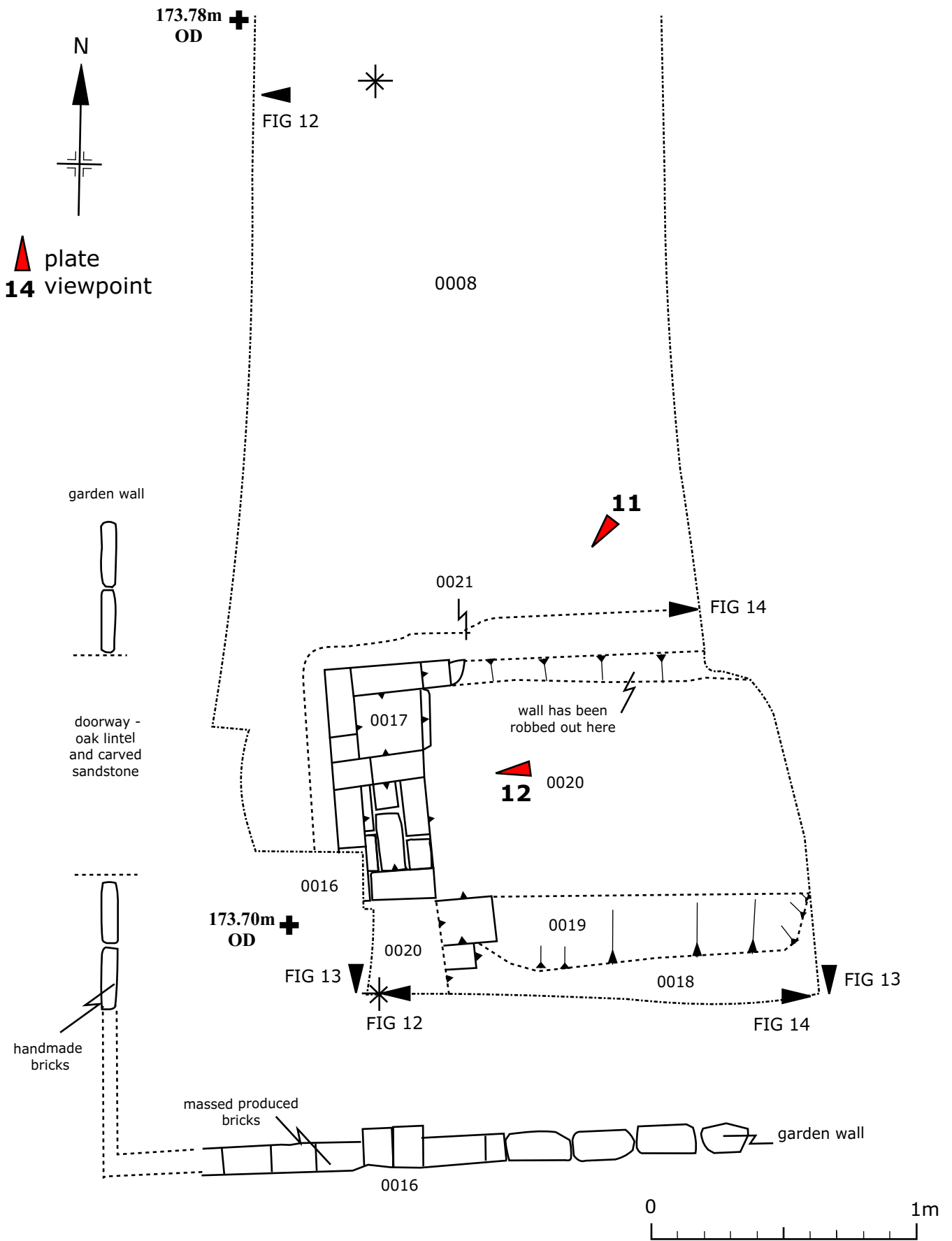
GNE: Glapwell Nurseries Evaluation
 Figure 8. Trench 01: North facing section. Scale 1:20 at A3.



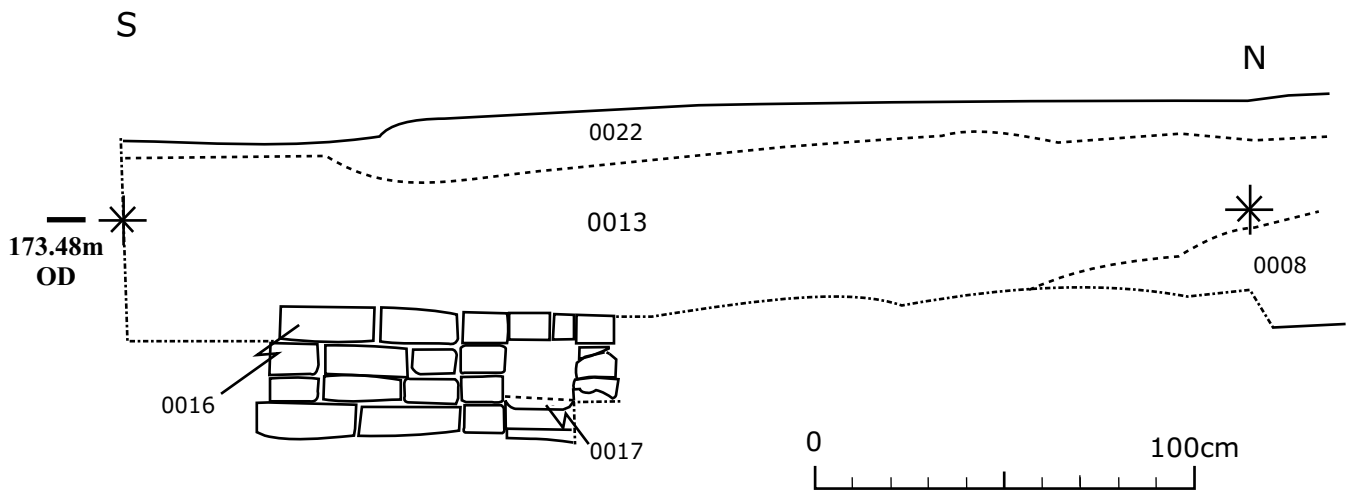
GNE: Glapwell Nurseries Evaluation
 Figure 9. Trench 01: Slot 01, north facing section. Scale 1:20.



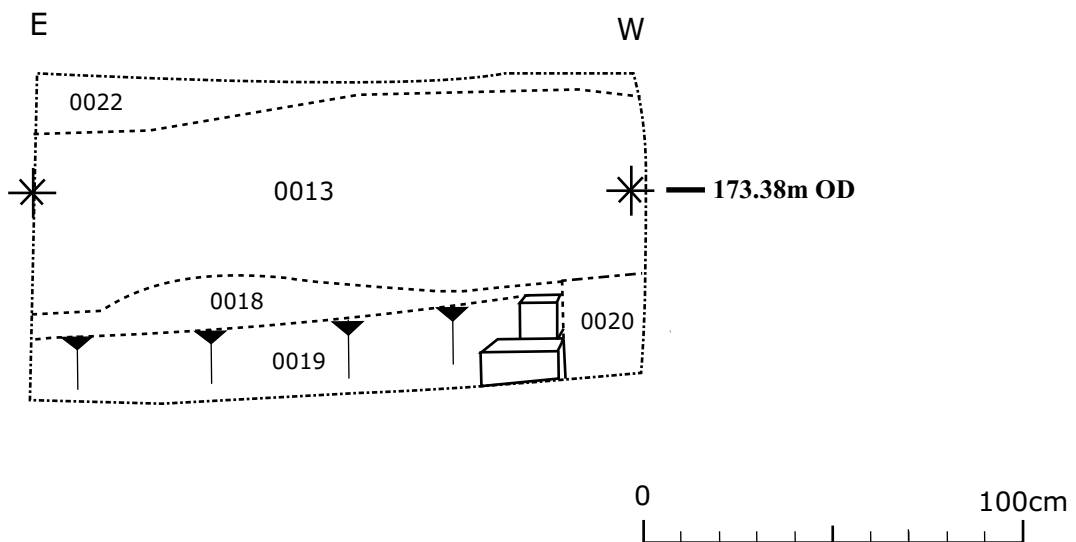
GNE: Glapwell Nurseries Evaluation
 Figure 10. Trench 01: Slot 02, east facing section. Scale 1:20.



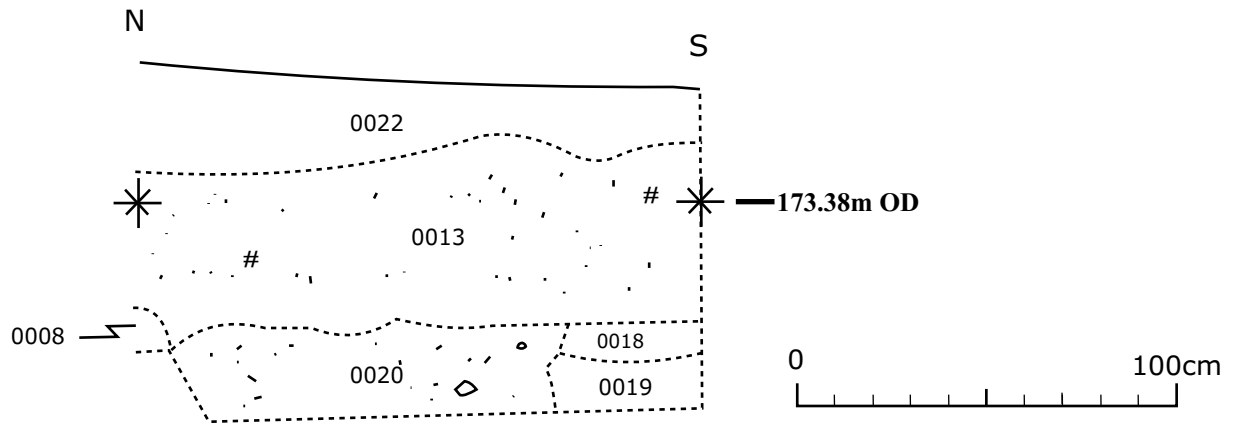
GNE: Glapwell Nurseries Evaluation
 Figure 11. Trench 04: Plan of the southern end of trench. Scale 1:20.



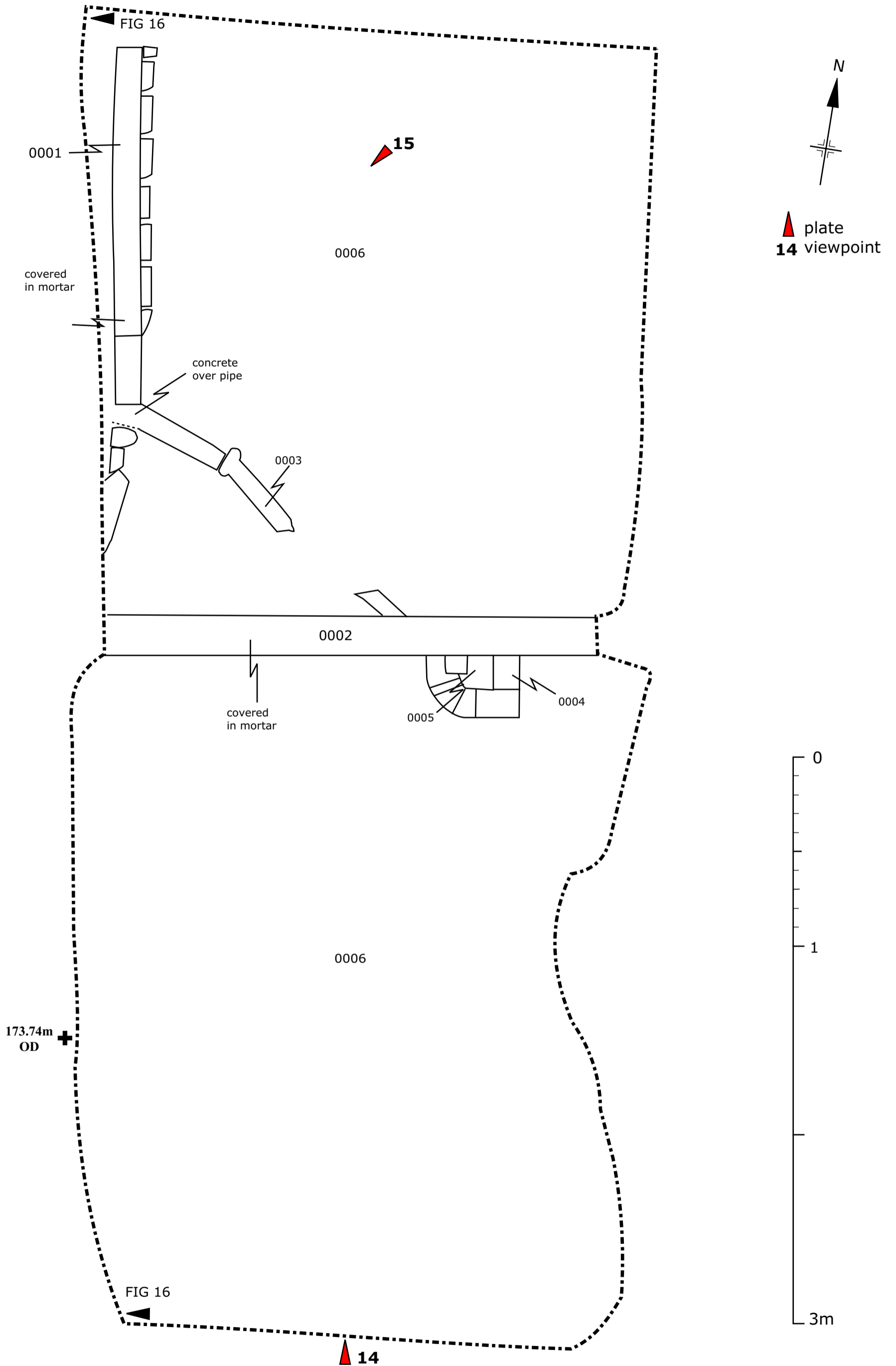
GNE: Glapwell Nurseries Evaluation
 Figure 12. Trench 04: East facing section, southern end. Scale 1:20.



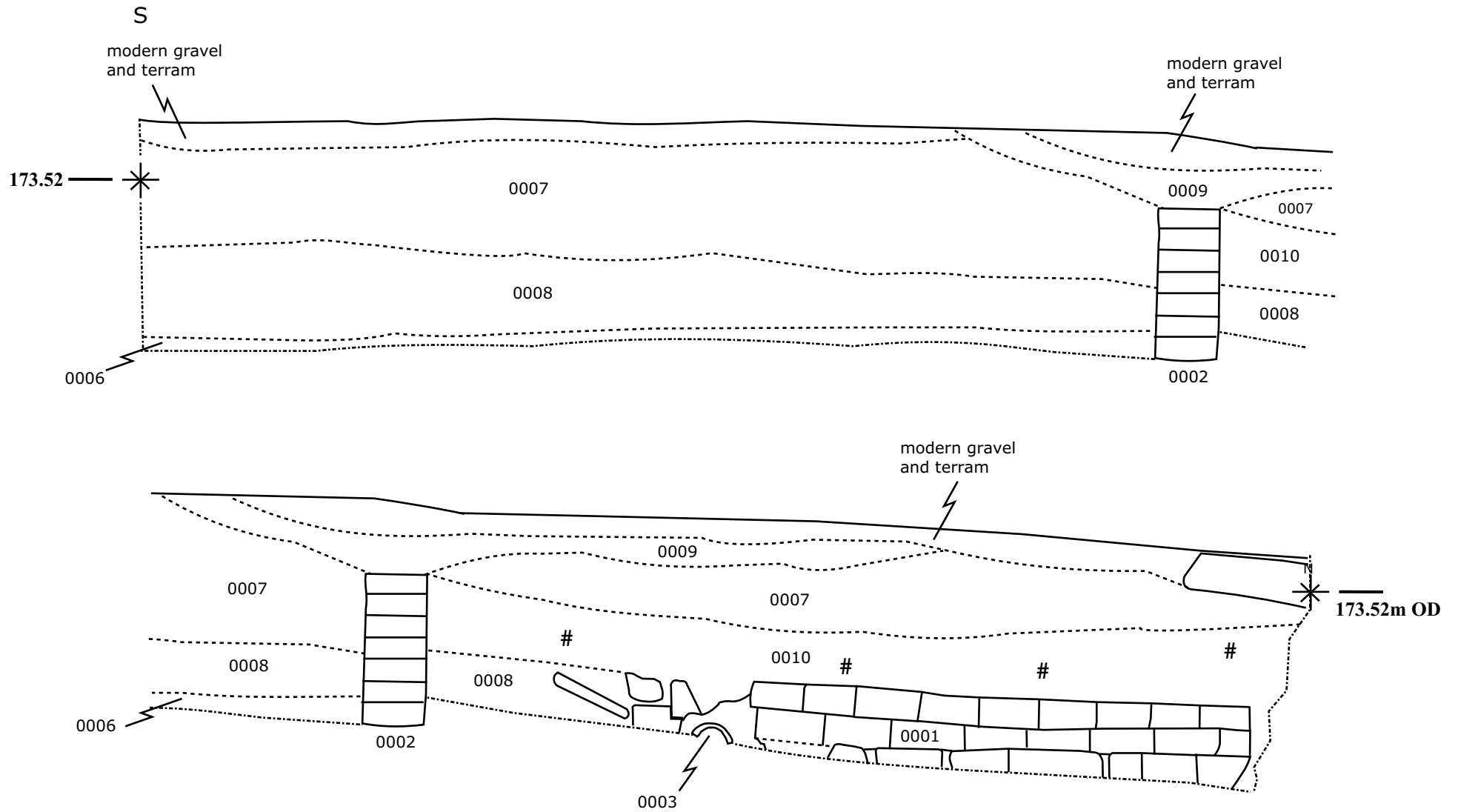
GNE: Glapwell Nurseries Evaluation
 Figure 13. Trench 04: North facing section, southern end. Scale 1:20.



GNE: Glapwell Nurseries Evaluation
Figure 14. Trench 04: West facing section, southern end. Scale 1:20.

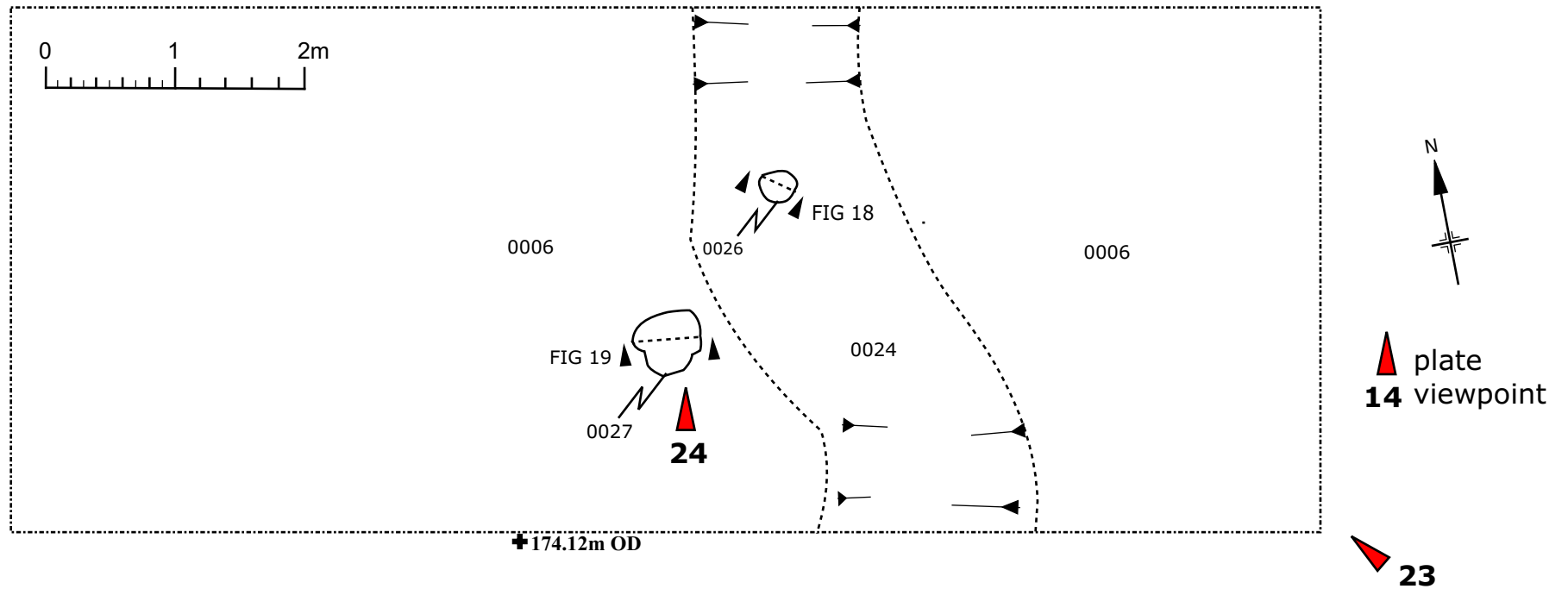


GNE: Glapwell Nurseries Evaluation
 Figure 15. Trench 06: Plan. Scale 1:20 at A3.



GNE: Glapwell Nurseries Evaluation
 Figure 16. Trench 06: East facing section.
 Scale 1:20 at A4.





GNE: Glapwell Nurseries Evaluation. Figure 17. Trench 16: Plan. Scale 1:50 at A4.

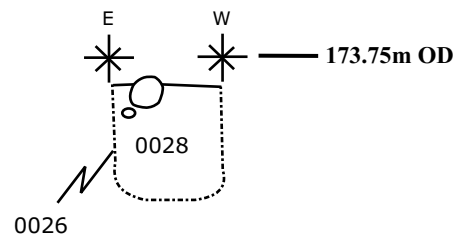


Figure 18. Trench 16: South-west facing section of 0026. Scale 1:20.

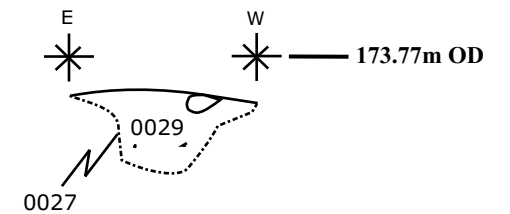


Figure 19. Trench 16: South facing section of 0027. Scale 1:20.

ILLUSTRATIONS

PLATES



Plate 1: Trench 01 from the west, looking east (N sign incorrectly positioned).



Plate 2: Trench 01 from the east, looking west.



Plate 3: Trench 01 south facing section, looking south-west.



Plate 4: Trench 01 Slot 01, looking north.



Plate 5: Trench 01 Slot 01 north facing section, looking south.



Plate 6: Trench 01 Slot 02 east facing section, looking west.



Plate 7: Trench 01 Slot 02 detailed view of the southern half, looking north-east.



Plate 8: Trench 01 Floors 0055 and 0056, looking south-east.



Plate 9: Trench 02, looking north-west.



Plate 10: Trench 03 south facing section, looking north-east.



Plate 11: Trench 04 conservatory remains general view, looking south-west.



Plate 12: Trench 04 fumigator / heater 0016, looking west.



Plate 13: Trench 05 general view, looking south-east.



Plate 14: Trench 06 general view, looking north.



Plate 15: Trench 06, walls 0001 and 0002, looking south-west.



Plate 16: Trench 08, looking north.



Plate 17: Trench 10, looking south-west.



Plate 18: Trench 11, looking east.



Plate 19: Trench 12, looking south-west.



Plate 20: Trench 13, looking north-east.



Plate 21: Trench 14, looking north-west.



Plate 22: Trench 15, looking north.



Plate 23: Trench 16, looking north-west.



Plate 24: Trench 16, feature 0027 post-excitation, looking north.

APPENDIX

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OASIS ID: trentpea1-110936

Project details

Project name	Glapwell Nurseries Evaluation
Short description of the project	Evaluation to investigate garden area and hinterland of former Glapwell Hall, together with locating position of part of the Hall that is within development area.
Project dates	Start: 11-08-2011 End: 31-12-2011
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	GNE - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	09/00592/OUT - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Monument type	WALLED GARDEN Post Medieval
Monument type	COUNTRY HOUSE Post Medieval
Monument type	GARDEN CENTRE Modern
Significant Finds	FLAGSTONES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK WALLS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FLOOR TILES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COBBLES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	RUBBLE Modern
Methods & techniques	'Targeted Trenches'
Development type	Rural commercial
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE BOLSOVER GLAPWELL Glapwell Nurseries
Postcode	S44 5PY
Study area	480.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 4805 6636 53.1918674558 -1.2807484180 53 11 30 N 001 16 50 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Trent and Peak Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Richard Sheppard
Project director/manager	Richard Sheppard
Project supervisor	Matthew Hurford
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Trent and Peak Archaeology
Physical Contents	'Ceramics', 'Glass'
Digital Archive recipient	Trent and Peak Archaeology
Digital Contents	'none'
Digital Media available	'Database', 'Images raster / digital photography', 'Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Office
Paper Contents	'none'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet', 'Drawing', 'Photograph', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section', 'Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at Glapwell Nurseries, Glapwell, Derbyshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hurford, M. and Sheppard, R.
Date	2011
Issuer or publisher	Trent and Peak Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Nottingham
Description	Comb-bound A4 illustrated report

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