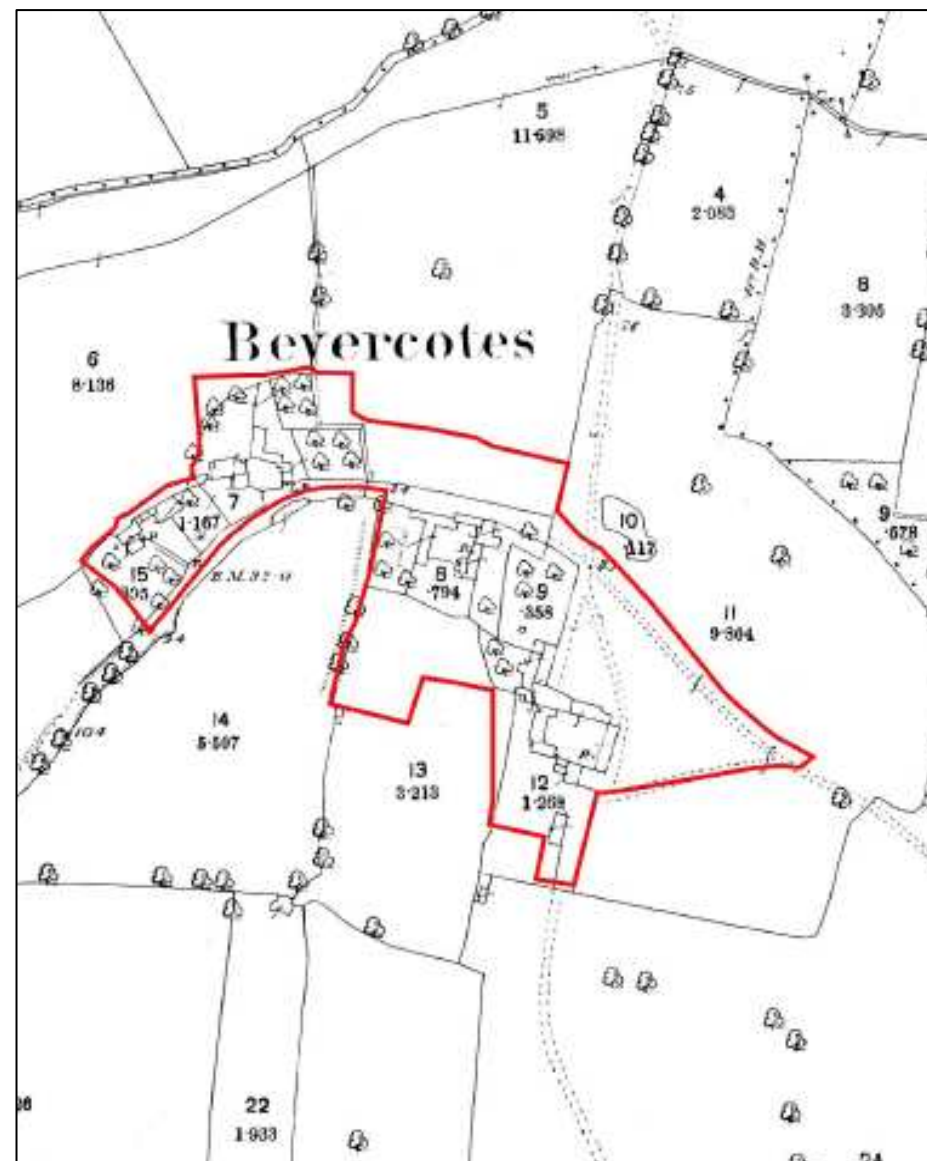


# Bevercotes Conservation Area: Designation Statement June 2010

## Bevercotes



## Late 19<sup>th</sup> century Bevercotes



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## Bevercotes

Bevercotes is 10km south of Retford, and 2.5km southwest of Markham Moor. The current hamlet and civil parish of Bevercotes is a historic settlement with medieval origins. William de Bevercotes paid two marks for it in the 12<sup>th</sup> century in the Honour of Tickhill, although later in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, both Welbeck Abbey and Blyth Priory acquired land at Bevercotes. It is believed that the Bevercotes family remained as major land owners in the wider area until the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The most significant member of the family is probably William de Bevercotes who was Chancellor of Scotland for a time during Edward Plantagenet's campaign against the Scots.



*Bevercotes and the wider area of Haughton and Walesby in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (source: Notts City Council, 2010). Note the large swathe of Bevercotes Park to the south. Haughton is situated to the west.*

Bevercotes passed to the Molyneux family after 1593 when the last of the Bevercotes died, and then in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, to the Earl of Clare who founded a school at Haughton Park for the poor children of Bevercotes and other local villages. It is at this time that the Chapel of St Giles became derelict, which is thought to have been located in the southwest of the hamlet.

18<sup>th</sup> century Bevercotes was noted for its hop gardens and plantations, as well as Bevercotes Park to the south which was established by the Duke of Newcastle in 1798. In 1801 Bevercotes had a population of 30 that increased to 51 by 1851 but then decreased to 29 by 1901. The 20<sup>th</sup> century saw the sinking of one of Britain's deepest coal mines to the northwest of Bevercotes.



*Lound Hall Farm (source: BDC, 2009).*

The physical form of Bevercotes is strongly characterised by farmsteads from the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century. The current layout of the hamlet, for example, appears identical to the 1848 Tithe map and the names of farmsteads suggest historic connections. Manor Farm, for example, may allude to a family of note, whilst Grange Farm could be connected with ecclesiastic use or ownership. Grange Farm, Home Farm, Lound Hall Farm and Manor Farm, including many of their associated barns and outbuildings, are regarded as being heritage assets of local historic and architectural interest. Red brick and natural clay pantiles are characteristic, and timber joinery and agricultural details such as brick ventilators are of interest. The layout and architectural form of these buildings are generally of a consistent historic vernacular quality (with the exception of some modern post-war structures), and possess a cohesive character that sits well in the rural landscape.

There are a number of designated heritage assets in the vicinity of Bevercotes, including Scheduled Monuments such as old Haughton Hall, Haughton duck decoy and medieval motte, the ruins of St James at Haughton and a medieval village at West Markham. There are also a number of Listed Buildings, including Lound Hall and Haughton Farm (both Grade II). In addition, Haughton Park to the northwest of Bevercotes and the remains of Bevercotes Park to the south are considered to be historic parkland of local importance.



*Grange Farm (source: Bassetlaw Museum, 2009).*

Overall, the historic interest and architectural form of the buildings and their settings in Bevercotes, as well as their relationship together as a hamlet and its setting in the rural hinterlands is considered to be special.