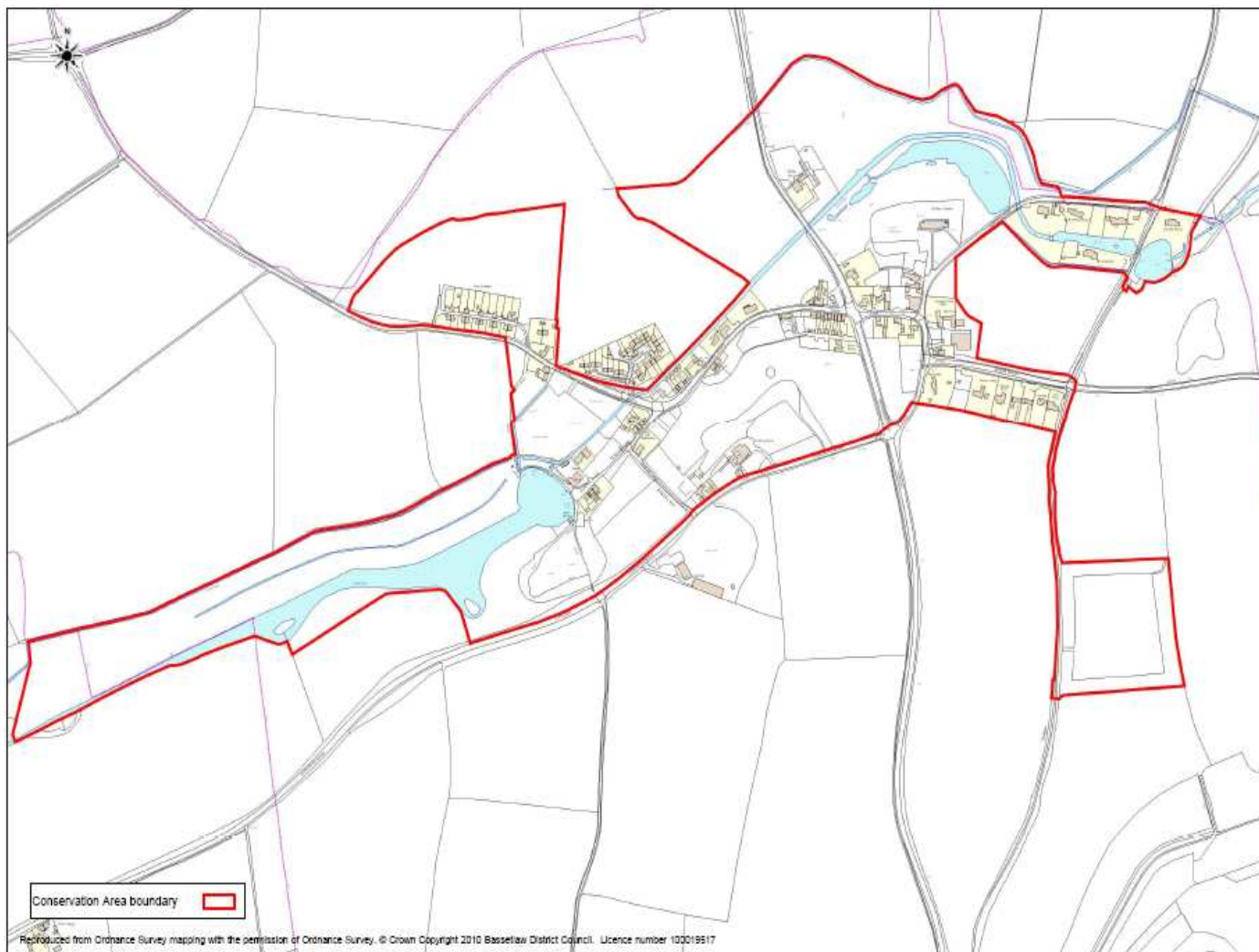
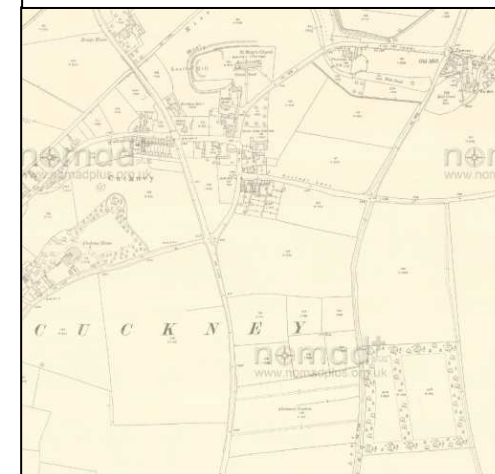


Cuckney Conservation Area: Designation Statement June 2010

Cuckney



Cuckney in the early 20th century (source: Notts City Council). Top, Cuckney Dam and New Cottages; bottom, landscaped trees and allotment area to the south of Budbv Road.



Cuckney Conservation Area: Designation Statement June 2010

Cuckney

Cuckney is a neat, well-built, pleasant village on the Poulter, 5 miles south by south-west of Worksop. Cuckney forms part of the historic Cuckney Parish along with Holbeck, Nether Langwith and Norton. This part of the District is characterised by good forest land and plantations, and is watered by the River Poulter.



St Mary's Church (left), a Grade I listed medieval buildings (source: BDC, 2009). Norton Lane (right) with church tower centre and Greendale Oak to the left (source: Bassetlaw Museum, 2009).

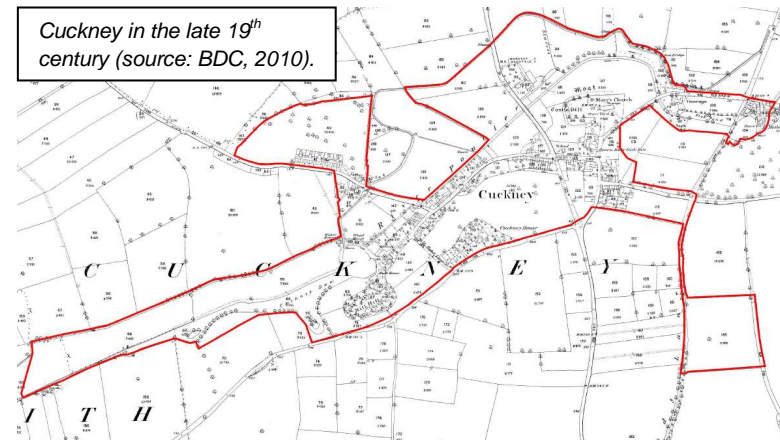
Cuckney contains a wealth of heritage assets, including the remains of a 12th century motte and bailey castle.

Two large mills for cotton spinning and grinding corn, as well as worker's cottages on School Lane and The Row from the end of the 18th century reflect Georgian industrial development in Cuckney. The former cotton and worsted mill at Cuckney Dam sits only a mile downstream from Langwith Mill, although it was later converted by the Duke of Portland to the village school. Worsted manufacture is generally associated with Leicester, but there are several rare examples of worsted mills in Nottinghamshire, including the former mill at Cuckney Dam and Davison and Hawksley's five-storey mill at Arnold. Apprentices lived in the cottages opposite (1-5 School Lane) and were aged between 5 and 15 years. The mill ceased work in 1846. In 1848, the Duke of Portland converted the building into a school. The original mill dam survives as does the dam



The former mill on School Lane around 1900 (source: North East Midlands Photographic Record, 2009).

wall and the path of the mill race can be seen emerging from a tunnel beyond the playing field.



Cuckney is cut in half by the Mansfield Road. On the west side of the Mansfield Road, Creswell Road, Baker's Row, Baker's Lane, School Lane and the north side of Langwith Road form a street pattern that is attractive with important topographical features such as Cuckney Dam and Mill Hill. There are a large number of listed buildings and unlisted local interest buildings. At the entrance to Cuckney from Creswell are New Cottages, for example, an extremely pleasing group of original estate buildings that are not listed but are of local significance.

Towards the Mansfield Road, Ten Row and The Cottage (both listed) provide an attractive enclosed street, whilst on the east side, the 'S' bend of Budby Road contains a wide range of historic buildings. St Mary's Church and the site of the former castle are important features with wider archaeological significance. Norton Lane leads to another former mill site in Cuckney, and is further evidence of the Georgian industrial period.

Budby Road is generally more modern in appearance towards Old Mill Lane/ Sandy Lane, although the composition of buildings, trees, boundaries, and the locally important parkland to the southeast created by the Duke of Portland provides an attractive entrance to the village from the east. The area to the south of Budby Road once served as a community amenity area that contained allotments and parkland, provided by the Duke of Portland to deal with social problems following the decline in the cotton industries. The Duke's influence on Cuckney is important, both in terms of social and economic patronage. On a lighter note, the Greendale Oak pub reputedly takes its name from a tree on the Welbeck Estate through which a road was cut in 1724 to enable the Duke to drive a coach through!