

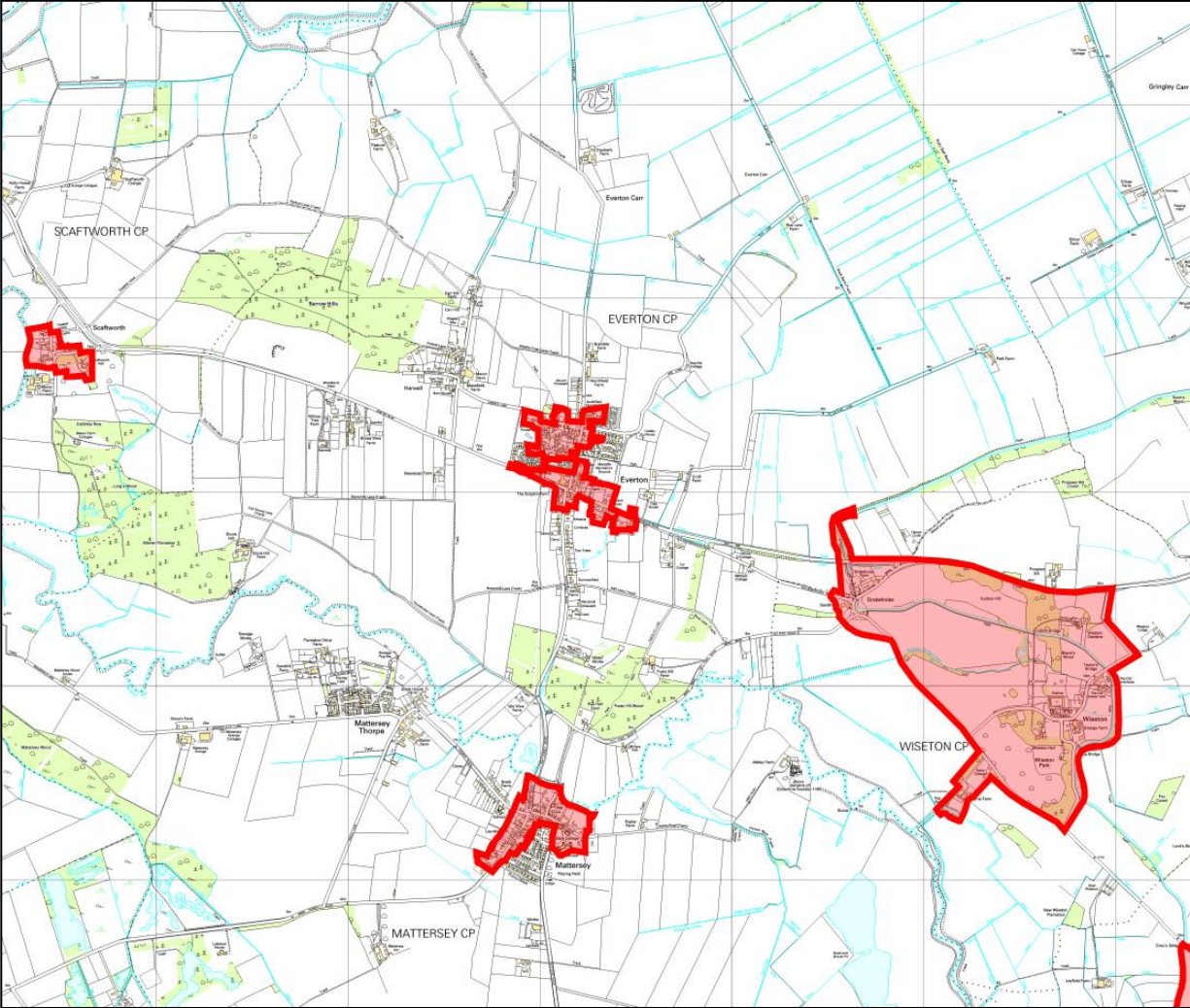
Management of the conservation area

In general, strict control will be maintained on development and demolition in order to conserve the character and appearance of the conservation area.

Everton Conservation Area Appraisal provides a more detailed assessment of the character and appearance of the area, as well as proposals for the management of the conservation area. For further details, visit the Council's website and follow the links for planning and conservation.

►▲ The Sun Inn and Davenport House in the early 19th century (source Bassetlaw Museum, 2012).

► Everton Conservation Area and other conservation areas nearby.



CONSERVATION AREA:

Everton

MAY 2012

What is a conservation area?

Conservation areas were first introduced by the Civic Amenities Act 1967. Over 9,300 conservation areas have been designated across England since then. The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 ('the Act') defines conservation areas as: "areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance".

The local planning authority has a duty to designate conservation areas where it identifies places of special architectural or historic interest.

What is a designation statement?

This statement contains a brief summary of the character and appearance of Everton Conservation Area. It broadly defines the special interest of the area.

Designation Statement



Everton Conservation Area

First designated:	July 1973
Boundary amended:	16 June 2010
Total area:	0.15 sq. km
Perimeter:	4.25 km

Everton Conservation Area

The village is situated alongside the old Roman Road from Lincoln to Doncaster about 3 miles east of Bawtry. It is built on the higher ground within a wide horse shoe bend of the River Idle. To the north, the low flat Carrlands stretch into Yorkshire.



The Church of Holy Trinity stands at the north end of the village and dates back to the eleventh century. The churchyard is an important space and the church is a landmark to the surrounding area.

There are many positive buildings on the attractive grid network of little lanes formed by Church Street/Lane, Old Post Office Street, Brewery Lane and Ferry Lane.



Gainsborough Road is a distinct character area focussed on the old Roman road (now the Gainsborough/Bawtry Road, the A631). The roadway dominates, but is interspersed with clusters of close-knit farmsteads, houses and cottages with positive spaces between them.

The historic buildings predominantly date back to the eighteenth and nineteenth century, usually in red brick with natural clay pantile roofs.



Planning Services
Queen's Buildings
Potter Street
Worksop
Nottinghamshire
S80 2AH

Conservation Team:

01909 533191
01909 533427
01909 533484

Council website:

www.bassetlaw.gov.uk



Key features of special interest

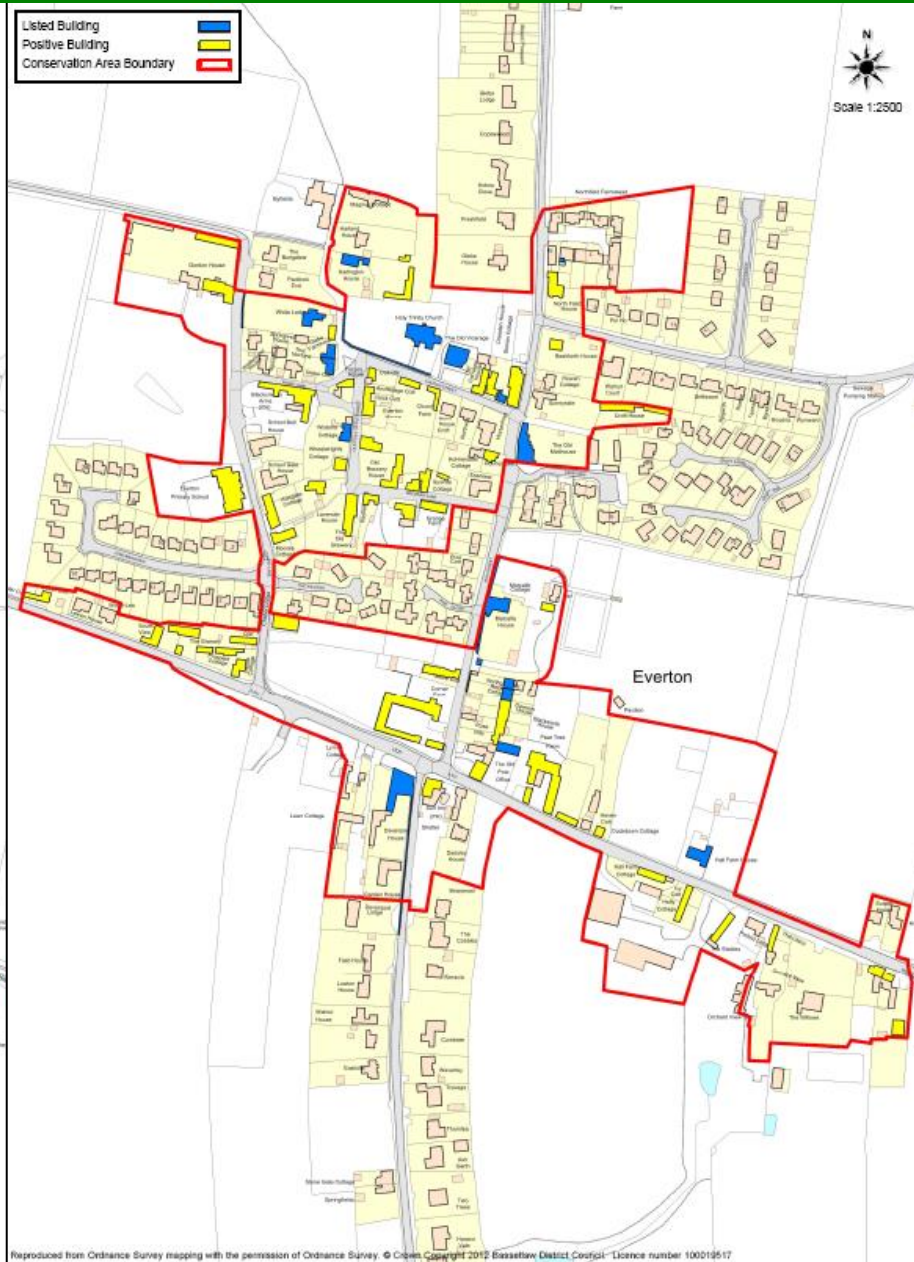
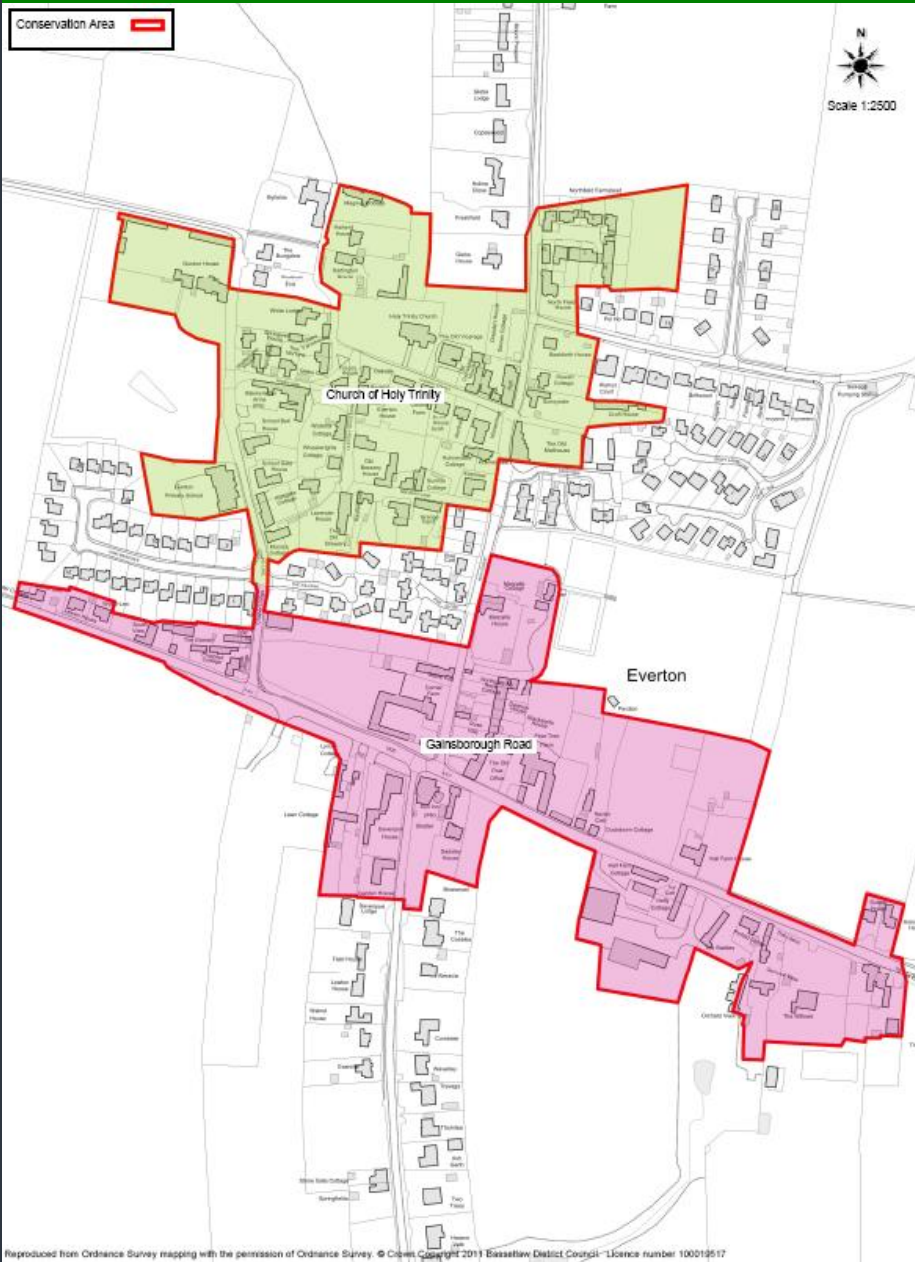
The conservation area can be divided into 2 character areas: i) Church of Holy Trinity, encompassing the church and historic core of the village, and ii) Gainsborough Road, focussed on the old Roman Road through the village.

Buildings along the square street grid layout in the historic core provide an attractive series of views and, together with groups of trees, present a scene of considerable charm.

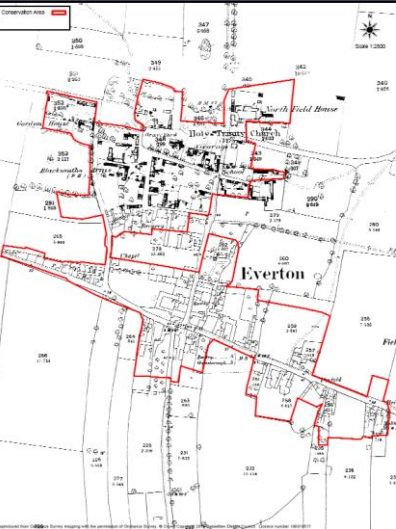
Gainsborough Road is part of the old Roman road that linked Lincoln with York. The heart of the character area is focussed about the Mattersey Road/High Street junction with the A631, and a significant grouping of historic buildings. The character area is otherwise characterised by clusters of historic farmsteads and cottages interspersed by countryside and positive open spaces.

Buildings materials are predominantly red brick with natural clay pantiles. Chimney stacks are an important feature of rooflines. Traditional joinery is typically painted timber sashes and casement windows, as well as panelled or plank doors.

► *Wisteria Cottage on Old Post Office Street (source: BDC, 2010).*



Historic layout



Everton in the late 19th century. Everton Lordship in 1760.



CONTROLS
Implications of designation

Within a conservation area certain works require approval from the local planning authority, notably the demolition of buildings, walls and gates. Designation also provides strengthened controls over minor development, including the installation of satellite dishes, and alterations such as cladding, chimneys/flues and other external additions.

When the Council considers any proposals affecting a conservation area, it will seek to conserve the special architectural and historic interest of the conservation area.

There is also special provision for the protection of trees and notice must be given to the Council for any works to them.

Please contact the Planning Department for further advice on controls within conservation areas.

GUIDANCE
Find out more

For more information

on conservation

areas, please visit our website at: www.bassetlaw.gov.uk.



Everton tithe map 1848.