



Staindrop

APPROVED
December 2012

CONSERVATION AREA APPRAISAL

Staindrop

December 2012

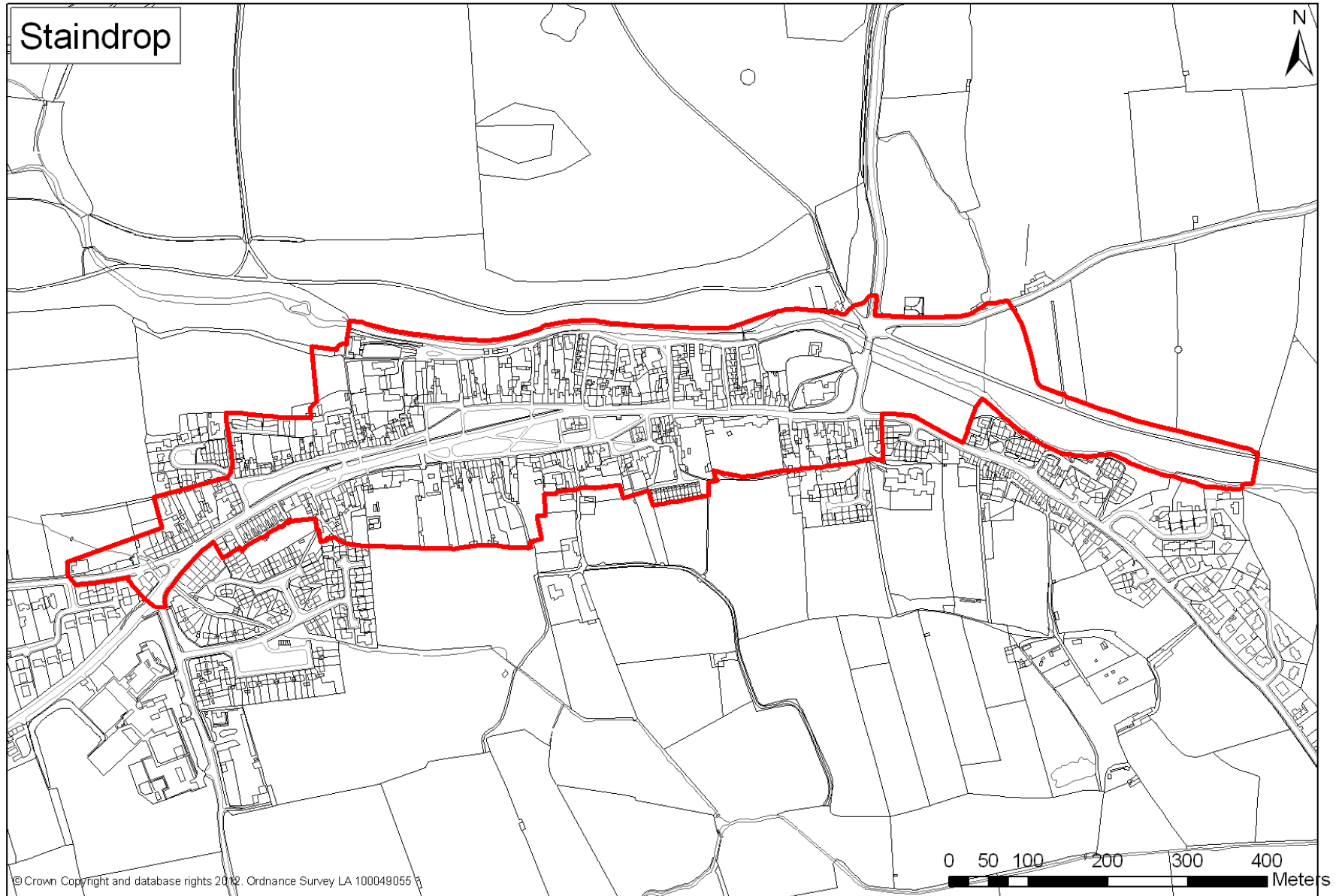


Heritage, Landscape and Design Durham County Council

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Conservation Area Boundary



Summary of Special Significance

'The town consists principally of one wide well-built street, of about half a mile in length, and contains several elegant and substantial houses, the residences of many respectable families.'



Staindrop Front Street

Staindrop consists of a large village green spilt by the tree lined A688 with an attractive mixture of 18th and 19th century houses around the green perimeter. There are 19th century additions off the main green area and further 20th century additions on the former back lane and at the western and eastern ends of the village. The northern boundary extends to Langley Beck which also forms the boundary of the village. The southern boundary of the conservation area runs along the southern boundary of original medieval plots to where the

back lane would have originally run. At the east and west of the village the boundary extends beyond the traditional medieval boundary and takes in the council houses to the west and a considerable length of Winston Road. The Conservation Area was designated by Durham County Council in 1971. It was designated to protect the layout of the green and the street pattern which has its origins in the medieval period, the river bank and graveyard extension, the approach into the village from the west and the setting of three listed properties on Winston Road.

To the north of the village lies Raby Castle's landscaped park which is a registered historic park and as such considered to be nationally important. This, therefore, protects both the setting of the village on the north side and the setting of the castle and its estate buildings.

The character of the buildings in the village is largely Georgian with stone buildings ranging from one to three storeys, some rendered in pastel colours and the occasional brick building. There are a large number of bowed and bayed windows, ornamental fanlights and overlights, and a range of roof types including terracotta pantiles with stone slate lower courses and Welsh slate; the 20th century has been responsible for a significant number of concrete tile roofs.



Village Green

Off the village green are a few rows of stone terraced houses some with the blue paintwork chosen by Raby Estates to distinguish their properties. They are also distinguished by their use of traditional windows and doors, although such conservation minded care does not always extend to the rear of the properties.

Public Consultation

Public consultation is an integral part of the appraisal process. This document was the basis for consultation with local people and other interested parties, following this it was amended where necessary before being presented to Durham County Council's Cabinet on 12th December 2012. Following this approval, the next stage is the preparation of a Management Plan programme for all our conservation areas. Initial management proposals have been included in this document for consideration.

Planning Legislation

A conservation area is defined in the 1967 Civic Amenities Act as “an area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance”. It is not the purpose of a conservation area to prevent development, but to manage change in a positive and proactive way that benefits current and future generations.

Conservation area status means that a special form of Planning Permission called Conservation Area Consent is required for the total or substantial demolition of any building over 115m³ in size, the demolition of a boundary wall over 1m in height next to the highway or 2m. There is a general presumption against the loss of buildings which make a positive contribution to the character or appearance of the conservation area.

Additional controls are also placed over trees within the area, meaning that an owner must submit a formal notification of works to the Council six weeks before starting work. Permitted development rights (works that can be done without Planning Permission) are also slightly different within designated conservation areas.

The primary legislation governing Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas is the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. This legislation includes certain statutory duties which the Council as Local Planning Authority must uphold. S69(1) of the Act requires Local Planning Authorities to designate any areas which they consider to be of special architectural or historic interest as

conservation areas, and under s69(2) to review such designations from time to time. The Council has a further duty under s71(1) to formulate and prepare proposals for the preservation and enhancement of its conservation areas from time to time.

When assessing applications for development, the Local Planning Authority must pay special regard to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of the conservation areas under s72(1) of the Act. This does not mean that development will necessarily be opposed, only that this should not be detrimental to the special interest of the wider conservation area. Specific guidance relating to development within conservation areas can be found within the National Planning Policy Framework.

Conservation Area Character Appraisals

The Conservation Area Character Appraisal represents the first phase of a dynamic process aimed at the conservation and enhancement of the conservation area. It is an assessment of those features and qualities that make an individual conservation area special. These can include individual buildings, groups of buildings, other structures, architectural details and materials, open spaces, landscaping, street furniture, and the relationships between all of these. This appraisal will help to raise awareness and appreciation of Staindrop's special character, while also providing a consistent and evidential basis on which to determine planning applications affecting the village.

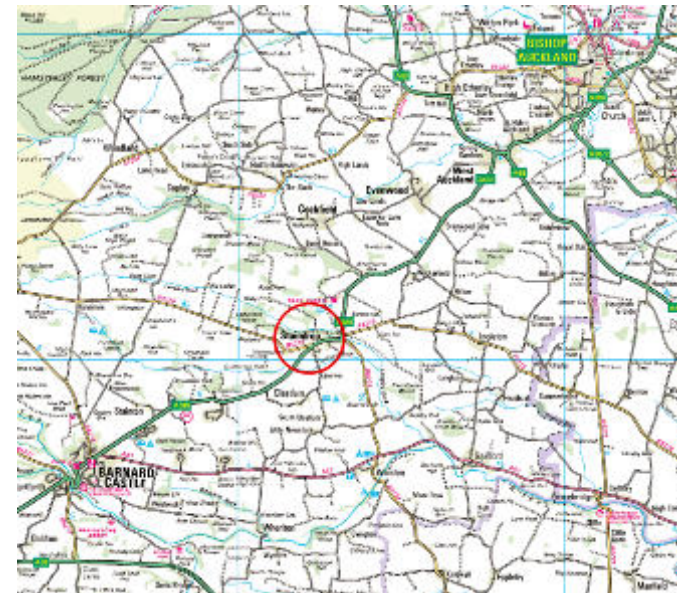
The appraisal also seeks to identify any factors which detract from a conservation area's special qualities, and to present outline proposals for schemes which could lead to the safeguarding or enhancement of those qualities.

This appraisal discusses a wide range of structures and features within Staindrop, but no appraisal can ever be entirely comprehensive and the omission of any particular building, feature or space should not be taken to imply that it is of no interest.

Location and Setting

Location

Staindrop lies on the former turnpike road (now the A688) between Durham and Barnard Castle, which is 7km to the south west. It has long been associated with Raby Castle and is located immediately outside its parkland nestled between the tree-lined Langley Beck, Sudburn Beck and Moor Beck. The history of Raby and Staindrop are inextricably linked and the approach to Staindrop from the north is down Keverstone Bank with the most dramatic and romantic views of the castle battlements sitting proudly amongst the landscaped deerpark.



Location on A688

The village may have grown up as a suitable location for a crossing point perhaps as early as Roman times as a Roman Road is thought to run to the north of the village.

Today the village consists mainly of one main street running through the centre of a large village green, planted with trees in the late 19th century. The houses are street fronted with linear plots to the rear in a typically medieval fashion. From the 18th century at least, development took place along these plots, initially as coach houses and stables, but today they have evolved into small housing developments, particularly to the north.



Raby Castle

The church is located at the east end of the village away from the green and has Anglo-Saxon origins. Some 19th and 20th century ribbon development has taken place along the roads to the east and west of the green. The village is inward

looking with no spectacular views out across the landscape. The best views are from one side of the green to the other, especially if the outward view takes in one of the fine Georgian houses with ornate fanlights or 19th century bowed windows with their original crown glass intact.



Staindrop Village Green



11 North Green

Setting

The settlement lies within the county landscape character area of the Tees Lowlands, although much of the ornamental parkland around Raby Castle sits with the Dales Fringe. The landscape is generally open and broad in scale. The Cleveland Hills form a strong far horizon in the south and east. In flat or rolling areas views of the landscape tend to be shallow and skyline features such as woodlands become important in defining and articulating space. Although the history of Staindrop and Raby Castle are inextricably linked, views between the two are limited. The settlement of Raby appears to have been demolished to make way for the ornamental parkland, but in doing so, new 18th century estate buildings were designed to be both ornamental and functional.

The approach into Staindrop from the east looks down on to Raby castle and its grounds with magnificent views that are the gateway into Teesdale. Staindrop itself is quite hidden from view however, by a combination of topography and tree cover. To the north are the projecting galleries and towers of Raby Castle set within its moat and ornamental deer park. To the south Teesdale opens out with the river running through a patchwork of arable and pasture fields surrounded by hedgerows and the Yorkshire Dales beyond. A hint of the quality of architecture to come is found along the roadside with the estate workers housing and the fine 18th century bridge designed by Carr with curved parapet coping on the approach walls which sweep out and end in round piers with domed coping.



Views through the village



Views through the village



Former estate workers cottages, Raby Castle



Former estate workers cottages, Raby Castle

Historical Summary

This section presents an outline history of Staindrop. A more detailed history is provided in Appendix 3.

Origins and development of the settlement

The village of Staindrop was first recorded in historic documents when King Canute of England (1016-31) gave Staindropshire and associated land to the monks of Durham Cathedral in 1031. However, there is evidence that there was a settlement here already and that Staindrop was the capital and centre of Staindropshire with some sort of mansion or hall. The name 'Standropa' may derive from the Old English, 'stæner' and 'hop', which translates into stoney valley. The layout of this Anglo-Saxon settlement is unknown but it was presumably, on a different plan as the present layout around the green is 12th or 13th century in date. The same 11th century documents refer to a village of Raby and this appears to have survived until the 18th century when it was cleared to make way for park improvements.

At the east end of the village sits the church once known as St Gregory, but now known as St Mary's. Deep within its heart sit the remains of an Anglo-Saxon church. An Anglo-Saxon cross shaft dating to the 9th century survives here. It is also possible that the potential of a Roman road to the north may be part of the reason why a settlement grew up here. The exact route of the road is unclear, but there are a couple of fording points across the Langley Beck and it is therefore possible that the Roman road passed somewhat closer to Staindrop and Raby than the present day maps suggest.

When Canute handed over Raby and Staindrop to the church, he named the Earl of Northumberland as his deputy in the region and it was the descendants of this earl who became the owners of Raby, the Nevilles; a very powerful family in England until 1569. It was the Nevilles who enlarged the church from about 1130 to 1420. John Neville made it a Collegiate Church so that it might also be a centre for education. It was also Lord Neville who obtained a licence for a weekly market (presumably on the village green) to be held on Tuesdays in 1378 and this continued until 1853 (it was subsequently moved to Saturdays). The well-being of the market must have fluctuated over the centuries and its original licence may have been part of an attempt to revive the economy of the village after the Black Death earlier in the century. By the 19th century, it was clearly struggling again:

'The weekly market is tolerably well attended; but the corn market, which was revived about 30 years ago, is again discontinued. The stalls for the use of butchers and others attending markets with their goods, are miserable erections standing in the wider part of the street. Their removal is however contemplated.' (Fordyce 1857, II, 84)

The green was cobbled before it was grassed over in the 19th century. Over the centuries the way the space was used by the various markets evolved so that specific stall holders and trades operated in specific areas. For example, by the 18th to early 19th centuries, the market itself was to the west of the Central Buildings, and the hiring ground and 'shows' were nearer the road. At the weekly market the cattle and sheep were sold on the land between the main road and the houses and shops in front of Duke Street to Queen Street, but cattle, sheep and horses could also be sold on the south

side of the market place between Stanegarth Lane and the Deanery, where horses were trotted up and down between Gorst Hall and the Deanery to show their paces to prospective buyers. The stone pillars in front of Gorst Hall were connected with chains on market days to stop the animals straying too closely to the house – the metal fixtures can still be seen on top of the pillars. The village stocks were also located in the angle between Stanegarth Lane, Queen Street and the main road and two rows of stalls located between the stocks and the Central Buildings were allocated for the sale of various goods - stone stalls were laid out for butchers, then a stall for flax, wool and hides. Behind this row were stalls for leather, ropes, twine; seeds, scythes and sickles; wool; sweets and toys and worsted yarns. This creates a very different image of Staindrop compared to the quiet green that we are familiar with today.

Much of the land in the village belonged to the church until the Reformation when it was sold off piecemeal to private individuals. After the Rising of the North, when the Nevilles of Raby remained Catholic and had plotted against Queen Elizabeth I, their land was confiscated and they fled to Holland while the hapless villagers had 7 men hanged from Staindrop and 5 hanged from Raby. In 1632-38 Henry Vane bought the Raby Estates and its castle, 'a mere hullock of stone'. He had in fact been leasing it since 1616. He proceeded to demolish Barnard Castle and transported stone, timber and other materials to Raby for its refurbishment, but most of his work was subsequently demolished too. The next substantial remodelling was to take place in the 18th century and much of that survives, although in terms of its exterior, it is still very much a 14th century

castle. At that stage however the Vanes did not own much of the village of Staindrop.

The 18th century saw a population boom, considerable buildings, a little green encroachment, updating of houses and the laying out of turnpiked roads with their milestones (now listed buildings) and the construction of Church Bridge. The landscape changed too. The remaining common land around Staindrop was enclosed in 1764 and creation of parkland swept the residents of Raby out of their homes so that the views from the castle towards the village could be 'uncluttered'. New buildings for Raby staff were designed in the decorative farm tradition which showed off the estate's ability to be both agricultural and beautiful. The 2nd Earl of Darlington, owner of Raby in the 18th century, donated land for the building of a Quaker Meeting House and also built the stone Vicarage for the Church, as well as the Gothic Staindrop House. It was also this Earl who brought the renowned architect John Carr to the estate and he was to have a considerable influence in the design of houses around the village green, in the castle grounds and wider afield. Thus the 18th century did much to create Staindrop's present day character both in the village and its environs.

The 19th century saw the construction of civic architecture including non-conformist chapels, Scarth Hall (1874) and the 12 Almshouses built in 1860-1 by the 2nd Duke of Cleveland, designed to replace the poorhouse. Gas was supplied to the village in 1854 and there were two National Schools for infants and seniors, seven public houses and six places of worship. In 1887 the avenue of trees which line the main road today were planted to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of Queen Victoria. Private speculative development took place at the

turn of the century on South terrace where a row of 11 terraced houses were built with a back lane to the rear of the yards. When the 4th Duke of Cleveland died in 1891, the 9th Lord Barnard inherited the castle as well as many of the buildings in Staindrop. Barnard Street, Duke Street and Neville Cottages were all constructed on behalf of Lord Barnard, many replacing old and decaying properties. From this date, the estate began to mark its properties with a distinctive 'B' to show ownership.

The church had fallen into decline and went through a considerable renovation. Inside the church it is possible to gaze upon the wooden and marble faces of the 15th and 16th century Neville's and the 19th century Duke of Cleveland who resisted the railway link from Bishop Auckland and Darlington to Barnard Castle for so long. In doing so and by ensuring that it bypassed the village, Staindrop stayed static somewhat while adjacent villages grew with large Victorian suburbs and in some cases, increasing industrialisation. Staindrop, therefore, retained its medieval layout and predominantly Georgian character. While the train bypassed Staindrop, the bus service arrived in 1920 making it possible for residents to travel to neighbouring towns and villages for work. This also marked the decline in local services, although this may have been reversed during the Second World War. After the war a programme of council house building resulted in new developments at both ends of the village and the 1950s saw a few individual dwellings on South Terrace. Larger scale development took place from 1970 onwards. Sheltered housing was built at Bromley Court and the schools were replaced to cope with the newly expanding population. Today, Staindrop is described as an 'elegant dormitory village' in its Parish Plan.

Below ground archaeological remains

To date there have been very few recorded archaeological discoveries from within the village itself, although there is evidence of a Neolithic stone axe from Raby. There is as yet no clear evidence of the form and location of Anglo-Saxon Staindrop and no clues as to the location of Canute's mansion. It might be safe to presume that the land nearer to the church is more likely to reveal evidence of this early settlement, or land in proximity to the historic fording points across Langley Beck.

The layout of the village is clearly medieval and so any development around the village green and to the rear of existing properties will have the potential to uncover medieval archaeology. The mill was rebuilt in 1705 but it may have been on the site of the medieval mill recorded at least as early as 1570, this is therefore another area of high archaeological potential; indeed there are remains of early mill workings in the bed of the Langley Beck in front of the mill. There are other hot spots, such as the Quaker burial ground where inevitably unmarked graves lie and a local tradition that The Old Manor House was once a nunnery and has a burial ground to the rear. A number of houses clearly have origins in medieval times and therefore evidence of their phasing and development may well be uncovered during alterations. Other buildings such as Westfield seem to have incorporated early 'hovels' into their back gardens as outbuildings and these above ground archaeological sites ought to be recorded before they are altered. Building recording will be requested before or during works to listed buildings in Staindrop. When such remains are below ground they tend to have less impact on the character of the present day village. They do, however, contribute towards our

understanding of why the town takes the form that it does today. Because of this and the additional research questions which buried deposits can help to answer, archaeological remains are protected through the planning process and some additional legislation. The conservation area can be considered as one archaeological area which may have archaeological constraints imposed during the planning process.

Form and Layout

The key features can be summarised as follows:



Langley Beck

The conservation area was designated by Durham County Council in 1971. The conservation area boundary clings closely to the rear of village green properties and is terminated by the Langley Beck to the north and the garden boundaries to the south. The most striking part of Staindrop's character is its village green around which there are many fine Georgian houses. Large village greens are not uncommon in Teesdale (Gainford, Romaldkirk) and are thought to be the product of 12th century planning by mainly Norman landlords. Such villages consisted of a row of houses and farms set around a village green. The green was a communal area and any buildings on it were originally

limited to a smith, ale house, pinfold and sometimes a herd house for the common herder in charge of the animals. Generally, any further historic encroachment post dates the medieval times and is often 18th -19th century in date.

Staindrop's green today has the appearance of two long greens separated by an island of encroachment. The greens narrow at each end and at the church end on Front Street the narrowness is exaggerated by the austere frontage of Staindrop Hall. Each house around the periphery of the green had its own plot of land to the rear known as a toft, although those on the south had more space to create long tofts. To the rear of the toft a back lane ran along linking the properties with each other and the surrounding agricultural land. They were also linked by lanes which ran down the side of these tofts and in Staindrop, where they survive, they are referred to as wynds. These are now secluded residential lanes which also offer quick access to the countryside, although one or two have been terminated by the encroachment of private gardens. It would appear from looking at the layout of Staindrop that much of this original medieval layout survives, albeit more developed particularly along the tofts and the back lanes. Here the Georgian period saw the building of coach houses along the back lane and these later became the focus of new development and often became divorced from their original property.



Rear boundaries of properties to northern side of village

The names of the streets give some indication of how they developed. Mill Wynd linked the green to the village mill, while Dovecote Street obviously led to the dovecot, but also to a ford across the beck and to the castle and the road to Bishop Auckland. Neville Cottages, Duke Street and Barnard Street relate to renovations carried out by the 9th Lord Barnard and Office Square to its present day function as the administrative centre of Raby Estates. Westfield is self explanatory and Moor Butts is thought to derive either from the land where archery was practiced in the days when it was an offence not to if you were over 8 and male or to it being the edge (butt end) of a field.



Raby Estates Office

Staindrop lies within the county landscape character area of the Tees Lowlands, although much of the ornamental parkland around Raby Castle sits with the Dales Fringe. The settlement pattern of the Tees Lowlands is nucleated with small 'green' villages of Saxon or medieval origins such as Staindrop, each connected by winding lanes. There are many deserted medieval villages, or shrunken villages reduced to single farms or farm clusters. The landscape is generally open and broad in scale. The Cleveland Hills form a strong far horizon in the south and east. In flat or rolling areas views of the landscape tend to be shallow and skyline features such as hedgerow trees and woodlands become important in defining and articulating space.



Staindrop Hall



Staindrop Hall

The curved approach into the village is dominated by the church and the Georgian inn on the corner and quickly channels the traveller through the narrow neck of Front Street with the forbidding rendered walls of Staindrop Hall before opening out with wide vistas across the village green, encircled by some of the 18th century's finest residential properties. On leaving the village the road narrows once again, which has the disadvantage of focusing attention on Bridge House which faces down into the village with its inappropriate picture windows. The senior school is also a disappointing architectural contribution from the 20th century, but improved by its unobtrusive position. Quickly, the landscape reverts to the normal pattern of scattered farmsteads and enclosed fields. The layout of the village around a green and the local topography means that the views within the village are equally spread across the open spaces of the green, while views out of and into the village are limited by woodland. Key views are therefore small and narrow with no wide sweeping vistas or dramatic sky lines.

Character Areas

The village is composed of street frontage buildings facing on to the village green or main road. Leading off this is a series of linear streets which have evolved down the medieval crofts or burgage plots. This forms one large character area. At either end of the green there has been some additional development along roadsides leaving the village. As they are not on the village green they have a slightly different character from the wide open spaces of the green. Front Street which runs from the east end in front of the church toward the village green also has a different character because of the narrow street and the stark walls of Staindrop Hall, although the fascinating doorways and interesting house shapes makes up for this rather forbidding presence. At the west end the terraced development of the 18th and 19th centuries has been joined by some cul-de-sac 20th century development. A guide to the character of each area including its buildings, spaces and details of each street is provided below.

Character Area 1: The Church and Front Street



St Mary's Church



View down Front Street

Front Street

Front Street has a narrowing street frontage with elegant, classical stone facades and one brick façade. Frontages are rendered in Georgian style, with a splendid mixture of historic doorways some with 18th century dates, and incorporate architraves, odd angles, hidden fragments, forbidding facades and gothic windows. Other important architectural features within this character area include fanlights, over-door lights, remnant railings, wrought iron balconies, picket fences around cottages, cottages with fat chimneys and ornamented lintels. Shop frontages and signage are of fairly traditional character. St Mary's church, cemetery with table topped tombs and Church Bridge lie within this character area.

Church Street



View down Church Street

Church Street incorporates stone terracing leading off Front Street with complete loss of historic windows and doors. It is now a dead end due to garden encroachment.

Swan Wynd



View down Swan Wynd

Key features of Swan Wynd include stone walls, workshops, farm buildings, 18th century outbuildings with kneelers and pantiles with stone slate, traditional doors and extended cottages.

Barnard Street



Houses on Barnard Street

Barnard Street is constructed from tidy stone built terracing with blue and white painted woodwork to traditional windows and mostly 1930's doors with plain overlights. Dwellings have pecked and margined stone lintels and sills, blue painted cast iron rainwater goods, the Barnard 'B' to the gables and access to the leafy back lane and beck.

Character Area 2: The West End

South Terrace



Houses on South Terrace

South Terrace is a turn of the century built terrace with gables topped with finials. Dwarf walls, once with railings, lie to the front of the properties. Most have good sash windows to front, with gravelled back lanes, rear yards, traditional doors and overlights and gold painted letters.

West Terrace

West Terrace comprises two-storey, stone built cottages with arches and some with painted architraves. Properties have small front gardens, some with stone gateposts and fancy garden gates. Architectural detailing includes bay windows, ornamental fan-lights, door knockers and Welsh slate roofs. Some single storey, stone built cottages stripped of character, with concrete pantiles, painted solid stone surrounds to windows and doors lie further to the west. Some properties in this vicinity are listed.



Houses on West Terrace

Moor Road



18th century house with inappropriate detailing

An 18th century house is located adjacent to the bridge with inappropriate windows and roofing material.

Character Area 3: The Village Green and back lanes



Village Green

The Green

The green is grass covered with trees, criss-crossed with tracks, a water fountain, quoits and lamp base.

North Green



North Green

North Green comprises a mix of 18th and 19th century architecture with modern infill. Properties are mainly residential with some shops and classical elegant houses of 2/3 storeys in height. It has a good spread of fanlights and pedimented doorways. Window detailing includes gently curved bowed windows and iridescent glass, doors have fancy door knockers and boot scrapers. There is a smithy with diamond paned glass windows. Materials include red pantiles and stone slate roofs, painted and dressed quoins and stone kneelers with water tabling, stone garden walls. There is some encroachment of modern windows and concrete pantiles particularly in unlisted buildings.

Jeremiah Dixon, one of the surveyors of the U.S. Mason Dixon Line, is thought to be buried in the graveyard, now

garden, to the north of 20 North Green, known as Quakers Rest. He has no headstone, although there are stones marking the graves of members of his family here.

South Green



South Green

South Green has large linear ranges of street frontage properties, with brightly coloured renders. There are stone pillars to the front of Gorse Hall. Wynds lead off to back fields. To the rear are long gardens with outbuildings, nettles, and pigeon crees. Properties have fanlights and traditional windows and doors, with the occasional Gothic finial and bargeboard.

Office Square



Office Square

Architectural detailing of Office Square includes ancient doorways and mullioned windows, ornate fanlights, red pantiles with lower courses in stone slate, cobbles, steps with railings, kneelers, stables with an odd shaped roof, and almshouses with regimented features. Properties are generally 2 storeys and front on to the green, with pretty doorbells. There are some listed 18th century cottages spoiled with plastic windows, blue and white painted 18th century cottages with traditional windows.

Central Buildings



Central Buildings

Central Buildings stands in isolation on the Green. Buildings are stone with pastel renders, bay and bowed windows, red pantiled roofs with stone slates to lower eaves, kneelers and water tabling, One of the buildings is occupied by a restaurant with associated signage and outdoor seating area.

Queen's Head Wynd



View down Queens Head Wynd

Queens Head Wynd incorporates an old school and farm buildings around courtyards. Buildings have blocked doorways and forgotten boot scrapers, high walls, some gothic windows with intersecting tracery and some round windows, decorative clamp ends, fancy gates and terracotta plaques in garden walls and cast iron rainwater goods. The street has direct access to the leafy back lane.

Duke Street

Duke Street has tidy terraces of stone cottages with red pantile roofs and sash windows, semi-circular copings, and some long gardens. There are some farm buildings and views of roofing to the rear of Front Street. Opposite the stone cottages are further fronted terraces with estate colours and traditional sash windows. There are no listed buildings.

Dovecote Street



Houses on Dovecote Street

Dovecote Street comprises stone terracing with a mixture of red pantile and welsh slate roofing, there is considerable loss of traditional windows and doors. One cottage has a grassed front garden and traditional windows. There are no listed buildings.

Ruddocks's Wynd



View up Ruddocks Wynd

Ruddocks Wynd is a curvy lane joining the busy green to the secluded countryside via hidden properties and a housing estate. Properties are stone terraces with a loss of traditional windows and doors, roof materials are pantiles and stone slates. A modern housing estate looms over stone walls. The street also has outbuildings with stepped rooflines, garden flowers and bushes, allotments, open pasture fields and garden walls.

Mill Wynd



View down Mill Wynd

Mill Wynd comprises tidy new stone terracing with stone lintels and sills. Older properties have painted sills and lintels, with some loss of historic windows and inappropriate ribbon pointing. There is a farmhouse with painted render and exposed quoins, collapsing sheds and outbuildings, old timber garages and unsightly concrete garages, a restored mill, and a new development in traditional materials with modern landscaping. The street provides access to leafy back lane and beck.

The Back Lanes



Back lanes on the northern side of the village

The back lanes are quiet leafy riverside lanes to the north and south of the village, with garden walls, outbuildings some in poor condition. The area comprises descending roof lines, modern conversions, some new development and garaging; some unsightly. To the south the back lane is a footpath skirting stone garden walls, with outbuildings, blocked doorways, pasture field with some suburban encroachment from the west and east. To the north, back lanes lies Langley Beck with adjacent seating and a foot bridge.

Additional character areas recommended for exclusion from the conservation area (see below)



View down Winston Road

Winston Road (partly recommended for exclusion from the conservation area)

Winston Road has stone garden walls and is a tree lined route, quietly exiting the village. There are some 18th leading to 19th century houses, a coach arch, alleys leading to the countryside, various modern stone housing estates with grass curtilage. The listed gardener's house, garden wall and gazebo lies within this character area and is surrounded by development. Some properties have river frontage and surrounding woodland.

Ladyclose (partly recommended for exclusion from the conservation area)



Ladyclose Estate

Ladyclose is a modern cul-de-sac housing estate not especially in keeping with the character of the village. It provides a good example of traditional materials being used but still failing to fit in through inappropriate form, lack of detailing and quality finishes.

Important Buildings

98 of the most important structures are listed for their architectural or historic interest (Appendix 1). In addition to the listed buildings, many other buildings combine to give the village its unique built heritage (Appendix 2). There is a presumption against the demolition of these structures in accordance with government guidance found in the National Planning Policy Framework

Ref	Name	Grade
1	Musgrave House and Anthorn House, 7 and 8, South Green	II
2	10, South Green	II
3	Garden Wall Along West Side Of Garden To South Of Nos. 11 and 12	II
4	Hilrie 26, South Green	II
5	Summerhouse C.60 Metres West Of No. 32	II
6	Necessary House Approximately 30 Metres West Of No. 32, and Wall Attached.	II
7	Amberly House and Eale's House	II
8	Lucknow and Lyndhurst	II
9	3, West Terrace	II
10	Glen Rae and Zetland, 7 and 8, West Terrace	II
11	11, 12 and 13, West Terrace	II
12	Garden Walls Enclosing Orchard and Garden South-East Of Garden House, With Piers, Winston Road	II
13	Gates Piers and Gates C.50 Metres South-West Of Church Of St. Mary	II
14	Gate Piers, Gates and Overthrow C.200 Metres North-East Of Church Of St. Mary	II
15	4, Front Street	II
16	(Staindrop House Rest Home) and Wall With Gateway Attached	II
17	Staindrop Hall, 20, Front Street	II
18	Wall, Gateway, Carriage-House and Stable Attached, Front Street	II

19	Church View, 22, Front Street	II
20	Milestone Approximately 10 Metres North Of No. 34 South Green	II
21	Central Buildings, The Green	II
22	The Mill, Mill Wynd	II
23	3, North Green	II
24	Gazebo Approximately 100 Metres North Of No. 4, North Green	II
25	East Masham House and West Masham House, 8 and 9, North Green	II
26	Ormulz House, 11, North Green	II
27	Wall Attached To No. 15 North Green With Coach-House Attached	II
28	Westfield House, 21, North Green	II
29	24, North Green	II
30	29, North Green	II
31	50, 51 and 52, North Green	II
32	Raby Estate Office, 3, Office Square	II
33	14, Office Square	II
34	Ivy House, 1, South Green	II
35	1, Beech Side	II
36	7, Front Street	II
37	11, Front Street	II
38	No 21 and Garden Wall Attached, 21, Front Street	II
39	29, Front Street	II
40	39, Front Street	II
41	51, Front Street	II
42	Vane Mausoleum Approximately 100 Metres North Of Church Of St. Mary	II
43	Church Bridge Over Langley Beck, A 688	II
44	3, Front Street	II
45	No.9 Including Area Wall and Railings, 9, Front Street	II
46	13, Front Street	II
47	Primitive Methodist Chapel, Front Street	II
48	Sherwood House, 35 and 37, Front Street	II
49	53, Front Street	II
50	Drinking Fountain Approximately 16 Metres East Of Central Buildings, The Green	II
51	The Lindens, 4, North Green	II

Ref	Name	GRADE
52	5 and 6, North Green	//
53	No 10 North Green	//
54	Raby House, 15, North Green	//
55	25 and 26, North Green	//
56	28, North Green	//
57	46 and 47, North Green	//
58	54 and 55, North Green	//
59	Former Chapel, Queen Street	//
60	Wesley House and Reklaw House, 3 and 4, South Green	//
61	Hazledene and Neville House, 20 and 21, South Green	//
62	Glebe House, 24 and 25, South Green	//
63	No. 32 (Incorporating No.33) (The Deanery) and No.34 (Garth Cottage), and Wall Attached, 32, 33 and 34, South Green	//
64	Dovecote Attached To No. 32, South Green	//
65	Western House, 43 and 44, South Green	//
66	Garden House, 63, Winston Road	//
67	Claremont and Brierdene, 4 and 5, West Terrace	//
68	Woodcrest, 39, South Green	//
69	1, Office Square	//
70	5, Office Square	//
71	Caretaker's Flat and Stable, With Adjacent Piers, To No.20, North Green	//
72	Walls and Piers To South and East Of No.21, North Green	//
73	Anvil House	//
74	1 and 2, North Green	//
75	Former King's Arms Inn, 24 and 26, Front Street	//
76	Piers, Gates, Railings and Walls Around Vane Mausoleum At Church Of St. Mary, Front Street	//
77	17 and 19, Front Street	//
78	Stangarth, 6, South Green	//
79	Gorst House and Hall, 11 and 12, South Green	//
80	Strathmore and Greystone House, 22 and 23, South Green	//
81	45, Front Street	//
82	Church Of St Mary, Front Street	I

83	Group Of 4 Headstones Approximately 5 Metres West Of Church Of St. Mary, Front Street	//
84	2, Front Street	//
85	6 and 8, Front Street	//
86	Wall Attached To Gazebo Behind No. 4, North Green	//
87	Ebor House, 13, North Green	//
88	Quakers' Rest, 20, North Green	//
89	27, North Green	//
90	32, North Green	//
91	Mulberry House, 56, North Green	//
92	15-18, Office Square	//
93	South Entrance Gateway To Raby Castle, A 688	//
94	5, Front Street	//
95	(Former Vicarage) The Old Vicarage and The Surgery, 15, Front Street	//
96	25 and 27, Front Street	//
97	The Royal Oak, 41, Front Street	//
98	47 and 49, Front Street	//

Building Materials

General

The majority of buildings in the Staindrop Conservation Area are built of stone, mostly coursed square yellow sandstone; however there are some rendered buildings, mostly in creams and yellows with a dash of pinks and greens and the occasional brick building. Earlier buildings are of coursed rubble, with finer dressed ashlar for dressings, grander buildings and later build.



Stone buildings in Staindrop



Stone buildings in Staindrop



Rendered buildings in Staindrop



Rendered buildings in Staindrop

The majority of buildings, especially the Georgian ones, directly abut the pavement outside, although some larger examples are set slightly back behind railings and/or steps leading up to the front door. None of the buildings had a basement-well with railings, but it is clear from the half-sunk windows at pavement level and removable metal covers set into the ground that a good number have cellars.



Multi pane sash window



Four pane sash window

Traditional windows include the multi-pane sash window used until about 1860 with later two- or four-pane sliding

sashes, made possible by the invention of plate glass. There are also some examples of Oxford glazing and sashes with glazing bars in the upper sash only, often late 19th to early 20th century in date. There are a few individual window styles such as the round ones on Front Street, ogee headed ones, label moulding on the prominent Staindrop Hall and early casements on the 17th century manor house and Yorkshire sliding sashes on the Deanery. Architraves make a number of windows and doors stand out along Front Street and North Green.



Casement windows, the Manor House

There are many triangular pedimented doorways with ornate fanlights typical of late 18th and early 19th century styles as well as the more simple solid stone surrounds of the less pretentious buildings and some early examples including a Tudor flat arched surround on the old manor house doorway and another Tudor doorway with an inscription above

recently uncovered from behind render on South Green. Cast iron rainwater goods do survive in reasonable numbers and those properties belonging to Raby Estate are painted blue. Raby also trademarks its tenanted buildings with blue painted window frames and doors, a stone carved 'B' somewhere on the buildings including the date of its construction, renovation or extension. On Barnard Street, even the road drains are marked with the estate's name and in the case of the Raby offices in Office Square, a bronze nameplate.



Raby Estates blue and white detailed properties



Raby Estates Plaque



Raby Estates 'B' Stone Carving

The roofing materials here are quite distinctive from neighbouring Barnard Castle. Here the terracotta pantiles with sandstone flags to the lower courses above the eaves have been favoured, a possible relic from thatch days when flags were used as damp proof course between heather thatched roof and stone walls. A number of more recent alternatives have come into play including concrete tiles and Welsh slate. Nearly all 18th century buildings have a beautifully moulded kneelers and gable copings. Barge boarding is used on some 19th century buildings, often topped with finials and at this time dormer windows come into vogue. Chimneys are often replaced and so they are built of brick or stone regardless of the materials used for the walls.



Typical roofing materials in Staindrop



Typical roofing materials in Staindrop

Fanlights in Staindrop

‘Staindrop has been called the “fanlight village”, and the story is told that two craftsmen brothers vied with each other in designing and fixing these fan-lights’.



Fanlights in Staindrop

A fanlight is a window set above an entrance with the object of letting light into an entrance hall. The idea of a simple overdoor light originated in the smaller terraced houses of the 17th century where there was insufficient space for hall windows. In the 18th century they started to be treated as a decorative feature and by 1770 the term fanlight was used to describe the semi-circular overdoor which had a number of panes radiating like a fan. They were enclosed within the same void as the door; glass was fixed into glazing bars with putty and arranged with decorative effect. Fanlights first appeared in houses in London in the 1720s, but it was not until the middle of the century that they really became fashionable and it would take a little longer for this fashion to reach the north. The designs for the fanlights were available from pattern books, but there was also local interpretation of the designs based on resources and craft skills. In Staindrop where many of the facades have austere Palladian frontages, it is the fanlight which adds interest. By the 19th century most of the over door lights were rectangular rather than fan-shaped, but no less attractive for it.

Boundaries and Means of Enclosure

Within the centre of the village the use of boundary walls is limited, as the majority of properties face directly outwards towards the village green and on to Front Street. Rear gardens to properties on the green are generally enclosed and divided by stone boundary walls to the rear. Secondary streets run perpendicular to the village green, stone walls run along these enclosing adjacent properties and gardens.



Properties fronting on to Village Green

Stone walls, both within the village and throughout the surrounding landscape, are crucial aspects of Staindrop's character, binding the various elements of the village together and merging it with its surrounding landscape. These exist in a variety of forms. Some of the walls are in

very poor condition, while others have collapsed and been replaced with fencing.



Rear boundary treatments to the south of the village

The most prominent stone boundary walls within the village are the low walls that surround St Mary's Church and cemetery opposite, which create a defining entrance feature on the northern and eastern approaches to the village.

Stone walls are the most common form of boundary treatment within the village, however, fencing is also used. Fencing is generally timber and of recent construction. Although not characteristic of the local historical environment, this has a neutral impact and does not greatly detract from the character of the village.



Low walls at St Mary's Church and adjacent cemetery



Property with fencing

Open Spaces and Trees

Open spaces and woodland within and surrounding the conservation area makes a substantial contribution to defining its historic and visual character. Large expanses of agricultural land, mostly pasture fields, interface with the rear of properties to the south, east and west of the village.

Langley Beck and its surrounding wooded banks provide an attractive and distinctive boundary feature to the north of the conservation area. Church Bridge crosses Langley Beck to the eastern side of the conservation area forming a pleasant link between the built and natural environment.



Church Bridge

The central village green within the village was formally designated in 1975. This is criss-crossed by a series of

vehicular and pedestrian routes providing access to north and south green. The village green has provided a key historic open space at the heart of the village since medieval times. There are several mature trees situated on the village green which contribute to its character. Properties around the green front directly on to it with no garden/amenity space in front.

Views

Appendix 5 details key views in and out of the village. Principal views into the conservation area are predominantly from the north and east, looking down Keverstone Bank and west along the B6279 taking in views of Raby Castle and the adjacent parkland in the same context as the village. Views outwards from the eastern side of the village to the north and east are also of significance however are constrained by steeply rising levels to the north.



View at bottom of Keverstone Bank

Views from village looking southwards to Sudburn Beck, Cleatlam and beyond to the valley of the River Tees provide an attractive setting to the conservation area.

The village is arranged in a long linear east-west form and views up and down the green and Front Street are important to the significance of the conservation area.



West to east view along village green

Any development affecting views within and in and out of the village will need to be carefully considered to avoid damaging the significance of the conservation area.

Activity

Staindrop is a traditional village green settlement that grew as a consequence of agricultural expansion and intensification in the late 18th and 19th centuries. This declined during the late 19th/early 20th century and agriculture is now of less significance to the day to day activity of the village.



New development in the village

The village is primarily a commuter settlement for Teesside, the older farms having been converted to houses and new development being almost exclusively residential.



The Wheatsheaf Inn

The village centre accommodates a variety of small scale commercial enterprises, including shops, pubs and cafes, which form a vibrant part of the local community. These facilities are also utilised by tourists visiting Raby Castle directly outside the village and nearby Barnard Castle.

Raby Estates administrative base is situated within the village, providing a further link between the village and the castle.

Public Realm

Roads, pavements and other surfaces

Roads throughout the conservation area are tarmac, other than the tracks across the village green which are unsurfaced in places. Pavements are also generally of tarmac, with concrete kerbstones. There is no surviving evidence of historic road surfaces within the village. Some of the back lanes within the village have unmade surfaces.



Tarmac road through village looking towards properties on North Green

The principal grassed area is the village green, although private gardens also provide additional lawned areas. Whilst the quality of maintenance of private gardens is generally high throughout the village, some have introduced new surfacing materials such as decking, paving and modern

garden structures. In places this does not relate particularly well to the historic character of the settlement.

Signage

Staindrop is relatively free of signage other than road and directional signs, which are generally of modern appearance. Some traditional shopfronts with hand painted signage are present within the village. Other commercial premises have more modern forms of signage. A brass plaque indicates the premises of Raby Estates on Office Square. Many of the buildings have date stones, which adds visual interest and emphasises the historic character of the settlement.



Road signage

Street furniture and overhead cables



Street furniture

There is a limited amount of street furniture in the village, the greatest concentration being a number of structures clustered on the village green. These are generally seating benches, bollards and litter bins which are of standard design. A traditional style post box is situated outside the Post Office on Front Street. Street lighting is provided via a combination of suburban style lamp posts and more traditional street lights painted black.



Traditional Post Box

Telegraph Pole and Overhead Wires

The general approach to street furniture in the village is somewhat uncoordinated and could be improved by a greater degree of coordination and use of traditional designs which relate more closely to the character of the village.

A network of telegraph poles supports overhead electricity and telephone cables throughout the village. Collectively, these poles and cables detract from the character of the conservation area.

General Condition

The condition of the conservation area is generally sound with some isolated exceptions where a limited number of old properties and ancillary buildings have been underused or abandoned placing them at risk. Action should be taken to promote their repair and re-use. Some poor and inappropriate repairs will accelerate the decline of historic fabric, particularly repointing stonework using cement rather than lime mortar and using ribbon pointing.



Underused / abandoned properties



Ribbon pointing

Some field and boundary walls are in need of repair, but care should be taken not to undertake repairs to simply straighten and neaten slumped walls which are otherwise structurally sound as this will remove visual character and signs of their age.

Future Challenges

Management Proposals

The following management proposals have been identified to ensure that the future changes to the conservation area is directed in a proactive way. This is not an absolute list but outlines the main issues and possible tasks. It should be made clear that the Council cannot give a definite commitment to undertake these tasks, which will ultimately depend on future financial and staff resources:

Lack of building recording

There are indications that behind the Georgian facades there are some fascinating buildings with histories stretching as far back as medieval times. There is also much to discover in relation to the influence of the architect Carr in the 18th century build who has had a major influence on the character of Staindrop. There is already provision for local planning authorities to request building recording either in advance of a listed building consent or planning application being considered, or as a condition on an approval. This power needs to be enforced more rigorously in Staindrop.

Loss of historic features

There has been a significant loss of historic features despite a number of buildings being listed. Because the evolution of the buildings is not yet understood, it is not clear what is significant about some buildings and decisions are being made about how they should adapt for the future without any clear understanding about their importance. For example internal sliding doors were a key trademark of the architect Carr, then they should be protected in his buildings. It may

however be too late. Many of the historic buildings have already been modernised with a considerable loss of historic features internally and an emphasis on looking right on the street front alone.



Loss of traditional features within the village



Loss of traditional features within the village

A great number of buildings have lost their traditional window style. Most of these are off the village green and so out of sight, but some, such as bridge house and Grove House are in prominent positions. While doorways have a good survival rate, the actual doors are often poor quality modern substitutes. Many of the Georgian buildings traditionally had solid painted doors with handles in the centre at waist height, such as Malvern House and no middle class Georgian would have been seen dead with a bull's eye glass insert in their front door, it was a sign of poverty and the fanlight was there to light the hall. The occasional doorway in Staindrop still has a ring to tie the visitor's horse up. Residents lucky enough to own Georgian houses, might prefer to furnish them with fittings that would respect their original design. The withdrawal of permitted development rights combined with targeted grant aid for windows and doors could do much to enhance the conservation area. Advice on energy efficiency

and historic buildings is available from English Heritage which offers alternatives to plastic windows and other potentially damaging modern energy efficiency measures.

The 18th century style of many of the buildings is quite plain. The elements of delight come from the fan-lights and little details such as door handles and boot scrapers. Mid to late 19th century styles and very early 20th century were originally less plain, but some of their historic features such as terracotta ridge tiles and over door house names have been lost over the last century. Where evidence exists for these features, they should be replaced and greater emphasis given to maintaining those that are left. Again, targeted grant aid could assist owners with the replacement of fan lights and ridge tiles.

Article 4 Direction

The imposition of an Article 4 Direction could be considered which would remove permitted development rights from some buildings. This means that planning permission would then be needed for any external alterations on elevations fronting the highway, waterway or open space. An Article 4 direction should only be applied where permitted development rights undermine the aims for the conservation area and detailed surveys of the levels of erosion in character within the area would need to be undertaken as an initial step. Any future proposals for special planning controls will be subject to a public consultation phase.

Inadequate listing coverage

One would expect that the majority of the 18th century buildings in good condition would be listed. However there are some areas where the properties listed appear to be inconsistent, such as the single storey cottages on West Terrace which are virtually stripped of their historic character, although the roofing materials, windows and doors are reversible. While 18th century buildings along Winston Road, in particular no's 2, 3, 25-28, 62, are not listed at all. A review of listed buildings is overdue for a more consistent approach to building conservation. Particular attention should be paid to North Green, Front Street, West Terrace and Winston Road. It is also clear that despite many buildings being listed, a good number have inappropriate windows, doors and roof materials.

Buildings in Poor Condition

There are a number of traditional buildings which have become rather neglected. These are mainly outbuildings and are to be found along the back lanes and alleys leading from the village green. A number have been converted for residential use, but others would appear to have little use and so the owners are not resourcing their upkeep. These buildings make a significant contribution to the character of the back streets of Staindrop and deserve some care and attention as outbuildings, rather than development opportunities. There may be some instances of these buildings being earlier examples of post medieval cottages which have become incorporated into the curtilage of 18th century houses. As such their survival is somewhat precarious.



Sash window in poor condition



Over pointing



Ribbon pointing

A number of streets have suffered from poor quality ribbon pointing. This was fashionable in the mid 20th century and is probably pleasing to carry out, but damages the stonework in the long term. As resources permit, such buildings should be repointed in a lime rich mortar well set back from the arris. The local authority conservation officer or specialist conservation builders can advise.

Buildings as negative features

The most recent new developments sit well within their streetscape. Other 20th century examples of development have not always been so successful. The attempt at 7 North Green to reproduce the scale of a Georgian building has failed because of the poor quality of materials and finishing used. Design standards within conservation areas needs to be higher if further bad examples are to be avoided.



7 North Green

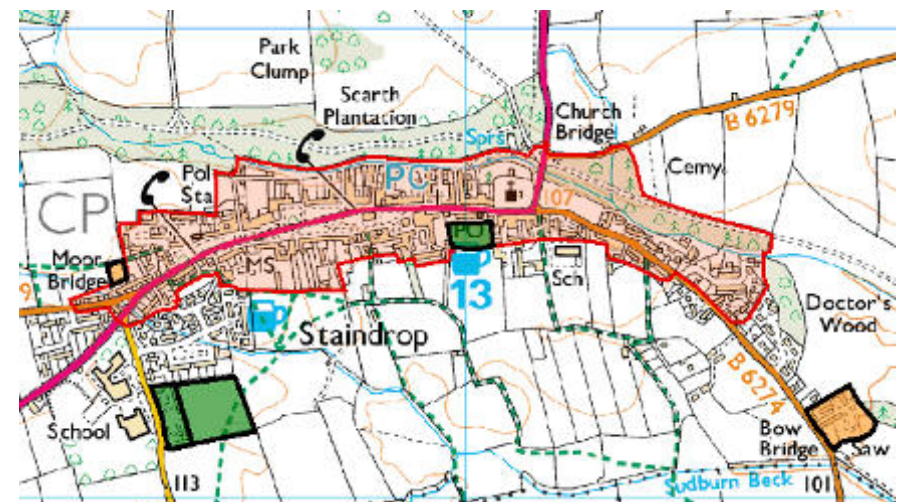
Loss of village form

By the time the first Ordnance Survey map was published in 1856, the gardens to the north of the village were already being developed. However those to the south were still largely undeveloped. There has been a gradual infilling of these gardens on both the north and south sides, leading to a loss of orchards and the medieval burgage plots. While this will not affect the character of the village for those driving through, it will affect the character for those living and walking around the village and lead to the loss of medieval plan form which is one of the reasons for creating it as a conservation area.

The housing estate at The Orchards, Sudburn Avenue and Coronation Gardens have dwarfed all previous development and there is suburban creep at the east end of this back lane too.

Fields, including those stated of being former ridge and furrow to south of field are not included in conservation area, whilst of archaeological merit, these are not directly related to the built form and layout of the village. They would be protected in terms of proposed development by their value archaeologically and open nature.

Three development sites in Staindrop were identified in the County Durham Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment as suitable for residential development in 2009/10 (see green areas marked on map below). Only the site to the south of 20 Front Street is within the conservation area boundary, the other two sites are to the rear of Sudburn Avenue adjacent to each other and could potentially form one larger development site. The impact of these potential developments on the setting of the conservation area and any nearby listed buildings would be considered as part of any future planning application. The amber site at The Sawmill is considered to be difficult to develop because of necessary flood mitigation and the relationship to the main settlement.



Approved Boundary Changes

The boundary of the conservation area was formally amended in December 2012 to conform, where relevant, to current property boundaries and landscape features. The changes were as follows:

Reduction to the Winston road end

The previous conservation area extended beyond the boundaries of the traditional medieval village at the east end. The spread of houses along Winston Road have a quite different character which could perhaps justify it being a separate character area from the village. However it also lacks any density of good historic buildings and has a considerable amount of modern development. The original conservation area probably extended this far to take in three listed buildings, the late 18th century gazebo, the Garden House and the walls surrounding the Garden House. The listed status of these buildings is not in any doubt, but the land around the gazebo is very developed with the windy cul-de-sac of a new housing estate and while the land around Garden House is less developed, being on a street corner, it is developed up to the rear walls.



Garden House



Modern housing at Beechside



Modern dwelling on Winston Road

The gap between these historic buildings and the historic core of Staindrop seems very large and without enough significant interest to merit inclusion. The row of houses on the south side of Winston Road does have some merit, although none are listed. They comprise a number of stone built 19th century terraces interspersed with some 18th century build, although none of it to the quality seen in Staindrop itself and with considerable erosion of historic character. There are also a number of individual 20th century houses. While this is probably a very pleasant area to live there does not seem to be enough of historic interest at a sufficiently high density to merit including it.

The private coach road through the wood, which is thought to date back to the 18th century connecting the Raby and Selaby Estates, and area to the north of Langley Beck, is an integral part of the village and makes a positive contribution to the character and significance of the conservation area.

This section was therefore retained within the conservation area boundary, following the public consultation period.



Loss of historic detailing, properties on Winston Road



Loss of historic detailing, properties on Winston Road

Reduction to South Terrace end

The previous boundary at the west end included properties up to the school boundary and part of Moor Road. This included a row of 1950s council houses at the end of the village which front on to Coronation gardens. Between the main road and the houses are large gardens which terminate in a stone boundary wall which runs along the main road. The houses are not particularly exceptional, although their design does attempt to include some historic features such as kneelers. They back on to modern developments which are outside the conservation area. They are of the same type that can be found in a number of rural Durham villages and not distinctive to Staindrop. It was therefore recommended that they be excluded from the conservation area, but that the boundary wall was retained inside to protect the approach into the village from the west. For much the same reason Ladyclose to the north west of the village adds nothing to the conservation area and is of no architectural or historic merit. However the part of this estate which sits on top of the original medieval layout behind North Green was retained for its historic interest, as well as the footpath to the north of Westfield House. An amendment to the boundary was therefore made excluding the rest of Ladyclose. The revised conservation area boundary therefore starts at 13 South Terrace, but still includes the main road and Moor Road, and excluded Ladyclose to the north west of the green.



Modern housing at Coronation Gardens



Modern housing at Coronation Gardens



Modern housing at Ladyclose

Extension to the conservation area to the rear of the Deanery



Burgage plot to the rear of the Deanery

The previous conservation area boundary excluded the southern end of the garden plot associated with The Deanery. The Deanery may be one of the oldest houses in the village and sits within a medieval burgage plot. A break in the plot wall suggests that the garden has been extended southwards at some time, and the approved extension of the conservation area to include the entire plot brought the southern boundary of the area into line with other plots to the west.

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Appendix 1: Listed Buildings

Five of the most important structures are statutorily listed for their architectural or historic interest. This means that a special type of Planning Permission called Listed Building Consent is needed for any internal or external alterations. The listed status includes any later extensions or additions, and any ancillary structures such as garden walls or outbuildings which were built before 1948. The descriptions below are copied directly from the national register. Further information on the National Heritage List which includes listed buildings and other statutory designations can be found online at :

www.english-heritage.org.uk/list

Ref	Name	Grade
1	Musgrave House and Anthorn House, 7 and 8, South Green	II
2	10, South Green	II
3	Garden Wall Along West Side Of Garden To South Of Nos. 11 and 12	II
4	Hilrie 26, South Green	II
5	Summerhouse C.60 Metres West Of No. 32	II
6	Necessary House Approximately 30 Metres West Of No. 32, and Wall Attached.	II
7	Amberly House and Eale's House	II
8	Lucknow and Lyndhurst	II
9	3, West Terrace	II
10	Glen Rae and Zetland, 7 and 8, West Terrace	II
11	11, 12 and 13, West Terrace	II
12	Garden Walls Enclosing Orchard and Garden South-East Of Garden House, With Piers, Winston Road	II
13	Gates Piers and Gates C.50 Metres South-West Of Church Of St. Mary	II

14	Gate Piers, Gates and Overthrow C.200 Metres North-East Of Church Of St. Mary	II
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27	Wall Attached To No. 15 North Green With Coach-House Attached	II
28	Westfield House, 21, North Green	II
29	24, North Green	II
30	29, North Green	II
31	50, 51 and 52, North Green	II
32	Raby Estate Office, 3, Office Square	II
33	14, Office Square	II
34	Ivy House, 1, South Green	II
35	1, Beech Side	II
36	7, Front Street	II
37	11, Front Street	II
38	No 21 and Garden Wall Attached, 21, Front Street	II
39	29, Front Street	II
40	39, Front Street	II
41	51, Front Street	II
42	Vane Mausoleum Approximately 100 Metres North Of Church Of St. Mary	II
43	Church Bridge Over Langley Beck, A 688	II
44	3, Front Street	II

Ref	Name	Grade
45	No.9 including Area Wall and Railings, 9, Front Street	II
46	13, Front Street	II
47	Primitive Methodist Chapel, Front Street	II
48	Sherwood House, 35 and 37, Front Street	II
49	53, Front Street	II
50	Drinking Fountain Approximately 16 Metres East Of Central Buildings, The Green	II
51	The Lindens, 4, North Green	II
52	5 and 6, North Green	II
53	No 10 North Green	II
54	Raby House, 15, North Green	II
55	25 and 26, North Green	II
56	28, North Green	II
57	46 and 47, North Green	II
58	54 and 55, North Green	II
59	Former Chapel, Queen Street	II
60	Wesley House and Reklaw House, 3 and 4, South Green	II
61	Hazledene and Neville House, 20 and 21, South Green	II
62	Glebe House, 24 and 25, South Green	II
63	No. 32 (Incorporating No.33) (The Deanery) and NO.34 (Garth Cottage), and Wall Attached, 32, 33 and 34, South Green	II
64	Dovecote Attached To No. 32, South Green	II
65	Western House, 43 and 44, South Green	II
66	Garden House, 63, Winston Road	II
67	Claremont and Brierdene, 4 and 5, West Terrace	II
68	Woodcrest, 39, South Green	II
69	1, Office Square	II
70	5, Office Square	II
71	Caretaker's Flat and Stable, With Adjacent Piers, To No.20, North Green	II
72	Walls and Piers To South and East Of No.21, North Green	II
73	Anvil House	II
74	1 and 2, North Green	II
75	Former King's Arms Inn, 24 and 26, Front Street	II
76	Piers, Gates, Railings and Walls Around Vane Mausoleum At Church Of St. Mary, Front Street	II

77	17 and 19, Front Street	II
78	Stangarth, 6, South Green	II
79	Gorst Hall, 11 and 12, South Green	II
80	Strathmore and Greystone House, 22 and 23, South Green	II
81	45, Front Street	II
82	Church Of St Mary, Front Street	I
83	Group Of 4 Headstones Approximately 5 Metres West Of Church Of St. Mary, Front Street	II
84	2, Front Street	II
85	6 and 8, Front Street	II
86	Wall Attached To Gazebo Behind No. 4, North Green	II
87	Ebor House, 13, North Green	II
88	Quakers' Rest, 20, North Green	II
89	27, North Green	II
90	32, North Green	II
91	Mulberry House, 56, North Green	II
92	15-18, Office Square	II
93	South Entrance Gateway To Raby Castle, A 688	II
94	5, Front Street	II
95	(Former Vicarage) The Old Vicarage and The Surgery, 15, Front Street	II
96	25 and 27, Front Street	II
97	The Royal Oak, 41, Front Street	II
98	47 and 49, Front Street	II

**1
MUSGRAVE HOUSE AND ANTHORN HOUSE, 7 AND 8,
SOUTH GREEN**

List Entry Number: 1121729

GRADE II

One house, now divided into 2. Dated 1766 for IRT over left door. Rendered coursed squared rubble, the lower courses exposed with painted ashlar dressings; stone-flagged roof with stone gable copings, rubble and coursed squared stone chimneys. 3 storeys, 4 bays, the first with windows at right side. Paired renewed doors in third bay in plain stone surrounds, the left with dated lintel. Plain sash windows, except for 3 pivoting lights on top floor in plain stone surrounds; top floor windows almost square. Roof has moulded kneelers and end chimneys. Small rear wing of 2 storeys, 2 bays with battered uneven walls. Interior not inspected.

**2
10, SOUTH GREEN**

List Entry Number: 1121730

GRADE II

House. Mid C18, with extensive repairs c.1982. Sandstone rubble with ashlar dressings; renewed pantiled roof with rendered chimney. 2 storeys, one bay. Renewed boarded door at right under rendered wood lintel; corniced canted bay window and first-floor window with projecting stone sill have renewed sashes. Steeply-pitched roof has left end chimney. Rear 2-storey addition. Included for group value.

**3
GARDEN WALL ALONG WEST SIDE OF GARDEN TO
SOUTH OF NOS. 11 AND 12**

List Entry Number: 1121731

GRADE II

Garden wall. Early C18. Brick inner leaf to rubble wall with stone coping. Wall c.3 metres high, with flat buttresses and bowed indent to accommodate change of line, has flat coping sloped down to outer face and extends c.100 metres along west side of garden of No. 12; short return westwards at south end of c.5 metres.

**4
HILRIE 26, SOUTH GREEN**

List Entry Number: 1121732

GRADE II

House. Mid/late C18 with alterations. Slightly irregular coursed squared sandstone with quoins and painted ashlar dressings; roof of concrete tiles with brick chimneys. 2 storeys, 3 bays. Renewed 6-panel door with 2-pane overlight in plain stone surround; flanking corniced canted bay windows with flat roofs; 3 plain first-floor sashes with wide stone lintels and projecting stone sills. Roof has corniced end chimneys. Included for group value.

**5
SUMMERHOUSE C.60 METRES WEST OF NO. 32**

List Entry Number: 1121733

GRADE II

Summerhouse. Early C18. Coursed sandstone-rubble with ashlar dressings and quoins; stone-flagged roof with stone gable copings. 2 low storeys, 3 narrow bays. Gabled south front to garden has central door with moulded plain stone

surround: similar surrounds to small square window at left, flat-stone-mullioned cross window at right, and smaller square central first-floor window flanked by roundels. Moulded gable coping and kneelers. C20 rain-water gutter added to front of gable. Derelict and partly obscured by dense vegetation at time of survey. Interior not inspected.

**6
NECESSARY HOUSE APPROXIMATELY 30 METRES
WEST OF NO. 32, AND WALL ATTACHED.**

List Entry Number: 1121734

GRADE II

Necessary house and garden wall attached. Early C18. Brick with ashlar coping; ashlar dressings; stone-flagged roof. Wall c.3 metres high runs west from rear wing of No. 32, and is ramped up over plain stone surround to boarded door with Tudor-arched head, at point c.30 metres from house. Beyond this door the wall extends a further 30 metres to the summerhouse (q.v.), with a wide keyed segmental brick arch c.1.5 metres high, function unknown, to east of summer house and a second Tudor-arched doorway with stone surround to east of that and c.4 metres east of summer house. Second door formerly gave access to yard behind laundry and servants' wing of No. 32. Pent roof to necessary house behind wall. Interior of necessary house shows fielded panelling to front of earth closet and around seat, which has 3 small and 2 large round holes. Small lamp recess in right wall, and small square window in left. Small lamp recess Derelict at time of survey.

**7
AMBERLY HOUSE AND EALE'S HOUSE**

List Entry Number: 1121735

GRADE II

2 houses. Early C18. Ashlar with plinth; concrete-tiled roof with stone gable copings. 2 high storeys, 5 bays. Renewed doors in first and third bays under voussoirs and large stone-bracketed hoods; similar voussoirs over sash windows with broad glazing bars. Roof has moulded kneelers; high banded chimneys, with external gable stacks. Interior of No. 38 at right shows inserted ground-floor partitions; many 2- panel doors with L-hinges; rear stone dogleg stair; queen-post roof with ridge board and carpenter's marks. Interior of No. 37 not inspected.

**8
LUCKNOW AND LYNDHURST**

List Entry Number: 1121736

GRADE II

2 houses. Circa 1840. Coursed squared sandstone with ashlar dressings; concrete-tiled roof with stone gable copings and ashlar and brick chimneys. 2 storeys, 2 wide bays. Wide step up to central paired renewed doors and overlights under flat stone lintels; similar lintels and projecting stone sills to sashes with fine glazing bars. Renewed jamb between doors. Roof has long convex kneelers, and banded end chimneys, the left in brick. Included for group value.

9

3, WEST TERRACE

List Entry Number: 1121737

GRADE II

House. Circa 1830. Coursed squared sandstone with quoins and ashlar dressings; Welsh slate roof with stone gable copings. 2 storeys, 3 bays. Central 6-panel door and overlight in painted architrave with cornice; flanking corniced canted bay windows, with projecting stone sills, and first-floor windows in painted architraves, have renewed glazing with 4-pane fixed lights in front of canted bays, and top-hung casements in sides and in first-floor windows, the latter in imitation of late C19 sashes. Strap pointing. Banded end stone chimneys. Included for group value.

10

GLEN RAE AND ZETLAND, 7 AND 8, WEST TERRACE

List Entry Number: 1121738

GRADE II

2 houses. Early C19. Coursed squared sandstone with quoins and ashlar dressings; Welsh slate roof on No. 7 at right, dark grey asbestos slates on No. 8, with stone gable coping. 2 storeys; 3 bays to No. 8, 2 to No. 7. No. 8 has central renewed 4-panel door, and No. 7 a 4-panel door in left bay, both with margined overlights in doorcases of plain pilasters and entablatures, Canted bay windows at right of each door have single-pane-wide sides, and other windows have flat stone lintels and projecting stone sills; all sashes with glazing bars. 3 banded ridge chimneys, and left gable coping. Interior of No. 8 has keyed round-headed panelled surrounds to cupboards flanking renewed chimney piece.

11

11, 12 AND 13, WEST TERRACE

List Entry Number: 1121739

GRADE II

3 cottages. Probably late C18. Coursed squared sandstone with painted tooled ashlar dressings, and quoins; concrete-tiled roof with rendered chimneys. One low storey, 2 bays each cottage. Stone surrounds with mitred tooling to renewed glazed doors at right of first bays of Nos. 13 and 12, and at left of second bay of No. 11, the right end cottage. Similar surrounds to windows with renewed pivoting lights. Roof has slightly swept eaves, and left end chimney to each cottage.

12

GARDEN WALLS ENCLOSING ORCHARD AND GARDEN SOUTH-EAST OF GARDEN HOUSE, WITH PIERS, WINSTON ROAD

List Entry Number: 1121740

GRADE II

Garden walls and piers. Late C18. Coursed squared sandstone with brick inner leaf and ashlar coping and dressings; ashlar piers. Long wall c.4 metres high extends along Winston Road from Garden House to drive to No. 65, continues along north side of garden of No. 65 in curve towards north-east, and returns to north-west where it is truncated. From east corner of Garden House it runs north-east to join No. 1 Beech Side (q.v.), with interruption for road flanked by piers. Piers, of same height as wall, are square with banded plinth, and top string and cornice; small convex-pyramid finials. North pier probably resited to allow for insertion of Beech Side road. C19 garden gate adjacent to south pier, with alteration to wall ending at gate. Small boarded door in Winston Road under wood lintel. Diagonal

brick wall about 2.5 metres high runs east-west and has stone-arched surround with voussoirs to small blocked door.

13

GATES PIERS AND GATES C.50 METRES SOUTH-WEST OF CHURCH OF ST. MARY

List Entry Number: 1121751

GRADE II

Gate piers and gates. Late C17 piers; C19 gates. Ashlar piers; wrought-iron gates. 2 corniced square piers, with banded rustication, have moulded plinths and square coping with concave pyramidal bases to missing ball finials. Gates sweep down from cornice level and have spear-headed uprights and spike-headed dogbars.

14

GATE PIERS, GATES AND OVERTHROW C.200 METRES NORTH-EAST OF CHURCH OF ST. MARY

List Entry Number: 1121752

GRADE II

Gate piers with vehicle and pedestrian gates and overthrow. Early C19. Ashlar piers; wrought iron gates and overthrow. 2 square piers have plinths (left obscured) and top bands, with low domed pyramidal copings. Vehicle gates sweep down to centre, and have arrow-headed uprights and spike dog-bars. Plain uprights and dog-bars to pedestrian gate at right. High round overthrow, with round lamp-holder, rests on spiral on pier copings and forks to pier bands; smaller incurving spiral at each side.

15

4, FRONT STREET

List Entry Number: 1121753

GRADE II

House and shop. Third quarter C18 with late C19 shop. Ashlar with pantiled roof, stone gable copings, and stone and brick chimneys. 3 storeys, one window, boarded door and overlight at right in plain stone surround; half-glazed shop door to left of centre, flanked by 6-pane shop windows, under fascia on narrow pilasters. Projecting stone sill to wide casement with 5-pane top light at centre of first floor; wide sash window with 5 over 5 panes on top floor. Roof has cyma-moulded left kneeler and banded left end chimney. Included for group value.

16

(STAINDROP HOUSE REST HOME) AND WALL WITH GATEWAY ATTACHED

List Entry Number: 1121754

GRADE II

House, now private rest home, with wall with gateway attached. Probably early C18 with later C18 alterations. Limewashed render with painted ashlar dressings; rubble right return and rear, and coursed squared sandstone rear wing, with quoins and ashlar dressings; Welsh slate roof with stone gable copings and ashlar chimneys. Rubble wall attached has ashlar dressings and coping. 3 storeys, 5 bays and left addition of one high storey, 2 bays. Wall set back at right to height of window-heads of first floor. Windows in 3-storey part grouped 2:2:1. Tudor-arched 6-panel door in fourth bay in hollow-chamfered Tudor-arched surround; similar-style architraves to sashes with glazing bars, that in second bay in blocked doorway, and in canted bay window in

third bay with higher central window and flat roof. Top windows 3 over 3 panes. Roof has moulded kneelers, and end and central banded chimneys. Left extension has boarded door and keyed slatted opening, under flat stone coping; roof not visible. Wall attached at right has high elliptical vehicle arch with voussoirs. Rear elevation shows gabled 2-storey central wing, with external steps to first-floor French window in flat-Tudor-arched plain stone surround; hollow-chamfered surrounds, similar to those on front elevation, at left and in right 3-storey wing. One-storey pent addition against gabled projection. Interior shows panelled room of early C18 character in gabled wing; stair with ramped grip handrail on turned balusters.

17

STAINDROP HALL, 20, FRONT STREET

List Entry Number: 1121755

GRADE II

House. Late C16/early C17 with C18 additions and alterations. Rendered with painted ashlar dressings; roofs synthetic stone slates and graduated Lakeland slates; ashlar and brick chimneys. H-plan original house with C18 east addition and smaller west addition. North elevation to road: 2 and 3 storeys, 9 bays, with one-storey, 3-bay right addition. 3-storey, 3-bay first build with one-storey set-back wings; left wing altered to 2 storeys and set-back 2-storey, 4-bay second build added. First build has 2-light ground-floor windows in outer bays, central 3-light windows above, and 2-light in right return, all with rebated chamfered stone mullions and those on upper floors with label moulds; right wing has similar 3-light windows on upper floors. Left wing has broad glazing bars and architraves to 6-pane light inserted in blocked door and 12-pane sash above. C18 left addition has

step up to 6-panel door and tall 3-pane overlight in architrave in third bay, flanked by left inserted sash and right quartered round window; sashes with glazing bars and architraves on first floor in third and fourth bays. Right addition has central sash and small light at right. Continuous eaves to 2- and 3-storey parts. Hipped roofs with end and ridge banded chimneys. South elevation to garden shows first build with inserted ground-floor door and windows; label moulds over 3-light windows on upper floors, and with mullions removed in projecting left wing. Symmetrical C18 build projects at right, with canted central projection; varied glazing in original openings. One-storey west addition has inserted garage doors at left, and tripartite sashes with glazing bars in other bays. Interior partly inspected: ground floor of first build has moulded plastered beams; large painted stucco coat of arms, with scallop in each quarter, on ceiling in front of fire, and scallop on corbel over fire; C18 cupboard with patterned glazing bars; closed-well stair in rear wing. C18 addition has dogleg stair with ramped grip handrail on column balusters and block tread ends; high quality stucco ceiling decoration with dentilled cornice in one and medallioned cornice in the other principal rooms. Carved C18 chimney piece brought from Gainford.

18

WALL, GATEWAY, CARRIAGE-HOUSE AND STABLE ATTACHED, FRONT STREET

List Entry Number: 1121756

GRADE II

Yard wall with gateway, carriage house and stables. Third quarter C18. Sandstone rubble with quoins and ashlar dressings; rear elevation rendered sandstone rubble with quoins and brick and ashlar dressings; roof of graduated

Lakeland slate with ashlar chimney. 2 storeys, 3 bays and high wall attached at left. Wall has boarded pedestrian to left of high segmental-headed vehicle arch with voussoirs; renewed boarded double doors; flat stone coping. Carriage-house and stable has 3 high hit-and-miss loft openings with projecting stone sills; hipped roof with left end chimney at eaves. South elevation to yard shows boarded door and 2-pane overlight at left, and partly-glazed opening between that and 2 segmental-headed coach entrances with boarded doors; 3 loft openings, the 2 left boarded, the right a horizontal sliding sash with glazing bars, have projecting stone sills. Right return has side stone steps, the ends shaped to form continuous stepped curve, to first floor boarded door. Interior: quadrant hay store at left of first door; circular hay racks to 4 stalls, 2 with mangers. This stable block is in the style of some of those built at Raby Castle by J. Paine. It balances the one-storey wing to Staindrop Hall which is adjacent to the gateway.

19

CHURCH VIEW, 22, FRONT STREET

List Entry Number: 1121757

GRADE II

House. Dated 1719 for GCI over door. Thinly rendered sandstone rubble with boulder plinth, irregular quoins and painted ashlar dressings; pantiled roof with 2 rows of stone flags at eaves, stone ridge and renewed brick chimneys with rendered plinth at right. 2 storeys, 4 bays, the fourth wider. Renewed 6-panel door, in cyma-moulded stone surround with dated lintel, in third bay. Wide canted bay window at left has sashes of late C19 type and flat roof; renewed sashes with glazing bars at right and on first floor have flat stone lintels and projecting stone sills. Steeply-pitched roof has

corniced end chimneys, the right square in plan. One-storey rear wing has tall brick chimney on rear gable.

20

MILESTONE APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES NORTH OF NO. 34 SOUTH GREEN

List Entry Number: 1121758

GRADE II

Milestone. C18. Painted stone. Flat-topped square section block c.0.5 metre high, set diagonally to road. BOWES 10 painted on east and DURHAM 19 on west faces.

21

CENTRAL BUILDINGS, THE GREEN

List Entry Number: 1121759

GRADE II

4, now 3 houses and restaurant. Early and late C18 with early C19 alterations. Sandstone rubble, part rendered, with ashlar dressings and some quoins; pantiled roofs, part with stone-flagged eaves; concrete-tiled roof on Melrose cottage at rear of block; stone gable copings, with brick and stone chimneys. Square-plan encroachment on village green. North elevation to road has 2 storeys, 7 windows. Irregular fenestration. 3-bay house at left has central 6-panel door in plain painted surround; glazing bars in flanking corniced slightly-projecting windows; 3 late C19 sashes above, the central narrower; roof hipped at left. One-bay second house at centre includes former shop; renewed doors at right and in centre of wide, slightly canted shop window with glazing bars; oriel window at left above has renewed sashes with glazing bars. Restaurant at right has 3 bays, the third under gable to street; low, partly-glazed door in first bay, with canted bay window at left; corniced square projecting bay window at

centre; and wide slightly canted bay window at right; 3 sashes above; all with glazing bars. Roofs of varying heights have some moulded kneelers; chimneys, some renewed, on ridges and gables. Rear elevation includes Melrose Cottage at centre, with one bay and 2 storeys; windows and roof altered.

22

THE MILL, MILL WYND

List Entry Number: 1121760

GRADE II

Mill and house. Probably early C18 with C19 alterations. Limewashed rubble with ashlar dressings; pantiled roof with brick chimneys. L-plan. South elevation 2 storeys, 3 bays: door with 2 flat boarded panels under flat stone lintel at right of central bay; sashes with glazing bars, the upper 3 over 6 panes, and projecting stone sills in outer bays, and 6-light casement at left of central bay on first floor, have similar lintels. Roof has banded end chimneys. Left return with long rear wing has mill, with one chamfered stone surround to blocked door, and blocked stone-mullioned window; inner return at rear shows low vaulted passage immediately behind front range, possibly for undershot water wheel. Interior not inspected.

23

3, NORTH GREEN

List Entry Number: 1121761

GRADE II

House with 2 shops. Early C18; shops late C19. Painted incised stucco with painted ashlar dressings and quoins; pantiled roof with stone gable and parapet coping, stone ridge tiles and old brick chimneys. 3 storeys, 3 bays, the left

wider. Flat stone lintel over renewed door and overlight at left of second bay; step up to central half-glazed door in shop in right half of house with pilasters framing projecting square 2-light bays with round-cornered lights; renewed fascia board. Projecting wide shop window in first bay has slender pilasters and top cornice. Sashes with glazing bars in corniced canted bay window in first bay of first floor; plain stone surrounds to sashes in other bays, those on second floor square; glazing bars except for late C19 sashes in third bay. Steeply-pitched roof has small square banded left end chimney, and corniced chimneys at right of first bay and at right end. Rear stair wing shows broad glazing bars and bullion glass in return on upper flight. Interior shows Teesdale 'marble' plain corniced chimney piece with cast iron fire surround in rococo style, and Regency fluted inner panels, in principal first-floor room; open well stair with boxed-in balustrade; rear and left side doors at end of central passage have patterned fanlights. Partition wall between this and No. 4 at left is very thin, suggesting that at least the Left bay was formerly part of the adjoining house. Second floor may be an addition, but stucco obscures detail.

24

GAZEBO APPROXIMATELY 100 METRES NORTH OF NO. 4, NORTH GREEN

List Entry Number: 1121762

GRADE II

Gazebo. Mid C18. Brick, mostly English garden wall bond, with ashlar quoins and dressings and ashlar steps; roof not visible. Three storeys, one bay Square plan. Architrave to door and 3-pane overlight at left of south elevation; similar architraves to sash above with diamond-patterned glazing bars, and to vertical oval light on top floor with patterned

glazing bars in which small square opening suggests possible use as dovecote. Sill band. Top cornice and coped ashlar parapet. Left return has sill bands to sashes in architraves on ground and first floors; boarded oval top-floor architrave. North elevation has long flight of stone steps, with wide-swept lowest steps now level with raised ground, on ashlar wall containing open cruciform light and door in architrave; double doors filling height of first floor have patterned glazing bars in upper two-thirds, and are in architrave under scroll-bracketed cornice. Boarded oval opening above. Interior: first-floor room has stone architrave to fire on east wall; fret-moulded dado on dentils, with corniced pilasters; shell-hooded cupboard to left of fire with shaped shelves. The view to north now obscured by Ladyclose Wood was formerly of Raby Park.

25

EAST MASHAM HOUSE AND WEST MASHAM HOUSE, 8 AND 9, NORTH GREEN

List Entry Number: 1121763

GRADE II

House, now 2 houses. Mid/late C18. Tooled coursed squared sandstone with painted ashlar plinth, quoins and dressings; roof of graduated Lakeland slates with stone gable copings. 3 storeys, 3 bays. Partly-glazed 6-panel door between second and third bays has patterned fanlight in round-headed surround, with long key to top cornice which breaks forward over decorated pilasters flanking fanlight. Door of No. 9 at extreme left has 6 partly glazed panels, C20 stained glass overlight, and roll-moulded surround. Plain sashes in 3 canted ground-floor bay windows; similar sashes on first floor and square sash windows on second floor have architraves and projecting stone sills. Low-pitched roof has moulded

kneelers with wide copings; small square banded left end chimney; tall banded chimneys, with round-topped fronts to blocking courses, at right of each house. At one stage in its history this was the Masham Hotel.

26

ORMULZ HOUSE, 11, NORTH GREEN

List Entry Number: 1121764

GRADE II

House. Late C18; late C19 shop. Pecked coursed squared sandstone with plinth, chamfered quoins and ashlar dressings; Welsh slate roof with stone gable copings and stone ridge tiles. 2 storeys, 3 bays, the third wider. Steps up to central door with 6 shaped panels and patterned fanlight in doorcase of pilasters with string continuous under fanlight, and open pediment on blocks with paterae. Flanking round-sided bow windows with curved glass have panelled pilasters, cornices and flat tops; plain stone surrounds and projecting stone sills to first-floor windows; all sashes with glazing bars. Low-pitched roof has long moulded kneelers with plain coping; banded end chimneys.

27

WALL ATTACHED TO NO. 15 NORTH GREEN WITH COACH-HOUSE ATTACHED

List Entry Number: 1121765

GRADE II

Garden wall along south and east sides of garden of No. 15, to north and east of house, with coach-house attached. Late C18. Wall and coach-house coursed squared sandstone with ashlar coping and dressings; coach-house roof Welsh slate. Wall c.2.5 metres high, with flat stone coping, extends eastwards from No. 15 and returns to north along lane to

coach-house at northern end. South section curved in to change of line at point c.4 metres from front; in this section a boarded door under flat stone lintel. Coach-house attached of 2 storeys, one bay has boarded double doors under segmental arch with voussoirs, and flat stone lintel over boarded loft door.

28

WESTFIELD HOUSE, 21, NORTH GREEN

List Entry Number: 1121766

GRADE II

House. Mid C18. Pecked coursed squared sandstone with ashlar dressings, plinth and chamfered quoins, roof of graduated Lakeland slate with stone gable copings. 2 storeys, 3 bays. Nosed steps up to central partly-glazed 6-panel door in architrave under pulvinated frieze and cornice. Late C19 sashes in architraves with projecting stone sills; chamfered quoins to flat-coped parapet. Moulded hopper head below parapet to right of second window. Roof has corniced end ashlar chimneys. Empty at time of survey.

29

24, NORTH GREEN

List Entry Number: 1121767

GRADE II

Formerly Nos. 23 and 24. 2 houses, now united. Late C18. Coursed squared sandstone with quoins and tooled ashlar dressings; pantiled roof with stone ridge tiles, stone gable coping and brick chimneys. 2 storeys, 3 bays. C20 glazed door in plain stone surround moved from centre to third bay; renewed top-hung casements with glazing bars, in imitation of sashes, in similar surrounds. Roof has curved kneelers

supporting wide copings; end brick chimneys. Left return has small boarded attic opening in gable peak.

30

29, NORTH GREEN

List Entry Number: 1121768

GRADE II

House. Mid C18. Coursed squared sandstone with plinth and painted ashlar dressings; pantiled roof with stone slates at eaves, stone gable coping and brick and stone chimney. 3 storeys, 2 bays. Renewed 4-panel door at left in tooled stone surround; flat stone lintels and projecting stone sills to late C19 sashes in right bay, trompe l'oeil sash over door and late C19 sash on top floor in left bay. Roof has plain coping on moulded kneelers; banded stone chimney raised in brick.

31

50, 51 AND 52, NORTH GREEN

List Entry Number: 1121769

GRADE II

3 houses. Early C18. Coursed, roughly squared sandstone with quoins and ashlar dressings; roof dark grey asbestos tiles on No. 52 at left; pantiles on No. 51; pantiles with stone eaves on No. 50 at right. Stone and brick chimneys; stone gable coping. 2 and 3 storeys, 2 : 3 : 2 bays, 7 bays in all, to continuous eaves. No. 52 has renewed half-glazed door at right of second bay under flat stone lintel; No. 51 has wide first bay containing filleted boarded entry door in slightly-chamfered surround with irregular block jambs, and adjacent C20 door under flat stone lintel; No. 50 has 4-panel door at left under 3-pane overlight in stone surround with irregular block jambs. No. 52 has mid-C20 glazing in plain stone surrounds; similar surrounds to late C19 sashes on first floor

of No. 51 and to small wide second-floor windows, the central blocked and the outer with 2 lights; ground-floor tripartite sash has flat stone lintel and projecting stone sill. Similar lintels and flat stone sills to 16-pane ground-floor and 12-pane first-floor sashes, and to 6-pane fixed lights above, of No. 50. Roofs have swept eaves; corniced stone chimney at left of each house and renewed corniced brick chimney at right end. Left gable coping on cyma-moulded kneelers. Interior of No. 51 shows rear stair with lower winders; ladder to top floor which is partly within roof space; some C18 'H' hinges; roof with collared trusses vanishing into wall, the front possibly tenoned into wall plate over windows.

32

RABY ESTATE OFFICE, 3, OFFICE SQUARE

List Entry Number: 1121770

GRADE II

House, now estate office. Late C18. Painted rough render, tooled plinth and ashlar dressings; roof of graduated Lakeland slate with stone ridge and gable copings, and brick chimneys. 2 storeys, 3 bays. Central 6-panel door and patterned fanlight in corniced plain stone surround; similar surrounds and projecting stone sills to sashes with glazing bars, tripartite to left of door. Roof has plain gable copings on moulded kneelers, and banded end chimneys. Large brass plaque to right of door inscribed RABY ESTATE OFFICE.

33

14, OFFICE SQUARE

List Entry Number: 1121771

GRADE II

House. Early/mid C18. Coursed rubble with irregular quoins and ashlar and brick dressings; concrete-tiled roof with stone

gable copings and rendered chimneys. 2 storeys, 3 bays. Central renewed door under flat brick arch. Mid C20 window in wide opening at left, and small sash at right, under renewed lintels; projecting stone sills to these and to 3 plain first-floor sashes under flat brick arches. Steeply-pitched roof has moulded kneelers and end chimneys, the right on external stack. Right return shows 4-light window to roof space in front of stack. Included for group value.

34

IVY HOUSE, 1, SOUTH GREEN

List Entry Number: 1121772

GRADE II

House. Mid C18 with C19 alterations. Coursed rubble with large quoins and painted ashlar dressings; roofs dark grey asbestos tiles and pantiles, with renewed brick chimneys. L-plan. 2-storey, 3-bay front and 2-storey 4-bay left rear wing. Flushed door and overlight in central panelled surround with bracketed pediment; segmental-headed lights in flanking canted bay windows and 2 first-floor sashes with flat stone lintels and projecting stone sills. End chimneys; return gables have skew stones. Rear wing shows altered door and late C19 sashes, and sliding garage door in last bay. Included for group value.

35

1, BEECH SIDE

List Entry Number: 1121786

GRADE II

Gazebo. Late C18. Ashlar basement and rear, brick front to garden with ashlar dressings; Welsh slate roof; ashlar chimney. Hexagonal plan with adjacent chimney stack at left, continuous with garden wall (q.v.) and wide flight of side

steps to door on garden front. One storey and basement. Renewed balustrades on stone steps, with brick supporting walls, to renewed double doors in moulded Tudor-arched stone surround. Similar surrounds to flanking and opposite windows with C20 glazing and boarded blocking to shaped heads. Moulded stone gutter cornice. Inserted basement windows. Low-pitched hipped roof. Chimney stack adjacent to left blank side and at c.80 degrees to it.

36

7, FRONT STREET

List Entry Number: 1121787

GRADE II

House. Circa 1700. Brick of varied bonds with ashlar plinth and painted ashlar quoins and dressings; left return coursed squared rubble; rear wing colourwashed render; pantiled roofs with stone gable copings and ashlar chimneys on main roof, and stone ridge and brick chimney on rear wing. 3 storeys, 4 windows; parallel rear wing projecting one bay at left, 2 storeys, 2 windows. Main block has late C19 sashes in architraves, the second on ground floor replacing door (tooled blocked surround in plinth); chamfered quoins except where interrupted by floor bands; gutter cornice; 4 trompe l'oeil windows in parapet with end pilasters and flat coping continuous with that on gables. Corniced end chimneys. Left return has 6-panel door in pedimented architrave with pulvinated frieze; sashes with broad glazing bars to left of door and on each upper floor, the top with 6 panes, in plain stone surrounds. Rear wing has tooled stone surround to battened boarded door; ground-floor 12-pane sash; first-floor nearly-square 16-pane sash in architrave at right. Window above door is part of No. 5 (q.v.) at left.

37

11, FRONT STREET

List Entry Number: 1121788

GRADE II

House. C18. Coursed squared chisel-dressed sandstone with painted tooled plinth, quoins and ashlar dressings; Welsh slate roof with stone gable coping and brick-coped ashlar chimney. 2 storeys, 3 bays. Steps up to central door with 2 vertical panels and overlight in corniced stone surround; late C19 sashes in plain stone surrounds. Roof has right gable coping on moulded kneeler; end chimneys with plinths, cornices and added brick coping.

38

NO 21 AND GARDEN WALL ATTACHED, 21, FRONT STREET

List Entry Number: 1121789

GRADE II

House. Early C19. Pecked ashlar with Welsh slate roof. 3 storeys, 3 bays. 3 semicircular steps to central renewed door and overlight; plain sashes on ground and first floors, 9-pane sashes on top floor. Low-pitched hipped roof with corniced end chimneys; octagonal yellow pots.

39

29, FRONT STREET

List Entry Number: 1121790

GRADE II

House. Late C18. Painted render with painted tooled ashlar dressings; Welsh slate roof with stone gable copings and brick chimneys, one renewed. 2 storeys, 3 bays. Central partly-glazed door in plain stone surround; outer bays have sash windows, tripartite on ground floor, with glazing bars

and projecting stone sills; roof has gable copings, the left on kneeler, and end chimneys. Wedge stone lintels and projecting stone sills to sash on each floor in left return.

40

39, FRONT STREET

List Entry Number: 1121791

GRADE II

House and shop. Mid/late C18 house; circa 1900 shop. Ashlar, with painted tooled ashlar dressings; roof of Lakeland slates with red ridge tiles; ashlar chimneys with brick cornice on the right. 3 storeys, 3 bays. Slightly projecting shop has recessed central door; carved spandrels on slender window pilasters; sloping fascia with cornice. Renewed late C19 sashes above, those on second floor smaller, in plain stone surrounds.

41

51, FRONT STREET

List Entry Number: 1121792

GRADE II

House. Early C19. Coursed squared stone with ashlar dressings; stone-flagged roof with rendered brick chimney. 2 storeys, one wide bay. Flushed door and 4-pane overlight at right in plain stone surround; similar surrounds to late C19 sashes. Roof has left end chimney. Empty at time of survey. Included for group value.

42

VANE MAUSOLEUM APPROXIMATELY 100 METRES NORTH OF CHURCH OF ST. MARY

List Entry Number: 1121793

GRADE II

Mausoleum. 1850 by William Burn for Henry Vane, second Duke of Cleveland (died 1864). Sandstone ashlar with stone-flagged roof and stone gable copings. Gothic style. L-plan. Front gable over double doors with elaborate iron hinges in moulded 2-centred arch; trefoil opening above; roll-moulded gable coping with sceptre finial. Blank returns; similar gable on set-back right wing, over 2-centred-arched window. Gables buttressed.

43

CHURCH BRIDGE OVER LANGLEY BECK, A 688

List Entry Number: 1160070

GRADE II

Bridge. Late C18. Said to be by J. Carr. Coursed squared sandstone with ashlar dressings. Wide segmental arch, twice recessed with long key and flanking shorter keys, under parapet band; flanking wide shallow piers have low pointed coping; gently curved parapet coping continues along approach walls which sweep out and end in round piers with ogee-domed coping.

44

3, FRONT STREET

List Entry Number: 1160108

GRADE II

House. Probably c.1700. Colourwashed rough render with painted ashlar dressings; renewed pantiled and rear asbestos-tiled roof with stone gable copings and brick

chimneys on rendered plinths. 2 storeys, 3 bays, the left wider. Boarded door in architrave at left of second bay; similar architraves to wide 3-light C20 window at left of door and sashes with fine glazing bars in other bays. Steeply-pitched roof has swept eaves; battered chimney plinths, the right larger with new brick stack.

45

NO.9 INCLUDING AREA WALL AND RAILINGS, 9, FRONT STREET

List Entry Number: 1160111

GRADE II

House and shop. C18 with late C19 shop. Ashlar; concrete-tiled roof with stone gable coping. 2 storeys, 4 bays. Double 2-panel doors and 2-pane fanlight in round-headed surround with voussoirs in fourth bay. Steps up to central door of square projecting shop, with slender pilasters, shouldered lights and bracketed cornice, in first 2 bays. Late C19 sashes under voussoirs in third bay and on first floor. Roof has right gable coping on moulded kneeler. central and right end corniced ridge chimneys. Chamfered dwarf walls enclose area in front; spear-headed railings flank path to door.

46

13, FRONT STREET

List Entry Number: 1160118

GRADE II

House and shop. Early C18 with C20 alterations. Sandstone rubble with ashlar dressings; renewed pantiled roof with stone gable copings, and ashlar, brick and rendered chimneys. 2 storeys, 3 windows. Renewed 4-panel doors flanking central late C19 sash under flat stone lintels; similar renewed sashes in corniced canted bay windows in outer

bays; 3- and 2-light C20 first-floor windows with renewed sills and lintels. Eaves raised. Roof has end gable copings on moulded kneelers; corniced end chimneys, the right on wide plinth, both raised in brick. Included for group value.

47

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL, FRONT STREET

List Entry Number: 1160151

GRADE II

Primitive Methodist Chapel. Dated 1861. Ashlar front, rubble left return, with plinth and ashlar dressings; Welsh slate roof with stone gable copings. Gothic style. Gable to front has central double many-panelled doors and shaped overlight in Tudor-arched surround under drip mould; similar treatment to flanking sash windows with renewed leaded lights. Name and date in small panel above door. Spike-finished gable on shaped kneelers. Included for group value.

48

SHERWOOD HOUSE, 35 AND 37, FRONT STREET

List Entry Number: 1160166

GRADE II

2 houses. Circa 1725. Painted rough render with chamfered quoins and ashlar dressings; Welsh slate roof with rendered chimneys. 3 storeys, 5 windows grouped 2:3. Partly-glazed doors in plain stone surround in second bay and under flat stone lintel between third and fourth bays. 3 flat-topped, corniced canted ground-floor bay windows with late C19 sashes; 2 similar sashes and 3 plain sashes in architraves on first floor; small square fixed lights in second-floor architraves. Roof has tall rendered banded chimneys, the left on plinth; 2 small inserted roof lights.

49

53, FRONT STREET

List Entry Number: 1160199

GRADE II

House. Probably C17, with C20 alterations. Rough render; rubble right return; renewed pantiled roof and brick chimney. 2 storeys, 2 bays. 6-panel door at left; renewed paired sashes of late C19 type at right. Similar sashes in 2 first-floor windows. Steeply-pitched roof has gables protruding over tiles at each end; right end corniced chimney on larger external stack. Right return shows very wide principal stack on corbels; smaller corbelled stack on rear outshot. Re-used low-relief carved head to left of main stack; small boarded attic opening. Interior not inspected.

50

DRINKING FOUNTAIN APPROXIMATELY 16 METRES EAST OF CENTRAL BUILDINGS, THE GREEN

List Entry Number: 1160393

GRADE II

Drinking fountain. Dated 1865. Gift to Staindrop parish from Lady Augusta Mary Poulet, in memory of Henry and Sophia, Duke and Duchess of Cleveland. Sandstone ashlar, some pink. Gothic style. Round column c.2 metres high on moulded square base, with clasping band and water leaf capital; high gabled coping, with coronets and commemorative inscriptions in gable peaks, and crockets between gables at base of narrower column finial with conical coping carved in style of roof with lucarnes. Round basin attached to east side of base; damaged tap above in clasping band.

51

THE LINDENS, 4, NORTH GREEN

List Entry Number: 1160486

GRADE II

House. Circa 1700, with late C19 alterations. Painted render with painted ashlar chamfered quoins and dressings; pantiled roof with old brick chimneys. 3 storeys, 3 bays. Plain stone surround to 6-panel door and overlight at right of central bay; similar surrounds to late C19 first-floor sashes and to square pivoted C20 lights in lower second floor. Canted bay windows flanking door have 2 rows of 3 panes at left, and 2 rows of 2 panes at right, with slender corner pilasters, and cornices. Steeply-pitched roof has swept eaves, large left-end chimney and small square right end chimney.

52

5 AND 6, NORTH GREEN

List Entry Number: 1160499

GRADE II

Inn, now 2 houses. Early/mid C18. Coursed squared sandstone with painted ashlar dressings, plinth and quoins; roof of dark grey asbestos tiles with stone gable coping. 2 storeys, 6 bays; No. 6 at left 2 bays, with door at right under first window of No. 5 in third bay. Partly-glazed 6-panel door of No. 6 and renewed door of No. 5 in doorcases of moulded jambs and lintels, with corner patera, under panelled fascias and deep pediments; treatment of No. 6 has guttae under cornice breaking forward over pilasters; No. 5 has dentilled pediment bed. First 2 bays have full-height bowed projections with tripartite sashes with glazing bars; moulded lead copings. Other windows sashes with glazing bars in plain reveals, with flat stone lintels and sills, inserted sash between doors. Roof has left gable coping on moulded kneeler;

banded stone chimneys on plinths at left of each house. Left return of No. 6 shows flat stone lintel to 4-panel door, the top panels held in place by wood buttons; paired gables. Rear stable wing to No. 5 shows high narrow arch over former stairs to servants' rooms above. Interior: No. 5 has wide dogleg stair with shallow risers; keyed moulded arch to stairs on panelled pilasters; shallow grip handrail on turned balusters, which diminish at turn below canted rail of lower flight, in same plane as upper balustrade and string. Architrave to candle cupboard, without door, on lower flight. Window shutters in most rooms. Formerly the Queen's Head Inn.

53

No 10 NORTH GREEN

List Entry Number: 1160531

GRADE II

House with former shop. Early C18. Roughly coursed and squared sandstone with ashlar dressings, some painted; roof of concrete tiles with stone gable copings and stone and brick chimneys. 2 storeys, 4 bays. Painted tooled architrave to renewed door and overlight in second bay; similar door and overlight inserted between third and fourth bays. 3 ground-floor canted bay windows have projecting stone sills, cornices and flat tops. 4 plain renewed sashes above, 3 in plain stone surrounds, sills and lintels painted; the fourth with painted flat stone lintel and projecting stone sill. Steeply-pitched roof with swept eaves has left end gable coping on moulded kneeler; left corniced ashlar chimney on plinth; banded brick chimney at right of second bay. Included for group value.

54

RABY HOUSE, 15, NORTH GREEN

List Entry Number: 1160590

GRADE II

House. Mid-late C18. Tooled coursed squared sandstone with plinth, chamfered quoins and ashlar dressings; roof of graduated Lakeland slate with stone gable copings and stone and brick chimneys. 2 storeys, 3 bays. Steps up to central 6-panel door and patterned fanlight, flanked by 3/4 pilasters supporting open pediment on entablature. Plain stone surrounds to plain sashes. Corniced parapet. Roof has banded chimneys of brick at left and stone at right. Wrought-iron foot scraper on step to door.

55

25 AND 26, NORTH GREEN

List Entry Number: 1160654

GRADE II

2 houses. Early C19 and mid C19. Left part coursed squared sandstone, right part coursed rubble, with quoins and ashlar dressings; pantiled roof with 2 rows of stone slates at eaves and stone gable copings; chimneys have some brick patching. 2 storeys, 3 bays. No. 26 C20 partly-glazed door in central plain stone surround; No. 25 has C20 door in raised stone surround at left of third bay. No. 26 has wide stone lintel and projecting stone sill to 3-light ground-floor window, with wood mullions and transoms; 2 first-floor cross windows have thin wedge stone lintels and projecting stone sills. No. 25 has flat stone lintels and projecting stone sills to renewed sashes of late C19 type. Steeply-pitched roof has gable coping with horizontal feet; banded end chimneys. Included for group value.

56

28, NORTH GREEN

List Entry Number: 1160684

GRADE II

House. Probably late C18. Coursed squared sandstone with ashlar dressings; pantiled roof with stone-flagged eaves. 2 storeys, one window. C20 aluminium and glass door at right in plain stone surround; canted bay window at left with projecting stone sill, late C19 sashes, and corniced fascia. Late C19 first-floor sash under voussoirs has thin sill. Roof with swept eaves has left end chimney. Included for group value.

57

46 AND 47, NORTH GREEN

List Entry Number: 1160695

GRADE II

2 houses. Circa 1800. Coursed squared sandstone with painted ashlar dressings and right end quoins; pantiled roof with stone gable coping, 2 storeys, 3 wide bays. Former paired doors between first and second windows have right door blocked and lintel and jambs removed; remaining battened boarded door and 2-pane overlight under flat stone lintel. Similar door and plain overlight in plain stone surround between second and third windows. Late C19 sashes have flat stone lintels and projecting stone sills. Roof has swept eaves; right end gable coping on moulded kneeler; banded ridge chimneys at right of second bay and at right end.

58

54 AND 55, NORTH GREEN

List Entry Number: 1160720

GRADE II

2 houses. Early C19. Coursed squared sandstone with ashlar dressings, plinth and projecting quoins; roof of graduated Lakeland slates with stone gable copings. 2 storeys, 3 bays. Steps up to paired central doors in plain stone surrounds with moulding at overlight base level; renewed door to No. 55 at left under plain overlight; 6-panel door and overlight with paired 4-petal flower pattern to No. 54 at right. Plain stone surrounds to blind window over doors, circa 1959 glazing at left, and late C19 sashes at right. No. 54 has original iron bars over cellar chute in ground in front of window. Roof has curved kneelers, banded left end chimney and truncated right end chimney.

59

FORMER CHAPEL, QUEEN STREET

List Entry Number: 1160779

GRADE II

Former chapel, now workshop and store room. Dated 1827 on door surround. East elevation coursed squared sandstone, returns and rear rubble, with quoins and ashlar dressings; brick addition; roof of graduated grey slates with stone gable copings. One high storey, 5 bays. East elevation: symmetrical; plain stone surrounds to renewed door in second and blocked door in fourth bays; similar surrounds to large sashes to end stairs, smaller gallery sashes above doors, and large central 2-centred-arched sash with impost blocks; all windows have glazing bars, those to central window intersecting. Roof has moulded kneelers; small square banded end chimneys. Rear, west elevation has

fenestration similar to that on east. Right return inserted vehicle entrance and loading door to left of one-storey part addition with 2 Gothic-shaped lights in window. Interior not inspected.

60**WESLEY HOUSE AND REKLAW HOUSE, 3 AND 4, SOUTH GREEN**

List Entry Number: 1160790

GRADE II

2 houses. C18 with C20 alterations. Painted rough render with ashlar dressings; renewed pantiled roof and brick chimneys. 2 storeys, 5 irregular bays. Boarded door to central passage in narrow third bay; renewed 6-panel doors with overlights, that to No. 3 at left with 4 panes, at left of each house; renewed 2-storey canted bays at right with sashes of late C19 type, ground-floor projecting stone sill, and cornices. Narrow sash over passage door has projecting stone sill. Steeply-pitched roof has right end chimney to each house. Included for group value.

61**HAZLEDENE AND NEVILLE HOUSE, 20 AND 21, SOUTH GREEN**

List Entry Number: 1160836

GRADE II

2 houses. C18 with C19 alterations. Pebble-dash render with painted ashlar dressings; roof of dark grey asbestos slates with rendered and brick chimneys. 2 storeys, 4 bays, the first and fourth wider. Half-glazed C20 door at right of first bay with fanlight in panelled round-headed surround resited from chapel in North Green at time of demolition; half-glazed 4-panel door and patterned fanlight in plain round-headed

surround in third bay. Narrow plain sashes to first bay with projecting stone sills; similar sills to 2 large ground floor sashes to No. 21 at right, and 3 plain first-floor sashes. 3 ridge chimneys at ends and between houses. Included for group value.

62**GLEBE HOUSE, 24 AND 25, SOUTH GREEN**

List Entry Number: 1160842

GRADE II

2 houses. Mid C18 with alterations. Painted rough render with painted ashlar dressings and brick eaves; pantiled roof with stone gable copings and rendered and brick chimneys. 2 storeys, 2 wide bays. Tooled wedge stone lintel over central passage entry with filleted boarded door and 2-pane fanlight; projecting stone sills to renewed sashes, on ground floor of late C19 type. Steeply-pitched roof has moulded kneelers, on brick eaves with dog-tooth decoration, and corniced brick chimneys, the left on stone plinth. Doors to each house from central passage.

63**NO. 32 (INCORPORATING NO.33) (THE DEANERY) AND NO.34 (GARTH COTTAGE), AND WALL ATTACHED, 32, 33 AND 34, SOUTH GREEN**

List Entry Number: 1160866

GRADE II

House and laundry, now 2 separate dwellings, with wall attached. C17 and C18. Main building painted render, wing and wall coursed rubble, with ashlar dressings; roofs of concrete tiles with stone gable copings and brick and ashlar chimneys; rear wing coursed squared sandstone with ashlar plinth, quoins and dressings and roof of graduated stone

flags. Front range 3 builds, with rear wing to central-build. First build at left 2 low storeys, 3 bays; next 2 higher storeys, 3 bays; at right one high storey, 6 bays, with wall attached; 12 bays in all. First build has 3-light horizontal sliding sashes in first two bays and 2-light casements, the upper in plain stone surround, in third. Central build has 6-panel door in pedimented architrave with pulvinated frieze between first and second bays, flanked by small inserted sashes; 2 plain sashes above with projecting stone sills; full-height inserted canted bay window at right. Right-wing has 4-panel door in plain stone surround in first bay; high blocked carriage arch with keyed round head on wide pilasters with impost blocks in second; keyed vertical elliptical panel over door and late C19 sash in blocked arch; varied C20 windows and flat-topped half dormer inserted in remaining 4 bays. Roof has swept eaves on first build, with plain left coping; moulded kneelers to central build; 2 : 3 : 3 ridge chimneys, that at left end square and corniced. Rear wing of No.32: 2 storeys, 2 bays to rear, with renewed sashes with glazing bars in plain stone surrounds under high hipped roof; tall corniced side chimney. No. 34 has central half glazed door, and C20 casements. Interior: boxed beams in first build; some 2-panelled doors and cupboards. Second, central build has flat Tudor-arched stone chimney piece in right ground-floor room, and panelled dado, with panelling in similar style to inserted bay window; dentilled stucco ceiling cornice. Entrance hall contains C17 panelling removed from demolished Streatlam Castle nearby. Rear wing drawing room has ornately-carved wood chimney piece; stucco ceiling cornice with egg-and-dart and bell-and-flower moulding.

64

DOVECOTE ATTACHED TO NO. 32, SOUTH GREEN

List Entry Number: 1160883

GRADE II

Dovecote attached to No. 32. Early C18. Thinly-rendered rubble with ashlar dressings; stone-flagged roof with stone ridges. 2 storeys, one bay. Square plan. East elevation to drive has wide passage-way entrance in ground floor with inserted lintel; small blocked light above. String below eaves gives effect of entablature. Pyramidal roof has prominent diagonal kneelers; ball finials removed from these and from square coping at peak. Rear elevation to garden has blocked elliptical first-floor window with moulded stone surround.

65

WESTERN HOUSE, 43 AND 44, SOUTH GREEN

List Entry Number: 1160902

GRADE II

2 houses with former shop. Early C19. Coursed squared sandstone with ashlar dressings; concrete-tiled roof on No. 43, pantiled with stone-flagged eaves on No. 44, with stone gable coping; stone ridge and rendered chimneys. 2 storeys, 4 wide bays. Plain stone surrounds to central door of each house, No. 43 at left 4-panelled with overlight, No. 44 renewed. Shop in left bay of No. 44 has projecting square bay window, with 4 rows of 5 panes under corniced fascia, and C20 door and overlight in slender pilasters under cornice. Canted bay window at right of No. 44. Other windows late C19 sashes with flat stone lintels and projecting stone sills. Roof has left gable coping on moulded kneeler; banded ridge chimney at left of each house.

66

GARDEN HOUSE, 63, WINSTON ROAD

List Entry Number: 1160933

GRADE II

Gardener's, now private house. Late C18 with mid C19 addition. Sandstone ashlar, brick rear with ashlar dressings and quoins; addition coursed rubble; Welsh slate roof, with Lakeland slate on pent extension; stone gable copings. 2 storeys, 2 bays with 2-storey, one-bay right addition and one-storey, one-bay pent extension. North elevation has sashes with glazing bars, plain stone surrounds and sill bands under pedimented gable; right gabled addition has flat stone lintels over renewed door at left; and late C19 sashes with projecting stone sills. Banded chimneys at right of first build and on gables of addition. Left extension has inserted garage door; 2-light window on left return with sill band. Rear elevation has plain stone surrounds to blocked central door, with window inserted; Tudor-arched stair sash with glazing bars; band at centre of stair window continuous with adjacent garden wall (q.v.); pedimented gable.

67

CLAREMONT AND BRIERDENE, 4 AND 5, WEST TERRACE

List Entry Number: 1310345

GRADE II

2 houses. Early C19. Coursed squared sandstone with ashlar dressings and quoins; Welsh slate roof with stone gable copings. 2 storeys, each house 3 bays. Elliptical-headed vehicle entrance in first bay of No. 5 at left; central 5-panel door and margined overlight in doorcase with half-hexagonal tapered pilasters; No. 4 has central 6-panel door and fanlight with wheat sheaf in radiating glazing bars, in doorcase of

fluted pilasters and simplified entablature. Other ground-floor bays contain canted bay windows with convex sides, panelled pilasters and top cornice. First floor, blank over door of No. 5, has architraves and projecting stone sills; all windows sashes with glazing bars. Roof has 3 banded ridge chimneys. Interior of No. 4 has richly-carved bombe chimney piece with diagonal bracketed pilasters, flanked by segmental-headed glazed half-cupboards with saltire glazing bars.

68

WOODCREST, 39, SOUTH GREEN

List Entry Number: 1310374

GRADE II

House. Late C18/early C19. Coursed squared sandstone with ashlar dressings and plinth; Welsh slate roof with ashlar and brick chimney. 2 storeys, 2 bays. 6-panel door and overlight at right in plain stone surround; similar surrounds to first-floor sashes. Corniced canted bay window at left with plinth and projecting stone sill has late C19 sashes; some glazing bars removed from sashes on first floor to give late C19 appearance. Roof has left end banded ashlar chimney raised in brick.

69

1, OFFICE SQUARE

List Entry Number: 1310422

GRADE II

House. Mid C18 with C19 alterations. Sandstone rubble with some quoins and ashlar dressings; roof renewed pantiles and 3 rows of stone slates at eaves, with stone gable copings and rubble and renewed brick chimneys. 2 storeys, 3 bays. 3 steps up to 4-panel door and overlight; wide painted lintel

over door and-late C19 sash at left, similar sashes in second bay, all with projecting stone sills, the lower in second bay with shallow painted lintel. Other bays blank. Steeply-pitched roof has cyma-recta-moulded kneelers and end chimneys. Rear elevation has blocked door in third bay under soldier-course brick lintel; late C19 sashes almost flush with wall face in other bays.

70

5, OFFICE SQUARE

List Entry Number: 1310432

GRADE II

Manor house, at one time 3 separate dwellings, now united. C17. Sandstone rubble with ashlar dressings and irregular quoins; stone-flagged roof with stone gable copings and ridge. 2 storeys, 5 bays, the second projecting under gable. Partly-glazed renewed panelled door in chamfered flat-Tudor-arched surround, with block jambs, in fourth bay. Sashes with glazing bars flank door, at left in plain stone surround, at right under inserted flat stone lintel; plain stone surrounds to 2-light casements and small paired chamfered fixed lights high in gabled projection. Wide re-used lintel with hole for iron bar below this window; small blocked first-floor opening between third and fourth bays. Quoins and change of character of rubble suggest right-first-floor bay an addition, after which eaves of 3 right bays were raised. Interior not inspected.

71

CARETAKER'S FLAT AND STABLE, WITH ADJACENT PIERS, TO NO.20, NORTH GREEN

List Entry Number: 1310474

GRADE II

Caretaker's flat and stable, with entrance gate piers. Circa 1771. Flat and stable sandstone rubble with quoins, and English garden wall bond brick with ashlar dressings; roofs Welsh slate and pantiles, with stone gable coping. Ashlar piers. South elevation to gateway has boarded door at right in plain stone surround; oriel window above and to left, on stone brackets, has late C19 sashes. Low-pitched roof, hipped at left, has stone coping, and banded right end tall brick chimney. Left return has side stone steps on brick wall to boarded first-floor door. Rear pent addition of rubble. 2 square piers, one adjacent to ground floor of building, form entrance to No. 20 (q.v.), and have slightly overhanging pyramidal coping. Boarded renewed gates have rear iron stays with twisted central section.

72

WALLS AND PIERS TO SOUTH AND EAST OF NO.21, NORTH GREEN

List Entry Number: 1310491

GRADE II

Walls and piers enclosing area in front of garden to south of No. 21. Dated 1781. Dwarf walls in front of house of coursed squared sandstone; garden wall rubble; ashlar copings and piers. Dwarf walls have chamfered coping and are interrupted by renewed central gate; at outer ends are square piers with chamfered rustication and pyramidal coping, the left inscribed RCJ, the right 1781. Higher wall with flat stone

coping between house and right pier. Rubble garden wall has flat stone coping.

73

ANVIL HOUSE

List Entry Number: 1310520

GRADE II

Smithy, now part of a house. Early C19. Painted rubble with ashlar dressings; pantiled roof with stone ridged tiles, stone gabled copings and brick chimney. One storey, 2 windows. Boarded Dutch door at left; pecked stone lintels and sills to horizontal sliding sash to right of door, and 2-light casement near centre, with lattice glazing bars. Roof has right end gable coping and renewed banded brick right end chimney. 2-storey, 3-bay part to left not of interest.

74

1 AND 2, NORTH GREEN

List Entry Number: 1310572

GRADE II

One house, now 2, with 2 shops. Dated 1729 over door of No. 2 at left; shops late C19. Coursed sandstone rubble with chamfered quoins, ashlar dressings and shop plinths; roofs pantiled with stone slates at eaves, and dark grey asbestos tiles; stone gable coping and brick chimneys. 3 storeys, 4 and 3 bays. No. 2 at left has step up to C20 door in second bay, in architrave under pulvinated frieze and broken pediment, which contains oval panel inscribed WCE over date 1729. No. 1 has central partly-glazed 4-panel door in architrave under pulvinated frieze and cornice. Square bay shop windows: double-fronted in 2 right bays of No. 2, with 2 rows of 2 panes each side of steps to central C19 door, all under wide entablature; similar treatment to 2 rows of 3 panes in

bay at right of No. 1. Plain stone surrounds and lintel bands to sash windows, all with fine glazing bars except for late C19 sash in first ground-floor bay of No. 2. Right end quoins. Pantile and stone slate roof to No. 2; asbestos tiles to No. 1, which has right gable coping on moulded kneelers. Chimneys banded at left end, corniced between houses and at right end. Right return of No. 1 has renewed door, entrance to house, in plain stone surround.

75

FORMER KING'S ARMS INN, 24 AND 26, FRONT STREET

List Entry Number: 1310596

GRADE II

2 houses. No. 26 formerly public house. Early C19 with C20 alterations. Sandstone ashlar with plinth; right return coursed squared sandstone with ashlar dressings. Welsh slate and asbestos-tiled roof with stone gable copings and ashlar and rendered chimneys. 2 storeys, 5 bays. No. 26 at left 3 bays, with steps up to central renewed door in ogee-headed panelled surround; flanking inserted 3-light transomed windows have concrete lintels. No. 24 has door at left, in fourth bay: renewed 6-panel door under patterned fanlight in keyed round-headed surround. Wedge stone lintels, those to 3 first-floor cross windows of No. 26 cut in imitation of voussoirs; those to renewed sashes with glazing bars of No. 24 rendered over. Roof has 3 corniced ridge chimneys, and moulded kneelers. Right return to lane has renewed first floor window in plain stone surround, and small attic window.

76

PIERS, GATES, RAILINGS AND WALLS AROUND VANE MAUSOLEUM AT CHURCH OF ST. MARY, FRONT STREET

List Entry Number: 1310653

GRADE II

Piers, dwarf walls, gates and railings around Vane mausoleum. 1850 for second Duke of Cleveland, probably by William Burn. Ashlar piers and walls, iron gates and railings. Pyramid-coped chamfered piers at front corners of enclosure formed by dwarf walls, with spear-headed railings and gates, and bud-finialled principals. Left pier damaged at time of survey.

77

17 AND 19, FRONT STREET

List Entry Number: 1310703

GRADE II

2 houses. Probably early C18, with C19 alterations. Painted rough render; boulder plinth right return; concrete-tiled roof with brick; rendered and ashlar chimneys. 2-low storeys, 4 bays. Half-glazed C20 doors and overlights at left of each house, and canted bay at right with late C19 sashes and flat roofs; similar first-floor sashes with projecting stone sills, and lintels at eaves. Steeply-pitched roof with swept eaves has corniced brick chimney at right of No. 17, and rendered chimney with embattled ashlar band at right of No. 19.

78

STANGARTH, 6, SOUTH GREEN

List Entry Number: 1322717

GRADE II

House. Mid C18. Coursed rubble, joints obscured by pointing with ashlar dressings, plinth and quoins; pantiled roof with stone slates at eaves except for front slope which is all asbestos tiles; ashlar and brick chimneys. L-plan. 2-storey, one-bay elevation to street has ground-floor bow window with curved sashes with glazing bars, cornice and flat roof; inserted sash with glazing bars at right of first floor has flat stone lintel and projecting stone sill. Hipped roof with front banded ashlar chimney; similar chimneys on ridge and at rear. Right return has 4 bays and gabled lower 2-storey projecting right bay; 6-panel door and 3-pane overlight in plain stone surround in second bay; thin stone lintels and projecting stone sills to sashes with glazing bars; fixed lights with glazing bars, the lower renewed, in gabled wing.

79

GORST HALL, 11 AND 12, SOUTH GREEN (NB No.11 is now known as Gorst House)

List Entry Number: 1322718

GRADE II

One house, now divided into 2. Circa 1700 with C18 and later alterations. Lime and sandstone rubble, left 3 bays (No. 11) thinly rendered and remainder (No. 12) colourwashed render, with rough plinth and ashlar dressings. Pantiled roof, with stone eaves to central section, rendered and ashlar chimneys, and stone gable copings. 2 storeys, 8 bays. Inserted 6-panel door and overlight under thin wood lintel in second bay; partly glazed door in C20 long-and-short stone jambs and corniced lintel in 6th bay. 2 corniced canted bay

windows to right of door of No. 10, and a very wide one through bays 4 and 5, with renewed plain sashes; similar sashes on first floor of bays 4, 5 and 6 in plain stone surrounds. Sashes with glazing bars removed in first bay, and on first floor in second and third bays, under thin stone lintels and with some stone jamb pieces, suggesting earlier plain stone surrounds of C17 proportions. Walls of first 2 bays vertical; battered wall from left of third window. 2 right bays blank, and 3 central bays set back at first floor level. Roof divides to right of third window, that to right more steeply pitched; 3 gable copings on moulded kneelers, varied chimneys, one at each gable on ridge and corniced ashlar chimney with plinth at right of sixth bay. Rear gabled stair wing at centre of No. 12 shows blocked 2-light stone mullioned windows; 2-storey, one-bay C20 addition to right of stair; corniced chimney on stair gable. Interior of No. 12: dentilled stucco cornice in principal ground floor room at right, in front of very thick chimney breast and flanking inserted cupboards copied from those in room above, which have keyed moulded round heads on panelled fluted pilasters; stone Tudor-arched doorway, with stopped chamfer facing house, to stair wing; newel stair with moulded flat handrail, turned balusters, halved on newels, and close string. Roof trusses where visible are upper crucks with removed collar and lower purlins on blocks; upper part ceiled. Owner says door originally at right of present door, so probably originally battle entry plan. Interior of No. 11 not inspected.

80**STRATHMORE AND GREYSTONE HOUSE, 22 AND 23, SOUTH GREEN**

List Entry Number: 1322719

GRADE II

2 houses. Late C18. Coursed squared sandstone with ashlar dressings, plinth and quoins; pantiled roof with stone eaves, gable copings and stone and brick chimneys. 2 storeys, 3 bays, the third wider. Paired renewed doors to right of second window; architraves to these and to plain sashes with sill bands. Steeply-pitched roof has marbled kneelers supporting end gable copings; coping to pantiled section only, not to stone flags, between houses. Corniced end brick chimneys, the left on stone plinth.

81**45, FRONT STREET**

List Entry Number: 1338593

GRADE II

House and shop, now house. Early C19. Chisel-dressed and margined coursed squared sandstone with tooled ashlar dressings and some quoins; Welsh slate roof with brick and ashlar chimney. 2 storeys, 2 bays. Painted tooled plain stone surround to boarded passage door at left; number 43 on lintel refers to house at rear of No. 45. Shop in first bay has panelled door at right with upper glazing bars and patterned overlight; projecting square bay window with 4 rows of 4 panes; continuous fascia and cornice over window and door. Sashes with fine glazing bars, flat stone lintels and painted stone sills at right and on first floor. Low-pitched roof has right end brick chimney with ashlar band and coping.

82

CHURCH OF ST MARY, FRONT STREET

List Entry Number: 1338594

Grade I

Originally dedicated to St. Gregory. Parish church; Collegiate early C15 to c.1544. Some pre-Conquest fabric in nave; early C12 arcades; aisles, tower and chancel added; C13 transepts, nave lengthened, west tower added and chancel extended; north vestry added. C14 aisles altered (1343 licence to Ralph Neville for 3 chantries) and porch added. Early C15 clerestory and top stage of tower. Circa 1849 restoration including many renewed windows by Cory. Mostly sandstone rubble, some very coarse; south aisle dressed blocks; plinth, quoins and ashlar dressings; roof not visible; stone-flagged porch roof. 4-bay nave with west tower, clasping aisles, south porch and north transept; small room clasping east corner of south aisle; 3-bay chancel with north vestry at east end. Steeply-gabled porch has wide 2-centred chamfered arch under c.1900 sundial in gable peak; small blocked lights in returns. C19 Decorated tracery in 3-light aisle, 2-light north aisle, 3-light transept east windows and large 5-light east window. 2-centred-arched north door has eroded animal finial, perhaps lion, under short column. West window of south aisle: stepped lancets with plate tracery in 2-centred surround. West cusped 3-light window in north aisle with beakhead-stopped drip mould; 3 cusped lights in clerestory windows. Vestry has elaborately-cusped 2-light windows, with carved spandrels on ground floor, and lancets above; and Perpendicular 3-light east window. 3-stage tower has 2-centred-arched door in west stair turret; lancet in high first stage; paired lancets in short second stage; renewed Y-tracery in corbelled-out belfry stage. Buttresses, clasping at corners; parapets with chamfered coping except for roll-

moulded south aisle and embattled tower. First chancel buttress obscures blocked priest's door. Gargoyles on south. Interior: porch has side stone benches; wide-chamfered round-headed surround to renewed double doors; stone vault on 3 wide ribs. Nave, tower and north aisle rubble; south aisle coursed blocks; chancel painted plaster; ashlar dressings. Roof of nave cambered beams with central pendants from low ridge, and single purlins; horizontal brace in north-east corner; chancel roof renewed in similar style with painted decoration and frieze. Round-arched double-chamfered nave arcades on cylindrical piers, with moulded bases and varied C12 capitals, to 3 east bays; drip strings with one head stop on north, and nutmeg decoration on south; some keeled end pilasters; square piers to east of fourth bay which has fillets on pilasters supporting double-chamfered round arch; pyramid stops on outer chamfer and on similarly-chamfered 2-centred arches to open tower. One small round-headed pre-Conquest opening, deeply splayed, interrupted by first pier and springing on south; blocked opening opposite of same shape. Blocked round-headed door in west wall of tower, and 2-centred and corbelled heads to blocked doors-above. Line of earlier steeply-pitched roof marked by strings. Chancel has thin, wide 2-centred arch uncomfortably set on impost string, damaged moulded capitals and pilasters with fillets, the west face with fleur-de-lis finial on dog-tooth drip mould. 2-centred vestry door has 2 hollow chamfers under drip mould; small cusped triple lights and squint with re-used grave cover high above to upper vestry, possibly priest's chamber. Triple sedilia with moulded shafts and cusped heads, all with fillets, on south, has vigorous foliage capitals and one corbel, and one head corbel;- small blocked 2-light north opening possibly aumbry. Some windows have rere arches; lancets have trefoil inner

heads. North transept has 2 aumbries and 2 piscinae, one cusped and one cusped and pierced; blocked and mutilated 2-centred opening to north pier of chancel arch. Aumbry in north wall of north aisle below large blocked square. South aisle has cusped east piscina; possible site of aumbry obscured by fittings. 2-centred-arched entrance to south-east room, with stone vault on 2 closely-set ribs; triple sedilia. Monuments include tomb recess in south aisle; C13 lady and young boy; C14 of Euphemia de Clavering under large elaborate crocketed gable. C19 iron railings at west enclosing 1. large wooden chest, much decorated, with effigies of Henry Neville, died 1560, and second and third wives: by John Tarbotons; 2. large alabaster chest, much traceried, with effigies of Ralph Neville, died 1425, and his 2 wives. At north-west, effigy of Henry Vane, died 1792, on low relief showing Raby Castle as restored by him; his wife Margaret, in Gothic surround, and his daughter-in-law Katharine, died 1800 and 1807, all 3 by Robert Cocke in white marble; over south door, marble bust to John Lee, Attorney General, died 1793, and his wife Mary, died 1813, by Nollekens. Much C19 glass; small medieval roundel in vestry. Furnishings include Jacobean altar table; C15 collegiate choir stalls with poppyheads, Tudor roses on arms and on misericords, and blind traceried backs; pre-Reformation screen with slender moulded uprights, and cusped depressed ogee arches. Octagonal C14 font with slightly concave faces; each side of bowl with shield, blank except for shield on east which quarters arms of Neville, with Clifford and another.

83**GROUP OF 4 HEADSTONES APPROXIMATELY 5 METRES WEST OF CHURCH OF ST. MARY, FRONT STREET**

List Entry Number: 1338614

GRADE II

4 headstones. Circa 1702 for Ralph ? Lawson, 1748 for William Awde, 1768 for Ralph Sidgwick and 1778 for William Wheatley. Sandstone ashlar. Sidgwick and Wheatley facing east, the others facing west and backing onto them. 1. Sidgwick at south-east of group: slab c.0.9 metre high, moulded with pediment and deeply-cut inscription. 2. Wheatley at north-east: slab c.1 metre high with bracketed scrolled top, the scrolls linked by swags on tooled background, and well-cut inscription. Verse on rear. 3. Awde at south-west: shaped-top slab c.0.7 metre high with moulded surround. 4. ? Lawson. Scroll-topped slab c.0.5 metre high with ogee-patterned edge moulding; low-relief face between top spirals, with 17 and 02 either side. Large-lettered inscription, partly obscured by vegetation, continues up sides and on rear. All 4 include other members of the families.

84**2, FRONT STREET**

List Entry Number: 1338615

GRADE II

House. Mid C18. Limewashed with painted ashlar dressings; pantiled roof with rendered chimney and stone ridge. 3 storeys, 2 bays. Boarded door and overlight at right; C20 3-light transomed window at left; plain first-floor sashes with projecting stone sills, and small square second-floor windows. Banded left end chimney on roof with slightly swept eaves. Included for group value.

85

6 AND 8, FRONT STREET

List Entry Number: 1338616

GRADE II

2 houses with former shop. Late C18. Ashlar with coursed rubble plinth, asbestos-tiled roof with stone gable copings and stone and brick chimneys. 2 storeys, 2 wide bays. Steps up to partly-glazed doors at left of each bay; No. 8 at left has high segmental hood over lintel, incised to represent voussoirs, and moulded key; similar lintel over door of No. 6, C20 windows of No. 4 and first-floor French window of No. 6. Bowed oriel shop window in No. 6 has 3 rows of 4 panes under fascia and small cornice; bowed balcony of French window has simple wrought-iron balustrade. Roof has left gable coping on moulded kneelers; banded chimney at left of each house, that to No. 4 with offsets. Rounded corner, to door lintel level, to left return which has C20 ground floor window and first-floor balconied French window under flat stone lintels, and small 4-pane attic window. Steps to No. 8 have spiral-ended wrought-iron handrails on square-section uprights with central twists.

86

WALL ATTACHED TO GAZEBO BEHIND NO. 4, NORTH GREEN

List Entry Number: 1338617

GRADE II

Garden wall. Probably mid C18. Brick. About 2 metres high, ramped up alongside steps to first floor of gazebo in garden of No. 4, and at opposite end towards furthest-end of garden, with plain brick coping.

87

EBOR HOUSE, 13, NORTH GREEN

List Entry Number: 1338618

GRADE II

House. Probably early C19. Coursed squared sandstone with ashlar dressings, some painted, and quoins; renewed pantiled roof with 2 rows of stone slates at eaves; gable copings. 2 storeys, 3 bays, the first wider. Step up to door of 3 vertical panels with patterned overlight in plain stone surround in second bay; flanking paired sashes have flat stone lintels and projecting stone sills; similar treatment to 3 first-floor sashes, all plain and renewed. Roof has moulded kneelers, plain coping and banded end chimneys. Left return has boarded door in plain stone surround and 2 sashes with glazing bars. Interior: 6-panel doors in architraves; square open-well stair with rounded handrail on stick balusters; decorated tread ends.

88

QUAKERS' REST, 20, NORTH GREEN

List Entry Number: 1338619

GRADE II

Society of Friends' Meeting House, now house. Dated 1771 on rear gable kneeler. Replaced house in village of Raby which was demolished around that date for park improvements; circa 1981 alterations. Coursed squared sandstone with quoins and ashlar dressings; roof pantiles with stone eaves, stone gable copings and brick chimney. One storey, 3 bays, with east porch and pent east extension. East elevation facing street has renewed double doors and 5-pane overlight in plain stone surround in pedimented porch; pediment bed continues as coping on returns; left return has sash. Main building has large renewed sash with glazing bars

in tooled stone surround in first bay and small rectangular vent at ground level in plain stone surround. Pent extension to right of porch has inserted windows and door and raised eaves. Roof has cyma-moulded kneelers; small square left end chimney. Gabled right return has paired renewed sashes in plain stone surrounds, with blocked opening under flat stone lintel in gable peak, and 2 wide inserted windows in lower part. Historical note: Jeremiah Dixon, one of the surveyors of the U.S. Mason Dixon Line, is buried in the grave yard, now garden, to the north; he has no headstone, although there are stones marking the graves of members of his family. Sources: Ross and Mackenzie, View of the County Palatine of Durham, Newcastle 1834, p 197; W. Fordyce, History of the County Palatine of Durham, 1857, p.91.

89

27, NORTH GREEN

List Entry Number: 1338620

GRADE II

House. Mid C18. Irregularly coursed and squared sandstone; rubble right return; quoins and ashlar dressings. Concrete tiled roof with stone gable copings and ashlar and brick chimneys. 3 storeys, 2 bays. Flat stone lintel and irregular block jambs to boarded entry door at extreme left; similar lintel over flushed door at right of first bay. Canted ground-floor bay window has late C19 sashes, dentilled cornice and flat top. Paired plain sashes above have flat stone lintel and projecting stone sill. Similar lintel and flat sill to late C19 sash above entry door. 3 smaller second-floor windows, the outer ones blocked and the central with 4-pane fixed light, in plain stone surrounds, Steeply-pitched roof has moulded coping with wide kneelers; corniced square left end chimney;

banded yellow brick right chimney. Right return has small 4-pane fixed light to left of probable position of fire. Interior not inspected. Included for group value.

90

32, NORTH GREEN

List Entry Number: 1338621

GRADE II

House and shop, now house. Early C19 with late C19 shop windows. Coursed squared sandstone with ashlar dressings, some painted, and quoins; roof of graduated Lakeland slates with stone gable copings. 2 storeys, 3 bays. Renewed central door in keyed round-headed surround with impost blocks; large flanking bow windows have projecting sills, curved glass in plain segmental-headed sashes under scroll-bracketed moulded cornices; flat tops. Plain first-floor sashes have projecting stone sills and keyed voussoirs. Low-pitched roof has left gable coping on curved kneelers with corniced chimney, with blocking course with arched front, on plinth; tall yellow pots.

91

MULBERRY HOUSE, 56, NORTH GREEN

List Entry Number: 1338622

GRADE II

House. Late C18. Coursed squared sandstone with chamfered quoins, plinth and ashlar dressings; roof of graduated Lakeland slates. 2 storeys, 3 bays. Central 6-panel door and fanlight with glazing bars in keyed round-headed moulded surround with impost blocks. Late C19 sashes in flanking canted bay windows with sill band; 3 similar sashes with upper glazing bars, bracketed architraves, and sill band on first-floor, with bracketed square panel below central

window. Banded right end chimney. Rear reported to be of coursed river cobbles.

92

15-18, OFFICE SQUARE

List Entry Number: 1338623

GRADE II

4 houses with one shop. Early C18 with C19 and C20 alterations. Coursed squared stone on north elevation to road, other elevations rubble, with quoins and ashlar dressings; roofs Welsh slate with stone gable copings and stone and brick chimneys. Square plan encroachment on village green, Nos. 15, 16 and 17 facing north, No.15 extending full length of right return; No. 18 forms left return. North elevation 2 storeys, 3 wide bays. Plain stone surrounds to early C18 2-panel doors, with glazed panels inserted, in paired doors to Nos. 16 and 17 between first 2 bays; higher surround to c.1980 door at left of third bay. No. 16 at left has C20 mullioned and transomed windows in ground-floor projecting square bay window and 3-light first-floor window under wide stone lintel. No. 17 has flat stone lintels and projecting stone sills to plain sashes; No. 18 has corniced projecting square bay shop window with 4 rows of 4 panes (ventilator inserted in top right pane);renewed paired sashes of late C19 type under wide stone lintel on first floor. Roof has moulded kneelers; banded stone chimneys at left end and at right of No. 17; renewed corniced brick chimney at right end of No. 18. Left return bay No. 15: 2 lower storeys, 3 bays, with c.1930 central door under flat stone lintel; bowed shop window at left, with 16 large panes, and late C19 sash above with flat stone lintel and projecting stone sill; similar treatment to smaller windows at right of door. Left end

chimney. Right return of No. 18 has c.1985 door and renewed sashes of late C19 type.

93

SOUTH ENTRANCE GATEWAY TO RABY CASTLE, A 688

List Entry Number: 1338629

GRADE II

Piers and pedestrian archways. Probably early C19. Sandstone ashlar. 2 tall square piers, with plinths, top strings, cornices and low pyramidal coping, are flanked by short stretches of flat-coped wall each containing pedestrian arch with voussoirs. Gates removed at time of survey.

94

5, FRONT STREET

List Entry Number: 1338630

GRADE II

House. Probably early C18 with C19 alterations. Colourwashed rough render with painted ashlar dressings; renewed pantiled roof and brick chimneys on rendered stack. 2 low storeys, 2 bays on ground floor and 3 above, the right bay projecting over part of No. 7 (q.v.). Half-glazed door in tooled stone surround in second bay; sashes of late C19 type, that on ground floor larger, with projecting stone sills. Third window, originally part of a separate house, in higher build. Steeply-pitched roof has left end battered chimney stack combined with that of No. 3 (q.v.); higher gable at left of third window.

95

(FORMER VICARAGE) THE OLD VICARAGE AND THE SURGERY, 15, FRONT STREET

List Entry Number: 1338631

GRADE II

House and surgery, originally vicarage. Early C19. Ashlar with painted tooled ashlar dressings and quoins; roof of synthetic tiles with stone gable copings. 2 storeys, 4 bays. Steps up to 6-panel doors and patterned overlights in plain stone surrounds in second and fourth bays, sashes with glazing bars in plain stone surrounds above doors; similar sashes in full-height bow windows with flat roofs. Roof has end gable copings on moulded kneelers; 3 large banded ridge chimneys with plinths, and small square banded chimney to right of centre.

96**25 AND 27, FRONT STREET**

List Entry Number: 1338632

GRADE II

2 houses. Late C18 with C19 and C20 alterations. Rough render with ashlar dressings and pantiled roof, renewed over No. 23 on left return, and with stone slates at front eaves; brick and rendered chimneys. L-plan. 2 storeys, 4 irregular bays and 3 bays in left return. No. 27 has 6-panel door in third bay between pilasters under small cornice; overlight above in corniced architrave. Slightly chamfered surrounds to partly-glazed door at left end and wide-chamfered surround to similar door at right end; corniced bow window to left and inserted 4-light C20 window to right of main door; late C19 sashes with projecting stone sills in first bay and on first floor. Roof, hipped at left, has square ridge stack. Left return has late C19 sashes in No. 27; renewed boarded door and -

sashes of late C19 type to No. 25; 2 corniced brick chimneys, one renewed, at ends of No. 25. Included for group value.

97**THE ROYAL OAK, 41, FRONT STREET**

List Entry Number: 1365629

GRADE II

Public house. Early C19. Painted rough render with ashlar and wood dressings; Welsh slate roof with stone gable copings and rendered brick chimneys. 3 storeys, 3 bays. Central renewed boarded door and overlight in doorcase of pilasters and scroll-bracketed cornice; wood architraves to late C19 sashes; projecting stone sills. Welsh slate roof has end chimneys.

98**47 AND 49, FRONT STREET**

List Entry Number: 1365633

GRADE II

2 houses. Early C19. Chisel-dressed and margined sandstone with tooled ashlar dressings and quoins; roof of graduated Lakeland slate with stone gable copings. 2 storeys, 3 wide bays. Paired central flushed doors and 3-pane overlights in plain stone surround. Similar surrounds to tripartite sash at left and to 3 first floor sashes, all with fine glazing bars and projecting stone sills. Similar glazing bars to projecting square bay window, with 4 rows of 5 panes, and 3 top panes opening, under deep cornice. Low-pitched roof has moulded kneeler at left; right kneeler removed; banded end ashlar chimneys. 2 cellar chutes in first bay and one in second have iron bars continuing from first course of masonry across pavement.

Appendix 2: Notable Unlisted Buildings

The following buildings are not statutory listed but do make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the conservation area. There is a presumption against demolition of any of these structures. The omission of any particular building should not be taken to imply that it is of no interest.

The majority of buildings which are listed as being of historic or architectural interest are 18th century or earlier in date. For 19th and 20th century buildings to be listed they normally need to represent some particular technological achievement or be associated with a famous person or event and so most Victorian and later buildings have no protection. The number of listed buildings in Staindrop is quite high, but a number of 19th century buildings have been excluded, while some 18th century buildings have also been overlooked. Over the last 40 years many unlisted buildings have lost their original character through the replacement of windows, doors and roofing materials with modern substitutes and deterioration of more fragile elements such as terracotta roof tiles and finials. This threat to the historic character of buildings is set to increase with pressure to replace timber sash windows with plastic double glazed substitutes.

It is possible to meet demands of improved energy efficiency while retaining historic character. Where traditional windows still exist they can be supplemented with secondary double glazing. Teesdale is also fortunate in having a number of traditional crafts people who can draught proof old sashes and larger companies exist nationally who specialise in updating historic windows. It is normally cheaper to do this than it is to have all windows replaced with uPVC and it is

certainly more sustainable with a smaller carbon footprint. Where windows have already been lost, there are local crafts people who can build new wooden sashes with an integral double glazing, even in multi pane sashes.

There are however a number of examples where original architectural features do still survive and these can act as a template for those home owners who wish to restore the original character of their homes and subsequent increase in house value that is likely to arise. A selection of these buildings where historic character survives in all or part of the building is listed below. Retention and maintenance of these features is largely due to the good management of their owners. The list concentrates on the conservation area and its immediate environs.

North Green
35 North Green
19th century house with pretty fanlight. 2 bays. Potential candidate for listing.
33A/B and 34A/B North Green
New build in keeping with the character of the village
West Terrace
Clematis House
Has retained its fanlight which is such a distinctive element of Staindrop's character
4 West Terrace
The house next door (no.3) is listed but has inappropriate plastic windows. This house appears to be very similar but has a pretty fanlight and traditional windows. It is not clear why this is not listed.
Front Street
33 Front Street

Traditional sash windows but 1930s style door and pebble dash render. Blocked doorway to left. Traditional pantile and slate roof.
28 Front Street
Former Sunday School retains its traditional windows and commemorative plaque.
24 Front Street
Modern traditional windows and a pretty fanlight over a modern door that would suit a Georgian style better if it was painted and solid.
Mill Wynd
1-3 Mill Wynd
Traditional style of windows and doors in this modern terrace, fits in perfectly with existing terraces off the main green.
Winston Road
28 Winston Road
Has traditional sash windows but a 1930s door. The neighbouring houses have been modernised with inappropriate windows and doors.
62 Winston Road
Recently renovated 18th century house with traditional windows and door. It still retains its traditional pantile and slate roof while the extension to the rear respects the use of traditional materials. One of the front doors has been blocked.
18 and 20 Winston Road
Traditional windows but not door
14 and 16 Winston Road
Traditional windows and doors but in poor condition.
12 Winston Road
Has a traditional Yorkshire sliding sash and carriage arch as well as sash windows and a solid door with over light. It retains its agricultural character at the byre end.

Barnard Street
A row of terraced cottages all with traditional sash windows, but 1930s doors with over lights. This contrasts with the privately owned terraces which have suffered a considerable loss of historic character.
Dovecote Street
10 Dovecote Street
The only house on Dovecote Street to have traditional windows.
Duke Street
A row of estate cottages with traditional sash windows and solid doors somewhat let down by unsightly rear extensions.

Prominent Places

Within the boundary of the Staindrop Conservation Area, particular buildings and features are more prominent because of their location within the street plan or local topography. As a result of their prominent position they have the capacity to make a greater impact on the character of the area than they would otherwise have in a less prominent position. This can impact in a positive or a negative way and therefore their condition can be considered to be a higher priority for conservation than more secluded buildings. One of the most prominent buildings is of course St Mary's (formerly St Gregory's) Church, a large and impressive edifice and one of the most interesting in the county with its pre-Conquest nave and small round headed windows above the north and south arcades, which represent relatively rare examples of typically 10th to 11th century architecture. The location of the church is a classical medieval site at the end of the village where it sits on a junction on high ground, surrounded by a low wall, 17th century gateposts and 19th century ornate gates.

A village which is so well endowed with magnificent Georgian buildings, makes it difficult to extract any for particular attention. However some are distinctive because of their design or elegance, including The Deanery with its blue and white painted render and blocked archway; 12 South Green because of its bright pink render; Malvern House being built in brick; The Wheatsheaf with its mock Tudor frontage or 32 North Green with its distinctive bowed windows. Many are prominent because of their location on a street corner in a highly visible location for example, The Black Swan, Bridge House, Staindrop Hall and Central Buildings or their poor design and inability to fit in 36 South Green. But what makes Staindrop distinctive is the combined effect of high quality buildings equally spread out along the edge of the green with a smattering of fanlights and pedimented arches, bowed and sash windows, pantiled and slate roofs, kneelers and water tabling. It is this combined character of quality design which marks out Staindrop rather than the dominance of any particular groups of buildings.

Appendix 3: Origins and History of Staindrop

To date, very little has been written of the history of Staindrop and, although much archaeological work has been done in Upper Teesdale, no archaeological investigations are recorded from the village or its immediate vicinity. Such investigations, coupled with detailed architectural survey of some of the village's historic buildings, may in due course tell us much about the development of the village. In the absence of such work, the following account is necessarily based on a degree of speculation coupled with information from nearby sites.

'The ordinary people lived in small thatched cottages that were dark and without sanitation; candles made from mutton fat were used for lighting; some old cottages had been built below street level to keep in the straw and rushes used as floor coverings...'

St Mary's (once St Gregory's) church has the earliest architectural remains visible in the village and is a fine illustration of the evolution of the parish church. It was an early foundation and includes work of all periods, particularly of that well known destructive phase of the Victorian church carried out in response to the success of the non-conformist religions: 'the church was restored in 1849 but in spite of the tasteless and destructive manner in which many of the alterations were then carried out, it still remains one of the most interesting...in the country'.

The church has some pre-Conquest fabric surviving in the nave, early 12th century arcades, 13th century transepts and west tower, 14th century aisles and chantries, 15th century

clerestory and the top of the tower and the 1849 'restoration'. Like many of the earlier buildings in Staindrop the building is of rubble and coursed blocks. A number of these early buildings are quite large and may represent versions of the medieval hall house. The Deanery on South Green could be included in this category as could 11 and 12 South Green (Gorst House and Gorst Hall) and 17 South Green, which is now much modernised. Unfortunately much of the alterations to these properties have taken place without adequate recording and so the evolution of Staindrop's buildings is barely understood. It is interesting that most of the large early houses are on the south side of the green where more land is available on the north side which is terminated by Langley beck. The old manor house on Office Square is a 17th century gem somewhat reorganised from its original form. Like many early buildings it is of sandstone rubble with ashlar dressings, but it also has early examples of casements with stone mullions and a Tudor door, although not in its original position. The roof is all of stone flags with stone gable copings. It did have a fine 17th century staircase inside but the estate removed it as part of 20th century renovations. Staindrop Hall is late 16th to early 17th century in style, although it also has later additions. Here the typically 17th century detailing of label moulding over windows can be seen and stone mullions, also typical of early window styles. These early examples are substantial buildings and not representative of the more common cottage which was likely to exist before the 18th century. Roofed with black heather thatch, one or two storeys at most, small windows and dark rooms would have been quite common. Evidence of these can be found throughout the village where a steeply pitched roof or gable scarring from an earlier roof line are hints of pre-18th century predecessors. They can also be found to

the rear of 18th century properties and are now relegated to outbuildings, such as the small outbuilding behind Westfield House. Many of these are considered to be 19th century, but their scale and proportions are suggestive of pre 18th century cottages. The village has lost a good number of 16th century and earlier cottages. Behind the old Sunday School opposite the church were a row of 16th century cottages which were demolished in 1928 to make room for a school extension.

The 18th century

Like many villages, the architectural style of the majority of buildings is Georgian. The 18th century saw a significant amount of rebuilding made possible by increasing wealth and a growing population and made desirable by the wealthier classes keen to display their good fortune. The 18th century also saw the peak of the Grand Tour, the conclusion of a wealthy young man's education who would have visited many Roman sites in Europe and been inspired by classical styles of domestic architecture. These borrowed and adapted neo-Classical styles joined with the great rebuilding to create an architectural character which was to dominate many historic town centres. These classical influences created beautifully proportioned, but quite plain facades, often with ornate doorways including porticos and pillars and regular symmetrical window design, hidden roofs behind street fronted parapets and painted cast ironwork, verdigris was popular. The desire for symmetry and order was important and is easily lost through modern window and door replacements which may not reflect the original design, yet the Georgian styles remain popular today as their restrained decoration gives little cause for offence and the light regularly shaped rooms are a joy to furnish.

These changes to building design were also partly a result of new building regulations. Back in 1660 after the Fire of London, new regulations were imposed on building design as a means to prevent the spread of fire and these were updated throughout the 18th century. These rules, which put into place what was already good practice in many places, gradually spread northwards and were incorporated into new build. Wood was no longer used externally, windows were set back within their apertures and walls had to be a certain thickness and constructed of brick or wood. A number of the larger buildings in Staindrop may have been designed by the architect John Carr who was one of the leading architects in the north of England in the second half of the 18th century. While it is acknowledged that he built the bridge over the Langley Beck, his association with a number of other buildings is less easily understood, but his style is apparent at 7 North Green (Malvern House), the Gazebo at the back of no.4 North Green, Westfield House, The Deanery and Garth Cottage on the South Green, 38 North Green, The Old Vicarage, 6, 8 and 14 Front Street and modifications to The Old Hall on Front Street.

There are two main types of Georgian house in Staindrop, the medium sized house, roughly corresponding to fourth rate houses according to the Building Act of 1774 and the small house.

Medium Houses

These were built mainly of sandstone, although there is one brick example, Malvern House at 7 Front Street. Sandstone provided precise mouldings and smooth wall surfaces that the unfussy symmetrical designs required and even at 7 Front Street the finishings were of ashlar providing precise quoins, plinth, string courses and architraves. The styles

used were no longer distinctive to the area, but a result of a fashion which had spread across the land. However local details and interpretations were still used and in Staindrop the architect Carr may have been influential and also introduced distinctive internal features such as sliding partition doors, many now sacrificed to internal improvements. Two storeys were still common but three storeys were becoming increasingly popular. Windows were larger, sometimes surrounded with an architrave and placed symmetrically across the front elevation, often with an arched stair light to the rear and the doorway and with pediment, architrave and fan light occupied a central position. Painted lime render was used, but most buildings today are of stone, however the ashlar stones used for the quoins, window and door surrounds were sometimes painted. Many of these buildings were modified from earlier cottages and while considerable effort was made in changing their appearance from the street front, less effort was put into the rear elevation and so it is here that earlier fragmentary remains of what went once before can be found.

Smaller houses

Many of the 18th century houses were built on a smaller scale with only one or two storeys, a central doorway with less ornamentation than in the larger houses and window and door surrounds of ashlar. Windows in these smaller buildings are often with traditional multi-pane sash windows, but many had their windows replaced in the late 19th century with two or four pane sashes. Moulded kneelers, ashlar quoins and stone gable copings were also used on these cottages and roofing material appear to have been a mixture of sandstone flags and a combination of terracotta pantiles with flags forming the lower courses. Those buildings re-roofed during

or after the 19th century have welsh slate or those re-roofed in the 20th century often have modern concrete roofs. Modern replacement pantiles can be a very vibrant colour so the bright orange of the new sits next to the muted rusty shades of the old.

The 19th century

The built heritage of this period introduced new building materials and a greater use of blue-prints rather than one off designs. However Staindrop missed out on the larger Victorian suburbs and industrialisation which the presence of the railway brought to neighbouring villages. Presumably new materials were still transported here; it was simply not such a straight forward process, but the train bypass has been largely responsible for preserving a Georgian feel to the village.

The Victorian period saw considerable effort in building civic architecture. Most common was the non-conformist chapel. The Methodists had been meeting in converted houses, but the Primitive Methodists built a proper chapel in 1861 in a Gothic style using Tudor designs on its doorway and 17th century styles of hood-moulding, which perhaps this was an architectural attempt to make Methodism appear older than it was. The Wesleyan Methodists built a new chapel in 1869-70 of Dunhouse Stone on South Green. The Sunday School on Front Street was built in 1841 and the Scarth Memorial Village Hall was built in 1875 in memory of Mr T F Scarth, who was land agent to the Dukes of Cleveland. It has fine Victorian ornamentation to the doorway, highly ornamental kneelers, a grand central doorway, large windows and an imposing inscription above the door.

Domestic and commercial buildings were also changing. Early 19th century styles did not change radically from 18th century ones, but bowed windows appear to have made an impact in Staindrop shops and today these lovely windows can still be seen on several houses, as they are now, with window glass which has become beautifully iridescent with age. More common and possibly later, are the bay windows on houses and shops, designed to let in more light and a modest way of bringing the 18th century house up to date in the mid to late 19th century.

Buildings from the first half of the 19th century tend to reflect earlier neo-classical traditions with simple facades and detailing such as moulded kneelers. Greek revival styles were especially popular at that time, but towards the middle of the 19th century, the 'foreign' classical styles fell out of favour and instead architectural fashions looked to the English Christian past for its inspiration. Increasing ornamentation was a reaction to the plain symmetrical facades of the Georgian period and so door lintels and jambs were carved, shop fronts ornamented, barge boards and tall gables created a Gothic feel made possible by the lighter Welsh slate which found favour over the stone flagged and pantiled roof.

However the influence of the Gothic styles was to be limited in Staindrop. The lack of a railway connection meant that there was no easy means to import the latest materials; fashionable Victorians built their town houses in Barnard Castle or Bishop Auckland. The impact of Victorian architecture on Staindrop was therefore quite limited to austere terracing constructed by Raby Estate, West Terrace, plus a few individual dwellings. No's 1-11 South Terrace are

typical of many houses being constructed at the turn of the century. Stone built with small front gardens originally enclosed with a dwarf stone wall and railings, they have now lost their railings to the war effort. The end houses had bargeboards to the gables and finials. Only one house, no 11, still retains terracotta ridge tiles which presumably once extended all the way along the terrace. Harder to remove and therefore still present are the stone under eaves corbels.

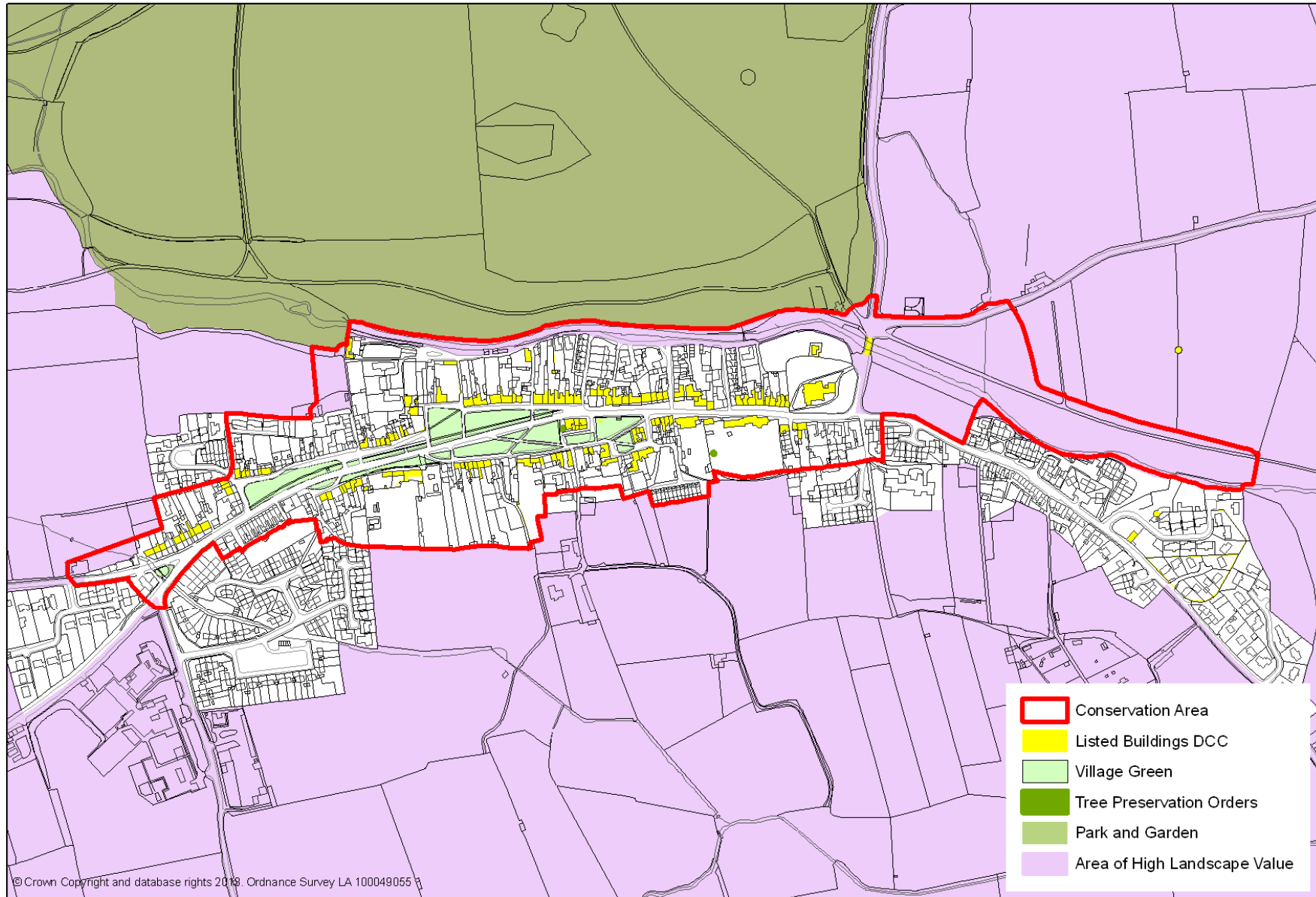
Entrance halls were lit by an overlight and a few houses still retain the house name written in gold lettering above the door, a nice touch of Victorian middle class status. Windows have fared well on the street frontage with all retaining traditional sashes and only two of them having inappropriate modern doors. However to the rear only one of the houses has traditional windows.

20th and 21st Century

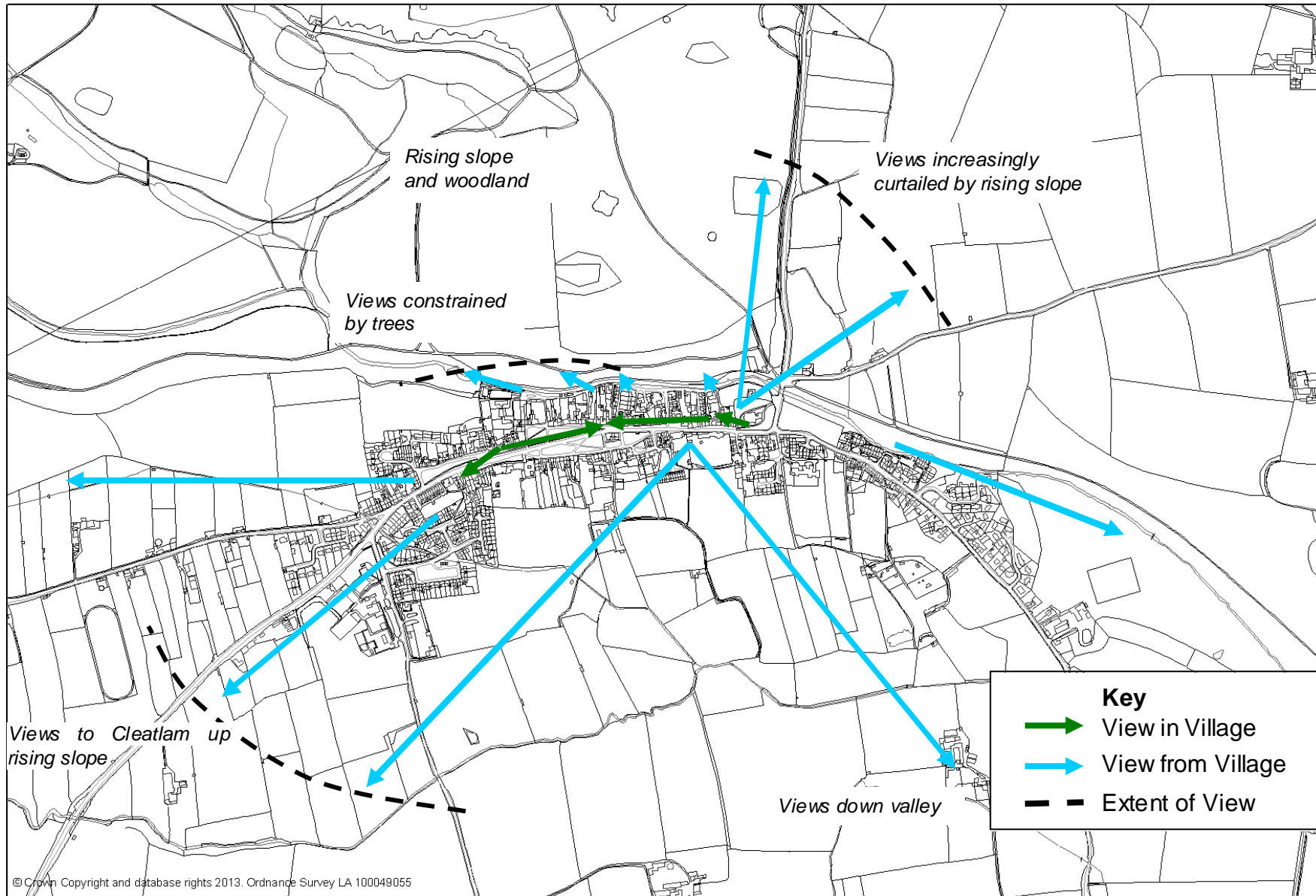
The 20th century's contribution to the character of Staindrop has been mainly limited to the margins and to the redevelopment of outbuildings as residential dwellings. The Raby Estate constructed workers terraced housing in stone in 1901 along the newly built Barnard Street. These continued the Victorian tradition of terracing with plain sash windows and unlike other terraces in private ownership; the traditional sash style has been retained. Later developments sprung up along South Terrace and Winston Road, while the spread of housing estates at the west end has spilled out beyond the back lane and the village boundary. Some of these early to mid 20th century houses were in an individual style such as 13 West Terrace, while larger developments started after the war. Council housing on Winston Road by Johnston and

Wright dating to 1976-9 marks an early attempt to design new build that fits in with the conservation area by reusing old stone. Another successful development has been the construction of new terraced houses along Mill Wynd which sit very comfortably along the lane, while a further modern development at 7 North Green is an unfortunate pastiche of Georgian design.

Appendix 4: Current Designations



Appendix 5: Key Views



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