

**HISTORIC BUILDINGS &
STRUCTURES OF
LOCAL IMPORTANCE,
VALUE AND
CHARACTER.**

**ARCHAEO-ENVIRONMENT
LTD FOR THE LIMESTONE
LANDSCAPES
PARTNERSHIP**



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Archaeo-Environment Ltd
Marian Cottage
Lartington
Barnard Castle
County Durham
DL12 9BP

Tel/Fax: (01833) 650573
Email: info@aenvironment.co.uk
Web: www.aenvironment.co.uk

Archaeo-Environment Ltd is registered in England and
Wales Registered number 04727850

Summary

This document presents the results of a study and public consultation exercise to identify historic buildings and structures across the Magnesian Limestone of East Durham which are valued by local communities and individuals but which have no formal legal protection such as designation as a listed building. Any one of the buildings identified may be considered to be of at least local importance and value and contribute to the distinctive historic character of the area's villages and countryside by their presence.

It should also be noted that although this report has followed a similar process to that used by local planning authorities to compile local lists of historic buildings for protection through such means as supplementary planning guidance, this reports key aims were to engage the public in thinking about their built heritage and provide the Limestone Landscapes Partnership with additional information to inform pro-active project work.

This study is one of several commissioned by the Limestone Landscapes Partnership to help inform their work and engage with the communities of the area in their stated vision of...

Working together in a landscape-scale Partnership to make a positive difference to quality of life and to the unique environment of the Magnesian Limestone area.

The Magnesian Limestone has a special character all of its own, found in its landscape and especially in its history and people. That character forged over thousands of years will, as is the nature of things continue to change and evolve over time, there is however a need to take action to make the communities of the area aware and proud of the unique place in which they live and their heritage, and then equip them to conserve those things which make it special and from which they can take inspiration for the future.

This report and the consultation which informed it, seeks specifically to identify buildings, structures and designed open spaces valued by the communities of the area, but not necessarily of sufficient worth to gain protection as statutorily protected heritage assets such as listed buildings or scheduled ancient monuments. The findings of this report have already been used to inform an Historic Environment Action Plan which in turn is being used by the Limestone Landscapes Partnership to develop broader projects and initiatives across the area over the next decade.

This report describes the criteria used for identifying historic buildings & structures of local importance, value and character; the consultation process used; and then presents information on the identified buildings and designed landscapes. Further to this suggestions are made for areas of additional research, considerations for protection of certain areas and buildings through the planning process and finally means and ways to get the public involved in appreciating and caring for their historic buildings.

In total the report identifies 64 buildings, structures and landscapes which currently have no specific protection such as listing and with one or two possible exceptions would not meet the criteria to be given listed status. Nevertheless they are either valued by their local community or can clearly be seen to have a value in their own right as well as a contribution to the limestone landscapes. The report concludes with a number of recommendations regarding local lists, specific buildings and engaging communities with their built heritage.

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The author would like to thank a significant number of people past and present who have contributed to this report either through their direct involvement, or by past effort and enthusiasm in exploring, researching, celebrating and conserving the rich heritage of the Magnesian Limestone area.

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A further large debt of gratitude is extended to the many individuals, societies and community groups across the Limestone Landscapes who helpfully offered opinions, suggestions and information. It would be unfair to specifically mention some at the risk of omitting others and the author's thanks is extended to all of them.

Mapping.

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1.0 Introduction

This report was commissioned to specifically build upon and fill a gap in knowledge identified by a previous study commissioned by the Limestone Landscapes Partnership and written by the same author; The '*Limestone Landscapes Historic Environment Audit*' (Archaeo-Environment/Hammond, 2009). In turn this earlier document and the research carried out for this report have informed the already published '*Limestone Landscapes Historic Environment Action Plan*' (Archaeo-Environment/Hammond, 2010). These three documents contain extensive information on the archaeology, historic buildings, historic landscape character and cultural heritage of the Limestone Landscapes area and through the Action Plan are being used by the Limestone Landscapes Partnership to develop long term aims and objectives, and also a landscape partnership project funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund and intended to run over 3 years.

Although across England there are many thousands of buildings and structures of historic interest which have legal protection through either Listing or Scheduling, it has been recognised that there are many more buildings which may be termed 'locally' important and while individually or collectively being of immense value to the character of our town, villages and countryside they fall short of the criteria needed for legal protection.

To help fill this gap in knowledge and identify what is worthwhile, English Heritage and The Department for Culture, Media and Sport [DCMS] have encouraged the development of Local Lists. While no formal guidance exists for the development and production of a Local Lists, PPG 15 (1995), para 6.16 provided an opportunity for planning authorities to compile such lists 'it is also open to planning authorities to draw up lists of locally important buildings and to formulate local plan policies for their protection, through normal development control procedures.' By 2004 approximately 44% of Local Authorities in England had produced a Local List and saw it as a way to identify and encourage protection of locally important heritage assets as well as raise the profile of local history and heritage and conserve local distinctiveness.

The protection of buildings, structures or landscapes on a local list is assisted when it is supported by the adoption of local plan policies endorsing their conservation. In this respect local lists can go a long way in helping to maintain 'local distinctiveness'. At the time of writing only South Tyneside Council of the five local authorities within the Limestone Landscapes area had produced a formal local list, although each of the others had taken steps towards compiling one.

It should be made clear at this point that although it has involved a similar consultative process, and seeks to achieve similar aims of protecting local heritage and engaging people and communities in valuing their built heritage, the Limestone Landscapes list of 'historic buildings & structures of local importance, value and character', is not a formal local list, supported by adopted supplementary planning documents. It is first and foremost a tool for the Limestone Landscapes Partnership to assist with identifying projects and needs, and to engage the people of the area in thinking what it is about their built heritage that they value.

2.0 Aims, objectives and methodology

As with any project a brief was issued on behalf of the Limestone Landscapes Partnership to direct the work. Four principal tasks were identified and are described below at 2.1.1. Again as with any project the means of delivering these successfully evolved during the work and the final 'method' and process of consultation is described at 2.2

2.1 Principal Tasks

2.1.1 The project brief (paragraphs 4 and 5) set out a number of tasks as follows:

1. 'Assemble and synthesize existing information relating to historic buildings and structures in the landscape within the study area'.
2. 'Organise a minimum of three workshops for stakeholders and local communities at which information about historic buildings and structures in their area will be presented and nominations invited for additions to the list'
3. 'A presentation on the finalised list of projects and the rationale behind them at a consultation event to be held on 11th November 2009. The proceedings of which should be incorporated into the final report.'
4. 'Provide a final report that includes the following outputs;

A list of significant historic buildings and structures in the Limestone Landscapes Project area, based in part on the results of the workshops for stakeholders and local communities. The report to include 1/ a description of the individual buildings and structures. 2/ the methodologies employed during the exercise and 3/ a full list of the individuals and organisations that were consulted.

The formulation of a prioritised future programme of work and programmes for historic buildings and structures (where agreement of property owners has been secured). Suggested projects should fit with one or more of the following objectives:

- Conservation/restoration
- Increasing access to understanding of the local historic built environment
- Identifying ways to increase community participation
- Identifying opportunities for developing training and skills.'

2.2 Delivery

The project was treated as an integral part of several studies undertaken to inform the Limestone Landscapes Partnership on geology, ecology and historic

environment. In particular it follows on from the Limestone Landscapes Historic Environment Audit (2009), and informs the Limestone Landscapes Historic Environment Plan (2010), both produced by Archaeo-Environment. In particular this project was identified both as a means to fill a gap in historic environment information identified by the Audit of 2009, and as a means of beginning to engage communities of the area in looking at the built heritage of their villages and countryside.

2.3 Methodology

The process of compiling lists of locally important buildings and designed landscapes are relatively well established from numerous such projects across England. In essence a set of criteria are established (see 2.4 below), to provide guidance on what forms and qualities are sought, and then a public consultation is launched, supplemented by specific survey and research by historic environment professionals. A tentative list is then produced for discussion and agreement by an informed panel and finally a list is produced.

As has already been noted above, the Limestone Landscapes list is not intended to be a formally adopted planning document, instead the process itself is seen as important in engaging the public while the list itself is a foundation upon which to build and expand and is there to inform project work by the Limestone Landscapes Partnership.

The methodology used for the project was to draw on existing fieldwork and information from the Audit of 2009 and then build on this with the following steps.

- Prepare and distribute leaflet to extensive heritage mailing list.
- Provide a press release on the project, fronted by John Grundy.
- Provide specific support and undertake field visits for members of the public/groups who suggested sites.
- Canvas opinions through meetings of local societies and community groups.
- Provide information through Area Action Partnerships.
- Provide a presentation at the Limestone Landscapes day school. (Sunderland 11/11/2009)
- Provide a presentation to regional specialists (Durham County Hall 07/01/2010)
- Undertake site visits to each suggested site.
- Prepare individual record sheets for each site or building.

- Use the information from this study together with that from the earlier Audit to produce a list of project buildings which the Limestone Landscapes partnership could use to inform its work.

2.4 Criteria.

The criteria set for this exercise against which nominations for the list were to be judged were not intended to be as rigorous as a formal local list, but were intended to allow the communities of the area scope to identify what was important and special to them, whilst ensuring that representative examples of certain key types of buildings which defined the areas character and which had been identified in the Audit of 2009 were included. The character assessment contained in the Audit is reproduced at Appendix 3 for ease of reference.

As with the Audit, the original intention had been to exclude the principal urban areas from this study, reflecting the Limestone Landscape Partnership's focus largely on rural land. In the event due to interest from the public, several nominations were received from urban areas and in particular Seaham Harbour.

Criteria were placed into three categories for consideration and assessment.

(1) Historical/architectural value/assessment.

Using similar criteria to those used for Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens but from a local perspective and addressing the following:

- Old or rare buildings and sites in the limestone landscapes which have been altered too much to warrant being included on the national statutory lists or inventories of listed buildings, scheduled monuments, or designed landscapes (Parks & Gardens).
- Architectural Interest: buildings which are of importance to the limestone landscapes for the interest of their architectural design, decoration and craftsmanship; also important examples of particular building types and techniques and significant plan forms.
- Group value: especially where buildings form an important 'group' or a fine example of planning in the limestone landscapes.
- Sites in the limestone landscapes which were influential in the development of taste whether through reputation or references in literature or have close historical association with important people or events in the limestone landscapes.
- Sites in the limestone landscapes which are good representative examples of a style or layout, or a type of site, or work of a designer (amateur or professional) of local importance.
- Historic interest: this includes buildings which illustrate important aspects of the limestone landscapes' social, economic, cultural or military history.

(2) LL character assessment added value.

A key question and consideration; was the nominated building, site or landscape particularly important or idiosyncratic to the character of the Limestone Landscapes?

(3) Local community added value.

Was the building, site or landscape either nominated directly by, or have significance for, the local community above any academic, architectural, or historic value?

2.4.1 New Listed Buildings and Designations.

Although the aims of this study were not specifically to identify any buildings, structures or designed landscapes which were worthy of statutory protection, there are a number of proposals which maybe of sufficient merit to be considered for more formal recognition. The rural areas of The East Durham Magnesian Limestone (in particular those in County Durham) have for a variety of reasons both a lower percentage and total number of listed buildings then for many other areas including for instance rural areas on the west side of the county. A number of the buildings identified in this study maybe worthy of listed building status, or warrant the designation or re-drawing of conservation area boundaries. These are discussed in section 5.0 'Recommendations'.

3.0 Community Groups, Contacts and Stakeholders

Consultations for this report, together with the Historic Environment Audit and The Historic Environment Action Plan were undertaken through a staged process. First as part of the Historic Environment Audit (2009), a database was compiled of societies, clubs and community groups with an interest in heritage across the area. These were identified through a literature and web search augmented by the author's personal knowledge of the area, and recommendations provided by the Limestone Landscapes Task group. Over 40 local Historical and Archaeological Societies including several metal detecting clubs were identified. In addition to community groups on the database, the consultation process also involved conservation officers and archaeological officers in all 5 planning authorities; English Heritage and the National Trust; The archaeology department of Durham University; The North East England History Institute and Leicester University who had previously undertaken work on the community identity of the Durham Coalfield.

These stakeholders were all added to the Limestone Landscapes Partnership database so that, in addition to historic environment issues, they could in future receive newsletters and invitations to partnership initiatives. A full up to date list of names is held on the partnership database, Appendix 1 of this report contains a short list of groups known of, and corresponded with, at the time of writing this report.

Consultation with this identified group of stakeholders, both community and professional, was largely undertaken through written contact (email and letter) followed up by further correspondence and telephone conversations. Short presentations with Q&A opportunities were provided to the A.A.S.D.N and the Pride in Easington Group. Informal consultations were also held with passers by and members of the public on an ad hoc basis when the consultants were undertaking fieldwork for this report. There appears to be no easier way to engage the public in a conversation about valued historic buildings than to stand in the street with a 'loaded and pointed' camera!

The database of interested parties was sent, via post or email, a colour A4 leaflet (Appendix 2), and nomination forms for this study and asked to identify heritage features, buildings, or designed open spaces that they particularly valued in their locality but which currently had no protection or profile. To encourage entries a press release was issued by DCC/Natural England and the well known regional architectural historian, author and TV presenter John Grundy provided quotes and support.

An illustrated presentation was made to the Limestone Landscapes Partnership event in Sunderland on 11th of November 2009, where a poster display and powerpoint also allowed delegates to stop and chat about issues and projects particular to themselves.

The Project Development Officer Ken Bradshaw took the opportunity to present the project and distribute copies of the leaflet when attending several Area Action Partnership meetings in the last few months of 2009.

Following distribution of the leaflet, the author was contacted by a number of individuals and representatives' of societies with suggestions, following which site visits and meetings were undertaken to compile information and photographs for each of the suggested nominations.

The results of this correspondence and consultation have been fed into the recommendations of this report and the Historic Environment Action Plan.

4.0 Proposed Buildings and Landscapes

- 4.1 In total and including buildings identified by the author, 112 proposals were received for the Limestone Landscapes list of Historic Buildings & Structures of Local Importance, Value and Character. Of these 36 were already listed buildings and 12 were outside of the project boundary.
- 4.2 The stated intention to exclude the main urban areas of the Limestone landscapes was undoubtedly a major factor in the relatively modest number of nominations, together with the problem of communication and engagement over such a wide area. A small number of nominations were received from urban areas, principally Seaham Harbour and Hartlepool Headland, which as both are of some considerable historic interest and coastal, it was felt appropriate to include these as suitable sites which the objectives of the partnership could contribute towards.
- 4.3 The distribution of sites was surprisingly even across the area (figure 1). Only the lack of nominations from north of the River Wear in South Tyneside and a small 'hotspot' around Wheatley Hill are worthy of note by exception. The South Tyneside lacuna may be explained by the fact that the authority is the only one to currently have a formal Local List and so the subject may be felt to be less pressing by communities here. Wheatley Hill is easily explained in that the village has an exceptionally active and well informed local history club and heritage centre who produced a wonderfully packaged set of nominations and supporting documentation, reflecting the pride in this archetypal pit village's heritage.
- 4.4 The types of site identified provide a wide selection of built heritage and range from minor designed 18th century landscapes (Coxhoe Hall) to historic open spaces (Town Moor, Hartlepool) and several cemeteries (Spion Kop, Hartlepool; St. Pauls Quarrington Hill; Hillside, Houghton-le-Spring). The buildings identified cover a significant span of time from the late 16th century (Rock Farm, Wheatley Hill) to the World War II defences (pill box, Coxhoe). While there are a substantial number of domestic buildings and an intriguing selection of minor structures such as cast iron fingerposts and an early 20th century miner's urinal (Easington), there is a clear bias in the selection to two groups of buildings which in equal measure help to define the character of the area, namely the substantial industrial remains of the 19th and 20th century seen in coal mining, lime burning and railways; and the foundation on which the economy of the area depended for centuries, agriculture.

- 4.5 Of the buildings and landscapes identified a number may well fulfil the criteria for listing and/or scheduling, being of high quality or rare survivals of a type. For instance, the winding engine base and associated earthworks and ponds of the second Crowtrees colliery at Quarrington Hill, is following the extensive reclamations activities of the last 30 years, perhaps the last surviving example of its type in the area.
- 4.6 Several of the buildings are located on the fringes but outside the boundaries of existing conservation areas. Many existing conservation areas appear to have been designated to include the historic centres of villages around traditional greens and of agricultural origins traceable back to the 11th or 12th centuries, but which fail to take account of the 'split personality' of many villages where a 19th century brick pit village sits side by side with its older agricultural neighbour. The number of such villages is large from Cornforth, to Bishop Middleham, Easington to Murton, and a serious review is needed to assess the boundaries of these, and others, to accurately reflect, protect and enhance the mining heritage through altering conservation area boundaries. Easington Colliery in particular provides perhaps the best surviving example of a purpose built colliery village with housing, school, shops, welfare institute etc adjacent to its centuries older agricultural twin Easington arranged around its village green with church and manor.
- 4.7 Many of the buildings are in private ownership and several are at risk suffering either from an inopportune location next to busy roads (Sandy Carrs Farm Easington), or no identifiable use (disused railway crossing/signal at Wingate). There are however several in public or charitable hands and the care and sensitive repair of these provides a key opportunity to set a standard and give a lead to the communities of the area (cast iron finger posts, Durham Aged Miners Housing).
- 4.8 Apart from the buildings nominated or identified through this study, 3 groups of buildings were identified by several people without specifically naming individual structures. These are mining disaster memorials, war memorials and the housing provided by the Durham Aged Miners Housing Association. Of the first two groups, many of these are listed buildings in their own right and there are existing databases compiled and maintained to make sure these structures get due recognition and care (North-East War Memorials <http://www.newmp.org.uk/> and Durham Mining Museum <http://www.dmm-gallery.org.uk/memorial/index.htm>). It is to the credit of the area that nearly all examples seen during the survey were obviously well cared for and respected.
- 4.9 As has been noted above South Tyneside Council are the only one of the 5 involved local authorities who have undertaken a comprehensive local listing process which is supported by supplementary planning documents. Since the research for this report they have as of July 2010 begun a review of their local list and are requesting nominations (<http://www.southtyneside.info/environment/historicenvironments/the-local-list/>). Hartlepool have also begun a similar process but at present this is restricted to the Headland area of the town and not the wider borough. Key examples from the Hartlepool list have been included in this study.

- 4.10 Although the nominations provide a good cross sample of the areas buildings and building types, there are a few very obvious omissions. Notably there are no suggested examples of the Sunderland Cottage, a very distinctive building type to the north-eastern part of the area.
- 4.11 It is also noteworthy is that several non-conformist chapels have been suggested, a few still in use but several which are not. The closure of non-conformist chapels across former industrial areas is not specifically a Limestone Landscapes issue and has been witnessed across many areas of England. The chapel is a key visual and historic component of many villages and its sensitive conversion to other uses is essential to maintaining character, rather than seeing it be demolished and removed. The residential conversion of the chapel at Littleton is a good example, the use of the chapel at Quarrington Hill as a large commercial garage less so.
- 4.12 The nominated buildings for the Limestone Landscapes Local List are described below in tabular form, and for each entry a more detailed record is provided at Appendix 4 together with a photograph.

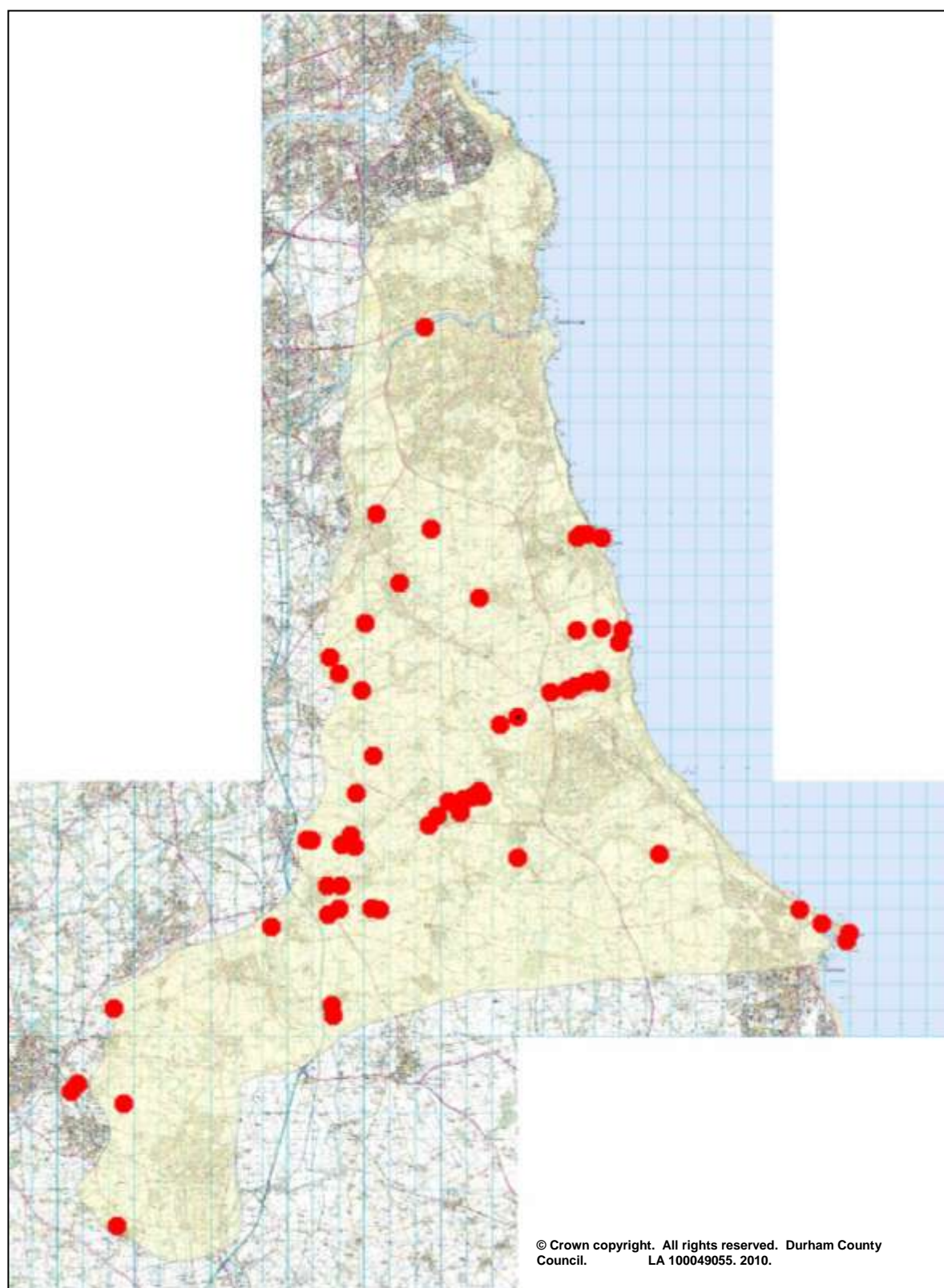


Figure 1. Distribution map showing the position of local list nominations as red dots against a map showing the project area in light brown shading.

Limestone Landscapes: Historic Buildings & Structures Of Local Importance, Value And Character

LL ID No.	Local Authority	Address	X	Y	nominated by	Brief description	Statutory listing candidate?	HER Ref	Ownership	Condition
1	Durham CC	High Pittington	433030	544180	AE	Cast iron Finger post	yes	D16711	DCC	Poor
2	Durham CC	Westerton	424230	531090	AE	Cast iron Finger post	yes	D16712	DCC	Moderate
3	Durham CC	Shadforth	434370	540970	AE	Cast iron Finger post	yes	D16713	DCC	Fair
4	Durham CC	Easington	441310	543450	AE	WWII school air raid shelters	suggested conservation area extension	D16715	DCC	Moderate
5	Durham CC	Easington	441980	543550	AE	Easington Poor Law Union. Board Offices of 1902.	suggested conservation area	D16716	DCC	Good
6	Durham CC	Hopper Street, Hebburn Street, Jude Street, Cann Street. Easington	442050	543550	AE	Aged Miners Homes of 1925. Colliery brick, slate roofs, enamelled signage, dedication stone, opened by Peter Lee.	suggested conservation area	D16717	Durham Aged Miners Housing Association?	Good, occupied and used for original purpose
7	Durham CC	Wingate	440020	536990	AE	Disused Railway signal and Level Crossing structures	no	D16718	DCC?	Fair

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LL ID No.	Local Authority	Address	X	Y	nominated by	Brief description	Statutory listing candidate?	HER Ref	Ownership	Condition
8	Durham CC	Bishop Middleham, Deer Park and Wall	432800	530800	Conservation Area Appraisal	Medieval deer park and wall	yes	D1116	Private	Poor
9	Durham CC	Bishop Middleham, Cottages	432760	531220	Conservation Area Appraisal	18/19th century farm cottages and associated buildings.	within existing conservation area	D16719	Private	Poor, and empty at time of survey
10	Durham CC	Raisby Hill Lime Works Raisby Quarry	434620	534960	John Heppelwhite; Jennie Garrod; Jim McManners	19th century limekilns shown on 1st ED OS.	yes	D16720	Raisby Quarry	Fair, but heavily overgrown and with some structural issues at west end.
11	Durham CC	Quarrington Hill, St.Paul's Churchyard	433490	537870	R.W. Jones	19th century churchyard, church demolished.	no	D16722	DCC?	Good
12	Durham CC	'The Castle' Crowtrees Colliery local nature reserve	433150	537500	Joy Pounder	19th century colliery engine structure	yes, scheduling	D7963	DCC?	Fair
13	Durham CC	Old Cassop; Cart Shed	433710	539510	Jim McManners, Martin Lowe	18/19th century cart shed	within existing conservation area	D16723	Church Commissioners	Poor, but to be repaired under HLS at time of survey

Limestone Landscapes: Historic Buildings & Structures Of Local Importance, Value And Character

LL ID No.	Local Authority	Address	X	Y	nominated by	Brief description	Statutory listing candidate?	HER Ref	Ownership	Condition
14	Durham CC	Littletown Methodist Chapel	433920	543520	Martin Lowe	1820's chapel, compact stone construction in Early English revival style with fish scale slate roof.	within a whisker'	D16724	private	Good, being converted to private house at time of survey
15	Durham CC	Reservoir Housing, Murton	438530	547140	Martin Lowe	Simple 'guard box' type brick structure with stone dressings of c.1900 on top of a small reservoir elevated above its surroundings	no	D16725	Not known	Fair, but unoccupied
16	Durham CC	Auckland House, No.3 Office Street. Wheatley Hill	438650	539380	Wheatley Hill History Club and Heritage Centre	Former Colliery Managers House of 1868, contemporary with opening of Wheatley Hill Colliery.	no	D16726	Private	Good
17	Durham CC	Wheatley Hill Cemetery, War Memorial and Former Chapel of Rest (now parish rooms and heritage centre). Woodland Road, Wheatley Hill.	437780	538740	Wheatley Hill History Club and Heritage Centre	19th Century cemetery with significant social history including grave of Peter Lee (LB II) and Chapel of Rest built 1907.	no additional	D16727		Good

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LL ID No.	Local Authority	Address	X	Y	nominated by	Brief description	Statutory listing candidate?	HER Ref	Ownership	Condition
18	Durham CC	Lynn Garth House, Lynn Terrace, Wheatley Hill	438520	539600	Wheatley Hill History Club and Heritage Centre	Formerly The Colliery Hotel used by colliery owners to house candymen during strikes, possessed a famous ball-alley. Now a private house.	no	D16728	Private	Good
19	Durham CC	Patton Street Methodist Church. Now Church of 'Apostle Elijah Delapanosta and His Chosen Victorious Army'	438220	539350	Wheatley Hill History Club and Heritage Centre	Built in 1872 and first place of worship constructed in Wheatley Hill.	no	D16730	Private	Good
20	Durham CC	Rock Farm, Front Street, Wheatley Hill	437920	539220	Wheatley Hill History Club and Heritage Centre	Farmhouse with 16th century fabric	yes	D3968	Private	Good
21	Durham CC	Aged Miners Homes, Woodland Avenue, Wheatley Hill	437700	538960	Wheatley Hill History Club and Heritage Centre	Aged Miners Housing	no	D16730	Durham Aged Miners Housing Association	Good
22	Durham CC	St. Godric's Roman Catholic Primary School, Thornley Road, Wheatley Hill	437320	539190	Wheatley Hill History Club and Heritage Centre	Brick school building of 1909	no	D16732	Church	Good
23	Durham CC	Thornley Hall Farm and nearby lime kilns	436550	538260	Wheatley Hill History Club & Heritage Centre	Farm house and limekilns	House is listed Grade II. Kilns no	D12576 & D16733	Private	Hall good, lime kilns poor.

Limestone Landscapes: Historic Buildings & Structures Of Local Importance, Value And Character

LL ID No.	Local Authority	Address	X	Y	nominated by	Brief description	Statutory listing candidate?	HER Ref	Ownership	Condition
24	Durham CC	White House Farm, Wheatley Hill	436880	538630	Wheatley Hill History Club and Heritage Centre	3 bay rendered farmhouse with extensions. Early 19th century.	no	D16734	Private	Good
25	Durham CC	Wheatley Hill: The Nimmo Hotel	437910	539270	Wheatley Hill History Club and Heritage Centre	19th century inn contemporary with founding of Wheatley Hill colliery village and named after the Nimmo family brewery at Castle Eden.	no	D16735	Private	Good
26	Durham CC	Bowburn: Grey Gables, former Vicarage	431780	537680	Mike Syer, Bowburn.	3 bay stone and slate roof vicarage. On 1st Ed OS	yes	D16736	Private	Good
27	Durham CC	Heugh Hall Row	431960	537670	Mike Syer, Bowburn.	Miners Cottages associated with Heugh Hall Colliery, on 1st ED OS	no	D16158	Private	Good but heavily altered
28	Durham CC	Quarrington Hill; Former Methodist Chapel, now garage	433660	537430	AE	Former Primitive Methodist Chapel with dedication stone dated 1886.	no	D16737	Private	Poor, much altered
29	Durham CC	Easington Colliery: Public urinal	442270	543690	AE	Early 20th century Brick and ceramic urinal block	no	D16738	DCC?	Moderate

Limestone Landscapes: Historic Buildings & Structures Of Local Importance, Value And Character

LL ID No.	Local Authority	Address	X	Y	nominated by	Brief description	Statutory listing candidate?	HER Ref	Ownership	Condition
30	Durham CC	Easington Colliery: Colliery Pay Office	443714	543963	AE	Last surviving building of Easington Colliery, now used as Easington Colliery Band office and room.	no, but within suggested new conservation area	D16739	Private	Good
31	Durham CC	Miners Welfare Institute.	443250	543830	AE	Large, colliery red brick hall, meeting rooms and social facilities of 1934.	no, but within suggested new conservation area	D16740	Easington Miners Welfare Scheme, Seaside Lane, Peterlee, County Durham SR8 3DY	Good, but roof replaced in modern materials
32	Durham CC	Lime Kilns	444140	545900	AE	Stone and Brick Lime Kilns at entrance to Hawthorn Dene, late 18th/early 19th century	no	D3835	National Trust	Poor
33	Durham CC	Lime Kiln	443310	545970	AE	Stone Lime Kilns in woodland and in association with quarries marked as old on 1st ED OS	no	D8304	Durham Wildlife Trust?	Poor

Limestone Landscapes: Historic Buildings & Structures Of Local Importance, Value And Character

LL ID No.	Local Authority	Address	X	Y	nominated by	Brief description	Statutory listing candidate?	HER Ref	Ownership	Condition
34	Durham CC	Beacon Hill, Byre	444000	545390	AE	Stone and Brick traditional farm building on Beacon Hill. Remains of small farmstead.	no	D5742	National Trust	Moderate, but roof replaced by modern materials
35	Durham CC	Old Eldon	424620	527360	AE	Extensive 19th century farm buildings	no	D16741	private	Moderate, but unused and deteriorating
36	Durham CC	Sandy Carrs Farm, Easington	439330	542180	AE	Traditional stone built late 18th/19th century House and farm buildings in prominent location by public road	no	D16742	private	Poor
37	Durham CC	Kelloe Bank, Raisby Way, Garmondsway	434300	535000	Jennie Garrod	19th century railway bridge in stone and brick. Seen on 1st Ed OS c.1860	no	D16721	DCC	Poor, with quarry waste against one side. Carries PROW
38	Durham CC	Monk Hesledon Churchyard	445560	537130		Site and graveyard of late Anglo-Saxon/Early Norman church demolished in late 1960's	no, but depending on archaeological survival may be a candidate for scheduling	D4572	DCC	Moderate, but little maintenance

Limestone Landscapes: Historic Buildings & Structures Of Local Importance, Value And Character

LL ID No.	Local Authority	Address	X	Y	nominated by	Brief description	Statutory listing candidate?	HER Ref	Ownership	Condition
39	Durham CC	Hawthorn; Keepers Cottage	442342	545879	AE	Gothic estate style house associated with the now demolished Hawthorn Towers	no	D16743	Private	Good
40	Durham CC	Coxhoe; NER Railway Mile Post	433040	534990	Cleveland Industrial Archaeology Society	North East Railway cast iron mile post	no	D16744		Not located
41	Durham CC	Gate Posts to Coxhoe Hall	432580	535880	AE	Late 18th/early 19th century Stone gate posts marking end of formal drive from Coxhoe Hall.	no	D16745	DCC/Highways	Moderate
42	Durham CC	GNECHJR Railway 'disputed bridge', West Cornforth	430390	534280	Cleveland Industrial Archaeology Society	Surviving stone abutment of The 'Disputed Bridge' at West Cornforth of 1844/5. Early railway feature with interesting story and inscribed plaque.	no	D16746	DCC/Highways	Moderate
43	Durham CC	Eldon Lane, Lime Kilns.	422550	527840	Cleveland Industrial Archaeology Society	Eldon Lane Limekilns. These lime kilns at Eldon Lane were erected by Emerson Murchamp in 1845. Demolished c.1974.	No	D16747	n/a	Demolished

Limestone Landscapes: Historic Buildings & Structures Of Local Importance, Value And Character

LL ID No.	Local Authority	Address	X	Y	nominated by	Brief description	Statutory listing candidate?	HER Ref	Ownership	Condition
44	Darlington	Heighington	424360	522580	AE	late 18th/early 19th century single storey farm building in prominent location.	no	D16729	Private	Poor
45	Sunderland	Warden Law	436630	549820	Cleveland Industrial Archaeology Society	Warden Law engine house; Built for the Rainton and Seaham section of the Londonderry Railway of 1831.	Yes	TW2977	Private	Moderate
46	Sunderland	Warden Law	436630	549840	Cleveland Industrial Archaeology Society	Warden Law railway water well, adjacent and related to the Warden law Engine House.	Yes	TW2977	Private	Moderate
47	Sunderland	Houghton Hillside Cemetery	434500	550430	AE	Mid 19th century and later cemetery within older quarry.	Register of Historic Parks and Gardens	TW6052	Trust	Good to Poor
48	Hartlepool	Morrison Hall, Church Close, Hartlepool	452890	533730	Hartlepool Conservation Area Advisory Committee	Mid-19th century former Methodist chapel overlooking the church and churchyard of St Hilda's (Grade I). The Hall is located in the heart of the Headland Conservation Area	no, already within conservation area	T10019	Private	Moderate

Limestone Landscapes: Historic Buildings & Structures Of Local Importance, Value And Character

LL ID No.	Local Authority	Address	X	Y	nominated by	Brief description	Statutory listing candidate?	HER Ref	Ownership	Condition
49	Hartlepool	Spion Kop Cemetery	451060	534960	Hartlepool Conservation Area Advisory Committee	Cemetery and Public Open space	no	T10020	Hartlepool BC	Good
50	Hartlepool	Town Moor	452990	534030	Hartlepool Conservation Area Advisory Committee	Historic common land, now Public open space	no	T10021	Hartlepool BC	Good
51	Hartlepool	Land at The Engine House	451910	534400	Hartlepool Conservation Area Advisory Committee	Former industrial area now Public open space	no, Engine House already listed Gd II.	T10022	Hartlepool BC	Good
52	Sunderland	Fairy Street, Hetton-le-Hole	435400	547730	AE	Late 19th century terrace with marker stone for Fairies Cradle prehistoric cairn	no	TW13118	Private	Good
53	Sunderland	Halfway Houses, Moorsley, Methodist Church.	434060	546160	AE	Dated 1858. Now in use as a boat repair yard	no	TW13121	private	Moderate to poor

Limestone Landscapes: Historic Buildings & Structures Of Local Importance, Value And Character

LL ID No.	Local Authority	Address	X	Y	nominated by	Brief description	Statutory listing candidate?	HER Ref	Ownership	Condition
54	Durham CC	Thorpe Pumping Station, Seaside lane- Paradise Lane. Easington Colliery	442750	543860	AE	Thorpe water works in a simplified Italianate design, still functioning. Built c.1900 later than similar buildings at Ryhope, Cleadon and Daldon but in similar style. Other examples are listed.	Yes	D16748	Northumbrian Water	
55	Sunderland	Lime Kiln, Claxheugh, RiverWear	436390	557730	AE/Ken Bradshaw	Lime Kiln on banks of River Wear, near Claxheugh Rock.	no	TW13278	Not known	Moderate
56	Durham CC	Coxhoe Hall and designed Landscapes	433100	535880	Martin Roberts	Site of now demolished country house, with minor designed landscape, carriage way and walled gardens remaining with eye catcher plantation 400m south (NZ 3306 3536). Former home of Elizabeth Barrett-Browning (poet) and John Burdon (builder of Hardwick Park)	no	D2512 (Hall only)	DCC and private	Moderate to poor

Limestone Landscapes: Historic Buildings & Structures Of Local Importance, Value And Character

LL ID No.	Local Authority	Address	X	Y	nominated by	Brief description	Statutory listing candidate?	HER Ref	Ownership	Condition
57	Durham CC	Coundon Grange Wesleyan Chapel	422820	528140	AE	Wesleyan Chapel of 1871. Still in use	yes	D16749	Methodist Church	Good, occupied and used for original purpose
58	Durham CC	Coxhoe WWII Pill box	432620	534760	AE	WW.II 'Lozenge' form pillbox. Unusual type peculiar to the NE of England	Possible candidate for scheduling	D7876	Private	Good
59	Durham CC	Low Pittington	432680	544810	AE	Cast iron Finger post	Yes, within conservation area	D16714	DCC	Poor
60	Durham CC	Moor House Farm, Durham Lane, Easington	440030	542490	AE	Traditional stone Farmhouse, next to major public road	No	D16750	private	Poor
61	Durham CC	Rock House, Tempest Road, Seaham	442720	549630	George Maitland. East Durham Heritage Group	Local sandstone with grey tile roof. Built around 1855 for a local Ship Builder. This building has had various uses over the last fifty years mainly as a community building.	no, within conservation area	D16751	DCC?	Fair, but empty at time of survey

Limestone Landscapes: Historic Buildings & Structures Of Local Importance, Value And Character

LL ID No.	Local Authority	Address	X	Y	nominated by	Brief description	Statutory listing candidate?	HER Ref	Ownership	Condition
62	Durham CC	Dene House, Harbour Walk, Seaham	442490	549630	George Maitland. East Durham Heritage Group	Dene House was built about 1867/68 for a Mr Ravenshaw who was an agent for Lord Londonderry.	No, within conservation area	D16752	DCC/East Durham College	Fair, but empty at time of survey
63	Durham CC	Cottages at entrance to Dene House, Harbour Walk, Seaham	442350	549510	East Durham Heritage Group/AE	Row of three stone terraced cottages in simple neo-gothic style.	No, within conservation area	D16753	private	Good and occupied
64	Durham CC	Life Boat Station	443310	549500	Friends of North Dock (Seaham)/ Elaine Hogg	Life boat house of c.1850-70 now rendered but built in local stone	Not listed individually but as a pre-1948 structure it may be considered to be part of the listed harbour walls.	D16754	North Dock Preservation Trust?	Moderate, but suffering from modern rendering
Several broad categories of building were suggested without the correspondents naming specific examples. In particular 3 were identified which are crucial to the areas character and culture.										
	Various	Durham Aged Miners Housing			various					
	Various	Mining Memorials			various					
	Various	War Memorials			various					

LL ID No.	Local Authority	Address	X	Y	nominated by	Brief description	Statutory listing candidate?	HER Ref	Ownership	Condition
	South Tyneside. Only one of the 5 local authorities within the Limestone Landscapes project area has at present compiled an official local list which has been adopted and is supported by local plan/local development framework policies. Local List; (Extract from UDP Appendix ENV(B): Other Buildings of Acknowledged Architectural Quality or Historic Significance). These are reproduced below for information purposes. At the time of writing South Tyneside have begun a review of this list and are asking for nominations at http://www.southtyneside.info/environment/historicenvironments/the-local-list/									
	27-29 Rectory Bank									
	Osborne House									
	Bank House									
	Wall and railings to Mansion House									
	Wayside [now called Ascot Court]									
	Boundary wall to Rectory Green									
	Boldon Bridge									
	Hall Green Farm and farm buildings									
	Lorne House (No.14) and Lorne Tce (Nos.2-12 even), Front St									
	30-34 Front Street (group value with No.36)									
	Mansion House Farm, 62 Front Street									
	88-92, 96 Front Street (group value with 94)									
	Gin Gan to rear of 88-92 Front Street									
	Shadwell Towers, Front Street									
	Grey Horse PH, Front Street									
	Black Bull PH, Front Street									
	Boundary wall west of 57a Front Street									
	Mixed Board School, Front Street									
	United Reform Church, Front Street									
	1 Grange Terrace									
	23 North Road									
	72-73 Front Street									

Limestone Landscapes: Historic Buildings & Structures Of Local Importance, Value And Character

LL ID No.	Local Authority	Address	X	Y	nominated by	Brief description	Statutory listing candidate?	HER Ref	Ownership	Condition
		War Memorial, Front Street								
		49 Front Street								
		Boundary Wall, The Close, Church Lane								
		Front wall, railings, lychgate and rear boundary walls, Parish Church, Church Lane								
		South End House, Church Lane								
		Eastfields Cottage and boundary walls, No.1 Eastfields								
		Boundary walls, The Lawns, East Street								
		5-17 Front Street								
		Whitburn Hall Lodge, 18 Front Street								
		19-31 Front Street								
		20 Front Street								
		Boundary walls and gateways, Former Whitburn Hall (including Goose Run) Front Street / Church Lane								
		35 Front Street								
		36-40 Front Street								
		Former Coach House building, Former Whitburn Hall, Front Street								
		Boundary Wall, Front Street / Orchard Gardens								
		Front Boundary wall, gate and piers, Whitburn and Marsden								
		Social Club, 39 Front Street								
		56 Front Street								
		Bank House, 59 Front Street								
		Drinking Fountain, Front Street								
		War Memorial, Front Street								
		Glebe Farm Barns, Moor Lane								
		Fair Mead, 7 Moor Lane								
		Ivy House, 12 Moor Lane								

LL ID No.	Local Authority	Address	X	Y	nominated by	Brief description	Statutory listing candidate?	HER Ref	Ownership	Condition
		Village Pound, Moor Lane (incorrectly referred to as "Village Pond" in Appendix ENV(B)(h) of the UDP, page 312)								
		Whitburn Methodist Church, North Guards								
		Rear Boundary wall to Whitburn House, North Guards / Side Lane								
		1-5 North Guards								
		19-39 North Guards								
		Gate, piers and boundary wall, North Guards / Sandy Chare								
		Grey Horse Public House, North Guards								
		Fern, Hope and Ivy Cottages, North Guards								
		Whitburn Parish Hall (former school) and boundary walls, Sandy Chare								
		Thorncliffe, Sandy Chare								
		West Well, The Green								
		East Farm and boundary walls, 1 Cleadon Lane/Sunniside Lane								
		Lamp posts and gas lanterns (2 number), West Park Road (North End)								
		West Hall Farm gateposts and farm buildings, Cleadon Lane								
		Peacock Lodge, Cleadon Lane								
		No.2 North Street (boundary wall)								

5.0 Recommendations.

- 5.1 It is clear from the correspondence and conversations received during this study that the people and communities of the Limestone Landscapes place significant value on their built heritage in its many diverse forms. Several groups such as Friends of Hillside Cemetery (Houghton), Friends of North Dock (Seaham) and the Wheatley Hill History Club to name a few of many, continue to put huge effort into keeping their built heritage and the human stories that go with it alive and well to the significant benefit of individuals and communities well being.

This is supported by the recent publication of Planning Policy Statement 5 'Planning for the Historic Environment', paragraph 7 of which states The Government's overarching aim is that...

'the historic environment and its heritage assets should be conserved and enjoyed for the quality of life they bring to this and future generations.

To achieve this, the Government's objectives for planning for the historic environment are:

- *to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions concerning the historic environment:*
 - *recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource*
 - *take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation; and*
 - *recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term.*
- *to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance by ensuring that:*
 - *decisions are based on the nature, extent and level of that significance, investigated to a degree proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset*
 - *wherever possible, heritage assets are put to an appropriate and viable use that is consistent with their conservation*
 - *the positive contribution of such heritage assets to local character and sense of place is recognised and valued; and*
 - *consideration of the historic environment is integrated into planning policies, promoting place-shaping.*
- *to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past by ensuring that opportunities are taken to capture evidence from the historic environment and to make this publicly available, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.'*

PPS 5, page 2 DCLG 2010.

- 5.2 The process of involving local communities in thinking about the value of their built heritage and how it can be conserved and used to inspire sustainable future

development, whilst retaining that which is characterful and distinctive about the Limestone Landscapes, is absolutely key to the areas future. The compiling of local lists is an ideal vehicle for doing this and further work, either via the local planning authorities and formal local listing processes, or through specific village projects, perhaps tied in with the 'Village Atlas' initiative suggested in the Limestone Landscapes Action Plan (2010), would be significantly beneficial.

- 5.3 **Colliery Villages; New or Enlarged Conservation Areas?** The undertaking of this report has identified a discrepancy in our approach to the conservation of the area's built heritage in that whereas many of the historic villages set around greens and with origins stretching back to the centuries either side of 1000AD are designated as conservation areas, few, if any of the colliery villages built since the early 19th century have any recognition. Whilst it is acknowledged that large areas of brick colliery housing is of poor quality by 21st century standards, and it can carry a social stigma of a 'failed industry' for those who have lived through the last quarter of a century, it can be argued it has more strengths than weaknesses in that which it can contribute to community, sense of place and shared appreciation of heritage.

In particular the character of many villages is twofold with old green village sitting adjacent to colliery village as at Easington or Cornforth. Conservation area boundaries should be re-drawn to recognise the best surviving examples of this essential component of the areas character.

A significant proportion of the Limestone Landscapes population has grown up in families of several generations standing with strong connections to collieries and colliery villages. The built heritage of these villages is a bedrock to community cohesion.

From a sustainability perspective, the quantity of embedded energy in the brick buildings of the area is huge, and retention and upgrading of buildings should be seriously considered rather than wholesale demolition. Maintained brick and slate buildings have a proven longevity and are easily repairable. Innovative new design and technologies can be applied easily to create modern living spaces without significantly altering character, as can be seen in the work of such developers as Urban Splash in Salford:

http://www.sd-commission.org.uk/communitiessummit/show_case_study.php/00043.html

If proof were needed of the value of the built heritage to communities then the following prose, written by a long time resident of Easington, should confirm the benefits of revitalising an existing built environment with its school, welfare, shops and houses and bringing it into the 21st century while retaining the best of the past.

People, Pits & 'Places; Tribute to Mining Community

by Mrs Jennie Messer, Easington ¹

The PIT was at the centre of the A.B.C. streets of North, South and East, it showered it's dirt and smoke over the houses and the people living there. The houses were of the basic amenities with an outside toilet and a sink in the off-shoot of the pantry or in the corner of the kitchen near the small window. The women cooked on an open fire of the big black range on one side and the boiler heating the only hot water in the house on the opposite side. On the hob or bar of the huge fire was the ever ready kettle quietly humming for the next brewing of tea.

Everyone was welcomed to their homes, the warmth of the welcome only outmatched by the heat of the blazing fire, with firelight shining on the black-leased stove bringing a glow to the steel fender and fire-irons turning them into silver. On such a night, still and white with snow, the doors closed, the world outside did not exist except for plumes of smoke curling up high from every chimney.

The women know of the dangers their men faced working below ground bringing up the coal from the pit, their strength was in the large families with relatives in every other street and Grandma just around the corner in the bottom house, this togetherness make it a unique community.

The pit holidays were a time of relaxation which meant a couple of days at the seaside or at best a picnic on the beach. The other social event was on a Friday morning, pay day and Saturday afternoon a time to go on the "street" to see their friends and neighbours for a gossip.

The street was a shopping area stretching just above the streets of houses, to the cinema a distance of about two thirds of a mile. The shops sold just about everything and were of the high quality – no pre-packed goods, all deliveries were made daily and orders made by horse and cart or delivery boy on his bike. The shoppers carried a shopping basket for smaller items. The days were long and hard for the mining community but hopes were always high for better times ahead.

The Street now is much different, businesses and shops have gone, the shuttered and blank stare of the premises look out on an empty and desolate street. The people have also gone and just as desolate are the streets of houses that have been demolished and in their place are the grassed areas.

The pit with it's noisy beat has also disappeared and a descending calm settles on the surrounding green area stretching out to the sea.

Can this be progress or is it nostalgia?

¹ From <http://www.durhamhomes.org.uk/news-people.htm> accessed 2010-7-27.

5.4 The key recommendations from this report are therefore:

- i. Ensure all local planning authorities undertake programmes of local lists as a means of public engagement, and of safeguarding built heritage in the planning process.
- ii. Through village heritage projects, such as ‘ the Village Atlas’ ensure communities take a good, long, hard look at their own built heritage and are shown how to value and appreciate it.
- iii. Recognise the huge value of the pit villages of the area to the well being of its communities and value them as an opportunity for sustainable –re-development, re-use and re-design, not as something to be removed. They represent 200 years of community and heritage through homes, schools, shops, welfare and industry.
- iv. Review conservation area boundaries to recognise the dual personality of many villages in the area, combining more ancient green village and more recent pit villages as an historic whole. It is suggested that Easington Village and Easington Colliery form a case study for this, as Easington Colliery is perhaps the finest surviving purpose built pit village remaining in the north-east with housing, schools, welfare, water pumping station, shops and other key building types.
- v. Undertake a survey of non-conformist chapels in the area to identify how many remain, how many remain in-use, and provide some planning guidance on how to retain and sensitively convert these buildings which form important elements of the built heritage of many villages.
- vi. Ensure that the buildings and landscapes identified in this report receive recognition, care, and support to ensure that the individuals and communities who nominated them feel their views and comments are being given due regard.
- vii. Where nominated buildings are in public ownership, ensure these in particular are cared for with high conservation standards, for instance restore the four cast iron, early 20th century, finger posts/signs.

6.0 Conclusions.

The project has successfully identified 64 individual buildings and designed landscapes as being locally important, and these have all been added to the respective historic environment records for Durham, Tees and Tyne & Wear providing them with recognition and a degree of consideration through the planning process should they be the subject of any planning or development proposals.

The process of creating the list has raised interest and awareness amongst societies, individuals and the general public of the Limestone Landscapes in their built heritage and the idea of valuing not only statutorily protected heritage assets, but also the more common place and everyday aspects of the built heritage, which make a place special by their presence but which are often overlooked.

The study has allowed more detailed project planning to be undertaken by the Limestone Landscapes Partnership, both in the long term and also within the Landscape Community Action Plan and projected 3 year HLF funded landscape partnership initiative.

In addition to identifying a specific 64 entries for the list, a number of thematic areas such as mining and war memorials and aged miners housing have been flagged up as of considerable importance and value to the area. Similarly suggestions have been made regarding the extension of conservation area boundaries to reflect the areas dual heritage of millennia old agricultural villages, and two centuries of mining.

It is also fair to say that this study has only begun a process and is in itself incomplete. The size of the Limestone Landscapes area is considerable, larger than many English counties and this creates a problem for any study based on community involvement in terms of communication, engagement and undertaking field survey.

It has however, been a valuable first step upon which the partnership can develop further work, it has shown that when engaged either formally by correspondence or just chatting in the street while photographing buildings and taking notes, the people of the Limestone Landscapes have a considerable amount to say about their built heritage, the values they place on it and the strength of community and place they draw from it.

Bibliography and references

An extensive range of sources have been used in the compilation of this report all of which are individually reference in the earlier document

'Limestone Landscapes Historic Environment Audit' (2009). Archaeo-Environment/Hammond.

Appendix 1; List of local community and specialist contacts consulted.

A full up to date list of contacts identified during the course of this work has been passed on to the Limestone Landscapes Partnership for inclusion in the Partnership mailing database. A short listing is provided here to demonstrate the wide nature of groups. Contact details are not provided both as these tend to date very quickly, and also to provide privacy for individuals.

Durham County Local History Society.
Aycliffe Village Local History Society.
Arbeia Society.
The Architectural and Archaeological Society of Durham & Northumberland.
Bishop Middleham Local History Society.
Bowburn Local History Society.
Cassop History Society.
Cleadon Village History Society.
Cleveland Industrial Archaeology Society.
The Friends of Copt Hill
Crowtrees Heritage Group.
East Durham Heritage
The Fulwell Society.
Friends of Fulwell Windmill.
Grindon Heritage Society.
Hart Village Millennium Steering Committee.
Haswell History Group. Herrington Heritage.
Friends of Houghton Hillside Cemetery.
Houghton and District Local History Group.
Friends of Hylton Dene.
Ludworth Community Association (History Subgroup).
Murton Heritage Society.
North East England Vernacular Architecture Group (NEEVAG).
Northern Archaeology Group.
Pride in Easington Group.
Ryhope Engines Museum.
Sedgefield Family History Society.
Sedgefield Local History Group.
Silksworth Heritage Group.
Shotton Colliery History Group.
Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle Upon Tyne.
Story of Seaham Group.
Sunderland Civic Society.
Sunderland Antiquarian Society.
Friends of Sunderland Museums.
Teesside Archaeology Society.
Thorpe Thewles Heritage Group.
Tunstall Hills Protection Group.
West Rainton and Leamside Local History Group.
Wheatley Hill History Club.
Whitburn Local History Group.

In addition to the groups above a number of professional bodies with an interest in the heritage and historic environment of the East Durham Magnesian Limestone were identified and either helpfully contributed on an informal basis or were provided with opportunities to contribute as follows.

Durham CC
Darlington Borough Council

*Hartlepool Borough Council
South Tyneside Council
Sunderland City Council
Tyne & Wear Specialist Conservation Team
English Heritage
North of England Civic Trust
The National Trust
Lord Crewe Charity
Department of Archaeology, University of Durham
NEEHl (North East England History Institute)
Teesside University
Sunderland University
Newcastle University
Leicester University*

Appendix 2. Local List Leaflet issued October 2009.

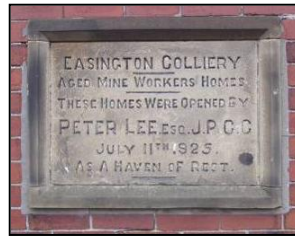
HOW CAN I MAKE A SUGGESTION?....

.....WHAT YOU NEED TO DO.

Please send us your nominations for the Local List, whether you're an individual or a community group we would be delighted to hear from you. To consider nominations we need some basic information as set out below. (To make life easier a form is also available from *Archaeo-Environment*, the consultants who are undertaking the work on behalf of the Partnership). If you need help filling the form out, providing a grid reference or taking a photo then please contact *AE* and they may be able to help.

All nominations for the local list **MUST** be received by **27/11/2009** and sent to *Archaeo-Environment* at the address overleaf by post or email.

- Building/structure Name
- Location
- Photo
- Owner (if known)
- Why is it important to you or the local community
- Any known reference material
- Date of building
- Original use
- Current use.
- Condition or threats



Top to bottom. 1920's Cast Iron Finger Post, Westerton. World War II pill box and Railway Bridge, Hamthorn. Aged miner housing, Easington.

For more information on the Limestone Landscapes Partnership contact the Project Development Officer c/o Durham County Council on 0191 383 4078. Further information on the partnership including reports on heritage and geology can be downloaded from Natural England at; http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/regions/north_east/ourwork/limestone.aspx



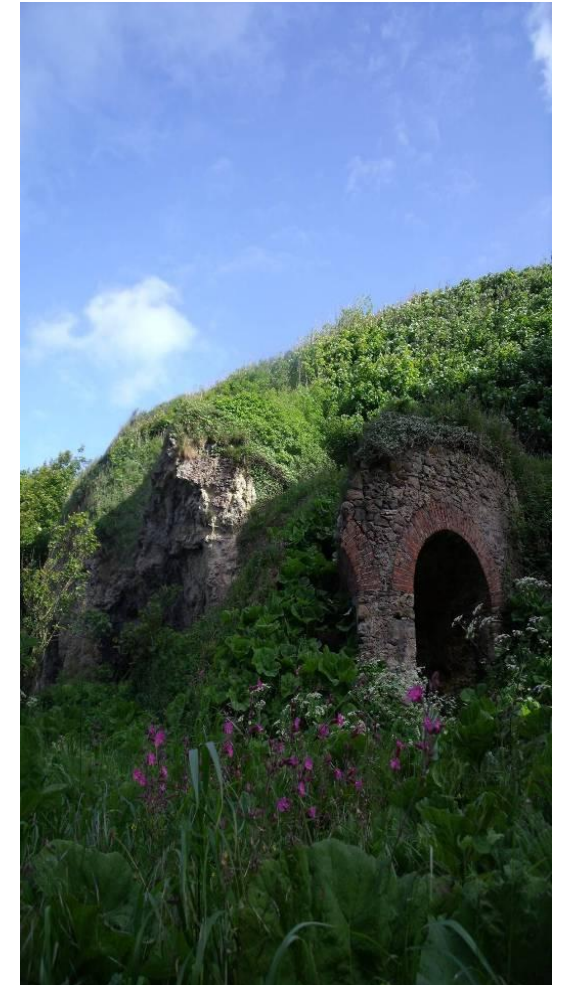
Archaeo-Environment Ltd

Archaeo-Environment Ltd
Marian Cottage
Lartington
Barnard Castle
County Durham
DL12 9BP

Tel/Fax: (01833) 650573
Email: info@aenvironment.co.uk
Web: www.aenvironment.co.uk

Limestone Landscapes

LOCALLY IMPORTANT HISTORIC BUILDINGS



Early 19th century limekiln, Hawthorn Dene



WHAT IS LIMESTONE LANDSCAPES?

Limestone Landscapes is long-term partnership made up of a large number of organisations, local authorities and community groups who are working together to make a positive difference to the landscape, heritage and natural environment of the East Durham Magnesian Limestone area. The area stretches from South Shields to Hartlepool and inland to Ferryhill and Heighington.

WHAT IS THE LOCAL LIST OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS?

This is a list of buildings, structures, parks and gardens (including cemeteries and open spaces) that have special local architectural or historic interest and which local communities feel are an important part of their local heritage. They are different from legally protected Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens, which are already recognised as being of importance and have protection. Buildings and parks on the Local List may not be as important as those on the national list, but they are special to the Limestone Landscapes.



Early 20th century urinal in distinctive colliery brick, Easington.



Good quality 19th century brick terraces, but the one on the left has lost much of its character with inappropriate modern replacement windows, doors and boundary wall, while the example on the right retains the original design distinctive and valuable features.

WHY HAVE A LOCAL LIST?

The Limestone Landscapes local list is being specially developed for this project alone and will help to target projects and grant aid to safeguard the area's most distinctive buildings and structures. The list will be used to help raise awareness and encourage the care of the area's unique built heritage, traditional building materials and craft skills.

WHAT SORT OF BUILDINGS CAN GO ON THE LIST?

Preliminary work already undertaken has identified a number of buildings and types of buildings which are distinctive and deserve care and attention for their contribution to the unique qualities of the area. These include major buildings reflecting the area's industrial heritage in mining and quarrying, its agricultural heritage, especially from the 18th and 19th centuries of farms and farm buildings, the social legacy seen in miners institutes, chapels, memorials and housing, and the little things often overlooked until they have gone such as old fashioned metal finger posts and milestones.

WHAT DOES BEING ON THE LIST MEAN?

Unlike Listed Buildings or Registered Parks and Gardens, being included on the Local List will not provide any additional planning controls or costs to owners. It will however recognise identified buildings importance and value to local communities and encourage future care and consideration. The project is being undertaken in partnership with all of the local planning authorities across the area and it may be that the Limestone Landscapes local list will in due course be formally adopted and used to inform future planning decisions.



Handsome farm building in local stone falling into disrepair

HOW WILL THE LOCAL LIST BE DRAWN UP

The Limestone Landscapes Partnership have appointed **Archaeo-Environment** to undertake research and carry out a wide public consultation to provide a draft nominations list. This list will be assessed by an expert panel using similar criteria to those for Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens but guided by a local perspective. The final list will be produced in early 2010. Additional entries may be possible in future years as the work of the Limestone Landscapes partnership progresses.

Appendix 3: Limestone Landscapes Character Assessment (reproduced from the Limestone Landscapes Historic Environment Audit 2009)

7.1 The Rural Landscape



Plate 37. Copt Hill burial mound is the best preserved of many prehistoric hill top structures characteristic of the area and still after several millennia important features of the landscape.

Despite several millennia of human habitation the area is still characterised by a number of **landmark prehistoric structures** which were originally placed in prominent positions to dominate or be seen from the surrounding landscape. Amongst these are burial mounds of the Neolithic to Bronze-Ages such as Copt Hill, but also a number of smaller barrows especially running along the higher ground of the north-south coastal ridge. This later group has suffered in particular over the last 100 years from agricultural improvement and clearance and either have or are losing their landscape prominence. Other major prehistoric landscape features such as Shackleton Beacon Iron-Age hill fort are hidden within woodland regeneration of the last 100 years. These major prehistoric constructions are particularly distinctive rural features of the area and warrant care, conservation and enhancement works to maintain and in some cases re-establish their presence in the landscape.

The key defining historic features of the rural landscape are however much later than prehistory. While **enclosure** may have begun in the prehistoric period and continued into Roman times for both political and economic functions, it is likely that the earliest surviving boundary features such as hedgerows originated in Anglo-Saxon times. The major land re-organisation under Norman overlordship following the conquest of 1066 and then the enclosure movement of the 17th century and later, all reflect changing phases of political division, land ownership and agricultural practice. Across the Limestone Landscapes area these boundaries which were traditionally mostly formed of hedgerows and drystone walls provide a patchwork of varying dates, although in many areas there is a notable decline in traditional boundary maintenance and replacement with bland post and wire. The older boundaries mostly occur in the regular medieval tofts running back from properties fronting on to village greens, with more ancient irregular features marking the extent of once open common fields or isolated grange farms belonging to the ecclesiastical landowners of bishop or prior at Durham. The great movement of agricultural improvement resulted in many new farm buildings ‘scientifically’ designed to improve animal and crop production. Across the Limestone Landscapes this can be seen in particular in the creation of **standalone farmsteads** in the 18th and 19th centuries, many with distinctive courtyard or ‘U’ shaped farm buildings, together with outlying byres and barns, all reflecting improvements in agricultural practice. While some of these farmsteads



Plate 38. Distinctive hedgerows often on banks as seen above south-east of Hawthorn characterise much of the area. Although agricultural ‘improvement’ has seen many removed, unmanaged or replaced by post and wire.

are clearly new foundations, others appear to sit within older field systems and may reflect the rebuilding of earlier grange farms or the decline of a small hamlet or village into a single farm.

Plate 39. Modest planned farm buildings of the great age of agricultural improvement often in local stone, are characteristic of the area but are increasingly being lost to 21st century farming 'improvement'



Many of these 18th/19th century planned farmsteads are surrounded by **rigg and furrow** of which the rural parts of the Limestone Landscapes possess extensive but diminishing areas. Now largely preserved under pasture cover, or on occasion by golf courses as at Castle Eden or Seaham, the rigg and furrow is the remnant of ploughing practices over the best part of a thousand years. The style and extent of these plough marks varies with some broad curving areas often overlain by later enclosures and quite clearly of medieval origin; while narrow, straight rig could be the product of late Victorian steam ploughing where an engine would pull the plough across the field. In any of these cases the characteristic appearance, often best seen under low raking sunlight, provides a strong historic landscape feature and a very visible link to a 1000 years of agricultural heritage.



Plate 40. Well preserved medieval rig & furrow cultivation at Sheraton by the A19. Once common and characteristic of the areas agrarian past it is increasingly being lost to development and modern arable intensification.

There are significant areas of **historic parkland and designed landscapes** in the Limestone Landscapes area with the earliest example being the medieval deer park at Bishop Middleham, but the majority of sites originating in the landscape and picturesque movements of the 18th and 19th centuries most often with a large country house as a focal point. Of such landscapes Castle Eden and Windlestone are of particular note but there are several others often now within the urban fringe such as Low Barnes, Sunderland; or more minor parks such as Hawthorn Dene and Coxhoe Hall where the house has been lost and the park land now largely unmanaged, reverted to a more natural appearance. Of more recent times the planned new town of Peterlee contains areas of designed landscape such as the Passmore Pavilion.

With the exploitation of the East Durham coal field from the early 19th century, the need for efficient bulk transport to the coast at Sunderland, Hartlepool and later Seaham Harbour provided a huge

impetus for **tram lines, steam hauled inclines and railways**. Many of these flourished and died in a short space of time in the face of colliery closure and competition from cheaper routes before the late 20th century saw the mass decline of coal. Many of these abandoned routes still criss-cross the Limestone Landscapes area, some only visible as turf covered banks, others scrub and tree-lined hollows, and a significant number now function as walk or cycle ways all with occasional bridges and structures in definitive styles of railway architecture.



Plate 41.(right) Abandoned railway lines and colliery tram ways characterise and link much of the area reflecting its coal mining past. Some are official footpaths while many others such as this branch of the Clarence Railway of 1834 at Crowtrees Colliery Quarrington Hill, simply add character and depth to the landscape and an opportunity for permissive access.

Plate Figure 41.(below) small quarries such as Hastings Hill are dotted across the area and provide character through exposed rock faces and grassed over spoil tips.

Exploitation of the Magnesian Limestone and other Permian rocks of the area has in itself left a visible historic imprint on the landscape in the form of **quarries**, small and large, abandoned and still working. These can be seen across the whole area as different bands of stone have been exploited for varying reasons. Originally extraction would have been solely for building material as stone and also to be burnt to provide lime mortar. However as industrial and agricultural expansion occurred from the 18th century onwards the burnt lime would have been



used to sweeten newly enclosed fields and various types of limestone used in many tasks from road building to iron and steel manufacture. The legacy of this activity has been to create many notable exposed stone scars, particularly visible on the western escarpment, but also a more subtle micro-topology of grassed over quarry holes and spoil tips visible across the area. Large modern quarries of the 20th century, some now abandoned others still in operation have created much larger landscape features and while characteristic of the area continued expansion threatens the historic character of older quarry sites such as Cold Knuckles at the eponymously named Quarrington Hill.

Following the demise of coal mining, large quarries are perhaps the sole working reminder of the area's large scale industrial past, and major sites with tall **industrial buildings** such as Thrislington Quarry with its prominent chimney should be seen not as an eyesore but as part of the area's distinctive historic landscape character. This industrial character is also still visible in a few surviving industrial buildings now in rural or semi rural environments such as the pit head baths at Elemore or still obviously reclaimed or despoiled former coal mine sites such as East Hetton Colliery. Reclamation work by local authorities over the past few decades has seen most negative



Figure 43. Major industrial buildings such as the Grade II listed pit head baths at Elemore, often now in rural or semi-rural locations, are distinctive of the area's character.

traces of the coal industry removed, but where they remain, they have mellowed into the landscape often becoming reclaimed by nature where features such as old spoil tips should now be regarded as essential components of the area's historic landscape character. Sadly more recent 'industrial' buildings such as late 20th century rapid expansion industrial estates, especially evident along the A19 corridor, contribute little of worth which is distinctive to the area and in style could be anywhere in the UK if not Western Europe.

7.2 Settlement and Buildings

Across such a large area it is not surprising that a wide range of building and settlement variations can be found. There are however a number of themes which draw the Limestone Landscapes area together and which provide it with a unique character. Unsurprisingly much of these are based on the twin themes of agriculture and geology which provide the inspiration for building function and materials. The existing pattern and form of settlements has in particular been developed in a number of waves from medieval times onwards with rapid change in the 19th and 20th centuries



Plate 44. Traditional villages of rows of houses arranged around a village green date from the years following the Norman Conquest and provide much of the historic character backbone of the area upon which the wider rural landscape is hung. Whitburn (above left) and Cornfoth (above right) are at opposite ends of the Limestone Landscapes area but in form, architecture and building materials embody and share the many of the same characteristics.

Outside the main urban centres of the area and sitting within the rural landscape of enclosure fields are two very distinctive types of settlement. The oldest of these by some way are the villages arranged either around a green or along a linear axis such as a road. The **green villages** of Co. Durham are well known as a settlement type following extensive study by Brian Roberts. Simply put, these are villages of 2 or 4 rows of house plots arranged around a central village green, their locations dictated strongly by access to water, farming land and communications. While these vary in size and some have later infillings and extensions they all originate in the years after the Norman Conquest when new landowners eager to make their estates compliant and productive reorganised their feudal lands. The Limestone Landscapes area contains many thriving villages such as Heighington Whitburn and Shadforth which fit into this pattern, while others such as Aycliffe or Cleadon retain a semblance of their medieval origins but are beginning to be overwhelmed by urban encroachment. Others have nearly faded away completely through processes of rural desertion such as Sheraton, Grindon and Yoden, but have left distinctive earthworks to mark their passing. An important aspect of the villages is that they combine a variety of historic styles from 17th century farmhouses to polite Victorian terraces and villas. It is this melange of styles and dates which provides historic depth, character and a special sense of place.



Figure 45. Terraced houses facing onto a medieval village green at Cornforth. The variety of historic styles is important in traditional village contexts as is retaining original features such as sash windows and correct period panelled wooden doors. The house on the right has replaced these while the one on the left has lost them.

From the early 19th century onwards the medieval settlement pattern of green villages and their field systems was overlain by a new type of settlement, the **colliery village**, whose location was influenced not by agriculture but by minerals. The development of deep mining techniques finally allowed access to the East Durham coal field from 1822 when the shaft at the East Hetton Colliery was opened having pierced the overlying Magnesian Limestone to get at the Coal Measures rock beneath. The exploitation of deep mining techniques and the improved steam pumping engines required to drain



Figure 46. Brick colliery housing (Hetton), typical of many streets laid out in the 19th century with locally made brick and welsh grey slate roofs. Modern owners desire for individuality expressed in uPVC windows, new doors, porches, fences and on occasion 'stone' cladding are all at odds with the true character of such developments and detract and erode their historic character.

them, rapidly allowed landowners and companies to sink shafts across the Limestone Landscapes area. To accommodate the influx of new workers to work in these pits, who often came from well beyond the region such as Cornwall and Ireland, new housing was required and colliery villages were built. While on occasion these were extensions of existing villages such as West Cornforth, in many cases they were completely new settlements as at Wheatley Hill, where previously only a solitary farm had stood. The form of these new villages was also radically different to the medieval green villages. Instead of greens they had rows of regularly spaced terraced houses of single and two storey height, often in brick made from the fireclay extracted from the mine itself. The establishment of mine workers' rights and welfare also saw the construction of many groups of **aged miner's housing, schools and institutes**. These are especially important to the character of many of the villages across the area.



Figure 47. The area's distinctive mining character is seen not only in industrial buildings but in the social fabric of aged miners homes (Fishburn left), institutes etc.

Collieries opened and often failed with some regularity during the 19th century and by the latter half of the 20th century the economics of coal mining had resulted in fewer larger collieries. The standard of the housing in many of the mining villages was called into question and the County Council categorised the worst-least viable settlements as 'Category D' resulting in widespread demolitions and the re-housing of families in post war purpose built **local authority housing**, often added as small estates onto the fringes of older villages resulting in a third wave of settlement in the area. The peak of this rebuilding and re-housing with its emphasis on modernity, raising of standards and attempts to find employment other than heavy industry was to be seen in the **new towns** built at Newton Aycliffe, Washington and perhaps above all at Peterlee where modern design, public art and landscaping were attempted to be brought together.

Close to villages old and new the immediate surroundings have a number of buildings which once more provide significant distinctive character. Few relics of watermills survive but the area still contains many **tower windmills** built in the 50 years or so either side of 1800. Usually built from local stone, often rendered or lime washed these initially milled local cereal crops for the expanding towns of the 19th century, but as large scale milling and imports drove them to the economic margins they found a more

Plate 48. Hart Wind Mill and its modern successor. Tower windmills and the use of wind power are a strong characteristic of the area



local market producing animal foods before most went out of business by the First World War. Since then several have been lost, a few converted to homes and several more either consolidated as ruins or restored to working order. Today they form an important element of the historic landscape both in rural settings and areas which have since become urbanised. They provide a link to an agricultural past and an inspiration to a sustainable future often juxtaposed with modern wind farms several of which have been built in the east of the Limestone Landscapes area in the past decade and which, in modest numbers and well sited, can be in keeping with the historic character of the area reflecting a heritage of wind power and industrial buildings.

A further range of dramatic buildings also characterises the east of the Limestone Landscape area, where a series of **water pumping stations** built in high gothic or Italianate–gothic style were constructed in the mid 19th century. Designed by the nationally important engineer and architect Thomas Hawksley for the Sunderland and South Shields Water Company. Buildings at Cleadon, Stoneygate, Fulwell, Ryhope, Humbledon and Daldon are significant landscape and engineering features of the Limestone Landscapes area and all survive largely intact although not all still in the ownership of Northumbrian Water. Ryhope is beautifully preserved and publically accessible, while Dalton stands empty and potentially at risk.



Figure 49. Ryhope Water pumping Station of 1868 by Thomas Hawksley for the Sunderland and South Shields Water Company. One of several such dramatic neo-gothic styled Victorian buildings which are distinctive elements of the eastern side of the Limestone Landscapes area.

As much as landscape, settlement form and building architectural style, it is the **building materials** of an area which provide much of the distinctive local character. Use of largely vernacular, local materials reflects geology and sense of place. The fine grain of this needs assessing on a settlement by settlement basis but a few key themes can be identified. In particular walls of Magnesian limestone whether in buildings or as boundaries are distinctive across the area in part for their mellow colour and texture, but also due to their

propensity for erosion requiring patching, often with brick. Modern use of hard cement pointing rather than lime mortars has increased this problem. The softness of the local stone has also led to the extensive use of render and historically lime-wash to protect the soft stone. Little remains of what might be considered local roofing materials such as thatch. Pantiles were popular from the late 17th to early 19th centuries and were then replaced by the widespread use of grey welsh slate over most of the range from the mid 19th century onwards. The use of wooden sash windows and panelled wooden doors of various styles and dates is especially important to the character and appearance of all buildings and their loss to uPVC replacement is especially regrettable on rows of terraces where owner's desires for individuality are at odds with the special quality of a well maintained, uniform appearance of a traditional terrace. The large numbers of brick terraces are a particular legacy of the area and the hard dull red brick often made of local fireclays is particularly distinctive.



Plate 50. Easington Village (left & below right) and Cornforth (above right) are typical of the traditional villages of the Limestone Landscapes. Arranged around a green, rows of housing in rendered or lime-washed local stone interspersed with brick buildings of 19th century or later date. Particularly distinctive are boundary walls of crumbling Magnesian limestone, patched with brick.



The **smaller ephemera** of the built environment should also not be overlooked for their valuable contribution such as enamelled or cast road signs in village and country together with cast iron finger posts and traditional lamp posts, milestones and boundary markers should all be valued, maintained and retained.

Plate 51. Cast iron finger post between Westerton and Kirk Merrington. Small simple features such as this dating from the inter-war period provide valuable historic character to an area and are easily lost or poorly maintained.

Although the area is bisected by two large roads (A1 and A19), and several 'improved' roads such as the recent Bowburn-Wheatley Hill link, the overwhelming character is still of **small country lanes**. In particular the south-west of the area between Heighington and Ferryhill, and the central zone from Coxhoe north-east to Hetton exemplifies this with narrow twisting, sunken lanes often between high hedge banks. While not possessing any land of significant height, the area does have a number of notable escarpments which provide far reaching views and in relation to historic character, the setting of a number of **prominent hill top historic built structures**. As mentioned at the start of this section, many of these are of prehistoric date, but there are a number of others of note including several windmills, Kirk Merrington Church, Westerton Tower and perhaps most symbolic of all Penshaw Monument.



Plate 52. Dramatic skyline or hill top structures characterise the Limestone Landscapes area. (left to right), Cleodon Chimney & wind mill, Penshaw Monument, Kirk Merrington Church.

Appendix 4: Individual Building Records 1-64

LL Local List ID No.

001

Address

Cast Iron Finger Post
High Pittington
County Durham

Local Authority

Durham CC

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment: Fingerposts have been used since at least the 17th century when the philosopher Sir Francis Bacon used the term as a metaphor for the use of logical thought in science and thinking. They became more widely used by the 1740s when turnpike trusts were encouraged to mark every mile, and in 1766 this became compulsory to help stagecoach and mail services keep to timetables. In 1773 the General Turnpike Act required trustees to erect signs informing travellers of the distance to the nearest town. In the 20th century the earliest signs were erected initially by cycle clubs followed by the Automobile Association (AA) and the Royal Automobile Club (RAC), but with the Motor Car Act of 1903, the government passed responsibility for the provision of traffic signs to local authorities. The earliest cast metal signs date from this period. In 1921 the Ministry of Transport provided a model for direction signs which recommended standard 2.5 inch black upper case lettering on a white background and specified that the name of the authority should be incorporated into the design. Although based on a common model, local authorities had considerable discretion over the design of posts, arms and finials and this led to a rich variety of local styles which reinforced local character and identity. Following criticism of the inadequacy of the 1933 traffic signs system, in 1961 a review was carried out resulting in the 1964 Traffic Signs Regulations which specified a new standard national style based on a mixed case font. Local authorities were encouraged, but not forced, to remove traditional fingerposts. Significantly existing pre-1964 signs remain lawful to this day and since the 1994 Traffic Signs Regulations, it has been legal to install new fingerposts on minor roads.

LL character assessment added value: Such traditional road markers are regionally distinctive, increasingly rare and have been the subject of conservation guidance from English Heritage and the Department for Transport

Local community added value: Provides a 'fixed' point in a changing world

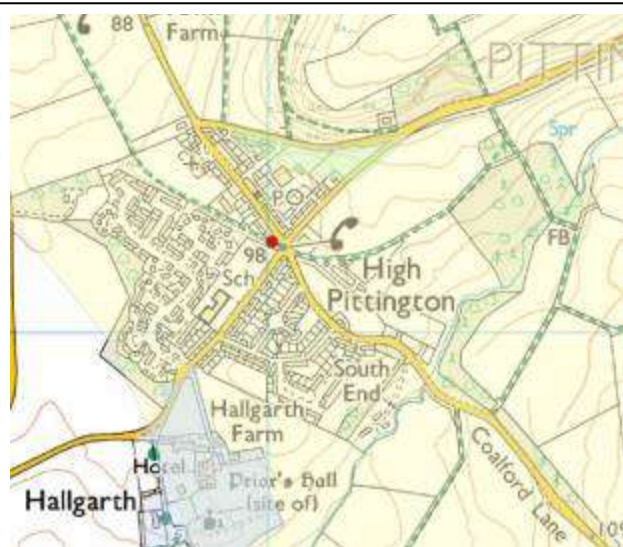
Grid Reference

NZ (4)33030, (5)44180

Image



Map



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LA 100049055. 2010.

Nominated by.

Archaeo-Environment Study

LL Local List ID No.

002

Address

Cast Iron Fingerpost
Westerton
County Durham

Local Authority

Durham CC

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment: Fingerposts have been used since at least the 17th century when the philosopher Sir Francis Bacon used the term as a metaphor for the use of logical thought in science and thinking. They became more widely used by the 1740s when turnpike trusts were encouraged to mark every mile, and in 1766 this became compulsory to help stagecoach and mail services keep to timetables. In 1773 the General Turnpike Act required trustees to erect signs informing travellers of the distance to the nearest town. In the 20th century the earliest signs were erected initially by cycle clubs followed by the Automobile Association (AA) and the Royal Automobile Club (RAC), but with the Motor Car Act of 1903, the government passed responsibility for the provision of traffic signs to local authorities. The earliest cast metal signs date from this period. In 1921 the Ministry of Transport provided a model for direction signs which recommended standard 2.5 inch black upper case lettering on a white background and specified that the name of the authority should be incorporated into the design. Although based on a common model, local authorities had considerable discretion over the design of posts, arms and finials and this led to a rich variety of local styles which reinforced local character and identity. Following criticism of the inadequacy of the 1933 traffic signs system, in 1961 a review was carried out resulting in the 1964 Traffic Signs Regulations which specified a new standard national style based on a mixed case font. Local authorities were encouraged, but not forced, to remove traditional fingerposts. Significantly existing pre-1964 signs remain lawful to this day and since the 1994 Traffic Signs Regulations, it has been legal to install new fingerposts on minor roads. Sign depicted on 3rd edition OS of c.1920.

LL character assessment added value: Such traditional road markers are regionally distinctive, increasingly rare and have been the subject of conservation guidance from English Heritage and the Department for Transport

Local community added value: Provides a 'fixed' point in a changing world

Grid Reference

NZ (4)24230, (5)31090

Image



Map



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Nominated by.

Archaeo-Environment Study

Limestone
Landscapes

LL Local List ID No.

003

Address

Finger Post
Shadforth
County Durham

Local Authority

Durham CC

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment: Fingerposts have been used since at least the 17th century when the philosopher Sir Francis Bacon used the term as a metaphor for the use of logical thought in science and thinking. They became more widely used by the 1740s when turnpike trusts were encouraged to mark every mile, and in 1766 this became compulsory to help stagecoach and mail services keep to timetables. In 1773 the General Turnpike Act required trustees to erect signs informing travellers of the distance to the nearest town. In the 20th century the earliest signs were erected initially by cycle clubs followed by the Automobile Association (AA) and the Royal Automobile Club (RAC), but with the Motor Car Act of 1903, the government passed responsibility for the provision of traffic signs to local authorities. The earliest cast metal signs date from this period. In 1921 the Ministry of Transport provided a model for direction signs which recommended standard 2.5 inch black upper case lettering on a white background and specified that the name of the authority should be incorporated into the design. Although based on a common model, local authorities had considerable discretion over the design of posts, arms and finials and this led to a rich variety of local styles which reinforced local character and identity. Following criticism of the inadequacy of the 1933 traffic signs system, in 1961 a review was carried out resulting in the 1964 Traffic Signs Regulations which specified a new standard national style based on a mixed case font. Local authorities were encouraged, but not forced, to remove traditional fingerposts. Significantly existing pre-1964 signs remain lawful to this day and since the 1994 Traffic Signs Regulations, it has been legal to install new fingerposts on minor roads.

LL character assessment added value: Such traditional road markers are regionally distinctive, increasingly rare and have been the subject of conservation guidance from English Heritage and the Department for Transport

Local community added value: Provides a 'fixed' point in a changing world

Grid Reference

NZ (4) 34370, (5)40970

Image



Map



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Nominated by.

Archaeo-Environment Study

LL Local List ID No.

004

Address

WWII School air raid shelters
Easington Primary School
Easington

Local Authority

Durham CC

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment:

Planned and constructed in 1940 to provide safe shelter for the school children of Easington under threat of German air raids. Originally a group of four, 2 survive in good condition (the other 2 were demolished in 2007 for a car park). Doors, some internal fittings, local marked bricks, surviving original plans and documentation on use provide additional significance and value. Hosted a very successful school/community WWII event in 2007/8

LL character assessment added value:

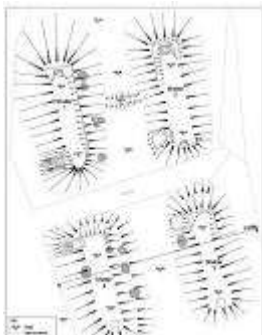
The defended coast aspect of the Limestone Landscapes is of particular note. The air raid shelters are a rare surviving example of the civilian aspect of this.

Local community added value: archaeological recording and a costumed re-enactment with school children in 2007 created considerable local interest and involvement, providing notable oral history material.

Grid Reference

NZ (4)41310, (5)43450

Image



Map



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Nominated by.

Archaeo-Environment Study/Easington Goes To War school project

LL Local List ID

005

Address

Former Poor Law Board Offices
Seaside Lane
Easington

Local Authority

Durham CC

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment: Easington Poor Law Union. Board Offices of 1902. The Easington Poor Law Union formally came into existence on 25th January 1837. Its operation was overseen by an elected Board of Guardians, 22 in number, representing its 19 constituent parishes as listed below (figures in brackets indicate numbers of Guardians if more than one): County of Durham: Burdon, Castle Eden, Cold Hesledon, Dalton-le-Dale, Dawdon (2), Easington, East Murton, Haswell (3), Hawthorn, Hutton Henry, Kelloe, Monk Hesleden, Nesbitt, Seaham, Seaton and Slingley, Sheraton and Hulam, Shotton, Thornley, Wingate. The poor house itself has been demolished and replaced and the Board offices in light Baroque revival style are now used by Durham County Council. Internally the main committee chamber retains some original fittings.

LL character assessment added value: Made of local colliery brick, an important social institution during the 20th century

Local community added value: None noted, but forms a prominent public building on main road through the village

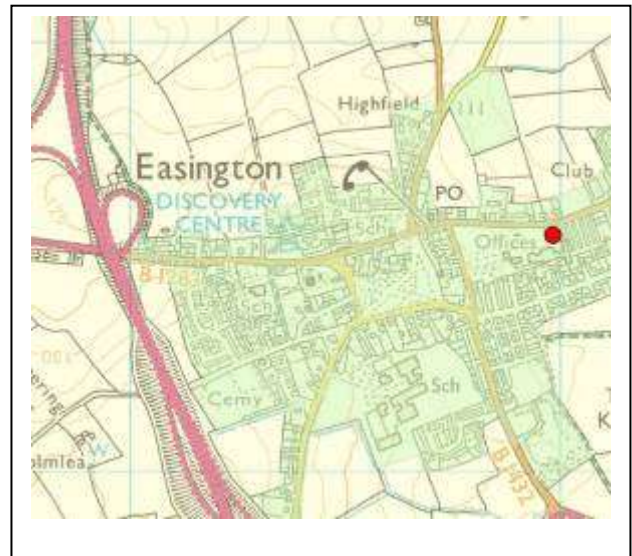
Grid Reference

NZ (4) 41980, (5)43550

Image



Map



Nominated by.

Archaeo-Environment Study

LL Local List ID No.

006

Address

Aged Miners Housing

Hopper Street, Hebburn Street, Jude Street, Cann Street.
Easington.

Local Authority

Durham CC

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment:

Four rows of single storey Aged Miners Homes of 1925. Colliery brick, slate roofs, enamelled signage, dedication stone, opened by Peter Lee.

LL character assessment added value: Good quality housing epitomising the colliery and social welfare history of the area during the first half of the 20th century.

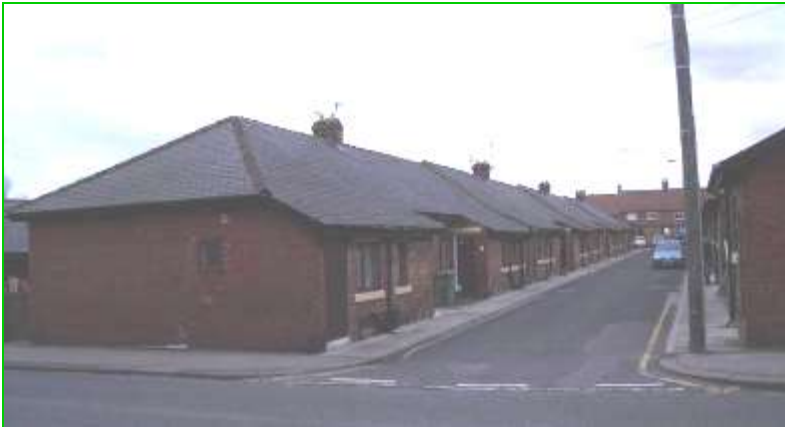
Local community added value: None specifically noted.

Grid Reference

NZ (4) 42050, (5)43550

Image

Map



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Nominated by.

Archaeo-Environment Study

LL Local List ID No.

007

Address

Disused Railway Level Crossing Structures.
Wingate

Local Authority

Durham CC

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment: Surviving features of one of the many minerals railways and branch lines built across the East of Durham in the 19th century. In this case part of the Northern Eastern Railway and prior to that the Hartlepool Dock and Railway Company of 1834. The adjacent pub is still called the Railway Crossings.

LL character assessment added value: Railways both used and disused provide a significant component of the East Durham landscape, structures such as this are increasingly rare survivals.

Local community added value: None specifically noted but features show some element of care and retention, despite having a modern bus stop placed in front of them! In prominent public location and railway line is now a public footpath.

Grid Reference

NZ (4) 40020, (5)36990

Image



Map



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Nominated by.

Archaeo-Environment

LL Local List ID No.

008

Address

Medieval Deer Park Wall
Bishop Middleham

Local Authority

Durham CC

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment: Bishop Middleham Castle was a fortified manor house belonging to the Bishop of Durham. Built in the 12th century and occupied by the Bishop until the 14th century from which time it appears to have been leased out. The 'castle' lies on a promontory of Magnesian Limestone on the south side of the village and is surrounded to the south, west and east by a Park containing fishponds, a causeway, packhorse bridge and notably enclosed by a park wall of local limestone. Semi-derelict in places and rebuilt in others it can be followed for some 2km.

LL character assessment added value: The park together with remains of the Bishop's palace, fish ponds and quarried escarpment all provide clear evidence of use and exploitation of the Limestone Landscapes area in the medieval period.

Local community added value; There is an active local history society, and the parish council have erected heritage information panels around the village.

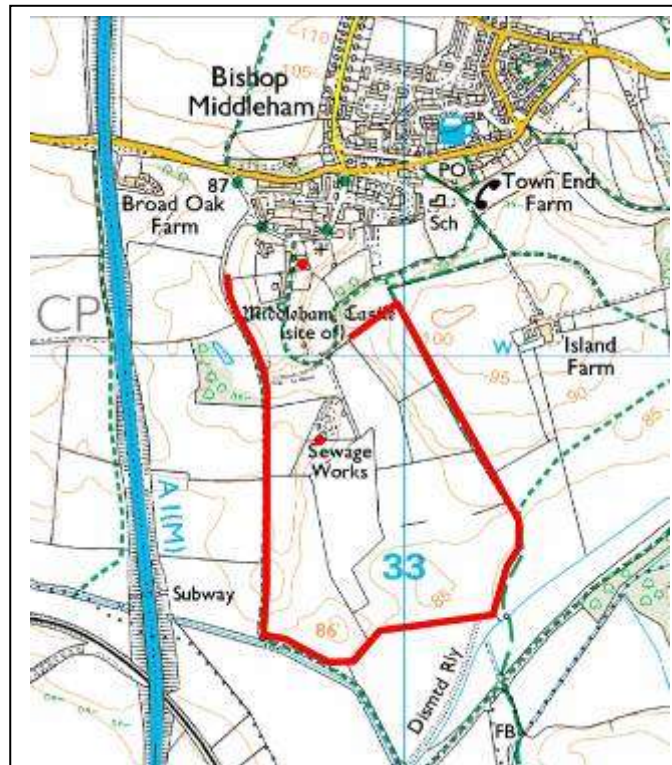
Grid Reference

NZ (4) 32800, (5)30800 (central point)

Image



Map/Location



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LA 100049055. 2010.

(Above) Fournarts Lane and decayed park wall looking south from the north-west corner of the Park and uphill to the Bishops Palace (Scheduled Monument)

(Right) Bishop Middleham Village to the north, A1 to the west. The park wall is marked in red. There is now a large central lake to the Deer Park a result of rising mine water levels and has only been present for around 15 years.

Nominated by.

Conservation Area Character Appraisal

LL Local List

009

Address

Cottages and Farm Buildings
Bishop Middleham

Local Authority

Durham CC

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment: Two storey row of former farm workers cottages built in local stone with some brickwork and in part retaining a lime render and lime wash. Contemporary with remaining but much altered farm buildings to the south and likely to date to late 18th century. Internal inspection not possible but may contain earlier fabric as stands on the site of the home farm for Bishop Middleham Castle.

LL character assessment added value: Vernacular cottages in local stone contributing significantly to a group around the village green and between the listed church and scheduled Bishop's Castle site.

Local community added value; Directly on village green adjacent to church and interpretation/signposting to the site of Bishop Middleham Castle to the south. As such well seen and viewed by community and visitors.

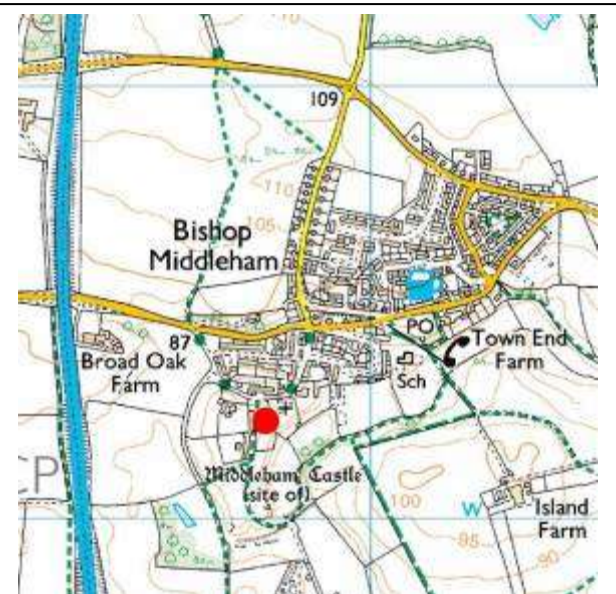
Grid Reference

NZ (4) 32760, (5)31220

Image



Map



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LA 100049055. 2010.

Nominated by.

Conservation Area Character Appraisal

**LL Local List
ID No**

010

Address

Lime Kilns and former Lime Works
Raisby Quarry
Kelloe Bank Railway Walk.

Local Authority

Durham CC

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment: Industrial scale bank of 4 lime kilns built of local sandstone and immediately adjacent to Raisby Quarry which opened in 1846, and the former Kelloe Bank incline of the 'Great North of England, Clarence & Hartlepool Railway' of 1839. The Lime works are shown on the 1st edition OS map of 1856.

LL character assessment added value: Early mineral railways and the exploitation of limestone are key factors of the areas character and both are seen to good effect here on a public path (the former railway line) which provides views of Garmondsway deserted medieval village, and next to the working Raisby quarry.

Local community added value: Site specifically mentioned by both local school head teacher and countryside ranger service. Publically accessible with minimal clearance work.

Grid Reference

NZ (4) 34620, (5) 34960

Image



Map



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LA 100049055. 2010.

Nominated by.

John Heppelwhite; Jennie Garrod; Jim McManners.

**LL Local List
ID No**

011

Address

St.Paul's Churchyard
Quarrington Hill,

Local Authority

Durham CC

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural vale/assessment: Cemetery, grave stones, gates and the foundations of St.Pauls' church (built 1868 and demolished 1993)

LL character assessment added value: Although still an open cemetery the area has a rich limestone flora and exceptional views over the escarpment towards the Wear lowlands and Durham. As such it is an evocative place to experience the spirit of the Magnesian Limestone

Local community added value: Site nominated by the local community which has an active heritage group.

Grid Reference

NZ (4) 33490, (5)37870

Image

Map



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LA 100049055. 2010.

Nominated by.

R.W. Jones, Quarrington Hill/Crowtrees Heritage Group

**LL Local List
ID No**

012

Address

Head stock and colliery remains.
Crowtrees Colliery Site
Quarrington Hill

Local Authority

Durham CC

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment:

Surviving masonry element for the Head stock and winding engine of Crowtrees Colliery. The colliery opened in 1787, was rebuilt in 1838 and rebuilt again in the late 1860's. The headstock, surrounded by several related features including shaft head, miners cottage foundations and pond/slucie system dates from this last phase which closed in 1897.

LL character assessment added value: The site contains some of the earliest and upstanding coal mining structures left visible in the Limestone Landscapes area. It has close physical associations with limestone quarries and the 19th century railway network

Local community added value: The majority of the site is within a local nature reserve and has an active volunteer group, who have already undertaken survey and research. Access and interpretation development are supported by the local community and friends group.

Grid Reference

NZ (4) 33150, (5)37500

Image



Map



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LA 100049055. 2010.

Nominated by.

Joy Pounder, Crowtrees Heritage Group

LL Local List ID

013

Address

Cart Shed
Opposite Grange Farm
Old Cassop

Local Authority

Durham CC

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment:

Small 4 bay cart shed of local limestone with a pan tile roof. Stands in a prominent position on the edge of the hamlet of Old Cassop overlooking an ancient field system of hedgebanks to the north. Visible on 1st Edition OS mapping of c.1860 when it is part of a group of buildings fronting on to the village street to the south, the remainder of which appear to have demolished in the period 1951-59

LL character assessment added value: quintessential agricultural building of the pre-industrial/mining Limestone Landscapes area showing good use of local building materials. Very visible location, important to Cassop village and wider landscape character.

Local community added value: Nominated by several different people both as a building and for its contribution to the landscape. Noted in conservation area appraisal as important and requiring action.

Grid Reference

NZ (4)33710, (5)39510

Image



Map



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LA 100049055. 2010.

Jim McManners, Martin Lowe.

Nominated by.

**LL Local List
ID No**

014

Address

Former Methodist Chapel
Littletown
County Durham

Local Authority

Durham CC

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment:

1820's chapel, compact stone construction in Early English revival style with fish scale slate roof. Currently being restored as a domestic dwelling. Forms an important focal point to one side of open village green space.

LL character assessment added value: Good use of local stone and an important component of the village composition of the early 19th century at a time of significant growth in non-conformism.

Local community added value: None specifically expressed, however heartening that a none listed chapel has been converted by the owners rather than demolished and the plot re-built as seen in several other villages. Building identified by conservation officer.

Grid Reference

NZ (4) 33920, (5)43520

Image



Map



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Nominated by.

Martin Lowe

LL Local List ID No.

015

Address

Reservoir Housing
Murton
County Durham

Local Authority

Durham CC

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment:

Simple 'guard box' type brick structure with stone dressings of c.1900 on top of a small reservoir elevated above its surroundings. Reservoir first appears on 2nd Edition OS mapping of 1894-9, now disused.

LL character assessment added value: A small but perfectly formed industrial building which together with the raised grass bulk of the covered reservoir add to the notable theme of Victorian water management buildings running down the coast from Ryhope to Easington.

Local community added value: None specifically expressed, building nominated by conservation officer.

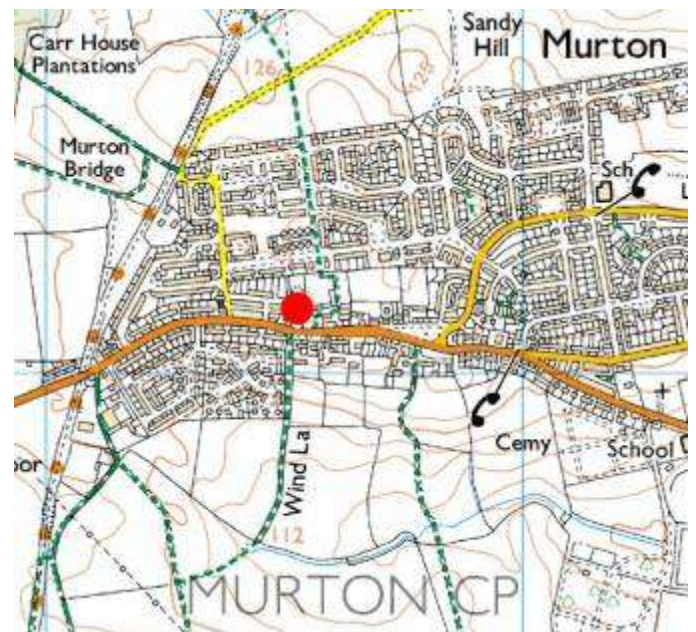
Grid Reference

NZ (4) 38530, (5)47140

Image



Map



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Nominated by.

Martin Lowe

LL Local List ID No.

016

Address

Former Colliery Managers House
Auckland House
No.3 Office Street
Wheatley Hill

Local Authority

Durham CC

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment:

Former Colliery Managers House of 1868, contemporary with opening of Wheatley Hill Colliery and reputedly one of only 3 houses still remaining of this date in the village. Welsh slate roof, Red brick construction under modern cement render. Windows to road all replaced by modern uPVC. Brick boundary wall to street still in place but with modern metal railings.

LL character assessment added value: Except for one farm, Wheatley Hill was a purpose built mining community. As such it has retained much of its form since the pit closure and retains several important civic, and private buildings. The colliery managers house although much altered helps to maintain the character of the village.

Local community added value: Wheatley Hill has an exceptionally active and passionate group interested in the villages heritage. The building was nominated by the group, and remains high in the village consciousness of its mining past.

Grid Reference

NZ (4)38650, (5)39380

Image



Map



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Nominated by.

Wheatley Hill History Club and Heritage Centre.

**LL Local List
ID No**

018

Address

Lynn Garth House (Formerly 'The Colliery Hotel')
Lynn Terrace
Wheatley Hill

Local Authority

Durham CC

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment: Formerly 'The Colliery Hotel', used by colliery owners to house candymen during strikes, possessed a famous ball-alley. Red brick with pease brick banding under welsh slate roof of 5 bays with central doorway. Sandstone quoins and water tabling, original chimneypots. Replacement double glazed windows and masonry painted front facade detract from the original design.

LL character assessment added value: Except for one farm, Wheatley Hill was a purpose built mining community. As such it has retained much of its form since the pit closure and retains several important civic, and private buildings. The colliery managers house although much altered helps to maintain the character of the village.

Local community added value: Wheatley Hill has an exceptionally active and passionate group interested in the villages heritage. The building was nominated by the group, and remains high in the village consciousness of its mining past.

Grid Reference

NZ (4) 38520, (5)39600

Image



Map



Nominated by.

Wheatley Hill History Club and Heritage Centre.

LL Local List ID No.

019

Address

Church of 'Apostle Elijah Delapanosta and His Chosen Victorious Army'
Patton Street
Wheatley Hill

Local Authority

Durham CC

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment: Formerly Patton Street Primitive Methodist Church and Sunday School. Built in 1872 and first place of worship constructed in Wheatley Hill. Brick and sandstone, beneath later render, still retains grey slate roof, but with several window replacements in modern materials. Interior not seen.

LL character assessment added value: Although not prominent within main routes or public spaces within the village, non conformist chapels, especially those still in use for a religious function are an important aspect of the character of Limestone Landscapes Villages.

Local community added value: Wheatley Hill has an exceptionally active and passionate group interested in the villages heritage. The building was nominated by the group, and remains high in the village consciousness of its mining past.

Grid Reference

NZ (4) 38220, (5)39350

Image



Map



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Nominated by.

Wheatley Hill History Club and Heritage Centre.

LL Local List
ID No

020

Address

Rock Farm,
Front Street,
Wheatley Hill

Local Authority

Durham CC

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment: Before the construction of the pit village of Wheatley Hill in the 19th century there was a large medieval manor house on the site, Rock Farm contains the last remains of this house and much of this late medieval fabric was exposed and recorded in 1991, during building work. The house is built mainly of limestone and is described as a traditional long house in plan. Written records note that Wheatley Hill was owned by the Bainbrigg family from at least 1471 until 1621 when it was sold. The Bainbriggs were a noted Durham family holding public office and were successful traders on Tyneside.

LL character assessment added value: Rare survival of a medieval house and of local limestone. The presence of the building in the heart of the pit village provides time depth.

Local community added value: Of significant interest and pride to the local community who put forward this proposal.

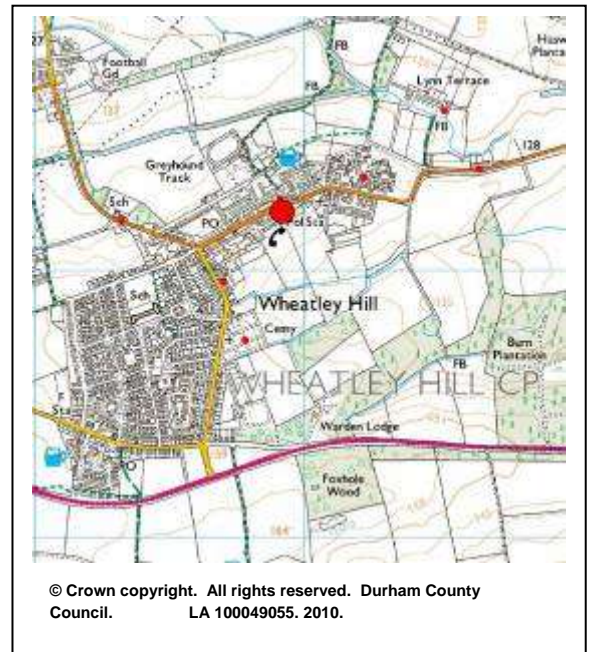
Grid Reference

NZ (4) 37920, (5)39220

Image



Map



Nominated by.

Wheatley Hill History Club and Heritage Centre.

LL Local List
ID No
Local Authority

021

Address

Aged Miners Homes,
Woodland Avenue,
Wheatley Hill

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural vale/assessment: Single storey, red brick with grey slate roof. An exceptionally important development in social housing provision in East Durham, the Durham Aged Miners Housing Association grew from the vision of Joseph Hopper, a miner and lay preacher in the late 19th century. He believed any man who had served in the coal mines from the age of 12 to 65 or beyond deserved better than to be evicted from his tied colliery home when he retired. A small weekly levy voluntarily donated from miners' wages plus donations of land and materials from mine owners and others, allowed the homes to be constructed and let free of charge. Although the Durham Coalfield is no more, the Association has survived and prospered, and continues to provide good quality homes for older people, the less physically active or disabled people. Preference is still given to ex-miners.

LL character assessment added value: The Association has a wonderful legacy of buildings across East Durham which provide an essential component of the character of many villages

Local community added value: Wheatley Hill has an exceptionally active and passionate group interested in the village's heritage. The building was nominated by the group, and remains high in the village consciousness of its mining past.

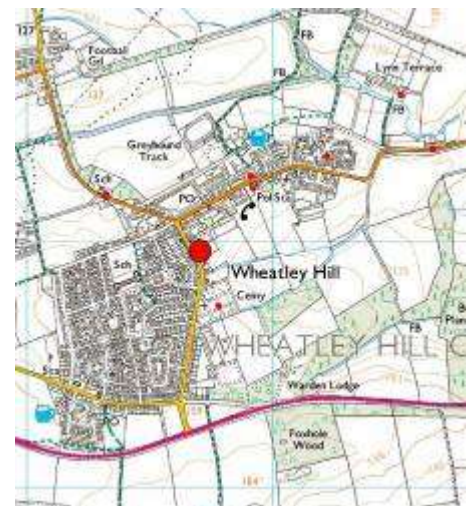
Grid Reference

NZ (4) 37700, (5)38960

Image



Map



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Nominated by.

Wheatley Hill History Club and Heritage Centre.

Approved by panel: Yes

1

No

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Listing potential?

--	--

Date _____

LL Local List ID No.

022

Address

St. Godric's Roman Catholic Primary School,
Thornley Road,
Wheatley Hill

Local Authority

Durham CC

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment: Brick construction under grey slate roof with multi-pane original sash windows. Purpose built school building of 1909 and still in use as a school.

LL character assessment added value: The catholic heritage of East Durham is an important part of its social history, especially significant for the large numbers of immigrant Irish who came to work in the collieries during the 19th century.

Local community added value: Wheatley Hill has an exceptionally active and passionate group interested in the village's heritage and who nominated the building. The school has served several generations of the same families and embodies continuity and heritage in the village.

Grid Reference

NZ (4) 37320, (5)39190

Image



Map



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Nominated by.

Wheatley Hill History Club and Heritage Centre.

LL Local List ID No.

023

Address

Thornley Hall Farm and lime kilns

Local Authority

Durham CC

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment: Both house and nearby Lime kilns were nominated , Thornley Hall is already listed Grade II, but the Kilns have no protection. Kilns are shown as working on 1st ED mapping of c.1860, out of use by 2nd Ed of c.1890. At least three pots constructed of sandstone and built into a natural wooded escarpment. Now in poor condition, but nevertheless an evocative landscape feature.

LL character assessment added value: Lime kilns are an essential almost omni-present feature of the Magnesian limestone.

Local community added value: Nominated by the exceptionally active and passionate group Wheatley Hill History Group and Heritage Centre, and a visible and eye catching feature from the B1278.

Grid Reference

NZ (4) 36550. (5)38260

Image



Map



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Nominated by.

Wheatley Hill History Club and Heritage Centre.

**LL Local List
ID No**

024

Address

White House Farm
Wheatley Hill

Local Authority

Durham CC

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural vale/assessment: Three bay, two storey house Main house has modern replacement windows and concrete tile roof, off-shot in right of photo still retains welsh slate roof. Buildings shown on 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of c.1856.

LL character assessment added value: Farmhouse and associated buildings, now within colliery village and providing a very visible link between two threads of the areas historic development.

Local community added value: Nominated by Wheatley Hill History Club and noted as being in the same local families ownership for 'a very long time'

Grid Reference

NZ (4) 36880, (5)38630

Image



Map



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Nominated by.

Wheatley Hill History Club and Heritage Centre.

LL Local List
ID No

025

Address

The Nimmo Hotel
Wheatley Hill
County Durham

Local Authority

Durham CC

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment. 19th century inn and hotel, contemporary with the construction of Wheatley Hill as a colliery village. The name of the pub appears to refer to the Nimmo family of Castle Eden famous local brewers from around 1828 until taken over by Whitbread in the 1960's. As such the building forms a valuable link to a particular aspect of vanished local heritage! Probably by coincidence Wheatley Hill colliery was at one time owned by James Nimmo and Co of Glasgow, but this link appears coincidental to the name of the pub which is first recorded in the 1881 census.

LL character assessment added value. Good example of a inn still in its original use and built specifically for a colliery village. Name is evocative of local brewing traditions Nimmo's 'sparkling ales' of Castle Eden

Local community added value: Nominated by local history society.

Grid Reference

NZ (4)37910, (5)39270

Image



Map



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Nominated by.

Wheatley Hill History Club and Heritage Centre.

**LL Local List
ID No
Local Authority**

026

Address

Grey Gables, former Vicarage
Bowburn

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment: Former vicarage in a light neo-gothic style, 3 bay local stone and welsh slate roof with good original design fenestration with multi-pane 6 over 6 sash windows. Depicted on 1st Ed OS of c.1860 and thought to date from the first quarter of the 19th century. Porch removed since 1960's.

LL character assessment added value: Good use of local stone and built pre-railway, a surviving high quality building still in a rural setting.

Local community added value: Nominated by local correspondent and member of local history society.

Grid Reference

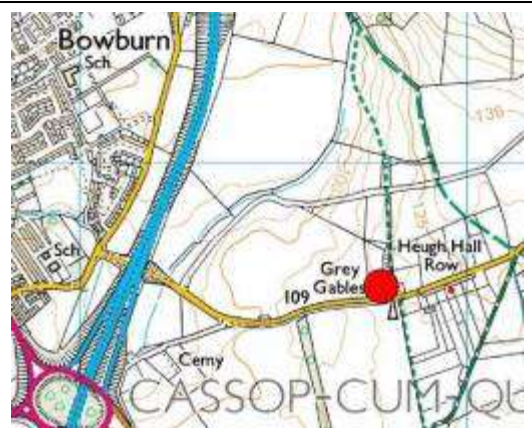
NZ (4) 31780, (5)37680

Image



Grey Gables 2010 (above). Grey Gables aerial photo taken c.1960. Note the porch has been lost.

Map



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LA 100049055. 2010.



Nominated by.

Mike Syer, Bowburn.

**LL Local List
ID No**
Local Authority

027

Address

Heugh Hall Row,
Bowburn

Durham CC

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment: Row of miner's cottage associated with the now demolished Heugh Hall colliery. Shown on 1st Ed OS map of c.1860. Despite their age, the cottages exhibit little of their original character having been re-roofed, rendered and had new windows and doors in modern materials added.

LL character assessment added value: The presence of the cottages in the landscape is significant, and a reminder of the now vanished colliery.

Local community added value: Nominated by local correspondent and member of local history society.

Grid Reference

NZ (4) 31960, (5)37670

Image



Map



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Nominated by.

Mike Syer, Bowburn

**Limestone
Landscapes**

LL Local List
ID No
Local Authority

028

Address

Former Methodist Chapel
Quarrington Hill

Durham CC

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment: Former Primitive Methodist Chapel with dedication stone dated 1886. South end now removed and replaced by double doors and in use as a commercial garage.

LL character assessment added value: Good use of local stone and an important component of the village composition of the early 19th century at a time of significant growth in non-conformism.

Local community added value: None specifically expressed but the village has a vibrant heritage group and the chapel is at the heart of the village opposite the community centre.

Grid Reference

NZ (4) 33660, (5)37430

Image



Map



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Nominated by.

Archaeo-Environment Study

LL Local List ID No.

029

Address

Urinal
Seaside Lane
Easington Colliery

Local Authority

Durham CC

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment: Early 20th century urinal in colliery brick, tile and concrete. Open roof with internal fire place and earthenware sanitary ware in-situ.

LL character assessment added value: A small but perfectly formed reminder of the areas colliery heritage, of particular importance as it sits within Easington Colliery, perhaps the best preserved mining village within the area with the widest surviving group range of surviving civic, commercial and domestic mining related buildings.

Local community added value: None specifically noted, but the structure is in a prominent position on Seaside Lane, the main road through Easington and Easington Colliery. It sits adjacent to a modern bus shelter.

Grid Reference

NZ (4) 42270, (5)43690

Image

Map



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Nominated by.

Archaeo-Environment Study

**LL Local List
ID No**

030

Address

Former Easington Colliery Pay Office
Easington Colliery

Local Authority

Durham CC

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment: Colliery brick single storey building with grey slate hipped roof with stone copings. Exposed decorative brick cornice, remainder of building rendered/pebble-dashed. Last surviving building of Easington Colliery, now in use as Easington Colliery Band offices and practice room.

LL character assessment added value: A reminder of the areas colliery heritage, of particular importance as it sites within Easington Colliery, perhaps the best preserved mining village within the area with the widest surviving group range of surviving civic, commercial and domestic mining related buildings.

Local community added value: Still in use as a viable community building through its use as the Easington Colliery band practice rooms/office, maintaining a link with the now lost colliery.

Grid Reference

NZ (4) 43250, (5)43950

Image



Map



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Nominated by.

Archaeo-Environment study

LL Local List ID No.

031

Address

Easington Colliery Miners Welfare Institute
Seaside Lane
Easington Colliery

Local Authority

Durham CC

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment: Built in 1934 Easington Social Welfare Centre was the central facility in Easington Colliery supporting the welfare and social life of the former mining community and which was paid for through subscriptions by the miners themselves. Red colliery brick building with replacement modern sheeting roof. Good surviving internal detail including stage with simple rectangular proscenium arch.

LL character assessment added value: A powerful symbol of areas colliery heritage, of particular importance as it sits within Easington Colliery, perhaps the best preserved mining village within the area with the widest surviving group range of surviving civic, commercial and domestic mining related buildings.

Local community added value: Still very much in use as a viable community building with its original function and maintains a link with the now lost colliery.

Grid Reference

NZ (4) 43250, (5)43830

Image



Map



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Nominated by.

Archaeo-Environment study

LL Local List
ID No

032

Address

Lime Kiln
Hawthorn Dene/Hythe

Local Authority

Durham CC

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment: Three pot lime kiln at entrance to Hawthorn Dene, built of limestone with brick arches. Built into cliff face from which raw materials appear to have been quarried. No road access and so export of materials is likely to have been from Hawthorn Hythe beach. Depicted on 1st Ed OS of c.1860, likely construction date around 1800. East pot has collapsed, but remainder appears in reasonable condition.

LL character assessment added value: Of considerable importance to the character of the Limestone Landscapes area. Located in association with quarry, exposed coastal cliffs and visible geology.

Local community added value: None noted but publically accessible adjacent to PROW and beach on Natural Trust land.

Grid Reference

NZ (4)44140, (5) 45900

Image



Map



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Nominated by.

Archaeo-Environment study

Limestone
Landscapes

LL Local List
ID No

033

Address

Lime Kiln
Hawthorn,
Haythorne's Plantation

Local Authority

Durham CC

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment: Lime kiln built into hill side appears to be twin pot, but heavily overgrown. Marked as 'old' on 1st Ed OS of c.1860, likely to be first half of 19th century. Recorded on DHER8304.

LL character assessment added value: All lime kilns provide a key link between geology and historic environment issues and in this instance can be seen in context with the quarries which once supplied it with stone.

Local community added value: None specifically noted, this kiln does however lie immediately adjacent to a well used PROW through woodland managed by Durham Wildlife Trust

Grid Reference

NZ (4) 43310, (5)45970

Image



Map



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Nominated by.

Archaeo-Environment study

LL Local List

034

Address

Beacon Hill Byre
Hawthorn

ID No

Local Authority

Durham CC

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment: Byre range of late 18th/early 19th century farmstead (remainder demolished and survives as earthworks and low walls). Built of local limestone and with several features of adaptation and re-use including blocked/inserted doorways and brick buttressing. National Trust repaired the building some 15 years ago at which point it was re-roofed in metal sheet to deter vandalism/theft of original pan tiles.

LL character assessment added value: Located at the highest point of the Durham Coast, this is a landmark feature built of limestone whose presence provides an opportunity to understand and interpret 18th/19th c farming expansion, set amidst the earthworks of the former farm.

Local community added value: Adjacent to well used coastal path and circular walk from Hawthorn, on National Trust land

Grid Reference

NZ (4) 44000, (5)45390

Image



Map



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Archaeo-Environment study

Nominated by.

LL Local List
ID No

035

Address

Eldon Hall Farm
Old Eldon

Local Authority

Durham CC

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment: Major complex of planned farm buildings with courtyard, byre ranges, hay barn, byres etc, all in local stone with hipped grey slate roofs. Shown on 1st Ed OS of c.1860. Likely to be first half of the 19th century. Eldon Hall and deserted village earthworks to the east provide additional historical depth and context.

LL character assessment added value: Larger than the average created farmstead of the period within the Limestone Landscapes area. Survives well with most buildings of the complex still in-situ and in use

Local community added value: None noted, but adjacent to public roads and very visible

Grid Reference

NZ (4) 24620, (5)27360

Image



Map



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Nominated by.

Archaeo-Environment studv

LL Local List ID No.

036

Address

Sandy Carrs Farm
Durham Lane
Easington

Local Authority

Durham CC

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment: Collection of farm buildings either side of the B1283 between Easington and Haswell Plough. Modern replacement farmhouse occupied to the north, but cottages and other buildings falling into disrepair although farmyard to rear still in use. Constructed of local stone beneath render (lime?), under grey slate roofs. Windows still retain 8 over 8 multi-pane wooden sashes and have neo-Tudor hood moulding. Interiors not inspected. Buildings appear on 1st Ed OS of c.1860. Likely to be early 19th century

LL character assessment added value: Interesting group of farmhouse and buildings local materials and in very prominent position next to main road from Durham to Easington.

Local community added value: None noted, but immediately adjacent to major public road, creating an impression of the area

Grid Reference

NZ (4) 39330, (5)42180

Image



Map



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LA 100049055. 2010.

Nominated by.

Archaeo-Environment study

LL Local List ID No.

037

Address

Railway Bridge
Kelloe Bank
Raisby

Local Authority

Durham CC

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment: Single arch railway bridge in stone and brick, now disused but carrying the Raisby Way public footpath.

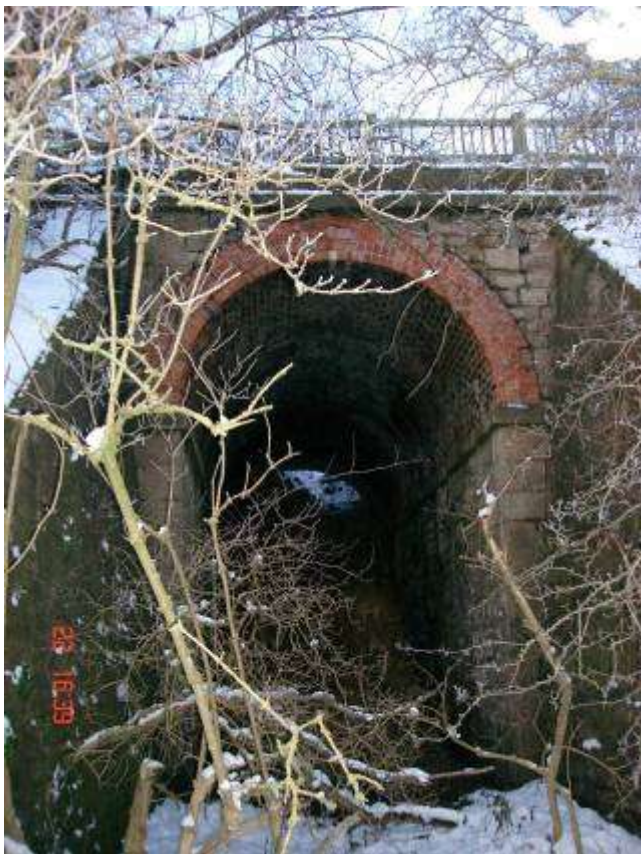
LL character assessment added value: Distinctive element of the areas railway heritage and mineral transportation from collieries. Close to Raisby Hill Lime works marked on 1st Ed OS of c.1860 (Lime Kilns nominated as LL local list site 010).

Local community added value: Nominated by local community and regularly used by public. Concern expressed over condition with quarry waste to north pressing on to structure. Ideally located on possible circular route from Garmondsway DMV, via Raisby Quarry and Coxhoe Hall.

Grid Reference

NZ (4)343, (5)350

Image



Map



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Nominated by.

Jennie Garrod

St Marys Churchyard
Monk Hesledon

Durham CC

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment: Parish church built around 1127 and re-built around 1750 retaining a Norman doorway on the south side and re-housing two pre-reformation bells in a small bell-cote. The foundation is however probably Anglo-Saxon, and during the rebuilding works of 1750 'ancient foundation of a monastery' and a number of 'Cuthbert Crosses' were found, with more exposed in 1860 when the adjacent vicarage was built. The Parish originally covered a wide area including Blackhall Colliery (founded 1908). St. Marys was the parish church for weddings and burials for Blackhall until facilities were established at Blackhall in 1911. The last burial entry was in 1908, the last marriage in 1925 and the last baptism in 1948. St. Marys was demolished in 1967 in dubious circumstances. A Rescued fragment of 14th century carved altar screen is now in the Bowes Museum. The grave yard and church site are still obvious if over grown, and contain many fine memorials.

LL character assessment added value: The small secluded churches of the coastal fringe of the Magnesian Limestone often overlooking or sheltering in Denes, such as St.Marys, and elsewhere at Dalton-le-Dale or Seaham are evocative and provide a key sense of place in the areas historic environment.

Local community added value: Considerable family/genealogical interest in the many grave markers and extensive parish records

Grid Reference

NZ (4) 45560, (5)37130

Image



Map



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Archaeo-Environment Study

LL Local List Id No.

039

Address

Keepers Cottage
Hythe Lane
Hawthorn

Local Authority

Durham CC

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural vale/assessment: Situated on the north-west side of Hawthorn village adjacent to the Hythe Lane and the footpath leading to Hawthorn Dene, Hawthorn Hythe and the coast. Local limestone Rubble construction with dressed quoins, cills and water tabling and a grey slate roof. One and half storeys with projecting front porch. Built by 1893 and shown on OS 2nd Edition mapping, likely construction date c.1870 and as the name implies used a game keeper's cottage for the Hawthorn estates of the Pemberton family whose residence at Hawthorn Towers was on the coast further down Hythe Lane. The name first appears on the 3rd edition OS of c.1920 when it is called 'Pheasantry Keeper's House.

LL character assessment added value: Quality estate cottage in local materials, restored and in good condition.

Local community added value: No specific community value

Grid Reference

NZ (4) 42342, (5)45879

Image

Map



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Archaeo-Environment study

LL Local List ID No.

040

Address

North Eastern Railway mile post
Former Coxhoe WH Branch Line
Coxhoe.

Local Authority

Durham CC

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment: The former Clarence Railway's Sherburn branch to Coxhoe was incorporated into the North Eastern Railway in 1865 and was known as the Coxhoe WH branch to distinguish it from Coxhoe Bridge on the Ferryhill to Hartlepool line. The WH stood for West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway which had absorbed the Clarence Railway in 1852. From around 1905 the North Eastern Railway surveyed their whole system and erected mile and quarter mileposts along each branch. The mileposts gave the mileage from the origination point of the branch, in this case at Coxhoe WH, 2 miles from Coxhoe Junction (photographed in the 1970's).

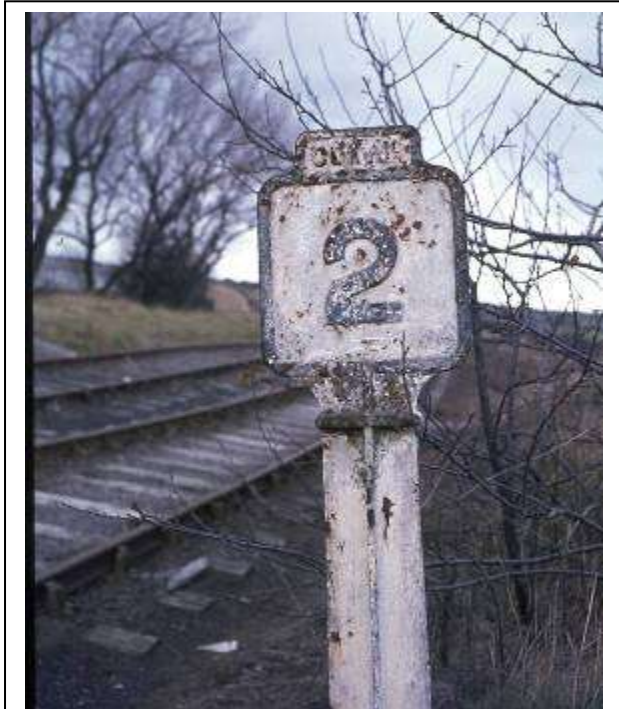
LL character assessment added value: Early railways, especially mineral lines are an important part of the areas character. Rare examples of surviving signage and ephemera add to the meaning of abandoned lines many of which are now footpaths.

Local community added value: Identified by eminent local historian Don Wilcox and nominated by local industrial society

Grid Reference

NZ (4)302 (5)339 (possibly next to working railway but confirmation not possible during survey)

Image



Map



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Nominated by.

Cleveland Industrial Archaeology Society

**LL Local List
ID No**

041

Address

Stone Gate Posts and former drive to Coxhoe Hall.
The Avenue
Coxhoe
County Durham.

Local Authority

Durham CC

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment. Matching double stone gate posts either side of and marking end/start of formal drive from Coxhoe Hall to village, now either side of a public road. Late 18th century.

LL character assessment added value. Made of local stone, the gate post provide a very prominent physical link to a wider landscape to the east of Coxhoe village which includes medieval rig and furrow, hollow-ways, 18th century park land and plantations.

Local community added value. None specifically noted but the gates are either side of a well used public road and therefore seen by many people every day.

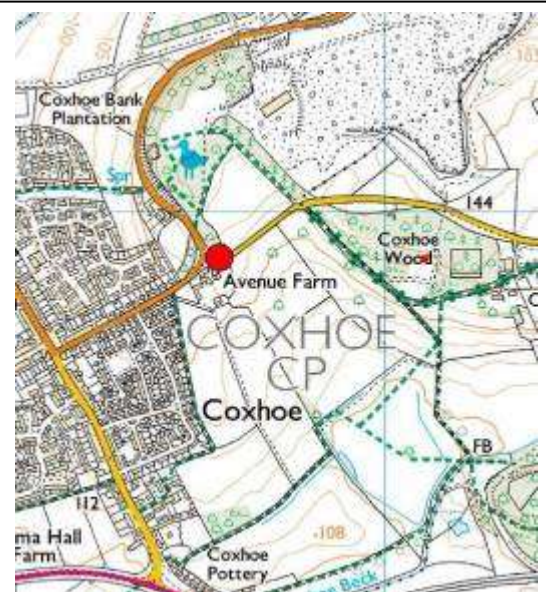
Grid Reference

NZ (4)32580, (5)35880

Image



Map



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Nominated by.

Archaeo-Environment Study

LL Local List ID No.

042

Address

'The Disputed bridge'
19th century railway bridge abutment.
West Cornforth

Local Authority

Durham CC

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment: The 'disputed bridge' at West Cornforth was built by the Great North of England, Clarence and Hartlepool Junction Railway over the Sherburn branch of the Clarence Railway. Both companies were in competition for the same traffic and for some unknown reason the GNECHJR neglected to obtain parliamentary powers to cross the Clarence Railway. The Clarence Railway initiated a 'dirty tricks' campaign to prevent the intruder crossing their line. Even after the GNECHJR had obtained an Act of Parliament to cross the line in 1843 the Clarence still interfered with the bridge works. The GNECHJR became part of the York and Newcastle Railway in 1845 and the bridge was finally completed.

LL character assessment added value: Early railways, especially mineral lines are an important part of the areas character. The survival of this bridge abutment, associated with a well known tale of early railway rivalry contributes to the character of the limestone landscapes. Now adjacent to road and PROW and with interpretation plaque.

Local community added value: Identified by eminent local historic Don Wilcox and nominated by local industrial society.

Grid Reference

NZ (4)30390, (5)34280

Image



Photo taken c.1970 (above). Line now closed and bridge next to public road and PROW (right).

Map



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Nominated by.

Cleveland Industrial Archaeology Society

Limestone
Landscapes

LL Local List id No.

043

Address

Emerson Murchamp Limekilns
High Street
Eldon Lane

Local Authority

Durham CC

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment: Eldon Lane Limekilns. These lime kilns at Eldon Lane were erected by Emerson Murchamp (Muschamp?) in 1845. The limestone and coke was delivered by a branch railway from the Bishop Auckland and Weardale Railway at the top, and the finished lime was despatched on a spur from the Black Boy branch at the bottom. Demolished in the seventies by G.S Stephenson of Bishop Auckland, the main building contractor in the area at the time.

LL character assessment added value: Limekilns, especially of a semi-industrial scale as here at Eldon Lane are a recurrent landscape theme of the area and provide an obvious link between geology and human industry.

Local community added value: Identified by eminent local historic Don Wilcox and nominated by local industrial society.

Grid Reference

NZ (4) 22550, (5)27840 Site last recorded c.1970, now demolished.

Image



Map



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Nominated by.

Cleveland Industrial Archaeology Society

LL Local List ID No.

044

Address

Early 19th C Farm Building
Nr. Hope House Farm
Highside Road
Heighington

Local Authority

Darlington Borough
Council

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment: Single storey, random rubble stone building with pan tiled roof. Very similar to 013 cart shed at Old Cassop, but designed as a standalone building/byre within a field and lies approximately 200 metres west of Hope House farm. Shown on 1st edition OS mapping of c.1860 when it is positioned at the junction of 3 small fields. Now isolated in a single larger field due to hedgerow removal.

LL character assessment added value: quintessential agricultural building of the pre-industrial/mining Limestone Landscapes area showing good use of local building materials. Very visible location, important to Heighington village and wider landscape character.

Local community added value: None noted, but clearly visible from public road.

Grid Reference

NZ (4)24360, (5)22580

Image



Map



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Archaeo-Environment study

LL Local List ID No.

045

Address

Warden Law Engine House of 1831 & 1900.
Warden Law Cottages
Warden Law.

Local Authority

Sunderland City Council.

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment: Warden Law engine house; Engine Shed (now used as a barn) at the site of the former Warden Law incline plane engine house. Built for the Rainton and Seaham section of the Londonderry Railway. The railway had opened in 1831 and by 1890 the section through Warden Law had been converted from a series of incline planes to locomotive haulage. The brick engine shed is seen here in front of the original stationary engine house. Photo below was taken c.1980, since then additional modern farm sheds have been built against the south side. The T&W HER notes *'Two important colliery railways passed over Warden Law - the Hetton Railway going north and the Londonderry Railway going east. The two crossed between Copt Hill and Warden Law. At the highest point on the Londonderry Railway stands the Warden Law Engine. The trackbed can be followed in the area and the engine house is virtually complete. The extant buildings comprise the original stone engine house with mid-19th century brick extensions, featuring some fine railway architecture which were built to form a locomotive shed. The original engine house probably dates from circa 1830 and so is perhaps the oldest colliery railway building in the county. The importance of the Londonderry Railway is well recorded and gives this survival added significance'* (T&W HER 2977).

LL character assessment added value: Early railways, especially colliery lines are an important part of the areas character. This surviving group of early buildings is of considerable importance.

Local community added value: Identified by eminent local historian Don Wilcox and nominated by local industrial society

Grid Reference

NZ (4) 36630, (5)49820

Image



Map



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Nominated by.

Cleveland Industrial Archaeology Society

LL Local List ID no.

046

Address

Warden Law Railway well house
Warden Law Cottages
Warden Law.

Local Authority

Sunderland City Council

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment: Warden Law railway water well for supplying engine/locomotives. Built latter half of 19th century and appears on 2nd edition OS map of c.1894. Brick with grey slate roof, now incorporated into later farm buildings.

LL character assessment added value: Early railways, especially colliery lines are an important part of the areas character. This surviving group of early buildings is of considerable importance.

Local community added value: Identified by eminent local historian Don Wilcox and nominated by local industrial society

Grid Reference

NZ (4)36630, (5)49840

Image



Map



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Nominated by.

Cleveland Industrial Archaeology Society

LL Local List ID No.

047

Address

Houghton Hillside Cemetery
Houghton-le-Spring

Local Authority

Sunderland City Council

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment: Following an outbreak of Cholera in Houghton Le Spring the churchyard surrounding St Michael & All Angels Church was to all intents and purposes full. After considerable debate the Hillside site, a former quarry was consecrated in 1854 by Rector John Grey. A handsome lychgate was built at the entrance in 1879 and some 7000 burials were interred before the site was closed in the 1970's. As well as individual headstones, more ambitious monuments include a number of rock cut vaults including that of Sir George Elliot, the MP for NW Durham in the 1870's. A self made man who had began life down the pits, in addition to being an MP he owned the Atlantic Cable Co. in Seaham which produced the first trans-Atlantic communications cable.

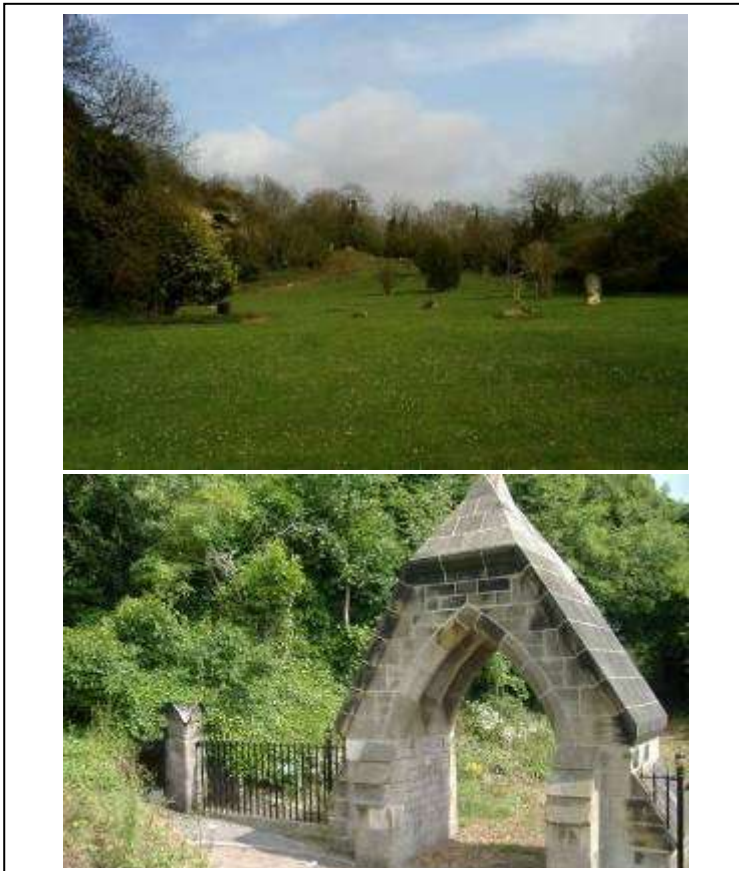
LL character assessment added value: A site of considerable historic, landscape and genealogical interest all set within a quarry with notable bio-diversity value.

Local community added value: Very active friends group who have restored the Lychgate and undertaken notable works and events.

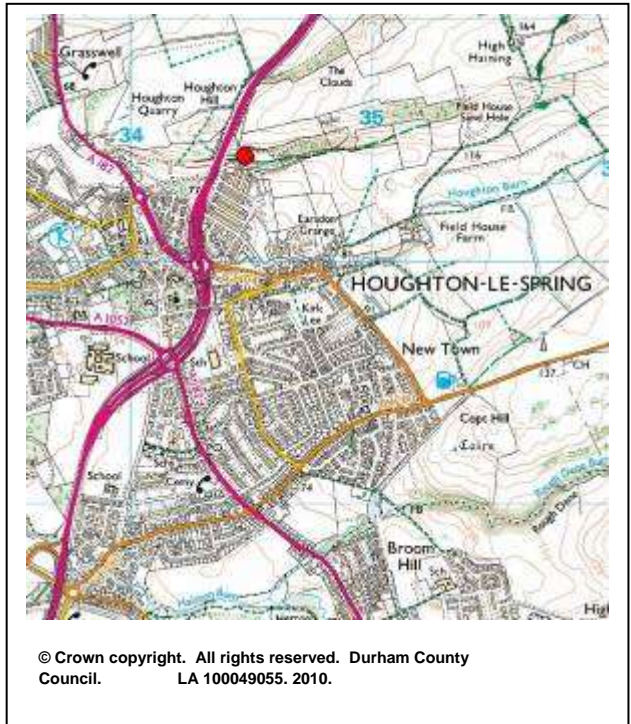
Grid Reference

NZ (4) 34500, (5)50430

Image



Map



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Nominated by.

Archaeo-Environment studv

LL Local List ID No.	048	Address	Former Methodist Chapel Church Close. The Headland Hartlepool
	Hartlepool Borough Council		

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment: This mid-19th century former Methodist chapel overlooks the church and churchyard of St Hilda's a grade I listed buildings and is located in the heart of the Headland Conservation Area. It is thus in a very prominent position and is one of the last institutional buildings remaining on the Headland. The building was purchased by the boys brigade in the 1930's and converted to an activity centre however since they moved to smaller premises the building has remained vacant. Currently vacant with permission to convert to apartments.

LL character assessment added value: Important civic building at heart of conservation area opposite St. Hilda's church and within the area of the Anglo-Saxon monastery.

Local community added value: identified by Conservation Area Advisory Committee, composed of locals and specialists.

Grid Reference NZ (4) 52890, (5)33730

Image



Map



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Nominated by. Hartlepool Conservation Area Advisory Committee

LL Local List ID No.	049	Address	Spion Kop Cemetery North Shore Hartlepool
	Hartlepool Borough Council		

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment: Originally named Hartlepool Cemetery when opened in 1856, it was designed by the architect John Dobson. Last year Spion Kop Cemetery became the town's 6th local nature reserve. The Cemetery was formed from a combination of sand dune and ship ballast. It received its first burial in 1856 and became the resting place for over 26,000 men, women and children.

LL character assessment added value: High quality 19th century cemetery with high cultural heritage interest.

Local community added value: many headstones and monuments with genealogical study potential. The inscriptions have been recorded by the Cleveland Family History Society and the area is well used by local community for informal recreation.

Grid Reference NZ (4) 51060, (5)34960

Image



Map



Nominated by. Hartlepool Conservation Area Advisory Committee

LL Local List ID No.

050

Address

Town Moor
Hartlepool

Local Authority

Hartlepool Borough Council

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment: During the Middle Ages the Town Moor was designated as common land to be used for pasture by local freeman. These rights were later removed and the area was designated for recreational use by local people. In 1837 the area was reported to be the site of a 'breast-work', possibly an additional defence outside of the town walls.

LL character assessment added value: Open space with significant historical time depth, providing setting and context to the historical coastline and Headland area.

Local community added value: Well used and accessible open space, nominated by local conservation area advisory committee.

Grid Reference

NZ (4) 52990, (5)34030

Image

Map



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Nominated by.

Hartlepool Conservation Area Advisory Committee

LL Local List ID No.

051

Address

Land at the Old Engine House.
Old Cemetery Road
Hartlepool

Local Authority

Hartlepool Borough Council

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment: The Engine House dates from the 1830's when it was used to haul coal wagons up the incline to the top of the coal staithes. The land to the rear provides the setting and the context for this grade II listed building. The building is constructed in Magnesian limestone with a slate roof built with classical proportions and details. Engine House was a static engine house to haul coal wagons over the Staithes to load coal onto ships for export mostly to London. Inside the foundations for the engine can still be seen. The area behind the Engine House was a railway siding and coal yard (for local supply of coal) with a railway connection to the coal fields in Durham. As such it seems to have links with other engine house entries in the report, is part of early development of steam technology and represents the point of export for a significant number of the collieries and mining villages in Durham

LL character assessment added value: Open space with significant historical time depth, providing setting and context to the Grade II listed Engine House, historical coastline and Headland area.

Local community added value: Well used and accessible open space, nominated by local conservation area advisory committee.

Grid Reference

NZ (4) 51910, (5) 34400

Image

Map



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Nominated by.

Hartlepool Conservation Area Advisory Committee

**Limestone
Landscapes**

LL Local List
ID No
Local Authority

052

Address

Fairy Street
Hetton-Le-Hole

Sunderland City Council

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment: Late 19th century terrace in red brick with grey slate roof and original cast iron street name plates. Open communal green space to front. A good example of many terraces across the study area, made of increased interest due to planned green space and the presence of a carved stone inset at first floor level, marking the site of the Fairies Cradle prehistoric cairn, a prehistoric site of some considerable significance and reported by Surtees.

LL character assessment added value: Good example of terraced housing characteristic of the mining communities of the limestone Landscapes

Local community added value: None specifically noted, but the time depth and associated story relating to the Fairies Cradle within an urban context provides opportunities to engage the community with their heritage.

Grid Reference

NZ (4)35400, (5)47730

Image



Map



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Nominated by.

Archaeo-Environment study.

**LL Local List
ID No**
Local Authority

053

Address

Former Methodist Chapel
Front Street
Moorsley

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment: Methodist Chapel with date stone of 1858. Built of local stone under a grey sheet metal corrugate roof with stone water tabling. Arched window and door openings in an Italianate style with prominent key stones. Now in a light industrial use apparently as a boat yard.

LL character assessment added value: Good use of local stone and an important component of the village composition of the early 19th century at a time of significant growth in non-conformism.

Local community added value: None specifically noted, building in its current form also has little presence on the streetscape due to over grown hedgerow and security gates. It does however occupy a prominent position on the limestone escarpment when seen from the west and north.

Grid Reference

NZ (4) 34060, (5)46160

Image



Map



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Archaeo-Environment Study

**LL Local List
ID No**

054

Address

Thorpe Pumping Station
Seaside lane-Paradise Lane
Easington Colliery
County Durham

Local Authority

Durham CC

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment. Thorpe water works in a simplified Italianate design with matching gate lodge, still functioning. Built c.1900 later than similar buildings at Ryhope, Cleadon and Daldon but in similar style. Other examples are listed Thorpe is not. Largely intact but has lost tall free standing chimney and ventilation finial from roof.

LL character assessment added value. An exceptionally prominent building within Easington Colliery and directly facing onto Seaside Lane forming an important part of the colliery villages built character. Forms part of a group of such buildings running down the coast.

Local community added value. None expressed directly but mentioned in passing on several local history and mining websites.

Grid Reference

NZ (4)42750, (5)43860

Image



Map



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Nominated by.

Archaeo Environment Study

**LL Local List
ID No**

055

Address

Lime Kiln
Claxheugh
Sunderland

Local Authority

Durham CC

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment: Large single pot lime kiln on the banks of the River Wear and close to the now closed quarries at Claxheugh Rock. The structure appears depicted but not named on the 1st edition OS mapping of c.1860. Build quality above the average for a single structure.

LL character assessment added value: The Wear gorge just to the west of Sunderland is a notable feature in the Magnesian Limestone plateau and contains historic features of several historic periods and examples of quarrying and mineral exploitation which are easily accessible to the public.

Local community added value: None specifically noted, but easily accessible and suitable for interpretation next to associated quarries.

Grid Reference

NZ (4)36390, (5)57730

Image



Map



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Nominated by.

Archaeo-Environment Study, Ken Bradshaw, David Lawrence

**LL Local List
ID No**
Local Authority

056

Address

Coxhoe Hall (site of) & Designed Landscape
Coxhoe
Co. Durham

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment: Site of now demolished country house, with minor designed landscape, carriage way, ha-ha, and walled gardens remaining with eye catcher plantation 400m south (NZ 3306 3536). Former home of Elizabeth Barrett-Browning (poet) and John Burdon (builder of Hardwick Park)

LL character assessment added value: Important contribution to landscape history of the area and in interesting juxtaposition with medieval rig & furrow, deserted medieval village, modern quarries and colliery village.

Local community added value: Site has been used for several years for community projects including archaeological excavation which has recovered significant 18th century plasterwork from the foundations of the hall.

Grid Reference

NZ (4)33100, (5)35880

Image



Map



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Nominated by.

Martin Roberts

**LL Local List
ID No
Local Authority**

057

Address

Coundon Grange Methodist Church
Coundon Grange
Nr Bishop Auckland

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment: Wesleyan Chapel of 1871 built in local stone with gray slate roof. Still in use.

LL character assessment added value: Non-conformist chapels are an essential component of the 19th century coal mining villages of the coal filed areas. While many are no longer in use, those which are provide a valuable physical link to mining and religious heritage.

Local community added value: As a working chapel the building obviously has significant community value for the congregation.

Grid Reference

NZ (4)22820, (5)28140

Image



Map



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Nominated by.

Archaeo-Environment study

**LL Local List
ID No**
Local Authority

058

Address

World War II Pill Box
Coxhoe
County Durham.

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural vale/assessment: Pillbox Type Lozenge. Note stretched hexagonal plan with central anti-ricochet wall. The lozenge pillbox is found only in the North East of England. Lozenge pillboxes are an irregular hexagon in plan with the front and rear walls significantly longer than the others, this allows space for four forward-facing embrasures. The rear wall has two embrasures and an entrance. The four short walls each have a single embrasure of concrete construction.

LL character assessment added value: Being aligned with the coast, the Magnesian Limestone was a potential invasion route for attack from western Europe. There are therefore structures of a number of periods still surviving along the coast, but few in land. This structure provides a rare example of a slightly unusual pill box type in a very visible location and contributes to time depth in the landscape.

Local community added value: None expressed, but built within living memory and so may have additional resonance.

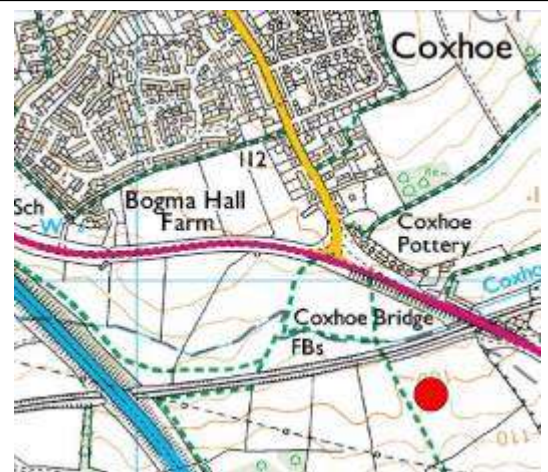
Grid Reference

NZ (4)32620, (5)34760

Image



Map



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Nominated by.

Archaeo-Environment Study

**LL Local List
ID No
Local Authority**

059

Address

Cast Iron Finger Post
Low Pittington

Durham CC

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment: Fingerposts have been used since at least the 17th century when the philosopher Sir Francis Bacon used the term as a metaphor for the use of logical thought in science and thinking. They became more widely used by the 1740s when turnpike trusts were encouraged to mark every mile, and in 1766 this became compulsory to help stagecoach and mail services keep to timetables. In 1773 the General Turnpike Act required trustees to erect signs informing travellers of the distance to the nearest town. In the 20th century the earliest signs were erected initially by cycle clubs followed by the Automobile Association (AA) and the Royal Automobile Club (RAC), but with the Motor Car Act of 1903, the government passed responsibility for the provision of traffic signs to local authorities. The earliest cast metal signs date from this period. In 1921 the Ministry of Transport provided a model for direction signs which recommended standard 2.5 inch black upper case lettering on a white background and specified that the name of the authority should be incorporated into the design. Although based on a common model, local authorities had considerable discretion over the design of posts, arms and finials and this led to a rich variety of local styles which reinforced local character and identity. Following criticism of the inadequacy of the 1933 traffic signs system, in 1961 a review was carried out resulting in the 1964 Traffic Signs Regulations which specified a new standard national style based on a mixed case font. Local authorities were encouraged, but not forced, to remove traditional fingerposts. Significantly existing pre-1964 signs remain lawful to this day and since the 1994 Traffic Signs Regulations, it has been legal to install new fingerposts on minor roads.

LL character assessment added value: Such traditional road markers are regionally distinctive, increasingly rare and have been the subject of conservation guidance from English Heritage and the Department for Transport

Local community added value: Provides a 'fixed' point in a changing world

Grid Reference

NZ (4)32680, (5)44810

Image



Map



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Nominated by.

Archaeo-Environment study

**Limestone
Landscapes**

**LL Local List
ID No**

060

Address

Moor House Farm
Durham Lane
Easington

Local Authority

Durham CC

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment: Farm building on north side of the B1283 between Easington and Haswell Plough, falling into disrepair although farmyard to rear still in use. Constructed of local stone beneath render (lime?), under grey slate roofs. Interiors not inspected. Buildings appear on 1st Ed OS of c.1860. Likely to be early 19th century.

LL character assessment added value: Interesting vernacular agricultural building constructed of local stone and in very prominent position next to main road from Durham to Easington.

Local community added value: None noted, but immediately adjacent to major public road, creating an impression of the area.

Grid Reference

NZ (4) 40030, (5)42490

Image



Map



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Nominated by.

Archaeo-Environment study

LL Local List
ID No
Local Authority

061

Address

Rock House
Tempest Road
Seaham

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment: Rock House is mentioned in the 1861 census of Seaham and was reputedly built around 1855 for a local Ship Builder. The surviving building is only a part of a larger structure s built prior to 1860 when it appears on the 1st edition ordnance survey map. It has had various uses over the last fifty years mainly as a community building including a Youth Club in the early 1960s. It was last used about six years ago and is owned by Durham County Council. Local correspondent suggests that it is threatened with demolition.

LL character assessment added value: Imposing, high quality building of local stone, set amongst a larger important group on the north edge of the Seaham conservation area.

Local community added value: Significant local support for retention and re-use of historic buildings and the heritage of Seaham, reported threat of demolition would re-enforce local feelings that 'the authorities' have overseen the loss of several important historic buildings over the years.

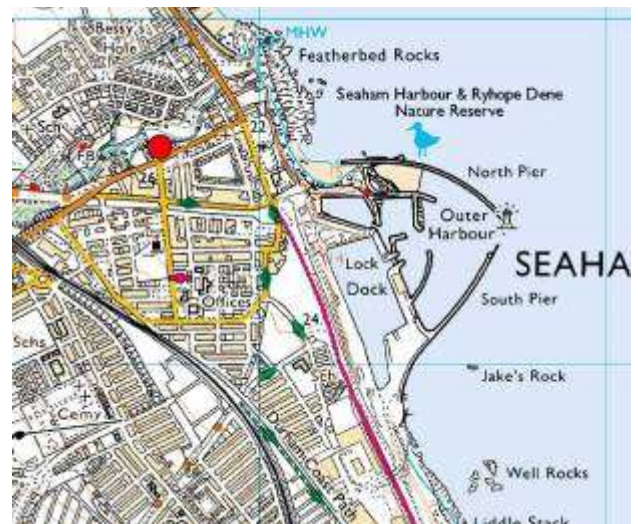
Grid Reference

NZ (4) 42720, (5)49630

Image



Map



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Nominated by.

George Maitland, East Durham Heritage Group.

LL Local List

062

Address

Dene House
Harbour Walk
Seaham

ID No

Local Authority

Durham CC

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment: Dene House does not appear on the first edition OS map of 1856, but appears to have been built shortly afterwards. It was reputedly built for J H Ravenshaw who was an agent for Lord Londonderry. The 3rd. Marquis died in March 1854 and his widow took over the running of all the Londonderry businesses. On December 12th 1859 she laid the foundation stone for the Seaham Harbour Blast Furnaces at a site near Dawdon Hill Farm served by a railway extension and her second son Adolphus was put in charge, possibly not the wisest of choices given that Adolphus was having serious mental problems at the time. Quarrels between Frances Anne and John Ravenshaw over the entire scheme brought about his resignation and delayed completion of the project until 1862. JH Ravenshaw is listed as a member of the NEIMME (North East Institute of Mechanical & Mining Engineers) in 1859/60 but by 1862 is living in Cartmel, (Lancashire) and so if the building is associated with him, he did not enjoy it for long. This building was used for many years as a rehabilitation clinic for injured miners and was last used by East Durham College. It has been up for sale for the last two years, and is owned by Durham County Council.

LL character assessment added value: Imposing, high quality building of local stone, set amongst a larger important group on the north edge of the Seaham conservation area

Local community added value: Significant local support for retention and re-use of historic buildings and the heritage of Seaham, reported threat of demolition would re-enforce local feelings that 'the authorities' have overseen the loss of several important historic buildings over the years.

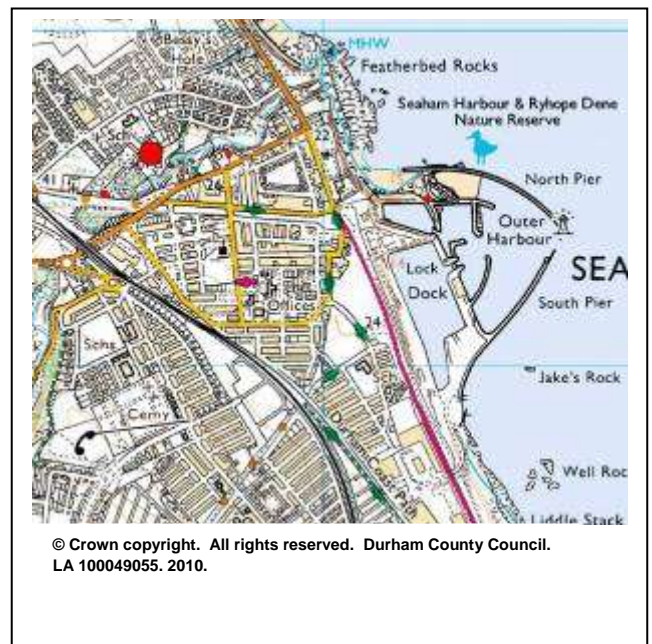
Grid Reference

NZ (4) 42490, (5)49630

Image



Map



Nominated by.

George Maitland, East Durham Heritage Group.

**LL Local List
ID No**

063

Address

Cottages at entrance to Dene House, Harbour Walk,
Seaham

Local Authority

Durham CC

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment: Row of three stone terraced cottages in simple neo-gothic style with grey slate roofs and within existing conservation area. In private ownership, good condition and occupied at time of survey. Cottages are at the entry to Dene House (LL 062) and in a similar architectural style and as with Dene House not indicated on the 1st Edition OS map of c.1860, but likely to have been built shortly afterwards.

LL character assessment added value: High quality building of local stone, set amongst a larger important group on the north edge of the Seaham conservation area

Local community added value: Significant local support for retention and re-use of historic buildings and the heritage of Seaham, reported threat of demolition would re-enforce local feelings that 'the authorities' have overseen the loss of several important historic buildings over the years.

Grid Reference

NZ (4) 42350, (5)49510

Image



Map



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Nominated by.

George Maitland, East Durham Heritage Group, Archaeo-Environment study

**LL Local List
ID No**
Local Authority

064

Address

The Life Boat Station,
Seaham Harbour.

Durham CC

Statement of Significance

Historical/architectural value/assessment: Life boat house of c.1850-70 now rendered but built in local stone. Forms and interesting group with Georgian North Dock and lime kilns. Harbour walls are listed Grade II, and so the Life Boat station could be considered as listed also. The 'George Elmy' a life boat from the 1960's and associated with a life boat disaster at Seaham in 1962, has recently been returned to the dock and is being restored.

LL character assessment added value: Building of local stone and intimately involved with the development of Seaham Harbour, the coast and the coal export trade.

Local community added value: Building being maintained and run as part of the North Dock development which includes an active Friends Group.

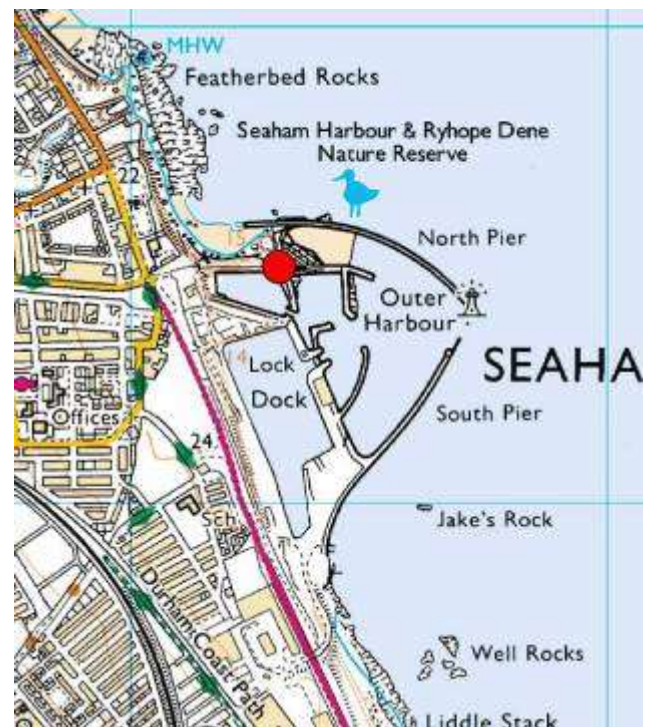
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Map



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Nominated by.

Elaine Hogg