

# Middlesbrough Local List

April 2011



Local List of Buildings, Structures, Parks, Gardens and Open Spaces of Special Local Architectural or Historic Interest in Middlesbrough.



## Contents

### Introduction

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| 1. What is the Local List?                                | 2-4 |
| 2. How are entries for the Local List chosen?             | 2   |
| 3. Criteria for entries to be included on the Local List. | 2   |
| 4. What does Local Listing mean?                          | 3   |
| 5. Planning Policy relating to the Local List             | 3-4 |
| 6. Guidance of owners of Locally Listed Heritage Assets   | 4   |

### Summary of the Local List

#### Local List Zones and Wards

5-8  
8

### Individual entries

|               |  |                |
|---------------|--|----------------|
| <b>Zone A</b> | Middlehaven Ward   | <b>9-42</b>    |
| <b>Zone B</b> | Ayresome Ward<br>Gresham Ward<br>University Ward<br>North Ormesby<br>Linthorpe Ward<br>Park Ward<br>Claireville Ward | <b>43-79</b>   |
| <b>Zone C</b> | Kader Ward<br>Acklam Ward<br>Marton Ward<br>Beckfield Ward   | <b>81-101</b>  |
| <b>Zone D</b> | Stainton and Thornton Ward<br>Coulby Newham Ward<br>Marton West Ward<br>Nunthorpe Ward                               | <b>103-124</b> |

### Supplementary List of Heritage Assets

125-126

### List of Architects

127-129

### References

130-131

### Contacts

132



## Introduction

### 1. What is the Local List?

The Local List identifies 91 buildings, structures, parks, gardens and open spaces in Middlesbrough which are thought to be of local architectural and/or historic interest. The Local List does not include nationally important buildings, of which there are 126 on the statutory list in Middlesbrough.

### 2. How are entries for the Local List chosen?

The Local List Steering Group have compiled the Local List, and there are 91 entries including:

- buildings and sites of architectural quality;
- buildings and sites of historic interest; and,
- buildings and sites having townscape value and/or group value.

### 3. Criteria for entries to be included on the Local List.

The criteria used for selecting entries for the Middlesbrough Local List, based on criteria for statutory designation used by English Heritage (EH) applied to the local context, is as follows:

Structures of **architectural quality** include:

- buildings or structures of locally perceived quality and character;
- buildings or structures by notable national or local architects or designers;
- grand domestic buildings and institutions;
- buildings or structures, which exemplify craftsmanship in the working of materials or an innovative use of materials or technology; and,
- uncommon building types and styles.

Structures having **townscape value** include:

- well designed buildings or structures which frame or characterise valuable vistas and spaces;
- building groups, including groups or terraces of identical buildings, which help form an attractive local character;
- decorative facades, which enrich the street scene; and,
- buildings with a strong local character, being uniquely adapted to their site.

Structures of **historic interest** include:

- structures with a prolonged and direct association with people or events of significance in the historical development of the town;

- well-authenticated historical association with a notable person(s) or events of national interest; and,
- structures, which have played an integral part in the social history or development of the town. Such buildings may include Churches, Schools, Village Halls, Chapels, Public Houses, Memorials, places of employment, and Workhouses, which formed a focal point or key social role in the history of the area.

#### **4. What does Local Listing mean?**

Whilst the Local List does not currently introduce greater planning restrictions, it will provide a mechanism by which significant buildings, not protected statutorily, can be recognised in the planning process. Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5) recognises locally listed sites as undesignated heritage assets, meaning that their conservation and contribution to the area will be a material consideration when making planning decisions that directly affect them or their setting.

It is important to emphasise that the Local List is different from the national list of Listed Buildings which provides Statutory Protection. Buildings and items of street furniture which are heritage assets of national historical or architectural significance are given Listed Building status under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. This is a statutory designation which gives those on the list significant protection within the planning system.

#### **5. Planning Policy relating to the Local List**

##### **Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5)**

PPS5 highlights the contribution of local listing to the development of the evidence base used to support local plan making. Policy HE7.5 require local planning authorities to take into account the desirability of conserving heritage assets, whether designated or not, and of utilising their positive role in place shaping and sustainable communities. Heritage Assets are a material planning consideration in the planning process, meaning that the architectural and/or historic significance will be considered in the determination of planning applications.

PPS 5 also states that:

*‘In addition to the national and statutory designations, local authorities may formally identify heritage assets that are important to the area, for example through local listing as part of the plan-making process.’*

##### **Middlesbrough Local Development Framework Core Strategy (2008)**

###### **Spatial Objective 4**

*‘Middlesbrough has few historic sites, so what are left take on added significance. This will be achieved by ensuring that criteria are contained within policies that protect Middlesbrough’s historic assets and, where possible, maximises their contribution to achieving a sustainable development’*

###### **Policy CS4 Sustainable Development**

***K** protecting and enhancing Middlesbrough’s historic heritage and townscape character.*



## **Policy CS5 Design**

*H the preservation or enhancement of the character or appearance of conservation areas and other areas of special interest and character.*

*I safeguarding buildings identified as being of special historic or architectural interest, and ensuring that any adaptation or reuse is undertaken sympathetically and protects, or, where possible, enhances, the special characteristics of the building.*

## **6. Guidance of owners of Locally Listed Heritage Assets**

### **Demolition**

As previously stated, the inclusion of a building on the Local List does not affect the permitted development rights relating to the building. However, where an application is submitted to the Council for its alteration, extension or demolition, the special interest of the building will be taken into consideration and its Local Listing status will be a material consideration when determining the application. Demolition of a building on the Local List will only be permitted where the replacement development is such high quality design that the loss of character resulting from the demolition of the building will be mitigated through good design which conserves and enhances the character and distinctiveness of the locality.

If a building is in a conservation area, consent is required for demolition and most extensions will require planning permission. If a building is not statutorily listed or in a conservation area, demolition does not require planning permission, although the Council must be given notice if a residential property is involved. Extension to a dwelling over a certain size and many new building works require planning permission, however alterations to non-residential buildings generally require permission.

### **Repairs**

Many of the buildings on the local list are pre-1919 before which traditional construction techniques were used. Further information is available from the Council's conservation team or via the Society for the Protection Ancient Buildings [www.spab.org.uk](http://www.spab.org.uk) with a particularly useful publication 'A Stitch in Time' available to download at: [http://www.ihbc.org.uk/stitch\\_in\\_time](http://www.ihbc.org.uk/stitch_in_time).

### **Alterations**

It is important that architectural features such as traditional doors and windows, roofs, porches are retained where possible, and if replacement is required that it matches the original. It is often possible to repair and draught proof historic doors and windows rather than replacing them. Please contact the conservation team for further advice. Extensions should not harm the character and the setting of the building should be subservient. Extensions should not compromise elements of the building which are of historic and/or architectural interest. Extensions should use complimentary materials.

### **New buildings in the setting of a local heritage asset**

Settings that make a positive contribution to heritage assets should be conserved, and those that are poor should be enhanced. With regard to setting, the following should be considered:

- layout;
- views into, from and through the site;
- landscaping;
- boundary treatments;
- surface treatments; and,
- openness (or otherwise) of the site.



## Draft Local List of Buildings of Architectural and/or Historic Interest

### ZONE A

| Ward        | Building Number | Building Name and Address   | Page |
|-------------|-----------------|---|------|
| Middlehaven | A1.1            | Britannia Testing House, Riverside Park                                   | 11   |
| Middlehaven | A1.2            | Middlehaven Public House, Stockton Street                                 | 12   |
| Middlehaven | A1.3            | Locomotive Shed (Bolckow and Vaughan's Ironworks)                         | 13   |
| Middlehaven | A1.4            | Storrow's Building, Dock Street   | 14   |
| Middlehaven | A1.5            | Middlesbrough Dock  | 15   |
| Middlehaven | A1.6            | Bridge Inn Public House, Bridge Street East                               | 16   |
| Middlehaven | A1.7            | Lord Byron Public House, Bridge Street East                               | 17   |
| Middlehaven | A1.8            | Warehouse, School Croft   | 18   |
| Middlehaven | A1.9            | Navigation Inn, Cargo Fleet Lane  | 19   |
| Middlehaven | A1.10           | Isaac Wilson Public House, 65 Wilson Street                               | 20   |
| Middlehaven | A1.11           | Wellington Hotel & 9 Albert Road  | 21   |
| Middlehaven | A1.12           | 13-25 Albert Road   | 22   |
| Middlehaven | A1.13           | 42 Albert Road (Former National Westminster Bank)                         | 23   |
| Middlehaven | A1.14           | The Princess Alice Public House, 67-69 Newport Road                       | 24   |
| Middlehaven | A1.15           | Debenhams, 1 Newport Road   | 25   |
| Middlehaven | A1.16           | Miss Selfridge, 64-66 Linthorpe Road                                      | 26   |
| Middlehaven | A1.17           | William Hill, 17 Corporation Road   | 27   |
| Middlehaven | A1.18           | Doctor Brown's Public House and adjoining terrace, 97 Marton Road         | 28   |
| Middlehaven | A1.19           | House of Fraser, 37 Linthorpe Road  | 29   |
| Middlehaven | A1.20           | Multi Media Centre, Medicine Bar and La Pharmacie, 89-90 Corporation Road | 30   |
| Middlehaven | A1.21           | St Mary's Centre, 82-90 Corporation Road                                  | 31   |
| Middlehaven | A1.22           | The Green Tree Public House, Gilkes Street                                | 32   |
| Middlehaven | A1.23           | Peel Engravers and adjoining terrace, Gilkes Street                       | 33   |
| Middlehaven | A1.24           | Methodist Church & Sunday School, 126-132 Linthorpe Road                  | 34   |
| Middlehaven | A1.25           | The Crown Public House 51-53 Borough Road                                 | 35   |
| Middlehaven | A1.26           | Former Southbrooke Girls School, 154 Borough Road                         | 36   |
| Middlehaven | A1.27           | King Edward's Square, University of Teesside                              | 37   |
| Middlehaven | A1.28           | Gazette Offices, Borough Road   | 38   |
| Middlehaven | A1.29           | Psyche, 175-187 Linthorpe Road  | 39   |
| Middlehaven | A1.30           | TS: One Public House, 200 Linthorpe Road                                  | 40   |
| Middlehaven | A1.31           | Christadelphian Hall, Southfield Road                                     | 41   |

## ZONE B

| Ward          | Building Number | Building Name and Address   | Page |
|---------------|-----------------|---|------|
| Ayresome      | B1.1            | The Roseberry Public House, Acklam Road   | 45   |
| Ayresome      | B1.2            | Whinney Banks School, Fakenham Avenue   | 46   |
| Ayresome      | B1.3            | St Francis RC Church, Acklam Road   | 47   |
| Gresham       | B2.1            | Samuelson's Working Men's Club, Parliament Road   | 49   |
| Gresham       | B2.2            | The Cooperative Building, 251-255 Linthorpe Road  | 50   |
| Gresham       | B2.3            | St Aidan's Church, Clifton Street   | 51   |
| University    | B3.1            | University Sports Centre (former Methodist Church) University of Teesside, Laura Street | 53   |
| University    | B3.2            | Mosque and Community Centre, 133a Waterloo Road   | 54   |
| University    | B3.3            | 34 Park Road North  | 55   |
| University    | B3.4            | 214 –216 Marton Road  | 56   |
| North Ormesby | B4.1            | North Ormesby Youth and Community Centre, Derwent Street                                | 58   |
| Linthorpe     | B5.1            | Linthorpe Cemetery  | 60   |
| Linthorpe     | B5.2            | Linthorpe Community Primary School  | 61   |
| Linthorpe     | B5.3            | 51 Cambridge Road   | 62   |
| Linthorpe     | B5.4            | 5-19 Claude Avenue  | 63   |
| Linthorpe     | B5.5            | 110 The Avenue, Linthorpe   | 64   |
| Park          | B6.1            | East Lodge, Albert Park   | 66   |
| Park          | B6.2            | 353-359 Linthorpe Road (opposite Dorman Museum)   | 67   |
| Park          | B6.3            | United Reform Church, Linthorpe Road  | 68   |
| Park          | B6.4            | Albert Park Public House, 406 Linthorpe Road  | 69   |
| Park          | B6.5            | The Cleveland Hotel, Linthorpe Road   | 70   |
| Park          | B6.6            | Linthorpe Hotel, The Crescent   | 71   |
| Park          | B6.7            | Kirby College, Roman Road   | 72   |
| Park          | B6.8            | Holmwood, Orchard Road  | 73   |
| Park          | B6.9            | Redlands Conservative Club, Orchard Road  | 74   |
| Claireville   | B7.1            | Roseberry and Park View, 274-276 Marton Road  | 76   |
| Claireville   | B7.2            | St. Joseph's RC Church, Marton Road   | 77   |
| Claireville   | B7.3            | Holy Name of Mary RC Church, The Avenue, Linthorpe                                      | 78   |
| Claireville   | B7.4            | Former Sacred Heart Home & Presbytery to Holy Name RC Church                            | 79   |

## ZONE C

| Ward      | Building Number | Building Name and Address                          | Page |
|-----------|-----------------|--|------|
| Kader     | C1.1            | Blue Bell Hotel, Acklam Road                       | 83   |
| Kader     | C1.2            | Slip Inn Bridge, Ladgate Lane                      | 84   |
| Acklam    | C2.1            | St Mary's Church, Church Lane                      | 86   |
| Acklam    | C2.2            | Danby House and Blacksmiths Forge, 321 Acklam Road | 87   |
| Acklam    | C2.3            | West Lodge, Acklam Road                            | 88   |
| Acklam    | C2.4            | Newham Bridge                                      | 89   |
| Acklam    | C2.5            | South Lodge, Acklam Road                           | 90   |
| Marton    | C3.1            | 88-90 The Grove                                    | 92   |
| Marton    | C3.2            | East Lodge, 76 The Grove                           | 93   |
| Marton    | C3.3            | 83-85 The Grove                                    | 94   |
| Marton    | C3.4            | Stewart Park                                       | 95   |
| Marton    | C3.5            | West Lodge, Marton Hall, Stokesley Road            | 96   |
| Marton    | C3.6            | Drinking Fountain, Stokesley Road                  | 97   |
| Marton    | C3.7            | Westside, Marton                                   | 98   |
| Beckfield | C4.1            | The Fountain Inn, Ormesby High Street              | 100  |
| Beckfield | C4.2            | Eastleigh and Westleigh, Ormesby High Street       | 101  |

## ZONE D

| Ward                | Building Number | Building Name and Address                      | Page |
|---------------------|-----------------|--|------|
| Stainton & Thornton | D1.1            | Methodist Chapel, Meldyke Lane, Stainton       | 105  |
| Stainton & Thornton | D1.2            | Stainton School, 6-8 Meldyke Lane, Stainton    | 106  |
| Stainton & Thornton | D1.3            | 14 Hemlington Road, Stainton                   | 107  |
| Stainton & Thornton | D1.4            | 1 Thornton Road, and 2-8 Maltby Road, Thornton | 108  |
| Coulby Newham       | D2.1            | Newham Grange Farm                             | 110  |
| Coulby Newham       | D2.2            | Newham Hall Farm                               | 112  |
| Marton West         | D3.1            | Lodges, 84 Gunnergate Lane & 21 Tollesby Lane  | 114  |
| Nunthorpe           | D4.1            | 14-16 Rookwood Road                            | 116  |
| Nunthorpe           | D4.2            | Nunthorpe Station                              | 117  |
| Nunthorpe           | D4.3            | 123 Guisborough Road                           | 118  |
| Nunthorpe           | D4.4            | Red Cottage, 135 Guisborough Road              | 119  |
| Nunthorpe           | D4.5            | Tudor Court, Church Lane                       | 121  |
| Nunthorpe           | D4.6            | The Old School, Church Lane, Nunthorpe         | 122  |
| Nunthorpe           | D4.7            | The Old Smithy, West Side, Nunthorpe           | 123  |
| Nunthorpe           | D4.8            | Hall Farm, East Side, Nunthorpe Village        | 124  |

## SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF HERITAGE ASSETS

- Slag wall, Riverside Park,
- Blast furnaces former Newport Ironworks,
- Bush Street road surface and Scoria setts Linthorpe,
- Kell Gate Beck Bridge, Stainton



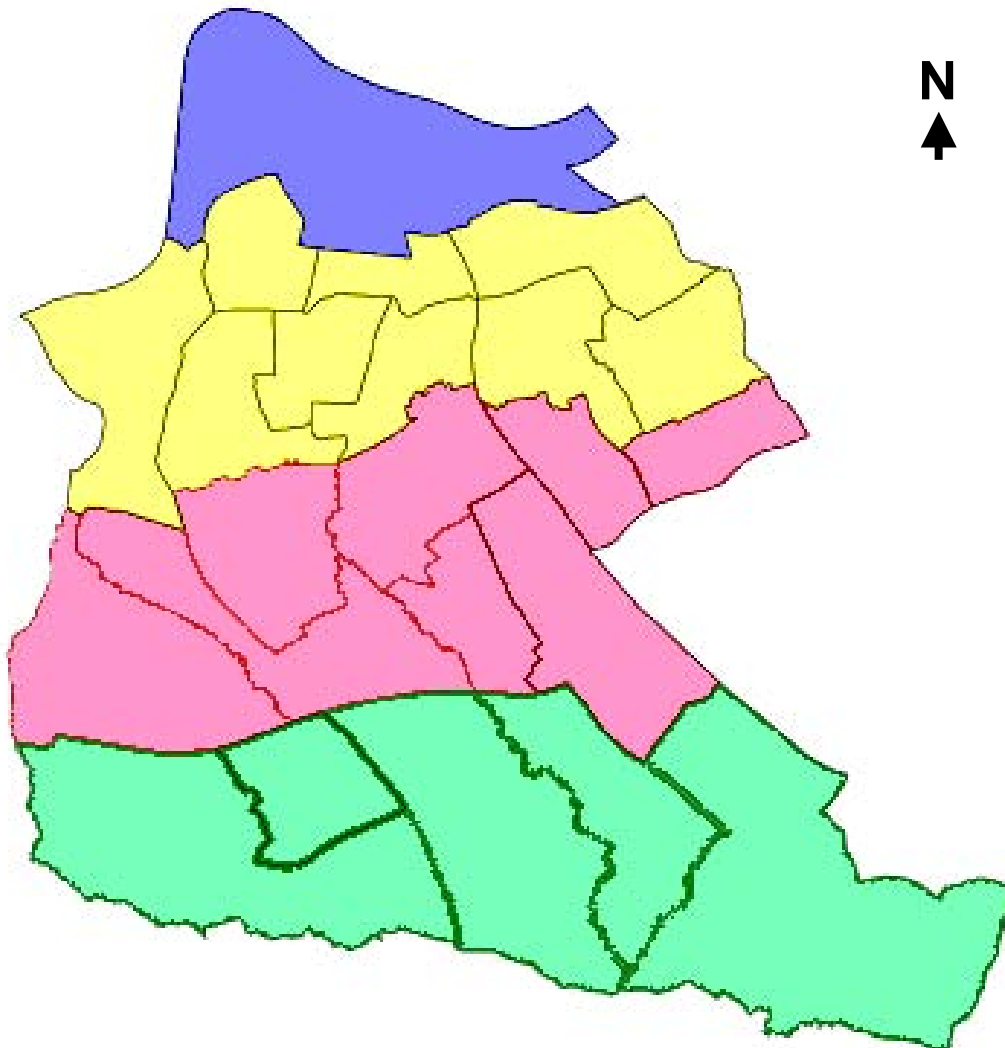
## Local List Zones

**Zone A**  
A1. Middlehaven (31)

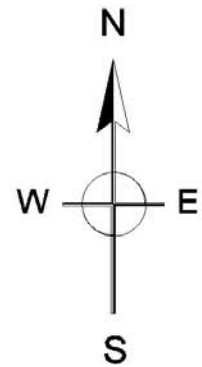
**Zone B**  
B1. Ayresome (3)  
B2. Gresham (3)  
B3. University (4)  
B4. North Ormesby (1)  
B5. Linthorpe (5)  
B6. Park (9)  
B7. Clairville (4)

**Zone C**  
C1. Kader (2)  
C2. Acklam (5)  
C3. Marton (7)  
C4. Beckfield (2)

**Zone D**  
D1. Stainton & Thornton (4)  
D2. Coulby Newham (2)  
D3. Marton West (1)  
D4. Nunthorpe (8)



# Zone A

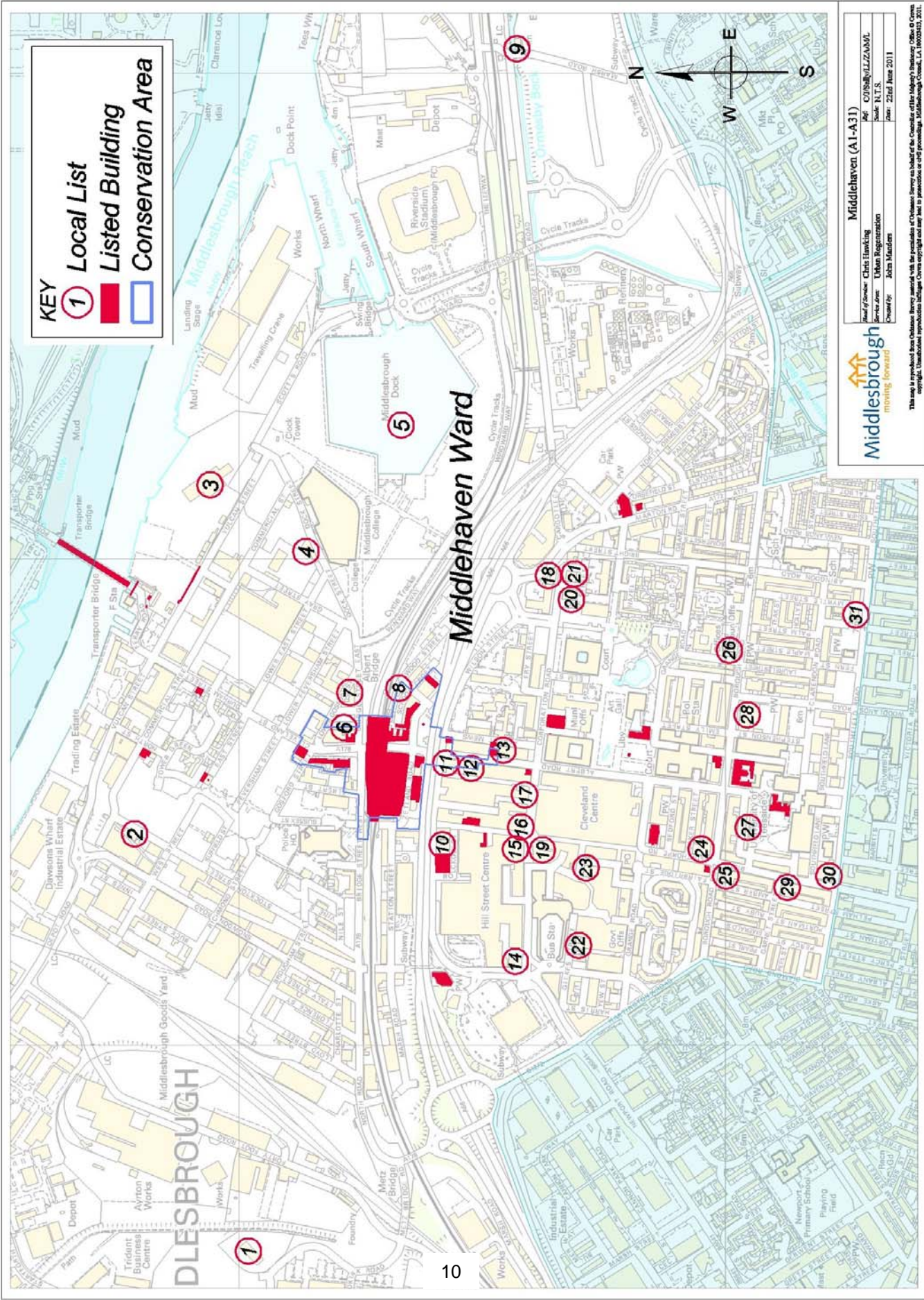


## Local Plan - Zone A

|                                |                           |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Head of Service: CHRIS HAWKING | Ref: C/J/Sally/LL/ZA/CP/L |
| Service Area: PLANNING         | Scale: N.T.S.             |
| Created by: JOHN MANDERS       | Date: 6th January 2010    |

© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Middlesbrough Council, LA 100023413, 2009.





**KEY**

- ① Local List
- Listed Building
- Conservation Area

**Middlesbrough**  
moving forward

**Middlehaven (A1-A31)**

Head of Service: Chris Hawking  
 Service Area: Urban Regeneration  
 Prepared by: John Mansfield  
 Date: 22nd June 2011

This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction of this map in any form is prohibited without the prior written permission of Ordnance Survey. Licence No. 100029121, 2011.





**Building ID: A1.1**

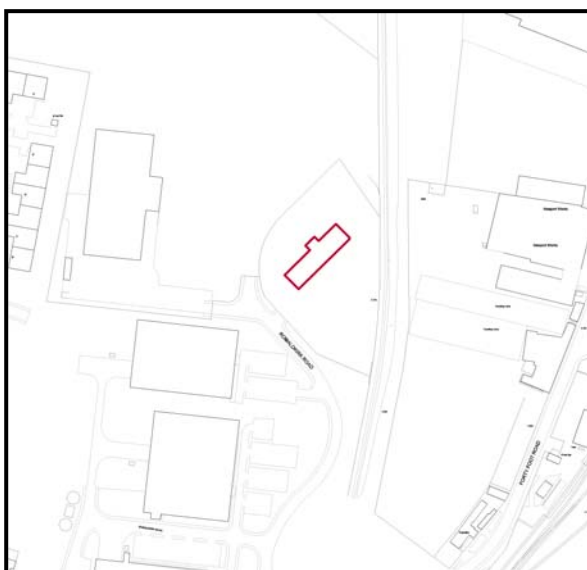
**Britannia Testing House,  
Riverside Park**

Architect: unknown

Date: 1926

Current use: commercial/industrial

Conservation Area: N/A



**Statement of Significance**

This building represents a solitary survivor from Dorman Long's Britannia Steelworks and is associated with a number of famous bridges. The former British Steel Test House is a three-storey brick building on the Riverside Park Industrial Estate. It was supposedly built to hold a machine large enough to test the components for the Sydney Harbour Bridge. The building design, however, appears much earlier than this and is Victorian in style.

Today it is used to test the tensile strength of wire ropes, mooring shackles, anchorage for offshore rigs, giant industrial hooks and aircraft wings. Several world-famous bridges feature among the prestigious contracts which called for its services, including the Sydney Harbour Bridge (1932), the Severn Bridge (1966), the Forth Road Bridge (1964), and the Humber Bridge (1981). The building has an elegant appearance that also reflects its industrial use.

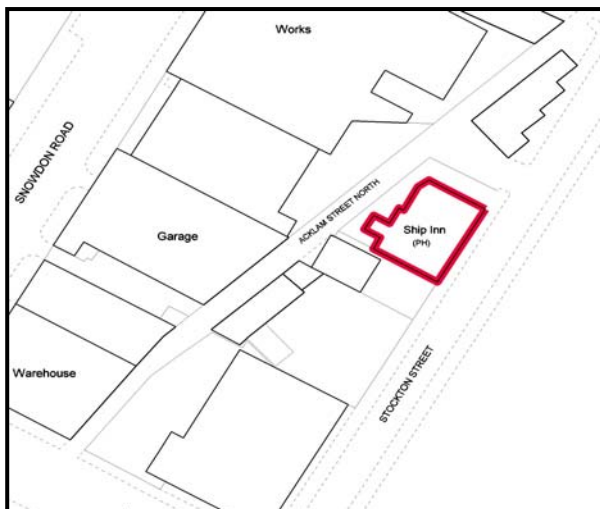




**Building ID: A1.2**

**The Middlehaven Public House  
(former Ship Inn Public House)  
Stockton Street**

Architect: unknown  
Date: c. early 19th Century  
Current use: Public House  
Conservation Area: N/A



**Statement of Significance**

The Ship Inn was first licensed in 1831 and is the oldest pub in Middlesbrough still in use. At one time the entrance faced north-west with views towards the River Tees, and the name 'Ship Inn' was printed boldly across the east gable. The original entrance was situated in what is now the rear of the premises. There is a new frontage, added at a later date, on the Stockton Street (south-east) side.

Alterations over time have changed the building's appearance considerably, resulting in a mix of styles. The original and narrow Inn is now subsumed within a much larger building. The Ship Inn, however, represents an original survivor of Middlesbrough's built heritage. It is also a key character feature in Greater Middlehaven.



**Building ID: A1.3**

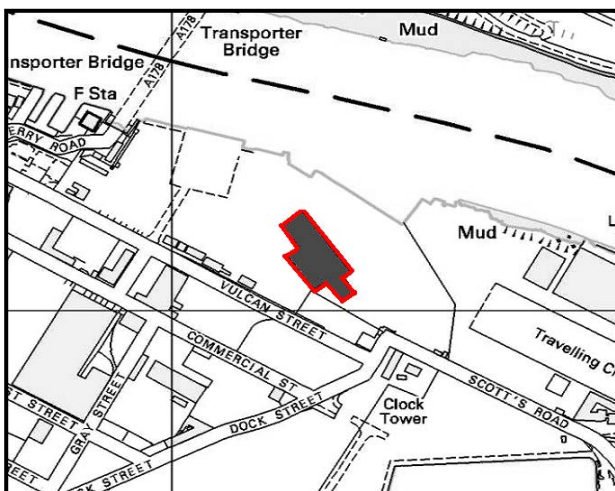
**Locomotive Shed and Gate Piers**  
**(Bolckow and Vaughan's Ironworks)**  
**Vulcan Street**

Architect: unknown  
 Date: c. 1880  
 Current use: vacant/ storage  
 Conservation Area: N/A

**Statement of Significance**

Two of the most important people in the dramatic development of Middlesbrough as a town were Henry W.F. Bolckow and John Vaughan. Bolckow and Vaughan opened an Iron works in 1841 to give the emerging new town an alternative industry to that of coal exporting. This locomotive shed is one of the few remaining vestiges of these influential ironworks and dates from around 1880.

Architecturally the building is grand, built of brick, with nine bays and two gables of differing heights at either end. The building exhibits good industrial architectural detailing that includes arched cast iron windows in the Georgian style with bulls-eye windows over. There are semi-circular arched openings for locomotives, and three iron gate-piers to the east end entrance to the site near the dock. An attractive industrial building on the riverside it can be clearly seen from the nearby Transporter Bridge. It provides character and historic context to the Greater Middlehaven area.







**Building ID: A1.4**

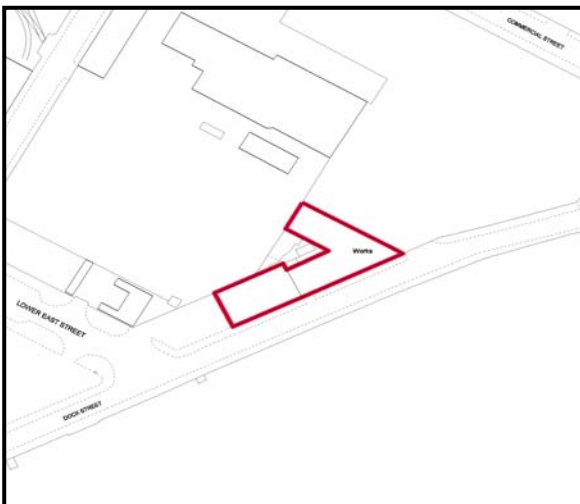
**Storrow's Building, Dock Street**

Architect: unknown

Date: 1860

Current use: vacant (recently acquired for development)

Conservation Area: N/A



**Statement of Significance**

Built as an engineering works at the height of industrial development in this area, the building was the premise of J.W. Storrow & Co. ship chandlers and sailmakers. Storrow's became a marine engineering works and storage for TL Lifting Ltd in 1992. It is one of the oldest surviving links to the town's marine and industrial heritage. It is now opposite the rear entrance to the new Middlehaven College.

The building of red brick, is two-storeys, and includes an interesting and acute angled plan-form. The elevation facing onto Dock Street has curved heads to the windows and the door with a bulls eye window in the gable. Other features include attractive brick pilasters and corbelling.



**Building ID: A1.5**

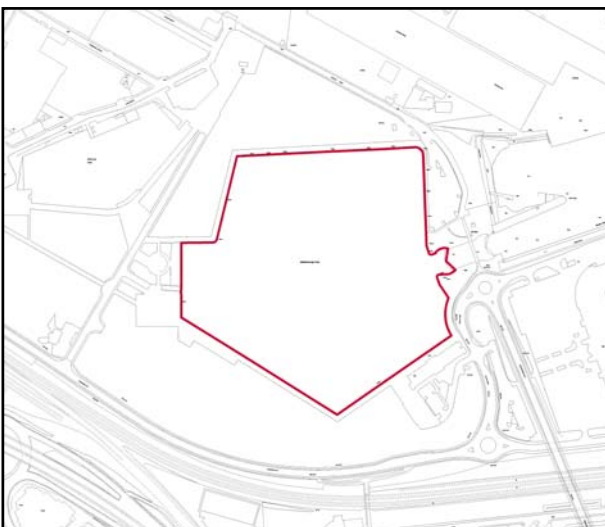
**Middlesbrough Dock, Middlehaven**

Architect: Cubitt, W.

Date: 1842

Current use: dock (disused) recreation

Conservation Area: N/A



**Statement of Significance**

Around 6000 people gathered to celebrated the opening of Middlesbrough dock in 1842. Originally designed by renowned Engineer Sir William Cubitt, the dock was built for the Stockton to Darlington Railway as a port for coal. Middlesbrough owes its substantial growth to the dock, bringing in coal and transporting steel. The site was closed in 1979, then in the 1980's the Teesside Development Corporation planned its regeneration.

The site has undergone immense change in recent years with the new Middlesbrough College, offices and the 'Temenos' art installation. Some of the original furniture has been retained, such as bollards and capstans. The dock has group value with the nearby listed Dock Clock Tower. The association with Sir William Cubitt means that Middlesbrough Dock can be associated with many other significant docks such as Ellesmere Port.





**Building ID: A1.6**

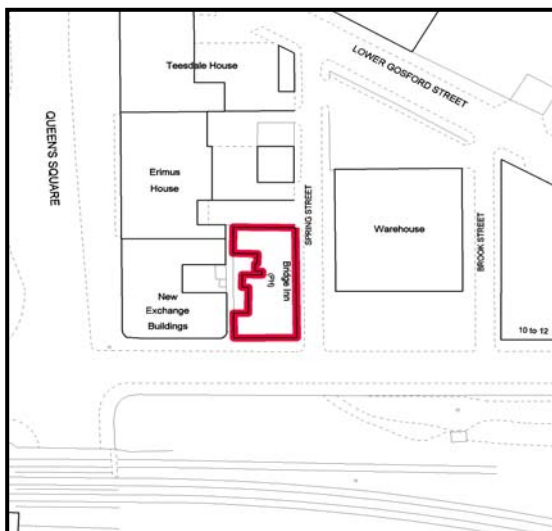
**Bridge Inn Public House,**  
**Bridge Street East**

Architect: unknown

Date: 1858

Current use: public house

Conservation Area: Historic Quarter



**Statement of Significance**

The Bridge Inn is one of the key unlisted buildings within the Historic Quarter Conservation Area. It retains not only its original use, but also much of the historic interior.

The building design is simple yet elegant which is typical of the style and period. Of three storeys and rendered it has a hipped slate roof. The ground floor has carved door cases to the front and side, and two over two sash windows with swept heads and painted stone dressings. It represents a typical pub from the mid 19th Century and includes a hanging sign (becoming rarer). It also makes a contribution to the historic street scene on a busy route to the new Middlesbrough College from Albert Road.



**Building ID: A1.7**

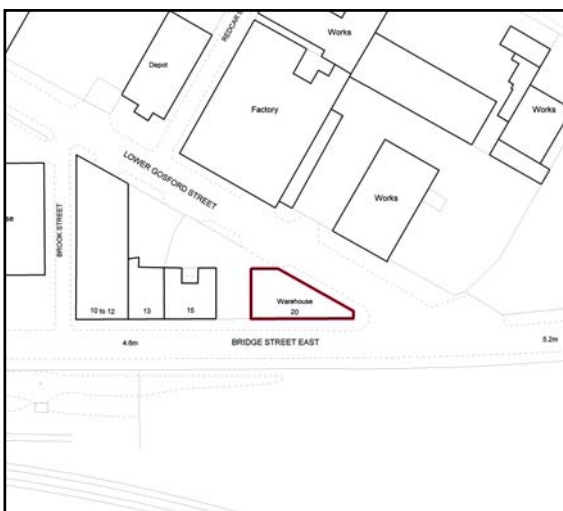
**Lord Byron Public House, Bridge Street East**

Architect: unknown

Date: 1864

Current use: public house

Conservation Area: N/A



**Statement of Significance**

The former Lord Byron Public House is a landmark building at the end of Bridge Street East, providing a distinctive townscape presence to the corner with Gosforth Street. The building was built as a group of houses with Lord Byron Public House on the corner. The building is peculiar in its orientation and angular form. It is one of the few remaining public houses in the area.

It has a narrow frontage to the junction, with 'Lord Byron' above the first floor window. Stylistically, the external appearance indicates reworking of the building during the Edwardian period with painted brick and render with stucco dressings to windows and door pediments.





**Building ID: A1.8**

**Warehouse, School Croft**

Architect: unknown

Date: c.1900

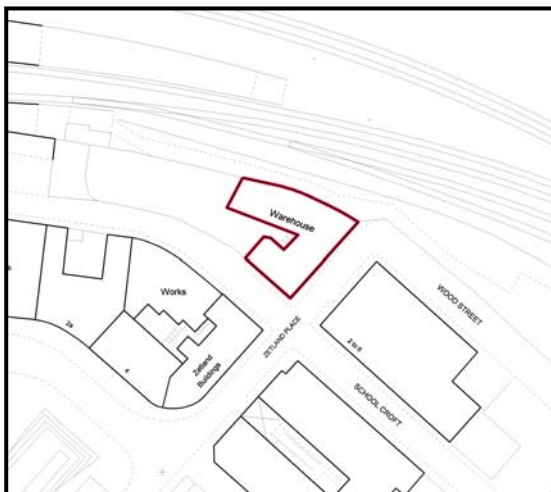
Current use: vacant

Conservation Area: Historic Quarter

**Statement of Significance**

Formerly EVE Graham Electrical contractors, the building is now occupied by an engineering company. A good example of a Victorian warehouse, of engineering brick with a variety of large casement windows with both swept and arched heads. The building also exhibits a dentil cornice and stone dressings.

Situated within the Historic Quarter Conservation Area, behind Exchange Square and adjacent to the railway, it contributes to the character of this once industrial area.





**Building ID: A1.9**

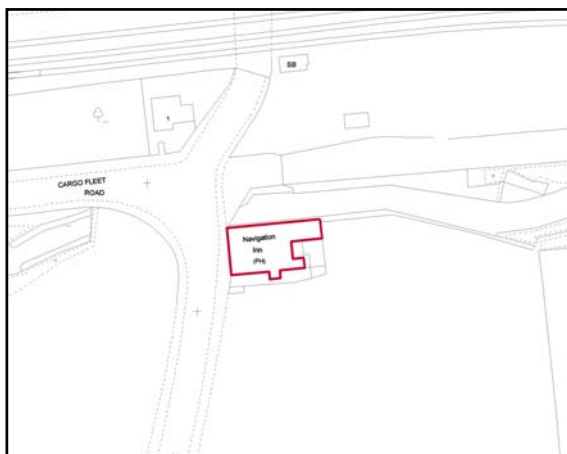
**Navigation Inn, Cargo Fleet Lane**

Architect: unknown

Date: c.1880

Current use: public house

Conservation Area: N/A



**Statement of Significance.**

This building now stands alone, and represents the once bustling area of the Docks, now a regeneration area. The building is located close to the railway line and stands on a small river. It has links to Middlesbrough Football Club, being close to the Riverside Stadium, and is a landmark building.

The building façade is symmetrical, with large arched windows either side of a central doorway. The first floor has Georgian style six-over-six sash windows. The ground floor plinth is of glazed tiles, and the front elevation at first floor level is rendered. The roof is of slate, with stone copings to the watertable and kneelers. The building has been altered, but still retains much of its original character.





**Building ID: A1.10**

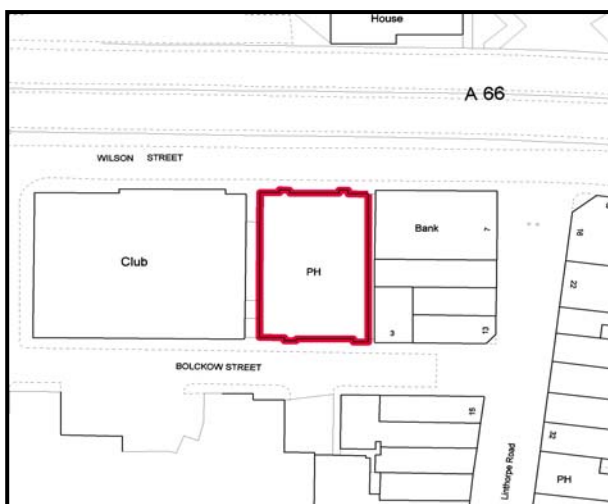
**Isaac Wilson Public House  
(former County Court)  
65 Wilson Street**

Architect: Hawkes

Date: 1901

Current use: public house

Conservation Area: N/A



**Statement of Significance**

Originally built in 1901 as the County Court it was converted to a public house in 1991. The building is sited on a former Quaker burial ground and before the foundations were laid a night time exhumation of the bodies was undertaken. Although the design is recognisable as that of a civic building its former use is confirmed by the carved 'County Court' and gilded coat of arms set into the parapet. The name 'Isaac Wilson' refers to a prominent figure in the town during the nineteenth century. He founded an earthenware manufacture, was a partner in the Teesside Ironworks, and also became Mayor.

A red brick building of two storeys with stone dressings to doors and windows it has a stringcourse, with a band of brick and stone. There is an elaborate projecting stone bay to the front elevation, with single pedimented windows on either side. The building adds significantly to the character of Wilson Street adjacent to the A66.



**Building ID: A1.11**

**Wellington Hotel and 9 Albert Road**

Architect: R. Moore  
 Date: Wellington Hotel (1891)  
 Number 9 Albert Road (1900)  
 Current use: public house  
 Conservation Area: Historic Quarter



**Statement of Significance**

The main building was built as a bank in 1891 and currently hosts 'Flares' night-club. It was badly damaged in a fire on Christmas Eve, 1897. The adjacent building in the same style, at number 9 Albert Road, was once a coal merchants, accountants, and offices for colliery owners.

The composition is well designed in red brick, with strong corner emphasis and a regular vertical rhythm provided by the sash windows. The steeply pitched roofline is enhanced by the dutch gables and chimneys. The corner bartizan to the first and second floors, with a lead ogee dome and large metal cupola, is a distinctive feature. To the Wilson Street façade there are five semi-circular windows between the first and second floors. The facade of number 9 displays the date 1900. It is of only one bay with a gable and a first floor oriel window.





**Building ID: A1.12**

**13-25 Albert Road**

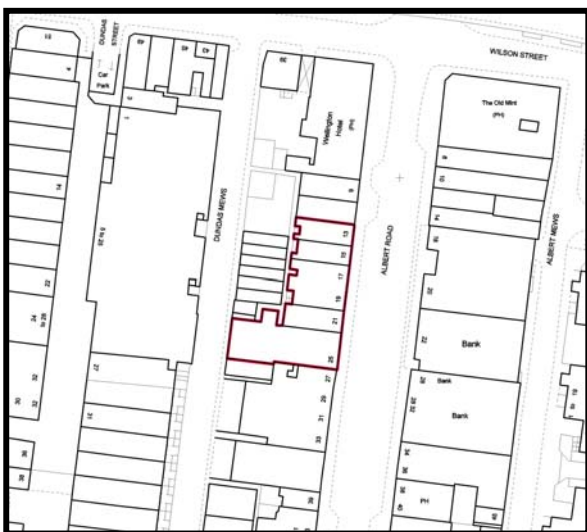
Architect: unknown  
 (Kitching Building: Kitching & Archibald)  
 Date: c.1900 (Kitching Building: 1936)  
 Current use: retail/vacant  
 Conservation Area: Historic Quarter

**Statement of Significance**

The varying styles of this terrace combine to make a pleasing and unified whole. 13–25 Albert Road (right to left on photograph) were once solicitors offices, and buildings in the terrace also accommodated land agents, tailors, architects, coal merchants, court chambers (17-19), and Royal Navy Headquarters during WWII (23-25).

Number 13 is built in the domestic revival (Arts and Crafts) style, of red brick with stone dressings. Number 15 Albert Road is three storeys, standing out from the rest, with its polished granite and Art Deco features. Number 17-19 appears older than the rest of the terrace, it has a stone ground floor, and alternate oriel windows to the first floor. 21 Albert Road is of red brick and includes oriel windows to the first and second floors, and a venetian window (tripartite) to the third/attic storey.

The Kitching Building (23-25) was built in 1936, designed by notable local architects Kitching and Archibald as the Architectural Practice office. In 1939 the Admiralty took over the building to become the Royal Navy's Headquarters on the Tees during WWII. It is thought to be the only building surviving in the Art Deco style in Middlesbrough. Its Modernist style with its deep central recess, corner windows and plain parapet contributes character and variety to the Albert Road street scene. Currently the building lies empty following a serious fire, and is in a poor state of repair.







**Building ID: A1.13**

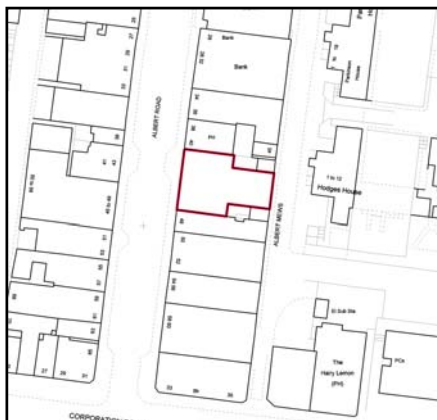
**Barracuda (Former National Westminster Bank), 42 Albert Road**

Architect: unknown

Date: 1938

Current use: public house

Conservation Area: N/A



**Statement of Significance**

This dominant building opened as the National Westminster Bank in 1938. The Portland stone façade exhibits a granite plinth, and tall windows which shed large amounts of light onto the former banking hall. The doors (insert), ornate and decorated with ancient Greek lettering and characters from Greek mythology, are said to originate from the National Provincial Bank (1872) which still stands in Queens Square.

Although the interior is much altered, the exterior adds great character to the streetscene on Albert Road, adjacent to two listed buildings.



**Building ID: A1.14**

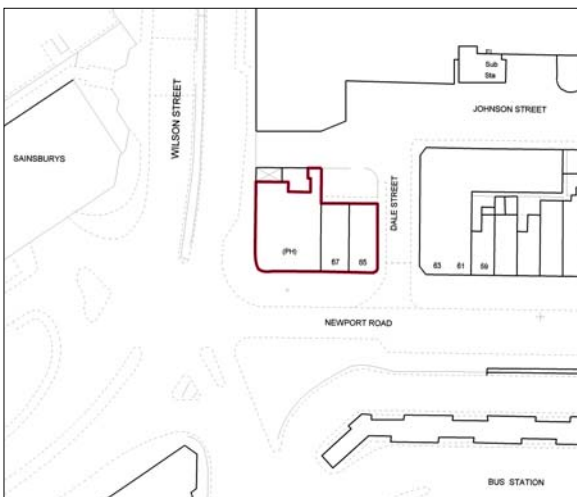
**The Princess Alice Public House and adjoining terrace, 65-69 Newport Road**

Architect: unknown

Date: c.1866

Current use: public house

Conservation Area: N/A



**Statement of Significance**

The Princess Alice public house, on the corner of Boundary Road, is one of the few remaining original public houses in this area, having been licensed in August 1866. The Princess Alice closed in 1994 and re-opened as O'Dwyer's in 1995, renamed O'Neill's in 1996, until reverting back to the Princess Alice in 2000.

The terrace attached to the Princess Alice provides group value, being of the same design as the pub, and retaining many original features such as timber sash windows. The fenestration is made up of projecting bays to the first floor, with two over two sashes on the second floor. There are pie crust lintels of the same design found at Doctor Brown's public house (A1.18). The roof is hipped and of slate, with brick chimneystacks between each building in the terrace. The Princess Alice Public House is the focus of the terrace, with an elegant frontage to the ground floor emphasising the different uses on the ground and first floors.





**Building ID: A1.15**

**Debenhams, 1 Newport Road**

Architect: W.G. Roberts (1862) & A. Forrester (1910)  
 Current use: retail  
 Conservation Area: N/A

**Statement of Significance**

1 Newport Road played an important part in the town's social life during the late 19th Century. Originally the King's Head Hotel, it closed in 1909 and was purchased by John Newhouse who made alterations before opening it as a department store in 1912. The area then became locally famous as "Newhouse's Corner". Now Debenham's Department Store, it forms an attractive group with House of Fraser (A1.19) and Miss Selfridges (A1.16), and is seen by thousands of shoppers on a daily basis.

Architecturally the building is very similar to Newcastle's Fenwicks Department Store. It is in a French Baroque style faced with grey faience, the corner façade is emphasised by a single casement window with elaborate architrave to the first floor, and three windows divided by ionic column pilasters to the second floor. The third floor is a 1960s addition, but this does not detract from the overall composition. The side elevations have floor to ceiling casement windows to the first and second floors with two balconies on each side. The modern shop front has replaced the earlier and much grander design.







**Building ID: A1.16**

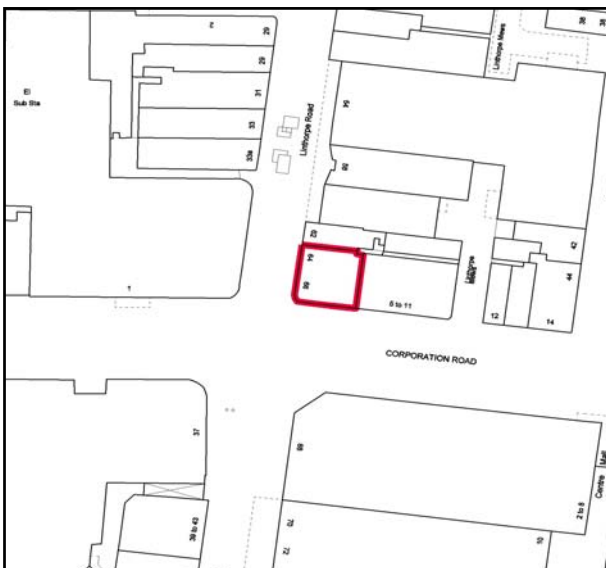
**Miss Selfridge, 64-66 Linthorpe Road  
(former jewellers)**

Architect: Lofthouse & Son

Date: 1898

Current use: retail

Conservation Area: N/A



### **Statement of Significance**

A prominent corner building, it once exhibited an attractive display of jewellery. Formerly owned by watchmaker Matthew George Collingwood, a businessman with an active interest in local matters who served as Mayor in 1890. Originally the building's east elevation was only two bays long, but the architect was asked to extend it in an identical style by a further two bays.

Built in a neo-Jacobean style with many classical features, it has rendered walls and a slate roof with Dutch gables. The elevations have two gables on both the Linthorpe Road and Corporation Road sides, with different designs for each pair. The corner of the building is curved, with a round turret surmounted by a lead conical roof and finial to the attic storey. The windows are in pairs; on the first floor these are divided by pilasters with strapping in a derivative of a Tuscan design; on the second floor they are divided by ionic pilasters. Each storey is separated by elaborate corncicing.



**Building ID: A1.17**

**William Hill, 17 Corporation Road**

Architect: unknown

Date: c. 1890

Current use: retail/vacant

Conservation Area: N/A

**Statement of Significance**

This Victorian building is first apparent on the 1895 Ordnance Survey map. Initially occupied by the Stockton and Teesside Herald, it then opened as Boots Cash Chemists on Saturday 23rd April 1910 as their first shop in Middlesbrough. It is now occupied by William Hill Bookmakers.

This three-storey building has lost the original shop front, but the first, second and attic storeys exhibit many elaborate architectural details. The first floor has a central oriel window with stone pilasters and architrave, the windows to either side are divided by brick pilasters with stone capitals. The second floor has an elegant semi-circular window above a stone balcony with floor to ceiling windows on either side linked by a stone stringcourse. The attic elevation has a elaborate dormer with stone ball finials to each corner and two windows divided by brick pilasters.







**Building ID: A1.18**

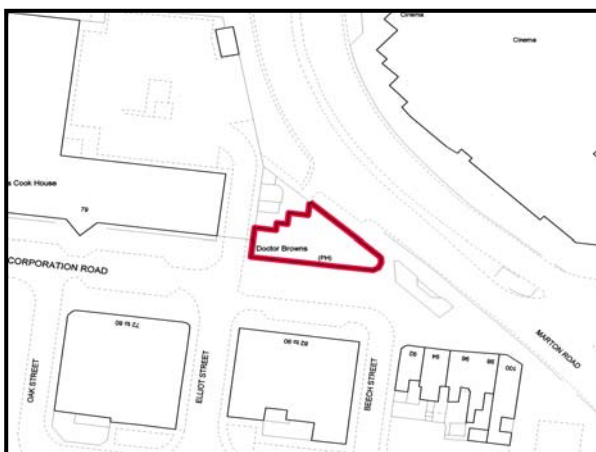
**Dr. Browns Public House,  
135 Corporation Road**

Architect: J. W. Bottomly  
 Date: 1862  
 Current use: public house  
 Conservation Area: N/A

**Statement of Significance**

Originally built as three terraced houses, the building was licensed as a public house in 1866. Occupying a triangular corner plot, it forms a dominant junction between Marton Road and Corporation Road. The public house was most commonly known as the Borough Hotel, and is now Doctor Browns.

A two storey red brick building in Flemish bond with a granite stringcourse at ground floor sill level. The fenestration pattern is regular, with arched ground floor windows, and elaborate decoration to the lintels. The first floor windows have a distinctive pie crust design to the lintels, which is also apparent on the Princess Alice public house (A1.13). The facade includes decorative plasterwork with the Erimus coat of arms on either side of the corner bay. There is evidence that the ground floor plinth was a once glazed tile, which is now rendered. The design is a good example of pub architecture from this period.





**Building ID: A1.19**

**House of Fraser, 37 Linthorpe Road**

Architect: W. & T.P. Milburn

Date: 1957

Current use: retail

Conservation Area: N/A

**Statement of Significance**

The corner of Newport Road and Linthorpe Road is now occupied by House of Fraser Department Store. In 1923 Binns bought the row of shops including William Longstaff's confectionery shop, which occupied the site and were completely destroyed by fire in March 1942. This was the first of the new department stores to re-emerge during the post war period, opened by Hugh Fraser in March 1957. It was one of the first branded retail chain stores to open in the town.

This Portland stone building exhibits strong form and massing in its design, and is situated on a prominent corner site. There is a powerful vertical emphasis created by the recessed metal casement windows faced with green marble spandrel panels. The fourth floor has an open terrace sitting behind a simple stone cornice that is reflected in the ground floor canopy, and on the recessed floor above. The rear of the building is curved in form and of red brick and more utilitarian, but still exhibits the same design ethics. The ground floor shop front is an integral part of the design, with quality materials including black granite doorways.







**Building ID: A1.20**

**Multi Media Centre, La Pharmacie and  
Medicine Bar,  
72-80 Corporation Road**

Architect: R. Moore

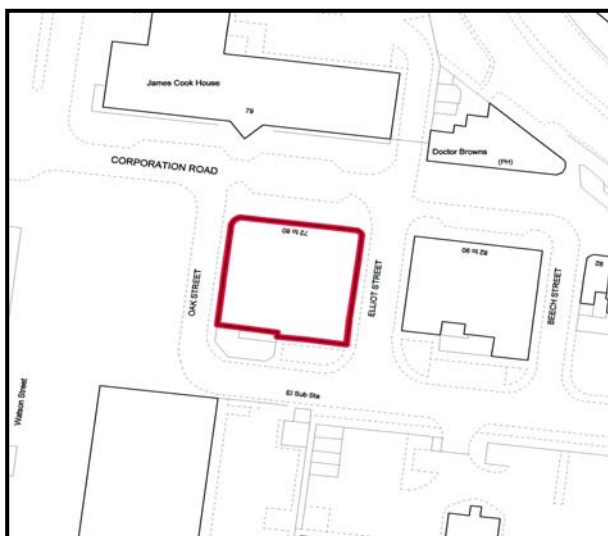
Date: 1898

Current use: business/community

Conservation Area: N/A

**Statement of Significance**

This dominant Victorian building contributes significantly to the Corporation Road street scene. Originally built as a shop, warehouse and offices for the Middlesbrough Co-operative Society, it was used by Binns during the 1940's and 50's, after their Linthorpe Road premises were destroyed by fire. Now a multi media centre, bar and restaurant, it has lost the original ground floor shop front layout.



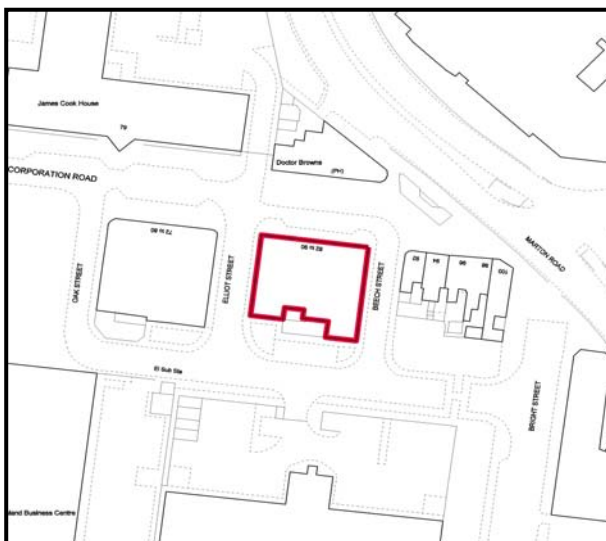
This three-storey building is of dark red brick in Flemish bond and possesses many interesting architectural features. The five bay front elevation is symmetrical, with three projecting bays to each side and gables featuring decorative faience. The side elevations have even more impressive gables with bull's-eye windows and terracotta faience in a beaux-arts/armorial style. Ionic sandstone pilasters divide the first floor windows, with projecting bay oriel windows to the second floor above a sandstone cornice. Other notable features include the corner bartizans with lead cupolas.



**Building ID: A1.21**

**St Mary's Centre, 82-90 Corporation Road**

Architect: Duncan & Lofthouse  
 Date: 1881, 1988  
 Current use: community centre  
 Conservation Area: N/A



**Statement of Significance**

Designed by architects William Duncan and Roger Lofthouse it was built in 1881 as the Middlesbrough Co-operative Society Branch. Originally it housed a large shop, a storage area and a meeting hall on the top floor. Since 1987 it has been the St Mary's Centre.

The first and second floors of the front elevation are of ornamental mottled red brick with curved arches to the windows. Some second floor windows are double height, designed to illuminate the meeting hall internally, with carved stone panels and decorative brick pilasters. The roof is elegantly formed with glazing to the ridge and a curved stone parapet with decorative tops to the pilasters and stringcourse. Unfortunately the ground floor is much altered but the building still has a significant impact on the street scene.





**Building ID: A1.22**

**The Green Tree Public House, Gilkes Street**

Architect: unknown

Date: late 19<sup>th</sup> Century

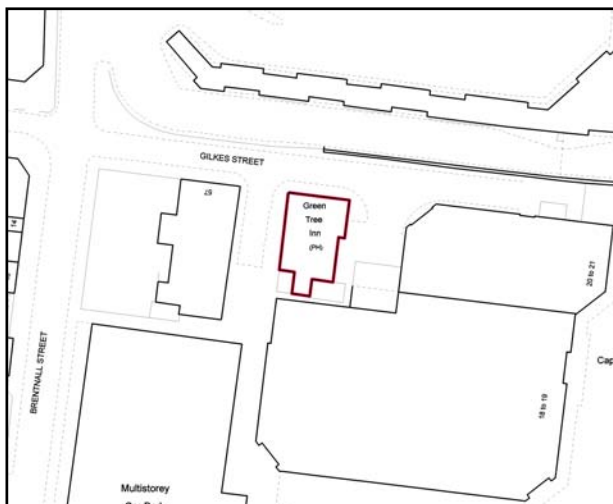
Current use: public house

Conservation Area: N/A

**Statement of Significance**

A sizeable public house, and vestige of what was once Gilkes Street. The public house had some prestige during the Victorian period but could not obtain a spirit licence, because of the number of public houses in the area at the time, and the presence of the then nearby Temperance Hall.

Architectural features of interest include a glazed tile plinth, granite pilasters, stone dressings and some surviving sash windows .





**Building ID: A1.23**

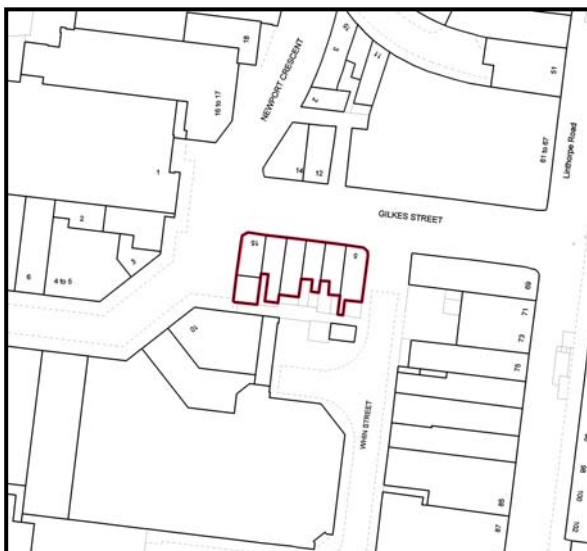
**Peel Engravers, and adjoining terrace,  
Gilkes Street**

Architect: unknown

Date: c.1870

Current use: retail

Conservation Area: N/A



**Statement of Significance**

This terrace of shops is a good example of the building types which developed in this part of the town in the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century. This particular section of shops was one of the first to be built in the area.

Features of interest include handmade bricks, sash windows and stone dressings. Most of the surviving sash windows have swept heads and decorative lintels. Although the buildings have been much altered, the townscape value of the group as a whole is significant.





**Building ID: A1.24**

**Methodist Church and Sunday School,  
126-132 Linthorpe Road**

Architect: R. Lofthouse

Date: 1892 & 1910

Current use: Church, resource centre and restaurant.

Conservation Area: N/A



**Statement of Significance**

Originally opening in 1892 as a Primitive Methodist Church to seat 300, it stands as Middlesbrough's only surviving Victorian nonconformist chapel. The church was extended in 1910 (left of photograph), to create a Sunday School.

The Church building is in a Romanesque style, of dark red brick with stone dressings and a pitched slate roof. Other architectural features include semi-circular heads to tall windows, bullseye windows and an ornate projecting head to the front elevation window gable. The main entrance is recessed deep into the front elevation. Brick detailing around the windows and roof eaves add interest. The Sunday School is linked to the Church at the rear but they stand as two separate buildings in the streetscene. The Sunday School is of bright red engineering brick with stone banding and a slate roof. It is a notable addition to this part of Linthorpe Road.



**Building ID: A1.25**

**The Crown Public House**  
**51-53 Borough Road**

Architect: J. Forbes

Date: 1923

Current use: public house

Conservation Area: N/A



**Statement of Significance**

The building was the Elite Cinema on the site of a former Baptist church. It was taken over by Associated British Cinemas (ABC) in 1935, and then in June 1987 it became the Crown Bingo Club and remained so until 1996 when it became the Crown Public House.

The building is in red/brown brick with stone rustication to the ground floor, a dentil cornice and a parapet. The fenestration pattern includes a mixture of window styles, but the second floor is defined by a series of arched windows with stone surrounds and faux key stones. The windows are square or rectangular at first floor level, with raised semicircular windows over and smaller windows above. Other architectural features include the large domed roof, curved entrance to the corner, and symmetrical elevations to each side. Unfortunately the stone is painted yellow but together with the massive scale of the building, it presents a striking addition to the Linthorpe Road and Borough Road crossroads.

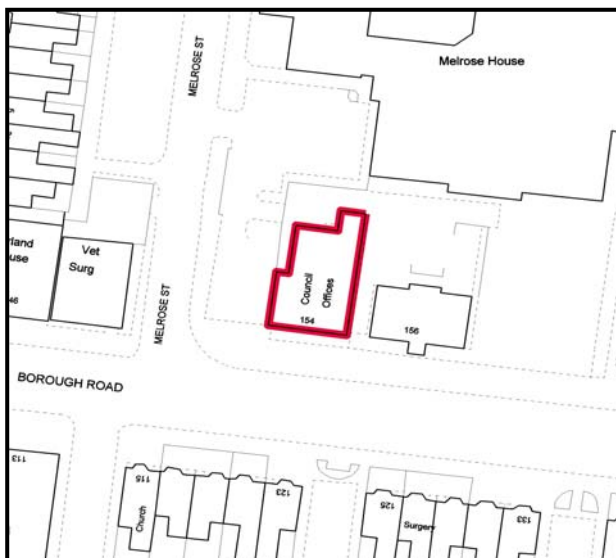




**Building ID: A1.26**

**Former Southbrooke Girls School,  
154 Borough Road**

Architect: J.R. Garthwaite  
 Date: 1882  
 Current use: office/community  
 Conservation Area: N/A



**Statement of Significance**

Southbrooke Girls School was opened in 1882 by Miss A Shepherd, the only female member of Middlesbrough's first education committee but it closed following her death in 1917. From October 1920 the building was used as a preparatory school for Middlesbrough High School and became the annex for Teesside College of Education in 1963. Today the building is used by the probation service for community work.

Architecturally the building has an attractive symmetrical facade with sash bay windows to the ground floor, either side of a modest doorway. There is evidence of a porch around the front doorway which has been removed. The third floor attic storey, exhibits a small central dormer window between two larger gables with decorative timber bargeboards surrounding arched sash windows with hood moulds. The attic storey also has shallow corbelling to the eaves, and the slate roof is decorated with delicate ridge tiles and finials. The west elevation is rendered where, in the first half of the 20th century, a terrace of houses stood.

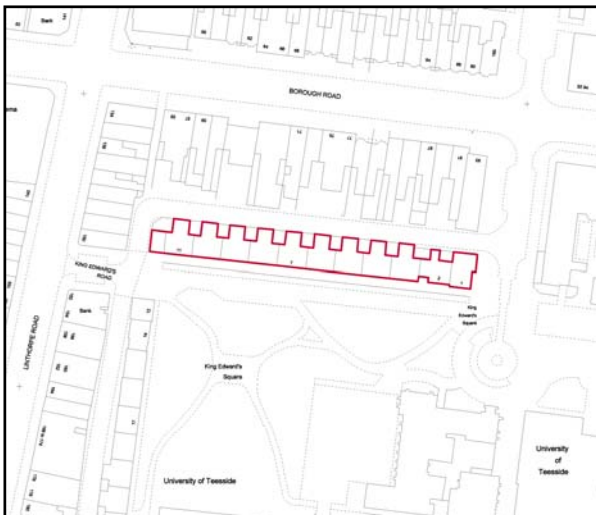


**Building ID: A1.27**  
**King Edwards Square, University**

Architect: unknown  
 Date: c.1890  
 Current use: student accommodation  
 Conservation Area: N/A

**Statement of Significance**

This row of terraces is now in the heart of Teesside University overlooking King Edwards Square, and the Waterhouse Building. They are good examples of what were once common building types in this part of the town, and are now in occupied as student accommodation.



The houses have projecting brick door cases, bay windows to the ground floor, arched windows to the first floor and a dentil cornice at eaves level. The buildings have significant group value, adding character to the university campus, and providing a backdrop for university events in King Edwards Square.





**Building ID: A1.28**

**Gazette Offices, Borough Road**

Architect: unknown

Date: 1938

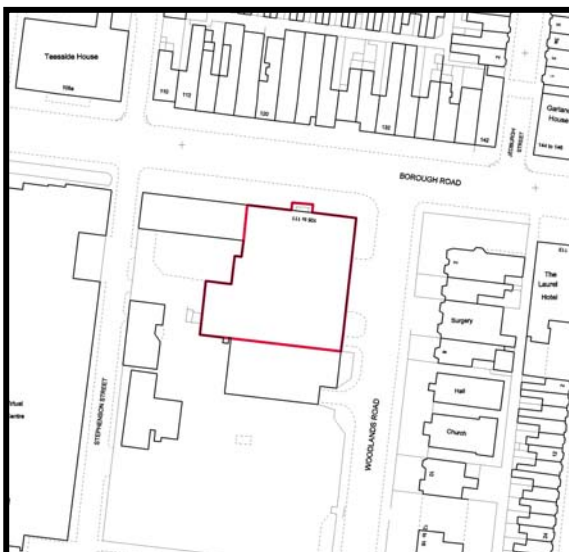
Current use: commercial

Conservation Area: N/A

**Statement of Significance**

The new Gazette offices were opened in August 1938 after the newspaper moved from its historic Zetland Road offices (Grade II listed). The Gazette newspaper has historic links with Middlesbrough, and the new building reflects some of the changes taking place in the town during the inter-war period.

The 1960s extension is not of interest but the main building exhibits many architectural features of interest including high quality Portland stone, arched casement windows to the ground floor and a large entrance with a pediment window above. This is a dominant building on Borough Road and has significant landmark value.





**Building ID: A1.29**

**Psyche, 175-187 Linthorpe Road**

Architect: unknown

Date: 1950s

Current use: retail

Conservation Area: N/A

### Statement of Significance

The Psyche building (formerly Upton's Department Store) is a good example of a post war department store. The store is popular designer retail outlet and landmark building on the busy Linthorpe Road.

The dark red brick four-bay façade has a strong vertical presence with tall windows, stone dressings and a granite ground floor shop front. There is a glazed atrium above the entrance, extending almost the full height of the building. The parapet to the roof is enhanced with stone corbelling, and finished with flag poles.







**Building ID: A1.30**

**TS One Public House,  
200 Linthorpe Road**

Architect: Kitching & Archibald  
 Date: 1926  
 Current use: public house  
 Conservation Area: N/A



**Statement of Significance**

Designed by local architects Kitching and Archibald it was built in 1926, for the Bank of Liverpool and Martins. The building is on the site of a former end terrace house with a large garden. It was Barclays Bank until 1976 when it became the offices for Leech Homes. It is currently occupied by the ts:one wine bar.

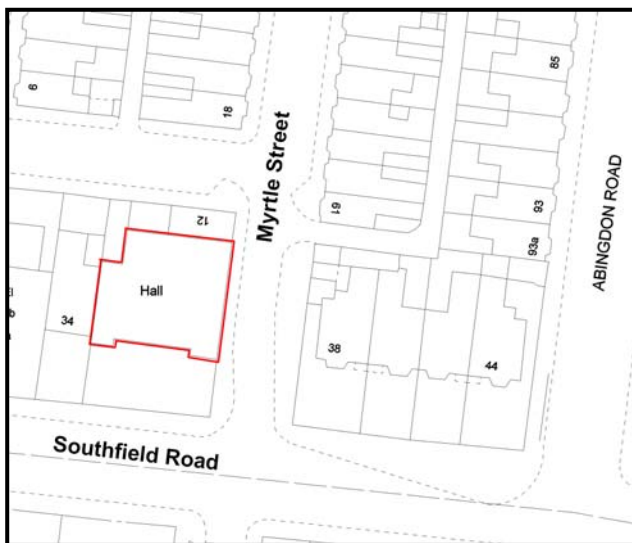
A tasteful single storey building of light red brick work in a rusticated bond and sandstone with a feature corner entrance. The large doorway and windows have stone architraves complimenting the stone parapet and balustrade to the roof and the plinth to the ground floor. In a similar style to the Grade II listed central Library it has a mansard roof with projecting dormers. The building creates an attractive junction between Linthorpe Road and the University area of Southfield Road, and is of significant townscape value.



**Building ID: A1.31**

**Christadelphian Hall, Southfield Road**

Architect: R. Kitching  
 Date: 1903  
 Current use: religious  
 Conservation Area: N/A



**Statement of Significance**

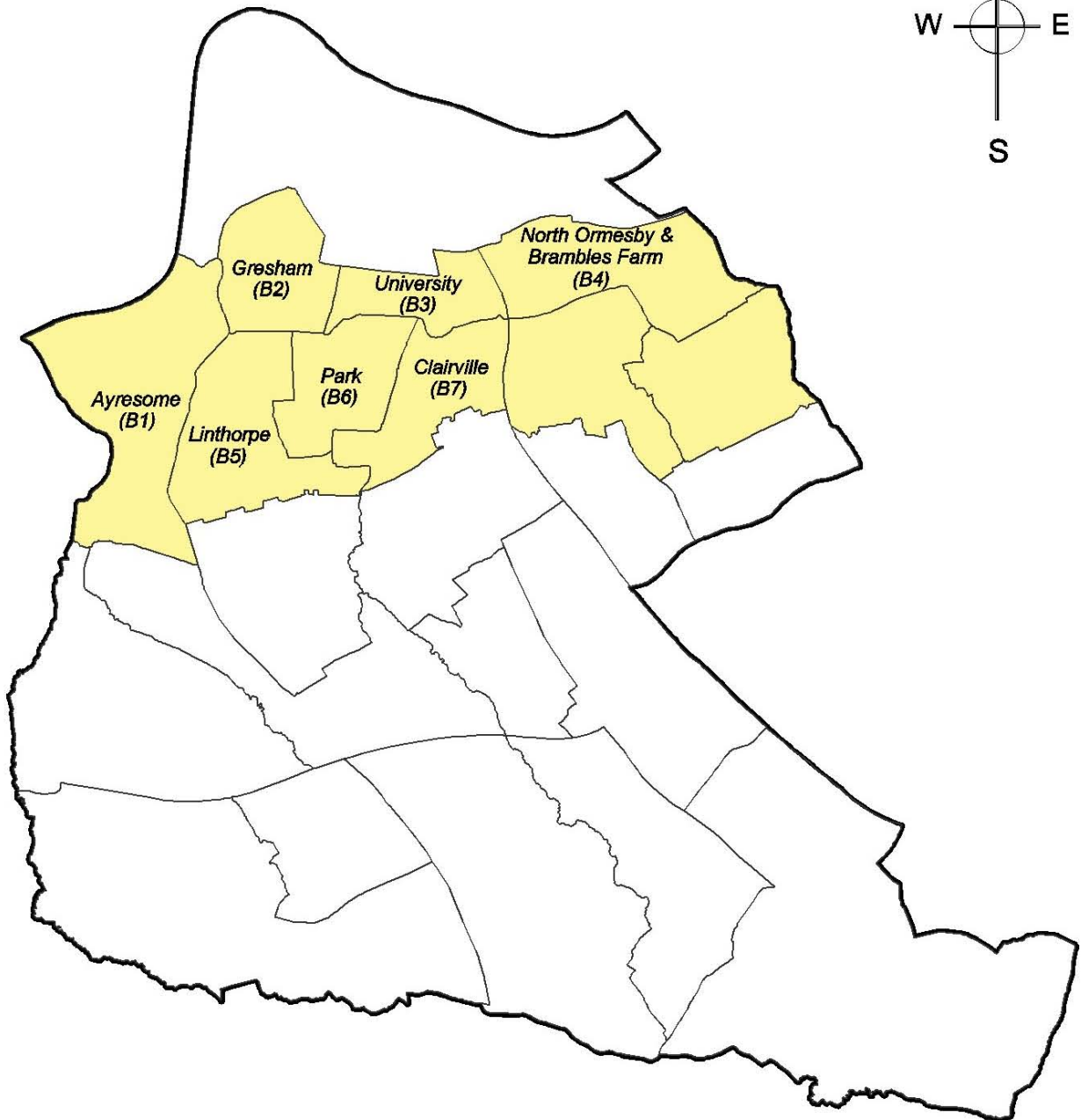
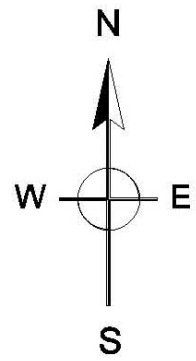
Built on the site of one of the original Southfield Villas, and designed by notable local Architect Robert Ridley Kitching. This building was St. David's Welsh Presbyterian Chapel from 1904 when the congregation moved from a chapel in Brethnall Street. It was purchased for use as the Christadelphian Hall in 1937.

A single storey dark red brick building it has connections to adjacent ministers houses and a caretakers cottage. There is a stone parapet to the gables that is continued on the porch on the east façade, with an off-centre main window with stone tracery and a slate roof. The building is set back from the road and is a pleasing composition making a attractive addition to the street.



THIS PAGE HAS BEEN DELIBERATELY LEFT BLANK

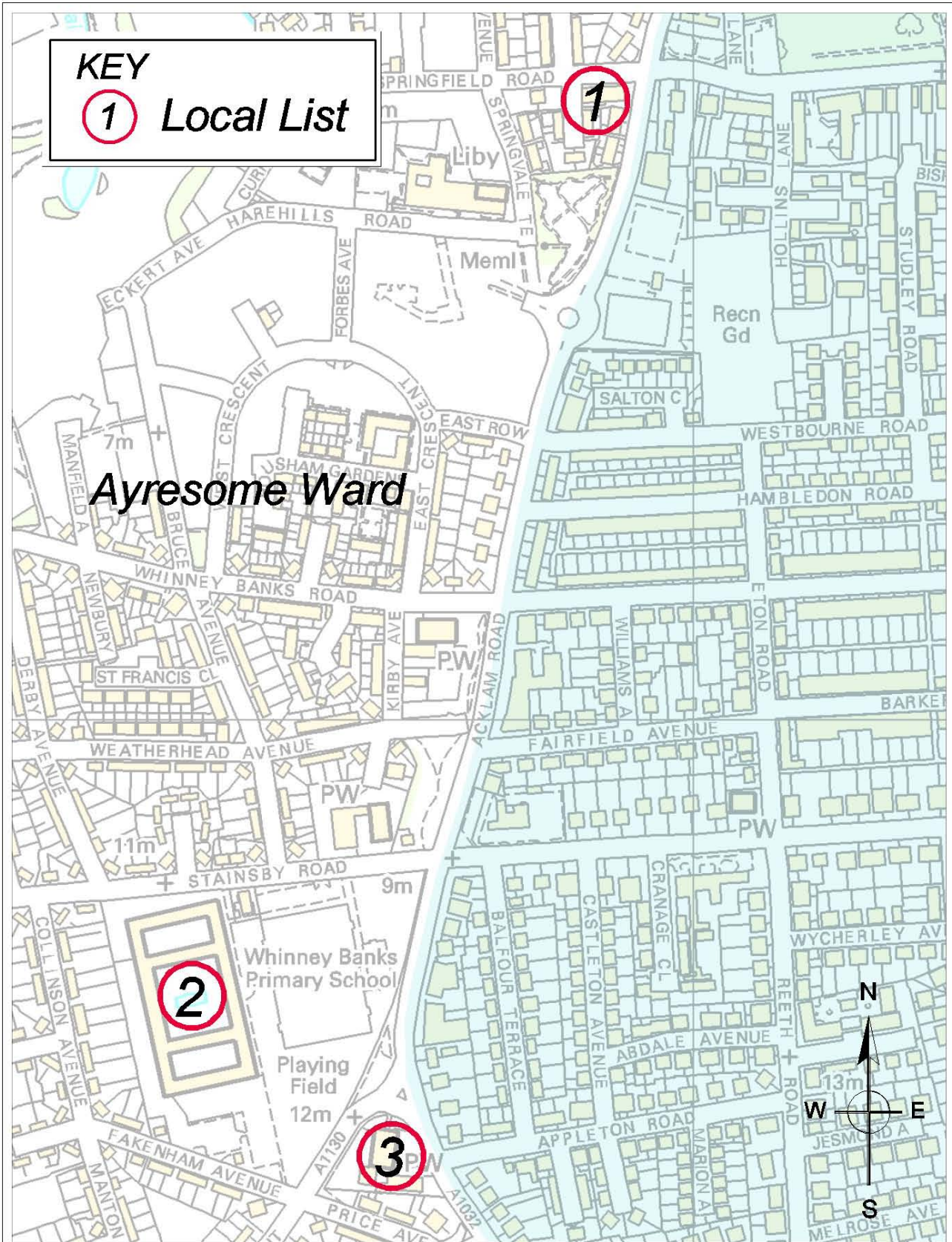
# Zone B



## Local List - Zone B

|                                       |                                  |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>Head of Service:</i> CHRIS HAWKING | <i>Ref:</i> C/J/Sally/LL/ZB/CP/L |
| <i>Service Area:</i> PLANNING         | <i>Scale:</i> N.T.S.             |
| <i>Created by:</i> JOHN MANDERS       | <i>Date:</i> 29th March 2011     |





|                               |               |                                 |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>Ayresome (B1.1 - B1.3)</b> |               |                                 |
| <i>Head of Service:</i>       | CHRIS HAWKING | <i>Ref:</i> C/J/Sally/LL/ZB/A/L |
| <i>Service Area:</i>          | PLANNING      | <i>Scale:</i> N.T.S.            |
| <i>Created by:</i>            | JOHN MANDERS  | <i>Date:</i> 28th March 2011    |



## Building ID B1.1

### The Roseberry Public House, Acklam Road

Architect: R.R. Kitching & Co.

Date: 1934

Current use: vacant

Conservation Area: N/A



## Statement of Significance

Although now boarded up this is still a very attractive 1930s public house, set on a prominent corner plot opposite Linthorpe Cemetery. The building is of dark red brick with a lattice pattern brick string course. The mock timber framing to the first floor is often known as the 'Brewer's Tudor', a style which was very common between the world wars and is becoming increasingly rare as pubs close down.

The roofscape is a significant design element, with the tall elegant corbelled chimneys, clay tiles and sprocketed eaves. A good example of the Arts and Crafts style applied to public houses. The battered buttresses to the porches are reminiscent of the work of notable architect Sir Edwin Lutyens.





**Building ID: Zone B1.2**

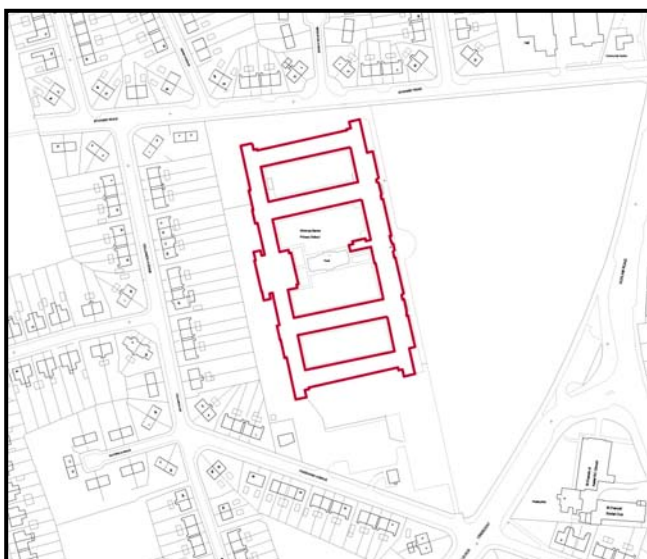
**Whinney Banks School, Acklam Road**

Architect: P.B. Haswell  
(completed by F. Mellor)

Date: 1937-1938

Current use: education

Conservation Area: N/A



**Statement of Significance**

The whole school officially opened on 13th July 1938 with a total capacity of 1620 for infants and juniors. The school was renamed Oaklands in 1983, but later reverted to Whinney Banks. The school now comprises juniors, infants and nursery and became an Early Excellence Centre in 1998.

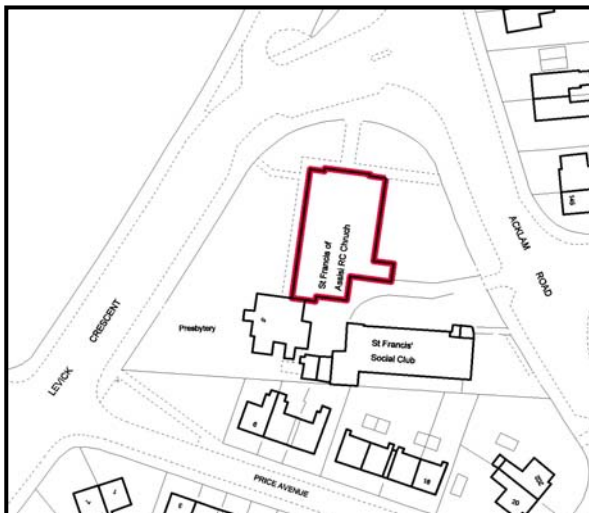
The school sits in an angular shaped plot, set back from the road to reduce the impact of traffic noise. The building plan is set around a central quadrangle with two smaller rectangular courts. The symmetrical principal elevation built around a central clock tower is art deco in style in dark red bricks by Crossley & Sons (County Durham). The central clock tower is not only an important architectural feature of the building, but also had a water storage function, and accommodated an air-raid siren during World War II.



**Building ID B1.3**

**St Francis Roman Catholic Church,  
Acklam Road**

Architect: F. Spink  
 Date: 1933  
 Current use: religious  
 Conservation Area: N/A

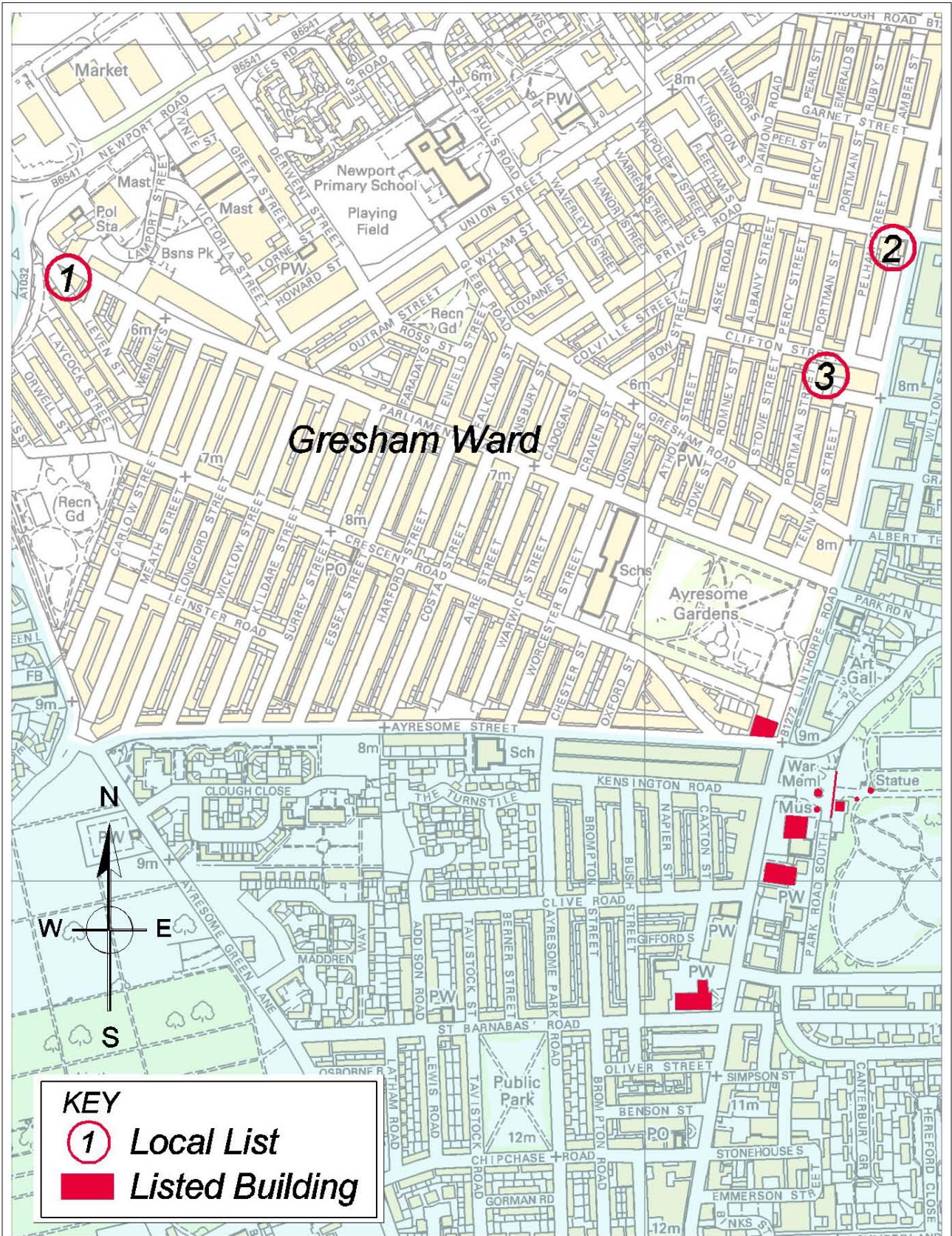


**Statement of Significance**

St Francis Roman Catholic Church was designed in a 'Romanesque' style (see B6.3 & B6.5). Architecturally it exhibits strong influences from early Christian or Italian Romanesque churches. The church was officially opened in 1935 by the Bishop of Middlesbrough, the Right Revered Doctor Thomas Shine. It served the Catholic community of the expanding areas west of Linthorpe, Acklam and Whinney Banks.

St Francis Roman Catholic Church is of significant townscape value, and the tower is a landmark on Acklam Road. Built of dark red brick with north and south aisles, and a campanile, the front elevation has a rose window above the main entrance. There are pyramidal finials in stone to the corners, and decorative brickwork imitating a crow step detail to the gable.









## Building ID B 2.1

### Samuelson's Working Men's Club, Parliament Road

Architect: W.E. Mills

Date: 1904

Current use: Public House

Conservation Area: N/A



## Statement of Significance

Situated at the Newport end of Parliament Road, Samuelson's Working Men's Club (known locally as Sammy's), can be seen from the A66 bypass. Having been a club since around 1900, it has strong local significance.

The building is of dark red brick with a slate roof. The brickwork is striking because of the many different details including corbels, dentil courses, pediments and architraves. The windows are often arranged in groups of three, but on the first floor are two sets of windows which are Venetian in style with a central arched window, flanked on either side with a single sash.





**Building ID: B2.2**

**The Co-operative Building,**  
**251-255 Linthorpe Road**

Architect: unknown

Date: 1941

Current use: retail/commercial

Conservation Area: N/A

**Statement of Significance**

The building was originally opened in 1941 as a prestigious extension to the Co-operative Headquarters. It is Art Deco in style, of dark red brick, with tall pilasters separating large window openings and plain spandrel panels.

The building has recently been restored to its original Art Deco appearance and provides office space on the upper floors. Recent renovation work has revealed the Dorman Long steel columns. The building is of high value to the streetscape, on the busy thoroughfare of Linthorpe Road.





## Building ID B 2.3

### St Aidan's Church, Clifton Street

Architect: L.J. Moore  
(son of Temple Moore)

Date: 1940

Current use: religious/community

Conservation Area: N/A

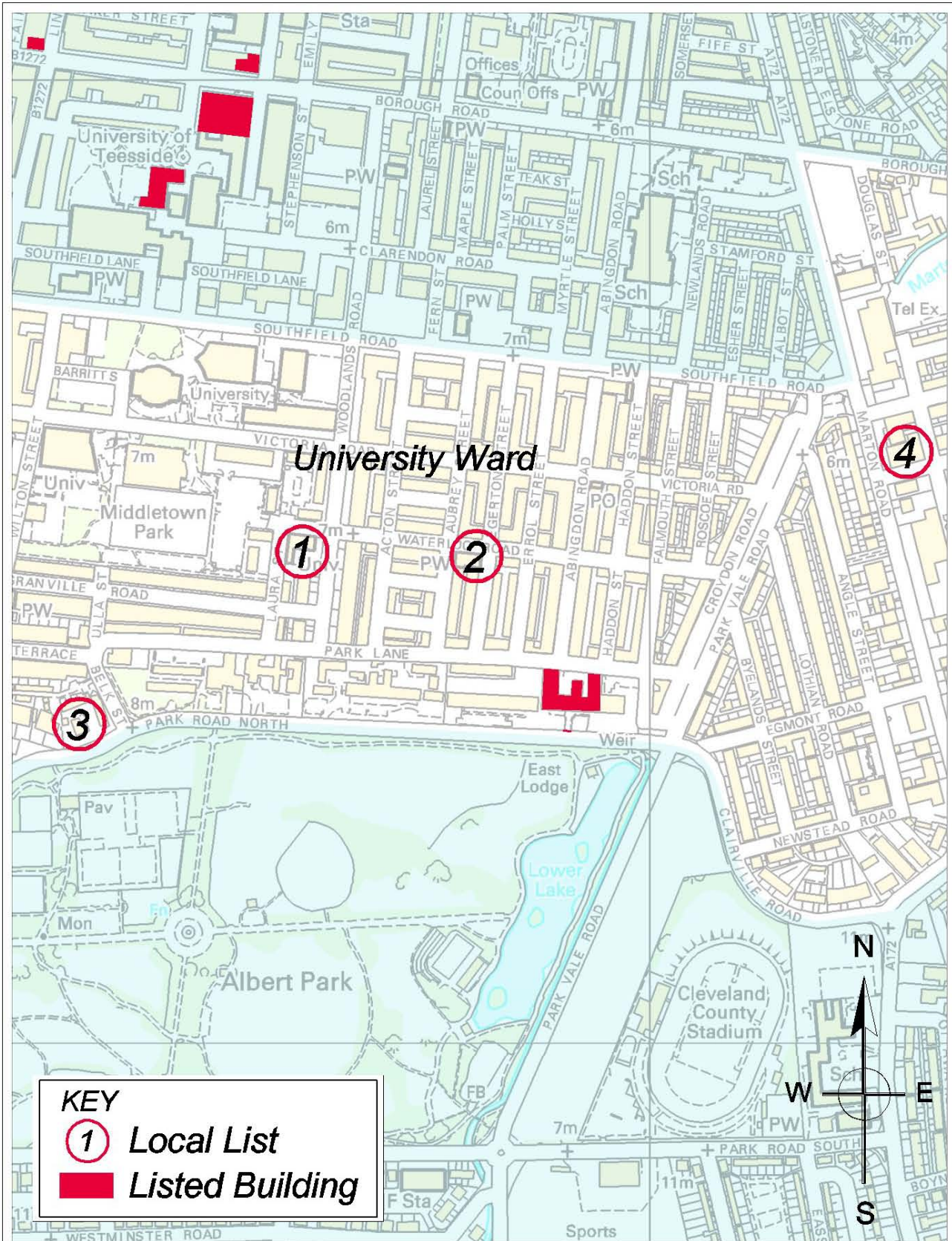


## Statement of Significance

The original St Aidan's Church was a wooden structure demolished when the land was sold to the Co-operative Society for their store expansion. The present building is a simple but expertly executed composition with a pleasing balance of details and massing. The building is of dark red brick with strategically placed and carefully detailed stone dressings, including kneelered eaves. The slate roof is a significant design feature and includes a single dormer window.

Closed as a parish church in 1981, the building is now a Christian Centre, used by an independent group. The building is of significant townscape value.





**KEY**

- ① Local List
- Listed Building



| University (B3.1 - 3.4) |               |                          |
|-------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| Head of Service:        | CHRIS HAWKING | Ref: C/J/Sally/LL/ZB/U/L |
| Service Area:           | PLANNING      | Scale: N.T.S.            |
| Created by:             | JOHN MANDERS  | Date: 29th March 2011    |





## Building ID B3.1

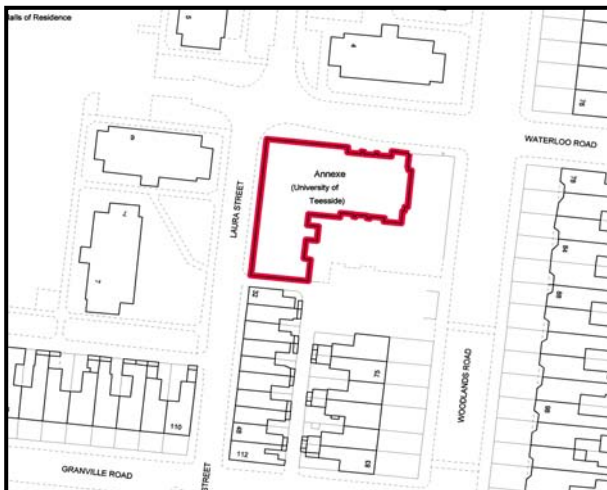
### University Sports Centre, University of Teesside, Laura Street

Architect: Danby & Simpson

Date: 1908

Current use: sports centre

Conservation Area: N/A



## Statement of Significance

Originally built as a Wesleyan Chapel in 1908 as the town expanded southwards. The building is of red brick with a slate roof and ochre terracotta or faience dressings, decoration and banding. It is similar to the Park Methodist Church which is on the national list of buildings of special architectural and historic interest. There are many classical details, not least of which is the overall form which reflects the design of a Grecian or Roman temple. The front gable has a very distinctive tripartite window (often known as a Serliana window after the architect Serlio) and this is repeated but in a less elaborate form on the side elevation. The main entrance has a pedimented doorway which repeats the main roof gable motif. The corner windows on each side have eared architraves with keystones in terracotta/ faience.

The building was bought by the University of Teesside in 1976 to become part of the University Sports Centre. A prominent building on Woodlands Road, it adds character to the University Complex.





**Building ID B 3.2**

**Mosque and Community Centre,  
133a Waterloo Road**

Architect: W. Duncan  
 Date: 1900  
 Current use: religious  
 Conservation Area: N/A



**Statement of Significance**

Included on the list for its townscape value, this is an impressive building which rises above and dominates the two storey Victorian terraced houses around it. Originally built as St. Michael and All Angels Church of England, in the 1970s it was bought by the local Pakistani population for conversion into a Mosque and Community Centre.

The building is rectangular on plan, and of red brick, although the ground floor is now rendered. There are some stone embellishments and the roof is of slate. Although predominantly two very large storeys there is a distinctive corner tower that rises above the roofline, to which a minaret was added in 1995. The fenestration includes a row of arched windows to the ground floor on the Waterloo Road elevation, and a pair of bulls eye windows facing onto Aubrey Street. To the first floor there are stained glass bulls-eye windows in the tower and groups of three pointed arched windows, set in gables, with stone tracery and red brick mouldings on either side.





### Building ID B3.3

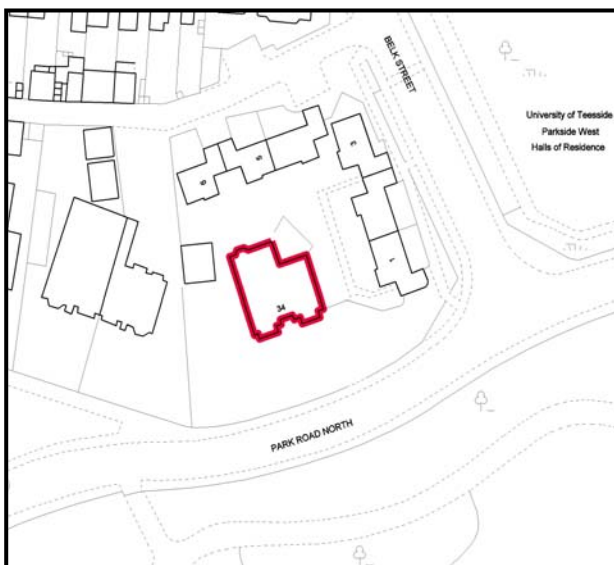
### 34 Park Road North

Architect: J. Taylor

Date: 1879

Current use: sheltered housing

Conservation Area: N/A



### Statement of Significance

Built as part of the Bolckow Estate, for Alderman William Thomas Keay, it was originally a grand family villa with views over Albert Park. The building is now divided into flats providing accommodation for the homeless.

The design is elegant and typical of the period, displaying a symmetry which is emphasised by the pair of gables with a central, slightly Gothic linking tower. The roof is steeply pitched, hipped and of slate, finished with a very elaborate iron ridge crest and finials. To the first floor are pairs of arched windows, divided by stone pilasters with stone reveals and red brick hood moulds over. The third floor has single arched windows with stone hood mouldings and red brick above. There are four chimneystacks and two dormer windows on the roof, that again emphasise the symmetry of the design. The windows have been replaced with PVCu, but still reflect the form of the original.





**Building ID B3.4**

**214 –216 Marton Road**

Architect: W.M. Halton

Date:C.1875

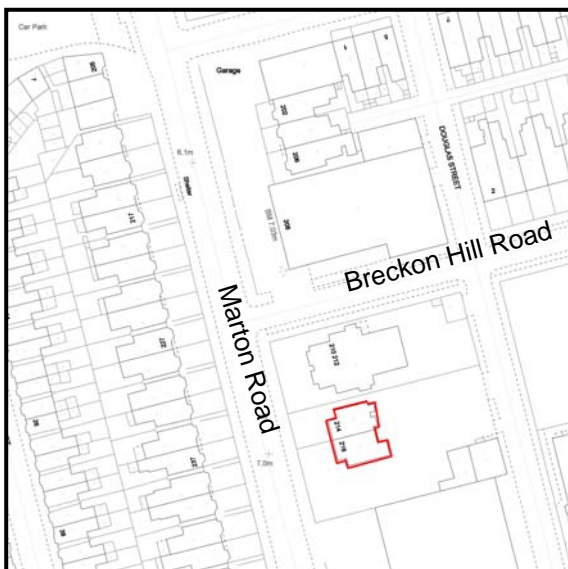
Current use: commercial/ residential

Conservation Area: N/A

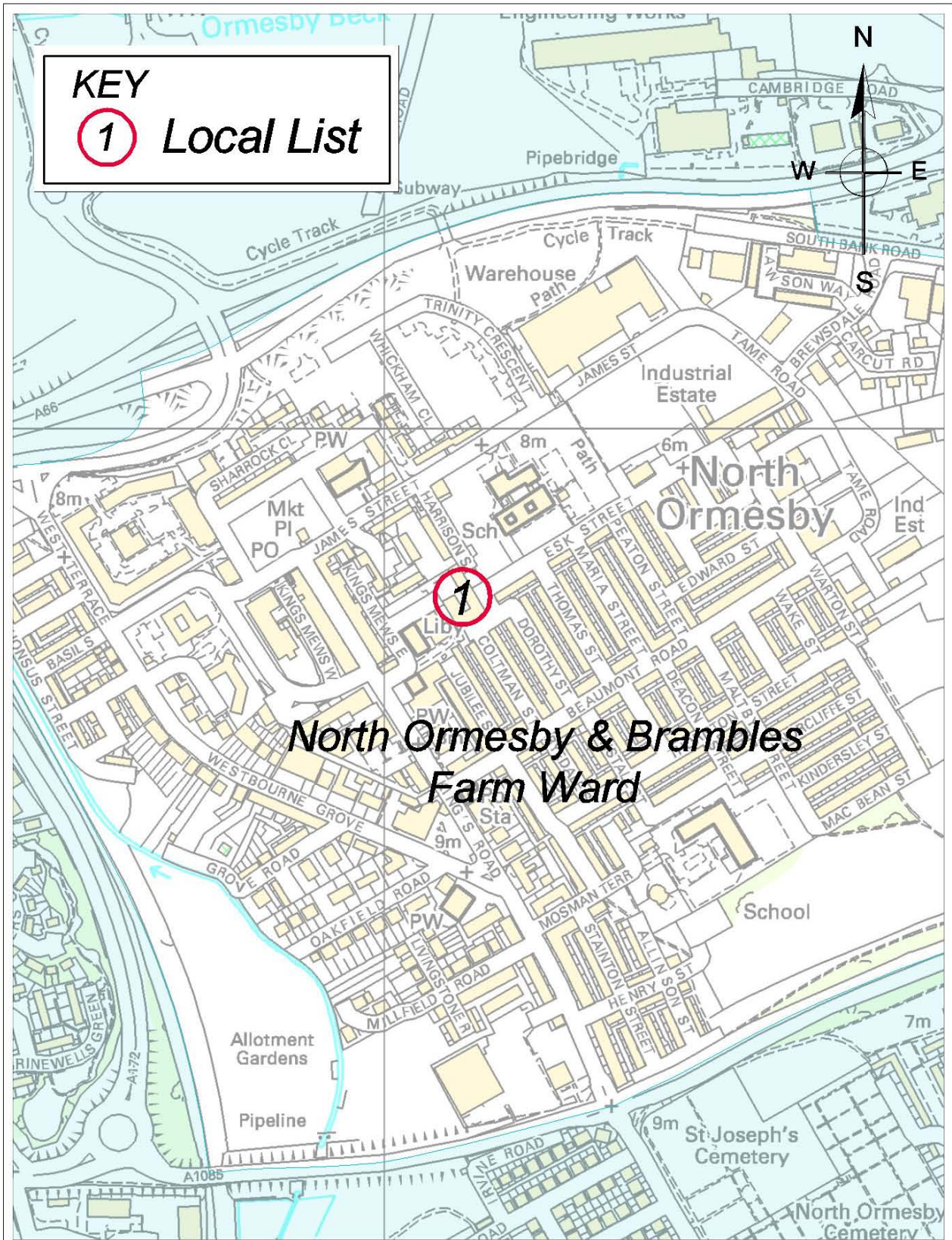
**Statement of Significance**

A distinctive pair of semi detached Victorian Villas on Marton Road they are included for their group value. Both of red brick with stone dressings and a slate roof they have retained the original windows to the first floor canted bays. All doors and windows have elaborate hood mouldings. There are stone steps up to the front door on the raised ground floor.

To the front of the building are projecting gables and to the side slightly Gothicised towers with steep pitched slate roofs and cast iron ridges and finials. The eaves have a brick cornice and dentils and there is a central chimneystack to the ridge. The houses have a very distinctive presence.







|  |   |                                 |
|--|---|---------------------------------|
|  | <b>North Ormesby &amp; Brambles Farm (B4.1)</b> |                                 |
|  | <i>Head of Service:</i> Chris Hawking           | <i>Ref:</i> C/J/Sally/LL/NOBF/L |
|  | <i>Service Area:</i> Planning                   | <i>Scale:</i> N.T.S.            |
|  | <i>Created by:</i> John Manders                 | <i>Date:</i> 31st March 2011    |





**Building ID: B4.1**

**Derwent Street Community Centre, North Ormesby**

Architect: Alexander & Henman (Stockton)

Date: 1875

Current use: community centre

Conservation Area: N/A

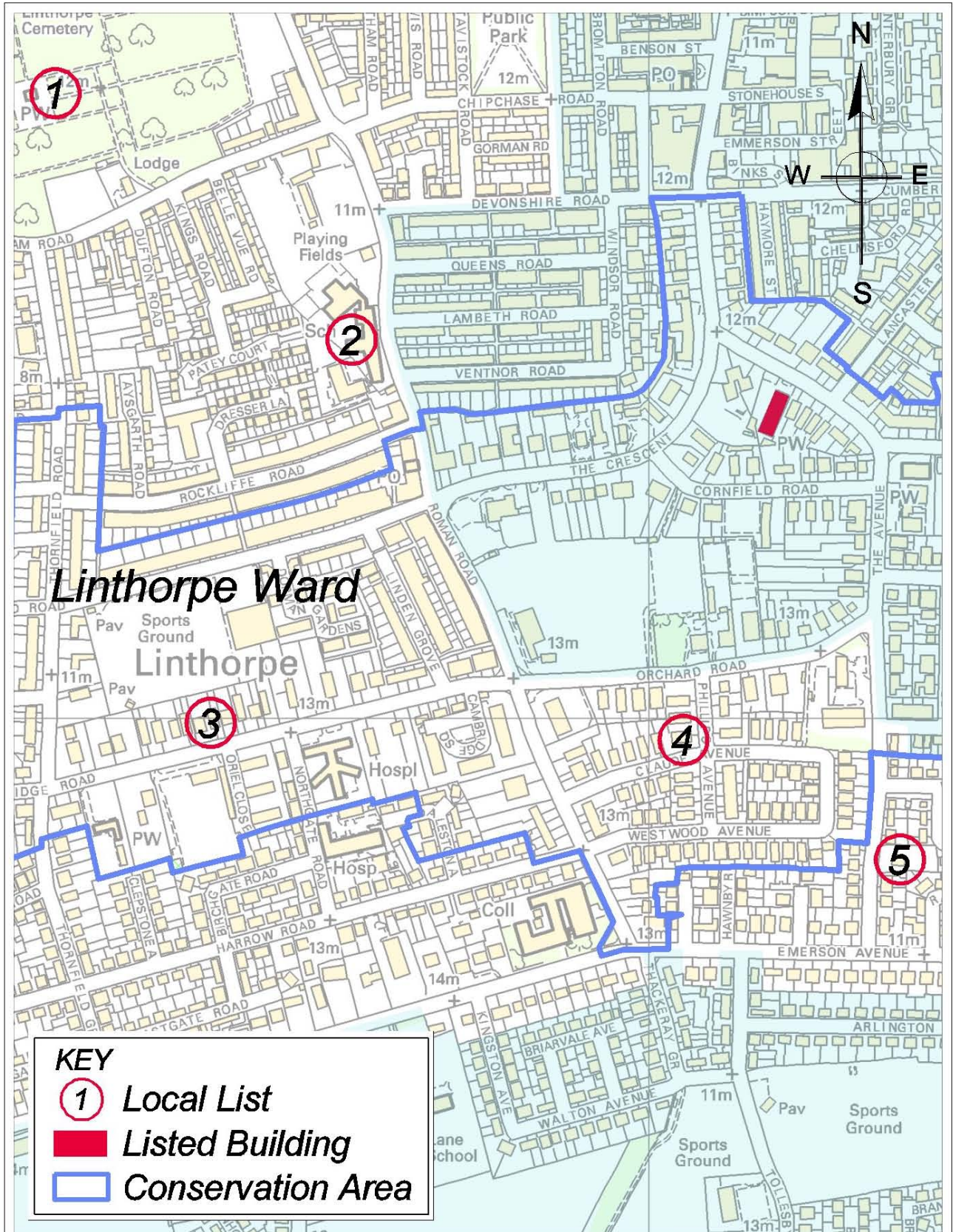
**Statement of Significance**

Designed by Alexander and Henman and built for the North Riding of Yorkshire School Board. In 1913 Middlesbrough Council took over the building and it became a school for juniors and infants. In 1971 the school closed and is now in use as a community centre.

The building is of dark brick, with decorative string courses throughout. There are one and two storey sections, and a steep pitched slate roof with ridge tiles. The building has a variety of window styles, some are original sash windows and casements, and some have been replaced. The building has a large floor plan, and there is an overall symmetry to the building. Other features of interest include decorative timber gables, and a square tower over the main entrance (see insert).







|  |                                       |                                |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
|  | <b>Linthorpe (B5.1 - B5.5)</b>        |                                |
|  | <i>Head of Service:</i> Chris Hawking | <i>Ref:</i> C/J/Sally/LL/ZB/LL |
|  | <i>Service Area:</i> Planning         | <i>Scale:</i> N.T.S.           |
|  | <i>Created by:</i> John Manders       | <i>Date:</i> 29th March 2011   |

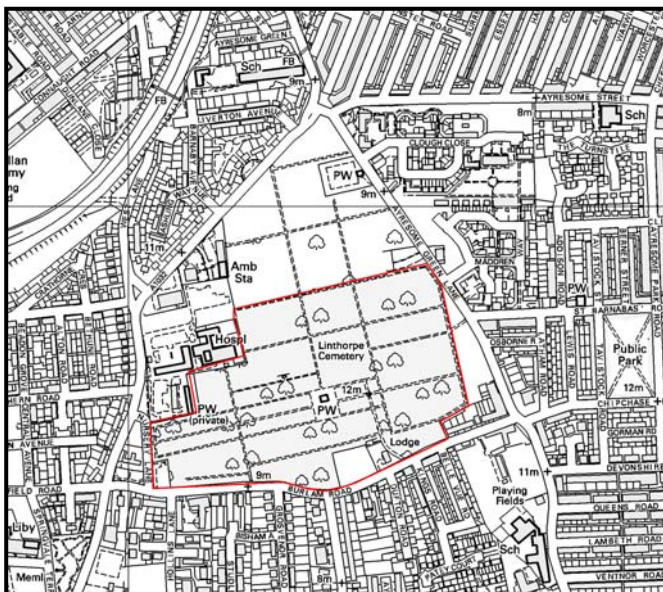




**Building ID B5.1**

**Linthorpe Cemetery**

Architect: unknown  
 Date: 1869  
 Current use: cemetery  
 Conservation Area: N/A



**Statement of Significance**

Linthorpe Cemetery, occupying 52 acres (21 hectares) north of Linthorpe and south of Ayresome, was opened for the expanding population of Middlesbrough. A Quaker burial ground on the site dates from 1668, but the ‘new’ cemetery opened in 1869. The cemetery includes burial grounds for various religions including Church of England, Non-Conformist, Roman Catholic, Quaker and Jewish.

Buried within the cemetery, with elaborate headstones, are locally significant individuals including Amos Hinton, Newbould, Forbes and Lithgow. The cemetery has buildings within it including the Mortuary Chapel and Hebrew Prayer House which have been restored over the last few years with the help of Heritage Lottery funding.





**Building ID B5.2**

**Linthorpe Community Primary School**

Architect: W.H. Blessley

Date: 1874

Current use: education

Conservation Area: N/A



**Statement of Significance**

The school was built as Linthorpe Road School, to educate up to 300 children of the Wesleyan School near the Albert Park Hotel. A sustained increase in population created the need for further expansion of the School taking the form of a new wing, which opened in November 1912.

The building is Neo-gothic in style and was originally built as single storey in an attractive red brick. Architectural features include stone tracery to windows, alternating colours to arches and decorative ridge tiles. The later addition to the school was a two storey buff red brick building with stone quoins, red brick lintels and small circular window feature. The polychromatic brickwork to the gables and arches is a striking feature of this building and a feature easily identified with other buildings in Middlesbrough, in particular other examples of Blessley's work.





### Building ID B5.3

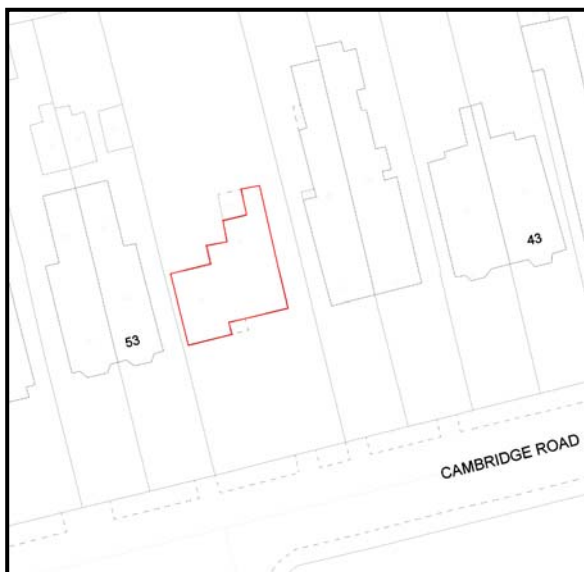
#### 51 Cambridge Road

Date: c.1910

Architect: unknown

Current use: residential

Conservation Area: Linthorpe



### Statement of Significance

An interesting and rare example in Middlesbrough of an Arts and Crafts style house. The property exhibits many features associated with the period. The roof is slate with sprocketed eaves and tall chimney stacks. The windows have elegant leaded casements and the doorway has a canopy above supported by decorative iron brackets. It is set in mature grounds, bounded by a dwarf wall with stone copings and elaborate gate posts. The overall composition is very pleasing and is a significant feature of Cambridge Road.





## Building ID B5.4

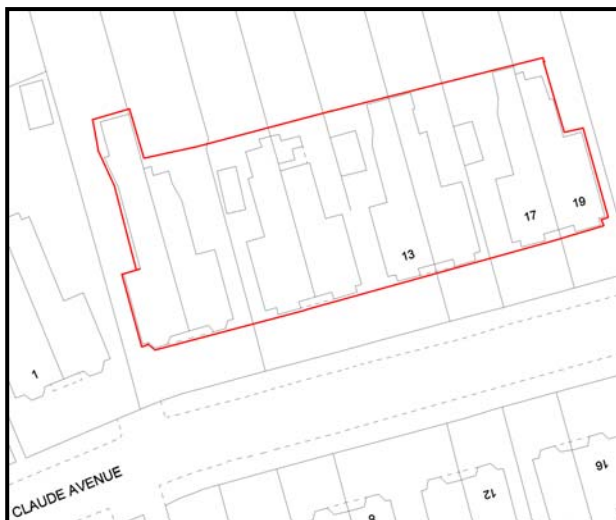
### 5-19 Claude Avenue

Architect: unknown

Date: c.1899-1910

Current use: residential

Conservation Area: Linthorpe



## Statement of Significance

Part of the expansion of Linthorpe with quality housing behind Toft House. The area was promoted as Phillipsville when first built after Councillor Theodore Phillips who invested in the area and named the streets after members of his family, Claude, Westwood, Mayberry, with the principal thoroughfare being Phillips Avenue. Property owners were to comply with clauses to ensure that the character of the estate was maintained.

This group of four pairs of semi-detached houses on Claude Avenue have retained original features including elegant timber panelling, barge boards, finials, cornices, timber sash windows and timber balconies. The roofs are hipped or gabled and of slate, most with large chimney stacks. The gardens are also a significant feature with low garden walls and hedges behind.





**Building ID B5.5**

**110 The Avenue, Linthorpe**

Architect: unknown

Date: c.1860

Current use: residential

Conservation Area: N/A

**Statement of Significance**

Number 110 The Avenue is one of the oldest houses in Linthorpe, and lies south of the boundary of Linthorpe Conservation Area.

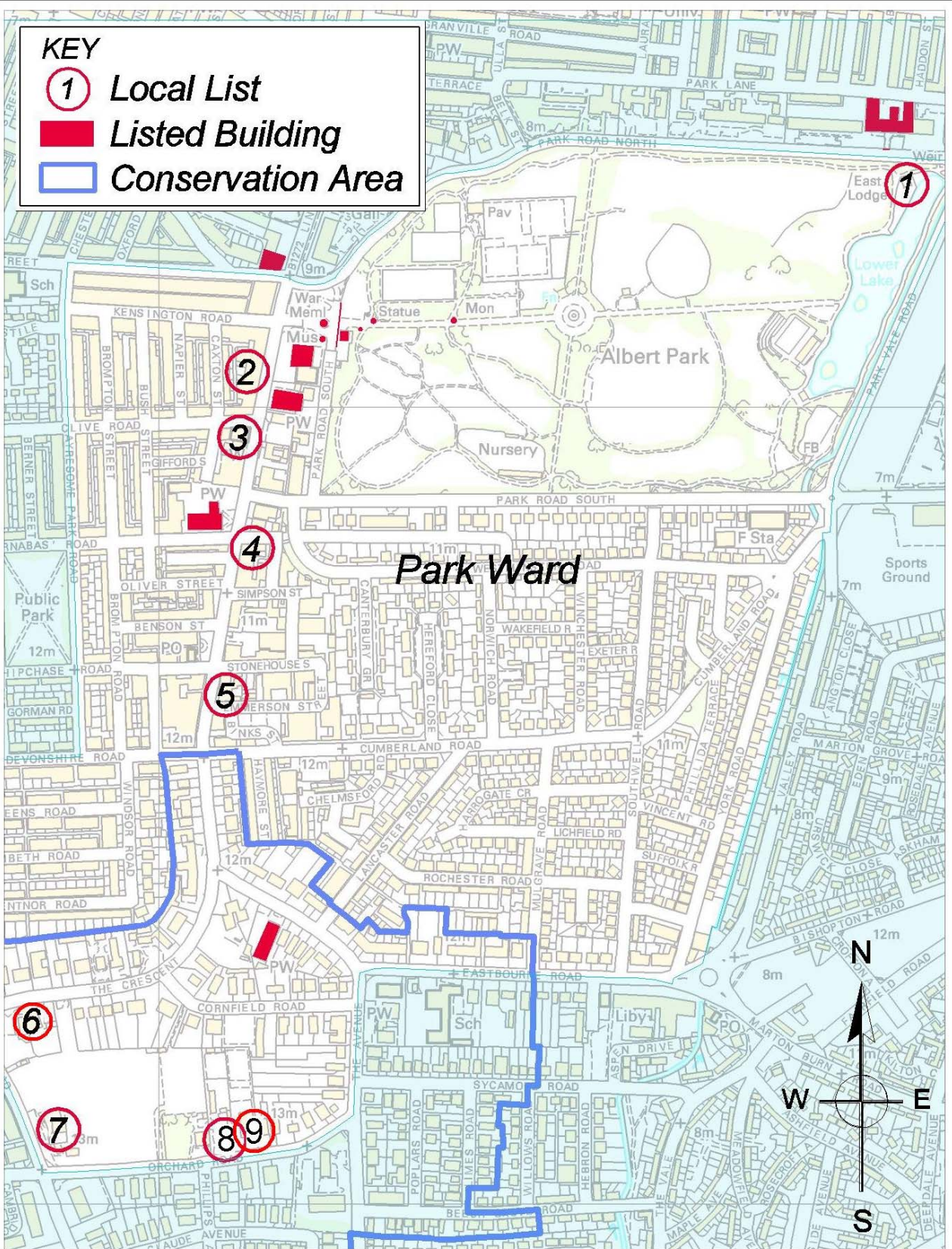
The property is detached, and remains in its original large plot with many established trees. The front elevation is of Georgian proportions, dominated by a substantial rendered portico which encloses a large panelled door with a semi-circular fanlight. There are canted bays either side of the central door, with sash windows. The slate covered catslide roof to the rear appears to be part of the original design, and an unusual feature in this area.





**KEY**

- 1 Local List
- Listed Building
- Conservation Area



**Park (B6.1 - B6.7)**

|                  |               |        |                     |
|------------------|---------------|--------|---------------------|
| Head of Service: | CHRIS HAWKING | Ref:   | C/J/Sally/LL/ZB/P/L |
| Service Area:    | PLANNING      | Scale: | N.T.S.              |
| Created by:      | JOHN MANDERS  | Date:  | 29th March 2011     |





**Building ID B6.1**

**East Lodge, Albert Park**

Architect: A. Adams

Date: 1867

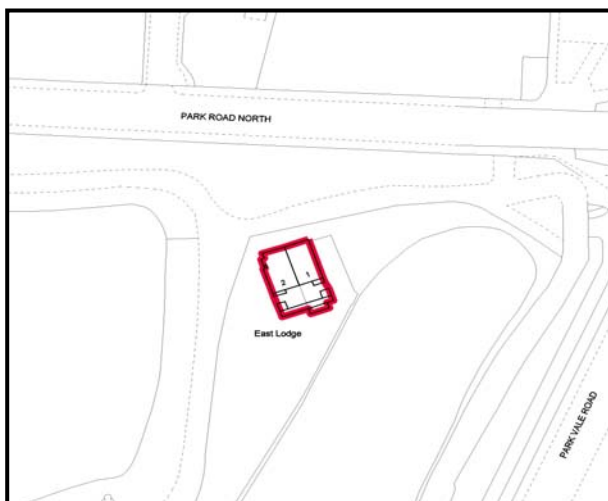
Current use: undergoing renovation (2011)

Conservation Area: N/A (situated in Albert Park - Grade II listed Historic Park & Garden)

**Statement of significance**

East Lodge was constructed shortly after the park was laid out in 1866 to accommodate park keepers, and is significant in terms of its contribution to the appearance of the east entrance to the park.

The building is typical of Victorian buildings within Middlesbrough, of red brick with a slate roof, decorative bargeboards, sandstone dressings with Gothic and classical detailing. East Lodge has two wall plaques with the Middlesbrough coats of arms and ERIMUS motto. The building is currently boarded up.





**Building ID B6.2**

**353-359 Linthorpe Road (opposite Dorman Museum)**

Architect: unknown  
 Date: c.1890  
 Current use: commercial  
 Conservation Area: N/A



**Statement of Significance**

Part of a terrace of shops opposite the Grade II listed Dorman Museum, and II\* listed Sacred Heart Church on Linthorpe Road. The buildings retain many original features such as windows, cornices, console brackets, fascias, columns, pilasters and stallrisers.

There are very few Victorian shops buildings surviving in Middlesbrough in anything like their original form and so they are included for their group value, adding great character to this part of Linthorpe Road.





### Building ID B6.3

#### United Reform Church, Linthorpe Road

Architect: Archibald & Kitching

Date: 1924

Current use: religious

Conservation Area: N/A



### Statement of Significance

The United Reformed Church represents a historical link with 19<sup>th</sup> century Scottish immigrants to Middlesbrough. Originally known as Park Presbyterian Church it maintained close links with St George's Congregational Church at the corner of Princes Road, the two churches eventually amalgamating in May 1966. The church is now known as Linthorpe United Reformed Church and was built by Stephen Coates Ltd. It was officially opened and dedicated on Wednesday 17<sup>th</sup> September 1924.

Designed by notable local architects, Archibald and Kitching, it is characterised by a tall east end gable with large artificial stone tracery window and towers. Other features include, orange-red brick with stone bands and quoins to flat head windows. The modern brown brick extension was a later addition as the church hall. An attractive composition and contribution to the streetscene.



**Building ID B6.4**

**Albert Park Public House,**  
**406 Linthorpe Road**

Architect: W.H. Blessley  
 Date: c.1868  
 Current use: public house  
 Conservation Area: Linthorpe

**Statement of Significance**

Albert Park Public House, 406 Linthorpe Road, opened in the same year as Albert Park. Built by William Oliver to plans by W.H. Blessley, there were later additions in 1910 and 1972 including a gym and concert hall, dance hall and billiard room.

The building dominates its corner plot, with curved windows and an elegant entablature supported on brackets above. The windows to the first floor are set within stone architraves, and there are swept headed windows with keystones to the second floor. Stone string courses and a dentil course enhance the composition. The rear extension is not rendered, but demonstrates similar details to the main building.







**Building ID: B6.5**

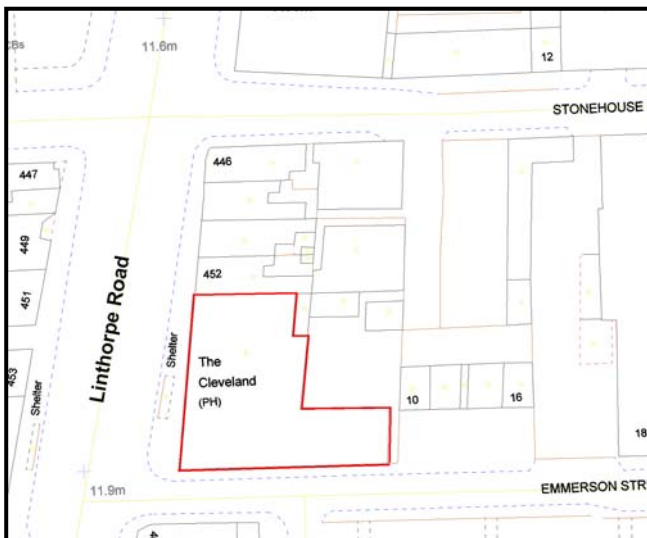
**Cleveland Hotel, 50 Poplar Terrace,  
Linthorpe Road**

Architect: R.H. Clark

Date: (1857) remodelled in the 1930s

Current use: public house

Conservation Area: N/A



**Statement of Significance**

The original Cleveland Hotel was run by Thomas Stainsby. The building was remodelled in the 1930s, when it was enlarged significantly. The building is of dark red brick with a tall three storey Portland stone entrance bay and Tuscan Doric columns to the elaborate porch. Other architectural features include dormer windows with simple triangular pediments. The casement windows have coloured lights to the ground and first floors, and the roof is of clay tiles. Above both gable ends, the water table and stone copings. The brick water table has stone copings.

The building is a good example of the domestic revival style used for pubs with rusticated brickwork to the ground floor.





**Building ID B6.6**

**Kirby College, Roman Road**

Architect: A. Forester

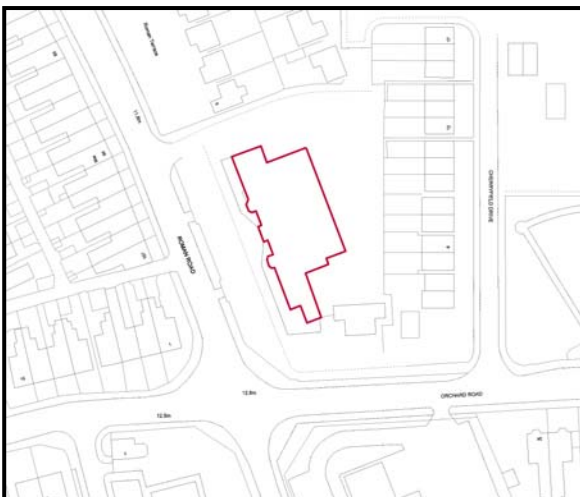
Date: 1911

Current use: residential

Conservation Area: Linthorpe

**Statement of Significance**

Kirby School for Girls was opened by Prince Arthur Duke of Connaught on 17 October 1911. Named after Mr. Robert Lisle Kirby J.P., Chairman of the Middlesbrough Education Authority. The building later became Kirby College in 1995 as part of Middlesbrough College.



An impressive Edwardian building of light red brick with dark engineering brick quoins, lintels, string courses and elongated chimney stacks with stone copings. The roof is hipped and of slate and has dormers with triangular and segmental arched pediments. The well planned elevations are in a Neo-Georgian style with elegant sash windows and red brick decoration to the window opening. A significant unlisted building in Linthorpe Conservation Area.





**Building ID: B6.7**

**The Linthorpe Hotel, The Crescent**

Architect: unknown

Date: unknown

Current use: public house and hotel

Conservation Area: Linthorpe

**Statement of significance.**

The Linthorpe Hotel was originally built as a doctors surgery, and associated residence. The grounds of the surgery also had a vegetable garden, orchard and substantial lawns. The current hotel opened in 1957 and has retained many original features.



The principal elevation, which fronts onto the corner of The Crescent and Roman Road, has two bay windows and a doorway inside a two-storey open porch with balcony. The whole building is elegant with stone dressings, a dentil cornice at eaves level, fine pilasters between the windows, and a hipped roof. The building stands in large grounds with many mature trees. It is a significant local landmark, and a key feature in Linthorpe Conservation Area.





**Building ID B6.8**

**Holmwood, Orchard Road**

Architect: Lofthouse

Date: c.1882-1895

Current use: residential

Conservation Area: Linthorpe

**Statement of Significance**

Once the home to the Constantine Family, this building once stood in well laid out gardens with a tennis court, orchard, vineries and peach house, two garages and stables. The building became Middlesbrough Preparatory School in 1933, and closed in 1949 when it became a school for deaf children for several years.



The building is of engineering brick with stone details and a brick balustrade above the bay window. The building has traditional sash windows, a slate roof with stone copings to the water table and dormer windows with timber gables. This elegant building makes an important contribution to the character of Linthorpe Conservation Area.





**Building ID B6.9**

**Redlands Conservative Club,**

**Orchard Road, Linthorpe**

Architect: unknown

Date: c.1870

Current use: members club

Conservation Area: Linthorpe

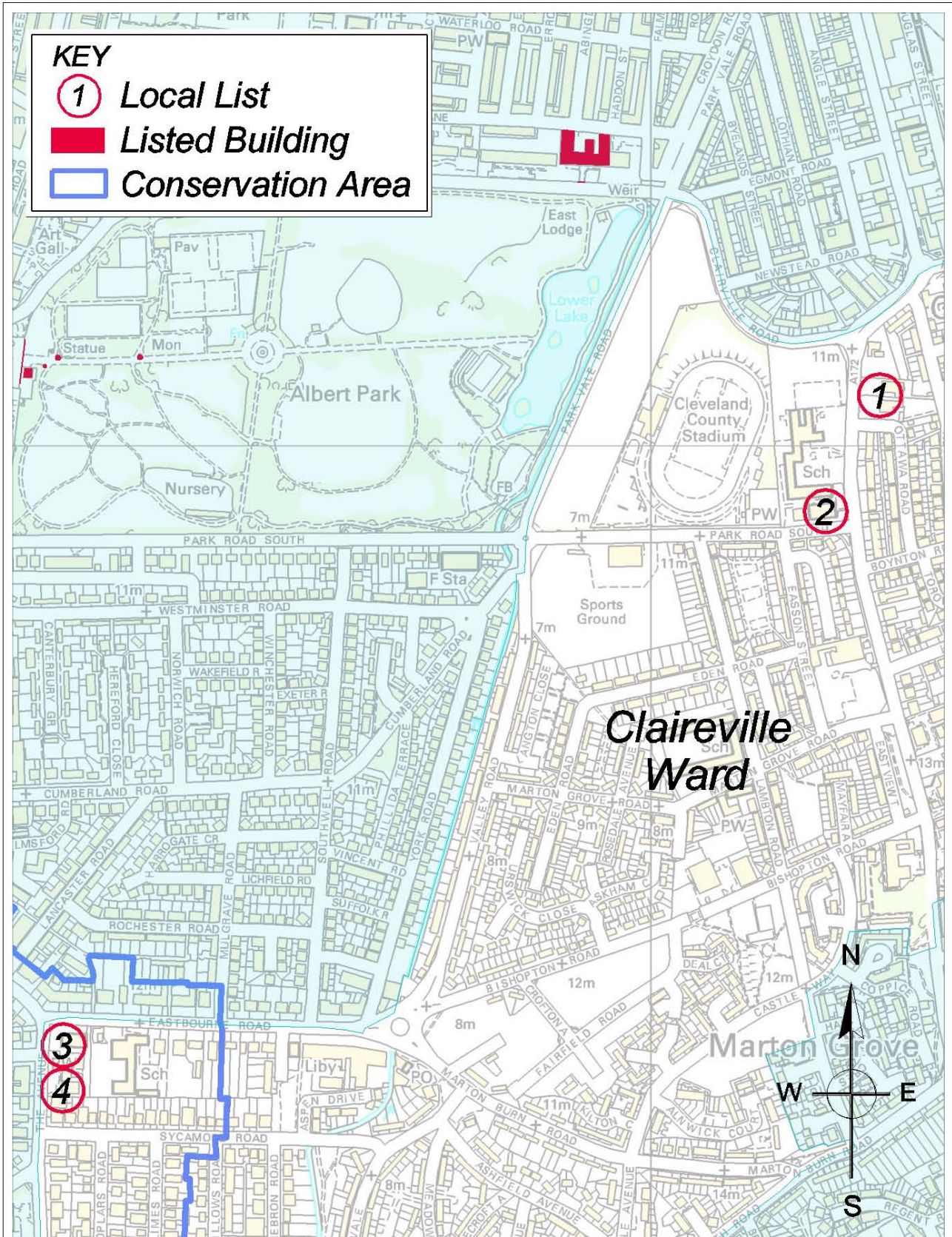
**Statement of Significance**

Originally built as a family home, the building was altered in the 1930s to become a members club, with the introduction of the veranda and car parking.

The building is of red engineering brick, with stone dressings and decorative timber gables. It stands in extensive grounds, much of which has been given over to car parking. The building makes a very positive contribution to the streetscene on Orchard Road, and is adjacent to the locally listed 'Homewood'.







**Clairville (B7.1 - B7.4)**

*Head of Service:* CHRIS HAWKING

*Ref:* C/J/Sally/LL/ZB/C/L

*Service Area:* PLANNING

*Scale:* N.T.S.

*Created by:* JOHN MANDERS

*Date:* 30th March 2011





## Building ID B7.1

### Roseberry, 274 Marton Road & Park View, 276 Marton Road

Architect: unknown

Date: c.1865

Current use: residential

Conservation Area: N/A



## Statement of Significance

A pair of of identical houses built on behalf of Ironmaster Thomas Vaughan. Roseberry (formerly Newhaven - bottom left) was known as Beresford House in 1889, owned by Marmaduke Watson Proudlock, General Manager of the Teesside Iron & Engine Works. The house has served since 1984 as a Salvation Army Home called Newhaven. Park View (top right) was home of Sir Joseph Calvert and became a medical centre in 1932, set up by Dr William Irwin a pioneer radiologist, who named it Park View.

The buildings are ornamented with stone details including a tower balustrade punctuated with circles and supported on dentils. The buildings are of significant townscape value. Park View retains many of the original architectural features such as iron balcony, and traditional sash windows.



**Building ID B7.2**

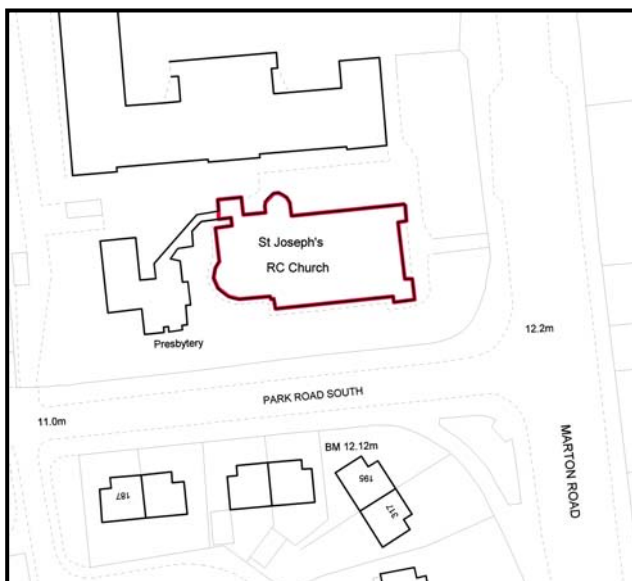
**St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church,  
Marton Road**

Architect: T. Crawford  
 Date: 1934  
 Current use: religious  
 Conservation Area: N/A

**Statement of Significance**

St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, stands at the corner of Marton Road and Park Road South, making it a landmark building. It was opened in 1934 by Bishop Shine of Middlesbrough and consecrated in October 1958.

The tower is strongly influenced by the geometrical patterns of the Romanesque style (see B1.3 & B7.3). However, the main church is fairly traditional in design with influences from the early Christian or Italian Romanesque styles.







**Building ID B7.3**

**Holy Name of Mary RC Church,  
The Avenue, Linthorpe**

Architect: T. Crawford

Date: 1938

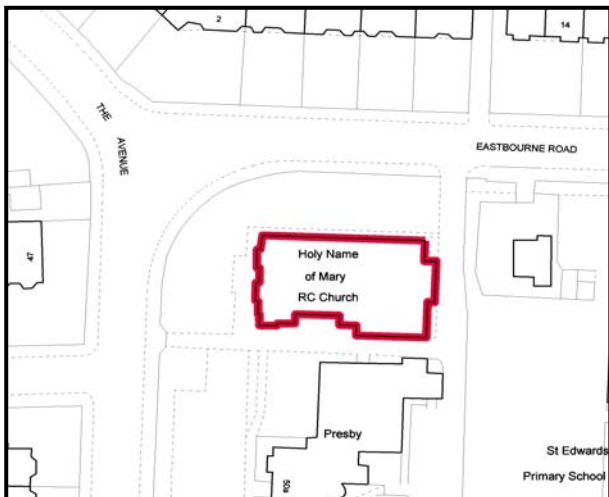
Current use: religious

Conservation Area: Linthorpe

**Statement of Significance**

The Church was officially opened on Saturday, 29th October, 1938 by the Bishop of Middlesbrough the Rt. Rev. Dr. Thomas Shine and it was consecrated on 30th October, 1957. Holy Name of Mary Roman Catholic Church in Linthorpe was built in a very simple Romanesque style (see B1.3 & B7.2) and the tower is designed as a campanile. Of great townscape value it is a landmark on the corner of Avenue and Eastbourne Road.

The central entrance and windows are within a stone surround. The eastern elevation gable is kneelered, of dark red brick, with a darker red brick plinth and a brick dentil course.







## Building ID B7.4

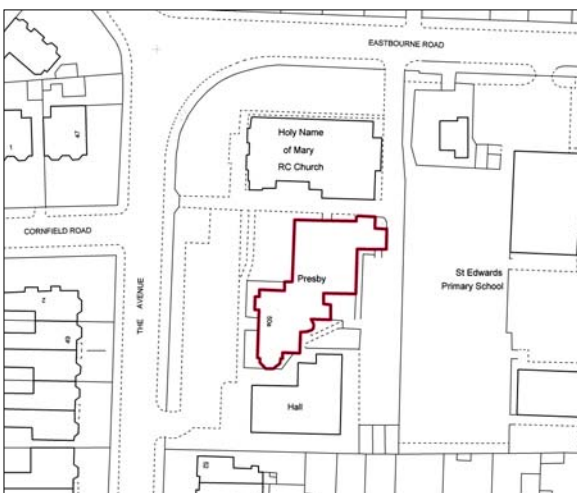
### **Former Sacred Heart Convalescence Home and Presbytery, adjacent to Holy Name of Mary Church, The Avenue, Linthorpe**

Architect: unknown

Date: c.1900 (Presbytery) c.1880 (Convalescence Home)

Current use: Offices

Conservation Area: Linthorpe



## Statement of Significance

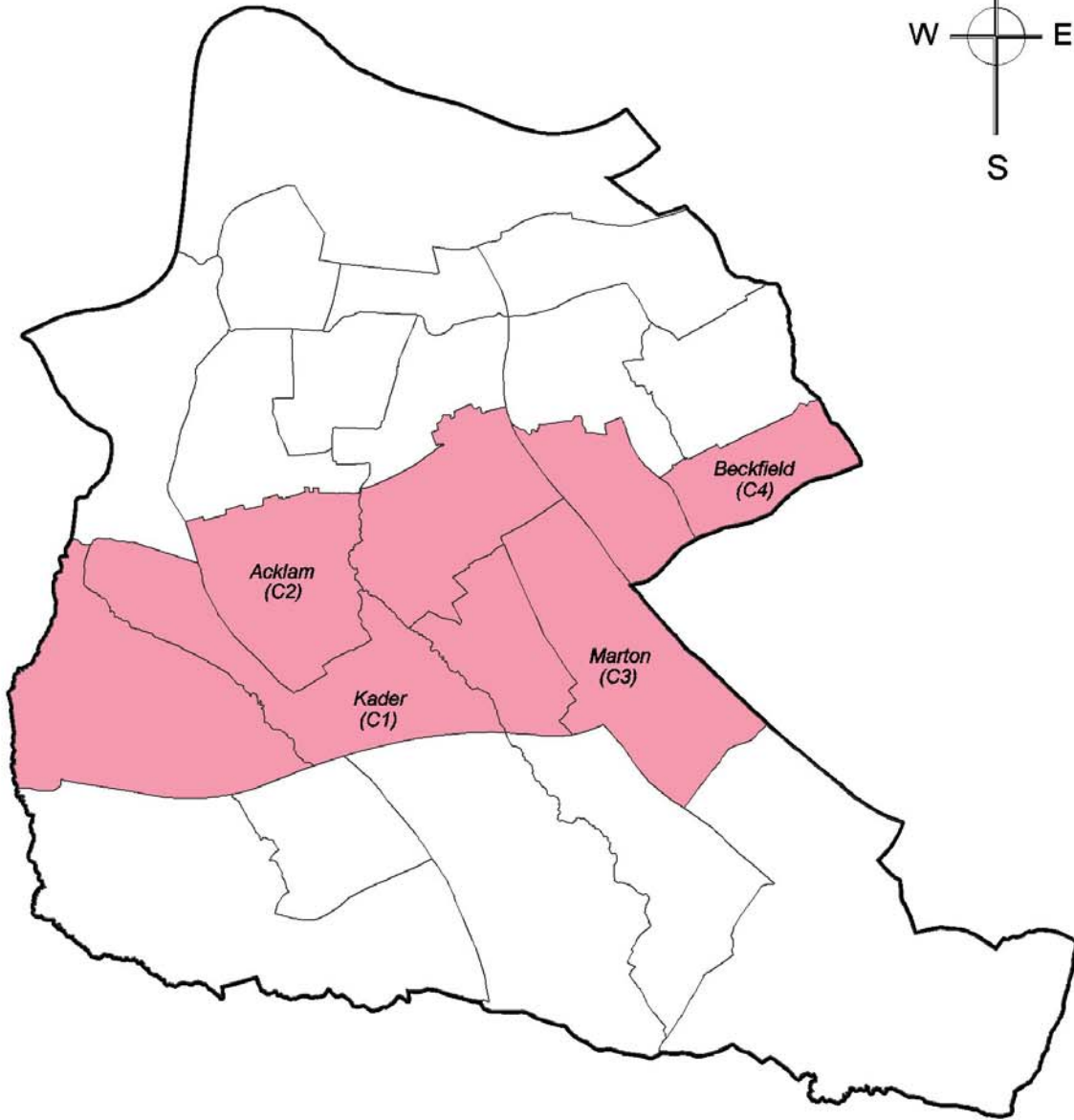
The former Sacred Heart Convalescence Home (right) is one of the oldest buildings in this part of Linthorpe. An Italianate influenced villa of red brick with stone details, including towers and Romanesque features. The building has several stone string courses to the front elevation, and marble columnettes to the bay windows with segmental stone arches over. There is a stone balustrade at eaves level with an elegant cornice below. The windows are largely one over one sashes, with arched dormers behind the stone parapet either side of the central tower.

A four storey tower connects the Convalescence home to the later Presbytery (left). The Presbytery is of red engineering brick, and has a slate roof with two elegant chimney stacks. There are detailed brick window surrounds, and a brick string course below the windows on all levels. The Presbytery reflects the popular 'Queen Anne' style of the period but bears little similarity the adjoining building.



**THIS PAGE HAS BEEN INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK**

# Zone C

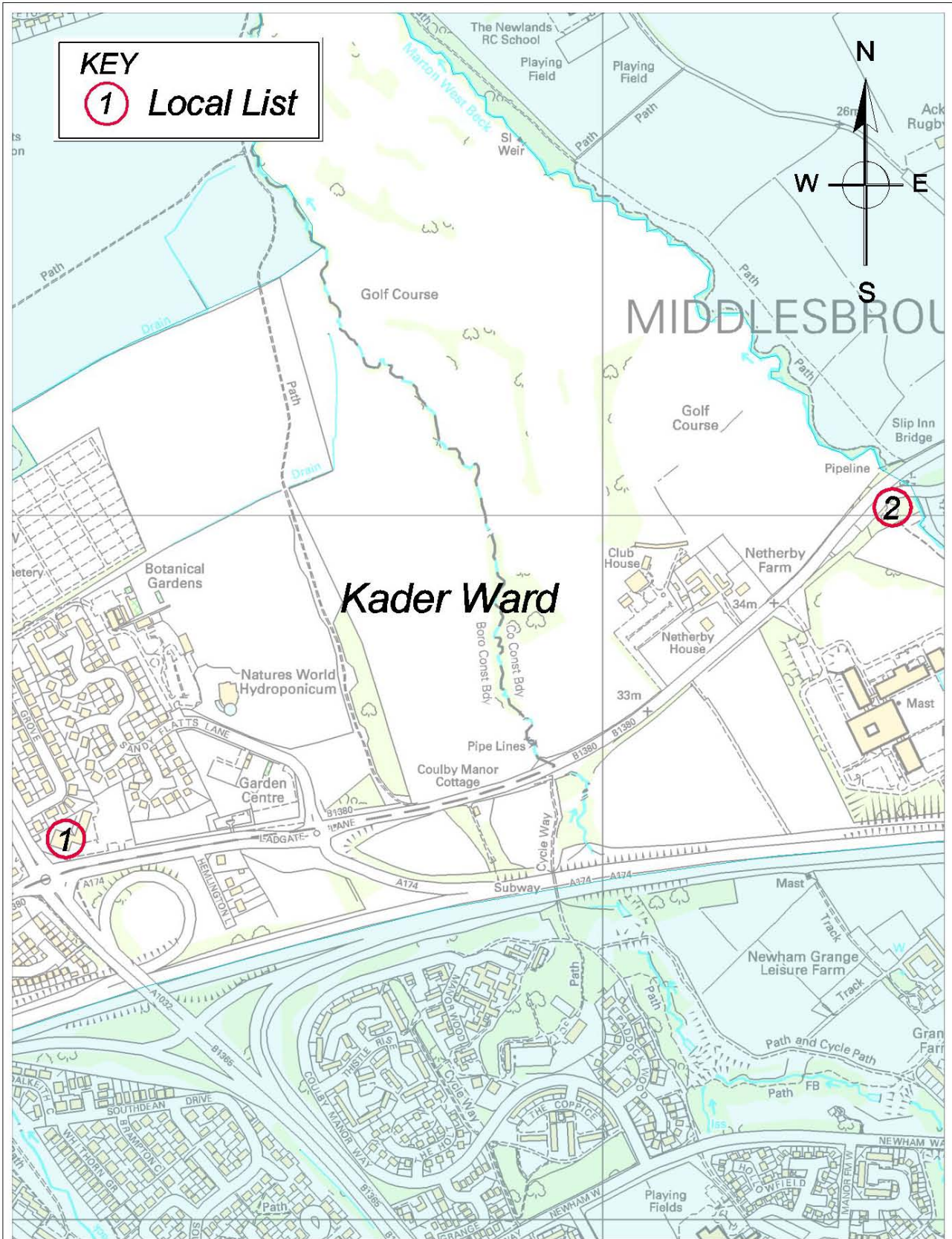


## Local List - Zone C

|                                       |                                  |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>Head of Service:</i> CHRIS HAWKING | <i>Ref:</i> C/J/Sally/LL/ZC/CP/L |
| <i>Service Area:</i> PLANNING         | <i>Scale:</i> N.T.S.             |
| <i>Created by:</i> JOHN MANDERS       | <i>Date:</i> 6th January 2010    |

© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Middlesbrough Council, LA 100023413, 2009.





kader (C1.1 - 1.2)

Head of Service: CHRIS HAWKING

Ref: C/J/Sally/LL/ZC/K/L

Service Area: PLANNING

Scale: N.T.S.

Created by: JOHN MANDERS

Date: 3rd April 2011





**Building ID: C1.1**

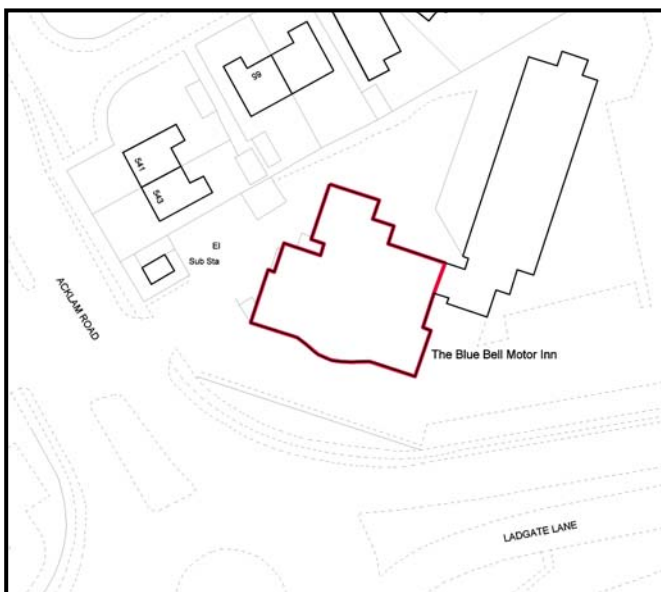
**Blue Bell Hotel, Acklam Road**

Architect: unknown

Date: 1939

Current use: Public House

Conservation Area: N/A



**Statement of Significance**

The Blue Bell hotel was opened just before the Second World War in 1939. Situated on part of the Acklam Hall Estate known as Blue Bell Farm, the farmhouse was demolished in 1960. The Blue Bell Hotel is a landmark building, dominating the junction between Ladgate Lane, Hemlington Lane, and Acklam Road.

A fine example of inter-war style architecture, with red bricks and stone dressings for windows and doors. Each doorway has two Corinthian columns and pilasters either side, with elegant iron railings above. The large bow window is the central feature and has four windows on either side of a blind light showing 'Blue Bell Hotel' carved into the stone. The roof is clay tiled and hipped with three large chimneys sitting behind a parapet wall-. The first floor windows are six over six sliding sashes, but the ground floor widows have been replaced.





## Building ID C1.2

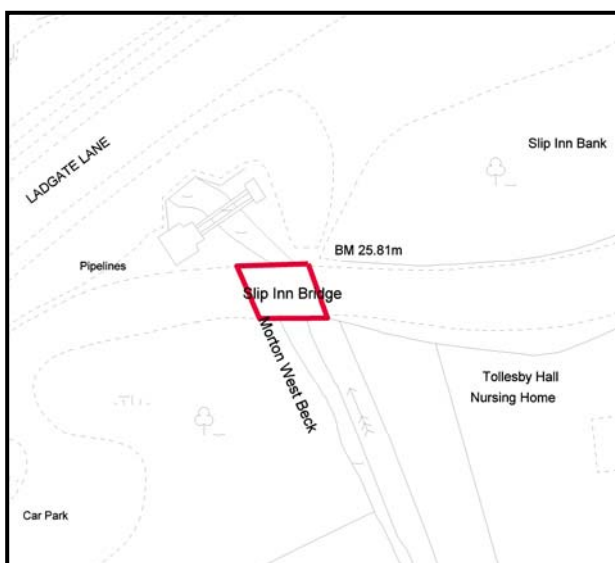
### Slip Inn Bridge, Ladgate Lane

Architect: N/A  
 Date: circa early 18th Century  
 Current use: transport  
 Conservation Area: N/A

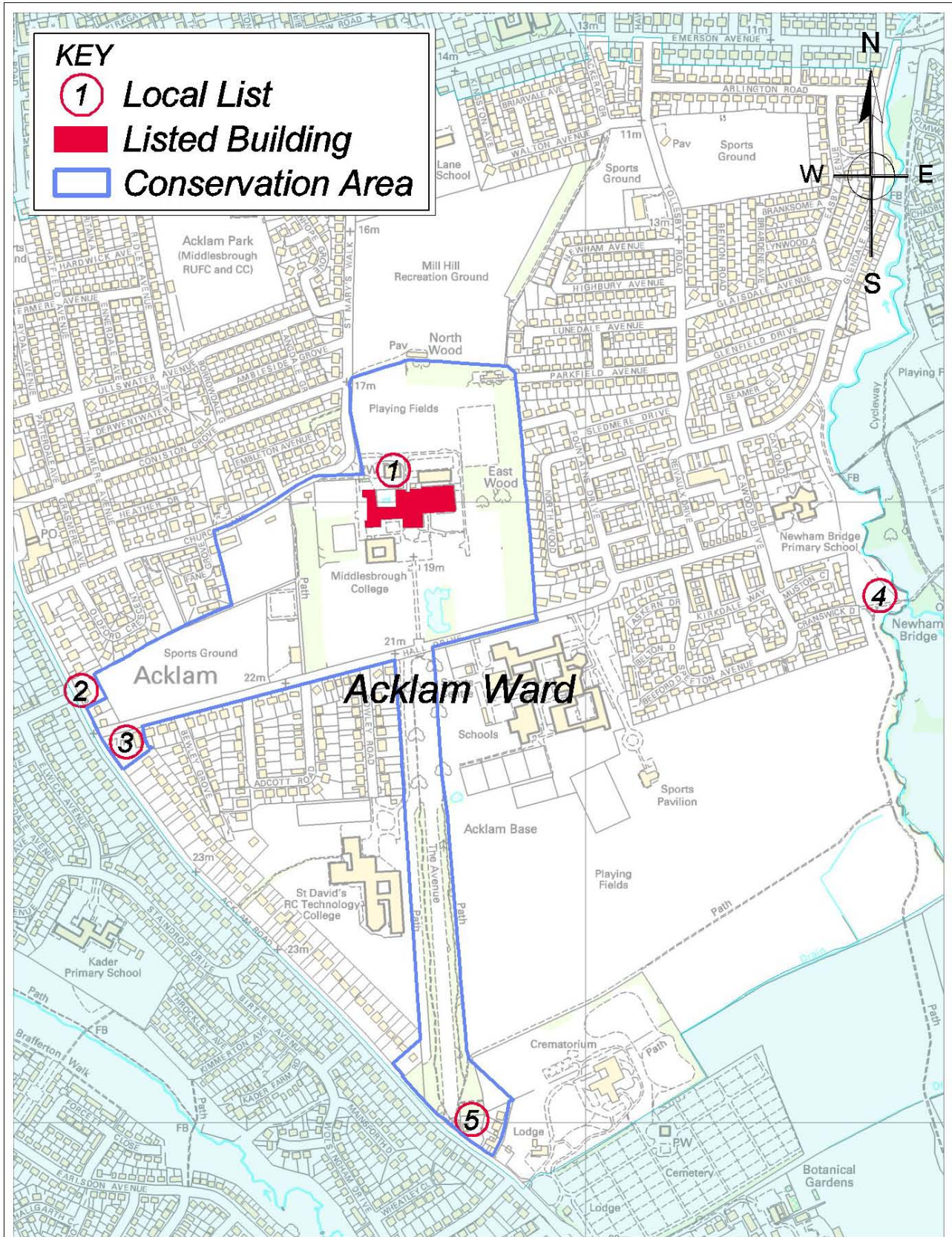
## Statement of Significance

The Slip Inn Bridge crosses Marton West Beck on the former Ladgate Lane. The bridge is clearly shown on an 18th Century map linking Yarm with Marske, but could be much earlier in date. This section of Ladgate Lane have now been bypassed and blocked off at one end.

The Slip Inn, from which the bridge took its name, was unlicensed for over a century and a typical example of a wayside public house. The bridge is of rusticated sandstone with ashlar coping stones, and a brick arch.







|                                       |                                 |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>Acklam (C2.1 - C2.5)</b>           |                                 |
| <i>Head of Service:</i> CHRIS HAWKING | <i>Ref:</i> C/J/Sally/LL/ZC/A/L |
| <i>Service Area:</i> PLANNING         | <i>Scale:</i> N.T.S.            |
| <i>Created by:</i> JOHN MANDERS       | <i>Date:</i> 3rd April 2011     |





## Building ID C2.1

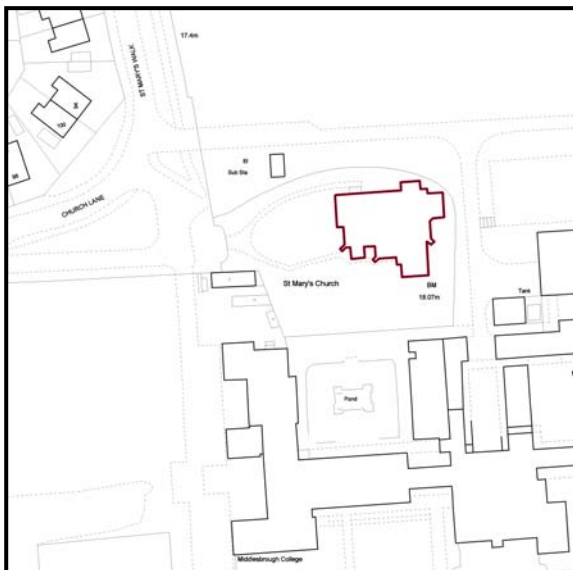
### St Mary's Church, Church Lane,

Architect: unknown

Date: 1874

Current use: Worship

Conservation Area: Acklam Hall



## Statement of Significance

The original church dates from 1874, although this replaced a 1770 rebuild of a medieval chapel. The church continues to serve the people of Acklam, and remains a key building in the Acklam Hall Conservation Area, forming part of the setting for the Grade I Acklam Hall. An extension was designed by G.E Charlewood to increase capacity from 135 to 400 in 1957, for the increased population from the surrounding new housing developments. Although the extension is unsympathetic it retained the Sanctuary and Chancel of the earlier church.

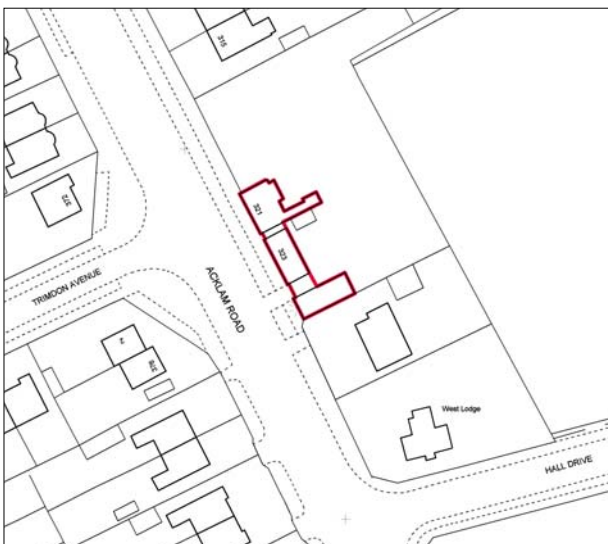
The 1874 church is Victorian Gothic in style, of coursed squared stone with a slate roof, and a chamfered plinth. There are many architectural features to note including a octagonal bell turret spirelet to the West End of the church and stone perpendicular tracery windows to east and west gables. The east window of 1873 is by Kempe.



**Building ID C2.2**

**Danby House and Blacksmith's Forge, 321 Acklam Road**

Architect: Unknown -built by the Acklam Hall Estate  
 Date: 1878 (forge possibly earlier )  
 Current use: Residential  
 Conservation Area: Acklam Hall



**Statement of Significance**

Danby House is a former small holding located on the prominent part of Acklam Road. The site was home to the blacksmith and his family, the last blacksmith being Mr Sparks, in the 1930s. The house is two storey with a slate roof and chimney stacks at both gable ends. Of handmade red brick with stone dressings, it has a symmetrical layout with a central doorway and six-over-six sash windows either side.

The outbuildings at right angle to the road (insert) are cow byres, stables and a cart shed, the date '1878' projects in the gable brick work below a bulls-eye vent opening and an elegant cast iron grill. The former forge (adjacent to the house) is of handmade red brick, single storey, with a clay tile roof. The former forge could pre-date the farmhouse by at least a century. These buildings are of historical importance as part of the former village of Acklam.





### Building ID C2.3

#### West Lodge, Acklam Road

Architect: Walter Brierley (TBC)

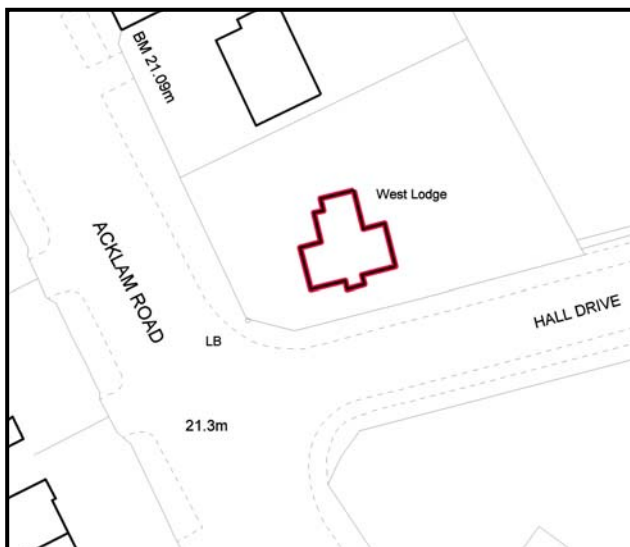
Date: 1912

Current use: residential

Conservation Area: Acklam Hall

### Statement of Significance

The West Lodge is situated at the junction of Hall Drive and Acklam Road. Built at the same time as the South Lodge (C2.5), as part of the alterations to Acklam Hall estate. Both lodges help to create an impression of grandeur. The lodges are influenced by the Scottish Baronial style.



The West Lodge was built for the Chauffeur to a slightly higher standard than the South Lodge. Despite subsequent alterations the lodge makes a very important contribution to Acklam Hall Conservation Area. Built of red brick with stone dressings and a hipped slate roof with a large eaves overhang, the West Lodge has a symmetrical front elevation onto Hall Drive. There is a central stone porch with a window either side and two unusual shaped dormer windows at eaves level. Two tall chimneystacks are situated to the rear of the building which contribute to the well-ordered symmetry of the front elevation.





**Building ID: C2.4**

**Newham Bridge**

Architect: unknown

Date: 18<sup>th</sup> Century

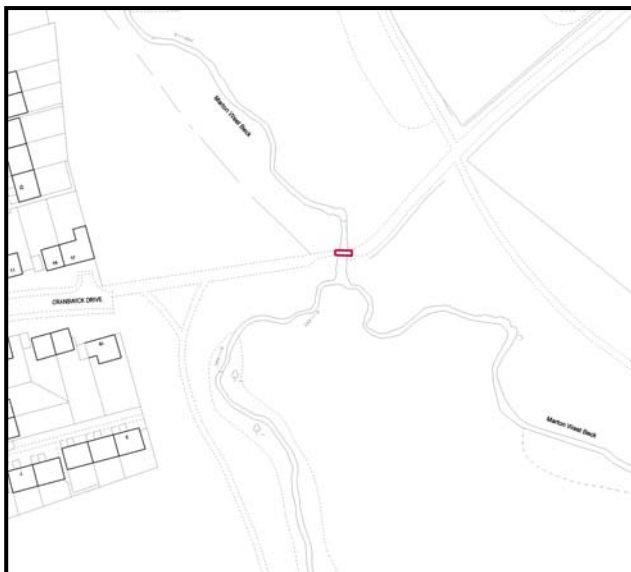
Current use: footbridge

Conservation Area: N/A

**Statement of Significance**

Known locally as ‘Devil’s Bridge’ it crosses at the confluence of Newham Beck & Marton West Beck. The bridge is on the site of an historic pack horse crossing between Acklam and Marton.

The bridge is well used in an area of open space between housing estates, approximately 1km up river from the locally listed Slip Inn Bridge (C1.2). The bridge is of local sandstone and adds character to this urban green space around Marton West Beck.







**Building ID C2.5**

**South Lodge, Acklam Road**

Architect: Walter Brierley (TBC)

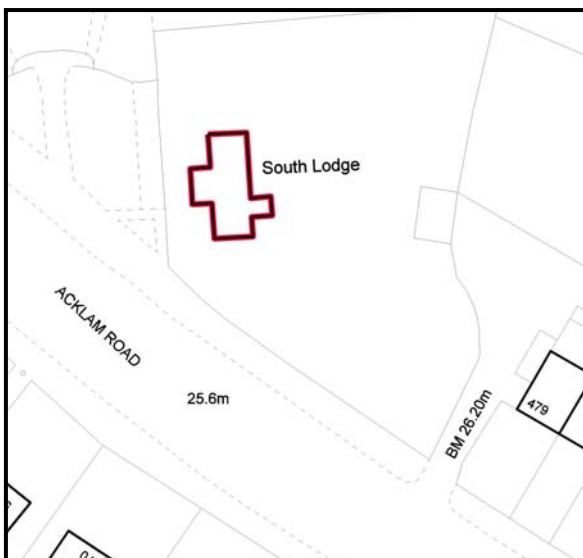
Date: 1912

Current use: residential

Conservation Area: Acklam Hall

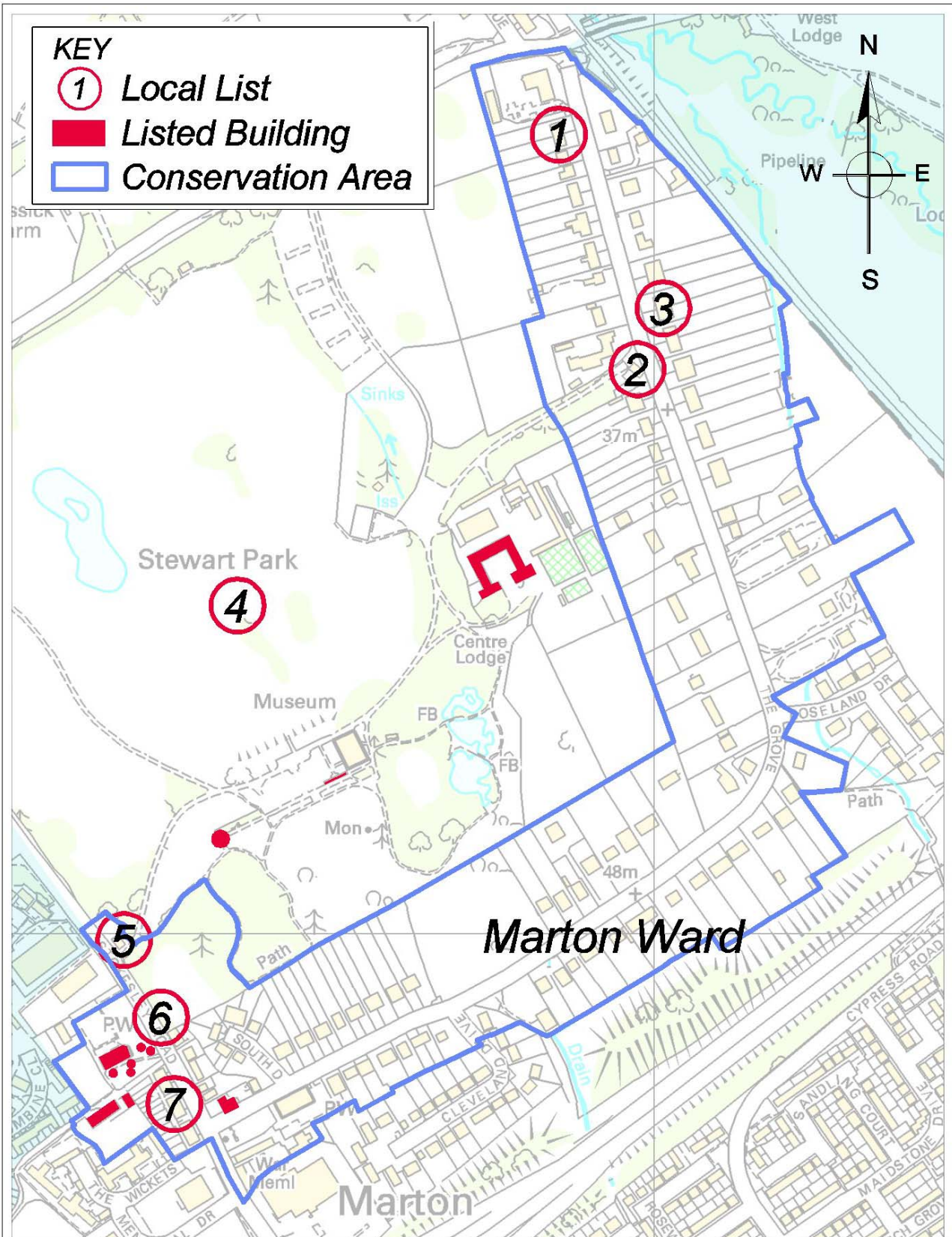
**Statement of Significance**

The South Lodge is situated at the junction of Hall Drive and Acklam Road. Built at the same time as the West Lodge (C2.3), as part of the alterations to Acklam Hall estate. Both lodges create an impression of grandeur. The lodges are influenced by the Scottish Baronial style.



Although significantly altered, South Lodge still makes a very positive contribution to the Acklam Hall Conservation Area. Built of red brick with stone dressings and a hipped slate roof with a large eaves overhang. An unusual shaped dormer window shows the Talbot (extinct hunting dog) figure from the Hustler Coat of Arms in the gable (see insert). The building is now in residential use having been vacant for some time.





| KEY |                   |
|-----|-------------------|
| ①   | Local List        |
| ■   | Listed Building   |
| □   | Conservation Area |



**Marton (C3.1 - C3.7)**

|                  |               |        |                     |
|------------------|---------------|--------|---------------------|
| Head of Service: | CHRIS HAWKING | Ref:   | C/J/Sally/LL/ZC/M/L |
| Service Area:    | PLANNING      | Scale: | N.T.S.              |
| Created by:      | JOHN MANDERS  | Date:  | 3rd April 2011      |





## Building ID C3.1

### 88-90 The Grove

Architect: unknown

Date: c.1910

Current use: Residential

Conservation Area: Marton and The Grove



## Statement of Significance

A pair of semi detached houses each of three bays, with a central projecting entrance with painted quoins, with a doorway and tall leaded coloured lights in casement windows above. The ground floor bay windows have four over one sashes and timber balconies above. To the first floor there are original four over one sashes either side of the central entrance.

An elegant composition and a very good example of Edwardian residential design in Middlesbrough. A number of the pairs of houses on The Grove are based on this plan form but have different architectural details.



**Building ID C3.2**

**East Lodge, 76 The Grove**

Architect: Gustav Martens and John Ross

Date: c.1860

Current use: residential

Conservation Area: Marton and The Grove



**Statement of Significance**

Built at around the same time as the former Marton Hall, this is one of only two surviving lodges from the original five. The character of the building is derived from the Tudor inspired style seen in the 19th Century. The architecture reflects the surviving grade II listed stables and ancillary buildings of Marton Hall.

The building is of red brick with timber panelling to the first floor and above. There are many architectural features of note including elegant bargeboards, ridge crests and finials, canted bay windows to the first floor, sprocketed eaves and a beautiful carved entrance porch. The roof is clay tiled.





## Building ID C3.3

### 83-85 The Grove

Architect: unknown

Date: c.1907

Current use: residential

Conservation Area: Marton and The Grove



## Statement of Significance

A pair of semi detached houses each of three bays, with a central projecting entrance with half timbering to the first floor. The buildings are of red brick to the ground floor and rendered to the first floor above a string course. There are oriel windows above the ground floor bay windows and all have four over one sashes. The roof is of slate, hipped and with swept eaves,

The central projecting bays have arched doorways to the ground floor and sash windows in half timbered sections above. There are chimney stacks to either side of the building and to the centre is a shared chimney stack. An elegant composition and a very good example of Edwardian residential design in Middlesbrough. A number of the pairs of houses on the Grove are based on this plan form but have different architectural details.





## Building ID C3.4

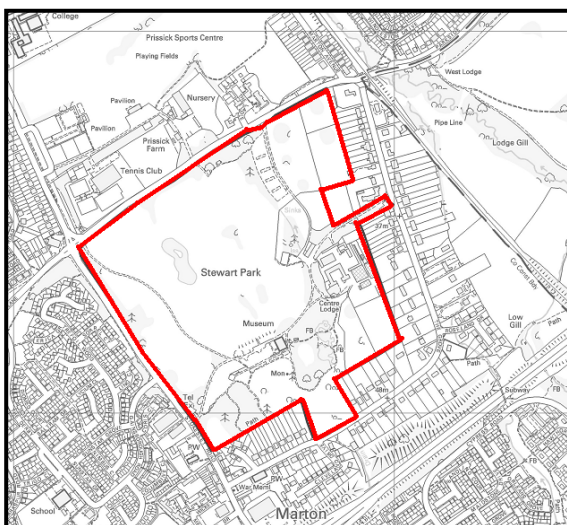
### Stewart Park

Architect: unknown

Date: Stewart Park opened 1923, but many park features date from mid-19th Century and earlier.

Current use: Public open space

Conservation Area: Marton and The Grove (part)



## Statement of Significance

Stewart Park is well known as the birth place of Captain James Cook. From 1786 the land was in the ownership of Major Rudd who lived in Marton Lodge close to Marton Village. Henry Bolckow bought the estate in 1853, building Marton Hall and enhancing the grounds from then on until the 1860s. Bolckow's work to the parkland included tree planting, the creation of two lakes and a now demolished boathouse, temples, walkways and rose gardens. There are a number of listed structures within the Park including the Central Lodge and associated buildings, Loggia, and Temple.

Carl Bolckow, nephew of Henry Bolckow, sold the Estate to Councillor Thomas Dorman Stewart in 1923 who gave the park to the people of Middlesbrough. The Park opened to the public on the 23rd May 1928. Stewart Park covers about 120 acres and consists of both mature woodland and an arboretum on the southern side, with open parkland on the northern side. The Park is of great importance to local people and hosts the annual Cleveland Show.





## Building ID C3.5

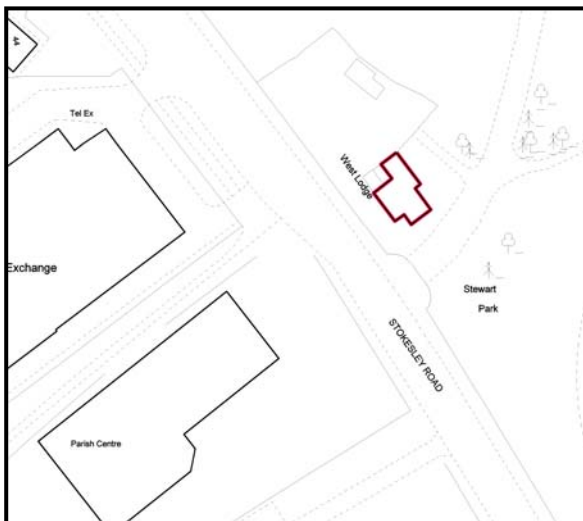
### West Lodge (former Marton Hall), Stokesley Road

Architect: Gustav Martens and John Ross

Date: c.1860

Current use: Residential

Conservation Area: Marton and The Grove



## Statement of Significance

Built at around the same time as the former Marton Hall, this is one of only two surviving lodges from the original five. This lodge is in a prominent position on Stokesley Road. The character of the building is derived from the Tudor inspired style so typical of the late 19th Century. The architecture reflects the surviving stables and ancillary buildings of Marton Hall.

The building is of red brick with stone dressings to the western elevation, and stone cills throughout. The western elevation has a half hipped roof, and a canted bay on the first floor which is surrounded by timber panelling. The southern elevation is a one storey gable with fishscale tiles above eaves level. The roof is clay tiled and of varying heights at ridge and eaves level, and there are decorative ridge tiles and finials. The Bolckow Coat of Arms can be seen on the oriel window fronting Stokesley Road.





**Building ID C3.6**

**Drinking Fountain, Stokesley Road**

Architect: unknown

Date: 1879

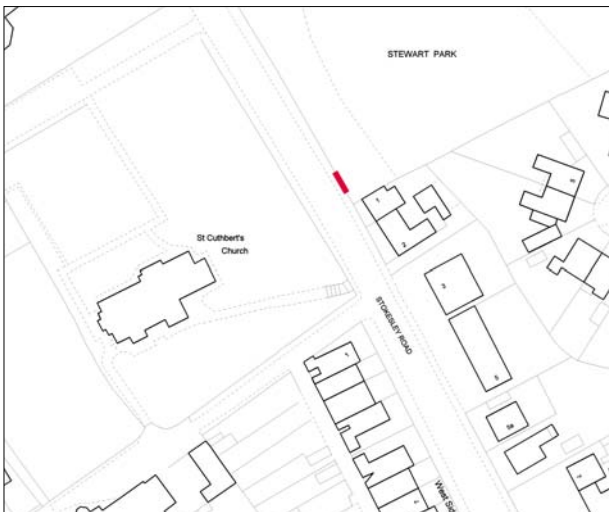
Current use: monument

Conservation Area: Marton and The Grove

**Statement of Significance**

After Ironmaster Henry Bolckow died in 1878, his nephew Carl Bolckow moved into Marton Hall which previously stood in what is now Stewart Park. It was at this time that Carl Bolckow had the drinking fountain built for the people of Marton.

The structure occupies a prominent location on Stokesley Road, opposite St Cuthbert's Church and within Stewart Park and is of decorative red brick with stone copings and a ball finial.







**Building ID: C3.7**

**West Side (1-12), Marton**

Architect: unknown

Date: c.1880

Current use: residential

Conservation Area: Marton Village and The Grove

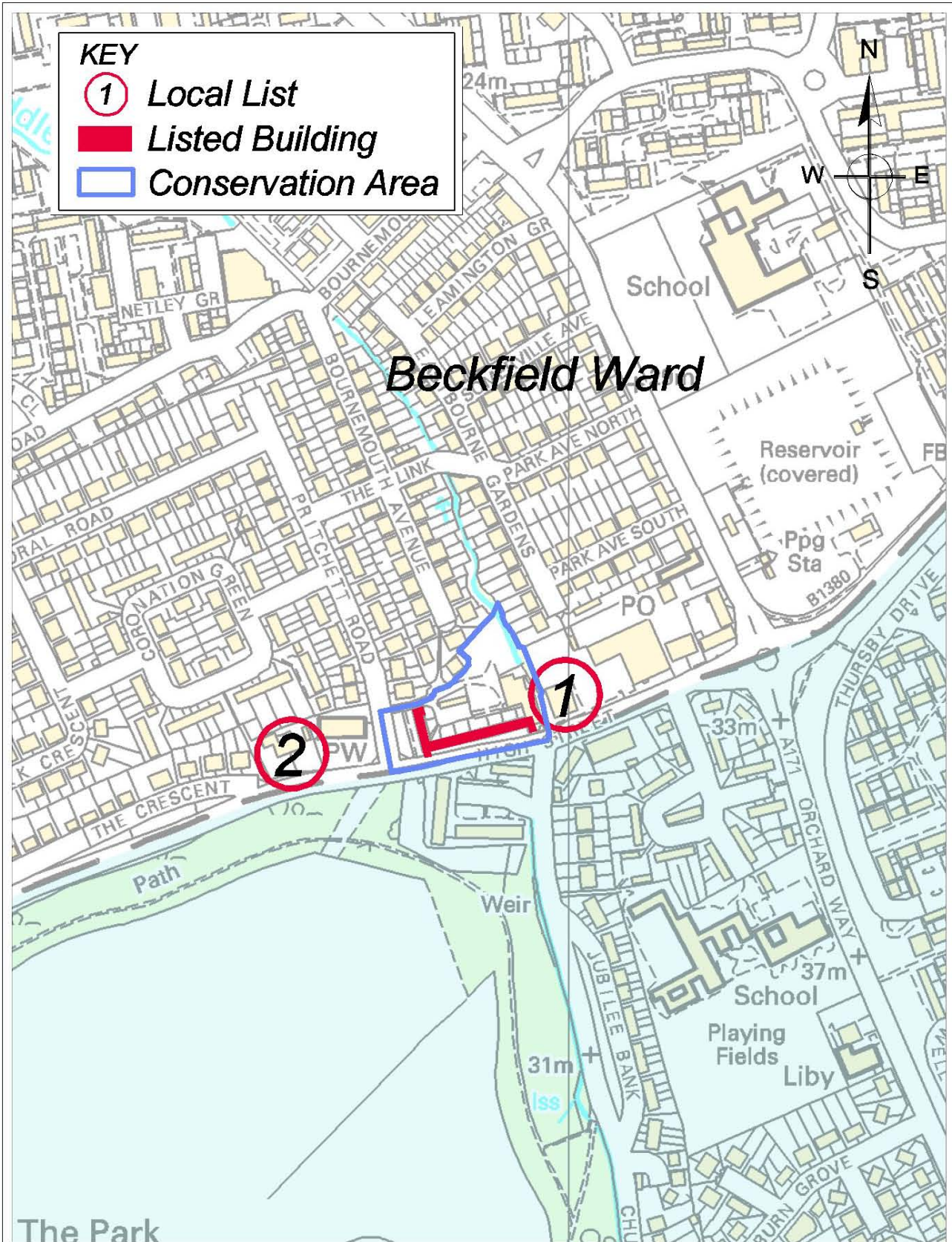
**Statement of Significance**

The twelve cottages at West Side, Marton, were built around the mid to late nineteenth century. The cottages were formerly part of a longer row of cottages, which formed the nineteenth century commercial core of Marton village. It is likely that they were built to serve Marton Hall, and therefore there are possible links with Henry Bolckow's Architect, Gustav Martins (see locally listed buildings East and West Lodges to Stewart Park).

The cottages have small neat front gardens detached from Stokesley Road by a narrow pavement. The cottages have long plots to the rear, detached from the cottages by a narrow back lane. Their uniform architectural styles provide a distinctive village core identity to this part of the Marton and The Grove Conservation Area. Their heavily gabled front elevation and roofline is a distinctive feature of the conservation area, particularly when entering the town from the south (from Stokesley).







| Beckfield (C4.1 - C4.2) |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Head of Service:        | CHRIS HAWKING       |
| Service Area:           | PLANNING            |
| Created by:             | JOHN MANDERS        |
| Ref:                    | C/J/Sally/LL/ZC/B/L |
| Scale:                  | N.T.S.              |
| Date:                   | 3rd April 2011      |





## Building ID C4.1

### The Fountain Inn, Ormesby High Street

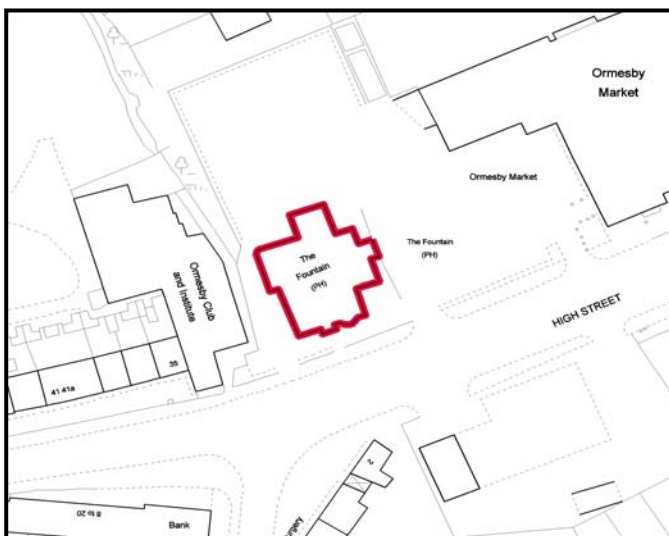
Architect: David H White

Date: 1958

Current use: Public House

Conservation Area: Ormesby Hall

Conservation Area (draft)



## Statement of Significance

The Fountain Inn is a good example of a mid-20th Century Public House. Its design and materials add character to the nearby historic Ormesby High Street. The Fountain Inn replaced the Red Lion, an old coaching inn, when the road was re-aligned.

Constructed of a pink/orange coloured brick with kneelered gables, it has a steeply pitched roof clad in plain clay tiles. The fenestration consists of casement windows, a bay to the ground floor. The remainder of the building is a mixture of two, three and four casement windows with hood mouldings. The side entrance is one and a half storeys with a dormer window, whilst the front entrance is a small but conspicuous element to the building with a flat roof, parapet and single casement windows either side.

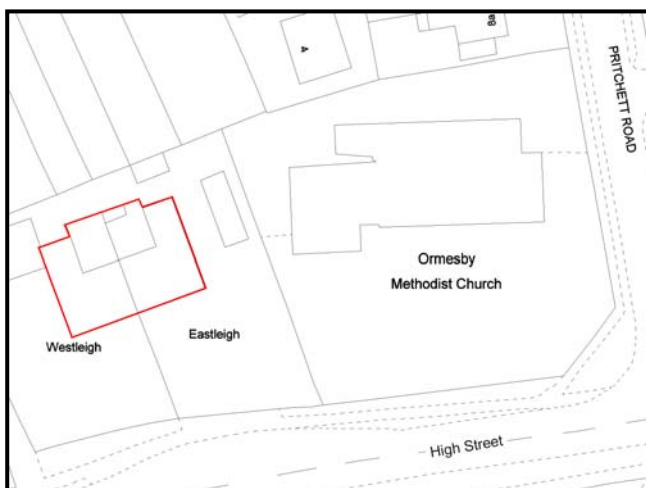




## Building ID C4.2

### Eastleigh and Westleigh, Ormesby High Street

Architect: William Searle Hicks  
(Johnson and Hicks: Newcastle)  
Date: 1876  
Current use: residential



## Statement of Significance

J.S Pennyman of Ormesby Hall had Eastleigh and Westleigh, a fine pair of semi-detached cottages/villas, built in 1876. The name *Leigh* is from the Old English *Lēah* meaning a woodland clearing, which is fitting as the properties are just north of the belt of parkland trees. The properties are also close to the boundary of the Ormesby Hall Estate.

The buildings are two storey, of handmade red brick (from Roecliffe Brickworks, near Boroughbridge), with dog tooth string courses between the ground and first floor, and at eaves level. The roof is steeply pitched and clay tiled, with four large chimney stacks set to the rear. The projecting brickwork around the windows and doors adds character to these elegant buildings. The front doors have broken brick arches above, and the fenestration is symmetrical.



**THIS PAGE HAS BEEN LEFT BLANK**

# Zone D

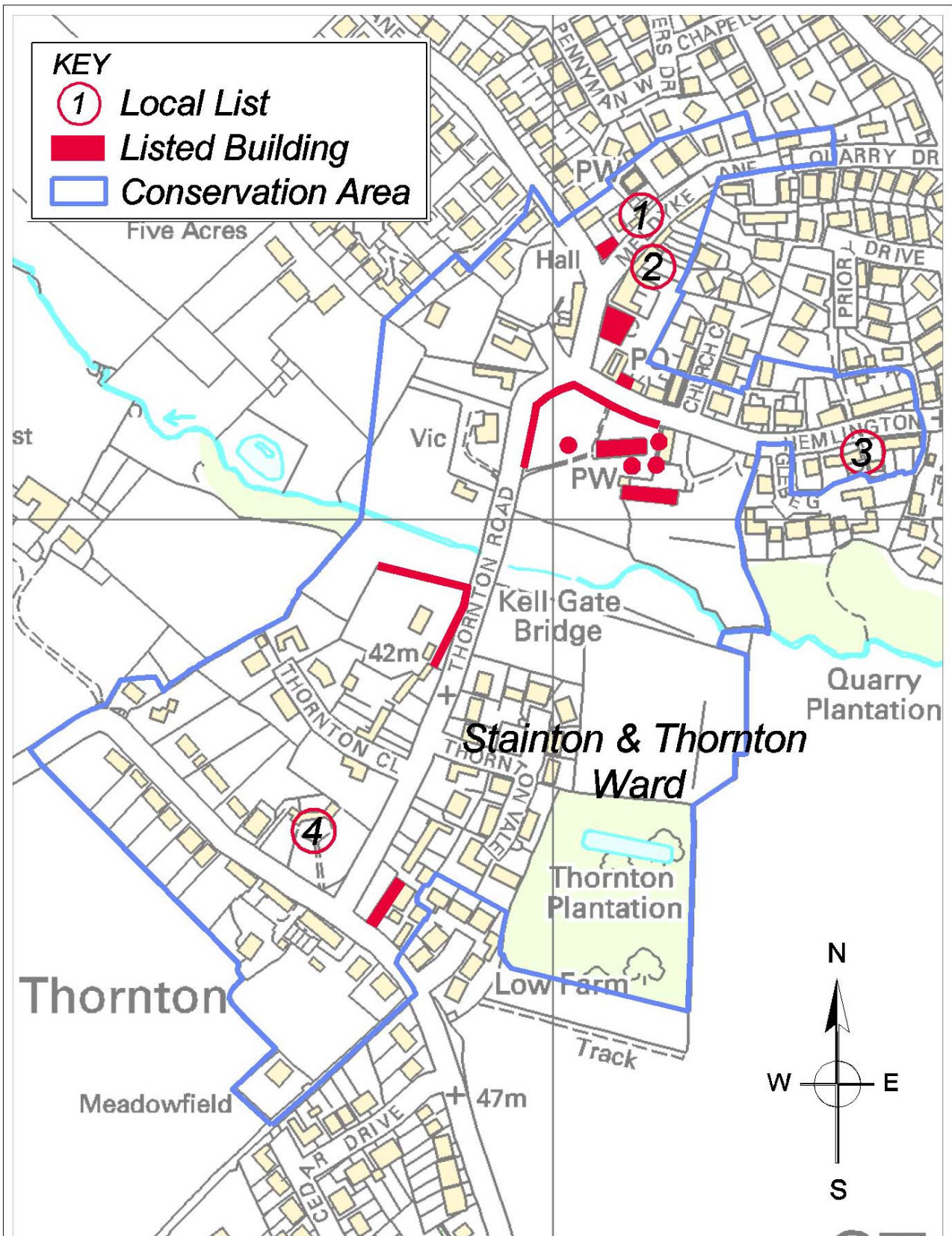


## Local List - Zone D

|                                       |                                  |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>Head of Service:</i> CHRIS HAWKING | <i>Ref:</i> C/J/Sally/LL/ZD/CP/L |
| <i>Service Area:</i> PLANNING         | <i>Scale:</i> N.T.S.             |
| <i>Created by:</i> JOHN MANDERS       | <i>Date:</i> 6th January 2010    |

© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Middlesbrough Council, LA 100023413, 2009.





| Stainton & Thornton (D1.1 - D1.4) |               |                            |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| Head of Service:                  | CHRIS HAWKING | Ref: C/J/Sally/LL/ZD/S&T/L |
| Service Area:                     | PLANNING      | Scale: N.T.S.              |
| Created by:                       | JOHN MANDERS  | Date: 3rd April 2011       |



**Building ID: D1.1**

**Methodist Chapel and adjoining smithy, Meldyke Lane, Stainton**

Architect: unknown

Date: 1840

Current use: religious

Conservation Area: Stainton and Thornton

**Statement of Significance**

Preaching commenced here in 1838, and this traditional small village chapel was built in 1840. It is the oldest Methodist building still in use on Teesside. The building was closed throughout the early 20th Century and re-opened in 1948. The chapel was re-dedicated in 1997 following refurbishment.

The building is simple in form with a symmetrical frontage, with features including a date plaque above the front door, three over three sliding sashes. The walls are rendered.

The adjoining smithy building, of hand-made brick with a pantile roof, has been included for group value.







**Building ID: D1.2**

**Stainton School, 6-8 Meldyke Lane**

Architect: unknown

Date: 1876

Current use: office and residential

Conservation Area: Stainton and Thornton

**Statement of Significance**

Originally known as St. Peter's school, it was renamed Stainton County Primary School until it was closed when the larger Viewley Hill School in Hemlington opened in 1971. The building was erected by the Stainton, Thornton and Maltby School Board, and is currently in use as offices and residential accommodation.

The school building to the right has a gable end on Meldyke Lane, with timber barge boards, shallow arches and a bull's eye window under a Gothic relieving arch. The School Master's House to the left has a half hipped gable with a clay finial, two over two sash windows in arched openings with brick lintels and stone sills. Situated alongside the Grade II listed Stainton Public House it is of great value to Stainton village and the wider Stainton and Thornton Conservation Area.





**Building ID: D1.3**

**14 Hemlington Road**

Architect: unknown

Date: c.1800

Current use: residential

Conservation Area: Stainton and Thornton



**Statement of Significance**

A diminutive end terrace cottage with double pitch clay pan tile roof. The building exhibits Yorkshire horizontal sliding sash windows, a traditional design of window which is now rare in Middlesbrough. The building is a unique vestige of the linear plan village layout of this part of Stainton and is remarkably untouched example in this area.





**Building ID: D1.4**

**1 Thornton Road, and 2-8 Maltby Road**

Architect: unknown

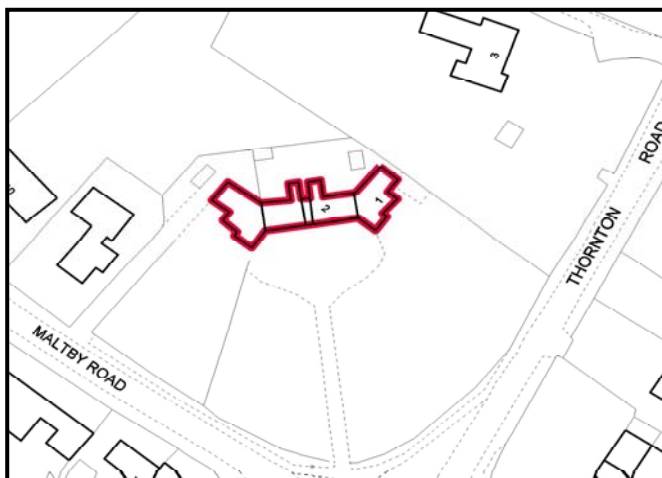
Date: c. 1930

Current use: residential

Conservation Area: Stainton and Thornton

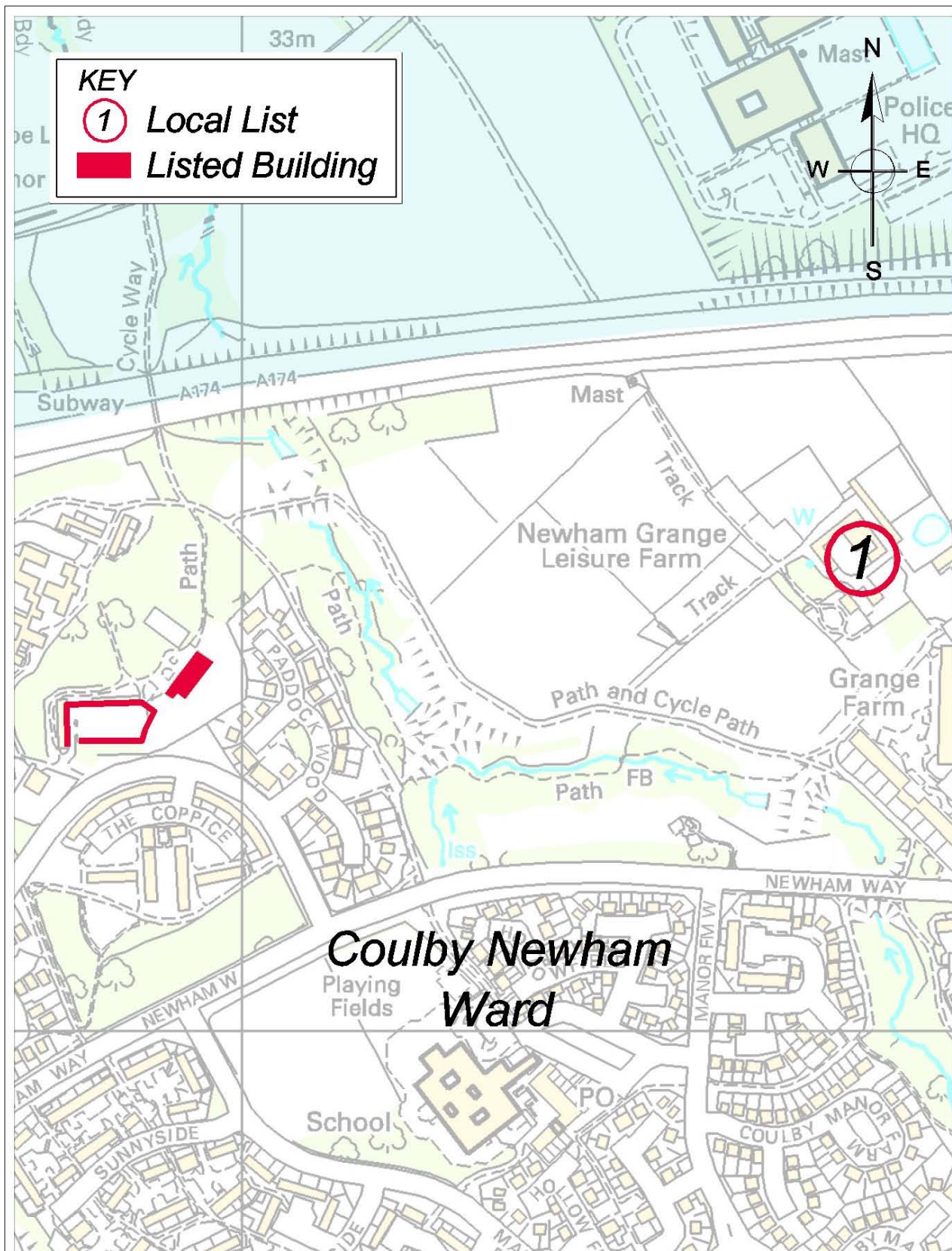
**Statement of Significance**

A splendid terrace of four cottages, in a butterfly plan form well suited to the corner plot between Maltby Road and Thornton Road. The collection of buildings and their large front gardens are of significant townscape value in the Stainton and Thornton Conservation Area. They are known locally as 'Pennyman's Folly' due to the unusually large front gardens.



The buildings are typical of the Pennyman Estate of which they are a part, of bright red brick with a pantile roof, and sliding sash windows. The gardens are extensive and provide a pleasant green space in this part of Thornton village.





| Coulby Newham North (D2.1) |                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Head of Service:           | CHRIS HAWKING         |
| Service Area:              | PLANNING              |
| Created by:                | JOHN MANDERS          |
| Ref:                       | C/J/Sally/LL/ZD/CNN/L |
| Scale:                     | N.T.S.                |
| Date:                      | 31st March 2011       |

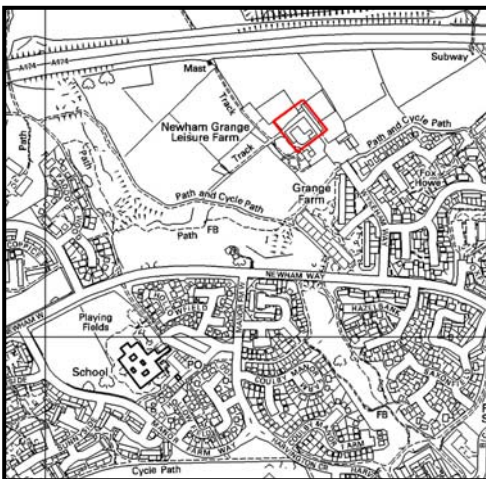




**Building ID: D2.1**

**Newham Grange Farm (Newham Grange Country Park)**

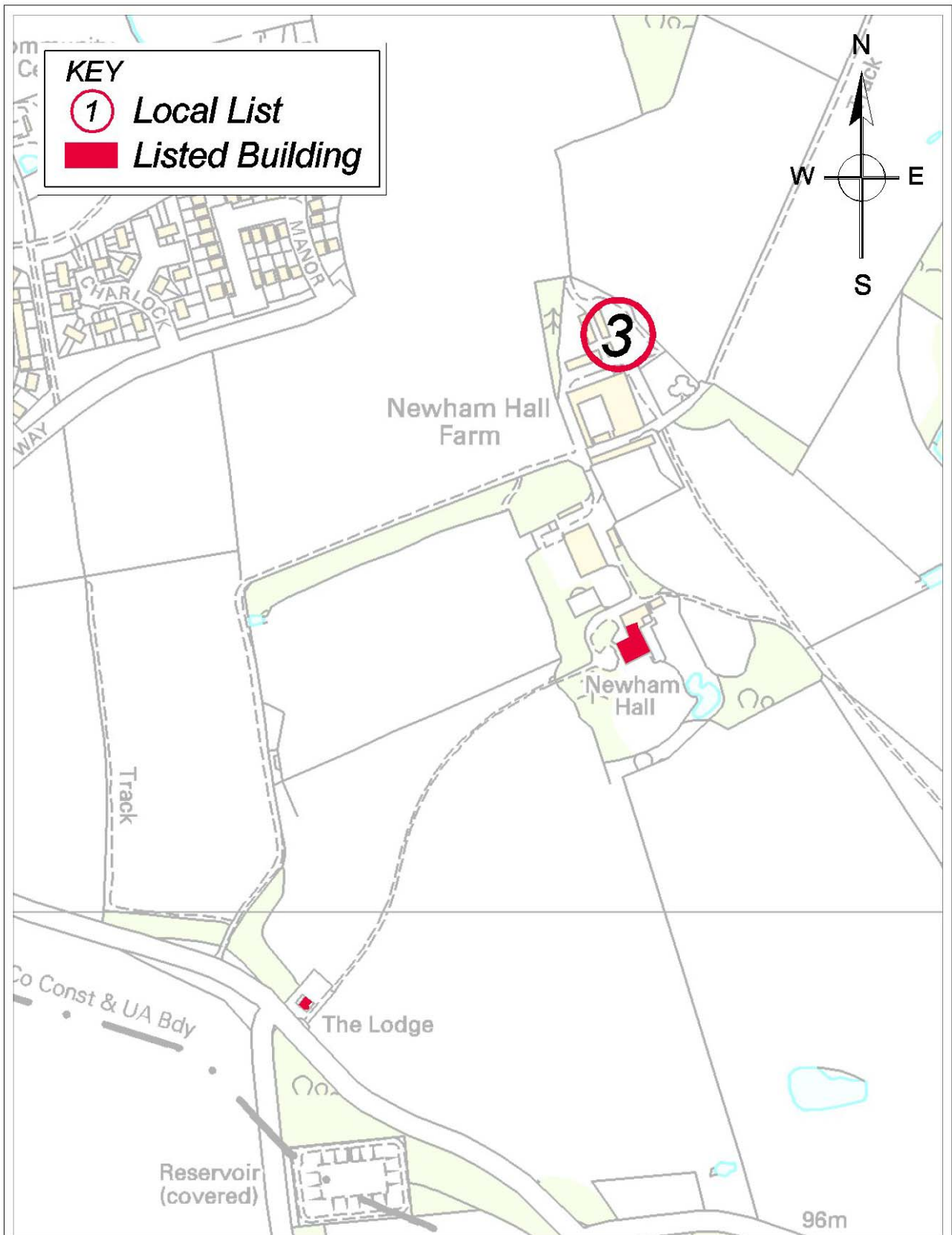
Architect: unknown (vernacular)  
 Date: 1786/1847  
 Current use: Farm Buildings (Country Park)  
 Farm House (Vacant)  
 Conservation area: N/A



**Statement of Significance**

The farm has an interesting and long history; at the time of the Norman Conquest Newham was given to Robert de Brus who gave the land to Whitby Abbey on condition that the monks should serve the church of St. Hilda in Middlesbrough. The land came under the ownership of the crown following the dissolution of the Monasteries in 1539, from then the farm was tenanted by the Hopper family, who built the farm from bricks made on site testified by a date stone in the wall of the granary. The Hoppers bought the farm in 1809, and it was sold to the Council in 1976. It is now a unique and extremely popular attraction for families and school groups.

The farm house is typically Georgian, and perhaps the only survivor in Middlesbrough. The building is of handmade brick, and has six over six sashes, arranged symmetrically around a central door. The roof has been renewed with concrete tiles, which undoubtedly replaced a traditional pantile roof. Some original internal fittings survive. The farmstead includes stables, piggery, cart sheds and a hay barn. The buildings are significant because of their age, use and rarity value.



|                                       |                                   |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>Coulby Newham South (D2.3)</b>     |                                   |
| <i>Head of Service:</i> CHRIS HAWKING | <i>Ref:</i> C/J/Sally/LL/ZD/CNS/L |
| <i>Service Area:</i> PLANNING         | <i>Scale:</i> N.T.S.              |
| <i>Created by:</i> JOHN MANDERS       | <i>Date:</i> 22nd January 2010    |





**Building ID: D2.2**

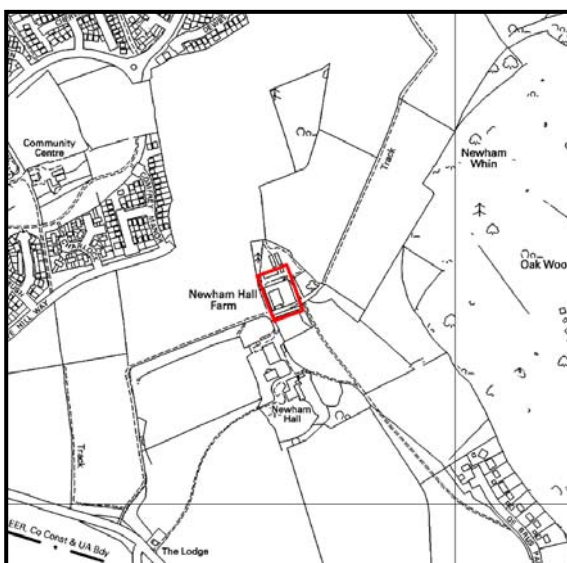
**Newham Hall Farm**

Architect: unknown  
 Date: c.mid 19th Century  
 Current use: agricultural  
 Conservation Area: N/A

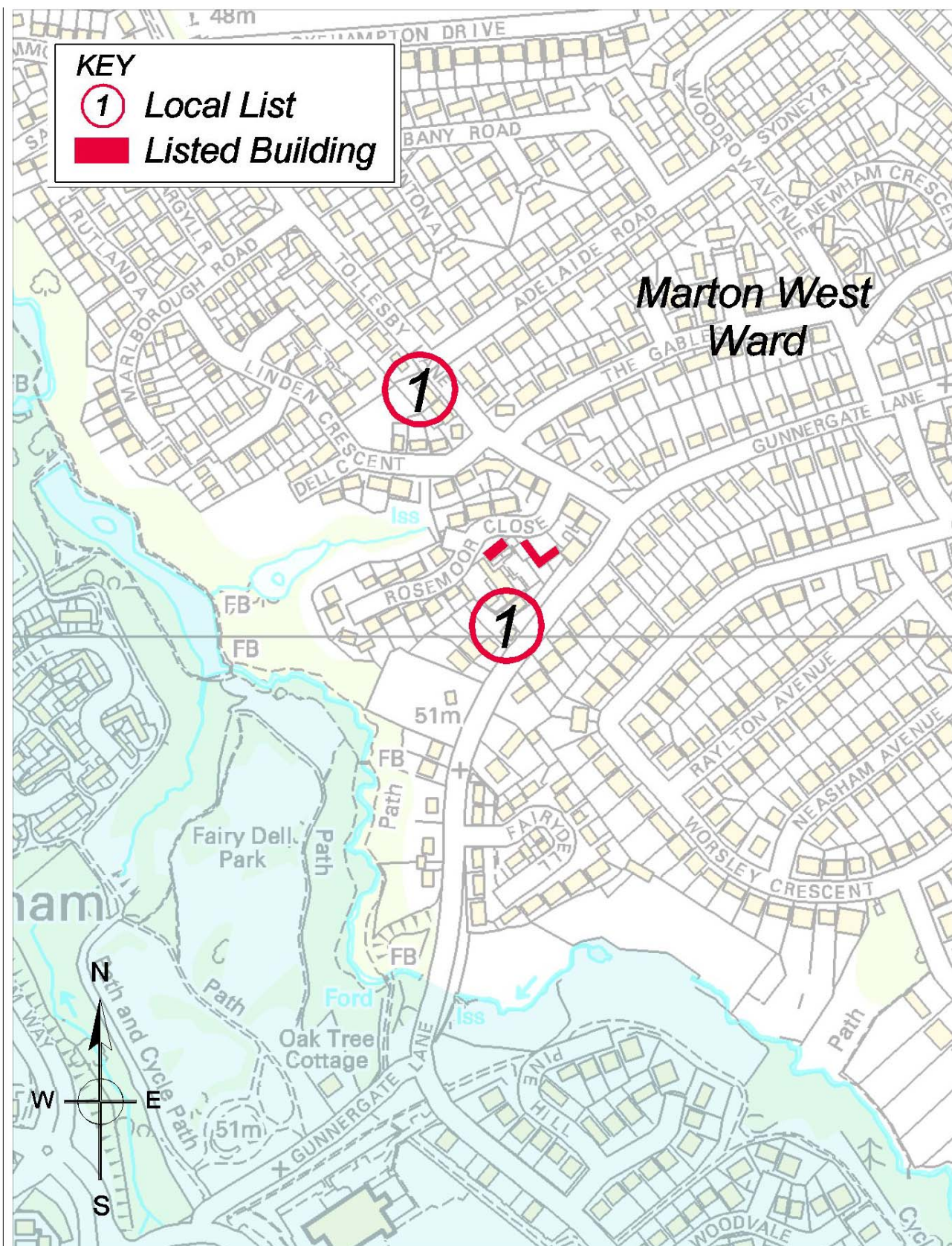
**Statement of Significance**

Newham Hall farm lies just north of the Grade II listed Newham Hall, built for Ironmaster John Mills in 1880 on the site of an earlier manor house. It is most likely that the farm was built at around the same time as the new Hall, sometime after John Mills bought the land in 1875. It is possible that some of the buildings, such as the hay barn, could date from the time of the earlier Newham Hall.

The farmstead is largely of a regular courtyard plan, with a hay barn (pictured) and granary to the north of the courtyard. The hay barn and granary appear earlier, are roofed in pantiles and of a different handmade brick to that seen in the courtyard. The main courtyard consists of stables, cart sheds, piggeries, cow sheds and kennels, with slate roofs and a beautiful handmade brick. The buildings have iron ventilation grills for animal housing, and attractive brick detailing throughout. The farmhouse is similar in material to the courtyard buildings, with cart sheds alongside.







|                           |               |                                  |
|---------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>Marton West (D3.1)</b> |               |                                  |
| <b>Head of Service:</b>   | CHRIS HAWKING | <b>Ref:</b> C/J/Sally/LL/ZD/MW/L |
| <b>Service Area:</b>      | PLANNING      | <b>Scale:</b> N.T.S.             |
| <b>Created by:</b>        | JOHN MANDERS  | <b>Date:</b> 31st March 2011     |







**Building ID: D3.1**

**Lodges: 84 Gunnergate Lane and 21 Tollesby Lane**

Architect: unknown  
 Date: 1857  
 Current use: residential  
 Conservation Area: N/A



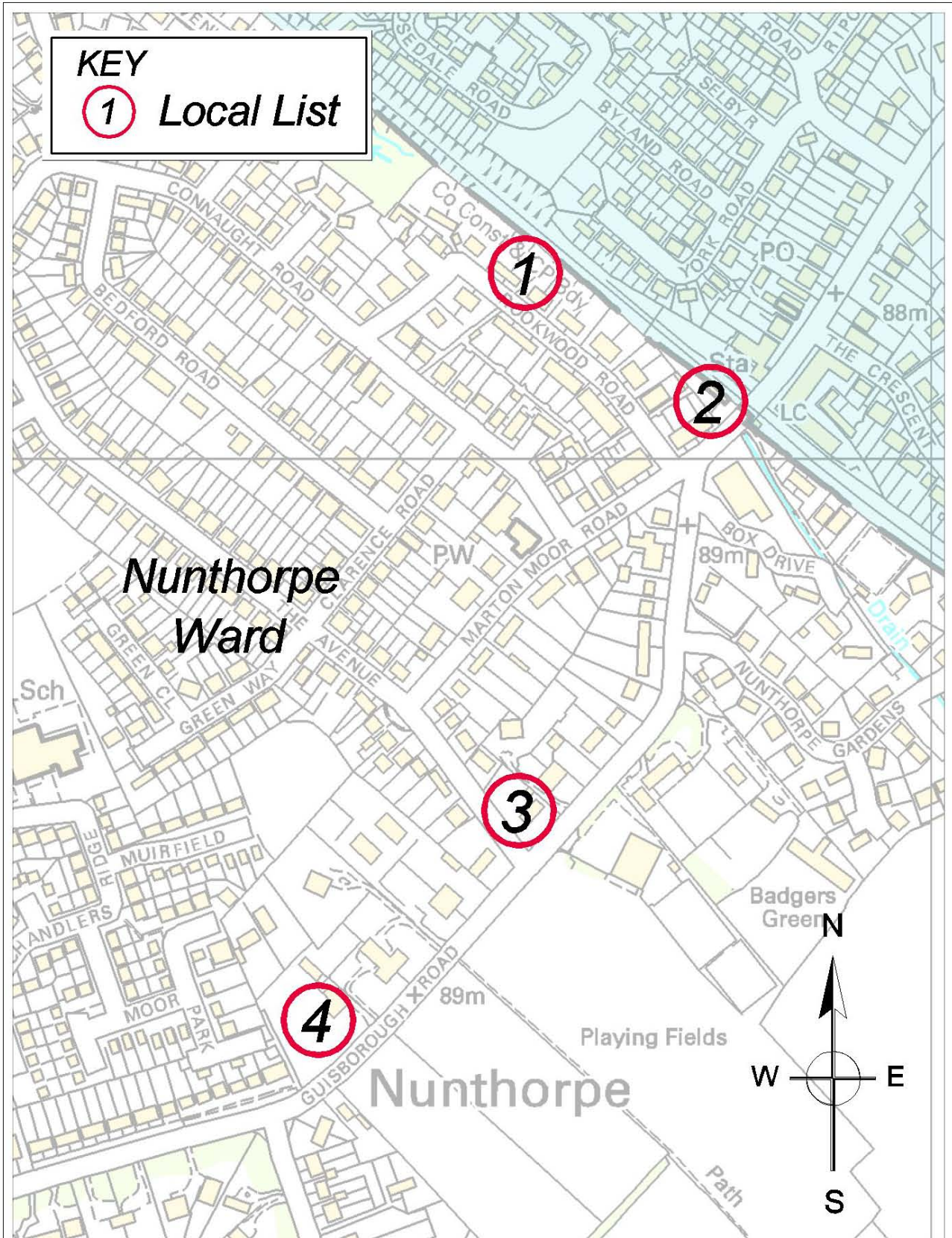
**Statement of Significance**

Gunnegate Hall is described as a magnificent brick house built in Gothic style in 1857 for the Quaker Banker Charles Leatham. Gunnegate Hall was later occupied by John Vaughan, and was eventually demolished in 1946.

Two lodges survive from Gunnegate Hall, one on Gunnergate Lane known as ‘Hunter’s Lodge’ and another on Tollesby Lane:

- The Gunnergate Lane lodge is similar in design to the former Hall, with its stone dressings and chimney stacks. The polychromic brickwork, half hipped roof, sprocketed eaves and large shaped chimney stacks give the lodge a distinctive appearance.
- The Tollesby Lane lodge (insert) is very different in style with a steep slate roof, stone dressings and pointed arches. This lodge is much altered, but retains the historic link and many interesting features, including what appears to be the parapet wall from the Hall in use as a front boundary wall.





|                                      |               |                                  |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>Nunthorpe North (D4.1 - D4.4)</b> |               |                                  |
| <i>Head of Service:</i>              | CHRIS HAWKING | <i>Ref:</i> C/J/Sally/LL/ZD/NN/L |
| <i>Service Area:</i>                 | PLANNING      | <i>Scale:</i> N.T.S.             |
| <i>Created by:</i>                   | JOHN MANDERS  | <i>Date:</i> 22nd January 2010   |





**Building ID: D4.1**

**14-16 Rookwood Road, Nunthorpe**

Architect: unknown

Date: c.1920

Current use: residential

Conservation Area: N/A



**Statement of Significance**

An elegant semi-detached Edwardian pair of houses with rendered walls. The clay tile hipped roof with sprocketed eaves and elongated chimney stacks contributes significantly to the streetscene on Rookwood Road. The two houses retain original four over four sash windows and door canopies. A fine example of a particular period in British domestic architecture reflecting the designs of well known Arts and Crafts Architects.



**Building ID: D4.2**

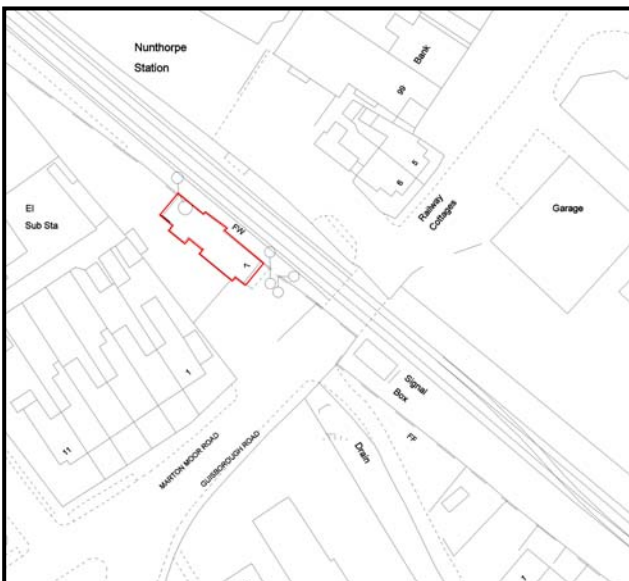
**Nunthorpe Station**

Architect: unknown

Date: 1853

Current use: residential

Conservation Area: N/A



**Statement of Significance**

Nunthorpe Railway Station opened for goods services in November 1853, and later for passengers in February 1854 to serve the Esk Valley line from Middlesbrough to Whitby. The waiting room was previously attached by a canopy to the station masters house, the location of which can be seen by a scar on the brickwork.

The building is of red-brick with sash windows and an asymmetrical chimney stack with stone corbelling. The sills are of stone and the lintels of brick. As a typical railway building it adds to the character of the suburban area surrounding it.





**Building ID: Zone D 4.3**

**123 Guisborough Road, Nunthorpe**

Architect: unknown

Date: c.1910

Current use: residential

Conservation Area: N/A



### **Statement of Significance**

123 Guisborough Road is situated on the corner of The Avenue, a later housing development situated on a historic avenue of trees which once led to 'Red House' which no longer exists.

The house is a double fronted residence, of red engineering brick with stone dressings. It has a symmetrical frontage with two-storey bays either side of a recessed porch with simple sandstone columns. The roof is hipped, of slate, with dormer windows. The house stands in substantial grounds, and is largely concealed by planting on the perimeter of the site. It is an excellent example of the emergence of high class housing in the suburbs outside the industrial town.





**Building ID: D4.4**

**Red Cottage, Guisborough Road**

Architect: 1910 (unknown) 1929 (Stephen H Clarke)

Date: c.1910

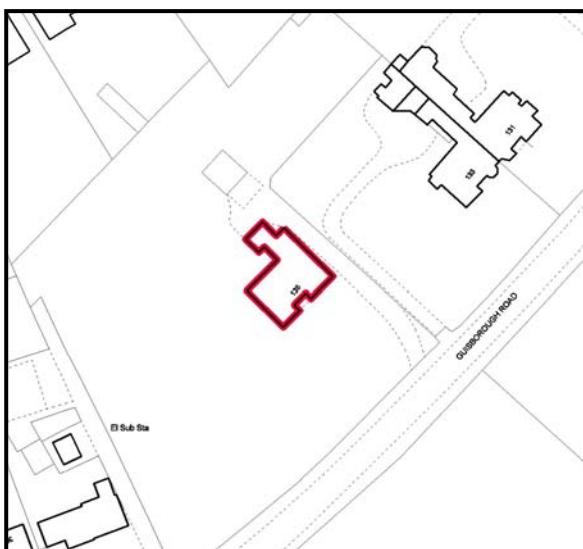
Current use: residential

Conservation Area: N/A

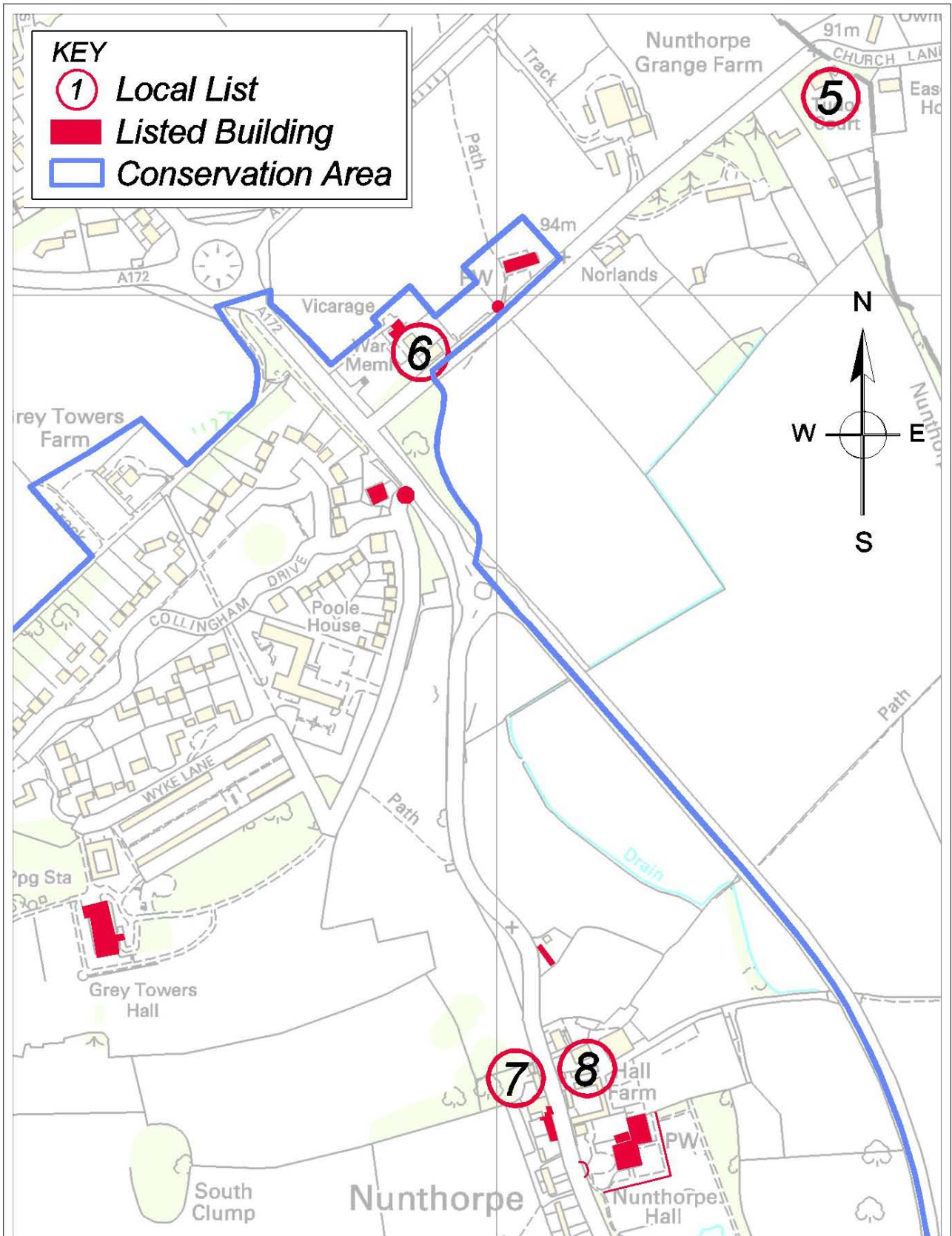
**Statement of Significance**

Red Cottage is a large Edwardian villa in the Arts and Crafts style. Built of a mellow red brick the hipped roof and semi-circular bay windows are distinctive design features. The roof was altered in 1929 at the same time as the construction of a the garage.

Red Cottage was the former home of Lady Harrison who was famous in the area for her philanthropic acts including opening the substantial grounds to local people. The house is an increasingly rare survivor of its type along the busy Guisborough Road. Planning permission has been approved to develop part of the original garden, however, this does not impact on the setting of the house.







|                                       |                                  |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>Nunthorpe South (D4.4 - D4.7)</b>  |                                  |
| <i>Head of Service:</i> CHRIS HAWKING | <i>Ref:</i> C/J/Sally/LL/ZD/NS/L |
| <i>Service Area:</i> PLANNING         | <i>Scale:</i> N.T.S.             |
| <i>Created by:</i> JOHN MANDERS       | <i>Date:</i> 25th January 2010   |

photograph not available

**Building ID: D4.5**

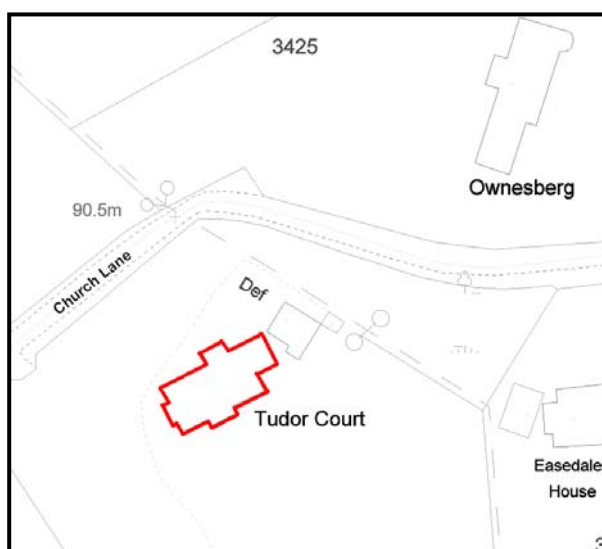
**Tudor Court, Church Lane**

Architect: unknown

Date: c.1930

Current use: Residential

Conservation Area: N/A



**Statement of Significance**

Tudor Court is significant as a beautiful example of the 1920s period of house building between the post-First World War optimism and the years of economic depression when the new society was increasingly without servants.

The style of Tudor Court was often known as mock-Tudor or 'Jacobethan', taking its influences from the Arts and Crafts movement. It was also called 'Tudorbethan', which featured in the Tudor Village at 1910 Ideal Home exhibition. Tudor Court exhibits many of the characteristics of the style including a mix of red brick often including herringbone panels, windows in oak frames with iron casements exhibiting diamond-shaped leaded panes. The roof is red clay tiles rather than slates, and the chimneystacks are elaborate. The porch was important and integrated into the design. A typical house of this style would have an oak with iron nails and fittings, and inside there were often oak panelling, false beams and in larger houses an inglenook fireplace. Tudor Court has returned to domestic use and has been sympathetically extended.





**Building ID: D4.6**

**The Old School, Church Lane, Nunthorpe**

Architect: unknown

Date: 1903

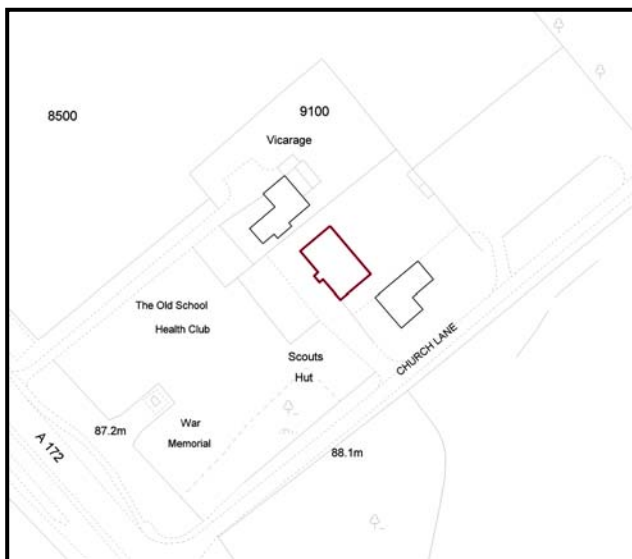
Current use: Health Club

Conservation Area: Nunthorpe and Poole

**Statement of Significance**

The original village school was built in 1889 and attended by 35 children. The early school was replaced by this then new building in Church Lane, by Arthur John Dorman in 1903. This building served as a school until the opening of the Avenue County Primary School, built by North Yorkshire County Council, in 1959.

The sandstone building has elegant features including hood-moulds above the doorways with 'girls' and 'boys' carved over separate doors. The windows and roof have been replaced with modern materials which detracts from the character of the building. Nonetheless the building contributes to the character of Church Lane in Nunthorpe and Poole Conservation Area and the associated listed buildings.





**Building ID: D4.7**

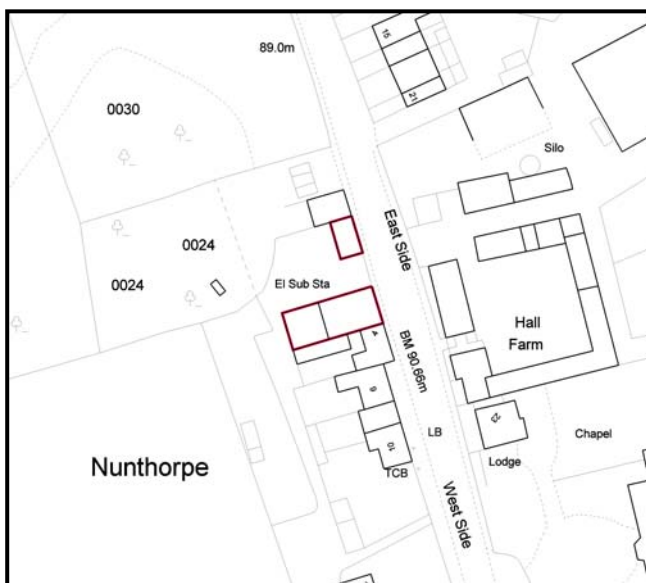
**The Old Smithy, West Side**

Architect: unknown

Date: c.1880

Current use: Commercial/storage

Conservation Area: Nunthorpe and Poole



**Statement of Significance**

A key feature in any historic village, the former blacksmith's forge is an important building in Nunthorpe.

The cobbled courtyard is surrounded by a range of buildings comprising workshop/smithy, stables and cart sheds. The buildings are of hand made brick, with brick arches above windows, and stone lintels above doorways, stone sills throughout, and stone copings to the roof. The principal elevation is enlivened with white brickwork.





**Building ID: D4.8**

**Hall Farm, Nunthorpe Village**

Architect: unknown

Date: c.mid-19th Century

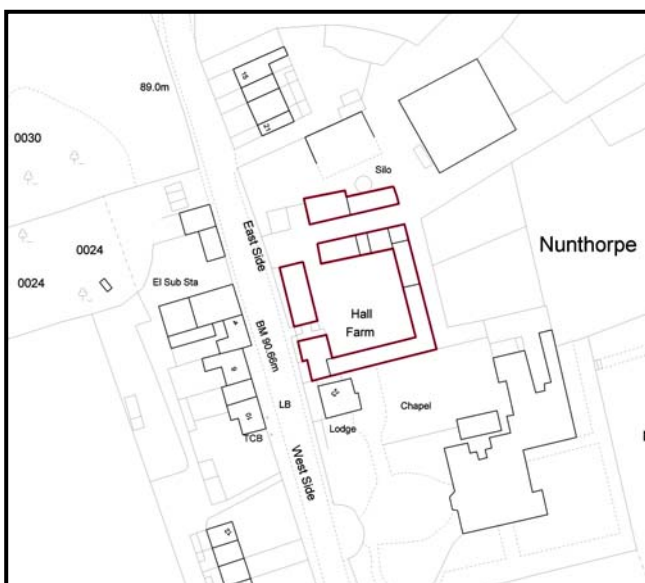
Current use: Agricultural/ residential

Conservation Area: Nunthorpe and Poole

**Statement of Significance**

The farm is associated with Nunthorpe Hall, which is a grade II listed building dating originally from the early-mid 17th Century, but largely rebuilt and extended around 1800.

The farm appears to date from the early 19th century and exhibits some very fine architectural details including sandstone dressings, coats of arms within the barn wall, and bull's-eye windows. The farm buildings vary in age but are largely of handmade brick with slate roofs. An interesting group of buildings worthy of further study.



### Local List Architects

| Architect(s)               | Information   | Associated Building(s)   |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| Adams, A                   |   | East Lodge, Albert Park  |
| Bottomly, J. W.            |   | 135 Corporation Road   |
| Brierley, W.H. (1862–1926) | Sir Walter Henry Brierley (1862-1926) was the North Riding County Council Architect 1901-1923 and consulting architect to the Diocese of York 1908-1921. He is described by his secular work as the leading exponent of the North East of England in the prevailing renaissance style (Gray, 1985). Between 1885 and 1926, Brierley was responsible for over 300 buildings, including schools, churches, houses and civic buildings, in York, North Yorkshire and across the North. Brierley's legacy includes the Headmaster's House at the King's Manor, The Close in Brompton (1904) and County Hall, Northallerton (1904). Brierley was also responsible for the remodelling of Welburn Hall, to the north east of York in the 1880's and in 1913 he designed additions to Acklam Hall in Middlesbrough (Gray, 1985). Source: Borthwick Institute and York Civic Trust. | South Lodge, Acklam Road<br>West Lodge, Acklam Road                            |
| Burgess, S.E.              | Born in January 1863 Samuel Edwin Burgess qualified as both an architect and engineer. He held the position of borough engineer in Middlesbrough from 1909 (DSA, 2008).   | Whinney Banks School   |
| Clark, R.H.                |   | Cleveland Hotel, 50 Poplar Terrace, Linthorpe Road                             |
| Crawford, Thomas           |   | St. Joseph's RC Church, Marton Road<br>Holy Name of Mary RC Church, The Avenue |
| Cubitt, W (1785-1861)      | Eminent Engineer Sir William Cubitt was the inventor of self-regulating windmill sails (1807) and the prison treadmill (1818). Knighted 1851 for services in connection with the Great Exhibition. Cubitt was an engineer involved in the construction of numerous canal, port and railway enterprises; as president of the Institution of Civil Engineers he supervised the construction of Crystal Palace in 1851.  | Middlesbrough Dock   |
| Danby & Simpson            |   | University Sports Centre, Laura Street   |



|                            |  |   |
|----------------------------|--|---|
| Duncan & Lofthouse         | William Duncan and Roger Lofthouse   | 82-90 Corporation Road (St. Mary's Centre)  |
| Forbes, J                  | (d.1925) In 1910 he was responsible for designing the Archibald Schools, Linthorpe Council Schools and the Lane Schools in Middlesbrough (DSA, 2008)   | 51-53 Borough Road (Crown Public House)   |
| Forrestor, Alf             |  | Kirby College, Roman Road   |
| Garthwaite, J.R.           |  | 154 Southfield Road   |
| Gustav Martens & John Ross | John Ross of Darlington was responsible for Northallerton Town Hall (1873) and Poole Hospital: a listed gothic villa on the outskirts of Middlesbrough (1865-7) (Pevsner, 1966)  | East Lodge, 76 The Grove, and West Lodge, Stokesley Road  |
| Halton, W.M.               | John Ross (1868-1884) & Robert Lamb (1848-1878) were based in Feethams, Darlington. In 1866 Ross employed Lamb (from Sunderland) as a managing assistant and in 1870 they went into partnership (DSA, 2008; RIBA, 1993). They were responsible for Christ Church in Great Ayton (1876) (Pevsner, 1966) and the Braemar Free Church (1969) in Aberdeenshire (DSA, 2008).  | 214-216 Marton Road   |
| Hawkes                     |  | Isaac Wilson Public House   |
| Hicks, W.S.                | William Searle Hicks (1849-1902) based in Grainger Street, Newcastle upon Tyne. He was architect and surveyor to Diocese of Newcastle until his death. He was also the president of the Northern Architectural Association 1891-92. Also responsible for St. Mathews in Grangetown (1901) described by Pevsner (1966) as "neither a skimped nor a pretentious job". St Lukes (1901-4) a Romanesque church on Acklam Road, St Leonards (1887) in Wellbury and St. Paul's (1890-1) in Aldborough (RIBA, 1993). | Eastleigh & Westleigh, Ormesby High Street  |
| Kitching & Co.             | In 1930 Robert Ridley Kitching was joined by Lewis Wade and Jack Rudd and the practice was renamed Kitching & Co. Also built during the pre-war period were the Westminster Hotel on Parliament Road (one of many typical 1930's pubs for Bass), and Linthorpe Assembly Rooms. The firm is still active today and known as Dewjoc (Source <a href="http://www.dewjoc.com/history.htm">www.dewjoc.com/history.htm</a> )   | Kitching Building, Albert Road<br>Christadelphian Hall, Southfield Road<br>Roseberry Public House, Acklam Road<br>TS: One Public House and United Reform Church, Linthorpe Road |
| Kitching, Lee & Archibald  | Robert Ridley Kitching set up a practice in Durham 1900. In 1904 he was joined by Richard Archibald in 1904 and then in 1905 by William Lee. They were responsible for a number of local buildings including Cargo Fleet Steel Company Offices (1914-18), now  | 200 Linthorpe Road, Christadelphian Hall, Southfield Road. United Reformed Church, 23-25 Albert Road  |

|                             |   |  |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
|                             | home to Redcar & Cleveland Borough Council. Robert Kitching was a particularly active member of the local society and after many years as a local councillor he went on to become the Mayor of Middlesbrough in 1942 and 1943. He retired as an architect in 1947 (Dewjoc website). |  |
| Lofthouse                   |   | Holmwood, Orchard Road                                   |
| Lofthouse & Son             | Roger Lofthouse (1845-1901) went in to partnership with his sons: James Alfred Earnest Lofthouse (d.1929) and Thomas Aston Lofthouse (d.1914). their offices were based at 62 Albert Road and 129 Albert Road. (RIBA, 1993)   | 64-66 Linthorpe Road                                     |
| Lofthouse, Roger            |   | 126-132 Linthorpe Road                                   |
| Milburn, W & T.P            | Thomas Ridley Milburn (1861-1943) was based in Sunderland and set up in partnership with his brother William Milburn (1858-1935) in 1897. The practice was continued by his son. (RIBA, 1993. Worked on the Sunderland Empire Theatre.  | 37 Linthorpe Road (House of Fraser)                      |
| Mills, W.E.                 | W.E. Mills, died in 1910. He was based in Banbury (RIBA, 1993)  | Samuelsons Working Men's Club, Parliament Road           |
| Moore, J. L.                | Son of Temple Moore.  | St. Aidan's Church, Clifton Street                       |
| Moore, Robert               | Registered as architect, surveyor and valuer at 7 Albert Road in the Bulmers Directory of Middlesbrough, 1890.  | 72-90 Corporation Road, Wellington Hotel & 9 Albert Road |
| Roberts, W.G & Forrester, A |   | 1 Newport Road (Debenhams)                               |
| Spink, F                    |   | St. Francis RC Church, Acklam Road                       |
| Taylor, James               |   | 34 Park Road North                                       |
| White, D.H.                 | Born in 1899, he moved to Middlesbrough in 1953 (DSA, 2008).  | The Fountain Inn, Ormesby High Street                    |



## References

A list of literature from which the information in the Local List has been drawn

Acklam 2020 (2005) *Acklam Heritage CD Rom*

Bocock, R (2010) *Letter commenting on the Middlesbrough Draft Local List – from Journals of Reverend Jacob Rowell the Superintendent of the Yarm Circuit.*

Gray, S.A. (1985) *Edwardian Architecture; A biographical dictionary*, Gerald Duckworth & Co.; London

English Heritage (2011) *Good Practice Guide for Local Listing: Identifying and Managing Significant Local Heritage Assets. Draft for Consultation.* February 2011.

McNab, C (2001) *Acklam Snapshots.*

Middlesbrough Council (2006) *Acklam Hall Conservation Plan.*

Middlesbrough Council (2006) *Linthorpe Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan.*

Middlesbrough Council: *Middlesbrough Heritage*

Middlesbrough Council: *History of Stewart Park (leaflet)*

Middlesbrough Education Committee (13 July 1938) Brochure on the Opening of Whinney Banks Council School

Middlesbrough Yearbook 1900-1907

Moorsom N (2002) *Middlesbrough's Albert Park: History, Heritage and Restoration.* Wharncliffe Books: Barnsley

Pevsner, N (1966) *Pevsner Architectural Guides: Yorkshire, The North Riding*, Yale. University Press: London

Polley L, (1993) *The Other Middlesbrough: A Study of Three 19<sup>th</sup> Century Suburbs.* University of Teesside: Middlesbrough

R.I.B.A. (1993) *Directory of British Architects 1834-1900, comp. A. Felstead, J. Franklin and L. Pinfield Personal Information*

Stephenson, P. (2003) *Marion and Nunthorpe*

Stephenson, P. (2003b). *The Grove Hill Aristocracy.* Middlesbrough: Middlesbrough Libraries and Information.

Stephenson, P. (2001). *Linthorpe and its Village*.

Stephenson, P. *Changing Scenes In Middlesbrough*. Compiled And Edited By H. Doreen Gibbins

Stubbs, I and Parker, J (2006) *Middlesbrough: A Century of Change*. Tempus Publishing: Stroud

Tweedy, J.A. A (2001) *Short History of Acklam, Village of the Oaks*.

'The Story of Middlesbrough Dock in Greater Middlehaven' by **Norman Moorsom** (Middlehaven Partners, 2006)

'Middlesbrough: A New Victorian Boom Town in 1840/41' by **Paul Hastings** (CTLHS Bulletin 30 Winter 1975/6).

## **Webpages**

<http://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/81313>

<http://www.stmarywestacklam.org.uk>

<http://web.ukonline.co.uk/freshwater/histuk.htm>

Dictionary of Scottish Architects (online) 2008 URL:  
<http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/>

English Heritage, Listed Buildings online

Polley, L *A History of Red Cottage (online)*

[http://www.greaternunthorpe.org/index.asp?pageid=79557#A\\_history\\_of\\_Red\\_Cottage](http://www.greaternunthorpe.org/index.asp?pageid=79557#A_history_of_Red_Cottage)

Dewjoc Architects Website, URL: <http://www.dewjoc.com/history.htm>

Vernon, R. (2010) The Constantine Group 1885-2010  
[www.constantinegroup.com/history-images/constantine.pdf](http://www.constantinegroup.com/history-images/constantine.pdf)

Hidden Teesside <http://www.hidden-teesside.co.uk/category/middlesbrough-heritage/page/2/>

Middlesbrough College

<http://www.mbro.ac.uk/Home/history/middlehaven.aspx>



## Contacts and further information

### Middlesbrough Council Contacts

**Middlesbrough Council conservation team**  
Telephone 01642 729116 or e-mail  
**conservation@middlesbrough.gov.uk**  
[www.middlesbrough.gov.uk/locallist](http://www.middlesbrough.gov.uk/locallist)

**Middlesbrough Council Development Control**  
Telephone 01642 729377  
[developmentcontrol@middlesbrough.gov.uk](mailto:developmentcontrol@middlesbrough.gov.uk)

### Further information

English Heritage  
<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/caring/listing/local/local-designations/>

Institute for Historic Buildings Conservation  
[www.ihbc.org.uk/stitch\\_in\\_time.htm](http://www.ihbc.org.uk/stitch_in_time.htm)  
*Maintaining your property makes good sense and saves money 'A Stitch in Time' is advice for building owners prepared by IHBC and Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings (SPAB)*

Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings [www.spab.org.uk](http://www.spab.org.uk)

Teesside Archives <http://teessidearchives.middlesbrough.gov.uk/calmview>

Heritage Gateway [www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/](http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/)

The Victorian Society [www.victoriansociety.org.uk](http://www.victoriansociety.org.uk)

The Georgian Group [www.georgiangroup.org.uk](http://www.georgiangroup.org.uk)

The Twentieth Century Society [www.c20society.org.uk/](http://www.c20society.org.uk/)

Council for British Archaeology [www.britarch.ac.uk/](http://www.britarch.ac.uk/)

Garden History Society [www.gardenhistorysociety.org/](http://www.gardenhistorysociety.org/)

Institute for Archaeologists [www.archaeologists.net](http://www.archaeologists.net)

Pastscapes [www.pastscape.org.uk](http://www.pastscape.org.uk)

## **Section E: Supplementary List of Heritage Assets**

The following entries do not meet the criteria for local listing but of high historic interest, and consequently considered to be important heritage assets.

### **1. Slag wall, Riverside Park**

This length of wall runs from the Railway at Metz Bridge to the river Tees. The wall is unusual being constructed of slag, which is a by-product of the steel making industry. It is locally known as the 'sunken path'.



### **2. Blast furnaces**

The two blast furnaces survive from Bernhard Samuelson's former Newport Ironworks. The history of Middlesbrough revolves around the development of the iron and steel industry on the river, and these structures are excellent example of the heavy industry that once dominated this stretch of the river.





### 3. Bush Street road surface and Scoria setts Linthorpe

The Bush Street road surface is of Crossley Road Pavers which are unusual. The social setts in Linthorpe, whilst more common, make a significant contribution to local character.



### 4. Kell Gate Beck Bridge, Stainton

This bridge crosses the Kell Beck between Thornton and Stainton. It is situated in the former grounds of Thornton Hall (now demolished) not far from Stainton Quarry in the Kell Gate community space. The bridge adds character to this wonderful public space, and is likely to be of some age, being 18<sup>th</sup> Century or earlier in date.





Middlesbrough Council Conservation Team  
Planning Services  
Civic Centre  
Middlesbrough TS1 2QQ

Telephone: (01642) 729116  
Email: [conservation@middlesbrough.gov.uk](mailto:conservation@middlesbrough.gov.uk)  
Website: [www.middlesbrough.gov.uk/conservation](http://www.middlesbrough.gov.uk/conservation)

