EAST RIDING
OF YORKSHIRE COUNCIL

CONSERVATION AREA APPRAISAL

LONDESBOROUGH

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MARCH 2006

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INTRODUCTION

The Londesborough Conservation Area was designated by the Borough of the North Wolds July 1977. The first appraisal was undertaken by David Neave, BA, M Phil. and his results continue to form an integral part of the current draft document.

The 2006 re-survey has been undertaken in accordance with guidance on Conservation Area appraisals issued by English Heritage in August 2005 in order to meet the requirements of national government that Conservation Areas should be re-surveyed on a regular basis.

The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 defines a conservation area as "an area of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve and enhance". For the designation of conservation areas to be effective, it is important that rational and consistent judgements are made in determining their special qualities and local distinctiveness, as well as their value to the local community. Such judgements should be based on a thorough understanding of the area in its wider context, reached through a detailed appraisal of its character.

DEFINITION OF LONDESBOROUGH'S SPECIAL INTEREST

The special character of Londesborough is defined by:

The **parkland** with its open meadows and group of trees and the remaining features of the former Hall.

The **historic village core** along Low Street displays a wide range of styles and materials.

Along **Middle Street** the houses are more uniform as most were built in the same period and show a unity of design.

LOCATION AND CONTEXT

SETTING

Londesborough is a small village located on the south-western edge of the Wolds some two miles north of Market Weighton and five miles south-east of Pocklington. Lying as it does in a sheltered position, it has long been favoured as a place of residence.

LANDSCAPE SETTING

The Londesborough Conservation Area lies within the 'Londesborough Parkland and Estate Farmland' Landscape Character Area, as identified in the East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment (ERYC, 2005). This Character Area is located on the western edge of the Wolds Scarp Slope north of Market Weighton and encompasses the traditionally-managed parkland surrounding the estate village of Londesborough.

Landscape features southwest of the Conservation Area

In terms of dominant landscape features in this Character Area, the Landscape Character Assessment describes the current land use as being dominated by grazing pasture in the dale bottom and sides with intensive arable farmland on the higher, flatter land around the dale top. Large areas of woodland are found within Londesborough Park and these are made up of large, mature trees, which provide a habitat for a range of flora and fauna.

The Landscape Character Assessment also describes the dominance of Londesborough in the landscape as an attractive estate settlement with buildings of stone and red brick with pantile roofs. As the village is located on the dale side and surrounded by large areas of woodland, extensive views of the surrounding landscape are largely prohibited. However, higher up the dale, there are extensive views across the wider landscape which well-wooded and predominantly agricultural.

Londesborough is a Grade II Registered Historic Park and Garden and the designed landscape makes an important contribution to the character of landscape. The historic garden was laid out c1676-80 by Robert Hooke for the 1st Earl of Burlington, with alterations and extensions carried out between 1721 and 1753 for the third Earl. The park was restored in the 19th century.

The 'West Facing Scarp Slope' Landscape Character Area straddles the western fringe of the Conservation Area. Here, the landscape is one of steep transition between the Vale of York rising farmland and the elevated farmland of the Wolds. The Landscape Character Assessment describes this rising landscape as a steep undulating landform generally between 30m and 120m AOD.

The steeper land on these slopes tends to be grassland and fields are generally small to medium in size, surrounded by fragmented hedgerows with fences where livestock is present. On those areas that are less steep, cereal crops are prevalent in larger field systems. This part of the Wolds also contains springs and flushes in the valleys where species such as marsh marigold, bogbean, marsh valerian, and marsh orchids are present.

Although the village itself is hardly visible from outside and although the old Hall no longer exists, its large park, lake, plantation and avenues have a very decisive impact and the landscape around Londesborough.

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT AND ARCHAEOLOGY

The village and parkland lie within a much larger archaeological landscape on the western edge of the Wolds Scarp Slope – an area which has been intensively colonised for much of the last 10,000 years. Although no prehistoric sites have been recorded within the Conservation Area, there are extensive remains of burial mounds, linear earthworks and rectilinear enclosures on Londesborough Wold, some 3kms to the north-east, and others to the south-west on Londesborough Moor..

Two probable Roman roads run through the Park; the Brough to Malton road runs on an approximately north-south alignment through the eastern part of Londesborough Park, and traces of a second road have been recorded just to the north of the village on an approximately NW-SE alignment. Roman pottery recovered from within the Park may indicate the existence of a settlement adjoining this second road.

Church of All Saints

An extensive Anglian inhumation cemetery was discovered in 1736 whilst 'digging in and about the town, park, gardens, and even under the Hall'; it is possible that these formed part of a more extensive cemetery of mostly mid 6th-century date, which was investigated in the 19th century towards Londesborough Wold, and which extended across the Roman road and into the park and village. The size of this latter cemetery would suggest that there would have been a settlement within the near vicinity. The popular legend that Londesborough was the

site of a palace of King Edwin of Northumbria (616-632 AD) is probably spurious: a more likely candidate is Goodmanham.
The place-name means "Lodinn's fortification", and the use of the Old Norse personal name, Lodinn, suggests that the settlement dates from the Anglo-Scandinavian period. Moreover, a late 9th- to late 10th-centuryAn Anglo-Danish cross-head, decorated with interlace, and built into the south doorway of All Saints church, demonstrates that a settlement had been established here by the 10th century, if not before. In 1066 it had been part of a large Saxon estate held by Archbishop Aldred. In 1086 it was held by Archbishop Thomas, along with Everingham,, Towthorpe and Goodmanham.

The modern village plan, consisting of a long main street,, with two parallel back lanes, is a creation of the later 18th century and is an estate village formed after most of the medieval settlement was cleared away as part of the emparking process. Its medieval predecessor was a very different settlement, and parts of it were depicted in various 18th-century maps and topographical views of the park. Its focus lay much further to the south than the current village, being sited around the church of All Saints; parts of the village extended to the south-east into what is now 'The Wilderness' and the northern end of the Deer Park. The junction of the roads running through it was more dog-legged, and a southern road leading from the turnpike just to the south-east of Thorpe le Street was subsequently cleared away to make room for Londesborough Avenue.

The only surviving element of the medieval village is All Saints church. Its dedication suggests that it was founded in the 11th or 12th centuries, and, although it has a Norman south door, its absence from the Domesday Book might suggest that it is later rather than earlier within this period. The north arcade dates to c. 1200, and there is Early English work in both the north chapel and the west tower, and a 13th-century font and a Purbeck Marble grave-slab.. The top of the tower is Perpendicular, and of similar date is a brass to Lady Margaret Clifford. In 1334 the village was assessed at £3 17s 11d in the Lay Subsidy. (i.e. it was
smaller than North Dalton, but still of reasonable size).

Its position in the pleasant countryside and proximity to York has meant that, since the 16th century, its owners and custodians have looked on it as a suitable place to live for at least part of the year, and in so doing have created one of the area's finest estate villages.

The village has been owned by a number of notable families; from the late 15th to late 17th century, the Cliffords held it, latterly Earls of Cumberland whose chief seat was at Skipton Castle. It then passed by marriage to the Boyle family, Earls of Cork and Burlington, until in 1753 on the death of Richard 3rd Earl of Burlington it passed by marriage to the Dukes of Devonshire. The latter who were chiefly non-resident sold the whole estate in 1845 to George Hudson, the Railway King, at the height of his speculations. His fall four years later saw the estate sold to Lord Albert Conyngham who the following year was created Earl of Londesborough. The Londesboroughs retained the estate until the 1920s.

The present character of the village owes most to the Burlingtons and the Londesboroughs. It was the first Lord Burlington who greatly enlarged the Cliffords' Elizabethan Hall, laid out the gardens and built the almshouses. The third Lord Burlington, the most famous owner of the estate who was renowned as a patron of the arts and as an amateur architect, remodelled the gardens, laid out the park and rebuilt many of the village houses. It was the sixth Duke of Devonshire who in 1818 demolished Londesborough Hall, which would probably have been the finest mansion in East Yorkshire and replaced it 20 years later with a modest Tudor-style shooting lodge, known as Londesborough Park.

The Earls of Londesborough enlarged this building, resuscitated the gardens and park, and built a whole series of houses in the village in the later 19th century.

It is owing to the interest of the present owners that so much of the character of Londesborough has been conserved for the present day. We hope that the designation of a conservation area in 1977 helped to protect the character of what is certainly one of the most important villages, historically and architecturally, in the area.

High Gable and the former village hall as examples of estate village architecture

SPATIAL ANALYSIS

A true estate village cannot be conserved in isolation from its hall and park and it is for this reason that the conservation area for Londesborough covers not only the village, but also parkland, gardens, hall site and the present house, Londesborough Park. Though buildings are important to the character of the area, the landscape and trees are the dominant features. In a landscape such as that at Londesborough there are few obvious boundaries. Therefore the Conservation Area boundary has been chosen so that included within the Area is the whole village, Londesborough Park and garden, and certain of those features of Lord Burlington's buildings, gardens and parkland which survive today.

This means however that a large extent of the former parkland, including other surviving ponds, the site of Easthorpe village, and the remnants of Londesborough Avenue are excluded. Though for both historical and visual reasons this is unfortunate, it was felt that owing to the changed nature of much of this area, as arable land and plantations, its inclusion would present greater problems in diluting the essential character of the rest of the conservation area.

The Conservation Area boundary begins at the junction of the track to the Nursery Gardens and the road to Market Weighton, and runs north along the east side of the road turning at right angles with it to include Raincliffe House/Ashmount. At the cross-roads it follows Love Lane to include the Red House and the gardens of all the properties on the north side of Middle Street. It continues in a straight line to the north of Warrendale Farm, passing south of the new farm buildings and joining Howgate Lane north of Londesborough Park. Crossing the lane it goes north-east along its south side to the end of the plantation where it follows the plantation boundary running south-west including the pond and gardens of Londesborough Park to cross the park following the line of fences to the east end of the lake. The boundary then runs along the south side of the lake and the nursery gardens to the Market Weighton road.

CHARACTER ANALYSIS

BUILDINGS AND MATERIALS

THE VILLAGE

An unusually wide range of styles and materials are used in the buildings at Londesborough, which date from the late 17th to early 20th century. The materials include: stone, limestone, ashlar, rubble, and bricks of many shades and pantiles, tiles and slates.

As no one material or architectural style can be taken as typical there is a great need for any new development or alteration to take into account of the diversity of the immediately surrounding buildings or the character of the building being altered itself.

Along the old village street, Low Street, are a number of cottages which have undergone many changes showing important rebuilding in the 1730's and then again later in the century. Other than chalkstone the materials

are brick and pantiles. A number of the houses retain sliding sash windows.

Middle Street is very different in character, yellow brick and slate being the dominant materials with a preponderance of architectural features such as decorative bargeboards and porches.

Vernacular architecture along Low Street

Within the village the chief buildings are the medieval church, the late 17th century almshouses, the late 18th century rectory, and the school of 1830. The church, rather austere and plain in appearance, is a major feature of the village set as it is in a pleasant unaltered churchyard.

THE HALL

The surviving features of the hall and grounds, particularly the stables (being converted to four houses in 1977), the pairs of gatepiers and the terrace and steps are of a very high quality and were almost certainly designed by Robert Hooke (1635 - 1703). He was one of the foremost architects of his day and a rival of Wren in the rebuilding of London. The rusticated stone gateway in the kitchen gardens is one of the few surviving architectural works by Richard, 3rd Lord Burlington (1694 - 1753), an architect in whom there is an international interest. Though the house, Londesborough Park, cannot equal its predecessor in size or architectural importance, it is a most successful Victorian Tudor-style house given character by its mellow brick and chateau-like turrets.

UNLISTED BUILDINGS IN LONDESBOROUGH

Whilst there are 10 Listed Buildings in Londesborough, which are all included in the conservation area, there are also many unlisted historic buildings that are important and contribute positively to the diverse character of the Conservation Area. Those buildings are summarised on a list, which is attached to this survey. The list includes almost all the buildings in the village, though for the sake of brevity, some buildings have been grouped together and the late ones given only a brief mention. The omission of a building does not mean that it is not worthy of retention or care with regard to alterations to the external fabric.

LOCAL DETAILS

Like other estate villages Londesborough has almost a small town character and infrastructure with schoolhouse (closed 1982), reading room and street lighting. This effect is underlined by the elaborate design of the semi-detached houses along Middle Street. On the other hand it has unlike other villages no public house.

LANDSCAPE FEATURES

THE PARKLAND

The area of the park included in the conservation area covers some 100 acres and includes many of the surviving features of the park as laid out by Lord Burlington in the 1730's. Estate records now at Chatsworth and a plan of 1739 enable one to reconstruct the park as it was in the 1740's.

With its series of straight avenues broken by cascades of ponds with clumps of trees dotted about the park it was a fine example of a landscape in transition from the formal to the 'natural' style and now represents an excellent example of a managed historic parkland landscape.

Burlington and his protégé took a lead in promoting the new style of landscape gar-

dening at this time, therefore this landscape is of great historical importance.

Considering the vicissitudes of the estate in the 19th century, a surprising amount of the early 18th century layout remains. A series of lakes terminating in the great lake survive, though the latter is badly silted. The main avenue of trees running south-east from the hall site has gone except where its line is taken up through the plantation south of the lake. Three avenues to the south and south-west remain, two being of turkey oak and one of walnut latter has been replanted. The avenue running from the west end of the gardens to the York road, once nearly two miles long was decimated but replanting has been made. The replanted top section of chestnut trees is included in the Conservation Area.

Part of the avenue leading to the former Hall

THE HALL SITE AND GARDENS

All that remains of Londesborough Hall, which was demolished in 1818, are its cellars, which run under the open area to the east of the church. These cellars are now an important hibernaculum for bats. As well as the gatepiers, terrace and steps, noted in the appendix below. There are several features surviving of the gardens laid out by Hooke and Lord Burlington which are of importance. West from the hall site runs an avenue of yews planted in the late 17th century. To the north of the avenue is the wilderness with its winding paths, but to the south a further avenue with a large oval clearing can be seen. East of the hall site the ground dips sharply to where there was in the early 18th century a sunken lawn, but this is now scarcely visible in the bushes and trees.

A corner of the former house has just been discovered. Consultation with an architect and stonemason is taking place with a view to it being stabilised and conserved.
Around Londesborough Park the planting and landscaping are typical of the late 19th century.

TREES IN THE VILLAGE

Trees play an important part in making Londesborough such an attractive village. The importance of trees to a settlement can be seen by comparing Middle Street with its rather austere yellow brick houses, with Low Street and its red brick and pantile cottages embowered in magnificent trees. This is particularly noticeable around Little Park where the retention of the majestic copper beech, sycamore and hornbeam trees is of great importance. Of equal note are the trees from the corner opposite Red House to Rosegarth and those by the Rectory. Another interesting feature around Little Park are the wrought iron tree guards.

CONSERVATION AND ENHANCEMENT

New developments will be strictly limited and the chief concern with regard to conservation will be in relation to the proposals for the alteration or possibly the demolition of older buildings. On the whole, alterations to properties have been successful with the exception of the use of concrete tiles on Little Park., which were put on before Londesborough became a Conservation Area.

The chief conservation problems in the near future will concern the trees and the important late 17th century architectural features in the park and gardens. The inclusion of so many trees within the Conservation Area, including part of a plantation, means that if the effective management of these resources is to carry on, a certain amount of felling, replacement and management will be inevitable and Conservation Area designation will not seek to prevent this. However, if deemed necessary full protection by means of Tree Preservation Orders may be given

to the mature trees within the village and those that form part of the 18th century landscaping.

At such time as any felling becomes necessary, it would be desirable to seek the replanting of young trees of an appropriate species in their place to maintain the general line of the avenues. This can pose farming and management problems which would need to be resolved, but if requested to do so, the Council would be pleased to offer advice wherever possible at the appropriate time. In certain circumstances, the replanting of a group of trees will be preferable to the replacing of single isolated specimens. Also, it will not always be desirable to replace a tree with another of exactly the same species to maintain Londesborough's historical integrity.

The architectural features within the park and gardens are in need of some attention, particularly the gatepiers facing Londesborough Avenue. Those at the entrance to the hall site were cleared of ivy and repaired. The terrace walls and steps were repaired with the help of grant aid. But especially the iron gates are of a great age and are in need of repair.

Copper beeches on Little Park

These, with certain details of the stables, being the only remaining features of Burlington's Londesborough, are of great historic as well as architectural significance.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

The Appraisal has been the subject of public consultation with the Londesborough Parish Council and members of the public. The comments made through this consultation process have been taken into account prior to the adoption of the document

THE PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT

The principal legislation covering Conservation Areas is the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, which provides the framework for designation, review and appraisal of Conservation Areas. There are also provisions within the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. Government policy and guidance is set out in Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 (PPG15) "Planning and the Historic Environment".

The planning policy affecting Conservation Areas within the East Riding is set at the Regional, Sub-regional and Local level. The Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for Yorkshire and the Humber (adopted December 2004) deals with the historic environment in Policy N2. This is developed at a sub-regional level by the Joint Structure Plan (JSP) for Kingston Upon Hull and the East Riding of Yorkshire (adopted June 2005) in Policy ENV6. At a local level policies relevant to Londesborough Conservation Area are contained currently in the East Yorkshire Borough Wide Local Plan (EYBWLP) (adopted June 1997), Policy EN19. Other policies in this Plan can also affect the Conservation Area, including those dealing with new residential and commercial development, Listed Buildings and Archaeology.

The RSS which will be reviewed soon and the JSP will be incorporated into the Local Development Framework, which will supersede the current Local Plans in due course.

Useful Information and Contact Details:

Leaflet by East Riding of Yorkshire Council "What are Conservation Areas?".

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This updated Appraisal is based on the Original Appraisal for Londesborough carried out by David Neave for East Yorkshire Borough Council.

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APPENDIX

IMPORTANT BUILDINGS WITHIN THE CONSERVATION AREA

Location &/or Name	Description
The Park and Gardens	
Garden Walls and Gateway, Kitchen Gardens	Kitchen garden constructed c. 1730 to replace one north of Hall. Red Kitchen gardens brick was heightened in 19th century to accommodate massive glass-houses since demolished. On north side, a rusticated round arched stone gateway leading to the park, was designed by Third Lord Burlington in 1735.
Lodge House, South-West Entrance to Park	Built in 1904. Stone with slate roof. Half timbered gables and gabled dormers. Decorative circular chimneys.
Pair of Gate Piers and Wrought Iron Gates at South-West entry to Park	Possibly late 17th century, approximately 15 feet high. Ashlar plinth, recessed panelled centre, dentilled cornice and with pedestals for supporting large wall finials with spikes and flag wind vanes. Very fine double wrought iron gates.
Pair of Gate Piers and Adjoining Walls and Gates at Entrance to Gardens facing Londesborough Ave.	Probably late 17th century by Robert Hooke. Approximately 15 feet high. Ashlar and cemented brick plinth. Recessed panelled centre. Dentilled cornice with pedestals for supporting large wall finials now fallen to the ground. Double wrought iron gates of early style with spiked bottom rails band and ringed spikes to top. Flanking wall with stone plinth, cemented wall, cornice capping, ramped up to piers and volutes over. End piers on smaller scale with panelled centres, simple cornice and capping stepped back for ball finials, fallen to ground and now longer there. (Grade I).
Red Brick Archway, Entrance to Gardens of Londesborough Hall From Village Street	Circa. 1730. Giant round arched red brick gateway. Archivolt band flat topped pair of original (?) wrought iron gates, spiked top rail. Ornamental lock rail. (Grade II). Gates were restored.
Pair of Gate Piers at North-east Entrance to Park	Late 17th century (?). Bricks with stone cornice with pedestal for supporting ball finials.
Pair of Stone Gate Piers to North of Side of Londesborough Hall	Late 17th/early 18th century. Heavily shrouded in ivy and difficult to see. Approximately 15 feet high. Rusticated stone. Gate piers with central raised fielded panels to principal faces. (Grade II*)
Terrace Wall, Steps and Urn Toped Pedestals Fronting Side of Londesborough Hall	Terrace wall and steps probably circa. 1678 by Robert Hooke. Red brick retaining wall with stone capping. Pierced by 13 large recessed arches terminated by a sloping wall with brick piers surmounted by stem pedestals with ball finials. Flight of 14 wide stone steps on tapering rectangular plan leading up to terrace.

Four spare pedestals surmounted by oval vases (?1750) on terrace. Three larger stone pedestals on Hall site. (Grade II)

Former Stables

Late 17th century. Part of the stables existing in 1700 when there were two separate double-pile buildings. The building that survives is half of one of these two buildings. Formerly one storey red brick 3-1-3 windows on south elevation in brick band surrounds. Plinth. Central stone doorways with eaved architrave, pulvinated frieze over, cypher of the Earl of Burlington on plaque in centre. No top part. Moulded wood eaves cornice. Hipped roof of large slates. Three flat topped louvred dormers. Windows modern. Mullions and transom with some louvres. North wall rubble masonry. The stable court adjoining has been sympathetically converted for housing. (Grade II)

Londesborough Park

Built as a shooting lodge in 1839 where sixth Duke of Devonshire to replace the demolished Londesborough Hall. Tudor style mansion. Brick with stone dressings, possibly designed by Geoffrey Wyattville. Enlarged 1874 with addition of east wing. Similar in style, but with a chateau-like turrets. Designed by G H Carrol of Scarborough. Extensive range at rear added in 1901 to accommodate servants on the occasion of King Edward VII visit to Londesborough. A very pleasant small country house in fine landscape setting. The house has been split into several residential units.

The Village

Low Street

Church of All Saints

Stone. Consists of naïve, north aisle, chancel, North Chapel, south porch and west tower. Norman south of doorway. North arcade circa. 1200. North Chapel late 13th century. Lower part of tower 13th century. Top 15th century. Porch added in 1679. Church sympathetically restored by Temple Moore in the 1880's. Pulpit 1719. Monuments include one to Griseld Countess of Cumberland 1633 by Nicholas Stone a black marble slab on four white jars. There are a number of coffin plates of the Burlington family and four unusual late 17th century heraldic funeral banners. (Grade I)

Gannymede & Adjoining Cottage

18th century. A re-cut state stone of 1750 found inside, now reset at front of building. One and a half storey colour-washed stone and brick. Three casements. Trellis porch with lead roof. Three flat top dormers, pantiles. (Grade II)

The Almshouses

Late 17th century founded by Richard Boyle second Earl; of Cork and first Earl of Burlington and Lady Elizabeth Clifford, his wife, for 12 poor persons. Converted in the 1920's for six persons and more recently restored. One storey 'E' shaped. Red brick 1-3-2-3-1 bays. Centre and ends project. Two light wood casements. The recessed parts have a central door in place of the window. Wood eaves, pantile roofs, plain steps. Hipped ends to roof. Double

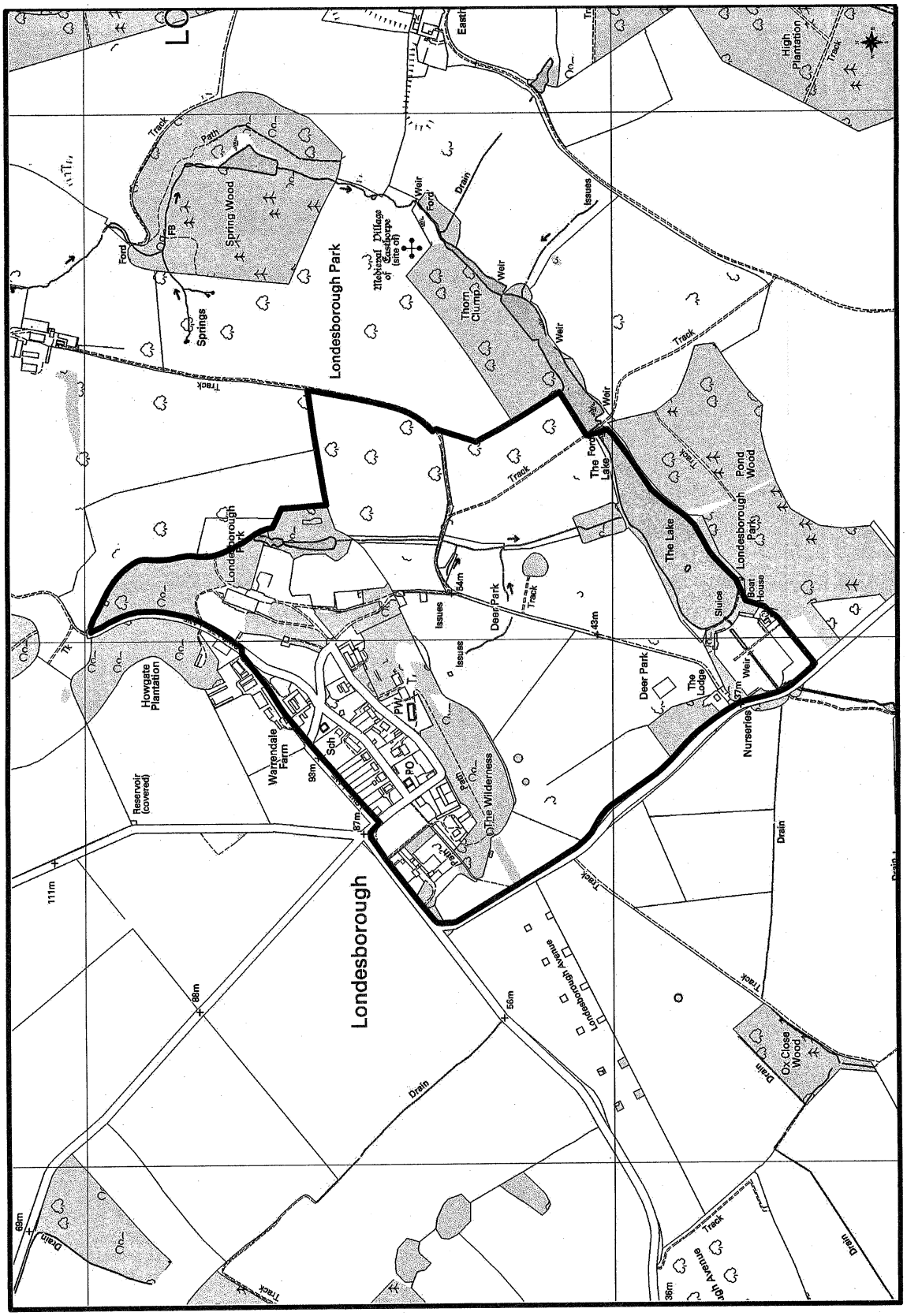
	hipped front to centre. Central porch with rough cast pillars cast, wood weather-boarded pediments. (Grade II).
The Rectory	Re-built circa. 1718. Two storeys, three bay. Red brick with slate roof. Dentilled eaves course and plain string course. First floor three hung sash windows with glazing bars. Ground floor two three light sash windows with glazing bars. Central door with voluted pilasters, consoles and cornice. (Grade II)
Woodyard Cottage	19th century. Stone with slate roof, brick. Two storey, three bay. And stacks. Adjoining outbuilding as fine coursed stonework. (The stone possibly re-used from the demolished hall).
Cottage East of Almshouses (Glebe Farm)	18th century altered. Brick and pantile, three bay, two storey. Lower storey early 18th century, brickwork pattern with vitrified headers. Older stone and pantiled cottage at rear.
Mary's Cottage, East of Rectory	Mid late 18th century one and a half storey, four bay. Red brick and pantile. Yorkshire sliding sash windows. One gabled dormer. Now two houses.
Reading Room	19th century reconstruction of earlier building. A 3-1 single storey stone and pantile building. Brick surrounds to windows. Gable end to road, brick to gable.
Church View & Beech Corner	Pair of 18th century cottages. Brick and pantile, two storey. Ground floor circa. 1730 with vitrified headers. First floor late 18th century string course and dentilled eaves course. Six Yorkshire sliding sash windows, two gabled canopied doors.
1-3 Little Park	Terrace of three one and a half storey cottages. 2-3 Little Park 18th century lower storey circa. 1730 upper part late 18th century. Doors with two gable door canopies. Concrete tiled roofs. Two gabled dormers. 1 Little Park, late 18th century. Room behind formally used as Methodist Chapel. Large brick buttress to front. Pantiled roof, gabled dormer. Fine casement windows.
<u>Middle Street</u> North Side	
Primary School	Built 1830. Brick and tile. Gabled with decorative barge boards. Closed in 1982, now a dwelling.
Four Pairs of Estate Houses	Pairs of two storey houses with gault brick and slate with gables. Decorative barge boards and porches. Late 19th century. Each has a plaque with Londesborough cypher.
High Gables and Village Hall Adjoining	A late 19th century said to have been built as laundry and adjoining house for the visit of Edward VII when Prince of Wales. Red brick with yellow brick bands, slate roof with decorative ridge. Barge boards. Hall one storey. House two storey with sloping slate canopies over doors and windows.

Middle Street
South Side

Two Pairs of Cottages	Brick and pantile cottages at right angles to street and facing each other. 18th to 19th century. Early brick and stone incorporated in later re-building.

Village
General

Rose Garth & Tree Tops	Pair of estate houses late 19th century gault brick and slate. Similar to those on Middle Street.
Red House	Late 19th century, red brick and tiles, two storey, three bay front, gables with decorative barge boards and gabled first floor windows.
Raincliff Houseashmount	Mid 19th century. Bray brick and slate. Three bay two storey central block with hipped roof with two one bay two storey wings with hipped roofs. Hung sash windows and pedimented door case.
Hose East of Last(Woodbrades)	Mid 19th century brick and pantile, two storey, two bay, main elevation gable.
Warrendale Farm	Early 19th century, three bay, two storey brick and slate. Hung sash windows no glazing bars. Adjoining contemporary brick and slate farm buildings.
Cottage West of Warrendale Farm (Ivy Cottage)	Late 18th century one and a half storey, three bay, brick and pantile, Yorkshire sliding sash windows.



Londesborough

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