

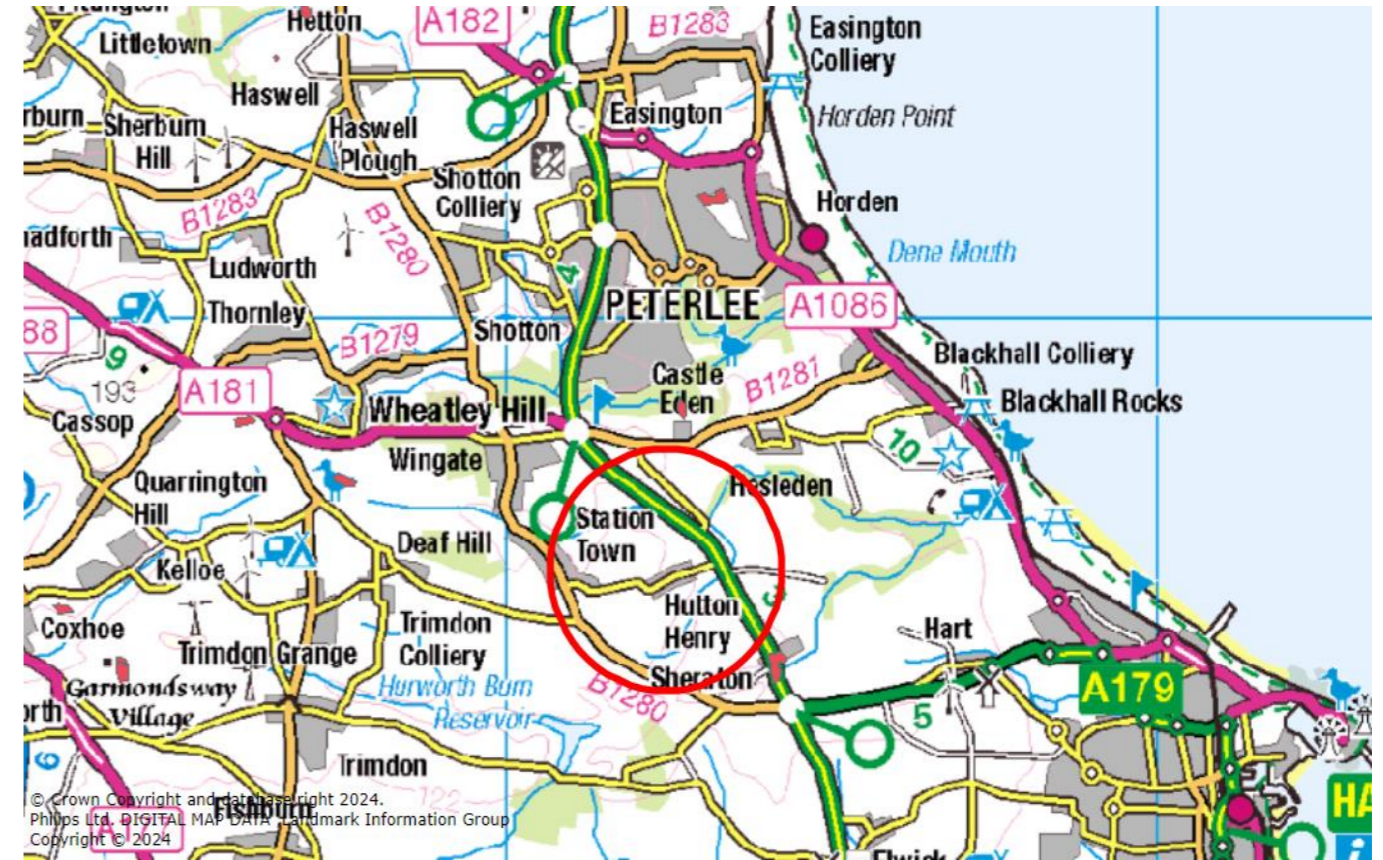
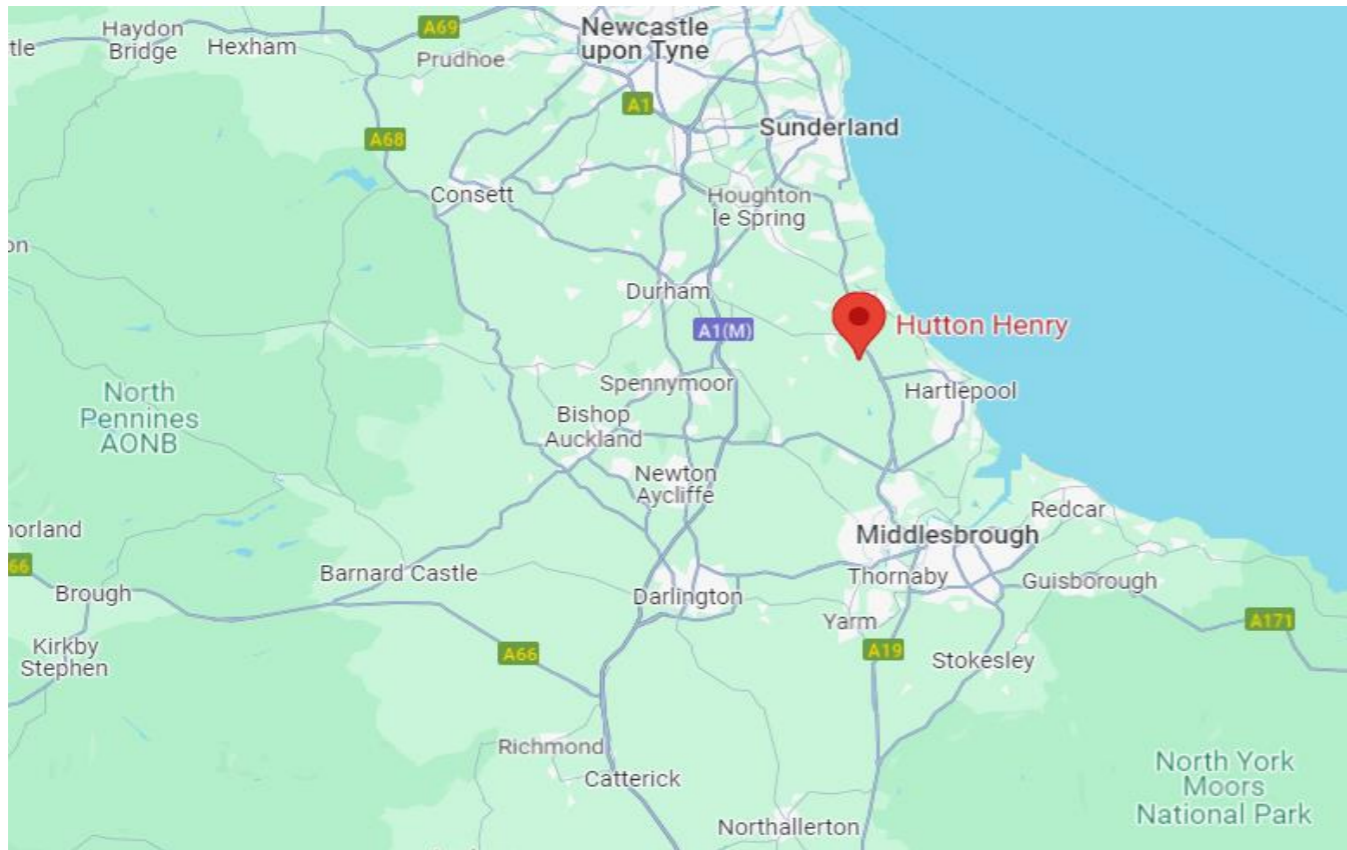
Settlement Character Study

Hutton Henry

Design and Conservation Team



Settlement Context



Maps showing the location of Hutton Henry

Aerial Map



Aerial view of Hutton Henry

Origins and Historic Development

Hutton Henry has Anglo Saxon origins with 'Hutton' translating as 'high farm' in Scandinavian. 'Henry' originates from Hendry de Eshe, the Lord of the Manor and major landowner in the area in 14th century. It is one of oldest villages in the old District of Easington. The village has a typical nucleated medieval layout with a main street, surrounded by a green and houses set back from the road.

Hutton Henry had been too small for its own church with a population of 156 in 1801 for 'Greater Hutton Henry', including the village and outlying farms. A Roman Catholic chapel was built in 1824 to the east of the main settlement, accompanied by a Presbytery, now Hutton House (Grade II). This was replaced by the Roman Catholic Church of St Peter and St Paul (Grade II) in 1895. The Anglican church of St Francis was built in 1867 for Hutton Henry, Hulam and Sheraton. This church is now closed and is used as a village hall. A Methodist Chapel first appears on the 1898 OS map and now appears to be a house.

A colliery to the north west of the village was sunk in the 1870s. A new settlement, Station Town, grew up around it and remained when the colliery closed in 1897. The population for Station Town and Hutton Henry increased nearly ten-fold between 1861 and 1891 with only a small number of miners living in Hutton Henry as the village continued to be an agricultural settlement.

Expansion of the village has occurred from the 1960s, infilling the historic plan form. The settlement has also expanded south from the historic core and to the west.

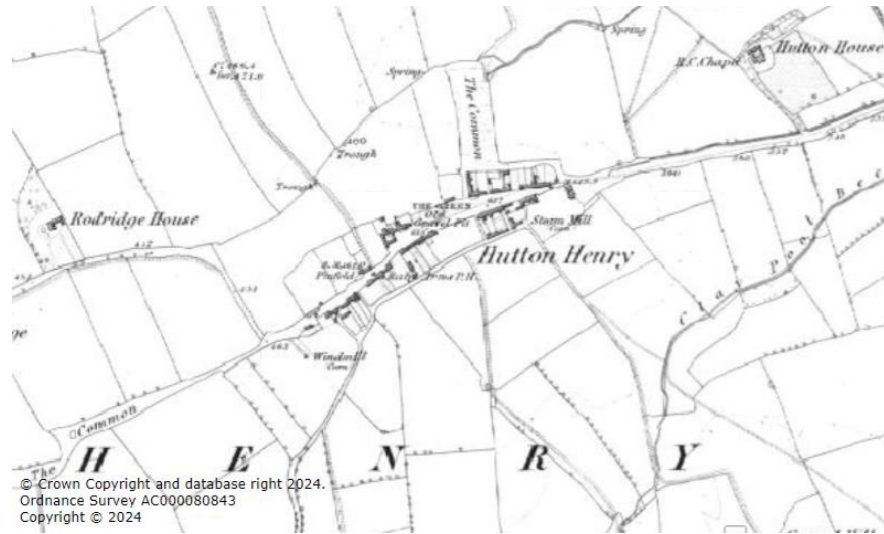
Map Analysis



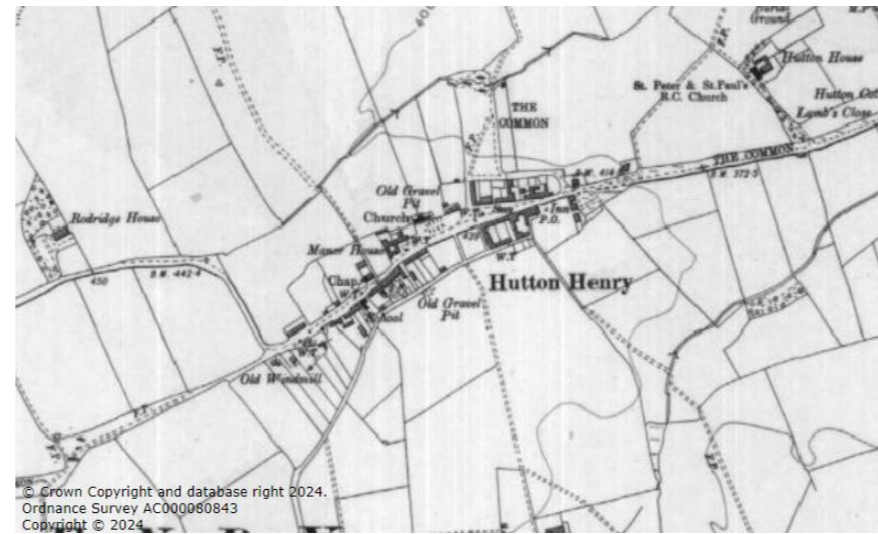
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Map showing the evolution and development of Hutton Henry

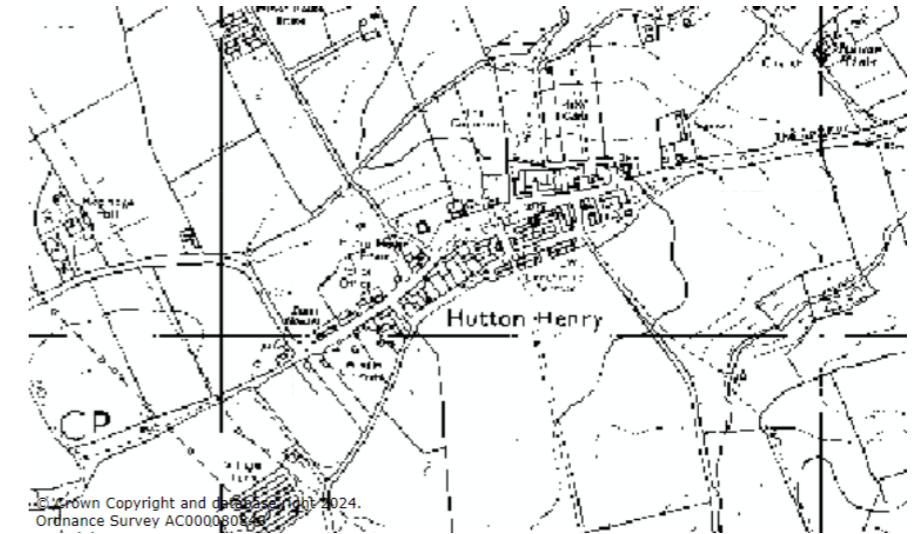
Historic Mapping of Hutton Henry



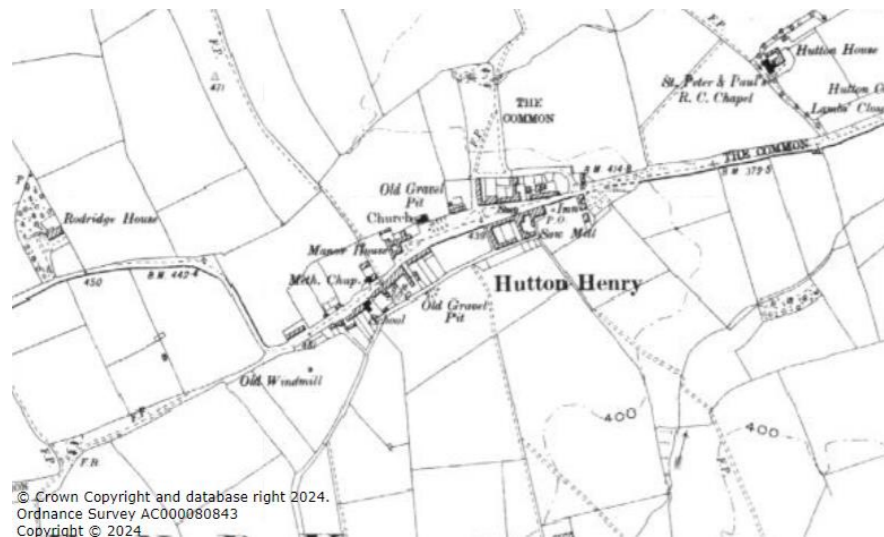
OS Mapping c1860



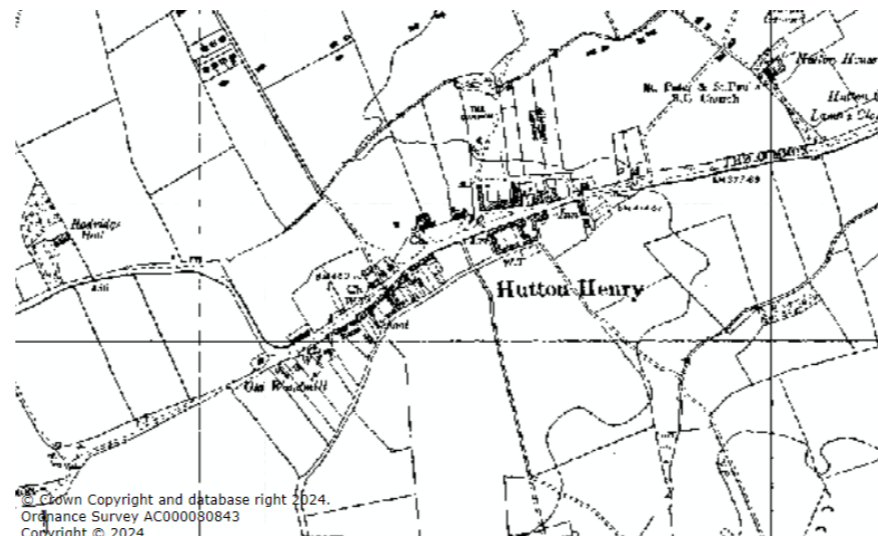
OS Mapping c1920s



OS Mapping 1970s



OS Mapping c1898



OS Mapping c1950s



OS Mapping 1980s

Townscape Analysis

Settlement Typology – Historic Village

Form, Layout & Architectural Character

The older properties are set back from the road around the green. Early OS mapping shows a steam mill and windmill, common, pinfold, Raby Arms public house (now Raby House) and a Roman Catholic Church. By the 1898 map the village has grown and hosts a windmill, saw mill, Methodist Chapel, Anglican Church, Roman Catholic Church, smithy, inn and school reflecting a growing village catering for more needs. The entrance to the village becomes framed by 'Eight Houses', a row of eight terraced houses set slightly back from the road.

Leaving the village heading east there is an additional green space to the south and an extensive verge, lined with trees. On earlier maps this verge is noted as common land.

St Francis' Anglican Church occupies a prominent position in the village, set back on the northern edge of the green next to the school. In contrast, the Roman Catholic Church is separate to the settlement, to the east.

Older properties present on the 1860s mapping are evident but fenestration patterns and materials, different roofing materials and extensive render has a negative impact on the character of the settlement.

To the north west and the north east of the main settlement are two short streets of isolated semi-detached properties in linear

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form in brick and render, with mostly brick boundary walls and front gardens, both called Manor House Estate. The developments are both visible on the 1940 aerial mapping but further information on their origins cannot be identified.

Linear infill took place in the 1960s, and has continued with a variety of housing types, with further development to the south of the main settlement occurring in the 1970s. The development of brick built houses with prominent garages on Claypool Farm Close took place in the late 1970s/early 1980s and then development at the west end of the village from the late 20th century created cul-de-sacs to the north and south of the main road. These are formed of substantial detached brick properties set back from the road with no physical boundaries.

Material Palette

- Red brick and stone
- Painted and rendered walling
- Roofing is mostly natural slate with some artificial alternatives of lesser quality
- Some examples of clay pantiles
- uPVC doors and windows
- The character afforded by traditional window design and materials has been watered down by artificial alternatives.

Boundary Treatments

- Hedges and grass on entry from west
- Grass in front of properties in Ashbrooke Court and The Oaks
- Rubble, brick and stone walls and fencing
- Older properties often front directly onto wide pavements and on south side of the green.

Spaces

- Trees lining the green and more recently planted trees on southern side
- Village green creates space within the centre of the village
- The allotment to the north is on the site of the old common with additional open access green space next to it also previously common land. The tree lined verge on the eastern approach, also marked as common land and the additional green space to the south create an open entry to the village from the east.
- There are views of the surrounding countryside for the new development to the south of the historic core.
- The historic public rights of way to the north and south link the settlement to the surrounding countryside.

Streetscenes from across Hutton Henry



Landscape Character

National Character Area - East Durham Limestone Plateau

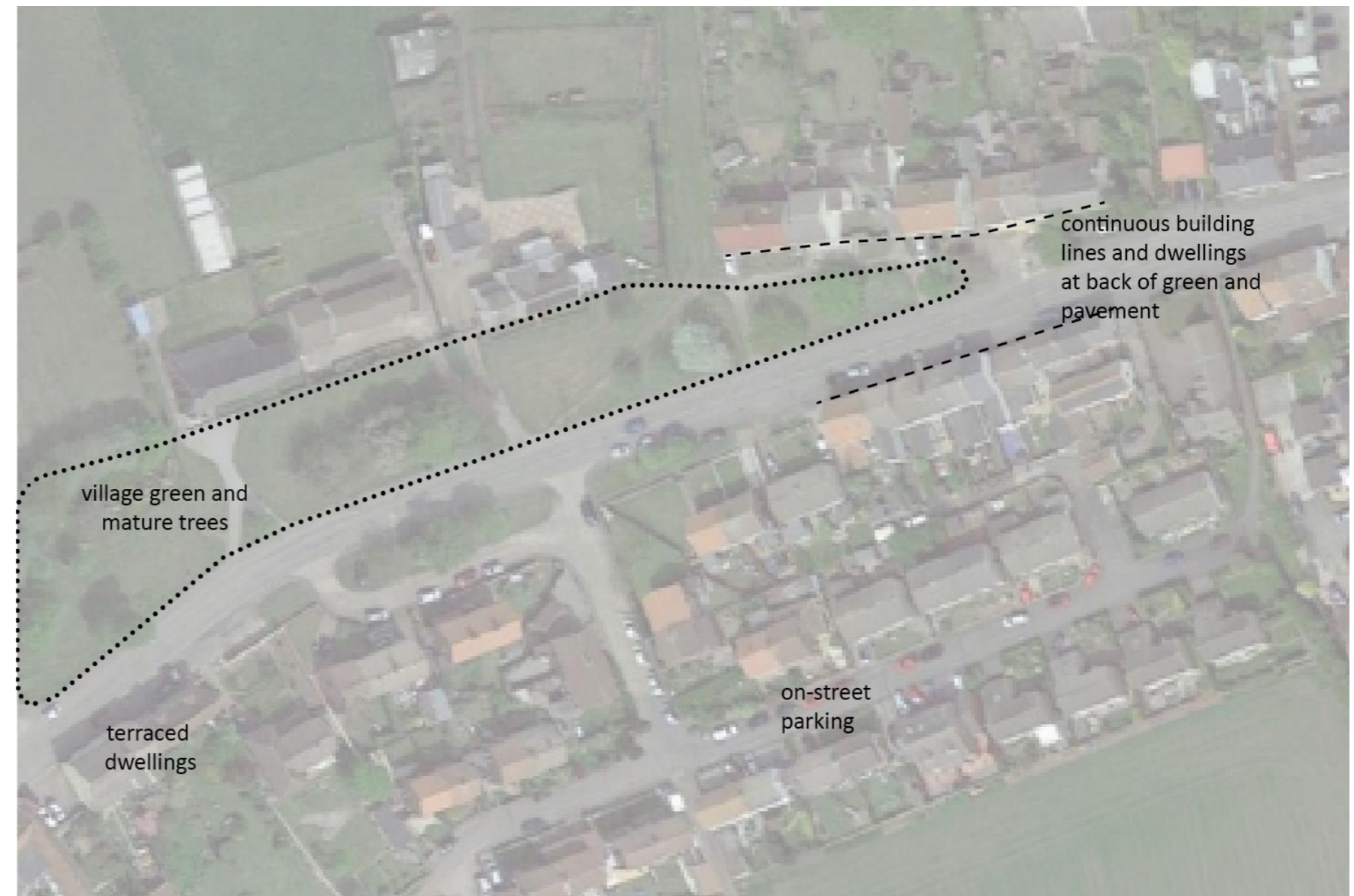
Natural England have split England into 159 National Character Areas. Each area represents an area of distinct and recognisable character at the national scale. Their boundaries follow natural lines in the landscape, rather than county/district boundaries. This makes them a good framework for decision-making and planning for future change.

Key Characteristics of the landscape

- Open, large-scale landscape with big fields, low hedges and few trees on the plateau tops, incised with stream valleys along limestone escarpment to the west and denes running down to the coast to the east.
- Dramatic coastline with exposed cliffs of limestone and boulder clay, undulating series of small, sheltered bays and headlands, flower-rich Magnesian Limestone grassland, steep-sided wooded coastal denes, and sand dunes and beaches that support large populations of waders and seabirds.
- Striking west-facing limestone escarpment forming a series of spurs and vales, heavily quarried but still supporting a mosaic of limestone grassland, scrub and woodland.
- Strong influence of historic mining industry on both local culture and the landscape, in the form of ex-coal mining towns and villages with distinctive surrounding areas of allotments and pony paddocks, reclaimed colliery sites, disused and existing railways, and industrial archaeology.
- Some historic villages which have been expanded in the 20th century
- A productive farmed landscape with a high proportion of large arable fields and some pasture for sheep and cattle grazing.

Adapted from [County Durham Landscape Character \(2008\)](#).

Plan Form Analysis



Analysis of plan form of Hutton Henry