



NEWBROUGH Conservation Area Character Appraisal



Adopted February 2009

CONTENTS

1	Introduction	2
2	Statement of Significance	7
3	Historic Development	8
4	Context	14
5	Spatial Analysis	18
6	Character analysis	21
7	Public Realm	32
8	Management recommendations	33
9	Appendix 1 Policies	38
	Appendix 2 Listed Buildings	41
	Appendix 3 Sources	42



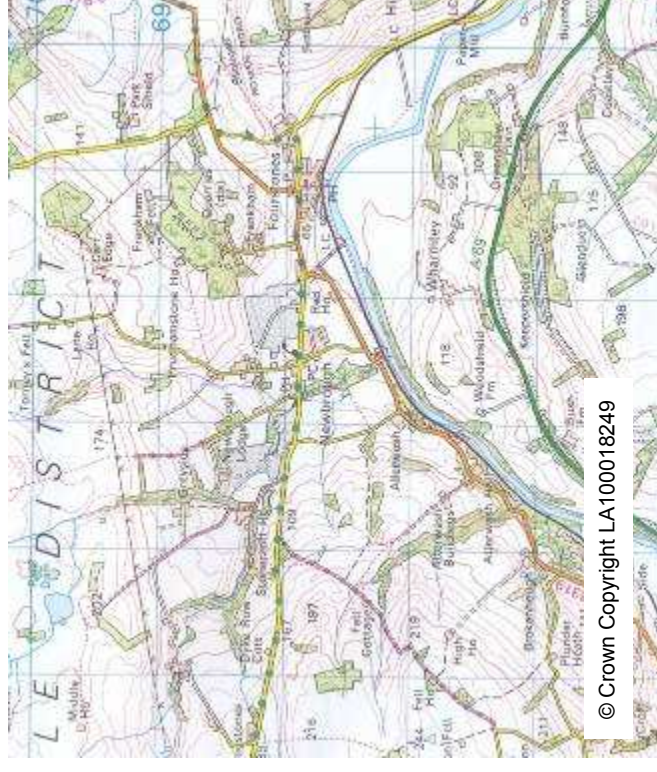
1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Newbrough Conservation Area

Newbrough is located on the northern side of the River Tyne valley some seven kilometres to the west of Hexham and 5 kilometres to the east of Haydon Bridge (Map 1). The village is located within St John Lee Parish and Warden and Newbrough Ward. Its centre is at National Grid reference NY 872679.

Conservation areas are 'areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance'.¹ They are designated by the local planning authority using local criteria.

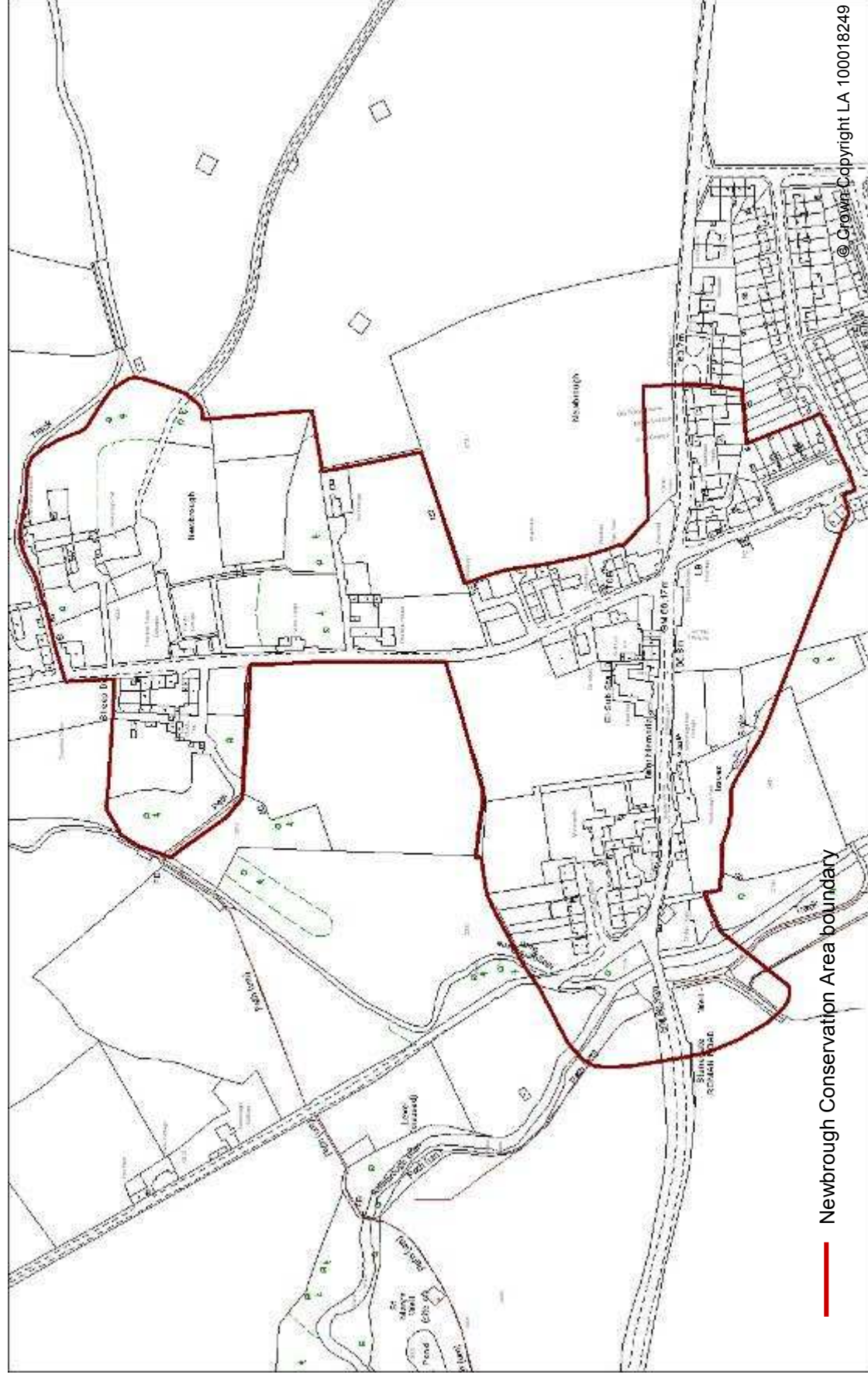
Conservation areas are about character and appearance, which can derive from many factors including individual buildings, building groups and their relationship with open spaces, architectural detailing, materials, views, colours, landscaping and street furniture. Character can also draw on more abstract notions such as sounds, local environmental conditions and historical changes. These things combine to create a distinctive sense of place worthy of protection



Map 1: Location of Newbrough

Newbrough Conservation Area was designated in January 1991 in response to the historic and architectural significance of the village with buildings that can be traced back to at least the seventeenth century (Map 2).

¹ Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, s69



The nearby Roman Wall, the Roman road the 'Stanegate' which runs through the centre of the village, and two nearby Roman fortlets add depth to the settlement's historic envelope and a ready source of building material in past times. The collection of fifteen listed buildings (fourteen grade II and one grade II*) in the conservation area is testimony to its heritage importance (Appendix 2).

1.2 Planning Context

Conservation area designation remains the principal means by which local authorities can apply conservation policies to a particular area. The Council has a duty when exercising its planning powers to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of conservation areas. This includes when determining planning applications. It also has a duty, from time to time, to draw up and publish proposals for its preservation and enhancement, and consult local people on them.

The protection and preservation of historic environments are now extensively recognised for the contribution that they make to the country's cultural and historic heritage, its economic well-being and quality of life. Public support for conservation - both in the built and

natural environments - is also well established. National and regional government guidance reflects this. It is not the purpose of conservation areas to prevent change but to manage change in such a way as to maintain and, if possible, strengthen the area's special qualities. Current legislation is set out in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. This places a duty on the Council to declare as conservation areas those parts of their area that they consider to be of special architectural or historic interest. It also imposes on the Council a duty to review past designations from time to time. Conservation area status also means that there are stricter controls on changes that can be made to buildings and land including the need to secure consent to demolish any building, strengthening controls over some minor forms development and the automatic protection of all trees in conservation areas. Government policy is defined in PPG 15.²

Tynedale Council has adopted a number of policies that are directed towards preserving and enhancing the character of the conservation area. Detailed in Appendix 1, they cover new development, alterations, demolition and protecting the setting of

² Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment

the conservation area. Furthermore, Newbrough is included in the Green Belt.

Following the introduction of 'Best Value Performance Indicator (BV219: Preserving the special character of conservation areas, ODPM, 28th February 2005)', the duty to regularly reappraise conservation areas – and formulate and publish proposals for the preservation and enhancement of these – has become more urgent.

1.3 Newbrough Conservation Area Character Appraisal

This character appraisal is the first step in a dynamic process, the aim of which is to preserve and enhance the character and appearance of the conservation area. It defines and records the factors that make the conservation area special, thereby providing a baseline for decisions about the area's future. It also identifies features and problems that detract from the special quality and suggest, by means of outline management and enhancement proposals, the ways in which this special interest can be safeguarded and improved. The appraisal also provides the opportunity to review the boundaries of the conservation area and, where appropriate, propose amendments.

The survey and appraisal were carried out during August 2008 following the methodology suggested by English Heritage. To ensure that a complete picture is built up about the value and character of the area the Council will consult with people who live, work and visit the area to secure their views, including what they like or dislike about the area, and their ideas about how the area could be preserved or enhanced.

The next stage the process will be to prepare a detailed Management Plan for the conservation area. This will be undertaken once the Character Appraisal has been through the consultation exercise and approved by the Council.

This document is not exhaustive. Omissions should not necessarily be regarded as having no interest or making no positive contribution to the character and appearance of the conservation area. The character appraisal will be updated about every five years in order that it can take account of changes in the area.

Further information

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This document can be downloaded from:

<http://www.tynedale.gov.uk/residents/docushow.asp?serviceid=73>

2 STATEMENT OF SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE

Newbrough straggled alongside Stanegate until the 1960s/70s when Sidgate, a relatively large volume of new municipal housing, was added to the village moving the balance of the built mass of the settlement to the south of Stanegate. The new housing, most of which is outside the conservation area, has had a limited impact upon the layout and appearance of the historic core of the village which still comprises a necklace of fine buildings separated by mature hedges and open spaces. The cluster of buildings at the centre which stretches building lines creates a focus but it is the remarkably grand Italianate town hall, which appropriately overlooks the late eighteenth century 'picturesque' setting of Newbrough Park, which visually dominates the heart of the settlement. The extension added to the Town Hall is a good example of how high quality contemporary design can enhance the historic character of a conservation area and sustain and invigorate community life.

Open spaces, decorated and edged by magnificent mature trees and stone boundary walls, separate groups of buildings and bring the rural hinterland into the village where extensive and extremely attractive views along both sides of the valley add to its charm and allure.

The conservation area contains two fine country houses with their associated buildings, walls and landscaped gardens. They add style, grandeur and visual excitement. The remains of old farms reinforce the rural character of the village and the medieval Thornton Tower just outside the edge of the area where the road twists and climbs up the side of the valley towards Torney's Fell is a reminder of its turbulent past. Thornley is still separated from the old village of Newbrough by clumps of trees and fields reflecting the medieval settlement pattern where the two ancient communities sat side by side.

The almost universal use of warm honey-coloured sandstone with splashes of red brick complements the lush greenery of the fields, trees and shrubs which surround and ornament the village. The extensive spread of Welsh slate and presence of chimney stacks and pots creates a comfortable and attractive roofscape which is only occasionally interrupted by rooflights. The rare use of stone flags to cover buildings brings traditional rustic charm and appeal. There are still a substantial number of properties which retain traditional features and details such as timber window frames which enrich the historic character of the area. New development in the conservation area is varied and includes some good examples of infill housing.

3 HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

3.1 Prehistory and Roman occupation

The Tyne valley and its tributaries would have been inhabited in prehistory. Its rich hunting grounds, agricultural fertility, defensive topography and supply of fresh water would have attracted nomads and settlers for millennia. There is clear evidence of prehistoric settlement in and around Newbrough through the presence of an Iron Age enclosure located immediately to the south of Sidgate. The rectangular camp is surrounded by two ditches, probably for a timber palisade. The site is a scheduled ancient monument. Another Iron Age settlement together with field systems can be seen through cropmarks beside Meggie's Dene Burn to the north of the village. However, the most substantial prehistoric presence in the area is the large hillfort of Warden Law which can be found to the east of Newbrough sitting on the western flank of the valley overlooking the confluence of the Rivers Tyne and North Tyne. There are not many of scattered prehistoric finds in the immediate vicinity of the village, but lithic workshops where flint tools were made have been discovered at nearby Warden. One of the most interesting Iron Age artefacts is the slab of sandstone at Carr Edge to the north of Thornley which is decorated by a carving of a warrior

figure wielding a sword and a shield which is likely to be a depiction of the Iron Age god of war, Cocidius.

Hadrian's Wall was built between 120AD and 130AD to defend the northern frontier of the Roman Empire. The military line initially reinforced and eventually replaced a series of forts that had been built to the south of the Stanegate, the road between Newcastle and Carlisle which the emperor Trajan decided in the first century to define the northern edge of the Roman Empire. Newbrough sits astride the Stanegate. Traces of the road have been excavated in the locality but the remains are unfortunately not exposed. Other evidence of Roman occupation can be found with outlines of fortlets, one to the south of Sidgate by the Iron Age enclosure and another in the churchyard of St Peter's Church to the west of the conservation area. This 60 metre square base was probably abandoned in the second century with the construction of Hadrian's Wall and re-occupied in fourth century with the military re-ordering of the frontier. There are no remains from the Dark Ages in the area, most settlements being insubstantial and destroyed during successive invasions and periods of tribal and civil war. The most significant reference to this period is through accounts of the mid-sixth century Battle of Heavenfield that took place some 2 kilometres to the north east of Wall where Oswald defeated the

Welsh armies of Cadwallon following which Bede claimed that Christianity was restored to Northumbria.

3.2 Medieval Period to the mid-eighteenth century

The conservation area contains the sites of two medieval villages, Newbrough (*Old English* Nieweburc – new fort)³ and Thornton (*Old English* Thornetona – thorn-bush settlement).⁴ It is probable that Thornton was originally the larger of the two. Sometime between 1124 and 1153 King David of Scotland granted Thornton to Richard Cumin and his wife Countess Hextilda and in 1221 Henry III granted their son a weekly market on a Thursday. By 1330 a descendant of Cumin assigned to herself half the manor and an orchard, 128 acres of demesne (privately owned) land, thirteen bondages, four cottages, a croft, a water mill and ‘half the ville called Newbrough’, a clear indication of the size of the settlement.⁵ It eventually declined and eventually joined the band of lost medieval villages, including

Stonecroft, Side, Allerwash and Carrow, which are scattered throughout the area.

Newbrough was also founded and formed into a borough by the Cumin family about the beginning of the reign of Henry III. Its roots are unclear but its position on the Stanegate, by then known as the Carelgate, would have been a resting and trading place for travellers. One of the village’s most famous visitors was Edward I who, with his court, stayed from July until September 1306 on his way to wage his last campaign against the Scots under the leadership of Robert the Bruce. The rich fertile plains would have supported an agricultural community. Possible outlines of medieval ridge and furrow farming can be seen in the field cutting across natural terraces opposite Whitehouses at the eastern end of the conservation area.

Nothing substantial survives from this early period as the border wars and reiving raids would have caused periodic mayhem and the destruction of buildings. The massively defensive Thornton Tower house is first mentioned in 1542 where it is described as ‘a tower at Newbrough, of the inheritance of Lord Burrowe, and in measurably

³ Northumberland Place Names – Stan Beckensall 1975

⁴ *ibid*

⁵ History of Northumberland – John Hodgson 1811

good reparations.’⁶ By 1813 all of its ashlar work, internal and external had gone. It is now reduced to rubble and wall core apart from a section of west face which is exposed within a barn.



Possible ridge and furrow patterns opposite Whitehouses

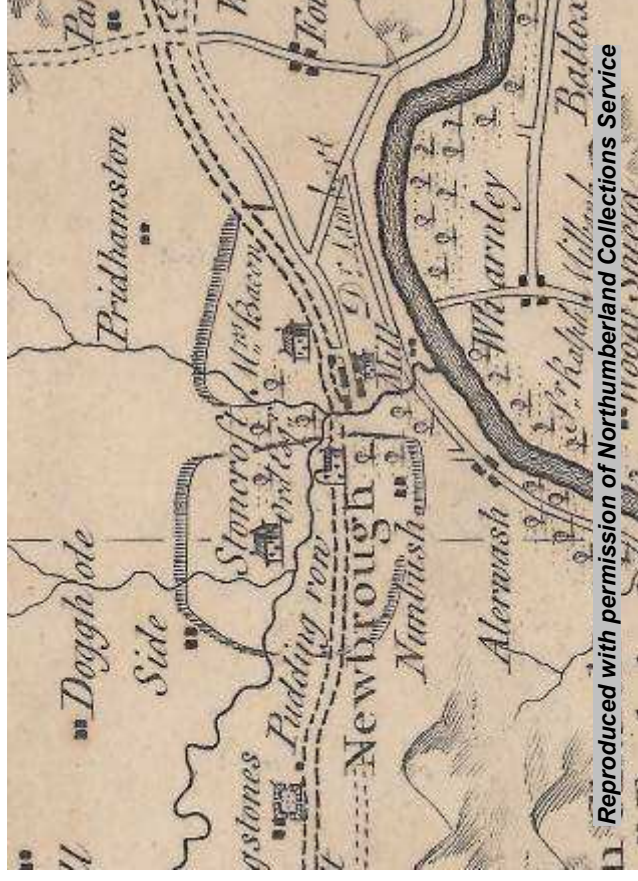
The cessation of violence in the early seventeenth century following the Act of Union in 1603 marked a gradual change to the economy of the area. This is marked by an increase in both agricultural and industrial activity.

⁶ *ibid*

3.3 Mid-seventeenth century onwards

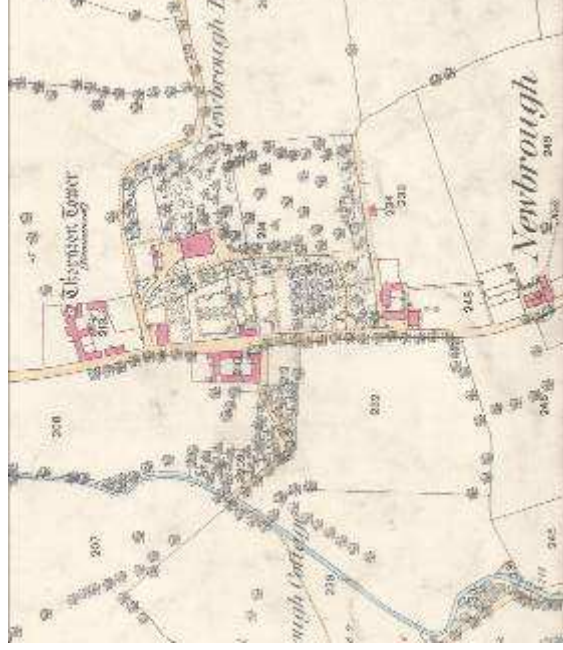
Lead had been mined since Roman times with lead levels beside St Mary's Well and the rubble filled mine at Stonecroft farm illustrating the continued practice of lead extraction. However, the onset of the industrial revolution linked to the expansion of towns and cities led to the exploitation of a wider range of minerals and stone for both manufacturing and construction purposes. Coal was mined at Fourstones, ganister quarried at Frankham and Witherite at Settlingstones, the world's sole producer of this mineral used in glazes and the manufacture of soap between 1873 and 1969. Limestone was quarried in the area for construction, mortars and to be burned and spread to improve the quality of agricultural land. Sandstone was extracted to provide high quality building materials locally, such as John Dobson's Newcastle Central Station opened in 1850, nationally along Princes Street and internationally in Honolulu. Nearby Prudhamstone boasts a large and impressive sandstone quarry, which supplied building stone for nineteenth century construction. Surviving remains include huge revetments, crane bases and platforms, a bridge and lines of iron bars inserted into the working face.

By the mid to late eighteenth century the core layout of Newbrough was becoming established with Armstrong's map of 1769 confirming the layout pattern which comprised ribbon development to the south of the Stanegate. His map shows Newbrough in more detail than usual, possibly because, as Hodgson noted, Armstrong was 'hospitably entertained at Mr Lambert's country residence', the antecedent of Newbrough Park. Interestingly, the map does not show or name Thornton and displays the line of the Stanegate, called Pudding Row, to the north of the village running to the fortlet in St Peter's churchyard. It does illustrate the presence of large country houses, including Stonecroft, which were replaced in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Hodgson wrote in 1811 that the earlier Newbrough Park was 'a very old and curious house – of three centuries at least – with broad meadow and fine trees before it'.¹⁷



Map 3: Armstrong's Map 1769

7 *ibid*



Map 4: Newbrough – First Edition Ordnance Survey 1866

The First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1866 clearly shows the general layout of the village together with the shape of the grounds that surrounded the country houses.

The Mechanics Institute was built in 1848. It was almost certainly founded as an educational establishment to provide adult education, particularly in technical subjects, to working men and funded by local industrialists on the grounds that they would ultimately benefit from having more knowledgeable and skilled employees. The local mines, quarries, farms and Fourstones paper mill generated considerable employment which would have driven the development of the Institute. It was converted to the Women's Institute in the twentieth century. A post office is shown beside the Red Lion, a United Presbyterian Methodist Chapel on the site of Whitehouses, demolished in the 1970s to make way for new the housing, and Newbrough School on Butt Bank where it was considerably detached from the village. Hodgson refers to a school having been built at the turn of the eighteenth/nineteenth century by subscription with rooms added for the master. This was probably an earlier establishment in the body of the village, possibly in the Old School House which dates from the same period.

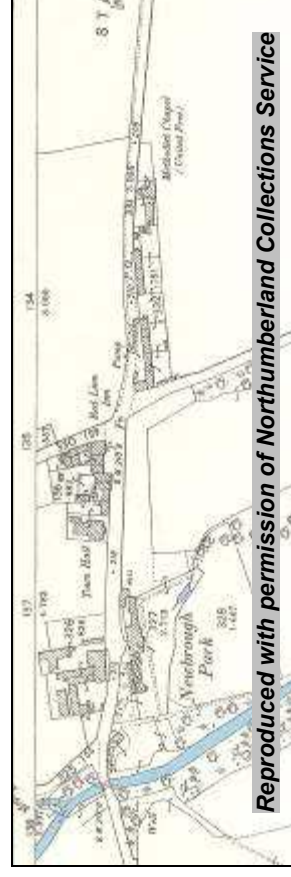


The Second Edition Ordnance Survey c1890 shows little change other than the addition of the of the charming Town Hall in 1876 courtesy of Miss Jane Todd who lived at Newbrough Park. A pant was installed at the centre of the village in 1889 by the Pelican Board of Mercy. Other changes include the construction of Archway House beside the Red Lion and enlargement of the farmhouse at Home Farm.

The early years of twentieth century also saw little change, the most significant being the installation of the War Memorial to the west of the Town Hall. It was not until the twentieth century that the composition of the village altered with the development of Sidgate housing estate to the south and Khartoum bungalows to the north of the historic core. D and S Denham and Sons took over the M Charlton and Sons Bus Company, to the north of the Red Lion, in the latter quarter of the twentieth century, maintaining an industrial presence in the village.



Map 5: Newbrough – Second Edition Ordnance Survey c.1890



4 CONTEXT

4.1 Geology and building materials

4.1.1 *Geology*

Newbrough is situated over carboniferous limestone which is penetrated by thin coal seams and deposits of lead, galena and witherite. The rock is covered by a thick mantle of boulder clay deposited during the last ice age giving rise to heavily textured clay soils overlain by lightly textured alluvial soils that are associated with the sedimentary deposits which accumulated at the confluence of the Newbrough Burn and the River Tyne.

4.1.2 *Building Materials*

Clay

Brick is the most common material using clay. There is an extremely limited use of brick other than in the manufacture of ridge tiles and the construction of chimney stacks and manufacture of pots which make a vital contribution to the character of the conservation area. The most attractive and conspicuous use of brick can be found in the construction of the late eighteenth century

garden wall to the west and south east of Newbrough Park, part of which overlooks Stanegate.

Stone

Stone is the predominant building material used in the conservation area. It tends to be local pale yellow and buff carboniferous sandstone where used as a building material and Welsh slate when used on roofs. Some of the building stone is tinted grey with age or discoloured by traffic splash and patterned through the introduction of different coloured stones and boulders, particularly rubble walls. The most noticeable sandstone flagged roofs cover West Cottage which fronts onto Stanegate and the farm buildings beside The Blue House on the road to Carr Edge. Some of the more recent buildings gleam with newly cut yellow and buff facing stone. Rough, rock finished, squared, rubble and tooled stone are used throughout the village with ashlar and carved masonry providing decorative features such as window and door surrounds and quoins. Stone is laid in a variety of ways including square coursed, rubble coursed, or as random rubble. This reflects the style, function and age of buildings. There is little direct evidence of re-used Roman stone in the conservation area other than some large quoins and rare large shaped stones in elevations, such as to the west of Ashley House.

Stone is used in the construction of boundary walls which link buildings and spaces throughout the village. Stone cobbles can be seen along the front and side of the Red Lion where they provide an admirable setting to the historic building. Stone kerbs line some footpaths including fine sandstone edges to the U8138.

Timber

Timber is used in the manufacture of window frames, doors and barging. Although there are some fine examples of historic joinery and timber details, many original elements have been replaced in uPVC which detracts from the historic integrity and appearance of the individual buildings and the wider area.

The survival of historic timberwork is vital for the heritage wellbeing of the conservation area.

Metal

The most common use of metal is through the fabrication of cast iron rainwater goods. Metal is used for other functional purposes, some historic such as the two water pumps on Stanegate and the Victorian letter box set into the blocked-up gateway in the stone wall which surrounded the former walk along the northern edge of Newbrough Park. There are more contemporary uses including road signage and the large sliding doors ranged along the front of

Denham's garage/workshop. The most notable and attractive example of historic fencing is the nineteenth century boundary along the front of West Lodge whereas the modern hooped metal fencing on the crossroads opposite the Red Lion clutters and fragments the townscape. Metalwork is used to decorate buildings, the most notable example being the clock face on the Town Hall.

Render and paint

Virtually all timberwork is painted. A number of properties, mainly twentieth century, have been rendered making a bland and dull contribution to the village when contrasted against textured and colourful stone and brickwork.

Other materials

Modern materials are used sparingly. However, their use can be visually jarring and detract from the appearance of the area in general. Plastic is used to replace rainwater goods. uPVC windows have been introduced throughout the area. These often have clumsy, chunky proportions and are usually placed flush with the face of the building, rather than being set back into an appropriate reveal, thus losing depth and shadow to the building's architecture. Synthetic slates, reconstituted stone and concrete tiles are also

present. Roads and footpaths are generally surfaced in asphalt with some lanes and paths remaining unmetalled.



Brick and stone



Timber windows and doors



Decorative metalwork



Rendered walls and concrete tiles

4.2 Topography and Setting

The village lies across the basin that spreads over the confluence of the River Tyne and Newbrough Burn. The settlement gently rises

from east to west but climbs more dramatically to the north from the crossroads towards Thornton Tower along the side of Meggie's Dene Burn valley which eventually runs into Newbrough Burn at the western edge of the village. The highest point of the conservation area is approximately 82 metres and the lowest approximately 62 metres above sea level.

The wider setting of the conservation area is largely determined by its position towards the base of the Tyne valley and is characterised by rural landscapes which are patterned by woodlands and fields. They sweep around all sides of the village. The rising slopes of the valley to the north and south form horizons, the southern edge being more distant and visually coherent.

Other historic settlements are ranged along this section of the Tyne Valley, with Fourstones to the east being Newbrough's closest neighbour. Large country houses and grounds were developed in the area, two of which, Newbrough Park and Newbrough House, are located in the conservation area. The late eighteenth century Newbrough Lodge and the early nineteenth century Stonecroft House are situated to the west of the village.

4.3 Views out of the Area

Views to the south from the village offer distant glimpses of the south side of the Tyne valley which is heavily decorated by hedgerows and clumps of trees. The valley side is separated from the village by the fertile flood plain which is crossed by woodlands to create a series of visual foils. The woodland is sufficiently dense in places to obstruct views of the valley and enclose the village.

Views to the north from Stanegate generally flow over gently rising pastures to tree lines which substantially mask the distant crest of the northern scarp of the Tyne valley. Views twist out of the village as the U8138 to Thornton Tower weaves up the Meggie's Dene Burn valley. High banksides, hedges and boundary walls contain and channel views before they break out to take in broader vistas over Torney's Fell and Frankham Fell which lie beyond the tree lines that contain the scenes from the C227.

Views to the west are dominated and foreshortened by the dense canopy of trees which overhang Stanegate as it crosses Newbrough Burn. Views to the east are also controlled by mature trees which are ranged along both sides of the Stanegate. However, because the road is straighter the visual containment is

less immediate with more open views of adjacent fields being glimpsed beneath the canopy of the trees.



Views south over the flood plain and the south side of Tyne valley



Views north towards Frankham Fell



Views west framed and contained by trees overhanging Newbrough Burn bridge and Stanegate



Views east extending along Stanegate towards Fourstones

5 SPATIAL ANALYSIS

5.1 Development pattern, layout, grain and density

Medieval development pattern

Little is known about the size and composition of Newbrough in the middle ages other than historic references to the two villages of Newbrough and Thornton where the latter was at one time the larger of the two settlements. It is probable that a number of cottages would have spread alongside the Stanegate with inns and services such as a smithy to sustain the local agricultural economy and travellers passing along the Carelgate between Newcastle and Carlisle. The lost medieval village of Thornton and its medieval market probably clustered over the flat land around the defensible Thornton Tower.

The Armstrong's Map of 1769 (Map 3) shows Newbrough comprising buildings stretched alongside the road which lies to the south of the putative line of the Stanegate. This is a representation of a medieval street village. Thornton is not marked on the plan giving rise to the assumption that both the tower and related settlement had been totally abandoned.

Post Medieval development pattern

The 1863 Ordnance Survey (Map 4) shows that the late medieval 'street village' layout of Newbrough had largely survived into the nineteenth century. This was anchored around a number of key buildings – Newbrough Park on the south side which is believed to have a development time line dating back to at least the sixteenth century and the seventeenth century Home Farm and Ashley House, a former inn, together with the eighteenth century Red Lion on the northern side. It is possible that some of the cottages on the southern side of Stanegate to the west of Sidgate Lane were built in the late eighteenth century or incorporate fabric dating from that period. The mid-nineteenth century layout of the village straggles along this east-west axis with the re-emergence of development in Thornton following the construction of Newbrough Hall and its associated buildings, including the stable block and cottages on the west side of the U8138, together with the farm complex which incorporated the remains of the medieval tower house. The late nineteenth century saw the development pattern manipulated with the construction of the town hall to add a new visual focal point in the village.

Changes over the next century included some demolition, such as the buildings to the north of the Red Lion where traces of former fireplaces can still be seen in the pub's north elevation and the farm complex on the opposite side of the U8138 to be replaced in the 1970s by Denham's Haulage contractors and Khartoum bungalows respectively, again stretching the development pattern of the village.

The most significant change to the development pattern of the village in the twentieth century has been the 1960s development of the Sidgate housing estate which reflects a typical post-war municipal layout annexed to the south of the village to provide the greatest concentration of buildings in Newbrough. This skews the development pattern of the village. It has, however, little impact upon the conservation area which remains focussed upon the historic street village and Thornton with only a short section of the first phase of the housing estate included in the area.

The layout of the historic core of the conservation area continues to be characterised by collections of properties separated by fields ranged alongside Stanegate. They still form distinctive groups comprising the Town Hall to the Red Lion on the northern side; the terraces of houses on the southern side; and Home Farm combined

with Newbrough Park at the western end of the village although later developments have altered the shape of the groups and extended the built footprint of the historic core.

Newbrough Hall and its associated buildings to the north of the village are physically detached from the main settlement and can be only occasionally glimpsed from a few vantage points from the rest of the village when the tree canopy diminishes over the winter period.

The pattern of development across the village includes a generous provision of open space which leads to a relatively low density across the whole of the settlement. There are pockets of higher density focused on both old and new terraced housing.

5.2 Land use

Newbrough is predominantly residential (Use Classification C3). There are no shops and one public house (Use Classification A4). Business focuses on D and S Denham and Son Haulage contractors (B1/B2) and farming. Tynedale District Local Plan has not allocated sites for economic development in Newbrough, recognising that the village is well placed to benefit from employment opportunities provided in Hexham. The town hall and

its admirable extension provide community focus (Use Classification D1).

5.3 Views within the area

The main views within the area follow the road pattern. The principal vista runs along Stanegate where disjointed and informal building lines, varieties of scale and design together with open space and pockets of mature landscaping on both sides of the road creates visual interest and surprise. This informality reveals a gradual development process. The open spaces bring the village's rural hinterland into the heart of the settlement. This fractures the building lines but provides extremely attractive settings to both individual and groups of buildings. Other views leading off Stanegate along Sidgate Lane and the U8138 lead past buildings and fields to broaden out over open countryside. Generally, views are dominated by the older stone built properties, the two exceptions being along Sidgate Lane where the 1960s/70s housing commands the street scene and the blocks of 1970s development which front onto the southern section of the U8138.



Staggered building lines, roof heights and chimney stacks add modelling and visual interest



Green spaces bring the rural hinterland into the village

6 CHARACTER ANALYSIS

6.1 Townscape and building form

The conservation area comprises the successor of the two medieval viles, Nieweburc and Thornetona.⁸ Although the physical appearance of the settlement has totally changed from the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, the general arrangement of two distinct groups of buildings, 'old' Newbrough and Thornton, established during the post-Conquest era survives.

The historic core of '**old**' **Newbrough** stretches along Stanegate. The eastern edge was marked in the mid-nineteenth century by the Methodist Chapel and a pair of cottages which were demolished in the 1970s to make way for the Whitehouses bungalow court. This has created a more open aspect and removed a landmark building at the entrance to the village. The range of historic buildings which front onto Stanegate as far as its junction with Sidgate Lane comprises a pair of terraces. They follow a constant building line which is terminated at their eastern end by Rose Cottage which juts out at right angles to 'book-end' the terraces. Rose Cottage

occupies an area where the Stanegate originally widened at its junction with Sidgate Lane, which led to Allerwash Mill, and the road to Thornton. This is the possible location for a small historic market/trading area opposite the Red Lion and the village pump which could mark an earlier well or spring point.



Eastern length of terrace



Western length of terrace



*Blanked internal arches,
White Gates*



*The opposite side of Stanegate
overlooking the grounds of
Newbrough Hall*

⁸ Northumberland Place-Names : Stan Beckensall 1975

The two terraces form distinct groups of buildings. The eastern collection includes the Old Schoolhouse and West Cottage, the latter with its sandstone flagged roof suggesting a late-eighteenth/early nineteenth century construction. The western group is more diverse in appearance with a substantial arched cart gate and decorative stone dormer gable adding variety and modelling. Blanked internal arches inside the cart entrance suggest that the chronological development of the terrace moved from west to east.

Unfortunately some new and enlarged openings and the insertion of bow windows have altered the balance and appearance of some of the properties diminishing the overall quality of the western terrace.

The northern side of Stanegate opposite the terraces is undeveloped and opens out to provide extensive views across fields and the parkland setting of Newbrough House towards Frankham Fell. Mature ornamental trees in the parkland contribute to the composition of an outstanding landscape which makes a substantial contribution to the historic and visual setting of the eastern end of the conservation area.

This open aspect ran through to the junction of Stanegate with the U8138 until the mid-twentieth century and the construction of

Westfield on the corner. The mass of this large hipped roof stone house reflects the scale of the Red Lion that stand on the western side of the junction.



Westfield House



The Red Lion

The eighteenth century Red Lion, however, continues to dominate the cross roads due to its shape and visual strength which is reinforced by lack of gardens or contained space along the back of the cobbled pavement. Old features, including the survival of earlier fabric and sixteen- and twelve-pane sash windows impose a sense of history at an important focal point in the centre of the conservation area. This quality is extended along the front of Stanegate where the attached buildings, which date from the mid to late nineteenth century, jut out to extend the building mass as far as the detached Town Hall. Visual interest is enhanced by the arch and its substantial classic moulded kneelers on the front of Archway

House, the larger, higher and slightly austere Mechanic's Institute and the tall chimney stacks. The Italianate Town Hall brings charm and architectural charisma into the village. It was subtly and sympathetically extended in 2000 to provide additional accommodation and a sheltered courtyard. The adjacent War Memorial completes this group of buildings which overlooks the lowered boundary wall on the opposite side of Stanegate which contains the northern edge of Newbrough Park.



Archway House



The Mechanics Institute/Women's Institute



View to the south over the lowered boundary wall are dominated by the former landscaped grounds of Newbrough Park



Newbrough Town Hall



The attractively designed extension

The 1960s housing on Sidgate Lane also overlooks the grounds albeit partly obscured by the eastern boundary wall of Newbrough Park which dips down from over three metres in height at the junction with Stanegate to become a more traditional field boundary further south. The partly rendered twentieth century terraced housing together with a group of bungalows and disused public conveniences on the west side of Sidgate Lane do not add to the special character of the conservation area.

Similarly, the layout and appearance of the twentieth century development that has taken place on both sides of the U8138 to the north of its junction with the Stanegate, including Khartoum

bungalows and Denham's Haulage depot, do not augment the architectural quality of the conservation area.

The west end of the east-west axis of 'old' Newbrough clusters around Home Farm and Newbrough Park. Home Farmhouse and Ashley House, which front onto Stanegate, was a former inn. It dates from the sixteenth century but possibly incorporates earlier fabric. Some of the large stones in the quoins and set into the walls may have Roman origins.



Home Farmhouse/Ashley House



Nineteenth century farm building

This is a particularly attractive group of buildings, partly because of their obvious age but also because traces of earlier features, such as the lost central doorway and the seventeenth century stone mullions cut-away from first floor windows, probably in the nineteenth century, to insert larger multi-paned fenestration, describe historic timelines. A substantial and attractively detailed

early-nineteenth century house extended in the late-nineteenth century located in the north east corner of the complex can be glimpsed from the road. Farm outbuildings tucked behind Stanegate have been converted to housing and a cul-de-sac of short lengths of stone built terraced houses sits beside and behind the old farm. The new development has been designed to ensure that the houses which front onto Stanegate reflect the mass and general shape of the older terraces which can be seen in the conservation area.



The north, 'back', elevation of Newbrough Park and attractive brick garden wall fronting onto Stanegate

The north elevation of Newbrough Park looms over Stanegate. Partly shrouded by trees and shrubs, the façade is a combination of a massive wall with regular window openings and smaller extensions comprising a variety of roof heights and planes. High

garden walls, partly built in brick, are attached to the house. The elevation is enlivened by the presence of doorway which includes an attractive renewed radial fanlight.

Stanegate leaves the conservation area by Newbrough Bridge built in 1839 to a robust and attractive design using ashlar stone reflecting the generally high quality of design and craftsmanship to be found in 'old' Newbrough.



Newbrough Burn bridge and its 1839 datestone

The U8138 leads from 'old' Newbrough to the settlement of **Thornton** which is now orientated around Newbrough Hall and its associated buildings. The link between 'old' Newbrough and Thornton is rural in character with the attractive The Blue House

farm and West Lodge the only historic buildings on the east side and open countryside to the west. The bulk of Newbrough House estate lies to the west of the road. The 1866 Edition Ordnance Survey (Map 4) describes the arrangement of formal and kitchen gardens together with garden buildings and glass houses which encompassed the John Dobson designed early nineteenth century house. The substantial stable block and associated cottages which enclose the stable yard are located on the east side of the road. This general arrangement and appearance of estate buildings survives with only minor modifications which do not diminish the complex's overall historic character.



The Blue House farm buildings



High boundary walls link estate buildings and run along the edge of Newbrough Hall gardens

The high stone walls which run along the east side of the road and contain the gardens link onto West Lodge and Garden Cottage to

provide a robust edge opposite the more modelled and architecturally diverse frontage formed by the eastern elevation of the stable yard which is dominated by the two storey stables with its heavy eaves and catslide roof. The power house built in 1902 with its whimsical Gothic ogival pyramid roof and finial inspired by turn of the century generating apparatus can be seen from the road. The farm complex to the north of the early/mid nineteenth century Thornton Tower Cottages, a stone built two storey terrace, is located outside the conservation area.



The stable block



Cottages contain the stable yard

6.2 Key buildings

Key buildings provide historic anchor points, visual focus, aesthetic quality and influential examples of local building type.

Newbrough Park and **Newbrough Hall** are fine examples of country houses which are of both historic and architectural importance. They represent a tangible expression of the wealth that flowed through the region during the early decades of the industrial revolution and the concomitant attraction of the Tyne valley as a convenient and pleasant place to live. The **stable block** to the west of Newbrough Hall adds grandeur to the historic complex. The 1839 **bridge** at the west end of the village is an attractive ashlar structure built with some style and prominent datestone. It denotes the presence of Newbrough Burn and the importance of the flattened basin at the confluence of the Burn and the River Tyne in the development of the village.

The **Town Hall** is a building which reflects a striking urban design reduced in scale to comfortably fit into the shape and appearance of the village. The more severe and modestly designed neighbouring **Mechanics Institute**, now the Women's Institute, marks an important period in the social development of the village representing the early to mid-nineteenth century movement to provide educational opportunities for working men.

The Blue House and its associated buildings to the south of Newbrough Hall are good examples of vernacular farm design,

enriched by the stone flagged roofs, illustrating the agricultural history of the village.

6.3 Green elements

Green spaces make a vital contribution to the character of the village. Clusters of buildings are separated by fields which come to the edge of roads and paths. These fields flow into open countryside where they merge to create an extremely attractive rural hinterland with views which roll over the slopes of the Tyne valley. The green spaces are decorated by both individual specimen trees and woodlands to create modelled landscapes and add grace, shape and maturity to enrich the historic character of the area. They also frame and provide backdrops to buildings.

Hedgerows work with walls to link buildings and contain spaces and grass verges soften the impact of roads.

Newbrough Burn valley at the western end of the conservation area is heavily colonised by trees to create a natural woodland which enriches the quality of the conservation area and introduces variety of shape and colour at the edge of the village.

Gardens provide green space between buildings and buildings and roads.



A magnificent tree between the War Memorial and Home Farm



The woodland along Newbrough Burn

6.4 Details

Details are woven throughout the character area making decisive contributions to its distinctive character and sense of place. They include masonry, doorways, roofs, windows and rainwater goods.

Masonry

Most of the buildings in the conservation area are built in local carboniferous sandstone. Some early buildings are constructed in random rubble where walls are constructed in stones which are irregularly shaped and of different sizes laid in random patterns with some occasional rough coursing. This can be seen on the front of Ashley House, Stanegate.

Later houses adopted a more formal approach using roughly squared stone in courses, such as Rose Cottage at the junction of Sidgate Lane with Stanegate. Some large and fine building, including the Town Hall and Newbrough Park, incorporate tooled squared stone. Dressed stone quoins, sills and lintels were frequently used to provide style and elegance.



*Rubble wall
Ashley House*



*Roughly squared
coursed stone wall
Rose Cottage*



*Tooled squared
coursed stone wall
the Town Hall*

Doorways

Original door openings largely survive. Most of the doors would have been either planked or panelled many of which survive.



*Panelled door
Mechanics Institute*



*Planked door
Newbrough Park*

Windows

Windows are an important tool in understanding the age of buildings and make a vital contribution to their visual character. Window openings can change over time, both in terms of position

and size. The presence of redundant stone lintels and cills set into walls illustrates a depth of history that spans centuries. A limited variety of original windows survive including late eighteenth/early nineteenth century sixteen- and twelve-pane, such as Ashley House, Newbrough Park, and the Red Lion, and mid/late nineteenth century four- and two-pane sliding sash windows. Unfortunately many windows have been replaced with uPVC units which have a negative impact upon the appearance of individual properties and the townscape in terms of dimension, shape, profile and colour. This is compounded by changes to the shape and plane of windows. The colour of uPVC units is particularly important in that it introduces the uniform presence of polar white, not used until the mid-twentieth century, in place of traditional colour ranges.



Traditional timber sliding sash window, Red Lion



Modern replacement windows

Roofs and roof furniture

Most roofs in Newbrough are dual pitch with flat gables. There are some minor variations including hipped gables, such as the Red Lion and Westfield House, and the occasional catslide roof which slope down from principal pitches. Virtually all of the pre-twentieth century buildings in the village are roofed in Welsh slate with some limited but good examples of sandstone flags.



Catslide roof



The impact of rooflights

Some dormers have been added to properties. However, the overwhelming impression is one where rooflines are substantially uncluttered and uninterrupted. This adds to the quality of the area and should be protected. A number of rooflights have been inserted which, although less intrusive than dormers, can fragment principal elevations. It is important that rooflights are designed to

conservation standards and situated in discrete positions. Chimney stacks and pots help to create interesting and attractive silhouettes. They include elaborate and decorative stone stacks as well as lighter brick structures.

Rainwater goods.

Traditional rainwater goods, including gutters and downpipes, would have been simple and originally made out of wood or lead. These were gradually replaced using cast iron with the gutters supported on spikes driven into the wall. Good examples of this type can be seen on the cottages which form part of Newbrough Hall stable block. Cast iron is in turn being substituted by plastic, sometimes mounted on timber fascias, to the detriment of the character of the area.

Boundary walls

Boundary walls are dominant and crucial elements in the built form of the conservation area. They are of historic and visual importance threading their way alongside roads and lanes containing spaces and views. They include field and garden boundaries.



*Traditional spiked iron gutter
South Cottage*



*Boundary wall around
Newbrough Park*

6.5 Neutral and negative features

Neutral features

Neutral features are those which have a balance of positive and negative characteristics.

- The development of Sidgate housing estate introduced an important measure of social housing into the village. However, the design of the estate reflects a traditional 1960s layout and appearance which does not enhance the special and distinctive historic character of the village. This observation can also be applied to 'Khartoum' senior citizen's bungalows built in the 1970s.

Negative features

Negative features are those which detract from the overall character and appearance of the place. There are several negative aspects.

- As mentioned in section 4.1.2 above, original timber joinery is occasionally being replaced by synthetic materials. The success of uPVC windows which attempt to copy the design and proportions of traditional windows depends on the width and profile of the frames. uPVC frames are usually thicker and more angular than timber ones and can not accurately incorporate details such as mouldings, horns and beading. uPVC 'glazing bars' are often false strips superimposed onto glazing which have a flat, flimsy appearance. uPVC does not take on the patina of time in the same way as timber. The result almost always harms the appearance of the character area.
- A number of mid to late twentieth century houses have been built with little regard to the traditional appearance of their historic counterparts. Their design and location disrupts and diminishes the special character of the conservation area.
- Overhead cables and their support columns.

- The abandoned public conveniences set into Newbrough Park boundary wall along Sidgate Lane.
- There have been incremental changes that have gradually damaged the historic integrity and attractiveness of buildings. They include the loss and replacement of original architectural details together with inappropriate designs, materials and methods for repairs, alterations and new works.

7 PUBLIC REALM

Public realm is the space between and within buildings which are publicly accessible, including streets, forecourts, entrances and open spaces.

The quality of the public realm throughout the conservation area is generally satisfactory although very little historic fabric survives, the obvious example being the sandstone setts to the front and side of the Red Lion.

Asphalt has been applied as a road and footpath surface across most of the conservation area to create a generally dull floorscape. This surfacing has been patch repaired and cut and filled to accommodate service and utility upgrades. The added effect is unattractive. Other materials have been introduced such as short lengths of concrete flags between the Red Lion and the War Memorial and poured concrete along part of the frontage of the terrace to the east of Rose Cottage. A mixture of flags, crazy paving and asphalt cover the landscaped sitting area opposite the Red Lion detracting from the appearance of an important area of public open space. Some paths and lanes are either unmetalled or roughly gravelled with loose bindings. They create a less formal and more attractive appearance. As mentioned in section 4.1.2, metal hooped

fencing at the junction of Sidgate Lane with Stanegate conflicts with the historic character of the conservation area.

Street lighting tends to be strapped to columns carrying cables and is therefore relatively inconspicuous. The exceptions are twentieth century housing estates where modern standards require lighting columns.



*Mixed finishes opposite the
Town Hall*



*Sandstone cobbles around the
Red Lion*



*Inappropriately designed
highway fencing*



*Lighting units on
cable columns*

8 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Boundary review

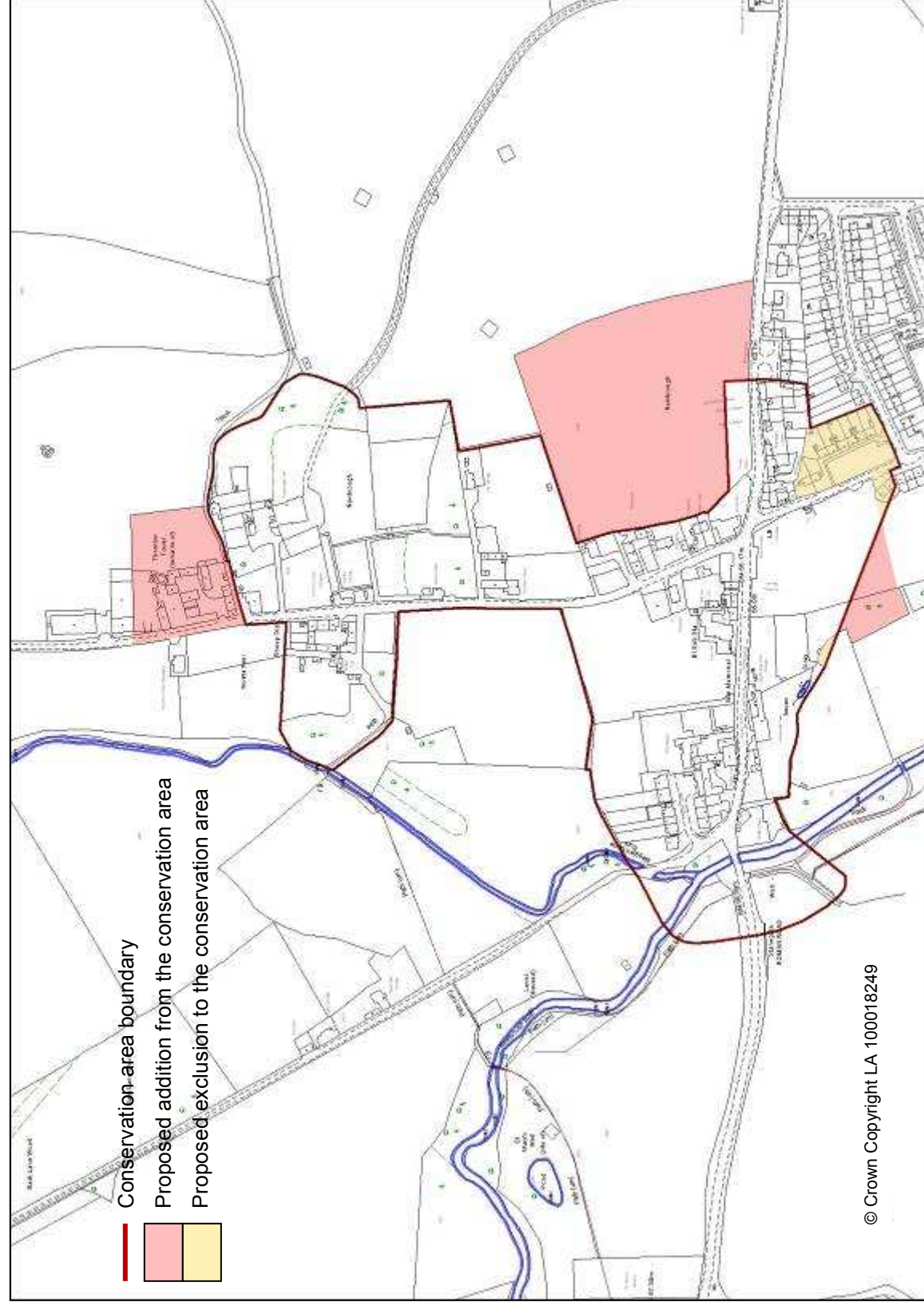
The Council has a duty to review the boundaries of conservation areas from time to time and to determine whether or not they should be amended. Tynedale District Local Plan addresses issues relating to proposals affecting the setting of a conservation area. Policy BE18 states:

Outside a conservation area, development will be permitted if it would not harm the character, setting or views into or out of the conservation area.

This means the boundary does not have to be changed to protect it from inappropriate changes to its setting. The boundary effectively contains the whole village, only excluding post WWII developments that are not woven into the layout of the historic settlement.

The review offers the opportunity to rationalise the boundary to take account of changes that have taken place since the conservation area's designation and follow, if relevant, property boundaries. Consequently it is proposed that the boundary is amended as follows (Map 7):

1. To include part of the farm complex located to the north of Thornton Tower Cottages. This is the part of the farm which contains the surviving nineteenth century buildings and the remains of the medieval tower house. It also includes the nineteenth century industrial chimney which marks the location of the engine house.
2. To include the field to the east of Khartoum. This will rationalise the boundary by conforming to a whole field pattern rather than following an arbitrary line and include in the conservation area an important stone boundary wall and lost hedge line.
3. To exclude numbers 1 and 2 Park Cottages and include a triangular shaped area of land to the west of the cottages comprising part of a field and an area of woodland. Nos 1 and 2 Park Cottages form part of a group of semi-detached and terraced bungalows which were developed following the designation of the conservation area. Nos 3, 4, and 5 are not in the conservation area. Park Cottages do not contribute to the historic character of the conservation area. The inclusion of the triangular area of land will rationalise the boundary following the post-designation development of Park Cottages and reflect new field boundaries. (continued)



Map 7: Newbrough Conservation Area, proposed boundary changes

4. To exclude 1 to 15 Sidgate. This group of properties, which forms the western edge of the twentieth century housing estate, does not make a contribution to the special character of the conservation area in terms of its design, material content and layout.

In the course of future reviews, consideration should be given to the possibility of extending the conservation area boundary west to include properties at Stonecroft and Greyside.

8.3 Buildings at risk

There are no buildings in the conservation area included on the English Heritage Building at Risk Register. There are no other buildings that can be described as being at risk. English Heritage criteria state that buildings that are capable of beneficial use may be classed as vulnerable if they are in good to fair condition, but vacant. The Red Lion would therefore fall into the 'vulnerable' category, and should be monitored for signs of deterioration.

8.4 Listed buildings

There are a number of listed buildings in the conservation area (Appendix 2). The listing of buildings of architectural or historic interest is carried out by English Heritage on behalf of the

Department for Culture, Media and Sport. Additions to the list can only be suggested.

The listed buildings include good examples of period architecture and buildings of historic interest. There are other buildings that encapsulate the heritage distinctiveness of the village that could be worthy of consideration for inclusion on the list. They include:

- The stable block to the west of the U8138. This should be considered for listing because of the contribution that it makes to the historic composition and integrity of the John Dobson early nineteenth century Newbrough Hall estate.
- The War Memorial, adjacent to Newbrough Town Hall, and located on the north side of Stanegate.

8.5 Future protection and enhancement opportunities

A number of opportunities exist to protect, enhance the appearance and reinforce the heritage significance of the conservation area. They include:

- Gradually improve the quality of the footpath, roads and street furniture through the introduction of a co-ordinated design approach and the use of traditional materials wherever possible. This should include an audit of traditional materials used

throughout the conservation area, both visible and covered by modern finishes, in order to devise a palette that ensures that the village's historic character can be reinforced.

- Ensure that all future highway work, including maintenance works, will preserve and enhance the character of the area.
- Promote the undergrounding of overhead cables.
- Prevent the introduction of inappropriate boundary treatments and promote through the planning process the planting of hedges and construction of stone boundary walls.
- Encourage through the planning process the reinstatement of missing architectural features and the replacement of unsuitable materials and details with historically appropriate alternatives. This includes windows, doors and chimneys.
- Ensure that traditional architectural features that define the historic character of the village are included in the design of new buildings and the adaption of existing buildings such as the provision of chimney stacks and pots together with the exclusion of features that are alien to the historic character of the village such as barging.

8.6 Future Management

Conservation status does not mean that the area should remain preserved as a museum piece but that it should be managed in a way that responds to its heritage significance, ensuring that changes enhance its special character. Good design, careful maintenance and sensitive handling of public space will allow the area to live and develop but in a way that responds to the conservation of its special character. A Conservation Area Management Plan will be prepared following the adoption of this appraisal. The Management Plan will seek to achieve the following objectives:

- To establish and define the significance of the conservation area as a whole and of the individual elements found within it such as architectural, historical, residential, commercial, ecclesiastic, landscape and social components.
- To assess and define the threats and opportunities within the area and how these impact on the significance of individual elements and of the conservation area as a whole.
- To provide policy guidance to ensure that the significance of the conservation area will be maintained whilst changes occur

rather than being lost or damaged and that opportunities for enhancement are maximised.

English Heritage recommends that the following topics should be considered in the preparation of the Management Plan.⁹

- Article 4(2) directions
- Enforcement and monitoring change
- Buildings at risk
- Site specific design guidance or development briefs and thematic policy guidance
- Specific enhancement opportunities
- Trees and green spaces
- Urban design and public realm
- Regeneration issues
- Decision making and community consultation

- Available resources

The overall purpose of this appraisal is to provide a benchmark for assessing the impact of development proposals on the character and appearance of the conservation area. The management plan will be based on the characteristics identified in the character assessment and provides policy guidance for their preservation and enhancement.

⁹ Guidance on the Management of Conservation Areas, English Heritage 2006

9 APPENDIX 1

Relevant Council Policies

Tynedale Council has a raft of policies that are designed to protect and enhance the historic environment. The Council is moving towards the completion of its Local Development Framework (LDF). This is the folder of local development documents that outlines how planning will be managed in the future. It will gradually replace the adopted Tynedale District Local Plan. The LDF consists of several documents and plans that form a framework for planning future development in Tynedale, including where new housing, employment and community facilities will be located and for safeguarding the environment of the District. Three important documents have already been adopted including the Core Strategy. The Local Plan is slowly being superseded by the LDF documents but elements of it will remain as "saved" while further new documents are produced.

The key relevant parts of the LDF Core Strategy and saved Local Plan policies that impact upon the conservation area are as follows:

- a. **The LDF Core Strategy:**
Core Strategy BE1 includes:

To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the quality and integrity of Tynedale's built environment and its historic features including archaeology giving particular protection to listed buildings, scheduled monuments and conservation areas.

Core Strategy GD3

The existing boundaries of the Northumberland Greenbelt will be maintained. It is designed, in part, to protect the character and setting of historic settlements.

b. Saved policies from Tynedale District Local Plan

BE19 - Demolition of Listed Buildings

The total or substantial demolition of a listed building will not be permitted.

BE18 - Development affecting the character and setting of a Conservation Area

Outside a conservation area, development will be permitted if it would not harm the character setting or views into or out of the conservation area.

BE20 - Demolition of structures in the curtilage of a listed building

Listed building consent for the demolition of structures within the curtilage of a listed building will be permitted where:

- the structure to be demolished does not make a significant contribution to the character of the Listed Building or its setting,
- any redevelopment proposals meet the requirement of Policy BE22; and
- the structure is not listed in its own right or mentioned in the list description

BE21 - Alteration and extension to listed buildings

Proposals for the alteration or extension of listed buildings will be granted consent where:

- the essential character of the building is retained and its features of special interest remain intact and unimpaired,
- the works proposed make use of traditional and/or sympathetic building materials and techniques which match or are in keeping with those found on the Listed Building,
- the architectural details (e.g. doors, gutters, windows) match or are in keeping with the Listed Building; and
- the proposal meets the requirement of General Development Policy GD2.

All applications for such development must be accompanied by detailed drawings of both the existing structure and the proposed development

BE22 - The setting of listed buildings

Proposals for development which would adversely affect the essential character or setting of a Listed Building will not be permitted.

Proposals for development within the setting of a listed building will only be appropriate where the following criteria are met:

- the detailed design is in keeping with the listed building in terms of scale, height, massing and alignment; and
- the works proposed make use of traditional or sympathetic building materials and techniques which are in keeping with those found on the listed building

BE23 - Change of use of listed buildings

The change of use of a listed building in order to restore or maintain its viable use will be permitted provided the proposal accords with Policy BE21

BE27 - Regional and locally important archaeological sites and settings

Development which would be detrimental to regionally or locally important archaeological sites or their settings will not be permitted unless the proposed development is considered to be of overriding regional importance and no alternative site is available

BE28 - Archaeological Assessment

Where it is not clear how important an archaeological site is, or where the impact of a development proposal on an existing archaeological site is uncertain, the developer will be required to provide further information in the form of an archaeological assessment and, where such an assessment indicates that important archaeological remains may be affected, a full archaeological evaluation.

BE29 - Development and preservation

Where sites or monuments of archaeological importance would be affected by development, their preservation in situ is preferred. Where the site is not considered to be of sufficient importance to merit preservation in situ and development is subsequently permitted, planning permission will be subject to an archaeological condition, or a Planning Obligation will be sought, which will require the excavation and recording of the remains prior to or during the development. In such instances, publication of the findings will also be required.

Appendix 2: Listed buildings

The following listed buildings are located within the conservation area.

Property	Grade
Newbrough Hall	II*
Garden walls, outbuildings and gateway 20 metres west of Newbrough Hall	II
Dovecote 30 metres north of Newbrough Hall	II
Power House to north-east of Newbrough Hall	II
Home Farmhouse and Ashley House	II
Block of farm buildings 30 metres north east of Home Farmhouse	II
Town Hall	II
Red Lion Inn	II
Women's Institute	II
Newbrough Park and attached cottage	II
Forecourt walls and piers to the north of Newbrough Park and Bridge House	II

Garden walls to the west and south-east of Newbrough Park	II
Ha-ha wall on the south side of the garden at Newbrough Park	II
Bridge House	II
Newbrough Bridge, over Newbrough Burn at the west end of the village	II

Appendix 3: Sources

- Ordnance Survey Maps (various years)
- John Hodgson : History of Northumberland 1811
- Keys to the Past website : <http://www.keystothepast.info>
- Images of England website : <http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk>
- The Buildings of England, Northumberland : Nikolaus Pevsner & Ian Richmond : 2001 edition
- Northumberland Place Names : Stan Beckensall 1975