

Embleton Parish Neighbourhood Plan



Background Evidence Paper No 6

Non-Designated Heritage Assets in the Parish of Embleton

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1. Introduction

- 1.1. This paper provides the background evidence used to qualify and explain the list of Non-Designated Heritage Assets identified in the Embleton Parish Neighbourhood Plan. For information the paper also contains the Designated Heritage Assets (listed buildings and sites) within the Parish (see Appendix A).
- 1.2 The Localism Act 2011 has increased the role of communities in determining how planning decisions are made at a local level, including those involving heritage assets. Communities can play a key role in preparing neighbourhood plans which establish the general planning policies for development and use of land in a neighbourhood and work in preparing a neighbourhood plan may indicate buildings and sites which merit inclusion on any local list that a Local Planning Authority may have.
- 1.3. Whilst the Designated Heritage Assets are well identified, Northumberland County Council do not currently hold a 'local list' of other heritage assets. The Embleton Parish Neighbourhood Plan therefore proposes to provide a list of other locally significant buildings and sites as part of the Neighbourhood Plan, and this list is referred to as the list of 'Non-Designated Heritage Assets'.

2. The Embleton Parish Neighbourhood Plan and the Historic Environment

2.1 The Embleton Parish Neighbourhood Plan sets out a vision that is focused on protecting heritage assets and enhancing local green spaces, landscapes and views that contribute to the distinct look and feel of the Parish.

Front Street, Embleton Circa 1927



“We will protect, and where possible enhance, the setting and environment of our parish, the Northumberland Coast AONB, the Northumberland Heritage Coast and other special and natural places in our Parish”.

This will be delivered in part by the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets in the Neighbourhood Area, both designated and non-designated, in a manner that best sustains or enhances their significance.

2.2 Whilst designated heritage assets have statutory protection under the Planning (Listed Buildings and

Blink Bonny Public House Circa 1920



Conservation Areas) Act 1990, those which are identified locally (and therefore not designated) have no statutory protection. Listed Building and Scheduled Monument status are the two statutory designations but only a proportion of heritage assets in the Neighbourhood Area are so protected. The Neighbourhood Plan will offer recognition and protection to the non-designated assets that are considered of local importance since being identified as a non-designated heritage asset is a material

consideration for planning decisions. The non-designated heritage sites, monuments and buildings listed in the Neighbourhood Plan all contribute to the character and sense of place of Embleton Parish.

3. Methodology

3.1 Guidance outlined in the Historic England Advice Note 7 ‘Local Heritage Listing’ has been used to establish a methodology for assessing non-designated heritage assets in the Neighbourhood Area.

3.2 The definition set out in the NPPF states that a heritage asset is:

“A building, monument, site, place area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).” (Annex 2 NPPF July 2018).

3.3 The different types of “heritage interest” that define a heritage asset have been identified as **historic, architectural, artistic** and **archaeological**. If an asset has at least one element of heritage interest it should then be judged on its significance. This can be measured in terms of how it meets any of five criteria, these being: **rarity, aesthetic appeal, integrity, representativeness** or **association**.

3.4. Adherence to these criteria, as defined below, has ensured consistency in assessment of heritage assets across the parish as well as with government policy and practice guidance on heritage assets, settings and local listing.

Interest	How the interest is assessed
Historic	The asset should have importance in relation to events or people in the past, either as a direct representation of an event or group of people (such as a purpose-built building like a chapel) or by the historic use of a building/site for a particular practice.
Architectural	Assets that are of architectural interest are identified because of their design, construction, craftsmanship or decoration.
Artistic	These assets will exhibit some degree of creative skill in their creation or design whether through sculpture, painting or other method of decoration.
Archaeological	These assets contain archaeological remains which are the primary source about the historic development of places and people.

3.5 The significance of each identified Non-Designated Heritage Asset is assessed in terms of several criteria, which are set out below.

Significance	How the significance is assessed
Rarity	The asset must exemplify a design, settlement pattern or other quality that is uncommon either to the locality, district or wider or landscape region.
Aesthetic appeal	Positive feelings of worth by reason of its architectural, design or artistic quality or its form or layout must be evoked by these assets.

Integrity	To have a degree of integrity, an asset should retain a sense of completeness, either as an individual building, structure feature or as part of a larger group.
Representativeness	Whilst the asset may not be rare, it could be representative of a particular historical or architectural trend. It may also be part of the legacy of an individual, architect, architectural movement, programme of work, company or group in the past.
Association	Evidence may suggest that an asset is associated with a person or historic event.

3.6 The list of Non-Designated Heritage Assets in this paper has been prepared using the above methodology. The list includes the name, a photograph and the location of the asset, what the interest is, and how the significance has been assessed.

3.7 The Conservation Area Character Appraisal for Embleton village (Christon Bank does not have a conservation area, but is linked intrinsically with the history of Embleton village) highlights some of the key local land uses which give Embleton Parish much of its character:

“The earliest land and building use in Embleton would have been the traditional mix of worship, residential, trade (regular markets and fairs) and local employment (e.g. fishing, agriculture, mills and cottage trades such as cobblers, carpenters and tailors). Maps indicate the village included the following land and building uses: cloth trade (medieval), smithies (two noted in the 1860s), quarrying (small scale in the eighteenth century, becoming much larger in the twentieth century), churches and associated buildings (vicarage, two generations of manses and a parish hall), community buildings (Creighton Memorial Hall, police station), leisure (an Empire Cinema at 1-3 Mount Pleasant, operated for only five years from 1947), public houses and hotels (lost names include agricultural ones such as Hare & Hounds and Star plus industrial ones such as Three Tuns and Railway) and, finally, retail (including the lost shops of Embleton Co-op, Pitts Emporium Supply, a fish’n’chip shop and Thompsons Butchers, most of them lost within living memory)”.




3.8 The heritage assets listed below for the Parish of Embleton are related to the past of the villages and surrounding area and are locally relevant and significant.

3.9 Further information on the history of Embleton village, Christon Bank and the rest of the Parish, including references to some of these non-designated heritage assets, can be found at the following website:




<http://www.embleton-northumberland.co.uk/history.html>



4. LIST OF NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS IN THE PARISH OF EMBLETON**4.1 Embleton Village**

Non-Designated Heritage Assets- Embleton village	National Grid Reference	Interest	Significance
<p>Creighton Memorial Hall</p> 	NU 23164 22465	Historic	<p>Association & Integrity</p> <p>Purpose built as a Working Men's Club in memory of Mandell Creighton who became Bishop of London. Opened by his widow in 1903 it is still a community hall well used by the residents of the Parish. Situated within the Embleton Conservation Area.</p>
<p>Glebe field North of the Church and East of Dovecote Close</p> 	NU 23069 22550	Historic	<p>Integrity & Rarity</p> <p>The field has historic significance both as providing part of the living for the Vicars of Embleton for centuries and subterranean importance from an archaeological viewpoint. It is the historic centre of the village around which development has taken place over hundreds of years. Situated within the Embleton Conservation Area.</p>




Non-Designated Heritage Assets- Embleton village	National Grid Reference	Interest	Significance
<p>Nos 1 & 2 Sycamore Cottages</p> 	<p>NU 23216 22488</p>	<p>Architectural</p>	<p>Rarity</p> <p>Early prefabricated homes built for the Newcastle Exhibition in 1927 and moved to Embleton at end of the show. Situated within the Embleton Conservation Area and identified in the Embleton Conservation Area Report.</p>
<p>Dunstanburgh Castle Hotel</p> 	<p>NU 23122 22625</p>	<p>Historic</p>	<p>Integrity</p> <p>Purpose built hotel constructed in the 1800's on the site of a mediaeval Quaker's meeting house. Situated within the Embleton Conservation Area.</p>
<p>Vincent Edwards Primary School</p> 	<p>NU 23090 22738</p>	<p>Historic & Architectural</p>	<p>Association & Rarity</p> <p>Purpose built school in 1890's and endowed by Vincent Edwards (1680-1712) the local vicar. One of the first village schools in the country and still used as the local Primary School. Situated within the Embleton Conservation Area.</p>

Non-Designated Heritage Assets- Embleton village	National Grid Reference	Interest	Significance
<p>Greys Inn Public House</p> 	<p>NU 23222 22585</p>	<p>Historic</p>	<p>Integrity & Representativeness</p> <p>Built in the 19th century in local Whinstone as a public house. It remains at the centre of village life and is in use today as a public house. Situated within the Embleton Conservation Area.</p>
<p>Old School House</p> 	<p>NU 23255 22750</p>	<p>Historic & Architectural</p>	<p>Association</p> <p>A “grace and favour” house built for the use of the school headteacher. Unusual in design it is situated within the Embleton Conservation Area.</p>
<p>New Presbyterian Manse</p> 	<p>NU 23159 22548</p>	<p>Historic</p>	<p>Representativeness</p> <p>Built to replace the original Manse it is representative of late 19th century local architecture. Situated within the Embleton Conservation Area.</p>

Non-Designated Heritage Assets- Embleton village	National Grid Reference	Interest	Significance
<p>Water pump near Blue Bell Inn</p> 	<p>NU 23271 22530</p>	<p>Historic</p>	<p>Aesthetic appeal Representativeness</p> <p>One of two pumps in the village which supplied domestic water before piped water became available. Situated within the Embleton Conservation Area.</p>
<p>Four pill boxes</p> 	<p>NU 23071 22580 NU 23136 22420 NU 23364 22433 NU 23606 23790</p>	<p>Architectural & Historic</p>	<p>Integrity & Representativeness</p> <p>Built in 1940 as part of coastal defences they remain intact representing an era. One is in the Glebe field on Station Road, another on the sports field, a third adjacent to Glebe Farm and the final one close to the public footpath from B1339 to the Nature Reserve Pool at Low Newton.</p>
<p>Village shop</p> 	<p>NU 23184 22605</p>	<p>Historic</p>	<p>Rarity</p> <p>This building has been the village shop since the mid 1800's and still supplies the village needs. Situated within the Embleton Conservation Area.</p>

Non-Designated Heritage Assets- Embleton village	National Grid Reference	Interest	Significance
Filling Station (including garage and shop) 	NU 23046 22763	Historic	Representativeness A typical pre-1900's village garage with pumps, workshop and office. Situated within the Embleton Conservation Area.
Dunstanburgh Castle Golf Club Clubhouse 	NU 23994 23047	Historic	Representativeness A 1930's clubhouse on a links course parallel to the coast.

4.2 Christon Bank

Non-Designated Heritage Assets – Christon Bank	National Grid Reference	Interest	Significance
<p>Primitive Methodist church</p> 	NU 21286 23082	Historic	<p>Association & Integrity</p> <p>Built in 1891 under the stewardship of Theophilus Moor and James Young on land given by Sir Edward Grey.</p>
<p>Blink Bonny Public House</p> 	NU 21359 23125	Historic	<p>Integrity & Representativeness</p> <p>Built as a public house in local Whinstone it remains a working “local”. Originally named after a famous racehorse who won both The Derby and The Oaks in 1857.</p>
<p>Well and Memorial Stone</p> 	NU 21521 23028	Historic	<p>Rarity</p> <p>Supplied village water when dug in 1860. A Memorial stone is still included in the structure. Currently being restored by the Parish Council.</p>

Appendix A: LIST OF DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS IN THE PARISH OF EMBLETON

Historic England Number	National Grid Ref	Name	Description	Grade	Date
1041822	NU 23071 22487	Church of the Holy Trinity, Embleton.	The Parish Church has its origins in the late 11th or early 12th century. The lower part of the tower dates to this time with other elements of 13th to 16th century date. In 1850, new windows were inserted and the building was extended by John Dobson, with later additions by F.R. Wilson in 1867.	Grade I	1066 - 1899
1041823	NU 23074 22466	Atkinson headstone at Embleton Church.	A later 18th century sandstone headstone, inscribed to Lydia, daughter of Joseph and Mary Atkinson of Dunstan Square and dated 1768.	Grade II	1768
1153621	NU23088 22485	Darling tomb at Embleton Church.	The tomb is to Major General Henry Darling and was erected in 1835.	Grade II	1835
1153629	NU 23085 22481	Gresham headstone at Embleton Church.	An early 19th century headstone to John Gresham and his wife Nancy. It was erected in 1810.	Grade II	1810
1304193	NU 23074 22463	Thompson headstone at Embleton Church.	An early 18th century headstone, dated 1717 and inscribed to John Thompson.	Grade II	1717
1371175	NU 23085 22479	Lamp post near Embleton Church.	A cast-iron lamp post probably erected in the mid- 19th century.	Grade II	1825 – 1875
1041824	NU 23053 22444	The Old Vicarage, Embleton.	The Old Vicarage at Embleton incorporates a medieval tower. The building was probably constructed in the early 14th century as a house and was converted into a tower in the 1390s. The tower is unusual in two ways; firstly, it has two vaulted rooms in the basement where other examples usually have only one and, secondly, it is very long. The building stands three storeys high and is built in a mixture of rubble stonework and squared stone. The south end of the tower was refaced in the 19th century by John Dobson when major extensions were added to it.	Grade I	1300-1399

Historic England Number	National Grid Ref	Name	Description	Grade	Date
1371193	NU 23038 22421	Sundial at Old Vicarage, Embleton.	West of the Old Vicarage at Embleton is a later 19th century sundial. Designed by George Stockton it has a round shaft and bronze dial.	Grade II	1850 – 1899
1041784	NU 22998 22457	Garden walls to NW of The Old. Vicarage, Embleton	The garden walls north-west of The Old_Vicarage are built of brick and date to the 18th century.	Grade II	1701 – 1799
1041785	NU 22999 22527	Dovecote North of Old Vicarage and West of Dovecote Close, Embleton.	This dovecote was built in the 18th century and is square in plan with a pyramid roof. It has been suggested it may stand on the site of an earlier, medieval dovecote. It is built of brick with a pantile roof.	Grade II	1700 – 1799
1153701	NU 23174 22593	United Reformed Church, Front Street, Embleton.	The church was built in 1833, originally as a Presbyterian church. It was altered in the 1920s both inside and outside. Now converted into a private dwelling.	Grade II	1833
1041789	NU 23140 22574	The Old Manse Front Street, Embleton.	An early 19th century Presbyterian manse, built in about 1833. It was the birthplace of William Thomas Stead in 1849, a journalist and peace campaigner.	Grade II	1800 – 1850
1153709	NU 23030 22609	The Moot Hall Station Road, Embleton.	A moot hall is documented in medieval times at Embleton. It is thought to have been the meeting place of a manorial court known as the 'King's Court'.	Grade II	1600-1699
1041786	NU 23241 22528	The Bluebell Inn WT Stead Road, Embleton.	A mid-19th century public house, built in about 1840.	Grade II	Circa 1840
1371194	NU23221 22528	Embleton Cottage WT Stead Road, Embleton.	A mid-19th century cottage, built in about 1840. Next door to the Bluebell Inn.	Grade II	Circa 1840
1041788	NU 23127 22586	Village Pant Front Street, Embleton.	An early 20th century village pant by George Reavill of Alnwick. It is inscribed “Erected by the inhabitants of Embleton & district to commemorate the coronation of their gracious majesties King George V and Queen Mary, June 22nd, 1911”.	Grade II	1911

Historic England Number	National Grid Ref	Name	Description	Grade	Date
1371195	NU 23137 22594	Village Pump Front Street, Embleton.	On the village green there is an early 19th century village water pump. It is made of cast iron.	Grade II	1800 – 1850
1041787	NU 23204 22964	East Farmhouse, Embleton	The farmhouse may have its origins in the 17th century and was extended in the early 19th century. It is built of hard Whinstone.	Grade II	1600 – 1699
1041790	NU 23327 22317	Dovecote at rear of Sunny Brae, Embleton	The dovecote dates to the 16th or 17th century and is of type known as a tun-bellied dovecote. This type of dovecote is more commonly found in North Yorkshire and the South of County Durham. It is built of an unusual mixture of materials, including Sandstone and Whinstone.	Scheduled monument and Grade II*	1500-1699
1304260	NU 22684 21513	Roadside traction engine shed, on the B1339.	By the side of the road, at South Farm, is a mid- 19th century traction engine shed. Built of Whinstone rubble with sandstone dressings and a slate roof.	Grade II	1800 – 1850
1041819	NU 21964 23492	Milepost on the B1340.	Between Embleton and Christon Bank is a cast-iron milepost by Smith Patterson of Blaydon showing the distances to Alnwick (8 miles) and North Sunderland (6 miles).	Grade II	1850 – 1899
1041820	NU 21472 22193	Milepost on the B1340.	700m North of Prickly Bridge. Late 19 th century, by Smith Paterson of Blaydon. Shows the distances to Alnwick (7 miles) and North Sunderland (7 miles).	Grade II	1850-1899
1371196	NU 23296 22644	Gazebo Sea Lane, Embleton.	A late 18th century gazebo is attached to the corner of a building on Sea Lane, formerly the Border Parachute Centre. It is thought that the artist Turner used the building to paint in.	Grade II	1750 – 1799
171174	NU 21016 22340	Garden Walls to the SW of Christon Bank Farm.	The garden walls south-west of Christon Bank Farmhouse are the remains of a former walled garden. They were built in the 18th century and stand 3.5m high.	Grade II	1700-1799
1153563	NU 21112 22352	Attached outbuilding range to the East of Christon Bank Farm.	A range of buildings east of Christon Bank Farmhouse were built in the 18th century. They include a stable and outbuildings.	Grade II	1700-1799

Historic England Number	National Grid Ref	Name	Description	Grade	Date
1041821	NU 21064 22354	Farmhouse, Christon Bank Farm.	The farmhouse is largely early 18th century but may have remains of an older building incorporated in it.	Grade II	1725-1750
1304242	NU21074 22385	Farm building group to North of Christon Bank Farm.	The farm buildings were built in the 19th century during a period of farm expansion and the advent of new farming methods.	Grade II	1825-1850
1304262	NU 21897 22687	Old Lime Kilns, Christon Bank.	A bank of 19th century lime kilns stand as a reminder of the former commercial lime works. The earliest part of the site probably dates to the early 19th century with a second kiln added later that century. The two kilns are made of brick.	Grade II	1800-1899
1304264	NU 21332 23099	Former Goods Shed to the East of the railway, Christon Bank.	On the east side of the railway line is a mid-19th century former goods shed. It was probably designed by Benjamin Green for the York, Newcastle and Berwick Railway Company.	Grade II	Circa 1850

Although not in the Parish of Embleton the following are situated in the local cemetery, a few hundred yards to the South of the Parish and are considered important by the local community:

1436906	NU 23275 21678	War Memorial, Spitalford Cemetery.	The memorial was erected in 1921 as a memorial to the 52 local servicemen who lost their lives in WW1. It was further updated to include the 11 from WW2.	Grade II	1921
1041818	NU 23223 21695	Memorial to Norwegian Sailors, Spitalford Cemetery.	Headstone in memory of the Norwegian sailors who died of exposure in an open boat after their ship was torpedoed by a U Boat in 1917, 40 miles East of Aberdeen. The boat reached Saddle Rock just North of Dunstanburgh Castle having been at sea for 4 days.	Grade II	1917