

## 5(d) Register of Buildings and Parks of Local Historic and Architectural Interest (Local Register) Supplementary Planning Document

Appendix 1: Consultation Statement, January 2018

Appendix 2&2a: Proposed Register of Buildings and Parks of Local Architectural and Historic Interest Supplementary Planning Document, January 2018, including proposed Local Register entries

# **Cabinet**

## **12 February 2018**

Register of Buildings and Parks of Local Historic and Architectural Interest (Local Register) Supplementary Planning Document

### **Appendix 1: Consultation Statement**

# Register of Buildings and Parks of Local Architectural and Historic Interest

Supplementary Planning  
Document

Consultation Statement

January 2018

## 1. Introduction

The Register of Buildings and Parks of Local Architectural and Historic Interest Supplementary Planning Document (“the Local Register SPD”) identifies the buildings, parks and gardens of local architectural and historic interest and enables their notable features to be identified during the course of the design process when development is proposed.

The SPD that this Statement accompanies is a revision of a version adopted in 2008. A revised version is now required to reflect up-to-date local and national planning policy, to consider that new entries may be eligible, and to address changes that have occurred meaning some assets should be removed from the Local Register.

This Statement is prepared in accordance with regulation 12 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, to set out the consultation that has taken place in preparation of the Local Register SPD and how that consultation has shaped the final document.

## 2. Preparation of the revised Local Register SPD

Nominations for additions to the Local Register were invited from local residents during summer 2017. An article was provided to local press and posters were distributed to Borough libraries in the week commencing 5<sup>th</sup> June 2017. An article was included in the summer 2017 edition of Our North Tyneside magazine, which is delivered to every home in the Borough. The consultation ended on 21<sup>st</sup> July 2017.

The public consultation garnered a small number of nominations that were considered for inclusion on the Local Register as part of 70 potential new entries that have been gathered since 2007, many of which arose from ad hoc public nomination. Additionally, the 146 existing Local Register entries, all of which nominated by the public, were reviewed. Entries were considered by a panel of three local historic environment experts, using the criteria included in the Local Register SPD, which are based on the criteria for listed buildings.



The recommendations from the expert review was that 47 nominated buildings and parks should be added to the Local Register, three new nominations should be combined with existing entries, and 16 existing entries should be removed from the Local Register. 23 nominated buildings were not recommended for inclusion. This resulted in a recommended revised Local Register with 177 entries.

In November 2017, Cabinet approved a consultation on the draft Local Register SPD.

### **3. Consultation on the draft Local Register SPD**

The Draft Local Register SPD was subject to a six week consultation between 27th November 2017 and 5<sup>th</sup> January 2018. The consultation methods complied with both the statutory consultation requirements and the requirements of the Council's adopted Statement of Community Involvement.

A letter was sent directly to all properties proposed to be added to, to remain on, or to be removed from the Local Register. For structures and park/gardens, a letter or email was sent to the known owner.

The following statutory and non-statutory consultees were notified via email:

- Environment Agency
- Historic England
- Natural England
- The Theatres Trust
- The Marine Management Organisation
- The North of England Civic Trust
- The Northumberland and Newcastle Society
- The Victorian Society
- The 20<sup>th</sup> Century Society

An article was published in the local press to inform the wider public.

Stakeholders were informed on how they could read and comment on the Draft Local Register SPD. The document could be read and commented on via the Council's online consultation portal (<http://northtyneside-consult.limehouse.co.uk/portal/>). The document was also available at the following locations:

- North Tyneside Council Planning Reception,
- North Shields Library,
- Whitley Bay Library,
- Wallsend Library, and
- Killingworth Library.

In addition to the online consultation portal, comments were invited by letter or email.

18 stakeholders made representations. In consideration of these representations and the Local Register criteria, two properties were no longer recommended for inclusion on the Local Register and an existing entry would be amended to better reflect its most special qualities. Several comments referred to clarifications or errors within property "Statements of Significance", and these were amended. The schedule of all representations made and officer response is set out below.

#### **4. Key amendments proposed following consultation**

- Tynemouth Sailing Club Clubhouse would not be included on the Local Register.
- Hastie Burton, 25 Kettlewell Terrace, North Shields, would not be included on the Local Register.
- Information regarding the date of Beacon House, Whitley Bay, was amended.
- Amendments were made to Sterling Pharma Solutions' entry to clarify the extent of the local registering and to remove references to elements of the building no longer in situ.
- Amendments were made to Hawthorn Villas and Park Villas' text to clarify their age and the history of the site.
- Only the central, two storey clock tower of the Linskill Centre would be included on the Local Register.
- A sentence was removed from the main text of the SPD to ensure clarity of its role.

- An amendment was made to The Villa, Wallsend's entry to provide further detail of its interest.
- An amendment was made to The Hall Ground's entry to provide further detail of its interest.
- An amendment was made to Monkseaton Methodist Church's entry to provide further detail of its history.
- Amendments were made to the Coliseum, Whitley Bay's entry to provide clarity on its history and interest.

### Schedule of Comments and Officer Response

<b>Person ID</b>	1144149
<b>Comment</b>	I confirm the description attached to the photograph of the clubhouse of Tynemouth Sailing Club is incorrect. The present Clubhouse as illustrated was designed by William M Mitchell, local Architect and a Club member and was constructed in 1975 on the same site as the clubhouse which was built in the early 1950s.
<b>Council Response</b>	Thank you for the information that corrects our understanding of the architect of this building. In light of this information, it is considered that the building would not meet the criteria for Local Register inclusion.
<b>Proposed Amendments</b>	Sailing Club now included as "not recommended". Details updated.
<b>Person ID</b>	1144380
<b>Comment</b>	Page 10, Beacon House, Whitley Bay. The listing describes the building as being a 1954 scheme completed in 1959. This is incorrect as it was built in 1962. Furthermore, the address is given as Western Way when it is in fact on Grenada Drive as is evidenced by the street name being in front of the front of the building.
<b>Council Response</b>	Thank you for the information. Different sources provide different accounts regarding the completion date of the building. However we will change the date to 1962. North Tyneside Council's gazetteer notes the building's address as Western Way.
<b>Proposed Amendments</b>	Date changed to 1962.
<b>Person ID</b>	1144531

<b>Comment</b>	<p>Thank you for your recent letter on the above subject which we received due to there being a proposed inclusion of our whole site on the updated register.</p> <p>I have reviewed the online documentation regarding the existing and the proposed new information for Sterling Pharma Solutions (page 44).</p> <p>Given the information contained therein, I would propose that the entry is changed to incorporate the building frontage only, rather than the whole site. The remainder of our 42 acre site is of no relevance to the register. I attach a proposed marked up area which should be included. This would allow the map to be more specific and not give details of the internal parts of our site. I would be grateful if you would enlarge the map and highlight only the relevant buildings.</p> <p>With respect to the wording in the entry for the draft document, I think the majority of the text is fine, but use the words "the whole building" rather than the whole property is considered worthy of the status. This eliminates the concept of the whole 42acre property being considered part of the register. Some of the building features are no longer there, such as the interview room and the reception area roof light.</p>
<b>Council Response</b>	<p>Thank you for your email. Our intention is only to include those Ryder and Yates' designed buildings on the Local Register, not the whole site, and so we agree with your suggestions. In the letter we sent you about this consultation, we noted it was only relevant to the Ryder and Yates elements, but we accept this is not at all clear in the Register entry – thank you for pointing this out. We will be changing the entry as you recommend. In the final version of the document we will be providing more accurate maps of the locally registered assets. We would be only be including the buildings you have annotated on your map.</p>
<b>Proposed Amendments</b>	<p>Amendments to text to clarify it would just be the Ryder and Yates' building and removal of references to elements that no longer exist in the building.</p>
<b>Person ID</b>	1144607
<b>Comment</b>	<p>I am a resident of Simpson Street, Cullercoats. The buildings date from 1860 and were used by fishermen. How long will the buildings last? How long can we keep propping them up? The Council should help with maintenance.</p>
<b>Council Response</b>	<p>Thank you for your comments. We note your concerns about Simpson Street's age, however it is considered that the properties generally remain in good condition and do possess sufficient interest to warrant Local Register Status.</p>
<b>Proposed Amendments</b>	<p>No amendments considered necessary.</p>
<b>Person ID</b>	1129219

<b>Comment</b>	Thank you for your letters dated 27th November 2017 in relation to the Draft Register of Buildings and Parks of Local Architectural and Historic Interest, particularly relating to Rake House Farm and buildings and the Winding House, Fenwick Colliery. I note that Rake House Farm and buildings are to remain on the register and that the Winding House, Fenwick Colliery is proposed to be added to the register. I can confirm that The Northumberland Estates does own the buildings in question and that we have no further comments to add.
<b>Council Response</b>	Thank you for your response.
<b>Proposed Amendments</b>	No amendments needed.
<b>Person ID</b>	630955
<b>Comment</b>	I would like to suggest a couple of corrections to the on-line Draft Register (which I found to be most interesting and well laid out). Ref: 07/0064/LOCAL Park Villas did not replace Red House. Hawthorn Villas are on the site of that property. Park Villas were built after 1898. I believe that Park Villas land was cleared for building after Hawthorn Villas were completed. Ref: 07/0065/LOCAL Hawthorn Villas were built 1897 (1& 2) and 1898 (3&4). The rain hoppers on the front of the properties have the date on them. I hope that this is helpful.
<b>Council Response</b>	Thank you for your positive comments on the Draft Local Register and helpful amendments to the entries for Hawthorn Villas and Park Villas. We will update the information accordingly.
<b>Proposed Amendments</b>	Amendments made to Hawthorn Villas and Park Villas' text.
<b>Person ID</b>	1145780
<b>Comment</b>	Tynemouth Sailing Club Boathouse, SPD Reference None yet, new entry. Tynemouth sailing Club own the building referred to above. The entry and photograph are of our Clubhouse (the Boathouse is SPD Reference 07/0082/LOCAL). The entry in Tyne and Wear's Historic Environment Record (HER Number 15088) states, "The first project by Gordon Ryder's office was a clubhouse for Tynemouth Sailing Club in 1952-3. Ryder was a member of the club and there he met three of his most important early clients, Derek Donerell, J. Kenneth Stanger and James Liddell." We also note the information on the draft register regarding two murals by Peter Yates. We assume the proposed inclusion is based on the criterion "it is the work of a notable architect", as none of the other criteria appear to apply. The HER entry is correct. However the photograph is of the current Clubhouse; the 1952-3 Clubhouse was completely demolished and a new Clubhouse built in the 1970s, to a design by Bill Mitchell. It would seem inappropriate to include the Clubhouse in the register and request it be removed from the listings.

<b>Council Response</b>	Thank you for the information that corrects our understanding of the architect of this building and its description (Clubhouse, not Boathouse). In light of this information, it is considered that the building would not meet the criteria for Local Register inclusion.
<b>Proposed Amendments</b>	Sailing Club now included as "not recommended". Details updated.
<b>Person ID</b>	1146124
<b>Comment</b>	<p>Please could you add the following comments to the application regarding 25 Kettlewell Tce.</p> <p>While I am very proud of the historical achievement of the company - Hastie D Burton Ltd and my forefathers' achievements, I don't believe adding the building to the local register SPD is necessary or appropriate.</p> <p>We would rather some of the third party buildings built by Hastie D Burton were recognised on the Register, rather than the historical office itself.</p> <p>Hastie D Burton Ltd no longer exists - it was sadly liquidated in 2009/10. The property in question is now owned by Burton Collingwood Ltd - a property company who purchased the building from my father Garry Burton a couple of years ago.</p> <p>Hastie Burton Joinery Ltd have been renting and maintaining the premises as commercial tenants in recent years but there was no continuation of the company. They are a new company and have simply used a similar name for their business for marketing purposes.</p> <p>I am concerned that the listing may make the ongoing management / maintenance of the building increasingly expensive which could put the commercial viability of the current let under threat.</p> <p>The early office address was King Street, which subsequently became Kettlewell Tce following a housing development at the top of the street, which changed its layout. Also the structure of the property has changed significantly from its 1927 condition. There was a fire in the 1960s whereby the site was badly damaged and the entire joiners shop burnt down.</p> <p>It was subsequently rebuilt from scratch.</p> <p>I personally do not believe the site offers any architectural interest and is in fact in a somewhat dilapidated state which is an unfair reflection of my Great Grandfather and his business.</p> <p>I am happy to discuss this matter further if you have any queries.</p>
<b>Council Response</b>	Thank you for the interesting information about the history of the business and the property at Kettlewell Terrace. In light of this information, it is considered that the building would not meet the criteria for Local Register inclusion.

<b>Proposed Amendments</b>	Building now included as "not recommended". Details updated.
<b>Person ID</b>	1146386
<b>Comment</b>	<p>Thank you for your letter dated 17th November 2016 regarding the Linskill Centre's inclusion on the Register of Buildings and Parks of Special Local Architectural and Historic Interest.</p> <p>The Linskill and North Tyneside Community Development Trust manage the Linskill Centre and have been investing in the property since its asset transfer from North Tyneside Council on 1st April 2006.</p> <p>The Trust has viewed the Draft Local Register SPD. We would firstly like to raise an objection to the photograph included within this document, as it was taken during the major refurbishment in Summer 2017 with scaffolding fully erected around the Clock Tower. I have enclosed more recent photographs of the restored Clock Tower which provide a much fairer representation of the property and its historic and architectural value.</p> <p>Correspondence to the Trust from the Elected Mayor, Norma Redfearn, dated 28th October 2013 states the Centre's inclusion on the Register refers to the two storey Clock Tower facade only.</p> <p>As a result of being on the Register the Trust has secured significant funding and invested over £100,000 in restoring the facade to its 1930s original features. This investment includes restoration of the Clock Tower's original 26 sash windows, refurbishment or replacement of existing stonework and restoration of existing front entrance doors. The Trust has liaised with the Council's Conservation Officer, Ian McCaffrey, on a number of occasions to ensure we adhered to the restoration recommendations of both conservation and planning policies.</p> <p>The Trust objects in the strongest possible terms to the proposal of removal from the Register. As highlighted above the Trust has invested significant funds to upgrade, improve and retain the original features of this renowned local Clock Tower. The timing of the proposed removal from the register is inappropriate considering the refurbishment project has just been completed with a huge amount of time and investment taken to restore it to a very high standard. We respectfully request this proposal to be removed prior to the completion of the final version of the Local Register SPD.</p>

<b>Council Response</b>	Please accept our apologies for the photograph used in the draft document. Please be assured that we are aware of the building's appearance without the scaffold, and we would be including a better quality photograph in the final version. Within the current adopted Local Register Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) (2008), the designation includes the original school buildings. The extent of this existing designation is illustrated on the plan included within the draft Local Register SPD. On the basis that the whole original building is included within the designation, it was deemed that parts have seen some development that could be considered to have compromised the overall appearance and interest of the building. As you mention, the clock tower has been restored to a high standard that reflects the objectives of the Local Register SPD. It is proposed to recommend to Council Cabinet that the Linskill Centre be included on the Local Register but the designation be formally amended to include only the two storey clock tower element.
<b>Proposed Amendments</b>	Only the two storey element of the building to be reinstated onto the Register. Improved photo included.
<b>Person ID</b>	956896
<b>Comment</b>	<p>5.1 : "The following criteria was ..." should be "The following criteria were ...". "Criteria" is a plural noun (the singular being "criterion"). Para 5.2 recognises this.</p> <p>5.3 The statement that "The local register is not to be used as a tool for preventing development or change" is too widely stated and in conflict with (for example) paragraphs 2.1. 2.2 and 6.3. Unless presence on the local register might indeed, in some circumstances, prevent development or change, the local list has no discernible planning purpose at all. The true intention is perhaps that expressed at paragraph 6.4. The sentence in paragraph 5.3 should be removed.</p> <p>The Villa 07/0063/LOCAL The Villa also has a late-Victorian three storey rear extension. It was for several decades the residence of the Duffy family. Mr. Joseph Duffy, a builder and owner of a local brickworks, developed many of the terraced streets of Wallsend and died in office as the Mayor of Wallsend in 1910. He is commemorated by the recently re-erected Duffy Memorial Fountain in Richardson Dees Park.</p> <p>The Hall Grounds 07/0108/LOCAL Sir G.B. Hunter is described as "a manager of Swan Hunter shipyard". As the name of the yard suggests, he was rather more than that - he was its owner and founder.</p> <p>I would suggest that Elm Terrace, The Green, Wallsend is also worthy of inclusion. Nos 1-3 were built by Robert Richardson Dees c.1870 in place of earlier farm buildings of the Village North Farm. No 4 and the building behind it are older (probably mid to late 18th century) and are thus presumably remnants of the farm buildings. No. 1 was the home of RR Dees' younger brother James. No. 4 was later the home of James' son Robert Irwin Dees before he moved to Highfield (entry 07/0066/LOCAL). The terrace is in substantially original condition.</p>



<b>Council Response</b>	<p>Thank you. "was" will be changed to "were".</p> <p>Agree; the intention of the Local Register with regards to managing change is best expressed at paragraph 6.4. The sentence in paragraph 5.3 will be removed.</p> <p>Thank you for the additional information on The Villa, which has been added to the entry.</p> <p>"Manager" will be amended to "owner and founder".</p> <p>Thank you for the information on Elm Terrace. It will be considered as part of future revisions of the Local Register.</p>
<b>Proposed Amendments</b>	Amendments made as described.
<b>Person ID</b>	1146726
<b>Comment</b>	<p>I write with reference to a number of letters you have sent regarding adding a significant number of postboxes to the local register I would like to draw your attention to our attached joint policy statement with English Heritage regarding our commitment to protecting our street furniture heritage Our view is that this in effect negates the need for individual boxes to be added to local lists - this is the approach we are adopting with all local authorities</p> <p>If you do intend to proceed then I would suggest that you work with the Letter Box Study Group to understand which boxes are rare/important from a heritage perspective as most of the boxes you have identified are in fact listed as category D in terms of importance (D being the least important) with some rare boxes not on your list</p>
<b>Council Response</b>	<p>We are aware of the Joint Policy Statement prepared with Historic England and agree that much of its intention is mirrored within the Local Register. However, throughout the Joint Policy Statement, guidance is provided on how to consider development that would affect those postboxes that are of local heritage importance, for example, those on local lists or registers. In this respect, it is considered important that we, at a local level, identify which boxes are of local heritage importance so that both your and our own policies can be applied accordingly. The Local Register allows us to identify the assets that are of local importance within the context of our borough. Three postboxes are already included on the Local Register (three Victorian wall boxes), having been added in 2007 following public nomination. We are proposing now to add a further Victorian wall box, an Edward VII wall box and a Victorian pillar box. To the best of our knowledge, these do represent rare and special features within North Tyneside. We would be interested to know of any rarer examples within the borough that we and the North Tyneside public have missed.</p>
<b>Proposed Amendments</b>	No amendments proposed.
<b>Person ID</b>	805522

<b>Comment</b>	I do not agree with removing the Rising Sun Country Park or the Marden Park Nature Reserve. Priors Park, Tynemouth. Is it not listed because it is a private park and lies within the conservation area?
<b>Council Response</b>	Noted. However, for the reasons set out in the draft Local Register, it is not considered that the Rising Sun and Marden Quarry fulfil the criteria for inclusion. Prior's Park was not identified for consideration for the Local Register. It could be considered in future reviews of the Local Register. Its ownership and conservation status would not prevent Prior's Park from being considered.
<b>Proposed Amendments</b>	No amendments proposed.
<b>Person ID</b>	1032317
<b>Comment</b>	Natural England is a non-departmental public body. Our statutory purpose is to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced, and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development. Our remit includes protected sites and landscapes, biodiversity, geodiversity, soils, protected species, landscape character, green infrastructure and access to and enjoyment of nature. Whilst we welcome this opportunity to give our views, the topic of the Supplementary Planning Document does not appear to relate to our interests to any significant extent. We therefore do not wish to comment.
<b>Council Response</b>	Thank you for your response.
<b>Proposed Amendments</b>	No amendments proposed.
<b>Person ID</b>	805522
<b>Comment</b>	Section 6.3 Alterations Would like to have an outline of the steps taken by the North Tyneside Council when an alteration has been made to a listed building and then the planning application submitted (after the work has gone ahead) but then refused. How are planning decisions enforced and by whom?
<b>Council Response</b>	The Enforcement procedure is outlined on the Council's website at: <a href="http://my.northtyneside.gov.uk/category/1072/planning-enforcement">http://my.northtyneside.gov.uk/category/1072/planning-enforcement</a> . Offenders are entitled to apply for planning permission or listed building consent; this includes going through the planning application appeal process, which is carried out by the Planning Inspectorate. If the Planning Inspectorate dismiss the appeal, the Council's Planning Enforcement team can pursue further action through a Enforcement Notice, Breach of Condition Notice, or a Stop Notice. If the offender breaches the requirements of a Notice, the Council can initiate prosecution proceedings.

<b>Proposed Amendments</b>	No amendments proposed.
<b>Person ID</b>	805522
<b>Comment</b>	RE: 10 Priors Terrace, Tynemouth p.57 REF: 07/006/Local - Description now states that there has been a recent compromise of original features with the insertion of unauthorised upvc windows in one of the flats. My partner and I own one of the other flats and do not want to have this property removed from the list. A planning application was submitted after their installation and was then refused. There has been an appeal but no decision has been made as of January 2018. We hope the council will follow through on their responsibility to have the upvc windows removed and new windows installed to conform to existing conservation area guidelines.
<b>Council Response</b>	As per the draft Local Register, it is proposed at this time that 10 Priors Terrace remains on the Local Register. The Council awaits the decision of the Planning Inspectorate on the newly installed windows.
<b>Proposed Amendments</b>	No amendments proposed.
<b>Person ID</b>	1146895
<b>Comment</b>	Having reviewed the cases and discussed with our Legal Department, I can confirm that the Commonwealth War Graves Commission has no objection to our Crosses of Sacrifice being included on the Local Register. Our staff undertake regular maintenance of these features across the United Kingdom, where we have over 450 such features, and it is noted that the register allows for the continuation of this. You will also wish to be aware that a Joint Policy Statement is in the process of being agreed between the CWGC and Historic England which sets out the agreed common understanding for the way in which CWGC cares for its UK sites, and especially the repeating elements within them including the Cross of Sacrifice. The understanding will then be a strong presumption against individually Listing individual CWGC sites or any features within them.
<b>Council Response</b>	Thank you for your response.
<b>Proposed Amendments</b>	No amendments proposed.
<b>Person ID</b>	1146906

<b>Comment</b>	<p>Our understanding of the SPD is that if our Church (Monkseaton Methodist Church, 35 Front Street, Monkseaton NE25 8AQ on page 20) is added to the Local Register, this will not restrict our ability to sell the property in the future. It might impact on our ability to continue mission in the area if we were prevented from making a sale to raise the necessary cash for new premises in the area. We currently have no plans for such a sale.</p> <p>On page 20 of the Draft Local Register. Subject to our understanding of the SPD as set out in the above section being correct, we have no objection to being added to the Local Register. We would point out that a substantial part of the Church consists of 20th century additions mainly to the rear of the original stone building of around 1660 pictured and described in the proposed Register entry. As regards the occupation of the building I understand that it was first used by the Church of England and was acquired in 1913 by Monkseaton Methodist Church who still use it as a place of worship.</p>
<b>Council Response</b>	<p>Thank you for your response and the additional information, which will be added to the Local Register. The 20th century additions are noted but it is considered they do not remove the special interest of the original farm building. Local Register status is not a land charge that would affect property sales.</p>
<b>Proposed Amendments</b>	<p>Additional information about the building's history added.</p>
<b>Person ID</b>	1147784
<b>Comment</b>	<p>I am writing in response to your letter dated 27th November 2017 reference Draft Register of Building and Parks etc on behalf of the Spanish Battery Association and the Friends of the Spanish Battery.</p> <p>The SBA and FOSB would like to propose that the remains of the defensive wall to the Battery which can be seen and is exposed in the ravine at the S.E. corner of the Battery and dates from 1545 is added to the register.</p> <p>I have attached a letter from Jennifer Morrison - County Archaeologist dated 28th July 2017 which gives more information reference this.</p> <p>Further it is the Associations intention in 2018 to liaise with North Tyneside Council to explore the potential of erecting appropriate information boards to highlight the heritage and history of this area - and we see this wall as being very important in this respect.</p>
<b>Council Response</b>	<p>Thank you for your response. Unfortunately we are not taking new nominations for the Local Register at this stage. We will include the Spanish Battery in considerations for future revisions. It is pleasing that, with the County Archaeologist's input, the surviving remains of the Spanish Battery have been recognised as a heritage asset of some significance within the planning process.</p>

	<p>Given its age and interest, the Spanish Battery could be a potential candidate for inclusion the statutory list or for scheduling. Clifford's Fort is protected as a grade II* building and scheduled monument. Anyone is able to apply to Historic England for them to consider a building/structure: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/apply-for-listing/">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/apply-for-listing/</a></p> <p>The following document by Historic England on the listing of military structures may be of interest: <a href="https://content.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/dssg-military-post1500/130423_Modern_Military_Post_1500_SSG_final.pdf/">https://content.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/dssg-military-post1500/130423_Modern_Military_Post_1500_SSG_final.pdf/</a></p>
<b>Proposed Amendments</b>	No amendments proposed.
<b>Person ID</b>	1147799
<b>Comment</b>	<p>I am responding to your letter of 27 November. I have been a resident of the Spanish Battery for almost 20 years, and I am secretary of the Spanish Battery Association which was formed to maintain the integrity of the area in the face of commercial development. I have discussed with the residents of numbers 2-4 Old Coastguard Cottages. We agree in principle to the register, but would like to make one proposal. Under current rules, no alterations are allowed to the exterior of the properties which could be seen from the public road. This includes double glazing. In fact all other properties on the battery already have double glazing and the council have installed new windows and a front door to their own property since the direction was imposed. During the recent cold spell before Christmas the temperature in my living room did not rise above 18 degrees with full central heating from a new boiler, and a gas fire. I am 74 years old. Another resident sits with a shawl every evening to keep warm. I recently received a cold call about a government scheme to help people install double glazing. Modern double glazing can look exactly like the old draughty wooden windows if sympathetically designed. With today's emphasis on energy conservation and home insulation I would like to suggest that you may relax your policy to allow the residents of these four homes to install double glazing as a priority. I look forward to receiving your response to this sensitive proposal.</p>
<b>Council Response</b>	<p>Thank you for your response.</p> <p>You refer in your response to the Article 4(2) Direction that was introduced to properties in the Spanish Battery area in 2000. The effect of the Article 4(2) Direction is that planning permission would be required for some works to dwelling houses that would normally be permitted (such as window changes). The Spanish Battery area is in the Tynemouth Village conservation area. The properties within the Spanish Battery area have been included on the Local Register since 2007; this inclusion approved at the time by elected Members.</p>

	<p>The requirement is that development that would require planning permission is assessed by taking into consideration how it would preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the conservation area and how the development would be in accordance with the Local Register Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). The objective of the Local Register is to offer a level of protection against undesirable alteration. It has been designed to preserve or enhance the local architectural and historic interest of Local Register buildings and structures. The Local register SPD expects proposals to respect the architectural quality, character and interest of a building and will determine the application on its ability to do so. Design should be sympathetic and high quality using traditional materials appropriate to the age and style of the building. Such an approach is in accordance with local and national planning policy and guidance.</p> <p>The protection afforded to properties at the Spanish Battery by virtue of the conservation area, Article 4(2) Direction and Local Register does not prevent homeowners from applying for planning permission, or mean that no alterations can occur. Well-designed double glazing could be considered acceptable. Any planning application submitted would be considered on its merits. Your agreement to principle of the Local Register is noted.</p>
<b>Proposed Amendments</b>	No amendments proposed.
<b>Person ID</b>	805069
<b>Comment</b>	<p>Coliseum Building</p> <p>The Local Register entry suggests that the building is a purpose built theatre. This is incorrect. The now demolished auditorium to the rear was purpose-built but No. 248 is an early 19th century house (Whitley House) which was converted into part of the theatre which stood to the rear, in the 20th century. Basically the existing 20th century grand façade was added onto the 19th house. Could the entry be amended please? In my opinion the value of this building is not just the very attractive theatre façade, but the fact that it is in origin Whitley House, dating from 1803.</p>

	<p>According to my records, it was built as Whitley House in 1803 on ground formally owned by John Dove. Thomas Stevens built the house, incorporating part of Dove's 1670s malt-kiln and byre in its construction. Stevens died soon after and the house was advertised to be let in the Newcastle Courant of December 17th 1803. It was described as a "new-built pleasant and commodious mansion-house, consisting of an entrance hall 10 feet wide, a dining room and drawing room on the ground floor each 23 foot by 17ft, a breakfast room 22 foot by 17ft, with lodging rooms and other conveniences suitable for a genteel family, with coach house, stables and other outbuildings, and a large garden and hothouse behind the same". In 1803 the tenancy was taken by Zepheniah Shipley the elder, in trust for Thomas Stevens (the younger?) but this was a short-lived arrangement, as in 1806 he occupied a farm adjoining Whitley Link. In 1811 the occupier was A. Ilderton, in 1817 Sanderson Ilderton and in 1818 Samuel Walker Parker. In 1840 it was sold to Henry Mitcalf JP (MP for Tynemouth in 1841). He made additions to the west side of the house. In 1855 it was rented by Mrs Lydia Green and in 1862 by Henry Bell. In 1869 it was sold to Lawrence W. Anderson, who left in 1894. The building was then occupied by a Mr Peterson for 18 months. It was then empty until conversion as the Unionist Club in 1902. The Coliseum Theatre and Variety Hall was built in the garden of Whitley House in 1910. Plans to extend the theatre into Whitley House were proposed in 1919, and in 1930 a new entrance on the main street through what was Whitley House, replaced the original side entrance from the Arcade. The building includes a fine Victorian staircase with a barley sugar balustrade. The rear of the building still looks domestic in style, with a round-arched window on the staircase. This information comes from an archaeological report from 2004 (attached).</p>
<b>Council Response</b>	Thank you for this information. The entry will be updated accordingly.
<b>Proposed Amendments</b>	Amendments made to clarify the conversion and survival of Whitley House.

#### **4. Consultation on Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening Report**

A Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Screening Report on the Draft Local Register SPD was subject to a six week consultation with the statutory consultees Historic England, Natural England and the Environment Agency. Natural England responded; they agreed with the Local Planning Authority's conclusion that the Local Register SPD did not require to be subject to its own SEA.



Cabinet  
12 February 2018

**Register of Buildings and Parks of Local Historic and  
Architectural Interest (Local Register) Supplementary Planning  
Document**

Appendix 2: Proposed Register of Buildings and Parks of Local  
Historic and Architectural Interest (Local Register) Supplementary  
Planning Document

# **Register of Buildings and Parks of Local Architectural and Historic Interest Supplementary Planning Document January 2018**

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## 1. Introduction

1.1 This Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) is intended to be a resource for North Tyneside Council Officers (especially those within the Planning team), private developers, owners or residents of an affected building or site, and any person with an interest in North Tyneside's heritage.

1.2 This SPD is linked to and supplements policies S6.5 Heritage Assets and DM6.6 Protection, Preservation and Enhancement of Heritage Assets of the North Tyneside Local Plan 2017.

1.3 The draft SPD aims to provide stakeholders with:

- an explanation of objectives with regard to the local register,
- an outline the process of establishing and maintaining the local register,
- information on the implications of local register designation, and
- guidance on development that would affect locally registered buildings.



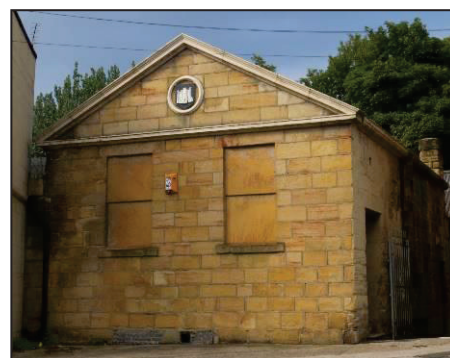
1.4 This SPD has been prepared in accordance with Government policy and regulations set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (2012) (the NPPF) and the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.



1.5 In December 2005, the public were asked to nominate the buildings and parks (or indeed any structure) that they believed was of local historic or architectural importance. Approximately 240 nominations were made; the owners of which were informed and were given the opportunity to make comment.

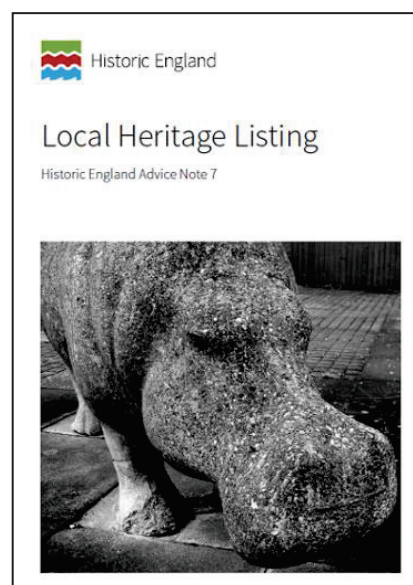
1.6 Following this, several panel sessions were held where local history, architecture and conservation experts (including a representative from the Institute of Historic Building Conservation, a representative from the Northumberland and Newcastle Society, architects, town planners and a local studies librarian) judged which of the nominations were worthy of local register inclusion. 168 buildings and parks were deemed worthy.

1.7 Owners and/or tenants of the selected sites were informed and invited once again to make comment. The final local register was adopted by North Tyneside Council's Cabinet on 13<sup>th</sup> February 2007, as an informal statement of planning policy. A SPD to accompany the local register was adopted in November 2008 in order to fully clarify the local register's importance, and to give the local register more weight as an issue to be considered during the planning process.



1.8 This document is an updated version of the SPD. It is accompanied by an updated register of buildings and parks that were compiled with the input of the community and local conservation experts. The preparation of and consultation on this SPD have been carried out in accordance with the statutory requirements.

1.9 In May 2012, Historic England (then English Heritage) published *Good Practice Guide for Local Heritage Listing*. North Tyneside Council contributed to the preparation of the Guide and the North Tyneside local register was included as a good practice case study. The Guide has now been revised<sup>1</sup> but North Tyneside's Killingworth Hippos remain on the front cover.



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<sup>1</sup> *Local Heritage Listing Historic England Advice Note 7*, Historic England, May 2016

## 2. Objectives of the Local Register



2.1 The local register is designed to identify the buildings and parks of local architectural and historic interest and offer them a level of protection against undesirable alteration.

2.2 Unlike statutory listed buildings, local register status does not put any extra legal planning constraints on a building or park; rather it would be an issue to be considered when development was proposed that would affect it (i.e. the historical and architectural quality of the building or park would be taken into consideration when the planning officer was making their recommendation).

2.3 The local register is designed to preserve or enhance the local architectural and historic interest of locally registered buildings. "Buildings" can mean any built structure.



2.4 The local register is designed to preserve or enhance the local historic interest and landscape character of locally registered parks. "Parks" can also include gardens or open spaces.



2.6 In addition, it is hoped that the local register will raise the profile of and give recognition to the buildings and parks that are of importance to the people of the Borough.

2.7 It is also hoped that granting local register status will encourage owners and occupiers to take pride in the care of their property and have the satisfaction of being involved in the conservation of a building or park for the benefit of this and future generations.



2.8 It is the aim that the local register will enhance the appearance of North Tyneside's built environment and enhance the identity and sense of place of the Borough.



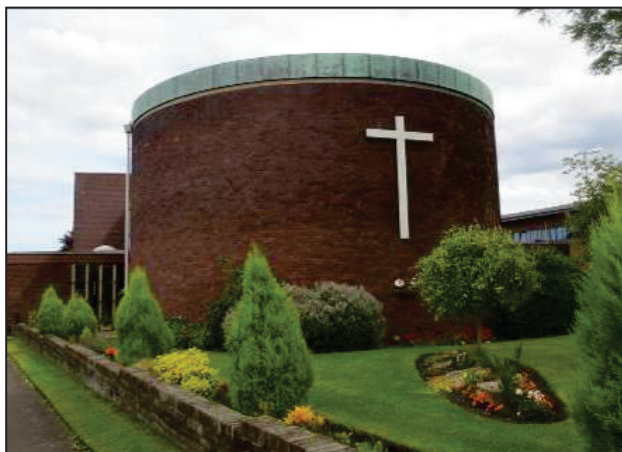
### 3. The Statutory List and the Local Register

3.1 The local register stands in addition to the statutory list. The Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport compiles this list under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, on advice from Historic England.

3.2 To be included on the statutory list, a building is recognised as being of special national architectural or historical interest or both, and its details become part of a public record. Most significantly, the building is immediately protected by law, and any changes to it must first receive listed building consent<sup>2</sup>.

3.3 In addition, Historic England maintains a National Register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England that takes into account parks and gardens that are considered to be of national or international importance<sup>3</sup>. Inclusion of an historic park or garden in itself brings no additional statutory controls.

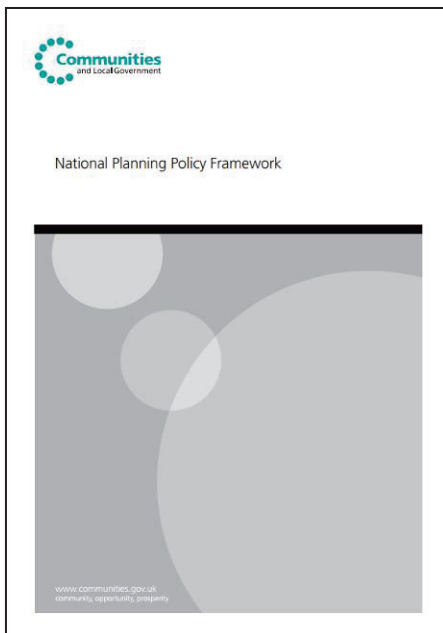
3.4 North Tyneside's local register consists of buildings and parks that are considered by the public and local history, architecture and planning experts to have significance locally. Although not being of sufficient national importance to merit statutory listing, their value at a local level warrants recognition.



<sup>2</sup> See <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/listed-buildings/> for further information.

<sup>3</sup> See <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/registered-parks-and-gardens/> for further information.

## 4. Policy and Guidance Context



4.1 The National Planning Policy Framework 2012<sup>4</sup> (NPPF) advises that *“Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment...”*<sup>5</sup> and *“Local planning authorities should have up-to-date evidence about the historic environment in their area and use it to assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to their environment...”*<sup>6</sup>

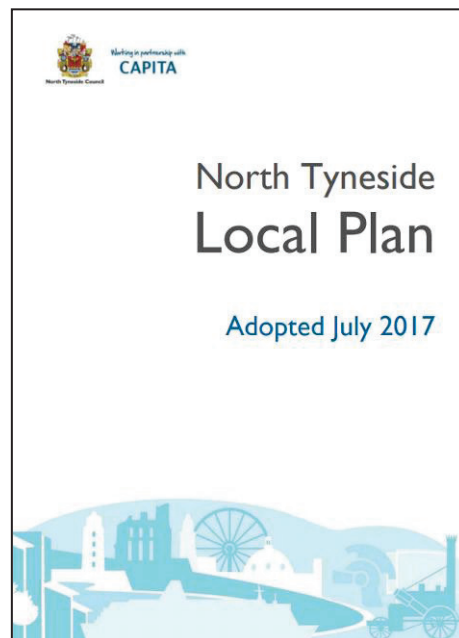
4.2 The NPPF describes “heritage assets” as *“A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).”*<sup>7</sup> The latter are described as “non-designated heritage assets”.

4.3 The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Practice Guidance<sup>8</sup> (NPPG). It encourages local planning authorities to make *“...clear and up to date information on their identified non-designated heritage assets, both in terms of the criteria used to identify assets and information about the location of existing assets, accessible to the public.”*<sup>9</sup>

4.4 Both the NPPF and NPPG make it clear that the significance of non-designated heritage assets should be taken account of when considering development proposals.

4.5 In accordance with national policy and guidance, the North Tyneside Local Plan 2017 (the Local Plan) contains policy S6.5 *Heritage Assets*, which states:  
*“North Tyneside Council aims to pro-actively preserve, promote and enhance its heritage assets, and will do so by...Adding to and keeping up-to-date the Borough's heritage asset evidence base and guidance. Examples include...registers of listed and locally registered buildings...”*<sup>10</sup>

4.6 Additionally, policy DM6.6 *Protection, Preservation and Enhancement of Heritage Assets* sets out a development management criteria with which planning applications can be



<sup>4</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

<sup>5</sup> Paragraph 126.

<sup>6</sup> Paragraph 169.

<sup>7</sup> Glossary, page 52.

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/planning-practice-guidance>

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment>

<sup>10</sup> [http://www.northtyneside.gov.uk/browse.shtml?p\\_subjectCategory=182](http://www.northtyneside.gov.uk/browse.shtml?p_subjectCategory=182)



assessed to ensure that proposals sustain, conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the significance, appearance, character and setting of heritage assets.

4.7 As part of North Tyneside Council's positive strategy for the conservation of the historic environment, this SPD gives further guidance to better implement policies S6.5 and DM6.6. This SPD clearly sets out information on how locally registered buildings and parks are identified, those aspects that contribute to their significance and providing guidance on how that significance can be conserved in the development process.

4.8 The local register selection process and this SPD follow the advice of *Local Heritage Listing Historic England Advice Note 7*<sup>11</sup>.

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<sup>11</sup> Historic England, May 2016

## 5. Criteria for Selection

5.1 The following criteria were created for the public to make their nominations for inclusion on the local register, for the panel of experts to judge which nominations were worthy of local register status and for North Tyneside Council Cabinet Members to confirm the local register.

5.2 Entries on the local register will be assessed using similar criteria that are used for statutory listed buildings and registered parks and gardens. However, as they will be of local interest, the standards will not be as high. For instance, a building may have been altered too much to warrant being a listed building but still has enough architectural interest to be added to the local register.

5.3 The local register will only include buildings or parks of a genuine local interest. As it is likely that conservation area status would be more appropriate, the local register will not be applied on a mass scale within large areas, unless it is felt that that particular area deserves and can justify recognition in its own right. Buildings and parks already included on the statutory list will not be given local register status.

5.4 All relevant nominations made to North Tyneside Council for inclusion on the local register will be referred to Historic England for possible inclusion on the statutory list.

### CRITERIA

#### For Buildings and Structures

The building would be of interest because:

- Of its design, decoration or craftsmanship;
- It demonstrates a particular building type or technique;
- It is the work of a notable architect;
- There is a historic link with the social, economic, cultural or military history of the borough or it is linked with important people or events; or
- It has a group value where buildings comprise an important architectural group or example of planning.

#### For Parks and Gardens

The park or garden would be of interest because:

- It is an early or representative example of a style of layout, type of site, or the work of a notable designer (amateur or professional);
- It was influential in the development of taste in landscaping through its reputation or because it was referred to in literature;
- There is an association with significant persons or historical events; or
- The site has a strong group value.

PLEASE NOTE: Age and rarity are relevant, and the older the property or park and more original its condition, the more significant it may be. Buildings and landscapes younger than thirty years old will be considered but must be of exceptional local interest.

## 6. The Implications of Local Registering

**6.1 Demolition** Unlike statutory listed buildings, there are no additional planning constraints that affect locally registered buildings and so Local Planning Authorities have limited powers to control the demolition of locally registered buildings, except when they are in a conservation area, where demolition of a building requires planning permission.

**6.2** As a locally registered building would be considered to make a positive contribution to a conservation area, its proposed demolition would be assessed against paragraph 133 of the NPPF:

*“Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:*

- *the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and*
- *no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and*
- *conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and*
- *the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.”*

**6.3 Alterations** Many modifications to a locally registered building and parks, such as external alterations, extensions and changes of use, will require planning permission. North Tyneside Council will ensure that when planning permission is required for a particular development that would affect a locally registered building or park, the building or park’s local interest will be considered. Proposals should respect the architectural quality, character and interest of the building or park and they will be determined on their ability to do so.





6.4 Local register status does not intend to prevent development or change, nor does it intend to preserve a site exactly the way it is. Indeed, a building may require alteration in order to help with maintenance, preservation or viability. However, it is still expected that works to locally registered buildings and parks remain sympathetic and are of high quality.

6.5 In summary, proposals for works affecting locally registered buildings and parks should ensure that they respect architectural quality, character and interest by:

- taking into account the design, appearance and architectural features of the building or park
- using materials appropriate to the age and style of the building or park
- having consideration to proposals for works to any building within the curtilage or setting of the locally registered building or park, and ensuring that they too are sympathetic.



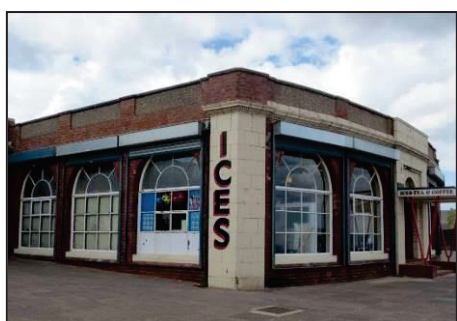
6.6 **Permitted Development** The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015 (as amended) grants certain property owners the right to undertake certain developments to their properties without first acquiring planning permission. These are known as “permitted development rights”.

6.7 Local register status has no affect on permitted development rights at the present time. However, where these rights do apply, owners are expected and encouraged to undertake works in a way that is sympathetic to the quality of the building.

6.8 **Maintenance** It is important (especially in older buildings) that regular maintenance is carried out in order to protect the historic fabric and architectural quality. It could also avoid the need for more intensive and expensive repair work in the future.



## 7. Guidance on Works to Locally Registered Buildings



7.1 Owners are advised to consider the following guidelines before carrying out work to a locally registered building or park:

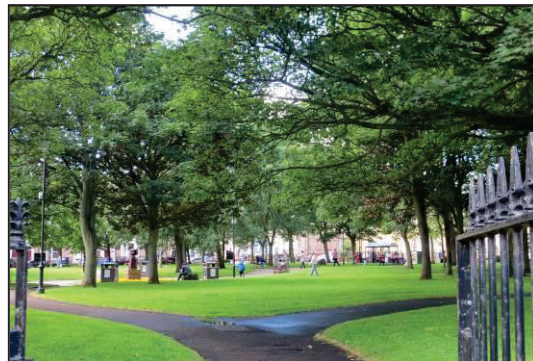
- Proposals should preserve or restore the building or park's architectural or historic character.
- Repairing features is almost always looked upon as being more favourable than replacing them. It is important to retain the historic fabric and original architectural features of a building as far as possible in order to preserve its authenticity.
- It is also important to consider the building material that is used in a repair or a replacement. Building materials often play a large part in defining the character of a building or park, for example, local stone walls, natural slate roofs and timber windows. The use of such high quality, natural materials for repairs or replacements will be encouraged and the use of inferior materials that could be harmful to the architectural style or character of the building or park will not be looked upon favourably.
- Extensions should be designed so that they preserve the appearance, scale and character of the original building. They should normally be subservient to the main building and, following the points above, should use high quality, natural materials where appropriate.
- The setting of the building can contribute to its character and it therefore should normally be preserved. Careful consideration should be given to the location and design of new buildings within the grounds of locally registered buildings or parks. Boundary treatments (for example, walls, fences, railings, etc.) also contribute to a building or park's character and should be of an appropriate design where being installed.
- Proposals affecting buildings or sites that are in the immediate context of locally registered buildings or parks should respect the character of the local area.

## **8. Nominating Buildings for inclusion on the Local Register**

8.1 The process to make nominations for inclusion on the local register is open to anyone at any time. However, new nominations can only be considered for inclusion on the local register when it is reviewed, which is intended to be regularly.

8.2 It would be appreciated if nominations included as much information as possible, in order to make an informed and efficient decision. Such information includes:

- Name and address of the building or park;
- The reason for the nomination;
- Information on the history of the site (if possible);
- Photographs, preferably digital (if possible);
- Any other relevant information.



8.3 It will not always be possible to collect all the items above; this should not discourage the nomination being made.

8.4 When determining whether or not a nomination is worthy of local register status, the advice of local history, architecture and planning experts will be sought.

8.5 The opinions of the owners and/or tenants of local register nominations will be invited and considered when determining the inclusion of the nomination on to the local register.

## **9. The Local Register**

9.1 The local register is available to view on North Tyneside Council's website. Each entry on the local register is accompanied with a description and a photograph. To view the local register, please go to:

[http://www.northtyneside.gov.uk/listed\\_buildings.shtml](http://www.northtyneside.gov.uk/listed_buildings.shtml)

9.2 It is intended that the local register will be reviewed and consulted on regularly to ensure that it fully reflects the heritage of the Borough and latest national guidance on the issue.



## **10. Contacts**

### **Planning team**

Planning Department  
North Tyneside Council  
Quadrant  
The Silverlink North  
Cobalt Business Park  
North Tyneside  
NE27 0BY

Tel: 0191 643 2310

Fax: 0191 643 2426

Email: [development.control@northtyneside.gov.uk](mailto:development.control@northtyneside.gov.uk) (for planning application advice) or  
[planning.policy@northtyneside.gov.uk](mailto:planning.policy@northtyneside.gov.uk) (for information about this SPD or other planning policy documents)

<http://www.northtyneside.gov.uk/planning>

### **Other Useful Websites**

- Historic England <https://historicengland.org.uk/>
- Civic Voice <http://www.civicvoice.org.uk/>
- The Victorian Society <http://www.victorian-society.org.uk/>
- The Twentieth Century Society <http://www.c20society.org.uk/>
- Planning Portal <http://www.planningportal.co.uk/>
- Planning Aid <http://www.planningaid.rtpi.org.uk/>
- Royal Town Planning Institute <http://www.rtpi.org.uk/>
- Royal Institute of British Architects <http://www.riba.org/go/RIBA/Home.html>
- Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors <http://www.rics.org/>
- The Institute of Historic Building Conservation <http://www.ihbc.org.uk/>



## **11. Glossary**

**Architrave:** a moulded or ornamental band framing a rectangular opening.

**Art Deco:** a popular international design movement from approximately 1925 until 1939, based on geometric shapes. It was widely considered to be an eclectic form of elegant and stylish modernism.

**Arts and Crafts:** a late 19<sup>th</sup> century movement to revive handicrafts. Arts and Crafts architecture sought a spiritual connection with the surrounding environment, both natural and manmade.

**Bargeboard:** A decorative board, often timber, covering the projecting part of a gable roof.

**Capital:** The top or crowning feature of a column or other vertical structure.

**Column:** A vertical structure, usually circular in form, designed to support a weight above it. Also can be used to strengthen and decorate a building. Columns in classical architecture follow certain specifications of design and proportion (see **Order**).

**Conservation Areas:** Areas designated by the Local Planning Authority under Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as being of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. Designation is the main instrument available to authorities to give effect to conservation policies for a particular area, such as a general control over the demolition of buildings.

**Colonnade:** A row of columns supporting a side of a roof or other structure above.

**Cornice:** Any molded projection that finishes or crowns the part to which it is attached.

**Curtilage:** This is the term used to define the enclosed land around a house or other building. Any buildings or structures that form part of the land associated with, or belonging to, the principal building are considered to be within the curtilage of that property and are therefore considered part of it.

**Dormer:** A structure that protrudes from the slope of a roof, usually featuring a window.

**Façade:** Front or principal face of a building; any side of a building that faces a street or other open space.

**Faience:** opaquely glazed earthenware.

**Finial:** Decorative ornament at the top, end, or corner of a building or structure.

**Gable:** the generally triangular portion of a wall between the edges of a pitched roof. Gables have several variations, including the **Dutch Gable**, which projects above the adjacent roof to create an ornamental curved pediment.

**Georgian architecture:** the name given to the architectural style of current between 1720 and 1840. It is characterised by its proportion, balance, simplicity and symmetry. The revived Georgian style that emerged in Britain at the beginning of the 20th century is usually referred to as **Neo-Georgian**.

**Lintel:** a horizontal block or beam that spans the space between two supports.

**Listed building consent:** Section 7 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 provides that listed building consent will be required where the works “would affect the character of the listed building as a building of special architectural or historic interest”.

**Locally registered buildings:** These are buildings (or park, structures, etc.) within the Borough that may not be considered to have sufficient quality in a national sense to warrant statutory listing, but are considered to have a local architectural and/or historic interest.

**Mullion:** The vertical element that divides adjacent window units.

**Neoclassical architecture:** describes buildings that are inspired by the classical architecture of ancient Greece and Rome. A Neoclassical building is likely to have features such as a symmetrical shape, columns and a triangular pediment.

**Order:** Styles of columns and architecture having different proportions, decorations, etc. There are five Classical Orders. Three of them are Greek: **Doric** (capital is plain), **Ionic** (capital is decorated with scrolls), and **Corinthian** (capital is decorated with acanthus leaves). The remaining two, **Composite** (capital is decorated with a combination of Ionic scrolls and Corinthian leaves) and **Tuscan** (a simplified Doric column), are Roman.

**Pediment:** A low-pitched gable taking the shape of a triangle and formed by the sloping roof and a horizontal cornice at the base of the triangle. If the horizontal cornice is lacking, the space is a gable. This form is found over doors and windows.

**Permitted Development:** Development for which planning permission from the Local Planning Authority is not required, as set out in the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015 (as amended).

**Pilaster:** A flat, rectangular vertical structure forming part of a wall from which it projects slightly. May be a supporting member or only a decorative element.

**Polychrome brickwork:** The use of brickwork in a variety of colours, often to provide decorative architectural designs.

**Progressive architecture:** architecture that is modern, new and forward thinking.

**Register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England:** In order to recognise the existence of those parks and gardens that are of particular historic importance, Historic England is enabled by Section 8C of the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 to compile

this Register. Its main purpose is to help ensure that the features and qualities that make the landscapes so important are safeguarded.

**Statutory listed buildings:** These are buildings considered to be of special national architectural or historic interest. The list is compiled by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, on advice from Historic England. Buildings that are statutory listed are protected from development by law.

**Supplementary Planning Document (SPD):** SPDs cover a wide range of issues on which the Local Authority wishes to provide policy guidance (in this case, locally registered buildings and parks). They are not subject to independent examination but are a material consideration of significant weight in considering planning applications.

**Tudor Style Architecture:** the final development of medieval architecture during the Tudor period (1485–1603). More modern versions of the style are often referred to as Tudorbethan, Mock Tudor or Tudor Revival. The style uses characteristics such as steeply pitched roofs, half-timbering often infilled with herringbone brickwork, tall mullioned windows and high chimneys.

**Victorian Gothic:** the period of mock-Gothic architecture practised in the second half of the 19th century. Victorian Gothic buildings feature arches, pointed windows, and other details borrowed from the Middle Ages.

Cabinet  
12 February 2018

**Register of Buildings and Parks of Local Historic and Architectural Interest (Local Register)  
Supplementary Planning Document**

Appendix 2a:  
Appendix to Proposed Register of Buildings and Parks of Local Historic and Architectural Interest  
(Local Register) Supplementary Planning Document – Local Register Entries

# **Register of Buildings and Parks of Local Architectural and Historic Interest**

## **Supplementary Planning Document**

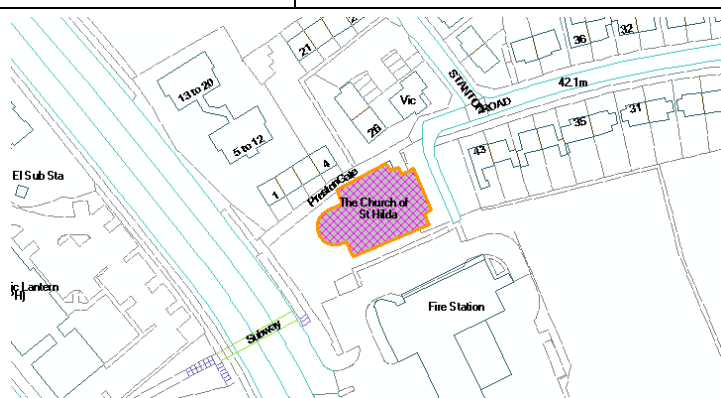
### **Appendix: Local Register Entries**



<b>Reference</b>	07/0002/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	Church of St. Hilda Stanton Road Cullercoats Tyne And Wear NE30 3PH
<b>Ward</b>	Cullercoats
<b>Date</b>	1960s
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a
<b>Current use</b>	Church

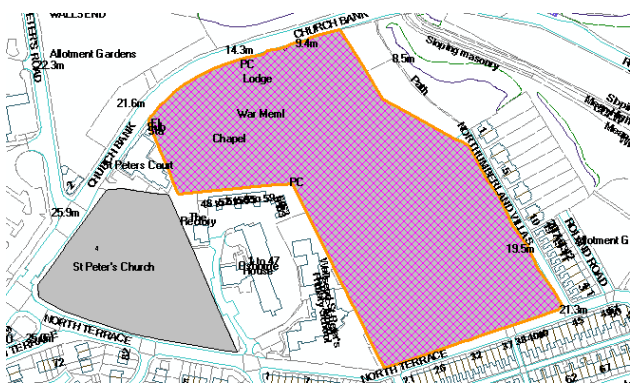
**Information:**

This is a great example of a modern church. Brick construction with a flat roof and curved west elevation. G. E. Charlewood and Curry of Newcastle submitted the plans in November 1962. The church was dedicated in 1966 as a daughter church to St. Georges Church, Cullercoats. Ian Curry was later the Catholic architect for York and Durham.







<b>Reference</b>	07/0003/LOCAL	<p><b>Information:</b></p> <p>The cemetery has burial records from 1879, which gives a good indication of its opening date. It was known as Wallsend Cemetery when originally established. It was built with two lodges (one each at the north and south entrances- the southern now lost) and two sandstone chapels, one Church of England, the other nonconformist. Unfortunately the buildings are in a poor state of disrepair, representing a major challenge for these heritage assets. Between the two chapels are two lychgates. Lychgates are porch-like structures, typically positioned at the gateway to a churchyard in which a coffin might stand while the introductory part of the burial service was read. Church Bank Cemetery's lychgates could not be positioned at the gateway due to their differing denominations. The cemetery lodge is a one and a half storey single dwelling of sandstone. The cemetery has an irregular sandstone wall with pyramidal sandstone topping, apart from the north eastern boundary, which is concrete with a sandstone topping that has evidence of railings that have been lost. On both north and south sides, the entrances feature tall squared sandstone gate piers with decorative toppings and steel gates; however, only those at the south side are original. The graveyard itself provides great interest. There are many beautiful mature trees, and landscaping is used well in places, such as the avenue of trees leading from the south entrance. Despite the issues at the cemetery, it is a set piece of great interest.</p>
<b>Name and address</b>	Church Bank Cemetery And Buildings Church Bank Wallsend Tyne And Wear	
<b>Ward</b>	Wallsend	
<b>Date</b>	c.1870s	
<b>Conservation Area</b>	St. Peter's, Wallsend	
<b>Current use</b>	Cemetery	
		

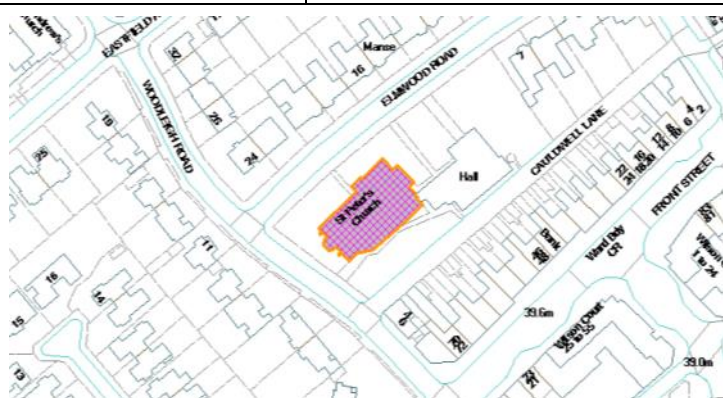


<b>Reference</b>	07/0004/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	Church of St. Peter Elmwood Road Whitley Bay Tyne And Wear NE25 8EX
<b>Ward</b>	Monkseaton North
<b>Date</b>	1930s
<b>Conservation Area</b>	Monkseaton
<b>Current use</b>	Church

**Information:**

The church was designed by Mr. George Holmes and built by the Gofton family of Monkseaton in 1937-1938. It was consecrated by the Rt. Revd. Harold Ernest Bilbrough, Lord Bishop of Newcastle, on the Vigil of St. Peter, Tuesday 28th June 1938.

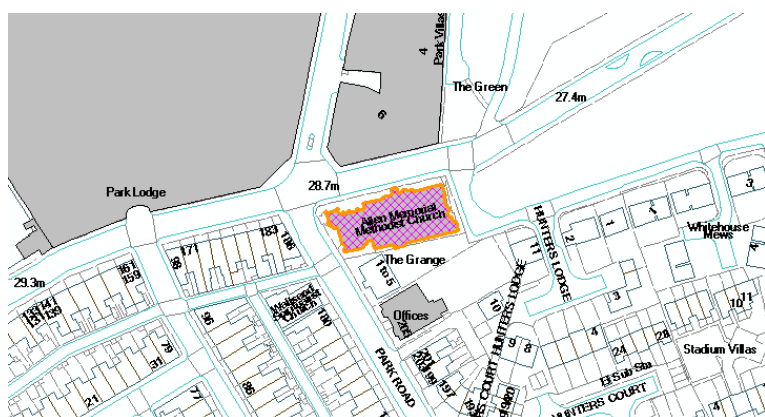
The church saw some changes in 1950, including an enlargement to the east window by H. L. Honeyman of Newcastle. This is an impressive brick-built muscular church with a good interior.







<b>Reference</b>	07/0005/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	Allen Memorial Church Park Road Wallsend Tyne And Wear NE28 7NL
<b>Ward</b>	Wallsend
<b>Date</b>	1903
<b>Conservation Area</b>	The Green, Wallsend
<b>Current use</b>	Church



**Information:**

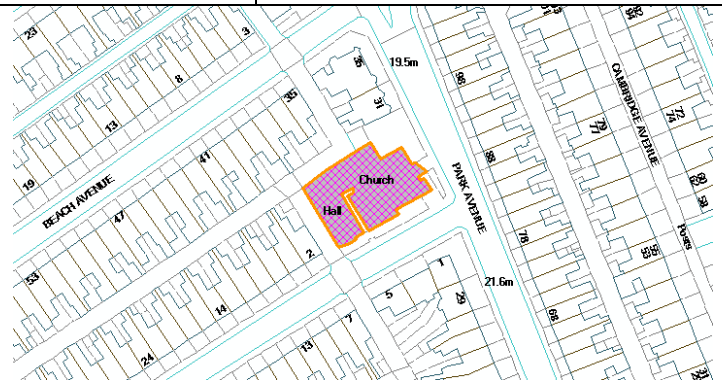
Built 1903 to replace a Zion Chapel on the corner of High Street East and Station Road. A brick and stone-built church with a tall nave beneath a steeply pitched roof, with a northwest entrance porch beneath a square brick tower with an octagonal stone steeple. The church was built by William Thomas Weir of Howdon, one of the major contractors on Tyneside. Other projects of his included Burn Closes Bridge, Eltringham & Co.'s shipyard, Wallsend Drill Hall and Tynemouth Conservative Club. The original spire was removed, as it was unsafe and would have been too costly to replace. A stone plate on the west gable commemorates John Allen. John Allen was one of the pioneers of the north-eastern Alkali trade. From 1848 to 1860, in which year he died, Allen lived at The Red House, Wallsend, facing the Green. He was responsible for donating the land and supplying the money for the building of the Zion chapel, and he and his wife were great supporters of the church.



<b>Reference</b>	07/0007/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	Whitley Bay Baptist Church Park Avenue Whitley Bay Tyne And Wear NE26 1DW
<b>Ward</b>	Whitley Bay
<b>Date</b>	c.1910
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a
<b>Current use</b>	Church


**Information:**

This church was known as Whitley Bay Congregational Church and is on the 3rd edition OS map. The church is in red sandstone and is a prominent feature on the street with an impressive tower. The building has good survival of original features.





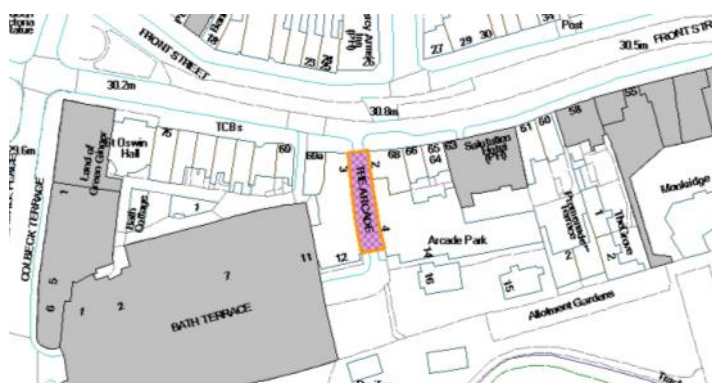


<b>Reference</b>	07/0010/LOCAL	<b>Information:</b> The shop premises started life as the Highlander Hotel in 1847 and during World War II it became a navy office. William Wight started the business in 1929 and was in the same family since 1946. The business closed in summer 2017. The shop provided the fishing fleet with stores and provisions. Although custom from ships and boats dwindled over the years, the shop kept its sense of the past in its style and in selling traditional products. This building is more special than others on street, both architecturally and historically. The principal elevation features white brickwork, with bands of glazed blue bricks. It has an ornate dentilled eaves and lintels.
<b>Name and address</b>	W.M. Wight's Shipping Grocer 1 Union Quay North Shields Tyne And Wear NE30 1HJ	
<b>Ward</b>	Tynemouth	
<b>Date</b>	c.1840s	
<b>Conservation Area</b>	Fish Quay	
<b>Current use</b>	Retail premises	
		



<b>Reference</b>	07/0012/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	The Arcade Tynemouth Tyne And Wear NE30 4BS
<b>Ward</b>	Tynemouth
<b>Date</b>	c.1860
<b>Conservation Area</b>	Tynemouth Village
<b>Current use</b>	Leisure/residential

**Information:**  
Part of the Bath Assembly Rooms (1860). The archway was designed to keep carriages sheltered at the Bath Hotel. The elegant shape of arches is a prominent feature on Front Street.







<b>Reference</b>	07/0013/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	9-11-13 Percy Park Road Tynemouth Tyne And Wear NE30 4LZ
<b>Ward</b>	Tynemouth
<b>Date</b>	c.1880s
<b>Conservation Area</b>	Tynemouth Village
<b>Current use</b>	Retail premises/residential

**Information:**

A large, impressive and highly detailed building of brick, stone and terracotta, with a prominent corner turret feature. The building was once the Priory and Army Institute connected with Holy Saviour's Church.





<b>Reference</b>	07/0014/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	4 Percy Park Road Tynemouth Tyne And Wear NE30 4LY
<b>Ward</b>	Tynemouth
<b>Date</b>	c.1880s
<b>Conservation Area</b>	Tynemouth Village
<b>Current use</b>	Retail premises

**Information:**  
Excellent shop frontage with curved glass, tiled floor at doorway, stallriser and console brackets. A very good and rare example of its age and style.





<b>Reference</b>	07/0016/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	2 - 6 High Street West Wallsend Tyne And Wear NE28 8HU
<b>Ward</b>	Wallsend
<b>Date</b>	1883
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a
<b>Current use</b>	Retail premises

**Information:**

George Burton Hunter built this building in 1883 as the Cafe and Athenaeum, to further his interests in temperance and education. The Cafe served meals and offered meeting places for clubs and trade unions. Evening classes in technical education, mathematics and languages were held in the Athenaeum. A branch of Burton's opened in the 1920s in the building, later to be replaced by Grafton's ladies' outfitters. It is a large, impressive building, with good positioning at the junction of two of Wallsend's most important roads. It has good social history.

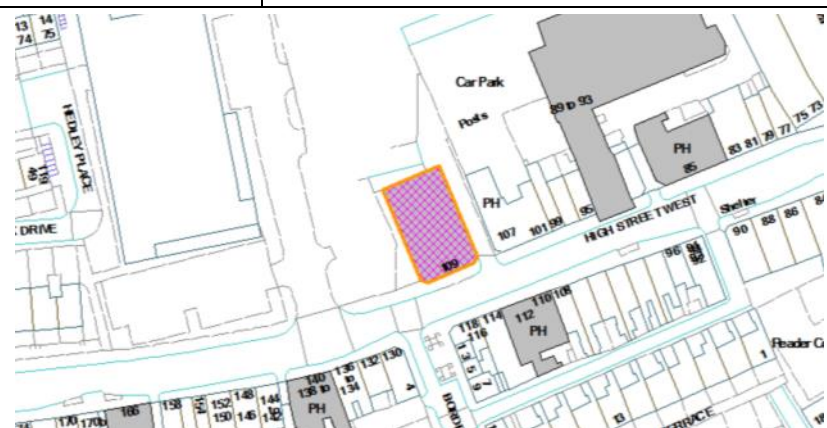






<b>Reference</b>	07/0017/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	105 - 109 High Street West Wallsend Tyne And Wear NE28 8JD
<b>Ward</b>	Wallsend
<b>Date</b>	1924
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a
<b>Current use</b>	Funeral Directors

**Information:**  
A nice example of a building with some early art deco influences. It is a white painted rendered two storey building, with a flat roof, curved corners and a band of windows at the first floor. There is some simple detailing around the top of the windows and a decorative date plaque that illustrates the building date of 1924.







<b>Reference</b>	07/0018/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	205 Park Road Wallsend Tyne And Wear NE28 7NL
<b>Ward</b>	Wallsend
<b>Date</b>	1912
<b>Conservation Area</b>	The Green, Wallsend
<b>Current use</b>	Office

**Information:**

This building was originally erected by The Castner Kellner Alkali Co. as the Castner Memorial Institute, for use by the workers of the company. It also was the first Wallsend borough library. A large brick building with gables to the street, prominent cast iron rainwater goods and moulded stone detailing, including a plaque above the door that reveals the building dates from 1912. This good looking building has a great historical association.





<b>Reference</b>	07/0019/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	305 Whitley Road Whitley Bay Tyne And Wear NE26 2HU
<b>Ward</b>	Whitley Bay
<b>Date</b>	1902
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a
<b>Current use</b>	Commercial and leisure

**Information:**

The building was built in 1902 as the North Shields Industrial Society. It is impressively large with a great curving, corner site. The shop fascias are of poor architectural quality but there is a good survival of building details.







<b>Reference</b>	07/0020/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	Verdemar House 230 Park View Whitley Bay Tyne And Wear NE26 3QR
<b>Ward</b>	Whitley Bay
<b>Date</b>	c.1920s
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a
<b>Current use</b>	Accountant

**Information:**

This building is on the 4th ed. OS map. Now occupied by an Accountant, it is a former bank. It has a granite doorway, sandstone at ground floor and brick above. It is a good example of this kind of building and this age of building; the brick detailing in particular is good quality.

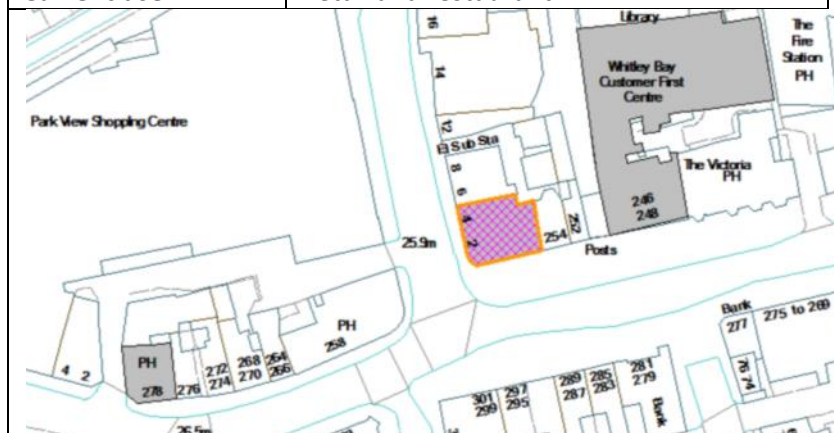




Reference	07/0021/LOCAL
Name and address	Belvedere Building Whitley Bay Tyne And Wear NE26 1DG
Ward	Whitley Bay
Date	1926
Conservation Area	n/a
Current use	Retail and restaurant


**Information:**

Built 1926, as shown in tile work. A prominent and unusual building. The building has a large gable and feature windows to the corner. The tile work has decorative motifs including wreaths.








<b>Reference</b>	07/0022/LOCAL	<b>Information:</b>  This was built in 1888 with the intention to house the Whitley Club Co. A group of gentlemen newly arrived from more populous districts hoped to have a meeting place to rival anything available in the cities. However, the scheme was slow to start, and parts of the premises had to be let out. James Young opened his fashionable draper's store on the ground floor around 1895. It became Young & Aiston briefly, then Aiston & Son. They gave way to W. J. Sparkes, and around the First World War, Lloyd's Bank took over. The current frontage was added in the 1920s for Lloyds Bank and the club remained on the upper floor. This is a good-looking building with an interesting history.
<b>Name and address</b>	201-203 Whitley Road & 4 Station Road Whitley Bay Tyne And Wear NE26 2RA	
<b>Ward</b>	Whitley Bay	
<b>Date</b>	1888	
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a	
<b>Current use</b>	Restaurant	
		



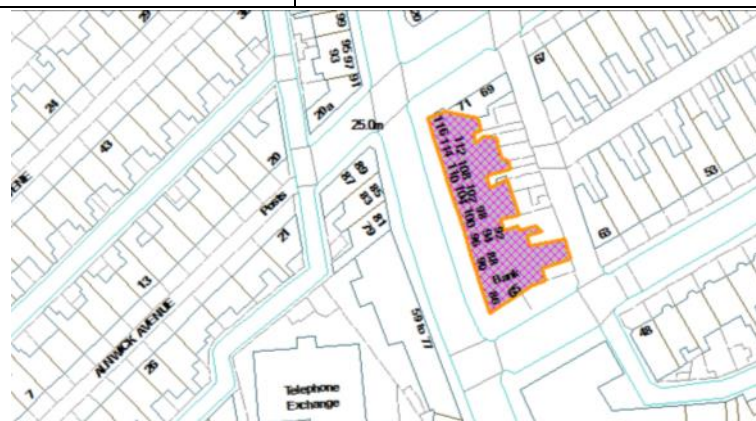
<b>Reference</b>	07/0023/LOCAL	<b>Information:</b> Former Central Buildings. Built around 1901. This large, prominent building has good landmark quality. It is three storeys with gable features and a domed tower. It is in brick with stone detailing.
<b>Name and address</b>	1-3 South Parade & 230-234 Whitley Road Whitley Bay Tyne And Wear NE26 2RE	
<b>Ward</b>	Whitley Bay	
<b>Date</b>	c.1900	
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a	
<b>Current use</b>	Commercial	
		





<b>Reference</b>	07/0024/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	86-116 Park View Whitley Bay Tyne And Wear NE26 3QL
<b>Ward</b>	Whitley Bay
<b>Date</b>	c.1910
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a
<b>Current use</b>	Retail and residential

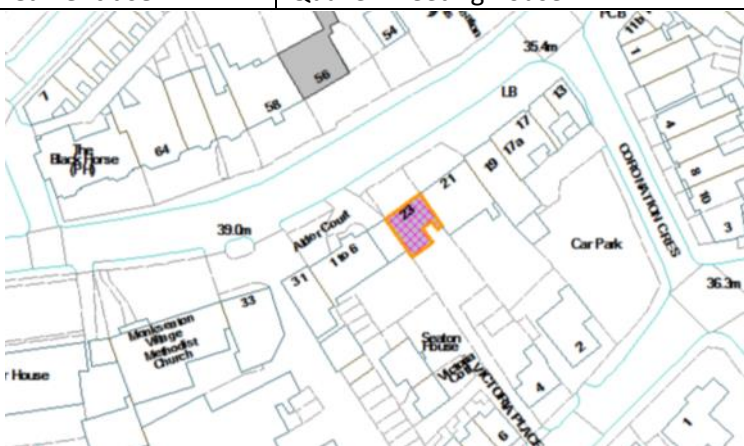
**Information:**  
These buildings are on the 3rd ed. OS map. The whole composition is worthy, due to the architectural rhythm shown in the block and the contribution it makes to the street. Although some shop frontage is not special, the building has some good tile work, dentilled eaves and decorative Dutch gables.







<b>Reference</b>	07/0025/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	Friends Meeting House 23 Front Street Whitley Bay Tyne And Wear NE25 8AQ
<b>Ward</b>	Monkseaton South
<b>Date</b>	c. 18 <sup>th</sup> century with later remodelling
<b>Conservation Area</b>	Monkseaton Village
<b>Current use</b>	Quaker Meeting house



**Information:**

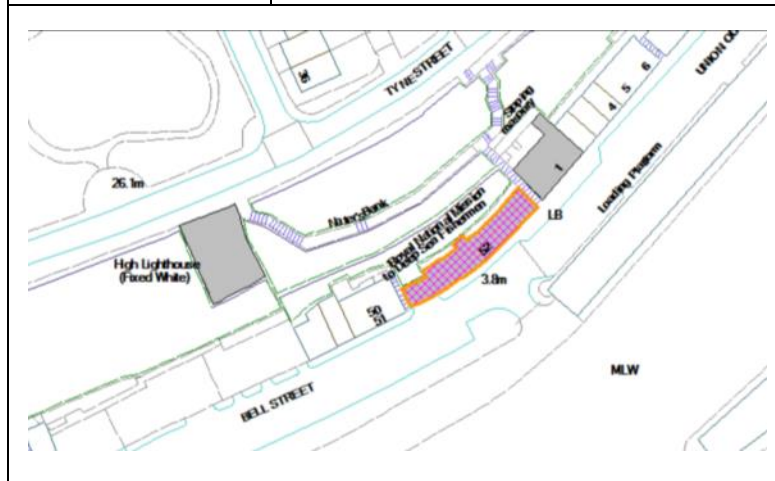
This building is on the 1<sup>st</sup> ed. OS map. It is an unusually vertically-emphasised building, with a steeply pitched tiled roof and tall, steeply pitched half-dormers. The building is difficult to age from its style; internally it has features that could be 18<sup>th</sup> century, but the building has seen some work in subsequent decades. It is an attractive building that stands out on Front Street, with an interesting connection to Quakers in North Tyneside.



<b>Reference</b>	07/0026/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	52 Bell Street North Shields Tyne And Wear NE30 1HF
<b>Ward</b>	Tynemouth
<b>Date</b>	1952
<b>Conservation Area</b>	Fish Quay
<b>Current use</b>	Restaurant

**Information:**

This site was once occupied by two public houses, the Newcastle Arms and the Lord Collingwood, the latter commemorated the fact that for over a century the Collingwoods of Chirton owned the area. Both the pubs existed early in the last century, on the banks of the Tyne, before Union Quay had been built. The family sold the Lord Collingwood to Charles Connacher in 1904. It was bought by Tynemouth Council in 1937, and sold to the Fishermen's Mission in 1950. The current building dates from 1952 and was designed by George H. Gray and Partners. The Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen (the Fishermen's Mission) provides care and support to working, retired and disabled fishermen and their families. The Fishermen's Mission has in recent years moved to another building at the Fish Quay and the building is now in use as a restaurant. The building has a good social history. The nautical themes in the architecture are good features.







<b>Reference</b>	07/0027/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	Tyne Steam Packet Provident Society Club House 1 Waldo Street/47 Sibthorpe Street North Shields Tyne And Wear NE29 6NJ
<b>Ward</b>	Riverside
<b>Date</b>	1897
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a
<b>Current use</b>	Residential

**Information:**

As early as the 16<sup>th</sup> century the keelmen of the Tyne felt the need to protect themselves from the hardships that sickness and death could bring to their families, and they founded a Mutual Aid Society and a hospital. The years brought many changes, notably the invention of steam tugs on the Tyne, but through it all the river men continued to run funds for the benefit of their less fortunate fellows. In 1853 they registered as a friendly society, under the name Tyne Steam Packet Provident Society. They registered as a trade union in 1871. In the 1920s the Society changed its name to the North East Coast Tugboatmen & Fishermen's Association. This building was built in 1897, as shown on the impressive name stone. It sits at the end of a terrace but is larger in scale and features stronger architectural features including a steeply pitched roof and Tuscan stone door surrounds. The building was designed by Davidson and Bendle.






<b>Reference</b>	07/0029/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	31 Station Road Wallsend Tyne And Wear NE28 6TF
<b>Ward</b>	Wallsend
<b>Date</b>	1891
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a
<b>Current use</b>	Offices

**Information:**

This building dates from 1891. It was once used as a bank and a Masonic Hall. "Bank" is written in the stone work above the main doorway and a stone in the corner of the building explains the Masonic use. It is a striking building of brick, with brick and stone detailing, including a Gothic door surround. The Masonic link is interesting.






Reference	07/0030/LOCAL	<b>Information:</b> It has been reported that a Rake House Farm was present in 1660. Most of the present buildings, which are in sandstone, date from the 19 <sup>th</sup> century with some newer additions. It can be seen on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map as a farm house with outbuilding to the east and a traditional symmetrical barn and courtyard layout with gin-gang. By the 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition OS map, a central wing to the barn and infill between the farm house and outbuilding had been added.  In recent decades, Rake House Farm fell into disrepair. A planning application was approved in 2005 for the conversion of farmhouse and outbuildings to office units, construction of infill office space and demolition of steel barn and stone outbuildings. Now implemented, the conversion has been of high quality. Whilst the conversion has compromised the original layout, it has saved the asset from further damage or complete loss. The buildings are attractive and good quality, and despite additions and a change of use, are still identifiable as a former farm. Farmsteads such as this have survived throughout the country, although there are not many of this level of intactness in the locality.
Name and address	Rake House Farm Rake Lane North Shields Tyne And Wear NE29 8EY	
Ward	Collingwood	
Date	c. early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	
Conservation Area	n/a	
Current use	Offices	
		





<b>Reference</b>	07/0031/LOCAL	<b>Information:</b> Burradon Farm is a working farm of some 400 acres at the heart of which lies the 14 <sup>th</sup> century Pele Tower (a scheduled monument), the farmhouse, the old farm cottages and a range of traditional stone farm buildings. Most of the original farm buildings have been converted to create cottages and houses for the use of guests. Despite the conversion, there is still enough character in the surviving buildings to warrant Local Register status.
<b>Name and address</b>	Burradon Farm Complex Burradon Road Burradon NORTHUMBERLAND NE23 7ND	
<b>Ward</b>	Camperdown	
<b>Date</b>	c. early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a	
<b>Current use</b>	Visitor accommodation	
		



<b>Reference</b>	07/0032/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	1-4 West Avenue Benton NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE NE12 9PA
<b>Ward</b>	Benton
<b>Date</b>	c.1890s
<b>Conservation Area</b>	Benton
<b>Current use</b>	Residential

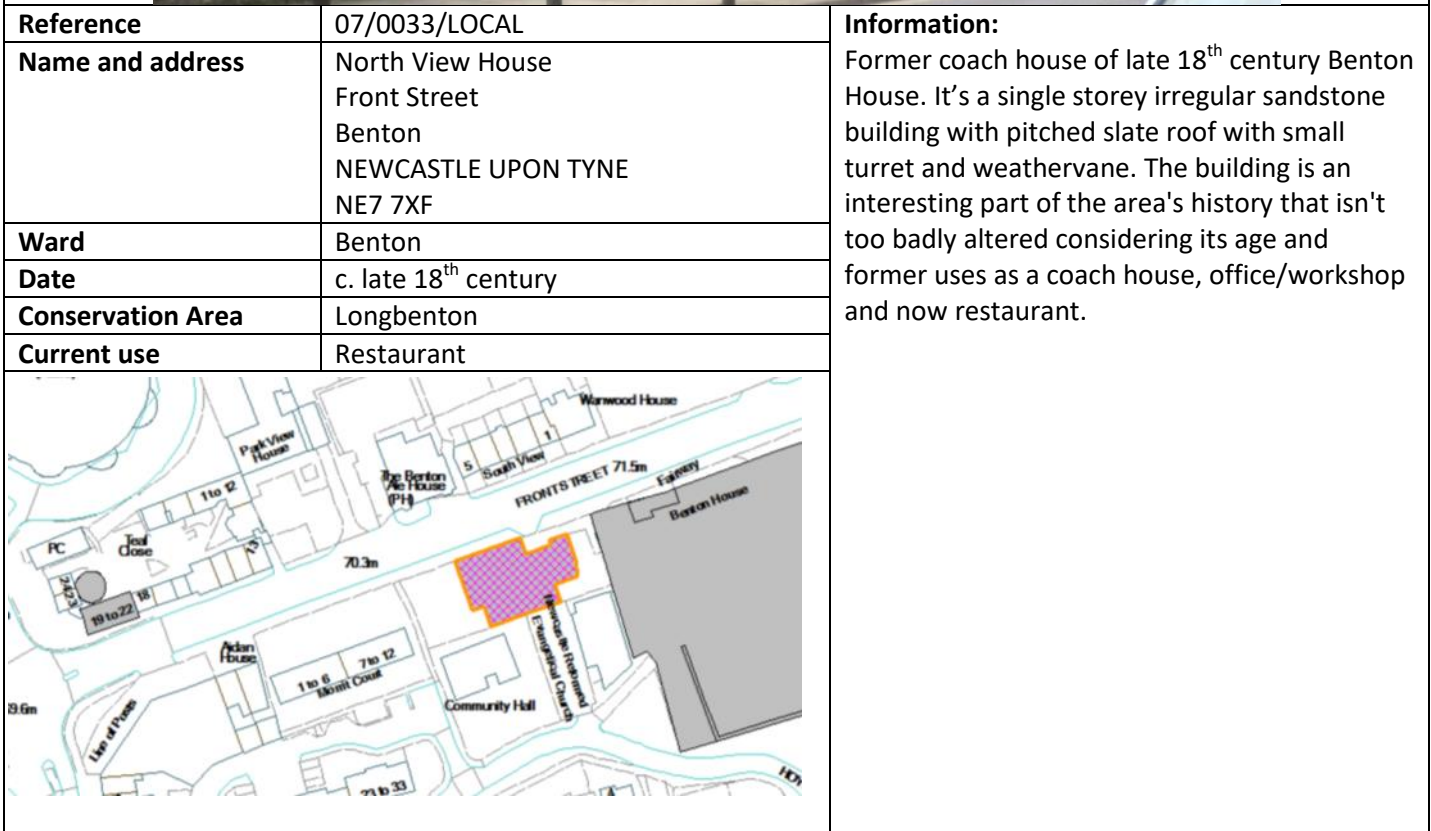
**Information:**

These are large semi-detached homes with original features and character, built c.1895-1900. They were built and owned by Mr. Lewis Lundi of Rock Villa, Jesmond, who also owned the houses on The Grove and the first five homes on west side of East Ave. When Mr. Lundi died in November 1905, the property ownership passed to his son, Mr. Frederico George Lundi, who lived at 5 West Avenue. This property was called Craigmont and is now the site of Craigmont Court Apartments.

The properties are intact and form a good group.



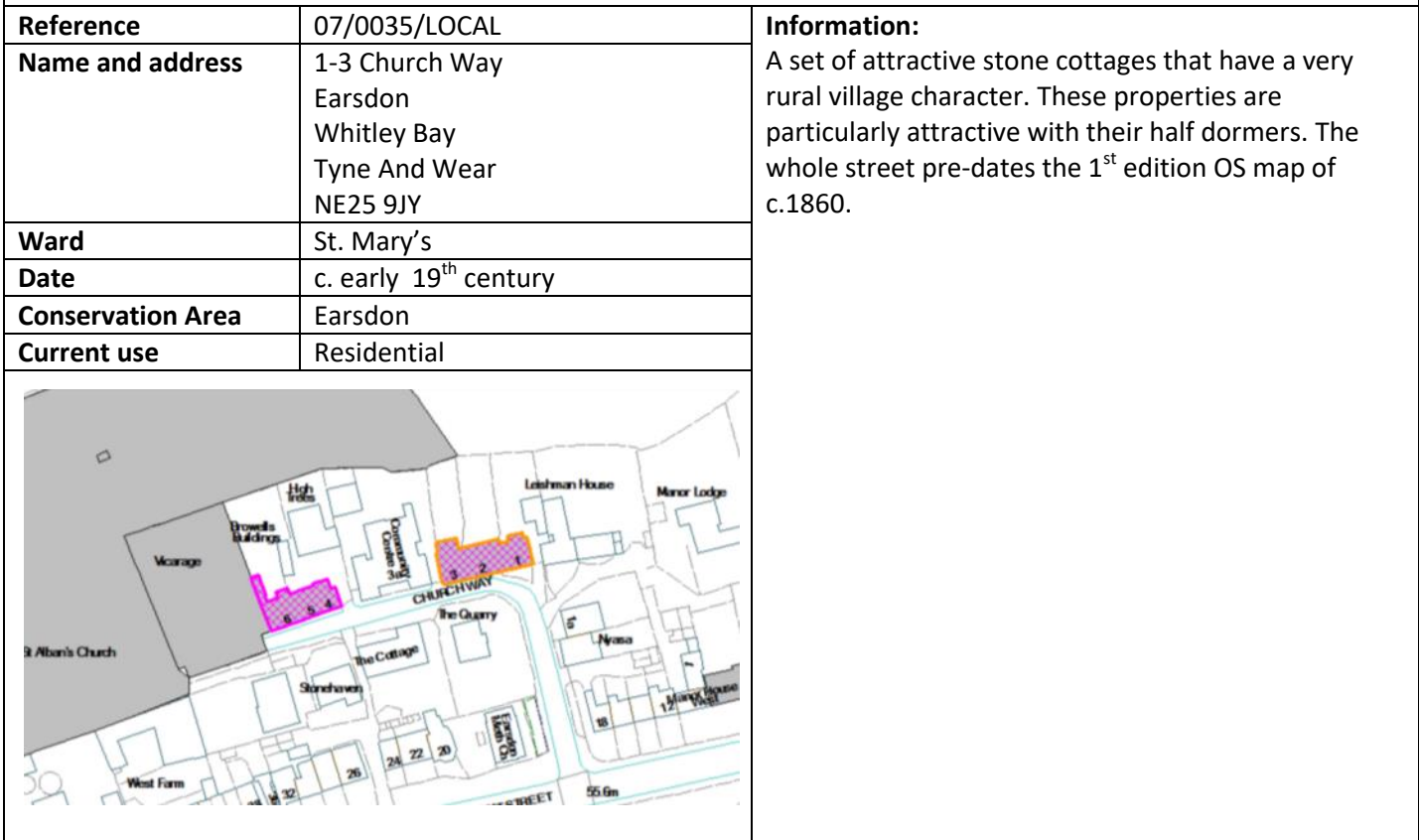






<b>Reference</b>	07/0034/LOCAL	<b>Information:</b> Built in 1870 with two beacons and two masts for navigational purposes. The house was purposely built single storey but double fronted to provide the same living space as the others in the terrace. It is a brick building with highly decorative stone features. This is an interesting building with good historical links.
<b>Name and address</b>	42 Beverley Terrace Cullercoats Tyne And Wear NE30 4NU	
<b>Ward</b>	Cullercoats	
<b>Date</b>	1870	
<b>Conservation Area</b>	Cullercoats	
<b>Current use</b>	Residential	

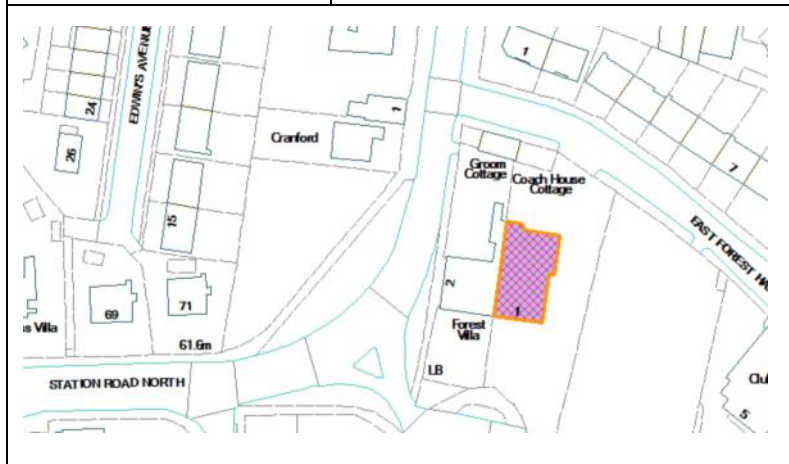








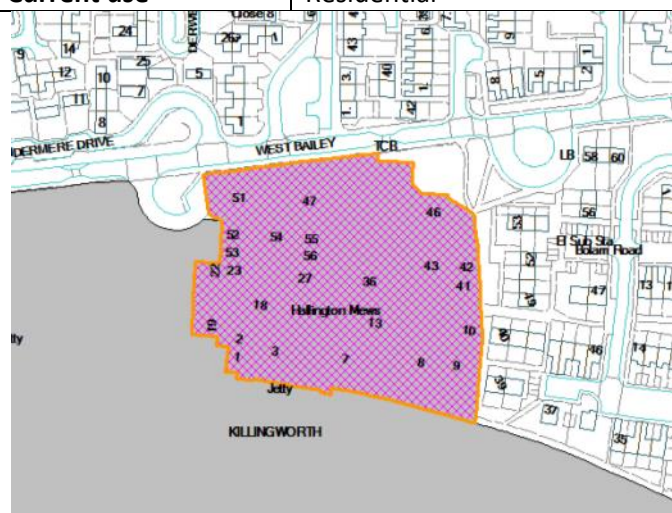
<b>Reference</b>	07/0036/LOCAL	<b>Information:</b> This building is on the 2 <sup>nd</sup> ed. OS map. It has good dressed stonework, dressed door and neat dormers. Such a building is unusual in the area.
<b>Name and address</b>	Melrose House 1 Park Drive Forest Hall NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE NE12 9JN	
<b>Ward</b>	Benton	
<b>Date</b>	c.1860s	
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a	
<b>Current use</b>	Residential	





<b>Reference</b>	07/0037/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	Hallington Mews Killingworth NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE NE12 6UE
<b>Ward</b>	Camperdown
<b>Date</b>	c.1968
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a
<b>Current use</b>	Residential

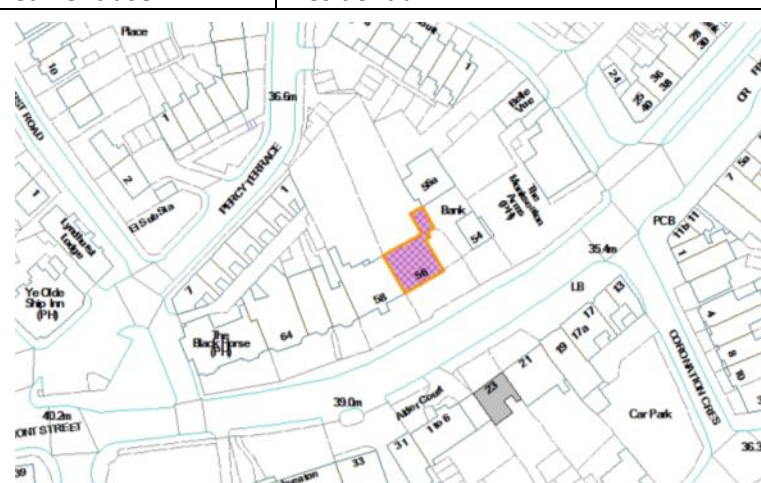
**Information:**  
Housing designed by Ralph Erskine, in 1968, before his World-famous Byker Wall estate and demonstrating many of the features found there, such as unconventional geometry of windows and roofs. Known as 'Killingworth Lakeshore Village' when designed, Stanley Miller Developments won the design competition with the designs of Ralph Erskine. The estate has segregation of homes and traffic, giving a quiet village feel. Landscaping was considered as important as the buildings in the design scheme. The buildings have some interesting features like sheds made in rough timber and the jetty into the lake. Very worthy of Local Register status for its unusual and interesting features and the association with the world-famous Erskine.







<b>Reference</b>	07/0038/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	Monkseaton House 56 Front Street Whitley Bay Tyne And Wear NE25 8DP
<b>Ward</b>	Monkseaton North
<b>Date</b>	c.1806
<b>Conservation Area</b>	Monkseaton Village
<b>Current use</b>	Residential



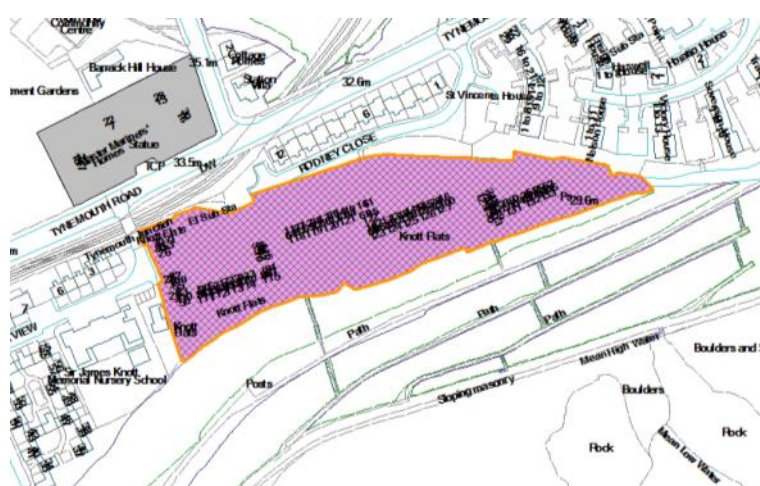
**Information:**

The property dates back to 1806 and has four floors. It was built as a residence for Doctor Roxby. In the mid 1800s it became the residence of William Davison, who built two reservoirs in the rear garden to supply water for Monkseaton Brewery, which he owned. There is a story that the brewery was once connected to Monkseaton House by a tunnel. The brewery (built in 1683) was demolished shortly after 1934 and the present Monkseaton Arms is now within its place. Although altered, this is a well-proportioned and fine looking building, with an interesting history.





<b>Reference</b>	07/0040/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	Knott Memorial Flats North Shields Tyne And Wear NE30 4AQ
<b>Ward</b>	Tynemouth
<b>Date</b>	1939
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a
<b>Current use</b>	Residential



**Information:**

In January 1935, Tynemouth Council received a letter from the late Sir James Knott's trustees. Sir Knott was a shipbuilder and philanthropist, who spent most of his life in the borough. They proposed building the flats as a memorial to him. They were designed by Tasker and Child in collaboration with Charles Holden and built by contractor Stanley Miller. They replaced the Duke of Northumberland's Percy Square of 1758. The flats opened in 1939 and were a large example of the progressive 1930s architecture style that London County Council used for flats at the time. They were to be populated, in the main, by families from the area of North Shields with a sea-going connection. Tyne Boys Club, established in 1949, started as a boxing club in the basement of Knott's Flats. These are iconic flats by known architects, with a connection to an important person of the area.



<b>Reference</b>	07/0041/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	Ashbury House Jackson Street North Shields Tyne And Wear NE30 2HY
<b>Ward</b>	Tynemouth
<b>Date</b>	1890s
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a
<b>Current use</b>	Residential

**Information:**  
Ex-Vicarage for the grade II listed St. Augustin's Church (consecrated in 1884). Together they have group value. William Hope, who designed several similar buildings in North Shields and was a specialist in theatres, designed the vicarage in 1892. The building was converted to flats in the early 1980s. The building is a proud brick building with attractive stone detailing. Although some changes, this is a nice building by a known architect.







<b>Reference</b>	07/0042/LOCAL	<b>Information:</b> The oldest and largest villa in Preston. In 1809 the land was sold to John Plummer, who built the cottage. It is a two storey building with roof with overhanging eaves. The house is not in its original state- it has been enlarged and improved, including a pillared entrance, and around 1863 a prestigious Italianate tower with stone balustrade was added. It has been said that there was a private Turkish bath at this property c.1860.
<b>Name and address</b>	Preston Cottage North Road North Shields Tyne And Wear NE29 9LP	
<b>Ward</b>	Preston	
<b>Date</b>	c.1810s	
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a	
<b>Current use</b>	Residential	





<b>Reference</b>	07/0043/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	1-6 Widdrington Terrace North Shields Tyne And Wear NE29 0DA
<b>Ward</b>	Chirton
<b>Date</b>	c.1880s
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a
<b>Current use</b>	Residential and commercial

**Information:**

These buildings have nice architraves, window surrounds and neat dormers. There is good group value of 1-6, including the hairdresser's premises. They stand out because of their style and due to them being different to the surrounding houses.







<b>Reference</b>	07/0044/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	7-8-9 Lovaine Terrace North Shields Tyne And Wear NE29 0HJ
<b>Ward</b>	Preston
<b>Date</b>	c.1850s
<b>Conservation Area</b>	Camp Terrace
<b>Current use</b>	Residential

**Information:**

Street built in mid-1800s. These are good quality buildings with good features. No. 7 is a two storey brick building with five bays symmetrically arranged around the central doorway, which is framed within a stone doorcase. No. 8 is similar but taller and with attic dormers. The first floor cills constitute a continuous stone course. No.9 especially is a wonderful building with lots of character. It is a Victorian Gothic building with square ground floor bay windows.

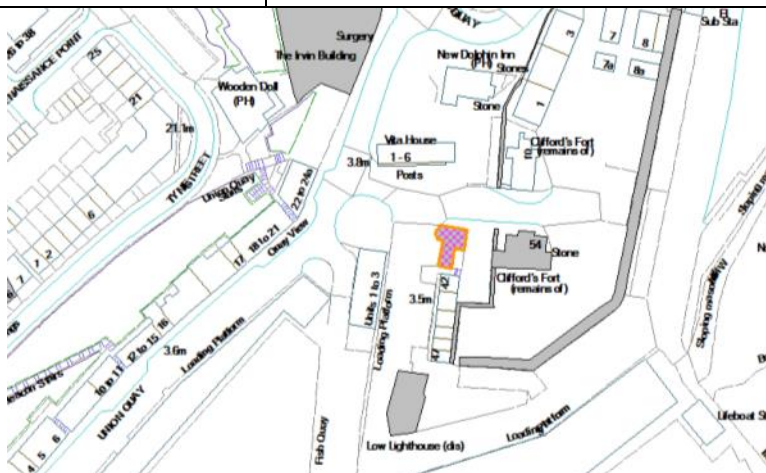




<b>Reference</b>	07/0045/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	Former Quay Master's Office And House 40 - 41 Fish Quay North Shields Tyne And Wear NE30 1JA
<b>Ward</b>	Tynemouth
<b>Date</b>	1860s
<b>Conservation Area</b>	Fish Quay
<b>Current use</b>	Offices

**Information:**

This is an elaborate Victorian Gothic building, with nice polychrome brickwork, clock and finials. The connection to the workings of the Fish Quay is interesting.

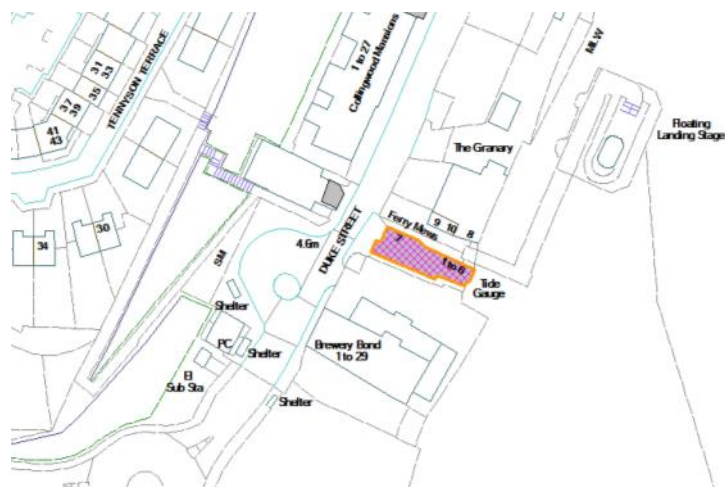






<b>Reference</b>	07/0046/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	1-7 Ferry Mews North Shields Tyne And Wear NE29 6LG
<b>Ward</b>	Riverside
<b>Date</b>	c.1850s
<b>Conservation Area</b>	New Quay
<b>Current use</b>	Residential

**Information:**  
A tall building in brick. This building has a good impact on townscape and it is interesting how it is perpendicular to the river. This makes it an unusual, standout building.





<b>Reference</b>	07/0047/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	2-6 Trinity Buildings North Shields Tyne And Wear NE30 1JU
<b>Ward</b>	Tynemouth
<b>Date</b>	c.1887
<b>Conservation Area</b>	Fish Quay
<b>Current use</b>	Residential

**Information:**

These buildings were built in 1887, designed by W. Hope of North Shields. They have a striking design, with Dutch gables. The central property has two stone plaques illustrating the historic association to Trinity House. Some alteration has occurred in some buildings more than others but they are all included for group value.







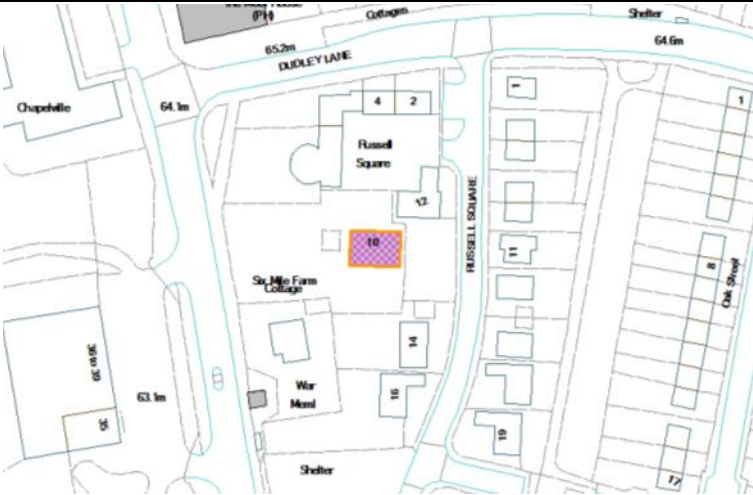
<b>Reference</b>	07/0048/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	112-113 East View Wideopen NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE NE13 6EF
<b>Ward</b>	Weetslade
<b>Date</b>	1870s
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a
<b>Current use</b>	Residential

#### Information:

These buildings are on the 2nd edition OS map. These are impressive buildings and stand alone as buildings of this age and style in the area. They are situated on the former site of Seaton Burn School and are said to have been the Headmaster's and Caretaker's homes. The school was built by Amos Gray in 1877 and it can therefore be assumed that these buildings are of similar age. The school was demolished in 1995 but these buildings remained. Number 112 has seen some inappropriate extension and alteration but has been included due to the value of the pair of buildings.






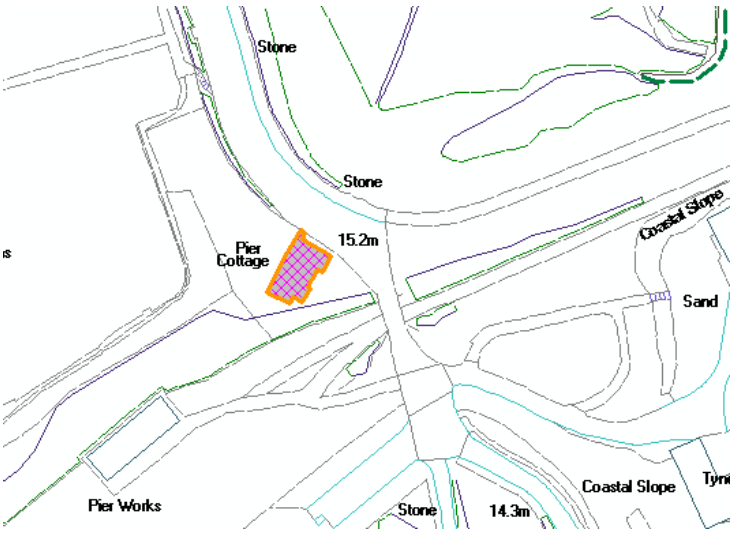
<b>Reference</b>	07/0049/LOCAL	<b>Information:</b> A farm appears in this location on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map. This property, which appears to be an associated farm house, is on the 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition OS map. It is a symmetrical stone two storey building with a pitched, hipped roof. It is an attractive property that has a historical connection to Seaton Burn's past.
<b>Name and address</b>	10 Russell Square Seaton Burn NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE NE13 6HR	
<b>Ward</b>	Weetslade	
<b>Date</b>	c.1870s	
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a	
<b>Current use</b>	Residential	
		





<b>Reference</b>	07/0050/LOCAL	<b>Information:</b> <p>The Duke of Northumberland's Turkish crescent is incorporated into new railings at 1 Front St, as the house was built for his local agent. It is a two storey, four bay, early c19th building with arched 16 light sash windows. The arched doorway has a Turkish crescent stone plaque. One of the bays is made up of two Victorian windows (not original glass). No. 2 is a c18th three storey building, whose front elevation was originally its side elevation. The building was re-fronted in the early c19th. No. 3 was probably two dwellings converted into one and is an ornate example of Victorian residential architecture. No. 5 is a two storey, three bay property, with the central bay doorway and window above having Tuscan surrounds. Another interesting property here is no.7, which until the 1860s, was the Star and Garter Inn. It was sometime after this when the bay windows were added. No. 8 is a late c18th building with c19th bay windows added through the three storeys of the westerly bay. The building has a stone porch with two free-standing Doric columns. Some of these buildings have been divided into flats. There is no 4 Front Street. Together with Lorne House and Broadstone, they form an attractive and interesting group.</p>
<b>Name and address</b>	1-8 Front Street Plus Lorne House And Broadstone Front Street Tynemouth Tyne And Wear NE30 4RG	
<b>Ward</b>	Tynemouth	
<b>Date</b>	c. late 18 <sup>th</sup> to mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century	
<b>Conservation Area</b>	Tynemouth Village	
<b>Current use</b>	Residential	
		

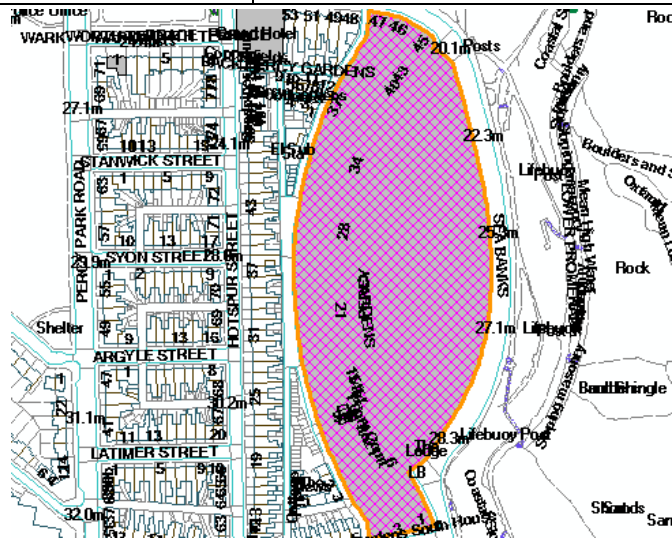


<b>Reference</b>	07/0051/LOCAL	<b>Information:</b> This is a single storey brick building with some bay windows and some round headed windows. It has a slate roof. It was built by the Commission for the Watchman. The connection to the workings of the pier is interesting. The building is prominently located by the North Pier and “entrance” to the Spanish Battery and Prior’s Haven area of Tynemouth. Unfortunately the building is vacant and in poor condition.
<b>Name and address</b>	Pier Cottage Pier Road Tynemouth Tyne And Wear NE30 4DB	
<b>Ward</b>	Tynemouth	
<b>Date</b>	c.1850s	
<b>Conservation Area</b>	Tynemouth Village	
<b>Current use</b>	Vacant	
		

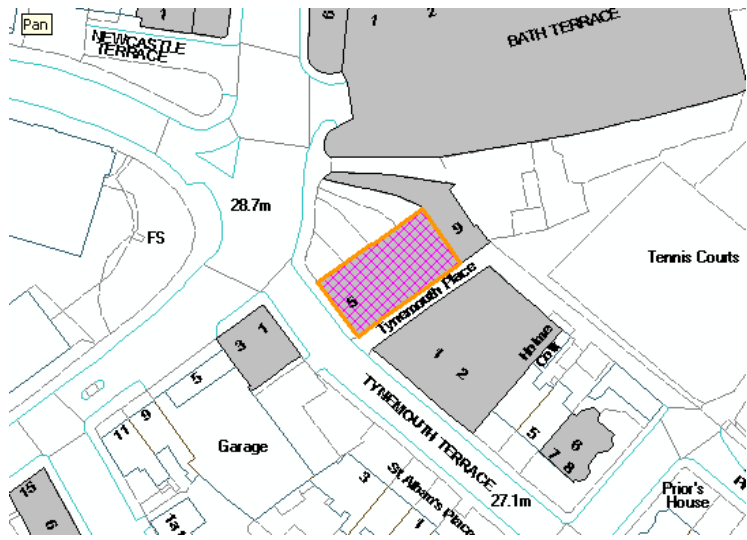




Reference	07/0052/LOCAL	<b>Information:</b> In 1868 ground plans were drawn by the Duke of Northumberland's office for the building of terraces on his Tynemouth estate, one of these was the crescent of Percy Gardens overlooking the Short Sands and Tynemouth Priory. The ground plan for Percy Gardens was approved and laid out in the 1860s and construction was still not completed by the end of the 1870s, construction was left to individual owners and builders and the houses were erected in groups of one to four over a number of years. Three residents were recorded in the 1871 Census and many more in the 1886 Census and onwards, including ship owners, lawyers, accountants, land agents and engineers. The residents of the crescent created the gardens because the houses had not been provided with gardens. The park had an elegant simplicity, built in an elliptical shape. The eastern outer edge had a bank to provide shelter from the sea. Paths from the houses follow serpentine routes to a circular path in the centre. In 1872 a gardener's cottage and lodge were added at the southern end. Now the homes are mostly divided into flats. The site of the 1960s Priory Court (sites 7 to 13) stood empty due to the bankruptcy of the developer in 1876. They are included in the Register because of the interesting story of how the street developed and they have a quality in their own right.
Name and address	1-47 Percy Gardens Plus The Lodge, Priory Court And Gardens Tynemouth Tyne And Wear NE30 4HH	
Ward	Tynemouth	
Date	c.1860s, 1870s and 1960s.	
Conservation Area	Tynemouth Village	
Current use	Residential	





<b>Reference</b>	07/0053/LOCAL	<b>Information:</b> This street is early 19 <sup>th</sup> century, early development of Tynemouth. It is situated at the entry point to Village and displays restrained Tynemouth character. The terrace consists of two storey, two bay units with Tuscan doorpieces. No.5 has an early example of street sign. No.9 is on the national list.
<b>Name and address</b>	5-8 Tynemouth Place Tynemouth Tyne And Wear NE30 4BJ	
<b>Ward</b>	Tynemouth	
<b>Date</b>	c. early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	
<b>Conservation Area</b>	Tynemouth Village	
<b>Current use</b>	Residential	
		

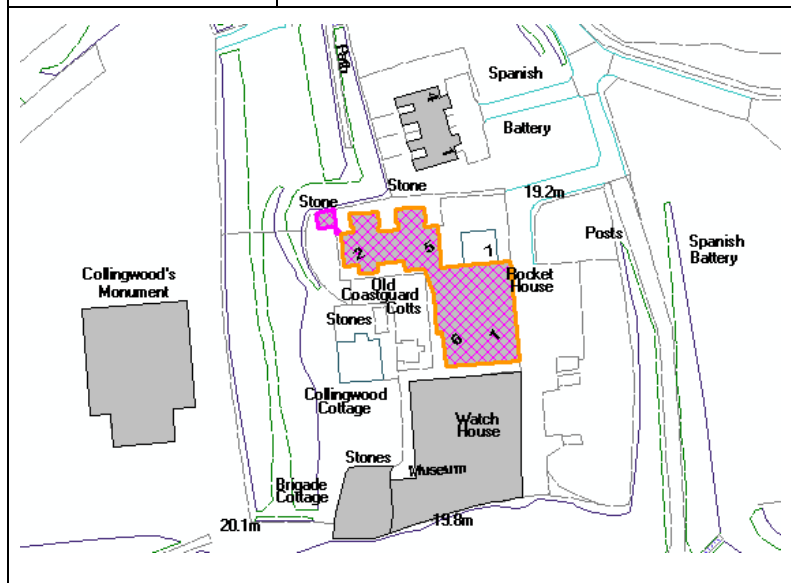




<b>Reference</b>	07/0054/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	1-6 Old Coastguard Cottages Spanish Battery Tynemouth Tyne And Wear NE30 4DD
<b>Ward</b>	Tynemouth
<b>Date</b>	1892 and c.early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Conservation Area</b>	Tynemouth Village
<b>Current use</b>	Residential

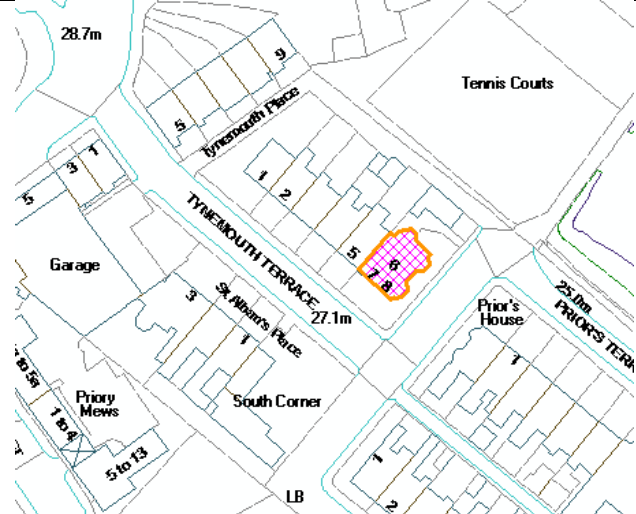
**Information:**

This is an interesting group of buildings with a historical connection to the volunteer life brigade. The communal washhouse at end of terrace is an interesting building. The brick terrace dates from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Also within this entry is the sandstone property with varied roof form along with the former Rocket House with 1892 date stone.







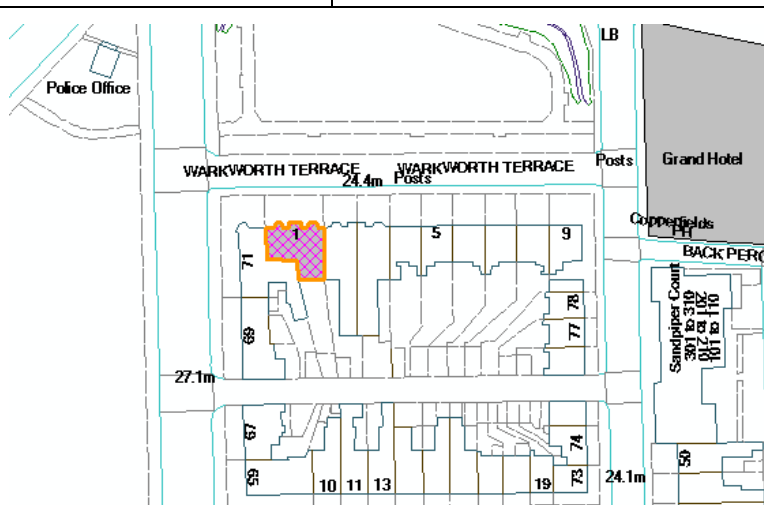
<b>Reference</b>	07/0055/LOCAL	<b>Information:</b> This is a large, imposing building in a good position. It has good stone detailing and feature bay windows. This street is one of the earliest in Tynemouth and some of the buildings are on the national list.
<b>Name and address</b>	6-7-8 Tynemouth Terrace Tynemouth Tyne And Wear NE30 4BH	
<b>Ward</b>	Tynemouth	
<b>Date</b>	c.1850s	
<b>Conservation Area</b>	Tynemouth Village	
<b>Current use</b>	Residential	
		



<b>Reference</b>	07/0056/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	1 Warkworth Terrace Tynemouth Tyne And Wear NE30 4ES
<b>Ward</b>	Tynemouth
<b>Date</b>	c.1860s
<b>Conservation Area</b>	Tynemouth Village
<b>Current use</b>	Residential

**Information:**

This is the largest and grandest building on the street, with a good setting facing the sea. It also has the unique feature of a glazed Spanish terrace. The ground for this street was laid out by the Duke of Northumberland in 1868.





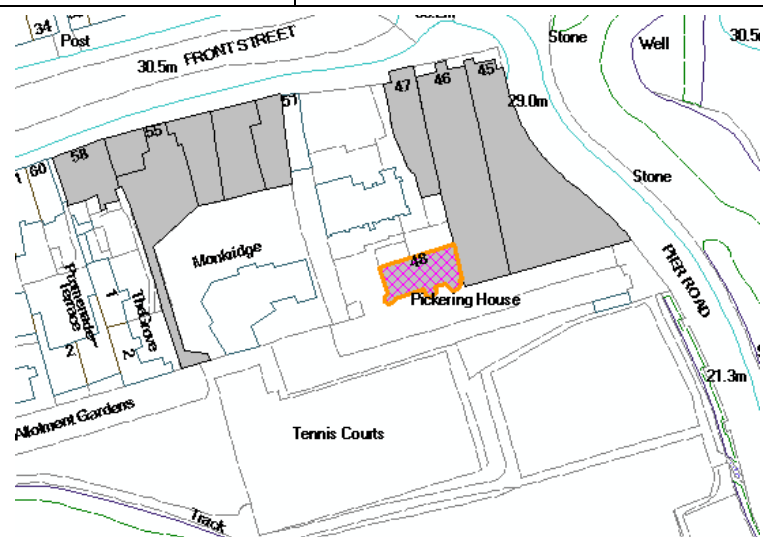
<b>Reference</b>	07/0057/LOCAL	<b>Information:</b> Despite some modernisation, this is good survival of old Tynemouth Village (Tynemouth Farm). No. 6 Well Close is on the national list.
<b>Name and address</b>	22, 24, 26, 28 Lovaine Row Tynemouth Tyne And Wear NE30 4HF	
<b>Ward</b>	Tynemouth	
<b>Date</b>	c.mid to late 18 <sup>th</sup> century	
<b>Conservation Area</b>	Tynemouth Village	
<b>Current use</b>	Residential	








<b>Reference</b>	07/0058/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	Pickering House 1 Pier Road Tynemouth Tyne And Wear NE30 4DQ
<b>Ward</b>	Tynemouth
<b>Date</b>	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Conservation Area</b>	Tynemouth Village
<b>Current use</b>	Residential



**Information:**  
Permission was granted in 2001 to convert this from a presbytery to five flats. The building has had a number of names over the years including Tyne Villa, Martyr's Peace and Bishop's House. This is an interesting shaped building with a good history. During WWII a German bomber dropped a sea mine intended for the river mouth, which exploded on Pier Road (16.4.41 at 4.10am) and did great damage to this corner of Tynemouth, demolishing the houses and shops opposite the Gibraltar Rock, and doing great damage to the Bishop's House, (as a result of which the bishops of St. Oswin's Church have since lived in Newcastle).



<b>Reference</b>	07/0059/LOCAL	<b>Information:</b> The Spanish Battery was built 1545 by Henry VIII as part of the curtain wall of Tynemouth Castle - with the gun battery manned by Spanish Mercenaries - hence the name. The original walls were demolished over the years and now only the tops of concrete 20 <sup>th</sup> century gun emplacements can now be seen. These buildings are a smart brick terrace, with darker brick string courses, stone detailing and intact tall chimneys. They have a great setting and a good history, with a war/maritime connection.
<b>Name and address</b>	1-4 Spanish Battery Tynemouth Tyne And Wear NE30 4DB	
<b>Ward</b>	Tynemouth	
<b>Date</b>	1895	
<b>Conservation Area</b>	Tynemouth Village	
<b>Current use</b>	Residential	
		



**Reference** 07/0060/LOCAL

**Name and address**  
38 Percy Park  
Tynemouth  
Tyne And Wear  
NE30 4JX

**Ward** Tynemouth

**Date** c.1870s

**Conservation Area** Tynemouth Village

**Current use** Residential



**Information:**

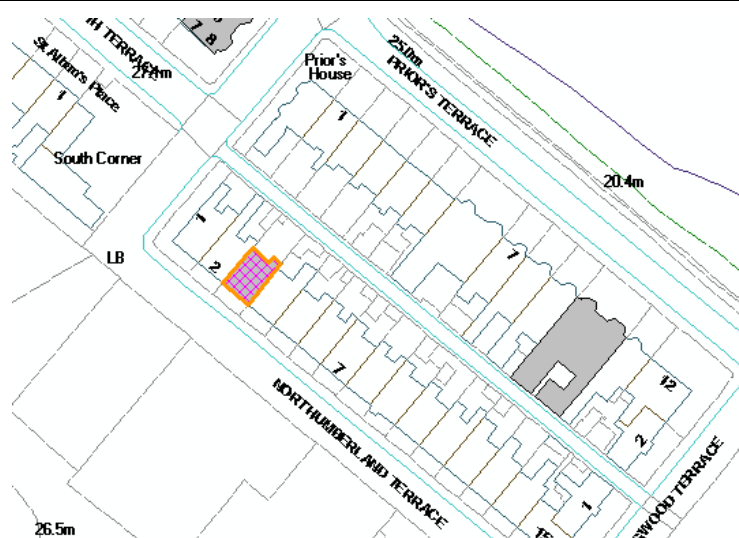
The Duke of Northumberland laid the land for Percy Park around 1868 and the majority of the street was built piecemeal throughout the 1870s. Five residents were recorded in the 1871 Census and many more in 1886 records; these were wealthy residents such as ship owners, lawyers, etc. It is a good street with great townscape due to the open space in front. Exhibitions and entertainments were often held on this land, and in the times between these events, cattle were grazed there. No.38 is the best example of a property in the street with good retention of original features.





<b>Reference</b>	07/0061/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	3 Northumberland Terrace Tynemouth Tyne And Wear NE30 4BA
<b>Ward</b>	Tynemouth
<b>Date</b>	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Conservation Area</b>	Tynemouth Village
<b>Current use</b>	Residential

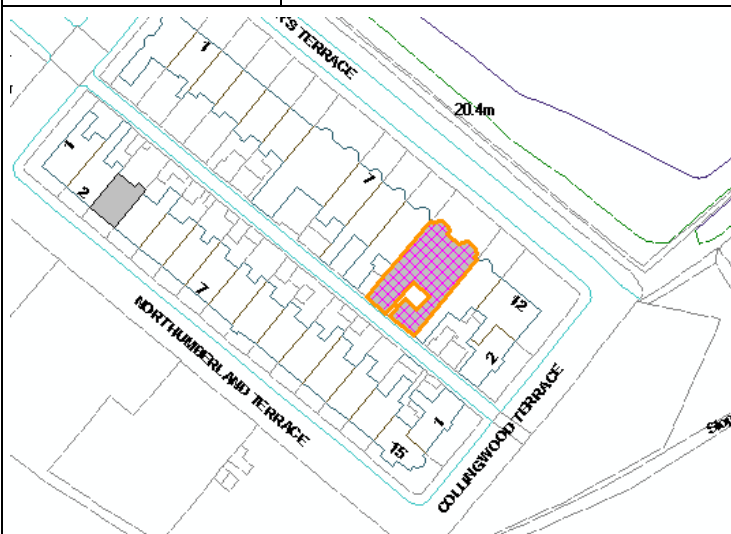
**Information:**  
Good street, shown on the 2nd edition OS map.  
No.3 is the best example of a property in the street  
with good retention of original features.





<b>Reference</b>	07/0062/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	10 Priors Terrace Tynemouth Tyne And Wear NE30 4BE
<b>Ward</b>	Tynemouth
<b>Date</b>	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Conservation Area</b>	Tynemouth Village
<b>Current use</b>	Residential

**Information:**  
Big muscular properties and a good-looking street, shown on the 2nd edition OS map. No.10 is the best example of a property in the street with good retention of original features, although this has recently been compromised with the insertion of unauthorised upvc windows in one of the flats.





**Reference** 07/0063/LOCAL

**Name and address**  
The Villa  
The Green  
Wallsend  
Tyne And Wear  
NE28 7PH

**Ward** Wallsend

**Date** c.1857

**Conservation Area** The Green, Wallsend

**Current use** Residential

**Information:**

This building dates from around 1857. It is a two storey, three bay building with the central bay being recessed. It has a hipped roof with overhanging eaves. It has a Tuscan stone doorcase, and at ground floor level, a three-light window in the easterly bay and a three-sided bay window in the westerly bay. The property also has a late Victorian three storey extension.

The Villa was for several decades the residence of the Duffy family. Mr. Joseph Duffy was a builder and owner of a local brickworks, and developed many of the terraced streets of Wallsend. Mr Duffy died in office as the Mayor of Wallsend in 1910 and is commemorated by the recently re-erected Duffy Memorial Fountain in Richardson Dees Park.



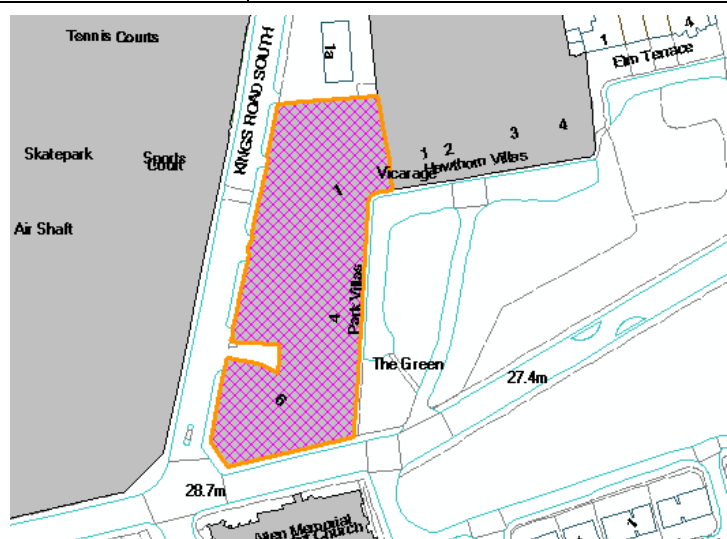




<b>Reference</b>	07/0064/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	Park Villas Wallsend Tyne And Wear NE28 7NW
<b>Ward</b>	Wallsend
<b>Date</b>	c.1898
<b>Conservation Area</b>	The Green, Wallsend
<b>Current use</b>	Residential

**Information:**

It is understood these homes were built after the completion of the adjacent Hawthorn Villas; they therefore date from 1898 or after. These homes are good quality, well cared for and intact.

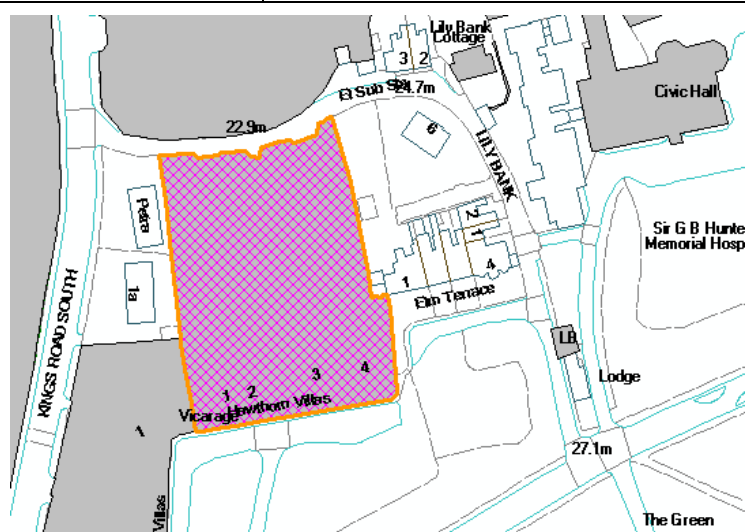




Reference	07/0065/LOCAL
Name and address	Hawthorn Villas Wallsend Tyne And Wear NE28 7NT
Ward	Wallsend
Date	1897/8
Conservation Area	The Green, Wallsend
Current use	Residential


**Information:**

Hawthorn Villas were built in 1897 (1 and 2) and 1898 (3 and 4). The rain hoppers on the front of the properties feature these dates. They were built on the former site of The Red House, which had been demolished late 1890s. These homes are good quality, well cared for and intact.







Reference	07/0066/LOCAL	<b>Information:</b> An impressive, very grand looking detached residence, which was individually designed and built in 1902 by Robert Richardson Dees for his nephew Robert Irwin Dees and his wife, Edith. Robert Irwin Dees (later to be Mayor of Wallsend) left Highfield in 1908, to move into Wallsend Hall following the death of R.R. Dees. Development in the 1950s led to the property being divided into a two-storey home and four apartments. W.M. Richardson, local historian, who wrote "History of Wallsend", lived here.
Name and address	Highfield House 31 Kings Road South Wallsend Tyne And Wear NE28 7QZ	
Ward	Wallsend	
Date	1902	
Conservation Area	n/a	
Current use	Residential	
		

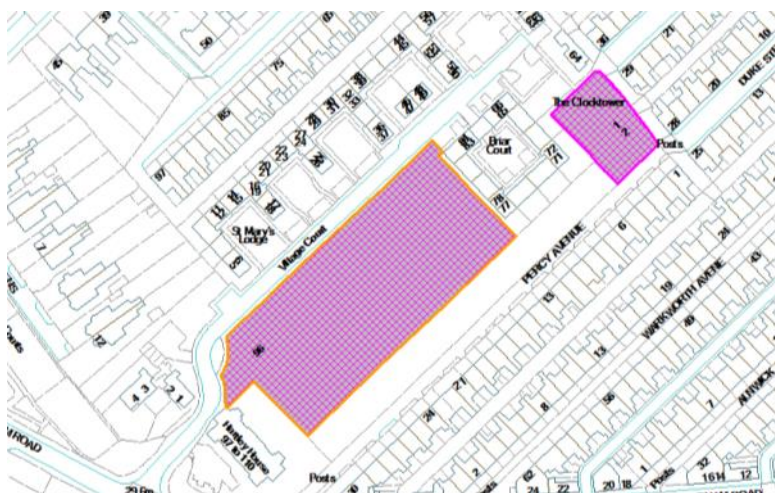




<b>Reference</b>	07/0067/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	89-96 Village Court Plus 1 & 2 The Clock Tower Whitley Bay Tyne And Wear NE26 3QB
<b>Ward</b>	Whitley Bay
<b>Date</b>	c. late 19 <sup>th</sup> /early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a
<b>Current use</b>	Residential

**Information:**

In 1877, it felt there was a need to establish an institution for the reception and training of little girls who were either orphans or destitute. In 1879, the Duke of Northumberland provided the site. Wealthy local benefactors made the costs possible. Work commenced in 1879 and the Northumberland Village Homes were completed in 1908. The institution was certified in 1879 for 140 girls and re-certified in 1924/1925 for 120 girls. Some of the girls who lived here were described as "fallen" and had kept bad company. Some were even exported to Canada. It would also take in small boys. From 1933 it became an Approved School for 120 children. It ceased to operate as a home in the mid-1980s. In 1987, permission was granted to convert the site to a modern housing area called Village Court. Local Register status only applies to the original Northumberland Village Homes buildings.





<b>Reference</b>	07/0068/LOCAL	<b>Information:</b> This house is shown on the 1st edition OS map and would appear to be the oldest surviving property in this area of the Borough. It is a two storey, five bay property with a pitched slate roof. The property has been rendered. The doorway is in the central bay with a castellated porch. A stone wall surrounds the property, with an impressive castellated gate surround. It is set back from Broadway on what was the original main road and was at the heart of Marden Village. The quarry nearby was used for magnesium and limestone, and was part of the North Shields waterworks. It is now a popular nature reserve.
<b>Name and address</b>	Marden House Marden Road South Whitley Bay Tyne And Wear NE25 8PN	
<b>Ward</b>	Whitley Bay	
<b>Date</b>	c. early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a	
<b>Current use</b>	Residential	



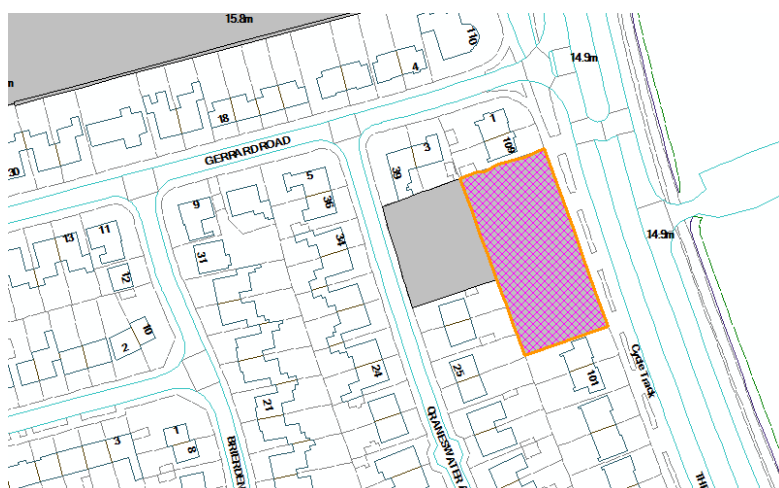




<b>Reference</b>	07/0069/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	103 To 108 The Links Whitley Bay Tyne And Wear NE26 4NQ
<b>Ward</b>	St. Mary's
<b>Date</b>	c.1930s
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a
<b>Current use</b>	Residential


**Information:**

These buildings are great, rare examples of highly stylised art deco properties, with features including rendered elevations, curved corners, clean lines and balconies. They contrast with the more traditional in appearance adjacent semis, which were actually built later than nos.103-108. Some alteration has occurred but they still process sufficient interest to warrant Local Register status.







<b>Reference</b>	07/0070/LOCAL	<b>Information:</b> These buildings are great, rare examples of highly stylised art deco properties, with features including rendered elevations, curved corners and clean lines. They contrast with the more traditional in appearance adjacent properties, which were built later than these properties. Some alteration has occurred but they still process sufficient interest to warrant Local Register status. These buildings run behind the similar properties on The Links, and although are smaller, they are still special.
<b>Name and address</b>	31 To 37 (odds) Craneswater Avenue Whitley Bay Tyne And Wear NE26 4NN	
<b>Ward</b>	St. Mary's	
<b>Date</b>	c.1930s	
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a	
<b>Current use</b>	Residential	
		



<b>Reference</b>	07/0071/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	11A Shaftesbury Avenue Whitley Bay Tyne And Wear NE26 3TD
<b>Ward</b>	Monkseaton North
<b>Date</b>	c.1930s
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a
<b>Current use</b>	Residential

**Information:**

A great, rare example of a highly stylised art deco property. It is three storeys with rendered elevations, curved corners and clean lines. It contrasts with the more traditional in appearance adjacent properties, some of which were built later than this property.





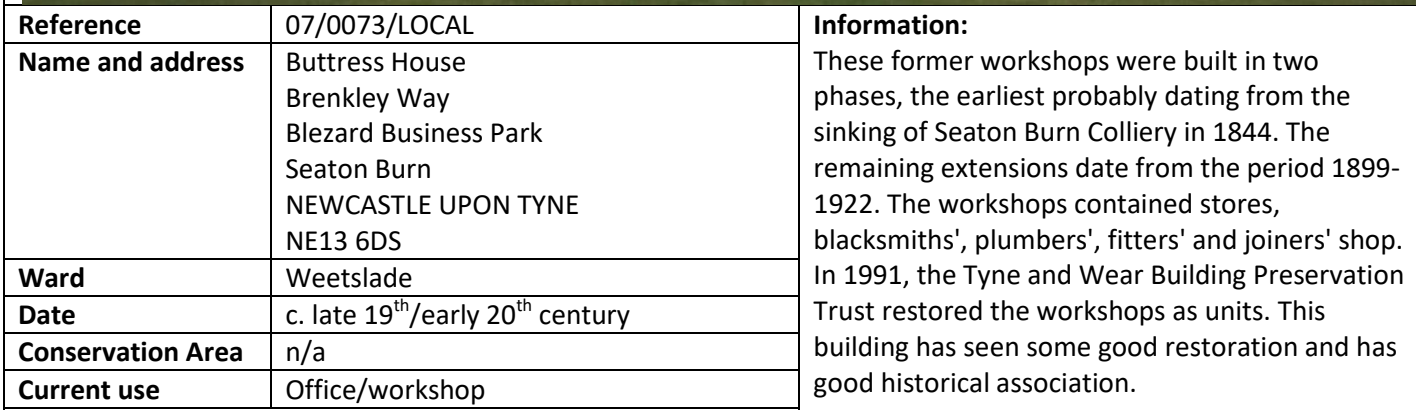


<b>Reference</b>	07/0072/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	12-34 (evens) Victoria Terrace Whitley Bay Tyne And Wear NE26 2QW
<b>Ward</b>	Whitley Bay
<b>Date</b>	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a
<b>Current use</b>	Residential

**Information:**  
Unusual properties that appear similar to Sunderland Cottages. The ground floor is half sunken and the front door is up steps at first floor level. In addition to their unusual form, they form an attractive set piece with bay windows and round headed fanlights.









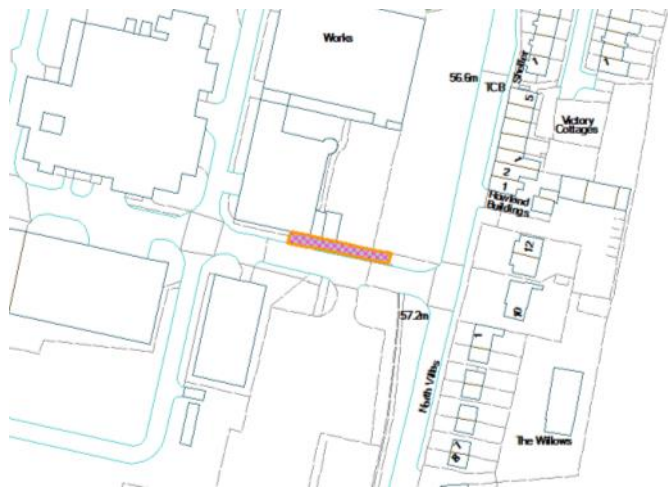
<b>Reference</b>	07/0075/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	Dove Marine Laboratory Cullercoats Bay Road Leading Onto Beach Cullercoats Tyne And Wear NE30 4PZ
<b>Ward</b>	Cullercoats
<b>Date</b>	1908
<b>Conservation Area</b>	Cullercoats
<b>Current use</b>	Research/education

**Information:**

In 1897 the Northumberland Sea Fisheries Committee and Armstrong College, Newcastle, had worked together to open the Marine Zoology Department, to study the coastal waters with special reference to the development and improvement of the local fishing industry. On the 28<sup>th</sup> March 1904 the original Marine Laboratory was gutted by fire. It had been a fairly small wooden shed at one end of the old-established Salt Water Baths. With the destruction of their work, the Marine Zoology Department approached the local landowner, Wilfrid H. Hudleston, in 1906, and he agreed not only to make the site of the Baths available for a new, larger, Laboratory, but also offered to finance its construction. Mr Hudleston was a scientist himself, although his interests lay primarily in ornithology and geology. He was reluctant to publicise his generosity and asked that the building be named after one of his ancestors, Eleanor Dove. The Doves had owned Arnold's Close in 1621; this was the field that later became the village of Cullercoats. The Dove Marine Laboratory was opened in 1908 and has been associated with the University of Newcastle since 1976.

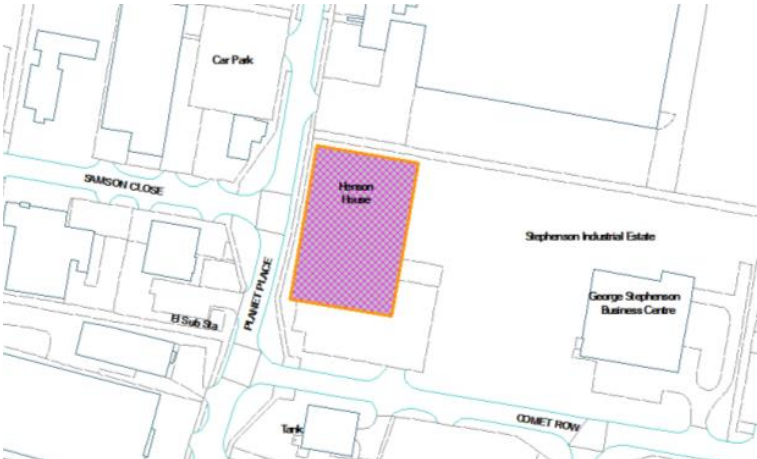




<b>Reference</b>	07/0076/LOCAL	<b>Information:</b> Important local architects Ryder and Yates designed this concrete structure, which is an unusual feature in the street scene. The structure has similarities to the gateway to the Ryder and Yates's grade II* listed Engineering Research Station in Killingworth.
<b>Name and address</b>	Gatehouse To Sterling Pharma Solutions Sterling Place Dudley NORTHUMBERLAND NE23 7QG	
<b>Ward</b>	Weetslade	
<b>Date</b>	1972	
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a	
<b>Current use</b>	Commercial	
		

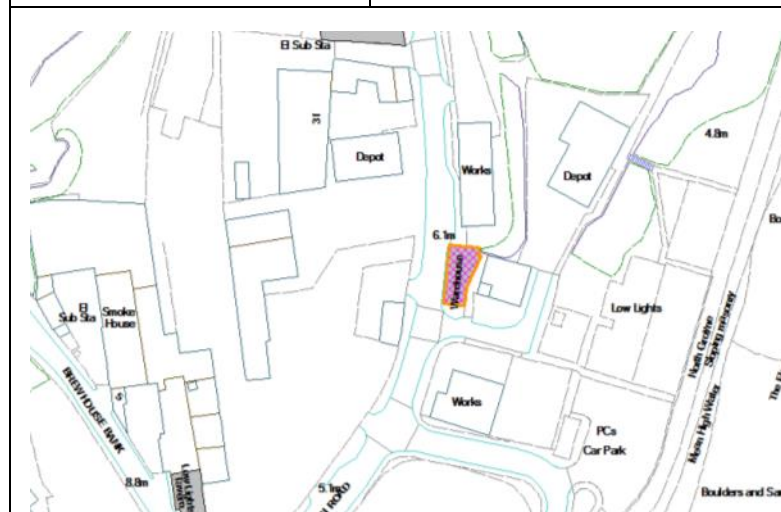




<b>Reference</b>	07/0077/LOCAL	<b>Information:</b> This building is the former Lions Brush Works. It was designed by important local architects Ryder and Yates and has group value with the other such nearby buildings. The factory area of the building was built capable of extension. The main elevation was all of brick, with clerestory lighting, and given added visual interest by projecting display windows at ground-floor level.
<b>Name and address</b>	Henson Service Centre Comet Row Stephenson Industrial Estate Killingworth NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE NE12 6RZ	
<b>Ward</b>	Camperdown	
<b>Date</b>	1964	
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a	
<b>Current use</b>	Workshop	
		




<b>Reference</b>	07/0078/LOCAL	<b>Information:</b> Built in 1913 by John W. Meadows as a store for R. Hastie and Sons. The building is an early example of a concrete property; it was constructed in reinforced concrete to avoid a repeat of the fire that had destroyed their previous building.
<b>Name and address</b>	Caley Fisheries Ships Chandlers Tanners Bank North Shields Tyne And Wear NE30 1JH	
<b>Ward</b>	Tynemouth	
<b>Date</b>	1913	
<b>Conservation Area</b>	Fish Quay	
<b>Current use</b>	Commercial	







<b>Reference</b>	07/0079/LOCAL	<b>Information:</b> This was built in 1874 to the designs of F. R. N. Haswell, a prolific local architect. The building has two plaques, one inscribed with 1874, the other with 1896, both with the monogram T.G. The building works with the topography of the site and rises up the hill. The building consists of two units linked by a continuous stone cornice above the 1st floor level. The two units are a five bay convex fronted unit attached to an eight bay concave fronted unit. There is an 1896 iron foundry attached to rear of building.
<b>Name and address</b>	131 Bedford Street North Shields Tyne And Wear NE29 6NT	
<b>Ward</b>	Riverside	
<b>Date</b>	1874	
<b>Conservation Area</b>	Fish Quay	
<b>Current use</b>	Commercial	
		

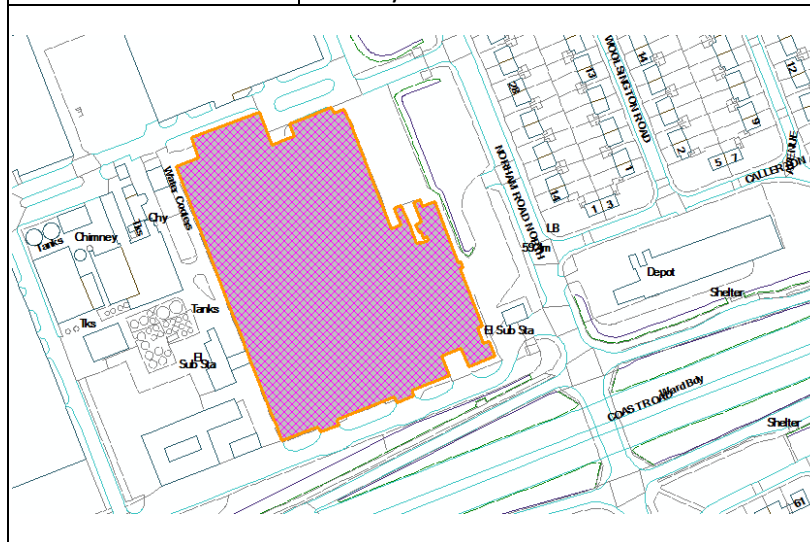




<b>Reference</b>	07/0080/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	Formica Ltd West Chirton Industrial Estate Middle Norham Road North North Shields Tyne And Wear NE29 8RE
<b>Ward</b>	Collingwood
<b>Date</b>	c.1947
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a
<b>Current use</b>	Factory

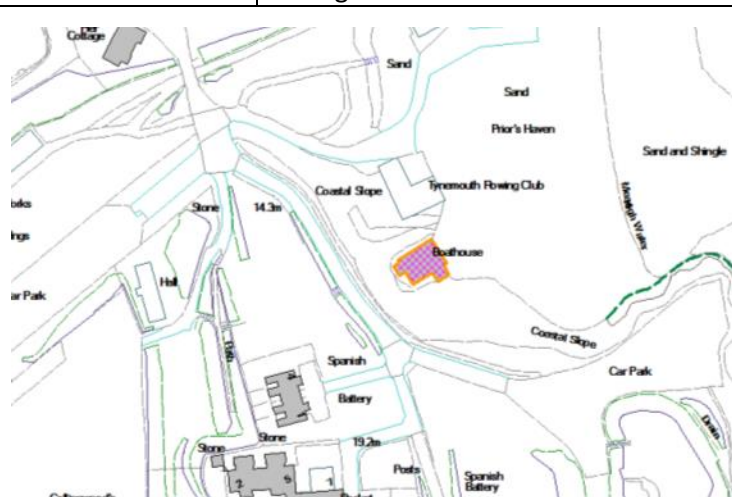
**Information:**

The Formica factory main building at North Shields goes back to Formica's 1946 UK and European roots. The factory opened without ceremony in 1947, and Formica production began in 1948. In November 1976 they merged with Arborite, on the opposite side of the Coast Road. The building is in a classic 1930s-style and is a good period piece.





<b>Reference</b>	07/0082/LOCAL	<b>Information:</b> The building is on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map. The Morgue was added to the old Lifeboat house (believed to be in 1864) to hold the bodies of those found drowned. It is an interesting old building with good history.
<b>Name and address</b>	Boat House and attached former morgue Tynemouth Sailing Club Storage Hut Priors Haven Tynemouth Tyne And Wear NE30 4DG	
<b>Ward</b>	Tynemouth	
<b>Date</b>	c.mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century	
<b>Conservation Area</b>	Tynemouth Village	
<b>Current use</b>	Storage	





<b>Reference</b>	07/0084/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	Willington Mill Ropery Lane Wallsend Tyne And Wear NE28 6TT
<b>Ward</b>	Riverside
<b>Date</b>	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a
<b>Current use</b>	Commercial

**Information:**

Constructed around 1805, this is a four-storey brick-built corn mill with a curved roof, which was originally seven storeys. Willington Mill was one of the first steam-powered mills in Europe. It is understood that many Victorians regarded it as the most haunted building in the North of the Country. This is the only remaining building of age in the area and has a lot of local sentiment.



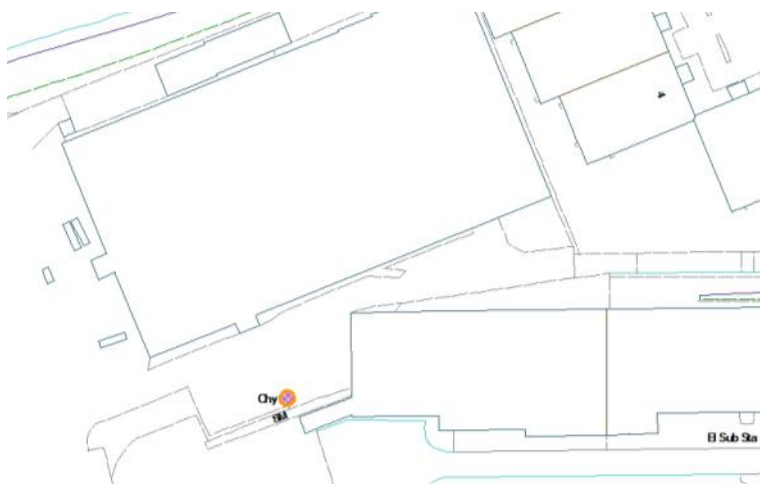




<b>Reference</b>	07/0085/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	Tesco Chimney West Chirton Industrial Estate South Norham Road North Shields Tyne And Wear NE29 7UJ
<b>Ward</b>	Chirton
<b>Date</b>	c.1940s
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a
<b>Current use</b>	Retail

**Information:**

This was part of a Ministry of Supply factory during WWII. It is a well-known landmark for the many Coast Road users.





<b>Reference</b>	07/0086/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	Ritz Buildings Forest Hall Road Forest Hall NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE NE12 7AX
<b>Ward</b>	Benton
<b>Date</b>	1936
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a
<b>Current use</b>	Bingo Hall with commercial units

**Information:**  
Opened 9th November 1936 as a cinema. Converted to a Bingo Hall in 1961 and still is today. The building was damaged by air raids during WWII. The seats inside run at right angles to the road, the screen end being to the right hand side of the building (as viewed from Forest Hall Road). This arrangement was adopted to save the housing behind when it was constructed. Built in the Modern style, it has seen some alteration but is an unusual building that is rare.

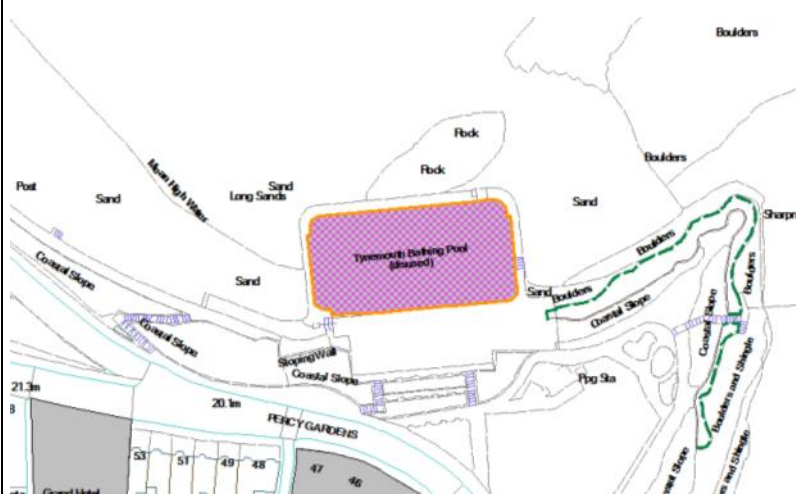




<b>Reference</b>	07/0087/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	Tynemouth Open Air Pool Longsands Road Leading Onto South End Of Beach Tynemouth Tyne And Wear
<b>Ward</b>	Tynemouth
<b>Date</b>	1925
<b>Conservation Area</b>	Tynemouth Village
<b>Current use</b>	Vacant

**Information:**

Opened 27 June 1925 arising from a long-running campaign following the annual loss of life amongst Victorian and Edwardian trippers unused to the cold and the currents of the North Sea. It was originally built without provision for changing rooms. The pavilion at the cliffside was not opened until 2 July 1927. The queue to use the pool often stretched along the Grand Parade. Users entered through a turnstile. 'Miss Tynemouth' and 'Bonny Bairns' competitions took place. The open-air swimming pool was been filled in to create a rock pool in 1996 but is largely disused. The pool now acts to protect the beach and cliff from further erosion.








<b>Reference</b>	07/0089/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	The Ritz High Street West Wallsend Tyne And Wear NE28 8JD
<b>Ward</b>	Wallsend
<b>Date</b>	1939
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a
<b>Current use</b>	Public house

**Information:**

The building was originally designed as the Ritz cinema which opened on 15 May 1939 with Jackie Cooper in "Gangster's Boy". Built for the Associated British Cinemas (ABC) chain, it was designed by the noted firm of Percy L. Browne, Son and Harding who were fairly prolific in cinema design in the north east of England. It had total seating capacity for 1,636, with 1,092 in the stalls and 544 in the circle. The Ritz Cinema closed on 8 September 1962 and was converted to bingo club operated by Mecca Bingo. The Mecca Bingo Club was closed on 9 October 2011. In 2015 it reopened as a public house and the name returned to "The Ritz". This building has a very interesting Art Deco, jazz age design that stands out amongst its neighbours on the High Street.






<b>Reference</b>	07/0090/LOCAL	<b>Information:</b> This cafe is on the 4th edition OS map and appears to be mostly unchanged since then, with a great nostalgic feel. This building has an important relationship with the seafront and is a great reminder of Whitley Bay's heyday as a seaside resort.
<b>Name and address</b>	Rendezvous Cafe Dukes Walk Whitley Bay Tyne And Wear NE26 3PP	
<b>Ward</b>	Monkseaton North	
<b>Date</b>	c.1930s	
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a	
<b>Current use</b>	Café	
		



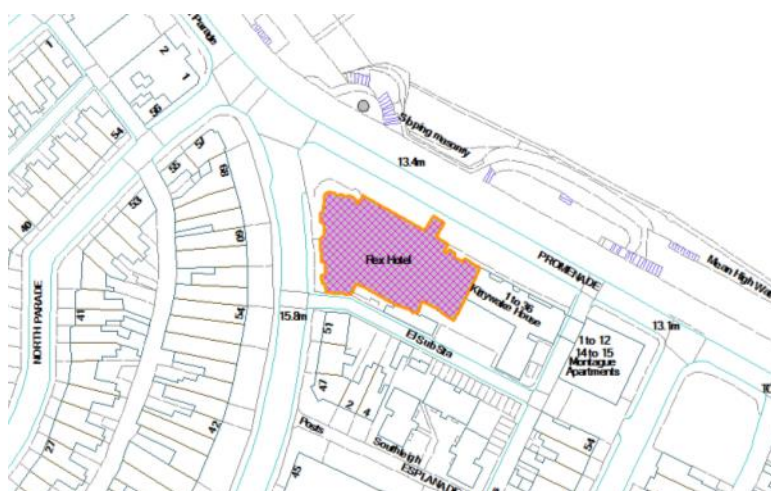


<b>Reference</b>	07/0092/LOCAL	<b>Information:</b> <p>248 Whitley Road is the former Whitley House, built in 1803. The house was partly converted into a theatre in 1910, with the main auditorium in the rear garden. Whitley House at this time was a Unionist Club. The auditorium has been demolished but the façade, understood to be added in the 1930s, survives on the front elevation of the original Whitley House.</p> <p>The property has a long and interesting history, as Whitley House, a Unionist Club, a theatre, a cinema and a bingo hall.</p> <p>Whitley House now houses shops and offices, whilst the wider site has been redeveloped to accommodate the Whitley Bay Customer First Centre. The building has a great faience and the new shop fronts don't affect the whole building too badly.</p>
<b>Name and address</b>	Coliseum Building 248 Whitley Road Whitley Bay Tyne And Wear NE26 2TE	
<b>Ward</b>	Whitley Bay	
<b>Date</b>	1803 with early 20 <sup>th</sup> century alterations	
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a	
<b>Current use</b>	Retail/office	
		





<b>Reference</b>	07/0093/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	Rex Hotel Promenade Whitley Bay Tyne And Wear NE26 2RL
<b>Ward</b>	Whitley bay
<b>Date</b>	c.1906
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a
<b>Current use</b>	Vacant



**Information:**

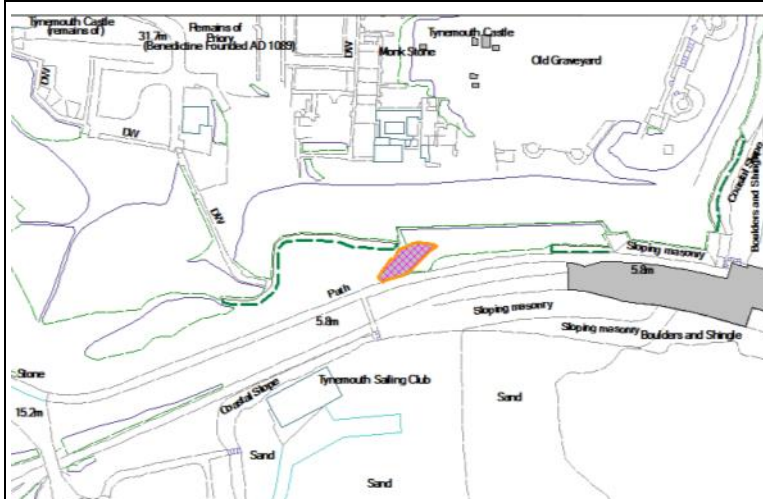
A 70-bedroom hotel, although it had quite small beginnings. A list of planning applications first notes the Waverley Hotel Company on the 12th of December 1906. At first it was one of a chain of temperance hotels. Gradually, over ten years, the Waverley Hotel swallowed up the neighbouring houses on the Promenade, and the vacant land up South Parade. A pamphlet the management issued in the early 1920s described the Waverley as one of the largest and most up to date private residential hotels on the North East coast. It had at that time about 150 bedrooms, its own heated garage and a private tennis court. In 1937 the hotel obtained a license to sell alcohol for the first time, and about the same time changed its name to the Rex Hotel. It was once home to a popular folk club. A host of well known musicians played here in the early days of their careers, including Gerry Rafferty, Billy Connolly, Ralph McTell and local legends Lindisfarne, who played at the club's 1970 Christmas Party following the release of their first album, "Nicely Out of Tune". This building has a big impact and a good roofscape.



<b>Reference</b>	07/0095/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	Search Light Priors Haven Tynemouth Tyne And Wear
<b>Ward</b>	Tynemouth
<b>Date</b>	1902
<b>Conservation Area</b>	Tynemouth Village
<b>Current use</b>	Redundant structure

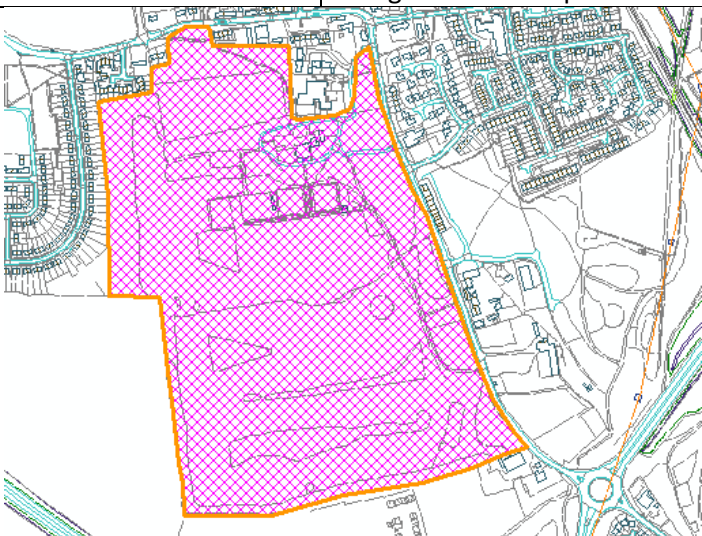
**Information:**

This obscured, unusual feature once formed part of a searchlight, dating from around 1902. It is a reminder of the area's maritime past.

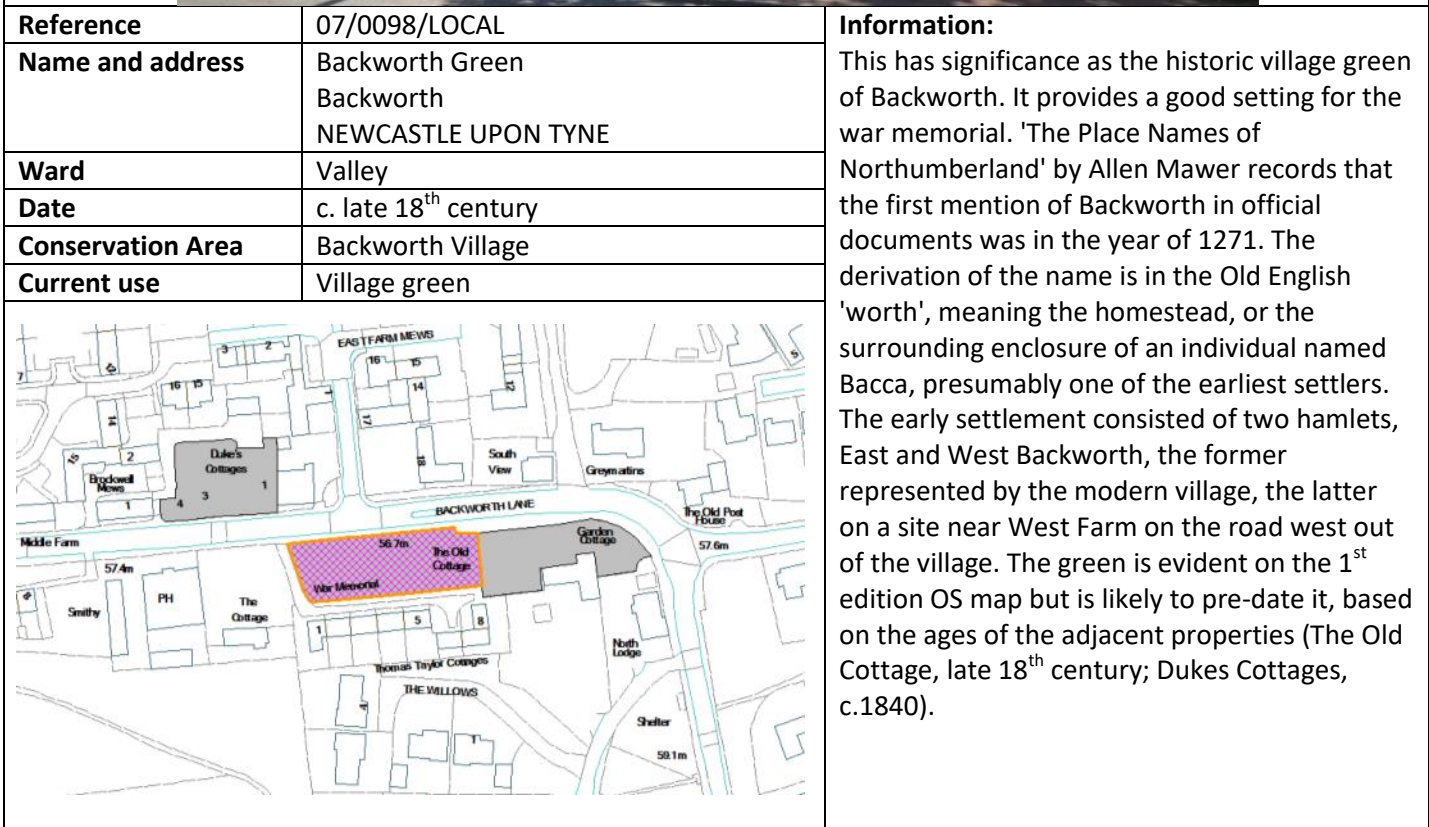


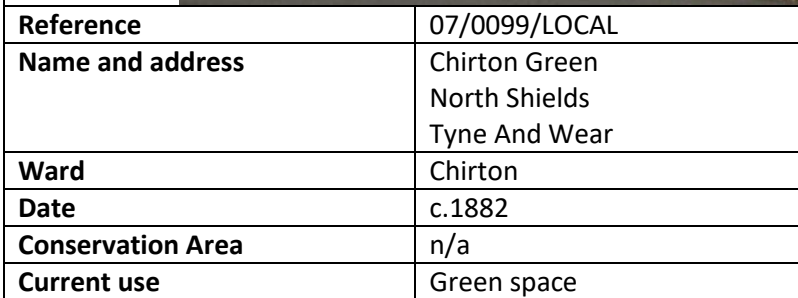




<b>Reference</b>	07/0096/LOCAL	<b>Information:</b> Ralph Grey, a Newcastle merchant, first bought land at Backworth in the spring of 1628. He added to his estate, until by 1664 he owned six of the ten farms in the Township. H. H. E. Craster's history of the Chapelry of Earsdon notes that he was then able to force a division of the land on the remaining yeomen. The older farmers remained on open land, whilst the southern part of Backworth was enclosed by Mr Grey. The family continued to buy, and Ralph's grandson, William Grey, acquired the last of the farms on 26th April 1707. The estate was sold to the Duke of Northumberland in 1822, and the Greys left. Backworth House became home, amongst others, to the Rev William King; Hugh Taylor, MP; George Forster and John Jameson, engineers; George Allison; Wasteneys Smith; and Robert S. Urwin. According to Craster the first hall was built in 1675 and the present Hall built in 1792. There is a discrepancy here; the Backworth Collieries Miners' Welfare Scheme bought the hall in 1934 and in their opening brochure (of 11th December 1937), they stated that Backworth House was built between 1778 and 1780. The grounds as identified now are presumed to date from the building of the current hall. The architect is noted as William Newton, and the builder was believed to be John Blenkinsop. The well-wooded gardens cover an area of around 85 acres and there are remnants of the 18th century grounds. The gardens are well loved by their users.
<b>Name and address</b>	Backworth Miners Welfare Hall Gardens Station Road Backworth NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE NE27 0AH	
<b>Ward</b>	Valley	
<b>Date</b>	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century	
<b>Conservation Area</b>	Backworth Village	
<b>Current use</b>	Hall grounds with sports use	
		



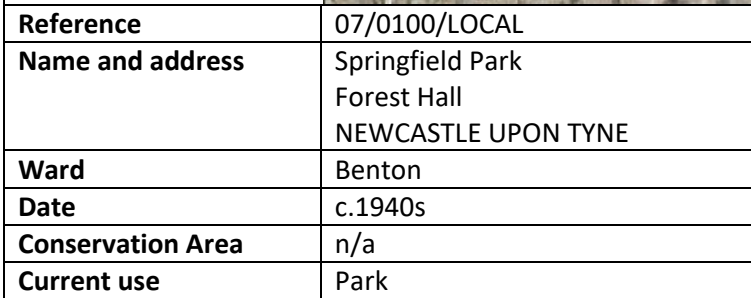




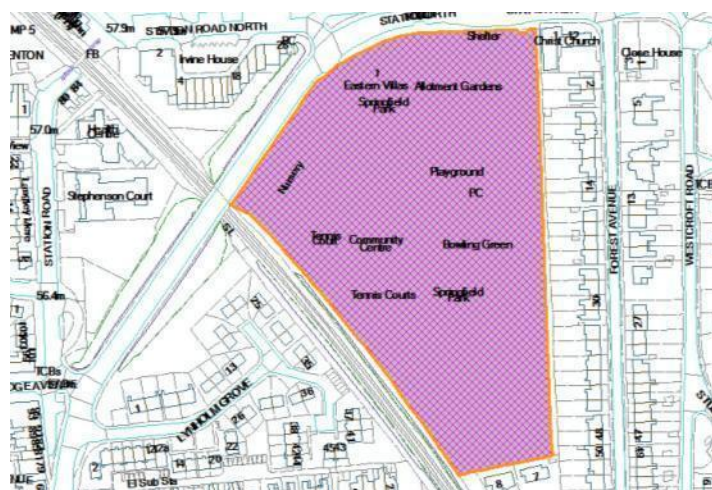
This has significance as the historic village green of Chirton. It is noted as Chirton Green on the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition OS map. It provides a good setting for the Ralph Gardiner Memorial Obelisk, which is grade II listed and was erected in 1882. It is assumed the Green was established at that time. Ralph Gardiner is a 17<sup>th</sup> century pioneer of free trade on the river, whose cottage stood opposite.





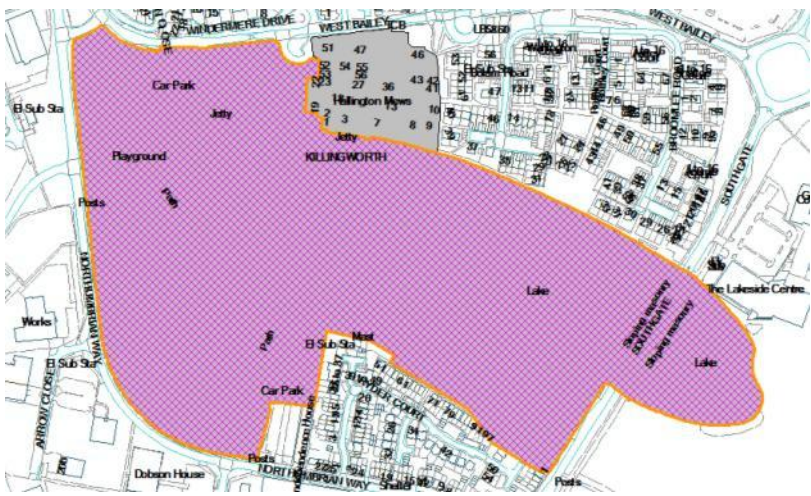


**Information:**  
A neighbourhood park established circa 1940s. The park has bowling greens, tennis courts, a play site, gardens, a community centre and a Day Care Nursery. An important piece of open space in a built-up area that is well-loved by locals.

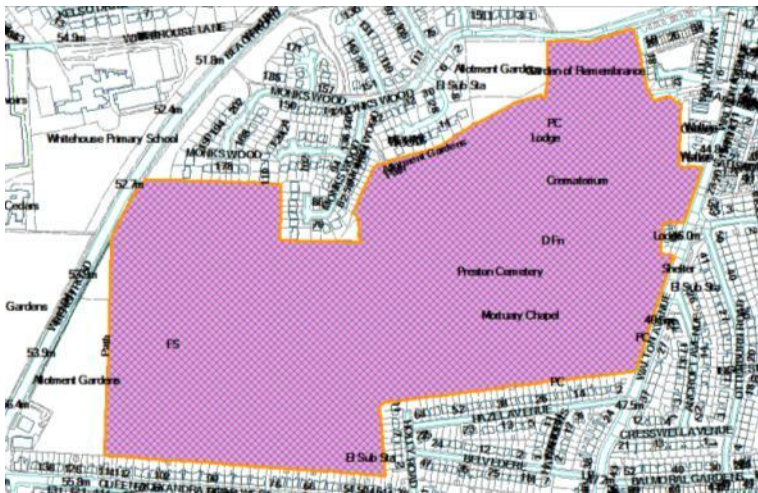






<b>Reference</b>	07/0101/LOCAL	<b>Information:</b> <p>The lake and park was established around 1964. The lake itself is the result of mining subsidence beginning around 1920, and spoil heaps were levelled, seeded and planted with semi-mature trees. The lake and park contribute to the original planning ethos of Killingworth Township - a castle town set in a parkland landscape approached by a causeway over a lake, as a drawbridge crosses a moat. Today, swans, ducks and local wildlife live around the two lakes that span the main road into Killingworth. The lake is kept well stocked with fish and an angling club and model boating club use the lakes regularly. When the lake is full it is about 1.5 ft deep at the sides and slopes down to about 6.4 ft deep.</p>
<b>Name and address</b>	Killingworth Lake And Park West Bailey Killingworth NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE NE12 6YG	
<b>Ward</b>	Camperdown/Killingworth	
<b>Date</b>	1964	
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a	
<b>Current use</b>	Park and lake	
		



<b>Reference</b>	07/0102/LOCAL	<b>Information:</b> In 1850 the threatened closure of the parish burial ground led the Council to buy land outside North Shields. The cemetery was laid out to provide wooded walks, and opened in 1856. Anglican and Nonconformist chapels were built near the centre. A stone lodge is by the entrance on Walton Avenue. This entrance has particularly ornate tall stone gate piers. The Anglican chapel was adapted to contain a crematorium in 1959. This cemetery is interesting in the fact that it was the first burial board in the area. The cemetery has mature tree cover and good landscape.
<b>Name and address</b>	Preston Cemetery Walton Avenue North Shields Tyne And Wear NE29 9NJ	
<b>Ward</b>	Preston	
<b>Date</b>	1856	
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a	
<b>Current use</b>	Cemetery	
		

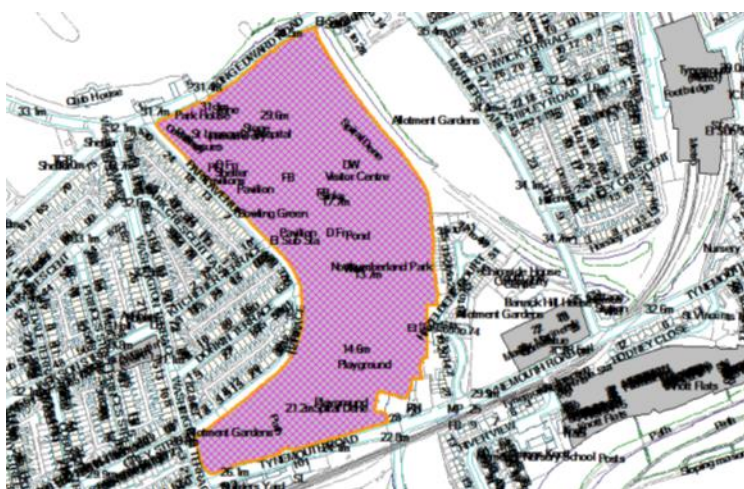




<b>Reference</b>	07/0103/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	Northumberland Park King Edward Road Tynemouth Tyne And Wear NE30 2ET
<b>Ward</b>	Tynemouth
<b>Date</b>	1885
<b>Conservation Area</b>	Tynemouth Village
<b>Current use</b>	Park

**Information:**

During the recession of the 1880s, a Tynemouth alderman, John Foster-Spence approached the Duke of Northumberland for a piece of land suitable for a park. His idea was to provide work for unemployed shipbuilders and create a facility for the town. The land donated was at Spital Dene and work began on the landscaping of the area by December 1884. The Duke of Northumberland opened the park in August 1885 and he planted a Turkey Oak, which still survives. Mr. Gomozinski, the Borough Surveyor, designed the park. The townspeople were very proud of their park and showed this in the contributions that were made. Donations included an owl, a silver pheasant and a collection of parrots to be housed in one of a number of aviaries in the park. In 1897, a local Councillor offered an alligator for the lake. A brochure produced by the Tynemouth and North Shields Corporation in 1923 described the park as "a perfect paradise". This is a good example of a Victorian park. It has in recent years benefitted from grant funding that has allowed for the restoration of several structures and landscaping features.



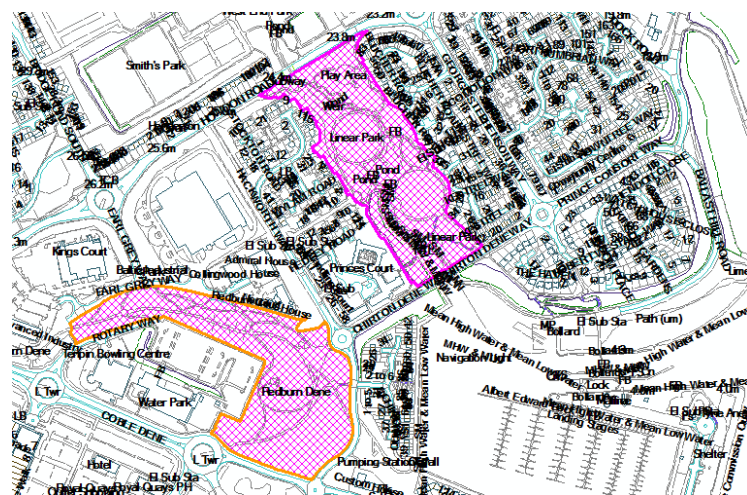




<b>Reference</b>	07/0104/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	Chirton Dene And Redburn Dene Parks North Shields Tyne And Wear
<b>Ward</b>	Riverside
<b>Date</b>	c.1990s
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a
<b>Current use</b>	Park

**Information:**

Two small parks created on brownfield land in a formerly derelict and deprived area in North Shields as part of the much larger Royal Quays regeneration project. The parks are lushly traditional at first sight, but closer examination reveals exciting and innovative elements, which interject art and poetry into their design. Redburn Dene: This was once one of the main rail corridors down to the coal staithes from the coalfields in Northumberland. The large timbers used to form the carved columns were reclaimed from the nearby redundant coal staithes, these along with the large boulders form the rugged landscape. Chirton Dene: The dene was infilled when the Albert Edward Dock was constructed in 1880s and this park reintroduces water as its central theme. Water appears first as a mountain stream, then reed beds, central pool and finally a series of cascades before entering the Albert Edward Dock. These two parks are great examples of late 20<sup>th</sup> century landscapes. They are a lasting legacy from the Tyne and Wear Development Corporation.







**Reference** 07/0105/LOCAL

**Name and address** Northumberland Square  
North Shields  
Tyne And Wear

**Ward** Tynemouth

**Date** c. early 19th century

**Conservation Area** Northumberland Square

**Current use** Park

**Information:**

Northumberland Square and Howard Street are undoubtedly the flagship developments of North Shields 'new town', laid out in the Georgian tradition and pre-dating Newcastle's Grainger Town by over a quarter of a century. The Earl of Carlisle owned the land, which he sold on to John Wright in 1796. Wright was able to plan an ambitious townscape that included a grand processional way starting at the dramatic bank top edge and terminating in an elegant Georgian square. Northumberland Square's central gardens are pivotal to the conservation area's late Georgian development pattern and are as important to its civic status as the landmark buildings. Indeed the relationship between the gardens and the buildings around them is crucial, one providing a setting to the other; the Church of St. Columba in particular benefits from this. The gardens are also a rare tract of large green space in the town centre and so should also be prized for their amenity and potential ecological value. The gardens would originally have been a private communal area of ornamental walks for use by residents of the houses around. Rook's 1827 plan shows the gardens laid out with four entrances, one centrally on each side, and an elaborate symmetrical pattern of curvaceous paths, also shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS (1865). Subsequent OS plans reveal a gradual erosion of this layout from the inside out and, although a 1970s aerial photo indicates a symmetrical layout somewhat reflecting the historic one, today's layout is informal, organic and with no symmetry.





**Reference** 07/0106/LOCAL

**Name and address** Tynemouth Green  
Front Street  
Tynemouth  
Tyne And Wear

**Ward** Tynemouth

**Date** c.late18<sup>th</sup> century

**Conservation Area** Tynemouth Village

**Current use** Park

**Information:**

This space has historic associations as a village green. It is been somewhat urbanised and defined but it is still a good pocket park and is attractive and popular. It is home to two listed war memorials and features pathways, seating and flower beds.

Finished in April 2003, refurbishment works to the Green included replacing the tarmac on the paths with hardwearing 'bound gravel'. The concrete slabs in front of Queen Victoria (erected October 1902) were replaced with hand-riven York stone and granite setts. Six new trees were planted. Queen Victoria's setting was restored with historically accurate iron railings (based on historic photos), repaired stone plinths and reinstated steps.







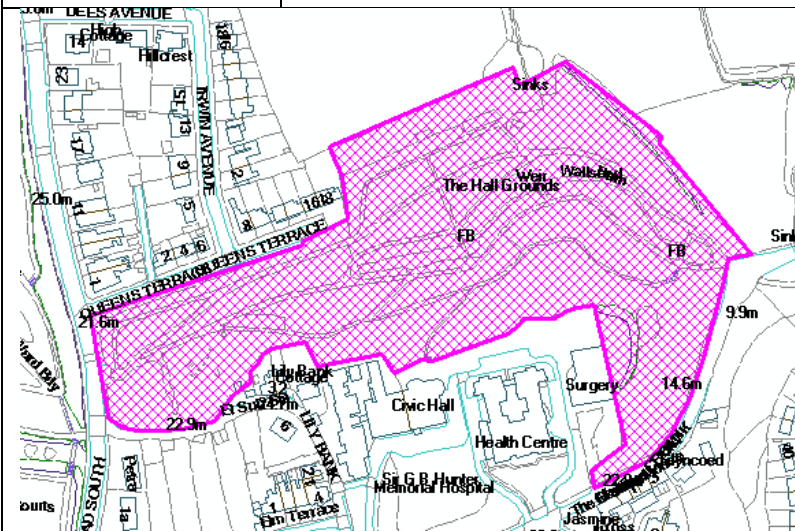
<b>Reference</b>	07/0107/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	Tynemouth Park Grand Parade Tynemouth Tyne And Wear NE30 4JL
<b>Ward</b>	Tynemouth
<b>Date</b>	1893
<b>Conservation Area</b>	Cullercoats
<b>Current use</b>	Park

**Information:**

In 1890 Tynemouth Council negotiated with the Duke of Northumberland for the lease of a plot of seven acres of land between the North Eastern Railway and the Grand Parade at Tynemouth. They opened a new recreation ground there in 1893, with a large pond, three bowling greens, and ornamental gardens with a bandstand. The large pavilion and tennis courts did not come into existence until 1930, after more land was leased from the Duke. The opening of Tynemouth Park attracted a number of model boat enthusiasts. A Tynemouth Model Yacht Club was formed, and one of the first buildings planned for Tynemouth Park was their boathouse. The introduction of rowing boats in 1908 enraged them so much that they called on the Duke of Northumberland's agent for aid. He forced Tynemouth Council to set aside longer hours when the Club might have exclusive use of the lake. There is good social history here-model boat making was often a pursuit of those involved in shipbuilding.





<b>Reference</b>	07/0108/LOCAL	<b>Information:</b> <p>There has been a Hall at this site for around 400 years. The current building is believed to date from the early 19th Century and is a nationally listed building. It has been a residence for many Mayors and chief families of Wallsend. When he bought the Hall in 1914, G. B. Hunter presented 9.75 acres to the Council for public land; this land is what is now known as The Hall Grounds. He donated the remainder of the estate, including the Hall, in 1916. G. B. Hunter was the owner and founder of Swan Hunter shipyard and donated a great deal of time and money to the community of Wallsend. He was elected Mayor of the Wallsend Township in 1902 and made a Freeman of the Borough of Wallsend on 24th May 1911. Was created a Knight Commander of the British Empire in 1918 for his work during the War.</p>
<b>Name and address</b>	The Hall Grounds including Victorian flued wall and grotto Kings Road South Wallsend Tyne And Wear	
<b>Ward</b>	Wallsend	
<b>Date</b>	c. early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	
<b>Conservation Area</b>	The Green, Wallsend	
<b>Current use</b>	Park	
		





<b>Reference</b>	07/0111/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	Richardson Dees Park and Arboretum North Road Wallsend Tyne And Wear NE28 8RH
<b>Ward</b>	Northumberland/Wallsend
<b>Date</b>	1900
<b>Conservation Area</b>	The Green, Wallsend
<b>Current use</b>	Park



**Information:**

In 1897, local solicitor and benefactor Robert Richardson Dees donated fourteen acres of his Hall estate to the Urban District Council for use as a park. The land was the site of the Wallsend C pit. The park was opened on 4th June 1900, yet it would be decades before the name of which changed from Wallsend Park to its current name. G. B. Hunter, shipyard owner, local benefactor and eventual Mayor and Sir, opened the park. The opening saw the largest ever assembly witnessed at a public event in Wallsend. This is a good quality municipal park, which has benefitted from grant funding and improvements in recent years.

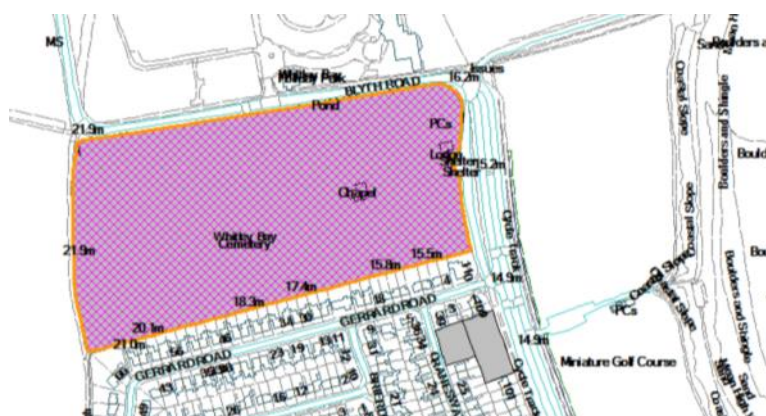




<b>Reference</b>	07/0112/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	Whitley New Cemetery The Links Whitley Bay Tyne And Wear NE26 4NH
<b>Ward</b>	St. Mary's
<b>Date</b>	c.1913
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a
<b>Current use</b>	Cemetery

**Information:**

Good whole package of buildings and landscape. The cemetery is on the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition OS. The chapel and the crematorium in the cemetery are grade II\* listed. Edward Cratney of Newcastle designed these in 1913.

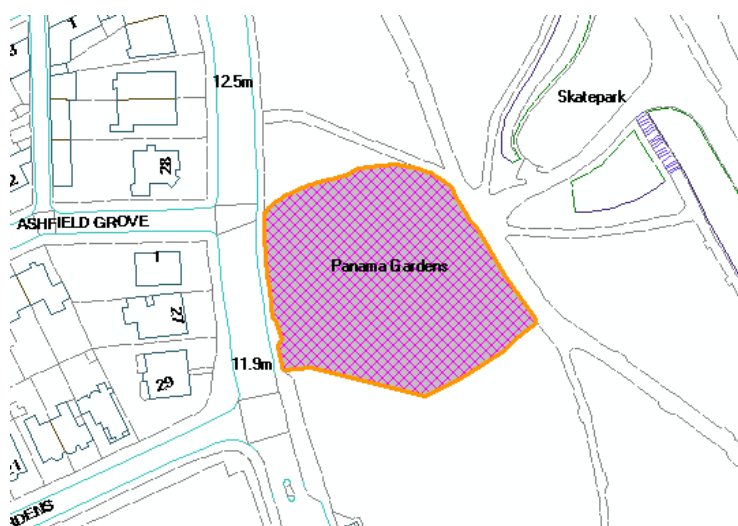




<b>Reference</b>	07/0113/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	Panama Gardens The Links Whitley Bay Tyne And Wear
<b>Ward</b>	Monkseaton North
<b>Date</b>	1930s
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a
<b>Current use</b>	Gardens

**Information:**

In October 1932 Whitley & Monkseaton Urban District Council discussed a scheme for "Sunk gardens on the Links between Watts Road and Panama House" to provide a recreational area sheltered from the sea breezes. The minute book notes that the Surveyor reported as to how this work could be carried out by voluntary labour so as not to interfere with the men's' unemployment benefit. There were opponents to the scheme. Some local residents wanted the Links left open, and some councillors favoured a revenue creating facility, especially a miniature golf course. On 19<sup>th</sup> January 1933 a Voluntary Contribution Scheme held an inaugural public meeting. They pledged to set 20 men to work on a £1,000 scheme for sunken gardens near Watts Slope and Panama Dip. Severe frost delayed breaking ground, but the men were sent to Briar Dene, to dig out stones for the rockeries. The neighbouring café had occupied the dene or the 'dip' since late 1890s. It was built by Stephen Fry- senior diver on the Panama Canal during his youth. Sunken gardens were traditional in seaside locations. The Panama Gardens show the influence of Thomas Mawson, one of the most prolific garden designers of his era.







**Reference** 07/0118/LOCAL

**Name and address** Prince Of Wales  
Liddell Street  
North Shields  
Tyne And Wear  
NE30 1HE

**Ward** Tynemouth

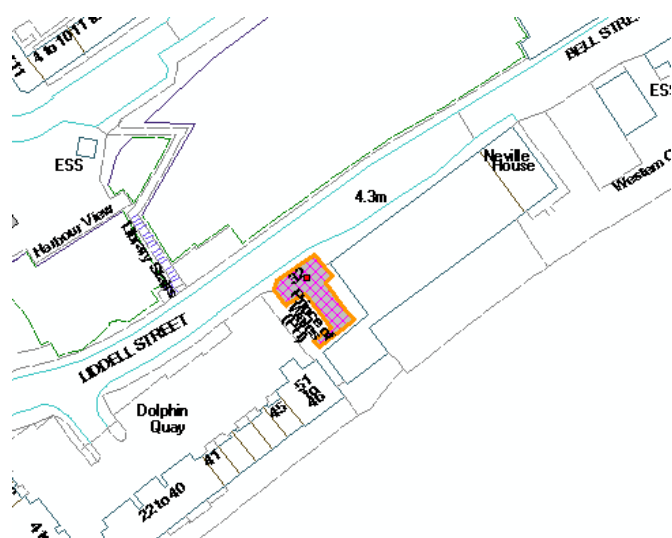
**Date** 1927

**Conservation Area** Fish Quay

**Current use** Public House

**Information:**

There are a few bars famous worldwide among sailors on the Quayside; one is the Prince of Wales outside of which stands the famous Wooden Dolly, which was first raised in about 1814. The original Wooden Dolly has long since gone and been replaced many times due to the habit of sailors cutting a piece off to keeping it in their pockets for good luck while at sea. The current dolly was made in 1992. This is the sixth dolly in North Shields: a copy of the third. The pub itself is a 1927 rebuild of a previous pub on the site. The architect was F. R. N. Haswell and Son. There has been a pub on the site since the 1600s. The brickwork incorporates the lintel of the doorway of the Press Gang Headquarters, bearing the date of 1674. The pub is surrounded by new development but has kept its traditional style both externally and internally. It has been at risk of demolition or redevelopment a few times but has survived.



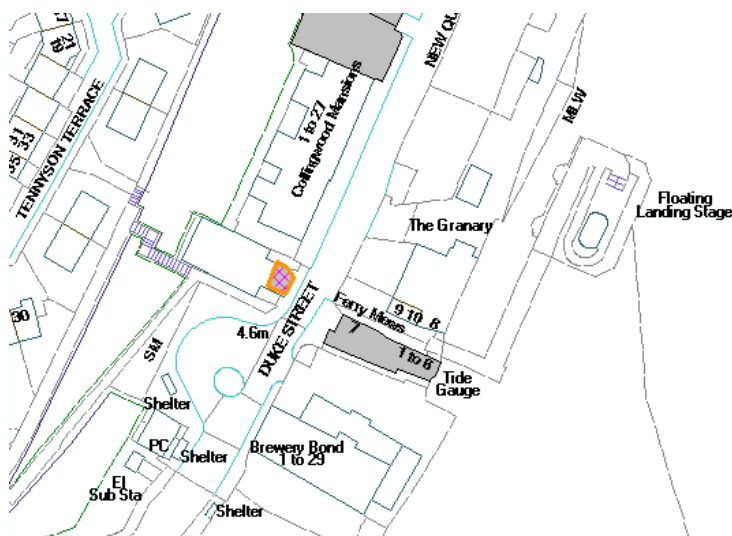




<b>Reference</b>	07/0119/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	The Crane House Duke Street North Shields Tyne And Wear NE29 6HB
<b>Ward</b>	Riverside
<b>Date</b>	1905
<b>Conservation Area</b>	New Quay
<b>Current use</b>	Residential

**Information:**

Originally a malting house for one of the watering holes in the area, this version of the pub was built in 1905 and was known as the Crane Hotel (or Crane House) until renamed The Chain Locker in 1986. The plans for the pub were submitted in 1904 by Joseph Oswald and Son for Newcastle Breweries. This building is another example of a North Shields pub with a fine tiled faience. Permission was granted in March 2005 to be converted into flats; this included retaining some of the original building and extending at the rear. Note that Local Register status only applies to the original public house part of the building.

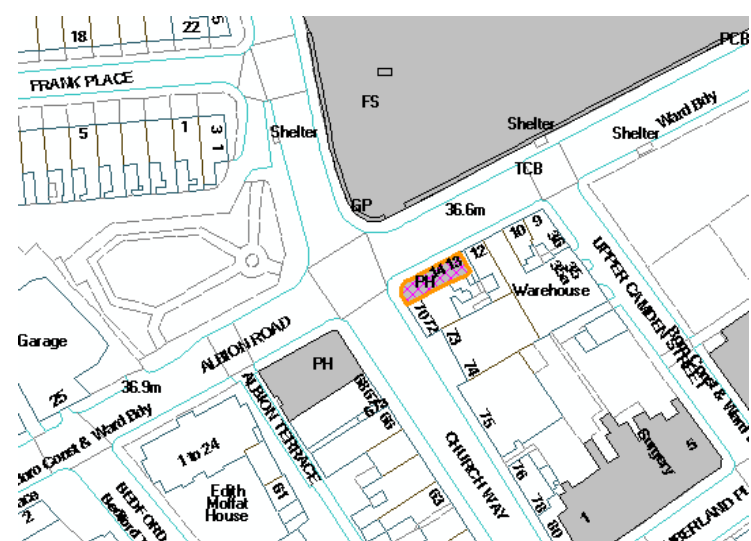




<b>Reference</b>	07/0120/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	The Pub and Kitchen 13 - 14 Albion Road North Shields Tyne And Wear NE30 2RJ
<b>Ward</b>	Riverside
<b>Date</b>	c. late 19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Conservation Area</b>	Northumberland Square
<b>Current use</b>	Public House

#### Information:

Plans by William Hope of Newcastle in 1897. At this time the pub was owned by Alexander Deuchar Esq. The pub was once known as Church House and consists of at least three different buildings. The principle three bay frontage has the central bay terminating with a triangular pediment, which is echoed on the ground floor windows. The setting of this pub is within its surroundings is important, and there is nothing else like it in the area.

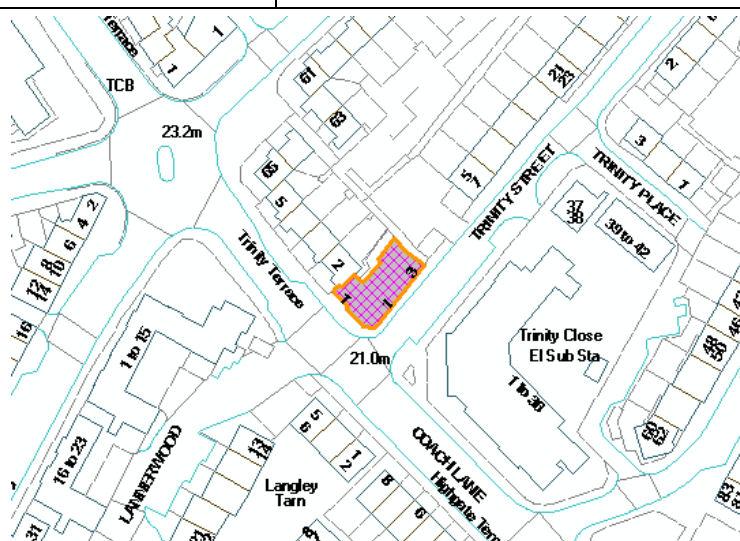




<b>Reference</b>	07/0121/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	Berwick Arms Trinity Street North Shields Tyne And Wear NE29 6LZ
<b>Ward</b>	Riverside
<b>Date</b>	c. late 19 <sup>th</sup> /early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a
<b>Current use</b>	Residential

#### Information:

Rebuilt in 1891 by the Oswald practice, altered 1900 and the yellow, green and brown faience was added around 1913. The façade was even more impressive in its original form, when the blank window in the upper floor was filled by a coloured faience plaque advertising Bell and Taylor; this plaque may still remain under the present boarding. There was an elaborate corner porch, with a decorative floral pattern and has heads of dragons worked into the spandrels, although these details have been lost, possibly when converted to residential use. The pub is considered the best of several early 20<sup>th</sup> century pubs in North Shields and is said to have been a favourite of local author Robert Westall. It has been hemmed in by 1980s development, so has survived some redevelopment over the years.



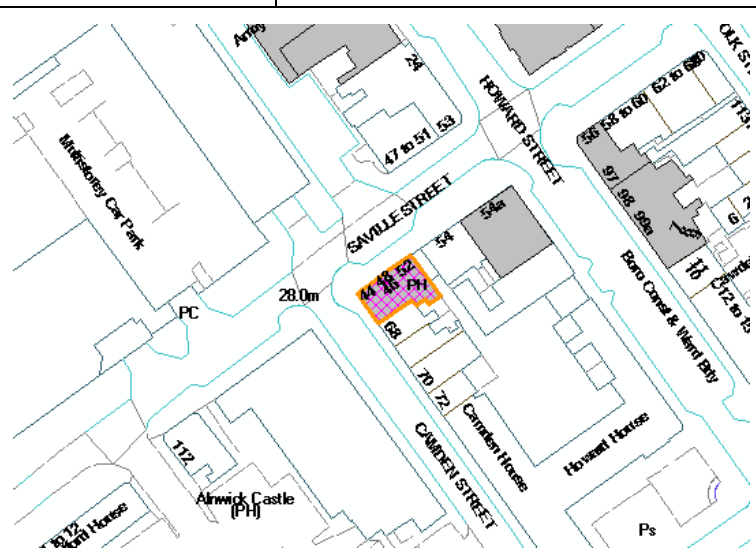




<b>Reference</b>	07/0124/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	Garricks Head 44 - 52 Saville Street North Shields Tyne And Wear NE30 1NT
<b>Ward</b>	Riverside
<b>Date</b>	1898
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a
<b>Current use</b>	Public House

**Information:**

Designed in 1898 by F. R. N. Haswell for brewer W. B. Reid, this pub has an example of a yellow and brown faience facade used in an unusual combination with brown glazed bricks below ground floor window level. The very good Dutch gables also add to the quality of this building. Only the red brick part of the pub is of interest.





<b>Reference</b>	07/0126/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	Wolsington House Dock Road Industrial Estate Burdon Main Row North Shields Tyne And Wear NE29 6SU
<b>Ward</b>	Riverside
<b>Date</b>	1902
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a
<b>Current use</b>	Vacant



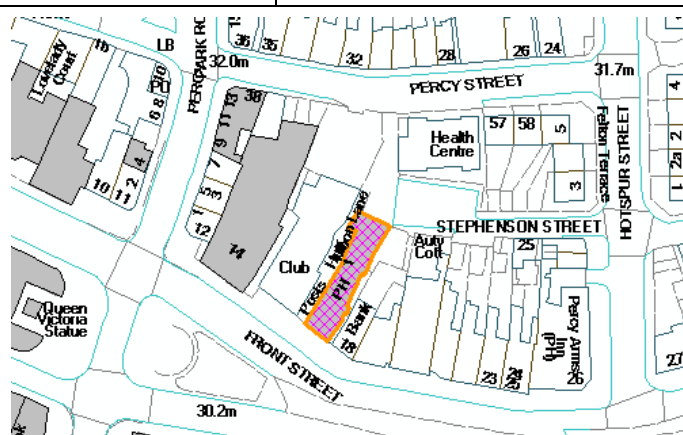
**Information:**

There has been a licensed house on this site since at least 1834. This building was designed by North Shields architect John Spencer and built in 1902 for the Tynemouth innkeeper A. N. Dodds to cater for the expanding port of North Shields. It is a tall, two-storey red building with a wooden corner tower and decorative shaped Dutch gables. The most striking feature of the elevation is the river-facing gable, which not only has a pediment topped with a giant fleur-de-lis but also a large terracotta plaque set just below it. The building has retained its original iron railings. It is a fine example of turn of the century idiosyncrasy in pub style. It is an important part of architectural and social history. The topography of the area allows this building to stand proud, with its distinctive roof visible from a distance. This area is under redevelopment and the pub has lost its community. The building could, however, could be very nicely refurbished. Planning permission was granted in 2014 for a conversion to residential use but this is yet to be implemented and the building is being targeted by vandals.



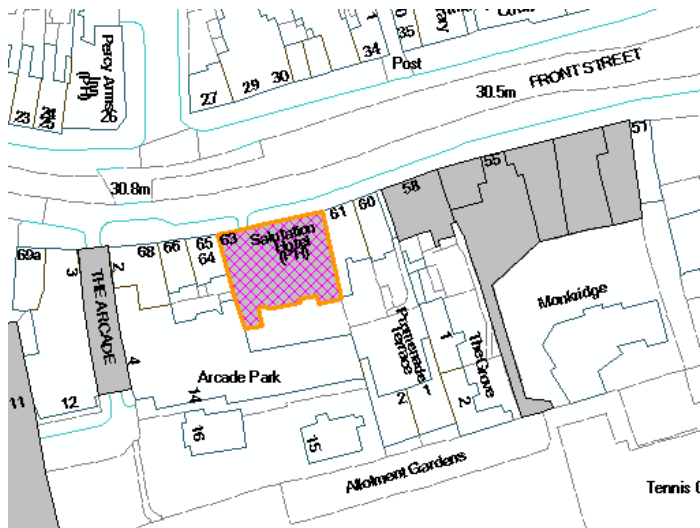
<b>Reference</b>	07/0129/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	Cumberland Arms 17 Front Street Tynemouth Tyne And Wear NE30 4DX
<b>Ward</b>	Tynemouth
<b>Date</b>	1898
<b>Conservation Area</b>	Tynemouth Village
<b>Current use</b>	Public House

**Information:**  
Red brick and faience Victorian gothic, built 1898 by W. B. Reid and Co., designed by F. R. N. Haswell. There had previously been a pub on the site (built in the 1860s). The ground floor consists of three stone ogee arches, above which is a decorative stone frieze and three decorative tile panels, the central one incorporating the name. The third floor has a large ball-head dormer. Some internal changes in 1934, 1954, 1958 and in 1960, when the interior was dramatically changed with the removal of the original partitions. The front bar, does, however, remain in its original position and the exterior remains as original apart from the addition of some 1930s glazing. The building is very distinctive and recognisable, with an interesting mix of styles.







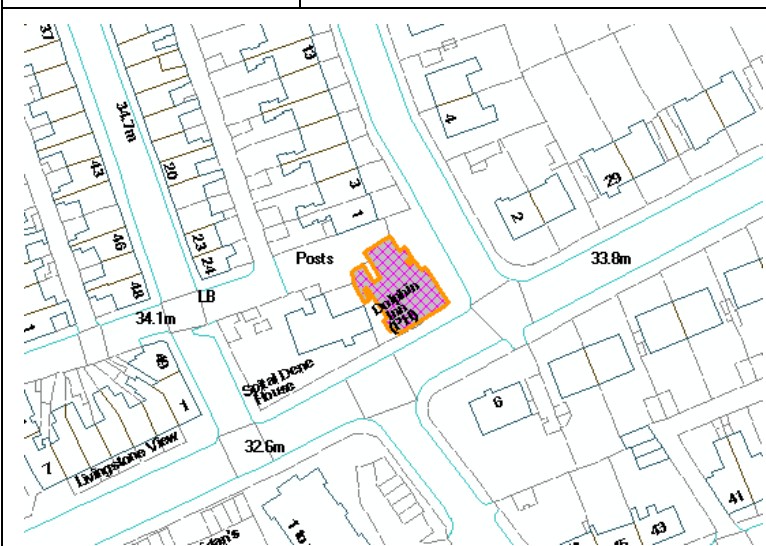
<b>Reference</b>	07/0130/LOCAL	<b>Information:</b> Coaching inn (as illustrated by the stables and manure pit that used to be in the yard), dating pre-1790 and constructed out of two separate houses. The original collection of small rooms has been changed to one large space (this was done some time after 1964). Although the building as seen some recent external decoration, the general appearance remains the same as it was in Victorian times. The Salutation Inn has had a presence on this site possibly since the 17 <sup>th</sup> century and has not changed in size or scale for at least 200 years.
<b>Name and address</b>	Salutation Inn Front Street Tynemouth Tyne And Wear NE30 4BT	
<b>Ward</b>	Tynemouth	
<b>Date</b>	c. mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century	
<b>Conservation Area</b>	Tynemouth Village	
<b>Current use</b>	Public House	
		



<b>Reference</b>	07/0131/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	Dolphin Inn King Edward Road Tynemouth Tyne And Wear NE30 2SN
<b>Ward</b>	Tynemouth
<b>Date</b>	1930s
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a
<b>Current use</b>	Public House

**Information:**

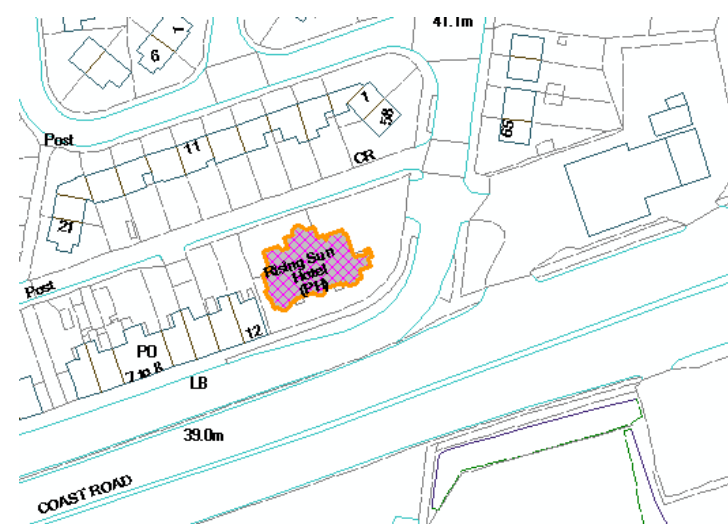
This pub has been present on this site for many years. The 1930s Tudor style is distinctive and there is nothing else in the borough like it. The building also features good chimney detailing.





<b>Reference</b>	07/0132/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	Rising Sun Inn Coast Road Wallsend Tyne And Wear NE28 9HP
<b>Ward</b>	Northumberland
<b>Date</b>	1930s
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a
<b>Current use</b>	Public House

**Information:**  
This building has an Arts and Crafts style with high quality swept gables. This pub was specifically built to serve a new community. When built, this pub was located on a reasonably quiet single lane road and even had a zebra crossing leading to it- far removed from the Coast Road today.







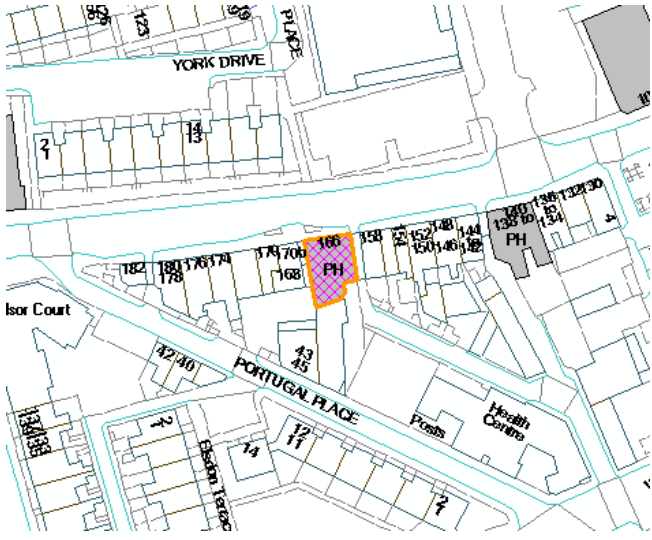
<b>Reference</b>	07/0133/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	Duke Of York 179 High Street West Wallsend Tyne And Wear NE28 8JQ
<b>Ward</b>	Wallsend
<b>Date</b>	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a
<b>Current use</b>	Public House

**Information:**

This is a bulky three-storey building in neo-classical red terracotta and red brick. Built early 1900s, replacing an earlier, smaller inn of the same name. It was built when Wallsend was at the height of its economic powers; this is evident in its scale. It is very distinctive and stands out as the first large building on High Street from Newcastle. Also, there is a lack of terracotta pubs in the region; Wallsend has two (this and The Rose Inn).



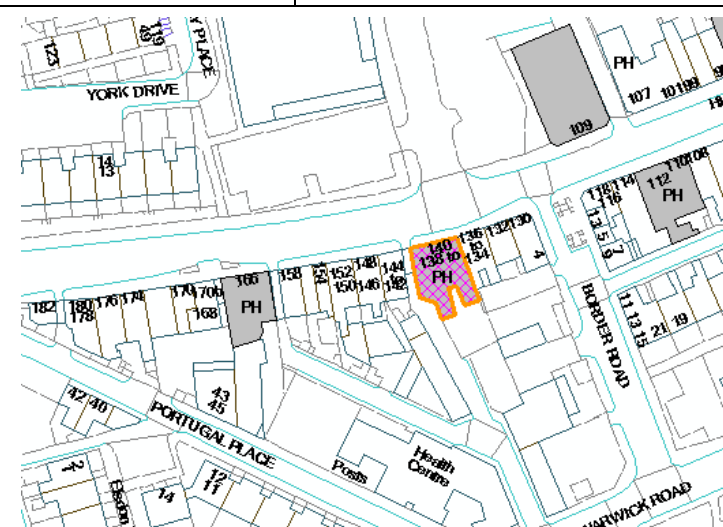


<b>Reference</b>	07/0134/LOCAL	<b>Information:</b> Former Anchor Inn; recently known as Last Orders and Jimmy's, now The Anchor. Half-fluted pilasters with Ionic capitals and acanthus leaf decoration made from encaustic tiling flank the doorway. Although much added to, this is a good, impressive building.
<b>Name and address</b>	The Anchor 166 High Street West Wallsend Tyne And Wear NE28 8HZ	
<b>Ward</b>	Wallsend	
<b>Date</b>	c. early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a	
<b>Current use</b>	Public House	
		



<b>Reference</b>	07/0135/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	Queen's Head 140 High Street West Wallsend Tyne And Wear NE28 8HZ
<b>Ward</b>	Wallsend
<b>Date</b>	c. late 19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a
<b>Current use</b>	Public House

**Information:**  
This is a nice looking building with its own charm. It has not seen substantial alterations and retains a traditional appearance.



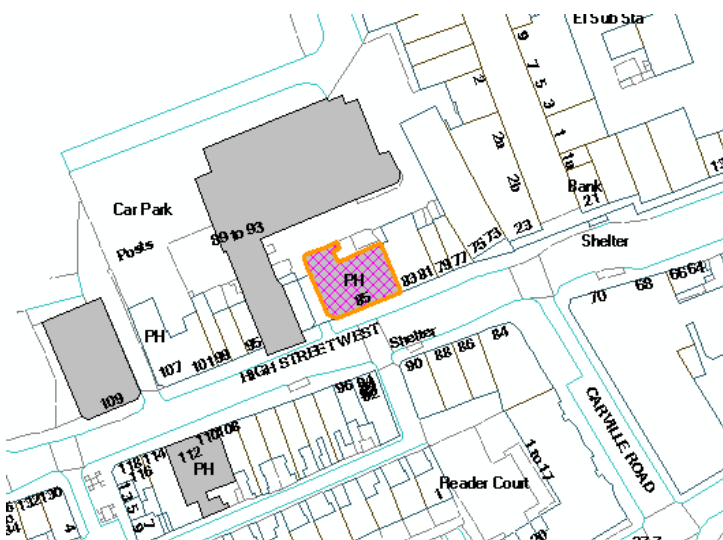




<b>Reference</b>	07/0137/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	Manhattan's 85 - 87 High Street West Wallsend Tyne And Wear NE28 8JD
<b>Ward</b>	Wallsend
<b>Date</b>	c. late 19 <sup>th</sup> /early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a
<b>Current use</b>	Public House

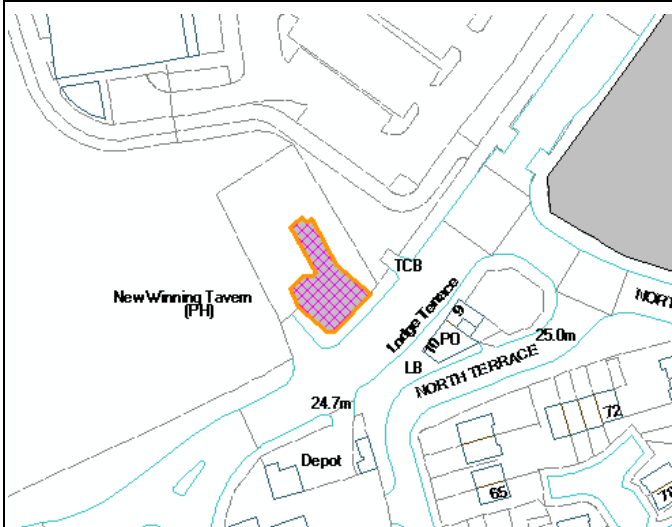
**Information:**

This was built as one large building and has not altered visually since. This pub was once called the 'Black Bull Hotel'. It is a very impressive building that dominates that part of the street. It has good stonework decoration throughout, bay windows and three pointed gables. The painting of the stonework at ground floor level is unfortunate but it does not diminish the overall quality of this building.





<b>Reference</b>	07/0138/LOCAL	<b>Information:</b> Large public house, formerly an inn, which was rebuilt in 1894. The building has two storeys plus an attic, with three bays to the main front and projecting corner bays on the first floor. This building has a style similar to others built around the same time. Being situated alone on a bend in the road gives it a standout quality. It is a landmark building that signals the end of the town. It is currently in a very poor condition.
<b>Name and address</b>	New Winning Tavern Church Bank Wallsend Tyne And Wear NE28 7LE	
<b>Ward</b>	Wallsend	
<b>Date</b>	1894	
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a	
<b>Current use</b>	Vacant	





**Reference** 07/0140/LOCAL

**Name and address**  
Rose Inn  
Rosehill Bank  
Wallsend  
Tyne And Wear  
NE28 6TR

**Ward** Howdon

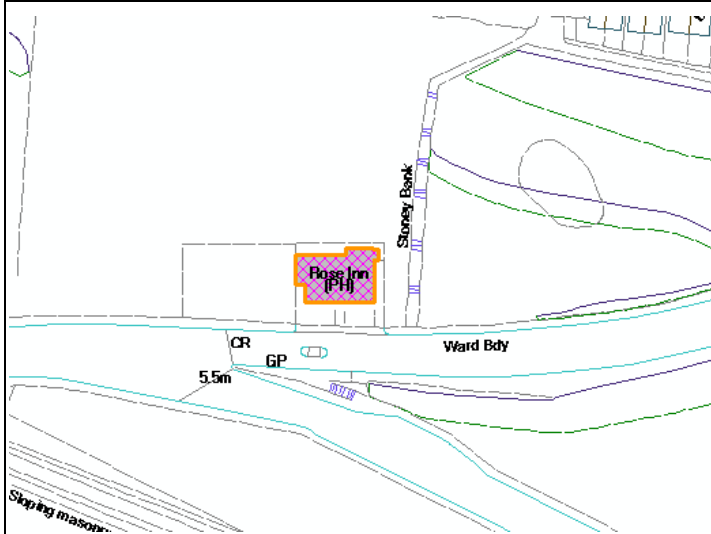
**Date** c.1913

**Conservation Area** n/a

**Current use** Public House

**Information:**

An ornate two-storey public house, with nine bays to the ground floor and seven upstairs. Three entrance doors are set symmetrically, with three tall windows between each. Domes cap the front two corners of the pub. There was previously an "Old" Rose Inn; when it closed on 6th February 1913, the license transferred to the new building and hence the "New" Rose Inn can be dated around this time. The Rose Inn is said to be haunted. It is a very ornate, landmark building that stands alone due to its location in the dene. Also, there is a lack of terracotta pubs in the region; Wallsend has two (this and The Duke of York).



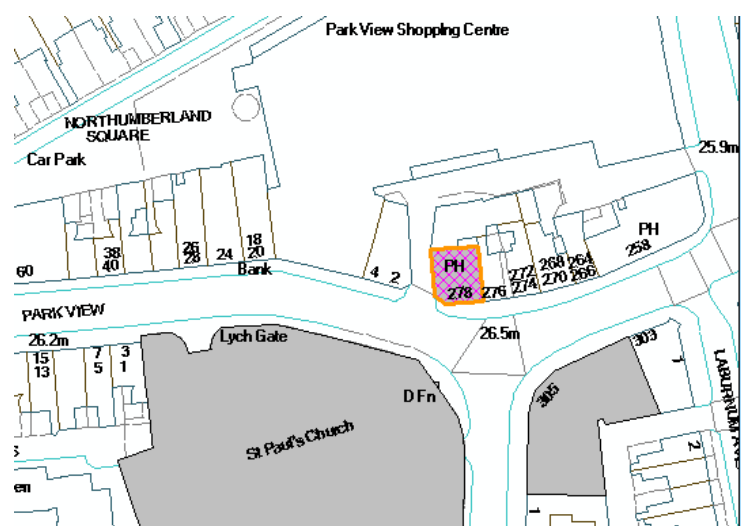




<b>Reference</b>	07/0141/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	The Fat Ox 278 Whitley Road Whitley Bay Tyne And Wear NE26 2TG
<b>Ward</b>	Whitley Bay
<b>Date</b>	1923
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a
<b>Current use</b>	Public House

**Information:**

The Fat Ox takes its name from an animal immortalised by the Northumbrian engraver, Thomas Bewick. When it was slaughtered, in 1789, it weighed in at 216 stones. It is said that Edward Hall, who built Whitley Park Hall, had owned the beast. The present building may be the third Fat Ox on the site. An old copy of the Guardian refers to the pub as having been a thatched building. Local trades directories note great many landlords over the years, but only one long term owner, John Buchanan, of the Hanover Square Brewery, who had the pub from the 1890s, through the 1920s, until it was taken over by Coope and Allsop. The Fat Ox was rebuilt in its present form in 1923. The building stands out on the street next to more "regular" buildings. It has good positioning: it can be clearly seen when entering Whitley Bay town centre.

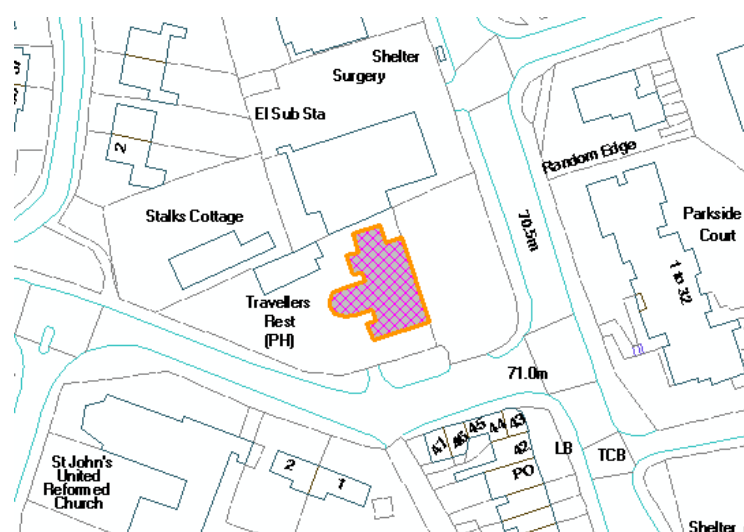




<b>Reference</b>	07/0143/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	Travellers Rest Great North Road Wideopen NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE NE13 6LN
<b>Ward</b>	Weetslade
<b>Date</b>	1930s
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a
<b>Current use</b>	Public House

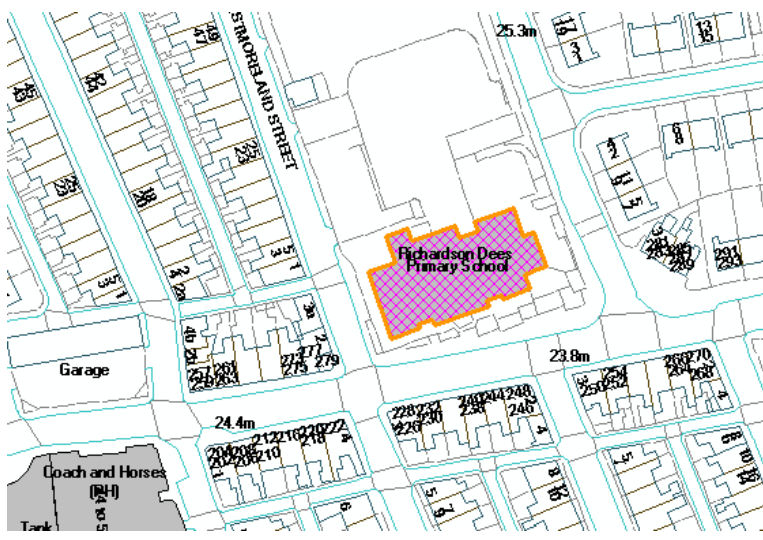
**Information:**

The Travellers Rest is located on the main road into Newcastle at Wideopen. Old OS maps show that a Traveller's Rest has been on this site since at least the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. This pub is a 1930s building with the unusual feature of a large clock outside. This building compares with Black Bull and Rising Sun but has a more integrated design and would have been the height of commercial chic when built. The building has a good position on the Great North Road. It makes a good contribution to the townscape, as the surrounding buildings are quite ordinary.








<b>Reference</b>	07/0146/LOCAL	<b>Information:</b> <p>The first School Board for Wallsend and Willington Quay met in 1875, and decided to build one of the first of its schools on land bought from Mr Richardson Dees. Richardson Dees School was opened 24th February 1902 by the Mayor of Wallsend, Alderman William Boyd, for infants, juniors and seniors. B. J. Simpson of Newcastle designed the building, and the contractor was W. T. Weir of Howdon. It is a good looking brick building with attractive symmetry, large feature windows and decorative gables. Following a reorganisation of education in Northumberland, the school became a Middle School in 1969. In 1976 proposals were put forward for a new purpose built middle school in the Battle Hill North area because of the poor condition of the Richardson Dees school building. Hadrian Park Middle School was eventually opened in 1979 to serve the new housing estates of Battle Hill and Hadrian Park. Most of the teachers transferred from Richardson Dees Middle School to Hadrian Park Middle School. Richardson Dees School was refurbished around the mid-1980s and continued as a First School until 2002, when it became a primary school.</p>
<b>Name and address</b>	Richardson Dees Primary School High Street East Wallsend Tyne And Wear NE28 7RT	
<b>Ward</b>	Wallsend	
<b>Date</b>	1902	
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a	
<b>Current use</b>	School	
		

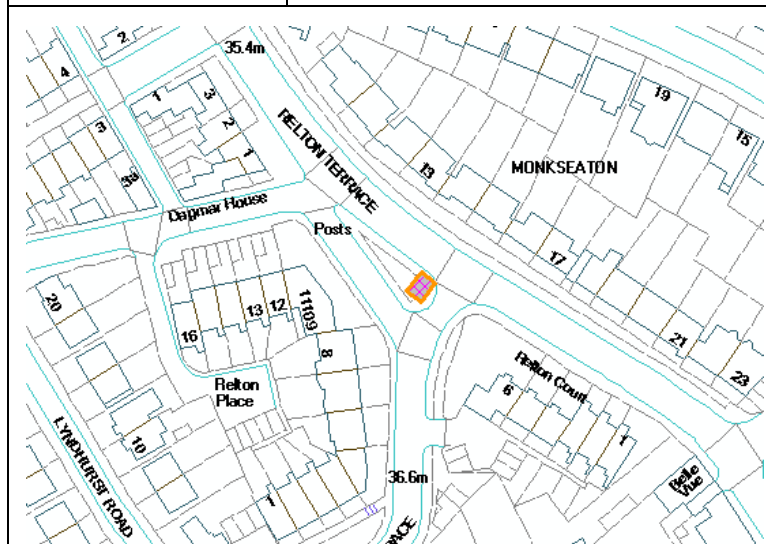




<b>Reference</b>	07/0147/LOCAL	<b>Information:</b>  This building opened as two schools in 1914: Whitley & Monkseaton High School for Boys and Whitley & Monkseaton High School for Girls. In 1937, it changed to Whitley & Monkseaton High School for Boys and Girls. It became Whitley Bay Grammar School in 1945, Hillheads County Secondary School in 1963 and Marden Bridge Middle School in 1973. When built, the school stood alone in open space, which gave a grand effect. The open space has since been developed, which lessens the effect, but the school remains impressive. It is a large scale building with good symmetry, projecting wings and good use of decorative elements including rainwater goods and stonework.
<b>Name and address</b>	Marden Bridge Middle School Lovaine Avenue Whitley Bay Tyne And Wear NE25 8RW	
<b>Ward</b>	Whitley Bay	
<b>Date</b>	1914	
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a	
<b>Current use</b>	School	
		



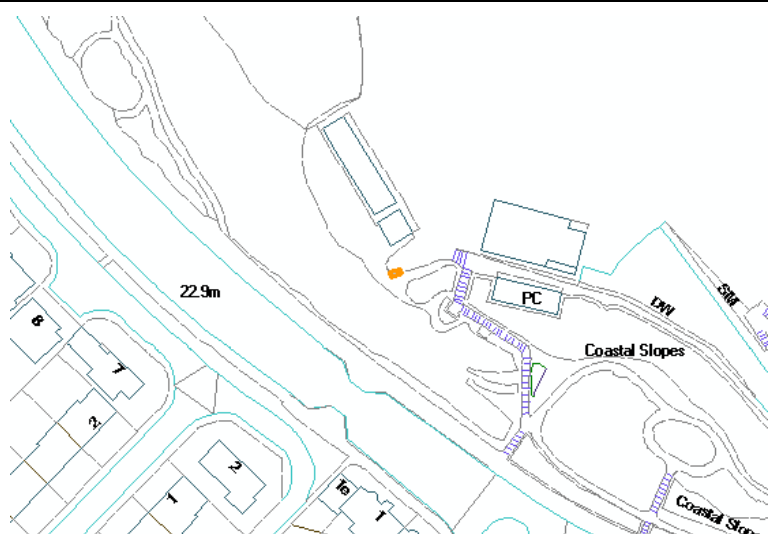
<b>Reference</b>	07/0156/LOCAL	<b>Information:</b> The Metropolitan Drinking Fountain & Cattle Trough Association presented this stone trough on 9th July 1927 to Whitley and Monkseaton Urban District Council. Their name can be seen on the trough, which is now used for floral displays. This is an interesting piece of street furniture with historic links.
<b>Name and address</b>	Cattle Trough Relton Terrace Whitley Bay Tyne And Wear	
<b>Ward</b>	Monkseaton North	
<b>Date</b>	1927	
<b>Conservation Area</b>	Monkseaton	
<b>Current use</b>	Planter	







<b>Reference</b>	07/0157/LOCAL	<b>Information:</b> Spring water drinking fountain, considered to be from early 1800s and used until around 1920, by which time it had been polluted by local mine workings. It has been buried with sand over the years. This is a fascinating structure and its interest is added to by its disappearance and reappearance through time.
<b>Name and address</b>	Lion's Head Fountain Longsands Road Leading Onto South End Of Beach Tynemouth Tyne And Wear	
<b>Ward</b>	Tynemouth	
<b>Date</b>	c. early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	
<b>Conservation Area</b>	Cullercoats	
<b>Current use</b>	Buried structure	

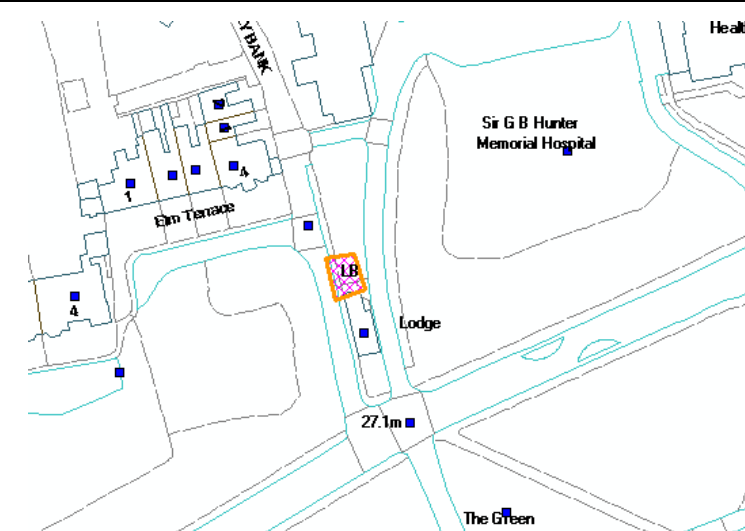






<b>Reference</b>	07/0158/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	Victorian Post Box Lily Bank Wallsend Tyne And Wear
<b>Ward</b>	Wallsend
<b>Date</b>	c. mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Conservation Area</b>	The Green, Wallsend
<b>Current use</b>	Post box

**Information:**  
Roadside wall boxes first appeared in 1857 as a cheaper alternative to pillar boxes, especially in rural districts. These are of merit as increasingly rare features in the streetscene.

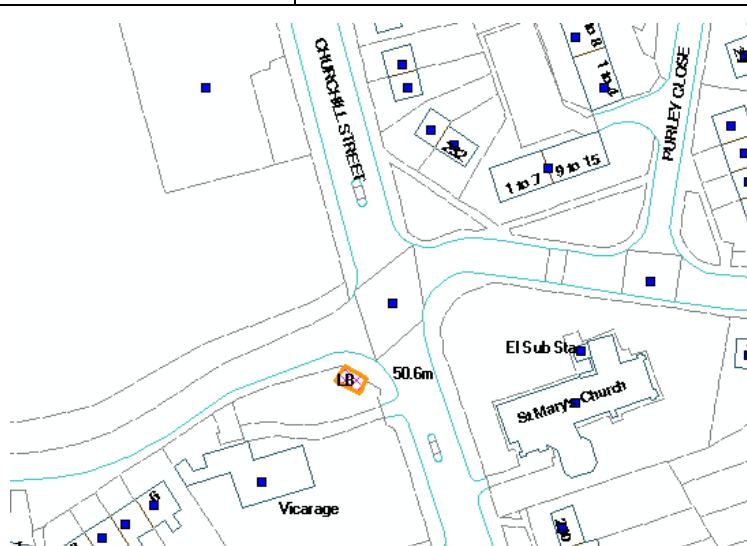




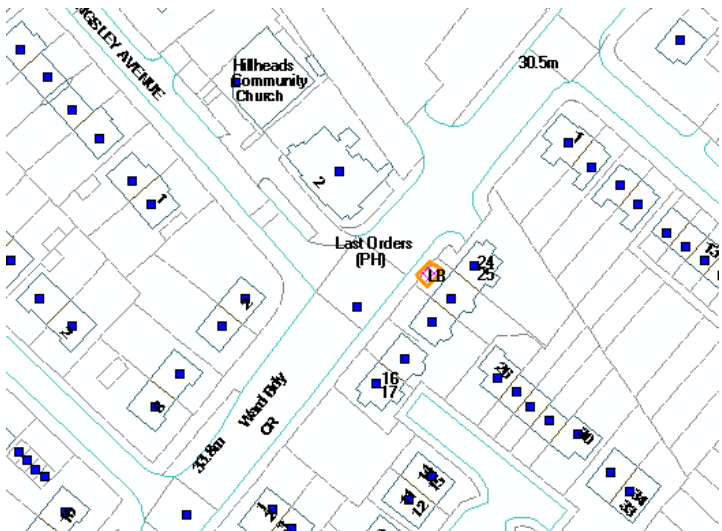
<b>Reference</b>	07/0159/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	Victorian Post Box Engine Inn Road Wallsend Tyne And Wear
<b>Ward</b>	Howdon
<b>Date</b>	c. mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a
<b>Current use</b>	Post box

**Information:**

Roadside wall boxes first appeared in 1857 as a cheaper alternative to pillar boxes, especially in rural districts. These are of merit as increasingly rare features in the streetscene.





<b>Reference</b>	07/0160/LOCAL	<b>Information:</b> Roadside wall boxes first appeared in 1857 as a cheaper alternative to pillar boxes, especially in rural districts. These are of merit as increasingly rare features in the streetscene.
<b>Name and address</b>	Victorian Post Box Hillheads Road Whitley Bay Tyne And Wear	
<b>Ward</b>	Whitley Bay	
<b>Date</b>	c. mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century	
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a	
<b>Current use</b>	Decommissioned post box	
		

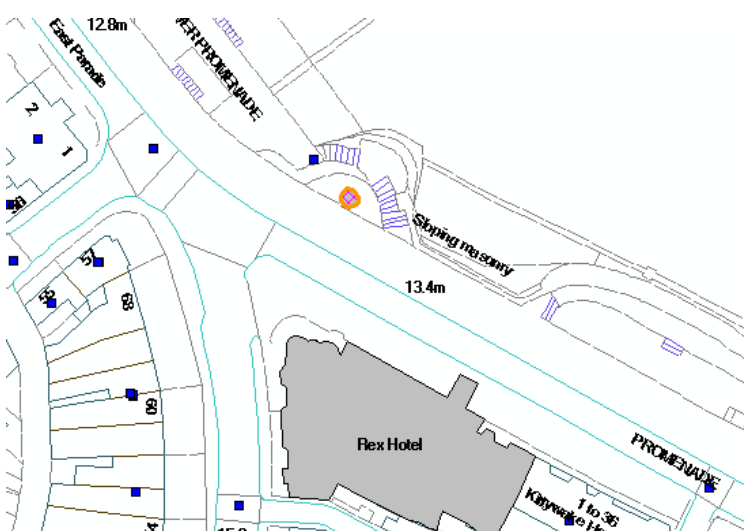





<b>Reference</b>	07/0161/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	Grant's Clock Promenade Whitley Bay Tyne And Wear
<b>Ward</b>	Whitley Bay
<b>Date</b>	1930s
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a
<b>Current use</b>	Ornamental structure

**Information:**

The clock was unveiled on 12th April 1933 and was presented to Whitley Bay by Councillor James Hamilton Grant. It was described as "a little sister to the lighthouse" with its pillar of white terracotta. In recent years the pillar has been painted black, although is now currently in the process of being restored to its original appearance. This is an interesting feature of the streetscene and a link to the tourism heyday of Whitley Bay.





<b>Reference</b>	07/0163/LOCAL	<b>Information:</b> Charles William Mitchell was born in Aberdeen in 1820 and died in Newcastle in 1895. He was a shipbuilder and partner of the local industrialist Lord Armstrong. He lived at, and substantially improved Jesmond Towers (later La Sagesse School) from 1870 to 1895 and offered to build a church on his own land. Mitchell engaged his shipyard architect, Thomas Spence, to design the building and the Church of St. George was built 1888-9. His son designed the figures in the chancel mosaic. Charles William Mitchell (Junior) was an English pre-Raphaelite painter, born in 1854 and died in 1903. His one famous piece was Hypatia, shown in 1885 and likely inspired by the Charles Kingsley serialized novel Hypatia or New Foes with an Old Face. This painting is currently in the Laing Art Gallery.
<b>Name and address</b>	Grave Of Charles W Mitchell St Bartholomew's Church Station Road Benton NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE	
<b>Ward</b>	Benton	
<b>Date</b>	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	
<b>Conservation Area</b>	Benton	
<b>Current use</b>	Grave	
		



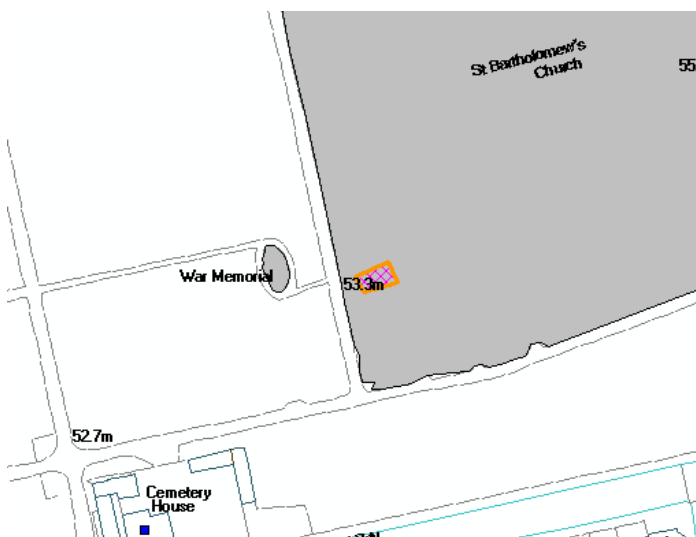
<b>Reference</b>	07/0164/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	Grave Of Henry Fredrick Swan St Bartholomew's Church Station Road Benton NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE
<b>Ward</b>	Benton
<b>Date</b>	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Conservation Area</b>	Benton
<b>Current use</b>	Grave

**Information:**

Henry Fredrick Swan was born on 10<sup>th</sup> September 1842, at West Farm, Walker. At aged sixteen he commenced his apprenticeship with C. Mitchell and Co., shipbuilders. In time, Mr. Swan took charge of the Walker shipyard, which he had seen grow from a very small yard to one of the best equipped shipbuilding yards in the country.

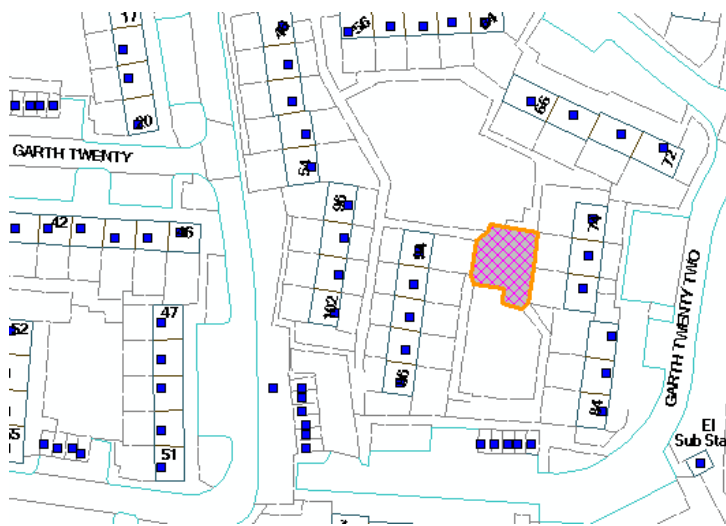
In 1882 Messrs. C. Mitchell and Co. amalgamated with Sir W. G. Armstrong and Co., of Elswick, and the name of the firm was again changed in 1897, when it amalgamated with that of Sir Joseph Whitworth and Co. of Manchester, to be known as Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., Limited. Mr. Swan remained one of the managing directors, devoting most of his time to the development of the shipbuilding business at the Walker yard. He took a keen interest in public affairs, and was especially interested in the volunteers, and in recognition of his services he was created a Companion of the Bath on his retirement in 1902. He was a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, member of the council of the Institution of Naval Architects, past president of the North-East Coast Institute of Engineers and Shipbuilders, a member of the Iron and Steel Institute, and of the North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers. He was a justice of the peace for Newcastle and was appointed High Sheriff of Northumberland soon before his death in March 1908 in Prudhoe.

Swan had been chairman of the Tynemouth branch of the RNLI for many years. The long-serving Henry Frederick Swan Lifeboat was built during the First World War at the Cowes yard on the Isle of Wight. She cost £6,901 to construct, and was a gift from Swan's widow.



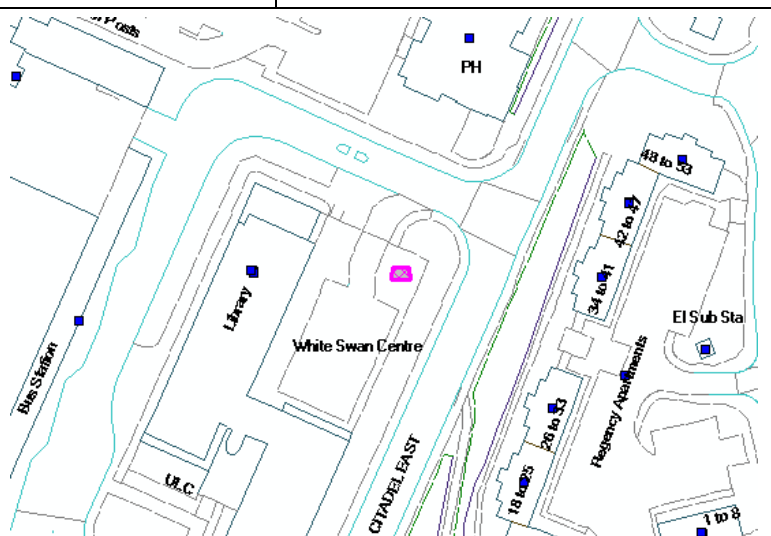




<b>Reference</b>	07/0166/LOCAL	<b>Information:</b> The sculptures have been a feature of Killingworth's Garth's estate since the mid-1970s. It is understood that the hippos were installed as part of a local authority housing scheme, however, the designer is, as yet, unknown. It is assumed that they came from the same moulds used by Stan Bonnar for similar hippos in Glenrothes New Town, Fife. The Hippos feature on the cover of the Historic England <i>Local Heritage Listing</i> advice note.
<b>Name and address</b>	Killingworth Hippopotami Garth Twenty Two Killingworth NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE	
<b>Ward</b>	Killingworth	
<b>Date</b>	c.1970s	
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a	
<b>Current use</b>	Sculpture	
		



<b>Reference</b>	07/0167/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	Jigsaw Memorial White Swan Centre Citadel East Killingworth NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE
<b>Ward</b>	Killingworth
<b>Date</b>	2000
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a
<b>Current use</b>	Memorial



**Information:**

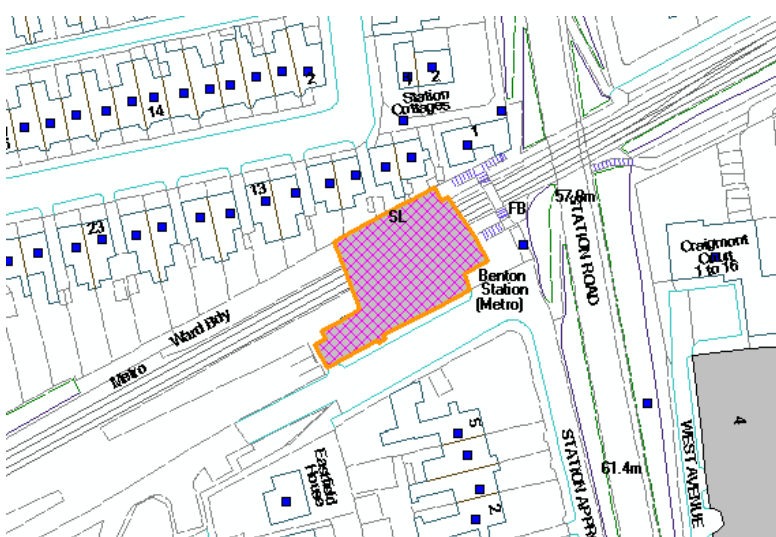
This memorial is made of stainless steel. It consists of a 10 sq.ft. 16-piece jigsaw puzzle, with two central pieces missing but lying at the foot of the monument. The spaces are a metaphor for loss, but with the missing pieces still near to represent that the dead are always there, if not in place. The sculpture also represents loved ones standing together to provide support and comfort into the future. There are three plaques, one bearing a dedication, one bearing an acknowledgement and one bearing a statement of purpose by the designer, Judith Spreadbury. Judith Spreadbury died in 2005 and a plaque has been placed at the memorial in her memory. This sculpture is in memorial to those who have lost their lives in war since 1945. This memorial was erected in September 2000 and unveiled on 11<sup>th</sup> November 2000. War memorials are very important to communities. This is an excellent example of a contemporary war memorial.



<b>Reference</b>	07/0170/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	Benton Metro Station Station Approach Benton NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE
<b>Ward</b>	Longbenton/Benton
<b>Date</b>	1871
<b>Conservation Area</b>	Benton
<b>Current use</b>	Metro Station

**Information:**

The station originally opened on 1<sup>st</sup> March 1871 by the North Eastern Railway. Since 11<sup>th</sup> August 1980 it has been served exclusively by Metro trains. The first electric train to be operated by any British main line railway company left New Bridge Street Station for Benton on Tuesday, 29<sup>th</sup> March 1904. This is an attractive station with good retention of original structures and features.



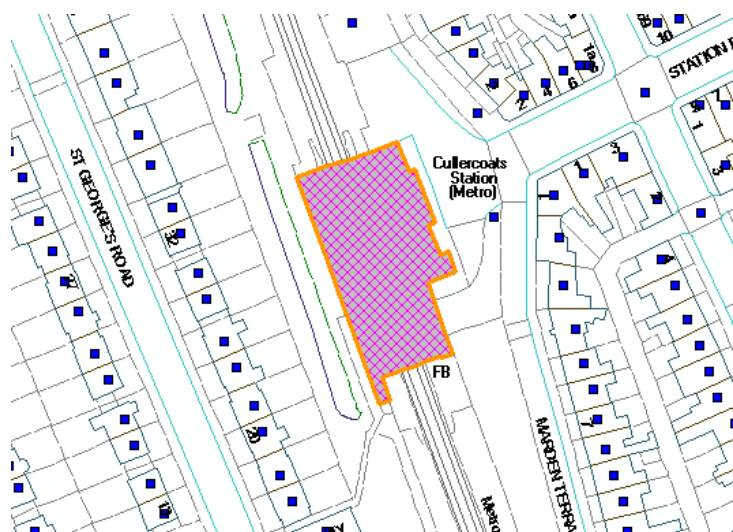




<b>Reference</b>	07/0171/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	Cullercoats Metro Station Station Road Cullercoats Tyne And Wear
<b>Ward</b>	Cullercoats
<b>Date</b>	1882
<b>Conservation Area</b>	Cullercoats
<b>Current use</b>	Metro Station

**Information:**

The station was designed by William Bell (architect to the North Eastern Railway Co. from 1877 to 1914), opened July 7<sup>th</sup> 1882 and has been a Metro station since August 11<sup>th</sup> 1980. This station was built with salvaged materials from a former station. A feature of this station is a well-preserved wooden footbridge and indeed, the whole station is considered one of the least altered local stations, despite some feature deterioration as a result of the Metro presence.

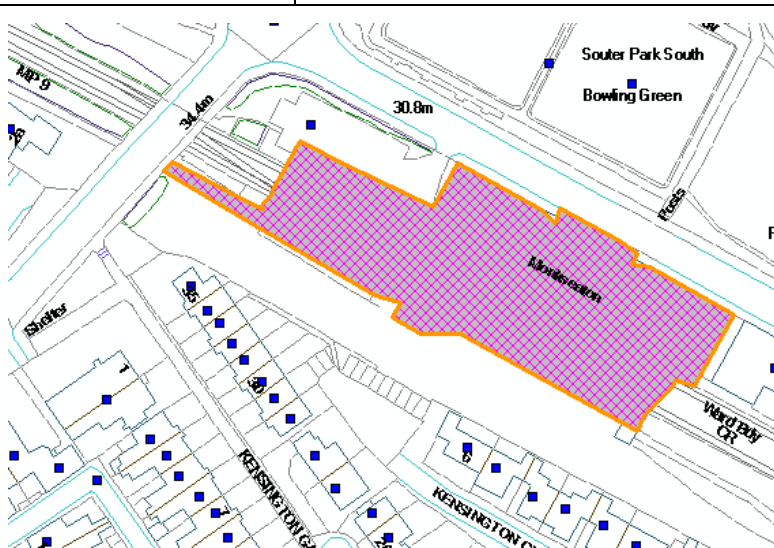




<b>Reference</b>	07/0172/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	Monkseaton Metro Station Norham Road Whitley Bay Tyne And Wear
<b>Ward</b>	Monkseaton South/Whitley Bay
<b>Date</b>	1915
<b>Conservation Area</b>	Monkseaton
<b>Current use</b>	Metro Station

**Information:**

The station was designed by William Bell (architect to the North Eastern Railway Co. 1877 to 1914), opened 25<sup>th</sup> July 1915 and has been a Metro station since August 11<sup>th</sup> 1980. This station is historically important to commuters and tourists. This station was unique in the area in that it had a wide gap between the platforms that featured ornamental gardens. Unfortunately the buildings on the south side platform were lost c.1970.

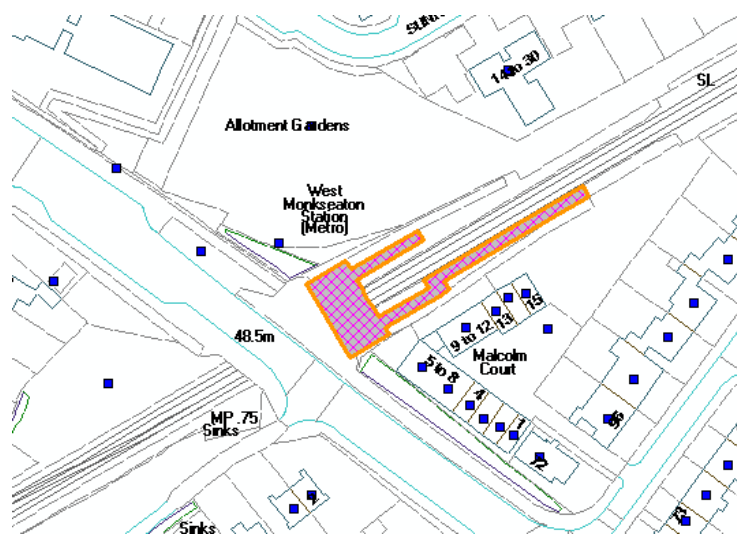




<b>Reference</b>	07/0173/LOCAL
<b>Name and address</b>	West Monkseaton Metro Station Earsdon Road Whitley Bay Tyne And Wear
<b>Ward</b>	Monkseaton North
<b>Date</b>	1933
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a
<b>Current use</b>	Metro Station

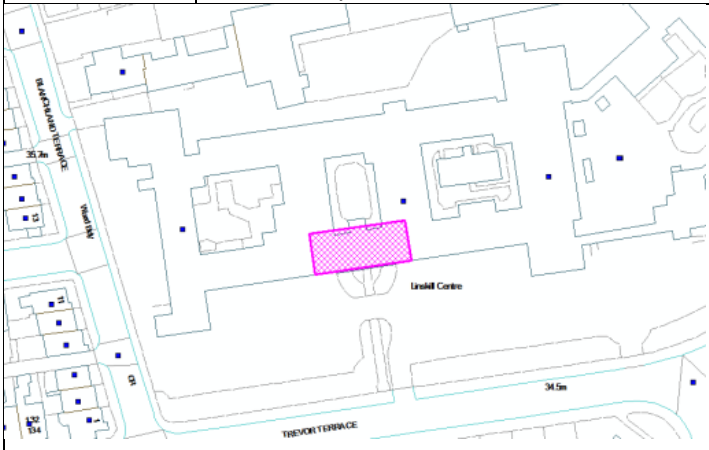
**Information:**

The station opened March 2<sup>nd</sup> 1933 and has been a Metro station since August 11<sup>th</sup> 1980. The station was built in an international style with a curved front, white walls, metal window frames and a flat roof. Railway expansion was rare in the inter-war years and few new stations were constructed. It is typical 1930s but rare in the north east and makes a great contribution to the area.







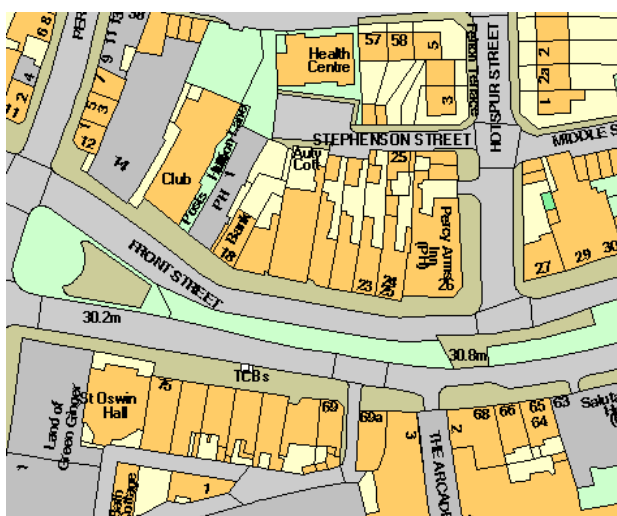
<b>Reference</b>	07/0145/LOCAL	<b>Information:</b> This school opened on 21 <sup>st</sup> September 1932, with separate blocks for boys and girls. The creation of the John Spence School in 1984 saw Linskill School's gradual conversion to a community centre. The centre is hugely important to community groups, who have campaigned to ensure the site's future security. The building as a whole has seen some alteration but the two storey clock tower element has recently undergone a high quality restoration that has conserved its historic architecture. This part of the building has architectural and historic interest. The Local Register designation includes only this part of the building.
<b>Name and address</b>	Linskill Centre Linskill Terrace North Shields Tyne And Wear NE30 2AY	
<b>Ward</b>	Tynemouth	
<b>Date</b>	1932	
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a	
<b>Current use</b>	Community Centre	
		



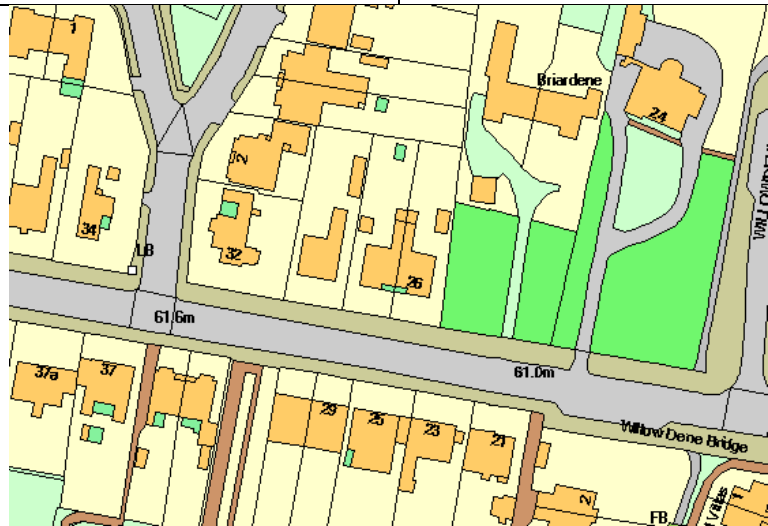
<b>Reference</b>	
<b>Name and address</b>	21 Front Street Tynemouth NE30 4DX
<b>Ward</b>	Tynemouth
<b>Date</b>	c. late 18 <sup>th</sup> century with later shop fronts
<b>Conservation Area</b>	Tynemouth Village
<b>Current use</b>	Retail

**Information:**

The building dates from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. It is two storeys high, with two bays and a neat dormer. It has its original stone door hood and a lavishly carved Victorian shop front.





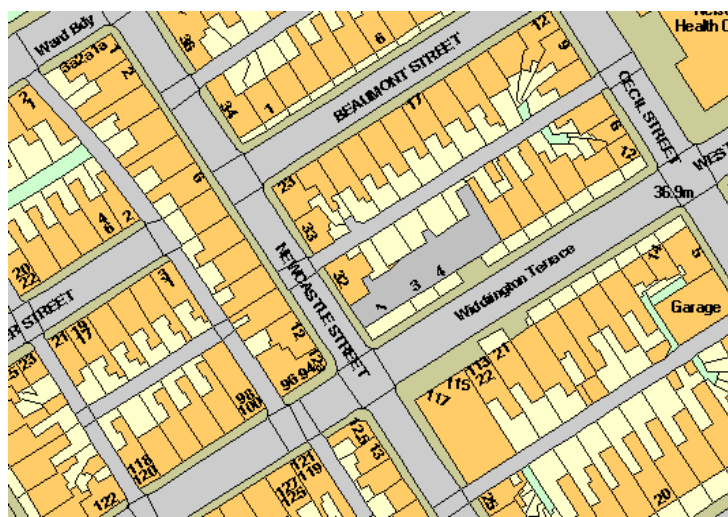
<b>Reference</b>		<b>Information:</b> On the 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition OS map. Two stone cottages with timber detailing. They exhibit some good surviving period features; this is unusual given the erosion that permitted development rights can cause in these situations. As a pair they have great symmetry. They are an interesting pair of buildings that are unusual in the area, and make a good contribution to Great Lime Road and indeed the wider area.
<b>Name and address</b>	26 and 28 Great Lime Road West Moor NE12 7AH	
<b>Ward</b>	Killingworth	
<b>Date</b>	c. late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a	
<b>Current use</b>	Residential	
		






<b>Reference</b>	
<b>Name and address</b>	32 Newcastle Street North Shields NE29 0DE
<b>Ward</b>	Chirton
<b>Date</b>	c.1880s
<b>Conservation Area</b>	n/a
<b>Current use</b>	Residential

**Information:**  
Part of "set" with 1-6 Widdrington Terrace (already on register) and should be included too.  
Entry for 1-6 Widdrington Terrace:  
"These buildings have nice architraves, window surrounds and neat dormers. There is good group value of 1-6, including the shop. They stand out because of their style and due to them being different to the surrounding houses."





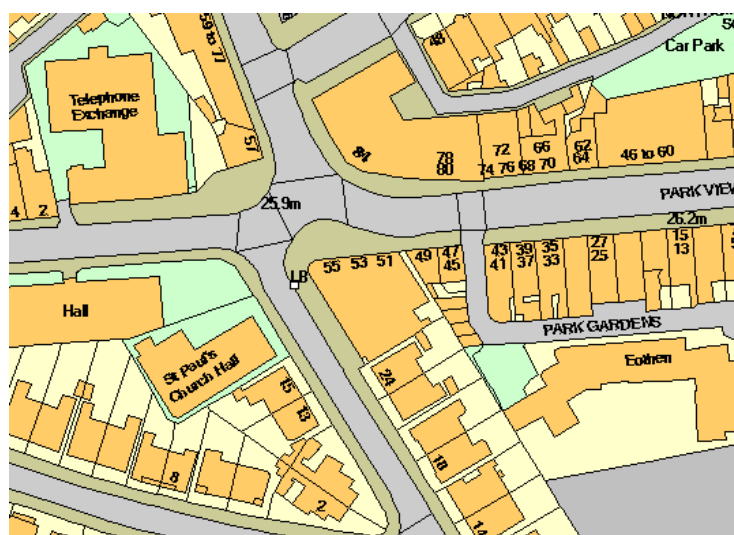
Reference		Information:
Name and address	2 Connaught Gardens/51 Station Road, Forest Hall, NE12 8AT	Good quality commercial building dating from around the turn of the last century. It serves as a high quality entrance feature to Forest Hall. It is understood to be a former Lloyd's Bank. The building is in brick with a stone ground floor. The corner of the building is defined by its octagonal shape, which extends an additional storey above the main slate roof. Atop this is a domed roof. Both the main roof and the domed roof are supported by large overhanging eaves supported by metal brackets.
Ward	Benton	
Date	c.1900	
Conservation Area	n/a	
Current use	Commercial	
		



Reference	
Name and address	53-55 Park View, Whitley Bay, NE26 2TP
Ward	Whitley Bay
Date	c.1930s
Conservation Area	n/a
Current use	Commercial

**Information:**

Commercial property dating from around the 1930s. It is a single brick building with stone and granite detailing. It has a curved corner. The building's defining feature is its large white decorative dome, which nicely mirrors that of the Spanish City.

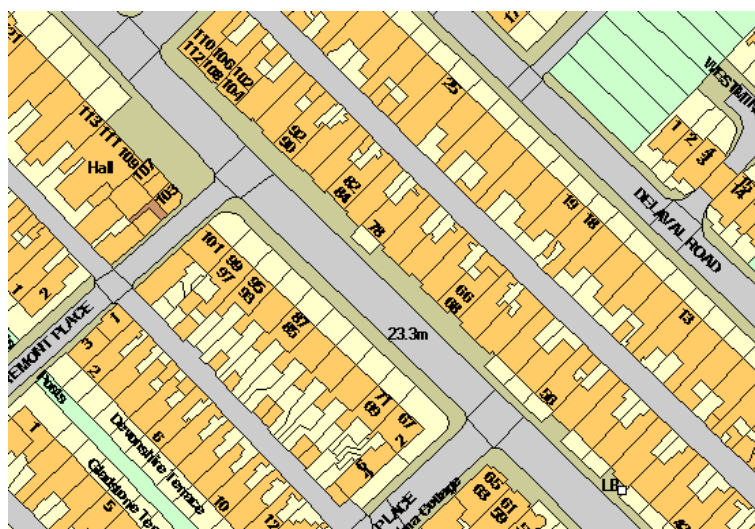






Reference	
Name and address	70 Whitley Road Whitley Bay NE26 2NE
Ward	Whitley Bay
Date	c.1890s
Conservation Area	n/a
Current use	Retail

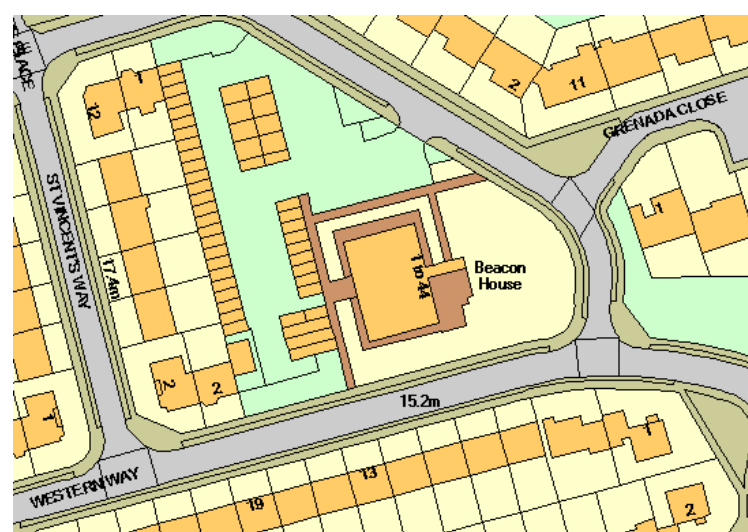
Information:  
The relatively recent loss of a historic shop front in this street highlights how precious these are. Bluebells has great original features, including rare curved glass. It is a highly attractive part of the street scene.





Reference	
Name and address	Beacon House, Western Way, Whitley Bay NE26 1HW
Ward	St. Mary's
Date	1962
Conservation Area	n/a
Current use	Residential

**Information:**  
Beacon House was part of a 1954 speculative scheme of four tall apartment blocks in Whitley Bay, commissioned by builder James Liddell and designed by Ryder and Yates. This was the only block built, completed in 1962. At 11 floors and containing 44 flats, it was the first multi-storey residential building in the North East of England. Architectural details include white mosaic, blue brindle brick, a circular water enclosure on the roof and a perforated drum entrance feature. The site also features much soft landscaping. Some features have been lost, such as the original windows, but the essential form of the building remains.





Reference	
Name and address	Earsdon Community Centre Church Way, Earsdon NE25 9JY
Ward	St. Mary's
Date	c. late 19 <sup>th</sup> century
Conservation Area	Earsdon
Current use	Community Centre

Information:  
Former school, which is evident on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition O.S. map and was enlarged in 1893, as stated on the plaque on the building. Stone building with quoins. Feature chimney and bell tower. Similar building to the old schools in Dudley and Burradon that have been lost from the Local Register.



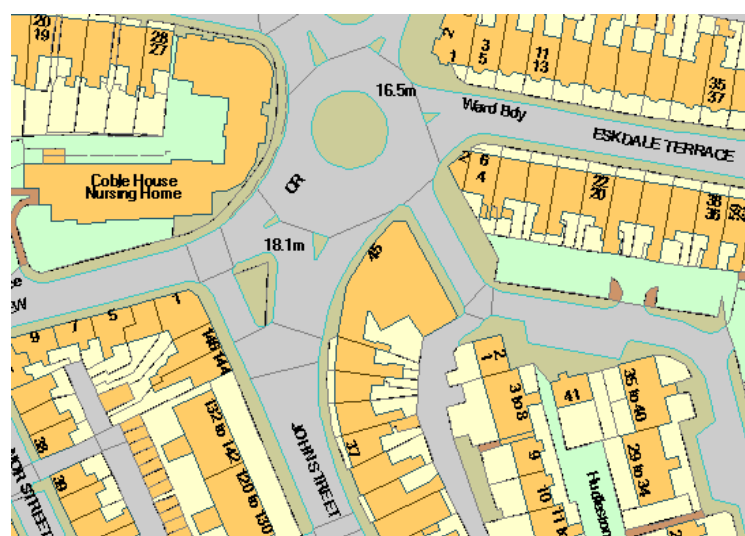




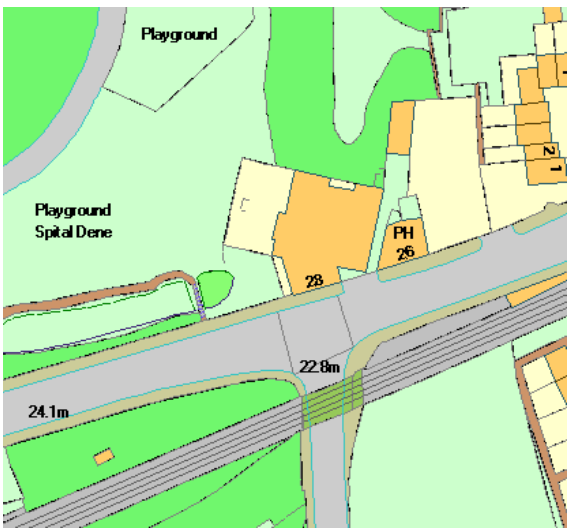
Reference	
Name and address	N E Co-op, John Street, Cullercoats, NE30 4PJ
Ward	Cullercoats
Date	c.1895
Conservation Area	n/a
Current use	Retail

**Information:**

This building was opened in 1895 by the North Shields Co-operative Society, subsequently North Eastern Co-operative Society. It is still in use by the Co-op. The building has good positioning on a principle roundabout in Cullercoats. It has its original windows at upper floors, distinctive tall timber-clad tower on corner with weather vane, and good stone detailing.

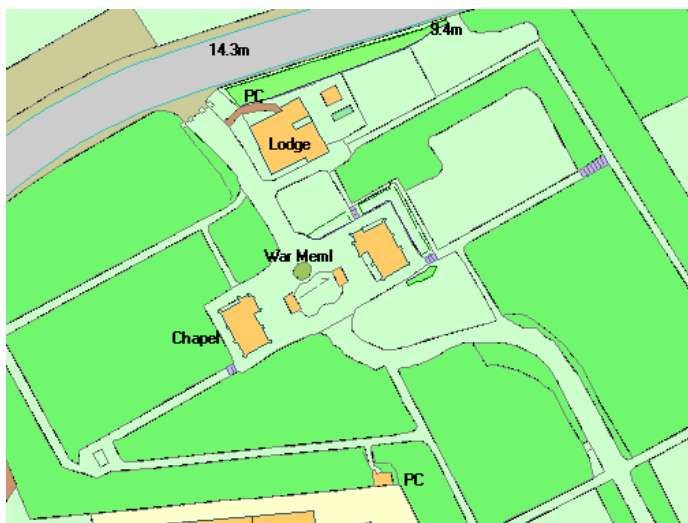




Reference		Information:
Name and address	28 Tynemouth Road North Shields Tyne And Wear NE30 4AA	<p>This building was listed at grade II on 8<sup>th</sup> March 1999 but removed from the list on 27<sup>th</sup> April 1999. Because of this, a listed building description for this building prepared by Historic England is available, as follows:</p> <p>“House of Correction, now workshop and showroom. 1792, converted 1906, altered late C20. Coursed ashlar with hipped slate roof. Ashlar plinth. Street front has single storey 2 window section to right with 2 boarded windows and topped with a broad plain pediment. Façade to left now obscured by 2 and 3 storey C20 addition. C20 office addition not of interest. East front has 2 plain doorways beyond and a plain wall to former courtyard with a tall stone stack. Wall beyond has blue brick shed with asbestos roof built over former exercise yard and large entrance opening. North front has wall to left topped with blue brick addition, with blocked windows and door with concrete steps. To right 2 storey cell block has central 2-light cell windows with plain stone mullions and iron bars. West front has single storey brick lean-to addition with brick buttresses and C20 windows to right and above two tiny cell windows with iron bars and to right a plain sash. To left blocked single light window and beyond a long 3-light window, above 3 small cell windows with later casements and to right 4- light casement window. This is a rare example of a court house and combined small scale local prison. Many buildings of this type were constructed throughout England during the eighteenth century but very few have survived.</p>
Ward	Tynemouth	
Date	1792	
Conservation Area	Tynemouth	
Current use	Commercial	
		



Reference		<p>Information:</p> <p>The Cross of Sacrifice is a Commonwealth war memorial designed in 1918 by Sir Reginald Blomfield for the Imperial War Graves Commission (now the Commonwealth War Graves Commission). It is constructed of stone with a bronze Crusader's sword imposed. It is approximately four metres tall on an octagonal base approximately three metres in diameter. This is a smaller example of this kind of memorial, believed to be reflective of the number of war graves in this cemetery.</p>
Name and address	War Memorial At Church Bank Cemetery Church Bank Wallsend	
Ward	Wallsend	
Date	c.1920s	
Conservation Area	St. Peter's, Wallsend	
Current use	Memorial	







Reference	
Name and address	Cross of Sacrifice at Preston Cemetery Walton Avenue North Shields Tyne And Wear
Ward	Preston
Date	1927
Conservation Area	n/a
Current use	Memorial

**Information:**  
The Cross of Sacrifice is a Commonwealth war memorial designed in 1918 by Sir Reginald Blomfield for the Imperial War Graves Commission (now the Commonwealth War Graves Commission). It is constructed of stone with a bronze Crusader's sword imposed. It is approximately six metres tall on an octagonal base. The memorial was unveiled in April 1927.



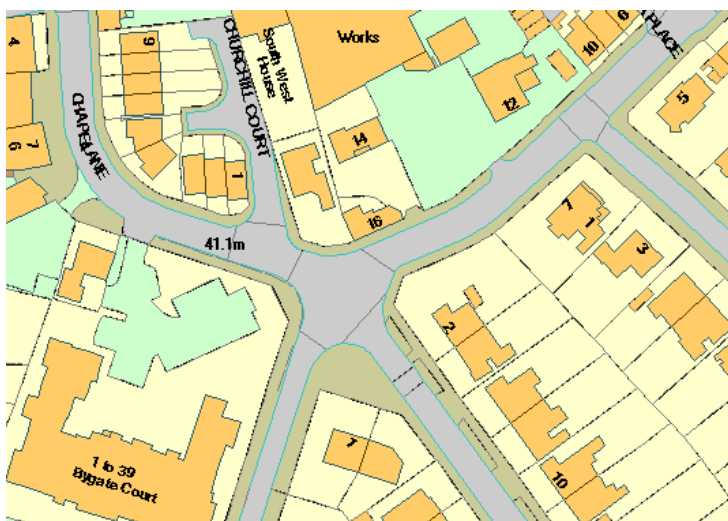


Reference	
Name and address	16 Bygate Road Whitley Bay NE25 8BN
Ward	Monkseaton South
Date	c. late 18 <sup>th</sup> century
Conservation Area	Monkseaton
Current use	Residential


**Information:**

The construction date of this property is unknown, but it is believed to be one of the oldest buildings in Monkseaton Village. It is a two storey, irregular sandstone cottage, with a pantiled roof. It has a unique character in the street; a surviving element of old Monkseaton Village.

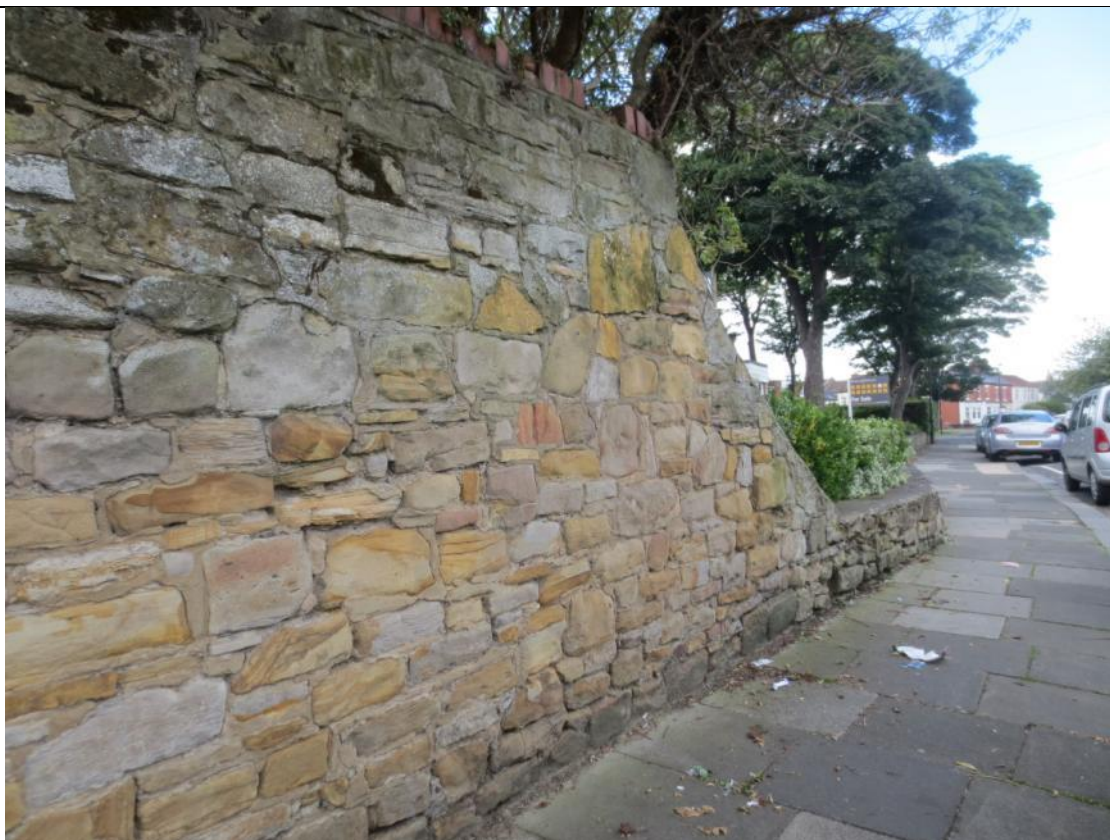
The property is known as Garden Cottage. It is reported that in the 1840s the building was known as "Ramsay's Fort" due to the owner, Robert Ramsay, placing two imitation cannons on the roof with the intention of frightening away the French should they ever invade.





Reference		Information:
Name and address	Liddell House, 1F Grand Parade, Tynemouth NE30 4JS	James Liddell, builder and supporter of renowned architects Ryder and Yates, commissioned a house by them in 1958. It has a reinforced concrete ground floor with a lattice screen inset with glass blocks. Upper floors are brick. It has been somewhat remodelled both internally and externally, but many interesting features remain.
Ward	Tynemouth	
Date	c.1958	
Conservation Area	Tynemouth Village	
Current use	Residential	
		

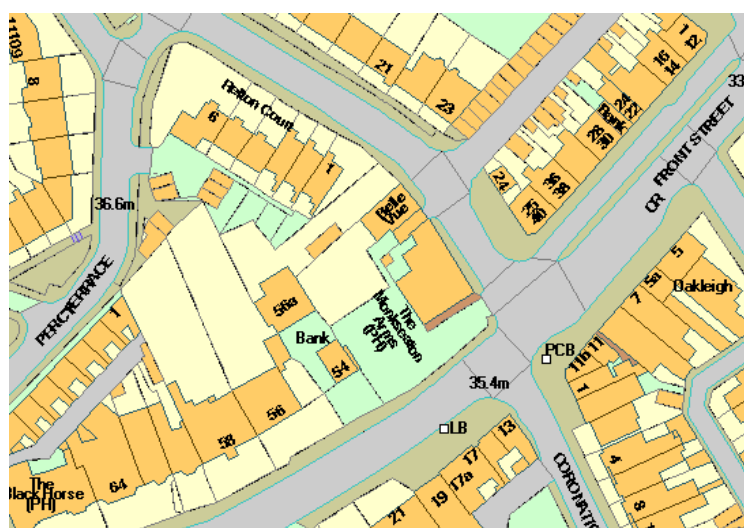




Reference	
Name and address	The remains of the Old Monkseaton Brewery Wall, situated adjacent to the Monkseaton Arms Public House Monkseaton
Ward	Monkseaton North
Date	1683
Conservation Area	Monkseaton
Current use	Wall

**Information:**

The structure is believed to date from 1683 when the brewery was first built. This is the last remaining evidence of the magnificent Brewery Building that once dominated Monkseaton Village. The brewery was in operation until shortly after 1934, when it was sold to the Newcastle Breweries and soon demolished to make way for the present Monkseaton Arms.

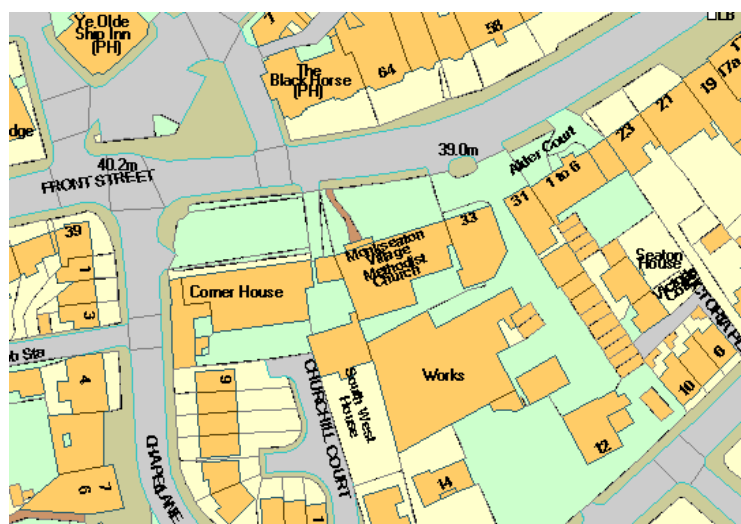




Reference	
Name and address	Monkseaton Village Methodist Church, 35 Front Street, Whitley Bay
Ward	Monkseaton South
Date	c. 18 <sup>th</sup> century
Conservation Area	Monkseaton
Current use	Church

**Information:**

Once a Byre, Stable and Turnip House forming part of Monkseaton Village Farm, this stone building dates back to at least the 1700s. It was converted to a church c.1899. It is understood that it was first used by the Church of England and was acquired in 1913 by Monkseaton Methodist Church who still use it as a place of worship.



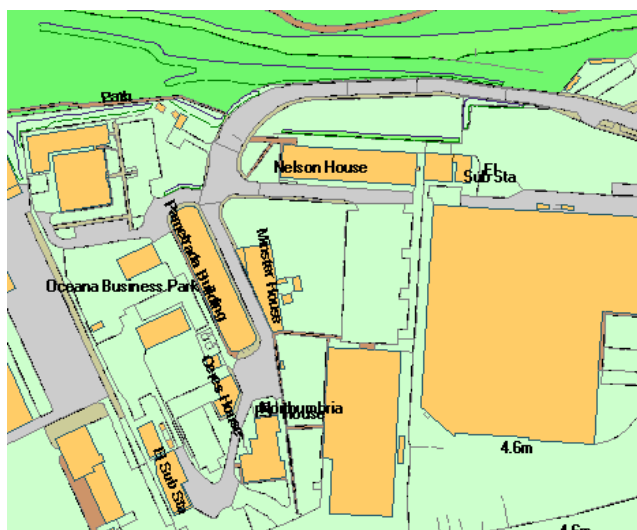




Reference	
Name and address	Oceana Business Park Davy Bank Wallsend
Ward	Wallsend
Date	c. mid 20 <sup>th</sup> century
Conservation Area	n/a
Current use	Business Park

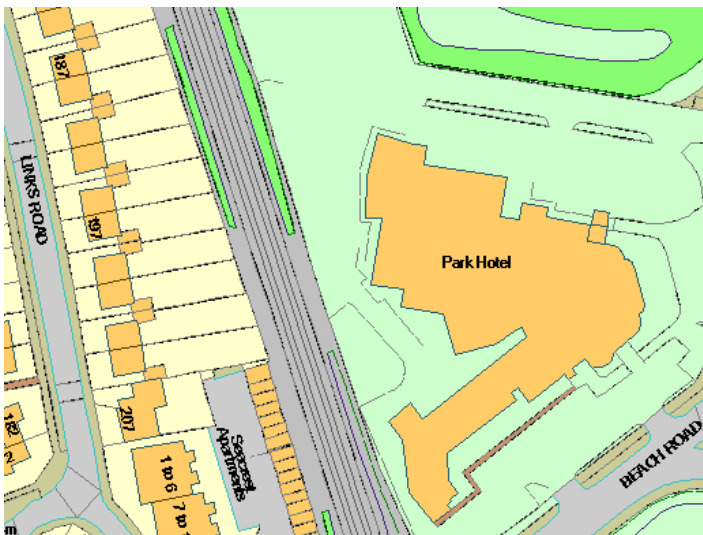
**Information:**

Oceana Business Park, formally Wallsend Research Station, was the site of the creation of Charles Parsons' steam turbine in 1884. Parsons' Marine Turbine Company at Wallsend built the Turbinia as part of their marine propulsion works. The Parsons and Marine Engineering Turbine Research and Development Association (Pametrada) was formed in May 1944. This was a joint research organisation with a number of participating firms. They carried out shore based tests on turbines used by the Admiralty and merchant ships. They supplied machinery designs and aimed to improve design through research and development of gas and steam turbines. In 1962 Pametrada and the British Shipbuilding Research Association (which had been established in 1944) merged to form the British Ship Research Association. The British Ship Research Association and the National Maritime Institute merged in 1985 to form British Maritime Technology Ltd. The former Wallsend Research Station site is now the Oceana Business Park. It covers 12 acres. The surviving buildings are Pametrada, Ceres House, Northumbria House, Nelson House, Laurel House, workshops and large sheds. The Pametrada Building, the former canteen and library for the research station, is leased to the Pametrada Arts Centre Ltd. The mast of HMS Ceres stands outside the building.

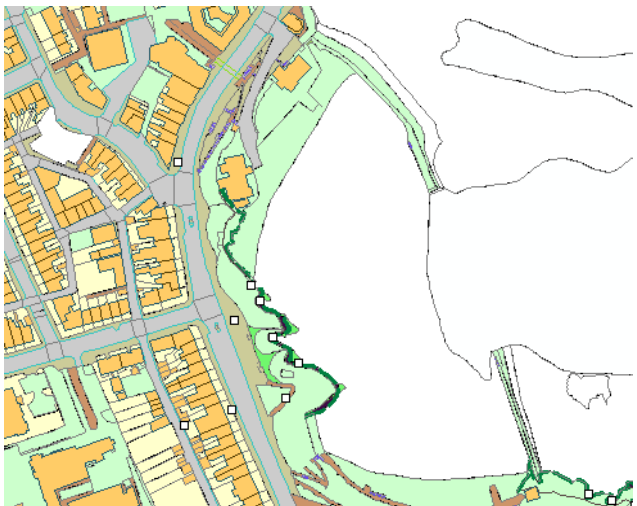






Reference		<p>Information:</p> <p>Built in 1938 and opened in 1939, the hotel has a distinct presence on the coast with its Art Deco style. The Park Hotel is very interesting in its form, with the majority of the building being flat roofed, as typical of its Art Deco style. However, up from the roof projects a further floor with a more traditional looking hipped roof. It also has a varied footprint towards the rear of the building; most of this is due to several modern extensions and the principal elevation retains its original appearance.</p>
Name and address	Park Hotel Grand Parade Tynemouth NE30 4JQ	
Ward	Tynemouth	
Date	1938	
Conservation Area	Cullercoats	
Current use	Hotel	
		



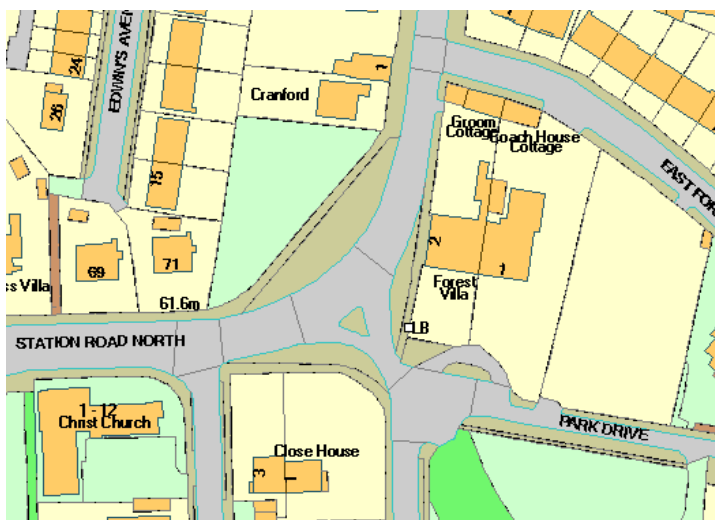
Reference		<p>Information:</p> <p>The first pier at Cullercoats was a timber example, built in 1677 to be used in the export of coal. This pier is said to have taken five years to build. The piers in places today are in stone. The North Pier is believed to date from 1846, built by way of public subscription with large donations from the Duke of Northumberland and the Corporation of Newcastle. It is shown on the first edition OS map with a sharp curve in the southernmost end. The pier is shown as straightened on the second edition OS map of c.1890s. The South Pier is first illustrated on the second edition OS map. The South Pier has seen more modern interventions over the years, with the North Pier remaining more of its original appearance. It is understood that prolific Chirton-born and Newcastle-based architect John Dobson may have worked on the building of the piers, although it is not known at what stage this was.</p>
Name and address	North and South Pier, Cullercoats Bay, Cullercoats	
Ward	Cullercoats	
Date	c. mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century	
Conservation Area	Cullercoats	
Current use	Piers	
		



Reference	
Name and address	Post Box, Forest Hall Road, Forest Hall
Ward	Benton
Date	c. early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
Conservation Area	n/a
Current use	Post box

**Information:**

Wall post box. Roadside wall boxes first appeared in 1857 as a cheaper alternative to pillar boxes, especially in rural districts. These are of merit as increasingly rare features in the streetscene. Three Victorian post boxes are already on the Local Register. This one dates from King Edward VII's reign, perhaps replacing an earlier version. For post boxes with a royal insignia, Edward VII versions are only second in rarity to those dating from Edward VIII's short reign.







Reference		<p>Information:</p> <p>Victorian post box. Roadside wall boxes first appeared in 1857 as a cheaper alternative to pillar boxes, especially in rural districts. These are of merit as increasingly rare features in the streetscene. Three Victorian post boxes are already on the Local Register.</p>
Name and address	Post Box, Northumberland Terrace, Tynemouth	
Ward	Tynemouth	
Date	c. mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century	
Conservation Area	Tynemouth Village	
Current use	Post box	

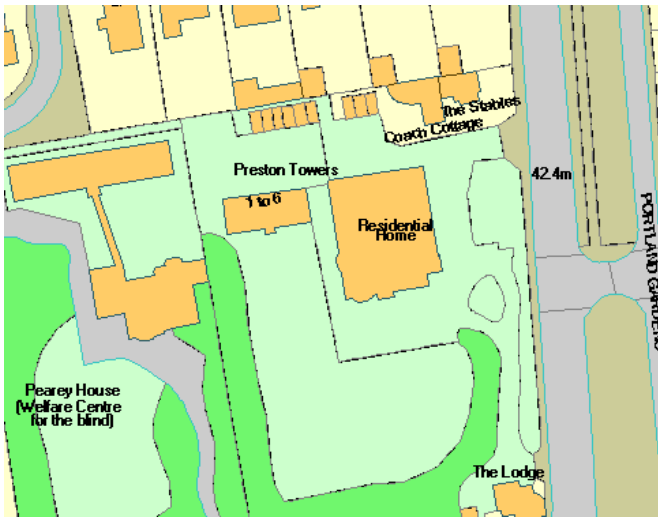


Reference	
Name and address	Post Office Hotel Saville Street North Shields Tyne And Wear NE30 1AA
Ward	Tynemouth
Date	1889
Conservation Area	n/a
Current use	Office

Information:  
Building first appears on 2<sup>nd</sup> edition O.S. map; the foundation stone was laid on 9<sup>th</sup> April 1889. It has also been a hotel and now is office accommodation. A red brick building with gothic detailing in red sandstone.

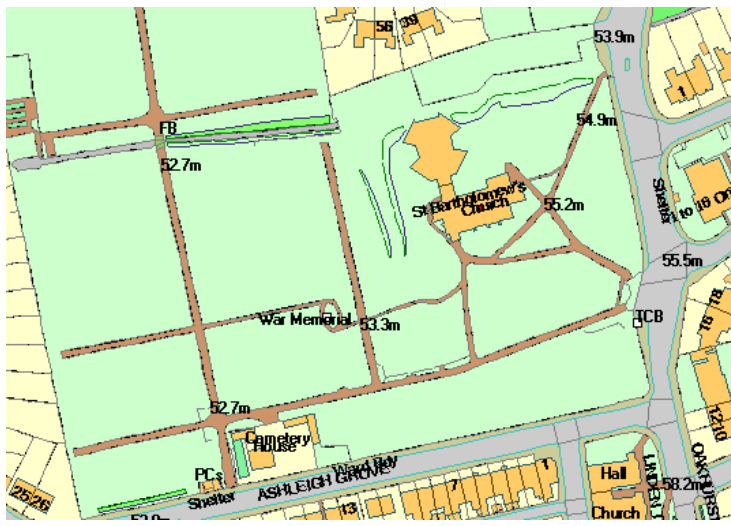




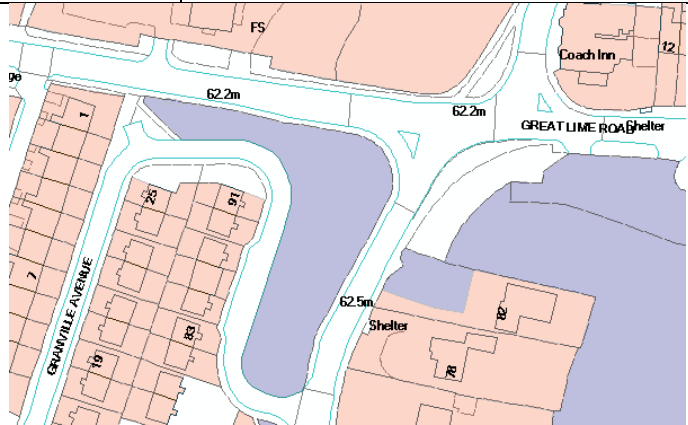
Reference		Information:
Name and address	Preston Towers, Preston Road, North Shields NE29 9JU	<p>Preston Tower was built by an Edward Shotton in 1875 and was home to the Robinsons of the Stag Line from 1884 to 1939. It was built in accordance with the principle of having the properties set back in the building plot, creating a strong building line and open space to the south. There has been some modern development within the grounds of the property but this too has embraced that principle. The local architect, Francis Robert Newton Haswell, designed Clementhorpe, Lincluden, and Preston Tower within Preston Park. Haswell, who set up in North Shields in 1856, was a prolific architect who produced many churches, chapels and schools all over the north of England. His principal local buildings include a former bank at 105 Howard Street, and the Memorial Methodist Church, Albion Road, both in North Shields and both grade II listed buildings. Other local Haswell buildings of note are the locally registered public houses the Duke of Wellington (East Howdon), the Garricks Head (North Shields), and the Cumberland Arms (Tynemouth). His buildings at Preston Park represent the best examples of his residential work and of these, Preston Towers sits at the top of the hierarchy, due to its easily seen positioning on Preston Road, its feature tower and its numerous outbuildings - including a lodge, a coach house and stables – signs of a truly important building. Preston Towers sees several uses of stonework on the building, including its balustraded tower, Italianate window surrounds and porch with Doric columns.</p>
Ward	Preston	
Date	1875	
Conservation Area	Preston Park	
Current use	Vacant	
		





Reference		Information:
Name and address	Three private graves, Benton Cemetery, Ashleigh Grove, Benton	Three private graves. The burial places of the Swan and Mitchell families of what would become Swan Hunter Ship Building. The two families were connected by their work and also through marriage, as Charles Mitchell married Ann Swan in May 1854. Each grave is bordered by a low stone wall or plinth and topped with ornate iron railings. Within each plot are stone and granite headstones. As a collection, these graves not only display high quality craftsmanship but also tell the story of the families connected to the internationally important shipbuilding industry.
Ward	Benton	
Date	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	
Conservation Area	Benton	
Current use	Graves	
		



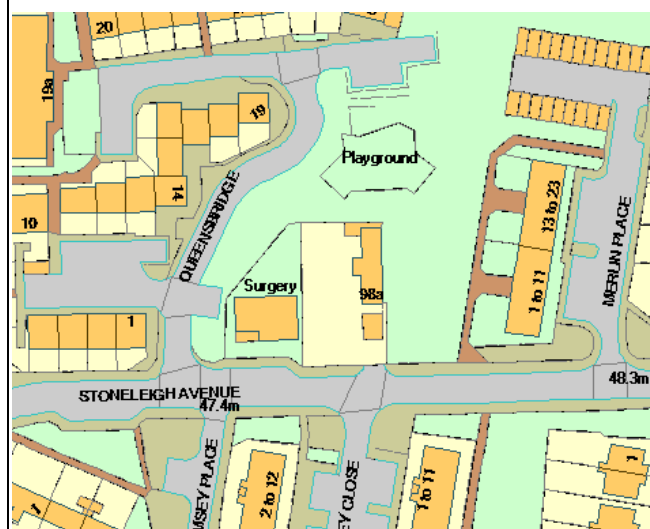
Reference		<p>Information:</p> <p>This structure has been in approximately this location for over 100 years. Originally it was a trough for horses with a lamp post/sign post above. The post has been lost and the trough now used as a planter.</p> <p>It is a large cast iron structure with the unusual feature of its legs being in the form of horse legs, which are embellished with decorative scrolls.</p>
Name and address	<p>Horse trough Land At Junction Of Great Lime Road and Forest Hall Road West Moor Newcastle upon Tyne</p>	
Ward	Benton	
Date	c.1900	
Conservation Area	n/a	
Current use	Planter	
		



Reference	
Name and address	Ryder House, 98A Stoneleigh Avenue, Longbenton, NE12 8NT
Ward	Longbenton
Date	1956
Conservation Area	n/a
Current use	Residential

**Information:**

An early example (1956) of the work of renowned architects Ryder and Yates. It was built as a family home and surgery for Dr. Thomas Saint. The surgery block has since been lost but the house itself retains some originality. It is a rectilinear form house in grey brick with a flat roof.

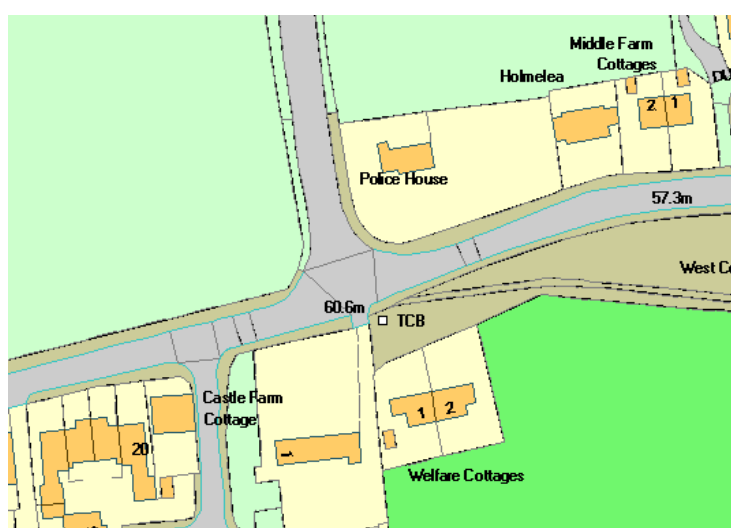






Reference	
Name and address	Signpost, Junction of Fisher Road, Backworth
Ward	Valley
Date	c. late 19 <sup>th</sup> /early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
Conservation Area	Backworth Village
Current use	Signpost

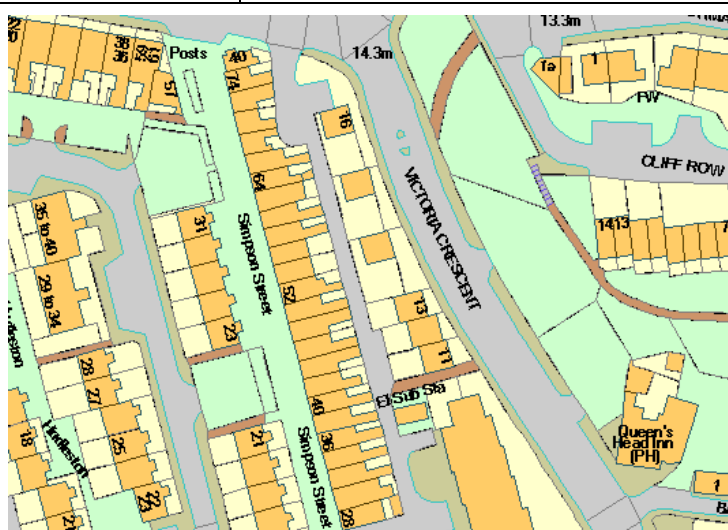
**Information:**  
Cast iron sign post, believed to be by, by Smith Paterson & Co. Ltd. of Blaydon. The name plate pointing north has been replaced in timber and it's likely that at least another has been lost completely. The name plate reading "Backworth" remains in good condition however. This signpost is similar to one that was on the local register and is now listed at grade II. The manufacturer has several statutory listed examples. An interesting addition to the streetscape.





Reference	
Name and address	28-74 (evens) Simpson Street Cullercoats NE30 4PY
Ward	Cullercoats
Date	c. late 19 <sup>th</sup> century
Conservation Area	Cullercoats
Current use	Residential

Information:  
The former fishermen's cottages are on the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition O.S. map. They are an important remnant that illustrates Cullercoats' fishing heritage and a rare survivor of the village redevelopment in the 1960s/70s.





Reference		<p>Information:</p> <p>A vernacular building of 18<sup>th</sup> century or early 19<sup>th</sup> century date. Believed to have originally consisted of a small cottage with later (but some still quite early) extensions. Despite the extensions, it still possesses a well-balanced exterior. It represents an interesting survival of Tynemouth's past. Historic England declined to list this building in 2007, stating that although it has age, it has seen too many alterations (especially internally) to warrant the status.</p>
Name and address	Spital Dene House King Edward Road Tynemouth Tyne And Wear NE30 2SN	
Ward	Tynemouth	
Date	c. late 18 <sup>th</sup> /early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	
Conservation Area	n/a	
Current use	Residential	



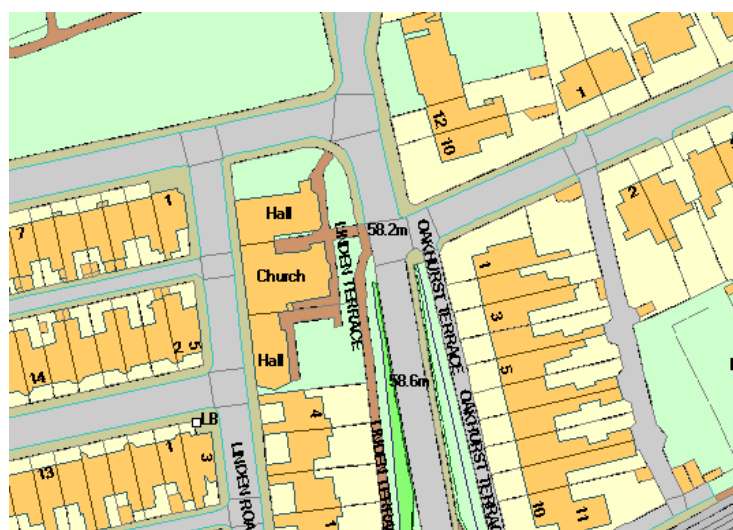




Reference	
Name and address	St. Andrew's Church, Linden Terrace Benton
Ward	Longbenton
Date	1904
Conservation Area	Benton
Current use	Church

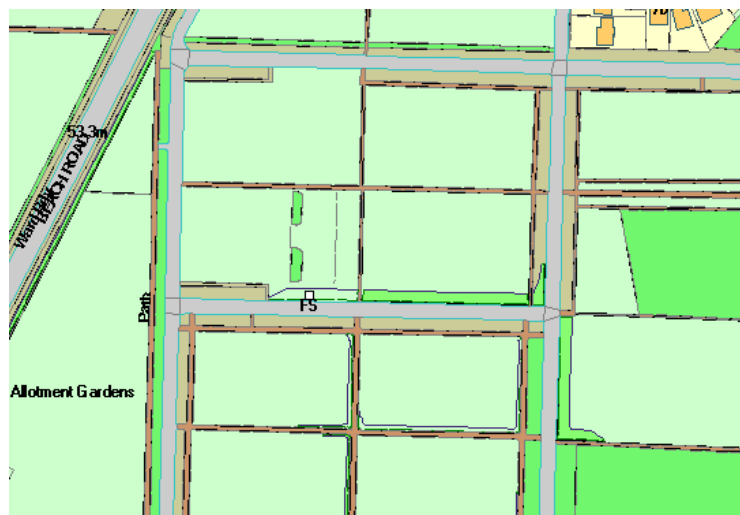
**Information:**

An attractive Edwardian Church dating from 1904. It features art nouveau stained glass windows and gothic detailing. A sandstone wall with large, detailed gate piers forms the boundary. In the relevant character appraisal it is identified as a "landmark building" within the conservation area. A contemporary extension linking the original church building to a 1937 church hall designed by Vincente Stienlet, was commended by the RIBA Hadrian Award scheme in 2009.





Reference		Information:
Name and address	Stone of Remembrance Preston Cemetery Walton Avenue North Shields	Stone of Remembrance, in Limestone, dedicated to those who lost their lives in WWII. Designed by Sir Edward Lutyens and under the ownership of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.
Ward	Preston	
Date	c.1950	
Conservation Area	n/a	
Current use	Memorial	






Reference	
Name and address	The Ship Inn Front Street Benton NE12 8AE
Ward	Benton
Date	1904
Conservation Area	Longbenton
Current use	Public House

**Information:**  
A Ship Inn is shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map of c.1858 and so has a long history in the village. The “new” Ship Inn was built in 1904 to the east of the previous pub, which was believed to have been converted to flats (and since demolished). It is a highly detailed building, with much of its design features intact. It has feature chimneys, rainwater goods and stonework. It is a positive part of the conservation area.







Reference		<p>Information:</p> <p>Two storey stone house with flat roofed section with castellated features. Built around 1830-1840, originally for a butcher, but has a history of being occupied by the local GP, first from 1870. It is for this reason that the house is commonly known as the "Doctor's House". This building displays good vernacular survival from original Seaton Burn village.</p>
Name and address	The Villa 26 Front Street Seaton Burn NE13 6ES	
Ward	Weetslade	
Date	c.1830s	
Conservation Area	n/a	
Current use	Residential	
		



Reference

Name and address

Tynemouth Lodge Hotel  
Tynemouth Road,  
North Shields,  
NE30 4AA

Ward

Tynemouth

Date

c. late 18<sup>th</sup> century with c.1914 front

Conservation Area

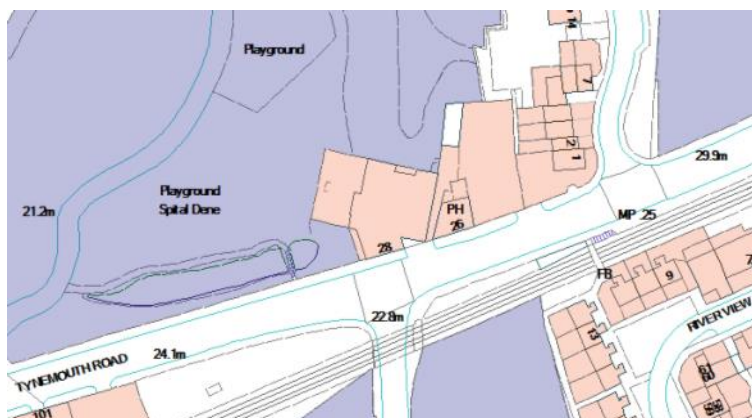
Tynemouth Village

Current use

Public House

Information:

The pub was established in 1799, built for a Mr. William Hopper, and this building dates from c.1914. It has a mixture of gold and brown slabs with the pub's name on a yellow background, plus decorative gold swags. North Tyneside Council erected a heritage plaque on the building in 1990, which states: "This building has been in use as a public house since 1799. Meals for prisoners were prepared in the cellar kitchens of this hotel and carried through an underground tunnel to the inmates of the Tynemouth House of Correction and Justice Room next door." It maintains a tradition feel by having no TV, music or gaming machine, or serving short measures or hot food. It also has a beer garden overlooking Northumberland Park. There are claims that the pub is haunted.







Reference		<p>Information:</p> <p>Water hydrant that is likely to date from around the time of the laying out of Westmorland Street c.1900-14. A very rare feature of the streetscene.</p>
Name and address	Water Hydrant Westmorland Street Wallsend	
Ward	Wallsend	
Date	c.1900-14	
Conservation Area	n/a	
Current use	Redundant structure	





Reference

Name and address

The Winding House  
Fenwick Colliery  
East Holywell  
Earsdon To Backworth Link Road  
Backworth  
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE  
NE27 0JP

Ward

Valley

Date

1946

Conservation Area

n/a

Current use

Vacant property

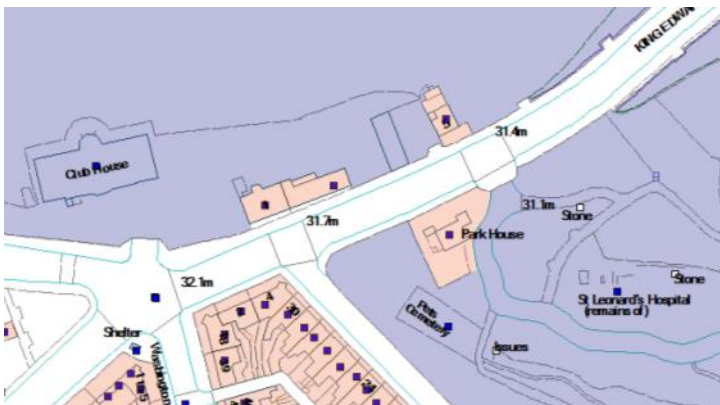
Information:

Fenwick's Pit is believed to have opened in the 1870s, with two shafts being sunk. The Winding House is the tallest building on the site and housed the engine that raised and lowered tubs and men in the Fenwick pit shaft, about 40m to the east. The original winding house was replaced by the present building in 1946, the date being shown on a stone in the west face. It is a tall square brick building with a gabled roof. Tall metal-framed windows light the upper storey, which is a single large room open to the roof. There is little to no internal features of interest, several having been moved to other locations such as Woodhorn Colliery. The Fenwick Pit closed in 1973.

Planning permission was granted in 2015 to redevelop the site for residential use. The Winding House is proposed to be retained and converted to a dwelling.



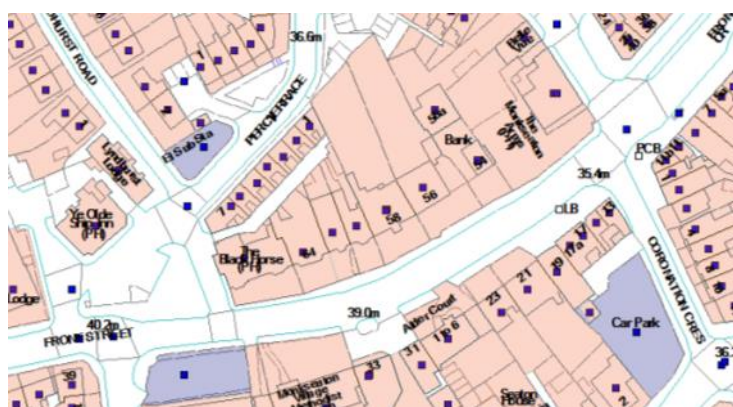


Reference		Information:
Name and address	1 King Edward Road Tynemouth Tyne And Wear NE30 2ES	Formerly a grade III building. Two storey, three bay rubble stone cottage, originally a farmhouse. Slate roof. Plain dressed cills and lintels. The adjoining building is a well-preserved agricultural building. Good history of the area.
Ward	Tynemouth	
Date	18 <sup>th</sup> century	
Conservation Area	n/a	
Current use	Residential	
		



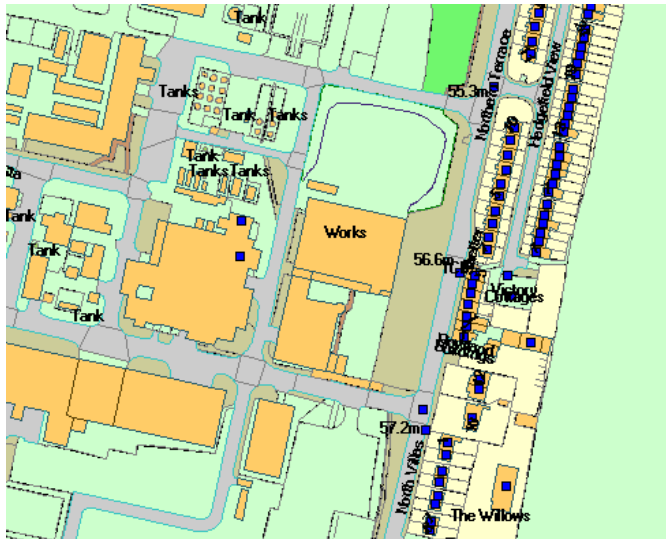
Reference	
Name and address	58 Front Street Whitley Bay NE25 8DP
Ward	Monkseaton North
Date	c. 15 <sup>th</sup> century with late 19 <sup>th</sup> century remodelling
Conservation Area	Monkseaton Village
Current use	Residential

**Information:**  
Formerly a grade III building. Coursed rubble stone, two storeys, five bays. Steeply pitched tile roof with three catslide dormers. Four light timber windows with stone cills and timber lintels (possibly superficial). Central bay has a pitched roof porch with a round arched entrance. It is reported to be the oldest property in the village, originally built in the 1400s as a farm byre before conversion to dwelling house. In the late 19th century, Col. T. W. Elliott, the local benefactor of the Anglican chapel opposite, lived here. The dormers and porch are believed to date from the 1920s.






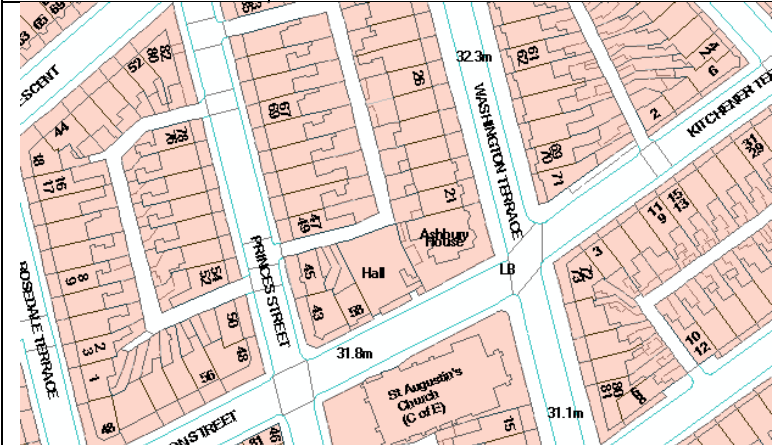


Reference		Information:
Name and address	Sterling Pharma Solutions Dudley Lane Dudley NE23 7QG	<p>The gatehouse of this property, with its huge cantilevered canopy, is already on the Local Register, which is similar to the feature on the grade II* listed Gas Engineering building in Killingworth. The whole building is considered worthy of the status. It was designed by Ryder and Yates in 1972 for pharmaceutical company Sterling Organics. It comprises three buildings providing a main entrance to the industrial complex, offices and a restaurant linked by covered walkways. There was a courtyard garden behind a façade wall. Glazed panels enclosed the internal garden, which were painted different shades of green. The external walls were clad in modular pre-cast concrete panels using white quartz aggregate. Each wall had a single bull's eye window with a tear duct from sill to the ground to allow water to run off. The façade of the open plan office was all glass with glass ribs. The directors' offices had Pittsburgh solar reflective glass windows. Inside there was a mural by Peter Yates showing the molecular structure of paracetamol. The conference room off the reception has mirror glazing which repeated the pattern. The buildings were air-conditioned. Whilst several architectural elements have been lost, there is still much of interest. Note - only the Ryder and Yates's designed building is of interest, not the whole site.</p>
Ward	Weetslade	
Date	1972	
Conservation Area	n/a	
Current use	Factory	
		




Reference		Information:
Name and address	Beach Bingo), Russell Street, North Shields.	Originally built as The Prince's Theatre, later part of the Gaumont Cinema chain, before being converted into a bingo hall, now run by Beach Bingo.
Ward	Riverside	Exterior to Russell Street features white glazed tiles and brick, with feature windows and a balcony. Other elevations are more functional in appearance.
Date	1929	Understood to feature many original interior features, and some dating from the 1940s as repairs following WWII bomb damage.
Conservation Area	n/a	The building was designed by local architects Dixon and Bell of Newcastle, who designed several other theatres in the area, including the Tyneside Cinema in Newcastle.
Current use	Bingo hall	The Theatre opened on October the 7th 1929. The Prince's Theatre built as a cine-variety Theatre with a large fully equipped stage and fly tower, and seating for 1,600 people. It also had its own Organ, built by Blackett and Howden.
		



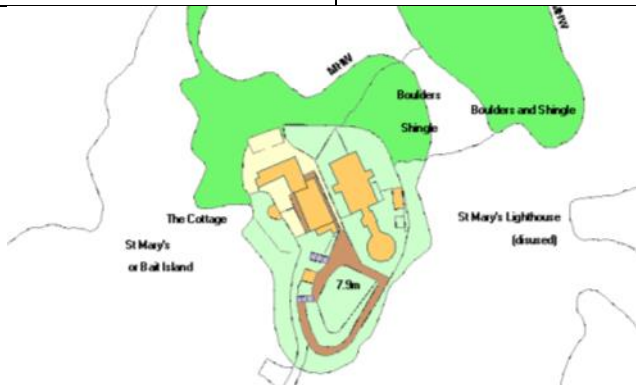
Reference		<p>Information:</p> <p>The cylindrical pillar box was introduced nationwide in 1859. It is understood that this is a “Type B”, which were introduced from 1892. This is a rare surviving early post box.</p>
Name and address	Post Box at junction with Jackson Street and Washington Terrace North Shields	
Ward	Tynemouth	
Date	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	
Conservation Area	n/a	
Current use	Post box	
		






Reference		<b>Information:</b>
Name and address	Blocks E, F, J, L, M, N, S and Plant 1 and 2, Engineering Research Station, Killingworth	<p>Part of the Engineering and Research Station site that contains the grade II* listed Blocks A and B. Block E is Block A's outbuilding for uses incompatible with the main building. Like Block A it was by Ryder and Yates and built in 1966-67. Its appearance complements Block A, reflecting the visual contrast seen in its elevations and the use of green landscaping.</p> <p>A tall, large footprint building is formed from two original units, Blocks F and J, joined together in the middle to form a terrace. They are shown on a 1974 aerial photo; the connecting extension is later. The architect is unknown, but the architecture suggests Ryder and Yates. Built respectively as a welding workshop and test rig for Block A, they have similar hangar spaces. The architecture is characteristic of the 'clean', monolithic design of Ryder and Yates work in the north part of the site.</p> <p>Blocks L, M, N, S, and Plant 1 and 2 are plant and service buildings. Most are likely to be by Ryder and Yates. Block N is definitely shown on the 1974 aerial; Block S and Plant 1 are possibly shown. Blocks L and M and Plant 2 are not shown. Blocks L, M and N and Plant 1 follow the simple visual aesthetic of Block E – plain boxes with dense engineering-type load bearing brickwork with coloured pointing, un-recessed openings, no plinth or cornice detail and (apart from Block M) a flat roof.</p>
Ward	Camperdown	
Date	c.1966-1975	
Conservation Area	n/a	
Current use	Industrial/office/storage	
		



Reference		Information:
Name and address	St. Mary's Island Whitley Bay Tyne And Wear	<p>A concrete pillar on rocks on the seaward side of the Island. Understood to be constructed in 1914, it was used in the calibration of the coastal defence artillery at Tynemouth Castle. A similar pillar stands off the coast at South Shields.</p> <p>An unusual feature with interesting links to the military.</p>
Ward	St. Mary's	
Date	1914	
Conservation Area	St. Mary's Island	
Current use	structure	
		



Reference		<p>Information:</p> <p>Industrial buildings believed to be by Ryder and Yates. The easternmost building has a sawtooth roof similar to adjacent former Lion Brush Works. Both buildings display the typical “clean” look used by Ryder and Yates throughout their 1960’s work in Killingworth.</p>
Name and address	<p>Tritek House</p> <p>Planet Place</p> <p>Stephenson Industrial Estate</p> <p>Killingworth</p> <p>NE12 6DY</p>	
Ward	Camperdown	
Date	c.mid 1960s	
Conservation Area	n/a	
Current use	Industrial/offices	
		





Reference		Information:
Name and address	Ryder and Yates' Office Unit 30 Northumbrian Way Killingworth NE12 6RT	<p>This office was on the Local Register but removed when the building became statutory listed. The listing has since been revoked.</p> <p>Former office building, 1964-5, by Ryder and Yates for their own practice. Steel frame construction faced with pre-cast concrete panels, aluminium-framed ribbon glazing, flat roof. Single-storey. The building's structure consists of slender perimeter steel columns with lattice girders that span the office space without the need for intermediate support. Continuous ribbon glazing exists to each east and west side of the building, rising to storey height at the north and south ends. A wide glazed entrance cut precisely into the cladding exists to the southern end of the building on the west side. The exterior was originally clad with formica-faced plywood panels, but the architects replaced these with exposed white quartz-faced aggregate concrete panels in 1974 in order to better withstand weather conditions. Combined with the glazing, the cladding gives the appearance of two polar magnets, one hovering above the other, whilst a Berthold Lubetkin-style rebate at the base of the building known as a 'flash gap' gives the illusion that the building is floating a few inches above ground level.</p>
Ward	Camperdown	
Date	1964-5	
Conservation Area	n/a	
Current use	Office	
