

Appendix:

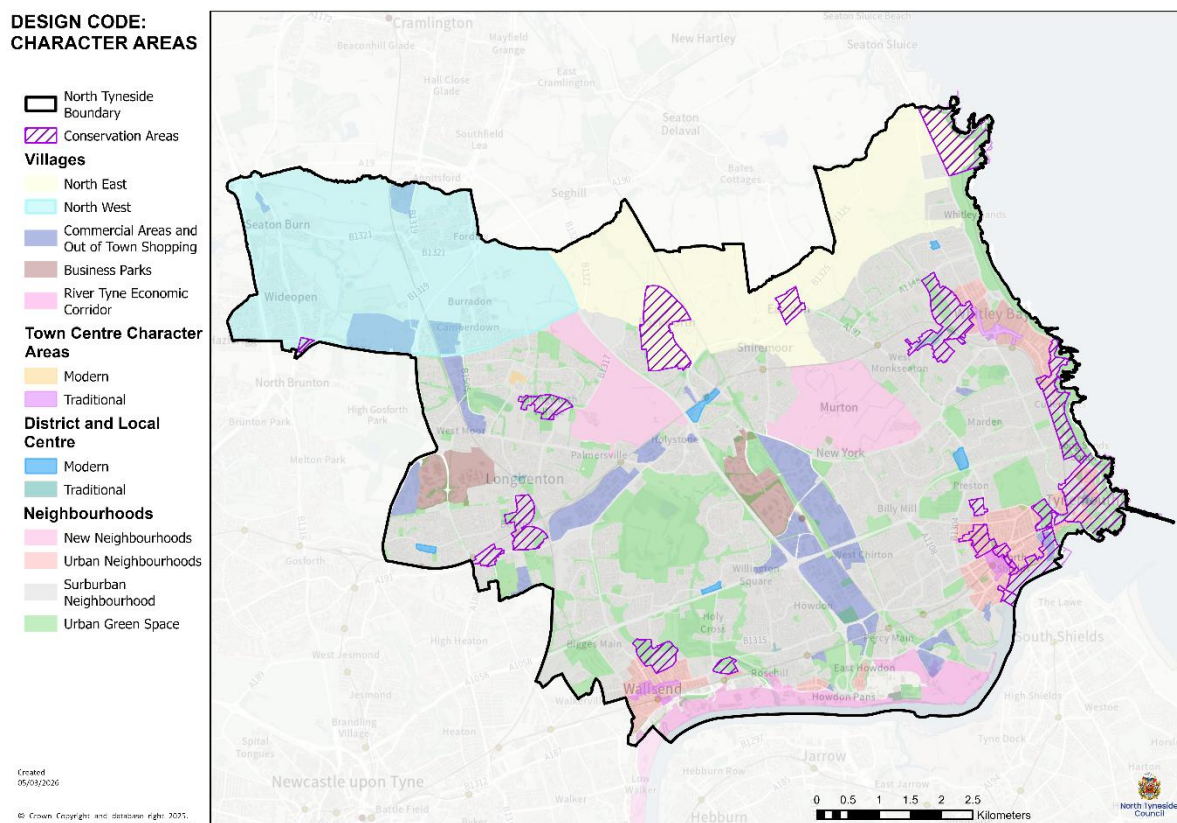
North Tyneside Townscape and Landscape Character



North
Tyneside
Council

1. Introduction

To support applicants in understanding the context of their proposals, North Tyneside has been divided into a series of area types, each with shared characteristics. These can be viewed on the [interactive map](#). To find the area your application falls within, please use the address search.



The area types are intended to help applicants recognise local character and provide broad design cues. While each area type offers an overview, sub-areas may have distinct features. Applicants are therefore expected to carry out a site-specific context study to ensure their proposals respond positively to the unique character of the location. This study should consider how the proposal relates to the site, its immediate surroundings, and the wider context. The scope of the study should be proportionate to the type and scale of the proposed development. Applicants should use the findings of their context study to demonstrate how their proposal

responds to the surrounding context and contributes positively to local character.

A high-level Landscape Character Assessment is also included in the appendix. This sets out the Borough's distinctive landscape that shapes local identity and contributes to the Borough's sense of place. The assessment supports the Design Code by ensuring that development proposals are informed by, and respond positively to, the Borough's landscape context.

2. Overview of North Tyneside

North Tyneside has a varied and distinctive environment, comprising a blend of urban, rural, coastal, and riverside areas. The Borough is bounded by the North Sea to the east and the River Tyne to the south, with Newcastle upon Tyne to the west and Northumberland to the north. It is predominantly urban, structured by the A19 (north-south) and the A1058 Coast Road (east-west), with the Tyne and Wear Metro providing key public transport connections across many parts of the Borough and facilitating sustainable travel. The Borough has four town centres: Wallsend, North Shields, Whitley Bay and Killingworth, alongside several district and local centres. The town centres are surrounded by large suburban neighbourhoods, predominantly featuring 20th century housing, each with its own unique character. Within the built-up areas, there are notable open spaces such as the Rising Sun Country Park. The riverfront accommodates a mix of industrial, leisure, and residential uses, contributing to the Borough's varied landscape.

3. Townscape Character and Area Types

3.1 Traditional Town Centres

North Tyneside has three traditional town centres: Wallsend, North Shields and Whitley Bay. These are historic centres that have evolved over time.

Each centre features a diverse mix of building types and ages, with distinctive landmarks contributing to their unique character. Many buildings combine ground-floor retail with residential accommodation above, supporting vibrant, mixed-use environments.

Alongside traditional high streets, each town centre includes a covered shopping centre, offering a range of shops and services. A blend of chain and independent retailers adds variety and local character. While these centres are generally busy and well-used, there are areas where the retail offer and visual appearance could be enhanced. All three town centres are served by Metro stations, providing convenient connections to the wider Tyneside area and supporting their role as accessible, community-focused destinations.

3.1.2 Whitley Bay

Whitley Bay Town Centre has a distinctive character shaped by its history as a traditional coastal resort, with the seafront located nearby. The town's development as a thriving seaside destination is reflected in its architecture and atmosphere. A key gateway into the town is the Metro Station, dating from 1910, which has recently been refurbished and is an attractive and historic landmark. The area is known for its strong local character and sense of civic pride.

The main shopping streets — Park View and Whitley Road — feature Victorian and Edwardian buildings, many of which house independent retailers. Shops are built directly onto the back of the pavement, creating a strong and continuous building line. While many shopfronts are modern commercial designs from the late 20th century, remnants of traditional fronts still survive, and upper floor window patterns contribute to the area's authenticity. Building heights are typically two storeys, with some including roof-level accommodation. At the prominent junction of Whitley Road,

Victoria Terrace, and North Parade, there are several three-storey buildings.

The Park View Shopping Centre, constructed in 2004, is a prominent feature of the town centre. It includes a large rooftop car park and plays a major role in terms of physical presence, location, and use. Along Park View, the shopping centre is designed as a sensitive infill, referencing local materials, proportions, and architectural features. However, on Park Avenue, its design is more modern, with detailing that does not reinforce local distinctiveness.

Landmark buildings that positively contribute to the town's identity include the Metro Station and the Church of St. Paul. On the seafront, Spanish City stands out as a landmark for the wider area and serves as a major leisure and restaurant destination.

Most buildings are constructed in brick, with Welsh slate roofs. Red brickwork is a key element of the town's character. Architectural detailing includes moulded ashlar used for features such as plinths, string courses, eaves, water tabling, window cills and lintels and door surrounds. This adds to the local character of the built environment.

Surrounding the town centre is a mix of late 19th and early 20th century terraced and semi-detached housing. These homes are generally two storeys and built at relatively high density. The dominant architectural styles are Victorian and Edwardian, with interwar housing and later infill also present. A defining feature of the area is the strong vertical emphasis of windows, with bay windows being particularly prominent — both on residential properties and on the upper floors of some retail buildings.

3.1.2 Wallsend

Wallsend Town Centre has a layered history, shaped by its Roman origins, industrial heritage, and 20th century development. It is situated on the north bank of the River Tyne and derives its name and historic significance from Segedunum—the eastern terminus of Hadrian’s Wall.

The retail core — High Street East and High Street West — reflects the town’s late 19th and early 20th century expansion, driven by industries such as shipbuilding and coal mining. This industrial past contributes to a strong sense of local character and civic pride.

High Street East and High Street West are typical terraced retail frontages, with buildings sitting directly on the back of the pavement, creating a strong and continuous building line. Many shopfronts are modern commercial designs from the late 20th century, though remnants of earlier traditional shopfronts still survive. Building heights are generally two storeys, which are mixed in with some prominent three-storey buildings.

The Forum Shopping Centre is a major feature of the town centre in terms of scale, location, and use. It has undergone several refurbishments, most recently around 2014, when its grey pebble-dashed exterior was replaced with smooth white render, improving its visual appeal.

Landmark buildings that contribute to Wallsend town centre’s distinctiveness include the Town Hall, Coach and Horses Public House, Church of St. Luke, and Wallsend Memorial Hall.

Most buildings are constructed in brick, with Welsh slate roofs. Red brickwork is important to the area’s visual identity. Moulded ashlar

detailing is widely used in brick buildings for features such as plinths, string courses, eaves, water tabling, quoins, window cills and lintels and door surrounds. In addition to brick, natural local sandstone is a key masonry material, especially in landmark buildings, where ashlar stone (smooth, finely cut) is used on main façades to convey status and architectural quality. A defining feature of the area is the strong vertical emphasis of windows, which contributes to the area's character.

Surrounding the town centre is a dense mix of late 19th and early 20th century terraced housing and Tyneside flats, often arranged in long, straight streets. These homes are typically two storeys and reflect Victorian and Edwardian architectural styles. There are numerous modern infill developments that have introduced a variety of new housing types and tenures.

3.1.3 North Shields

North Shields Town Centre has a distinctive character shaped by its historic street patterns, architectural variety, and close proximity to the Fish Quay and riverfront. The area reflects a strong sense of local identity and civic pride.

The commercial core, centred around Bedford Street and Saville Street, features a mix of 19th century terraced shops and dominant 20th century insertions. A key feature is the Beacon Centre Shopping Centre, which dates from the 1970s and includes a multi-storey car park. While it plays a major role in terms of scale, location, and use, its design does not reflect the traditional architectural style which is a distinctive part of the area's character.

To the northeast of the retail core lies Northumberland Square, a Georgian square now serving as a mixed commercial and residential quarter. The south side includes North Shields Customer First Centre and an entrance to the shopping centre. The garden in the centre of the square has undergone several transformations, most recently in 2022–23, when it was redesigned to restore its original layout, including traditional paving and lighting. South of the square, Howard Street has been pedestrianised, with seating and trees enhancing the public realm. At the corner of Howard Street and Saville Street, the Saville Exchange is a landmark building that contributes positively to the town’s distinctiveness.

The layout of the area is typical of the late Georgian and early Victorian periods, particularly north of Saville Street, with terraced blocks. Building heights are generally two to three storeys, although there are some isolated buildings which are taller such as Stephenson House. A defining feature is the strong vertical emphasis of windows, which contributes to the area’s character.

Traditional brick and local natural stone are the dominant building materials. Brick colours range from dark red and purple-brown Georgian bricks to crisper red Victorian bricks, with similar tones also found in more modern buildings. Some of the area’s landmark buildings are constructed from local sandstone. Moulded ashlar detailing is widely used in brick buildings for features such as plinths, string courses, eaves, watertabling, quoins, window and door surrounds, chimneys, and shopfronts — and in some cases, for entire ground floor elevations.

3.2 Modern Town Centre

This area type is unique to Killingworth, where the town centre features a large modern shopping centre built in the early 2000s. The centre includes

a covered mall with a glass roof, and its projecting glazed entrance acts as a focal point, welcoming shoppers into the space.

While most shops are accessed from within the mall, some have external entrances facing the car park, creating active frontages that contribute to a sense of safety and vibrancy. The town centre is highly accessible, with a large car park and a bus station. A range of retailers are present, including a large supermarket.

To the east of the shopping centre is the White Swan Centre, a prominent 1960s building that was modernised and reopened in the 1990s. It now houses key local services such as a health centre and library, and is named after the swans found on the nearby Killingworth Lake.

Adjacent buildings offer additional services, including a public house and fast-food outlets. While some of these buildings are modest in design, they are functional and practical, supporting the needs of the community. The White Swan Centre is a large three storey building, while most other buildings are one to two storeys.

3.3 Modern District and Local Centres

Modern District and Local Centres include:

- Northumberland Park, Shiremoor
- Coastway Shopping Centre, Battle Hill
- Collingwood Centre, North Shields
- Whitley Lodge, Whitley Bay
- The Boulevard, Longbenton

These centres are typically purpose-built retail hubs developed in the 20th century, often featuring dedicated car parking and located within residential neighbourhoods.

They offer a range of retailers, usually anchored by a small to medium sized supermarket, and serve as important focal points for their local communities. Buildings are generally practical and functional in design, complemented by soft landscaping – including trees, planting, and grassed areas – which helps to enhance the overall environmental quality and visual appeal.

Most buildings are single-storey, although there are exceptions. The Collingwood Centre includes some two-storey elements, while at Whitley Lodge, several shops have flats above, reflecting the architectural style of the surrounding area.

3.4 Traditional District and Local Centres

Traditional District and Local Centres include:

- Forest Hall
- Monkseaton
- Howdon
- Tynemouth

These play an important role in serving their communities. These areas are typically small high streets with a mix of shops, services, and residential accommodation, often located above ground-floor commercial units.

Positioned along key transport routes, these centres act as focal points for local life, offering convenience and a sense of identity for surrounding neighbourhoods. Many buildings in these areas are traditional in character,

dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, contributing to their historic charm. In some locations, such as Forest Hall, there is also a notable presence of 20th century architecture, adding to the diversity of the built environment.

3.5 Commercial Areas and Out of Town Shopping

Commercial areas and out of town shopping locations are typically made up of large-footprint buildings that house supermarkets, hardware stores, petrol stations, and other employment uses. These areas are located outside traditional town centres and are designed for convenience and accessibility, often featuring extensive car parking.

Building heights are generally tall relative to surrounding buildings. Notable locations include Silverlink Retail Park, Newcastle Quays Retail Park and Northumberland Retail Park.

The buildings are usually designed with a focus on practicality and functionality. However, many of these areas are evolving to become more visually appealing and welcoming, with improved façades, landscaping, and features that enhance the shopping experience, such as attractive entrances and generous glazing that brings in natural light.

3.6 Business Parks

These are large-scale office developments located outside of town centres, accommodating a diverse range of major occupiers. Each park features large office buildings arranged in a planned, spacious layout, with landscaping, and dedicated car parking. The architecture is contemporary, often incorporating extensive glazing, with building heights typically

ranging from two to five storeys. All Business Parks are strategically located near major road networks, offering excellent connectivity.

3.6.1 Cobalt Business Park

This is the largest office park in the UK, offering around 1.5 million square feet of office space. It has a wide range of facilities including a retail hub, nursery, hotels, and a leisure club, providing an attractive environment for workers and visitors. The park sits next to Silverlink Biodiversity Park with walking trails, a sundial feature, and a scenic viewpoint, offering opportunities for relaxation and connection with nature.

Several major organisations are based here, including Procter & Gamble, Accenture, Sage Group, and North Tyneside Council. The presence of large data centres also makes Cobalt a key location for digital infrastructure in the region.

Architecturally, the park features modern buildings with full height glazing and distinctive curved façades. Several buildings have been designed with sustainability in mind, incorporating solar panels, rainwater recycling systems, and energy-efficient design principles.

3.6.2 Quorum Business Park

Developed from 2005 onwards, the Business Park is a modern, vibrant, and community-focused office park. It is home to major organisations such as Greggs Head Office, Tesco Bank, and Balfour Beatty, contributing to its dynamic and diverse business environment.

More than just a place to work, Quorum offers amenities including a gym and nursery, supporting a healthy work-life balance. Buildings are set

within landscaped grounds, with mature street trees adding to its distinctive character.

Architecturally, the buildings feature large areas of glazing and terracotta coloured cladding panels, designed to maximise natural light. Many buildings use low carbon materials and have achieved high environmental ratings, with several certified BREEAM “Excellent” or “Very Good”, a mark of sustainability in building design and performance.

3.6.3 Balliol Business Park

This is a well-established, versatile business park with a mix of industrial, office, and warehouse spaces. It serves a variety of industries and is home to notable companies such as Greggs and Ringtons. While the buildings reflect a range of architectural styles, the park benefits from soft landscaping throughout, creating a pleasant and green environment.

3.7 River Tyne Economic Corridor

The industrial character of the riverside has evolved from its roots in heavy industries such as shipbuilding and mining, toward a future focused on marine engineering, research and development, heritage, culture, and enterprise-based businesses.

The area contains a number of large industrial buildings, interspersed with extensive areas of concrete hardstanding. It is generally screened from wider public view by buffers of trees and hedgerows, which also limit public access both into the area and through to the riverfront. Current industry is primarily focused on the marine sector, environmental technologies, and research and innovation.

Despite its transformation, elements of the area's historic industrial character remain. A notable example is the Swan Hunter clock, a striking symbol of Wallsend's shipbuilding heritage. Once a prominent landmark and timepiece for workers and the local community during the height of shipbuilding on the River Tyne, the clock is now grade II listed, preserving its cultural and architectural significance.

3.8 North West Villages

In the north-west of the Borough lies a cluster of historic villages, including Camperdown, Burradon, Dudley, Annitsford, Fordley, Seaton Burn, and Wideopen. These villages have a proud mining heritage, having largely developed alongside nearby collieries. This legacy is evident in their layout, architecture, and cultural identity. Historic waggonways and remnants of mining infrastructure continue to shape the landscape and movement routes.

The area retains a strong community identity, with residents valuing the distinct character of each village. Traditional signage at village entrances and public art celebrating local history reinforce this sense of place. One example is the mural of a coal miner on the front elevation of Chapelville in Seaton Burn, which pays tribute to the village's mining past.

The built form is predominantly medium-density housing, comprising mid to late 20th century local authority and private semi-detached and detached homes, with pockets of older development. While these settlements originated as distinct villages, expansion over time has led to some merging—such as Burradon and Camperdown, Dudley, Annitsford and Fordley, and Seaton Burn and Wideopen.

The villages benefit from strong transport links, including proximity to the A19 and A1, making them attractive to commuters. To the north of Annitsford, Northumberland Business Park is a successful commercial area, and a large pharmaceutical facility serves as a significant local employer.

The villages are surrounded by green spaces and open countryside. This gives them a semi-rural character, with access to nature and outdoor recreation being a valued aspect of life. Important open spaces include Annitsford Pond Nature Reserve and Weetslade Country Park. The Country Park is located on former colliery sites, reflecting the area's industrial heritage.

The historic housing stock dates from the early to mid 19th century, built to accommodate the growing mining workforce. These homes are typically brick-built terraced houses with slate roofs, small front gardens, and rear yards. In Burradon, there are some stone Cottages, which were built to support agricultural and later industrial activities. The historic core of Seaton Burn includes a number of 19th century dwellings constructed from local sourced sandstone. Expansion of the area during the mid-20th century introduced new housing, including semi-detached houses and bungalows, often with larger gardens and green spaces. These were constructed with brick or rendered finishes.

Wideopen is the largest of the villages and saw significant growth during the 1960s and 1970s, particularly to the west, where housing design incorporated modernist influences such as large areas of glazing, timber cladding, and faced tiles for visual interest. To the east, a large 21st century estate features predominantly detached and semi-detached homes, built in a traditional style to complement the village's character.

3.9 North East Villages

In the north-east of the Borough are two historic villages: Backworth and Earsdon. These settlements retain a traditional rural character and Earsdon in particular remains relatively isolated, surrounded by green, undeveloped land that reinforces its distinct identity. Both villages are designated conservation areas and contain a number of listed buildings, locally registered buildings, and other heritage assets that contribute to their historic and architectural value.

Sandstone is the predominant historic building material, providing a cohesive and locally distinctive appearance to the built environment. More information about these areas can be found in their Conservation Area Character Appraisals, which provide detailed insights into their heritage and appearance. The Backworth Conservation Area Character Appraisal is expected to be published in 2026.

At Earsdon, the surrounding landscape consists primarily of agricultural fields, offering open aspects with occasional farm buildings. While the area is generally open in character, there are few densely wooded areas, except for the ribbon of woodland surrounding Holywell Dene, which provides a notable contrast in landscape texture and ecological value. To the north of Backworth, landscape consists primarily of agricultural fields, however hedgerows and wooded areas interrupt some open views.

3.10 Urban Green Spaces

Northumberland Park in North Shields and Richardson Dees Park in Wallsend are historic parks that provide valuable green space within built-up urban areas. The Rising Sun Country Park is located on former colliery sites, reflecting the area's industrial heritage. The legacy of mining is further visible through the extensive network of waggonways, which now serve as

green corridors and walking routes. Across North Tyneside, a variety of informal open spaces and designated play areas contribute to the character and liveability of local neighbourhoods. Further information on the quality and value of these spaces is set out in the Council's Green Space Strategy.

3.11 Conservation Areas

North Tyneside has 17 designated conservation areas, each with its own unique character and historic significance. More information about these areas can be found in their [Conservation Area Character Appraisals](#), which provide detailed insights into their character and appearance.

3.12 Housing – Urban Neighbourhoods

Urban residential neighbourhoods in North Tyneside are typically located in areas with strong transport links and close proximity to town centres and employment hubs. These neighbourhoods often feature traditional terraced housing dating from the Victorian and Edwardian periods, arranged in a compact grid layout that promotes walkability and connectivity, contributing to a safe and accessible environment.

In addition to historic terraces, urban areas include a mix of post-war housing and 21st century developments, such as apartments and townhouses, which tend to be of higher density and scale. Building heights are generally two storeys or more. Parking is typically provided on-street or in designated communal areas, reflecting the compact nature of these environments. The overall character is shaped by a blend of historic architecture, modern infill, and efficient land use, supporting walkability and access to services.

3.13 Housing – Suburban Neighbourhoods

Suburban housing in North Tyneside is characterised by low to medium-density development, largely built from the early to mid-20th century onwards. These areas are typically well-connected to community amenities, including schools, shops, and healthcare facilities.

Housing types are predominantly semi-detached and detached homes, often featuring private front and rear gardens, driveways, and garages. Building heights are generally limited to two storeys, contributing to a spacious and open residential feel. Some neighbourhoods incorporate street trees and small pockets of open space, enhancing their green character.

Older suburban areas tend to have a higher proportion of semi-detached housing, while late 20th and 21st century estates often include cul-de-sacs and more extensive areas of detached homes. Although there is considerable variation in character across the Borough, common architectural features include brick facades and pitched roofs. Newer developments frequently incorporate energy-efficient design elements, reflecting the increased importance of sustainability to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

3.14 New Neighbourhoods

There are two strategic development sites in North Tyneside: Killingworth Moor and Murton Gap. Both sites are guided by comprehensive masterplans that set out design guidance for their development. Together, they are expected to deliver approximately 5000 new homes, alongside open spaces, schools, local centres, and enhancements to transport infrastructure. The new neighbourhoods are designed to be walkable and

well-connected, set within a green environment that supports sustainable living. Construction has already commenced at both sites, with new homes now completed and occupied.

4. Landscape Character

4.1 Coast and River

The coastline and the River Tyne are defining features of North Tyneside, each contributing strongly to the Borough's character. The River Tyne has shaped the area's history, identity, and growth, and it continues to serve as an important transport corridor and economic resource. From many vantage points there are expansive views across the river to South Tyneside and out towards the North Sea.

The riverside is predominantly developed, accommodating a mix of industrial, commercial, leisure, and residential uses. Topography varies significantly—from flat reclaimed land in the west to the steep banks at the Fish Quay in the east, beyond which Tynemouth Priory and Castle form striking landmarks at the river mouth. This entrance to the Tyne is further defined by the Fish Quay's four lighthouses and the piers at Tynemouth and South Shields. These valued townscape features are highly sensitive to change, particularly from tall or visually intrusive development.

An open, expansive quality unites the Borough's coastline, although the southern section feels more vibrant and active than the north. This contrast reflects the presence of the Links and agricultural land in the far north. Beaconsfield in Tynemouth also contributes to a sense of openness.

Residential development dominates along the coast, with properties closest to the shoreline often exhibiting a sense of grandeur, particularly in Tynemouth Village and Cullercoats. The coastline itself is diverse, comprising sweeping sandy beaches and dunes (such as Tynemouth Longsands), sheltered bays (Cullercoats, King Edward's Bay), man-made promenades (Whitley Bay), and rocky foreshores (St Mary's). This variety creates a coastal environment of exceptional beauty and interest.

The openness of the coast enhances the prominence of key landmarks, making them highly visible and distinctive within the landscape. Notable examples include St. George's Church with its tall spire, the Spanish City with its iconic white dome, and St. Mary's Island and Lighthouse. These features contribute significantly to the Borough's character and are highly sensitive to change, particularly from tall or visually intrusive development.

4.2 Topography

The Borough's topography is strongly influenced by its coastline and the River Tyne. Ground levels generally fall towards these features, as well as towards the smaller watercourses of Wallsend Dene, Briar Dene, Holywell Dene, and Pow Dene.

Inland, land levels rise towards the central areas of the Borough, reaching their highest points around Killingworth, Northumberland Park and Cobalt Business Park. Cobalt Business Park is particularly prominent due to its elevated position and the scale of its built form—the height and bulk of its buildings, combined with their number and extensive footprint, make it a significant landscape feature.

Another notable topographical feature is Earsdon Village, which occupies a prominent hilltop position. Its original name, "Erdesdun," meaning "hill of

red earth,” reflects this elevated setting. The village’s prominence is especially evident in views both towards and from the conservation area, with the Church of St. Alban’s standing proudly above the surrounding landscape.

4.3 Mining Legacy

The Borough’s topography and physical landform have been shaped by the legacy of coal mining. Following the reclamation of derelict pit sites, several areas have been landscaped to create valuable community green spaces. Notable examples include:

- Weetslade Country Park
- Rising Sun Country Park
- Silverlink Biodiversity Park
- Killingworth Lakeside Park

At Weetslade, Rising Sun, and Silverlink, the former pit heaps remain prominent landscape features. These elevated areas now serve as public viewpoints, offering extensive views across the Borough. When assessing significant or tall development proposals, the potential impact on these viewpoints should be carefully considered to protect their visual integrity.

Traces of former mining activity are also evident at the site of the former Backworth C Pit, which forms a large mound within undeveloped land at the Borough’s northern boundary. In addition, historic waggonways—once used for coal transport—are now popular green corridors and sustainable transport routes, creating distinctive linear features throughout the landscape.

4.4 Open Break

To the south of Killingworth Village lies an area of open space known as the Killingworth Open Break. This provides a valuable separation between the Village and the built-up areas of West Moor, Forest Hall and Palmersville to the south. It plays an important role in preserving the setting of Killingworth Village, offering an undeveloped backdrop that reflects the settlement's historic relationship with surrounding rural land.

The significance of this open break is formally recognised through its designation in the Local Plan as Local Green Space, which seeks to protect its openness and prevent development that would compromise its function as a visual and spatial buffer.

4.5 Transport Infrastructure

The Borough's transport network has a strong influence on the character of the Borough with the Coast Road A1058 creating a strong north south barrier and the A19 creating an equally significant barrier to the east and western parts of the Borough. These corridors often limit connectivity and contribute to the distinct separation of character areas.

The Tyne and Wear Metro, frequently defined by embankments or cuttings commonly creates an additional separation between character areas in North Tyneside. For example, in Wallsend, the Metro line forms a clear boundary between two distinct character zones. To the north lies the fine-grained town centre and high-density late 19th and early 20th century terraced housing. In contrast, the area to the south is characterised by late 20th and early 21st century residential infill schemes alongside large-scale commercial and heavy industrial development associated with the riverside.

North Tyneside Design Code

North Tyneside Council

The Quadrant

The Silverlink North

Cobalt Business Park

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