

The North Tyneside Local Plan Impact upon Education Provision of New Home Building 2015 to 2032

North Tyneside Council

2016

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Executive summary

1. This report undertakes an analysis of primary and secondary school pupil yields within North Tyneside in the context of planned development to 2032, identified within the emerging North Tyneside Local Plan.
2. *Methodology* The report uses as a baseline the annually updated North Tyneside Pupil Projection Model. This Model is based upon birth data and provides a robust five year assessment of primary school pupil place requirements and a ten year projection of secondary places. The report additionally considers the impact of residential development expected in the Borough upon school places. To calculate this further pupil yield, each home expected to be completed in each primary and secondary school catchment from 2015/16 to 2032 is multiplied by 0.0215, then by 12 to represent 12 year groups from reception to Year 11. This calculation is based upon observed pupil occupancy rates from new developments. The rate of delivery in each catchment area was based upon the annual build out identified within the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA). A further assessment has then been undertaken based on current parental choice to determine the distribution of new pupil yield to each Primary and Secondary School across the Borough.
3. *School Place Requirements* This process has established that based upon an allowance for surplus places of 10%¹, to accommodate pupil choice and resilience against potential unexpected pressures on school places, both new primary and secondary school provision would be required during the early phases of the Local Plan period.
4. Primary school capacity already falls below 10% surplus capacity and would fall below 5% surplus capacity by 2019 without provision of additional places. Based on the scale and nature of the strategic allocations of Murton Gap and Killingworth Moor, both sites are identified as requiring new primary school provision. This has

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¹ As advocated by the Audit Commission report "Trading Places"

identified a requirement for each site to include a two form entry Primary school, for up to 420 pupils, plus a 26 full time equivalent place nursery.

5. Secondary school capacity currently exceeds 10% surplus places but will reduce to less than 5% by 2023. Within the school catchment areas identified as experiencing over 80% of planned development there are no surplus places against quoted capacity by 2023/24. Those catchments are George Stephenson Community High School, John Spence Community High School, Longbenton Community College, Norham High School, and Burnside Enterprise College. Additionally the capacity and occupancy of Borough wide schools of St Thomas More and Kings Priory are also included.
6. New secondary school provision is acknowledged as arising as a result of growth across a wide area of North Tyneside. Having undertaken a site appraisal of a number of potentially suitable sites identified from the SHLAA, Killingworth Moor is identified as the most appropriate location for new secondary school provision. This requires the delivery at Killingworth Moor of a 900 place secondary school, plus 200 places for post 16 Education.
7. *Trigger Points, and Funding* Based upon maintaining a surplus capacity of 10%, and assuming the forecast rate of housing delivery upon which this report is based takes place, new primary school provision will be required by the conclusion of the first five years of development at both Murton Gap and Killingworth Moor. A new secondary school will be required by 2021/22 with the trigger point for delivery of the school being refined and verified by ongoing annual monitoring of the baseline Pupil Projection Model. Once this birth based Pupil Projection Model projects that the 10% trigger will be exceeded, a four year programme for planning and commissioning a new school will be required.
8. Delivery of a secondary school will draw upon a range of funding sources. Firstly analysis of existing section 106 agreements has identified that up to £1.5million may be available to contribute towards a new school. Secondly, the major allocations of Killingworth Moor, Murton Gap and Station Road West jointly have the potential to

contribute towards a new school through section 106 agreements. Those schemes would be charged at a rate of £3,024 per unit. A third means of contributions is identified from additional smaller schemes where a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) charge could be levied. The sites identified above would be excluded from such a CIL charge where agreement for a section 106 contribution has been reached.

9. The expected trigger point for a new secondary school is early in the delivery programme for the Local Plan post adoption, and particularly for the larger schemes of Murton Gap and Killingworth Moor. The Council is consequently considering its options for securing suitable funding to address any cash flow issues that may affect development viability. This would enable contributions from major schemes to be phased across their build out and contributions to continue to be secured from other smaller housing schemes that might come forward across the whole of the Local Plan period to 2032.

1. Introduction and Background

- 1.1. The purpose of this report is to consider the impact upon school places arising from planned housing growth within North Tyneside to 2032, and potential requirements for new school place provision. This report updates an initial Education Impact Assessment Briefing Note, published in October 2015². The findings and recommendations of this report support the emerging North Tyneside Local Plan. It also provides key evidence to inform the North Tyneside Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP), including the site specific IDPs for Murton Gap and Killingworth Moor.
- 1.2. Consultation on the Local Plan Pre-submission Draft took place between November and December 2015. Currently, submission of the Local Plan is anticipated in May 2016. The emerging Local Plan proposes the delivery of some 17,388 homes between 2011 and 2032 – requiring in addition to completions and existing planning provision the further identification and provision of land for approximately 10,500 homes.
- 1.3. Suggested strategic allocations have been proposed as part of the Local Plan at Murton Gap and Killingworth Moor and are identified as key sites to contribute towards the Borough's objectively assessed needs for housing provision. Jointly the strategic allocations have capacity to deliver approximately 5,000 new homes and approximately 17ha of employment space (at Killingworth Moor) over the plan period. Ensuring development at both sites create safe, sustainable and attractive places for existing and future residents to live is therefore of crucial importance to the future of North Tyneside as a whole.
- 1.4. This requires a thorough and robust understanding of the need for all infrastructure, services and facilities on the site including the needs for new school provision, open space, transport provision including new public transport provision, and retail, health and community facilities.

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² Education Impact Assessment, October 2015
http://www.northtyneside.gov.uk/pls/portal/NTC_PSCM.PSCM_Web.download?p_ID=562560

- 1.5. This study outlines the needs and requirements for education provision in North Tyneside and the impact the distribution of proposed development might have upon schools.

2. Current Education Context

National Context

- 2.1. In March 2016, the Government released the White Paper 'Educational Excellence Everywhere'. The paper:
- Sets out the Governments plans for the next 5 years, building on and extending reforms to achieve educational excellence everywhere.
 - Seeks to move to a system where every school is an academy, harnessing the opportunities that greater autonomy provides.
 - Indicates a timeline of achieving the transfer of all schools to Academy status by 2022.
- 2.2. The paper does not, however, give specifics regarding the timing of individual school transfer to Academy status or the format of that Acadamisation, either as a single school entity or a Multi Academy Trust. The implications for the educational landscape of North Tyneside are not yet confirmed. However, in the future the Council role in education will be focused in three areas:
- *Ensuring every child has a school place* - The Government will continue to provide 'substantial funding' to councils to do this. Councils will keep a duty to work with schools and parents on home to school transport; giving schools the opportunity to provide school transport services where that makes sense locally. Councils will take a lead in crisis management and emergency planning.
 - *Ensuring the needs of vulnerable pupils are met* - This includes retaining current responsibilities for pupils with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) and looked after children; school attendance and tackling persistent absence; alternative provision for excluded children, safeguarding, radicalisation and extremism.
 - *Acting as champions for all parents and families* - This includes a continuing role in coordinating admissions; supporting parents to negotiate SEND arrangements and provision; championing high standards locally for all pupils and, where necessary, calling for action from the Regional Schools Commissioner to tackle underperformance. (page 70, paragraph 4.77)

Making major changes to school organisation

- 2.3. Changes to school organisation such as opening new schools, closing schools or enlarging them cannot happen without consulting everyone likely to be affected. In 2010 the Department for Education introduced a guide that provided information on the procedures established by The Education and Inspections Act 2006 (EIA 2006) and The School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools) (England) Regulations 2007 (as amended by The School Organisation and Governance (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2007 which came into force on 21 January 2008 and The School Organisation and Governance (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2009 which came into force on 1 September 2009). The guidance sets out how any such proposals are decided. On 1 February 2011 the Education Act 2011 (EA 2011) amended the Education and Inspections Act 2006 (EIA 2006) to change the arrangements for establishing new schools.
- 2.4. Most new schools will now be established via the academy/free school presumption and the related departmental advice describe the department's expectations of how that process should operate.

Academies

- 2.5. An Academy is a state-funded independent school which may have one or more sponsors. An Academy may be put forward in a competition for a new school, or the Local Authority and potential sponsors may approach the government directly to suggest an Academy to replace one or more existing schools. The governing body of an existing school may decide to apply to the Secretary of State to convert to Academy status without a sponsor.
- 2.6. The latest proposals from Government to move all schools over to Academy status by 2020 introduce a degree of uncertainty over the future operation and relationship between schools during the life of the Local Plan³. However, for the purposes of this report whilst these potential changes are acknowledged, an approach to the potential impacts and requirements based upon the current school organisation has been undertaken.

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³ Educational Excellence Everywhere, March 2016,
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/508447/Educational_Excellence_Everywhere.pdf

Free Schools

- 2.7. A Free School is a new school set up with the consent of the Secretary of State by a group of parents or other interested people. Like an Academy, a Free School is an independent school funded directly by the government.

Other changes to schools

- 2.8. Proposals for other changes such as closing a school, enlarging it or changing the age range, may be published by the Council or sometimes by school governing bodies. In most situations the Council will decide these proposals. In some circumstances there will be a right of appeal to an adjudicator. In all cases the people likely to be affected by any change – particularly parents, school staff and governors – must be consulted before any decision is taken. The decision-maker must also take account of guidance issued by the government. More information about this is available on the website of the Department for Education at www.education.gov.uk/schools/leadership/schoolorganisation.

Local Context

- 2.9. Educational provision in North Tyneside is very good. The latest published OFSTED data (April 2016) reports that 91% of schools in North Tyneside are judged as Good or Outstanding. 82% of pupils finished Key Stage (KS) 2 with the expected level of attainment (2015). This is above the national figure of 80% and represents continual improvement. 62% of pupils finished KS4 with 5+A*-C including English and maths, a result which puts North Tyneside above the national figure of 56% and in the top quartile nationally. North Tyneside has been recognised nationally as the third most improved local authority for this measure. Engagement with estate agents through the North Tyneside Strategic Housing Market Assessment⁴ noted that one characteristic of the market in North Tyneside was home movers locating in areas within the catchment of good schools.
- 2.10. North Tyneside covers a geographical area of about 31 square miles (8,200 hectares). The structure of school provision in the Borough is set out in Table 1 below.

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⁴ North Tyneside Strategic Housing Market Assessment, 2014, Arc4
http://www.northtyneside.gov.uk/pls/portal/NTC_PSCM.PSCM_Web.download?p_ID=558932

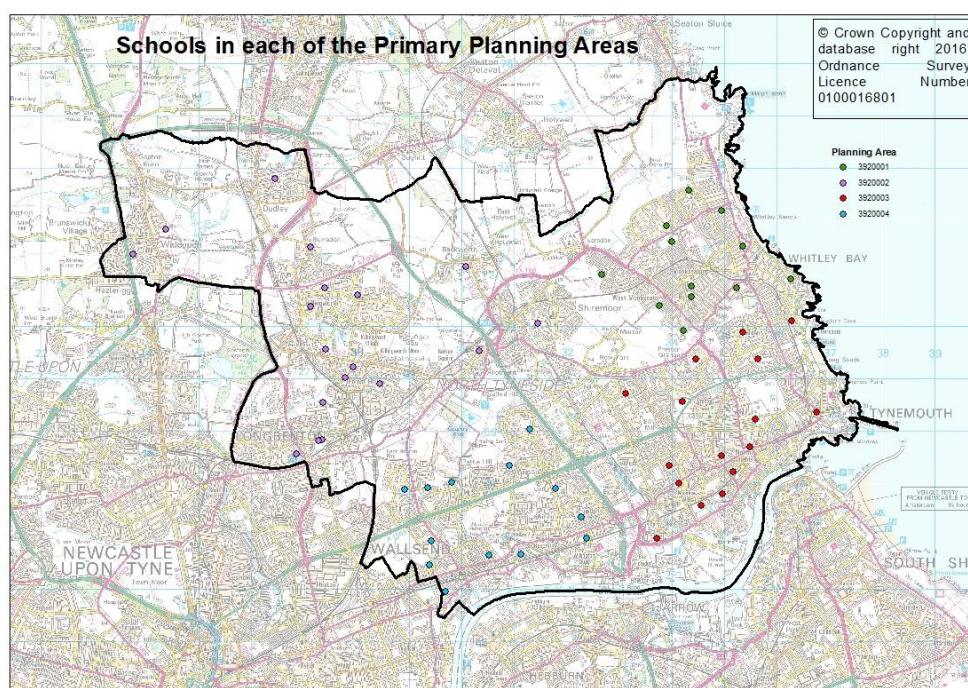
Table 1: The structure of Education in North Tyneside

Sector	Total (77)	Community	North Tyneside Learning Trust - Foundation	Diocesan Education Board of Durham and Newcastle – Church of England	Diocese of Hexham and Newcastle – Roman Catholic	Academy
Nursery	1	1				
First	8	6	2			
Primary	47	11	23	3	9	1
Middle	4		4			
High (13 – 18)	2		2			
Secondary (11 – 16)	3		3			
Secondary (11 – 18)	6		5			1
All Age	1					1
Special	5		5			

- 2.11. The majority of the Borough provides a two tier system of education. In the North East of the Borough covering Whitley Bay and Monkseaton a three tier system including first, middle and high schools exists. For administering education provision, North Tyneside is regarded as having four Education Planning Areas.
- 2.12. **North East** – Covering the areas of Whitley Bay and Monkseaton. This locality is structured as a three tier education system, with 8 first schools, 4 middle schools and 2 secondary schools. One special school is located in this planning area, but serves to provide education provision for pupils with Physical learning difficulties across the whole Borough. One Roman Catholic Primary school and 1 RC secondary age academy are also located in this planning area.
- 2.13. **South East** – Covering the areas of North Shields and Tynemouth. This locality is structured as a two tier education system with 16 Primary Schools and 3 Secondary Schools. Additionally there is an all age (5 – 18) Academy within this planning area. One secondary Special school for students with Moderate Learning Difficulties is located within this Education Planning Area.

- 2.14. **North West** – Covering the areas of Killingworth, Longbenton and Seaton Burn. This locality is structured as a two tier education system with 18 Primary Schools and 3 Secondary Schools. One primary Special school for students with Moderate Learning Difficulties is located within this planning area.
- 2.15. **South West** – Covering the areas of Wallsend and Howdon. This locality is structured as a two tier education system with 12 Primary Schools and 2 Secondary Schools. One All age Special school for students with Profound and Multiple Learning Difficulties is located within this planning area. Our Key Stage 2 – 4 Special school for students with Emotional, Social and Behavioural Difficulties is also located within this planning area.

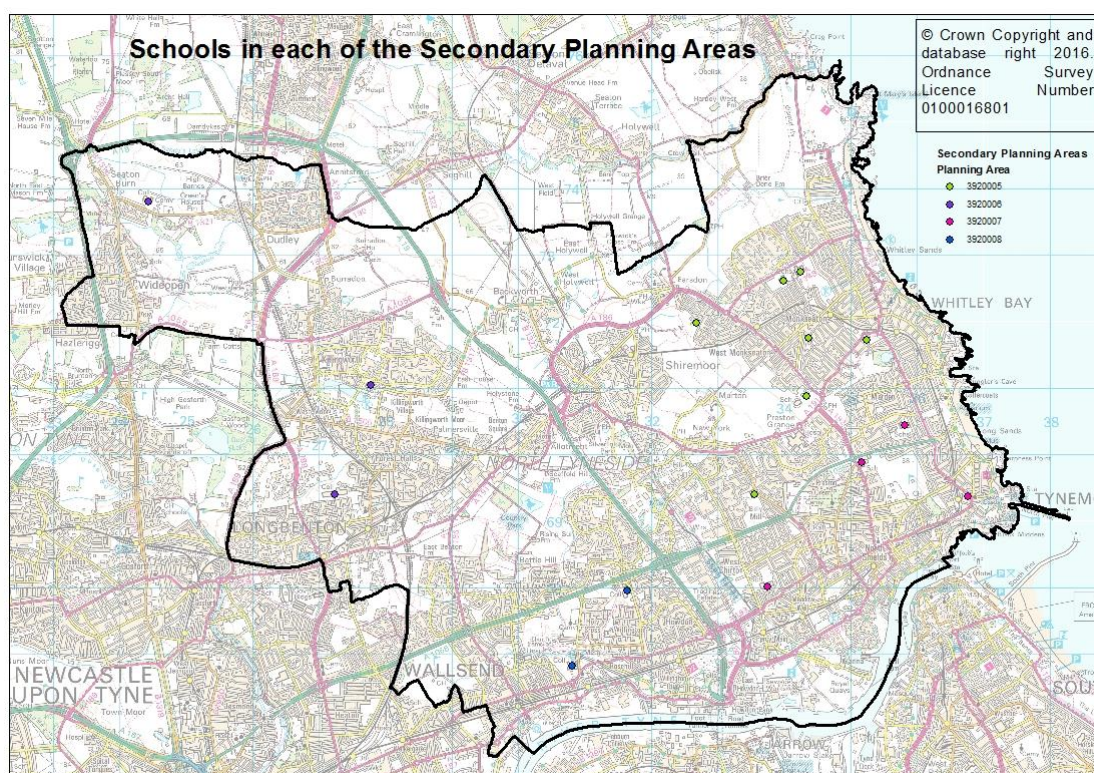
Figure 1: Primary School Location Map



- 2.16. The distribution of primary schools shown at Figure 1 above illustrates how the majority of existing residential areas in North Tyneside are well served by a regular pattern of primary schools. The only clear gaps in the distribution correspond with industrial areas such as the River Tyne and A19 corridors, and areas of undeveloped agricultural land.

2.17. Figure 2 below illustrates the distribution of secondary schools within North Tyneside. This again identifies a distribution of schools that matches the traditional residential areas of North Tyneside. In particular, provision is focused at the coast (at Whitley Bay, Monkseaton and North Shields), with a more dispersed pattern to the west of the Borough (at Wallsend, Longbenton, Killingworth and Seaton Burn). There is no secondary school provision within the core of the Borough along the A19(T) corridor where traditionally there have been only relatively small residential communities.

Figure 2: Secondary school location map



2.18. The current capacity and Numbers on Roll (@ October 2015) is appended at **Annexe 1**.

2.19. North Tyneside seeks to limit schools to reasonable sizes and limits the capacity of primary schools to 420 pupils (2 form entry) and 900 places in secondary schools with a post 16 provision of 200. The authority does not, however, seek to reduce capacity at those existing schools that currently exceed those capacities.

3. Defining growth and requirements

- 3.1. In determining the likely impact upon education in North Tyneside as a result of the creation of 17,388 new homes between 2011 and 2032, the Council took the following into consideration:
- The overall population growth projection for North Tyneside on which the Local Plan housing delivery is based.
 - Existing School locations and capacities (physical capacity).
 - Planned alterations / extensions to existing school capacities or locations (for example Backworth Park Primary School).
 - Existing and Projected pupil numbers, based upon the Council's adopted Pupil Placement Projection Model Methodology.
 - The identified development phasing plan for the Local Plan Developments sites.
 - The potential growth in pupil numbers by each primary and secondary school catchment area.

Policy on spare places

- 3.2. Not all unfilled school places can be considered "surplus". The Audit Commission has previously considered within its report "Trading Places"⁵ that some margin of spare school capacity is necessary to provide flexibility for unexpected influxes of children and expressions of parental preference.
- 3.3. The Audit Commission "Trading Places" does not recommend a single level of spare places that would be appropriate, but has stated that 10% spare capacity is generally agreed as the level providing both good use of resources and an opportunity for parents to express a preference. North Tyneside Council has, and continues to seek to maintain 10% unfilled primary and secondary places as sensible for planning purposes in the Borough.

Forecast population growth in North Tyneside

- 3.4. The housing growth identified within the emerging Local Plan for North Tyneside is informed by a preferred economic and demographic forecast of population and

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⁵ Trading Places "A Management Handbook on the Supply and Allocation of School Places", Audit Commission, <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20150421134146/http://archive.audit-commission.gov.uk/auditcommission/subwebs/publications/studies/studyPDF/1212.pdf>

household growth for the Borough. This is based upon analysis of the ONS 2012 Sub national population projection, the trend in migration for North Tyneside over the previous 10 years and the requirements of anticipated employment growth within North Tyneside to 2032. Further information on the core analysis undertaken to inform this preferred scenario is available in the report prepared by Edge Analytics⁶.

Existing population by age group in North Tyneside

- 3.5. The latest 2014 mid-year estimate for the Borough indicates a total population in North Tyneside of 202,744. This is nearly 1,000 residents fewer than anticipated by the North Tyneside Local Plan preferred scenario by 2014. This difference arises almost entirely within the working age population of the Borough aged 18 to 59 for female residents and 18 to 64 for male. The mid year estimate indicates that there are 28,837 aged between 5 and 17 within North Tyneside in mid 2014, compared to the Local Plan preferred forecast of 28,748 a difference of 90. The resident school age population is therefore closely aligned to the preferred forecast.

Table 2: Comparison between the 2014 Mid Year estimate and NTC Preferred Scenario

Age Cohort	2011 Mid Year Estimate	2014 Mid Year Estimate ⁷	Local Plan Preferred Scenario Forecast @ 2014	Difference - 2014 Scenario vs. 2014 MYE
0-4	11,718	11,627	11,706	79
5-10	12,869	13,770	13,747	-23
11-15	11,130	10,438	10,408	-30
16-17	4,610	4,629	4,592	-37
5 - 17	28,609	28,837	28,747	-90
18-59Female, 64Male	118,567	117,342	118,346	1,004
60/65 -74	25,004	26,946	26,997	51
75-84	12,529	12,909	12,868	-41
85+	4,779	5,083	5,053	-30
Total	201,206	202,744	203,719	975

Source: Office for National Statistics / Edge Analytics

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⁶Household and Demographic Forecasts, Edge Analytics 2014

http://www.northtyneside.gov.uk/pls/portal/NTC_PSCM.PSCM_Web.download?p_ID=558934, and

2015 Update http://www.northtyneside.gov.uk/pls/portal/NTC_PSCM.PSCM_Web.download?p_ID=562836

⁷ ONS Mid Yr est. 2014 <http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates>

- 3.6. Based upon North Tyneside Local Education Authority's (LEA) own records, the number of pupils attending maintained schools, including Academies and Special Schools in North Tyneside was 28,256 in October 2015. This figure includes Year groups Reception to Year 13. Approximately 1,800 pupils are in further education over 16 years of age and approximately 900 pupils live outside North Tyneside but attend a school in the Borough across all the school sectors from primary to post 16 age groups.
- 3.7. Looking forwards over the life of the Local Plan to 2032, Table 3 identifies anticipated population growth as a result of the Borough's preferred. Overall the total school age population from ages 5 to 17 would increase from 28,837 in 2014 to 30,808 in 2024. The pupil population is thereafter expected to stabilise to 2032. Overall, by 2032 there would be approximately 2,000 more 5 to 17 years olds in the Borough than estimated in the mid year estimate 2014.

Table 3: Local Plan preferred option – population growth forecast

	2014 MYE	2019	2021	2024	2029	2032	2014 to 2032
0-4	11,627	11,667	11,610	11,588	11,539	11,501	- 126
5-10	13,770	14,188	14,155	14,207	14,205	14,160	390
11-15	10,438	11,385	11,816	11,908	11,965	11,983	1,545
16-17	4,629	4,125	4,344	4,693	4,741	4,826	197
5 to 17	28,837	29,698	30,316	30,808	30,911	30,969	2,132
18-59 (F), 64 (M)	117,342	118,177	117,776	117,861	118,258	118,451	1,109
60/65 -74	26,946	30,050	30,760	31,410	33,805	35,009	8,063
75-84	12,909	13,329	14,132	16,353	18,553	18,889	5,980
85+	5,083	5,819	6,145	6,774	7,807	9,304	4,221
Total	202,744	208,740	210,738	214,794	220,873	224,124	21,380

Source: Edge Analytics 2014 / 2015

Baseline Projections: Pupil projections based upon recorded births in North Tyneside

- 3.8. The North Tyneside Pupil Place Planning Projection model was developed as part of North Tyneside's work associated with Building Schools for the Future. The model enables the Council to forecast the likely demand for places for each primary and secondary school in the Borough.

- 3.9. The model uses birth data received on an annual basis from health partners. This gives month and year of birth of children born within the local authority during the last academic year. Using reception data from the school census, the average (3 year) proportion of pupils transferring between births and reception is calculated.
- 3.10. The model recognises that pupils may leave, or join a school in any year group and so a transfer rate between year groups is calculated based on a three year average from school census data. The model has been updated to allow for the weighting of the three year average and the model can be run weighted or un-weighted. For example, a weighting of 0.6, 1, 1.4 gives the nearest (most recent) year just over twice as much weighting as the furthest year. Using the projected intakes and rates of transfer between year groups, projections are made at a school level for the next 5 years for primary schools and 10 years for secondary schools.
- 3.11. All parts of the model are updated on (at least) an annual basis using the school census. The Pupil Place Planning Projections do not take into account postcode at birth and the model does not have the capacity to restrict the intake to the Published Admission Number (PAN) and then redistribute pupils to other schools – the redistribution to other schools would be different for each school.
- 3.12. The model also does not include the implications of new housing development and therefore does not take into consideration the potential growth arising in the Borough beyond the forecasting capacity of known births and current trends. In the context of forecasting the implications of development for the Local Plan, the projections therefore provide only the baseline assessment of pupil place needs.

Calculating pupil yields arising from development and distribution of planned housing to meet the requirements of the Local Plan

- 3.13. The potential implications of future house building are taken into consideration across a locality once the initial projection modelling has been done. The approach set out below forms the basis of the Council's current established approach for determining the impact arising from residential planning applications upon local schools and the

negotiation of section 106 agreements to address those impacts. The further assessments of the implications of pupil growth are based upon the following factors:

- Existing dwellings are measured against our known pupil populations and projections to arrive at this yield. Each new residential property across the Borough is therefore estimated to yield approximately 0.0215 pupils, multiplied by 12 year groups to provide a total pupil yield.⁸
- This yield is then multiplied by 0.7 to provide a primary school yield from housing development and 0.3 to provide a secondary school yield.
- Finally, a cumulative impact from pupil yields is established by combining the annual yield from each property to the total year groups of the school in which the yield arises. As such, a yield of 1 pupil per year to particular secondary school with a sixth form would result in a total of 5 additional pupils in the school within five years. For the additional yield arising in the sixth form (years 12 and 13) the corresponding pupil yield arising from the development 6 and 7 years previously is multiplied by 0.65 and added to the total yield. This equates to just over 65% of the total pupil yield from that year progressing to a sixth form place aligning with the average follow on rate to sixth form identified at Annex 1.
- The proposed housing growth and associated pupil yield for each primary and secondary school catchment area of North Tyneside was assessed. This assessment is based upon the catchment the housing development falls within and the probable distribution of parental choice as informed by current preferences.

3.14. The resulting growth in pupils arising from this method can additionally be compared with the forecast population profile of the preferred Local Plan growth ambition.

3.15. The additional yield calculated for secondary provision only considers the impact of development upon increased pupil yield. Beyond this, it is probable that each home will continue to yield pupils at a rate broadly equivalent or even slightly above the Borough average for a number of additional years.

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⁸ This updates the published approach within the North Tyneside Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document, that applies a yield of 0.033×12 for 3 and 4 bed homes, and 0.0198×12 for 1 and 2 bed homes.

The distribution of development by Primary and Secondary Catchment

- 3.16. To inform the pupil yield analysis, an initial assessment was made of planned housing development by each primary and secondary catchment. Tables 4 and 5 outline in five year tranches the anticipated distribution and rate of delivery.
- 3.17. At this stage, to obtain an overall understanding of growth Tables 4 and 5 incorporate both permitted development (un-built at March 31st 2015/16), identified Local Plan allocations, and an additional windfall allowance. Taking into account completions to date, this results in an estimated delivery of 17,388 homes between 2011 and 2032.

Table 4: Planned housing development by Primary School Catchment

Primary Catchment	Homes Built 2011 to 2015	15/16 to 19/20	20/21 to 24/25	25/26 to 29/30	30/31 to 31/32	Total 15/16 to 31/32
New York	0	372	527	695	241	1,835
Ivy Road / Holystone	0	496	524	628	133	1,781
Waterville	7	199	625	436	24	1,283
Grasmere Academy	58	317	465	260	19	1,062
Backworth Park	18	384	567	79	19	1,050
Langley	0	159	269	339	101	868
Shiremoor	253	345	199	191	89	824
Jubilee	10	288	300	183	14	786
Redesdale	0	65	270	283	0	617
Fordley	14	207	269	136	0	612
Holystone	139	179	326	82	11	598
King Edward	66	87	291	103	25	505
Collingwood	0	69	209	177	0	454
Amberley	79	185	180	14	0	378
Benton Dene	22	270	40	12	0	322
Greenfields	245	252	41	11	0	304
Spring Gardens	24	46	214	10	0	270
Stephenson	146	26	167	42	0	234
Richardson Dees	169	88	99	7	0	194
Ivy Road	60	178	7	7	0	192
South Wellfield	38	176	7	7	0	190
Denbigh	5	65	91	6	0	162
Battle Hill	64	77	46	5	0	127
Hadrian Park	17	112	4	4	0	121
Appletree Gardens	44	41	4	65	0	110
Marine Park	39	5	94	4	0	103
Rockcliffe	22	51	43	4	0	97
Whitehouse	13	32	62	4	0	97
Carville	12	46	8	28	0	82
Preston Grange	0	61	13	3	0	77
Balliol	2	54	10	2	0	67
Monkhouse	19	29	29	2	0	60

Primary Catchment	Homes Built 2011 to 2015	15/16 to 19/20	20/21 to 24/25	25/26 to 29/30	30/31 to 31/32	Total 15/16 to 31/32
Burradon	0	9	47	2	0	58
Percy Main	0	0	26	1	0	27
West Moor	24	0	10	0	0	11
Western	29	8	0	0	0	9
Southridge	0	8	0	0	0	9
Forest Hall	0	0	4	0	0	4
Kings Priory	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whitley Lodge	14	0	0	0	0	0
Riverside	52	0	0	0	0	0
Hazelwood	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coquet Park	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cullercoats	7	0	0	0	0	0

Table 5: Planned housing development by secondary school catchments

Secondary Catchments	Homes Built 2011 to 2015	15/16 to 19/20	20/21 to 24/25	25/26 to 29/30	30/31 to 31/32	Total 15/16 to 31/32
Burnside Enterprise College	211	495	682	487	31	1695
Churchill Community College	241	280	277	56	23	637
John Spence Community High School	110	556	1189	814	231	2,791
Norham High School	52	310	790	580	31	1,711
George Stephenson Community High School	571	1410	1650	661	202	3,922
Monkseaton Community High School	66	257	316	408	101	1,082
Seaton Burn Community College	259	468	333	138	36	974
Longbenton Community College	84	998	608	660	100	2,366
Whitley Bay High School	91	183	101	11	0	295
Marden High School	26	29	73	4	0	106

3.18. Tables 4 and 5 outline the overall distribution of development over the Plan Period.

They establish that:

- For primary schools, about 80% of all development is anticipated within the catchments of: Ivy Road, Holystone, Amberley, Grasmere Academy, Backworth Park, Shiremoor, Fordley, King Edward, Collingwood, Waterville, New York, Langley, Jubilee and Redesdale.
- For secondary schools about 80% of all development is anticipated within the catchments of: George Stephenson Community High School, John Spence Community High School, Longbenton Community College, Norham High School, and Burnside Enterprise College. Additionally with a Borough wide take up the capacity of St Thomas More and Kings Priory are also important to note.

4. Overall growth forecast and projections - Primary Provision

- 4.1. At September 2015, the total stated capacity for all primary schools within North Tyneside, including the primary age capacity of Middle Schools in the three tier North East education area was 17,167. At 2015/16 there were 16,132 pupils projected to take primary school places within the Borough. This capacity and number of pupils excludes Kings Priory which is considered wholly within the secondary provision figures.
- 4.2. The following tables consider the pupil projections and additional growth arising from the proposed level of housing development.

Table 6: Primary pupil projection (5 years) – Baseline projection and Projection plus planned Local Plan development

School	2015/16		2016/17		2017/18		2018/19		2019/20	
	Base	With LP Dev	Base	With LP Dev	Base	With LP Dev	Base	With LP Dev	Base	With LP Dev
Amberley	405	407	403	415	401	424	398	436	393	447
Appletree Gardens	275	276	279	281	273	279	271	282	274	289
Backworth Park	116	118	117	120	121	127	122	137	118	141
Bailey Green	416	417	418	426	416	430	418	440	413	443
Balliol	160	163	175	181	181	190	191	204	196	213
Battle Hill	344	346	343	347	340	345	342	349	345	354
Benton Dene	412	418	423	434	421	437	416	437	412	440
Burradon	155	155	154	158	154	161	151	161	148	163
Carville	178	178	184	185	188	189	196	197	196	198
Christ Church	190	191	199	201	202	205	205	209	203	209
Collingwood	339	340	350	352	359	362	367	374	365	375
Coquet Park	151	151	151	160	149	166	146	171	144	177
Cullercoats	428	430	429	433	427	435	425	440	422	445
Denbigh	378	380	403	409	407	419	408	426	416	438
Fordley	274	274	273	273	262	262	259	259	256	257
Forest Hall	192	193	191	196	190	197	196	206	194	207
Grasmere	94	94	96	98	93	96	98	102	95	100
Greenfields	316	316	330	330	341	350	353	373	358	389
Hadrian Park	343	344	362	364	380	383	403	411	420	431
Hazlewood	155	155	170	170	177	178	190	192	197	202
Holy Cross	192	193	192	195	189	195	189	198	184	196
Holystone	431	433	429	434	425	433	422	432	402	415

School	2015/16		2016/17		2017/18		2018/19		2019/20	
	Base	With LP Dev	Base	With LP Dev	Base	With LP Dev	Base	With LP Dev	Base	With LP Dev
Ivy Road	121	122	111	116	108	118	108	124	102	122
King Edward	412	414	418	422	424	430	423	432	422	434
Kings Priory										
Langley	300	304	298	303	296	303	292	302	289	300
Marden Bridge MS	249	249	241	242	259	260	272	273	266	268
Marine Park	450	452	450	459	449	466	443	468	439	469
Monkhouse	211	212	213	214	213	215	218	220	217	220
Monkseaton MS	169	169	173	174	181	182	190	191	187	188
New York	236	241	242	248	235	242	235	244	224	235
Percy Main	181	182	181	182	181	183	180	182	173	176
Preston Grange	208	210	207	211	209	215	207	217	205	217
Redesdale	211	221	199	214	198	217	197	219	196	223
Richardson Dees	202	203	201	202	199	201	198	203	197	203
Riverside	162	163	157	159	163	165	162	165	160	165
Rockcliffe	229	233	234	244	227	241	219	237	217	237
Shiremoor	338	342	335	343	326	336	325	340	311	330
South Wellfield	297	302	302	311	298	312	296	318	292	321
Southridge	299	302	300	307	296	308	292	309	288	310
Spring Gardens	412	414	413	418	413	423	412	427	409	429
St Bartholomew's	199	201	197	201	197	202	196	204	193	202
St Bernadette's	313	318	310	320	307	319	305	319	302	319
St Columba's	212	214	209	213	205	210	203	210	202	211
St Cuthbert's	198	199	197	199	194	199	199	206	197	206
St Joseph's	293	294	288	291	290	294	294	302	288	298
St Mary's (FH)	189	191	192	197	193	202	196	208	195	211
St Mary's (NS)	208	209	207	209	205	209	203	209	200	209
St Stephen's	208	212	218	227	225	237	228	244	220	241
Star of the Sea	411	415	408	415	405	417	400	418	394	417
Stephenson Memorial	369	372	366	376	353	372	345	370	344	371
Valley Gardens MS	380	380	366	366	366	366	369	369	369	369
Wallsend Jubilee	326	333	315	326	299	312	301	316	295	312
Wallsend St Peter's	199	200	202	204	198	202	197	203	193	201
Waterville	197	198	197	199	200	204	199	205	197	204
Wellfield MS	166	166	157	158	168	169	176	177	173	174
Western	410	413	416	421	418	426	416	425	410	422

School	2015/16		2016/17		2017/18		2018/19		2019/20	
	Base	With LP Dev	Base	With LP Dev	Base	With LP Dev	Base	With LP Dev	Base	With LP Dev
Westmoor	302	307	298	314	292	311	287	309	281	306
Whitehouse	160	161	167	168	177	181	184	191	186	198
Whitley Lodge	232	232	233	238	228	238	227	242	223	243
All	15,603	15,723	15,690	15,973	15,689	16,150	15,756	16,436	15,608	16,487

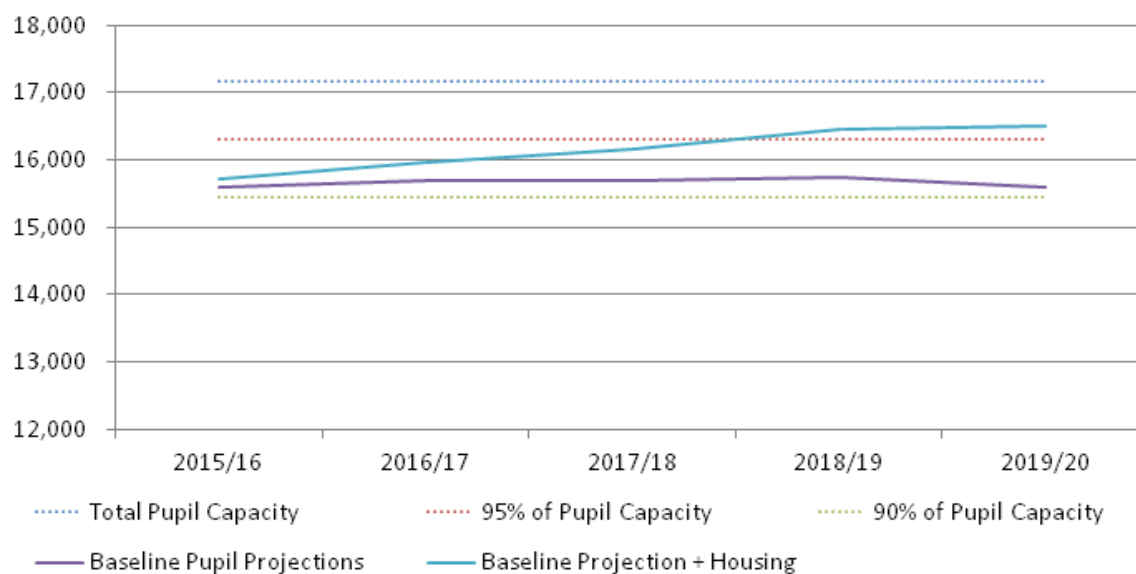
- 4.3. Table 6 demonstrates the volume of growth in each school arising over the next five years from the North Tyneside Council pupil projection model and the additional impact of growth arising from housing development.
- 4.4. As noted above the Borough's primary pupil place capacity (taking into account committed increases in capacity) is some 17,167. The additional uplift arising from projections and forecast development can be taken into account in considering the net impact of pupil growth upon primary school capacity in North Tyneside. Based on Council policy aiming to achieve maintenance of a surplus capacity of between 90% and 95% the following Table 7 and Figure 3 compares projected pupil growth against capacity for places.

Table 7: Total primary pupil capacity (with 90% and 95% limits) and projected pupil growth

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Total Pupil Capacity	17,167	17,167	17,167	17,167	17,167
95% of Pupil Capacity	16,309	16,309	16,309	16,309	16,309
90% of Pupil Capacity	15,450	15,450	15,450	15,450	15,450
Baseline Pupil Projections	15,603	15,690	15,689	15,756	15,608
Baseline Projection + Housing	15,723	15,973	16,150	16,436	16,487

Figure 3

Primary R-Y6



- 4.5. The anticipated school population in North Tyneside will increase from 15,603 in 2015/16 to approximately 16,487 by 2019/20. This includes an additional uplift as a result of primary school pupil yield as a result of housing development of 879. Estimates of ongoing housing development indicate that by 2023/24, this would yield an additional 1,400 primary school pupils above the baseline projection of 15,608.
- 4.6. *A shortfall in net capacity* – Table 7 demonstrates that, whilst allowing for surplus places in some schools, planned development leads to an uplift in pupil yield that would see overall number of pupils exceed 5% of remaining capacity by 2018/19. This compares to a baseline projection without the impact of development peaking at just below 10% surplus capacity.
- 4.7. The impact of proposed housing development is therefore identified as sufficiently large to lead to a requirement for additional primary school places. In total a shortfall in primary provision, to achieve a working surplus of 10% of places, equates to a potential need for approximately 1,000 additional primary school places.

Options for Primary School Provision

- 4.8. With an established shortfall in primary school provision with Local Plan housing growth, there are few available options for increasing the capacity of existing schools within the Borough to address the impacts of growth. A review of primary school sites has identified that there is some potential for the extension of New York Primary and Ivy Road Primary. Both schools could be viewed as well located to serve the main areas of new development focused upon the A19(T) and to the north of the Borough. However, the total potential increases in capacity achievable at these sites are not sufficient to address the shortfall identified, despite both schools currently operating below their actual capacity.
- 4.9. Further considerations for primary school provision are the relationship of the schools to the communities they serve. As major growth areas creating new residential communities, it is anticipated that both Murton Gap and Killingworth Moor, whilst allowing for the growth of the Borough will alter the distribution of the school age population in particular to those new communities. Meanwhile, the National Planning Policy Framework notes that provision of services such as primary schools within walking distance of new residents as part of large scale developments is important to the sustainability of an area.
- 4.10. It is therefore recommended that reflecting the overall need for additional primary school places identified and the role of the strategic allocations - Murton Gap and Killingworth Moor each include the provision of a new two form primary school (including Nursery provision) based upon the requirements set out at Table 8 below.

Table 8 – Primary school site requirements

	Max Pupils (including Nursery and Post 16)	Minimum site area (sq m)	Maximum Site area (Sq m)	Minimum Building area (sq m)	Maximum Building area (sq m)
Primary School	446	16,136	20,235	2,132	2,350

4.11. Having regard to the Department for Education Building Bulletin 103⁹ the land area likely to be required for primary schools is identified as:

- Primary Education 20,000 sq m (2ha)

5. Overall growth forecast and projections – Secondary Provision

- 5.1. At September 2015 the overall stated capacity for all schools within North Tyneside, including years 12 and 13 where present, and the secondary age capacity of Middle Schools in the three tier North East education area was 14,606. It should also be noted that this capacity includes the number of places from the “All Through” capacity of Kings Priory Academy in Tynemouth with a total capacity of 1,350 but takes pupils from Reception through to Year 13.
- 5.2. At 2015/16 there were 12,031 pupils projected to take secondary school places within the Borough. To avoid potential over estimation of capacity or underestimate of pupil yield to Kings Priory Academy the school and its pupil yield is considered wholly through the secondary capacity of North Tyneside.

Table 9: Secondary Pupil Growth - Baseline projection and Projection plus planned Local Plan development

School Name (Catchment)	2015 - 2016		2018 - 2019		2020 - 2021		2022 - 2023		2024 - 2025	
	Base	With LP Dev	Base	With LP Dev	Base	With LP Dev	Base	With LP Dev	Base	With LP Dev
Burnside	1,157	1,165	1,130	1,159	1,189	1,228	1,234	1,283	1,241	1,296
Churchill	747	751	904	916	980	994	1,010	1,026	1,016	1,032
George Stephenson	1,162	1,169	1,254	1,310	1,278	1,371	1,287	1,399	1,287	1,392
John Spence	804	806	888	904	955	992	984	1,042	987	1,042
Kings Priory (only priory in Jan 13)	1,178	1,179	1,209	1,214	1,199	1,208	1,165	1,176	1,162	1,174
Longbenton	840	847	870	935	964	1,049	1,025	1,110	1,036	1,110
Marden High	707	710	681	691	735	753	759	788	762	790
Monkseaton High	473	475	446	457	514	535	594	623	638	667
Norham	344	345	303	311	329	345	339	363	339	366
Seaton Burn	532	537	612	632	670	700	695	728	699	728
St Thomas More	1,607	1,613	1,627	1,657	1,637	1,686	1,643	1,711	1,643	1,715
Whitley Bay	1,595	1,600	1,614	1,631	1,615	1,650	1,615	1,655	1,615	1,652

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⁹ Area Guidelines for Mainstream Schools - <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/mainstream-schools-area-guidelines>

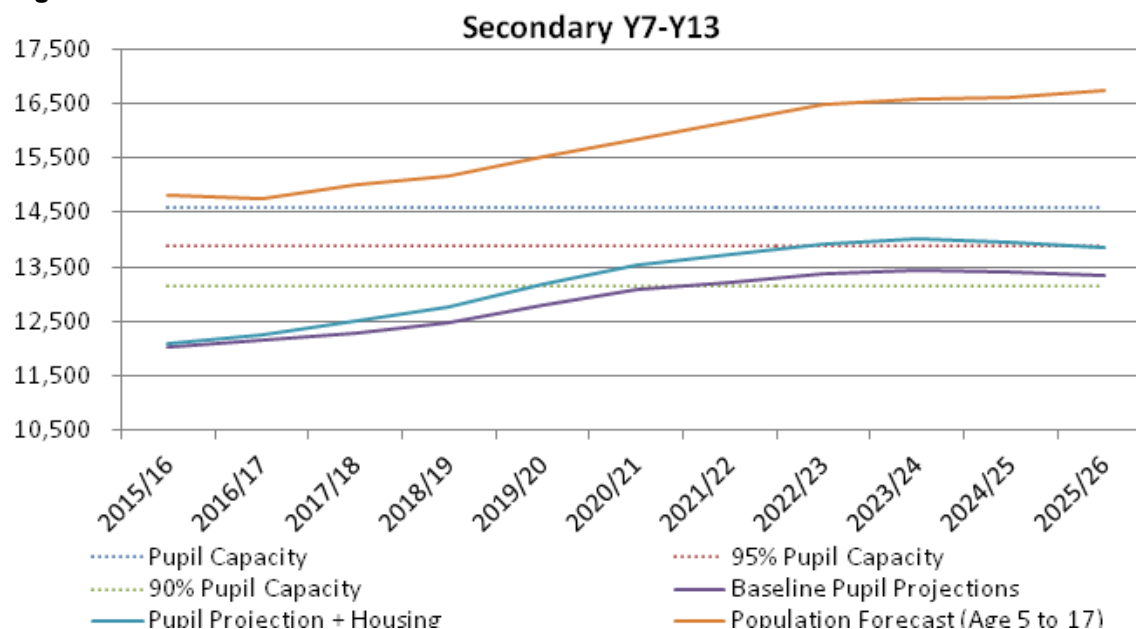
Marden Bridge	219	219	242	245	274	277	275	278	260	262
Monkseaton Middle	179	179	190	192	210	213	211	214	201	203
Valley Gardens	340	340	353	353	356	357	356	357	356	356
Wellfield	147	147	157	158	176	178	176	178	166	167
All	12,031	12,083	12,479	12,767	13,082	13,537	13,368	13,932	13,406	13,953

- 5.3. Table 9 considers the pupil projections and additional growth arising from housing development from 2015/16 onwards by school. Based upon current capacities (taking into account committed increases in capacity) Table 10 and Figure 4 illustrate the additional uplift in pupil numbers for the Borough as a whole arising from projections and forecast development.

Table 10: Overall pupil capacity for forecast growth

	2015/16	2018/19	2020/21	2022/23	2024/25
School Places Capacity	14,606	14,606	14,606	14,606	14,606
95% of Capacity	13,876	13,876	13,876	13,876	13,876
90% of Capacity	13,145	13,145	13,145	13,145	13,145
Baseline Pupil Projection	12,031	12,479	13,082	13,368	13,406
Pupil Projection + Housing	12,083	12,767	13,537	13,932	13,953

Figure 4



- 5.4. Comparing pupil yields and the population forecast - Table 10 and Figure 4 demonstrate that the anticipated school population in North Tyneside will increase

from 12,031 in 2015/16 to approximately 13,900 by 2024/25. This growth can be compared with the Borough's population projection where the total secondary age population from 11 to 17 is expected to grow from 15,067 in mid 2014 to 16,600 by 2024.

- 5.5. This would suggest that the pupil projection modelling results in a slightly faster rate of pupil growth than the pupil forecast. However, it is worth additionally noting that whilst the pupil forecast begins to see a reduction from 2024/25 onwards there is a stable if not continued growth in the population forecasts.
- 5.6. This reflects the relative short term nature of the modelling and additional uplift arising from development. As discussed within the methodology above, the pupil yield does not take into account the longer term potential of new homes to accommodate primary and secondary school pupils. Broadly it is estimated based on current ratios of 0.15 primary and 0.1 secondary pupils per home, by 2023/24 the number of homes built could accommodate over 800 secondary pupils in any given year through the remainder of the Local Plan period to 2032 and beyond.
- 5.7. *A shortfall in net capacity* – Table 10 demonstrates that whilst allowing for surplus places in some schools, planned development leads to an uplift in pupil yield that would see overall numbers exceed 5% of remaining capacity by 2022/23. This compares to a baseline projection without the impact of development peaking between 10% and 5% surplus capacity.
- 5.8. To gain a more detailed understanding of any shortfall and potential need for additional places required, an analysis of growth based on individual school capacities is set out below.

Table 11: Pupil Demand (Pupil growth based on projected plus housing) relative to available school places per school @ 90% Capacity

Total Capacity	School Capacity @ 90%	Secondary (High and Upper Middle) School	2015/16	2018/19	2020/21	2022/23	2024/25
1,526	1,373	Burnside	209	214	145	90	78

Total Capacity	School Capacity @ 90%	Secondary (High and Upper Middle) School	2015/16	2018/19	2020/21	2022/23	2024/25
1,022	919	Churchill	168	4	-74	-106	-112
1,284	1,155	George Stephenson	-13	-155	-216	-244	-237
885	796	John Spence	-10	-108	-196	-245	-246
1,350	1,215	Kings Priory (only priory in Jan 13)	36	1	7	39	41
1,010	909	Longbenton	62	-26	-140	-201	-201
905	814	Marden High	105	123	61	26	24
955	859	Monkseaton High	385	403	324	237	193
450	405	Norham	60	94	60	42	39
951	855	Seaton Burn	319	224	156	128	128
1,650	1,485	St Thomas More	-128	-172	-201	-226	-230
1,646	1,481	Whitley Bay	-119	-150	-168	-174	-171
300	270	Marden Bridge	51	25	-7	-8	8
192	172	Monkseaton Middle	-7	-19	-40	-41	-30
360	324	Valley Gardens	-16	-29	-33	-33	-32
120	108	Wellfield	-39	-50	-70	-70	-59
14,606	13,145	All Schools	1062	378	-391	-786	-807
			7%	3%	-3%	-5%	-6%

- 5.9. Table 11 illustrates that a net shortfall in secondary school capacity arises from 2020/21. This shortfall increases to an estimated 807 places by 2024/25. This shortfall arises with the inclusion of areas of surplus at Seaton Burn and Monkseaton High School and shortfalls in capacity at the Middle schools, George Stephenson, John Spence and the Borough wide intake of Saint Thomas More.
- 5.10. As discussed previously, over 80% of forecast growth over the remainder of the plan period will take place in a core development area to the north and centre of the Borough adjacent to the A19(T). Meanwhile, the geographically more eastern catchments of Marden High, Monkseaton High, Whitley Bay High and north western catchment of Seaton Burn are expected to experience relatively limited residential development.
- 5.11. To gain a further more refined understanding of the potential impact of pupil growth and development within the core catchments of the Borough where residential development is focused, Table 12 and Figure 5 consider the balance of growth for the catchments of George Stephenson Community High School, John Spence Community

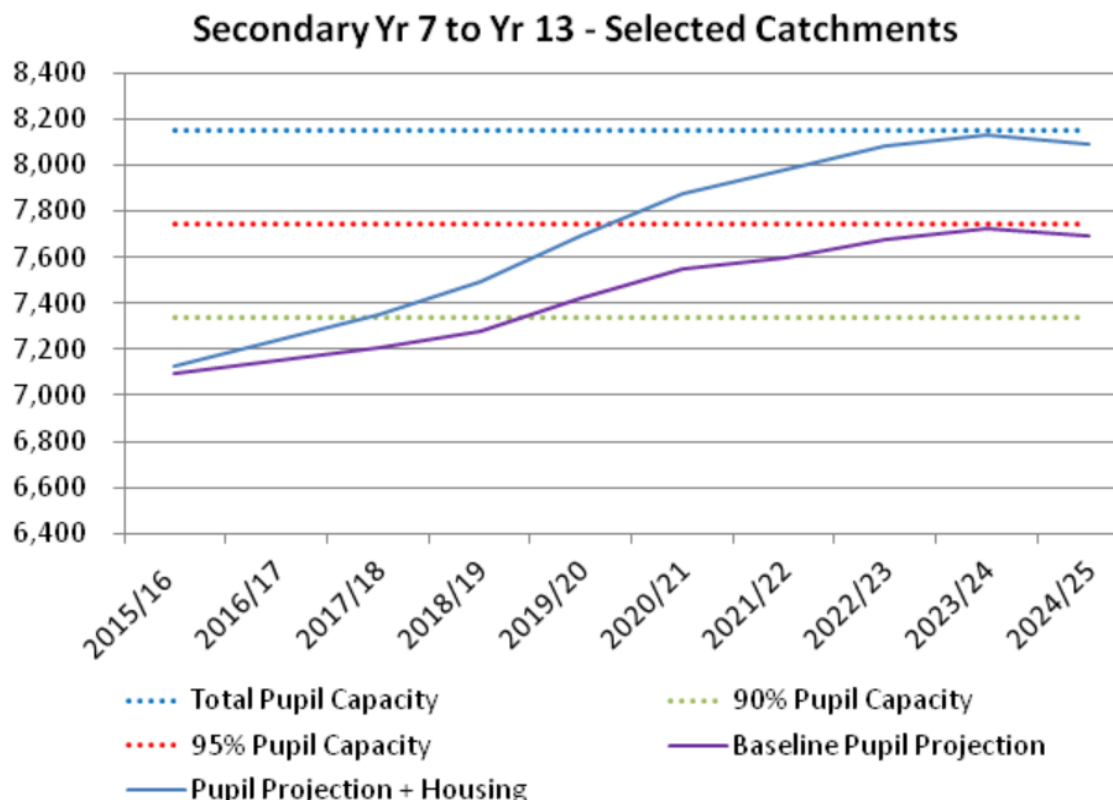
High School, Longbenton Community College, Norham High School, and Burnside Enterprise College.

Table 12: Pupil Demand (Pupil growth based on projected plus housing) relative to available school places per school @ 90% Capacity in core catchments

Total Capacity @ 100%	School Capacity @ 90%	Secondary (High and Upper Middle) School	2015/16	2018/19	2020/21	2022/23	2024/25
1526	1,373	Burnside	209	214	145	90	78
1284	1,156	George Stephenson	-13	-155	-216	-244	-237
885	797	John Spence	-10	-108	-196	-245	-246
1350	1,215	Kings Priory (only priory in Jan 13)	36	1	7	39	41
1010	909	Longbenton	62	-26	-140	-201	-201
450	405	Norham	60	94	60	42	39
1650	1,485	St Thomas More	-128	-172	-201	-226	-230
8,155	7,340	All Schools	216	-152	-540	-745	-755

School Name (Catchment)	2015/16	2018/19	2020/21	2022/23	2024/25
Total Pupil Capacity	8,155	8,155	8,155	8,155	8,155
90% Pupil Capacity	7,340	7,340	7,340	7,340	7,340
95% Pupil Capacity	7,747	7,747	7,747	7,747	7,747
Baseline Pupil Projection	7,092	7,281	7,552	7,677	7,694
Pupil Projection + Housing	7,124	7,492	7,879	8,085	8,095

Figure 5



Specifically within the core catchments of the Borough the impact of development upon pupil growth is potentially more acute. The total capacity of the identified schools is some 8,155 with a 90% threshold of 7,340. The schools within this area are expected to see growth in pupil numbers from 7,092 in 2015/16 to 8,095 by 2024/25, growth of approximately 1,000 pupils. The housing developments identified consequently result in significant additional requirement for secondary school places over the plan period.

Options for Secondary Places Provision

- 5.12. The Council have considered a range of potential options as part of its assessment of the secondary education needs of the Borough over the life of the Local Plan.
- 5.13. *Option 1- New School (Academy / Free School):* The Education Act 2011 changed the arrangements for establishing new schools and introduced section 6A (the free school presumption) to the Education and Inspections Act 2006. Where a Local Authority determines that there is a need for a new school in its area it must seek proposals to establish an academy (free school). Section 6A came into effect on 1 February 2012

for new schools other than pupil referral units; and 1 September 2012 for new pupil referral units.

- 5.14. This means that under the current regulations, any new school provision sought as a consequence of the delivery of the Local Plan would be a Free School or Academy. The Local Authority would be obligated to identify land and finances to design and construct the new accommodation, and advertise a competition to receive applications from interested parties to the establishment and operation of the new school.
- 5.15. *Option 2 – Extension of existing schools with capacity to do so:* Across the Borough, a number of schools occupy sites with larger capacity than is currently operational, when compared against the current Building Bulletin (BB) for new schools (BB103). Where appropriate, and if those schools would not be detrimentally affected by expansion, it is possible to expand existing schools to temporarily or permanently to meet early changes in pupil numbers. Three secondary schools whose catchment includes key areas for Local Plan growth or whose boundaries lie immediately adjacent to areas of growth may be capable of increasing their capacity to serve increased demand - Longbenton Community College, George Stephenson High and Monkseaton High.
- 5.16. Whilst this presents a potential alternative to the delivery of a new secondary school, given the overall scale of development and spatial implications of new development this approach has not been identified as the Council's preferred strategy at this time. Additionally such an approach would lead to potential disturbance for a large number of existing pupils, would present significant challenges in delivery, and whilst potentially capable of serving a proportion of growth, would if taken forward as the Council's preferred option remove any flexibility or scope to accommodate larger pupil numbers than anticipated in these projection estimates.
- 5.17. However, it will be important for the Council to maintain flexibility over the Plan Period. As such continual monitoring of pupil projections as development proceeds will be undertaken. This will consider the ongoing relationship between forecast development and pupil projections. If, through this monitoring process it is established that the

expected pupil yield does not materialise the option to extend existing schools would be triggered.

- 5.18. *Option 3 – Satellite Campus Approach:* A final option that may provide a management solution to delivering new school places may be achieving agreement with an existing school to expand through provision of an additional campus elsewhere.
- 5.19. This approach would provide more flexibility for the roll out of additional pupil capacity as the overall sustainability of the school would be safeguarded. Additionally the potential for disruption to existing patterns of school place provision, parental choice and the primary feeder schools could be minimised.
- 5.20. This approach would be dependant upon securing agreement with an existing school. Such a change may lead to challenges for such a school during its transition and it may not be possible to secure such an approach.
- 5.21. Whilst there may be some opportunity for reducing the overall requirements for the new buildings the second site would ultimately require a full suite of facilities required by a secondary school including hall, sports provision and science labs. This approach would therefore not reduce the overall cost for delivery.
- 5.22. *Conclusion - Spatially,* as has been noted in the overview of secondary provision at Section 2, it is notable that there is no secondary school provision to the north and centre of the Borough. This is an area with traditionally small residential communities that has in more recent years seen the growth of Northumberland Park and the planned future areas of key housing growth at Backworth, Holystone, Killingworth Moor and Murton.
- 5.23. The creation of a new secondary school facility within the core of North Tyneside (Option 1 above), accessible to a sustainable transport system and the A19(T) and capable of serving the significant new residential communities of the area, is consequently identified as the optimum solution to future secondary school place planning. This takes into account the general spatial issues affecting secondary

provision in North Tyneside, the overall implications of projected pupil growth and a significant uplift in housing development over the next fifteen years, and the subsequent growth and redistribution of the pupil population in the Borough.

Secondary School Site Selection Process

- 5.24. With the conclusion that a new secondary school site or facility is the preferred solution for providing new school places, a site selection process was undertaken. The range of potentially available sites was drawn from the North Tyneside Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA).
- 5.25. A full assessment of all the sites considered from the SHLAA is available at Annex 2. In order to determine the most appropriate locations for the new schools, each site was tested against the following criteria:
- 5.26. *Size of site* – The details of the site requirements are as follows

Table 14: Secondary school site requirements

	Max Pupils (including Nursery and Post 16)	Minimum site area (sq m)	Maximum Site area (Sq m)	Minimum Building area (sq m)	Maximum Building area (sq m)
Secondary	1,100	60,660	76,100	8,470	9,660

- 5.27. Having regard to the Department for Education Building Bulletin 103¹⁰ the land area likely to be required for secondary schools is identified as:
- Secondary Education 80,000 sq m (8ha)
- 5.28. An appraisal was undertaken to consider the net deliverable residential benefit to each site, given the amount of land that would be required to dedicate to education proposals. Sites (or combinations of connected sites) that would have a higher proportion of the education provision to development area were discounted.
- 5.29. *Alternative land uses or other planning constraints* - The known planning designations affecting sites, such as Green Belt designations or ecological or heritage constraints

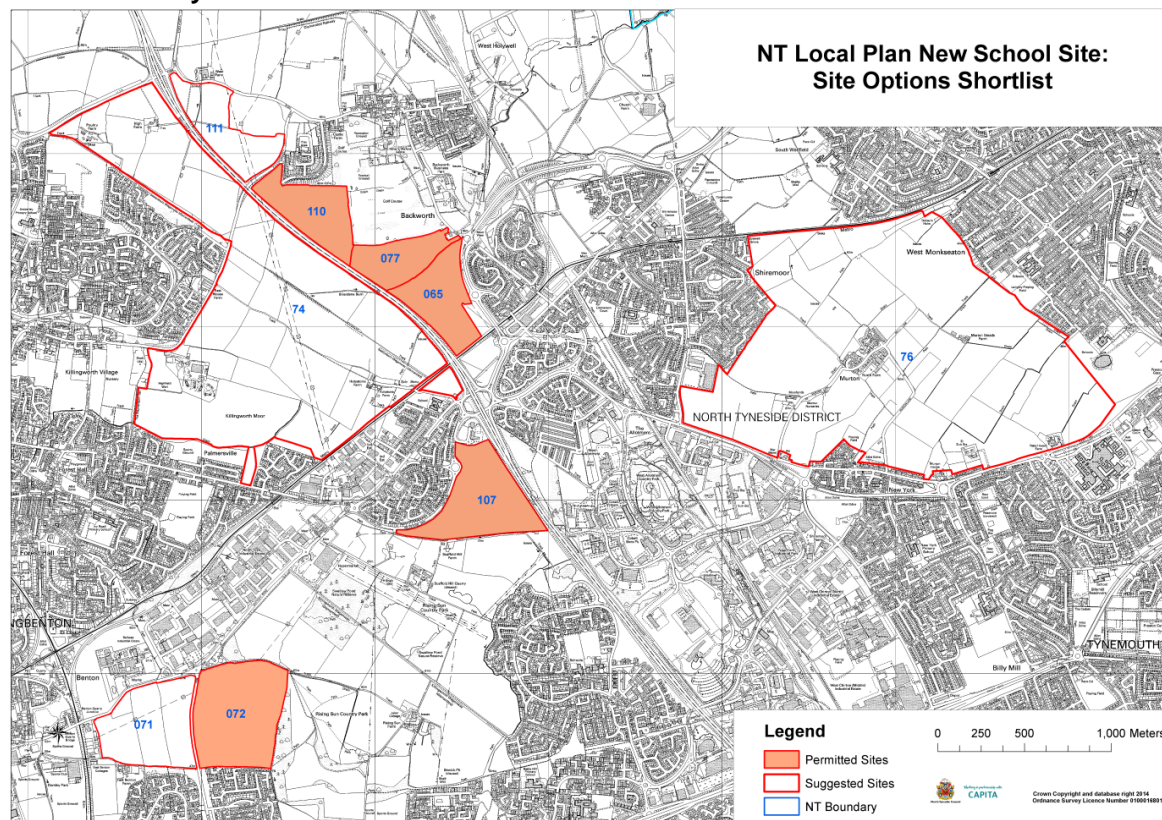
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¹⁰ Area Guidelines for Mainstream Schools - <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/mainstream-schools-area-guidelines>

were additionally considered to understand the suitability of the site for a secondary school and the impact of introducing the site upon potentially alternative uses such as housing delivery or employment.

- 5.30. Some sites have active developments already underway or benefit from planning permission. In such circumstances these are generally discounted as not available for school provision.
- 5.31. *Impact upon existing school provision* - Each site was tested against the relationship of the location to one or more existing school provision. Sites that would have one or more existing school in close proximity or that generally would conflict with the catchment and potentially destabilise existing schools were discounted.
- 5.32. *Accessibility to potential residents / pupils* - This criteria reviews each of the potential sites suitability against the known distribution of existing schools in North Tyneside and the location of new development. This incorporated consideration both in terms of available places by catchment (explained in the sections above) and the distribution of growth focused at the A19(T) core development area. Consequently locations that are remote from this key growth area (particularly if existing schools are closer) or are not capable of integrating with and serving a residential community were not considered suitable. Additional consideration was also given at this point to sustainable transport access if any potential issues were identified.
- 5.33. *Potential Sites Shortlist* - Having initially filtered the potential sites based on their development status, size and location in accordance with the spatial priority for delivery of schooling at the core of North Tyneside in proximity to the A19(T) corridor, this lead to the identification of a shortlist of potential sites. This includes Killingworth Moor and Murton Gap, together with some of the other larger development sites, such as Station Road, Wallsend. A plan of the sites shortlisted for consideration is shown below at Figure 6.

Figure 6: Secondary school site selection – shortlisted sites



5.34. *Site Selection Conclusions* – The sites analysis undertaken and included at Annex 2 below outlines the considerations given to each potential site within North Tyneside. As noted above, following an initial analysis a large number of sites were discounted due to their location or size. A further shortlist was then considered from which Killingworth Moor emerged as the preferred site for delivery of a new secondary school. This location provided the ability for development within a deliverable site, relatively free from key development constraint and at a location that could adequately serve its community by a range of sustainable transport modes. From an education perspective the site minimises potential conflict with existing schools provision.

5.35. As such, retention of a suitable area of land at Killingworth Moor for delivery of a secondary school is proposed as a requirement for inclusion in the Local Plan. The following map (Figure 7) identifies the distribution of permitted development sites and proposed allocations within the North Tyneside Local Plan. It considers these against the existing school locations and catchments within North Tyneside and identifies the preferred location of the proposed new secondary school.

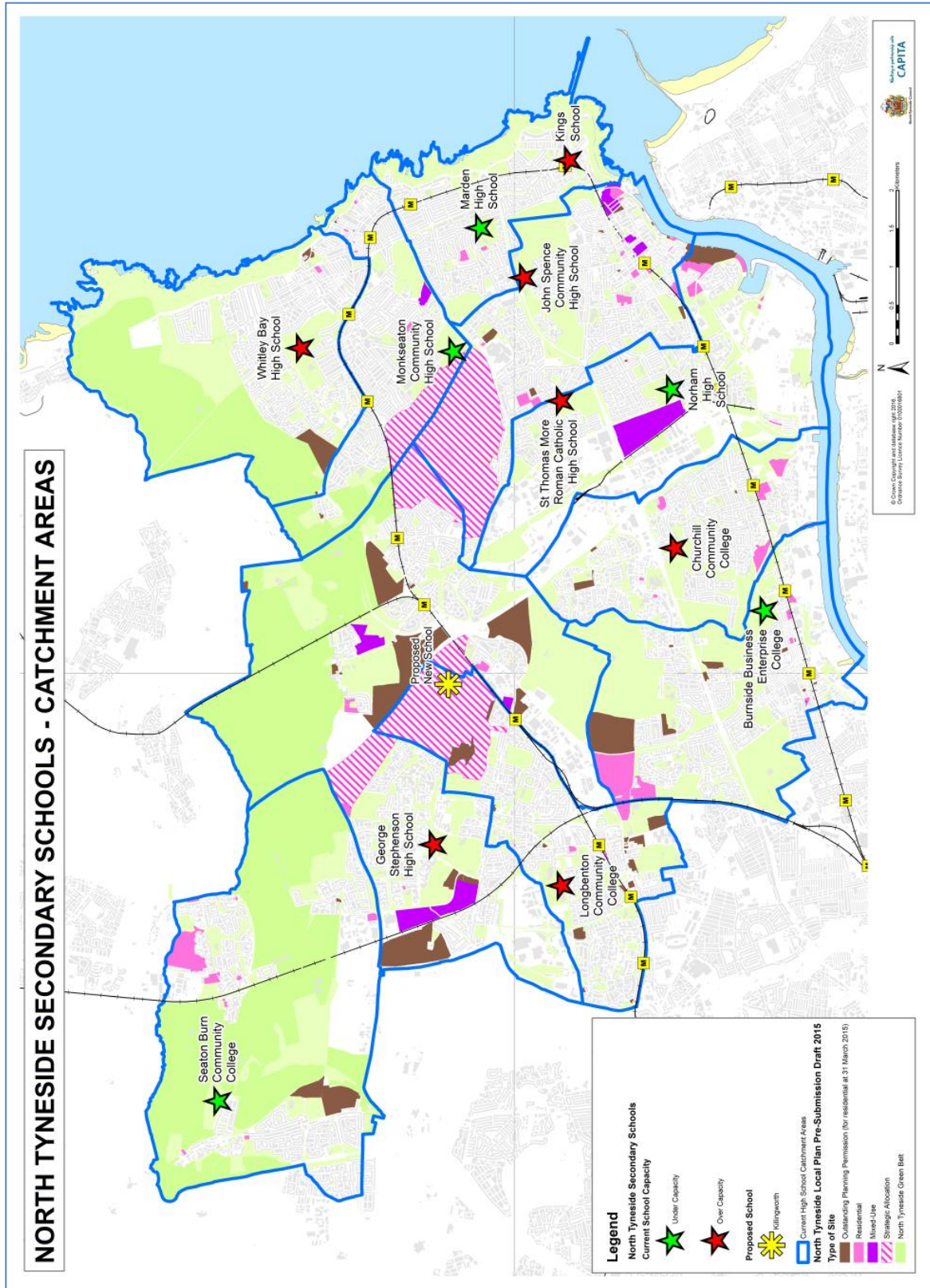


Figure 7

- 5.36. As can be seen, spatially the location of the new school is within close proximity to the core development areas east and west of the A19(T). If a new metro station is deliverable during the plan period this will additionally enhance access to the school site, whilst provision of a new school itself could enhance the potential business case for a new metro station.
- 5.37. *Campus style Primary and Secondary Provision* Having identified Killingworth Moor as a preferred location for both a new Primary School and Secondary School provision, the option for providing both schools on a joint campus is identified as a further key opportunity. Operationally for the school this can provide a range of potential benefits in the sharing of facilities on site, whilst the surrounding infrastructure and design of the site can be optimised in this location to serve both schools.

6. Delivering New School Places

- 6.1. Having determined the overall requirements for primary and secondary school places provision this section considers the options and mechanisms for delivery. Further details regarding the process for managing the creation and occupation of the new schools will be dependent upon the specific context for school place planning in place at that time. In tandem with ongoing work on detailed Delivery Frameworks for each site further guidance regarding the preferred process for delivering new schools will be prepared.

The Cost of Provision

- 6.2. As outlined in the section above the Council has identified basic requirements for provision of a new school based upon the DfE published Area Guidelines for Mainstream Schools: Building Bulletin 103. This identifies guidelines for minimum and maximum sites areas and net developable areas for primary and secondary school provision.
- 6.3. As set out the Council has identified a requirement for:
- *Primary provision* - Two, up to 420 place primary schools across age 3 – 11 (taken from Building Bulletin 103)
 - Maximum site area – 21,064 sq m (2.1hectares)

- Premises size 2,407 sq m
- Delivery costs based on North Tyneside Education Team estimates £1,800 / sq m

- *Secondary provision* – One up to 900 place to age 16 and 200 places to age 18 secondary school (taken from Building Bulletin 103)
 - Maximum site area 86,250 sq m (8.6 hectares)
 - Premises size mainstream (900 11 – 16 age places) – 7,660 sq m
 - Premises size post 16 (300 16-18 places) – 2,785 sq m
 - Delivery costs based on North Tyneside Education Team estimates £1,800 / sq m

6.4. Based upon these requirements:

- Provision of primary schools is expected to cost a maximum £4.4 million each.
- Provision of a secondary school is expected to cost £18.8 million.

6.5. It should be noted that the costs for provision identified here are considered as robust estimates for provision of a new school commissioned by North Tyneside Council directly. It may be possible through the delivery process to reach agreement with a specific developer or supplier to provide a school by alternative means providing opportunities to reduce the total cost of school provision.

Identifying Trigger Points

6.6. As outlined within the methodology for calculating future school place requirements North Tyneside has an established Pupil Projections Model, to which this report additionally considers the impact of housing development. In order to identify the timing of the delivery of new schools, the Local Education Authority (LEA) will monitor both the Live birth rate and the output of the most recent Pupil Projection Model. This exercise is carried out annually, each October. Additionally, the LA would monitor the new housing developments against the phasing plan and make necessary adjustments and assumptions to the projections.

Primary School Provision

6.7. The projection of Primary School pupil populations is based upon Live birth data, provided by the Local Health Authority. This enables the projection of pupil populations based upon this rate together with the application of historical patterns of parental

preference. This does not, however allow for the introduction of pupils born outside of North Tyneside that subsequently move into the area before statutory school age.

- 6.8. A number of primary schools are currently operating Published Admission Number's (PAN's) below their physical capacity and therefore there are some early opportunities to mitigate potential oversubscription issues by the reintroduction of that capacity. Proposals already exist and have been taken into consideration within this report for the relocation and enlargement of Backworth Park Primary School to address the capacity issues identified as part of the planning process for housing developments along the A19 corridor. Though the school will operate as a 1.5 form entry (admitting up to 45 pupils each year), it will be constructed to 2 form entry (60 pupils per year), with those additional class spaces remaining inaccessible until demand requires their introduction. This will provide a controlled increase in the capacity at Primary level in the early years of the Local Plan.
- 6.9. The trigger point to open dialogue for the delivery of additional primary school places would be the point at which the annual birth rate reduces the projected surplus places to a level of less than 10%. Currently this level of capacity is already exceeded within North Tyneside and all major new development is subject to developer contributions to mitigate the projected impacts of growth.
- 6.10. New primary school provision, proposed as the optimum solution for the planned developments at Murton Gap and Killingworth Moor due to the scale and nature of the developments, would require a 4 year programme in terms of planning, commissioning, construction and opening. At this time, and subject to ongoing monitoring of the impacts of development upon projected pupil numbers, it is expected that a new school would be required on both sites by the conclusion of the first five year phase of construction. This is on the basis of the delivery over this period of 851 homes at Killingworth Moor and 1,021 homes at Murton Gap.

Secondary School Provision

- 6.11. A range of surplus capacity between 5% and 10% of total capacity is considered reasonable. This accounts for the potential for error in the forecasts as a whole and is necessary to provide sufficient flexibility to respond to parental choice.
- 6.12. The introduction of a new secondary school would, in terms of planning, commissioning, constructing and opening would likely require a 4 year programme and therefore the trigger point for commencing this work would become the instance whereby our projected pupil population indicates a future date whereby the projected surplus capacity is less than 5%.
- 6.13. On the basis of the regular and consistent build out of Local Plan dwellings and the realisation of the projected pupil numbers, the Secondary Capacity in North Tyneside will be reduced to less than 5% surplus places across the Borough by 2021/22, with capacity specifically in the core catchments expected to experience the majority of development reduced to less than 5% even earlier. Due to the implications of housing delivery upon overall pupil growth, the rate of housing delivery will influence the rate by which the pupil figures increase. Ongoing annual monitoring of pupil numbers will therefore again inform the precise timing of commencement of the commissioning process for a new school.
- 6.14. The timing of the delivery of a new secondary school must be carefully planned, so as to not destabilise the existing provision by introducing additional capacity too early, whilst not under-estimating demand for places and therefore not having sufficient capacity to accommodate all pupils. The planning of the provision of a new Secondary School can be managed by regular monitoring of annual pupil cohorts, to determine if and when capacity may be breached. However, at this time on the basis of our current expectations of planned housing delivery, a new school is expected to be required by conclusion of the first five year phase of development at Killingworth Moor.

Potential Funding Mechanisms and Contribution Profile

- 6.15. *Primary Provision* - The assessment of primary school provision has concluded with a requirement for provision of a new primary school at both Murton Gap and Killingworth Moor.
- 6.16. Both schools would be provided on the development site itself and serve the residential community that is created through the development. The delivery mechanism for both sites is therefore focused upon direct delivery of the schools via a section 106 agreement attached to the outline planning permission for the sites.
- 6.17. At an estimated cost of £4.4m the requirement to deliver a primary school would equate to approximately £1,516 pounds per unit at Murton (based on delivery of 2,901 homes to 2032) and £2,198 per unit at Killingworth Moor (based on delivery of 2,001 homes to 2032).
- 6.18. *Secondary Provision* - Overall it has been calculated in this report that from 2015/16 onwards committed and planned development will result in the delivery of 15,580 homes over the plan period to 2032. The calculations for the education needs arising over the plan period demonstrate that the requirement for a new school will arise from growth across a range of development sites. Particular pressure for places is identified towards the north of the A19(T) corridor due to the focus of new development in this area that has already taken place in recent years and arising from the Local Plan.
- 6.19. In looking towards the potential funds that can be secured from development to meet the education needs that arise from the Local Plan requirement of 17,388 homes to 2032, 1,700 homes have already been built since 2011 and approximately 5,400 units benefit from planning permission (or that the Council is minded to grant subject to section 106 agreement). There may be some opportunity to utilise existing section 106 agreements towards secondary provision from selected existing planning permissions. There are a remaining 10,000 homes requiring planning permission from which section 106 agreements may be negotiated or a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) may be charged.

- 6.20. From those schemes that already benefit from planning permission, in total some £3.04m in contributions to secondary education provision has been agreed through Section 106 agreements. These contributions arise from 9 separate schemes. Two schemes make contributions that could potentially contribute to a pooling (to a maximum of 5 agreements in total) for the provision of a secondary school at Killingworth Moor. It is estimated those schemes could provide a maximum of £1.5 million pounds towards the delivery of a school.
- 6.21. Of the currently 10,000 units without planning permission, as previously noted in this report, approximately 20% of all anticipated development will take place within the school catchments of Seaton Burn, Churchill or the three tier system in Monkseaton and Whitley Bay. Whilst application of Borough wide CIL could provide a potential funding opportunity for a new school, these areas will also continue to present their own needs for support towards education provision and enhancement over the plan period that should be considered in determining how contributions should be sought.
- 6.22. As such, it is recommended that a funding mechanism is identified that can secure contributions from developments most directly connected to generating a need for a new school in as equitable a manner as possible, and that can provide sufficient certainty over delivery of funds.
- 6.23. To achieve this, an approach has been identified towards funding delivery of a new school that combines existing section 106 contributions from two schemes with a further three section 106 agreements proposed for the developments of Murton Gap, Killingworth Moor and Station Road (West). Jointly these three schemes are expected to provide approximately 5,500 homes. In the circumstance that any one of these schemes do not proceed and the funding is not secured it is also acknowledged that the overall impact upon pupil growth would also be reduced. The option under that circumstance would therefore remain open for any monies claimed from schemes that have proceeded to be redirected to enhance capacity at an existing secondary school or schools.

- 6.24. Finally it is also considered appropriate that an additional contribution is made through a CIL mechanism (from which the above sites subject to section 106 are excluded). At this time, North Tyneside Council has indicated through its Local Development Scheme that it is considering options for production of a CIL. The likely programme for CIL adoption will follow adoption of the Local Plan in early 2017.
- 6.25. Following an initial review of proposed allocations the potential schemes that may be suitable for contributing to such a CIL charge have been identified alongside an estimate of their potential contribution per unit to provide an initial estimate of the funding that may be available towards a school arising from a CIL charge, by 2032.¹¹

Table 15: Indicative costs schedule for provision of “New Secondary School”

Type of Development	Units	Delivery Mechanism	Council led commissioning for delivery (£18.8m)				
			Phase 1 (15/16 – 19/20)	Phase 2 (20/21 – 24/25)	Phase 3 (25/26 – 31/32)	Total	Cost per Unit
Permitted development	575	s106 agreement (1) and (2)	£1,519,360	-	-	£1,519,360	£2,642
Murton Gap	2,901	Outline s106 agreement (3)	£1,739,110	£2,579,932	£4,455,147	£8,774,190	£3,024
Killingworth Moor	2,001	Outline s106 agreement (4)	£2,059,711	£2,086,932	£1,905,460	£6,052,104	£3,024
Station Road (West)	450	Outline / FUL s106 agreement (5)	£0	£725,889	£635,153	£1,361,043	£3,024
Other development*	2,199	Community Infrastructure Levy	£329,180	£1,960,032	£1,391,495	£3,680,707	£1,673
All	8,126		£5,647,362	£7,352,786	£8,387,256	£21,387,406	
<i>14% cushion above estimated cost circa £18.8m</i>							

*estimated contributions from “other development” are based upon an estimate of potential contributions from 18 additional Local Plan allocations and additional windfall development (Annex 3). The average size of the remaining sites is in the order of 40 units. Additional smaller developments may come forwards over the plan period. However, a balanced approach has been taken to minimise the risk of failing to collect sufficient funds to meet requirements. Regarding the overall

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¹¹ n.b. This report provides an initial estimate of potential CIL contributions only. The precise details of the CIL mechanism to be employed and potential variation in rates according to market value and viability would be required as a separate exercise through the Viability Assessments, IDP and subsequent evidence base for consultation on a Proposed CIL charging rate and subsequent adoption of a CIL rate.

rate per unit identified please note Footnote 11 below regarding further work required and ongoing verification through the IDP and viability assessments.

- 6.26. Table 15 above has arrived at a series of costs per development contributing to the New Secondary School. This balances an objective to provide an equitable balance for provision and ensuring reasonable certainty that funding necessary could be secured. The contributions identified are phased and reflect the Council's latest understanding of the build out rates of all proposed sites within the Local Plan.
- 6.27. In the event that delivery of the secondary school is triggered by pupil projections but sufficient funds have not been collected via development, the Council will explore its options to secure sufficient funds via central government loan, grant or other finance provisions. Any finance interest or additional costs arising as a result of those provisions and any variation in the ultimate cost of school delivery would be addressed through a review mechanism within s106 agreements already made and adjustment of the CIL Regulation 123 list and/or charging schedule.
- 6.28. *Government Support for Free Schools* – At this time, potential funding opportunities include the specific support the government have offered towards the creation of new free schools in areas where housing delivery is a key trigger for growth in the number of pupil places required. The letter from Brandon Lewis MP Lord Nash “*Accommodating new demand for school places from new housing*”¹² highlights a key opportunity to support the Local Authority in delivering a new school and overcoming the potential cash flow issues identified for development by the first phase trigger points that have been identified.

Total cost of school provision for the Strategic Allocations

- 6.29. Current section 106 monitoring since 2010 indicates that approximately £7.4 million contributions has been agreed to primary and secondary education infrastructure. These contributions are from a total of 16 schemes and 3,300 homes. The overall average education contribution has therefore been approximately £2,243 per

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¹² <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/funding-for-new-schools-guidance-for-local-authorities--3>

contributing unit. Within this average figure contributions from three schemes have exceeded £4,000 per unit.

Table 16: Estimated contribution per unit for primary and secondary school provision

	Primary	Secondary	Total
Murton	£1,466	£1,512 / £3,024	£2,928 / £4,541
Killingworth Moor	£2,198	£1,512 / £3,024	£3,610 / £5,223

- 6.30. As can be seen from Table 16 there is a significant education ask for the Strategic Sites, particularly if the upper cost for secondary provision is required. However, that requirement under the approach identified delivery significant potential benefits for the success and attractiveness of the strategic sites whilst balancing the overall costs across a range of development taking place in North Tyneside.

Annexe 1- Pupils by year group reception to Yr 13

		Capacity	N1	N2	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Nursery	Sir James Knott	120	1	82															
F i r s t a n d P r i m a r y S c h o o l s	Amberley	420	11	31	58	59	58	60	55	57	57								
	Appletree Gardens	293	1	34	59	49	55	61	51										
	Backworth Park	180		24	19	18	13	21	16	12	17								
	Bailey Green	420		71	55	60	60	64	56	63	58								
	Balliol	210		9	24	27	22	22	21	23	19								
	Battle Hill	315		38	60	44	55	44	44	49	49								
	Benton Dene	420	3	61	58	62	61	61	63	60	46								
	Burradon	189		17	25	18	25	23	24	20	20								
	Carville	314		14	26	26	24	27	20	25	23								
	Christ Church	150	1	14	30	29	26	31	27	27	20								
	Collingwood	410		34	60	42	51	54	45	45	42								
	Coquet Park	150		33	30	30	30	31	28										
	Cullercoats	406			60	62	60	62	62	63	62								
	Denbigh	420		52	60	48	54	52	60	60	44								
	Fordley	343	3	32	41	36	37	38	39	46	39								
	Forest Hall	238		22	27	28	24	28	23	30	32								
	Grasmere	154		5	11	16	11	15	10	17	13								
	Greenfields	385	11	36	58	44	45	50	41	41	37								
	Hadrian Park	315		42	60	55	52	45	40	47	44								
	Hazlewood	269	3	23	36	27	20	24	17	21	10								
	Holy Cross	243	20		30	29	28	30	24	30	25								
	Holystone	438		52	60	60	60	77	59	60	56								
	Ivy Road	210		19	16	20	18	19	11	16	20								
	King Edward	420		56	60	60	60	59	61	56	58								
	Langley	298		61	59	62	59	60	60										
	Marine Park	378		67	90	90	91	90	89										
	Monkhouse	362			30	31	30	31	27	32	30								
	New York	297	11	45	27	40	40	45	29	37	19								
	Percy Main	300	3	25	25	25	29	30	24	25	23								
	Preston Grange	210			30	29	29	30	30	29	31								
	Redesdale	350		25	30	30	29	28	28	27	39								
	Richardson Dees	210		33	30	28	30	28	28	28	30								
	Riverside	180	1	14	27	24	29	23	21	14	25								
	Rockcliffe	177	3	45	45	46	50	52	36										
	Shiremoor	418		51	49	59	50	65	43	38	33								
	South Wellfield	298		42	60	60	58	61	58										
	Southridge	300		51	60	60	60	61	58										
	Spring Gardens	413		43	61	59	58	60	58	59	57								
	St Bartholomew's	210		22	28	28	30	30	28	26	29								
	St Bernadette's	280		47	45	46	42	45	45	44	45								
St Columba's	210	5	31	30	30	29	29	30	33	31									
St Cuthbert's	205	13	13	30	28	30	30	22	29	30									
St Joseph's	308	5	29	45	42	46	46	33	38	43									
St Mary's (FH)	210			27	30	25	27	26	26	27									
St Mary's (NS)	210		36	30	28	30	30	30	30	29									
St Stephen's	210	2	38	31	31	30	39	30	25	22									
Star of the Sea	420		39	51	60	60	60	60	59	58									
Stephenson Memorial	420	9	45	59	51	56	46	54	60	46									
Wallsend Jubilee	420	3	32	36	57	42	47	37	56	50									
Wallsend St Peter's	208	3	23	30	30	29	29	28	31	26									
Waterville	210	3	23	30	31	29	28	27	24	27									
Western	420		60	60	60	56	60	59	59	56									
Westmoor	315		37	38	45	45	45	43	44	41									
Whitehouse	180		18	29	21	30	25	19	16	21									
Whitley Lodge	225		48	45	46	44	52	45											

			N1	N2	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Middle Schools	Marden Bridge	600								121	128	106	113						
	Monkseaton Middle	384								87	83	92	89						
	Valley Gardens	720								181	181	179	181						
	Wellfield	240								77	84	72	79						
High and Secondary	Burnside	1,526											164	211	169	216	206	118	96
	Churchill	1,022											162	140	123	125	115	53	33
	George Stephenson	1,284											225	204	222	205	181	65	58
	John Spence	885											162	173	166	149	153		
	Kings Priory	-			75	76	75	75	75	76	75		124	120	124	78	92	89	70
	Longbenton	1,010											143	134	121	142	144	85	75
	Marden	905											122	128	121	169	170		
	Monkseaton High	955													75	109	117	81	98
	Norham	895											48	64	74	80	75		
	St Thomas More	1,650											260	270	262	260	236	171	144
	Seaton Burn	951											107	104	72	80	76	59	39
	Whitley Bay	1,646													349	353	355	282	269
	Special	Beacon Hill	-	4	10	11	15	11	9	8	3	5	9	7	10	4	11	9	13
Benton Dene		-		2	10	11	11	22	17	17	20								
Silverdale		-							2	7	10	5	5	4	10	9			
Southlands		-										17	25	16	24	22			
Woodlawn	-		3	3	9	5	10	9	10	6	10	6	4	4	4	4	6	10	1
PRU	Moorbridge	-											3	4	9	23			

Annex 2 - Individual site assessments

Annex 2 outlines the Council's considerations of potentially suitable sites for a new secondary school – based on their size – within the North Tyneside Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment.

SHLA A Ref	Site Name	Site area (ha)	Homes	Site Area - 8ha	Land-owner (when known)	Plot size suitability	Other Use Planned	Site Constraints	Conflict with Other Schools	Accessibility to potential residents / pupils	Shortlist	Conclusion
73	East Benton Farm	8.67	50	1	Persimmon Homes & other	Development site incapable of facilitating both housing and high school due to size	LP allocation	Site and access issues	No - would involve realignment of Longbenton catchment	Landlocked and inaccessible due to lack of highway infrastructure.	Discount	Discounted
110	A19 Corridor 3	15.65	290	8	Northumberland Estates	Development large enough for both housing and high school.	Planning Permission granted for 290 housing.	Development due to commence - site likely to be built out before school required.	No - would involve realignment of George Stephenson catchment	Reasonable proximity to target area adjacent to A19(T)	Shortlist	Not available
68	Annitsford Farm	17.54	400	10	North Tyneside Council	Site for school would reduce maximum potential capacity from 400 to 195. This would impact upon overall delivery that would need to be met elsewhere but could be	LP allocation	No constraints identified.	High School will conflict with the catchment area of Seaton Burn Community College	Near the Northumberland border.	Discount	Discounted

SHLA A Ref	Site Name	Site area (ha)	Home s	Site Area - 8ha	Land-owner (when known)	Plot size suitability	Other Use Planned	Site Constraints	Conflict with Other Schools	Accessibility to potential residents / pupils	Shortlist	Conclusion
						expected to continue to enable delivery of a viable housing development .						
71	Station Road West	22.17	400	14	Mixed ownership issues with 9 registered titles, inc small LA are to north of pylon. Persimmon Homes interested in developing site.	Site for school would reduce identified potential capacity from 400 to 290. This would impact upon overall delivery that would need to be met elsewhere. Reduction in area would raise question marks regarding the delivery of a viable housing development .	Local Plan proposed housing allocation.	No significant constraints identified.	No - would involve realignment of George Stephenson catchment	Potentially serves growth to west of A19(T) but access limited for development to the east and site relatively remote from the nearest metro station.	Shortlist	Not expected to be available and overall reduction in developable area significant.
333	Land west of Camperdown Industrial Estate	8.14	-	0	Mr Oliver	Not a constraint	Local Plan proposed Safeguarded land	Highly constrained by transport infrastructure	No - would involve realignment of George	Site located too far to the west to serve new development	Discount	Discounted

SHLA A Ref	Site Name	Site area (ha)	Homes	Site Area - 8ha	Land-owner (when known)	Plot size suitability	Other Use Planned	Site Constraints	Conflict with Other Schools	Accessibility to potential residents / pupils	Shortlist	Conclusion
									Stephenson catchment	areas to centre and east of North Tyneside.		
111	A19 Corridor 4	16.16	-	8	Northumberland Estates	Not a constraint - site not considered suitable for housing and of sufficient scale for school.	Local Plan proposed Safeguarded land	Significant area of the site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument - with a medieval village on site. Previous County Archaeologist advice has cautioned relationship of development to the setting of the monument.	No - would involve the realignment of George Stephenson catchment	Whilst adjacent to the A19(T), located to the northern edge of development and adjacent to green belt, site would be	Shortlist	Site constraints and not suitable for optimum access from all development
74	Killingworth Moor	160.31	2,000	152	Various	Not a constraint - significant areas of strategic site not required for housing development in quantum identified therefore opportunity for alternative uses.	Local Plan proposed Strategic Allocation.	Site within multiple landownership and requires significant infrastructure intervention to deliver. However, as a suitable site for development and expectation that infrastructure would be delivered as part of the scheme no site constraints exist.	No - would involve realignment of Longbenton and George Stephenson catchment	Site is large with areas to the north potentially suffering similar access issues to site 111A19 Corridor 4. If located to the southern boundary of the site and in close proximity to the A19(T) - if made suitably accessible - site would be accessible to new development areas to the	Shortlist	Preferred location

SHLA A Ref	Site Name	Site area (ha)	Home s	Site Area - 8ha	Land-owner (when known)	Plot size suitability	Other Use Planned	Site Constraints	Conflict with Other Schools	Accessibility to potential residents / pupils	Shortlist	Conclusion
										east and west of the A19(T) and potentially be accessible via opportunity for new metro provision.		
76	Murton	238.64	3,000	231	Various	Not a constraint - significant areas of strategic site not required for housing development in quantum identified therefore opportunity for alternative uses.	Local Plan proposed Strategic Allocation.	Site within multiple landownership and requires significant infrastructure intervention to deliver. However, as a suitable site for development and expectation that infrastructure would be delivered as part of the scheme no site constraints exist.	Would involve realignment of George Stephenson and John Spence catchment. However, site would also be in close proximity to Monkseaton High School to the east with potentially further destabilising effects. Location should consequently be to the west of the site.	Site is large - if located to north of site potential opportunity exists to connect to possible metro provision. However, location would be adjacent to green belt to the north, adjacent to the Three Tier system to the east and generally be located to the edge of the new development core focused at the A19(T).	Shortlist	Not suitable for optimum access from all development.
	Stephenson Industrial Estate West	7.30	150	-1	Multiple landowners	Development site incapable of facilitating both housing	Local Plan proposed mixed use allocation.	Currently occupied by industry	Site in close proximity to George Stephenson catchment	Site located within existing urban area and in proximity to new	Discount	Discounted

SHLA A Ref	Site Name	Site area (ha)	Homes	Site Area - 8ha	Land-owner (when known)	Plot size suitability	Other Use Planned	Site Constraints	Conflict with Other Schools	Accessibility to potential residents / pupils	Shortlist	Conclusion
						and high school due to size			and would not provide clear opportunity to realign catchments in a logical manner.	development areas. However, generally located to the western edge of the core development area adjacent to the A19(T).		
354	Harvey Combe	11.00	190	3		Reduction in land area leads to significant fall in maximum potential housing yield.	Linked to NTC depot rationalisation.	Development has a listed building status	High School will conflict with the catchment area of George Stephenson High School.	West of Killingworth Moor and unsuitable to serve Murton Gap	Discount	Discounted
63	West Chirton South	28.95	400	21	Multiple landowners	Not a constraint	Local Plan allocation and live planning application for residential development.	No constraints identified.	High School will conflict with the catchment area of Norham High School.	The site is in reasonable proximity to the A19(T) but is generally located to the south of the primary growth areas. Key areas of growth to the west of the A19(T) would be remote from the site.	Discount	Discounted
77	Shiremoor West	28.00	590	20	Northumberland Estates	Development large enough for both housing and high	Planning permission for housing development.	Site now under development and will not be available once school required.	No - would involve the realignment of George Stephenson	Close to Shiremoor West development of 590 homes.	Shortlist	Not available

SHLA A Ref	Site Name	Site area (ha)	Homes	Site Area - 8ha	Land-owner (when known)	Plot size suitability	Other Use Planned	Site Constraints	Conflict with Other Schools	Accessibility to potential residents / pupils	Shortlist	Conclusion
						school.			catchment			
65	Shiremoor West (south)	16.53	-	9	Northumberland Estates	see #77	see #77	see #77	see #77	see #77	Discount	Discounted
94	Smiths Dock	12.28	800	4	Places for People	Not a constraint	Outline Planning Permission granted to deliver 800 homes	Site now under development and will not be available once school required.	High School will conflict with the catchment area of Norham High School.	Site deemed too far to serve Killingworth Moor and Murton Gap.	Discount	Discounted
	Wellfield	12.55	200	5	Taylor Wimpey - developer	Not a constraint	Planning permission for 200 homes.	Ruled out on the basis that the development is currently underconstruction and progressing.	High School will conflict with the catchment area of Whitley Bay High School.	Site is relatively close to the Murton development but is poorly accessible to the A19(T) development core.	Discount	Discounted
113	East Wideopen	13.82	330	6	Bellway, NTC, Mr and Mrs McKeown, Mr Child	Not a constraint	Planning permission for 330 homes.	Ruled out on the basis that the development is currently under construction and progressing.	High school would conflict with the catchment area of Seaton Burn.	Site lies to the far west of North Tyneside and remote from the core areas of population growth and development.	Discount	Discounted
208	Earsdon View A	20.16	656	12		Not a constraint	Planning permission for residential development.	Ruled out on the basis that the development is currently under construction and progressing.	No - would involve the realignment of George Stephenson catchment	Site lies to north of A19(T) growth area and in reasonably proximity to metro provision. Therefore, potentially limited	Discount	Discounted

SHLA A Ref	Site Name	Site area (ha)	Homes	Site Area - 8ha	Land-owner (when known)	Plot size suitability	Other Use Planned	Site Constraints	Conflict with Other Schools	Accessibility to potential residents / pupils	Shortlist	Conclusion
										catchment due to green belt area to north but otherwise a potentially accessible location.		
107	Scaffold Hill Farm	23.12	450	15	Bellway, Taylor Wimpey (Northumberland Estates)	Development large enough for both housing and high school.	Full Planning Permission granted for housing development.	Ruled out on the basis that the development is currently underconstruction and progressing.	No - would involve the realignment of Longbenton catchment.	Accessible by Killingworth Moor & Murton Gap. Close to Metro Station.	Shortlist	Not available
72	Station Road East	28.82	590	21	Persimmon Homes	Development large enough for both housing and high school.	Outline permission for 650 homes.	Ruled out on the basis that the development will soon be underconstruction and progressing.	Would involve the realignment of Burnside catchment.	Accessible by Killingworth Moor & Murton Gap	Shortlist	Not available
69	Whitehouse Farm	31.53	360	24	Bellway	Not a constraint	Planning Permission already granted.	Ruled out on the basis that the development is currently underconstruction and progressing.	Lies to the west of George Stephenson and would potential conflict with George Stephenson and Seaton Burn catchments.	Site deemed too far to serve the A19(T) core development area.	Discount	Discounted
84	Former Cookson Works	8.28	-	0	Morston Assets Limited	Not a constraint	Employment	Designated employment land and relationship to riverside industry indicate site not suitable .	High School will conflict with the catchment area of Burnside College	Site deemed too far to serve A19(T) development core. Area does not have the population to support a	Discount	Discounted

SHLA A Ref	Site Name	Site area (ha)	Homes	Site Area - 8ha	Land-owner (when known)	Plot size suitability	Other Use Planned	Site Constraints	Conflict with Other Schools	Accessibility to potential residents / pupils	Shortlist	Conclusion
										new high school.		
296	High Flatworth East	8.76	-	1		Development site incapable of facilitating both housing and high school due to size	Employment	Existing playing fields at part of the site.	High School will conflict with the catchment area of Norham High School which is currently under subscribed to.	The site is in reasonable proximity to the A19(T) but is generally located to the south of the primary growth areas. Key areas of growth to the west of the A19(T) would be remote from the site.	Discount	Discounted
287	Bellway Industrial Estate	9.21	190	1		Not a constraint	Employment	Currently occupied by industry	No - would involve the realignment of George Stephenson catchment	Site lies in close proximity to the 19(T) core development area.	Discount	Discounted
331	Longbenton Foods	10.13	200	2		not a constraint	Employment	Adjacent road infrastructure raises issues regarding suitability and flooding concerns. Currently occupied by industry	No - would involve the realignment of George Stephenson catchment	Site deemed too far to serve the A19(T) core development area.	Discount	Discounted
379	Gosforth Business Park	10.90	220	3	Persimmon Homes	not a constraint	Employment		High School will conflict with the catchment area of Longbenton High School	Site deemed too far to serve the A19(T) core development area.	Discount	Discounted
286	North Tyne Industrial	22.00	450	14		not a constraint	Employment	Currently occupied by industry	No - would involve the	Site lies in close proximity	Discount	Discounted

SHLA A Ref	Site Name	Site area (ha)	Home s	Site Area - 8ha	Land-owner (when known)	Plot size suitability	Other Use Planned	Site Constraints	Conflict with Other Schools	Accessibility to potential residents / pupils	Shortlist	Conclusion
	Estate								realignment of George Stephenson catchment	to the 19(T) core development area.		
	Balliol East	22.97	450	15	Newcastle City Council / site privately owned.	Part of site to be required for wildlife inclusion of school may render remainder unviable for employment development .	Employment	Partially designated to wildlife	High School will conflict with the catchment area of Longbenton & George Stephenson High Schools.	Site deemed too far to serve the A19(T) core development area.	Discount	Discounted
55	Weetslade	37.88	-	30	Majority of the land is owned by HCA, NTC and a local farmer. Remainder by various businesses	not a constraint	Employment	In part development.	High School will conflict with the catchment area of Seaton Burn High	Site deemed too far to serve the A19(T) core development area.	Discount	Discounted
102a	Ice Rink, Football Ground and surroundings (west)	9.32	190	1	Mixed ownership including Northumberland Estates.	No suitable available land area.	Leisure and recreation.	Existing development and open space.	Monkseaton Community high School lies to west of site.	Site to east of core A19(T) developable areas and lies within three tier system.	Discount	Discounted
34	Land north of Coast Road	7.22	-	-1	North Tyneside Council	not a constraint	Pending covenant on land.	Potential contamination of site rated as high risk.	High School will conflict with the catchment area of Norham,	The site is in reasonable proximity to the A19(T) but is generally located to the south of the primary growth areas. Key	Discount	Discounted

SHLA A Ref	Site Name	Site area (ha)	Home s	Site Area - 8ha	Land-owner (when known)	Plot size suitability	Other Use Planned	Site Constraints	Conflict with Other Schools	Accessibility to potential residents / pupils	Shortlist	Conclusion
										areas of growth to the west of the A19(T) would be remote from the site.		
102b	Ice Rink, Football Ground and surroundings (east)	7.98	-	0	Northumberland Estates. Site includes Hillheads statutory allotments	No suitable available land area.	Leisure and recreation.	Existing development and open space.	Monkseaton Community high School lies to west of site.	Site to east of core A19(T) developable areas and lies within three tier system.	Discount	Discounted
306	Land to east of Killingworth Road	10.30	-	2	Mr Burke	not a constraint	Local Green Space	Conflicts with the Killingworth Open Break Policy.	Site would require realignment of the George Stephenson catchment but is in close proximity to the existing school creating potential conflict.	Site is reasonably accessible to the core A19(T) development areas although lying to the far west of Killingworth Moor is potentially of poor accessibility for schemes to the east of the A19(T).	Discount	Discounted
37	Howdon Tip	11.24	229	3	North Tyneside Council	not a constraint	Open space	Potential contamination of site rated as high risk. Impact of noise from Metro and A19 upon amenity.	Site lies to southern edge of Churchill catchment requiring potentially realignment of Churchill to serve the new	Site deemed too far to serve the A19(T) core development area.	Discount	Discounted

SHLA A Ref	Site Name	Site area (ha)	Home s	Site Area - 8ha	Land-owner (when known)	Plot size suitability	Other Use Planned	Site Constraints	Conflict with Other Schools	Accessibility to potential residents / pupils	Shortlist	Conclusion
									development areas but generally deemed a conflict.			
35	Land east of Preston North Road	12.38	253	4	North Tyneside Council lease site	not a constraint	Open space	Part of NTC Playing Pitch Strategy.	High School will conflict with the catchment area of Marden High School and is in close proximity to Monkseaton High School.	Site lies too far east of core development areas and would not generally serve new education needs in the Borough.	Discount	Discounted
103	Tynemouth Golf Course	36.22	739	28	Northumberland Estates	not a constraint	Open space	Allocated open space, active golf course additionally providing key contribution to character of locality.	High School will conflict with the catchment areas of three other schools. Marden and John Spence High School and Kings Priory Academy.	Site lies too far south east of core development areas and would not generally serve new education needs in the Borough.	Discount	Discounted
363	Land to the south of B1321	13.85	-	6		not a constraint	Green Belt	Site is within the Green Belt	High School will conflict with the catchment area of Seaton Burn High School	To north of Borough poorly accessible from major population centres.	Discount	Discounted
415	Land B	14.00	-	6		not a constraint	Green Belt	Site is within the Green Belt	High School will conflict with the	To north of Borough poorly accessible from	Discount	Discounted

SHLA A Ref	Site Name	Site area (ha)	Homes	Site Area - 8ha	Land-owner (when known)	Plot size suitability	Other Use Planned	Site Constraints	Conflict with Other Schools	Accessibility to potential residents / pupils	Shortlist	Conclusion
									catchment area of Seaton Burn high School	major population centres.		
88	Dairy Farm	15.71	-	8	Persimmon Homes	not a constraint	Green Belt	Site is within a Green Belt land	High School will conflict with the catchment area of Seaton Burn	To north of Borough poorly accessible from major population centres.	Discount	Discounted
305	Land east of Kirklands	17.76	-	10	Mr Burke	not a constraint	Green Belt	Site is within a Green Belt land	High School will conflict with the catchment area of Seaton Burn	To north of Borough poorly accessible from major population centres.	Discount	Discounted
304	Earsdon B	17.86	-	10	Mr Watson	not a constraint	Green Belt	Site is within a Green Belt land	In a 3-tier education area.	To north of Borough poorly accessible from major population centres.	Discount	Discounted
417	Land D	18.25	-	10		not a constraint	Green Belt	Site is within a Green Belt land.	High School will conflict with the catchment area of Seaton Burn high School.	To north of Borough poorly accessible from major population centres.	Discount	Discounted
425	Land to the east of Seaton Burn	20.44	-	12		not a constraint	Green Belt	Site is within a Green Belt land.	High School will conflict with the catchment area of Seaton Burn high School.	To north of Borough poorly accessible from major population centres.	Discount	Discounted
365	Land off Killingworth Way	22.85	-	15		not a constraint	Green Belt	Site is within a Green Belt land.	High School will conflict with the	To north of Borough poorly accessible from	Discount	Discounted

SHLA A Ref	Site Name	Site area (ha)	Homes	Site Area - 8ha	Land-owner (when known)	Plot size suitability	Other Use Planned	Site Constraints	Conflict with Other Schools	Accessibility to potential residents / pupils	Shortlist	Conclusion
									catchment area of George Stephen High School.	major population centres.		
144	Land North of Whitley Bay Caravan Park	26.22	-	18		not a constraint	Green Belt	Site is within a Green Belt land.	In a 3-tier education area.	To north of Borough poorly accessible from major population centres.	Discount	Discounted
86	Greenhouses Farm	27.82	-	20	Persimmon Homes	not a constraint	Green Belt	Site is within a Green Belt land.	High School will conflict with the catchment area of Seaton Burn High school	To north of Borough poorly accessible from major population centres.	Discount	Discounted
150	Land North of Beaumont Drive	32.97	-	25	Horton Estates	not a constraint	Green Belt	Site is within a Green Belt land.	In a 3-tier education area.	Not in an area of development.	Discount	Discounted
414	Land A	44.29	-	36		not a constraint	Green Belt	Site is within a Green Belt land.	High School will conflict with the catchment area of Seaton Burn High School	Not in an area of development.	Discount	Discounted
210	Willington Quay (UDP Allocation)	9.65	-	2			Ruled out on the basis that the development is currently under construction and progressing.				Discount	Discounted
218	Holyfields A	10.78	-	3			Ruled out on the basis that the development is currently				Discount	Discounted

SHLAA Ref	Site Name	Site area (ha)	Homes	Site Area - 8ha	Land-owner (when known)	Plot size suitability	Other Use Planned	Site Constraints	Conflict with Other Schools	Accessibility to potential residents / pupils	Shortlist	Conclusion
							underconstruction and progressing.					

Annex 3 – review of sites potentially contributing to secondary provision “n.b. requires further assessment and review through the Viability Assessment and Infrastructure Delivery Plan”

SHLAA Ref	Sub-Ref	Site Name (windfall delivery catchment)	Site Status	Secondary Catchment	Phase 1 (15/16 – 19/20)	Phase 2 (20/21 – 24/25)	Phase 3 (25/26 – 31/32)	Total	Proportion of delivery making contribution to New Secondary Provision
74		Killingworth Moor (strategic site)	LP Allocation	Longbenton Community College, George Stephenson Community High School	681	690	630	201	100%
076		Murton (strategic site) John Spence	LP Allocation	John Spence Community High School, George Stephenson Community High School, Monkseaton Community High	575	835	1,473	2,901	100%

SHLAA Ref	Sub-Ref	Site Name (windfall delivery catchment)	Site Status	Secondary Catchment	Phase 1 (15/16 – 19/20)	Phase 2 (20/21 – 24/25)	Phase 3 (25/26 – 31/32)	Total	Proportion of delivery making contribution to New Secondary Provision
				School					
71		Station Road West, Wallsend	LP Allocation	Burnside Enterprise College	0	240	210	450	100%
		Norham High School	Windfall	Norham High School	0	104	104	209	100%
68		Annitsford Farm	LP Allocation	Seaton Burn Community College	110	200	90	400	50%
		George Stephenson Community High School	Windfall	George Stephenson Community High School	0	63	63	125	100%
		Churchill Community College	Windfall	Churchill Community College	0	31	93	124	100%
278		Stephenson Industrial Estate West, Northumbrian Way, Killingworth	LP Allocation	George Stephenson Community High School	0	64	100	164	61%
354		Harvey Combe, Station Road Industrial Estate, Killingworth	LP Allocation	George Stephenson Community High School	0	70	70	140	71%
277	a	Stephenson Industrial Estate East, Northumbrian Way, Killingworth	LP Allocation	George Stephenson Community High School	0	92	0	92	100%
		Longbenton Community College	Windfall	Longbenton Community College	0	0	71	71	100%
66		Backworth Business Park & Cottages	LP Allocation	George Stephenson Community High School	0	65	0	65	100%
410		Units 1 and 2, Wesley Way, Palmersville	LP Allocation	George Stephenson Community High School	0	65	0	65	100%
535		Trembles Yard, Whitley Road, Benton	LP Allocation	Burnside Enterprise College	65	0	0	65	100%
83		Tynemouth Jubilee Infirmary, Hawkey's Lane, North Shields	LP Allocation	John Spence Community High School	0	54	0	54	100%
73	a	East Benton Farm (north), Wallsend	LP Allocation	Burnside Enterprise College	0	0	50	50	100%

SHLAA Ref	Sub-Ref	Site Name (windfall delivery catchment)	Site Status	Secondary Catchment	Phase 1 (15/16 – 19/20)	Phase 2 (20/21 – 24/25)	Phase 3 (25/26 – 31/32)	Total	Proportion of delivery making contribution to New Secondary Provision
92		Moorhouses Reservoir, Billy Mill, North Shields	LP Allocation	John Spence Community High School	0	50	0	50	100%
280		Tanners Bank West (S), North Shields	LP Allocation	John Spence Community High School	0	100	0	100	50%
288		Dock Road Industrial Estate, Lawson Street, North Shields	LP Allocation	Norham High School	0	60	68	128	39%
355		Tanners Bank West (N), North Shields	LP Allocation	John Spence Community High School	0	0	109	109	46%
		John Spence Community High School	Windfall	John Spence Community High School	0	0	47	47	101%
407		Grasmere Court, Swindale Drive, Killingworth	LP Allocation	George Stephenson Community High School	0	39	0	39	100%
366		Devonshire Drive, Whitley Road, Holystone	LP Allocation	George Stephenson Community High School	30	0	0	30	100%
307		Percy Hedley School, Station Road, Forest Hall	LP Allocation	Longbenton Community College	0	22	0	22	100%
390		Tynemouth Court, Hawkey's Lane, North Shields	LP Allocation	John Spence Community High School	0	18	0	18	100%
301		Land adjacent to Benton Metro Station, Station Approach, Benton	LP Allocation	Longbenton Community College	6	6	0	12	100%
67		Foxhunters Industrial Estate, Hillheads Road, Whitley Bay	LP Allocation	Monkseaton Community High School	0	0	61	61	0%
1		Hadrian Road (land south of Metro line), Wallsend	LP Allocation	Burnside Enterprise College	0	41	0	41	0%
2		Cedar Grove Block, High Street East, Wallsend	LP Allocation	Burnside Enterprise College	0	25	0	25	0%
5		Wallsend Town Hall and Baths, High Street East & Lawson	LP Allocation	Burnside Enterprise College	0	12	0	12	0%

SHLAA Ref	Sub-Ref	Site Name (windfall delivery catchment)	Site Status	Secondary Catchment	Phase 1 (15/16 – 19/20)	Phase 2 (20/21 – 24/25)	Phase 3 (25/26 – 31/32)	Total	Proportion of delivery making contribution to New Secondary Provision
		Street, Wallsend							
38		Langdale Centre, Langdale Gardens, Howdon	LP Allocation	Churchill Community College	0	69	0	69	0%
58		Howdon Green, Willington Quay	LP Allocation	Churchill Community College	0	83	0	83	0%
63		West Chirton South, Norham Road, North Shields	LP Allocation	Norham High School	60	180	160	400	0%
85		Land at 26-37 Clive Street, North Shields	LP Allocation	John Spence Community High School	0	50	0	50	0%
87		Rosehill Road (Persimmon), Ropery Lane, Wallsend	LP Allocation	Churchill Community College	0	30	0	30	0%
91		Percy Main Bus Depot, Norham Road, North Shields	LP Allocation	Norham High School	0	12	0	12	0%
95		Grieves Row, Dudley	LP Allocation	Seaton Burn Community College	90	0	0	90	0%
97		Site 18R, Ballast Hill Road, Royal Quays, North Shields	LP Allocation	Norham High School	0	50	0	50	0%
189	a	Charlton Court A, Cedartree Gardens, Whitley Bay	LP Allocation	Monkseaton Community High School	20	0	0	20	0%
198		Land at Coble Dene, Royal Quays, North Shields	LP Allocation	Norham High School	0	7	0	7	0%
219		Site at Coquet Avenue (Former site of Marine Park and Cocquet Park First School), Whitley Bay	LP Allocation	Whitley Bay High School	0	41	0	41	0%
233		Fleur De Lis, Dock Road Industrial Estate, North Shields	LP Allocation	John Spence Community High School	0	35	0	35	0%
237		Wallington Court, Wallington Avenue, Cullercoats	LP Allocation	Marden High School	0	12	0	12	0%

SHLAA Ref	Sub-Ref	Site Name (windfall delivery catchment)	Site Status	Secondary Catchment	Phase 1 (15/16 – 19/20)	Phase 2 (20/21 – 24/25)	Phase 3 (25/26 – 31/32)	Total	Proportion of delivery making contribution to New Secondary Provision
251		Beadnell Court, Battle Hill Drive, Wallsend	LP Allocation	Churchill Community College	0	18	0	18	0%
253		Bonchester Court, Battle Hill Drive, Wallsend	LP Allocation	Churchill Community College	0	16	0	16	0%
261		Land at Western Terrace, Dudley	LP Allocation	Seaton Burn Community College	0	14	0	14	0%
266		Pioneer Social Club, Seghill Road Ends, Dudley	LP Allocation	Seaton Burn Community College	0	0	12	12	0%
281		Tanners Bank East, North Shields	LP Allocation	Marden High School	0	42	0	42	0%
282	b	Brewhouse Bank A, North Shields	LP Allocation	John Spence Community High School	0	18	0	18	0%
284		East George Street, North Shields	LP Allocation	John Spence Community High School	0	31	0	31	0%
285		Hutson Street & East George Street Block, North Shields	LP Allocation	John Spence Community High School	0	16	0	16	0%
299		Land at North Shields Metro Station, Russell Street, North Shields	LP Allocation	John Spence Community High School	10	20	0	30	0%
302		Metro Sidings at Waterville Road, North Shields	LP Allocation	John Spence Community High School	15	30	0	45	0%
311		Land at Albion Road, North Shields	LP Allocation	John Spence Community High School	0	10	0	10	0%
312		Stephenson House, Stephenson Street, North Shields	LP Allocation	John Spence Community High School	0	5	0	5	0%
314	a	Norfolk Street & Stephenson Street Car Parks and Office, North Shields	LP Allocation	John Spence Community High School	0	41	0	41	0%
314	b	Land to west of Howard Street, North Shields	LP Allocation	John Spence Community High School	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!

SHLAA Ref	Sub-Ref	Site Name (windfall delivery catchment)	Site Status	Secondary Catchment	Phase 1 (15/16 – 19/20)	Phase 2 (20/21 – 24/25)	Phase 3 (25/26 – 31/32)	Total	Proportion of delivery making contribution to New Secondary Provision
315		Albion House, Albion Road, North Shields	LP Allocation	John Spence Community High School	0	36	0	36	0%
323		Bingo Hall, Lovaine Place, North Shields	LP Allocation	John Spence Community High School	0	6	0	6	0%
324		Land at Waldo Street, North Shields	LP Allocation	John Spence Community High School	0	6	0	6	0%
325		Norway House, Coble Dene, Royal Quays, North Shields	LP Allocation	Norham High School	0	8	0	8	0%
335		High Point Hotel, Promenade, Whitley Bay	LP Allocation	Monkseaton Community High School	14	0	0	14	0%
337		Whisky Bends, Promenade, Whitley Bay	LP Allocation	Monkseaton Community High School	0	5	0	5	0%
341		The Avenue, Park Avenue, Whitley Bay	LP Allocation	Whitley Bay High School	0	5	0	5	0%
344		Gasometer at Minton Lane, North Shields	LP Allocation	Norham High School	0	59	0	59	0%
345		Land at Minton Lane, North Shields	LP Allocation	Norham High School	0	33	0	33	0%
346		Howdon Gas Works, Howdon Lane, Howdon	LP Allocation	Churchill Community College	0	33	33	66	0%
347		Land adjacent to ROAB Club, Brussels Road, Wallsend	LP Allocation	Burnside Enterprise College	0	5	0	5	0%
348		Portugal Place Block, High Street West, Wallsend	LP Allocation	Burnside Enterprise College	0	0	25	25	0%
369		Land at Telford Street, East Howdon	LP Allocation	Norham High School	0	18	0	18	0%
370		Land at Shap Road, Marden, North Shields	LP Allocation	Marden High School	0	15	0	15	0%
374		Land at Castle Square, Backworth	LP Allocation	George Stephenson Community High School	0	14	0	14	0%

SHLAA Ref	Sub-Ref	Site Name (windfall delivery catchment)	Site Status	Secondary Catchment	Phase 1 (15/16 – 19/20)	Phase 2 (20/21 – 24/25)	Phase 3 (25/26 – 31/32)	Total	Proportion of delivery making contribution to New Secondary Provision
389		Ash Court, Rake Lane, North Shields	LP Allocation	John Spence Community High School	0	10	0	10	0%
391		Forest Hall Police Station, Oswain Terrace, Forest Hall	LP Allocation	Longbenton Community College	0	4	0	4	0%
392		Whitley Bay Police Station, Laburnum Avenue, Whitley Bay	LP Allocation	Monkseaton Community High School	0	6	0	6	0%
400		Silverbirch, Camperdown Industrial Estate, Mylord Crescent, Camperdown	LP Allocation	Seaton Burn Community College	0	31	0	31	0%
403		Former Dudley People's Centre, Weetslade Road, Dudley	LP Allocation	Seaton Burn Community College	0	16	0	16	0%
404		Drift Inn, Front Street, Seaton Burn	LP Allocation	Seaton Burn Community College	0	8	0	8	0%
411		Coleman NE Ltd, Walker Place, North Shields	LP Allocation	John Spence Community High School	14	0	0	14	0%
412		Trinity United Reformed Church & Hall, Esplanade, Whitley Bay	LP Allocation	Monkseaton Community High School	0	28	0	28	0%
413		Land at Darsley Park, Whitley Road, Benton	LP Allocation	Longbenton Community College	98	0	0	98	0%
422		Former Dudley Miners Welfare Centre, Market Street, Dudley	LP Allocation	Seaton Burn Community College	7	0	0	7	0%
430		Site of former Seaton Burn First School, Bridge Street, Seaton Burn	LP Allocation	Seaton Burn Community College	0	6	0	6	0%
432		Land at Front Street, Annitsford	LP Allocation	Seaton Burn Community College	0	17	0	17	0%
433		Dudley Social Club, Western Terrace, Dudley	LP Allocation	Seaton Burn Community College	0	6	0	6	0%

SHLAA Ref	Sub-Ref	Site Name (windfall delivery catchment)	Site Status	Secondary Catchment	Phase 1 (15/16 – 19/20)	Phase 2 (20/21 – 24/25)	Phase 3 (25/26 – 31/32)	Total	Proportion of delivery making contribution to New Secondary Provision
#		NTC housing project	NTC Housing Project	Multiple catchments	340	121	0	461	0%
		Burnside Enterprise College	Windfall	Burnside Enterprise College	0	0	0	0	0%
		Monkseaton Community High School	Windfall	Monkseaton Community High School	0	0	289	289	0%
		Seaton Burn Community College	Windfall	Seaton Burn Community College	0	41	41	81	0%
		Whitley Bay High School	Windfall	Whitley Bay High School	0	43	130	173	0%
		Marden High School	Windfall	Marden High School	0	11	11	22	0%

6.31.