

# **North Tyneside Council Report to Head of Environment, Housing and Leisure DATE: 4 March 2019**

## **Officer Delegated Decision Report**

**Title:** Local Plan and Authority  
Monitoring Report 2017/18

<b>Portfolio:</b>	<b>Deputy Mayor</b>	<b>Cabinet Member:</b>	<b>Councillor Bruce Pickard</b>
<b>Report from Service Area:</b>	<b>Environment, Housing and Leisure</b>		
<b>Responsible Officer:</b>	<b>Martin Craddock – Principal Planning Officer</b>	<b>Tel: (0191) 643 6329</b>	
<b>Wards affected:</b>	<b>All Wards</b>		

## **PART 1**

### **1.1 Executive Summary:**

This report seeks approval of the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) 2017/18 in accordance with the delegated authority granted to the Head of Environment, Housing and Leisure by Cabinet at its meeting of 12 February 2018.

The AMR sets out a range of monitoring information related to the delivery and implementation of the North Tyneside Local Plan as adopted in July 2017 and a range of other supplementary planning documents. The preparation and publication of an AMR on at least an annual basis is a requirement of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) Regulations 2012 and is key to understanding the continued effectiveness of the Local Plan. Regular monitoring enables early identification of potential issues in Plan delivery and emerging requirements for future review.

This AMR is the second report to be published since adoption of the Local Plan in July 2017. Reflecting this early stage in implementation of the Local Plan, no key issues are identified within this AMR in relation to delivery of the Local Plan. However, it is noted that all documents identified within the Authority's Local Development Scheme have now been completed. In accordance with Government requirements for review of Local Plans at least once every five years consideration of a new Local Development Scheme to establish the Authority's future programme for development plan preparation should be considered within the next 12 months.

### **1.2 Recommendation:**

It is recommended that the Head of Environment, Housing and Leisure:

- (1) note the findings of the 2017-18 Authority Monitoring Report; and
- (2) approve publication of the 2017-18 Authority Monitoring Report

### **1.3 Forward Plan:**

Twenty eight day's notice of this report has been given and it first appeared on the Forward Plan that was published on 11 January 2019.

### **1.4 Council Plan and Policy Framework**

The Authority Monitoring Report provides an annual update on delivery and implementation of the Authority's Local Plan and its other supporting documents. Collectively, these are key mechanisms to delivering a number of the objectives of the Our North Tyneside Plan 2018-20, including:

- Our people will be listened to, ready for work and life be ready for school, be healthy and well;
- Our places will be great places to live, offer a good choice of quality housing, provide a clean, green, healthy, attractive, safe and sustainable environment, be a thriving place of choice for visitors, be great places to live;
- Our economy will grow by supporting new businesses and building on our strengths, continue to support investment in our business parks, units and town centres, be business friendly, ensuring the right skills and conditions are in place to support investment.

As a development plan for the Authority, the Local Plan is part of the Authority's Policy Framework and as such is subject to the Budget and Policy Framework Procedure Rules. Monitoring Reports identify the effectiveness of Local Plan policy and provide a tool to inform consideration of future policy review and development.

### **1.5 Information:**

#### **1.5.1 Background**

- 1.5.2 This Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) 2017/18 monitors the effectiveness of planning policies and how they are being implemented in practice. The annual publication of information regarding the delivery of development and preparation of planning documents in North Tyneside is a statutory requirement. The AMR 2017/18 presented in this report is the second to be prepared since the North Tyneside Local Plan was adopted in July 2017. The previous AMR for 2016/17 was published in accordance with this statutory requirement in February 2018.
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1.5.3 The arrangements for monitoring the policy of the Local Plan and reporting of monitoring information through the AMR were outlined in the report to Full Council regarding adoption of the Local Plan on 20 July 2017. In accordance with these arrangements AMR 2016/17 was reported to Cabinet on 12 February 2018. Cabinet at this meeting agreed to give delegated authority to the Head of Environment, Housing and Leisure in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Housing and Transport, the Cabinet Member for Finance and Resources, the Deputy Mayor and the Head of Law and Governance to note the findings and approve publication of future Authority Monitoring Reports.

#### 1.5.4 Summary of the matters considered within the AMR

1.5.5 The Town and Country Planning Regulations (Local Planning) (England) 2012 require at Regulation 34 that as a minimum an Authority's AMR provide an update on the preparation of Local Plan and Supplementary Planning documents included within the Authority's Local Development Scheme. AMRs are also required to report the number of additional dwellings built in its area or any part of its area in relation to the relevant adopted policy of the Authority.

1.5.6 In addition the AMR must set out details of any neighbourhood development order or a neighbourhood development plan where these have been made. Where a Community Infrastructure Levy charge has been adopted by the Authority, the AMR must report the total CIL receipts for the reported year and total CIL expenditure. It should also summarise CIL expenditure during the reported year including and the total amount of CIL receipts retained at the end of the reported year.

#### 1.5.7 Preparation of Local Plan, Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)

1.5.8 The AMR contains information on progress towards the milestones in preparation of planning documents set out in the latest Local Development Scheme (LDS), agreed by Cabinet in October 2016. The following documents are in preparation or have recently been completed and adopted and are reviewed within the AMR 2017/18:

#### 1.5.9 **North Tyneside Local and Policies Map**

<b>Stage</b>	<b>LDS 2016 Target</b>	<b>Performance</b>
Adoption	March 2017	Adopted July 2017

#### 1.5.10 **Transport and Highways SPD**

<b>Stage</b>	<b>LDS 2016 Target</b>	<b>Performance</b>
Adoption	November 2016	Adopted May 2017

#### 1.5.11 **Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document**

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Stage	LDS 2016 Target	Performance
Formal Consultation on draft SPD	May to June 2017	August to Oct 2017
Adoption	December 2017	March 2018

1.5.12 The draft Planning Obligations SPD for consultation was considered by Cabinet alongside the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Draft Charging Schedule in August 2017. The responses received were considered and revisions made to the SPD before the final SPD was approved by Cabinet at its meeting of 12 March 2018.

#### 1.5.13 Local Register of Buildings and Parks SPD

Stage	LDS 2016 Target	Performance
Adoption	February 2018	February 2018

1.5.14 The draft Local Register SPD was published for consultation between November 2017 and January 2018. Having reviewed the responses received the SPD adopted by Cabinet on 12 February 2018.

#### 1.5.15 Design Quality SPD

Stage	LDS 2016 Target	Performance
Formal consultation on revised draft SPD	November to December 2017	February to April 2018
Adoption	February 2018	May 2018

1.5.16 Preparation of a draft SPD included extensive engagement with officers within the Authority and public consultation during early 2018. Cabinet adopted the proposed Design Quality SPD on 14 May 2018.

#### 1.5.17 Number of dwellings delivered in the Authority area

1.5.18 Within the adopted Local Plan 2017 the policy S4.4(a) establishes the adopted housing requirement for North Tyneside as 16,563 additional dwellings over the period 2011 to 2032. This is an overall average of 790 dwellings per year but the policy allows for a phased housing requirement. The annual requirement from 2011/12 to 2017/18 is set out in Table 1 below.

1.5.19 Policy S4.2 a) of the Local Plan requires the Authority to maintain a sufficient supply of housing land in order to ensure delivery of its housing requirement. Where monitoring indicates the number of completed dwellings falls below the cumulative target the Authority is required to prioritise housing land supply and undertake appropriate actions to support delivery.

1.5.20 Table 1 below outlines the delivery of housing in North Tyneside in each year since 2011/12.

**Table 1: Housing delivery in North Tyneside 2011/12 to 2017/18**

	Annual Local Plan Requirement	Dwellings built (net)	Cumulative performance against local plan requirement
<b>2011/12</b>	550	391	-159
<b>2012/13</b>	550	450	-259
<b>2013/14</b>	550	379	-430
<b>2014/15</b>	550	414	-566
<b>2015/16</b>	550	536	-580
<b>2016/17</b>	740	799	-521
<b>2017/18</b>	740	965	-296

1.5.21 As can be seen in Table 1, during the last two monitoring years 2016/17 and 2017/18 the number of dwellings built in the year exceeded the annual Local Plan requirement. However, past under delivery means there remains an overall shortfall of 296 dwellings against the Local Plan requirement. Since 31 March 2018 quarterly monitoring of housing delivery indicates another strong year for housing delivery in 2018/19. However, to achieve the overall target for delivery of 16,563 dwellings by 2032, North Tyneside will need to continue to exceed the annual target to address the cumulative performance shortfall.

1.5.22 Looking forwards over the next five years the Authority can identify a five year supply of housing against its requirements. The housing trajectory included within the AMR 2017/18 highlights that from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019, the Authority is able to identify a supply of 6.1 years housing land supply.

#### 1.5.23 Key actions to support and increase housing delivery

1.5.24 Since 2016/17 levels of housing delivery have seen an overall improvement and the current trend indicates that the Authority is on track to meet its housing requirements. Key actions to address the under delivery of housing since 2011 have included most notably adoption of the North Tyneside Local Plan in 2017 and allocation of sufficient land for housing development. This includes in particular the strategic housing allocations of Murton Gap and Killingworth Moor and a significant number of brownfield allocations across the borough.

1.5.25 Further key actions already undertaken to support and enable an increase in housing delivery in North Tyneside include the adoption of Masterplans for both strategic allocations in December 2017. Undertaken in accordance with policy S4.4 c), adoption of the Masterplans is a key step to supporting the delivery of housing in the borough.

#### 1.5.26 Neighbourhood development order or a neighbourhood development plan

1.5.27 There are no adopted neighbourhood development orders in the borough. At this time there are no formally established Neighbourhood Forums in the

borough and no adopted Neighbourhood Plans. The Fish Quay Neighbourhood Plan Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) was prepared by the local community and adopted in 2013. As an SPD the Fish Quay Neighbourhood Plan is not a development plan document. However, the key policy priorities established through the SPD have been adopted as Local Plan policy AS8.12 Fish Quay and New Quay.

#### 1.5.28 Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging Schedule

1.5.29 Through 2017/18 the Authority undertook preparation of CIL for its area and CIL came into effect on 14 January 2019. Whilst adoption of CIL falls outside the 2017/18 monitoring period its progress represents a notable development since publication of the last AMR in February 2018. The CIL Charging Schedule will not form part of the development plan, but will be subject to consultation and independent examination as if it were a development plan document. Delivery of CIL was later than anticipated as progress towards adoption of the Local Plan moved from March 2017 to July 2017 that led to postponement of the consultation on a Draft Charging Schedule in 2017.

<b>Stage</b>	<b>LDS 2016 Target</b>	<b>Performance</b>
Submission to CIL Examiner	July 2017	May 2018
CIL Examination	September 2017	August 2018
Adoption	December 2017	November 2018

#### 1.5.30 Next Steps

1.5.31 Following presentation of this report and Cabinet approval the AMR 2017/18 will be published on the planning pages of the Authority's web site.

1.5.32 The timetable for the future review of adopted development plan and supplementary planning documents requires agreement through a revised Local Development Scheme. This will be considered and approved in accordance with the delegated authority afforded by Cabinet in October 2016 to the Head of Environment, Housing and Leisure in consultation with Cabinet Member for Housing and Transport, the Deputy Mayor and the Head of Law and Governance.

### 1.6 **Decision options:**

The following decision options are available for consideration:

#### Option 1

Agree with the recommendations as set out at paragraph 1.2 of this report.

#### Option 2

Do not approve the recommendations as set out at paragraph 1.2 of this report and seek amendments to the AMR prior to its publication.

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Option 1 is the recommended option.

### **1.7 Reasons for recommended option:**

Option 1 is recommended for the following reasons:

- The AMR provides a factual analysis of the delivery of development plan documents and monitoring of development in North Tyneside.
- The Authority would fail to fulfil its statutory duty if it did not publish updated monitoring information on at least an annual basis.

### **1.8 Appendices:**

Appendix 1: Authority Monitoring Report 2017/18

### **1.9 Contact officers:**

Martin Craddock, Principal Planning Officer (0191 643 6329)  
Jackie Palmer, Planning Manager (0191 643 6336)  
Colin MacDonald, Regulatory Services Manager (0191 643 6620)

### **1.10 Background information:**

The following background information has been used in the compilation of this report and is available at the office of the author:

1. [Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004](#)
2. [Planning Act 2008](#)
3. [Localism Act 2011](#)
4. [Town & Country Planning \(Local Planning\)\(England\) Regulations 2012](#)
5. [The North Tyneside Local Development Scheme \(October 2016\)](#)
6. [Statement of Community Involvement 2013](#)
7. [Authority Monitoring Report 2015/16, February 2017](#)
8. [North Tyneside Local Development Scheme, Report to Cabinet 17 October 2016](#)
9. [Adoption of the North Tyneside Local Plan, Report to Full Council 20 July 2017](#)
10. [North Tyneside Local Plan Implementation and Monitoring Framework, June 2016](#)
11. [North Tyneside Local Plan \(2017\)](#)
12. [Annual Monitoring Report 2016/17](#)
13. [Local Plan and Authority Monitoring Report 2016/17, Report to Cabinet 12 February 2018](#)

## **PART 2 – COMPLIANCE WITH PRINCIPLES OF DECISION MAKING**

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## **2.1 Finance and other resources**

There are no costs associated with publication of the AMR 2017/18 on the Authority's website. Staff resource for preparation of the AMR is met within existing budgets.

## **2.2 Legal**

Publication of an Authority Monitoring Report on at least an annual basis is a statutory duty under the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. The content of the AMR would fulfil this duty.

## **2.3 Consultation/community engagement**

### **2.3.1 Internal Consultation**

Preparation of the AMR has involved engagement with service providers, officers of the Authority where information on specific indicators has been required. Engagement has also been carried out in accordance with the consultation outlined through the delegated authority provided by Cabinet.

### **2.3.2 External Consultation/Engagement**

No external engagement has been necessary in preparation of the AMR. No engagement is required to publish the AMR.

## **2.4 Human rights**

There are no human rights implications directly arising from this report.

## **2.5 Equalities and diversity**

There are no direct implications arising from this report.

## **2.6 Risk management**

The AMR provides monitoring for the implementation of Local Plan policy and other planning documents. This provides an important tool to manage risks associated with implementation of the Local Plan and would identify any potential issues to support implementation or review of the Local Plan. The risks associated with the preparation of the Local Plan have previously been assessed.

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## 2.7 Crime and disorder

There are no direct implications arising from this report.

## 2.8 Environment and sustainability

There are no environment and sustainability implications arising directly from this report.

### PART 3 - SIGN OFF

- Chief Executive ☒
  - Head(s) of Service ☒
  - Mayor/Cabinet Member(s) ☒
  - Chief Finance Officer ☒
  - Monitoring Officer ☒
  - Head of Corporate Strategy and Customer Service ☒
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# North Tyneside Council Authority Monitoring Report 2017/18

February 2019

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## Chapter 1 – Introduction

### Summary

- 1.1 This Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) covers the monitoring period of 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018. The document contains information on progress towards the milestones set out in the latest [Local Development Scheme](#) (LDS) and for the current monitoring framework that supports planning policy. The AMR monitors the effectiveness of planning policies and how they are being implemented in practice.
- 1.2 Since the conclusion of the monitoring period but prior to the publication of this AMR, the Council have adopted a new development plan, the North Tyneside Local Plan. The AMR is an important tool in analysing and monitoring the progress of policies in the North Tyneside development plan. The AMR review process is able to identify progress by looking at the indicators over a relevant period of time. The base-dates for the statistics, facts and figures vary in certain circumstances, depending on what information is available. Much of the data is outlined from a starting point of either 1 April 2004 or 1 April 2011. The former is principally due to this being the date from which the formal previous Annual Monitoring Report process was initiated following the introduction of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Meanwhile, 2011 is the start of the plan period for the Local Plan. In the remaining circumstances, the most appropriate timeframe for an indicator is selected.
- 1.3 A number of supporting studies, strategies and evidence base documents referred to within the AMR. Such documents do not set policy but are a useful source of information to inform the monitoring of the Council's planning policy objectives established in the Local Plan and other adopted Supplementary Planning Documents.

### National Legislation and Planning Regulations

- 1.4 The required content of an AMR is set out in Section 113 of the Localism Act 2011 and Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. Therefore, to reflect this, the key purposes of this report are to:
- Identify and review the progress of Local Plans and supplementary planning documents in and against the timetable and milestones in the Local Development Scheme;
  - Where policies are not being implemented, explain why and set out what steps (if any) are being taken to ensure that the policy is being implemented;
  - Monitor the number of dwellings provided (including affordable dwellings) against the housing requirements for the area;
  - Provide details of where the local planning authority have cooperated with another authority or prescribed body during the monitoring period; and
  - Where applicable, provide details relating to the Community Infrastructure Levy.

### Progress with the North Tyneside Development Plan

- 1.5 The North Tyneside Local Plan was adopted in July 2017.

- 1.6 Further detail is available in Chapter 2 to follow, with the up-to-date timetable for production of other development plan documents available to view in the latest [Local Development Scheme](#).

### Local Plan Implementation and Monitoring Framework

- 1.7 The adopted Local Plan is accompanied by an [Implementation and Monitoring Framework](#) that draws together the wide range of indicators that are felt necessary in order to effectively monitor the Local Plan policies.
- 1.8 The range of quantitative and qualitative monitoring indicators in the 'Framework' have been developed over a number of years and have evolved as the Local Plan has emerged through the various stages of consultation and engagement.
- 1.9 The monitoring indicators also link to the accompanying Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and will be used to measure the success of delivering the Sustainability Objectives set out in the SA.

### National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 1.10 On 27 March 2012 the [National Planning Policy Framework](#) (NPPF) was introduced. Issued by the previous coalition government, NPPF was the outcome of a desire to realise substantive reform of the planning system, with an overarching objective to make policy less complex and more accessible, placing the emphasis on facilitating growth through increased delivery of development, but in a sustainable manner. The NPPF has since been revised, with a new version published in July 2018.

### Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)

- 1.11 Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) was issued by the Government to accompany the NPPF and support plan-making in March 2014. This guidance is 'live', in that it is web-based and can be updated as and when necessary and can be found at the following [online resource](#).

### The Duty to Co-operate

- 1.12 Section 33A of the Localism Act 2011, amending the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, changed the mechanisms for working at local authority level by introducing the 'duty to cooperate' (DtC). This duty requires each local planning authority to work with neighbouring Councils and other prescribed bodies in the preparation of development plan documents. This includes statutory organisations such as Historic England, Natural England and the Environment Agency, with evidence needed of continued and meaningful joint-working throughout the development of Local Plan policies and proposals. The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, which came into force on 6 April 2012, indicate that where a local planning authority has co-operated as such, the monitoring report should give details of what action they have taken during the period covered by the report.



- 1.13 NPPF sets out strategic issues where co-operation might be appropriate and provides additional guidance on planning strategically across boundaries. This requires:**
- **Councils and public bodies must engage constructively and actively to address matters of development that may have a significant impact on at least two planning areas;**
  - **A process of joint working on strategic cross boundary issues;**
  - **Consideration is given to meeting the development needs of an adjacent council who cannot wholly meet its own needs within the administrative boundary;**
- 1.14 NPPF sets out a series of strategic priorities for the duty to co-operate, including:**
- Homes and jobs;
  - Retail, leisure and other commercial development;
  - Infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, waste management, water supply, waste water, flood risk and coastal change management, and the provision of minerals and energy (including heat);
  - Health, security, community and cultural infrastructure and other local facilities; and,
  - Climate change mitigation and adaption, conservation and enhancement of the natural and historic environment, including landscape.

### **Duty to Cooperate in the North East**

- 1.15** In relation to the Duty to Cooperate for North Tyneside a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been developed across the seven local authorities that comprise the North East sub-region. These local authorities, sometimes known as LA7, are: Durham County Council; Gateshead Council; Newcastle City Council; North Tyneside Council; Northumberland County Council; South Tyneside Council; and, Sunderland City Council. The MoU has been 'signed-off' by each and was formally approved by the Cabinet of North Tyneside Council in November 2013.
- 1.16** Through the LA7 group there is a commitment to on-going dialogue on key cross-boundary issues, work which is progressing alongside that of the Local Enterprise Partnership and North East Combined Authority (see further detail below). This structure will help to deliver a more coordinated approach to the important issues affecting the region as a whole, such as transport, skills and attracting investment.
- 1.17** Joint-working will continue as part of work to prepare the emerging Local Plans across the North East. Where appropriate and necessary, the implementation of the policies and proposals will be framed by decisions and discussion through the duty to cooperate and MoU. In particular, consideration is required in relation to the following important issues:
- housing and population
  - economic growth and planning for jobs
  - transport and infrastructure
  - Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)
  - minerals and waste, and
  - waste water treatment.
- 1.18** This is manifested in practice by regular meetings of the North East 'Heads of Planning' and also through the officer working groups, including at both 'North of Tyne' and 'South of Tyne' sub-area level. Such meetings have led to the production of a number of 'position papers' relating to a range of issues, something that outlines a common stance and vision.

- 1.19 As a result, officers from Newcastle, Northumberland and North Tyneside meet in small sub-groups, as and when necessary, to discuss: housing; employment; green infrastructure; Green Belt; and, coastal erosion.

### **North of Tyne Combined Authority**

- 1.20 The [North East Combined Authority](#) (NECA) was established in April 2014 as a new legal body that brings together the seven councils that serve County Durham, Northumberland and Tyne and Wear (LA7). The NECA has grown out of desire for a single, politically accountable body in the North East that can access devolved powers to stimulate economic growth, job creation, skills development and improved transport links.
- 1.21 The Combined Authority has a leading role to play, working closely with the Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP), to create the conditions for economic growth and new investment. The Combined Authority also provides the formal accountability arrangements for the Local Enterprise Partnership. However it does not replace the existing local authorities, with individual councils remaining the best-placed organisations to deliver the vast majority of services.
- 1.22 The order to create the North of Tyne Combined Authority and devolution deal, for the Authorities of Newcastle upon Tyne, North Tyneside and Northumberland was confirmed by Parliament on 1 November 2018. An interim Mayor has been appointed with a view to elections for the North of Tyne Mayor to be held in May 2019.
- 1.23 The North of Tyne Combined Authority is supported by a £600 million devolution deal over a 30 year period to enable investment to drive growth and take forward the areas economic priorities. Accelerating housing delivery forms part of the proposed objectives identified and is one of a number of key projects / actions identified. The North of Tyne Economic Vision sets out that key components of the deal includes:
- Projects to support a high quality inclusive education system.
  - Powers to develop land for economic growth and regeneration.
  - Projects that increase the growth and productivity of our rural communities.
  - Working better with Government to boost trade and investment.
  - Projects to grow our digital sector and low-carbon economy.
  - A joint committee to manage public transport across the North East.
  - Enhancing the areas tourism industry.

### **North East Local Enterprise Partnership**

- 1.24 The [North East Local Enterprise Partnership](#) (NELEP) brings together a Leadership Board of key stakeholders including local business leaders, universities and elected members, again covering the LA7 area. The enterprise partnership is a business-led, strategic partnership responsible for promoting and developing economic growth in the area and is supported by the work of the NECA, to ensure co-ordination across a range of activities. The Combined Authority provides the formal accountability arrangements for the enterprise partnership.
- 1.25 The LEP is responsible for driving the delivery of the [Strategic Economic Plan](#) (SEP) 2014, the comprehensive document detailing ambition for economic growth over the coming years. The Economic Plan details how the LEP will work together with partners, businesses and

communities to ensure effective implementation. The SEP sets out a long term economic plan for the LEP area to 2024 and sets the overarching vision to deliver 100,000 additional jobs in the North East. The NELEPs assessment of progress to summer 2018 found that 62,500 additional jobs have been created and 78% are considered to be “better jobs” against a target of 70%.

## Chapter 2 – Local Development Scheme Progress

- 2.1 The Local Development Scheme (LDS) sets out the future programme for the preparing planning policy documents for North Tyneside. The latest version was adopted by the Council in October 2016. The October 2016 LDS can be viewed [here](#) and replaces the version from July 2015.
- 2.2 This section of the AMR measures performance against the targets set out in this latest LDS.

### Statement of Community Involvement

Stage	LDS 2016 Target	Performance
Preparation	No review necessary	n/a
Publication/ Formal Consultation	No review necessary	n/a
Estimated date for adoption	No review necessary	n/a

### Implications for Local Development Scheme

- 2.3 The most up-to-date [Statement of Community Involvement \(SCI\)](#) was adopted in September 2013; meeting the target date for adoption as set out in the relevant LDS. The potential need for a future update of the SCI will be kept under review, particularly if there should be changes to national guidance or policy that would require changes to the SCI.

### Local Plan and Policies Map

Stage	LDS 2016 Target	Performance
Local Plan Consultation Draft	November 2013	Target met
Complete preparation of Further Consultation Draft	December 2014	Target met
Further Consultation Draft to consult on preferred options (Reg.18)	February to March 2015	Target met
Pre-Submission Draft of the Local Plan and formal engagement (Reg.19)	November 2015	Target met
Submission to Secretary of State (Reg.22)	June 2016	Target met
Examination in Public (Reg.24)	November to December 2016	Target met
Adoption	March 2017	Adopted July 2017

- 2.4 Whilst the Local Plan was submitted to the Secretary of State on target in June 2016 the overall examination process and subsequent consultation on Main Modifications to the Local Plan meant adoption of the Local Plan took place later than anticipated in July 2017.

**Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging Schedule**

Stage	LDS 2016 Target	Performance
Completion of the CIL evidence base	November to December 2017	Target met
Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule consultation (Reg.15)	January to February 2017	Target met
Draft Charging Schedule consultation (Reg.16 & 17)	May to June 2017	August to October 2017
Submission to CIL Examiner	July 2017	May 2018
CIL Examination	September 2017	August 2018
Adoption	December 2017	November 2018

- 2.5 The Authority has prepared a CIL for its area. The CIL Charging Schedule does not form part of the development plan, but has been subject to consultation and independent examination as if it were a development plan document. Delivery of CIL was later than anticipated as progress towards adoption of the Local Plan moved from March 2017 to July 2017 that led to postponement of the consultation on a Draft Charging Schedule in 2017. Following adoption at Full Council in November 2018 the CIL came into effect on 14 January 2019.

**Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD)**

- 2.6 In addition to the Local Plan, the Council is to progress with a range of Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) to support the delivery of local planning policy, covering a variety of different topic areas.
- 2.7 When available, the details of the proposed work programme are outlined in the section to follow. This position will be kept under review and amended as resources and circumstances dictate.

**Planning Obligations SPD**

Stage	LDS 2016 Target	Performance
Preparation, including informal consultation	November to May 2017	Target met
Formal Consultation on draft SPD	May to June 2017	August to October 2017
Adoption	December 2017	March 2018

- 2.8 The draft Planning Obligations SPD was published for consultation between August and October 2017. Having reviewed the responses received, the SPD was adopted at Cabinet on 12 March 2018. The consultation period was

extended to be in conjunction with the consultation on the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Draft Charging Schedule.

#### Local Register of Buildings and Parks SPD

Stage	LDS 2016 Target	Performance
Preparation, including informal consultation	August to October 2017	Target met
Formal consultation on revised draft SPD	November to December 2017	Target met
Adoption	February 2018	Target met

- 2.9 The draft Local Register SPD was published for consultation between November 2017 and January 2018. Having reviewed the responses received, the SPD was adopted at Cabinet on 12 February 2018.

#### Design Quality SPD

Stage	LDS 2016 Target	Performance
Preparation, including informal consultation	August to October 2017	August 2017 – January 2018
Formal consultation on revised draft SPD	November to December 2017	February – April 2018
Adoption	February 2018	May 2018

- 2.10 Preparation of the draft Design Quality SPD included extensive engagement with officers within the Authority. The draft SPD was published for consultation between February and April 2018. Having reviewed the responses received, the SPD was adopted at Cabinet on 14<sup>th</sup> May 2018.

#### Transport and Highways SPD

Stage	LDS 2016 Target	Performance
Preparation	2014 to 2015	Target met
Formal consultation on draft SPD	February to March 2015	Target met
Second formal consultation on revised draft SPD	May to June 2016	Target met
Adoption	November 2016	Adopted May 2017

- 2.11 Final adoption of the Transport and Highways SPD was undertaken following consultation on a draft SPD in May 2016 and additional engagement undertaken with members and senior officers in late 2016 and early 2017. Adoption of the SPD in May was considered by Cabinet alongside adoption of an overarching North Tyneside Transport Strategy.

#### Weetslade Development Brief SPD

Stage	LDS 2016 Target	Performance
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No review required	No review required	n/a
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2.12 This document was adopted in 2007 and investment partners are in place to bring the site forward.

#### **Fish Quay Neighbourhood Plan SPD**

Stage	LDS 2016 Target	Performance
No review required	No review required	n/a

2.13 The 2016 LDS outlines that although it will be kept under review; there is currently no need for an update to the existing Fish Quay Neighbourhood Plan SPD.

#### **Implications for the Local Development Scheme**

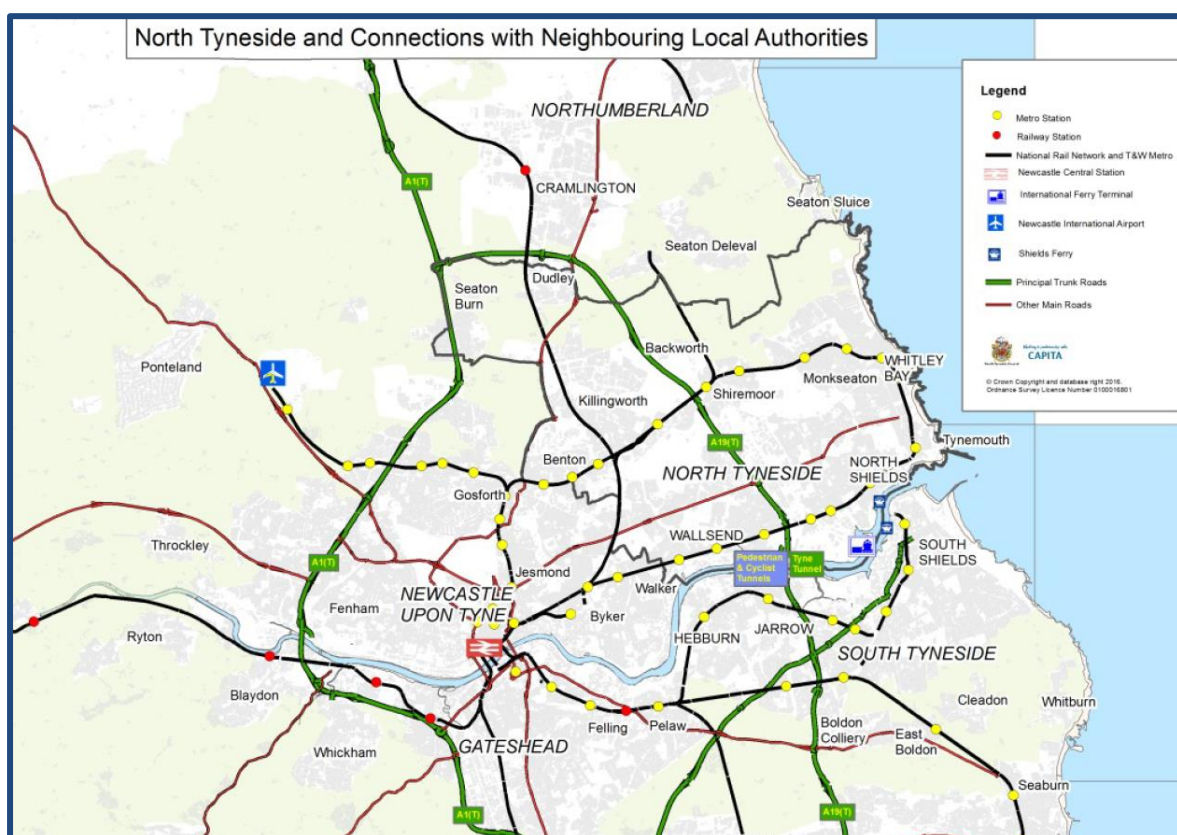
2.14 Further to the timetable for preparation of remaining planning documents and CIL all documents identified within the 2016 Local Development Scheme requiring preparation have now been completed. Consideration of a revised programme for future review and preparation of development plan documents is therefore required.



## Chapter 3 – Spatial Strategy

### Overview

3.1 North Tyneside comprises of a unique and contrasting combination of urban, rural, coastal and riverside environments. The Borough is one of the five metropolitan districts within the Tyne and Wear conurbation. With an area of 82 square kilometres (82km<sup>2</sup>), the Borough is bordered by the North Sea to the east; the River Tyne to the south; the city of Newcastle to the west; and, chiefly open agricultural land to the north, most of which falls within the Northumberland Green Belt. The location within the wider region and the key features of the borough are illustrated below.



3.2 The borough holds an important strategic position on important transport routes, with the major arterial routes in the form of the East Coast Mail Line and A1 (M) and A19 trunk roads all passing through the borough. These linkages provide easy access to the rest of the region and beyond, including to Scotland and Yorkshire. North Tyneside plays a crucial role in supporting the wider North East economy and is a key regional employment location, providing a diverse and growing range of jobs both for residents of the borough and those travelling from further afield.

### Monitoring Indicators

3.3 The indicators in the following section cover the following topic areas:



- Population and Demographics;
- Quality of Life;
- Planning Decisions;
- Green Belt, Safeguarded Land and Local Green Space; and,
- Neighbourhood Planning.

### S1 and S2 – Population and Demographics

- 3.4 The latest statistics from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) show that the population of the borough currently stands at 204,500 (2017 mid-year estimate). This represents an increase of 1,193 from 203,307 in 2016. This represents a further increase from 192,739 in 2002. If the current trends continue, the population of North Tyneside is projected (ONS 2014-based SNPP) to rise to 222,898 by 2039, an increase of 20,154 from 2014 and growth of 9.9%. The population of North Tyneside is projected (ONS 2016-based SNPP) to rise to 213,600. The projected growth from 2016 is expected to be less than the projected growth from 2014 statistics. Due to uncertainties in the methodology used to inform the 2016 population and also household projections, government are currently advising for the purposes of plan making that Local Authorities continue to utilise the 2014 based projections. The forecasts that the North Tyneside Local Plan is based upon are derived from the 2014 population and household projections.
- 3.5 Longer-term analysis shows that the population of the borough has seen periods of decline in the past through the early 1980s and again in the early 1990s. However, since 2001 there has been continued growth to 2014. There was a small drop in population in 2015 but growth resumed in 2016. By way of comparison, between 2001 and 2016, population growth in North Tyneside has been at 6%, more than the regional average of 4% but below the 11% growth seen nationally.
- 3.6 The profile and nature of the population of the borough is also changing. Reflecting the national picture, the population of North Tyneside is ageing, a process which will be a key challenge for planning and development in future years.
- 3.7 Recent changes in the make-up of demographics can be appreciated by comparing data from the 2001 Census with the most recent Census undertaken in 2011. There was an overall increase of 9,142 in the overall population over the timeframe and, notably, there has been a significant increase in the number of residents 'aged 85 and over', with this total having increased by over 1,000 people.
- 3.8 The continued monitoring of the population structure is important, with the adopted Local Plan recognising the need to retain people of working-age within the borough in order to support and grow the local economy.

#### S1a: Overall Population

Year	North Tyneside (NT)			North East (NE)			Great Britain (GB)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1996	91,404	99,750	<b>191,154</b>	1,250,450	1,326,000	<b>2,576,450</b>	27,476,797	29,025,826	<b>56,502,623</b>
1997	91,079	99,469	<b>190,548</b>	1,246,894	1,321,172	<b>2,568,066</b>	27,555,516	29,087,472	<b>56,642,988</b>

1998	91,323	99,677	<b>191,000</b>	1,243,596	1,317,287	<b>2,560,883</b>	27,639,691	29,157,483	<b>56,797,174</b>
1999	90,684	99,378	<b>190,062</b>	1,237,309	1,313,005	<b>2,550,314</b>	27,759,976	29,245,445	<b>57,005,421</b>
2000	91,164	99,544	<b>190,708</b>	1,233,922	1,309,499	<b>2,543,421</b>	27,869,972	29,333,149	<b>57,203,121</b>
2001	91,929	100,074	<b>192,003</b>	1,232,102	1,307,988	<b>2,540,090</b>	28,007,991	29,416,187	<b>57,424,178</b>
2002	92,479	100,260	<b>192,739</b>	1,232,838	1,307,762	<b>2,540,600</b>	28,143,761	29,524,382	<b>57,668,143</b>
2003	92,648	100,389	<b>193,037</b>	1,232,535	1,307,926	<b>2,540,461</b>	28,292,214	29,639,524	<b>57,931,738</b>
2004	92,732	100,463	<b>193,195</b>	1,233,448	1,307,054	<b>2,540,502</b>	28,458,718	29,777,604	<b>58,236,322</b>
2005	93,339	100,781	<b>194,120</b>	1,238,334	1,308,793	<b>2,547,127</b>	28,695,680	29,989,863	<b>58,685,543</b>
2006	93,894	101,471	<b>195,365</b>	1,241,885	1,310,683	<b>2,552,568</b>	28,908,469	30,175,485	<b>59,083,954</b>
2007	94,508	101,962	<b>196,470</b>	1,247,602	1,314,443	<b>2,562,045</b>	29,165,626	30,391,766	<b>59,557,392</b>
2008	95,246	102,718	<b>197,964</b>	1,252,462	1,316,850	<b>2,569,312</b>	29,429,625	30,614,995	<b>60,044,620</b>
2009	95,828	103,189	<b>199,017</b>	1,256,461	1,318,980	<b>2,575,441</b>	29,653,650	30,813,503	<b>60,467,153</b>
2010	96,448	103,716	<b>200,164</b>	1,263,696	1,323,172	<b>2,586,868</b>	29,920,958	31,033,665	<b>60,954,623</b>
2011	97,069	104,137	<b>201,206</b>	1,269,598	1,326,843	<b>2,596,441</b>	30,207,937	31,262,890	<b>61,470,827</b>
2012	97,245	104,201	<b>201,446</b>	1,273,271	1,329,039	<b>2,602,310</b>	30,420,524	31,460,872	<b>61,881,396</b>
2013	97,652	104,500	<b>202,152</b>	1,278,454	1,332,027	<b>2,610,481</b>	30,635,728	31,640,201	<b>62,275,929</b>
2014	97,956	104,788	<b>202,744</b>	1,283,216	1,335,494	<b>2,618,710</b>	30,890,895	31,865,359	<b>62,756,254</b>
2015	97,896	104,598	<b>202,494</b>	1,287,177	1,337,444	<b>2,624,621</b>	31,165,316	32,093,097	<b>63,258,413</b>
2016	98,270	105,037	<b>203,307</b>	1,294,357	1,342,491	<b>2,636,848</b>	31,462,461	32,323,456	<b>63,785,917</b>
2017	98,800	105,600	<b>204,500</b>	1,297,900	1,346,800	<b>2,644,700</b>	31,661,600	32,507,800	<b>64,169,400</b>

Source: [ONS mid-year population estimates](#) – available from Nomis 'local authority profile'

#### S1b: Change in Overall Population

Period	North Tyneside		North East		Great Britain	
	Total	% Change	Total	% Change	Total	% Change
1991 to 1996	-3,396	-2%	-10,536	0%	+671,260	+1%

1996 to 2001	+849	<b>0%</b>	-36,360	<b>-1%</b>	+921,555	<b>+2%</b>
2001 to 2006	+3,362	<b>+2%</b>	+12,478	<b>0%</b>	+1,659,776	<b>+3%</b>
2006 to 2011	+5,841	<b>+3%</b>	+43,873	<b>+2%</b>	+2,386,873	<b>+4%</b>
2011 to 2016	+2,101	<b>+1%</b>	+40,407	<b>+2%</b>	+2,315,090	<b>+4%</b>

Source: [ONS mid-year population estimates](#) – available from Nomis ‘local authority profile’

#### S2a: Demographic Age Profile – 2001 and 2011

Age Group	2001 Census				2011 Census			
	NT Total	NT %	NE Total	GB %	NT Total	NT %	NE Total	GB %
0 to 9	<b>22,011</b>	<b>11.5%</b>	11.8%	12.3%	<b>22,385</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	11.0%	11.9%
10 to 19	<b>23,408</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	13.2%	12.7%	<b>22,380</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	12.1%	12.1%
20 to 29	<b>21,122</b>	<b>11.0%</b>	11.8%	12.7%	<b>23,319</b>	<b>11.6%</b>	13.4%	13.7%
30 to 44	<b>43,100</b>	<b>22.5%</b>	22.1%	22.6%	<b>41,644</b>	<b>20.7%</b>	18.9%	20.6%
45 to 59	<b>37,851</b>	<b>19.7%</b>	19.3%	18.9%	<b>42,719</b>	<b>21.3%</b>	20.7%	19.4%
60 to 64	<b>9,883</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	5.2%	4.9%	<b>13,059</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	6.5%	6.0%
65 to 74	<b>18,376</b>	<b>9.6%</b>	9.1%	8.3%	<b>18,096</b>	<b>9.0%</b>	9.2%	8.6%
75 to 85	<b>12,226</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	5.7%	5.6%	<b>12,487</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	6.0%	5.5%
85+	<b>3,682</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	1.7%	1.9%	<b>4,712</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	2.1%	2.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>191,659</b>	-	-	-	<b>200,801</b>	-	-	-

Source: [2011 Census](#)

#### S2b: Change in Demographic Age Profile – 2001 to 2011

Age Group	Change 2001 to 2011					
	NT Total	NE Total	GB Total	NT %	NE %	GB %
0 to 9	<b>+374</b>	-9,746	+242,314	<b>-0.3%</b>	-0.7%	-0.4%
10 to 19	<b>-1,028</b>	-16,983	+159,543	<b>-1.1%</b>	-1.1%	-0.6%
20 to 29	<b>+2,197</b>	+50,300	+1,024,823	<b>+0.6%</b>	+1.6%	+1.0%
30 to 44	<b>-1,456</b>	-64,888	-183,240	<b>-1.7%</b>	-3.2%	-2.0%
45 to 59	<b>+4,868</b>	+52,344	+997,209	<b>+1.5%</b>	+1.4%	+0.5%
60 to 64	<b>+3,176</b>	+37,244	+780,447	<b>+1.3%</b>	+1.3%	+1.1%
65 to 74	<b>-280</b>	+9,697	+449,442	<b>-0.6%</b>	+0.1%	+0.2%
75 to 85	<b>+261</b>	+10,838	+176,983	<b>-0.2%</b>	+0.2%	-0.1%
85+	<b>+1,030</b>	+12,638	+226,104	<b>+0.4%</b>	+0.4%	+0.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>+9,142</b>	+81,444	+387,3625	-	-	-

Source: [2011 Census](#)

### S3 to S10 – Quality of Life

- 3.9 Maintaining and enhancing the quality of life for both existing and new residents is a key objective of the Council, both through planning policy and the authority’s wider strategic objectives.

- 3.10 The results of the Residents Survey 2017 help to inform policy and shape the delivery of services in the future. Broadly speaking, in 2017 the majority (79%) of North Tyneside residents are positive about their local area. The majority of indicators including how the Council runs services, offers value for money and how the Council reacts to concerns have remained the same since 2016. However, there has been an increase of 2% on how well residents feel they are kept informed. Residents were asked to consider whether their local area had improved or deteriorated in the last 12 months. A wide variety of indicators and issues are considered within the Residents Survey, with the full 2017 report available [here](#).
- 3.11 Since the 1970s government have undertaken analysis of neighbourhood deprivation. The latest such study is the English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015). Within the Indices of Deprivation every neighbourhood in England is then ranked according to its level of deprivation relative to that of other areas.
- 3.12 A summary for each of the 326 local authorities is then produced; overall, North Tyneside is ranked as the second least deprived in the wider region behind Northumberland. When compared to the other Tyne and Wear authorities, the as the 138<sup>th</sup> “most deprived” compares with Newcastle being 92<sup>nd</sup> most deprived, Gateshead 80<sup>th</sup>, Sunderland 38<sup>th</sup> and South Tyneside 31<sup>st</sup>. Added to this, North Tyneside also has the region’s lowest proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally. Analysis of the past five IMD studies by DCLG has shown that over the last fifteen years the Borough has improved from the 71<sup>st</sup> most deprived local authority nationally in 2000 to 138<sup>th</sup> by 2015.
- 3.13 Life expectancy in the borough has constantly improved over recent years and currently stands at 78.0 years for males and 82.5 for females. This is below the national average of 79.4 and 83.1 years respectively; however male life expectancy has fallen in the last two years and is now below the North East average. Steady improvement has also been made in other health-related indicators with improvement in infant mortality rates and the number of children judged to be living in poverty. However, levels of childhood obesity remain a cause for concern, despite there being recent improvement and an overall rate for the borough, which falls below both the regional and national benchmarks.

### S3: Overall Resident Satisfaction – Resident’ Survey

Year	Overall Resident Satisfaction	% Change
2011	80%	-
2012	73%	-7%
2013	77%	+4%
2014	76%	-1%
2015	79%	+3%
2016	81%	+2%
2017	79%	-2%

Source: [North Tyneside Council Residents' Survey](#)

#### S4a: Overall Local Authority Deprivation – IMD 2015

Local Authority	Average Rank	Average Score	Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally
Northumberland	145	136	116
<b>North Tyneside</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>120</b>
Stockton-on-Tees	130	88	47
Darlington	122	97	58
Newcastle upon Tyne	92	53	30
County Durham	81	75	81
Gateshead	80	73	78
Redcar & Cleveland	78	49	33
Sunderland	38	37	42
Hartlepool	32	18	10
South Tyneside	31	32	34
Middlesbrough	16	6	1

Source: [English Indices of Deprivation 2015 \(DCLG\)](#)

NB: On each measure, the local authority district with a rank of 1 is the most deprived, and the area ranked 326 is the least deprived.

#### S4b: 'Domain-based' Local Authority Deprivation – IMD 2015

Local Authority	IMD 2015 Rank of...									
	Income	Employment	Education	Health	Crime	Housing & Services	Living	Children	Older Persons	Overall
North Tyneside	97	70	159	59	273	285	293	137	72	138
Gateshead	43	32	93	22	191	240	305	80	40	80
Newcastle upon Tyne	81	108	112	30	131	227	243	60	36	92
South Tyneside	16	3	85	11	187	146	312	29	23	31
Sunderland	28	9	57	10	177	281	313	41	29	38
County Durham	59	38	126	26	163	259	321	68	55	81
Northumberland	150	106	154	113	291	125	299	160	173	145
Darlington	100	66	155	63	77	312	281	111	107	122
Hartlepool	22	4	72	18	106	308	309	30	31	32

Middlesbrough	13	7	24	9	29	233	258	17	41	16
Redcar & Cleveland	46	21	95	29	125	305	311	51	90	78
Stockton-on-Tees	111	74	150	64	174	255	315	114	112	130

Source: [English Indices of Deprivation 2015 \(DCLG\)](#)

#### S4c: North Tyneside Deprivation – 2000 to 2015

IMD	Average Rank	Average Score	Income	Employment
2000 IMD	<b>71</b>	69	53	50
2004 IMD	<b>90</b>	80	59	49
2007 IMD	<b>115</b>	102	70	57
2010 IMD	<b>124</b>	113	78	64
2015 IMD	<b>138</b>	130	97	70

Source: [English Indices of Deprivation 2015 \(DCLG\)](#)

#### S5a: Male Life Expectancy at Birth

Year	North Tyneside	North East	England
2000 – 2002	75.1	74.5	76
2001 – 2003	75.2	74.7	76.2
2002 – 2004	75	74.9	76.5
2003 – 2005	75.6	75.3	76.8
2004 – 2006	76.1	75.7	77.2
2005 – 2007	76.5	76.1	77.5
2006 – 2008	76.4	76.3	77.8
2007 – 2009	76.7	76.6	78.1
2008 – 2010	77.1	77	78.4
2009 – 2011	77.7	77.4	78.8
2010 – 2012	78	77.7	79.1
2011 – 2013	78	77.9	79.3

2012 – 2014	77.8	77.9	79.4
2013 - 2015	77.7	77.9	79.5
2014 - 2016	77.9	77.8	79.5

Source: [ONS](#) – available from PHE 'health profiles'

#### S5b: Female Life Expectancy at Birth

Year	North Tyneside	North East	England
2000 – 2002	79.5	79.3	80.7
2001 – 2003	80.0	79.5	80.7
2002 – 2004	80.0	79.6	80.9
2003 – 2005	80.4	79.8	81.1
2004 – 2006	80.6	80.1	81.5
2005 – 2007	80.9	80.4	81.8
2006 – 2008	80.6	80.6	82
2007 – 2009	81.0	80.9	82.3
2008 – 2010	81.2	81.1	82.5
2009 – 2011	81.6	81.5	82.9
2010 – 2012	81.9	81.6	83
2011 – 2013	82.4	81.7	83.1
2012 – 2014	82.6	81.7	83.2
2013 – 2015	82.4	81.6	83.1
2014 – 2016	82.4	81.5	83.1

Source: [ONS](#) – available from PHE 'health profiles'

#### S5c: Infant Mortality Rate

Year	North Tyneside Count	North Tyneside Value	North East Value	England Value
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2001 – 2003	28	4.6	5.1	5.4
2002 – 2004	28	4.4	4.8	5.2
2003 – 2005	23	3.5	4.7	5.1
2004 – 2006	23	3.4	4.9	5.0
2005 – 2007	23	3.4	4.9	4.9
2006 – 2008	21	3.0	4.8	4.8
2007 – 2009	24	3.4	4.2	4.7
2008 – 2010	25	3.5	4.0	4.6
2009 – 2011	26	3.6	3.7	4.4
2010 – 2012	21	3.0	3.7	4.3
2011 – 2013	21	3.0	3.5	4.1
2012 – 2014	25	3.6	3.6	4.0
2013 – 2015	21	3.1	3.6	3.9
2014 - 2016	16	2.4	3.7	3.9
2015 - 2017	14	2.1	3.3	3.9

Source:  
[ONS](#) –

available from PHE 'health profiles'

NB: 'value' is a calculation, based on the raw data, which allows relative comparison between different geographies.

#### S6: Children in Low Income Families

Year	North Tyneside Count	North Tyneside Value	North East Value	England Value
2006	7,375	20.9	24.7	21.8
2007	7,325	20.8	25.3	22.4
2008	7,215	20.6	25.0	21.6
2009	7,485	21.2	25.4	21.9
2010	7,220	20.4	24.8	21.1
2011	7,110	20.0	24.5	20.6
2012	6,810	19.1	23.6	19.2
2013	6,465	18.3	23.3	18.6



Year	North Tyneside Count	North Tyneside Value	North East Value	England Value
2014	6,895	19.5	24.9	20.1
2015	6,065	17.1	22.0	16.8

Source: [HM Revenues and Customs](#) – available from PHE ‘health profiles’

NB: ‘value’ is a calculation, based on the raw data, which allows relative comparison between different geographies.

#### S7: Statutory Homelessness

Year	North Tyneside Count	North Tyneside Value	North East Value	England Value
2011/12	35	0.4	1.1	0.9
2012/13	80	0.9	1.2	0.9
2013/14	92	1.0	1.1	0.9
2014/15	102	1.1	1.0	0.9
2015/16	91	1.0	0.7	0.9
2016/17	114	1.2	0.7	0.8
2017/18	84	0.9	0.6	0.8

Source: [DCLG](#) – available from PHE ‘health profiles’

NB: ‘value’ is a calculation, based on the raw data, which allows relative comparison between different geographies.

#### S8a: Overall Educational Attainment – 5 GCSEs at A\* to C, including English and Maths

Year	North Tyneside %	North East %	England %
2005/06	47.9	40.4	45.6
2006/07	47.3	41.9	46.3
2007/08	50.4	44.9	47.6
2008/09	53.6	48.1	49.8
2009/10	53.1	52.9	53.5
2010/11	58.5	56.8	59.0
2011/12	61.9	58.5	59.4
2012/13	64.8	59.3	59.2
2013/14	56.2	54.6	53.4
2014/15	62.0	55.4	53.8
2015/16	62.7	56.3	53.5

Source: [Key Stage 4 GCSE and equivalent results \(Department for Education\)](#)

Nb. This table has not been updated this year and will not be updated during the transition period from the letter grades to the new numerical 1-9 system.

#### S9a: Childhood Obesity (at Year 6 school age)

Year	North Tyneside Count	North Tyneside Value	North East Value	England Value
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2006/07	302	18.2	19.9	17.5
2007/08	410	20.4	20.8	18.3
2008/09	411	20.0	20.4	18.3
2009/10	377	19.2	20.6	18.7
2010/11	380	20.3	21.4	19.0
2011/12	423	22.0	22.1	19.2
2012/13	357	19.3	20.9	18.9
2013/14	353	17.9	21.2	19.1
2014/15	375	19.1	21.5	19.1
2015/16	444	20.8	22.4	19.8
2016/17	448	20.6	22.5	20.0

Source: [Health & Social Care Information Centre](#) – available from PHE ‘health profiles’

NB: ‘value’ is a calculation, based on the raw data, which allows relative comparison between different geographies. ‘Year 6’ should usually relate to children aged 10 to 11, i.e. having their 11<sup>th</sup> birthday within that academic.

**S9b: Adult Obesity ('excess weight in adults')**

Year	North Tyneside Value	North East Value	England Value
2012 – 14	67.4	68.6	64.6
2013 – 15	66.9	68.6	64.8
2016 - 17	62.2	66.1	61.3

Source: [Active People Survey, Sport England](#) – available from PHE 'health profiles'

NB: 'value' is a calculation, based on the raw data, which allows relative comparison between different geographies.

**S9c: Percentage of 'Physically Active Adults'**

Year	North Tyneside Value	North East Value	England Value
2012	59.9	53.9	56.0
2013	55.2	52.7	56.0
2014	56.8	53.6	57.0
2015	53.6	52.9	57.0
2016/17	60.9	64.0	66.0

Source: [Active People Survey, Sport England](#) – available from PHE 'health profiles'

NB: 'value' is a calculation, based on the raw data, which allows relative comparison between different geographies.

**S10: Violent Crime**

Year	North Tyneside Count	North Tyneside Value	North East Value	England Value
2010/11	1,337	6.7	9.6	12.0
2011/12	1,156	5.8	8.5	11.2
2012/13	1,064	5.3	7.7	10.6
2013/14	1,289	6.4	8.3	11.1
2014/15	1,681	8.3	10.6	13.5
2015/16	2,650	13.1	16.1	17.2
2016/17	4,514	22.3	23.0	20.0
2017/18	5,838	28.7	30.2	23.7

Source: [PHE based on Home Office and ONS data](#) – available from PHE 'health profiles'

NB: 'value' is a calculation, based on the raw data, which allows relative comparison between different geographies.

**S11 to S13 – Planning Decisions**

- 3.14 Having an understanding of the implementation and decision-making of the planning system is crucial to delivering an effective planning service at local level. Therefore, monitoring indicators focusing on the determination of planning applications through the development management process are very important.
- 3.15 During the monitoring period 2017/18 (dataset runs to September each year), 933 applications were determined by the Council of which 93% were granted approval. Overall, 98% of applications were determined within the necessary timeframe, showing continued high performance over recent years.

**S11a: All Major, Minor and Other Applications – Decisions**

Year	Total Decisions	Number Granted	Percentage Granted
2011/12	951	813	85%
2012/13	936	796	85%
2013/14	893	791	89%
2014/15	809	752	93%
2015/16	905	847	94%
2016/17	892	839	94%
2017/18	933	871	93%

Source: [Planning Inspectorate planning application monitoring \(Table 132\)](#)

**S11b: Major Planning Applications – Decisions**

Year	Total Decisions	Number Granted	Percentage Granted	England Average %
2011/12	33	27	82%	84%
2012/13	37	33	89%	87%
2013/14	53	48	91%	87%
2014/15	44	41	93%	89%
2015/16	47	45	96%	85%
2016/17	37	36	97%	86%
2017/18	39	35	90%	86%

Source: [Planning Inspectorate planning application monitoring \(Table 132\)](#)

**S11c: Minor Planning Applications – Decisions**

Year	Total Decisions	Number Granted	% Granted	England Average %
2011/12	194	181	93%	83%
2012/13	205	182	89%	84%
2013/14	205	192	94%	85%
2014/15	191	171	90%	83%
2015/16	189	178	94%	83%
2016/17	152	141	93%	83%
2017/18	161	148	92%	82%

Source: [Planning Inspectorate planning application monitoring \(Table 132\)](#)

**S11d: Other Planning Applications – Decisions**

Year	Total Decisions	Number Granted	% Granted	England Average %
2011/12	724	605	84%	83%
2012/13	694	581	84%	80%
2013/14	635	551	87%	81%
2014/15	574	540	94%	93%
2015/16	669	624	93%	90%
2016/17	703	662	94%	90%
2017/18	733	688	94%	91%

Source: [Planning Inspectorate planning application monitoring \(Table 132\)](#)

**S12: Planning Appeals – Outcomes**

Year	Total Appeal Decisions	Allowed	% Allowed
2011/12	33	7	21%
2012/13	28	11	39%
2013/14	13	4	31%
2014/15	14	3	21%
2015/16	12	6	50%
2016/17	26	13	50%
2017/18	14	0	0%

Source: [Table 5.1 Planning Inspectorate statistics](#)

**S13a: All Major, Minor and Other Applications – Determination**

Year	Total Decisions	% within necessary timeframe	% over necessary timeframe
2011/12	951	90%	10%
2012/13	936	88%	12%
2013/14	893	93%	7%
2014/15	809	93%	7%
2015/16	905	97%	3%
2016/17	892	100%	-
2017/18	933	98%	2%

Source: [Planning Inspectorate planning application monitoring \(Table 132\)](#)

**S13b: Major Planning Applications – Determination**

Year	Total Decisions	% within 13 weeks	% over 13 weeks	England average % within 13 weeks
2011/12	33	61%	39%	57%
2012/13	37	54%	46%	58%
2013/14	53	74%	26%	71%
2014/15	44	66%	34%	78%
2015/16	47	96%	4%	82%
2016/17	37	100%	-	86%
2017/18	39	97%	3%	88%

Source: [Planning Inspectorate planning application monitoring \(Table 132\)](#)

**S13c: Minor Planning Applications – Determination**

Year	Total Decisions	% within 8 weeks	% over 8 weeks	England average % within 8 weeks
2011/12	194	85%	15%	71%
2012/13	205	77%	23%	68%
2013/14	205	91%	9%	70%
2014/15	191	92%	8%	71%
2015/16	189	94%	3%	77%
2016/17	152	99%	1%	82%
2017/18	161	98%	2%	85%

Source: [Planning Inspectorate planning application monitoring \(Table 132\)](#)

**S13d: Other Planning Applications – Determination**

Year	Total Decisions	% within 8 weeks	% over 8 weeks	England average % within 8 weeks
2011/12	724	93%	7%	82%
2012/13	694	93%	7%	81%
2013/14	635	95%	5%	83%
2014/15	574	95%	5%	83%
2015/16	669	98%	2%	85%
2016/17	703	100%	-	89%
2017/18	733	99%	1%	90%

Source: [Planning Inspectorate planning application monitoring \(Table 132\)](#)

**S14 to S17 – Green Belt, Safeguarded Land and Local Green Space**

- 3.16 The Local Plan includes policies to safeguard, protect and enhance the key designations of Green Belt, safeguarded land and the Local Green Space at Killingworth Open Break. Any change or impact upon these designations must be monitored and considered.

- 3.17 There has been no change to the designated Green Belt within the borough over the monitoring period. A number of applications have been considered within the existing boundary, although the vast majority have been proposals of a minor nature, with the small number approved having been judged to have constituted appropriate development in-line with the policy.
- 3.18 Much of the UDP safeguarded land designations have now been removed and the land allocated for housing development. Three areas of safeguarded land remain in Backworth, Camperdown and Westmoor. [The following application was permitted in April 2017 but is currently subject to a request for the decision to be subject to judicial review.](#)

- [Land east of Salters Lane – application for 200 homes - \(16/01889/FUL\)](#)

#### S14: Changes to Green Belt Boundaries

Year	Additions (ha)	Deletions (ha)	Net Change (ha)	Details
2011/12	-	-	-	No change to Green Belt boundary
2012/13	-	-	-	No change to Green Belt boundary
2013/14	-	-	-	No change to Green Belt boundary
2014/15	-	-	-	No change to Green Belt boundary
2015/16	-	-	-	No change to Green Belt boundary
2016/17	-	-	-	No change to Green Belt boundary
2017/18	-	-	-	No change to Green Belt boundary

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

#### S15: Green Belt – Significant Applications for Development

Year	Application Ref	Status	Details of Proposal
2012/13	12/01062/FUL	Permitted	Partial demolition and replacement with new facilities, goods store, refrigeration plant and extension to chills and slaughter hall and construction of new livestock shed
2012/13	12/00564/FUL	Permitted	Change-of-use from barn to private riding school
2012/13	12/01927/FUL	Permitted	Change of use/refurbishment of existing stables to riding school including external exercise arena

Year	Application Ref	Status	Details of Proposal
2012/13	12/01862/FUL	Permitted	Construction of overflow car park providing 27 additional bays and cycle racks
2015/16	15/01831/FUL	Permitted	Conversion and refurbishment of existing stable block with associated single storey extension for use as office space
2015/16	15/01981/FUL H	Permitted	Proposed single storey office extension and orangery extension. New access gate to entrance
2016/17	15/01307/FUL	Permitted	Proposed residential development for 18 dwellings
2016/17	16/00964/FUL	Permitted	Formation of a drainage earth mound to retain run-off surface water in heavy rainwater flooding events.
2016/17	16/00176/FUL	Permitted	Proposed extension to the existing cattery
2017/18	16/01201/FUL	Permitted	Proposed use of land for car boot fair Sundays and Bank Holidays. Mid March - 31st October. Provide one metal container (temporary) to house toilets (to be removed outside the above dates)
2017/18	17/01516/FUL	Refused	Change of use of vacant residential land to open storage of plant, vehicles and machinery ancillary to adjacent recycling use and storage of caravans

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

#### S16: UDP Safeguarded Land – Significant Applications for Development

Year	Application Ref	Status	Details of Proposal
2012/13	12/00687/REM	Permitted on appeal	Residential development of 200 dwellings.
2013/14	11/02337/FUL	Permitted on appeal	Residential development of 366 dwellings.
2013/14	13/00781/OUT	Permitted	Residential development application for 590 dwellings (safeguarded land in part).
2013/14	13/00965/FUL	Permitted	Residential development of 75 dwellings.
2014/15	12/02025/FUL	Permitted on appeal	Residential development of 650 dwellings
2014/15	14/00730/FUL	Permitted	Residential development of 125 dwellings
2014/15	14/01687/OUT	Permitted	Residential development of 290 dwellings
2015/16	15/00543/REM	Permitted	Reserved matters application for Phase A of 180 dwellings (see 13/00781/OUT)



Year	Application Ref	Status	Details of Proposal
2015/16	15/00514/REM	Permitted	Reserved matters application for Phase B of 200 dwellings (see 13/00781/OUT)
2016/17	16/01316/FUL	Permitted	'Whitehouse Farm' – revised scheme for additional yield
2017/18	None	None	None

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

#### S17: Local Green Space –Applications for Development

Year	Application Ref	Status	Details of Proposal
2018	18/01632/OUT	Undecided at publication	Construction of a two storey barn style dwelling.

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

NB. This is a designation in the Local Plan 2017 and as such, no past data exists.

#### S18 and S19 – Neighbourhood Planning

3.19 The Localism Act (2011) introduced new rights and powers to allow local communities to come together to prepare neighbourhood plans. In 'un-parished' areas such as North Tyneside it falls to designated 'neighbourhood forums' to take such a proposal forward. It is the role of the local planning authority to agree the neighbourhood forum for the neighbourhood area. The neighbourhood forum can then use neighbourhood planning powers to establish general planning policies for the development and use of land through a '**neighbourhood development plan**'.

3.20 Within the borough, one neighbourhood plan is already in place for the Fish Quay and New Quay areas of North Shields, having been adopted as a SPD in April 2013. The Fish Quay and New Quay neighbourhood Plan SPD is therefore not a development plan document.

3.21 During the monitoring period, no applications were received for neighbourhood forum designation and no further expressions of interest have been submitted to the Council.

#### S18: Applications for Neighbourhood Forum Designation

Area	Year	Details
-	-	-

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

#### S19: Progress with Neighbourhood Development Plans

Plan	Status	Date
-	-	-

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

NB. The Fish Quay and New Quay Neighbourhood Plan was adopted as a SPD so is not a development plan document.

## Chapter 4 – Economy

### Overview

- 4.1 The economy of North Tyneside has transitioned from one dominated by traditional manufacturing and industry (shipbuilding, the coal industry and heavy engineering) to a service-based economy. The majority of these service based jobs are located on new business parks in locations such as Cobalt, Quorum and Gosforth, sites that have benefitted from Enterprise Zone status and attracted a number of large-scale multinational companies, such as Proctor and Gamble and EE.
- 4.2 The sectors employing the greatest number of people are retail, public administration, health and social work, education and business services.
- 4.3 The River Tyne remains a commercial river with employment in the marine, offshore fabrication, fishing and port related activity still prevalent.
- 4.4 The Port of Tyne is a significant economic asset in the borough, operating from both sides of the River Tyne including a large freight terminal. A passenger service has been operating from the Tyne for over 100 years and there is a regular service to Amsterdam, operated by DFDS, and around 30 cruise ships are also welcomed each year at the Port's purpose-built cruise berth. The Port also manages a large amount of freight, handling coal, wood-pellet, grain, scrap, steel and car terminals for both Nissan and VW.

### Monitoring Indicators

- 4.5 The indicators in the following section cover the following topic areas:
- **Businesses;**
  - **Jobs, earnings and income;**
  - **Economic activity and unemployment;**
  - **Qualifications and training;**
  - **Development and availability of land for employment; and,**
  - **Tourism.**

### E1 –Businesses

- 4.6 There has been a steady increase in the number of businesses in the borough since 2010 and this was against a regional and national picture of decline for the first time. The vast majority of this growth in North Tyneside has been in the 'micro enterprises' sector, those businesses employing 9 or fewer employees. These 'micro enterprises' now make up a greater, and growing, proportion of the overall businesses in the borough. The number of businesses within the larger classification, employing over 250 employees, retained the level of growth from the previous year and have flat lined for the past three years.

**E1a: Business Count – ‘total enterprises’**

Year	North Tyneside	North East	Great Britain
2010	3,790	55,865	2,031,845
2011	3,735	54,770	2,012,900
2012	3,890	56,420	2,081,700
2013	3,930	56,430	2,100,890
2014	4,205	59,340	2,197,000
2015	4,620	65,735	2,382,370
2016	4,870	67,800	2,485,410
2017	5,060	69,830	2,598,095
2018	5,070	69,390	2,596,320
<b>Change +/-</b>	<b>+1,280</b>	<b>+13,525</b>	<b>+564,475</b>

Source: [ONS annual population survey](#) – available from Nomis ‘local authority profile’

NB: as defined by ONS, an ‘enterprise’ is the smallest combination of legal units (generally based on VAT and/or PAYE records) which has a certain degree of autonomy within an Enterprise Group.

**E1b: Business Count – ‘micro enterprises’ (0 to 9 employees)**

Year	North Tyneside Total	North Tyneside %	North East %	Great Britain %
2010	3,240	85.4	86.0	88.7
2011	3,190	85.4	86.3	88.8
2012	3,350	86.1	86.4	88.6
2013	3,370	85.8	85.8	88.2
2014	3,620	86.1	85.9	88.3
2015	4,020	87.0	86.8	88.7
2016	4,260	87.5	87.2	89.2
2017	4,440	87.8	87.5	89.5
2018	4,455	87.9	87.3	89.3
<b>Change +/-</b>	<b>+1,215</b>	<b>+2.5</b>	<b>+1.3</b>	<b>+0.6</b>

Source: [ONS annual population survey](#) – available from Nomis ‘local authority profile’

**E1c: Business Count – ‘small enterprises’ (10 to 49 employees)**

Year	North Tyneside Total	North Tyneside %	North East %	Great Britain %
2010	440	11.6	11.5	9.3
2011	430	11.5	11.2	9.2
2012	430	11.1	11.1	9.3

2013	455	11.5	11.6	9.7
2014	485	11.5	11.6	9.6
2015	505	10.9	10.8	9.3
2016	495	10.2	10.4	8.9
2017	500	9.9	10.2	8.7
2018	500	9.9	10.3	8.7
<b>Change +/-</b>	<b>+60</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-0.6</b>

Source: [ONS annual population survey](#) – available from Nomis ‘local authority profile’

#### E1d: Business Count – ‘medium enterprises’ (50 to 249 employees)

Year	North Tyneside Total	North Tyneside %	North East %	Great Britain %
2010	90	2.4	2.0	1.6
2011	90	2.5	2.0	1.6
2012	85	2.2	2.0	1.6
2013	80	2.1	2.1	1.7
2014	75	1.8	2.1	1.7
2015	75	1.6	2.0	1.6
2016	85	1.7	1.9	1.6
2017	85	1.7	1.9	1.5
2018	85	1.6	1.9	1.6
<b>Change +/-</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Source: [ONS annual population survey](#) – available from Nomis ‘local authority profile’

#### E1e: Business Count – ‘large enterprises’ (250+ employees)

Year	North Tyneside Total	North Tyneside %	North East %	Great Britain %
2010	25	0.6	0.5	0.4
2011	25	0.6	0.5	0.4
2012	20	0.6	0.5	0.4
2013	25	0.6	0.5	0.4
2014	25	0.6	0.5	0.4
2015	25	0.5	0.4	0.4
2016	30	0.6	0.4	0.4
2017	30	0.6	0.4	0.4
2018	30	0.6	0.5	0.4
<b>Change +/-</b>	<b>+5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Source: [ONS annual population survey](#) – available from Nomis ‘local authority profile’

#### E1f: Business Count – ‘total local units’

Year	North Tyneside	North East	Great Britain
2010	5,105	75,975	2,489,955
2011	5,015	74,295	2,464,265
2012	5,215	75,620	2,527,640
2013	5,170	75,365	2,543,115
2014	5,470	78,205	2,639,340
2015	5,895	84,530	2,825,485
2016	6,150	86,385	2,925,760
2017	6,355	88,545	3,043,775
2018	6,410	88,245	3,045,040
<b>Change +/-</b>	<b>+1,305</b>	<b>+12,270</b>	<b>+555,085</b>

Source: [ONS annual population survey](#) – available from Nomis ‘local authority profile’

NB: as defined by ONS, an ‘enterprise’ is the smallest combination of legal units (generally based on VAT and/or PAYE records) which has a certain degree of autonomy within an Enterprise Group. An individual site (for example a factory or shop) in an enterprise is called a local unit.

## E2 – Total Jobs

4.7 The number of jobs within the borough has increased. This follows a period of continued growth. Total jobs currently stand at 80,300. The growth has been in both full-time and part-time jobs. Part-time jobs amount to around one-third of the total numbers.

#### E2a: Total Employee Jobs

Year	North Tyneside	North East	Great Britain
2009	68,000	1,008,000	26,466,000
2010	73,000	1,008,000	26,408,000
2011	71,000	1,003,000	26,423,000
2012	70,000	998,000	26,576,000
2013	69,000	1,003,000	26,932,000
2014	75,000	1,031,000	27,759,000
2015	79,000	1,060,000	28,565,000
2016	80,000	1,034,000	29,045,000
2017	83,000	1,061,000	29,375,000
<b>Change +/-</b>	<b>+15,000</b>	<b>+53,000</b>	<b>+2,909,000</b>

Source: [ONS business register and employment survey](#) – available from Nomis ‘local authority profile’

## E2b: Full-Time Employee Jobs

Year	North Tyneside		North East		Great Britain	
	Total	% of Overall	Total	% of Overall	Total	% of Overall
2009	46,000	68	676,000	67	17,983,000	68
2010	49,000	67	672,000	67	17,894,000	68
2011	47,000	66	663,000	66	17,818,000	67
2012	46,000	66	654,000	66	17,868,000	67
2013	46,000	67	669,000	67	18,217,000	68
2014	51,000	68	684,000	66	18,966,000	72
2015	55,000	69	710,000	68	19,567,000	67
2016	55,000	69	685,000	66	19,719,000	68
2017	56,000	67	698,000	66	19,833,000	68
<b>Change +/-</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>-1%</b>	<b>+22,000</b>	<b>-1%</b>	<b>+1,850,000</b>	<b>0%</b>

Source: [ONS business register and employment survey](#) – available from Nomis 'local authority profile'

## E2c: Part-Time Employee Jobs

Year	North Tyneside		North East		Great Britain	
	Total	% of Overall	Total	% of Overall	Total	% of Overall
2009	22,000	32	333,800	33	8,532,400	32
2010	24,000	33	336,800	33	8,562,500	32
2011	24,000	34	340,900	34	8,651,400	33
2012	24,000	34	344,700	34	8,756,000	33
2013	22,000	32	334,900	33	8,768,800	32
2014	24,000	32	347,600	34	8,860,800	32
2015	24,000	30	350,000	34	8,998,000	31
2016	25,000	31	349,000	34	9,326,000	32
2017	27,000	33	363,000	34	9,542,000	32
<b>Change +/-</b>	<b>+5,000</b>	<b>+1%</b>	<b>+10,200</b>	<b>+1%</b>	<b>+223,600</b>	<b>0%</b>

Source: [ONS business register and employment survey](#) – available from Nomis 'local authority profile'

### E3 – Type of Jobs

- 4.8 This year saw the first increase in 'primary service' jobs in the borough since 2009, and also a rise in the number of jobs in the 'water and energy' sector. There has also been a growth of jobs within service industries and construction over the last twelve months, but the service industries dominate with approximately 85% of the jobs falling within this category.
- 4.9 When considering jobs 'by occupation', in 2017/18 the types of occupation most represented in North Tyneside were: professional occupations (21.8%) and associate professional & technical (14.9%). These occupations are part of Major Group One list of occupations and proportion of this sector in North Tyneside (45.4%) is very similar to the national figure (45.5%) and well above the regional figure (39.0%).

#### E3a: Current Employee jobs 'by industry' (2017)

Class	Group	North Tyneside Jobs	North Tyneside %	North East %	Great Britain %
A to B	Primary Services (agriculture and mining)	15	0.0	0.1	0.2
C	Manufacturing	8,000	9.6	11.1	8.2
D	Energy	300	0.4	0.7	0.5
E	Water Supply	500	0.6	0.9	0.7
F	Construction	4,000	4.8	4.5	4.8
G	Wholesale and retail, including motor trades	11,000	13.3	14.5	15.2
H	Transportation and storage	1,750	2.1	4.1	4.7
I	Accommodation and food service activities	7,000	8.4	8.6	7.5
J	Information and communication	5,000	6.0	2.9	4.4
K	Financial and insurance activities	2,250	2.7	2.4	3.5
L	Real estate activities	900	1.1	1.3	1.7
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	6,000	7.2	5.1	8.4
N	Administrative and support service activities	13,000	15.7	8.7	9.1

Class	Group	North Tyneside Jobs	North Tyneside %	North East %	Great Britain %
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	3,500	4.2	6.1	4.3
P	Education	5,000	6.0	9.0	8.9
Q	Human health and social work activities	12,000	14.5	15.7	13.3
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,250	1.5	2.3	2.6
S	Other service activities	2,000	2.4	1.9	2.0

Source: [ONS business register and employment survey](#) – available from Nomis 'local authority profile'

#### E3b: North Tyneside Employee jobs 'by industry'

	Agriculture & Mining (A-B)		Manufacturing (C)		Energy & Water (D-E)		Construction (F)		Services (G-S)	
	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%
2009	40	0.1	6,000	8.8	825	1.2	4,000	5.9	57,000	83.5
2010	150	0.2	6,000	8.2	750	1.0	3,500	4.8	61,600	84.3
2011	30	0.1	5,000	7.0	750	1.3	4,500	6.3	60,000	84.5
2012	0	0.0	7,000	10.0	700	1.0	4,000	5.7	59,750	85.4
2013	5	0.0	6,000	8.7	600	0.8	5,000	7.2	57,500	83.3
2014	5	0.0	6,000	8.0	500	0.7	4,500	6.0	63,500	84.7
2015	5	0.0	7,000	8.8	550	0.7	4,500	5.8	65,750	82.2
2016	5	0.0	7,000	8.8	675	0.9	3,000	3.8	69,250	86.6
2017	15	0.0	8,000	9.6	1100	1.0	4,000	4.8	70,650	85.6
<b>Change +/-</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>	<b>+2,000</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>+275</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1.9%</b>	<b>+13,650</b>	<b>+2.1%</b>

Source: [ONS business register and employment survey](#) – available from Nomis 'local authority profile'

#### E3c: Current Employee jobs 'by occupation' (Jul 2017 to Jun 2018)

	North Tyneside Jobs	North Tyneside %	North East %	Great Britain %
<b>Major Group 1-3</b>	<b>43,900</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>45.5</b>
1 Managers, directors and senior officials	8,400	8.7	8.8	10.9



	North Tyneside Jobs	North Tyneside %	North East %	Great Britain %
2 Professional occupations	21,100	21.8	18.7	20.3
3 Associate professional & technical	14,400	14.9	11.9	14.5
<b>Major Group 4-5</b>	<b>20,200</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>20.4</b>
4 Administrative & secretarial	12,100	12.6	11.3	10.2
5 Skilled trades occupations	8,100	8.4	10.8	10.1
<b>Major Group 6-7</b>	<b>17,500</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>16.7</b>
6 Caring, leisure and Other Service occupations	8,100	8.4	10.5	9.0
7 Sales and customer service occupations	9,300	9.6	9.6	7.6
<b>Major Group 8-9</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>17.0</b>
8 Process plant & machine operatives	6,000	6.2	7.7	6.3
9 Elementary occupations	9,000	9.3	10.4	10.6

Source: [ONS annual population survey](#) – available from Nomis ‘local authority profile’

#### E3d: North Tyneside Employee jobs ‘by occupation’

	Major Group 1-3		Major Group 4-5		Major Group 6-7		Major Group 8-9	
	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%
Apr 04 to Mar 05	34,400	38.3	23,800	26.5	16,500	18.4	15,100	16.9
Apr 05 to Mar 06	37,700	41.0	19,400	21.1	17,000	18.6	17,700	19.3
Apr 06 to Mar 07	37,200	39.6	24,000	25.5	16,900	17.9	16,000	17.0
Apr 07 to Mar 08	36,100	39.1	22,800	24.7	16,700	18.0	16,800	18.1
Apr 08 to Mar 09	38,400	41.2	22,300	24.0	16,800	18.0	15,700	16.9
Apr 09 to Mar 10	39,300	41.8	21,800	23.2	18,200	19.4	14,600	15.6

	Major Group 1-3		Major Group 4-5		Major Group 6-7		Major Group 8-9	
	total	%	total	%	total	%	total	%
Apr 10 to Mar 11	41,700	44.1	21,400	22.7	18,800	19.9	12,600	13.4
Apr 11 to Mar 12	39,600	43.8	19,000	21.0	18,800	20.8	13,000	14.4
Apr 12 to Mar 13	37,700	42.0	21,300	23.7	19,000	21.1	11,900	13.2
Apr 13 to Mar 14	39,900	44.1	21,600	23.8	15,200	16.7	14,000	15.4
Apr 14 to Mar 15	38,600	39.5	20,700	21.2	21,000	21.4	17,700	18.1
Apr 15 to Mar 16	40,400	41.3	20,800	21.3	19,800	20.3	16,700	17.1
Apr 16 to Mar 17	40,400	41.1	18,600	19.0	20,500	20.9	18,700	19.0
Apr 17 to Mar 18	42,500	43.1	20,900	21.2	19,700	19.9	15,500	15.8
<b>Change +/-</b>	<b>+8,100</b>	<b>+4.8%</b>	<b>-2,900</b>	<b>-5.3%</b>	<b>+3,700</b>	<b>+1.5%</b>	<b>+3,000</b>	<b>+1.2%</b>

Source: [ONS annual population survey](#) – available from Nomis 'local authority profile'

#### E4 – Job Density

4.10 The latest data on job density shows that there is a ratio of jobs to the working age resident population of 0.71 in North Tyneside.

#### E4: Job Density

Year	North Tyneside Jobs	North Tyneside Density	North East Density	Great Britain Density
2000	69,000	0.58	0.66	0.79
2001	68,000	0.56	0.66	0.80
2002	72,000	0.59	0.68	0.80
2003	70,000	0.57	0.68	0.80
2004	70,000	0.57	0.68	0.80
2005	78,000	0.63	0.72	0.80
2006	75,000	0.60	0.70	0.79
2007	76,000	0.60	0.69	0.79
2008	76,000	0.59	0.69	0.79
2009	73,000	0.56	0.67	0.77
2010	78,000	0.60	0.66	0.77

Year	North Tyneside Jobs	North Tyneside Density	North East Density	Great Britain Density
2011	77,000	0.59	0.67	0.78
2012	79,000	0.61	0.67	0.78
2013	77,000	0.60	0.68	0.80
2014	84,000	0.65	0.70	0.82
2015	90,000	0.70	0.73	0.83
2016	90,000-	0.71	0.71	0.84
2017	93,000	0.73	0.73	0.83
<b>Change +/-</b>	<b>+24,000</b>	<b>+0.15</b>	<b>+0.07</b>	<b>+0.04</b>

Source: [ONS jobs density](#) – available from Nomis 'local authority profile'

## E5 –Earnings and Income

- 4.11 Weekly earnings of North Tyneside residents have seen steady improvement over the last decade, with gross weekly pay having reached £545.50 by 2017. The figure for 2018 dropped slightly to £541.20, but still above the regional figure (£511.60) but below the national average (£571.10). The continued gap of weekly pay in North Tyneside above that of the regional average is evidence of North Tyneside being one of the more prosperous authorities in the region and performing confidently since the recession. The last twelve months has seen a reduction of the earning gaps between male and female residents, with female income reaching a record high of £489.60 per week and male income decreasing to £574.80 per week (compared to £621.60).
- 4.12 Over the entire period as set out below, resident income has increased by 57%, a figure which is higher than those for the region (49%) and the national average (45%).
- 4.13 As well as being able to monitor the income of residents, data is also available for workplace-based incomes, this is the average earnings for those jobs based within the borough. During the last twelve months there was an increase in the gross weekly pay of North Tyneside-based jobs to £539.30 compared to £524.40 in 2017.

### E5a: 'Earnings by Residence' – All Employees Full-Time Gross Weekly Pay

Year	North Tyneside (£)	North East (£)	Great Britain (£)
2002	345.50	343.20	392.70
2003	346.20	350.50	406.20
2004	376.00	368.80	421.30
2005	380.30	383.30	432.80

Year	North Tyneside (£)	North East (£)	Great Britain (£)
2006	379.00	391.50	445.90
2007	387.90	401.00	460.00
2008	421.00	421.70	480.00
2009	450.90	438.50	490.50
2010	457.60	443.40	501.70
2011	456.60	448.50	500.20
2012	454.40	454.90	508.30
2013	479.40	472.20	517.90
2014	460.80	476.70	521.10
2015	503.00	485.60	529.00
2016	514.80	492.40	540.90
2017	545.50	504.10	552.30
2018	541.20	511.60	571.10

Source: [ONS annual survey of hours and earnings](#) – available from Nomis 'local authority profile'

#### E5b: 'Earnings by Residence' – Male Employees Full-Time Gross Weekly Pay

Year	North Tyneside (£)	North East (£)	Great Britain (£)
2002	384.50	383.90	432.00
2003	382.30	392.90	448.00
2004	415.70	410.60	460.70
2005	435.20	422.90	474.50
2006	429.10	436.80	488.00
2007	425.10	439.20	500.60
2008	478.10	465.00	525.50
2009	505.70	476.30	534.30
2010	516.60	485.10	541.30
2011	498.10	486.10	541.40
2012	510.90	490.20	548.80
2013	526.90	506.80	559.00
2014	488.70	514.60	562.20
2015	527.70	523.10	570.50
2016	550.90	525.40	580.90
2017	621.60	542.50	594.10
2018	574.80	551.30	612.20

Source: [ONS annual survey of hours and earnings](#) – available from Nomis 'local authority profile'

**E5c: 'Earnings by Residence' – Female Employees Full-Time Gross Weekly Pay**

Year	North Tyneside (£)	North East (£)	Great Britain (£)
2002	278.50	281.80	331.40
2003	296.90	295.00	344.60
2004	307.60	316.40	356.90
2005	322.20	325.60	372.20
2006	335.50	333.10	383.30
2007	349.50	345.00	395.50
2008	382.90	363.40	413.60
2009	398.60	385.30	426.60
2010	410.80	395.40	440.00
2011	417.70	405.30	440.80
2012	408.50	405.50	449.80
2013	445.40	421.70	459.70
2014	438.70	421.60	462.60
2015	471.40	428.80	470.80
2016	475.70	438.10	481.10
2017	466.70	452.30	493.80
2018	489.60	458.20	510.00

Source: [ONS annual survey of hours and earnings](#) – available from Nomis 'local authority profile'

**E5d: 'Earnings by Workplace' – All Employees Full-Time Gross Weekly Pay**

Year	North Tyneside (£)	North East (£)	Great Britain (£)
2002	362.80	344.80	392.20
2003	358.70	348.40	405.20
2004	392.20	370.20	420.30
2005	377.10	383.70	431.70
2006	402.80	394.80	444.80
2007	380.40	404.30	459.30
2008	409.70	420.80	479.10
2009	449.90	435.60	489.90
2010	471.60	443.10	500.30
2011	470.40	449.10	500.00
2012	454.40	454.40	507.90
2013	490.40	470.10	517.60
2014	476.80	479.10	520.40
2015	482.40	490.50	528.50
2016	503.90	493.90	540.10
2017	524.40	504.10	552.00

Year	North Tyneside (£)	North East (£)	Great Britain (£)
2018	539.30	506.80	570.90

Source: [ONS annual survey of hours and earnings](#) – available from Nomis 'local authority profile'

#### E5e: 'Earnings by Workplace' – Male Employees Full-Time Gross Weekly Pay

Year	North Tyneside (£)	North East (£)	Great Britain (£)
2002	390.20	385.80	431.80
2003	400.40	392.30	446.60
2004	410.40	411.30	460.70
2005	412.30	423.90	472.90
2006	438.70	440.80	486.70
2007	408.90	440.00	500.00
2008	449.60	463.70	524.20
2009	464.90	476.70	533.70
2010	502.60	485.60	540.40
2011	489.90	486.80	540.60
2012	492.10	490.20	548.30
2013	518.20	507.90	558.60
2014	507.00	520.90	561.20
2015	506.50	525.80	570.00
2016	531.90	528.70	580.40
2017	555.40	544.90	594.00
2018	581.50	542.40	611.80

Source: [ONS annual survey of hours and earnings](#) – available from Nomis 'local authority profile'

#### E5f: 'Earnings by Workplace' – Female Employees Full-Time Gross Weekly Pay

Year	North Tyneside (£)	North East (£)	Great Britain (£)
2002	292.60	282.90	331.40
2003	316.40	293.90	344.00
2004	353.60	317.00	356.70
2005	326.60	330.10	372.00
2006	361.20	339.30	383.30
2007	335.50	350.80	395.60
2008	385.10	364.70	413.20
2009	425.20	385.20	426.50
2010	458.20	400.20	439.80

2011	433.40	408.90	440.40
2012	420.10	406.90	449.30
2013	454.40	416.70	459.50
2014	443.20	422.00	462.20
2015	469.70	436.50	470.60
2016	451.30	438.70	480.80
2017	476.00	452.30	493.50
2018	489.60	458.40	509.80

Source: [ONS annual survey of hours and earnings](#) – available from Nomis 'local authority profile'

#### **E6 – Economic Activity and Employment**

4.14 The working age population within the borough currently stands at 127,300 whilst the proportion of the population which is classified as 'economically active' stands 104,500. This represents 80.5% of the working age resident population (those aged 16 to 64) and is higher than both the 75.2% for the North East region and the national average of 78.4%. This total includes those in full-time or part-time employment and also those in education or training.

4.15 There are some 98,700 residents 'in employment'. This is 75.9% of the total population of North Tyneside, above both regional (71.0%) and national level (75.0%).

#### **E6a: All Persons 'Economically Active'**

Date	North Tyneside Total	North Tyneside %	North East %	Great Britain %
Apr 04 to Mar 05	95,500	77.3	72.7	76.4
Apr 05 to Mar 06	97,700	77.8	73.2	76.5
Apr 06 to Mar 07	101,400	79.6	74.2	76.7
Apr 07 to Mar 08	99,700	77.7	74.1	76.7
Apr 08 to Mar 09	100,500	77.8	74.3	76.8
Apr 09 to Mar 10	103,300	79.4	73.0	76.4
Apr 10 to Mar 11	105,200	80.7	73.4	76.1
Apr 11 to Mar 12	102,100	78.8	73.1	76.3
Apr 12 to Mar 13	99,500	76.1	73.8	76.9

Date	North Tyneside Total	North Tyneside %	North East %	Great Britain %
Apr 13 to Mar 14	99,500	75.2	74.4	77.2
Apr 14 to Mar 15	103,600	79.7	74.7	77.4
Apr 15 to Mar 16	104,600	80.7	75.2	77.8
Apr 16 to Mar 17	104,900	79.7	75.4	78.0
Apr 17 to Mar 18	104,500	80.5	75.2	78.4
<b>Change +/-</b>	<b>+9,000</b>	<b>+3.2%</b>	<b>+2.5%</b>	<b>+2.0%</b>

Source: [ONS annual population survey](#) – available from Nomis ‘local authority profile’

#### E6b: Males ‘Economically Active’

Date	North Tyneside Total	North Tyneside %	North East %	Great Britain %
Apr 04 to Mar 05	51,500	84.5	78.8	83.5
Apr 05 to Mar 06	51,700	83.9	79.2	83.2
Apr 06 to Mar 07	53,100	85.0	80.5	83.6
Apr 07 to Mar 08	51,900	82.6	79.6	83.4
Apr 08 to Mar 09	52,900	82.7	79.5	83.4
Apr 09 to Mar 10	54,400	85.0	78.2	82.7
Apr 10 to Mar 11	54,600	84.2	79.0	82.4
Apr 11 to Mar 12	53,600	83.7	79.3	82.5
Apr 12 to Mar 13	52,700	82.0	79.5	82.9
Apr 13 to Mar 14	52,400	82.0	79.4	83.0
Apr 14 to Mar 15	53,400	84.2	79.0	83.0
Apr 15 to Mar 16	53,500	84.3	79.8	83.2



Date	North Tyneside Total	North Tyneside %	North East %	Great Britain %
Apr 16 to Mar 17	54,000	83.6	80.6	83.2
Apr 17 to Mar 18	53,600	83.8	78.8	83.3
<b>Change +/-</b>	<b>+2,100</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>

Source: [ONS annual population survey](#) – available from Nomis ‘local authority profile’

#### E6c: Females ‘Economically Active’

Date	North Tyneside Total	North Tyneside %	North East %	Great Britain %
Apr 04 to Mar 05	44,000	70.2	66.8	69.4
Apr 05 to Mar 06	46,000	71.9	67.4	69.8
Apr 06 to Mar 07	48,300	74.4	68.2	70.0
Apr 07 to Mar 08	47,800	73.0	68.7	70.1
Apr 08 to Mar 09	47,600	73.0	69.2	70.3
Apr 09 to Mar 10	48,800	74.0	68.0	70.2
Apr 10 to Mar 11	50,600	77.3	67.8	69.9
Apr 11 to Mar 12	48,500	74.1	67.0	70.3
Apr 12 to Mar 13	46,800	70.5	68.2	71.1
Apr 13 to Mar 14	47,100	68.8	69.7	71.5
Apr 14 to Mar 15	50,200	75.4	70.4	72.0
Apr 15 to Mar 16	51,100	77.3	70.8	72.5
Apr 16 to Mar 17	50,900	76.0	70.2	72.8
Apr 17 to Mar 18	50,800	77.2	71.7	73.6
<b>Change +/-</b>	<b>+6,800</b>	<b>+7.0</b>	<b>+4.9%</b>	<b>+4.2%</b>

Source: [ONS annual population survey](#) – available from Nomis ‘local authority profile’

**E6d: All Persons ‘In Employment’ (% of economically active)**

Date	North Tyneside Total	North Tyneside %	North East %	Great Britain %
Apr 04 to Mar 05	90,300	73.1	68.4	72.7
Apr 05 to Mar 06	92,600	73.7	68.7	72.5
Apr 06 to Mar 07	94,400	74.0	69.3	72.6
Apr 07 to Mar 08	93,300	72.7	69.3	72.7
Apr 08 to Mar 09	93,300	72.1	68.2	72.0
Apr 09 to Mar 10	94,200	72.3	65.8	70.3
Apr 10 to Mar 11	95,000	72.9	65.9	70.2
Apr 11 to Mar 12	91,000	70.3	65.1	70.0
Apr 12 to Mar 13	90,600	69.2	66.3	70.8
Apr 13 to Mar 14	91,000	68.7	67.1	71.5
Apr 14 to Mar 15	98,200	75.5	68.6	72.7
Apr 15 to Mar 16	98,300	75.7	69.5	73.7
Apr 16 to Mar 17	99,400	75.4	69.8	74.2
Apr 17 to Mar 18	98,700	75.9	71.0	75.0
<b>Change +/-</b>	<b>+8,400</b>	<b>+2.8%</b>	<b>+1.6%</b>	<b>+2.3%</b>

Source: [ONS annual population survey](#) – available from Nomis ‘local authority profile’

**E6e: Males ‘In Employment’ (% of economically active)**

Date	North Tyneside Total	North Tyneside %	North East %	Great Britain %
Apr 04 to Mar 05	48,600	79.8	73.6	79.2

Date	North Tyneside Total	North Tyneside %	North East %	Great Britain %
Apr 05 to Mar 06	48,700	79.0	73.6	78.6
Apr 06 to Mar 07	48,700	77.8	74.3	78.8
Apr 07 to Mar 08	48,000	76.6	73.9	78.8
Apr 08 to Mar 09	48,600	75.9	72.6	77.8
Apr 09 to Mar 10	48,000	74.8	69.2	75.3
Apr 10 to Mar 11	48,800	75.3	69.8	75.4
Apr 11 to Mar 12	46,400	72.5	69.4	75.2
Apr 12 to Mar 13	45,800	71.0	70.2	75.9
Apr 13 to Mar 14	47,800	74.8	71.2	76.6
Apr 14 to Mar 15	50,500	79.4	72.5	77.8
Apr 15 to Mar 16	50,600	79.7	73.2	78.7
Apr 16 to Mar 17	51,400	79.4	74.0	79.0
Apr 17 to Mar 18	50,900	79.4	73.9	79.6
<b>Total Change +/-</b>	<b>+2,300</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>	<b>+0.3%</b>	<b>+0.4%</b>

Source: [ONS annual population survey](#) – available from Nomis ‘local authority profile’

#### E6f: Females ‘In Employment’ (% of economically active)

Date	North Tyneside Total	North Tyneside %	North East %	Great Britain %
Apr 04 to Mar 05	41,700	66.6	63.4	66.4
Apr 05 to Mar 06	43,900	68.7	64.0	66.6
Apr 06 to Mar 07	45,700	70.4	64.4	66.6

Date	North Tyneside Total	North Tyneside %	North East %	Great Britain %
Apr 07 to Mar 08	45,300	69.0	64.9	66.6
Apr 08 to Mar 09	44,700	68.5	64.0	66.3
Apr 09 to Mar 10	46,200	70.0	62.6	65.4
Apr 10 to Mar 11	46,200	70.5	62.1	65.1
Apr 11 to Mar 12	44,600	68.1	60.9	65.0
Apr 12 to Mar 13	44,800	67.4	62.5	65.7
Apr 13 to Mar 14	43,200	62.9	63.1	66.6
Apr 14 to Mar 15	47,700	71.6	64.7	67.7
Apr 15 to Mar 16	47,700	72.0	65.9	68.8
Apr 16 to Mar 17	48,100	71.6	65.8	69.4
Apr 17 to Mar 18	47,800	72.6	68.3	70.4
<b>Total Change +/-</b>	<b>+6,100</b>	<b>+6.0%</b>	<b>+4.9%</b>	<b>+4.0%</b>

Source: [ONS annual population survey](#) – available from Nomis 'local authority profile'

#### E7 – Unemployment

4.16 The overall unemployment rate within the borough stands at 5.0% which is lower than the regional average (5.5%) but higher than the national figure (4.3%). These rates have particularly improved over the last twelve months at the regional level (1.6% reduction). The total number of unemployed residents decreased from 6,300 2015/16 to 5,100 and should be compared to a high of 10,200 in 2011/12.

#### E7a: All Unemployment (% of working age)

Date	North Tyneside Total	North Tyneside %	North East %	Great Britain %
Apr 04 to Mar 05	5,200	5.4	5.8	4.7
Apr 05 to Mar 06	5,400	5.5	6.1	5.1

Date	North Tyneside Total	North Tyneside %	North East %	Great Britain %
Apr 06 to Mar 07	6,400	6.3	6.6	5.3
Apr 07 to Mar 08	6,000	6.0	6.4	5.2
Apr 08 to Mar 09	7,200	7.2	8.1	6.2
Apr 09 to Mar 10	8,400	8.2	9.7	7.9
Apr 10 to Mar 11	9,700	9.2	10.0	7.6
Apr 11 to Mar 12	10,200	10.1	10.7	8.1
Apr 12 to Mar 13	8,600	8.7	10.0	7.8
Apr 13 to Mar 14	8,500	8.6	9.7	7.2
Apr 14 to Mar 15	6,400	6.1	7.9	6.0
Apr 15 to Mar 16	6,800	6.5	7.5	5.1
Apr 16 to Mar 17	6,300	6.0	7.1	4.7
Apr 17 to Mar 18	5,100	5.0	5.5	4.3
<b>Total Change +/-</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>

Source: [ONS annual population survey](#) – available from Nomis 'local authority profile'

#### E7b: Male Unemployment (% of working age)

Date	North Tyneside Total	North Tyneside %	North East %	Great Britain %
Apr 04 to Mar 05	2,800	5.5	6.5	5.1
Apr 05 to Mar 06	3,000	5.9	7.0	5.5
Apr 06 to Mar 07	4,400	8.4	7.6	5.7
Apr 07 to Mar 08	3,800	7.4	7.0	5.4

Date	North Tyneside Total	North Tyneside %	North East %	Great Britain %
Apr 08 to Mar 09	4,300	8.1	8.6	6.7
Apr 09 to Mar 10	6,500	11.9	11.3	8.8
Apr 10 to Mar 11	5,800	10.6	11.4	8.4
Apr 11 to Mar 12	7,200	13.5	12.3	8.7
Apr 12 to Mar 13	6,900	13.1	11.4	8.2
Apr 13 to Mar 14	4,500	8.6	10.2	7.6
Apr 14 to Mar 15	3,000	5.5	8.1	6.1
Apr 15 to Mar 16	2,900	5.4	8.1	5.2
Apr 16 to Mar 17	2,600	4.9	8.0	4.9
Apr 17 to Mar 18	2,700	5.1	6.2	4.4
<b>Total Change +/-</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>

Source: [ONS annual population survey](#) – available from Nomis ‘local authority profile’

#### E7c: Female Unemployment (% of working age)

Date	North Tyneside Total	North Tyneside %	North East %	Great Britain %
Apr 04 to Mar 05	2,300	5.3	5.0	4.3
Apr 05 to Mar 06	2,000	4.4	5.0	4.5
Apr 06 to Mar 07	2,600	5.3	5.5	4.9
Apr 07 to Mar 08	2,600	5.4	5.6	4.9
Apr 08 to Mar 09	2,900	6.1	7.5	5.6
Apr 09 to Mar 10	2,600	5.4	7.9	6.8

Date	North Tyneside Total	North Tyneside %	North East %	Great Britain %
Apr 10 to Mar 11	4,400	8.7	8.4	6.7
Apr 11 to Mar 12	3,900	8.0	9.0	7.4
Apr 12 to Mar 13	2,000	4.3	8.4	7.4
Apr 13 to Mar 14	3,900	8.3	9.2	6.7
Apr 14 to Mar 15	2,500	4.9	7.8	5.8
Apr 15 to Mar 16	3,400	6.7	6.8	5.0
Apr 16 to Mar 17	2,900	5.6	6.2	4.5
Apr 17 to Mar 18	3,000	6.0	4.7	4.2
<b>Total Change +/-</b>	<b>+700</b>	<b>+0.7%</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>

Source: [ONS annual population survey](#) – available from Nomis 'local authority profile'

#### E7d: Current Economic Inactivity (July 2016 to June 2017)

Date	North Tyneside Total	North Tyneside %	North East %	Great Britain %
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,100</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>21.6</b>
Student	7,300	28.0	24.5	26.8
looking after family/home	5,000	19.3	23.4	24.0
temporary sick	-	-	3.3	2.0
long-term sick	6,800	26.0	27.0	22.3
discouraged	-	-	0.4	0.4
retired	3,300	12.8	13.1	13.1
other	2,700	10.5	8.1	11.3
<i>wants a job</i>	7,300	28.1	20.7	22.0
<i>does not want a job</i>	18,800	71.9	79.3	78.0

Source: [ONS annual population survey](#) – available from Nomis 'local authority profile'

**E8 – Job Seekers Allowance**

- 4.17 The latest available figures (April 2018) show that 2,541 residents of working age (16 to 64) are claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA). This is down from a high of 6,548 in 2012, and amounts to 2% of the population. This is higher than the North East average (1.9%) and almost twice the national figure (1.1%).
- 4.18 The number of residents who have been claiming JSA for over twelve months is 720, a total which represents a figure above the national average, but below the regional figures. The number of JSA claimants aged between 18 and 24 in North Tyneside has continued to fall.

**E8a: All JSA Claimants**

Date	North Tyneside Total	North Tyneside %	North East %	Great Britain %
Apr 2004	3,738	3.0	3.1	2.3
Apr 2005	3,762	3.0	2.9	2.2
Apr 2006	3,723	3.0	3.1	2.5
Apr 2007	3,782	3.0	3.1	2.3
Apr 2008	3,690	2.9	3.0	2.1
Apr 2009	5,882	4.6	5.1	3.9
Apr 2010	5,858	4.5	5.0	3.8
Apr 2011	6,308	4.9	5.0	3.7
Apr 2012	6,548	5.1	5.6	3.9
Apr 2013	5,940	4.6	5.4	3.7
Apr 2014	4,350	3.4	4.1	2.7
Apr 2015	3,125	2.5	2.9	1.9
Apr 2016	3,290	2.6	3.0	1.9
Apr 2017	3,340	2.6	3.2	2.0
Apr 2018	2,541	2.0	1.9	1.1
<b>Total Change +/-</b>	<b>-1,197</b>	<b>-1.0%</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>

Source: [ONS Jobseeker's Allowance](#) – available from Nomis 'local authority profile'

**E8b: Male JSA Claimants**

Date	North Tyneside Total	North Tyneside %	North East %	Great Britain %
Apr 2004	2,886	4.8	4.8	3.5
Apr 2005	2,904	4.8	4.5	3.3
Apr 2006	2,870	4.7	4.9	3.7
Apr 2007	2,830	4.5	4.8	3.4
Apr 2008	2,819	4.5	4.6	3.1
Apr 2009	4,462	7.1	8.0	5.7



Date	North Tyneside Total	North Tyneside %	North East %	Great Britain %
Apr 2010	4,346	6.9	7.5	5.6
Apr 2011	4,471	7.1	7.1	5.0
Apr 2012	4,579	7.3	7.9	5.3
Apr 2013	3,999	6.4	7.4	4.9
Apr 2014	2,845	4.5	5.5	3.5
Apr 2015	2,160	3.5	4.0	2.6
Apr 2016	2,295	3.7	4.2	2.4
Apr 2017	2,280	3.7	4.3	2.5
Apr 2018	1,643	2.6	2.4	1.3
<b>Total Change +/-</b>	<b>-1,243</b>	<b>-2.2%</b>	<b>-2.4%</b>	<b>-2.2%</b>

Source: [ONS Jobseeker's Allowance](#) – available from Nomis 'local authority profile'

#### E8c: Female JSA Claimants

Date	North Tyneside Total	North Tyneside %	North East %	Great Britain %
Apr 2004	852	1.4	1.3	1.2
Apr 2005	858	1.4	1.3	1.1
Apr 2006	853	1.3	1.5	1.3
Apr 2007	952	1.5	1.5	1.2
Apr 2008	871	1.3	1.5	1.1
Apr 2009	1,420	2.2	2.3	2.0
Apr 2010	1,512	2.3	2.5	2.1
Apr 2011	1,837	2.8	3.0	2.4
Apr 2012	1,969	3.0	3.4	2.5
Apr 2013	1,940	2.9	3.5	2.5
Apr 2014	1,505	2.3	2.7	1.9
Apr 2015	965	1.5	1.9	1.4
Apr 2016	1,000	1.5	2.0	1.3
Apr 2017	1,060	1.6	2.2	1.4
Apr 2018	898	1.4	1.4	0.9
<b>Total Change +/-</b>	<b>+46</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>+0.1%</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>

Source: [ONS Jobseeker's Allowance](#) – available from Nomis 'local authority profile'

## E8c: Current JSA Claimants (March 2018)

Date	North Tyneside Total	North Tyneside %	North East %	Great Britain %
<b>All Claimants Total</b>	<b>2,516</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>

Source: [ONS Jobseeker's Allowance](#) – available from Nomis 'local authority profile'

## E8d: Long-Term (over 12 months) JSA Claimants

Date	North Tyneside Total	North Tyneside %	North East %	Great Britain %
Apr 2004	585	0.5	0.4	0.3
Apr 2005	455	0.4	0.3	0.3
Apr 2006	460	0.4	0.4	0.4
Apr 2007	510	0.4	0.5	0.4
Apr 2008	370	0.3	0.4	0.3
Apr 2009	395	0.3	0.4	0.3
Apr 2010	765	0.6	0.8	0.6
Apr 2011	1,125	0.9	0.6	0.5
Apr 2012	1,745	1.4	1.4	0.9
Apr 2013	1,760	1.4	1.8	1.0
Apr 2014	1,220	1.0	1.4	0.8
Apr 2015	725	0.6	0.9	0.5
Apr 2016	620	0.5	0.7	0.4
Apr 2017	670	0.5	0.7	0.4
Apr 2018	715	0.6	0.8	0.4
<b>Change +/-</b>	<b>+130</b>	<b>+0.1%</b>	<b>+0.4%</b>	<b>+0.1%</b>

Source: [ONS Jobseeker's Allowance](#) – available from Nomis 'local authority profile'

## E8e: 'Young People' (aged 18 to 24) JSA Claimants

Date	North Tyneside Total	North Tyneside %	North East %	Great Britain %
Apr 2004	1,090	7.4	6.4	4.5
Apr 2005	1,100	7.4	6.3	4.5
Apr 2006	1,115	7.4	7.0	5.2
Apr 2007	1,120	7.3	6.9	4.8
Apr 2008	1,170	7.6	6.9	4.4
Apr 2009	1,670	10.7	10.8	7.9
Apr 2010	1,535	10.0	9.7	7.5
Apr 2011	1,765	11.4	10.4	7.1

Date	North Tyneside Total	North Tyneside %	North East %	Great Britain %
Apr 2012	1,935	13.0	11.7	7.8
Apr 2013	1,615	10.9	10.3	6.7
Apr 2014	1,140	7.8	7.1	4.7
Apr 2015	725	5.0	4.8	3.1
Apr 2016	675	4.7	4.6	2.9
Apr 2017	665	4.7	4.9	2.9
Apr 2018	350	2.5	1.7	1.0
<b>Change +/-</b>	<b>-740</b>	<b>-4.9%</b>	<b>-4.7%</b>	<b>-3.5%</b>

Source: [ONS Jobseeker's Allowance](#) – available from Nomis 'local authority profile'

#### E8f: Long-Term (over 12 months) 'Young People' (aged 18 to 24) JSA Claimants

Date	North Tyneside Total	North Tyneside %	North East %	Great Britain %
Apr 2004	40	0.3	0.1	0.1
Apr 2005	15	0.1	0.1	0.1
Apr 2006	20	0.1	0.2	0.2
Apr 2007	10	0.1	0.2	0.2
Apr 2008	5	0.0	0.1	0.1
Apr 2009	10	0.1	0.2	0.1
Apr 2010	10	0.1	0.4	0.5
Apr 2011	95	0.6	0.3	0.3
Apr 2012	325	2.2	1.9	1.0
Apr 2013	330	2.2	2.6	1.3
Apr 2014	160	1.1	1.6	0.8
Apr 2015	75	0.5	0.7	0.4
Apr 2016	50	0.3	0.5	0.2
Apr 2017	40	0.3	0.4	0.2
Apr 2018	35	0.2	0.3	0.2
<b>Change +/-</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>	<b>+0.2%</b>	<b>+0.1%</b>

Source: [ONS Jobseeker's Allowance](#) – available from Nomis 'local authority profile'

#### E9 – Qualifications

- 4.19 From 2004 North Tyneside has seen long term progress in the number of people with an NVQ Level 2 qualification or higher, that is 5 or more GCSEs at A\* to C (or an equivalent), with the current proportion of 78.1% being above the regional (72.6%) and national average (74.7%).
- 4.20 Over 46,000 residents are now educated to degree-level, NVQ Level 4. This represents an increase of 17,100 residents when compared to 2004. Only 5.8% of North Tyneside residents now have no qualifications at all.

## E9a: NVQ Level 4 and above (% of economically active)

Date	North Tyneside Total	North Tyneside %	North East %	Great Britain %
Jan 04 to Dec 04	29,700	25.0	21.9	26.1
Jan 05 to Dec 05	29,300	24.5	21.4	26.6
Jan 06 to Dec 06	30,900	25.4	22.8	27.5
Jan 07 to Dec 07	33,800	27.5	24.3	28.6
Jan 08 to Dec 08	34,900	27.5	23.5	28.6
Jan 09 to Dec 09	34,300	26.9	24.0	29.9
Jan 10 to Dec 10	36,600	28.7	25.5	31.2
Jan 11 to Dec 11	40,500	31.8	26.4	32.8
Jan 12 to Dec 12	39,300	30.6	26.8	34.2
Jan 13 to Dec 13	41,900	32.6	27.9	35.1
Jan 14 to Dec 14	40,400	31.7	28.4	36.0
Jan 15 to Dec 15	43,500	34.4	30.7	37.1
Jan 16 to Dec 16	43,900	34.4	31.4	38.2
Jan 17 to Dec 17	46,800	36.9	31.7	38.6

Source: [ONS annual population survey](#) – available from Nomis ‘local authority profile’

NB: level of qualifications are NVQ-based with equivalents, in summary, being as follows: ‘no qualifications’ – no formal qualifications held; ‘other qualifications’ – includes foreign qualifications and some professional qualifications; ‘NVQ 1’ – e.g. fewer than 5 GCSEs at grades A-C; ‘NVQ 2’ – 5 or more GCSEs at grades A-C; ‘NVQ 3’ – 2 or more A levels; ‘NVQ 4 above’ – HND, Degree and Higher Degree.

**E9b: NVQ Level 2 and above (% of economically active)**

Date	North Tyneside Total	North Tyneside %	North East %	Great Britain %
Jan 04 to Dec 04	78,500	66.2	61.0	62.1
Jan 05 to Dec 05	79,800	66.6	62.2	62.9
Jan 06 to Dec 06	78,700	64.6	64.1	63.6
Jan 07 to Dec 07	80,900	65.8	65.3	64.2
Jan 08 to Dec 08	83,600	65.9	64.0	63.9
Jan 09 to Dec 09	82,000	64.2	63.3	65.3
Jan 10 to Dec 10	88,400	69.4	66.0	67.2
Jan 11 to Dec 11	93,300	73.2	68.5	69.5
Jan 12 to Dec 12	94,500	73.7	68.5	71.8
Jan 13 to Dec 13	94,100	73.1	70.2	72.4
Jan 14 to Dec 14	96,500	75.7	71.7	73.3
Jan 15 to Dec 15	97,100	76.9	72.9	73.6
Jan 16 to Dec 16	100,200	78.4	73.7	74.3
Jan 17 to Dec 17	99,000	78.1	72.6	74.7

Source: [ONS annual population survey](#) – available from Nomis ‘local authority profile’

**E9c: No Qualifications (% of economically active)**

Date	North Tyneside Total	North Tyneside %	North East %	Great Britain %
Jan 04 to Dec 04	16,500	13.9	17.1	15.1
Jan 05 to Dec 05	14,300	11.9	15.6	14.3

Date	North Tyneside Total	North Tyneside %	North East %	Great Britain %
Jan 06 to Dec 06	16,300	13.4	14.3	13.9
Jan 07 to Dec 07	16,700	13.6	14.0	13.3
Jan 08 to Dec 08	17,700	13.9	14.9	13.5
Jan 09 to Dec 09	18,800	14.7	14.9	12.4
Jan 10 to Dec 10	13,200	10.3	13.1	11.3
Jan 11 to Dec 11	11,900	9.3	12.4	10.7
Jan 12 to Dec 12	11,600	9.1	11.9	9.7
Jan 13 to Dec 13	13,700	10.6	10.8	9.4
Jan 14 to Dec 14	7,900	6.2	10.0	8.8
Jan 15 to Dec 15	9,800	7.7	10.4	8.6
Jan 16 to Dec 16	10,100	7.9	9.4	8.0
Jan 17 to Dec 17	7,300	5.8	9.6	7.7

Source: [ONS annual population survey](#) – available from Nomis 'local authority profile'

## E10 – Training and Apprenticeships and Placements

### E10: Number of Apprenticeships/Trainee Placements Secured

- 4.21 Over recent years, a number of planning applications in the borough have incorporated a requirement for apprenticeships and training opportunities through Section 106 Agreements.
- 4.22 During this monitoring period, the following Section 106 Agreements were made relating to training and apprenticeships.

Reference numbers	Site	Purpose of s106 agreement
16/01692/FUL 17/00557/S106	Land At, Ballast Hill Road, North Shields	1 apprenticeship or £7000 for training.
16/01922/FUL 17/00592/S106	Howdon Yard, Tyne View Terrace, Wallsend	To provide or procure 100 apprentices, or pay £7,000 per each apprentice not provided. Money to be used to deliver targeted interventions to increase the employability of North Tyneside residents.
16/01858/OUT 18/00013/S106	Land At Former Grange Interior Building, Bird Street, North Shields	Either: a) employ a total number of 1 apprentice associated with the carrying out of the Development to be employed by the owner for two years or b) pay the authority the sum of £7,000.
16/01316/FUL 16/02016/S106	Land At Whitehouse Farm, Station Road	£14,000 to be used for employment and training purposes.

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

#### **E11 to E16 – Development of Employment Land**

- 4.23 The monitoring of land for employment purposes looks at the change (in hectares) to the 'built area' of each parcel of employment land which is allocated for development in the Local Plan. This provides data on take-up of employment land and the amount which remains available for future development.
- 4.24 The amount of floorspace (in square meters) developed for employment is also usually monitored. This is a figure which excludes land used for ancillary purposes, such as car parking or landscaping.
- 4.25 During 2017/18, the progression of the Local Plan saw a reduction from a total area of 955ha of built and available employment land to 822ha as taking into account the change in supply as a result of the adoption of the Local Plan.
- 4.26 The total available land for employment allocated in the Local Plan was 150ha (based upon the 2015/16 employment land survey. This had already fallen to 145ha by the time of the 2016/17 survey. Over the past 15 years, employment land take-up (or 'flows off') has been at an average of around 10ha per annum.

**E11: Allocated Employment Sites – Change to Available Land (ha) in monitoring year**

Local Plan Site Ref	Site	Net Change (ha)	GF/BF
E014	Bellway Industrial Estate	-0.44	BF
E018	Holystone	-0.46	BF
E021	Hadrian Business Park (Cobalt)	-1.53	BF
E025	West Chirton North Trading Estate	-0.74	BF
E052	Whitehill Point	+0.71	BF
<b>Overall Net Change in Available Land (ha)</b>		<b>-2.46ha</b>	<b>BF</b>

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

**E12a: Allocated Employment Sites – Completion of Additional Floorspace (m<sup>2</sup>) in monitoring year**

Local Plan Site Ref	Name/Location/Plot	Use Class	Floorspace developed (m <sup>2</sup> )	GF/BF
-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Amount of Floorspace Developed for Employment (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>			-	

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

**E12b: Allocated Employment Sites – Completion of Additional Floorspace (m<sup>2</sup>)**

Year	B1	B2	B8	Mix	'A' Classes	BF Total (m <sup>2</sup> )	GF Total (m <sup>2</sup> )	Overall Total (m <sup>2</sup> )
2004/05	13,272	1,974	702	-	-	-	15,948	<b>15,948</b>
2005/06	3,094	7,914	-	-	-	1,560	9,448	<b>11,008</b>
2006/07	46,428	11,826	5,634	-	-	4,629	59,259	<b>63,888</b>
2007/08	20,223	34,725	7,707	-	-	18,578	44,078	<b>62,656</b>
2008/09	29,166	-	-	-	-	2,812	26,354	<b>29,166</b>
2009/10	27,064	-	-	-	-	-	27,064	<b>27,064</b>
2010/11	14,793	2,143	-	-	-	2,143	14,793	<b>16,936</b>
2011/12	29,208	3,382	-	-	-	3,382	29,208	<b>32,590</b>
2012/13	3,979	8,028	-	-	977	166	12,818	<b>12,984</b>



Year	B1	B2	B8	Mix	'A' Classes	BF Total (m <sup>2</sup> )	GF Total (m <sup>2</sup> )	Overall Total (m <sup>2</sup> )
2013/14	11,314	-	6,128	-	1,402	4,374	14,470	<b>18,844</b>
2014/15	-	-	863	3,436	-	4,299	-	<b>4,299</b>
2015/16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016/17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017/18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>								

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

**E13a: Allocated Employment Sites – Loss of Land for ‘Non-Employment’ Uses (ha) in monitoring year**

Site Ref	Site	Use Class	Net Change (ha)	GF/BF
-	-	-	-	-
<b>Overall Reduction in Available Land (ha)</b>				

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

**E13b: Allocated Employment Sites – Loss of Land for ‘Non-Employment’ Uses (ha)**

Year	Brownfield (ha)	Greenfield (ha)	Total (ha)
2004/05	0.35	-	<b>0.35</b>
2005/06	2.77	-	<b>2.77</b>
2006/07	14.89	-	<b>14.89</b>
2007/08	0.19	0.86	<b>1.05</b>
2008/09	3.21	-	<b>3.21</b>
2009/10	-	0.84	<b>0.84</b>
2010/11	-	-	-
2011/12	-	-	-
2012/13	5.28	0.58	<b>5.86</b>
2013/14	-	-	-
2014/15	-	-	-
2015/16		12.79	<b>12.79</b>
2016/17	-	-	-
2017/18	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.69</b>	<b>15.07</b>	<b>41.76</b>

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

#### E13c: Allocated Mixed Use Sites – Loss of Employment Land for ‘Non-Employment’ Uses (ha)

Year	Available (ha)	Reserved (ha)	Total (ha)
2017/18	18.8	0.35	19.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>19.15</b>

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

#### E14: Development of Employment Land ‘Outside of Allocated Sites’ (m<sup>2</sup>) in monitoring year

Name/Location/Plot	Use Class	Floorspace developed (m <sup>2</sup> )	GF/BF
-	-	-	-
<b>Total Land Developed (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>			

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

#### E15 – Employment Land within the Sub-Areas

- 4.27 As part of the monitoring process, specific indicators consider the following spatial areas highlighted in the Local Plan: the River Tyne North Bank Area (RTNB); the A19 Economic Corridor; and, land designated as part of the North Bank of the Tyne Low Carbon Enterprise Zone (EZ).
- 4.28 The River Tyne North Bank Development Framework was commissioned by North Tyneside Council, Newcastle City Council and ONE North East in 2008. Following this, in 2011 land at Swan Hunter’s Shipyard and the Port of Tyne within North Tyneside, along with Neptune Yard in Newcastle, were awarded Enterprise Zone (EZ) status as part of the North East Low Carbon Enterprise.
- 4.29 As part of the implementation of the Enterprise Zone, a Local Development Order (LDO) has been adopted by the Council with an emphasis on activities relating to the onshore and offshore wind energy industry, tidal and wave technology, oil and gas exploration and extraction, and other forms of advanced subsea manufacturing and technology. Due to a miscalculation in the year 2017 the 2018 figure for available land in the LDO has been recalculated.

#### E15a: Allocated Employment Sites within RTNB Area and A19 Economic Corridor – Total Land Developed (ha) in monitoring year

Year	River Tyne North Bank (ha)	A19 Economic Corridor (ha)
2006/07	0.21	12.47

Year	River Tyne North Bank (ha)	A19 Economic Corridor (ha)
2007/08	0.39	9.42
2008/09	6.07	11.12
2009/10	-	1.27
2010/11	10.45	0.64
2011/12	3.00	4.94
2012/13	-	3.28
2013/14	1.22	1.76
2014/15	-	0.69
2015/16	3.31	11.82
2016/17	0.08	0.97
2017/18	0.00	2.27

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

**E15b: Allocated Employment Sites within River Tyne North Bank Area and A19 Economic Corridor – Total Available Land (ha)(including reserved land)**

Year	River Tyne North Bank (ha)	A19 Economic Corridor (ha)
2006	27.96	118.19
2007	27.74	104.31
2008	27.35	93.58
2009	33.68	82.39
2010	36.89	84.42
2011	27.00	90.83
2012	24.94	85.41
2013	28.97	83.97
2014	28.24	83.47
2015	28.93	82.70
2016	28.48	70.88
2017	29.15	65.63
2018	25.12	57.30

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

**E15c: LDO – Total Land Developed (ha)**

Year	LDO (ha)
2016/17	0.08
2017/18	

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

**E15d: LDO – Total Available Land (ha)**

Year	LDO (ha)
2017	1.13
2018	21.15

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

**E16 – Applications for Employment Development**

4.30 As well as monitoring new development for employment purposes, it is also important to be aware of any permitted developments on employment land that are yet to commence works. This enables a better understanding of the Council's future strategy for delivering economic growth.

**E16: Employment and Industrial Development – Applications in monitoring year**

Application Ref	Name/Location/Plot	Use Class	Floorspace (m <sup>2</sup> )	GF/BF	Status
16/01952/OUT	Land West Of Station Rd, South Of Pavillion Pub, Backworth	C3	12,900	GF	Permitted
16/02018/FUL	Change of use of an existing call centre to an industrial unit with increased office space at first floor (mezzanine level) - Balliol Business Park	B2 and B1(a)	10,260	BF	Permitted
17/00452/FUL	13 - 16 Northumberland Square North Shields	C3	4,000	BF	Permitted
<b>Total Amount of Floorspace Permitted for Employment (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>			<b>0 m<sup>2</sup></b>		
<b>Total Amount of Floorspace Permitted from Employment (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>			<b>27,160 m<sup>2</sup></b>		

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

**E17 – Employment Land Flows**

4.31 Over the course of the monitoring period the available employment land reduced slightly to 142.01ha, down from 150ha in the Local Plan. The changes to available land over the course of the year have been minor and have only affected a small number of sites. The 'flows off' during 2017/18 (3.17ha) was primarily the development of new car garages on Cobalt (1.53ha) The 'flows on' during the same period amounted to 6.96ha including a review of the digitisation of plot areas as part of the Local Plan process. A small amount of reserved land (0.71) flowed back on which was down at the riverside on the Chemson site.

**E17a: Employment Land flows on and off by year**

<b>Total available land 2011</b>	<b>222.29</b>
Flows Off	11.83
Flows On	1.63
<b>Total available land 2012</b>	<b>212.09</b>
Flows Off	8.56
Flows On	6.99
<b>Total available land 2013</b>	<b>210.52</b>
Flows Off	4.55
Flows On	3.86
<b>Total available land 2014</b>	<b>209.83</b>
Flows Off	0.77
Flows On	0.69
<b>Total available land 2015</b>	<b>209.75</b>
Flows Off	16.11
Flows On	4.04
<b>Total available land 2016</b>	<b>197.68</b>
<b>Revised 2016 land supply following adoption of the Local Plan</b>	<b>150.33</b>
Flows Off	<b>12.79</b>
Flows On	<b>6.96</b>
<b>Total available land 2017</b>	<b>145.18</b>
Flows Off	<b>3.17</b>
Flows On	<b>0.71(on reserved land)</b>
<b>Total available land 2018</b>	<b>142.01</b>

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

**E18 – Available Employment Land**

- 4.32 In total there was 142.01ha of employment land in the borough available for 'B1 Business', 'B2 General Industrial' or 'B8 Storage or Distribution' purposes, or indeed a mixture of the three. Of the total available employment land approximately 29ha is brownfield in nature whereas 112ha relates to greenfield sites. The reduction in available brownfield land was due to the allocation of brownfield employment land for mixed use and residential through the Local Plan and improvements in the overall methodology for defining and calculating greenfield and brownfield available land.

**E18: Employment Land available (ha) by type at the end of the monitoring year**

Year	Brownfield Land (ha)	Greenfield Land (ha)	Total Available Land (ha)	Approximate BF Proportion (%)
2007	56.92	190.09	247.01	23%
2008	57.04	178.41	235.45	24%
2009	59.89	165.21	225.10	27%
2010	66.32	162.56	228.88	29%
2011	56.72	165.57	222.29	26%
2012	55.40	157.92	213.32	26%
2013	55.19	155.33	210.52	26%
2014	54.50	155.33	209.83	26%
2015	55.19	154.56	209.75	26%
2016	54.50	143.18	197.68	28%
Revised 2016 supply following adoption of the Local Plan			150.33	
2017	29.32	115.86	145.18	20%
2018	29.32	112.69	142.01	21%

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

**E19 – Tourism**

- 4.33 In the past, the borough was a key destination for traditional seaside holidays, with Whitley Bay in particular being a popular resort for families and attractions. Whilst this trade has now declined it has been replaced by increasing numbers of day-trips and short-stay visitors being drawn from the North East and further afield. The ferry and cruise trade into the North Shields remains strong with a frequent service to Ijmuiden (Amsterdam) and over 30 cruise ships passing through port.
- 4.34 The data from Scarborough, Tourism Economic Activity Monitoring (STEAM) provides trend data on tourism related expenditure and visitors.
- 4.35 Day visits to North Tyneside were the highest for the last six years, rising to 5.40 million visitors and this trend is hoped to continue to rise with the work being completed on The Spanish City. Within the accommodation sector there is a continued trend of small accommodation providers leaving the market with new self-catering operators coming in. The downturn in the economy had a major effect on the tourist economy and indicators relating to visitors and jobs supported by the industry remain below those seen in 2007. The overall value of tourism to the borough rose to its highest level since the data was collected and emphasises its important contribution to the overall economy (£298million).

**E19: Annual Tourism Revenue**

Year	Total Value (£)	Accomm.	Food & Drink	Recreation	Shopping	Transport	Indirect Expenditure (£)	FTE Jobs Supported	Day Visitors
2007	257.42m	13.06m	48.33m	4.12m	82.51m	16.31m	64.32m	4,111	6.12m
2008	246.84m	11.12m	57.64m	21.17m	36.00m	26.48m	59.59m	3,979	5.94m
2009	245.20m	11.45m	60.72m	22.24m	37.74m	27.83m	61.29m	3,934	6.11m
2010	243.05m	11.10m	58.94m	21.57m	36.64m	26.94m	60.71m	3,705	5.80m
2011	263.82m	11.74m	62.68m	22.97m	38.96m	28.58m	65.90m	3,738	5.19m
2012	268.20m	11.66m	63.89m	23.32m	39.63m	29.11m	67.05m	3,816	5.31m
2013	270.05m	11.68m	64.39m	23.51m	39.93m	29.28m	67.50m	3,808	5.14m
2014	279.06m	9.78m	67.57m	24.44m	41.71m	30.71m	70.02m	3,792	5.32m
2015	271.54m	9.79m	65.71m	23.78m	40.57m	29.73m	68.06m	3,598	5.03m
2016	283.00m	12.06m	82.50m	29.75m	50.72m	37.27m	71.14m	3,668	5.20m
2017	298.00	12.31m	87.16m	31.35m	53.52m	39.40m	75.02m	3,763	5.40m

Source: [STEAM \(Scarborough Tourism Economic Activity Monitor\)](#)

## Chapter 5 – Retail and Town Centres

### Overview

- 5.1 The retail and leisure offer in North Tyneside is diverse with a range of destinations, each of which serves different functions and different needs. This network of complementary provision is part of a retail hierarchy which includes town, district and local centres spread across the borough.
- 5.2 There are four defined town centres in the borough at Wallsend, North Shields, Whitley Bay and Killingworth.
- 5.3 The close proximity of Newcastle City Centre and, to a lesser extent the Metro Centre in Gateshead, means these adjacent centres and facilities have an important role in retailing and leisure for North Tyneside.
- 5.4 The borough also has a number of out-of-centre retail locations. The majority of this is focused on the Silverlink Retail Park and Silverlink Point, which is located at the junction of the A19 and A1058. The Royal Quays in North Shields is an outlet centre close to the Port of Tyne, that provides retail and leisure facilities that attract visitors from across the borough and wider region.

### Monitoring Indicators

- 5.5 The indicators in the following section cover the topic areas listed below:

- Retail development;
- Retail centres health and vitality;
- Hot food take-aways.

#### R1 and R2 – New Retail Development

- 5.6 During the monitoring year there has been very few large retail applications approved. The largest application was the Aldi and Costa drive through at Northumberland Park.

#### R1a: Town Centres – Retail Development (or other town centre uses)

Town Centre	A1	A3	A4	D2	Total (m <sup>2</sup> )
Whitley Bay	-	75	134	-	209

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

#### R1b: District Centres – Retail Development (or other town centre uses)

District Centre	A1	A3	B1a	D2	Total (m <sup>2</sup> )
Northumberland Park	1,819	197	-	-	2,016

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

#### R1c: Local Centres – Retail Development (or other town centre uses)

Local Centre	A1	A2	B1a	D1	Total (m <sup>2</sup> )
Preston Grange	-	-	-	123	123

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)



**R2: Out-of-Centre – Retail Development (or other town centre uses)**

Other Location	A1	A3	B8	D2	Total (m <sup>2</sup> )
Morrisons Car Park, Whitley Bay	397				397
1 Union Quay, North Shields		256			256
Unit J1 Hamar Close, Tyne Tunnel	60 (approximately)		1,064		1,124
Albert Inn, 142 Tynemouth Road	161				161

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

**R3 – Planning Applications for Retail Development**

5.7 The limited retail activity in the town centres follows a couple of years of large scale retail development in Wallsend town centre, Silverlink Point and the extension of Northumberland Park District Centre. Previous applications have also been developed during this year including the eastward extension of Northumberland Park with the new Heron Foods and the Aldi with Costa drive-through on the western extension of Northumberland Park. The lack of activity could also be attributed to the governments increasing expansion of permitted development rights for town centre uses makes its far easier for businesses to change its operation without requiring planning approval.

**R3a: Town Centres – Retail Applications (or other town centre uses) in monitoring year**

App Ref	Address	Retail Centre	Land Use	Floorspace (m <sup>2</sup> )	Status
18/00101/F UL	133 Park View, Whitley Bay	Whitley Bay	A3	75	Approved
17/00044/F UL	201 Park View, Whitley Bay	Whitley Bay	A4	134	Approved

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

**R3b: District Centres – Retail Applications (or other town centre uses) in monitoring year**

App Ref	Address	Retail Centre	Land Use	Floorspace (m <sup>2</sup> )	Status
17/00606/RE M	Northumberland Retail Park	Northumberland Park	A1 and A3	2,016	Approved

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

**R3c: Local Centres – Applications for Retail (or other town centre uses) in monitoring year**

App Ref	Address	Retail Centre	Land Use	Floorspace (m <sup>2</sup> )	Status
17/00138/F UL	Unit 11 Collingwood Centre	Preston Grange	D1	123	Approved

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

**R4: Out-of-Centre – Retail Applications (or other town centre uses) in monitoring year**

App Ref	Address	Land Use	Floorspace (m <sup>2</sup> )	Status
17/00319/FUL	Morrisons Car Park, Whitley Bay	A1	397	Approved
17/01756/FUL	1 Union Quay, North Shields	A3	256	Approved
17/01616/FUL	Unit J1 Hamar Close, Tyne Tunnel	B8 and A1	1,124	Approved
17/01474/FUL	Albert Inn, 142 Tynemouth Road	A1	161	Approved

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

**R4 – Retail Vacancy Rates**

- 5.8 Levels of vacancy are a useful indicator of the health of retail centres. An annual retail survey is undertaken across the borough to monitor the number of units and floorspace of vacant units, change of shop name.
- 5.9 In 2018 the level of unit vacancy rose by over 3% in Whitley Bay and stood at 13.19%, rising to 13.37% in North Shields and 16% in Wallsend. Killingworth maintains the excellent track record and has only one vacant property with vacancy of units falling 5% from 8% in 2017 to 3% in 2018. Analysis shows that, over the past year there has been an increase in vacancies in Wallsend and Whitley Bay with a slight reduction in North Shields. Whitley Bay also saw an increase in vacancy floorspace by almost 8% which was a considerable increase considering the increase in North shields was just 1.04% and it fell by 0.68% and 4.62% in Killingworth and Wallsend respectively.

**R4a: Town, District and Local Centres – Current Provision and Vacancy of Retail Units**

	Total Units	Vacant Units	% Vacant Units
Killingworth	27	1	3.70%
North Shields	172	23	13.37%
Wallsend	150	24	16.00%
Whitley Bay	197	26	13.19%
<b>Town Centre Total</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>13.55%</b>
Forest Hall	25	2	8.00%
Monkseaton	40	3	7.50%
Northumberland Park	13	1	7.69%
Tynemouth	49	2	4.08%
<b>District Centre Total</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6.29%</b>
Battle Hill	9	0	0.00%
Howdon	16	2	12.50%
Longbenton	10	0	0.00%
Preston Grange	8	2	25.00%
Whitley Lodge	14	3	21.42%

<b>Local Centre Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8.77%</b>
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Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

NB: Northumberland Park district centre and Howdon, designated as a local centre, have been added to the retail statistics from 2015, a reflection of the proposals and policies in the emerging Local Plan. Vacancy rates are not available prior to this date.

#### R4b: Town, District and Local Centres – Vacancy Trends in Retail Units

Centre	2008 (%)	2009 (%)	2010 (%)	2011 (%)	2012 (%)	2013 (%)	2014 (%)	2015 (%)	2016 (%)	2017 (%)	2018 (%)
Killingworth	5.3	5.3	-	4.8	9.5	4.5	-	-	4.5	8.0	3.7
North Shields	19.6	19.1	18.9	14.4	16.8	16.0	16.0	16.8	15.5	14.3	13.3
Wallsend	14.1	12.9	20.1	17.7	17.1	15.8	11.6	10.6	18.2	14.0	16.0
Whitley Bay	14.4	19.7	11.8	9.8	11.2	11.2	9.7	11.8	10.3	9.7	13.2
<b>Town Centre Average</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>12.7</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>13.5</b>
Forest Hall	-	4.0	7.7	8.0	8.7	8.0	3.8	4.0	0.0	0.0	8.0
Monkseaton	2.4	2.6	2.6	10.3	10.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	7.5
Northumberland Park	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	20.0	11.1	10.0	7.6
Tynemouth	6.5	12.8	9.1	4.5	7.1	11.1	10.9	8.5	2.1	2.1	4.0
<b>District Centre Average</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>6.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>
Battle Hill	63.6	58.3	20.0	20.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Howdon	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7.1	7.7	12.5	12.5
Longbenton	-	11.1	-	-	11.1	10.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Preston Grange	-	12.5	12.5	-	-	-	14.3	22.2	22.0	12.5	25.0
Whitley Lodge	-	-	-	-	8.3	-	15.4	7.1	0.0	0.0	21.4
<b>Local Centre Average</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>7.4</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>8.7</b>

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

#### R4c: Town, District and Local Centres – Current Provision and Vacancy of Retail Floorspace (m<sup>2</sup>)

	Total Floorspace (m <sup>2</sup> )	Vacant Floorspace (m <sup>2</sup> )	% Vacant Floorspace
Killingworth	15,215	88	0.58%
North Shields	23,291	2,365	10.15%
Wallsend	15,029	1,677	11.16%
Whitley Bay	12,432	2,013	16.19%
<b>Town Centres</b>	<b>65,967</b>	<b>6,143</b>	<b>9.31%</b>
Forest Hall	1,618	58	3.58%
Monkseaton	2,422	114	4.70%
Northumberland Park	2,540	65	1.55%
Tynemouth	1,483	87	5.86%
<b>District Centre Total</b>	<b>8,063</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>4.02%</b>
Battle Hill	1,639	0	0.00%
Howdon	1,150	224	19.48%

Longbenton	697	0	0.00%
Preston Grange	4,238	317	7.48%
Whitley Lodge	775	92	11.87%
<b>Local Centre Total</b>	<b>8,499</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>7.44%</b>

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

#### R4d: Town, District and Local Centres – Vacancy Trends in Retail Floorspace (m<sup>2</sup>)

Centre	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Killingworth	0.1	0.1	-	0.7	3.7	0.7	-	-	1.3	1.2	0.5
North Shields	6.6	8.9	7.9	7.9	13.8	9.5	10.2	9.9	10.3	9.1	10.1
Wallsend	5.3	31.3	34.7	36.5	34.9	34.7	14.4	15.2	16.5	15.7	11.1
Whitley Bay	13.7	24.7	12.6	10.3	8.6	8.9	8.2	8.7	9.5	8.2	16.1
<b>Town Centre Average</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>9.3</b>
Forest Hall	-	3.	4.0	4.1	7.0	6.3	3.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	3.5
Monkseaton	1.0%	0.7	1.0	4.9	5.3	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.7	1.7	4.7
Northumberland Park	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.9	2.6	2.5	1.5
Tynemouth	3.0	13.8	13.0	6.5	7.4	13.6	15.0	11.6	3.7	3.7	5.8
<b>District Centre Average</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Battle Hill	78.8	78.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Howdon	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	8.1	8.7	26.7	19.4
Longbenton	-	10.1	-	-	10.2	9.3	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Preston Grange	-	0.6	0.6	-	-	-	10.7	5.	4.5	2.2	7.4
Whitley Lodge	-	-	-	-	4.3%	-	10.5	4.0	0.0	0.0	11.8
<b>Local Centre Average</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>7.4</b>

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

#### R5 – Hot Food Take-aways

5.10 The Local Plan introduces policy to control the impact of hot food takeaways upon health.

5.11 Analysis has determined that there is clustering of A5 take-aways in existing centres, with the highest totals being seen in Wallsend (23), Whitley Bay (21) and North Shields (13). Monitoring of take-aways over the plan period will determine the effectiveness of the policy. Of the total number of applications for hot food take-aways, five were refused, but two of these decisions were successfully appealed. During the examination in public on the Local Plan the Council proposed a main modification to the hot food take-away policy.

**R5a: Hot Food Take-aways– Current Provision**

	Number of Hot Food Take-aways	% of take-aways in designated centres	% of All Take-aways
Killingworth	0	0%	0%
North Shields	12	15%	6.1%
Wallsend	27	34%	13.8%
Whitley Bay	16	20%	8.2%
<b>Town Centres</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>28%</b>
Forest Hall	5	6%	2.5%
Monkseaton	4	5%	2.0%
Northumberland Park	1	1%	0.5%
Tynemouth	2	3%	1.0%
<b>District Centres</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>
Battle Hill	3	4%	1.5%
Howdon	1	1%	0.5%
Longbenton	3	4%	1.5%
Preston Grange	1	1%	0.5%
Whitley Lodge	4	5%	2.0%
<b>Local Centres</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>
<b>Total within Designated Retail Centres</b>	<b>79</b>		<b>40.5%</b>

Source: North Tyneside Council planning

NB: Total provision is that which falls within the designated boundary of each retail centre.

**R5b: Approvals for Hot Food Take-aways**

Year	Total Applications	Approved	Refused	Appeals upheld	Appeals dismissed	% Refused
2011/12	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2012/13	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2013/14	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2014/15	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2015/16	6	3	3	n/a	n/a	50%
2016/17	6	1	5	2	n/a	50%
2017/18	5	0	5	0	3	100%

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

## Chapter 6 – Housing

### Overview

- 6.1 The Local Plan, adopted in July 2017 following conclusion of the monitoring period for this AMR, has set an overall housing requirement, of 16,593, for the Borough from 2011 to 2032. The Local Plan allocates a range of sites for residential development that will go towards meeting this need.
- 6.2 The adopted Local Plan replaced the former Unitary Development Plan (UDP). The UDP planned for the construction of 13,300 new dwellings between January 1988 and December 2006, a total that was realised as 13,588 new dwellings were built over this time period. This included significant residential development between Shiremoor and Backworth, together with an associated new Metro station and district centre, as part of policies to revitalise the A19 Economic Corridor. This growth area is still under-construction but a substantial number of new homes have been completed in this location over the last twenty years.

### Evidence Base and Background Studies Update – 2017/18

- 6.3 The annual update of the [Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment](#) (SHLAA) was published in 2018. The SHLAA provides critical evidence for Local Plan and on-going monitoring of housing site delivery and land supply.
- 6.4 A full review of the [Strategic Housing Market Assessment](#) (SHMA) was undertaken over the course of 2015 and 2016. This includes a specific addendum relating to [Starter Homes](#), issued in June 2016. This work provides key evidence about the housing market area and the need for both market and affordable housing in North Tyneside over the plan period.

### Monitoring Indicators

- 6.5 The indicators in the following section cover the following topic areas:
- Requirement for new homes;
  - Past housing supply and the future delivery trajectory;
  - Strategic sites;
  - Supply of a range of size and type of housing and accommodation;
  - Existing housing stock; and,
  - The Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople communities.

### H1 to H5 – Strategic Housing Requirement and Delivery to Date

- 6.6 The North Tyneside Local Plan sets a housing requirement of 16,593 homes, an annual average of 790dpa. The Local Plan also includes a phased requirement starting at 551 dwellings per year between 2011 and 2016 increasing to 938 dwellings per annum from 2021/22. Delivery of new homes since the start of the plan period, 1 April 2011, will be considered against this phased requirement.

- 6.7 Over the monitoring period, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018, a total of 1,042 new homes were completed, an increase on the total for the previous year and the highest delivery total delivery since at least 2004/05.
- 6.8 When taking into account demolitions and other losses to stock, there were 965 net additions to the housing stock. Since 1 April 2011 3,981 net additional homes have been completed compared to a total requirement for 4,235. This represents a shortfall against the emerging target.

#### H1a: Local Plan Housing Requirement to 2032

Phase	Time Period	Total	Per Annum
Past Delivery	2011/12 to 2015/16	2,755	551
1 to 5 Years	2015/16 to 2020/21	3,700	740
6 to 10 Years	2020/21 to 2025/26	4,690	938
11 to 15 Years	2025/26 to 2030/31	4,540	908
16+ Years	2032	908	908
<b>Total net additional homes to 2031/32</b>		<b>16,593</b>	<b>790</b>

Source: North Tyneside Council Local Plan

#### H1b: Residual Housing Target

Phase	Total
Local Plan Requirement (790dpa)	16,593
Net Completions to Date	3,934
Residual Requirement to 2032	12,659
Per Annum Requirement ( <i>Flat Rate</i> )	904

Source: North Tyneside Council draft SHLAA 2018

#### H2: Delivery of New Homes

Relevant Plan Target	Year	Gross Total	Losses to Stock	Net Completions
<b>UDP</b>	2000/01	698	198	500
	2001/02	238	474	-236
	2002/03	330	293	37
	2003/04	691	67	624
<b>RSS</b>	2004/05	863	108	755
	2005/06	854	122	732
	2006/07	726	141	585
	2007/08	665	81	584
	2008/09	446	142	304
	2009/10	345	59	286



Relevant Plan Target	Year	Gross Total	Losses to Stock	Net Completions
<b>Local Plan</b>	2010/11	363	108	255
	2011/12	455	64	391
	2012/13	495	45	450
	2013/14	447	68	379
	2014/15	568	154	414
	2015/16	775	239	536
	2016/17	845	46	799
	2017/18	1,042	77	965
<b>Total</b>		<b>10,846</b>	<b>2,506</b>	<b>8,360</b>
<b>Delivery against LP Target from 2011/12</b>		<b>4,627</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>3,934</b>

Source: North Tyneside Council draft SHLAA 2018

### H3: Gross Housing Delivery by Local Plan Sub-Area

	Wallsend	North Shields	Coast	North West	Borough Wide	Total
2011/12	53	5	3	12	317	<b>390</b>
2012/13	133	36	14	134	161	<b>451</b>
2013/14	62	0	34	134	161	<b>391</b>
2014/15	61	22	17	106	336	<b>542</b>
2015/16	60	1	23	77	396	<b>557</b>
2016/17	34	30	0	99	601	<b>764</b>
2017/18	16	104	14	160	711	<b>1,005</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>2,715</b>	<b>4,167</b>
% of Total	10%	6%	3%	17%	65%	-

Source: North Tyneside Council – draft SHLAA 2018  
(NB: Sites over 5 dwellings only)

### H4: Delivery of Local Plan Housing Allocations

Site Ref	Site	Status	Dwellings		
			Co m	U/C	N/S
118	Land at Western Terrace, Dudley	Under construction	10	0	10
129	Silverbirch, Camperdown Industrial Estate, Mylord Crescent, Camperdown	Under construction	30	10	0
141	Site of former Seaton Burn First School, Bridge Street, Seaton Burn	Complete	8	0	0
61	Northumbria House, North Shields	Complete	30	0	0
60	Stephenson House, Stephenson Street, North Shields	Complete	25	0	0



74	Site 18R, Ballast Hill Road, Royal Quays, North Shields	Under construction	0	22	12
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Source: North Tyneside Council – draft SHLAA 2018

#### H5: Windfall Delivery

Year	UDP Allocated Sites	Local Plan Allocated Sites	Non-Allocated Sites	Total Completions	% Non-Allocated Completions
2004/05	306	-	557	863	65%
2005/06	270	-	584	854	68%
2006/07	221	-	505	726	70%
2007/08	281	-	384	665	58%
2008/09	118	-	328	446	74%
2009/10	71	-	295	366	81%
2010/11	185	-	178	363	49%
2011/12	137	-	318	455	70%
2012/13	110	-	385	495	78%
2013/14	232	-	215	447	48%
2014/15	150	-	418	568	74%
2015/16	155	-	620	775	80%
2016/17	224	25	596	845	70%
2017/18	78	78	782	1,005	78%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,538</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>6,165</b>	<b>8,873</b>	<b>69%</b>

Source: North Tyneside Council (sites over 5 dwellings only)

#### H6 – Outstanding Housing Commitments

6.9 The number of dwellings with outstanding planning consent has fluctuated over recent times, an indicator which gives a good reflection of the strength of the local housing market and wider economic conditions. This indicator should also be considered in the context of the number of sites with consent.

6.10 As of 31 March 2018 there were 4,842 dwellings with planning permissions that had not yet been completed, on 109 sites. The proportion of these outstanding planning permissions which are on brownfield land has also varied considerably, from a peak 81% to a low of 36% in the last monitoring year. This latter figure follows the grant of planning consent for a number of large strategic greenfield sites over the last two to three years.

#### H6: Dwellings with Outstanding Planning Permission for Residential Development

Year	Outstanding Planning Permissions Dwellings	Sites	Brownfield Sub-Total	Greenfield Sub-Total	% Brownfield
April 2005	3,536	106	2,234	1,302	63%
April 2006	4,049	122	2,884	1,165	71%
April 2007	3,666	128	2,646	1,020	72%

Year	Outstanding Planning Permissions Dwellings	Sites	Brownfield Sub-Total	Greenfield Sub-Total	% Brownfield
April 2008	3,892	152	3,019	873	78%
April 2009	4,047	165	3,294	780	81%
April 2010	3,684	133	2,973	708	81%
April 2011	3,223	124	2,308	915	72%
April 2012	2,986	121	2,151	835	72%
April 2013	2,469	101	1,408	1,088	56%
April 2014	4,066	112	2,263	1,803	56%
April 2015	5,177	127	2,033	3,144	39%
April 2016	4,765	132	1,724	3,041	36%
April 2017	4,253	75	1,517	2,685	36%
April 2018	4,842	127	1,985	2,857	41%

Source: North Tyneside Council

## H8 –Housing Trajectory

6.11 The Local Plan outlines a total requirement for 16,593 new homes over the plan period from 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2032. In the seven years to date, 3,934 net additional homes have already been delivered to meet this requirement. At 1 April 2018 Local Plan allocations had an outstanding capacity for 7,148 homes. The remaining requirement will be made up by delivery from an evidence-based allowance for windfall and small-sites.

- 6.12 In order to fully consider the delivery of new homes, in relation to the Local Plan housing requirement, an effective trajectory must consider the following:
- **Target** – the overall requirement for new homes to 2031/32 as identified in the development plan;
  - **Past Delivery** – net delivery of housing during the plan period to date (in this case from 1 April 2011);
  - **Residual Target** – taking the above into account, the outstanding amount from the target still to be delivered;
  - **Future Forecast Delivery** –delivery of homes from identified sites as set out in the SHLAA; and finally,
  - **Analysis of Performance** – compare the forecasts of future delivery with the plan requirement.

### The Target

10.3 The Local Plan sets out a requirement to deliver 16,593 new homes between 2011/12 and 2031/32 at an average of 790 new homes per annum.

### Net Delivery of Housing to Date

10.4 The number of new homes to be delivered over the Local Plan period is calculated from a starting date of 1 April 2011, with the new homes completed since this date, up to 31 March 2018.

### The Residual Target

10.6 When considering delivery against the housing requirement, the future target is recalculated in the light of house building already undertaken since the start of the plan to produce the 'residual housing target'.

- 10.7 After taking this into consideration, an outstanding requirement of 12,659 net additional homes remains to 31 March 2032, at an average of 904 per annum.

**Table 3: Residual Housing Requirement to 2032 (as at 31 March 2018)**

	<b>Total Dwellings</b>
<b>Local Plan Target (790dpa)</b>	<b>16,593</b>
<b>Net Completions to Date</b>	<b>3,934</b>
<b>Residual Requirement to 2032</b>	<b>12,659</b>
<b>Per Annum Requirement</b>	<b>904</b>

### Forecast of Future Delivery

- 10.8 This trajectory draws on all of the evidence compiled as part of the SHLAA process in forecasting future house building to 2032. Approximately 12,000 deliverable and developable homes have been identified from both outstanding planning permissions, the preferred allocations through the Local Plan process and an allowance for small sites and windfall.
- 10.9 As established through the Local Plan examination in public a 5% discount to allow for non-delivery of anticipated site specific supply is attached to projected delivery.

### H8: Summary of Housing Delivery over the Local Plan Period

	<b>Phase 1 2011/12 –15/16</b>	<b>Phase 2 2016/17 –20/21</b>	<b>Phase 3 2021/22 –25/26</b>	<b>Phase 4 2026/27 –30/31</b>	<b>Phase 5 2031/32</b>	<b>Total 2011/12 –31/32</b>
<b>Local Plan Requirement</b>	2,755	3,700	4,690	4,540	908	16,593
<b>Past Net Delivery</b>	2,170	1,764	-	-	-	3,934
<b>Total Delivery (including built)</b>	2,170	4,552	6,014	3,484	425	16,645
<b>Indicative performance against phased requirement</b>	-585	+852	+1,324	-1,056	-483	52

Source: North Tyneside Council draft SHLAA (future delivery combines planning permissions and allocations, minus a 5% non-implementation rate)

### 5-Year Housing Land Supply

	<b>Liverpool with 5% Buffer</b>
<b>Residual Target (including buffer)</b>	4,416
<b>Estimated Delivery from all Potential Sources</b>	5,396
<b>% of Residual Target</b>	122.2%
<b>'Years' Supply</b>	6.1
<b>Total Shortfall/Surplus</b>	+980

- 10.10 The total deliverable five-year supply from all sources is 5,396 new homes, a surplus of 1,300 homes against the requirement as set out in the North Tyneside Local Plan or a surplus of 980 when considering the residual

requirement plus a 5% buffer. This identified supply represents around 122% of the requirement, a 6.1 year supply of housing land.

Figure 1: North Tyneside Housing Trajectory – Cumulative Delivery 2011/12 to 2031/32

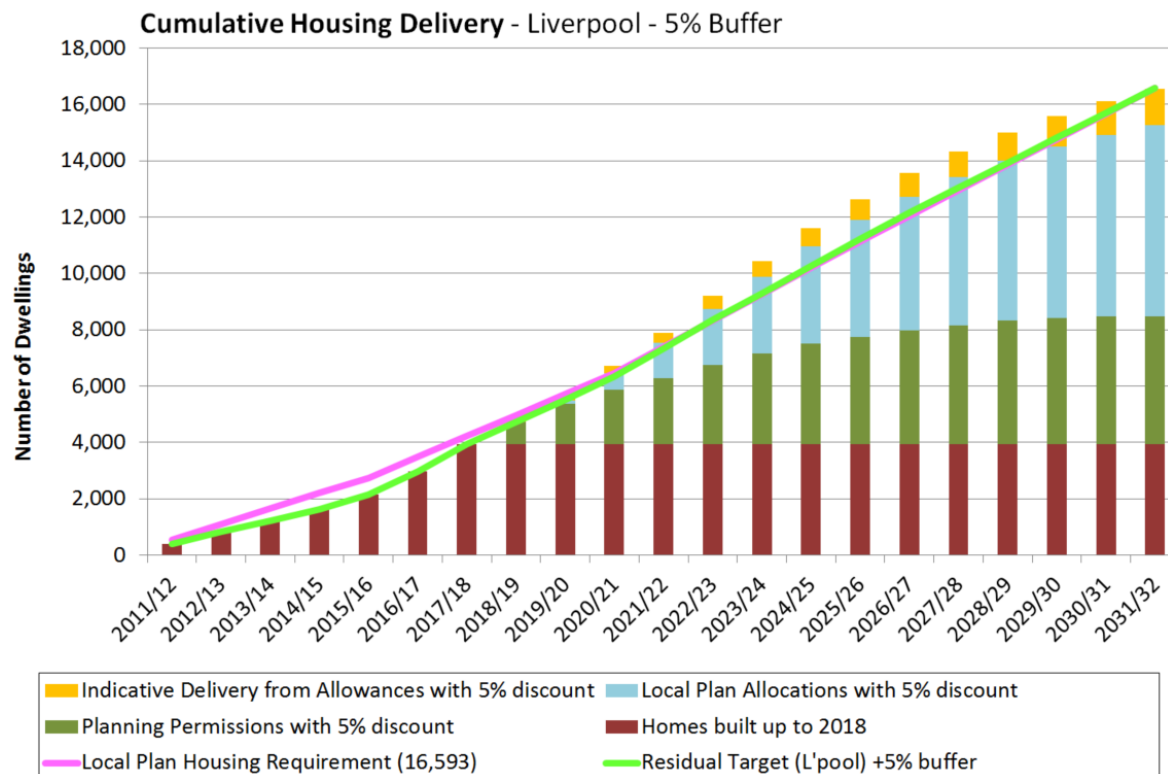
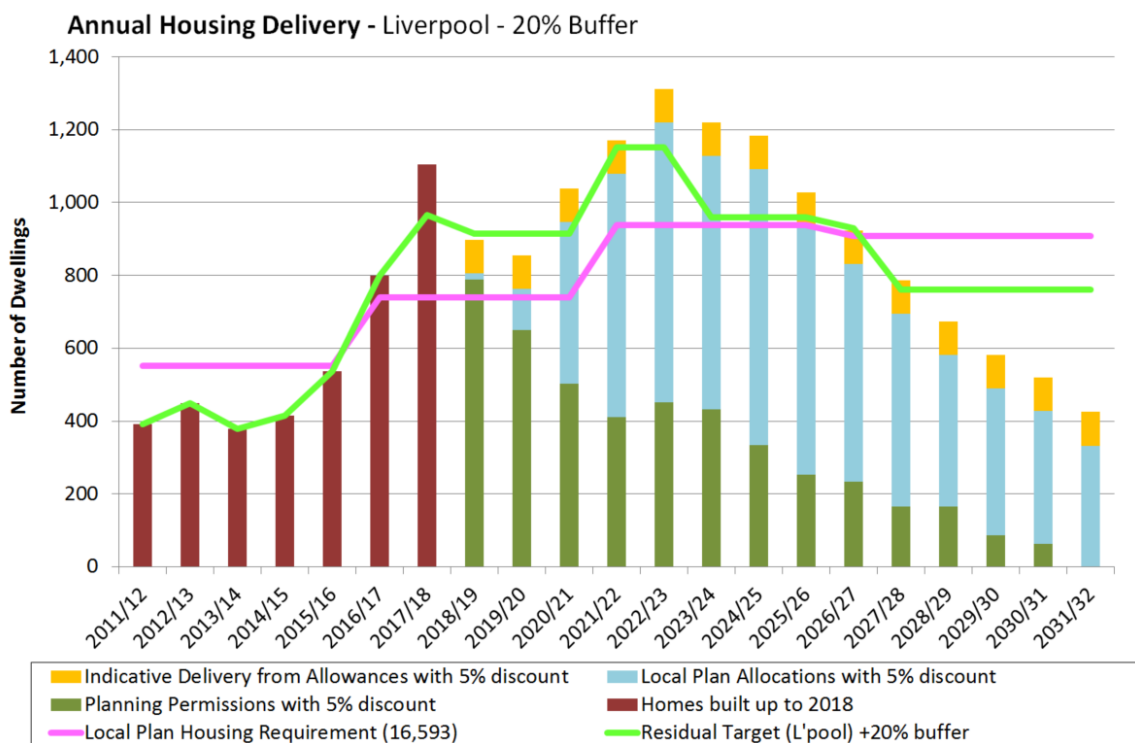


Figure 2: North Tyneside Housing Trajectory – Annual Delivery 2011/12 to 2031/32



**H7 and H9 – Delivery of Housing on Brownfield Land**

- 6.12 Whilst there is now no formal target for the proportion of new homes which should be built on brownfield land, the Council has a strategy to maximise delivery from this source. During the reporting year, 40% of all housing completions were on brownfield sites, a reflection of the high proportion of extant planning permissions for greenfield development at the current time. Since 2004/05 the proportion of housing completions on brownfield sites has stood at 62%, a total of 8,993 new homes.
- 6.13 From the forecasts of future housing delivery in the Housing Trajectory, informed by evidence in the SHLAA, an indicative forecast can be made for the proportion of new delivery which will be on brownfield land. From these estimates, it is forecasted that, over the plan period to 2031/32, at least 37% of housing completions will be on brownfield land. This will result as outstanding planning permissions are completed and following grant of planning permission, and subsequent development, of sites identified through the adopted Local Plan as well as additional delivery within the urban area on small sites and in other sustainable locations.

**H7: New and Converted Dwellings on Brownfield Land**

	Brownfield Completions	Greenfield Completions	Total Gross Completions	% Brownfield Completions
<b>2004/05</b>	449	414	863	<b>52%</b>
<b>2005/06</b>	580	274	854	<b>68%</b>
<b>2006/07</b>	618	108	726	<b>85%</b>
<b>2007/08</b>	481	184	665	<b>72%</b>
<b>2008/09</b>	345	101	446	<b>77%</b>
<b>2009/10</b>	297	69	366	<b>81%</b>
<b>2010/11</b>	240	123	363	<b>66%</b>
<b>2011/12</b>	323	132	455	<b>71%</b>
<b>2012/13</b>	329	166	495	<b>66%</b>
<b>2013/14</b>	237	210	447	<b>53%</b>
<b>2014/15</b>	317	267	584	<b>54%</b>
<b>2015/16</b>	479	296	775	<b>63%</b>
<b>2016/17</b>	413	432	845	<b>48%</b>
<b>2017/18</b>	506	536	1,042	<b>49%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,614</b>	<b>3,312</b>	<b>8,964</b>	<b>63%</b>

Source: North Tyneside Council

**H9: Indicative Brownfield Land Trajectory**

	<b>Brownfield Delivery</b>	<b>Greenfield Delivery</b>	<b>Total Delivery</b>	<b>% Brownfield</b>
Planning Permissions (5 dwellings or more)	1,868	2,903	<b>4,771</b>	39%
Local Plan Allocated Sites	1,895	5,253	<b>7,148</b>	27%
Windfall Allowance	1,106	0	1,106	100%
Small Sites Allowance	221	27	248	89%
<b>Total Indicative Delivery</b>	<b>5,090</b>	<b>8,183</b>	<b>13,273</b>	<b>38%</b>

Source: North Tyneside Council

**H10 and H11 – Delivery of Local Plan Strategic Sites**

- 6.14 The Local Plan identifies two strategic allocations at Killingworth Moor and Murton Gap. As complex sites that are sites for delivery of the Local Plan requirement the Local Plan requires Masterplans to support their delivery.
- 6.15 Through the remainder of 2017 following adoption of the Local Plan work progressed on these Masterplans. This included public engagement in October and November 2017 and final adopted by Cabinet in December 2017.
- 6.16 Delivery of these strategic allocations will be monitored as a separate indicator, given the scale and scope of development proposed.

**H10: Murton Strategic Site Allocation**

- 6.17 Through 2016/17 the inclusion of Murton Gap as a Local Plan allocation was scrutinised through an Examination in Public. An independent Planning Inspector found the allocation of the site was justified and necessary to deliver the required housing in North Tyneside having considered all available alternatives.
- 6.18 Following adoption of the Local Plan work on a Masterplan for Murton Gap was progressed and adopted by Cabinet in December 2017. The adopted Masterplan for Murton Gap can be viewed online here:
- [Murton Gap Masterplan](#) (large plan of the indicative layout)
  - [Murton Gap Masterplan Guidance](#)

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

**H11: Killingworth Moor Strategic Site Allocation**

- 6.19 Through 2016/17 the inclusion of Killingworth Moor as a Local Plan allocation was scrutinised through an Examination in Public. An independent Planning Inspector found the allocation of the site was justified and necessary to deliver

the required housing in North Tyneside having considered all available alternatives.

6.20 Following adoption of the Local Plan, work on a Masterplan for Killingworth Moor was progressed and adopted by Cabinet in December 2017. The adopted Masterplan for Killingworth Moor can be viewed online here:

- [Killingworth Moor Masterplan](#) (large plan of the indicative layout)
- [Killingworth Moor Masterplan Guidance](#)

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

### H12 to H15 – Size, Type of Housing

6.21 A range of size and type of new homes are required to meet the needs as identified through the latest evidence in the SHMA. The bulk of housing delivery over the monitoring period has been of 3-bed houses, although in recent reporting years the largest proportions were of homes of 4-bedrooms and larger (29% in 2015/16). The 2016/17 monitoring year saw an increased proportion of flat and apartment developments after a low in 2014/15, with 31% being of this nature, compared to only 10% in the previous year. This proportion has fallen back to 21% in 2017/18 but continues to represent a substantial proportion of all housing provision.

6.22 In addition to this, the Local Plan includes policy to encourage the delivery of both self-build housing schemes and larger, executive homes, where there is an identified need. The Council maintains a Self-Build and Custom Register, which has been up and running since April 2016 and is reviewed on a regular basis. Through this, expressions of interest can be submitted, including the preferred location for such development, and from this the level of interest at a local level can be gauged. At the end of the monitoring period, 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018, there were 51 entries on the Register.

6.23 The emerging Local Plan includes a definition of executive housing. For the purposes of monitoring this includes domestic properties in Council tax bands G and H, with latest information showing very few properties within these higher bands. Indeed the levels apparent in North Tyneside are below that seen in other local authority areas across the region.

### H12: Size of New Homes – Number of Bedrooms by House-Type

No. Beds	Flats & Apartments					Houses					Overall Total
	1	2	3	4+	Total	1	2	3	4+	Total	
2009/10	0	159	0	0	159	0	25	93	35	153	312
2010/11	0	21	0	0	21	0	72	161	59	292	313
2011/12	5	66	1	0	72	10	54	184	60	308	380
2012/13	28	76	0	0	104	2	28	152	128	310	414
2013/14	19	105	2	0	126	0	46	119	89	254	380



2014/15	11	41	1	0	53	0	99	160	200	459	512
2015/16	122	73	0	0	195	1	97	149	180	427	622
2016/17	8	134	234	289	665	424	151	21	0	596	1,261
2017/18	140	91	2	0	233	0	197	280	399	876	1,109
<b>Total</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>1,628</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>1,319</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>3,675</b>	<b>5,303</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

NB: Monitoring of 'bedroom spaces' relates to new-build properties only.

#### H13a: Completion of Self-Build Dwellings\*

Year	Permitted	Total Completions
2015/16	-	-
2016/17	8	2
2017/18	4	0

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

\*n.b. at this time "self-build" schemes are based upon single dwelling completions only. The Authority has commenced collection of confirmed evidence of self build (i.e. that dwellings will be occupied by the applicant in January 2019.)

#### H13b: Entries on the Self-Build Register

Year	Total Entries
October 2017	51

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

#### E14a: Executive Housing Delivery in monitoring year

Site Ref	Planning Ref	Site	Dwellings		
			Completed 2017/18	Pre-2017/18 Completions	Remaining
078	12/00687/REM	Land to the Rear of East Farm, North Ridge, Whitley Bay	31	108	61

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

#### H14b: Completion of Executive Housing

Year	Total Completions
2011/12	0
2012/13	0
2013/14	5
2014/15	33
2015/16	37
2016/17	33
2017/18	31

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)



**H15: Proportion of Housing Stock Classed as 'Executive'**

Council Tax Band	No. Homes	Percentage of overall stock
G	354	0.36%
H	39	0.03%
Total homes	98,200	

Source: North Tyneside Council ([Council Taxbase England](#))

**H16 to H18 – Affordable and Specialist Housing**

6.24 The total number of affordable housing completions for 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018 was 132. Completions of local authority housing and social-rented stock for registered providers represent the biggest proportion of this total over the monitoring period. The need to deliver new affordable homes is vital, with the Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2014 (SHMA) identifying an estimated shortfall, in excess of supply levels from stock turnover, of 490 dwellings per annum across the borough.

**E16a: Affordable Housing Delivery in monitoring year**

Planning App	Site	Total Built 2017/18
13/00814/FUL	PRESTON COURT, NORTH SHIELDS	28
13/00667/FUL	CARLTON COURT, SCORER STREET NORTH SHIELDS	39
14/01831/LAREG3	CHAPEL PLACE, SEATON BURN	6
14/01934/FUL	ST PETERS CHURCH, WALLSEND	8
16/00326/FUL	MYLORD CRESCENT, CAMPERDOWN	30
16/00112/FUL	FORMER SEATON BURN FIRST SCHOOL	2
16/01421/FUL	TAUTON CLOSE	8
09/02537/FUL	WIDEOPEN UDP ALLOCATION	11
		132

Source: North Tyneside Council (Housing Strategy)

NB: for completeness, schemes delivered as part of the renewal of the Council's sheltered housing stock are identified within this indicator. However for the purposes of the housing land supply analysis, including the housing trajectory and 5-year housing land supply position, the schemes are excluded from forecast delivery. Detailed discussion of this is available in the [SHLAA](#)

## E16b: Affordable housing secured through s106 April 1 2017 to 31 March 2018

Planning Ref	Site Location	Dwellings	Affordable	Other note	Affordable dwellings on site %
16/01603/FUL	Land At The Site Of 18-21 Western Trce, Dudley,	20	0		0%
16/01692/FUL	Land At Ballast Hill Road, North Shields,	34	0	£100k commuted sum	0%
16/01889/FUL	Land East Of Salters Lane, Longbenton,	200	50		25%
08/03131/OUT	Howdon Green Industrial Estate, Norman Terrace, Wallsend	83	10		12%
16/01952/OUT	Land West Of Station Rd Backworth South Of, Backworth Hall North Of A191 East Of, A19 Trunk Road	53	13		25%
14/01018/OUT	West Chirton Industrial Estate South, Norham Road, North Shields	400	8		2%
17/01024/PRI GDO	Irving House, Station Road North, Forest Hall	20	0	PD - not subject to s106	0%
17/01137/PRI OTH	Unicorn House, Stephenson Street, North Shields	43	0	PD - not subject to s106	0%
17/00452/FUL	14 - 16 Northumberland Square, North Shields,	28	0		0%
16/01858/OUT	Former Grange Interiors Building, Bird Street, North Shields	35	8		23%

Planning Ref	Site Location	Dwellings	Affordable	Other note	Affordable dwellings on site %
16/01885/FUL	Land West Of, Station Road North, Wallsend	593	148		25%
17/00801/OUT	Site Of Former Wallington Court, Wallington Avenue, Cullercoats	12	2		17%
18/00054/FUL	Site Of Former Bonchester Court, Broxburn Close, Wallsend	13	13		100%

**E16c: Starter Home Delivery in monitoring year**

Site Ref	Planning Ref	Site	Dwellings		
			Completed 2017/18	Pre-2017/18 Completions	Remaining
-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

**H16d: Completion of Starter Homes**

Year	Total Completions
2017/18	0

**H17: Proportion of Housing Stock Classed as 'Affordable'**

6.25 Around 22% of the overall housing stock in the borough is classified as 'affordable'; this amounts to approximately 21,000 homes. These homes are those that are in the affordable/social rent and intermediate sectors and are managed either by North Tyneside Council or other Registered Providers (RPs).

**E18a: Specialist Housing Delivery in monitoring year**

Planning App	Site	Total Built 2017/18
13/00814/FUL	PRESTON COURT, NORTH SHIELDS	28
13/00667/FUL	CARLTON COURT, SCORER STREET NORTH SHIELDS	39

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

NB: as previously, this includes schemes delivered as part of the renewal of the Council's sheltered housing stock.

#### H18b: Completion of Specialist Housing

Year	Total Completions
2011/12	0
2012/13	0
2013/14	51
2014/15	0
2015/16	372
2016/17	428
2017/18	67

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

NB: as previously, this includes schemes delivered as part of the renewal of the Council's sheltered housing stock.

#### H19 and H20 – Housing Standards

6.26 The Council submitted evidence to the Local Plan examination in public to support the adoption of Options Technical Standards for housing. The conclusions from the work are published in the [Housing – Optional Technical Standards](#) (June 2016)

6.27 The Planning Inspector supported the Authority's proposed policy for technical standards with some modifications. This included introduction of a transitional period that sees implementation of the new policy from October 2018 onwards.

#### H19: Housing Standards – Accessibility

6.28 Delivery of the Accessible and Adaptable Standard will be monitored here in future years.

Source: North Tyneside Council [Housing – Optional Technical Standards](#)

#### H20: Housing Standards – Space

6.29 Delivery of the National Described Space Standards will be monitored here in future years.

Source: North Tyneside Council [Housing – Optional Technical Standards](#)

#### H21 and H22 – Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs)

6.30 There are a limited number of HMOs within the borough, although it is recognised that they do play a role in meeting a specialised housing need. However, the Local Plan recognises that where concentrations of such houses develop they can lead to issues that require careful management and

consideration through the planning process. Currently HMOs of between 3 and 6 homes can be created under permitted development rights.

#### E21: Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMO) Applications

Year	Planning Ref	Site	Proposal	Outcome
2012	12/01564/F UL	29 Percy Road, Whitley Bay	Change of use from seven bedroom terraced house to a home of multiple occupancy with eight bedrooms (HMO). (Revised Description 16.11.2012)	Refused – Appeal allowed
2014	14/00514/F UL	34 North Parade, Whitley Bay	Change of use from guest house (use class C1) to a house of multiple occupation (sui generis) (retrospective) (revised description 12.06.2014)	Permitted
2015	15/00655/F UL	12 Fern Avenue, Whitley Bay	Change of use from dwelling house to house in multiple occupation 6 bed (retrospective)	Permitted
2016	16/00050/F UL	Ocean Inn, 20 - 24 South Parade	Unauthorised Change of use from hotel to house of multiple occupation (appeal against enforcement notice)	Refused – Appeal Split Decision
2017	-	-	-	-
2018	-	-	-	-

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

#### H22: Completion of Houses of Multiple Occupation (HMO)

Year	Total Completions
2011/12	0
2012/13	0
2013/14	0
2014/15	6
2015/16	6
2016/17	0
2017/18	0

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

#### H23 to H26 – The Existing Housing Stock

6.31 The majority of existing and future housing need for households is met by the housing stock already present in the Borough. At the 2011 Census there were a total of 94,528 dwellings in North Tyneside and a total of 91,295 households (further information regarding this distinction is available [here](#)). By the end of March 2017 there were 98,166 houses in the Borough.

- 6.33 The Council has a range of initiatives and projects in order to bring empty homes back into use, particularly those that are classified as long-term vacant.
- 6.34 Information available from the Land Registry House Price Index (HPI) shows that average house prices in the borough have risen again over the past year. The current average figure of £163,064 remains significantly above that seen across the North East as a whole (£128,484) but below the England Wales figure of £242,871. House prices in North Tyneside have now continued to rise above the previous peak of £152,602 seen in 2007, prior to the economic recession.

### H23: Membership of Private Landlord Service

- 6.35 The latest information from December 2016 shows there are 517 landlords working with the council and registered with North Tyneside Private Landlord Service (NTPLS).

Source: North Tyneside Council (Housing Strategy)

### H24a: Total Dwelling Stock (at 31 March each year)

Year	Local Authority	Registered Providers	Private Sector	Total Dwelling Stock
2011	15,522	5,384	73,624	94,530
2012	15,568	5,389	73,963	94,920
2013	15,433	5,431	74,516	95,380
2014	15,433	5,502	74,815	95,750
2015	15,460	5,610	75,110	96,170
2016	15,390	5,660	75,650	96,700
2017	15,097	5,925	76,310	97,332
2018	14,970	5,938	77,259	98,167

Source: [Live tables on dwelling stock \(DCLG\)](#) (Tables 100, 115 & 116)

NB: it is important to note that there is a distinction between a 'dwelling' and a 'household'. The definitions used in strategic planning terms are in line with those used for the 2011 Census; further detail is available to read [here](#).

### H24b: Number of Vacant and Long-Term Vacant Homes (at 1 October each year)

Year	All Vacant Properties				Long-Term Vacant Total
	All Tenures	Local Authority	Registered Providers	'Other Public Sector'	
2004	<b>2,877</b>	404	114	6	<b>1,396</b>
2005	<b>2,821</b>	524	103	0	<b>1,055</b>
2006	<b>2,841</b>	503	41	1	<b>1,058</b>
2007	<b>2,992</b>	415	44	0	<b>1,103</b>

2008	<b>3,186</b>	378	50	0	<b>1,117</b>
2009	<b>3,209</b>	447	62	0	<b>1,203</b>
2010	<b>3,182</b>	445	64	0	<b>1,193</b>
2011	<b>3,081</b>	396	50	0	<b>1,184</b>
2012	<b>3,282</b>	412	47	0	<b>1,280</b>
2013	<b>2,467</b>	547	43	0	<b>1,017</b>
2014	<b>3,021</b>	422	66	0	<b>1,090</b>
2015	<b>3,055</b>	498	44	0	<b>1,122</b>
2016	<b>3,078</b>	449	49	0	<b>1,076</b>
2017	<b>3,295</b>	472	48	0	<b>1,227</b>

Source: [Live tables on dwelling stock \(DCLG\)](#) (Table 615)

#### H24c: North Tyneside – Percentage of Vacant Homes as a Proportion of All Stock

Year	Total Stock	All Vacant		Long-Term Vacant	
		Total	% of Stock	Total	% of Stock
2004	89,520	2,877	3.21%	1,396	1.56%
2005	90,460	2,821	3.12%	1,055	1.17%
2006	91,430	2,841	3.11%	1,058	1.16%
2007	92,200	2,992	3.25%	1,103	1.20%
2008	93,020	3,186	3.43%	1,117	1.20%
2009	93,550	3,209	3.43%	1,203	1.29%
2010	94,060	3,182	3.38%	1,193	1.27%
2011	94,530	3,081	3.26%	1,184	1.25%
2012	94,920	3,282	3.46%	1,280	1.35%
2013	95,380	2,467	2.59%	1,017	1.07%
2014	95,750	3,021	3.16%	1,090	1.14%
2015	96,170	3,055	3.18%	1,122	1.17%
2016	96,700	3,078	3.18%	1,076	1.11%
2017	97,332	3,295	3.38%	1,227	1.26%

Source: [Live tables on dwelling stock \(DCLG\)](#) (Table 615)

#### H24d: Percentage of Vacant Homes as a Proportion of All Stock

Year	North Tyneside % Vacant	% Long-Term Vacant	North East % Vacant	% Long-Term Vacant	England % Vacant	% Long-Term Vacant
2009	3.43%	1.29%	4.05%	1.73%	3.40%	1.39%
2010	3.38%	1.27%	3.96%	1.74%	3.23%	1.31%
2011	3.26%	1.25%	3.84%	1.69%	3.13%	1.21%
2012	3.46%	1.35%	3.78%	1.55%	3.05%	1.10%

Year	North Tyneside % Vacant	% Long-Term Vacant	North East % Vacant	% Long-Term Vacant	England % Vacant	% Long-Term Vacant
2013	2.59%	1.07%	3.40%	1.33%	2.73%	0.93%
2014	3.16%	1.14%	3.42%	1.35%	2.61%	0.88%
2015	3.18%	1.17%	3.40%	1.34%	2.55%	0.86%
2016	3.18%	1.11%	3.03%	1.18%	2.49%	0.84%
2017	3.38%	1.26%	4.5%	1.8%	2.5%	0.86%

Source: [Live tables on dwelling stock \(DCLG\)](#) (Table 615)

#### H25a: Annual Change in Number of Empty Homes

Year	All Vacant	
	Total	Annual Change (+/-)
2004	2,877	-
2005	2,821	-56
2006	2,841	+20
2007	2,992	+151
2008	3,186	+194
2009	3,209	+23
2010	3,182	-27
2011	3,081	-101
2012	3,282	+201
2013	2,467	-815
2014	3,021	+554
2015	3,055	+34
2016	3,078	+23
<b>2017</b>	<b>3,295</b>	<b>+217</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>3,295</b>	<b>+32</b>

Source: [Live tables on dwelling stock \(DCLG\)](#) (Tables 612 & 615)

#### H26a: Average House Prices (£) (at 1 October each year)

Year	North Tyneside (£)	North East (£)	England & Wales (£)
2001	57,200	54,201	92,156
2002	75,670	66,049	113,351
2003	99,810	87,372	133,427
2004	127,921	112,205	157,220
2005	134,148	121,647	163,769
2006	143,970	131,788	176,782
2007	152,602	137,946	192,235
2008	134,383	124,448	171,099



Year	North Tyneside (£)	North East (£)	England & Wales (£)
2009	131,890	123,135	170,023
2010	138,428	124,799	175,618
2011	129,235	116,238	172,526
2012	133,661	116,854	175,519
2013	136,948	112,868	182,107
2014	144,685	118,619	199,486
2015	150,540	121,512	212,268
2016	159,475	124,749	227,613
2017	151,246	124,264	229,906
2018	163,064	128,484	242,871

Source: [Land Registry HPI](#)

NB: from 14 June 2016 the Land Registry House Price Index was replaced by the UK House Price Index, incorporating data from Land Registry, Registers of Scotland and Land & Property Services Northern Ireland. The new index is calculated by the Office for National statistics. As a result, data for indicators H26a and H26b has been updated accordingly.

#### H26b: North Tyneside Average House Prices (£) Per Type (at 1 October each year)

Year	Detached (£)	Semi-Detached (£)	Terraced (£)	Flat (£)
1995	79,315	46,998	39,302	30,106
1996	80,536	46,903	39,349	29,544
1997	83,487	48,813	41,064	30,122
1998	88,159	51,053	42,976	31,321
1999	93,852	54,124	45,775	33,375
2000	99,298	56,698	47,324	35,075
2001	108,263	61,294	51,658	38,607
2002	140,981	80,938	68,017	51,799
2003	180,423	106,750	89,969	68,832
2004	220,427	135,415	116,324	90,000
2005	227,449	141,268	123,113	94,409
2006	241,538	151,686	133,186	100,714
2007	255,558	159,973	141,753	106,827
2008	229,099	141,386	124,528	93,558
2009	224,290	139,586	123,487	89,307
2010	239,687	147,755	130,088	90,814
2011	225,522	138,587	121,420	83,739
2012	230,330	143,145	126,687	86,182
2013	238,407	147,229	129,689	87,151
2014	251,027	155,716	136,839	92,370
2015	263,774	162,854	142,029	95,188

Year	Detached (£)	Semi-Detached (£)	Terraced (£)	Flat (£)
2016	289,984	163,016	149,200	99,372
2017	270,772	163,200	141,044	95,958
2018	290,712	176,987	152,903	101,963

Source: [Land Registry HPI](#)

## H27 and to H28 – Provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

6.36 A Gypsy, Traveller & Traveller Showpeople Accommodation Assessment ([GTAA](#)) was completed for North Tyneside during 2014. This study concludes that, after a comprehensive assessment of need, there is no requirement to provide any additional pitches (or plots for Travelling Showpeople) over the plan period.

6.37 Despite there being no evidence of need at the current time, the issues relating to the housing needs of the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople communities continue to be monitored. This includes any proposals for development to provide accommodation and the instances of unauthorised encampments across the borough.

## H27: New Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers or Travelling Showpeople

6.38 No additional pitches or plots were completed during 2017/18.

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

## H28a: Instances of Non-Authorised Gypsy and Traveller Encampments

Year	Council Land Instances	Private Land Instances
2006/07	4	2
2007/08	4	3
2008/09	4	5
2009/10	0	0
2010/11	4	2
2011/12	2	0
2012/13	1	3
2013/14	4	2
2014/15	6	0
2015/16	2	0
2016/17	8	2
2017/18	1	0

Source: North Tyneside Council (Strategic Property and Environmental Health)

## H28b: Council-Owned Land – Unauthorised Gypsy and Traveller Encampments

Year	Location	Number of Caravans
2011/12	Land at Church Road, Backworth	

	High Flatworth Playing Fields, North Shields	
<b>2012/13</b>	Land at Brenkley Way, Seaton Burn	1
<b>2013/14</b>	Land at Station Road, Backworth	1
	High Flatworth Playing Fields, North Shields	4 followed by further 14
	Gainers Terrace, Wallsend	2
	High Flatworth Playing Fields, North Shields	2
<b>2014/15</b>	High Flatworth Playing Fields, North Shields	2 (plus 2 vans)
	High Flatworth Playing Fields, North Shields	2 (plus 2 vans)
	Land at Benton Lane	u/k
	High Flatworth Playing Fields, North Shields	20
	Northumbrian Quay Car Park, North Shields	5
	Burn Closes, Wallsend	5
<b>2015/16</b>	Trinity Road, Whitley Bay	2 (plus 2 vans)
	Low Lights Car Park North Shields	15+
<b>2016/17</b>	Land at Church Road, Backworth	5
	Brierdene Car Park, Whitley Bay	15
	Land at Lockey Park, Wideopen	7
	Land at Birchwood Avenue, Wideopen	12
	Land at Arrow Close, Killingworth	2
	Birchwood Avenue, Wideopen	12
	Silverbirch Industrial Estate, Killingworth	2
	Silverbirch Industrial Estate, Killingworth	3
<b>2017/18</b>	Unknown	-

Source: North Tyneside Council (Strategic Property)

NB: the number of caravans on unauthorised encampments on Council-owned land has only been recorded since 2012/13. Date that site was vacated only available from 2010/11 onwards.

#### H28c: Privately-owned Land – Unauthorised Gypsy and Traveller Encampments

Year	Location	Number of Caravans
<b>2011/12</b>	<i>No instances on privately owned land</i>	-
<b>2012/13</b>	Bleazard Business Park, Seaton Burn	2
	Hotspur South, Backworth	1
	Ecclestone Close, Backworth	3
<b>2013/14</b>	Former Stephenson House site, Killingworth	4
	Earsdon Road ( <i>part of travelling fair</i> )	4
<b>2014/15</b>	<i>No instances on privately owned land</i>	-
<b>2015/16</b>	<i>No instances on privately owned land</i>	-
<b>2016/17</b>	Northumbrian Quays Car Park	6
	Land at Cobalt Business Park	3
<b>2017/18</b>	-	-

Source: North Tyneside Council (Environmental Health)

## Chapter 7 – Natural Environment

### Overview

- 7.1 North Tyneside encompasses an area that is environmentally and ecologically diverse, a varied natural environment with stretches of coastline and riverside, and areas of both countryside and urban conurbation. The northern fringe of the borough is largely open countryside of which 1,670 hectares is designated Green Belt; this amounts to 20% of the overall land area.
- 7.2 A network of green infrastructure provides range of high-quality green spaces and environmental features, including wildlife sites, formal parks and gardens, woodland and trees, playing fields and allotments, alongside designated cycle and bridleways. This range offers residents and visitors the opportunities for outdoor recreation and exercise, as well as providing crucial habitats for wildlife.
- 7.3 North Tyneside has a number of designated and protected sites, including the internationally significant Northumbrian Coast Ramsar and Northumbrian Coast Special Protection Area (SPA), sites that benefit from statutory protection. There are also assets subject to national designations, such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and a network of local designations that cover Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) and Sites of Local Conservation Importance (SLCI). Added to this are the vast range of non-designated environmental features and together this creates a unique and varied network of green infrastructure that provide the rich biodiversity and geodiversity of the borough.

### Monitoring Indicators

- 7.4 The indicators in the following section cover the following topic areas:
- **Biodiversity and geodiversity;**
  - **Flooding and water management;**
  - **Coastal erosion;**
  - **Minerals; and,**
  - **Pollution.**

#### NE1 to NE14 – Biodiversity and Geodiversity

- 7.5 In total, almost 1,880ha of green space across the Borough is assessed through the Green Space Strategy.
- 7.6 The Borough includes a stretch of the Northumbria Coast Special Protection Area (SPA) and the Northumbria Coast Ramsar site. Within the borough, there are two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), 22 Local Wildlife Sites (LWS), 30 Sites of Local Interest (SLCI) and seven Local Nature Reserves (LNR). Major country parks include Weetslade County Park and the Rising Sun Country Park. There are over 200 Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) covering groups or individual trees within the Borough.
- 7.7 The North Tyneside [Biodiversity Action Plan](#) (BAP) states that species and habitat action plans will be reviewed and updated on an annual basis through the national Biodiversity Action Reporting System (BARS), administered by Natural England and DEFRA. A review after five years will allow the plan to be

revised and updated by reviewing current activities, identifying new priorities and setting new targets.

#### NE1: Green Infrastructure – Additions or Deletions of over 1ha in monitoring year

Planning Ref	Site, Location or Area	Details of Scheme/Works
-	-	-

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

#### NE2: Open Space Managed to 'Green Flag Standard'

Site
Killingworth Lakeside Park
The Rising Sun Country Park
Benton Quarry Park
Marden Quarry Park
Northumberland Park
Wallsend Parks

Source: [Green Flag Award](#)

#### NE3a: Green Spaces – Total Current Provision by Ward

Ward	Number of Sites	Total Area (ha)
Battle Hill	52	104.15
Benton	35	65.80
Camperdown	59	82.17
Chirton	26	46.26
Collingwood	67	72.63
Cullercoats	34	46.86
Howdon	44	79.34
Killingworth	48	165.00
Longbenton	53	67.09
Monkseaton North	20	55.65
Monkseaton South	34	41.64
Northumberland	42	149.14
Preston	25	45.36
Riverside	66	102.98
St Mary's	42	184.79
Tynemouth	60	154.83
Valley	67	155.55
Wallsend	49	87.62
Weetslade	79	125.74
Whitley Bay	31	47.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>1,879.76ha</b>

Source: North Tyneside Council – [Green Space Strategy 2015](#)

## NE3b: 'Low Quality and Low Value' Green Spaces by Ward

Ward	Number of Spaces	Total Area (ha)	Percentage of Area (%)
Battle Hill	1	0.80	0.77
Benton	5	2.45	3.72
Camperdown	7	6.02	7.33
Chirton	3	8.59	18.57
Collingwood	4	1.42	1.95
Cullercoats	1	0.07	0.16
Howdon	3	13.87	17.48
Killingworth	0	-	-
Longbenton	4	12.37	18.44
Monkseaton North	2	1.67	3.00
Monkseaton South	0	-	-
Northumberland	0	-	-
Preston	1	0.84	1.85
Riverside	8	17.79	17.28
St Mary's	2	2.58	1.40
Tynemouth	1	0.52	0.34
Valley	5	1.37	0.88
Wallsend	3	4.97	5.67
Weetslade	5	1.96	1.56
Whitley Bay	2	0.74	1.57
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>78.03ha</b>	<b>4.15%</b>

Source: North Tyneside Council – [Green Space Strategy 2015](#)

## NE3c: 'High/Medium Quality and High/Medium Value' Green Spaces by Ward

Ward	Number of Spaces	Total Area (ha)	Percentage of Area (%)
Battle Hill	38	97.48	93.60
Benton	26	57.62	87.57
Camperdown	40	68.23	83.03
Chirton	23	37.67	81.43
Collingwood	60	70.14	96.57
Cullercoats	33	46.79	99.86
Howdon	31	56.10	70.70
Killingworth	46	162.80	98.67
Longbenton	34	39.17	58.39
Monkseaton North	14	50.50	90.75
Monkseaton South	34	41.64	99.99
Northumberland	42	149.14	100.00
Preston	24	44.52	98.15

Ward	Number of Spaces	Total Area (ha)	Percentage of Area (%)
Riverside	48	64.76	62.89
St Mary's	36	175.72	95.09
Tynemouth	59	154.31	99.67
Valley	49	114.88	73.85
Wallsend	165	396.77	87.31
Weetslade	67	118.37	94.14
Whitley Bay	25	45.66	96.76
<b>Total</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>1,675.37ha</b>	<b>89.13%</b>

Source: North Tyneside Council – [Green Space Strategy 2015](#)

#### NE4: Allotment Provision

7.8 There are over 1,860 plots across 58 different sites within North Tyneside. For further details see the [North Tyneside Allotment Strategy 2009 to 2015](#).

Source: North Tyneside Council – [Allotment Strategy](#)

#### NE5: Playing Pitch Provision – Surplus or Deficit

Area	Surplus (+) or Deficiency (-) for Facility/Sport					Total Area 'converted into hectares' (ha)
	Senior	Junior	Mini	Cricket	Rugby Union (Senior)	
<b>South West</b>						
2013 Provision	+0.5	+0.5	+1.0	-	-	<b>+2.2</b>
2023 Forecast	-0.7	+0.2	+0.7	-	-0.1	<b>+0.2</b>
<b>South East</b>						
2013 Provision	+6.5	-0.5	-3.0	-1.7	-10.5	<b>-9.2</b>
2023 Forecast	+5.0	-1.0	-3.7	-2.3	-12.1	<b>-14.1</b>
<b>North East</b>						
2013 Provision	+0.5	+3.5	-2.0	-2.0	-7.5	<b>-10.0</b>
2023 Forecast	-0.8	+2.7	-2.5	-2.5	-8.4	<b>-13.8</b>
<b>North West</b>						
2013 Provision	+8.5	-1.5	-4.0	-2.7	-	<b>+0.5</b>
2023 Forecast	+6.9	-1.9	-5.5	-2.9	-	<b>-3.4</b>

Source: North Tyneside Council – [Playing Pitch Strategy 2013](#)

#### NE6: Local Wildlife Sites (LWS)

Site Name	Total Area (ha)	Type
Annitsford Pond	1.66	Pond
Backworth Pond	27.12	Pond
Briardene	3.82	Scrub and grassland
Burradon Colliery	18.93	



Site Name	Total Area (ha)	Type
Curry's Point And Wetlands	16.95	Wetland, wader pasture and cliffs
Earsdon Churchyard	2.59	Woodland and grassland
Eccles Colliery	13.18	Pond
Eccles Colliery Extension	3.31	
Hadrian Park Pond	3.18	Pond
Hadrian Pond Watercourse	1.90	Stream
Holywell Dene	8.40	Semi-natural ancient woodland
Howdon Dock and Wetlands	8.91	Wetland
Killingworth Village Churchyard	1.27	Grassland and woodland
Little Waters	0.94	Pond
Marden Quarry	6.16	Grassland, pond and geology
Northumberland Park	8.58	Parkland and woodland
Preston Cemetery	13.83	
River Tyne (tidal Extent) :	123.14	Pond
Sacred Heart	5.16	Fen
Seaton Burns Ponds	11.06	Pond
Silverlink Park and Waggonway	20.16	
Station Road Watercourse	1.80	Stream
Swallow Pond	20.44	Pond
The Rising Sun Pit Heap	33.88	Grassland
Tyne Entrance	22.00	
Wallsend Dene	48.69	Scrub and grassland
Weetslade Country Park	39.45	Wetland, woodland and grassland habitat
Whitley Bay Cemetery	6.97	
Willington Gut Saltmarsh	2.59	Saltmarsh

Source: North Tyneside Council – [Green Infrastructure Strategy 2015](#)

NB: Local Wildlife Sites were previously known as SNCIs (Sites of Nature Conservation Importance). The designations were reviewed by Northumberland Wildlife Trust and North Tyneside Council in 2007 and again in 2009. Any future changes, to boundaries or designations will be monitored.

#### NE7: Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

Site Name	Total Area (ha)	First Notified	Condition	Notes
Northumberland and Shore	1,888.25	1992	Favourable	Includes most of the coastline between the Scottish border and the Tyne Estuary
Tynemouth To Seaton Sluice	87.37	1965	Favourable	Revised in 1989 to include land not previously notified



Source: [DEFRA](#) – available from Magic Map

#### NE8: Sites of Local Conservation Interest (SLCI)

Site Name	Total Area (ha)
Backworth C Pit Plantation	8.09
Backworth Woods	11.79
Benton Cemetery	3.36
Brenkley Colliery Plantation	7.07
Brown Point Clifftop Grassland	0.42
Chirton Dene Park	5.09
Earsdon Churchyard	2.17
Fenwick Pit Heap	10.03
Fordley Marsh	1.51
Hall Grounds	3.81
Killingworth Village Park and Pond	1.62
Killingworth High Pit	2.27
Killingworth Lake (1)	6.10
Killingworth Lake (2)	1.17
Killingworth Moor	5.45
Killingworth Waggonway Plantation	3.23
Marden Meadow	5.65
Red House Pond	1.41
Richardson Dees Arboretum	2.72
Richardson Dees Park	4.91
Rising Sun Country Park	95.35
Seaton Burn Allotments	0.55
Seaton Burn High School Nature Reserve	4.10
Seaton Burn House Woods	4.61
Stephenson Railway Grassland	0.44
The Allotment Pond	0.99
Tynemouth Boating Lake	0.73
Tynemouth Longsands	8.17
West Moor Meadow	5.05

Source: North Tyneside Council – [Green Infrastructure Strategy 2015](#)

#### NE9: Local Nature Reserves (LNR)

Site Name	Total Area (ha)	Type	Declared	Notes
Annitsford Pond	1.65	Urban	2005	
Holywell Dene	13.49	Urban Fringe	2003	
Marden Quarry	5.88	Urban	2005	
Silverlink Park	16.61	Urban	2005	
St. Mary's Island	45.32	Rural	1992	Forms part of Northumberland Coast SSSI

Site Name	Total Area (ha)	Type	Declared	Notes
Swallow Pond and Plantation	20.44	Urban Fringe	1992	Located within Rising Sun Country Park
Wallsend Dene	48.39	Urban Fringe	2005	Willington Gut Saltmarsh recognised as separate LWS

Source: [DEFRA](#) – available from Magic Map

#### NE10: Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Ramsar Sites

Site Name	Total Area (ha)	Type	Notes
Northumbria Coast Ramsar Site	1059.95	<b>Ramsar</b>	Comprises several discrete sections of rocky foreshore between Spittal in North Northumberland to just south of Blackhall Rocks in County Durham
Northumbria Coast Special Protection Area	1097.45	<b>SPA</b>	Includes much of the coastline between the Tweed and Tees Estuaries

Source: [DEFRA](#) – available from Magic Map

#### NE11: Bird Populations – European Species

7.9 The British Trust for Ornithology undertakes 'The Breeding Bird Survey' (BBS) on an annual basis. First started in 1994, the report contains detailed information regarding population changes and other results from the survey, including relating to trends in 'red-listed' and 'amber-listed' species from '*Birds of Conservation Concern 3*'. The 2016 update to the BBS is available to read [here](#) and outlines results and trends at a North East regional level.

Source: [British Trust for Ornithology](#)

#### NE12: Wildlife Corridors – locations, area and designation

7.10 The North Tyneside Local Plan includes wildlife corridors that have been drawn-up following extensive work by Council officers and external experts, underpinned by work through the [Green Infrastructure Strategy 2015](#). The wildlife corridors will be monitored to consider the impact of proposed development upon the network.

Source: North Tyneside Council – [Green Infrastructure Strategy 2015](#)

#### NE13: Agricultural Land Quality

7.11 Agricultural land is categorised into Grades 1-5, with Grades 1, 2 and 3a considered the best and most versatile. Natural England provides maps of these classifications with the North East regional map available at [this link](#). The map reveals that North Tyneside does not contain any agricultural land of

significant value with all the current agricultural land in the Borough being classified as 'Grade 3 – *good to moderate*'.

Source: [Natural England](#)

#### NE14: Number of TPO designations

- 7.12 As of January 2019 there are 218 Confirmed TPOs incorporating 3,272 individual trees, 217 Groups of Trees, 65 Areas of Interest and 14 Woodlands. The earliest TPO in the Borough, located within Preston Village, dates to December 1962. The Council is currently reviewing its TPOs so they provide an up-to-date record. The findings of this review will be included in the next Monitoring Report.

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

#### NE15 to NE19 - Flooding and Water Management

- 7.13 Flooding and water management is an important issue and, with the increasing awareness of climate change, planning for flood risk is integral to future sustainable development in the Borough. Management of these issues is a collaborative process between North Tyneside Council, the Environment Agency (EA), Northumbrian Water (NWL) and other relevant partners. The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2010 (SFRA) for North Tyneside and the flood zone maps produced by the Environment Agency identify areas of land at risk from all sources of flooding now, and in the future.
- 7.14 The Council, as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), is responsible for developing, maintaining and applying a strategy for local flood risk management and maintaining a register of flood risk assets. This also includes lead responsibility for managing the risk of flooding from surface water, groundwater and watercourses that are not classified as a main river (which are the responsibility of the Environment Agency).
- 7.15 The Environment Agency undertakes detailed analysis of water quality, including watercourses and coastal waters through the River Basin Management Plan. These indicators will be updated on refresh of the Management Plan, scheduled to occur on a six-year cycle. The ecological quality of the features considered varies with some being of good quality whereas others are in less favourable condition. The overall objective is to improve these circumstances; something that emerging Local Plan policy will assist towards delivering.

#### NE15a: Flooding and Water Quality – Applications Granted Contrary to LLFA, EA, or NWL Advice

Planning Ref	Type of Development	Proposal	Objection Reasons
-	-	-	-

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

**NE15b: Environment Agency Objections to Applications on Grounds of Flood Risk in monitoring year**

Planning Ref	Type of Development	Objection reasons	Proposal
16/00418/F UL	Residential - Major	PPS25/TAN15 - Request for FRA/FCA	Provision of new access road between the trees to give a private roadway for the proposed house in the rear garden
16/01224/F UL	Other - Minor	Unsatisfactory FRA/FCA Submitted	Provision of new access road between the trees to give a private roadway for the proposed house in the rear garden (Revised FRA received 27.1.17)
16/00519/F UL	Other - Minor	Unsatisfactory FRA/FCA Submitted	Construction of a new pipe bridge (Revised Plan Submitted at request of EA - Longitudinal Section, North Pier to South Pier 07.06.2016)
16/01692/F UL	Residential - Major	Unsatisfactory FRA/FCA Submitted	Erection of 34 dwellings comprising of 10 No. four bedroom houses, 8 No. 3 bedroom houses, 15 No. two bedroom apartments and 1 No. three bedroom apartment, car parking area for 32 cars, bin and cycle store and connection to existing adopted highway
17/00243/F UL	17/00243/FUL	17/00243/FUL	Development of two apartment blocks consisting of 36no. residential units and associated parking(REVISED NOISE REPORT)
17/01924/FUL	Residential - Minor	Unsatisfactory FRA/FCA Submitted	Demolition of existing house and construction of 6no 3 bedroom dwellings (4no. detached bungalows and 2no. semi detached houses) with associated access, car parking and landscaping (Revised plans received 30.08.2018)

Planning Ref	Type of Development	Objection reasons	Proposal
18/0007/FUL	Other - Major	Unsatisfactory FRA/FCA Submitted	Scheme cannot be identified as EA quoted Planning reference is incomplete.

Source: [Environment Agency](#)

#### NE15c: Environment Agency Objections to Applications on Grounds of Water Quality in monitoring year

Planning Ref	Type of Development	Proposal	Objection Reasons
-	-	-	-

Source: [Environment Agency](#)

#### NE16: Bathing Water Quality

Location	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Tynemouth Cullercoats	Sufficient	Sufficient	Sufficient	Good	Good	Sufficient	Poor
Tynemouth King Edwards Bay	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Tynemouth Longsands North	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Tynemouth Longsands South	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Whitley Bay	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent

Source: [Environment Agency](#)

NB: Quality of bathing water is calculated annually, based on all of the samples from the previous four years, and are classified as: *excellent*; *good*; *sufficient*; or, *poor*.

#### NE17a: River Quality

Measure	Brierdene Burn	Seaton Burn	Ouseburn (Forest Hall Letch)	Wallsend Burn
Overall Water Body	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Ecological Quality 2016	Moderate	Moderate	Good Potential	Moderate
Chemical Quality 2016	Good	Good	At Risk	Chemical
Protected Area	No	Yes	No	No

Source: <https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB103022076180>

NB: Information on River Water Quality and management is informed by published by the Environment Agency on its online Catchment Data Explorer. This data is supported by the River Basin Management Plan with the latest [Northumbrian River Basin District River Basin Management Plan](#) updated in 2015.

#### NE17b: River Tyne Estuarine Quality

Measure	Assessment
Ecological Quality 2016	Moderate
Chemical Quality 2016	Good
Ecological Quality 2013	Moderate
Chemical Quality 2013	Fail
Protected Area	Yes

Source: <https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB510302310200>

#### NE17c: Tyne and Wear Coastal Waters Quality

Measure	Assessment
Ecological Quality 2013	Good
Ecological Quality 2016	Good
Chemical Quality 2013	Fail
Chemical Quality 2016	Good
Overall Classification 2016	Good
Overall Classification 2013	Moderate

Source: <https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB650301500002>

#### NE17d: Groundwater Quality

Measure	Northumberland Carboniferous Limestone and Coal Measures	Tyne Carboniferous Limestone and Coal Measures
Overall water body classification 2016	Poor	Poor
Quantitative Quality 2016	Good	Good
Chemical Quality 2016	Poor	Poor

Source: [Northumberland](#); [Tyne](#)

#### NE18: Flooding – Major Incidences and Events

There were no major flooding events recorded in the monitoring period.

Source: North Tyneside Council (Engineering)

**NE19: New Development Incorporating Surface Water Management Solutions in monitoring year**

Planning Ref	Site	Proposal
-	-	

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

**NE20 – Coastal Erosion**

- 7.16 National policy requires the identification of areas that are likely to be affected by physical coastal change; these are called Coastal Change Management Areas (CCMA) and the [Northumberland and North Tyneside Shoreline Management Plan 2](#) (SMP2, 2009) is the primary source of evidence to identify policies for future coastal defence.

**NE20 – Coastal Erosion**

- 7.17 The SMP2 recommends a number of policies for the coastline of North Tyneside with approaches varying from “*managed realignment*”, to “*no active intervention*” or “*hold the line*” depending on location. Further details of these schemes are also available to view on the interactive [coastal erosion map](#) available from the Environment Agency. Some approaches and proposals will require future funding to be secured, such as from the Environment Agency, and progress with projects will be monitored through the relevant mechanisms and reported in the AMR.

Source: [Northumberland and North Tyneside Shoreline Management Plan 2](#)

**NE21 and NE22 – Minerals**

- 7.18 There is a strong tradition of mineral extraction in North Tyneside with the legacy of the coal mining industry being apparent throughout the Borough, something which has shaped the character and urban development pattern. Despite there being no active mineral extraction at the current time, planning policy aims to support the sustainable extraction of resources as, and when, appropriate.

**NE21a: Aggregates and Mineral Extraction – Primary**

- 7.19 No primary aggregates or minerals were worked in the Borough during 2017/18.

Source: [Joint Local Aggregates Assessment](#)

**NE21b: Aggregates and Mineral Extraction – Secondary**

- 7.20 No secondary aggregates or minerals were worked in the Borough during 2017/18.

Source: [Joint Local Aggregates Assessment](#)



**NE22: Safeguarding Mineral Resources – Applications Granted Contrary to Policy in monitoring year**

Planning Ref	Site	Proposal
-	-	-

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

**NE23 to NE25 – Pollution**

7.21 Planning policy can play an effective role in helping to protect both new and proposed development from contributing to, being put at high risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of pollution. There are currently no Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) in place in North Tyneside.

**NE23: Contaminated Land – Applications Granted Contrary to Advice in monitoring year**

Planning Ref	Site	Proposal
-	-	-

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

NB: Data with regard to this indicator is not currently available but will be recorded in future versions of the AMR. Until adoption of the Local Plan the number of applications granted contrary to this policy cannot be monitored. Once applications begin to be assessed against the requirements of this policy full monitoring can be undertaken.

**NE24: Air Quality Management Areas**

AQMA	Details
0	-

Source: [DEFRA](#)

**NE25: Noise Pollution – Applications Granted Contrary to Advice in monitoring year**

Planning Ref	Site	Proposal
-	-	-

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

NB: Data with regard to this indicator is not currently available but will be recorded in future versions of the AMR. Until adoption of the Local Plan the number of applications granted contrary to this policy cannot be monitored. Once applications begin to be assessed against the requirements of this policy full monitoring can be undertaken.



## Chapter 8 – Built Environment

### Overview

- 8.1 North Tyneside is rich in architectural and historic interest. Heritage assets help to define the Borough, create a unique character, maintain and enhance quality of life of residents and attract visitors. This includes conservation areas, listed buildings and scheduled ancient monuments.
- 8.2 North Tyneside offers an excellent range of buildings, parks and sites from the mid to late 20th Century that reflect the recent past of the area and provide as much interest as heritage assets from earlier periods. This includes legacies of the industrial past of the Borough and nationally recognised sites and facilities.
- 8.3 North Tyneside Council has a strong track record of planning, instigating and delivering high-quality regeneration initiatives. North Shields Fish Quay is an example of such a long-term project that has delivered improvements to the local environment that have benefitted the wider community, complimenting existing uses. Through the Fish Quay Neighbourhood Plan SPD, local residents, business-owners and landowners came together to prepare a plan to guide the future development of the area; this SPD was adopted in 2013. The current on-going project relating to The Spanish City and the Whitley Bay coastline will drive forward the regeneration of the town, building on the work already undertaken to date.

### Monitoring Indicators

- 8.4 The indicators in the following section cover the following topic areas:
- Design;
  - Conservation and heritage; and,
  - Advertisements and signage.

#### BE1 – Design of Development

- 8.5 In encouraging high-quality design, the Council makes use of the Building for Life criteria (BfL 12) as a way of considering the design of completed schemes and identifying those which are exemplar in nature.
- 8.6 BfL 12 is the industry standard for the design of new housing developments. Based on this system, new development should aim to:
- Secure as many greens as possible;
  - Minimise the number of ambers; and
  - Avoid reds.
- 8.7 A green score reflects that the principle has been fully met; amber is when part of the principle has been met and red is when the scheme fails to comply with the principle. The overall score is converted to the following outcomes: 12 *greens* – very good; 10 to 11 *greens* – good; 8 to 9 *greens* – average; 7 *greens or less* – poor.
- 8.8 The North Tyneside assessment of completed schemes was undertaken in January 2019 for all residential development of 10 dwellings and above and fully completed within 2017/18. This process included a site visit and full

assessment of the schemes against the BfL 12 criteria with all schemes being given an overall rating of either Very Good, Good or Average.

### BE1: Design of New Development

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- 8.8 The North Tyneside assessment of completed schemes was undertaken in January 2019 for all residential development of 10 dwellings and above either fully completed or a phase of development completed within 2017/18. This process included a site visit and full assessment of the schemes against the BfL 12 criteria with all schemes being given an overall rating of either Very Good, Good or Average. The assessment has been undertaken on new build schemes and conversions of buildings where new homes are created. The assessment has not been undertaken on refurbishment schemes of existing housing.

### BE1: Design of New Development

Planning Ref	Site Address	Number of Homes	BfL 12 Score	Overall Score (converted)
13/00667/FUL	Carlton Court, North Shields	39	Red: 0 Amber: 2 Green: 10	Good
13/00691/FUL	Former Norgas House site, Killingworth	119	Red: 0 Amber: 1 Green: 11	Good
13/01655/FUL	St Marks United Reformed Church, Howdon	12	Red: 0 Amber: 0 Green: 12	Very Good
15/00406/FUL	Former St Bartholomews Primary school, Benton	14	Red: 0 Amber: 0 Green: 12	Very Good

Planning Ref	Site Address	Number of Homes	BfL 12 Score	Overall Score (converted)
16/00159/FUL	Beechwood residential Home, Earsdon	12	Red: 0 Amber: 2 Green: 10	Good
13/01526/FUL	Site of 35 Esplanade, Whitley Bay	14	Red: 0 Amber: 2 Green: 10	Good
15/01495/FUL	Land at former Co Op buildings, Shiremoor	16	Red: 0 Amber: 1 Green: 11	Good
14/00897/FUL	Former Parkside/ Beacon Hill School, Wallsend	69	Red: 0 Amber: 2 Green: 10	Good
15/00949/FUL	Dudley Peoples Centre, Dudley	14	Red: 0 Amber: 0 Green: 12	Very Good
17/01024/PRIGDO	Irving House, Forest Hall	20	Red: 0 Amber: 2 Green: 10	Good
16/01532/PRIOTH	Northumbria House, North Shields	30	Red: 0 Amber: 3 Green: 9	Average
14/01624/REM	Land at Smiths Dock Phase 1, North Shields	34	Red: 0 Amber: 0 Green: 12	Very Good

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

NB: Building for Life 12 (BfL 12) is the industry standard for the design of new housing developments. Further information can be viewed on the [Design Council CABE website](#).

## BE2 to BE11 – Conservation and Heritage

8.9 There are currently 17 designated conservation areas in the Borough. **A number of these designations have been in place since the 1970s, the earliest example being Tynemouth Village designated in 1971. The most recent designation is at Cullercoats, in 2008.**

8.10 **It is an objective of the Council for each conservation areas to have an up-to-date character appraisal in place; these documents are a** description of the history and character of the areas and can help residents to consider what the best solutions when considering new development. Of the 17 conservation areas, only Backworth Village does not currently have an adopted character appraisal. The latest appraisal adopted was for Northumberland Square in North Shields in January 2014.

8.11 The Local Plan proposes a new conservation area for Wallsend Town Centre, a proposal that recognises the high concentration of heritage assets in the

locality. A conservation area boundary would be subject to further research and consultation.

- 8.12 Listed buildings are structures that are considered to be of national importance for their historical and architectural significance.** At the time of writing, of the statutorily listed buildings within the Borough, two have the highest classification of Grade I status – St. George’s Church in Cullercoats and the remains of Holy Cross Church, Wallsend (also a Scheduled Ancient Monument); 10 are designated as Grade II\* - including Tynemouth Station and Dial Cottage, Killingworth (a former home of George Stephenson); and, finally 214 examples of Grade II.
- 8.13 North Tyneside Council also maintains a ‘Local Register’ of buildings and parks that are of special local architectural and historic interest. The [Register of Buildings and Parks of Local Architectural and Historic Interest Supplementary Planning Document \(SPD\)](#) was adopted in 2008 and revised in 2018. As of December 2018, there were 172 assets on the register.
- 8.14 The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization ([UNESCO](#)) seek to “encourage the identification, protection and preservation of cultural and natural heritage around the world considered to be of outstanding value to humanity.” Through this programme, Hadrian’s Wall is part of one of only 28 designated UNESCO ‘World Heritage Sites’ (WHS) in the UK. The site at [Segedunum](#) in Wallsend, comprising of a Roman Fort, reconstruction of a bathhouse and accompanying museum, is operated by Tyne and Wear Museums on behalf of the Council. Further information on Hadrian's Wall can be found [here](#).
- 8.15 Historic England administers the [Heritage at Risk](#) programme, which identifies those sites that are at risk of being lost due to neglect, decay or inappropriate development. As part of this, a register is compiled on an annual basis, available at [regional level](#), to identify those assets that are most in need in of safeguarding and includes conservation areas, scheduled ancient monuments and listed buildings.

## BE2: Conservation Areas

Conservation Area	Originally Designated	Boundary Review
Backworth Village	November 1974	Extended 16 <sup>th</sup> Oct 2007
Benton	March 2007	
Camp Terrace, North Shields	July 1975	Extended 9 <sup>th</sup> Nov 2009
Cullercoats	March 2008	
Earsdon Village	November 1974	
Fish Quay, North Shields	December 2003	
Killingworth Village	November 1974	
Longbenton	November 1985	
Monkseaton	February 2006	

Conservation Area	Originally Designated	Boundary Review
New Quay, North Shields	1990	Extended 14 <sup>th</sup> Aug 2007
Northumberland Square, North Shields	1975	
Preston Park, North Shields	March 1981	
Sacred Heart Church, Wideopen	January 2007	
St Mary's Island, Whitley Bay	November 1974	
St Peter's, Wallsend	August 2004	
The Green, Wallsend	November 1974	Extended 14 <sup>th</sup> Aug 2007
Tynemouth Village	1971	Extended 14 <sup>th</sup> Sep 2009

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

#### BE3a: Listed Buildings – All Grades

Grade I Total	Grade II* Total	Grade II Total	All Listed Buildings
2	10	214	226

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

#### BE3b: Listed Buildings – Addition or Removal of Assets from Statutory List in monitoring year

Heritage Asset	Grade	Listing No.	Addition or Removal?	Date	Details
Milepost, Wideopen	II	1450225	Addition	09.11.17	Milepost, probably mid-C19, erected by the Cow-Causey & Buckton Burn Turnpike Trust.

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

#### BE4a: Buildings on Local Register

Year	Local Register
2018	172

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

#### BE4b: Local Register – Addition or Removal of Buildings in monitoring year

Heritage Asset	Addition or Removal?	Date	Details
-	-	-	-

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

N.B. Given the revision of the Local Register in 2018, it is considered appropriate to restart monitoring in the next monitoring year.

#### BE5a: Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Schedule Ancient Monument	Notes
Burradon Tower	15 <sup>th</sup> /16 <sup>th</sup> Century Medieval Tower House
Clifford's Fort	Range of assets including: 17 <sup>th</sup> /18 <sup>th</sup> Century Artillery Fort; 19 <sup>th</sup> Century Submarine Mine Depot
Enclosure 540m NE of Burradon House	Roman Ditched Enclosure
Tynemouth Castle/Priory/iron age site (including the monk stone)	Range of assets including: Iron Age Hut Circle Settlement; 11 <sup>th</sup> Century Medieval Benedictine Priory; 13 <sup>th</sup> /14 <sup>th</sup> Century Medieval Benedictine Priory; 16 <sup>th</sup> /17 <sup>th</sup> Century Gun Emplacement; 19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> Century Coastal Battery. Also part Grade II* listed building
Hadrian's Wall (1)	Roman Frontier Defence. Also World Heritage Site
Segedunum Fort	Roman Fort. Also World Heritage Site
Hadrian's Wall (2)	Roman Frontier Defence. Also World Heritage Site
Church of Holy Cross	12 <sup>th</sup> Century Medieval Church. Also Grade I listed
West Backworth Medieval Settlement	12 <sup>th</sup> Century Medieval Deserted Settlement

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

#### BE5b: Scheduled Ancient Monuments– Addition or Removal of Buildings in monitoring year

Heritage Asset	Addition or Removal?	Date	Details
-	-	-	-

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

#### BE6a: National Register of Parks and Gardens

Year	Parks & Gardens	Change (+/-) from previous year
2012	0	-
2013	0	-
2014	0	-
2015	0	-
2016	0	-
2017	0	-

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

**BE6b: National Register of Parks and Gardens – Designation or De-designation in monitoring year**

Heritage Asset	Addition or Removal?	Date listed	Details
-	-	-	-

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

**BE7: Conservation Areas ‘At Risk’**

Year	‘At Risk’ Conservation Areas	Change (+/-) from previous year	Conservation Areas
2010/11	2	+2	Sacred Heart CA, Wideopen and Camp Terrace CA, North Shields.
2011/12	1	-1	St Peter’s CA, Wallsend
2012/13	1	-	St Peter’s CA, Wallsend
2013/14	1	-	St Peter’s CA, Wallsend
2014/15	1	-	St Peter’s CA, Wallsend
2015/16	1	-	St Peter’s CA, Wallsend
2016/17	1	-	St Peter’s CA, Wallsend
2017/18	1	-	St Peter’s CA, Wallsend

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning) and [Historic England](#)

**BE7b: ‘At Risk’ Conservation Areas – Change in monitoring year**

Heritage Asset	Addition or Removal?	Date listed	Details
-	-	-	-

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning) and [Historic England](#)

**BE8a: Listed Buildings ‘At Risk’**

Year	Grade I Listed	Grade II* Listed	Grade II Listed	Total Listed Buildings	Change (+/-) from previous year
2011/12	0	3	7	10	-2
2012/13	0	3	7	10	-
2013/14	0	0	7	7	-3
2014/15	0	0	-	0	-7
2015/16	0	0	-	0	-
2016/17	0	0	-	0	-
2017/18	0	0	-	0	-

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning) and [Historic England](#)

NB. – Historic England does not monitor grade II listed buildings at risk.



**BE8b: 'At Risk' Listed Buildings Areas – Change in monitoring year**

Heritage Asset	Grade	Addition or Removal?	Date listed	Details
-	-	-	-	-

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning) and [Historic England](#)

**BE9: Conservation Area Management Plans**

Conservation Area	Date	Notes
Fish Quay and New Quay, North Shields	April 2007	Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) adopted by Council – now superseded by the Neighbourhood Plan SPD.
Tynemouth Village	April 2014	SPD adopted by Council

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

**BE10: Conservation Area Character Appraisals**

Conservation Area	Date	Notes
Backworth Village	-	No adopted character appraisal
Benton	October 2007	
Camp Terrace, North Shields	January 2011	
Cullercoats	July 2009	
Earsdon Village	May 2011	<b>Replaced previous Character Appraisal (adopted in February 2006)</b>
Fish Quay, North Shields	May 2006	
Killingworth Village	February 2008	
Longbenton	October 2007	
Monkseaton	October 2006	
New Quay, North Shields	May 2006	
Northumberland Square, North Shields	January 2014	<b>Replaced previous Character Appraisal (adopted in September 2006)</b>
Preston Park, North Shields	November 2009	<b>Replaced previous Character Appraisal (adopted in September 2005)</b>
Sacred Heart Church, Wideopen	January 2009	



St Mary's Island, Whitley Bay	April 2010	Replaced previous Character Appraisal (adopted in September 2005)
St Peter's, Wallsend	April 2010	Replaced previous Character Appraisal (adopted in September 2005)
The Green, Wallsend	October 2006	
Tynemouth Village	April 2010	Community-led Character Statement adopted in July 2003. CA Management Strategy SPD adopted April 2014

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

#### BE11: World Heritage Site

8.16 The Borough is home to the eastern extreme of the Hadrian's Wall, which is part of a UNESCO World Heritage Site (WHS). First inscribed in 1987, the WHS was extended in 2005 to include the '*Upper German-Raetian Limes*' site and together renamed the "Frontiers of the Roman Empire." In 2000, the Segedunum Roman Fort, Bath House and Museum in Wallsend opened to the public.

8.17 Each WHS has to have a Management Plan that sets out why the place is special, what will be done to conserve and enhance it over a five-year period. The fourth edition of the Management Plan for the Hadrian's Wall WHS was published in 2014 (updating those from 1996, 2002 and 2008). The Plan includes a series of **Policies and Actions** that have been agreed for 2015 to 2019. The Actions have been identified as priorities that can be reasonably expected to be achieved within current resources.

Source: [Hadrian's Wall Management Plan](#)

#### BE12 – Advertisements and Signage

8.18 The location of advertisements and signage can have a significant impact upon the appearance of both the natural and built environment. Careful consideration of applications for such installations is necessary through the development management process.

#### BE12: Applications for Advertisement and Signage

Year	Total Applications	Approved	Refused	% Refused
2011/12	64	50	10	16%
2012/13	71	61	8	11%
2013/14	56	52	3	5%
2014/15	46	38	4	9%
2015/16	54	49	5	9%
2016/17	69	67	2	1%
2017/18	70	69	1	1%

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

NB the above indicator only monitors applications for advertisement consent; adverts and signage may be proposed via other application types.

## Chapter 9 – Infrastructure

### Overview

- 9.1 North Tyneside is well served by both the public transport and strategic road networks. In order to maintain and improve this, a range of projects are planned, either already programmed or currently aspired to, over the coming years in order to improve the existing infrastructure of the Borough.
- 9.2 The Tyne and Wear Metro light rail system provides excellent coverage across the Borough and is currently subject to a £350 million investment programme which, over an eleven year period, will improve vital infrastructure. In 2015 the project to refurbish all of the existing rolling stock was completed. The [Metro Futures](#) document was published in 2016. Nexus are now progressing a £326m programme to replace the entire metro fleet with new rolling stock, with the first new trains anticipated to go into operation from late 2021.
- 9.3 [Newcastle International Airport](#) (NIA) is a short distance away to the north west of Newcastle and is easily accessed by the Metro system. North Tyneside Council, along with the other six local authorities in the NECA area, are shareholders in the company as a part-owner. The Airport published a [Masterplan](#) to shape its future growth to 2035 in 2018.
- 9.4 The [Port of Tyne](#) operates as both a significant freight and passenger terminal. As well as handling a significant amount of goods and cargo, a daily service is operated by DFDS Seaways to Ijmuiden in the Netherlands, which provides an excellent link to Amsterdam and beyond, with 625,000 passengers per annum currently using this route. Around 30 cruise ships currently visit the Port, a number that is anticipated to grow in coming years. The 'Shields Ferry', operated by Nexus, continues to provide an important half-hourly service between North Shields and South Shields.
- 9.5 The historic Grade II listed [Tyne Pedestrian and Cyclist Tunnels](#), which were opened in 1951, are closed for refurbishment. Work is underway and the tunnels are now forecast to reopen in early 2019.
- 9.6 Across North Tyneside there are approximately 100km of public rights of way to encourage more sustainable travel. A network of waggonways, which run for nearly 40km, have been a focus for development and investment in recent years to encourage walking and cycling across the Borough. This includes the excellent network of 'waggonways', as well as more informal routes.
- 9.7 The Borough is well served by the strategic and trunk road network, with [Highways England](#) responsible for the operation, maintenance and improvement of motorways and major A roads. Major arteries through the Borough include the A19 and A1 (m) from north to south and the A1058 'Coast Road' providing the main east to west link.
- 9.8 The North Tyneside highway network is currently subject to a significant level of investment in order to improve the existing road infrastructure, including increasing capacity, reducing journey times and enhancing accessibility. Most notably this includes a major scheme for the A19 (T)/A1058 Silverlink Interchange. This project commenced in summer 2016 and is expected to be completed by the end of March 2019.

## Monitoring Indicators

9.9 The indicators in the following section cover the following topic areas:

- General infrastructure and funding;
- Transport;
- Renewable and low-carbon technology;
- Waste management;
- Community infrastructure; and,
- Telecommunications.

### INF1 to INF5 – General Infrastructure and Funding

9.10 In circumstances where proposals for new development will impact upon, affect or constrain the capacity of infrastructure across the Borough, it may be appropriate for developers to contribute towards improvements and mitigation of these impacts. Currently, the Council makes use of legally binding planning obligations to deliver such contributions, agreements that are linked to the grant of planning permission.

9.11 The Council now has an adopted Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) came into force on 14<sup>th</sup> January 2019. CIL will not replace the role of Planning Obligations/Section 106 Agreements but is something to supplement this mechanism.

9.12 The monitoring of income and expenditure from planning obligations, through the Section 106 (S106) mechanism, is crucial to understanding the wider implications of development and viability. The contribution for a CIL will be monitored in a similar way.

### INF1: S106 – Annual Collection

9.13 The processes for monitoring S106 Agreements have been improved in recent years, to ensure more effective recording.

9.14 Between July 2017 and January 2019, the Council collected £8,749,510.

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

### INF2: S106 – Site-Specific Collection in monitoring year

Site	Application Reference(s)	Agreement signed	Amount	Areas covered
Land Adjacent To Vroom Car Retail Park, Orion Way, Orion Business Park, North Shields	17/00531/FUL, 17/01202/S106	08/08/2017	£2,857	• Ecology
Land To The Rear Of East Farm, North Ridge, Whitley Bay	12/00675/FUL, 18/00091/S106	09/05/2013	£30,000	• Playsite
Land At, Ballast Hill Road, North Shields	16/01692/FUL, 17/00557/S106	13/04/2017	£186,077	• Parks • Ecology • Education

Site	Application Reference(s)	Agreement signed	Amount	Areas covered
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affordable housing</li> </ul>
Land At Former Stephenson House, Northumbrian Way, Killingworth	16/00232/FUL, 16/01375/S106 , 17/01162/S106	16/08/2016	£130,951	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Playsite</li> <li>Ecology</li> <li>Parks</li> <li>Sport</li> </ul>
Land North Of 1 Whitecroft Road, West Moor	16/01316/FUL, 16/02016/S106	15/12/2016	£2,588	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ecology</li> </ul>
16 John Street, Cullercoats	16/00193/FUL, 16/01571/S106	22/09/2016	£5,895	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Parks</li> <li>Playsite</li> </ul>
Land At Former East Wideopen Farmhouse, Park View, Wideopen	16/00848/FUL, 16/01598/S106	22/06/2016	£2,748	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Parks</li> </ul>
Darsley Park, Whitley Road, Benton	15/01144/FUL, 16/00467/S106	11/03/2016	£287,375	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ecology</li> <li>Playsites</li> <li>Sports</li> <li>Highways</li> </ul>
Former St Bartholomews Church Of England Primary School, Front Street, Benton	15/00406/FUL, 15/01088/S106	02/07/2015	£14,387	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Parks</li> </ul>
Former R E M E Depot, Killingworth Village, Killingworth	14/00730/FUL, 15/00100/S106 , 17/01797/S106	22/01/2015	£461,424	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allotments</li> <li>Health</li> <li>Education</li> </ul>
Land East Of, 40 Bell Street, North Shields, Tyne and Wear	12/01745/FUL, 13/00294/S106	01/08/2014	£11,574	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ecology</li> <li>Parks</li> </ul>
Land West Of Station Rd Backworth South Of Backworth Hall, North Of A191 East Of A19 Trunk Road, Backworth	13/00781/OUT, 13/01736/S106 , 15/00513/S106 , 17/01036/S106 , 17/01071/S106 , 18/00608/S106	22/12/2013	£2,838,479	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Parks</li> <li>Ecology</li> <li>Highways</li> <li>Education</li> <li></li> </ul>
Field North Of, 45 Sunholme Drive, Wallsend	12/02025/FUL, 14/01941/S106	24/06/2014	£1,122,204	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sports</li> <li>Allotments</li> <li>Playsites</li> <li>Education</li> <li>Parks</li> <li>Public Right of Way</li> <li></li> </ul>
Land at Scaffold Hill Farm, Whitley Road, Benton	15/00945/FUL, 15/01941/S106	22/02/2013	£425,771	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental Health</li> </ul>

Site	Application Reference(s)	Agreement signed	Amount	Areas covered
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highways</li> </ul>
Land at White House Farm, Station Road, Killingworth	11/02337/FUL, 13/01901/S106	22/10/2012	£1,872,236	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affordable Housing</li> <li>• Playsites</li> <li>• Ecology</li> <li>• Air quality</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
North Tyneside General Hospital, Rake Lane, North Shields	12/00765/OUT, 12/01166/S106	12/07/2012	£87,744	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Highways</li> </ul>
Land To The Rear Of East Farm, North Ridge, Whitley Bay	11/00226/OUT, 11/00039/S78T PA, 12/00675/FUL, 11/02407/S106, 12/01233/S106	06/12/11 to 09/05/13	£1,267,200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affordable housing</li> <li>• Education</li> </ul>

Source: North Tyneside Council

#### INF3: Community Infrastructure Levy – Annual Collection and Spend

9.15 There is currently no CIL in place in North Tyneside; when introduced, contributions will be monitored through future versions of the AMR. The latest information regarding the timetable for work leading to the introduction of a can be read in the latest Local Development Scheme.

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

#### INF4: Community Infrastructure Levy – Site-Specific Collection in monitoring year

9.16 North Tyneside's CIL was adopted in October 2018 and came in to effect from 14 January 2019. CIL collection will be monitored in future AMRs.

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

#### INF5: Infrastructure Delivery Plan

9.17 A draft Infrastructure Delivery Plan was first published in November 2013 following the issue of the Local Plan Consultation Draft (2013) for public consultation. As an evolving document, this has been subsequently updated to reflect the latest information and evidence. The latest update was published in January 2018.

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

#### INF6 to INF10 – Transport

9.18 Data from the 2011 Census highlights the 'travel to work' patterns across the country, which shows daily commuting flows, including locations and methods of travel.

- 9.19 For those North Tyneside residents in employment, a significant majority drive a car or van to work (54.7%) of those in employment use to travel to work. However, public transport continues to be a popular method for travel to work with both travel by bus (9.0%) and the Metro (8.9%) both seeing substantial numbers of journeys each day.
- 9.20 More employees in North Tyneside travel by bus than at a national level (7.2%), but lower than those for Tyne and Wear and across the region. Travel by light rail, the T&W Metro, is higher than the Tyne and Wear average (5.6%).
- 9.21 Of the most sustainable modes, the proportion of residents using cycling as the principal mode of commuting in North Tyneside (2.4%) is higher than that seen in wider Tyne and Wear (2.0%) and regionally (1.7%), but falls below the national trend (2.8%).
- 9.22 In terms of in-commuting, the most significant flows of workers are from Newcastle (10,848) and Northumberland (10,506), with commuters driving to work making up 71% of trips, a figure which rises to 77% when passengers in a car or van are included.
- 9.24 Car ownership in the Borough is generally lower than seen nationally, with 32% of households having no car, this compares to 26% in England and 31% across the North East.

#### INF6a: Method of 'Travel to Work' – All North Tyneside Residents (of working age)

Mode of travel to work	Total	Percentage	Percentage of Working Total
Work mainly from home	6,997	4.7%	7.3%
Underground, metro, light rail, tram	8,523	5.8%	8.9%
Train	1,385	0.9%	1.4%
Bus, minibus or coach	8,606	5.8%	9.0%
Taxi	748	0.5%	0.8%
Motorcycle, scooter, moped	471	0.3%	0.5%
Driving a car or van	52,543	35.5%	54.7%
Passenger in a car or van	5,951	4.0%	6.2%
Bicycle	2,345	1.6%	2.4%
On foot	7,559	5.1%	7.9%
Other	898	0.6%	0.9%
Not in employment	51,863	35.1%	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>147,889</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: [2011 Census](#)



## INF6b: Method of 'Travel to Work' – Comparison of All Residents

Mode of travel to work	North Tyneside	Tyne & Wear	North East	England & Wales
Work mainly from home	4.7%	4.1%	4.8%	6.6%
Underground, metro, light rail, tram	5.8%	3.3%	1.5%	2.4%
Train	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	3.2%
Bus, minibus or coach	5.8%	8.0%	5.5%	4.6%
Taxi	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
Motorcycle, scooter, moped	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%
Driving a car or van	35.5%	31.9%	35.2%	35.1%
Passenger in a car or van	4.0%	3.8%	4.1%	3.2%
Bicycle	1.6%	1.2%	1.0%	1.8%
On foot	5.1%	5.8%	5.9%	6.3%
Other	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%
Not in employment	35.1%	40.1%	40.1%	35.5%

Source: [2011 Census](#)

## INF6c: Method of 'Travel to Work' – Comparison of Residents in Employment

Mode of travel to work	North Tyneside	Tyne & Wear	North East	England & Wales
Work mainly from home	7.3%	6.8%	8.0%	10.3%
Underground, metro, light rail, tram	8.9%	5.6%	2.5%	3.8%
Train	1.4%	1.1%	1.2%	5.0%
Bus, minibus or coach	9.0%	13.3%	9.2%	7.2%
Taxi	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.5%
Motorcycle, scooter, moped	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.8%
Driving a car or van	54.7%	53.2%	58.7%	54.5%
Passenger in a car or van	6.2%	6.4%	6.9%	5.0%
Bicycle	2.4%	2.0%	1.7%	2.8%
On foot	7.9%	9.7%	9.9%	9.8%
Other	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.5%

Source: [2011 Census](#)

## INF7a: North East Residents – Work Location

Local Authority	'Self-Containment' – residents working in same LA	'Self-Containment' – residents working in Tyne & Wear
Gateshead	47%	79%
Newcastle upon Tyne	62%	79%
North Tyneside	47%	80%



Local Authority	'Self-Containment' – residents working in same LA	'Self-Containment' – residents working in Tyne & Wear
South Tyneside	50%	91%
Sunderland	67%	81%
County Durham	66%	-
Northumberland	63%	-
Darlington	64%	-
Hartlepool	65%	-
Middlesbrough	55%	-
Redcar and Cleveland	53%	-
Stockton-on-Tees	60%	-

Source: [2011 Census](#) – available from Nomis 'local authority profile'

#### INF7b: North East Workers – Home Location

Local Authority	'Self-Containment' – residents working in same LA	'Self-Containment' – residents working in Tyne & Wear
Gateshead	47%	87%
Newcastle upon Tyne	41%	87%
North Tyneside	55%	87%
South Tyneside	66%	91%
Sunderland	63%	85%
County Durham	78%	-
Northumberland	76%	-
Darlington	59%	-
Hartlepool	71%	-
Middlesbrough	46%	-
Redcar and Cleveland	66%	-
Stockton-on-Tees	60%	-

Source: [2011 Census](#) – available from Nomis 'local authority profile'

#### INF7c: 'Net-Commuting' – North Tyneside Workers and Residents

LA of Work	Inflow	Outflow	Net Flow
Newcastle upon Tyne	10,848	24,932	-14,084
Northumberland	10,506	6,256	4,250
County Durham	1,686	1,141	545
Sunderland	1,676	2,207	-531
Gateshead	3,596	4,104	-508
South Tyneside	2,170	1,785	385

Other	1,191	1,706	-515
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Source: [2011 Census](#) – available from Nomis ‘local authority profile’

NB: Local authorities with a ‘flow’ of 20 commuters or above, either into, or out-of, North Tyneside, have been highlighted on a specific basis.

#### INF9: Car Ownership

Number of Vehicles	North Tyneside Total	North Tyneside %	Tyne & Wear %	North East %	England %
All Households	91,295	-	484,527	1,129,935	22,063,368
No Cars or Vans	28,865	32%	37%	31%	26%
1 Car or Van	40,879	45%	42%	42%	42%
2 Cars or Van	18,030	20%	18%	21%	25%
3 Cars or Van	2,877	3%	3%	4%	5%
4 or More Cars or Vans	644	1%	1%	1%	2%
All Cars or Vans in Area	88,497	-	436,319	1,150,133	25,696,833

Source: [2011 Census](#) – available from Nomis ‘local authority profile’

#### INF10: Travel Plans – Number of Applications Approved with an Attached Condition

9.25 Travel Plans are required by North Tyneside Council for applications that require a Transport Statement. During the monitoring period, a condition or obligation relating to Travel Plans has been attached to 12 planning applications.

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

#### INF 11 and INF12 – Renewable Energy and Low-Carbon Technologies

9.26 Whilst the promotion of sustainable development and low car technology is a key element of Local Plan policy, proposals for large-scale installation of renewable energy schemes here has been limited in recent years. However, the Council wishes to enable such schemes whenever possible and appropriate.

#### INF11: Installation of renewable energy technologies

9.27 No major renewable energy schemes were installed during 2017/18. Planning permission was granted in April 2017 for an Energy Recovery Facility at Howdon Yard, Wallsend.

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

#### INF13 to INF16 – Waste Management

9.28 Long-term monitoring of data shows that the amount of household waste collected in North Tyneside, per head of population, increased annually until 2010 but then saw a downward trend to 2013/14. However, over the last two

years a slight increase has again been apparent. Despite this, the overall amount of municipal waste managed has fallen from a peak of 136,000 tonnes in 2005/06 to 103,055 tonnes in 2017/18. Similarly, the latest figure for the amount of household waste managed per head of population (460kg) remains significantly below the high point in 2010/11 (625kg).

- 9.29 Waste management techniques are changing and the amount going to incineration is decreasing. North Tyneside now re-uses and recycles 36% of municipal waste produced in the Borough, a large increase on the 15% seen in 2004/05. This reflects the objectives of the National Waste Strategy and the 'waste hierarchy' that has been devised through the National Waste Directive and ranks methods of dealing with waste in order of preference.
- 9.30 The provision of recycling facilities and the promotion of the benefits of recycling to households, something which has seen a positive shift in the general attitude of residents to more sustainable methods of dealing waste, have all contributed to the noted increase year-on-year in the amount of household waste being recycled. As part of this drive, 100% of residents are served by a service of kerbside collection of recyclables, something which has been in place for a number of years.
- 9.31 These encouraging statistics highlight the success of the Council's objective to reduce the amount of waste that goes to landfill. There has been a huge reduction in this indicator in the past two years with 2017/18 seeing only 4,662 tonnes sent to landfill; this trend is evidence of considerable achievement towards the overall waste management objectives of the Council. This compares to the figure of 106,000 tonnes in 2004/05. Over the same period the amount which is re-used or recycled remained approximately the same as in the previous year, at over 41,000 tonnes.
- 9.32 The recovery of waste and conversion of waste into energy are new ways of looking at how we can deal with waste arising – municipal, commercial, industrial and construction waste. The emerging Local Plan includes policies for waste management, focussing on the minimisation of waste production, and the re-use and recovery of waste materials, including recycling, composting and producing energy from waste.
- 9.33 During the monitoring period, a proposal for development of a new regionally-significant hazardous waste management facility in the Borough was permitted. Approved in August 2015, this is for an 'autoclave waste treatment, storage and transfer (clinical waste)' facility, with it being intended that the site will receive and manage waste from across the North East.

**INF13: Municipal Waste – Amount Arising and Managed By Type**

Year	Total	Waste Management Technique (tonnes)					
		Landfill		Reused/Recycled		Energy from Waste (EfW)	
		Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%
2004/05	134,000	106,000	79%	21,000	15%	7,000	5%
2005/06	136,000	88,000	64%	29,000	21%	18,000	13%
2006/07	129,000	82,000	63%	28,000	21%	18,000	13%
2007/08	130,000	70,000	53%	33,000	25%	20,000	15%
2008/09	120,000	61,000	50%	35,000	29%	24,000	20%
2009/10	112,000	49,000	44%	4,000	37%	22,000	20%
2010/11	108,000	46,000	43%	39,000	36%	22,000	21%
2011/12	105,000	52,000	49%	32,000	37%	15,000	14%
2012/13	102,000	19,000	19%	37,000	37%	45,000	44%
2013/14	103,000	8,000	8%	40,000	39%	55,000	53%
2014/15	106,000	9,000	9%	42,000	39%	55,000	52%
2015/16	106,845	10,261	10%	41,333	39%	55,251	52%
2016/17	107,362	11,018	10%	39,886	37%	56,459	52%
2017/18	103,055	4,662	5%	37,406	36%	60,988	59%

Source: North Tyneside Council (Waste Management)

**INF14: Household Waste Collected by the Local Authority 'Per Head of Population'**

Period	Kg of waste collected by Council (per head)
2000/01	469.0
2001/02	527.0
2002/03	553.0
2003/04	553.0
2004/05	528.7
2006/07	556.3
2007/08	511.4
2008/09	502.4
2009/10	636.8
2010/11	625.3
2011/12	466.9
2012/13	456.0
2013/14	445.1
2014/15	461.0
2015/16	467.4
2016/17	471.6
2017/18	460.6

Source: North Tyneside Council (Waste Management)

**INF15a: Delivery of New Waste Management Facilities**

9.34 No new waste management facilities have been developed in the review period.

Source: North Tyneside Council

**INF15b: Applications for New Waste Management Facilities**

App Ref	Address	Operator	Waste Stream(s) Managed	Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Status
15/00842/FUL	Former Patterson Distribution Depot, North Tyne Industrial Estate	Healthcare Environmental Services	Hazardous (clinical waste for NE region)	30,000	Permitted

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

**INF16: Change-of-Use or Loss of Existing Waste Management Facilities**

9.35 No existing waste management facilities have been lost in the review period.

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

**INF17 and INF18 – Community Infrastructure**

9.36 For the purposes of this indicator “Community Infrastructure” includes education and healthcare facilities, community centres and venues for worship.

9.37 In meeting needs, the Council undertakes a process of review and restructure of existing services and facilities, ensuring that they are best to meet the requirements of both current and future residents. As an example, over recent years the Council has recognised the benefits of shared services and has delivered new shared library and community facilities in a number of locations such as Dudley, Shiremoor and Howdon and has recently invested in brand new facilities through its four Customer First Centres that are based in North Shields, Killingworth, Wallsend and Whitley Bay.

**INF17a: Current Provision of Essential Community Infrastructure and Facilities**

Service	Total Facilities	Notes
<b>Healthcare</b>		
Hospital	1	North Tyneside General Hospital. In addition the new £75m NSECH at Cramlington opened in 2015.
NHS GP Practices	37	Data based upon North Tyneside PNA April 2018

NHS Dental Surgeries	30	
Optometric Practices	20	
Pharmacies	51	
<b>Education</b>		
<b>Local Authority Education</b>		
Nursery School	1	
Primary School	46	
Secondary School	8	
First School	8	The three-tier education system is only in operation within Whitley Bay and Monkseaton.
Middle School	4	
High School	2	
Special Schools	5	The Borough also has five special schools and a pupil referral unit
<b>'Academy' Sector Education</b>		
Primary Academy	1	Grasmere Academy
Secondary Academy	2	St Thomas More RC Academy, North Gosforth Academy
All-Age Academy	1	Kings Priory
<b>Further Education</b>		
Post-16 Education	10	There are 10 sites offering a '6 <sup>th</sup> form' (including Tyne Met College, and two secondary academies)
<b>Community and Leisure</b>		
Libraries	14	Including 4 in the recently developed Customer First Centres at North Shields, Killingworth, Wallsend and Whitley Bay
Leisure Centres	5	
Swimming Pools	12	These are a mix of public, members' only fitness facilities, hotel pools, school pools with community access and private facilities
Sports Hall	28	These facilities are spread across 16 sites in the Borough

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning); (GP and Pharmacies):

[https://my.northtyneside.gov.uk/sites/default/files/meeting/related-documents/Master%20Copy%20PNA%20Draft%20for%20Consultation%20-%20201117\\_1.pdf](https://my.northtyneside.gov.uk/sites/default/files/meeting/related-documents/Master%20Copy%20PNA%20Draft%20for%20Consultation%20-%20201117_1.pdf)

#### INF17b: Delivery of New Community Infrastructure in monitoring year

App Ref	Address	Service or Facility	Notes
-	-	-	-

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

#### INF18: Resident Access to Services and Facilities

Service or Facility	Journey by Cycling		Journey by Car	
	Time	Percentage	Journey Time	Percentage
Primary School	Within 15 minutes	100%	Within 15 minutes	100%
GP	Within 15 minutes	100%	Within 15 minutes	100%
Hospital	Within 30 minutes	99.9%	Within 60 minutes	100%
Food Store	Within 15 minutes	100%	Within 15 minutes	100%
Town Centre	Within 15 minutes	87.4%	Within 30 minutes	100%
Employment Centres	Within 20 minutes	100%	Within 40 minutes	100%

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

#### INF19 – Telecommunications

- 9.38 Certain telecommunications work can be completed as permitted development, with notification sent to the relevant Local Planning Authority (LPA). The power for a LPA to impose conditions is provided by Regulation 5 of the Electronic Communications Code (Conditions and Restrictions) Regulations 2003. They must be reasonable, but there is no obligation on the operator to comply with any conditions.

#### INF19: New Telecommunications Masts and Equipment – Number of Applications

- 9.39 In the monitoring period, 48 applications for new equipment under the Regulation have been fully determined.

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

For further details please contact:

Planning Policy  
North Tyneside Council  
Quadrant  
The Silverlink North  
Cobalt Business Park  
Newcastle upon Tyne  
NE27 0BY  
Tel: (0191) 643 2310  
Email: [planning.policy@northtyneside.go.uk](mailto:planning.policy@northtyneside.go.uk)