North Tyneside Council

Authority Monitoring Report 2016/17

February 2018

North Tyneside Council
Working in partnership with CAPITA

Contents

Chapter 1 – Introduction

Summary

1.1 This Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) covers the monitoring period of 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017. 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 both existing and emerging 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.

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 East 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 Since completion of the 2015/16 AMR the strategic context for devolution has continued to develop. Progress towards a North East Devolution deal did not proceed. In its place North Tyneside with its partners in Newcastle City Council and Northumberland Council seek a North of Tyne Devolution Deal. In November 2017, the authorities of Newcastle, North Tyneside and Northumberland agreed a 'minded to' devolution deal with government for the North of Tyne.

1.23 In order for the three councils to accept and implement the deal they must:

- come out of the current North East Combined Authority (NECA), which comprises Durham, Gateshead, Newcastle, North Tyneside, Northumberland, South Tyneside and Sunderland
- create a new mayoral combined authority for the North of Tyne area
- create a joint transport committee to oversee transport arrangements across the whole of the North East

1.24 At the point of publication of this AMR, engagement on the devolution deal is underway. Further progress will be reported in future AMRs.

North East Local Enterprise Partnership

1.25 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.

1.26 The LEP is responsible for driving the delivery of the Strategic Economic Plan (SEP), 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 60,000 private sector jobs and provide over one million jobs in the North East economy by 2024.

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. However, at this time, a review of the SCI is not deemed necessary.

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	On-going
CIL Examination	September 2017	On-going
Adoption	December 2017	On-going

2.5 The Authority is currently preparing CIL for its area. 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. The remaining steps for preparation and adoption of CIL are set out below.

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	Scheduled March 2018

2.8 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 have been considered and revisions made to the SPD.

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	On-track

2.9 The draft Local Register SPD was published for consultation between November 2017 and January 2018. Having reviewed the responses received the SPD will be considered by Cabinet for adoption in 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	27th February – 3rd April 2018
Adoption	February 2018	Scheduled for 14th May 2018

2.10 Preparation of a draft SPD has so far included extensive engagement with officers within the Authority. A draft SPD will be presented to Cabinet for approval for consultation in February 2017

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
No review required	No review required	n/a

2.12 This document was adopted in 2007. Investment partners 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.

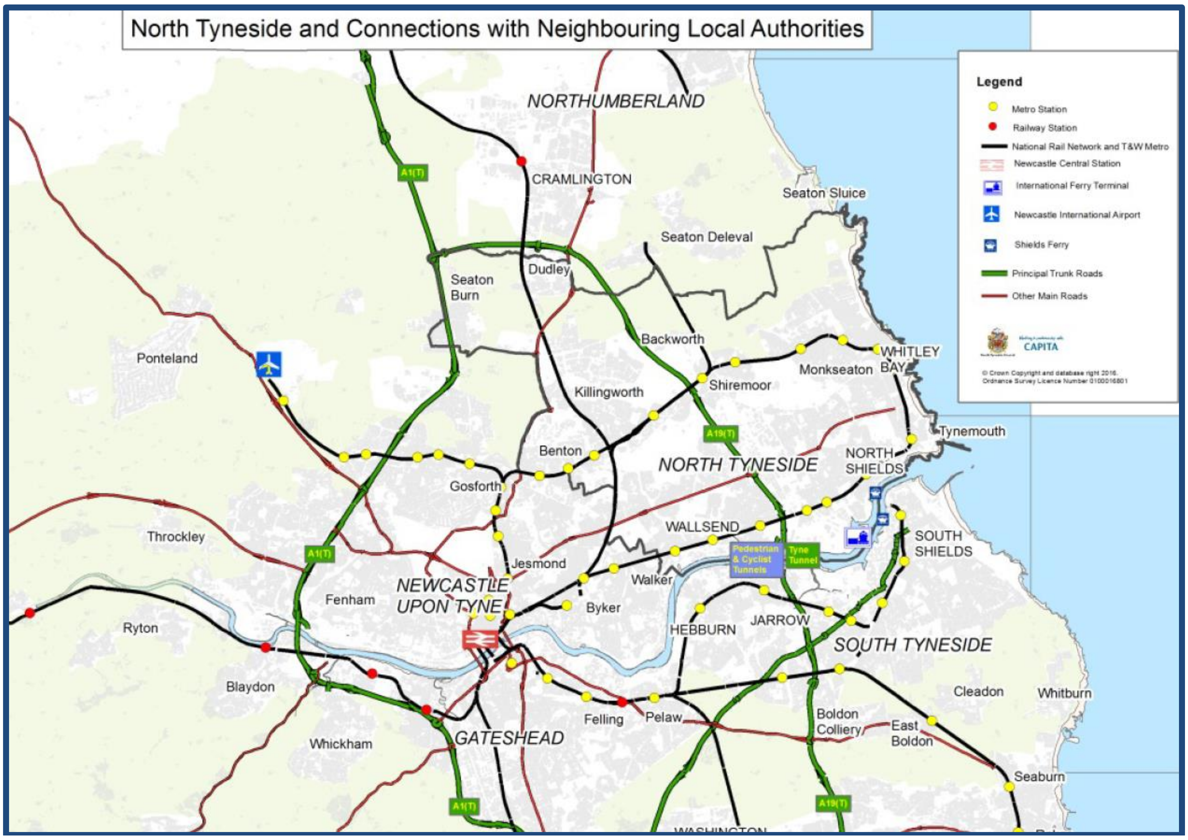
Implications for the Local Development Scheme

2.14 Further to the timetable for preparation of remaining planning documents and CIL a revised programme will be prepared. 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 and published on the Authority's website.

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^2), 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 203,307 (2016 mid-year estimate). This represents an increase of approximately 10,600 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%.

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, however, growth has 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	**191,154**	1,250,450	1,326,000	**2,576,450**	27,476,797	29,025,826	**56,502,623**
1997	91,079	99,469	**190,548**	1,246,894	1,321,172	**2,568,066**	27,555,516	29,087,472	**56,642,988**
1998	91,323	99,677	**191,000**	1,243,596	1,317,287	**2,560,883**	27,639,691	29,157,483	**56,797,174**
1999	90,684	99,378	**190,062**	1,237,309	1,313,005	**2,550,314**	27,759,976	29,245,445	**57,005,421**
2000	91,164	99,544	**190,708**	1,233,922	1,309,499	**2,543,421**	27,869,972	29,333,149	**57,203,121**
2001	91,929	100,074	**192,003**	1,232,102	1,307,988	**2,540,090**	28,007,991	29,416,187	**57,424,178**

2002	92,479	100,260	**192,739**	1,232,838	1,307,762	**2,540,600**	28,143,761	29,524,382	**57,668,143**
2003	92,648	100,389	**193,037**	1,232,535	1,307,926	**2,540,461**	28,292,214	29,639,524	**57,931,738**
2004	92,732	100,463	**193,195**	1,233,448	1,307,054	**2,540,502**	28,458,718	29,777,604	**58,236,322**
2005	93,339	100,781	**194,120**	1,238,334	1,308,793	**2,547,127**	28,695,680	29,989,863	**58,685,543**
2006	93,894	101,471	**195,365**	1,241,885	1,310,683	**2,552,568**	28,908,469	30,175,485	**59,083,954**
2007	94,508	101,962	**196,470**	1,247,602	1,314,443	**2,562,045**	29,165,626	30,391,766	**59,557,392**
2008	95,246	102,718	**197,964**	1,252,462	1,316,850	**2,569,312**	29,429,625	30,614,995	**60,044,620**
2009	95,828	103,189	**199,017**	1,256,461	1,318,980	**2,575,441**	29,653,650	30,813,503	**60,467,153**
2010	96,448	103,716	**200,164**	1,263,696	1,323,172	**2,586,868**	29,920,958	31,033,665	**60,954,623**
2011	97,069	104,137	**201,206**	1,269,598	1,326,843	**2,596,441**	30,207,937	31,262,890	**61,470,827**
2012	97,245	104,201	**201,446**	1,273,271	1,329,039	**2,602,310**	30,420,524	31,460,872	**61,881,396**
2013	97,652	104,500	**202,152**	1,278,454	1,332,027	**2,610,481**	30,635,728	31,640,201	**62,275,929**
2014	97,956	104,788	**202,744**	1,283,216	1,335,494	**2,618,710**	30,890,895	31,865,359	**62,756,254**
2015	97,896	104,598	**202,494**	1,287,177	1,337,444	**2,624,621**	31,165,316	32,093,097	**63,258,413**
2016	98,270	105,037	**203,307**	1,294,357	1,342,491	**2,636,848**	31,462,461	32,323,456	**63,785,917**

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

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

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	**+374**	-9,746	+242,314	**-0.3%**	-0.7%	-0.4%

10 to 19	**-1,028**	-16,983	+159,543	**-1.1%**	-1.1%	-0.6%
20 to 29	**+2,197**	+50,300	+1,024,823	**+0.6%**	+1.6%	+1.0%
30 to 44	**-1,456**	-64,888	-183,240	**-1.7%**	-3.2%	-2.0%
45 to 59	**+4,868**	+52,344	+997,209	**+1.5%**	+1.4%	+0.5%
60 to 64	**+3,176**	+37,244	+780,447	**+1.3%**	+1.3%	+1.1%
65 to 74	**-280**	+9,697	+449,442	**-0.6%**	+0.1%	+0.2%
75 to 85	**+261**	+10,838	+176,983	**-0.2%**	+0.2%	-0.1%
85+	**+1,030**	+12,638	+226,104	**+0.4%**	+0.4%	+0.3%
Total	**+9,142**	+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 2015 help to inform policy and shape the delivery of services in the future. Broadly speaking, in 2015 the majority (79%) of North Tyneside residents are positive about their local area; this represents a 3% increase in positivity from 2014. There were also notable increases in the indicators relating to satisfaction with the local area as a place to live (67%); and, with how the Council runs services (30%), offers value for money (23%) and keeps residents informed (23%). A wide variety of indicators and issues are considered within the Residents Survey, with the full 2015 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 138th "most deprived" compares with Newcastle being 92nd most deprived, Gateshead 80th, Sunderland 38th and South Tyneside 31st. 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 71st most deprived local authority nationally in 2000 to 138th 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 indictors 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
2011/12	80%	-
2012/13	73%	-7%
2013/14	77%	+4%
2014/15	76%	-1%
2015/16	79%	+3%

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
North Tyneside	**138**	**130**	**120**
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	Employ-ment	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	**71**	69	53	50
2004 IMD	**90**	80	59	49
2007 IMD	**115**	102	70	57
2010 IMD	**124**	113	78	64
2015 IMD	**138**	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 - 2015	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

Year	North Tyneside	North East	England
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
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

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

Year	North Tyneside Count	North Tyneside Value	North East Value	England Value
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
2014	6,895	19.5	24.9	20.1

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

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

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 11th 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

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

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

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 affective planning service at local level. Therefore, monitoring indicators focused on the determination of planning applications through the development management process are very important. Until adoption of the Local Plan in July 2017, planning applications continued to be considered against UDP policies. With each stage of public consultation draft policies and proposals of the Local Plan carry more weight.

3.15 During the monitoring period 2016/17, prior to adoption of the Local Plan, 892 applications were determined by the Council of which 94% were granted approval. Within the monitoring period, decisions were made relating to 37 major applications, all of which were determined within the necessary timeframe, as were all applications falling into the 'other' category. Over 99% of minor applications were determined within 8 weeks or less. Overall, 100% of applications were determined within the necessary timeframe, showing continued steady improvement 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%

Source: DCLG 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%

Source: DCLG 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%

Source: DCLG 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%

Source: DCLG 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%

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%	-

Source: DCLG 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%

Year	Total Decisions	% within 13 weeks	% over 13 weeks	England average % within 13 weeks
2014/15	44	66%	34%	78%
2015/16	47	96%	4%	82%
2016/17	37	100%	-	86%

Source: DCLG 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%

Source: DCLG 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%

Source: DCLG 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 designation at Killingworth Open Break (now designated as Local Green Space in the Local Plan). 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

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
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/FULH	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

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.

Year	Application Ref	Status	Details of Proposal
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)
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

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

S17: Local Green Space – Significant Applications for Development

Year	Application Ref	Status	Details of Proposal
-	-	-	-

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

NB. This is a proposed designation in the emerging Local Plan and as such, no past or current 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 is 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. 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.

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
Change +/-	**+1,270**	**+13,965**	**+566,250**

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
Change +/-	**+1,200**	**+2.4**	**+1.5**	**+0.8**

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
Change +/-	**+60**	**-1.7**	**-1.3**	**-0.6**

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
Change +/-	**-5**	**-0.7**	**-0.1**	**-0.1**

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
Change +/-	**+5**	**0.0**	**-0.1**	**0.0**

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
Change +/-	**+1,250**	**+12,570**	**+553,820**

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 80,000 (2016-based). 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	1,037,000	29,098,000
Change +/-	**+12,000**	**+29,000**	**+2,632,000**

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	19,723,000	68
Change +/-	**0**	**0%**	**+48,000**	**-2%**	**+1,619,000**	**+1%**

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	353,000	34	9,375,000	32
Change +/-	**+1,000**	**+1%**	**+10,200**	**0%**	**+223,600**	**+1%**

Source: ONS business register and employment survey – available from Nomis 'local authority profile'

E3 – Type of Jobs

4.8 There has been a decline in 'primary service' jobs in the borough since 2009, and also in the 'water and energy' sector. However there has been substantial growth of jobs within service industries over the last twelve months, with a total of 69,250 jobs now recorded in this sector.

4.9 When considering jobs 'by occupation', in 2016/17 the types of occupation most represented in North Tyneside were: professional occupations (18.7%) and associate professional & technical (13.8%). Sales and customer service workforce (11.9%) is greater than both the regional (9.7%) and national average (7.5%).

E3a: Current Employee jobs 'by industry' (2016)

Class	Group	North Tyneside Jobs	North Tyneside %	North East %	Great Britain %
A to B	Primary Services (agriculture and mining)	5	0.0	0.2	0.2
C	Manufacturing	7,000	8.8	10.8	8.1
D	Energy	450	0.6	0.4	0.4
E	Water Supply	225	0.3	0.5	0.7
F	Construction	3,000	3.8	4.0	4.6
G	Wholesale and retail, including motor trades	11,000	13.8	14.7	15.3
H	Transportation and storage	1,750	2.2	4.2	4.9
I	Accommodation and food service activities	5,000	6.2	7.8	7.5
J	Information and communication	4,500	5.6	2.7	4.2
K	Financial and insurance activities	2,250	2.8	2.1	3.6
L	Real estate activities	1,250	1.6	1.6	1.6
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	6,000	7.5	5.8	8.6
N	Administrative and support service activities	11,000	13.8	7.7	9.0
O	Public administration and	4,000	5.0	6.5	4.3

Class	Group	North Tyneside Jobs	North Tyneside %	North East %	Great Britain %
	defence; compulsory social security				
P	Education	6,000	7.5	9.7	8.9
Q	Human health and social work activities	13,000	16.2	16.5	13.3
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,750	2.2	2.8	2.5
S	Other service activities	1,750	2.2	1.9	2.1

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
Change +/-	**-35**	**-0.1%**	**+1000**	**-0.0%**	**-275**	**-0.5%**	**+300**	**-0.1%**	**+12,250**	**-1.3%**

Source: ONS business register and employment survey – available from Nomis 'local authority profile'

E3c: Current Employee jobs 'by occupation' (Jul 2016 to Jun 2017)

	North Tyneside Jobs	North Tyneside %	North East %	Great Britain %
Major Group 1-3	**41,700**	**41.7**	**39.0**	**45.5**
1 Managers, directors and senior officials	8,800	8.7	8.6	10.7
2 Professional occupations	19,000	18.8	18.0	20.3
3 Associate professional & technical	13,800	13.7	12.2	14.3
Major Group 4-5	**19,300**	**19.3**	**21.4**	**20.7**
4 Administrative & secretarial	11,500	11.4	10.3	10.3
5 Skilled trades	7,800	7.7	10.9	10.3

	North Tyneside Jobs	North Tyneside %	North East %	Great Britain %
occupations				
Major Group 6-7	**21,000**	**21.0**	**19.8**	**16.8**
6 Caring, leisure and Other Service occupations	8,900	8.8	9.9	9.2
7 Sales and customer service occupations	12,100	11.9	9.7	7.5
Major Group 8-9	**18,100**	**18.1**	**19.8**	**17.0**
8 Process plant & machine operatives	6,600	6.5	7.7	6.3
9 Elementary occupations	11,500	11.3	11.9	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
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	20,800	21.2	21,000	19.5	17,700	18.1
Apr 15 to Mar 16	40,600	41.3	20,900	21.3	19,900	20.2	16,900	19.5
Apr 16 to Mar 17	41,300	41.7	19,300	19.3	21,000	21.0	18,100	18.1
Change +/-	**+6,900**	**+3.4%**	**-4,500**	**-7.2%**	**+4,500**	**+2.6%**	**+3,000**	**+1.2%**

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 0.70 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

Year	North Tyneside Jobs	North Tyneside Density	North East Density	Great Britain Density
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
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	-	-	-	-
Change +/-	**+6,000**	**+0.05**	**+0.03**	**+0.1**

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; this is above the average for the North East (£504.10) but, still lags behind the national average (£5552.70). The continued rise in weekly pay 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 increased widening of earnings between male and female residents, with female income falling to £470 per week (compared to £475 in 2016) and male income rising to £618 per week (compared to £550).

4.12 Over the entire period as set out below, resident income has increased by 58%, a figure which is higher than those for the region (47%) and the national average (41%).

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 £525.10.

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

Year	North Tyneside (£)	North East (£)	Great Britain (£)

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
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	514.40	492.20	541.00
2017	545.50	504.10	552.70

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	550.80	524.90	581.20
2017	618.70	543.20	594.20

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 (£)

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	475.60	438.00	481.10
2017	470.80	452.30	494.40

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	504.10	494.00	540.20
2017	525.10	504.10	552.30

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	531.70	529.10	580.60
2017	560.40	545.10	594.10

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	454.90	438.80	480.80
2017	476.20	452.30	494.00

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 127,200 whilst the proportion of the population which is classified as 'economically active' stands 104,900. This represents 79.7% of the working age resident population (those aged 16 to 64) and is higher than both the 75.4% for the North East region and the national average of 78.0%. This total includes those in full-time or part-time employment and also those in education or training. The proportion of females classified as economically active has fallen slightly over the last twelve months and is above both the regional and national average.

4.15 There are some 99,400 residents 'in employment'. This is 75.4% of the total population of North Tyneside, a proportion above both regional (69.8%) and national level (74.2%).

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
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
Change +/-	**+9,400**	**+2.4%**	**+2.7%**	**+1.6%**

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
Apr 16 to Mar 17	54,000	83.6	80.6	83.2

Date	North Tyneside Total	North Tyneside %	North East %	Great Britain %
Change +/-	**+2,500**	**-0.9%**	**+1.8%**	**-0.3%**

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
Change +/-	**+7,200**	**+5.8**	**+3.4%**	**+3.4%**

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
Change +/-	**+9,100**	**+2.3%**	**+1.4%**	**+1.5%**

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
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
Total Change +/-	**+2,800**	**-0.4%**	**+0.4%**	**-0.2%**

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
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
Total Change +/-	**+6,400**	**+5.0%**	**+2.4%**	**+3.0%**

Source: ONS annual population survey – available from Nomis 'local authority profile'

E7 – Unemployment

4.16 The overall unemployment rate within the borough stands at 6.0% which is lower than the regional average (7%) but higher than the national figure (4.7%). These rates have improved over the last twelve months at the regional and national level and the total number of unemployed residents decreased from 6,800 2015/16 to 6,300 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
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
Total Change +/-	**+1,100**	**+0.6%**	**+1.3%**	**0%**

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
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
Total Change +/-	**-200**	**-0.6%**	**+1.5%**	**-0.2%**

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
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
Total Change +/-	**+600**	**+0.3%**	**+1.2%**	**+0.2%**

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 %
Total	**24,600**	**19.4**	**24.8**	**22.0**
Student	6,400	26.1	24.3	26.8
looking after family/home	5,900	23.8	22.4	24.5
temporary sick	-	-	2.5	1.9
long-term sick	6,000	24.4	28.5	22.0
discouraged	-	-	0.3	0.4
retired	4,200	17.1	14.4	13.5
other	1,700	6.8	7.6	10.9
wants a job	3,800	15.6	23.9	23.5
does not want a job	20,800	84.4	76.1	76.5

Source: ONS annual population survey – available from Nomis 'local authority profile'

E8 – Job Seekers Allowance

4.17 The latest available figures (April 2017) show that 2,075 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 1.6% of the population. This is lower than the North East average (1.8%) but still higher than the national figure (1.0%).

4.18 The number of residents who have been claiming JSA for over twelve months is 670, a total which represents a proportion in-line with the national average and below that seen across the region. 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
Total Change +/-	**-398**	**-0.4%**	**+0.1%**	**-0.3%**

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
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

Date	North Tyneside Total	North Tyneside %	North East %	Great Britain %
Total Change +/-	**-606**	**-1.1%**	**-0.5%**	**-1.0%**

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
Total Change +/-	**+208**	**+0.2%**	**0.9%**	**+0.2%**

Source: ONS Jobseeker's Allowance – available from Nomis 'local authority profile'

E8c: Current JSA Claimants (October 2016)

Date	North Tyneside Total	North Tyneside %	North East %	Great Britain %
All Claimants Total	**2,075**	**1.6**	**1.8**	**1.0**
Up to 6 months	1,060	0.8	0.8	0.5
Over 6 and up to 12 months	345	0.3	0.3	0.2
Over 12 months	670	0.5	0.7	0.4
Aged 18 to 24 Total	**200**	**1.4**	**1.3**	**0.8**
Up to 6 months	130	0.9	0.7	0.5
Over 6 and up to 12 months	30	0.2	0.2	0.1
Over 12 months	45	0.3	0.4	0.2

Aged 25 to 49 Total	**1,140**	**1.7**	**2.0**	**1.1**
Up to 6 months	590	0.9	0.9	0.5
Over 6 and up to 12 months	200	0.3	0.4	0.2
Over 12 months	350	0.5	0.8	0.4
Aged 50 to 64 Total	**730**	**1.7**	**1.8**	**1.2**
Up to 6 months	335	0.8	0.7	0.5
Over 6 and up to 12 months	120	0.3	0.3	0.2
Over 12 months	275	0.6	0.8	0.5

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
Change +/-	**+85**	**0.0%**	**+0.3%**	**+0.1%**

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

Date	North Tyneside Total	North Tyneside %	North East %	Great Britain %
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
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
Change +/-	**-425**	**-2.7%**	**-1.5%**	**-1.6%**

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
Change +/-	**+0**	**0.0%**	**+0.3%**	**+0.1%**

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 78.4% being above the regional (73.7%) and national average (74.3%).

4.20 Over 40,000 residents are now educated to degree-level, NVQ Level 4. This represents an increase of 14,200 residents when compared to 2004. Only 7.9% 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

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

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
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

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, planning approval at the former Stephenson House, Killingworth, will provide £21,000 in funding for the Council to use for apprenticeship purposes. The housing development at Covered Reservoir, Billy Mill Lane, will also either provide two apprentices or contribute £536 per dwelling towards employment and training within the borough.

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 2016/17, 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
E009	Balliol Business Park West	-0.16	BF
E014	Bellway Industrial Site	-0.27	BF
E029	Tyne Tunnel Trading Estate	-0.97	BF
E034	Swan Hunters	-0.08	BF
Overall Net Change in Available Land (ha)		**-1.48ha**	**BF**

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

E12a: Allocated Employment Sites – Completion of Additional Floorspace (m^2) in monitoring year

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

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

E12b: Allocated Employment Sites – Completion of Additional Floorspace (m^2)

Year	B1	B2	B8	Mix	'A' Classes	BF Total (m^2)	GF Total (m^2)	Overall Total (m^2)
2004/05	13,272	1,974	702	-	-	-	15,948	**15,948**
2005/06	3,094	7,914	-	-	-	1,560	9,448	**11,008**
2006/07	46,428	11,826	5,634	-	-	4,629	59,259	**63,888**
2007/08	20,223	34,725	7,707	-	-	18,578	44,078	**62,656**
2008/09	29,166	-	-	-	-	2,812	26,354	**29,166**
2009/10	27,064	-	-	-	-	-	27,064	**27,064**

Year	B1	B2	B8	Mix	'A' Classes	BF Total (m^2)	GF Total (m^2)	Overall Total (m^2)
2010/11	14,793	2,143	-	-	-	2,143	14,793	**16,936**
2011/12	29,208	3,382	-	-	-	3,382	29,208	**32,590**
2012/13	3,979	8,028	-	-	977	166	12,818	**12,984**
2013/14	11,314	-	6,128	-	1,402	4,374	14,470	**18,844**
2014/15	-	-	863	3,436	-	4,299	-	**4,299**
2015/16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
2016/17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total (m^2)								

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
-	-	-	-	-
Overall Reduction in Available Land (ha)				

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	-	**0.35**
2005/06	2.77	-	**2.77**
2006/07	14.89	-	**14.89**
2007/08	0.19	0.86	**1.05**
2008/09	3.21	-	**3.21**
2009/10	-	0.84	**0.84**
2010/11	-	-	**-**
2011/12	-	-	**-**
2012/13	5.28	0.58	**5.86**
2013/14	-	-	**-**
2014/15	-	-	**-**
2015/16		12.79	**12.79**
2016/17	-	-	**-**

Total	26.69	15.07	41.76

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

E14: Development of Employment Land 'Outside of Allocated Sites' (m^2) in monitoring year

Name/Location/Plot	Use Class	Floorspace developed (m^2)	GF/BF
-	-	-	-
Total Land Developed (m^2)			

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.

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
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

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

E15b: Allocated Employment Sites within RTNB Area and A19 Economic Corridor – Total Available Land (ha)

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

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

E15c: LDO – Total Land Developed (ha)

Year	LDO (ha)
2016/17	0.08

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

E15d: LDO – Total Available Land (ha)

Year	LDO (ha)
2017	1.13

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^2)	GF/BF	Status
15/02039/FUL	Unit S2, Second Avenue, Tyne Tunnel Trading Estate	Sui generis	6,060	BF	Permitted
16/00569/FUL	Unit 6, Monkseaton Metro Station, Norham Road	A4	85	BF	Permitted
16/00880/FUL	Unit 30, Northumbrian Way	Sui generis	360	BF	Permitted

Application Ref	Name/Location/Plot	Use Class	Floorspace (m²)	GF/BF	Status
16/00960/PRIGDO	Stephenson House, Stephenson Street, North Shields	C3	-	BF	Permitted
16/00991/CLPROP	Unit 6F, Chollerton Drive, North Tyne Industrial Estate	B8	500	BF	Permitted
16/01008/FUL	Armstrong Technology Centre, Davy Bank, Wallsend	D2	589	BF	Permitted
16/01526/FUL	Northumbria House, Norfolk Street, North Shields	A1	390	BF	Permitted
16/01532/PRIOTH	Northumbria House, Norfolk Street, North Shields	C3	-	BF	Permitted
16/01801/FUL	Unit A, Bellway Industrial Estate, Benton	D2	2,746	BF	Permitted
17/00136/PRIGDO	43 - 44 Howard Street, North Shields	C3	-	BF	Permitted
Total Amount of Floorspace Permitted for Employment (m²)			**500 m²**		
Total Amount of Floorspace Permitted from Employment (m²)			**10,230 m²**		

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 145.18ha, 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 2016/17 (12.79ha) was primarily the development of new sheds on the Tyne Tunnel Industrial estate (6.55ha) 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. The long-term trend has been for a take-up of around 8.5ha of land per annum since 2004, when the available land stood at just over 302ha.

E17a: Employment Land flows 'by cause' since 1999

1999 Total Available Land (ha)	**267.14**
Less land removed through Local Plan allocation	66.2
Less land developed or under development for employment purposes at 31 March 1999	136.15
Less land in temporary use for employment purposes	29.74
Less land developed for non-employment purposes	59.16
Less land in temporary non-employment use	12.24
Less other (including plot changes)	19.86
Total Flows Off	**323.35**
Plus land added through development plan allocation	98.46
Plus land added through planning consent	0.15

Plus clearance of sites	93.23
Plus clearance of land formerly in temporary use for employment purposes	0.00
Plus clearance of land formerly in temporary non-employment use	0.00
Plus other (including plot changes)	9.55
Total Flows On	**201.39**
2016 Total Available Land (ha)	**145.18**

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

E17b: Employment Land flows on and off by year

Total available land 2004	**302.16**
Flows Off	19.69
Flows On	8.53
Total available land 2005	**291.00**
Flows Off	17.11
Flows On	3.9
Total available land 2006	**277.79**
Flows Off	30.78
Flows On	0
Total available land 2007	**247.01**
Flows Off	12.26
Flows On	0.7
Total available land 2008	**235.45**
Flows Off	25.34
Flows On	14.99
Total available land 2009	**225.10**
Flows Off	6.74
Flows On	10.52
Total available land 2010	**228.88**
Flows Off	15.08
Flows On	8.49
Total available land 2011	**222.29**
Flows Off	11.83
Flows On	1.63

Total available land 2012	**212.09**
Flows Off	8.56
Flows On	6.99
Total available land 2013	**210.52**
Flows Off	4.55
Flows On	3.86
Total available land 2014	**209.83**
Flows Off	0.77
Flows On	0.69
Total available land 2015	**209.75**
Flows Off	16.11
Flows On	4.04
Total available land 2016	**197.68**
Revised 2016 land supply following adoption of the Local Plan	**150.33**
Flows Off	**12.79**
Flows On	**6.96**
Total available land 2017	**145.18**

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

E18 – Available Employment Land

4.32 In total there was 145.18ha 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 115ha relates to greenfield sites. This reduction in available brownfield land has arisen 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%

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 higher than the previous year, increasing from 5.03 million visitors in 2015 to 5.20m in 2016. 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 (£283million).

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

Year	Total Value (£)	Accomm.	Food & Drink	Recreation	Shopping	Transport	Indirect Expenditure (£)	FTE Jobs Supported	Day Visitors
2016	283.00m	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,668	5.20m

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 at the former customer service centre in Howdon. There were also some out of centre retail applications approved at Royal Quays and Coast Road Retail Park.

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

Town Centre	A1	A2	B1a	D2	Total (m^2)
Northumbria House, Norfolk Street	390	-	-	-	390

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

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

District Centre	A1	A2	B1a	D2	Total (m^2)
-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

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

Local Centre	A1	A2	B1a	D1	Total (m^2)

Site Of Former Customer Service Centre, Churchill Street	657	-	90	298	1,045

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

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

Other Location	A1	A2	B1a	D2	Total (m²)
Units 8 and 39 Royal Quays	464	-	-	-	464
Coast Road Retail Park	605				605

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

R3 – Planning Applications for Retail Development

5.7 The limited of 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.

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

App Ref	Address	Retail Centre	Land Use	Floorspace (m^2)	Status
16/01005/FUL	15 Little Bedford Street	North Shields	Sui generis	-	Approved
16/01526/FUL	Northumbria House, Norfolk Street	North Shields	A1	390	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^2)	Status
-	-	-	-	-	-

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^2)	Status
16/00194/FUL	Site Of Former Customer Service Centre, Churchill Street	Howdon	A1/B1/D1	1,025	Approved on Appeal

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^2)	Status
15/01023/FUL	Units 8 And 39, Royal Quays Outlet Centre	A1	464	Approved
15/02047/FUL	Coast Road Retail Park, Norham Road	A1	605	Approved
16/00684/FUL	53 Queen Alexandra Road West, North Shields	A1	542	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 2017 the level of unit vacancy stood at 9.79% in Whitley Bay, rising to 14.36% in North Shields and 14% in Wallsend. Killingworth maintains the excellent track record and has only two vacant properties. Analysis shows that, over the past year there has been a decrease in vacancies in Wallsend, Whitley Bay and North Shields.

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

	Total Units	Vacant Units	% Vacant Units
Killingworth	25	2	8.00%
North Shields	174	25	14.36%
Wallsend	150	21	14.00%
Whitley Bay	194	19	9.79%
Town Centre Total	**543**	**67**	**12.33%**
Forest Hall	24	0	0.00%
Monkseaton	40	1	2.50%
Northumberland Park	10	1	10.00%
Tynemouth	47	1	2.12%
District Centre Total	**121**	**3**	**2.47%**
Battle Hill	8	0	0.00%
Howdon	16	2	12.50%
Longbenton	9	0	0.00%
Preston Grange	8	1	12.50%
Whitley Lodge	13	0	0.00%
Local Centre Total	**54**	**3**	**5.55%**

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
Killingworth	5.3%	5.3%	-	4.8%	9.5%	4.5%	-	-	4.5%	8.00%
North Shields	19.6%	19.1%	18.9%	14.4%	16.8%	16.0%	16.0%	16.8%	15.5%	14.36%
Wallsend	14.1%	12.9%	20.1%	17.7%	17.1%	15.8%	11.6%	10.6%	18.2%	14.00%
Whitley Bay	14.4%	19.7%	11.8%	9.8%	11.2%	11.2%	9.7%	11.8%	10.3%	9.79%
Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**12.7%**	**13.9%**	**12.33%**

Centre	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Centre Average										
Forest Hall	-	4.0%	7.7%	8.0%	8.7%	8.0%	3.8%	4.0%	0.0%	0.00%
Monkseaton	2.4%	2.6%	2.6%	10.3%	10.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.6%	2.5%	2.50%
Northumber-land Park	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	20.0%	11.1%	10.00%
Tynemouth	6.5%	12.8%	9.1%	4.5%	7.1%	11.1%	10.9%	8.5%	2.1%	2.12%
District Centre Average	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6.6%**	**2.5%**	**2.47%**
Battle Hill	63.6%	58.3%	20.0%	20.0%	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.00%
Howdon	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7.1%	7.7%	12.50%
Longbenton	-	11.1%	-	-	11.1%	10.0%	-	-	0.0%	0.00%
Preston Grange	-	12.5%	12.5%	-	-	-	14.3%	22.2%	22.0%	12.50%
Whitley Lodge	-	-	-	-	8.3%	-	15.4%	7.1%	0.0%	0.00%
Local Centre Average	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7.4%**	**5.8%**	**5.55%**

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

R4c: Town, District and Local Centres – Current Provision and Vacancy of Retail Floorspace (m^2)

	Total Floorspace (m^2)	Vacant Floorspace (m^2)	% Vacant Floorspace
Killingworth	15,187	192	1.26%
North Shields	22,831	2,080	9.11%
Wallsend	15,029	2,512	15.78%
Whitley Bay	12,374	1,027	8.29%
Town Centres	**65,421**	**5,671**	**8.66%**
Forest Hall	1,622	0	0.00%
Monkseaton	2,422	42	1.73%
Northumberland Park	2,540	65	2.55%
Tynemouth	1,443	54	3.74%
District Centre Total	**8,027**	**161**	**2.00%**
Battle Hill	1,624	0	0.00%
Howdon	1,248	334	26.76%
Longbenton	684	0	0.0%
Preston Grange	4,320	97	2.24%
Whitley Lodge	736	0	0.0%
Local Centre Total	**8,612**	**431**	**5.00%**

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

R4d: Town, District and Local Centres – Vacancy Trends in Retail Floorspace (m^2)

Centre	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Killingworth	0.1%	0.1%	-	0.7%	3.7%	0.7%	-	-	1.3%	1.26%

Centre	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
North Shields	6.6%	8.9%	7.9%	7.9%	13.8%	9.5%	10.2%	9.9%	10.3%	9.11%
Wallsend	5.3%	31.3%	34.7%	36.5%	34.9%	34.7%	14.4%	15.2%	16.5%	15.78%
Whitley Bay	13.7%	24.7%	12.6%	10.3%	8.6%	8.9%	8.2%	8.7%	9.5%	8.29%
Town Centre Average	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.5%	9.5%	8.66%
Forest Hall	-	3.3%	4.0%	4.1%	7.0%	6.3%	3.2%	1.6%	0.0%	0.00%
Monkseaton	1.0%	0.7%	1.0%	4.9%	5.3%	0.9%	1.0%	0.7%	1.7%	1.73%
Northumberland Park	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.9%	2.6%	2.55%
Tynemouth	3.0%	13.8%	13.0%	6.5%	7.4%	13.6%	15.0%	11.6%	3.7%	3.74%
District Centre Average	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.6%	2.0%	2.00%
Battle Hill	78.8%	78.8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.00%
Howdon	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	8.1%	8.7%	26.76%
Longbenton	-	10.1%	-	-	10.2%	9.3%	-	-	0.0%	0.00%
Preston Grange	-	0.6%	0.6%	-	-	-	10.7%	5.4%	4.5%	2.24%
Whitley Lodge	-	-	-	-	4.3%	-	10.5%	4.0%	0.0%	0.00%
Local Centre Average	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0%	3.1%	5.00%

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

R5 – Hot Food Take-aways

5.10 The Local Plan introduces policy to control the impact of hot foot 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	13	15%	6.3%
Wallsend	23	27%	11.1%
Whitley Bay	21	25%	10.1%
Town Centres	**57**	**67%**	**27%**
Forest Hall	6	7%	2.8%

	Number of Hot Food Take-aways	% of take-aways in designated centres	% of All Take-aways
Monkseaton	4	5%	1.9%
Northumberland Park	1	1%	0.5%
Tynemouth	3	4%	1.4%
District Centres	**14**	**16%**	**5.5%**
Battle Hill	4	5%	1.9%
Howdon	1	1%	0.5%
Longbenton	4	5%	1.9%
Preston Grange	1	1%	0.5%
Whitley Lodge	4	5%	1.9%
Local Centres	**14**	**16%**	**6.0%**
Total within Designated Retail Centres	**85**		**43.4%**

Source: North Tyneside Council – Public Health Evidence in relation to the use of the planning system to control Hot Food Takeaways

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	% Refused
2011/12	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2012/13	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2013/14	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2014/15	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2015/16	6	3	3	n/a	50%
2016/17	6	1	5	2	50%

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

Chapter 6 – Housing

Overview

6.1 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.

6.2 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.

Evidence Base and Background Studies Update – 2016/17

6.3 The annual update of the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) was published in September 2016; this provided the critical evidence for the Local Plan Examination in Public (EiP) process, including the preferred site allocations process. The work is supported by a full set of revised site assessments and a range of supporting information. An Addendum to the 2016 SHLAA was published in November 2016, providing an update of the 5-year housing land supply position and trajectory, supplemented by further evidence work to inform the Local Plan.

6.4 A full review of the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) has recently been undertaken, with a number of reports published 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 provides for 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 2016 to 31 March 2017, a total of 845 new homes were completed, an increase on the total for the previous year and the highest delivery total since 2007/08, prior to the economic recession.

6.8 When taking into account demolitions and other losses to stock, there were 977 net additions to the housing stock. Since 1 April 2011 2,969 net additional homes have been completed compared to a total requirement for 3,495. 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
Total net additional homes to 2031/32		**16,593**	**790**

Source: North Tyneside Council – SHLAA 2016

NB: this is the Council's preferred housing requirement set out in the Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft (November 2015), modified through a *proposed main modification* published through the EiP process.

H1b: Residual Housing Target

Phase	Total
Local Plan Requirement (790dpa)	16,593
Net Completions to Date	2,969
Residual Requirement to 2032	13,608
Per Annum Requirement (*Flat Rate*)	908

Source: North Tyneside Council – SHLAA 2016

H2: Delivery of New Homes

Relevant Plan Target	Year	Gross Total	Losses to Stock	Net Completions
UDP	2000/01	698	198	500
	2001/02	238	474	-236
	2002/03	330	293	37
	2003/04	691	67	624
RSS	2004/05	863	108	755

Relevant Plan Target	Year	Gross Total	Losses to Stock	Net Completions
	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
	2010/11	363	108	255
Local Plan	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
Total		**9,804**	**2,409**	**7,395**
Delivery against LP Target from 2011/12		**3,585**	**616**	**2,969**

Source: North Tyneside Council – SHLAA 2016

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	**390**
2012/13	133	36	14	134	161	**451**
2013/14	62	0	34	134	161	**391**
2014/15	61	22	17	106	336	**542**
2015/16	60	1	23	77	396	**557**
2016/17	34	30	0	99	601	**764**
Total	**369**	**64**	**91**	**350**	**1,457**	**2,331**
Ave	74	13	18	70	291	466
% of Total	16%	3%	4%	15%	63%	-

Source: North Tyneside Council – draft 5 year housing land report 2017

NB: spatial distribution of housing delivery is based on analysis of sites with an overall yield of 5 dwellings or more. Small sites are not considered through this indicator.

H4: Delivery of Local Plan Housing Allocations

Site Ref	Site	Status	Dwellings			
			Total	Com	U/C	N/S
-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: North Tyneside Council – draft 5 year housing land report 2017

NB: Due to the late adoption of the Local Plan, beyond the current monitoring period, housing completions have not been recorded for a full quarter. The next AMR will report progress on allocated sites during quarters 3 and 4 of 2017/18. Therefore, following the EiP and adoption in 2016/17, a change in status or progress with regard to the development timetable of any of these sites will be outlined in this indicator, as evidenced by the latest SHLAA.

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		621	**845**	**73%**
Total	**2,236**	**-**	**4,787**	**7,023**	**68%**

Source: North Tyneside Council – SHLAA 2016

NB: This indicator currently considers the relative proportion of delivery from UDP allocated and non-allocated sites as, albeit accepting that the UDP is out-of-date, a number of housing allocations remain to be fully built-out. Once adopted, the allocations in the Local Plan will be considered through this indicator.

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 2017 there were 4,253 dwellings with planning permissions that had not yet been completed, on 75 sites. This total represents an increase of around 1,800 units since the low point in 2013. 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		Brownfield Sub-Total	Greenfield Sub-Total	% Brownfield
	Dwellings	Sites			

Year	Outstanding Planning Permissions		Brownfield Sub-Total	Greenfield Sub-Total	% Brownfield
	Dwellings	Sites			
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%
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%

Source: North Tyneside Council – SHLAA 2016

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 six years to date, 2,690 net additional homes have already been delivered to meet this requirement. At 1 April 2017 Local Plan allocations had an outstanding capacity for 8,431 homes. The remaining requirement will be made up by delivery from an evidence-based allowance for windfall and small-sites.

H8: Summary of Housing Delivery over the Local Plan Period

	Phase 1 2011/12 –15/16	Phase 2 2016/17 –20/21	Phase 3 2021/22 –25/26	Phase 4 2026/27 –30/31	Phase 5 2031/32	Total 2011/12 –31/32
Local Plan Requirement	2,755	3,700	4,690	4,540	908	16,593
Past Net Delivery	2,170	799	-	-	-	2,969
Total Future Delivery	-	4,195	5,762	3,065	406	16,009
Indicative performance against phased requirement	-585	+709	+1,781	+306	-196	-196

Source: North Tyneside Council – SHLAA 2016

NB: Forecasts are informed by site-specific evidence in the SHLAA. For full details of the Housing Trajectory see Chapter 12.

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, 62% 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 67%, a total of 4,695 new homes, with the longer term trend since 2000 being at a similar level (68%).

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

Year	Overall Gross Total	Brownfield Completions	Greenfield Completions	% Brownfield
2000/01	698	450	248	**64%**
2001/02	238	205	33	**86%**
2002/03	330	293	37	**89%**
2003/04	691	485	206	**70%**
2004/05	863	449	414	**52%**
2005/06	854	580	274	**68%**
2006/07	726	618	108	**85%**
2007/08	665	481	184	**72%**
2008/09	446	345	101	**77%**
2009/10	345	276	69	**80%**
2010/11	363	240	123	**66%**
2011/12	455	323	132	**71%**
2012/13	495	329	166	**66%**
2013/14	447	237	210	**53%**
2014/15	584	317	267	**54%**
2015/16	775	479	296	**62%**
2016/17	845	413	432	**48%**
Total	**8,975**	**6,107**	**2,868**	**68%**

Source: North Tyneside Council – SHLAA 2016

H9: Indicative Brownfield Land Trajectory

	Brownfield Delivery	Mixed Delivery	Greenfield Delivery	Total Delivery	% Brownfield
Planning Permissions (5 dwellings of more)	1,590	61	3,001	**4,652**	34%
Local Plan Allocated Sites	2,515	194	6,086	**8,795**	29%

Total Identified Delivery	**4,015**	**255**	**9087**	**13,447**	**31%**
Windfall Allowance	1,197	0	0	1,197	100%
Small Sites Allowance	251	0	31	282	89%
Total Indicative Delivery	**5,463**	**255**	**9,118**	**14,926**	**37%**

Source: North Tyneside Council – SHLAA 2016

NB: Forecasts are informed by site-specific evidence in the SHLAA. It should be noted that the figures in this indicator are gross and not discounted to make allowance for non-implementation. For full details of the Housing Trajectory see Chapter 12.

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 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 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-bedromms and larger (29% in 2015/16). The last 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.

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. As at December 2016 there were 19 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

	Flats & Apartments					Houses					Overall Total
No. Beds	**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	92	30	0	0	**122**	0	97	149	233	**479**	**601**
Total	**185**	**541**	**4**	**0**	**730**	**13**	**421**	**1,018**	**751**	**2,203**	**2,933**
%	**6%**	**18%**	**0%**	**0%**	**25%**	**0%**	**14%**	**35%**	**26%**	**75%**	**100%**

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

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

E13a: 'Self-Build' Delivery in monitoring year

Site Ref	Planning Ref	Site	Dwellings		
			Completed 2016/17	**Pre-2016/17 Completions**	**Remaining**
-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

H13b: Completion of Self-Build Dwellings

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

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

H13c: Entries on the Self-Build Register

Year	Total Entries
October 2017	40

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

E14a: Executive Housing Delivery in monitoring year

Site Ref	Planning Ref	Site	Dwellings		
			Completed 2015/16	Pre-2015/16 Completions	Remaining
078	12/00687/REM	Land to the Rear of East Farm, North Ridge, Whitley Bay	33	75	92

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

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

H15: Proportion of Housing Stock Classed as 'Executive'

Council Tax Band	No. Homes	Percentage of overall stock
G	360	0.38%
H	10	0.01%

Source: North Tyneside Council (Council Tax)

H16 to H18 – Affordable and Specialist Housing

6.24 The total number of affordable housing completions for 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017 was 281, an increase on the previous year and a significant uplift from 102 in 2013/14. 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

SHLAA Ref	Housing Land Ref	Planning App	Site	Total Built 2016/17
239	1066	13/00616/FUL	BISLEY COURT BRISTOL DRIVE BATTLE HILL	28
255	1067	13/00617/FUL	BROADWAY COURT BELLSHILL DRIVE BATTLE HILL	48
241	1081	13/00604/FUL	ELDON COURT CLAVERING STREET WALLSEND	26
224	1082	13/00618/FUL	CRUMMOCK COURT WINDSOR DRIVE WALLSEND	18
226	1085	13/00754/FUL	PHOENIX COURT PHOENIX CHASE NORTH SHIELDS	47
	1347		CHEVIOT VIEW WEST STREET WEST ALLOTMENT	40
	1354		EMMERSON COURT EMMERSON PLACE SHIREMOOR	42
	1355		SOUTHGATE COURT LONGBENTON	45
	1362		TAMAR COURT TAMAR CLOSE NORTHSHIELDS	42
	1363		VICTORIA COURT FRONT STREET CULLERCOATS	34
	1365		FERNDENE THREAP GARDENS WALLSEND	38
	1366		THE ORCHARDS SOUTH PRESTON GROVE NORTH SHIELDS	20
	1367		CARVILLE HOUSE CARVILLE ROAD WALLSEND	31
70	1387	13/00965/FUL	STABLES AND LAND AT BILLY PIT WHITLEY ROAD BENTON	16
138	1426	14/01490/FUL	SITE OF FORMER ST STEPHENS RC PRIMARY BARDSEY PLACE	15
94	1428	14/00980/LAREG3	FORMER ALEXANDRA STREET REFUGE CENTER	14
485	1449		SITE OF FORMER 93 TO 113 WEST FARM WYND LONGBENTON	5
555	1473	15/00697/FUL	LAND TO THE NORTH OF 49 FIRTREES AVENUE WALLSEND	8
367	1489	15/01651/FUL	LAND OPPOSITE TO 9 OBAN AVENUE WALLSEND	5
383	1497	15/01767/LAREG3	LAND AT RED AVENUE AND THOMPSON AVENUE CAMPERDOWN	13
125	685	09/02537/FUL	WIDEOPEN UDP ALLOCATION	9

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 2016

E16c: Starter Home Delivery in monitoring year

Site Ref	Planning Ref	Site	Dwellings		
			Completed 2015/16	Pre-2015/16 Completions	Remaining
-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

H16d: Completion of Starter Homes

Year	Total Completions
2016/17	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).

Source: North Tyneside Council

E18a: Specialist Housing Delivery in monitoring year

SHLAA Ref	Housing Land Ref	Planning App	Site	Total Built 2016/17
239	1066	13/00616/FUL	BISLEY COURT BRISTOL DRIVE BATTLE HILL	28
255	1067	13/00617/FUL	BROADWAY COURT BELLSHILL DRIVE BATTLE HILL	48
241	1081	13/00604/FUL	ELDON COURT CLAVERING STREET WALLSEND	26
224	1082	13/00618/FUL	CRUMMOCK COURT WINDSOR DRIVE WALLSEND	18
226	1085	13/00754/FUL	PHOENIX COURT PHOENIX CHASE NORTH SHIELDS	47
	1347		CHEVIOT VIEW WEST STREET WEST ALLOTMENT	40
	1354		EMMERSON COURT EMMERSON PLACE SHIREMOOR	42
	1355		SOUTHGATE COURT LONGBENTON	45
	1362		TAMAR COURT TAMAR CLOSE NORTHSHIELDS	42
	1363		VICTORIA COURT FRONT STREET CULLERCOATS	34

	1365		FERNDENE THREAP GARDENS WALLSEND	38
	1366		THE ORCHARDS SOUTH PRESTON GROVE NORTH SHIELDS	20
	1367		CARVILLE HOUSE CARVILLE ROAD WALLSEND	31

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

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 transitionary period that sees implementation of the new policy from October 2018 onwards.

– SHLAA 2016

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. During the monitoring period, no additional HMO houses of more than 6 homes, which are controlled by planning, were created.

E21: Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMO) Delivery in monitoring year

SHL AA Ref	HL Site	Planning Ref	Site	Dwellings		
				Completed 2016/17	Completed Previously	Remaining Total
	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	0
2015/16	0
2016/17	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).

6.32 By the end of March 2017 there were 97,332 houses in the Borough. . Based on the latest 2014-based housing projections produced by DCLG, the number of households in the borough is anticipated to rise to 105,810 by 2032.

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 £159,475 remains significantly above that seen across the North East as a whole (£124,749) but, as expected, well below the England Wales figure of £227,613. To highlight the positivity in the market, the October 2016 has now risen above the previous peak of £152,602 seen in 2007, prior to the economic recession. This data can be further broken down into type of stock, all of which have seen increases to average price over the last twelve months to the following: detached – £289,984; semi-detached – £163,016; terraced – £149,200; and, flats – £99,372.

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
2002	19,219	4,851	64,280	88,350
2003	18,524	4,921	65,155	88,600
2004	17,408	5,030	67,082	89,520
2005	16,570	4,937	68,953	90,460
2006	16,151	5,143	70,136	91,430
2007	15,952	5,025	71,223	92,200
2008	15,769	5,084	72,167	93,020
2009	15,686	5,142	72,722	93,550
2010	15,619	5,315	73,126	94,060
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

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 are 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	**2,877**	404	114	6	**1,396**
2005	**2,821**	524	103	0	**1,055**
2006	**2,841**	503	41	1	**1,058**
2007	**2,992**	415	44	0	**1,103**
2008	**3,186**	378	50	0	**1,117**
2009	**3,209**	447	62	0	**1,203**
2010	**3,182**	445	64	0	**1,193**
2011	**3,081**	396	50	0	**1,184**

2012	**3,282**	412	47	0	**1,280**
2013	**2,467**	547	43	0	**1,017**
2014	**3,021**	422	66	0	**1,090**
2015	**3,055**	498	44	0	**1,122**
2016	**3,078**	449	49	0	**1,076**

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%

Source: Live tables on dwelling stock (DCLG) (Table 615)

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

Year	North Tyneside		North East		England	
	% Vacant	% Long-Term Vacant	% Vacant	% Long-Term Vacant	% 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%
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%

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
Average	**3,001**	**+15**

Source: Live tables on dwelling stock (DCLG) (Tables 612 & 615)

H25b: Reoccupation of Empty Homes

Year	Total Completions
2015/16	11

Source: North Tyneside Council (Housing Strategy)

H25c: Reoccupation of Empty Homes in monitoring year

Location	Number of Properties
18 Richardson Street, Wallsend	1
42/44 Richardson Street, Wallsend	2
68 Percy Road, Whitley Bay	5
1 Westmorland Street , Wallsend	1
7 Archer Street , Wallsend	1
9 Lovaine Place West, North Shields	1

Source: North Tyneside Council (Housing Strategy)

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

Year	North Tyneside (£)	North East (£)	England & Wales (£)
1995	43,550	41,688	52,246
1996	43,447	42,537	54,291
1997	45,041	43,996	60,205
1998	47,123	45,548	64,468
1999	50,132	48,970	72,029
2000	52,430	49,501	81,621
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
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

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

Year	Detached (£)	Semi-Detached (£)	Terraced (£)	Flat (£)
2015	263,774	162,854	142,029	95,188
2016	289,984	163,016	149,200	99,372
2017	270,772	163,200	141,044	95,958

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 2016/17.

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

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

NB: the number of caravans on unauthorised encampments on Council-owned land has only been recorded since 2012/13.

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

Year	Location	Number of Caravans	Notice Served	Site Vacated

Year	Location	Number of Caravans	Notice Served	Site Vacated
2006/07	Land at Wallsend Road, North Shields		27/04/06	-
	Land at East Howdon		16/05/06	-
	Land at Wallsend Road, North Shields		02/07/06	-
	Land at Neptune Road, Wallsend		31/08/06	-
2007/08	Land at Ecclestone Close, Backworth		05/04/07	-
	High Flatworth Playing Fields, North Shields		06/06/07	-
	Briardene Car Park, Whitley Bay		14/08/07	-
	Eccleston Close, Backworth		28/11/07	-
2008/09	Land at Eccleston Close, Backworth		04/08/08	-
	Trinity Road, Whitley Bay		07/11/08	-
	Benton Lane, West Moor		Vacated	-
	Eccleston Close, Backworth		27/01/09	-
2009/10	*No instances on Council owned land*		-	-
2010/11	High Flatworth Playing Fields, North Shields		21/05/10	25/05/10
	Land at Birchwood Avenue, Wideopen		28/05/10	-
	High Flatworth Playing Fields, North Shields		14/06/10	20/06/10
	Former Sandy Lane, Wideopen		Vacated	06/01/11
2011/12	Land at Church Road, Backworth		10/06/11	13/06/11
	High Flatworth Playing Fields, North Shields		08/08/11	19/08/11
2012/13	Land at Brenkley Way, Seaton Burn	1	24/05/12	25/05/12
2013/14	Land at Station Road, Backworth	1	05/04/13	08/04/13
	High Flatworth Playing Fields, North Shields	4 followed by further 14	10/06/13 & 11/06/13	14/06/13 & 17/06/13
	Gainers Terrace, Wallsend	2	01/08/13	11/08/13
	High Flatworth Playing Fields, North Shields	2	04/09/13	05/09/13
2014/15	High Flatworth Playing Fields, North Shields	2 (plus 2 vans)	22/04/14	25/04/14
	High Flatworth Playing Fields, North Shields	2 (plus 2 vans)	06/05/14	08/05/14
	Land at Benton Lane	u/k	16/05/14	19/05/14
	High Flatworth Playing Fields, North Shields	20	02/06/14	05/06/14
	Northumbrian Quay Car Park, North Shields	5	10/12/14	10/12/14
	Burn Closes, Wallsend	5	12/12/14	18/12/14
2015/16	Trinity Road, Whitley Bay	2 (plus 2 vans)	11/05/15	12/05/15
	Low Lights Car Park North Shields	15+	12/10/15	13/10/15

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	Notice Served	Site Vacated

2006/07	Swan Hunters, Hadrian Road, Wallsend	12	06/01/07	12/02/07
	O'Brien's Site, Hadrian Road, Wallsend	12	12/01/07	26/02/07
2007/08	North Tyne Industrial Estate	2	05/09/07	06/09/07
	North Tyne Industrial Estate	2	02/10/07	02/10/07
	North Tyne Industrial Estate	6	26/11/07	27/11/07
2008/09	Front Street, Annitsford (*part of travelling fair*)	4	18/06/08	20/06/08
	North Tyne Industrial Estate	8	20/06/08	30/06/08
	West Balliol Business Park, Longbenton	8	30/06/08	30/07/08
	East Balliol Business Park, Longbenton	8	18/07/08	20/07/08
	North Tyne Industrial Estate	8	23/01/09	25/01/09
2009/10	*No instances on privately owned land*	-	-	-
2010/11	Front Street (*part of travelling fair*)	4	05/10/09	19/10/09
	Front Street (*part of travelling fair*)	4	06/10/09	20/10/10
2011/12	*No instances on privately owned land*	-	-	-
2012/13	Blezard Business Park, Seaton Burn	2	11/07/12	20/07/12
	Hotspur South, Backworth	1	17/07/12	25/07/12
	Ecclestone Close, Backworth	3	04/08/12	20/08/12
2013/14	Former Stephenson House site, Killingworth	4	08/04/13	15/04/13
	Earsdon Road (*part of travelling fair*)	4	08/05/13	15/05/13
2014/15	*No instances on privately owned land*	-	-	-
2015/16	*No instances on privately owned land*	-	-	-

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 7 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	First Awarded
Killingworth Lakeside Park	2013
The Rising Sun Country Park	2005
Benton Quarry Park	2011
Marden Quarry Park	2012
Weetslade Country Park	2011
Wallsend Parks	2014

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
Total	**933**	**1,879.76ha**

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
Total	**57**	**78.03ha**	**4.15%**

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

Ward	Number of Spaces	Total Area (ha)	Percentage of Area (%)
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
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
Total	**770**	**1,675.37ha**	**89.13%**

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)
	Football			Cricket	Rugby Union (Senior)	
	Senior	Junior	Mini			
South West						
2013 Provision	+0.5	+0.5	+1.0	-	-	**+2.2**
2023 Forecast	-0.7	+0.2	+0.7	-	-0.1	**+0.2**
South East						
2013 Provision	+6.5	-0.5	-3.0	-1.7	-10.5	**-9.2**
2023 Forecast	+5.0	-1.0	-3.7	-2.3	-12.1	**-14.1**
North East						
2013 Provision	+0.5	+3.5	-2.0	-2.0	-7.5	**-10.0**
2023 Forecast	-0.8	+2.7	-2.5	-2.5	-8.4	**-13.8**
North West						
2013 Provision	+8.5	-1.5	-4.0	-2.7	-	**+0.5**
2023 Forecast	+6.9	-1.9	-5.5	-2.9	-	**-3.4**

Source: North Tyneside Council – Playing Pitch Strategy 2013

NE6: Local Wildlife Sites (LWS)

Site Name	Total Area (ha)	Type	Notes
Annitsford Pond	1.66	Pond	
Backworth Pond	27.12	Pond	
Brierdene	3.82	Scrub and grassland	
Burradon Colliery	18.93		
Curry's Point And Wetlands	16.95	Wetland, wader pasture and cliffs	Boundary revised following last review
Earsdon Churchyard	2.59	Woodland and grassland	Upgraded from SLCI following last review
Eccles Colliery	13.18	Pond	Boundary revised following last review
Eccles Colliery Extension	3.31		
Hadrian Park Pond	3.18	Pond	
Hadrian Pond Watercourse	1.90	Stream	Newly designated site following last review
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	North Tyneside section is approximately 22ha
Sacred Heart	5.16	Fen	Upgraded from SLCI following last review
Seaton Burns Ponds	11.06	Pond	
Silverlink Park and Waggonway	20.16		New site name and revised boundary incorporating former West Allotment Pont site following last review
Station Road Watercourse	1.80	Stream	Newly designated site following last review
Swallow Pond	20.44	Pond	
The Rising Sun Pit Heap	33.88	Grassland	
Tyne Entrance	22.00		
Wallsend Dene	48.69	Scrub and grassland	

Site Name	Total Area (ha)	Type	Notes
Weetslade Country Park	39.45	Wetland, woodland and grassland habitat	Boundary revised following last review
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 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
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	Ramsar	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	SPA	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 At December 2015, there were 210 confirmed TPOs. They comprise of 3,305 individual trees, 211 Group of Trees, 66 Area of Interests 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/FUL	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/FUL	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/FUL	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/FUL	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/FUL	17/00243/FUL	17/00243/FUL	Development of two apartment blocks consisting of 36no. residential units and associated parking(REVISED NOISE REPORT)

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
Tynemouth Cullercoats	Sufficient	Sufficient	Sufficient	Good	Good	Sufficient
Tynemouth King Edwards Bay	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Tynemouth Longsands North	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Tynemouth Longsands South	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Whitley Bay	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	New York to North Shields Catchment	Wallsend Burn
Current Ecological Quality	Poor Status	Poor Potential	Good Potential	Good Potential
2015 Predicted Ecological Quality	Poor Status	Poor Potential	Good Potential	Good Potential
Overall Risk	At Risk	At Risk	At Risk	At Risk
Protected Area	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Source: Environment Agency

NB: The information for indicators NE17a/b/c/d is from the River Basin Management Plan, Northumbria River Basin District 2009 and is yet to be updated.

NE17b: River Tyne Estuarine Quality

Measure	Assessment
Current Ecological Quality	Moderate Potential
Current Chemical Quality	Fail
2015 Predicted Ecological Quality	Moderate Potential
2015 Predicted Chemical Quality	Fail
Overall Risk	At Risk

Protected Area	Yes
Number of Measures Listed (waterbody level only)	11

Source: Environment Agency

NE17c: Tyne and Wear Coastal Waters Quality

Measure	Assessment
Hydromorphological Status	Not Designated A/HMWB
Current Ecological Quality	Good Status
Current Chemical Quality	Good
2015 Predicted Ecological Quality	Good Status
2015 Predicted Chemical Quality	Good
Overall Risk	At Risk

Source: Environment Agency

NE17d: Groundwater Quality

Measure	Northumberland Carboniferous Limestone and Coal Measures	Tyne Carboniferous Limestone and Coal Measures
Current Quantitative Quality	Good	Good
Current Chemical Quality	Poor	Poor
Upward Chemical Trend	No	No
2015 Predicted Quantitative Quality	Good	Good
2015 Predicted Chemical Quality	Poor	Poor
Overall Risk	At Risk	At Risk
Protected Area	Yes	Yes
Number of Measures Listed (waterbody level only)	1	3

Source: Environment Agency

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 2016/17.

Source: Joint Local Aggregates Assessment

NE21b: Aggregates and Mineral Extraction – Secondary

7.20 No secondary aggregates or minerals were worked in the Borough during 2016/17.

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 2018 for all residential development of 10 dwellings and above and fully completed within 2016/17. 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

Planning Ref	Site Address	Number of Homes	BfL 12 Score	Overall Score (converted)
13/00616/FUL	Bisley Court Bristol Drive Battle Hill	28	*Red*: 0 *Amber*: 3 *Green*: 9	Average
13/00617/FUL	Broadway Court Bellshill Drive Battle Hill	48	*Red*: 0 *Amber*: 0 *Green*: 12	Very good
13/00604/FUL	Eldon Court Clavering Street Wallsend	26	*Red*: 0 *Amber*: 1 *Green*: 11	Good
13/00618/FUL	Crummock Court Windsor Drive Wallsend	55	*Red*: 0 *Amber*: 2 *Green*: 10	Good
13/00754/FUL	Phoenix Court Phoenix Chase North Shields	47	*Red*: 0 *Amber*: 2 *Green*: 10	Good
13/00965/FUL	Stables And Land At Billy Pit Whitley Road Benton	75	*Red*: 0 *Amber*: 2 *Green*: 10	Good
14/01490/FUL	Site Of Former St Stephens RC Primary Bardsey Place	41	*Red*: 0 *Amber*: 2 *Green*: 10	Good
14/01348/FUL	Wallsend Community Centre Vine Street Wallsend	14	*Red*: 0 *Amber*: 0 *Green*: 12	Very Good
14/00980/LAREG3	Former Alexandra Street Refuge Centre	41	*Red*: 0 *Amber*: 1 *Green*: 11	Good
14/01808/FUL	Land To The North East Of 106 Blackhill Avenue Hadrian Park	15	*Red*: 0 *Amber*: 3 *Green*: 9	Average
15/00954/FUL	Land To The Rear Of 1 To 97 Brookland Terrace New York	13	*Red*: 0 *Amber*: 2 *Green*: 10	Good
15/01767/LAREG3	Land At Red Avenue And Thompson Avenue Camperdown	13	*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 SAM); 10 are designated as Grade II* - including Tynemouth Station and Dial Cottage, Killingworth (a former home of George Stephenson); and, finally 213 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; this included 168 entries that have then been reviewed as and when necessary in order that it remains up-to-date. As of March 2017, there were 145 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 16th Oct 2007
Benton	March 2007	
Camp Terrace, North Shields	July 1975	Extended 9th 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	
New Quay, North Shields	1990	Extended 14th 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 14th Aug 2007
Tynemouth Village	1971	Extended 14th Sep 2009

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

BE3a: Listed Buildings – All Grades

Year	Grade I Total	Grade II* Total	Grade II Total	All Listed Buildings	Change (+/-) from previous year
2008	2	10	186	**198**	-
2009	2	10	186	**198**	-
2010	2	10	186	**198**	-
2011	2	10	185	**197**	-1
2012	2	10	195	**207**	+10
2013	2	10	205	**217**	+10
2014	2	10	210	**222**	+5
2015	2	10	210	**222**	-
2016	2	10	210	**222**	-

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

Heritage Asset	Grade	Listing No.	Addition or Removal?	Date	Details
Market Woman Sculpture, Wallsend	II	1437357	Addition	02.08.16	Sculpture, 1966 by Hans Schwarz, commissioned by J Seymour Harris and Partners.
Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady and St Columba and attached gates	II	1431024	Addition	19.09.16	Roman Catholic Church and attached gates, 1957 to the designs of Vincente Stienlet; re-ordered in 1968 and 1990 by Vincente Stienlet (the younger).

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

BE4a: Buildings on Local Register

Year	Local Register	Change (+/-) from previous year
2008	167	-
2009	167	-
2010	167	-
2011	164	-3
2012	156	-8
2013	149	-7
2014	147	-2
2015	146	-1
2016	147	+1
2017	146	-1

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

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

Heritage Asset	Grade	Addition or Removal?	Date	Details
Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady and St Columba	Local	Removal	19.09.16	Removed from Local Register following addition to the statutory list.

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

BE5a: Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Schedule Ancient Monument	Notes
Burradon Tower	15th/16th Century Medieval Tower House
Clifford's Fort	Range of assets including: 17th/18th Century Artillery Fort;

Schedule Ancient Monument	Notes
	19th 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; 11th Century Medieval Benedictine Priory; 13th/14th Century Medieval Benedictine Priory; 16th/17th Century Gun Emplacement; 19th/20th 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	12th Century Medieval Church. Also Grade I listed
West Backworth Medieval Settlement	12th 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
2008	0	-
2009	0	-
2010	0	-
2011	0	-
2012	0	-
2013	0	-
2014	0	-
2015	0	-
2016	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
2008/9	0	-	
2009/10	0	-	
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

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
2008/9	0	3	9	**12**	-
2009/10	0	3	9	**12**	-
2010/11	0	3	9	**12**	-
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	-

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	Date	Details

		Removal?	listed	
-	-	-	-	-

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	Replaced previous Character Appraisal (adopted in February 2006)
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	Replaced previous Character Appraisal (adopted in September 2006)
Preston Park, North Shields	November 2009	Replaced previous Character Appraisal (adopted in September 2005)
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%
Total	**291**	**250**	**30**	**10%**

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.

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.

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 now underway and the tunnels are now forecast to reopen in the spring of 2018.

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 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 does not yet have an adopted Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) but has consulted on a draft Charging Schedule with a range of rates in different charging zones and a Regulation 123 List of infrastructure it has identified to be funded via CIL. It is not intended that CIL will replace the role of Planning Obligations/Section 106 Agreements but that it 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. Once introduced, the contribution for a CIL will be monitored in a similar way.

INF1: S106 – Annual Collection and Spend

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

9.14 Between December 2015 and July 2017, the Council collected £1,172,819 and spent £1,710,780.

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

INF2: S106 – Site-Specific Collection in monitoring year

Site	Application Reference(s)	Agreement signed	Amount	Areas covered
Site Of Former High Point Hotel And 1 And 2 Eastcliff, Promenade, Whitley Bay	15/00731/FUL, 16/01123/S106	18/12/2015	£9,506	• Playsite
Land North And East Of Holystone Roundabout, Rotary Road, Backworth	15/01146/OUT, 16/00460/S106	11/03/2016	£237,104	• Highways

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Site	Application Reference(s)	Agreement signed	Amount	Areas covered
Unit 39, Royal Quays Outlet Centre, Coble Dene, North Shields	15/01023/FUL, 16/00744/S106	07/04/2016	n/a	• To regulate A3 and A1 floor space
Fenwick Colliery, East Holywell, Earsdon To Backworth Link Road, Backworth	15/01307/FUL, 16/01286/S106	20/07/2016	£12,978	• Playsite
Land At Former Stephenson House, Northumbrian Way, Killingworth	16/00232/FUL, 16/01375/S106	16/08/2016	£284,812	• Apprenticeship • Highways • Noise • Sports • Parks • Playsite Other issues • Affordable housing
Moorhouses Covered Reservoir, Billy Mill Lane, North Shields	15/01999/OUT, 16/01853/S106	06/10/2016	To be confirmed at reserved matters stage	• Allotments • Play equipment • Education • Parks • Ecology • Sports • Employment and training Other issues • Affordable housing
Land North Of, 1 Whitecroft Road, West Moor	16/01316/FUL, 16/02016/S106	15/12/2016	£1,051,238	• Affordable housing • Health • Parks • Allotments • Education • Employment and training • Ecology

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 There is currently no CIL in place in North Tyneside; when introduced, contributions will be monitored through future versions of the AMR.

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 published in August 2017.

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.

9.23 When considering out-commuting, by far the greatest flow of North Tyneside residents for employment purposes is to Newcastle (24,932); of this total, 53% of trips are as either a driver of a car or van but 20% (5,016) are by Metro, highlighting the excellent, and quick, public transport links, a positive note for sustainability.

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%	-
Total	**147,889**	**-**	**-**

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%
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: 'In-Commuting' – North Tyneside Workers (Home Location and Method of Travel)

LA of Residence	Total	Light Rail	Train	Bus	Taxi	Motor-cycle	Driving	Passen-ger	Bicycle	Foot	Other
Newcastle upon Tyne	**10,848**	803	79	1,834	75	31	6,507	627	278	596	18
Northumberland	**10,506**	32	41	739	41	56	8,557	743	118	161	18
Gateshead	**3,596**	426	31	362	11	8	2,474	175	43	65	1

LA of Residence	Total	Light Rail	Train	Bus	Taxi	Motor-cycle	Driving	Passen-ger	Bicycle	Foot	Other
South Tyneside	**2,170**	326	36	114	10	35	1,395	104	71	49	30
County Durham	**1,686**	14	30	52	2	11	1,493	72	6	5	1
Sunderland	**1,676**	156	16	85	5	16	1,285	78	8	26	1
Stockton-on-Tees	**204**	0	4	6	3	0	180	9	1	1	0
Hartlepool	**104**	0	1	2	1	1	89	8	0	2	0
Darlington	**87**	0	9	1	0	0	73	1	1	2	0
Middlesbrough	**78**	0	1	2	0	0	60	13	0	1	1
Bradford	**75**	0	3	14	0	0	47	5	0	6	0
Redcar and Cleveland	**64**	0	0	1	0	1	56	3	0	3	0
Leeds	**61**	0	2	13	2	0	39	2	0	3	0
Sefton	**54**	3	2	5	3	0	29	4	0	8	0
Liverpool	**47**	0	2	7	0	0	31	3	0	3	1
Sheffield	**45**	2	1	2	0	1	29	5	1	4	0
Cannock Chase	**39**	0	0	4	1	0	22	3	0	9	0
Newcastle-under-Lyme	**34**	0	0	2	1	4	16	4	0	7	0
Doncaster	**33**	0	1	1	0	0	24	3	1	3	0
Carlisle	**26**	1	1	0	0	0	21	0	2	1	0
Stoke-on-Trent	**24**	0	0	3	1	0	14	4	1	1	0
Cheshire East	**23**	0	1	1	0	0	14	2	1	4	0
Rotherham	**23**	0	0	2	0	1	16	4	0	0	0
Wakefield	**21**	0	0	1	0	0	16	0	0	4	0
Hambleton	**20**	0	2	1	0	0	16	0	0	1	0
Other LAs across the UK	**975**	22	67	87	2	1	648	41	13	76	18
Total In-Commuting	**32,519**	**1,785**	**330**	**3,341**	**158**	**166**	**23,151**	**1,913**	**545**	**1,041**	**89**
North Tyneside	**39,149**	2,156	311	4,006	442	146	21,423	3,082	1,285	6,199	99
Overall Total Flows	**71,668**	**3,941**	**641**	**7,347**	**600**	**312**	**44,574**	**4,995**	**1,830**	**7,240**	**188**

Source: 2011 Census – available from Nomis 'local authority profile'
NB: Local authorities with a 'flow' of 20 commuters or above have been highlighted on a specific basis; the remaining total is included on the 'other LAs across the UK' category.

INF7d: 'Out-Commuting' – North Tyneside Residents (Work Location and Method of Travel)

LA of Work	Inflow	Light Rail	Train	Bus	Taxi	Motor-cycle	Driving	Passen-ger	Bicycle	Foot	Other
Newcastle upon Tyne	**24,932**	5,016	321	3,309	97	138	13,313	1,482	602	607	47
Northumberland	**6,256**	108	28	350	25	32	5,072	378	105	140	18
No fixed place	**5,863**	297	164	314	146	30	3,924	427	102	239	220
Gateshead	**4,104**	456	42	281	5	31	3,013	178	60	33	5
Sunderland	**2,207**	163	20	75	7	41	1,733	114	22	29	3

LA of Work	Inflow	Light Rail	Train	Bus	Taxi	Motor-cycle	Driving	Passen-ger	Bicycle	Foot	Other
South Tyneside	**1,785**	145	11	54	4	31	1,224	107	106	55	48
County Durham	**1,141**	23	25	28	1	12	985	40	15	9	3
Offshore installation	**646**	3	200	13	9	0	125	11	6	19	260
Outside UK	**215**	7	0	17	4	1	66	8	10	37	65
Stockton-on-Tees	**170**	4	5	2	0	1	144	11	0	2	1
Aberdeen City	**120**	5	62	3	1	0	22	0	0	3	24
Leeds	**115**	5	13	8	0	0	80	2	0	7	0
Darlington	**105**	6	11	2	0	0	78	5	1	2	0
Middlesbrough	**102**	0	7	1	0	0	89	4	0	1	0
Ealing	**101**	34	2	23	0	0	33	6	1	0	2
Newcastle-under-Lyme	**100**	14	4	24	0	1	37	9	2	8	1
Westminster, City of London	**71**	15	22	3	0	0	18	2	1	5	5
Preston	**56**	0	0	12	1	0	29	1	3	9	1
Bradford	**49**	0	0	9	0	0	29	1	0	10	0
Portsmouth	**46**	0	8	1	0	0	10	0	3	7	17
York	**45**	2	14	0	0	0	23	4	0	2	0
Redcar and Cleveland	**43**	0	0	1	0	0	42	0	0	0	0
Manchester	**42**	2	5	5	0	1	22	2	0	4	1
Hambleton	**41**	2	4	1	0	1	25	1	1	5	1
Hartlepool	**31**	2	1	1	0	0	23	3	0	1	0
Harrogate	**31**	1	2	2	1	0	17	2	0	6	0
Richmondshire	**30**	0	2	1	0	0	20	0	0	7	0
Luton	**30**	1	0	0	1	0	28	0	0	0	0
Nottingham	**29**	4	0	1	0	0	19	2	2	1	0
City of Edinburgh	**28**	1	7	7	0	0	10	2	0	1	0
Carlisle	**27**	1	3	0	0	0	20	1	0	1	1
Crawley	**26**	4	0	1	0	0	12	0	0	0	9
Hillingdon	**25**	2	2	1	0	0	13	1	1	1	4
Glasgow City	**25**	4	1	1	0	0	16	2	0	1	0
Argyll and Bute	**23**	0	2	1	0	0	14	0	0	5	1
North Ayrshire	**22**	1	0	4	0	0	16	1	0	0	0
Cheshire East	**21**	1	1	4	0	0	14	1	0	0	0
Wiltshire	**21**	1	0	0	0	0	7	3	0	8	2
Salford	**20**	4	0	3	0	0	9	1	1	0	2
Leicester	**20**	1	1	0	0	1	13	2	1	0	1
South Gloucestershire	**20**	0	1	4	0	0	12	0	0	3	0
Other LAs across the UK	**1,369**	58	85	81	8	6	850	68	20	129	64
Total In-Commuting	**50,153**	**6,393**	**1,076**	**4,648**	**310**	**327**	**31,249**	**2,882**	**1,065**	**1,397**	**806**
North Tyneside	**39,149**	2,156	311	4,006	442	146	21,423	3,082	1,285	6,199	99

LA of Work	Inflow	Light Rail	Train	Bus	Taxi	Motor-cycle	Driving	Passen-ger	Bicycle	Foot	Other
Mainly work at or from home	**7,107**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overall Total Flows	**71,668**	**3,941**	**641**	**7,347**	**600**	**312**	**44,574**	**4,995**	**1,830**	**7,240**	**188**

Source: 2011 Census – available from Nomis 'local authority profile'
NB: Local authorities with a 'flow' of 20 commuters or above have been highlighted on a specific basis; the remaining total is included on the 'other LAs across the UK' category.

INF7e: '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**
Aberdeen City	1	120	**-119**
Ealing	4	101	**-97**
Hartlepool	104	31	**73**
Westminster, City of London	0	71	**-71**
Newcastle-under-Lyme	34	100	**-66**
Leeds	61	115	**-54**
Sefton	54	4	**50**
Preston	8	56	**-48**
Portsmouth	2	46	**-44**
Liverpool	47	7	**40**
Cannock Chase	39	1	**38**
Stockton-on-Tees	204	170	**34**
York	14	45	**-31**
Sheffield	45	16	**29**
Manchester	13	42	**-29**
Doncaster	33	5	**28**
Bradford	75	49	**26**
Crawley	0	26	**-26**
City of Edinburgh	3	28	**-25**
Middlesbrough	78	102	**-24**
Luton	6	30	**-24**
Argyll and Bute	1	23	**-22**
Redcar and Cleveland	64	43	**21**
Hambleton	20	41	**-21**
North Ayrshire	1	22	**-21**
Glasgow City	5	25	**-20**

LA of Work	Inflow	Outflow	Net Flow
Hillingdon	5	25	**-20**
Nottingham	10	29	**-19**
Darlington	87	105	**-18**
Leicester	3	20	**-17**
Richmondshire	14	30	**-16**
South Gloucestershire	4	20	**-16**
Harrogate	16	31	**-15**
Rotherham	23	10	**13**
Salford	8	20	**-12**
Stoke-on-Trent	24	14	**10**
Wiltshire	11	21	**-10**
Wakefield	21	14	**7**
Cheshire East	23	21	**2**
Carlisle	26	27	**-1**

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 relating to Travel Plans has been attached to 21 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 2016/17.

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 106,845 tonnes in 2015/16. Similarly, the latest figure for the amount of household waste managed per head of population (467kg) 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 39% 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 2015/16 seeing only 10,000 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%

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

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
Healthcare		
Hospital	1	North Tyneside General Hospital. In addition the new £75m NSECH at Cramlington opened in 2015.
NHS GP Practices	29	
NHS Dental Surgeries	30	
Optometric Practices	20	
Pharmacies	51	
Education		
Local Authority Education		
Nursery School	1	
Primary School	46	
Secondary School	8	
First School	8	The three-tier education system is only in

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Middle School	4	operation within Whitley Bay and Monkseaton.
High School	2	
Special Schools	5	The Borough also has five special schools and a pupil referral unit
'Academy' Sector Education		
Primary Academy	1	
Secondary Academy	1	
All-Age Academy	1	
Further Education		
Post-16 Education	10	There are 10 sites offering a '6th form' (including Tyne Met College, and two secondary academies)
Community and Leisure		
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)

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)

NB: Data for public transport and walking is not currently available

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, 82 applications for new equipment under the Regulation have been fully determined.

Source: North Tyneside Council (Planning)

Chapter 10 – North Tyneside Housing Trajectory

10.1 The chapter contains a summary of the housing requirements over the Local Plan period to 2032, the identified objectively assessed need (OAN) for new homes in the Borough, and the projected delivery of new homes to meet this total.

Methodology

10.2 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 Pre-Submission Draft, updated through the Council's proposed modifications post-submission in June 2016, 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.

Table 1: Local Plan Housing Requirement to 2011/12 to 2031/32

Local Plan (Nov 2015)	Phase 1 2011/12 – 15/16	Phase 2 2016/17 – 19/20	Phase 3 2020/21 – 24/25	Phase 4 2025/26 – 30/31	Phase 5 2032	Total 2011/15 – 31/32
Total	2,755	3,700	4,690	4,540	908	**16,593**
Per Annum	551	740	938	908	908	**790**

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 2016, contributing towards this need. In the four years to date, a total of 2,170 net additional homes have been delivered, at an average of 434 per annum.

10.5 For the purposes of this trajectory, and to provide as much relevant context as possible, the longer-term trend in house-building is also outlined from 1 April 2004. Delivery from 2004/05 to 2010/11 is compared to the target set out in the former Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS).

Table 2: Net Delivery of Housing to Date

	Net Housing Requirement	Gross Housing Delivery	Demolitions and other losses (splits /mergers)	Net Delivery	Performance against Net Requirement
2004/05	400	863	108	755	**355**
2005/06	400	854	122	732	**332**
2006/07	400	726	141	585	**185**
2007/08	400	665	81	584	**184**
2008/09	400	446	142	304	**-96**
2009/10	400	366	80	286	**-114**
2010/11	400	363	108	255	**-145**
2011/12	551	455	64	391	**-160**
2012/13	551	495	45	450	**-101**
2013/14	551	447	68	379	**-172**
2014/15	551	568	154	414	**-137**
2015/16	551	775	239	536	**-15**
2016/17	**740**	**845**	**46**	**799**	**+59**
Local Plan Sub-Total	**3,495**	**3,585**	**616**	**2,969**	**-526**
Overall Total	**6,295**	**7,868**	**1,398**	**6,470**	**+175**

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'. It is important to note that delivery prior to 1 April 2011 does not impact on this calculation.

10.7 After taking this into consideration, an outstanding requirement of 13,624 net additional homes remains to 31 March 2032, at an average of 908 per annum.

Table 3: Residual Housing Requirement to 2032 (as at 31 March 2016)

	Total Dwellings
Local Plan Target (790dpa)	**16,593**
Net Completions to Date	**2,969**
Residual Requirement to 2032	**13,624**
Per Annum Requirement	**908**

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 14,000 deliverable and developable homes have been identified from both outstanding planning permissions and the preferred allocations through the Local Plan process.

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.

Table 4: Future Delivery of Housing (2016/17 to 2031/32)

	Phase 1 2011/12 – 15/16	Phase 2 2016/17 – 19/20	Phase 3 2020/21 – 24/25	Phase 4 2025/26 – 30/31	Phase 5 2032	Total 2011/15 – 31/32
Planning Permissions	-	2,202	1,407	431	0	**4,040**
Local Plan Site Allocations	-	1,629	3,894	2,173	314	**8,009**
Total Site-Specific Delivery	-	**3,831**	**5,303**	**2,604**	**314**	**12,049**
Allowances (small sites & windfall)	-	364	461	461	92	**1,378**
Total Identified Delivery (for Local Plan to 2032)	-	**4,195**	**5,764**	**3,065**	**406**	**13,427**

Performance against the emerging Local Plan Requirement

10.10 Having established the delivery from identified sites, the forecast delivery from these sources over the period to 2031/32 can be reviewed and compared against the overall housing requirement.

10.11 A 20% buffer has been applied to the residual target as required by NPPF. This increases the requirement between 2016/17 and 2020/21 by moving forward delivery from the last phase of the plan.

10.12 Delivery between April 2011 and March 2017 has resulted in a shortfall of 585 homes against the Local Plan requirement.

10.13 As a result, if delivery from outstanding planning permissions, emerging allocations and additional windfall sites, the Local Plan housing requirement to 2032 will be met. This conclusion is dependent upon continued approval of new planning permissions for residential development, in appropriate and sustainable locations, including both the sites identified through the Local Plan and supplementary small-scale delivery in the existing urban area.

Table 5: Housing Delivery over the Plan Period

	Phase 1 2011/12 –15/16	Phase 2 2016/17 –20/21	Phase 3 2021/22 –25/26	Phase 4 2026/27 –30/31	Phase 5 2031/32	Total 2011/12 –31/32

Local Plan Requirement	2,755	3,700	4,690	4,540	908	16,593
Past Net Delivery	2,170	799	-	-	-	2,969
Total Future Delivery	-	4,195	5,762	3,065	406	16,009
Indicative performance against phased requirement	-585	+709	+1,781	+306	-196	-196

The Brownfield Trajectory

10.14 An important indicator in the monitoring of housing land supply is the proportion of housing completions which are on brownfield land and those which are related to greenfield sites. Whilst this relative split has fluctuated on an annual basis, since 2004/05 the long-term trend is for 65% of completions to be on brownfield land.

10.15 The forecast of future delivery can also be divided between brownfield and greenfield sites. At present this is a much lower proportion than has been seen in earlier monitoring years but is a reflection of the changing nature of the outstanding commitments over the last two to three years following approval of a number of larger, strategic greenfield sites.

Table 6: Brownfield and Greenfield Housing Completions

	Brownfield Completions	Greenfield Completions	Total Gross Completions	% Brownfield Completions
2004/05	449	414	863	**52%**
2005/06	580	274	854	**68%**
2006/07	618	108	726	**85%**
2007/08	481	184	665	**72%**
2008/09	345	101	446	**77%**
2009/10	297	69	366	**81%**
2010/11	240	123	363	**66%**
2011/12	323	132	455	**71%**
2012/13	329	166	495	**66%**
2013/14	237	210	447	**53%**
2014/15	317	267	584	**54%**
2015/16	479	296	775	**63%**
2016/17	432	413	845	**48%**
Total	**5,127**	**2,757**	**7,884**	**65%**

Table 7: Future Gross Delivery of Housing on Brownfield and Greenfield Sites

	Brownfield Dwellings	Greenfield Dwellings	Total	Brownfield %
Total Site-Specific Delivery	**4,574**	**10,968**	**15,424**	**29%**
Windfall Allowance	1,106	0	**1,106**	100%
Small Sites Allowance	264	0	**264**	100%
Total Identified Delivery (for Local Plan to 2032)	**6,043**	**10,968**	**17,011**	**37%**

Methodology – Plan, Monitor and Manage

10.16 The following graphs the expected delivery of new homes against the target set out in the adopted Local Plan. The graph at Figure 1 sets out the cumulative delivery over the Local Plan period (2011/12 to 2031/32). Figure 2 outlines annual delivery over the period but, in addition, also looks back to 1 April 2004 (pre-2011 data is only shown for illustrative purposes and has no impact on cumulative delivery).

10.17 The principal of 'plan, monitor, manage' will be followed over the plan period, with the trajectory forming an integral part of this in helping to deliver the housing requirement. This methodology assists in identifying where there could be a potential shortfall in delivery and where mechanisms need to be in place to ensure a flexible, deliverable supply of housing land over the next fifteen years and beyond.

10.18 The principle for the housing trajectory is as follows:

- Plan – the preferred requirement as set out in the Local Plan weighted according to past delivery and future commitments.
- Monitor – the expected net delivery of housing from outstanding planning permissions and sites identified for residential development through the latest draft of the Local Plan.
- Manage – the phased requirement in order to meet the Local Plan requirement, through other sites, in sustainable locations.

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

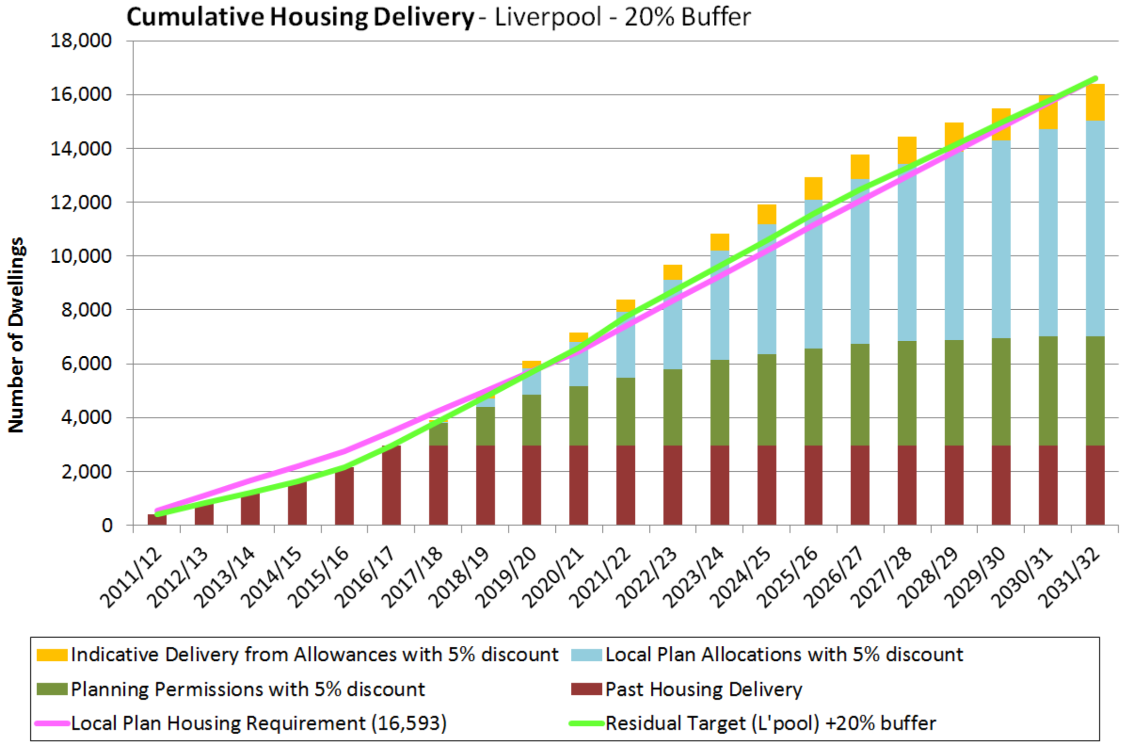
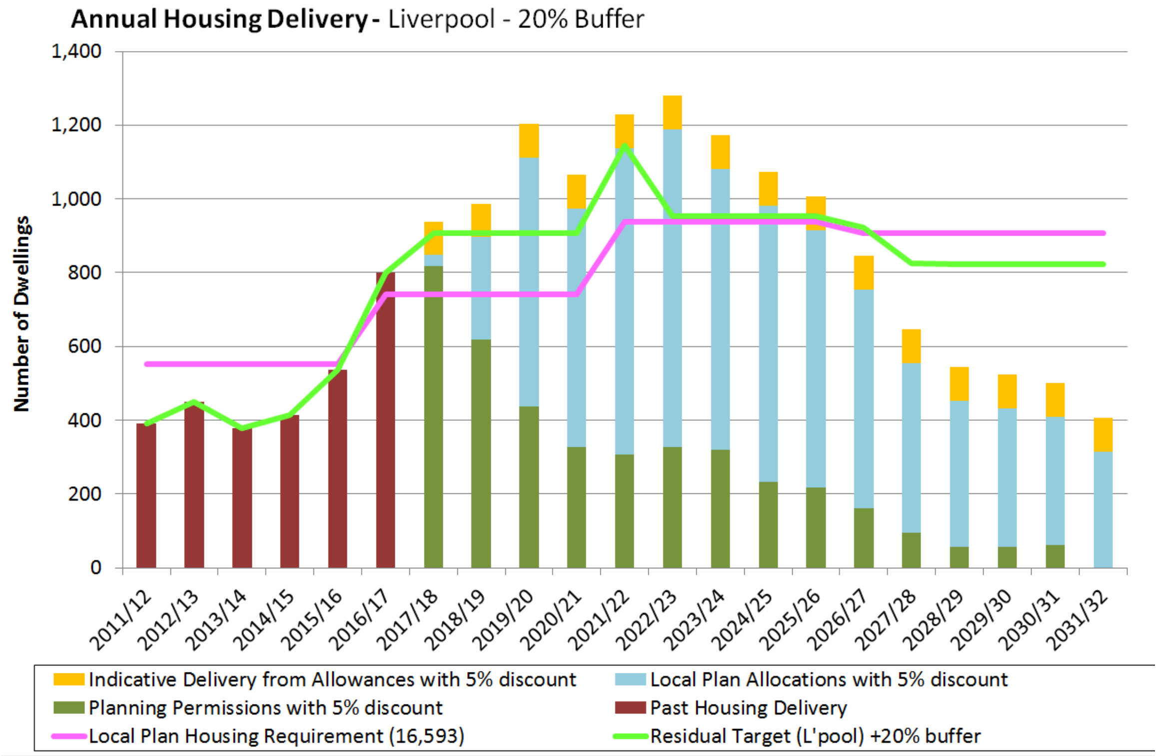


Figure 2: North Tyneside Housing Trajectory – Annual Delivery 2011/12 to 2031/32



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