



100 YEARS OF COUNCIL HOUSING



A guide through the decades



North Tyneside Council

Introduction

2019 marked a century of council housing provision in England.

To celebrate the occasion, North Tyneside Council colleagues and tenants gathered at an event to follow and highlight the changes in the housing landscape across the borough in the last 100 years.

Covering a wide range of parliamentary acts, anecdotes and local history a timeline of milestones was quickly formed; covering everything from one of the first council houses in Holy Cross in 1920 being built complete with a commemorative corner stone from the Chairman at the time, to the introduction of the 'Right to Buy' scheme in 1980.

North Tyneside's Elected Mayor, Norma Redfearn CBE, attended the event and said: "It's wonderful to see the evolution of council housing in our borough over the years.

"Not only do our residents have some wonderful and interesting stories to share about some council housing but it's remarkable to see the history of the infrastructure in North Tyneside as it evolved through the years to get us to the point we are at today.

"Capturing the content of this celebration in this booklet means we can have access to a learning resource celebrating a century of housing for our residents."

Over the following pages we look back at each decade in detail, explaining the rationale behind the birth of council housing in 1919 to how the 'Decent Homes Standards' and involved tenants help to shape council housing today.

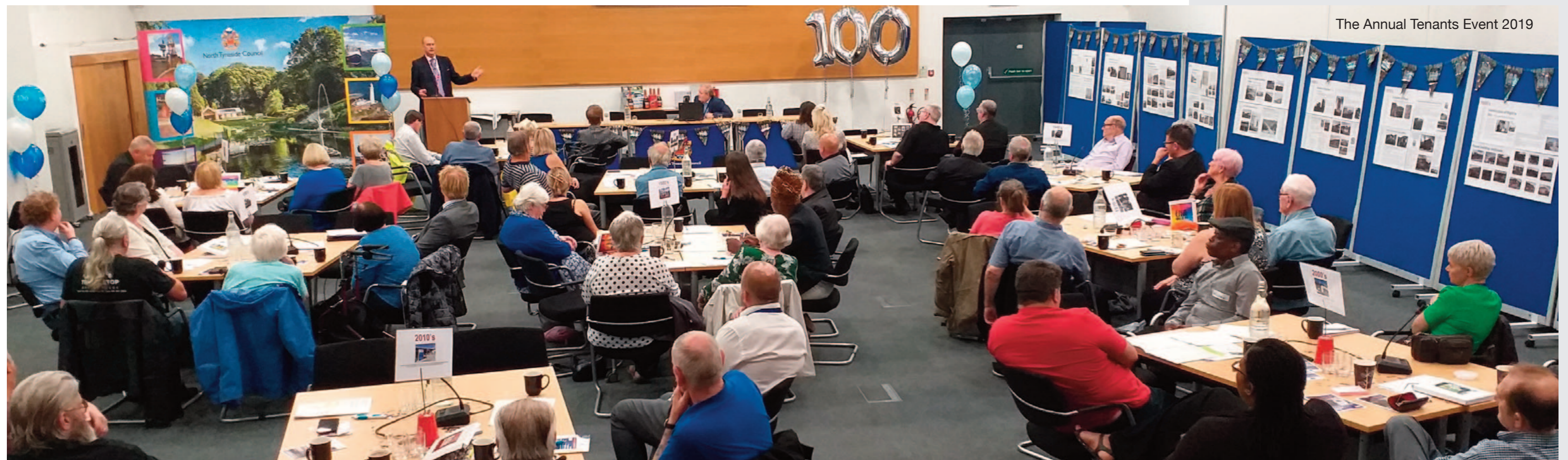
Thank you to all involved.

Get involved and make a difference

Tenants' views and suggestions for improving services are collected on a regular basis through a wide range of well attended events and activities.

Tenant involvement is essential to North Tyneside Council because:

- it helps us to understand the services tenants use and how they want them delivered
- it enables tenants to help shape the services and set standards they expect
- it will help us make good decisions and use resources wisely on the services tenants want and use.



1919

Homes fit for heroes: the end of the First World War in 1918 created a huge demand for working class housing.

On 11 November 1918, World War I came to an end. At the time, almost 80% of people rented their homes from private landlords. Many people were living in overcrowded and unsanitary housing which was causing health issues, such as high infant mortality. The following day, the Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, called a general election and promised 'habitations fit for the heroes who have won the war'.

The average age at death in some of the North Shield tenements on the banks of the Tyne at the time was only 42 years. This along with general unrest in Europe, Russia and amongst returning soldiers mean the Government had to take action.

Parliament passed the ambitious Addison Act which promised government subsidies to help finance the construction of 500,000 houses within three years. As the economy rapidly weakened in the early 1920's, funding had to be cut, and only 213,000 homes were completed under the Act's provisions.

The Addison Act 1919

Referred to the Addison Act, after its author, the Minister of Health at the time, Dr Christopher Addison, was a significant step forward in housing provision. It made housing a national responsibility, and local authorities were given the task of developing new housing and rented accommodation where it was needed by working people.

Enthusiasm V Opposition

Despite Central Government enthusiasm for the building programme, there was a great deal of opposition. Many members of the new Housing Committees were landlords and property owners and did not like the idea of working-class housing rents undercutting them. This was also new work for local authorities, and there was a feeling only the private sector could deliver.

"You have also in the local authorities a body of persons who cannot be said to be enthusiastic about building schemes. You have a body who have no staff to deal with such schemes, who, for the most part, have no land, and who have little or no experience." Lieutenant Colonel ROYDS House of Commons Debate, 8 April 1919, vol 114 cc1889-956



North Shields

North Tyneside Council didn't exist in 1919

Instead there were a number of smaller, different councils:

- County Borough of Tynemouth
- Borough of Wallsend
- Urban District of Longbenton
- Weetslade Urban District Council
- Earsdon District Council

Immediately after the passing of the 1919 Addison Act, Tynemouth County Borough Council appointed a Housing Committee as a full committee of council for the first time.

The council had several schemes in hand, namely, the Balkwell development in the east end of North Shields at Prospect Terrace and later at Scorer Street; the conversion of the Admiralty Hostel at East Howdon into dwelling houses. Despite good intentions, the land in the Balkwell was eventually sold to private developers.

Despite initial opposition, housing was built in Wallsend and Weetslade by 1920 and a large estate was occupying the land at Hill Heads by 1921.



Housing, Town Planning, &c. Act 1919

1919 CHAPTER 35

An Act to amend the enactments relating to the Housing of the Working Classes, Town Planning, and the acquisition of small dwellings.
[31st July 1919]

Generous Space Standards

Following the recommendations of the famous Tudor Walters report (1918), the new local authority-built homes were not to be terraced houses packed into streets on narrow plots, but low-density garden suburbs where generously proportioned houses were set in large gardens – something very different from the typical working-class housing of the time.

1920

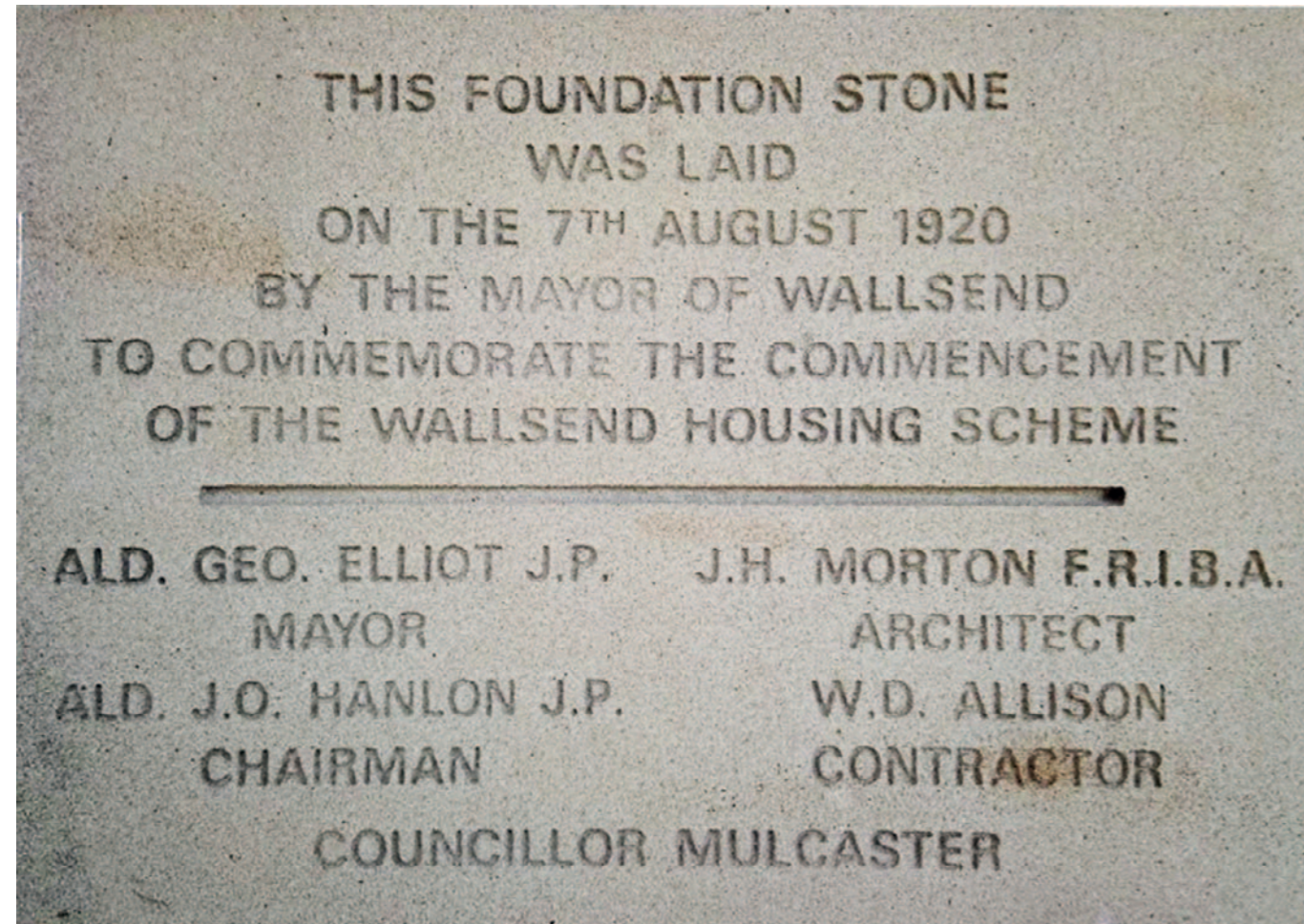
Council housing as we know it had started and was here to stay.

One of the first council houses was built in 1920, on St Peter's Road in Holy Cross, complete with a commemorative corner stone featuring the name of the Chairman of the council at the time, John O'Hanlon.

John O'Hanlon was born in Washington County Durham in 1859. He began work at Jarrow rolling mills before he worked as a driller at the Wallsend shipyard. He joined Wallsend District Council in 1894 and was the first 'working man' councillor. He became an Alderman in 1901 and the Mayor in 1913. He died on 11 November 1930.



The first house on St Peters Road with the foundation stone



The Quadrant, a street in North Shields still used as a main bus route today, hasn't changed much in 90 years, pictured here in 1922, and again in 2012.

Changing building standards

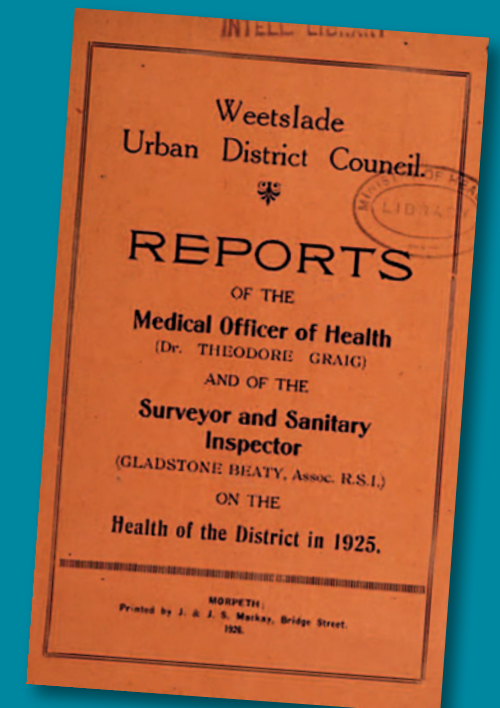
The high building standards initially embraced in 1919 were gradually reduced during the 1920's and 1930's, as cost considerations became paramount, space and amenities were reduced. In the 1920's housing was very much a public health issue and was included in a Health Report from the local Medical Office. The 1923 (Chamberlain) Housing Act extended the duty of local councils to make housing available as a social service.

The Wheatley Act 1924

Passed in 1924, the Wheatley Act aimed to build houses that could be let at lower rents for lower wage earners. This put pressure on to reduce the size and standards of houses and called for new council estates to be developed at a higher density. New council housing became associated with the very poor.

General Strike 1926

Public disorder was another pressure to develop housing for the working classes. In 1926 a group of striking miners from Cramlington in Northumberland removed a section of railway a few miles north of Newcastle in order to stop any further movement of trains. As a result, an Edinburgh to London express (the Flying Scotsman) was derailed between Annitsford and Cramlington.



1919

1920s

1930s

1940s

1950s

1960s

1930s

The Greenwood Housing Act 1930

In 1932, the Council purchased a 135-acre greenfield site on the north-western fringes of North Shields from the Duke of Northumberland. This was to be the Ridges Estate. The new estate contained 1,961 homes. 40 of these were old people's bungalows 268 were self-contained houses and 1,653 (84%) were 'Tyneside flats', common in the area the two-storied dwellings featured flats top and bottom and separate ground floor front doors, built in blocks of four.

Throughout the decade some 9,000 people were transferred from the bankside tenements to, for the most part, new housing built for them in the ridges (now known as the Meadow Well Estate).

The Meadow Well housing was a massive improvement on the bankside slums, and this explains the absence of complaints - outside those dealing with disinfestation at the time of rehousing.

Turf cutting into the Ridges Estate



1970s

1980s

1990s

2000s

2010s



The Meadowell Estate

In 1930, Tynemouth workhouse became Tynemouth Corporation Public Assistance Institution. Workhouses were initially designed to offer accommodation and work to those who were unable to support themselves, but this change added operating several children's establishments previously run by the Poor Law Unions.



Tynemouth Workhouse

In 1936 new outside lavatories were installed at Burradon Terrace, and they were flush toilets!

September 1939 marked the beginning of World War II.

1940s

Throughout World War II, there were bombing attacks and long-range night fighter patrols in the North East which resulted in the death of residents and extensive damage to Wallsend, Shiremoor, Tynemouth, and Cullercoats.

November 1942: The Beveridge Report

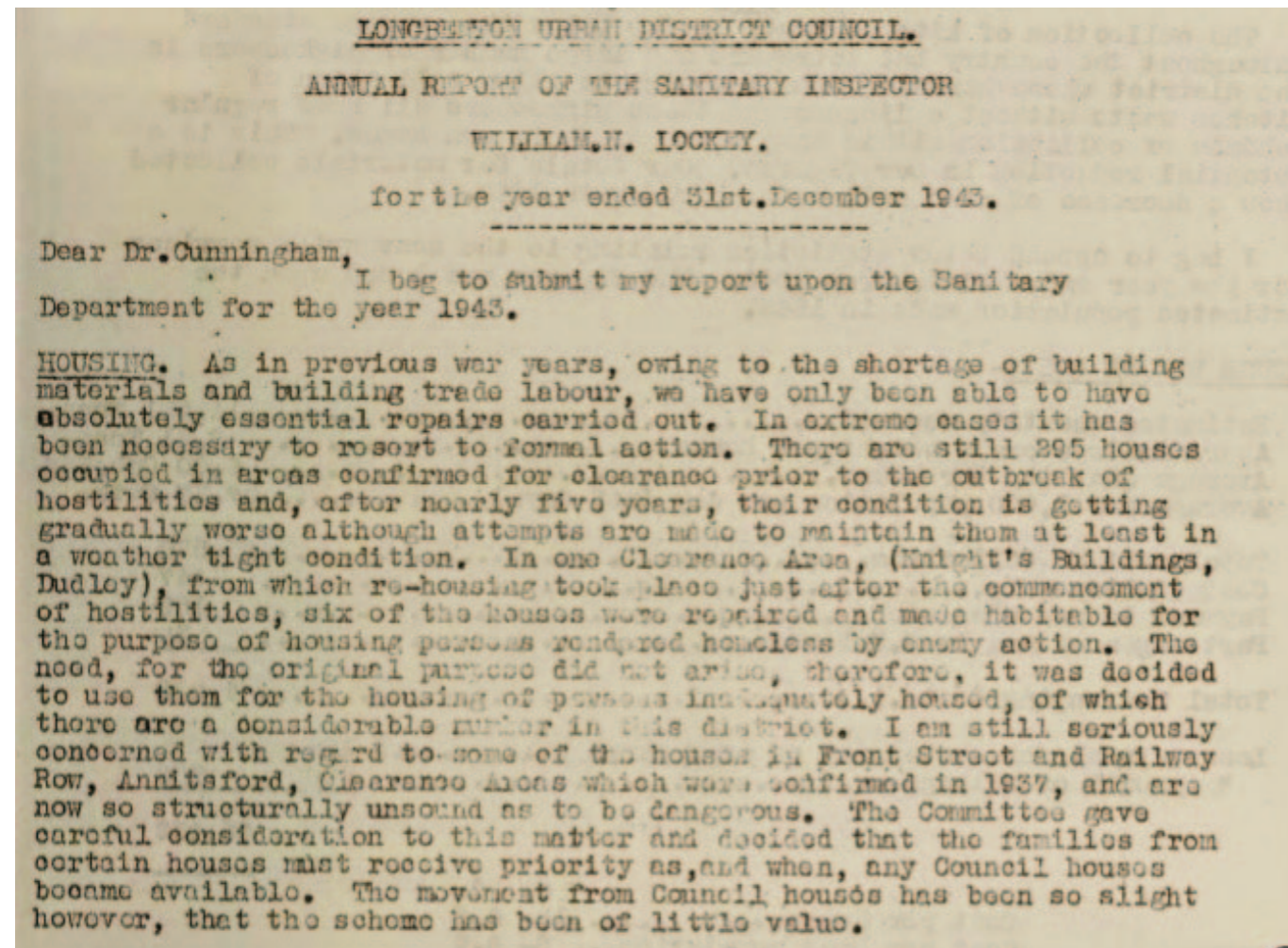
A summary of principles necessary to banish poverty and 'want' from Britain. Beveridge's mantra throughout the report was 'Abolition of want'. The report proposed a system of social security which would be operated by the state, to be implemented at the end of the war. The report provided the seed for the Welfare State.

2 September 1945

The end of World War II:

In the three and a half decades after the end of the Second World War, local authorities and housing associations built 4.4 million social houses.

Longbenton Urban District Council Report



Damage caused by the bombing during World War 2

Post war pre-fabs or non-traditional housing

To meet the shortage and bring the costs of housing down, a new form of construction was pioneered, commonly known as 'PRC' (pre-cast reinforced concrete). Largely built from concrete panels reinforced with steel and bolted together within a steel frame, building houses using this method was quicker and required less skilled labour than traditional build homes.



An ageing population and children's care

In 1946, the number of pensioners in Britain reached over 4,000,000. Only a fraction had access to suitable accommodation as until this time, most councils had concentrated on building family homes, largely in suburban estates.

In 1948, under the Children's Act, councils had to provide care services for children in their areas, especially those that lacked a family home, and the first Children's Committees were established to run children's homes. As a result, a residential nursery at Cleveland Villa on Cleveland Road, North Shields was opened in 1949.



Wark Avenue, West Chirton, 1947

1919

1920s

1930s

1940s

1950s

1960s

1950s

Council house building reaches its peak: nationally, 250,000 new local authority homes were built per year.

Post war slum clearance

From 1956, subsidy was confined to build new houses to replace those lost to slum clearance and there was more money available for blocks more than six storeys high. Helped by this subsidy, neighbourhoods all over the country were being demolished and rebuilt according to modern town planning concepts of mixed estates with low and high-rise buildings.

The only way is up at Low Willington estate. Construction was approved in 1958 for three fourteen-storey slab blocks with balcony access to be built by Wimpey's as public housing. The blocks contained 210 dwellings in total. Today, all of the tower blocks have been demolished.

Redburn View West, 1958



Hartington Road, Marden Estate, 1957



Ridley Avenue, High Howdon, 1952



1970s

1980s

1990s

2000s

2010s



Coast Road and Norham Road crossroads, looking towards Moor Park



Clent Way, Longbenton, 1955



Balkwell Avenue, North Shields, 1951

1919

1920s

1930s

1940s

1950s

1960s

1970s

1980s

1990s

2000s

2010s

1960s

A time of transition: Homes in the sky

To go from a two up two down Victorian slum terrace with no toilet or bathroom, to a 'city in the sky' with everything you could ever need must have been like heaven. History proved otherwise, but at the time it was an exciting development.

The flats had rooms on two floors and reached 14 storeys high. There were also a number of four storey blocks, with 12 units in each. The all-electric flats had under floor heating with communal laundries. Each flat had cost about £2,100, and the rents were 27s 6d per week. They were constructed in the 1960s and demolished in 1988. Some of the four storey units were refurbished and still stand.

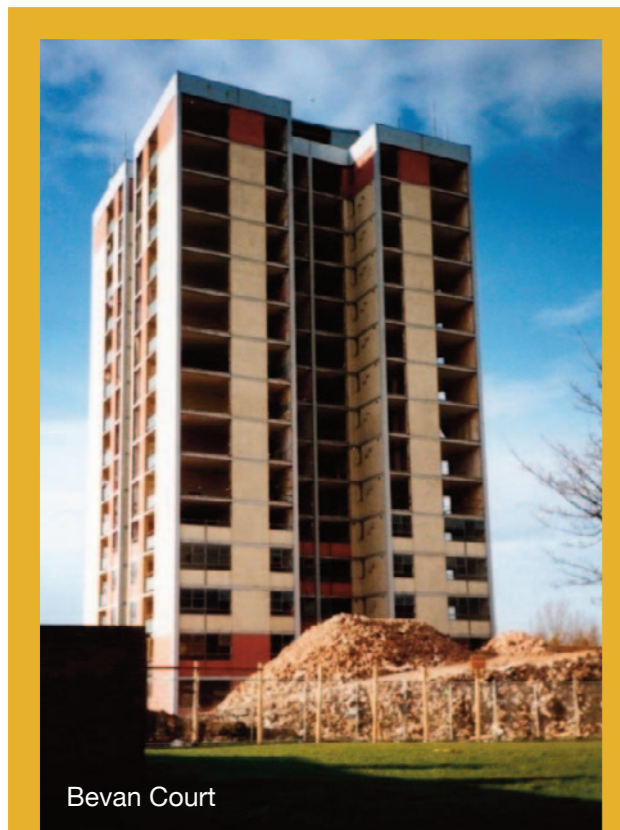
Alderman C. L. Palmer explained that Tyneside's tallest flats had been very controversial, but Wallsend Council suffered a land famine, so the obvious way to go was up.



Hunters Close, Percy Main



Taunton, Tarrington and Tiverton Close



Bevan Court

Bev and Trev: In Longbenton two fifteen-storey H-plan tower blocks were built as public housing. The blocks contained 180 dwellings in total. Construction was approved by committee in 1960. Bevan Court and Trevelyan Court took on the more familiar names of Bev and Trev. (pictured left)

22 August 1968: A ceremony was held to celebrate the building of the 3,000th house by Longbenton Urban District Council. The house was 85 Means Drive, and the keys were handed to Mr A. Wardle, the chairman of the Council.



Angus Close, Killingworth, 1964

1970s

The birth of North Tyneside Council:
1972 Local Government Act created
North Tyneside Metropolitan Council in 1974

Killingworth Towers 1970 -1986

Killingworth Towers were built in the early 1970's with a well-intentioned 'streets in the sky' approach with 'decks' above the roads designed to provide social space and safe walking above the traffic. Styled around the concept of a 'medieval castle-town', there were 27 blocks of public housing between 6 and 10 storeys high forming the 'castle walls'. The towers were approached by a causeway across a lake, like a drawbridge over a moat.

Warden-controlled flats

The 1970's saw the development of the first warden-controlled flats for older people. Records show that initially, these were viewed with suspicion as being another 'institution' but, with the settling in of the first residents the flatlets became a great success.

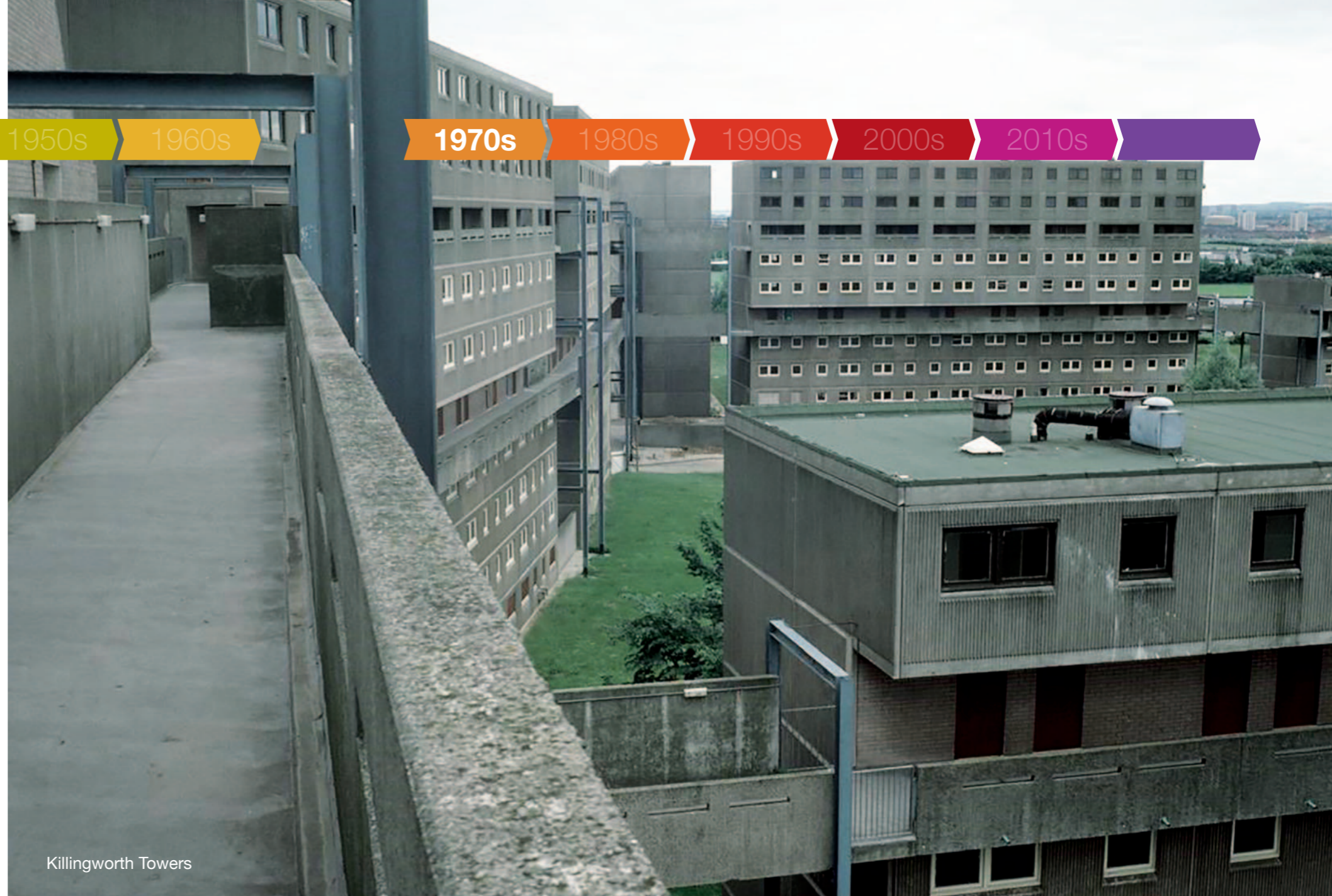
1972 Housing Finance Act

The 1972 Act reduced council housing subsidy and replaced controlled rents with 'fair' rents - in effect, a rent increase.

By 1972, local authorities were obliged to provide rebates for their own tenants and allowances for private tenants. The existence of two schemes was confusing and by 1973 the Government had fixed the amount of rent a Council could charge.

The arrival of housing associations

1974 saw the introduction of state funded housing associations. The 1974 Housing Act was significant as it signalled the beginning of the eclipse of council housing by housing associations, which has continued to the present day (it was further enabled by the Housing Act 1988 which made housing associations the primary developers of social housing).



Killingworth Towers



Killingworth Towers:
a drain cover shows a map
of the estate

The formation of North Tyneside Council

The Local Government Act 1972 (c.70) reformed local government in England and Wales on 1 April 1974. It created a two-tier system of metropolitan and non-metropolitan, county and district.

Elections were held to the new authorities in 1973, and they acted as "shadow authorities" until the handover date on the 1st April 1974. This was when North Tyneside Council was born.

Housing became the responsibility of the Metropolitan District Councils and for the first-time housing could be planned at a borough level.

House-price inflation peaking at 36%.

The average price of a home, which had risen from £2,000 to £5,000 between 1950 and 1970, doubled in the next three years.

Modernisation of original council houses still needed ...

Some homes on the South Meadow Well, although modernised about 10 years ago still lack some basic amenities and are not up to standards.

1919

1920s

1930s

1940s

1950s

1960s

1980s

The sale of council houses: The introduction of Right to Buy

The introduction of Right to Buy (RTB) was an act of parliament and formed part of the Housing Act 1980.

The act gave five million council house tenants in England and Wales the 'right to buy' their house from their local authority. The majority of dwellings that were sold under the right to buy scheme were houses rather than flats. As a result, the right to buy scheme reduced the supply of family houses and altered the balance of council housing stock in the country.

Take up of the 'Right to Buy'

In April 1979 North Tyneside Council had 32,075 properties. In the first year right to buy was available, just six properties were sold in North Tyneside. In the next two years, 2,500 changed ownership. To date, since the option was introduced over 12,500 council houses have been sold with the scheme still running. After a combination of sales and demolition, North Tyneside Council has just over 14,000 properties today.

The Housing Defects Act of 1984

This gave buyers of certain types of pre-cast reinforced concrete houses the right to insist that the Council carry out the work necessary to repair or rebuild their non-traditional houses that they had bought under right to buy scheme and could not resell.

The Housing and Planning Act of 1986

With improvement and regeneration as priorities, housing providers had an obligation to bring all of their homes up to the set 'decency' standard by 2010 and ensure that no-one is disadvantaged by where they live.

Britain's second big housing bubble – the Lawson boom. House prices rose by 16% in 1987 and a further 25% in 1988.



Sandown Court, Howdon, 1986



Baird Avenue, East Howdon, 1984



Queensbridge, Longbenton, 1980

1970s

1980s

1990s

2000s

2010s



Demolition of Killingworth Towers, 1987

1990s

Stock Option Appraisal: North Tyneside tenants choose Stock Retention

New funds were made available from central government for a succession of regeneration programmes providing the council transferred the management of their housing stock to an Arms Length Management Organisation (ALMO) or transferred the ownership in a process known as Stock Transfer.

Tenants were given a vote on the matter and after consultation which included an information bus touring the borough, and tenants voted to remain with the Council.

This meant North Tyneside Council had to borrow money to improve housing stock and bring them up to the Decent Homes Standard.

The Decent Homes Programme

By 1997 the Council housing stock was in a poor condition. The Decent Homes Standard introduced by Government that year changed that and was arguably the most successful reform programme of its time.

A very simple objective was set – to bring all the social housing stock up to a basic standard of decency by the end of 2010.

House building comes to a halt

Funding to local authorities is limited by Central Government and restrictions on keeping Right to Buy money after house sales stops reinvestment in stock. North Tyneside Council formed partnerships with local housing associations in order to house people from the waiting list.



The Care Call team in the 1990s



Estate Action Bid to improve the Lower Garths

After Killingworth Towers were demolished in 1988 new private estates and sheltered housing was built by housing associations.

North Tyneside Council set about improving the barrack style housing in Garths 11 and 13 in Killingworth including the addition of pitched roofs, thermal cladding to walls, new windows and doors, the replacement of wooden sheds with brick outhouses, and landscaping. Further bids would be submitted for work to other Garths.

Alexandra Street opens: a unit for homeless women opened in March 1991 to provide temporary housing to homeless families.

Difficult times

House building fell during the recession to its lowest peacetime level since the early 1930's. The bust that followed the Lawson Boom was long and painful. Interest rates were raised to 15% and remained in place for a year to control inflation.

Unemployment doubled to hit three million and a record number of people had their homes repossessed as house prices fell for four successive years. It was not until the end of the 1990's that the market started to recover.

Care Call: In April 1980 Care Call covered 33 purpose-built buildings serving 1,058 tenants and has 189 group dwellings with wardens. The Wardens are serving 624 tenants.

End of an era

By the 1990's the make-up and demographic of council estates had changed in tenure and appearance since their beginnings.

The impact of the right to buy turned the former council estates into mixed tenure areas, where tenants and homeowners live side by side.



Alexandra Street, Wallsend

2000s

Better Homes, Better Places

The 2000's saw the introduction of the Decent Homes Standard for council properties. Extensive improvement works were carried out and homes deemed no longer fit for purpose were demolished to make way for private redevelopment, regenerating estates.

- Windows; all windows have to be less than 25 years old and meet the 'secure by design' standard. Where old windows are replaced with UPVC, every house has to have two upper windows which could be utilised as fire escapes and every flat has to have a window that could provide a route to safety.
- Roofs; all roofing structures have to be less than 50 years old.
- Electrical systems; all systems have to be less than 25 years old and comply with the latest legislation.
- External doors; all external doors have to be less than 25 years old and made from either UPVC or hard wood. They must meet appropriate standards regarding safety and locking mechanisms.
- Central heating; all central heating distribution systems (which are classed as a non-key component) will be less than 30 years old. All gas boilers (which are classed as a key component) must be less than 10 years old. All appliances will comply with current legislation and be subject to an annual service.
- Kitchens and bathrooms; these are classed as non-key components and must be less than 20 years old.

Another bubble: Britain's third big housing bubble of the post-war period where the average house price more than doubled from £100,000 in 2000 to just under £225,000 in 2007, before the financial crash brought the boom to an end.



Exhibitions took place every year in February and March in venues across the borough. Tenants had a chance to find out what improvement works were available and choose certain fittings.

2010s

Eccles Grange, Backworth



Private Finance Initiative for Sheltered Housing

Central Government made PFI money available from 1998 through the Homes and Communities Agency. North Tyneside Council was successful in a bid to revitalise old sheltered housing which wasn't included in the Decent Homes Standard due to cost. The company who won the contract to upgrade and manage the properties for the next 30 years completed the work in 2017. Re-branded as North Tyneside Living – independent living for the 21st century – the finished homes all meet Lifetime Homes standards, have state-of-the-art equipment, are fully accessible and dementia friendly.

The impact of the Welfare Reform Act 2012

The reforms to the benefit system which included universal credit and under occupancy penalties, or bedroom tax, made it difficult for many tenants to make ends meet. For the first time, North Tyneside Council had to resort to financial assessments before tenancies were offered and provide information on money management, training and finding work.

Regulatory Framework for Social Housing 2012

On 1 December 2008 the Tenants Services Authority became responsible for the regulatory work inspecting Housing Association and responding to issues and concerns. The remit of the authority expanded to regulate local authority housing and co-operatives from April 2010. The TSA closed after the Homes and Communities Agency took over responsibility for the regulation of social housing in April 2012, but left a set of framework standards including tenant involvement.

Crossgates, Hadrian Park

The housing crisis deepens ...

Reports suggest it would take 130 years to house those waiting on social housing waiting lists at the current rate of building. The Government continues to solve the problems but finds itself scrapping its own measures introduced in the 2016 Housing and Planning Act. Home ownership is still the preferred option with continuing support for started homes.

North Tyneside Council continues to work for its residents despite pressures

Five years ago, the council confirmed its commitment to deliver 3,000 new affordable homes over the following 10 years. The council are on target, having delivered 1,380 over the first five years. Most of these are council owned homes available for rent, supplemented by: homes delivered by Registered Provider partners; affordable housing provided through legal agreements between the council and private developers as part of larger developments; and bringing back into use a small amount of long-term empty private rented accommodation.

A new generation of council housing

While Theresa May was Prime Minister, she promised a 'new generation of council housing' and followed this up by announcing the intention to scrap the Housing Revenue Account borrowing cap, a promise subsequently delivered in the 2018 Autumn budget.

So what now?

On the 1st July 2019 North Tyneside Council had 14,622 rented homes, 1,700 garages and 840 homes in which the council has a leasehold interest.

North Tyneside Living



Get involved

If you wish to get involved, you can choose how much you want to do, for example you could do one (or more) of the following:

- join a group that meets several times a year to look at how a particular housing service is performing and how satisfied people are with it
- follow on from the findings of the above groups, take part in an inspection that reviews a housing service and makes recommendations for change
- take part in a one-off group meeting that feeds back on a new or existing housing service
- attend the annual tenants' event
- complete surveys
- be part of the readers' panel (which checks and feeds back on information before it gets published)
- give us feedback
- be part of our residents' panel and join in with online consultations.

Our aim is to encourage everyone to get involved in a way they feel comfortable with. We will do this by providing a wide range of involvement opportunities and we will help you to make the most of these opportunities.

If you would like to get involved and make a difference contact the Engagement Team on (0191) 643 2828 or email engagement@northtyneside.gov.uk

Tenant tales

Memories of paying the rent

Yvonne Booth, who lives in Palmersville now, moved into a council house aged 9 when her younger brother was born. Prior to his arrival she lived with her mother and grandma as her father was in the RAF. She has memories of being young and having important responsibilities: "When I was 7 or 8 years old I remember every weekend walking from our house on the Longbenton estate, the money tightly in one hand and the rent book in the other, to Four Lane Ends rent office to pay the rent."

'Unique' fire escapes

Eric Logan who lives in Dudley now, lived in Killingworth Towers before they were demolished, explains the novel escape route tenants would need to follow in an emergency: "There was a door on the wall in all of the bathrooms and when you opened that door you had to break through the thin wooden wall into the bathroom next door. It was a bit off but it meant if there was a fire in the middle of the building we could all get through the other flats and out."

Money saving solar

Eric Snaith, from Howdon, has been involved in the introduction of environmentally friendly initiatives such as solar panels: "My house has been fitted with solar panels and I have noticed a 50% reduction in my bills so I am saving a lot of money. The supplier also makes a contribution to future environmental projects."

At the annual tenants event our involved tenants shared some stories and memories from their homes throughout the decades

Bloomin lovely ...

Bill Lawrence from Whitley Bay made friends with a neighbour who moved into his street when the homes were first built: "We were moving some of the fruit trees from our previous home into our garden and she went on to explain that when the council first built the homes in the 20's, tenants had to choose three trees to have in their garden, one ornamental, and two fruit trees."

My life in council housing

Evelyn Parker, from Howdon, was born in a council house and lived there until she got married. The house she lives in now is on the same street as the house she was born in: "My mother was the first tenant in her house when it was built and she lived there until we lost her three years ago, her house had no bath and no central heating. We had a coal fire and she used to cook on the triplex range in the dining room."



North Tyneside involved tenants

1919

1920s

1930s

1940s

1950s

1960s

1970s

1980s

1990s

2000s

2010s

Council housing built in North Tyneside throughout the years

1920 Holy Cross, Camperdown

1921 Balkwell, Hillheads, Holy Cross, Landsdowne and Granville

1922 Hillheads, Holy Cross

1924 Balliol Glebe

1925 Hillheads, High Farm North, High Farm South, Seaton Burn

1926 Annitsford, High Farm North, High Farm South, High Howdon, Hillheads, Park Avenue (SM), Rutherford Street, Seatonville

1927 Castle Park, Dudley, High Farm North, High Howdon, Hillheads, Holystone, Rutherford Street

1928 High Farm North, Hillheads

1930 Balkwell, Broadway, East Howdon, High Farm North, High Farm South, Landsdowne and Granville, North Shields, The Nook

1931 Balkwell, High Farm North, Rosehill

1932 Balkwell, Dudley, Murton, North Meadow Well, Rosehill

1933 Balliol and Glebe, Rutherford Street, Rydal Terrace, Seaton Burn

1934 Balkwell, North Meadow Well, Rosehill, Rutherford Street

1935 Balkwell, Camperdown, East Howdon, Holy Cross, North Meadow Well, Palmersville, Riverside Park, Rosehill, The Nook

1936 Balkwell, North Meadow Well, Riverside Park, Rutherford Street, West Chirton, Westmorland

1937 Grange Estate, Riverside Park, Rutherford Street, Torn tree/Seaton Burn, Westmorland

1938 Balkwell, East End, Moorside, North Meadow Well, Riverside Park, Rocket Way, Rutherford Street

1939 Balkwell, Camperdown, Dudley, North Meadow Well, Palmersville, Riverside Park

1940 Benton, East End

1941 Benton, High Farm North

1942 High Farm South, West Street

1943 North Meadow Well

1945 High Farm South, West Chirton, West Street

1946 East End, Percy Main, Preston Village, Rutherford Street, West Chirton

1919

1920s

1930s

1940s

1950s

1960s

1970s

1980s

1990s

2000s

2010s

1947

Balliol Glebe, Benton, Broadway, Chirton Grange, East End, Holy Cross, Lesbury Avenue, Monkseaton, Moor Park, Rosehill, Seatonville, West Chirton, Westmorland, Wideopen

1948

Balkwell, Benton, Broadway, Chirton Grange, Holy Cross, Lesbury Avenue, Marden Estate, Monkseaton, New York, Palmersville, Rosehill, Seatonville, West Chirton, Westmorland, Wideopen

1949

Benton, Chirton Grange, East End, Fordley, Holy Cross, Landsdowne/Granville, Lesbury Avenue, Marden Estate, Palmersville, Rosehill, Seatonville, West Street

1950

Benton, East End, Fordley, High Farm North, Holy Cross, Marden Estate, Riverside Park, Rocket Way, Rutherford Street, Seatonville, West Street, Wideopen

1951

Balkwell, Benton, Camperdown, Chirton Grange, Clousden Hill, Fordley, High Howdon, Holy Cross, Lesbury Avenue, Lynholm Grove, Marden Estate, North Meadow Well, Park Ave, Rosehill, Seatonville, Whitley Bay, Wideopen

1952

Annitsford, Balliol Glebe, Benton, Camperdown, Chirton Grange, Clousden Hill, Fairways Estate, Fordley, High Howdon, Holy Cross, Holystone, Landsdowne/Granville, Lesbury Avenue, Lynholm Grove, Marden Estate, Monkseaton, Rosehill, Seatonville, Wideopen

1953

Balliol Glebe, Benton, Boyd Crescent, Camperdown, Chirton Grange, Clousden Hill, Fordley, Grange Estate, High Farm North, High Farm South, High Howdon, High Street East, Hillary/Granville, Holy Cross, Holystone, Lesbury Avenue, Longbenton, Lynholm Grove, Monkseaton

1954

Benton, Chirton Grange, Clousden Hill, Fairways Estate, High Howdon, High Street East, Hillary/Granville, Hillheads, Holy Cross, Holystone, Lesbury Avenue, Longbenton, Marden Estate, North Meadow Well, Palmersville, Rosehill, Wideopen

1955

Chirton Grange, Fordley, High Howdon, Hillary/Granville, Holy Cross, Lesbury Avenue, Longbenton, Lynholm Grove, North Meadow Well, North Shields, Palmersville, Rosehill Rutherford Street

1956

Camperdown, Fordley, Grange Estate, High Farm North, High Howdon, North Shields, Seaton Burn, West Chirton

1957

Balkwell, Boyd Crescent, Chirton Grange, East End, Fordley, High Farm North, High Howdon, Lesbury Avenue, Longbenton, North Meadow Well, Rosehill, Rutherford Street, Seaton Burn

1958

High Howdon, Longbenton, Monkseaton

1959

Benton, Fairways Estate, Marden Estate, Riverside Park

1960

Camperdown, Chirton Grange, Cullercoats, East End, Fordley, High Howdon, Lesbury Avenue, Moor Park, North Shields, Seaton Burn, Wellfield

1961

Annitsford, Boyd Crescent, Chirton Grange, Clousden Hill, Dudley, East End, High Howdon, North Meadow Well, Seaton Burn, Seatonville

- 1962** Burradon, Camperdown, Chirton Grange Clousden Hill High Howdon, Holystone, Lansdowne/Granville, Longbenton, Moor Park
- 1963** Balkwell, Clousden Hill, East End, Palmersville, Rutherford Street, Seaton Burn, Seatonville, Thorntree/Seaton Burn, Tynemouth
- 1964** Annitsford, East End, High Howdon, Killingworth, Lesbury Avenue, North Shields, Palmersville, Riverside Park, Rosehill, Rutherford Street
- 1965** Balliol Glebe, East End, Killingworth, Riverside Park, Rutherford Street, Seaton Burn
- 1966** Dudley, High Farm South, Killingworth, Lynholme Grove, Moor Park, North Shields, Wellfield
- 1967** Battle Hill, Chirton Grange, Clousden Hill, East End, Palmersville, Tynemouth
- 1968** Balliol Glebe, Battle Hill, Benton, Broadway, Burradon, Castle Park, East End, Killingworth, Lansdowne/Granville, Longbenton, Palmersville, Percy Main
- 1969** Annitsford, Battle Hill, Burradon, Carville, East End, Lesbury Avenue, Longbenton, Monkseaton, Palmersville, Percy Main
- 1970** Battle Hill, Chirton Grange, Killingworth, Lesbury Avenue, Longbenton, Percy Main

- 1971** Battle Hill, Marden Estate, Palmersville, Percy Main, Rawdon Road, Seaton Burn
- 1972** Annitsford, Battle Hill, Carville, Dudley, Eden Street, Moor Park, New York, North Meadow Well, Park Avenue, Riverside Park
- 1973** Battle Hill, Carville, Dudley, Eden Street, High Farm, Moor Park
- 1974** Battle Hill, Broadway, Carville, Cullercoats, High Street East, Killingworth, Minton Lane, Moor Park
- 1975** Annitsford, Balliol Glebe, Battle Hill, Boyd Crescent, Killingworth, Riverside Park
- 1976** Battle Hill, Beaumont Park, Burradon, Carville, Cullercoats, Dudley, Hedley Place, Moor Park, New York, North Shields, Rawdon Road, Rosehill
- 1977** Boyd Crescent, Carville, Cullercoats, Fordley, High Howdon, Killingworth, Lesbury Avenue, New York, River View, Rosehill, Rutherford Street
- 1978** Carville, Cullercoats, Fordley, High Howdon, High Street East, Killingworth, North Shields, Percy Main, Rawdon Road, Rosehill, Seaton Burn, The Nook, Willington Quay
- 1979** Balliol Glebe, Boyd Crescent, Cullercoats, Dudley, Fordley, Hedley Place, High Street East, Killingworth, North Shields, Percy Main, Seaton Burn, Wallsend Town Centre



- 1980** Church Road, Hedley Place, Longbenton, Monkseaton, North Shields, Palmersville, Percy Main, Riverside Park, Rutherford Street
- 1981** Fordley, Palmersville, Preston Village
- 1982** Lesbury Avenue
- 1983** Church Road, Lesbury Avenue, Longbenton, Riverside Park
- 1984** Chirton Grange, Church Road, East Howdon, North Shields, Rawdon Road, Riverside Park, Wallsend Town Centre
- 1985** High Street East, Lesbury Avenue, North Meadow Well, Rawdon Road, Rosehill, West Allotment
- 1986** Fordley, High Howdon, Longbenton, North Shields
- 1987** North Shields, Rutherford Street
- 1988** East End
- 1989** Rosehill
- 1998** Minton Lane
- 1999** Longbenton, North Meadow Well, Longbenton

- 2011** Balkwell
- 2013** High Farm South
- 2014** Battle Hill, Fordley, North Shields, Preston Village, Rosehill
- 2015** Battle Hill, Beaumont Park, Chirton Grange, Lesbury Avenue, Longbenton, Marden, Monkseaton, Moor Park, Palmersville, Percy Main, Seaton Burn
- 2016** Battle Hill, Church Road, Cullercoats, High Street East, Longbenton, Rawdon Road, West Allotment, Willington Quay
- 2017** Fordley, Seaton Burn
- 2018** Dudley
- 2019** Battle Hill



North Tyneside Council