Northumbria Research Link

Citation: Greenhalgh, Paul and King, Helen (2013) Developing an indicator of property market resilience - investigating the potential of GIS to analyse business occupier displacement and property market filtering: a case study of Tyne and Wear. Urban Studies, 50 (2). pp. 372-390. ISSN 0042-0980

Published by: SAGE Publications

URL: http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0042098012453860

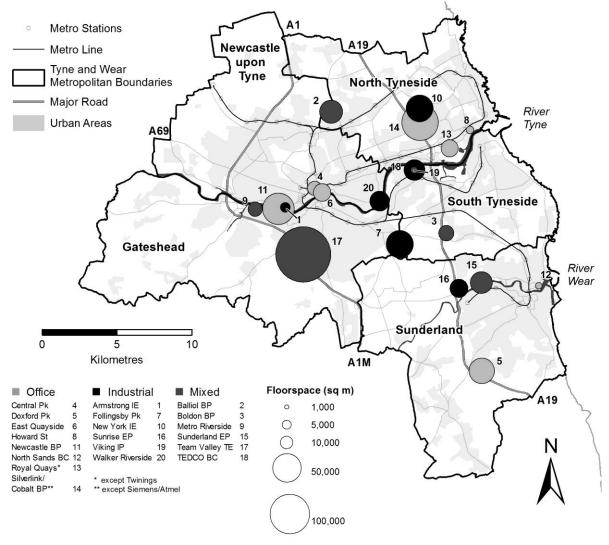
This version was downloaded from Northumbria Research Link: http://nrl.northumbria.ac.uk/9344/

Northumbria University has developed Northumbria Research Link (NRL) to enable users to access the University's research output. Copyright © and moral rights for items on NRL are retained by the individual author(s) and/or other copyright owners. Single copies of full items can be reproduced, displayed or performed, and given to third parties in any format or medium for personal research or study, educational, or not-for-profit purposes without prior permission or charge, provided the authors, title and full bibliographic details are given, as well as a hyperlink and/or URL to the original metadata page. The content must not be changed in any way. Full items must not be sold commercially in any format or medium without formal permission of the copyright holder. The full policy is available online: http://nrl.northumbria.ac.uk/policies.html

This document may differ from the final, published version of the research and has been made available online in accordance with publisher policies. To read and/or cite from the published version of the research, please visit the publisher's website (a subscription may be required.)

www.northumbria.ac.uk/nrl

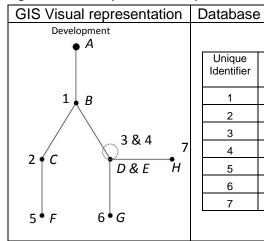




© Crown Copyright/database right 2010. An Ordnance Survey/JISC supplied service

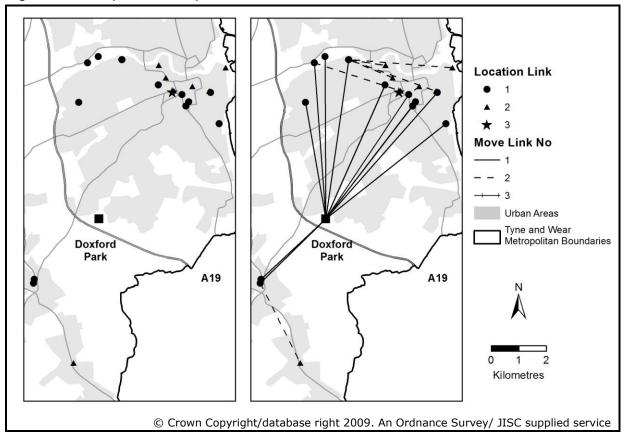
Figure 2 Office and industrial developments in Tyne and Wear (scale by aggregate floorspace) 147x160mm (300dpi)

Figure 3 An example of an occupier chain in GIS



Unique Identifier Chain Number Link Number Consolidation Previous Occupier Current Occupier Chain End 1 34 1 A B 2 34 2 Yes B C 3 34 2 Yes B D 4 34 3 D E							
1 34 1 A B 2 34 2 Yes B C 3 34 2 Yes B D				Consolidation			Chain
2 34 2 Yes B C 3 34 2 Yes B D	Identifier	Number	Number		Occupier	Occupier	End
2 34 2 Yes B C 3 34 2 Yes B D							
3 34 2 Yes B D	1	34	1		Α	В	
	2	34	2	Yes	В	С	
4 34 3 D E	3	34	2	Yes	В	D	
	4	34	3		D	Е	
5 34 3 C F End	5	34	3		С	F	End
6 34 3 D G End	6	34	3		D	G	End
7 34 4 E H End	7	34	4		E	Н	End

Figure 4 An example of an occupier chain in GIS: Doxford Park



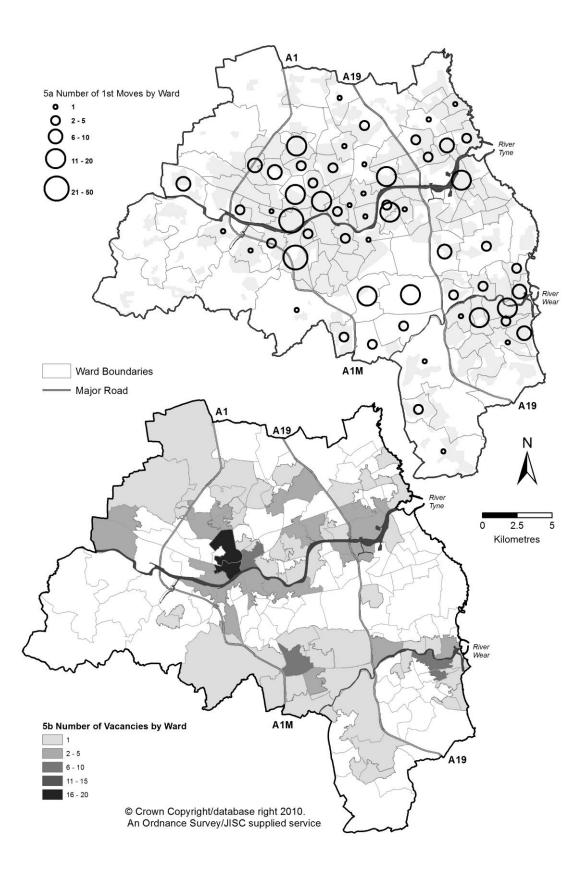


Figure 5a Origin of occupiers
Figure 5b Location of vacant property
225x160 (300dpi)

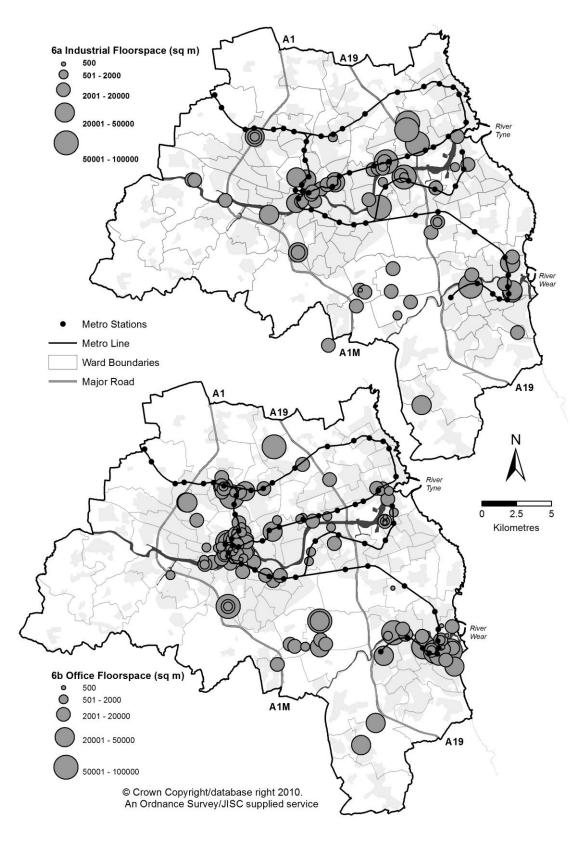


Figure 6a Density of moves by occupier type and size (industrial floorspace) Figure 6b Density of moves by occupier type and size (office floorspace) 225x160 (300dpi)

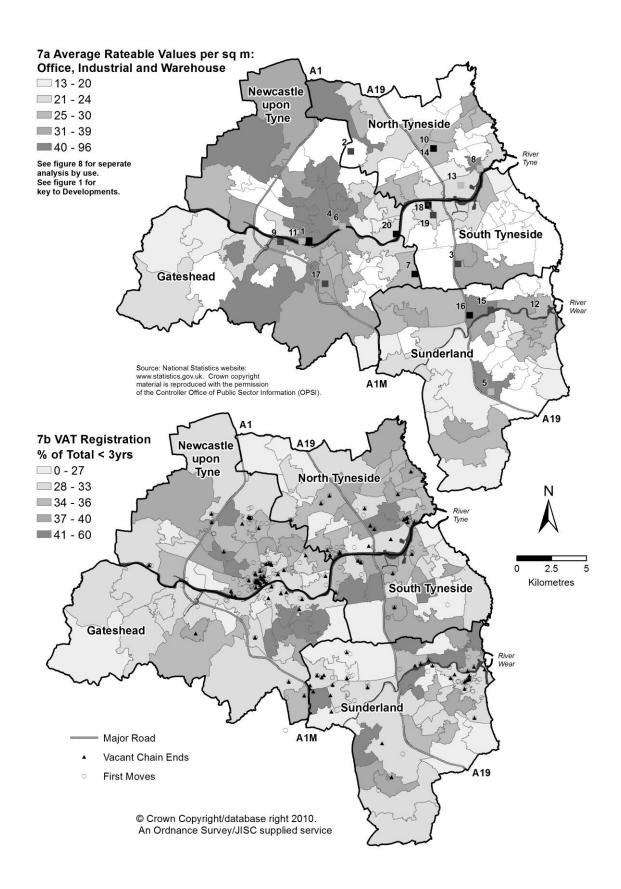
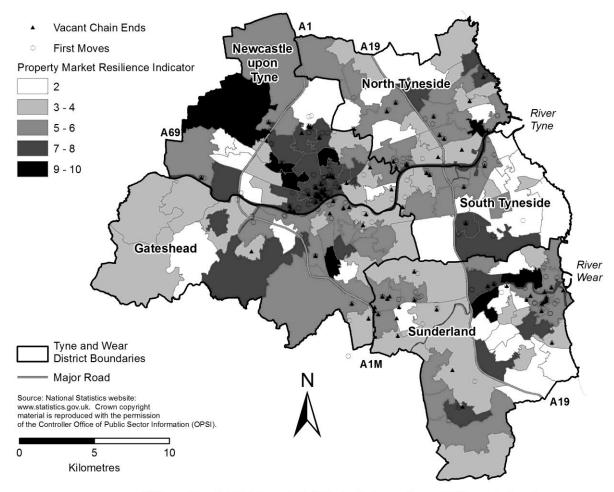


Figure 7a MSOAs by Rateable Value (per sq m) Figure 7b MSOAs by VAT Registration (% < 3yrs) 225x160 (300dpi)



© Crown Copyright/database right 2010. An Ordnance Survey/JISC supplied service

Figure 8 Property Market Resilience Indicator 136x160 (300dpi)

Figure 9a/9b Testing the PMRI Indices

