

Gateshead Council

Local Plan

Annual Monitoring Report 2017/18

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Executive Summary

Introduction

This Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) presents an overview of development activity in Gateshead in 2017/18, focusing on the implementation of Gateshead's Local Plan policies, which comprises of the saved policies of the Gateshead Unitary Development Plan (2007), and policies contained within the Gateshead and Newcastle Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan (adopted March 2015). The Council continues to prepare the Local Plan for Gateshead, and this AMR sets out progress to date, including an indicative timeframe for preparation of Local Development Documents.

Gateshead Local Plan

Gateshead Council adopted Planning for the Future Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan for Gateshead and Newcastle upon Tyne (CSUCP) on 26th March 2015. The CSUCP established strategic priorities for development in Gateshead and Newcastle and provides a more detailed policy framework supporting development in the Gateshead and Newcastle Urban Core. This AMR therefore monitors the implementation of the policies within CSUCP. The Core Strategy requires a review after 5 years to decide if policies require updating to respond to changing local circumstance or changes to national policy, this must take place by March 2020.

Following successful examination in spring / summer 2016, Gateshead Council adopted the Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule in November 2016, with the charge taking effect on the 1st January 2017.

The Council is currently preparing additional Local Plan documents, including a Land Allocations and Development Management Policies Document, titled: Making Spaces for Growing Places, and an Area Action Plan for the MetroGreen area of change. A new Local Development Scheme was published in October 2017, and sets out the title, scope and timetable for preparation of Gateshead's Local Plan documents. Progress on document preparation against the timetable set out in the 2017 LDS is provided below.

Progress against 2017 Local Development Scheme timetable

Document	2017 LDS Milestones	Current Progress	Progress against 2017 LDS timetable
Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan for Gateshead and Newcastle upon Tyne (CSUCP)	Adopted in March 2015	Adopted in March 2015	Adopted document
Making Spaces for Growing Places (Land Allocations and Development Management Policies Document)	Draft Plan consultation October – December 2017; Submission Draft September 2018. Scheduled Adoption: Autumn 2019	Submission Draft Plan consultation October – December 2018.	Consultation was held between October and December 2018 on the submission draft of MSGP, on course for submission to the inspector Spring 2019
MetroGreen Area Action Plan (AAP)	Draft Plan consultation April 2019	Options Report published for consultation Nov-Dec 2015	Work on MetroGreen AAP is progressing, but draft plan consultation likely to be later than April 2019

Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule	N/A	Adopted November 2016; CIL has been implemented since January 2017	Gateshead became a CIL charging authority in January 2017
Statement of Community Involvement	Adopted October 2017	Adopted October 2017	Complete

Economic Prosperity

- The estimated number of jobs accommodated in Gateshead increased from 96,000 in 2010 to 103,000 in 2016 (the most recent data available).
- The employment rate of Gateshead residents (the proportion of residents aged 16 to 64 in employment) increased from 67.5% in 2010/11 to 73.8% in 2017/18.
- Around 6,333 sqm of employment floorspace was completed in 2017/18, with 1.73ha of employment land take-up. Delivery of sites allocated for employment use in the CSUCP, and the implementation of recent planning permissions is likely to continue to increase delivery of new employment floorspace.
- Around 4,000 sqm of A1 use floorspace was completed in 2017/18 due to permissions granted for changes of use.
- The proportion of vacant retail units in Gateshead's town and district centres has decreased from around 15% in 2016/17 to 9% in 2017/18. Significant reductions in vacancy have occurred in some district centres, including Coatsworth Road and Felling, where there were 24 fewer vacant units in 2018 compared to the previous year.

Homes

- In 2017/18 there were 268 gross dwelling completions recorded.
- Relatively high numbers of demolitions in Gateshead has contributed to a total of 118 housing losses which has constrained the net provision of new homes to 161.
- There were 64 affordable dwelling completions, comprising around 24% of the gross completions recorded in 2017/18 (above the CSUCP target of 15% on developments of 15 dwellings or more).
- 81% of new housing completions were located on previously developed sites. This continues strong rates of delivery on previously developed sites. Since 2010 82% of additional dwellings have been accommodated on previously developed sites
- The Council's activities aimed at reducing the number of empty homes in Gateshead has contributed to reducing dwelling vacancy from 4.5% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2018

Transport and Accessibility

- Data on public transport patronage (in Tyne and Wear, and within the Gateshead and Newcastle Urban Core) and traffic flows indicates little change since 2010. However, the number of recorded cycling trips in Gateshead has increased by almost 30% since 2010.
- The Council has continued to implement a range of sustainable transport schemes, including junction improvements incorporating bus priority measures at the northern end of Team Valley, completion of the Great North Cycleway through Gateshead Town Centre and continued delivery of the Durham Road Quality Transport Corridor.

People and Place

- Gateshead has 0.87 hot food takeaways per 1,000 residents, a continuation of the decreasing trend reported in previous AMRs
- A District Energy Scheme operated by Gateshead Energy Company commenced construction in June 2015 in central Gateshead, with the Energy Centre located on Quarryfield Road. Over the 2017/18 period this network has been extended to include Gateshead Leisure Centre, Gateshead Library and the Prince Consort Offices.
- Working in partnership with the Environment Agency, the Council has commenced work on a SuDS, Water Quality and Flood Risk Supplementary Planning Document to support the emerging Local Plan.
- There has been no net change in Local Wildlife Sites since their increase in number in the 2015/16 period.

Minerals and Waste

- An application to consolidate activities and aftercare at Blaydon Quarry/Landfill site was approved in September 2015. There have been no applications for further Minerals and Waste facilities since.
- Municipal waste (excluding construction and demolition waste) arising in 2017/18 amounted to 85,294 tonnes, a decrease of around 1,000 tonnes, or around 1% compared to the 2016/17 total.
- The council was made aware that figures for composted material were double counted and included within figures for recycled waste. As such, during the 2017/18 period 32.8% of household waste was recycled or composted, set against the target of 45%. Since 2010/11 (adjusted figures) the recycled / composted rates have largely remained unchanged.

1. Introduction

This is the thirteenth Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) to be produced by Gateshead Council under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) and covers the period from 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018.

The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 set minimum requirements for monitoring reports, which must provide:

- The title of Local Plans or Supplementary Planning Documents specified in the local authority's Local Development Scheme:
 - Information on the timetable, progress (including the date of adoption, where applicable), and any reasons for delay (where applicable) in relation to each of those documents;
- Identification of the policies in the Local Plan that are not being implemented and any steps the local authority intends to take to ensure that the policy is implemented;
- The number of net additional dwellings, or affordable dwellings, where a policy in a Local Plan specifies a number;
- Details of any Neighbourhood Development Order or Neighbourhood Development Plans
- Community Infrastructure Levy receipts, where applicable
- Details of any action taken under the Duty to Cooperate.

The 2012 local planning regulations make clear that up-to-date information collected for monitoring purposes should be made available as soon as possible. This AMR contains the most up-to-date information available to the Council for the 2017/18 monitoring period. Although the monitoring period covered by this AMR is the year ending 31st March 2018, it has been appropriate to identify progress that has taken place on some issues during mid/late 2018 to give a fuller picture of development activity.

Indicator framework

This AMR reports on the implementation of CSUCP policies and progress against established targets within the CSUCP, specific individual indicators of which can be found in appendix 1. Monitoring of other relevant development activity (that cannot be monitored through the CSUCP monitoring indicators alone), including saved policies of the 2007 UDP, and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs), is provided within Appendix 2.

2. Gateshead Local Plan

The CSUCP established strategic priorities for development in Gateshead and Newcastle, including policies regarding economic growth / employment land; retail and town centres; provision of new housing; transport; health and wellbeing; place-making; climate change; flood risk; the natural environment; and minerals and waste. In addition to strategic, borough-wide policies, the CSUCP provides the more detailed local policy framework supporting development in the Gateshead and Newcastle Urban Core. The CSUCP includes allocations and designation of sites and locations in Gateshead for development, including Neighbourhood and Village growth (housing allocation) sites; Key Employment areas; the Metrogreen Area of Change; and Key Sites and Opportunity Sites within the Urban Core.

Local Development Scheme implementation

In October 2017 Gateshead Council published a revised Local Development Scheme (LDS). The LDS identifies the documents which will be produced to form the Local Plan, providing indicative milestones for their preparation, and a summary of their scope.

Table 2.1 summarises progress in preparing documents against the milestones set out in the 2017 LDS. The full LDS is available from the [Council's website](#).

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Metrogreen Area Action Plan (AAP)	Draft Plan consultation April 2019	Options Report published for consultation Nov-Dec 2015	Work on MetroGreen AAP is progressing, but draft plan consultation likely to be later than April 2019
Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule	N/A	Adopted November 2016; CIL has been implemented since January 2017	Gateshead became a CIL charging authority in January 2017
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The Gateshead Placemaking Guide, and Household Alterations and Extensions SPDs were adopted in 2012. The Exemplar Neighbourhood SPD and the Coatsworth Road Conservation Area Management Strategy were adopted in 2013. A Coatsworth Conservation Area Shopfront Design Guide is scheduled to be considered for approval at the March 2019 Cabinet

meeting. A Hot Food Takeaway SPD was adopted in 2015. A Planning Obligations SPD was adopted in February 2016, and revised in December 2016.

The Council intends to prepare a number of additional SPDs to provide detailed guidance on specific issues where appropriate, including:

- Conservation Area Management Strategies for the Bridges Conservation Area and the Walker & Regent Terrace Conservation Area,
- Conservation Area Management Strategies for Gateshead's 'rural' Conservation Areas.
- A Highways Design Code SPD
- The Gateshead residential design code (Making it Happen) was consulted on in 2014; however, an adoption date has yet to be determined.
- A SuDS SPD is also being produced and is scheduled to be published for consultation in 2019.

Community Infrastructure Levy

The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a charge that Local Authorities in England and Wales can choose to levy on new developments in their area. The money raised can be used to fund infrastructure or services that the Council, local communities and neighbourhoods want. It excludes the provision of affordable housing which will be negotiated via planning obligations.

Following a public examination in April 2016, Gateshead Council formally adopted the CIL Charging Schedule in November 2016, with the charge taking effect on 1st January 2017. During the financial year 2017/18, around £103,000 CIL receipt was generated, with around £34,000 received from developments.

The Community Infrastructure Regulation 2010 (as amended) – Regulation 62(4) require a charging Authority to report for the financial year (1st April 2017 – 31st March 2018) on:

a) Total CIL receipt for year	- £103,058.26
b) Total CIL expenditure for year	- £0
c) Summary details of expenditure	- N/A
d) Total Neighbourhood Portion received for year	- £5,101.38
e) Total CIL received for year	- £34,009.23
f) Total Administration Fee received for year	- £1,700.46

Duty to Cooperate

The Localism Act (2011) introduced a requirement that local authorities and other public bodies work together on cross-boundary issues, particularly those relating to strategic priorities for an area, including provision of land for housing, employment development, retail and other commercial development, community facilities, and infrastructure.

In short, the duty to cooperate requires:

- Councils and public bodies to engage constructively and actively on an ongoing basis to address matters of development that may have a significant impact on at least two planning areas.

- Joint working on strategic cross-boundary issues
- Consideration is given to meeting the development needs of an adjacent council which cannot wholly meet its own needs.
- At examination the Council can demonstrate that the 'duty' has been met.

Cross-boundary discussions have continued to take place between Gateshead and our neighbouring authorities to the south and east (Durham County Council, South Tyneside Council and Sunderland City Council). Through this activity, in addition to close working with Newcastle City Council in preparing and implementing the Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan, and the wider region through regular meetings held by the North East Heads of Planning group, the Council continues to actively engage with local authorities in the North East.

In early 2012 at the Heads of Planning meeting, senior managers responsible for planning functions across the seven local authorities of the North East Local Enterprise Partnership (County Durham, Gateshead, Newcastle, North Tyneside, Northumberland, South Tyneside and Sunderland) met and agreed that a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) would be the best means of proceeding with the Duty to Cooperate. The MOU was agreed and signed in June 2014. Regular meetings continue to take place with the seven north east local authorities regarding cross-boundary issues. Gateshead Council has actively engaged and commented on adjoining local authorities' emerging Local Plan documents where evidence suggests there may be cross-boundary implications relevant to Gateshead.

In May 2018, both Sunderland City council and Durham County Council formally asked whether Gateshead council could accommodate additional housing growth (accommodating a portion of each local authority's housing needs) within Gateshead without the need to review its Green Belt boundaries. Gateshead Council responded to both requests in June 2018, advising that it would not be appropriate for Gateshead to accommodate a level of housing growth that exceeded that targets established in the CSUCP.

In August 2018 Gateshead Council was invited to comment on the full draft of both Durham and Northumberland County Councils' Local Plan documents. The responses were mainly in support of both authorities' Draft Local Plan Documents and policies relevant to Gateshead. The council is currently working with Durham County Council, the Environment Agency, Tyne River Trust and other stakeholders to form a River Team catchment partnership to support flood management environmental enhancement and water quality improvement. As such, Durham County Council was invited to participate in the partnership to assist and help to meet partnership objectives.

Engagement with infrastructure providers is ongoing throughout Local Plan preparation and implementation. The Council has and will continue to use input from infrastructure providers in determining the viability of its plans. MSGP and the 2017/18 Infrastructure Delivery Plan were published for consultation for six weeks beginning 29th October 2018. and ending on 9th December.

Implementation of policies

Several saved UDP policies were superseded, either wholly or in part, at the adoption of the CSUCP. In addition, following the publication of the NPPF, the remaining saved policies of Gateshead's UDP should be given due weight according to their consistency with the

Framework. Gateshead's Local Plan policies therefore currently comprise CSUCP policies and the remaining saved policies of the UDP. More detail on the remaining saved UDP policies, and the extent to which they can be applied, is available from the [Council's website](#). Lists of saved and deleted UDP policies are also presented within Appendix 1 of the CSUCP.

The Submission Draft MSGP was published for consultation on the 29th October to 9th December. The plan is scheduled for submission to the Inspector in April – May 2019.

Once adopted, MSGP will form part of the statutory development plan for Gateshead, and will supersede the remaining saved UDP policies. The adoption of MSGP will also result in the addition of new indicators to monitor the delivery of the plan's policies. These will be reported alongside the CSUCP monitoring indicators within future editions of the AMR, when relevant (once relevant policies come into force).

Development Management and Enforcement activity

As of 2018 the Department for Communities and Local Government altered the national standards of designation thresholds for major and non-major development. For this purpose, the performance of local planning authorities is now assessed in two ways:

- The speed with which applications for major or County Matter applications development are dealt with; and
- The extent to which such decisions are overturned at appeal (as an indicator of the quality of the decisions made by local planning authorities).

As the criteria deal with two different aspects of performance, local planning authorities are assessed against each aspect independently, and so could be designated on the basis of either aspect or both.

The Council is currently performing well in terms of the speed and quality of decision making, and is performing significantly above the threshold for designation. However due to the very low numbers of County Matter and Major applications and subsequently appeals, a very small number of applications either delayed or lost at appeal could mean that the Local Planning Authority would fail to meet the targets set.

Processing and Quality of Planning Applications

Criteria	Threshold 2017	Gateshead 2017	Threshold 2018	Gateshead 2018
Speed of Major development (District)	50% (Oct 14-sept 16)	94.7%	60% (Oct 15-Sept 17)	94.8% (58 decisions)
Quality of Major Development (district)	Not measured	1% (1 case)	10% (Apr 2015 – Mar 2017)	0% (2 appeals)
Speed of Major Development (County)	50% (Oct 14-sept 16)	77.8% (9 decisions)	60% (Oct 15-Sept 17)	75% (4 decisions)
Quality of Major Development (County)	Not measured	14.3% (1 case)	10% (Apr 2015 – Mar 2017)	0% (0 appeals)

Speed of Non- major development	65% (Oct 14 to Sept 16)	81.7% (1677 decisions)	70% (Oct 2015 - Sept 2017)	87.8% (1400 decisions)
Quality of non-major development	Not measured	0.3% (5 cases)	10% (Apr 2015 - Mar 2017)	0.4% (6/25 appeals)

In 2017/18 the Enforcement Team received around 3,825 complaints, of which 1,442 were investigated, 509 were planning related. Planning enforcement remains a primary focus of the Team. This compares to 5,006 complaints in 2016/17, of which 1,390 were planning related.

The Team carried out a range of prosecutions for failure to comply with legal notices. In the cases pursued by the Council Enforcement Team, the Council received over £10,000 in costs and approximately £14,500 worth of fines were imposed.

A wide range of notices were issued by the team during 2017/18 including temporary stop notices, also issuing a number of other Enforcement Notices, Breach of Condition Notices, Planning Contravention Notices and requisitions for information.

3. Economic Prosperity

Employment and skills

Information on the total number of jobs accommodated in Gateshead (CSUCP indicator 4) indicates around 103,000 jobs are accommodated within Gateshead. This figure suggests growth of around 7,000 additional jobs since 2010 (although it should be noted that the sample sizes used to collect data at the Local Authority level may result in some inaccuracies). Data on jobs accommodated within Gateshead consistently indicates that the Borough provides a relatively high number of jobs when considered against the size of its working age population. Gateshead's jobs density (the ratio of total jobs to resident population aged 16-64) in 2016 was 0.80, higher than the North East regional average of 0.71

Indicators regarding employment and skills of Gateshead residents (CSUCP indicators 5 and 7) suggest improvement in both the proportion of working age residents in employment, and the proportion educated to NVQ level 3 or above, since the start of the Local Plan period. An upward trend in terms of employment in Gateshead is also consistent with data regarding an increased number of jobs accommodated in the Borough since 2010.

Employment land

The Council has produced a 2018 draft Employment Land Review (ELR) to support and inform emerging policies within MSGP. The draft ELR identifies a potential supply of 68.02 ha net developable employment land, with an additional 9.76ha take-up of employment land since April 2010 (the beginning of the CSUCP plan period). The identified supply of sites, considered alongside completions recorded since the start of the plan period indicate an adequate supply of employment land when set against the requirement for a minimum of 70ha net developable employment land (2010 to 2030) identified within the CSUCP. The supply of land identified in the ELR is greater than the 61ha portfolio of employment land identified in CSUCP indicator 9.

The completion of around 6,333 sqm of employment (B-class use) floorspace in 2017/18 is similar to the annual average of 7,530sqm employment floorspace completions since the beginning of the plan period. Completions in 2017/18 are higher than the 2,933 sqm completed in 2016/17. However, the average is distorted by large developments within single years: for example, in 2015/16 development at the Portobello industrial estate at Birtley alone provided 10,606 sqm of employment floorspace. Planning permissions granted in 2017/18, in addition to the anticipated implementation of new schemes on land allocated for employment uses in the CSUCP are likely to support the delivery of employment floorspace.

Three developments in 2017/18 resulted in the loss of employment land, amounting to 0.27ha in area. Proposals that would result in the change of use of land currently allocated for B-uses are determined on their merits taking account of relevant policy considerations and the specific circumstances relating to each site.

Retail and centres

Investment in and improvement of district and local centres remains a priority in the Borough, in an effort to ensure that community facilities remain viable and offer an appropriate range of shops and services. Recent schemes include the redevelopment of Trinity Square in

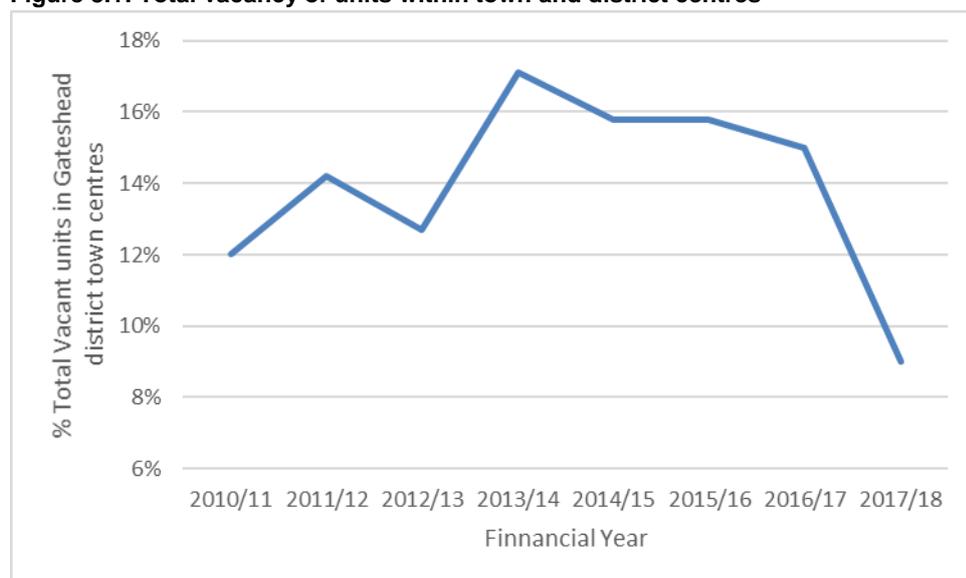
Gateshead centre, Blaydon Centre, and new or replacement food stores at Birtley, Felling, Coatsworth Road, Ravensworth Road and Wrekenton centres. In June 2017 permission was granted to demolish the vacant Co-Op store in Wrekenton District Centre. A new Aldi store has been constructed on the site and has been in operation since September 2018. The health and boundaries of centres are kept under review through retail surveys and health checks which have informed the approach in the emerging MSGP.

Information on levels of vacancy in Gateshead’s main centres can be used as a snapshot of the health of centres. However, it should be noted that vacancy levels are only one indicator of the vitality of a centre. Figure 3.1 illustrates changes in vacancy levels in the Borough’s town and district centres. Vacancy levels fluctuate year-on-year, however, following a period of increasing vacancy from 2010, 2017/18 has seen a significant reduction.

Data provided in CSUCP indicator 11 reveals considerable difference in the proportion of vacancy between Gateshead centres. The reduced vacancy observed in 2018 (37 fewer vacant units overall than in 2017) is primarily due to reduced vacancy in Felling and Coatsworth Road, where there were 24 fewer vacant units in 2018 compared to the previous year. Reduced vacancy in Coatsworth Road represents the success of the Coatsworth Road Townscape Heritage Initiative which saw £1.9 million of investment in restoring the historic value and provided business support to the business owners in the area.

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Figure 3.1: Total vacancy of units within town and district centres



Leisure, culture and tourism

Data from NewcastleGateshead Initiative indicates an increase in tourism in Gateshead and Newcastle since the start of the plan period. Activities and events held at Gateshead’s cultural attractions, alongside developments which seek to promote tourism and attract visitors in Gateshead are likely to have contributed to this. The Council aims to support the growth of tourism in Gateshead through the active promotion of visitor attractions in Gateshead, and the support in principle of proposals which will improve the quality and range of leisure and cultural attractions in Gateshead. To coincide with the Great Exhibition of the North temporary permission was granted to create an urban garden at the Hillgate Quay site, which included

the placement and stacking of steel containers for a mix of leisure, office and retail uses. Construction was completed June 2018 and the permission extends until December 2022.

4. Homes

Delivery of new homes

In 2017/18 there were 268 gross dwelling completions with total net additions of 161 new homes, which is around the average net additions since 2010. Housing delivery in Gateshead remains short of the CSUCP target.

Net housing delivery is likely to increase as the programmed demolitions in Gateshead are anticipated to decline in forthcoming years. It is also anticipated gross completions will start to increase as the neighbourhood and village growth area sites allocated in the CSUCP come forward. In this respect it may be noted that in 2018 (calendar year) Gateshead Council granted permission on residential sites with a combined capacity for 1,822 dwellings (this figure includes outline applications, and those subject to S106 agreement).

The emerging MSGP document seeks to provide further support for housing delivery by allocating sites for residential development. The council is also encouraging growth through the Brownfield Register Part 2, granting Permission in Principle (PIPs) on small brownfield sites to encourage small developers to build sites by frontloading work. Growth on these sites will encourage windfall delivery and reduce reliance on the delivery of housing on large strategic sites.

The Council is required to maintain a five-year advance supply of land for housebuilding, updated annually. A statement including the most recent calculation of supply is available on the [Council's website](#). The council has also produced a Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) as part of the MSGP evidence base which indicated that the council has 9.2 years' supply of housing land as of October 2018, comfortably attaining the 5-year land supply and 20% buffer required by the NPPF.

The CSUCP aims to utilise land efficiently through measures including the use of previously developed land. In 2017/18, 81% of new housing completions were built on previously developed land, continuing strong rates of delivery with a total of 82% of new housing developed on brownfield sites since the start of the plan period in 2010.

A reduction in dwelling vacancy throughout the plan period (reducing empty homes to 3% of total stock by 2020) is assumed within the CSUCP, providing further focus on the efficient use of land. Data provided in CSUCP indicator 16, based on Council Tax records, reveals a reduction in the proportion of empty homes in Gateshead from 2010 onwards. The Council's activities aimed at reducing long-term vacant dwellings (homes empty for six months or more) have seen considerable success, reducing the number of long-term vacant homes by around 600 since 2010. The reduction in long-term vacant dwellings has made a significant contribution to reducing the overall dwelling vacancy rate to 3.8% in April 2018 a similar level reported within last year's AMR.

Range and choice of housing

The CSUCP aims to improve the range and choice of new housing in Gateshead. Policy CS11 requires that 60% of new private housing across the plan area is suitable and attractive for families (i.e. provides three or more bedrooms). Analysis of completions data reveals that

around 57% of dwellings completed in Gateshead since 2010 have provided three or more bedrooms. Completions on sites granted planning permission before the preparation and adoption of the CSUCP have largely contributed to this. Some sites in Gateshead, such as the riverside areas of the Urban Core may be less attractive for family living but can sustain a high demand for small flats and studios. However, applying the requirements of policy CS11 to new housing proposals, in addition to the development of Gateshead's village and neighbourhood growth sites (sites which are anticipated to accommodate a high proportion of 'family' homes) is likely to increase the number of dwellings in Gateshead which have three or more bedrooms, both in absolute terms and as a proportion.

There were 64 affordable dwelling completions in Gateshead, comprising around 24% of the gross completions recorded in 2017/18 (above the CSUCP target of 15% on developments of 15 dwellings or more). Since the beginning of the Plan period, there have been 822 new affordable homes provided in Gateshead.

5. Transport and Accessibility

Transport

The North East Combined Authority Transport Manifesto highlights that the North East needs good transport that enables economic growth and sustains jobs and communities.

It continues to say that transport needs to work for everyone by being:

Accessible: It should run as near as possible to where people live and want to travel to, and where businesses are (or want to be) located. It should be usable by everyone.

Affordable: As far as possible, transport should be provided at a reasonable cost relative to the journey being undertaken.

Reliable: The transport network should be one that we can rely on to work, with buses and trains running on time and congestion at a minimum.

Easy to use: It should be easy to plan safe journeys, find out the best way to travel, pay for tickets and get all the essential information for your journey.

Safe: The transport network should be, and be seen to be, safe regarding both road safety and also crime and fear of crime on public transport. Vulnerable users should be given greater protection than they currently are.

Sustainable: The attractiveness of sustainable modes of transport should be improved. Transport should not have an adverse impact on the environment.

Integrated: The transport network should be connected so that people can switch easily between modes, and timings and methods of payment complement each other.

It should be recognised that indicators relating to sustainable transport are influenced by a range of factors. In some respects, Local Plan objectives of supporting sustainable economic growth and population growth through the provision of new jobs and homes within Gateshead are likely to be associated with an increase in traffic flows in the Borough. However, through the promotion of sustainable modes of transport, and the efficient use of land, the Council's transport and land-use planning activities seek to avoid, minimise, or mitigate these potentially negative impacts.

Transport data provided within CSUCP indicators 22 to 27 reveal a mix of worsening, and improving indicators relating to sustainable transport in Gateshead. Indicators of cycling trips show an increase in the number of trips by around 30% from 2010. However, data on the number of (Tyne and Wear) public transport journeys shows a falling number of passenger journeys since 2010. Data from traffic cordons indicates that there has been little change in the number of weekday traffic flows in Gateshead since 2010.

Since 2010 the Council have continued to implement a range of sustainable transport schemes, delivering the goals of the Local Plan. These have included junction improvements incorporating bus priority measures at the northern end of Team Valley, completion of the Great North Cycleway through Gateshead Town Centre and continued delivery of the Durham

Road Quality Transport Corridor. In addition, Highways England has delivered significant improvements to the A1, increasing capacity and reducing congestion on a key part of the local highway network.

6. People and Place

Wellbeing and health

The health and wellbeing of residents is influenced by a wide range of factors. Effective land use planning, through encouraging healthy lifestyles can have an important function, and the role of planning in establishing 'healthy' living environments is increasingly recognised.

Although a number of environmental factors (such as air quality) show an improving trend (indicator 31), overall, indicators relating to the health of Gateshead residents show little significant change since 2010. This is perhaps unsurprising given the relatively short timescales considered, and the challenges faced in improving the health and wellbeing of residents.

Effective planning can have a significant impact on health and wellbeing, and the NPPF acknowledges the link between planning and health. Accordingly, Gateshead's emerging Local Plan aims to positively influence the determinants of health. One of the means by which planning can positively influence obesity and excess weight levels is by encouraging healthy eating, through controlling the location of and access to unhealthy eating outlets, including hot food takeaways.

The Council adopted a Hot Food Takeaway SPD in June 2015. The SPD sets out the Council's priorities and objectives in relation to planning control of hot food takeaways. It elaborates upon existing and emerging policy in relation to health and wellbeing. The adopted SPD has now been in force for a third full monitoring period, in this time it has been used to determine several planning applications for new hot food takeaway premises. The number of takeaways has fallen within the borough since the adoption of this SPD, making progress towards the goal of reducing the number of takeaways per 1,000 residents to below the England average, though this varies by ward.

Place-making

Gateshead Council continues to place emphasis on the role of good design in new development. The Gateshead Placemaking SPD and emerging residential design code SPD, are applied to relevant development proposals along with the implementation of Local Plan policies regarding place-making and design. The Council also seeks to support applicants by providing design guidance through the development management process where appropriate, with the aim of establishing good design principles at the earliest stage.

Climate change

The installation of decentralised energy networks in Gateshead has considerable potential to reduce energy costs, and to reduce the CO₂ emissions associated with energy generation. Accordingly, a District Energy Scheme operated by Gateshead Energy Company commenced construction in June 2015 in central Gateshead, with the Energy Centre located on Quarryfield Road. The project was completed in March 2017, the scheme provides residential, public and commercial properties with low carbon heat and power. This network, over the past year, has been further extended to also include Gateshead Leisure Centre, Gateshead Library and the Prince Consort Offices.

Flooding and Water

The Council updated the Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, which was published in October 2018 to include Environment Agency's and Coal Authority's new mine water and groundwater constraints map and SuDS toolkit, as part of the evidence based for the Draft Making Spaces for Growing Places. As part of the MSGP pre-submission consultation in October 2018 a Flood Risk Sequential Test Report was compiled to support the allocations within the document. A Surface Water Management Plan for the Team Valley was also included within MSGP evidence base. The Council has also commissioned further work on the baseline and flood mitigation options appraisal for the Metrogreen Area Action Plan evidence base.

Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) as identified by Policy CS17 of the Core Strategy continue to be pursued for all major developments unless demonstrated to be inappropriate. The proportion of major applications with SuDS elements has increased considerably from around 40% in 14/15 to around 60% in 16/17 and 17/18 respectively. Policy CS17 notes the multifunctional benefits of SuDS, which include water quality, green space and habitat enhancement. The use of these types of SuDS which deliver these benefits has increased from previous years, however the most popular features are still hard engineered and still have sole focus on drainage and flood management. The Council's 'Interim Surface Water (SuDS) Guidelines for New Development' (2016) continues to provide guidance for developers on the requirements of drainage assessments. With further SuDS policy requirements in the emerging MSGP document and a SuDS SPD to be consulted on in 2019, it is likely that the number and proportion of SuDS features with multifunctional qualities should continue to increase.

During 2017/2018, a number of major development planning applications were granted permission for development which will incorporate SuDS, including:

- Follingsby Max South, Industrial development (DC/17/01117/OUT), (DC/18/00111/REM): Green Infrastructure provided as part of the application including a SuDS management train, increased providing a net gain in wildlife habitat and naturalisation of the River Don at that stretch.
- Abbots Hill, Baltic Business Quarter (DC/18/00084/FUL): 6 storey office block that includes a suds management train with permeable paving, Swales, bioretention and bio remediation features.

The Council and the Environment Agency continue to work in partnership to progress the Team Valley Flood Alleviation Scheme, to mitigate surface water and fluvial flood risk on Team Valley Trading Estate and the lower part of the catchment. Unfortunately, the National Grant in Aid funding allocated to the project over the next two years has been reduced, therefore the Environment Agency is currently unable to deliver the fluvial mitigation part of the scheme. The Environment Agency continues to be committed to Team Valley Flood Alleviation Scheme and recognises its strategic importance for the region. The Environment Agency will be undertaking further project development of the Team Valley Flood Alleviation scheme over the next two years. The Environment Agency has provisionally requested Flood and Coastal Risk Management (FCRM) Grant in Aid funding from the Government for delivery of the scheme from 2021 to 2024: however additional financial contributions from other public and private sources will also be required to fully fund the project.

The Preliminary Team Valley Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP) has been published as part of the evidence base for MSGP: surface water flood risk is the responsibility of the LLFA within the council. The SWMP seeks to provide a coordinated framework for mitigating the surface water flood risk on Team Valley Trading Estate. It outlines the requirement for new developments within the Team Valley Trading Estate to incorporate SuDS elements and retrofit SuDS within existing areas of open space and highways. At present only the preliminary SWMP has been completed for the full estate and further feasibility studies will be required to progress the delivery of the surface water management elements of the scheme.

Catchment Partnerships

Across the region there are a number of catchment-based partnerships (Tyne, Wear and Tees) which work collaboratively at a river catchment scale to deliver cross-cutting improvements to the water environment. The catchment partnerships help to manage flood risk and to deliver wider environmental benefits such as enhancing wildlife and habitats and improving water quality in accordance with the Northumbria River Basin Management Plan.

The Council is a member of the Tyne Catchment Partnership, which is made up of a range of organisations including: the Environment Agency, Northumbrian Water, Tyne Rivers Trust, Durham Wildlife Trust, Groundwork, Natural England, Local Nature Partnership and local authorities (South Tyneside, Sunderland, County Durham, Newcastle). Within the Tyne Catchment Partnership, sub-catchment groups have evolved at different stages, to address the specific issues and opportunities within priority sub-catchments, the council is involved in partnerships for the River Don, the River Team and the Tyne Estuary.

River Don

The River Don partners are working together to facilitate an integrated catchment management approach across the River Don system from its source in Springwell through to its outfall in Jarrow. The River Don is a failing waterbody under the Water Framework Directive. Key objectives of the partnership are: improving water quality by tackling pollution; addressing local flood risk problems; and enhancing the River Don corridor within major new development at the International Advanced Manufacturing Park and South Follingsby Park by creating green and blue infrastructure, increasing habitat connectivity and restoring the natural channel conditions.

Permission was granted and works started on South Follingsby within the 2017/18. Significant levels of Green-Blue infrastructure were incorporated into the proposals, including naturalising the river with the inclusion of meanders, secondary channels and riffles. Naturalisation increases the natural capacity of rivers to retain water. River restoration reduces the likelihood of high water levels and improves the natural functions of the river slowing the flow and connection with its natural flood plain. The restored section of the River Don will provide improved ecological connectivity and enhanced opportunities for biodiversity, including: water vole, fish species, otter and kingfisher. The provision of 13ha of green blue infrastructure incorporates permanent and seasonal wetland, SuDS features to manage the surface water from the site, and botanically diverse grassland, scrub, native hedgerow and broadleaved woodland. It will provide enhanced opportunities for a wide range of species, including: great crested newt and common toad, wading birds including curlew and lapwing, water vole, farmland birds including skylark, grey partridge and barn owl. The newly created habitats will provide a quick win for a number of species although it is likely to take several years for the site to start to realise its full biodiversity potential.

River Team

In January 2018, the first sub-group meeting of River Team catchment partnership was held. The group of stakeholders will consider issues and opportunities within the River Team catchment, complementing the Team Valley flood alleviation scheme including: tackling failures under the Water Framework Directive relating to the mining legacy, physical modifications to watercourses, land management, former landfills, sewerage capacity and other sources of pollution; supporting enhancement of habitats, landscape and biodiversity; and holistically managing all sources of flooding. Further work is currently underway to progress a vision and action plan.

Tyne Estuary

The Tyne Estuary covers from Wylam to the mouth of the Tyne. In July 2018, the Environment Agency began work with Hull University and Groundwork and other stakeholders to prepare a vision for the intertidal habitat of the Tyne Estuary.

Green infrastructure and the natural environment

There has been no change in the number/area of designated Local Wildlife Sites in 2017/18. The method by which data is collected on the number of Local Wildlife Sites in positive management is currently being reviewed by the Local Wildlife Sites Partnership (i.e. Durham Wildlife Trust, Durham County Council, Gateshead Council, South Tyneside Council and Sunderland City Council).

The Council is currently undertaking a review of its Wildlife Corridors network as part of its evidence base work alongside the emerging Local Plan. The review of the wildlife corridor network will be adopted separate to MSGP. Work is to be in conjunction with Sunderland and South Tyneside councils to develop a more robust widespread network that considers cross boundary movement.

A small number of Council owned natural greenspaces; including Team Colliery, Friars Goose and Wardley Manor have been brought into positive ecological management since 2014/15. The Council continues to explore opportunities for partnership working to provide improved outcomes for the natural environment, including the potential transfer of additional sites to Durham Wildlife Trust.

7. Minerals and Waste

Minerals

In response to the requirements of the NPPF, the North East authorities have collaborated to produce a Joint Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA), the latest version of which was published in January 2017. The report identifies that the requirement from Tyne and Wear for the period 2015-2030 is approximately 3.7 million tonnes of sand and gravel and 5.7million tonnes of crushed rock. This is based on average sales over the previous 10 years, together with an uplift to take account of planned housing growth in the area. The LAA states that Tyne and Wear has a sufficient landbank of reserves of crushed rock and sand and gravel, further to the granting of planning permission of the Eppleton Quarry site in Sunderland. The resulting landbank for sand and gravel is 27 years and for crushed rock is 18 years. However, the LAA states that consideration should be given to identifying and releasing additional areas where environmentally acceptable to maintain an appropriate landbank and supply capacity in the long-term, and to avoid overreliance on the supply from one site.

The North East Regional Aggregates Working Party undertakes an annual survey of aggregate production (an Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report). The latest survey was published in December 2017 to cover the period of 2016. Although this does not correspond with the reporting period covered by the 2017/18 AMR, it has been provided within CSUCP and UDP indicators as the latest available information. As a result of commercial confidentiality issues, some of the data collected for Tyne and Wear is combined with the Tees Valley sub-region within the report and some of the figures are estimates.

At 31 December 2016, North East England had 21.3 million tonnes of permitted sand and gravel reserves and 222.5 million tonnes of permitted crushed rock reserves. This equated to a land bank of 20.0 years for sand and gravel and a land bank of 42.3 years for crushed rock based on the provision set out in the most up-to-date Local Aggregate Assessment or adopted Local Plans. This is above the land bank indicators of seven years for sand and gravel and ten years for crushed rock that are set out in the NPPF.

In regard to the landing of marine dredged sand and gravel, both reports above confirm that the Gateshead Wharf site located in East Gateshead remains inactive.

Waste

In the context of progressing Gateshead's Local Plan, and in accordance with national policy, an assessment of the capacity gap between existing waste management facilities and current and future waste arisings was carried out jointly with other authorities in the region (2012). The report focuses on data relating to the commercial and industrial waste sector, but also looks closely at other waste streams, including municipal, hazardous, agricultural, radioactive and organic waste. The overall conclusion for Gateshead is that there is sufficient capacity overall to 2030, whilst there is likely to be a shortfall in permitted landfill capacity towards the end of the plan period. There is also a shortfall in anaerobic digestion capacity, for which there is surplus capacity in neighbouring County Durham. A waste management capacity update report was published in 2016 which concluded that subject to monitoring, and assuming recycling, composting and recovery rates continue to increase, the continuing permitting of capacity for all streams across the region supports the original reports conclusions.

In relation to the management of municipal waste, Gateshead has joined forces with South Tyneside and Sunderland Councils (South Tyne and Wear Waste Management Partnership) to jointly procure a solution for the treatment and disposal of residual municipal waste. The partnership has secured a contract for its residual municipal waste to be treated at a new energy from waste facility in Teesside, which started receiving waste early in 2014. This will be supported by Gateshead's household waste and recycling centres at Blaydon and Campground in Springwell (Sunderland).

The Partnership has set challenging objectives in a Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2007-2012), regarding the disposal/treatment of waste, to meet landfill diversion, recycling and composting targets. The project also included an assessment of potential waste sites in the area.

Appendix 1 CSUCP Indicators

Population

1. Estimate of total population

Source: ONS annual mid-year population estimates (*latest data published: June 2017*)

Joint Gateshead and Newcastle target: Combined Gateshead and Newcastle population of more than 500,000 by 2030

	Gateshead	Newcastle	Combined
2010	198,700	276,700	475,400
2011	200,300	279,100	479,400
2012	200,200	282,400	482,600
2013	200,000	286,800	486,800
2014	200,500	289,800	490,300
2015	201,000	292,900	493,900
2016	201,500	296,500	498,000
2017	202,400	295,800	498,200

For the period 2010 to 2017, ONS' mid-year population estimates suggest population growth in Gateshead has been slightly lower than the level of growth set out in the CSUCP. For Newcastle, ONS data suggests total population growth has been higher than was anticipated in the CSUCP.

Although ONS seek to improve the accuracy of demographic data, the inherent difficulties in determining an accurate population estimate at the local authority level means that caution should be used when considering short-term population trends, particularly as the period of time since the last Census grows longer. The 2017 SHMAA produced as part of the MSGP evidence base notes that patient registration data indicates that ONS' latest population estimates understate population growth in Gateshead.

2. Population by broad age group

Definition: Number of residents aged 0-15, 16-64 and 65 and over, in absolute terms and as a proportion of the total population

Source: ONS mid-year population estimates (*latest data published: June 2017*)

Gateshead target: Maintain or increase the number of residents aged 16-64

	Total pop.	Residents aged 0-15		Residents aged 16-64		Residents aged >64	
		Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
2010	198,700	35,000	17.6%	128,800	64.8%	34,900	17.6%
2011	200,300	35,500	17.7%	129,400	64.6%	35,400	17.7%
2012	200,200	35,400	17.7%	128,300	64.1%	36,400	18.2%
2013	200,000	35,100	17.5%	127,700	63.8%	37,200	18.6%
2014	200,500	35,300	17.6%	127,400	63.5%	37,800	18.9%
2015	201,000	35,200	17.5%	127,500	63.4%	38,300	19.1%
2016	201,500	35,500	17.6%	127,300	63.2%	38,800	19.2%
2017	202,400	35,400	17.5%	127,900	63.2%	41,200	20.3%

Note: values may not sum due to rounding

Employment

3. Business survival rate

Definition: Annual VAT registrations minus de-registrations / 10,000 population

Source: ONS Business Demography (*latest data published: November 2017*)

Gateshead target: Improve the business survival rate

	Total population	Business births	Business deaths	Survival rate
2010	198,700	485	610	-6.29
2011	200,300	560	530	1.50
2012	200,200	575	590	-0.75
2013	200,000	700	520	9.00
2014	200,500	745	595	7.48
2015	201,000	710	585	6.22
2016	201,500	755	705	2.48

4. Total number of jobs

Definition: Total jobs includes employees, self-employed, government supported trainees and HM Forces

Source: ONS Jobs Density (*latest data: January 2018*)

Gateshead target: Increase number of jobs accommodated within the local authority area

	Total jobs
2010	96,000
2011	101,000
2012	97,000
2013	96,000
2014	101,000
2015	107,000
2016	103,000

5. Proportion of working-age residents in employment

Definition: Proportion of residents aged 16-64 in employment

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey (*latest data published: March 2018*)

Gateshead target: Increase employment of Gateshead residents

	Employment rate - aged 16-64
Apr 10 – Mar 11	67.5%
Apr 11 – Mar 12	64.9%
Apr 12 – Mar 13	66.6%
Apr 13 – Mar 14	69.0%
Apr 14 – Mar 15	72.2%
Apr 15 – Mar 16	73.2%
Apr 16 – Mar 17	76.6%
Apr 17 – Mar 18	73.8%

A general upward trend in the proportion of Gateshead residents in employment indicates improved access to employment since 2010.

6. Targeted recruitment and training agreements

Definition: Number of targeted recruitment and training agreements linked to development schemes, by type.

Source: Gateshead Council

Gateshead target: Increase number of targeted recruitment and training agreements

Since 2010 the Council has secured contributions from four developments which agreed to contribute towards targeted recruitment and/or training schemes in Gateshead: Mixed use development of Trinity Square (DC/10/00712/FUL); Residential development at BAE Systems, Birtley (DC/11/00546/OUT); Development of a foodstore at Sunderland Road (DC/14/00346/FUL). and; Erection of a new emergency care centre at Queen Elizabeth Hospital (DC/12/00785/FUL).

In the 2016/17 reporting period, new training contributions have been made from applications DC/13/00195/OUT at Dunston Hill Hospital North. There were also contributions through S106 from Residential applications at DC/15/01004/FUL, Land North of Crawcrook Lane; and DC/15/01098/FUL Land North of Crawcrook Lane.

7. Proportion of working age residents qualified to at least NVQ level 3 equivalent

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey (*latest data published: December 2017*)

Gateshead target: Increase skills of Gateshead residents

	Gateshead residents qualified to NVQ level 3 and above	
	Number	% of residents aged 16-64
Jan-Dec 10	55,100	42.4%
Jan-Dec 11	61,400	47.6%
Jan-Dec 12	64,000	50.2%
Jan-Dec 13	67,200	52.9%
Jan-Dec 14	66,200	52.0%
Jan-Dec 15	67,300	53.3%
Jan-Dec 16	66,900	53.5%
Jan-Dec 17	63,200	49.8%

A general upward trend in the proportion of Gateshead's working age residents qualified to at least NVQ level 3 indicates an improvement in the skills of Gateshead residents since 2010.

Employment land and premises

8. Employment floorspace

Definition: Amount of employment floorspace approved, completed and lost by size, location (allocated employment land), type, and greenfield / brownfield

Source: Gateshead Council and Newcastle City Council

Joint Gateshead and Newcastle target (implemented progressively throughout the plan period):

- Identify and allocate 150ha of net developable employment land
- Provide a minimum of 512,000sqm office floorspace

		Site Area (ha)	Floorspace (sqm)	Use class
2017/18 planning permissions	DC/16/01341/FUL, Erection of 3 storage units and the re-roof on an existing storage unit, Unit 1 Renswick, Teams	0.19	144	B8
	DC/16/01177/FUL, Erection of 11 industrial units and sub-station, Saltmeadows industrial estate, Saltmeadows Rd.	3.60	18,004	B2 / B8
	DC/17/00636/FUL, Erection of industrial facility, land north of Follingsby lane and East of White Rose Way, Follingsby	2.85	12,648	B1(c) / B2 / B8
	DC/17/01117/OUT, Outline application for use class B8 and B2 warehouses and associated infrastructure, Follingsby Park South, Follingsby	37.62	89,912	B2 / B8
	DC/17/01082/FUL, Creation of temporary recreational urban garden and office / light industrial use, Hillgate Quay	0.55	170	B1(a) / B1(c)

	DC/18/00006/FUL, Erection of storage building, Brewery Lane, Felling	0.04	446	B8
	DC/17/00535/REM, Approval of reserved matters for erection of industrial/warehouse development, Land East of Dukesway, Gateshead	4.3	7,000	B2 / B8
	DC/17/01069/FUL, Erection of goods-in extension to the northern elevation of the manufacturing buildings, Durham Rd, Birtley	1.92	407	B1(c)
	DC/17/00970/FUL, Erection of building for the storage of packaging, Albany Rd., Gateshead	0.25	375	B8
	DC/17/00393/FUL, Erection of warehouse/office building, Hannington Works, Swalwell	0.17	254	B8
	DC/17/01102/FUL, Erection of bus storage building, Stoneygate Ln., Felling	0.04	450	B2
	Gateshead total	51.53	129,810	
	Newcastle total			
2017/18 completions	N/A			
	Greenfield completions sub-total			
	DC/13/00002/REM, Erection of industrial / warehouse, Dukesway, Team Valley	1.53	5,445	B2 / B8
	DC/13/01146/FUL, Construction of new stock bay adjacent to existing stock bay to store aggregate, Nest Rd., Felling	0.1	50	B2
	DC/15/00910/FUL, Two storey glass, timber and stone extension on west elevation of existing offices, Shields Rd., Felling	0.28	223	B1(a)
	DC/16/01191/FUL, Erection of MOT testing building, Abbotsford Rd., Felling	0.2	225	B2
	DC/16/01152/FUL, Rear and side extensions to the north east corner of existing factory, Kingsway North, Gateshead	1.08	390	B2
	DC/16/00408/COU, Change of use from railway amenity land to scaffolding yard, Green Lane, Felling	0.2	0	B8
	PDL completions sub-total	3.39	6,333	
	Gateshead completions total	3.39	6,333	
	Newcastle completions total			
2017/18 losses	DC/17/00131/FUL, Change of use from domestic appliance repairs (B1) to pet shop (A1), 14 Knowledge Hill, Winlaton	0.02	180	A1
	DC/17/00075/FUL, Change of use from storage/distribution (B8) to leisure (D2), Unit 7 Derwenthaugh Marina, Derwenthaugh Rd., Blaydon	0.01	135	D2
	DC/17/00435/RGDP, Change of use from office block to form residential block containing 80 apartments, Chad House, Sunderland Rd.	0.24	39,500	C3
	Gateshead total losses	0.27	39,815	
	Newcastle total losses			

Six completed schemes contributed to development of 3.39ha of employment land (6,333sqm floorspace) in 2016/17. As of May 2013, amendments in relation to permitted development rights were introduced to the Town and Country Planning Order 1995. Part 3, Class O allows for the change of use of a building and any land within its curtilage to a use falling within Class C3 (dwelling houses). A Scheme at Chad House in line with the new Permitted Development Rights saw the conversion of 39,500 sqm of A1 to 80 apartments. The loss of 0.02ha of B1 land through change of use relates to a former car repair garage which was subject to a temporary consent that has now expired. It was considered that the change of use would help protect the vitality and viability of the Winlaton Local Centre in accordance with policy CS7 of the Core Strategy and saved policy RCL5(a) of the UDP. The further loss of 0.01ha from Blaydon/Derwenthaugh Primary Employment Area was deemed to not harm the supply of employment land in the borough and would create a new business that promotes healthy living.

		Completed floorspace (sqm)						
		B1(a)	B1(b)	B1(c)	B1 total	B2	B8	Total
Gateshead	2010/11	11,541	120	198	11,859	1,146	3,618	16,596
	2011/12	7,264			7,264	1,812		9,076
	2012/13	5,096			5,096		3,642	8,738
	2013/14	3,579			3,579	1,129	1,627	6,335
	2014/15					330		330
	2015/16		1,162	1,162	2,323	2,913	4,661	9,897
	2016/17	69	72	895	1,036		1,897	2,933
	2017/18	223			223	3,387	2,723	6,333
Newcastle	2010/12	8,647	2,367		11,014	22,619	2,078	35,711
	2012/13	15,016			15,016	7,842	1,350	24,208
	2013/14	3,499	1,522		5,021	6,500	631	12,152
	2014/15	19,190			19,190	1,827	1,648	22,665
	2015/16				5,658	932	933	7,523
	2016/17	117			4,940	984	1,744	7,668

9. Employment land supply

Definition: Amount of employment land available by type and location

Source: Gateshead Council and Newcastle City Council

Joint Gateshead and Newcastle target: Maintain an adequate employment land portfolio up to 2030

Location	Reference / allocation	Area (ha)
Addison	JE1.1	0.5
Blaydon/Derwenthaugh	JE1.2	0.6
Team Valley	JE1.5	8.9
East Gateshead	JE1.6	0.9
Felling	JE1.7	5.2
Follingsby	JE1.8	7.6
Portobello, Birtley	JE1.9	1.0
Durham Road, Birtley	JE1.10	0.4
High Spen	JE3.1	1.3
Whinfield	JE3.3	0.5
South of Follingsby Lane	KEA2	22.0
Bill Quay Riverside	MU22	0.7
Derwentwater Road	MU4	0.7
Urban Core*		10.7
Gateshead Total		60.8
Newcastle Total (16/17)		69.95

*Urban Core sites allocated within CSUCP policies QB3.1, QB3.5 are located within the East Gateshead Primary Employment Area (JE1.6)

	Land (ha)			
	B1	B2	B8	B1/B2/B8
Allocated sites	10.7		22	25.2
Sites with planning permission (non-allocated sites where development would be defined as take-up)	1.7	0.5	1.1	
Total	12.4	0.5	23.1	25.2
Newcastle Total				

Following adoption of the CSUCP, Gateshead has a total of 60.8ha of employment land within allocated sites, and/or benefitting from a planning permission allowing employment uses. A number of sites included within this calculation were allocated within the 2007 UDP. Gateshead's 2012 Employment Land Review (ELR) provided an assessment of the Borough's employment land portfolio and identified around 88ha of employment land available for development within Gateshead. A 2018 ELR was prepared to support consultation on a publication draft MSGP: this identified a supply of 68.2 ha (comprising 36.45ha of employment land allocated within the CSUCP capacity for 31.57 net developable employment land identified in the ELR's review of sites).

Retail

10. Retail developments

Definition: Approvals, completions and losses of retail developments, by location (in/edge/out of centre, and rural) and gross internal floorspace

Source: Gateshead Council

Gateshead target: Focus retail development in centres, in accordance with retail hierarchy

The majority of planning applications for retail developments in Gateshead relate to relatively small-scale change of use proposals or extensions. These schemes are quite numerous, but do not on their own merit discussion within the AMR. The combined effect of these small-scale schemes is, in effect represented within the Council's health check assessments of centres within Gateshead (in terms of vacancy and retail floorspace/units).

In terms of larger retail schemes, permission was granted in September 2017 for the change of use of A1/B1(a)/B8 (1345sqm) land at 232-240 High Street, Bridges to a sui generis development comprising of art studio, workshop and exhibition space. A total of 576 sqm of retail floorspace was 'lost' as part of this conversion.

In June 2017 permission was granted for the change of use of a storage block to a funeral director service (A1, 1,470sqm) within Saltwell Park. The remainder of the building is proposed to be retained as welfare facilities for park staff.

Also in June 2017, permission was granted to demolish the vacant Co-Op store in Wrekenton District Centre. This structure was then to be replaced by a new contemporary designed Aldi store with a retail floor area of 1254sqm. As of September 2018, the new store has been completed and is currently operational.

In December 2017 permission was granted to create a temporary urban garden including the placing and stacking of 90 steel shipping containers for a mix of uses, which included (A1 – 708sqm) cafes and restaurants (A3), bars (A4), offices and business units (B1), general industry (B2), galleries and performance space (D1) and leisure uses (D2), tattoo artist/brewery/distillery/sale of motorcycles (sui generis) and landscaping. Permission will expire on 13th December 2022.

11. Performance of retail

Definition: Vitality and viability health checks of centres, including total units, total floorspace (sqm), % vacant units and % vacant floorspace

Source: Gateshead Council (2018)

Gateshead target: Improve vitality and viability

	Birtley	Blaydon	Coatsworth Road	Felling	Gateshead Town Centre	Low Fell	Ryton	Whickham	Wrekenton	Borough-wide total
Occupied units	87	42	78	72	104	79	20	76	36	594
Vacant units	5	0	5	11	23	6	4	1	3	58
% vacant	5.4 %	0%	6%	13.3%	18.1%	7.1%	16.7%	1.3%	7.7%	8.9%

Total vacancy of retail units across Gateshead's town and district centres is around 9%. This overall level of vacancy stands alongside considerable variance in vacancy rates in individual centres. Levels of vacancy in Gateshead town centre, combined with its relatively large number of total units have a considerable impact on the borough's overall vacancy rate. It is not practical to present data on vacant retail floorspace.

12. Loss of primary retail frontages in the Urban Core

Source: Gateshead Council

Gateshead target: minimise loss of primary retail frontage over plan period

In September 2017 permission was granted in for the change of use of A1/B1(a)/B8) land at 232-240 High Street, Bridges to a sui generis development comprising of art studio, workshop and exhibition space.

Leisure, culture and tourism

13. Community, leisure and tourism developments

Definition: Approvals, completions and losses of community, major sport, leisure and tourism developments, by location (in/edge/out of centre, and rural), type, and size.

Source: Gateshead Council

Gateshead target: Improve provision of facilities

Jump arena Trampoline centre was opened in May 2017, Unit 3 Delta Bank Road, Gateshead, this land in the Metrogreen area of change was formerly allocated as a business/general industrial. In the same period (October 2017) permission was granted for the change of use of a former go kart track (sui generis) to an indoor trampoline park (D2). The property is a large single storey building with a floor area of around 3,550sqm.

To coincide with the Great Exhibition of the North permission was granted (December 2017) to create a temporary urban garden including the placing and stacking of 90 steel shipping containers for a mix of uses, which included (A1 – 708sqm) cafes and restaurants (A3), bars (A4), offices and business units (B1), general industry (B2), galleries and performance space (D1) and leisure uses (D2), tattoo artist/brewery/distillery/sale of motorcycles (sui generis) and landscaping. Permission will expire on 13th December 2022.

Other small-scale leisure facilities have come from the conversion of B class usages to D class usages.

14. Number of overnight visitors in Gateshead

Source: Newcastle/Gateshead Initiative (latest data 2016)

Gateshead target: Increase visitor numbers from 2010 levels

	Number of overnight visitors in Gateshead and Newcastle (millions)
2010	1.65
2011	1.72
2012	1.97
2013	1.93
2014	1.92
2015	1.96
2016	1.94

15. Number of visitors to major attractions

Source: Newcastle/Gateshead Initiative (latest data 2016)

Gateshead target: Increase visitor numbers from 2010 levels

	Number of visitors to major attractions in Gateshead and Newcastle (millions)
2010	3.28
2011	2.77
2012	4.41
2013	3.56
2014	3.73
2015	4.00
2016	4.02

Existing communities

16. Empty homes

Definition: Number of vacant dwellings, and as a proportion of total housing stock, by total vacant, and vacant for more than six months (long term vacant)

Source: Gateshead Council (latest data: April 2018)

Gateshead target: Reduction of total dwelling vacancy across Gateshead to 3% or less by 2020, and maintained up to 2030.

	Total vacant		Long term vacant	
	Number	%	Number	%
April 2010	4,204	4.5%	2,589	2.8%
April 2011	4,020	4.3%	2,413	2.6%
April 2012	4,090	4.4%	2,643	2.8%
April 2013	4,145	4.5%	2,593	2.8%
April 2014	3,726	4.0%	1,983	2.1%
April 2015	3,240	3.5%	1,709	1.8%
April 2016	3,177	3.4%	1,592	1.7%

April 2017	3,431	3.7%	1,660	1.8%
April 2018	3,642	3.8%	1,353	1.4%

There has been a significant decrease in the number and proportion of empty homes in Gateshead since the beginning of the CSUCP plan period. Ongoing activity by the Council and its partners to address pockets of high dwelling vacancy has been successful in reducing the vacancy rate, with around 600 fewer empty homes in 2017 compared to in 2010. The vacancy rate has had a slight upward trend since 2016: however, with further demolitions planned it remains feasible that Gateshead can reduce the number of empty homes to 3% or less by 2020.

Housing delivery

18. Housing developments (within trajectory)

Definition: Housing approvals, completions and losses by location, type, affordability and greenfield / brownfield (within trajectory showing net additional dwellings per year from the start of the plan period)

Source: Gateshead Council

Gateshead target: Rate of delivery as set out in policy CS10

19. Housing land supply (within trajectory)

Source: Gateshead Council

Gateshead target: A minimum of five years' housing land supply throughout the plan period

	Gross completions (% on PDL)	Losses	Net additions*	CSUCP net completions target (p/a)	Gross affordable completions
2010-11	311 (86%)	222	89	96	37
2011-12	324 (71%)	156	168	96	131
2012-13	485 (88%)	204	281	96	75
2013-14	536 (93%)	446	90	96	169
2014-15	684 (89%)	611	73	96	187
2015-16	415 (82%)	164	251	484	98
2016-17	419 (89%)	130	289	484	61
2017-18	268 (81%)	118	161	484	64
2018-19	685	100	616	484	
2019-20	632	25	607	484	
2020-21	981	25	956	804	
2021-22	987	25	962	804	
2022-23	936	25	911	804	
2023-24	870	25	845	804	
2024-25	845	25	820	804	
2025-26	526	25	501	316	
2026-27	475	25	450	316	
2027-28	435	25	410	316	
2028-29	361	25	336	316	
2029-30	368	25	343	316	

*Values for years 2017-18 onwards are anticipated levels of delivery based on capacity and phasing of housing sites identified within the SHLAA, and anticipated demolitions

Analysis of completions data reveals that around 63% of dwellings completed since 2010 have provided three or more bedrooms (policy CS11 requires that 60% of new private housing across the plan area and over the 2010-2030 plan period are suitable and attractive for families, i.e. provides three or more

bedrooms). Completions on sites granted planning permission before the preparation and adoption of the CSUCP has contributed largely to the 2010-2017 figures. Applying the requirements of policy CS11 to new housing proposals, in addition to the development of Gateshead's village and neighbourhood growth sites (sites which are anticipated to accommodate a high proportion of 'family' homes) is likely to contribute to addressing the current underperformance in delivering larger homes in Gateshead.

Completions data also reveal that in Gateshead around 20% of completions have been within the Urban Core, around 60% within the neighbourhoods area, and around 20% within the rural and villages area.

Gypsy and traveller accommodation

20. Number of spaces provided

Definition: Net additional pitches provided in the reporting year, and total provision as a % of the identified need

Source: Gateshead Council

Gateshead target: Provision to meet identified need

Gateshead has 20 pitches for Gypsies and Travellers, located at Baltic Road Felling. There has been no change in the number of pitches in the reporting year, A Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople Needs Assessment has been produced and found no increased demand for pitches by recognised Gypsies and Travellers however over the plan period to 2030 the report suggested a need to provide an additional two pitches to reflect population growth rates in Gateshead.

Transport and accessibility

22. Cycling trips

Definition: Number of cycling trips, indexed to base year (2010)

Source: Gateshead Council

Gateshead target: Increase the number of cycling trips

	Cycling trips indexed to 2010 (2010 = 100)
2010	100
2011	112
2012	125
2013	136
2014	124
2015	129
2016	135
2017	133

23. Traffic flows

Definition: Weekday traffic flows: river crossings and Gateshead inner cordon, indexed to base year (2010)

Source: Gateshead Council

Gateshead target: Minimise traffic flows

	Traffic flows, indexed to 2010 (2010 = 100)	
	Gateshead inner cordon	River crossings
2010	100	100
2011	99	100
2012	94	98
2013	95	98
2014	95	99
2015	99	100

2016	97	95
2017	95	93

24. Commitment from new development to modal shift

Definition: Planning permissions granted with implementation of a travel plan as a condition of development, by location, type and size of development

Source: Gateshead Council

Gateshead target: Increase number of travel plans associated with new developments

In 2017/18 there were 25 planning permissions granted where the implementation of a travel plan was a condition of development, an increase on the 23 Travel plans received in the 2016/17 period. Travel plans were required across the Borough and included a broad range of development types, and different scales of development.

26. Public transport patronage

Definition: Number of passengers boarding and alighting the Metro and number of passengers boarding buses in the Urban Core

Source: Nexus

Gateshead target: Increase levels of public transport patronage

	Number of Public Transport passenger journeys in Tyne and Wear p/a (millions)	Metro boardings & alightings within the Urban Core (millions)
2010/11	183.3	27.7
2011/12	178.7	26.1
2012/13	178.4	26.3
2013/14	172.6	24.4
2014/15	172.3	26.1
2015/16	170.0	28.1
2016/17	167.9	26.1
2017/18	157.6	25.4

27. Car parking

Definition: short and long stay car parking provision in existing centres

Source: Gateshead Council

Gateshead target: Minimise long-stay parking, maximise short-stay

In 2017/18 there were 2,035 long stay parking spaces (where parking is for longer than four hours) in Gateshead's centres. The majority of this provision is located at Gateshead Quays (771), Heworth Interchange park and ride (457 spaces), and Gateshead Central (297). There were 145 short stay spaces (where parking is for less than four hours) in Gateshead, with the majority located at Gateshead Central (131). The amount of parking provision has not changed since the previous reporting year. The parking provision identified here is the amount of parking in council ownership, and therefore does not include spaces at the Metrocentre or at Tesco in the Trinity Square development.

Though outside the AMR reporting period, a further provision of 555 long stay spaces were added at Quarryfield Road near the Gateshead Quays in June 2018. The purpose of the car park will in the long term be to accommodate parking generated from events.

Wellbeing and health

28. Health trend

Definition: Rank of health deprivation and disability score, by local authority

Source: Indices of Deprivation
 Gateshead target: Improve health ranking

Comparing the rank of deprivation in the Indices of Deprivation's health and disability domain between different editions of the Indices of Deprivation gives a broad indication of relative change in health at a local authority area. The English Indices of Deprivation are designed to maintain consistency between publications, and therefore comparison between the ranking in 2010 and 2015 is possible. It should be noted, however, that change in rank provides only an indication of change relative to that of other areas. For example, using this method of analysis, it would be possible for the health and disability rank of a local authority area to fall between different Indices of Deprivation, despite the overall health of the area's population improving, if the health of that area's population has improved less than it has in other areas. Nonetheless, use of the Indices of Deprivation's health and disability domain provides a single 'score' comprising data collected under several health and disability indicators. It therefore provides an appropriate indicator for the purposes of monitoring the implementation of the CSUCP, and avoids the need for detailed analysis of a range of health performance data.

Analysis of the 2010 Indices of Deprivation health and disability domain for Gateshead provides a rank of 17 out of 326 local authority areas (where 1 is the most deprived), while the 2015 Indices of Deprivation provides a rank of 23. The difference of 6 ranking places in the health and disability domain between the 2010 and 2015 Indices of Deprivation suggests there has been little change between the 2010 and 2015 editions.

29. Healthy lifestyles

Definition: Adult (age 16+) participation in sport at least once per week, as a % of total population

Source: Sport England Active People Survey

Gateshead target: Increase sports participation throughout plan period

	Adult participation in sport (all sport) in Gateshead
2010/11	30.8%
2011/12	39.6%
2012/13	37.4%
2013/14	31.5%
2014/15	26.4%
2015/16	29.7%

The Latest Data shows that participation in Gateshead had increased in 2015/16 from the 2014/15 edition of the AMR. The Active people survey was discontinued in 2016 meaning that the original data source is no longer collected by Sport England.

A new indicator is measured by Sport England called the Active Lives Survey, which measures the amount of exercise carried out by residents in minutes. The profile is consistent with the national average.

	Active (150+ minutes a week)	Fairly Active (30 - 149 minutes a week)	Inactive (Less than 30 minutes a week)
2015/16	59.2%	15%	25.8%
2016/17	58.8%	13.4%	27.8%
2017/18	60.6%	13.7%	25.7%

30. Satisfaction with area

Definition: Proportion of residents satisfied with their area as a place to live, by location, age, gender and ethnicity

Source: Gateshead Council (residents' surveys)

Gateshead target: Satisfaction at or above 2012 levels throughout plan period.

A 2016 residents survey indicated an increase in the percentage of residents satisfied with their local area as a place to live from 64.5% to 75%. In part this can be attributed to the increasing satisfaction with household waste collection that has been rising for the last 4 consecutive years. Response rates to Gateshead's residents' survey do not allow disaggregation by location, age or ethnicity. A new residents survey was commissioned in the latter part of 2018, at time of writing the survey was underway so couldn't be reported in this AMR.

31. Air quality

Definition: Mean reading (24hr / annual average) for NO₂ within Air Quality Management Areas

Source: Gateshead Council

Gateshead target: Maintain or improve air quality over plan period

Gateshead Council monitors levels of NO₂ in a number of locations within the air quality management area. There are two types of monitoring that are carried out – automatic and non-automatic. Two automatic monitors that are located on Bottle Bank and Lychgate Court (Park Lane / Gateshead Highway). Non-automatic monitoring is carried out using diffusion tubes in a number of locations.

In 2017, the highest annual mean concentration of NO₂ within the Town Centre AQMA was 37µg/m³ measured at Lychgate Court using automatic monitoring equipment. The highest concentration measured using a diffusion tube and bias adjusted was 36.5µg/m³ at Hill Street (Curzon Place). Overall the maximum concentration of NO₂ measured in Gateshead in 2017 shows a 0.4µg/m³ decrease on 2016's maximum concentration. The monitoring data also shows that there were no exceedances of the annual mean objective level outside of the AQMA.

Place-making

32. Quality of place, including public realm

Definition: Significant buildings and housing scheme audit

Source: Gateshead Council

Gateshead target: Increase quality of completed developments, as measured through audit

Due to limited resources, the Council did not carry out any quality audits of residential developments in 2017/18.

33. Historic built environment

Definition: Change in the extent and quality of the historic built environment

Source: Heritage at Risk Register (English Heritage Historic England)

Gateshead target: Minimise loss of, or damage to heritage assets; minimise additions to, and increase removals from the risk register. There have been ten additions to the number of listed buildings, all of which are grade II listed.

The Heritage at Risk Register provides a monitoring forum for heritage assets. The 2017 register identifies one new site as being at risk; Church of St. Chad, Rawling Road (LPW Grade II). No heritage sites were removed from the Heritage at risk register during this monitoring period.

34. Public art

Definition: Planning approvals for schemes which include provision of public art, by location and type

Source: Gateshead Council

Gateshead target: Increase provision of public art throughout plan period

A number of public art installations have been either directly delivered within new developments, or have been supported by contributions received from developments in Gateshead. New artwork installations since 2010 include those within the Riverside Park / sculpture trail, and artworks at the Keelman Homes / Gateshead Housing company development at Kibblesworth. Artworks were also provided at Gateshead Housing company schemes at High Lanes (Heworth), Felling, and Dunston. The redevelopment of Trinity Square at Gateshead town centre includes the 'halo' artwork. Within the last year a further piece of public art has been added at Chase park as a continuation of the 'marking the ways' project that has been ongoing since 1991. Also, an ongoing scheme adjacent to the railway underpass, near Armstrong Street, Bensham will involve six Crocus structures, three on each side of the footpath running through the site.

Climate change

35. CO2 emissions

Definition: Per capita CO2 emissions

Source: Gateshead Council (latest data published in 2015)

Gateshead target: 20% reduction in per capita CO2 emissions by 2020

	CO2 emissions (tonnes per capita)
2010	7.1
2011	6.4
2012	6.7
2013	6.5
2014	5.8
2015	5.6
2016	5.3

36. Renewable energy

Definition: Installed capacity of renewable energy generating development, by type

Source: Gateshead Council

Gateshead target: Increase provision of renewable energy generating development throughout plan period

	Number	Estimated capacity (kW)
Domestic solar PV	1,749	5,841
Non-domestic solar PV	114	2,988
Domestic wind	1	10

Information regarding small-scale renewable energy generating installations is available from registrations to the Government's feed-in tariff scheme. Latest information on the number of solar PV installations in Gateshead indicates a small increase in both the number and capacity of installations compared to data provided in Gateshead's 2016/17 AMR.

38. Implementation of heat networks

Definition: capacity of decentralised energy networks, by installed capacity, and committed capacity

Source: Gateshead Council

Gateshead target: Increase provision of decentralised energy networks throughout plan period

Operated by Gateshead Energy Company, a mixture of residential and commercial properties are served with low carbon heat from Gateshead Energy Centre on Quarryfield Road since March 2017. Commercial customers including Gateshead College, The Sage Gateshead and Baltic Centre for Contemporary Art have been served with power via a dedicated high voltage electricity network since October 2016. This network, over the last year, was then further extended to also include Gateshead Leisure Centre, Gateshead Library and the Prince Consort Offices. The dedicated electricity network has already been extended east to serve two further Council Depots with electricity. The low carbon heat network has also been extended to additional high-rise buildings in the town centre.

An ERDF funded project, to bring Plastic Pipes to the UK Market, has extended the network to a cluster of public buildings around Gateshead Leisure Centre and Shipley Art Gallery. The extension left provision for a new school and was completed in August 2018.

Two schemes are underway to install ground source heat pumps to four tower blocks in Harlow Green, which will count towards the target next year.

Flooding and water

39. Flooding / water quality

Definition: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on grounds of flood risk or water quality

Source: Environment Agency

Gateshead target: Minimise number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice

In 2017/2018 two objections from the Environment Agency on grounds of flood risk or water quality were received by Gateshead Council. Both were regarding unsatisfactory evidence of the development's effect on increasing flood risk. The Environment Agency requested FRA's of sufficient quality were submitted to show the development had sufficiently managed flood risk.

DC/17/01104/FUL, an application to extend and alter the Rowers Hotel, St Omers Road Dunston to add a further 17 rooms received an objection from the Environment Agency. The site was granted permission in March 2018 on condition that a new FRA is submitted to the Local Planning Authority and demonstrates compliance with Local and National policies.

The second application objected to by the EA was DC/17/01395/FUL, an application for a change of use from a car valet bay to a repair workshop including 3 new canopies at Derwenthaugh Road, Blaydon. The Environment Agency requested that an FRA should be submitted, however following further information provided from the applicant regarding an agreed discharge rate with NWL that the development would be compliant with CS17 of CSUCP. The application was granted full planning permission in March 2018.

40. Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

Definition: Number and proportion of completed new developments which will be at risk from fluvial, tidal surface water and sewer flooding indicated by the SFRA

Source: Gateshead Council

Gateshead target: Minimise new development at risk from flooding indicated by the SFRA

It is not practical to assess the number or proportion of completed individual units (dwellings or commercial units) which will be at risk of flooding as indicated in the SFRA. Accordingly, information contributing to the monitoring of this indicator has considered sites, rather than individual units.

No housing developments with units completed in 2017/18 will be at high risk of tidal and river flooding based upon the SFRA. Land raising to mitigate the tidal and fluvial flood risk was undertaken at the housing developments at Derwentwater Road and Stella, which is currently in the final stage of construction.

41. Surface water management

Definition: Completed new developments which:

- incorporate SuDS discharge surface water to a watercourse
- discharge surface water to sewers and combined sewers

Source: Gateshead Council

Gateshead target: Minimise and control surface water runoff according to hierarchy

	Total Major Apps consulted with LFA	Total with SuDS	SuDS proportion
14/15	5	2	40%
15/16	19	10	52%
16/17	18	11	61%
17/18	24	13	54%

Due to the passage of time since the formal adoption of SuDS within CS17, measuring built SuDS features would not be an appropriate or meaningful indicator at this stage. Due to resource constraints the LLFA is currently unable to monitor the construction of SuDS development within the Borough and is reliant upon discharging of conditions. Therefore, with this in mind the number of applications with SuDS are those approved, around 20% of permissions are not implemented, it may also take some years for some applications to be built out. Two applications at Monkridge Gardens and Hillgate Quay were also consulted on however were excluded from statistics as the former is an outline permission with that was refused and is now in the appeal process; the latter is a temporary permission. The proportion of SuDS included within applications has stayed at a similar level as the previous two years, though this is not necessarily a fair reflection of achievement within the Borough as schemes with high value added have been brought forward during this period:

Follingsby Max – SuDS management train to manage water on non-permeable element of the site to treat water before discharging to the River Don in a controlled manner, the drainage will mitigate the development's effect and also have net benefit on fluvial flood risk within the borough, South Tyneside and Sunderland through the naturalisation of this section of the River Don. An integrated ecological focus has allowed multifunctional benefits including a significant net increase in permeant and seasonal Wetland and Grassland on a stretch of the river Don river restoration as part of a drainage and habitat restoration scheme with potential benefits for Great Crested Newts and wetland birds on the site.

Applications from 14/15; 15/16 and 16/17	
SuDS by type	Quantity
Green Roofs	>2%
Infiltration basin	>2%
Perma Chanel	>2%
Silt Pit	>2%
Vortex control	>2%
Water Butts	>2%%
Wetland area	>2%%
Attenuation Pond	>3%

Bioretention	>3%
Soakaways	>3%
Swale	>3%
Gullies	>3%
Linear Drainage Depressions	>3%
Petrol Interceptors	>3%
Rain Gardens	>3%
Flow Control	>5%
Hydro break	>6%
Stormwater Planter	>6%
Detention basin	>9%
Geocellular tanks	>9%
Oversized pipes	>9%
Permeable Paving	>10%
Attenuation Tank	>19%

Applications 17/18	
SuDS features	Quantity
Pond	>2% (1)
Soakaway	>2% (1)
Shallow Vegetated Basin	>2% (1)
Green Roof	>2% (1)
Infiltration Basin	>2% (1)
Bioremediation Pit	>2% (1)
Oil Separator	>4% (2)
Swales	>8% (4)
Bioretention	>8% (4)
Oversized Pipes	>10% (5)
Hydrobreak	>13% (7)
Attenuation Crates	>13% (7)
Permeable Paving	>16% (9)
Detention Basin	>19% (10)

Often a site can use multiple SuDS components integrated across the layout as part of a SuDS management train to slow, reduce and treat surface water run-off. An increase has been seen in the use of attenuation basins, this is largely due to multiple attenuation features being on larger sites such as Dunton Hill which has included 4 attenuation basins, these are counted as a single feature due to their significance to flood alleviation whereas other elements make a contribution to the wider train or a smaller flood alleviation requirement allows them to act independently.

Hard engineered SuDS such as oversized pipes, attenuation crates and permeable paving have the highest proportion of use despite lacking the multifunctional benefits deemed desirable within CSUCP. However, it is worth noting that they do offer a solution in often constrained sites as well as working as part of a SuDS management train, which might inflate their proportion somewhat.

The most popular SuDS components are Permeable paving, Attenuation tanks and oversized pipes; all of which are hard engineered and the least desirable of SuDS due to the lack of multifunctional benefit deemed desirable within the CSUCP.

Housing completions 2017/2018, Surface discharge destination

Infiltration to ground/ Other	0%
Watercourse	18%
Surface water sewer	68%
Combined sewer	14%

The surface water discharge destination for housing completions during 2017/18 have been assessed against the drainage hierarchy. Despite infiltration to the ground being the favoured method of discharge as indicated in the Planning Practice Guidance; much of Gateshead's soil is predominately clay and therefore often unsuitable for surface water infiltration. Discharge into watercourse was implemented on 18% (total 59) of dwellings over the year. Consideration also now needs to be given to mine water and groundwater constraints, which have potential to restrict the use of infiltration-based SuDS components. Discharge into watercourses is often reliant on location and access to a watercourse, with developments near a watercourse being more feasible to do so. 80% of dwellings built over the monitoring period had separate surface and foul water connections, however due to the complexity in the drainage system many surface water sewers will reconnect with the combined system at a later point.

Green Infrastructure and the Natural Environment

42. Ecology

Definition: Changes in areas of ecological importance, comprising areas designated for their intrinsic ecological value, including sites of national, regional and local significance

Source: Natural England – Magic, Gateshead Council,

Gateshead target: Minimise adverse impacts on areas of ecological importance

SSSI name	Condition
Lower Derwent Meadows	Favourable
Thornley Wood	Favourable
Shibdon Pond	Favourable
Ridley Gill	Favourable
Strother Hills	Favourable
Gibside	Unfavourable recovering
Ryton Willows	Unfavourable declining
Pockerly Farm	Unfavourable declining

The quality of Gateshead's SSI remains mixed with five considered favourable and three considered unfavourable. Of these three unfavourable sites one (Gibside) is in recovery, while the other two remain in decline.

No LWSs were de-designated and there was no direct loss of either SSSI or LWS area as a result of built development meaning no net change in designated land of ecological value in Gateshead. The new Wildlife sites have a combined area of 284 acres which were designated by Local Wildlife Sites Partnership in accordance with Defra guidelines.

43. Allotments

Definition: Number of allotment sites and plots

Source: Gateshead Council

Gateshead target: Maintain or increase access

There are 119 allotment sites in Gateshead, 59 of which are owned by the Council. Within Council-owned sites, there are around 1,300 plots.

44. Water quality

Definition: % of river length assessed as fairly good or very good for chemical quality and biological quality, by river

Source: Environment Agency

Gateshead target: Maintain or improve water quality throughout plan period

	Water Framework Directive Status 2009	Water Framework Directive Status 2015	Water Framework Directive Status 2016	Hydro-morphological Designation
Blaydon Burn	Good	Moderate	Moderate	Natural
Stanley Burn	Moderate	Good	Moderate	Natural
River Derwent from Burnhope Burn to River Tyne	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Heavily Modified
River Team from source to Tyne	Moderate	Moderate	Fail	Heavily Modified
River Don from source to Tyne	Moderate	Poor	Moderate	Heavily Modified

It is not practical to report on the quality of rivers in Gateshead as a proportion of river length. However, the Northumbria River Basin Management Plan 2015 provided an assessment of river quality in terms of its Water Framework Directive Status. The Environment Agency undertook further monitoring of these waterbodies in 2016: there has been a deterioration of water quality at Stanley Burn and the River Team, however the River Don's status has improved. The Council is working with partners such as Tyne Rivers Trust, the Environment Agency and Northumbrian Water through the River Don Catchment Partnership on measures to improve the River Don's WFD status. The Tyne Rivers Trust is also hoping to set up a catchment partnership for the River Team to support river improvement initiatives.

45. Open space quality

Definition: Proportion of residents satisfied with "Parks and green spaces"

Source: Gateshead Council (residents' surveys)

Gateshead target: Satisfaction at or above 2012 levels

Gateshead's 2012 residents' survey indicated that around 38% of residents were satisfied (either "very satisfied" or "fairly satisfied") with the upkeep of grass verges, flower beds, trees and shrubs in streets and public spaces, and 59% were satisfied with parks and green spaces. The 2012 residents' survey provides the most up to date and relevant information on Gateshead residents' attitudes towards open space provision in the Borough.

As part of the 2016 open space assessment, a survey of residents showed that while the majority were satisfied with the number and quality of general amenity sites (grassed areas, natural areas, parks, foot/cyclepaths) there was also consensus that there is a deficiency of play/recreation facilities for children and young people.

Protecting the Green Belt

46. Green Belt

Definition: Green Belt additions and deletions

Source: Gateshead council

Gateshead target: Minimise deletions from the green belt

There have been no additions or deletions to the Green Belt in Gateshead since the adoption of the CSCUP in March 2015.

47. Green Belt

Definition: Planning applications and permissions advertised as departures from Green Belt policies

Source: Gateshead council

Gateshead target: Minimise inappropriate development within the Green Belt

There were no applications received in 2017/18 which were advertised as a departure from Green Belt policies.

Minerals and Waste

48. Mineral extraction

Definition: Planning applications and approvals for mineral extraction by type, projected quantity and location

Source: Gateshead Council

Gateshead target: 4.1m tonnes sand and gravel, 5.4m tonnes crushed rock for Tyne and Wear

There have been no submitted or determined applications for mineral working during this period.

49. Waste management

Definition: Amount (tonnes) of municipal waste arising, by management type and percentage of municipal waste sent to landfill

Source: Gateshead Council

Gateshead target: Minimise amount of waste sent to landfill; Monitor waste capacity to 2030

The council has been made aware the figures collected for composted material were double counted in previous years, affecting the reported amount of household waste recycled. Revised figures are presented in the indicator table below.

Household waste (excluding construction and demolition waste) arising in 2017/18 amounted to 85,294 tonnes: a small decrease from the 2016/17 total. 32% per cent of household waste was recycled or composted; the Council's target was 45.0%.

	Waste arising (tonnes)							
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Landfill	66,366	58,735	49,074	23,503	4,027	1,567	1,926	351
Recycled	21,766	22,392	23,433	21,408	20,089	20,239	21,118	20,186
Composted	10,171	10,862	9,901	9,569	10,226	8,134	8,340	7,795
Incinerated	35	2,213	7,911	36,000	50,079	55,563	54,879	56,962
Total	98,338	94,202	90,319	91,081	84,421	85,503	86,290	85,294

50. Waste management

Definition: Licensed and projected capacity of waste management facilities (existing and approved) by type:

Source: Environment Agency

Gateshead target: Monitor waste capacity to 2030

Type	Licensed Annual Capacity (tonnes)
Landfill	1,031,500
Physico Chemical Treatment Facility	410,000
Household, Commercial and Industrial Waste Transfer Station (+treatment)	629,994
Composting Facility	74,999
Metal Recycling (Vehicle Dismantling & End of Life Vehicle Facility)	173,583
Metal Recycling Site	224,994
Transfer Station (Non-Biodegradable Waste)	24,999
Household Waste Amenity Site	111,499*
Special Waste Transfer Station	71,238,
Clinical Waste Transfer Station	112,000
In-House Storage Facility	4,500
Total	2,686,569

(* Household waste amenity site capacity includes the Council's Campground facility located adjacent to the borough boundary in Sunderland)

Delivery

51. Infrastructure delivery

Definition: Annual update of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan

Source: Gateshead Council

Gateshead target: N/A

Following the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Examination in summer 2016, Gateshead Council introduced the CIL in early 2017. Gateshead Council and Newcastle City Council submitted a February 2016 update to the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) as part of the primary evidence supporting the CIL examination. The CSUCP was subsequently updated in August 2018.

An IDP was also required for MSGP to identify infrastructure requirements resulting from policies within MSGP. The consultation process began in October 2017 and sought clarification on any known/anticipated impact of development proposed. This document was published in August 2018 and can be found on the council's [website](#).

52. Viability

Definition:

- Median House price, by type
- Assumed office rents

Source: Land Registry (house prices) Colliers International (assumed office rents)

Gateshead target: +/- 10% from Adoption date of the plan

Type	Median price							
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Detached	£210,000	£205,000	£204,500	£209,500	£213,500	£210,000	£223,750	£232,876
Flat	£80,000	£80,000	£91,500	£85,000	£86,750	£77,000	£85,000	£86,426
Semi	£133,000	£126,500	£127,000	£135,000	£138,000	£127,500	£135,000	£143,155
Terrace	£110,000	£106,000	£107,000	£110,000	£114,750	£130,000	£113,000	£121,856

	Grade A (£/sqft)	Grade B (£/sqft)
2012	17.00	10.50
2013	17.00	11.50
2014	17.00	11.50
2015	17.00	11.50
2016	17.00	11.50
2017	17.00	11.50

Median house prices (not adjusted for inflation) have increased slightly for all dwelling types since the beginning of the plan period, with the largest increase (£13,750, or 6.6%) in the median price of detached dwellings. House prices across all tenures rose from the previous financial year. Assumed office rents data are provided by Colliers International, a leading commercial real estate company. Assumed office rents for Gateshead have changed little since the beginning of the plan period. More detailed estimate of office rental values (provided as a 'snapshot', rather than an analysis of trends) is provided in the Newcastle and Gateshead Employment Land and Property Demand Assessment, completed in October 2016. This report provides part of the evidence base supporting emerging employment land policies of MSGP.

Indicators not reported in 2017/18 AMR

53. Resident satisfaction with homes

This indicator sought to provide information from the Council's residents' survey regarding satisfaction with: (a) their home as a place to live; (b) the choice of housing in their area, and; (c) the quality of housing in their area. A review of the content of residents' surveys has highlighted that the questions (b) and (c), relating to satisfaction with housing in the area (rather than the respondent's own home) are highly dependent upon a respondents' awareness of the local housing market, and consequently may not provide a valid and objective assessment of housing conditions, or of resident's views.

The 2017 Gateshead and Newcastle Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) provides an assessment of housing need in Gateshead, including affordable housing need and the needs of specific groups. This is being considered alongside other evidence in determining appropriate policies for meeting housing needs within the emerging MSGP Local Plan Document.

21. Accessibility of residential development

This indicator provides an assessment of the accessibility (measured by public transport travel time) of new residential development to a range of facilities and services. Supporting development in sustainable locations is a fundamental objective for plan-making in Gateshead. However, this indicator provides detailed information where performance is affected not just by the location of residential development, but by the availability and frequency of public transport services, and the availability of facilities.

The indicator also provides a relatively narrow indication of accessibility which does not consider the broader sustainability of development (in terms of meeting the needs of new and existing residents), and where performance in a single year can be affected by development at a small number of large sites. To provide a more balanced assessment of the accessibility of new development, Gateshead Council intends to assess the accessibility of residential development provided over a longer timeframe to take into account development at a larger number of sites. This assessment will be provided within a future monitoring report.

37. Sustainability standards

Policy CS16 of the submission draft CSUCP required development to deliver a good level of sustainability, and made reference to the Code for Sustainable Homes (CSH) and Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) as measures of the sustainability of buildings. Following submission of the CSUCP, the Government progressed a review of sustainability standards applying to new developments, highlighting the potential to withdraw or replace the requirements of CSH and BREEAM. In consequence, policy CS16 of the adopted CSUCP removed specific reference to CSH and BREEAM. However, with the outcome of the Government's review of sustainability standards uncertain, an indicator on sustainability standards, making reference to "relevant government scheme for sustainability standards" was retained within the CSUCP monitoring framework to provide a mechanism for monitoring the sustainability of development.

In March 2015 the Government withdrew CSH and BREEAM, and integrated some performance standards into Building Regulations. In the absence of "relevant government schemes/guidance", and without local policy specifying a 'good' level of sustainability, the Council is currently not able to apply criterion 3 of policy CS16.

Appendix 2 UDP and other Local Plan Indicators

Employment

1. Employment Land

Definition: Employment land take up

Source: Gateshead Council

Gateshead target: Target not applicable

1.73ha of employment land was taken up in 2017/18: 1.53ha at Team Valley, and 0.2ha at Green Lane, Pelaw. The five-year average take-up is 1.16ha per year.

Retail and Commercial Leisure

2. Retail and Leisure development

Definition: Amount of completed retail, office, and leisure development, by location (within a centre, edge of centre, or out of centre)

Source: Gateshead Council

Gateshead target: Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town centres

There was one large scale leisure development in 2017/18, a change of use from a go kart track (sui generis) to an indoor trampoline park, which will provide an additional 3,550sqm of D2 use floorspace in an out-of-centre location.

As noted within information provided in this AMR related to indicator 10, there were two large scale additions to retail within the 2017/18 period. The first was the conversion of a former storage block to a funeral director service that added a further 1470sqm of A1 use floorspace. The second permission granted involved the demolition of a vacant Co-Op store in Wrekenton District Centre. The structure was replaced by a contemporary Aldi store with 1254sqm of retail floorspace.

3. Obesity

Definition: Obesity levels among year 6 pupils

Source: Public Health England

Gateshead target: Reduce the number of obese children in Gateshead to less than 10% by 2025.

24.6.% of year six pupils (10 and 11-year-olds) living in Gateshead were obese in 2016/17. An increase from the previous year (23.2%%) and higher than the national average (20.0%).

4. Number of Takeaways

Definition: Hot food takeaways (A5 uses) in town, district and local centres

Source: Gateshead Council

Gateshead target: Target not applicable

An audit of the number of hot food takeaways (A5 uses) in Gateshead, carried out in 2017, identified 177 takeaways in the Borough. The number of takeaways operating in Gateshead in 2017 represents a reduction from the number of takeaways identified in Gateshead in 2017 (179); 2016 (192); 2015 (198), and in 2014 (202).

5. Proportion of Takeaways per 1,000 residents

Definition: Hot food takeaways (A5 uses) per 1,000 residents, by ward

Source: ONS, Gateshead Council

Gateshead target: Fewer A5 uses per 1,000 residents than the England average (of 0.89 uses per 1,000 residents)

	A5 Uses	Population	A5 uses per 1,000 residents
Birtley	16	8,205	1.95
Blaydon	8	10,198	0.78
Bridges	16	10,873	1.47
Chopwell + RG	7	9,153	0.76
Chowdene	4	8,857	0.45
Crawcrook and Greenside	5	8,713	0.
Deckham	6	10,095	0.59
Dunston and Teams	8	9,114	0.87
Dunston Hill and Whickham	6	9,057	0.66
Felling	14	9,157	1.53
High Fell	8	9,658	0.83
Lamesley	7	9,882	0.71
Lobley Hill and Bensham	9	10,171	0.88
Low Fell	10	8,481	1.12
Pelaw and Heworth	7	8,844	0.79
Ryton, Crookhill and Stella	3	8,792	0.34
Saltwell	13	11,149	1.16
Wardley and Leam Lane	5	8,201	0.61
Whickham North	12	8,115	1.48
Whickham South and Sunnyside	3	7,947	0.38
Windy Nook and Whitehills	1	9,546	0.10
Winlaton and High Spen	9	8,211	1.09
	Total		0.87

Community Facilities and Recreation

6. Play areas

Definition: Total area of play sites in Gateshead

Source: Gateshead Council

Gateshead target: To maintain/improve the provision of children's play areas; and to meet the standard of 0.7 ha of children's play space per 1,000 residents.

The 2018 Open Space Assessment Open Space Assessment identified around of children's play space, across 141 sites.

7. Accessible greenspace

Definition: Total area of accessible natural greenspace and proportion of dwellings that are located within 0.5km of a site

Source: Gateshead Council

Gateshead target: Maintain/increase the amount of accessible natural greenspace available to the population. As far as possible, provide sites of at least two hectares of accessible natural greenspace.

Some areas of ANG in Gateshead offer versatile open space that has considerable value. The range of facilities provided, and the good level of accessibility in such areas mean they can attract many

visitors, and provide recreational opportunities equivalent to those provided by areas of open space. Although they are typically less intensively maintained than areas of open space, such sites can be considered to meet the definitions of open space, and ANG as set out within the open space typology used in the 2018 Open Space Assessment. As a result of this, 25 areas of ANG were identified as having a 'dual function', providing access to natural greenspace, which also serves an important recreational function. As part of this assessment sites were reviewed to determine whether they should be classified as other typologies of open space or discounted if, for example, a site previously labelled as ANG was no longer accessible.

As a result of this, Gateshead now has a total of 1785.6ha of ANG, a slight decrease in the total area from the last AMR (1805.7ha) and around 68% of dwellings in the Borough are located within 0.5km of an area of ANG, which is a slight decrease from 69% in the previous year's AMR.

Minerals and Waste

8. Primary Aggregates

Definition: Production of Primary Land Won Aggregates

Source: North East Region Aggregates Working Party Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report 2016; Joint Local Aggregates Assessment for County Durham, Northumberland and Tyne and Wear 2018

Gateshead target:

- To meet the sub-regional aggregates apportionment covering the period 2005-2020, as advised by the NERAWP
- To meet the requirements as identified in the Local Aggregates Assessment covering the period 2013-2030
- To ensure the maintenance of a landbank of seven years for sand and gravel and ten years for crushed rock, as set out in the NPPF.

The 2016 Aggregates Annual Monitoring Report and the 2017 Local Aggregates Assessments show that sales of sand and gravel across the region have increased by approximately 60,000 tonnes to 972,000 tonnes; Sales of crushed rock increased by approximately 900,000 tonnes to 5,356,000 tonnes. Approximately 257,000 tonnes of sand and gravel and 335,000 tonnes of crushed rock were produced in Tyne and Wear in 2015. Within Tyne and Wear Reserves of sand and gravel for this period were approximately 6.4 million tonnes, which equates to a landbank of 26 years, and for crushed rock were 6.6 million tonnes, which equates to a landbank of 20 years.

9. Secondary Aggregates

Definition: Production of Secondary/Recycled Aggregates

Source: North East Region Aggregates Working Party Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report 2016

Gateshead target: To meet the sub-regional aggregates apportionment covering the period 2005-2020, as advised by the NERAWP, and to ensure the maintenance of a landbank of seven years for sand and gravel and ten years for crushed rock, as set out in Annex 1 of Minerals Planning Statement 1.

The Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report states that sales of recycled and secondary aggregates from North East England in 2016 are at a similar level to those in the previous monitoring periods and this reflects a lower level of sales due to the economic downturn and the prevailing economic conditions though have increased from 2015. The report includes data on sales of recycled and secondary materials for aggregate use totalling 1.3 million tonnes in the North East in 2016. Tyne and Wear contributed 0.4 million tonnes, consisting primarily of construction and demolition waste.

Custom house building

10. Self and Custom housebuilding

Definition: Number of individuals and groups registered on Gateshead's self and custom housebuilding register March 2016

Source: Gateshead self and custom housebuilding register

Gateshead target: Target not applicable

The Gateshead Self and Custom Build Register launched in April 2016, in accordance with the Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 and Right to Build measures. The register is open to British citizens over the age of 18 who are seeking a serviced plot to build a main residence. Applicants can be individuals or associations of individuals. On 18th October 2018 there were 63 individual registrations on the Gateshead Self and Custom Build Register. In accordance with the Housing and Planning Act 2016 Part 1, Chapter 2, Gateshead Council is seeking to meet the duty to grant planning permission in accordance with the provisions through a small sites delivery programme.