

Gateshead Council

Local Plan

Annual Monitoring Report 2019/2020

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Executive Summary

Introduction

This Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) presents an overview of development activity in Gateshead in 2019/2020, focusing on the implementation of Gateshead's Local Plan policies. For the 2019/20 reporting year, these policies comprised 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 National Planning Policy Framework requires that policies are reviewed at least once every five years. Accordingly, a review of the CSUCP was published in March 2020. The review concluded that the Plan continues to provide an appropriate and up-to-date basis for decision-making.

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.

A Land Allocations and Development Management Policies Document, *Making Spaces for Growing Places* was examined in 2019/20 and was adopted on 1 February 2021 (outside the reporting period of this AMR). The Council is currently preparing 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	Adopted February 2021	Adopted later than 2017 LDS timescale, largely due to duration of examination
MetroGreen Area Action Plan (AAP)	Draft Plan consultation April 2019	Baseline work complete,	Work on MetroGreen AAP is progressing, but draft plan consultation has

		progressing the options	slipped from the timescales set out in the 2017 LDS. Consultation on a draft Plan is intended for Autumn 2021.
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 an updated SCI in July 2020	Complete

Economic Prosperity

- The estimated number of jobs accommodated in Gateshead increased from 96,000 in 2010 to 104,000 in 2018 (the most recent data available). The council is working with partner organisations to support the provision of good quality jobs.
- The employment rate of Gateshead residents (the proportion of residents aged 16 to 64 in employment) increased from 67.5% in 2010/11 to 73.5% in 2019/20.
- 21,773sqm of employment floorspace was completed in 2019/20, with 4.99ha 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.
- The proportion of vacant retail units in Gateshead's town and district centres was on an upwards trend from 2010 until 2016/17, before falling from almost 16% to under 9% in 2017/18. In 2018/19 this figure increased to 14.4%.

Homes

- In 2019/20 there were 307 gross / 301 net dwelling completions recorded, below the CSUCP target of 484 net dwellings.
- There were 120 affordable dwelling completions in 2019/20.
- 54% of new housing completions were located on previously developed sites in 2019/20. This is below the average rate of brownfield delivery for the plan period so far, with around 79% of new housing developed on brownfield sites since the start of the plan period in 2010. The average rate has fallen because of the increased pace of development of former Green Belt sites included in the CSUCP as Village and Neighbourhood Growth Areas.

Transport and Accessibility

- Data on public transport patronage shows a trend of decreasing passenger numbers in Tyne and Wear since 2010 (part of a national trend of declining public transport patronage).
- The Council has continued to implement a range of sustainable transport schemes, including the works underway to provide an improved walking, cycling and bus link between Sunderland Road and the High Street, the provision of improved cycle facilities on the A195 New Road/Lingey Lane and the continued delivery of the Durham Road Quality Transport Corridor.

People and Place

- Gateshead has 0.80 hot food takeaways per 1,000 residents, a continuation of the decreasing trend reported in previous AMRs and below the England average of 0.96 per 1,000 residents.
- A District Energy Scheme operated by Gateshead Energy Company, located in Central Gateshead (Quarryfield Road) completed in March 2017. The network was extended to connect to homes at Regent Court (completed August 2018). Construction began in August 2018 on a new, secondary network from Gateshead Civic Centre to supply heat to Gateshead Leisure Centre, Central Library, Prince Consort Rd, Shipley Art Gallery and Sunderland Talmudical college.
- 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 2019/20 amounted to 86,911 tonnes, an increase of around 300 tonnes compared to 2018/19.
- During the 2019/20 period 31.6% 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, although waste sent to landfill has decreased significantly.

1. Introduction

This is the fifteenth 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 2019 to 31st March 2020.

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 2019/2020 monitoring period. Although the monitoring period covered by this AMR is the year ending 31st March 2020, in some instances, and depending on the availability of latest data, it has been appropriate to identify progress that has taken place on some issues during mid/late 2020.

Indicator framework

This AMR reports on the implementation of Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan (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.

Making Spaces for Growing Places (MSGP) was adopted on 1 February 2021. MSGP provides detailed development management policies and site allocations, and the document includes several monitoring indicators that will be used to monitor the implementation and effectiveness of these policies. However, as MSGP was adopted outside of the 2019/20 reporting period, MSGP indicators will be included in the 2020/21 AMR.

Implications of Covid-19

The implications of the Covid-19 pandemic (with the first UK lockdown beginning on 23 March 2020) will largely not be reflected in the monitoring data in this AMR, which uses a reporting year of 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020. However, the wide-ranging effects of the pandemic will inevitably affect a large number of the indicators reported in next year's AMR (2020-21), and readers may choose to take that into account when considering the longer-term trends shown by data, and the appropriate responses that could be taken.

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](#).

Progress against 2017 Local Development Scheme timetable

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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	Adopted February 2021	Adopted later than 2017 LDS timescale, largely due to duration of examination
Metrogreen Area Action Plan (AAP)	Draft Plan consultation April 2019	Work progressing on the draft plan	Work on MetroGreen AAP is progressing, but draft plan consultation has slipped from the timescales set out in the 2017 LDS. Consultation on a draft Plan is intended for Autumn 2021.
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 an updated SCI in July 2020	Complete

The Submission Draft Making Spaces for Growing Places (MSGP) was published for consultation on 29 October to 9 December 2018. The plan was submitted to the Secretary of

State for independent examination on 12 April 2019, with examination hearings taking place in October 2019. MSGP was adopted on 1 February 2021 (outside the reporting period of this AMR).

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 Hot Food Takeaway SPD was adopted in 2015. A Planning Obligations SPD was adopted in February 2016 and revised in December 2016. The Council adopted an update of the Planning Obligations SPD in February 2021, following adoption of MSGP.

The Council intends to prepare a number of additional documents 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.
- A new Exemplar Neighbourhood SPD and masterplan
- A SuDS Technical Guidance Note, intended to be published in 2021

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 2019/20, no CIL receipts were generated, with around £69,049.03 received from developments.

- a. Total CIL receipt for year- £0
- b. Total CIL expenditure for year- £35,704.00
- c. Summary details of expenditure- Neighbourhood portion given through Community Foundation via grants to local communities
- d. Total Neighbourhood Portion received for year- £10,357.35
- e. Total CIL received for year- £69,049.03
- f. Total Administration Fee received for year- £3,452.45

The new CIL regulations which came into force on 1 September 2019 withdraw the rule of 5/ limit on the number of developer contributions that can be pooled. CIL/Section 106 can also now fund the same infrastructure (previous restrictions were termed 'double dipping')

There is also a new requirement for local authorities to publish annual Infrastructure Funding Statements (IFS) by 31st December from 2020, setting out how much CIL is collected, how much is spent and what it is spent on, how much s106 is collected, how much is spent and what it is spent on and the priority projects to be funded by CIL. Current priorities include expansion of Primary Schools, strategic transport improvements to support development, including park and ride schemes and improvements to the A695 corridor, and infrastructure

required to support development in the Urban Core and at Metrogreen. 15% of the CIL collected is held for spending in the local area in which the liable development takes place (termed the 'local portion') and is to be administered by the Community Foundation to support the provision of local infrastructure improvements.

A link to the IFS can be found at: <https://www.gateshead.gov.uk/article/17216/Infrastructure-Funding-Statement>

Duty to Cooperate

The Localism Act (2011) introduced a requirement which states 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.

A Duty to Cooperate Statement was submitted to the Planning Inspectorate alongside the submission draft MSGP. Statements of Common Ground, signed between Gateshead Council and its neighbouring local authorities, were prepared to support the examination of MSGP, and are appended to the Duty to Cooperate Statement. The Statements of Common Ground provide detail on the specific and regular discussions that have taken place between Gateshead Council and its neighbouring local authority areas. Where relevant the SoCG signed with neighbouring local authorities specify the other public bodies involved in cross-boundary working. The SoCG identify specific cross-boundary issues; the evidence (including jointly prepared evidence) that has been produced to understand the issues; relevant

comments made during plan preparation, and how these issues have been addressed through this ongoing and collaborative process.

In accordance with the NPPF and Planning Practice Guidance (PPG), the Statements of Common Ground document effective cooperation between local planning authorities on cross-boundary issues, and contribute to demonstrating that the signatories have had the opportunity to work together and have complied with the Duty to Cooperate throughout the making of MSGP.

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.

As part of the review of the Gateshead and Newcastle Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan, Gateshead Council and Newcastle City Council wrote to (and where appropriate met with) their neighbouring local authorities and prescribed bodies to determine whether there were any substantive cross-boundary issues which should be reflected in the CSUCP review. No relevant issues were identified.

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. For the 2019/20 period, Gateshead's Local Plan policies comprised CSUCP policies and the remaining saved policies of the UDP. However, those remaining saved policies were superseded by MSGP following its adoption on 1 February 2021.

The adoption of MSGP resulted in the addition of new indicators to monitor the delivery of the plan's policies. As MSGP was adopted outside the 2019/20 reporting period of this AMR, these new indicators will be reported alongside the CSUCP monitoring indicators within future editions of the AMR.

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 for 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 deals 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 subsequent appeals, a very small

number of applications either delayed or lost at appeal could mean that the Local Planning Authority would fail to meet these targets.

In the two years to September 2020 (the most recent data available), there were 47 appeal decisions in total, with only six allowed. Of those decisions, five related to minor applications (representing 0.38% of 1,312 decisions being overturned at appeal), and one related to a major (district) application (representing 1.6% of 61 decisions being overturned at appeal). There were no county level appeal decisions.

In 2019/20 the Enforcement Team received around 5,411 complaints, of which 1,810 were investigated; 554 were planning related. Planning enforcement remains a primary focus of the Team. This compares to 5,914 complaints in 2018/19, of which 565 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 £15,000 in costs and over £19,000 worth of fines were imposed.

A wide range of notices were issued by the team during 2019/20 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 104,000 jobs are accommodated within Gateshead. This figure suggests growth of around 8,000 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); the council is working with partners to support the provision of good quality jobs. 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 2019 was 0.81, higher than the North East regional average of 0.70.

CSUCP indicator 5 suggests an upwards trend in the proportion of working age residents in employment in Gateshead since the start of the Local Plan period, which is consistent with the data showing an increased number of jobs accommodated in the Borough since 2010. Indicator 7 shows that the proportion of Gateshead residents qualified to NVQ level 3 or above has increased since 2010, however, recent reporting periods have seen this figure decrease from the level reached in 2016.

Employment land

The Council produced a 2018 Employment Land Review (ELR) to support and inform policies within MSGP. The ELR identifies a potential supply of 68.02ha net developable employment land, and between April 2010 and March 2020 there has been an additional 17.09ha take-up of employment land. 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 21,773 sqm of employment (B-class use) floorspace in 2019/20 is considerably higher than the annual average of 9,214 sqm employment floorspace completions since the beginning of the plan period. Completions in 2019/20 are also higher than the 10,100sqm completed in 2019/20. This is part of a general increase in the quantity of employment floorspace developed over recent years. Forthcoming developments (to be reported in 2020/21 and subsequent years) at schemes including Follingsby Max, and Riga (Baltic Quarter) will continue to make significant contributions to the quantity of employment land developed in Gateshead.

Following the adoption of MSGP on 1 February 2021, a more up-to-date assessment of the Council's stock of employment land, including information on MSGP site allocations, and extant planning permissions will be provided in the 2020/21 AMR.

It is relevant to note that on 1 September 2020 the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Amendment) (England) Regulations came into force, creating a new consolidated commercial class 'E' that subsumes former Class A 1/2/3 and Class B1 uses, in addition to some uses from now revoked Class D. National policy and guidance on related matters remains largely unchanged. Although the implementation of some of the policies in the CSUCP and MSGP

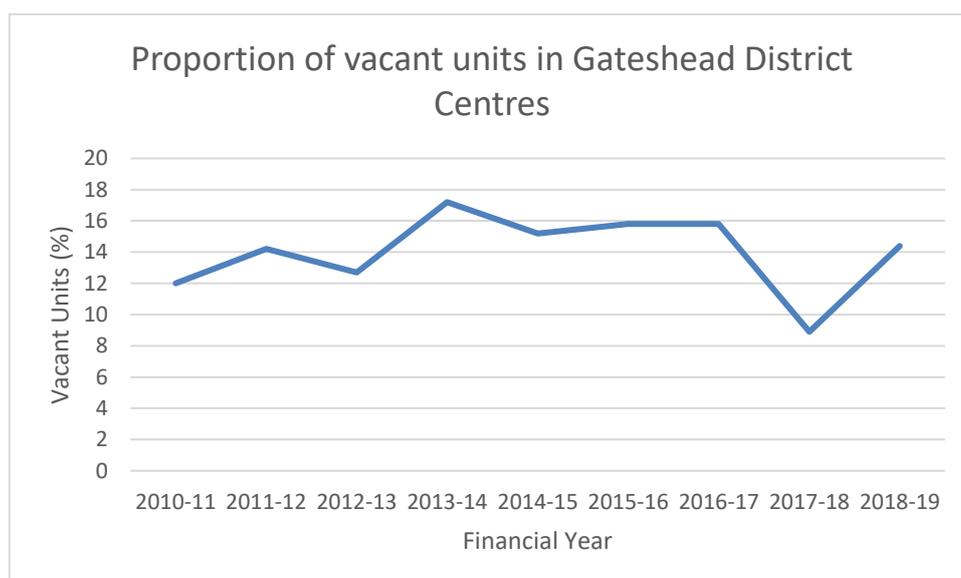
(most notably those policies within each document’s Economic Prosperity chapter) will be affected by the new regulations, their full effects are unclear at this time. Similarly, the amended Use Classes Order is likely to affect the use of employment land (particularly the permitted change between retail office, light industrial and research and development to other commercial uses that are now also within Class E), and the Council’s ability to monitor its use effectively.

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 a new Aldi store on the site of the former Co-Op in Wrekenton District Centre, and a new Lidl store on the edge of Pelaw Local Centre, following on from improvements in other centres such as Blaydon, Felling, and Ravensworth Road. A Townscape Heritage Initiative grant for regeneration at Coatsworth Road brought in £1.9million of investment in restoring the historic value of buildings in the district centre and provided business support to local business owners. The health and boundaries of centres are kept under review through annual retail surveys and health checks.

Information on levels of vacancy in Gateshead’s main centres can be used as a snapshot of the health of centres. Data provided in CSUCP indicator 11 reveals considerable difference in the proportion of vacancy between Gateshead 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, which have fluctuated year-on-year reflecting the changing nature of both the retail market and shopping habits, with the rise of on-line purchasing and fewer visits to physical stores, and the demand for greater choice and diversity within centres. Following a trend of generally increasing vacancy from 2010/11 until 2016/17, vacancy rates fell sharply to just under 9% in 2017/18, but rose back to around 14% in 2018/19. No additional surveys of retail vacancy were carried out in 2019/20.

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, with over 2.2 million overnight visitors in 2019. 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. A new heritage centre was opened in September 2018 to act as a gateway to the Land of Oak and Iron, an area of natural beauty and woodland which has a long history of iron industries.

4. Homes

Delivery of new homes

In 2019/20 there were 307 gross dwelling completions with total net additions of 301 new homes. Net completions were slightly higher than the average for the plan period so far, but still below the CSUCP target of 484 dwellings per year (for the period 2015-2020). Housing delivery in Gateshead remains short of the CSUCP target.

Net housing delivery is currently only meeting 63% of Local Housing Need and there are subsequent consequences for the Council under the Housing Delivery Test (HDT). However, net housing delivery in Gateshead is likely to increase due to a range of factors. Programmed demolitions are significantly lower than in the early part of the plan period, and gross completions will increase with development on four of the Neighbourhood and Village Growth Area sites allocated in the CSUCP now underway (Crawcrook North and South, Sunnyside South East, High Spenneth East and South Chopwell). Permission has been granted on another site (Ryton) and has been resolved to be granted on a further two sites (Kibblesworth and Dunston Hill).

MSGP provides further support for housing delivery by allocating sites for residential development. The council is also encouraging growth through the Brownfield Land 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. Three sites have been granted PiP and placed on Part 2 of the Register at the former Chase Park depot in Whickham, Felling Park depot and Askew Road West.

As a result of the Council's performance against the Housing Delivery Test, an Action Plan has been published on the Council's website (<https://www.gateshead.gov.uk/article/12519/Housing-delivery-test-action-plan>), which provides more information on the range of measures and activities being implemented by the Council to support housing delivery.

The Council is required to maintain a five-year advance supply of land for housebuilding, updated annually. The SHLAA Update 2020 indicates that as of March 2020 Gateshead has 4.65 years' supply of housing land, which falls short of the 5-year land supply, after taking into account the 20% buffer required by the NPPF.

The CSUCP aims to utilise land efficiently through measures including the use of previously developed land. In 2019/20, 54% of new housing completions were built on previously developed land. This is below the average rate of brownfield delivery for the plan period so far, with around 79% of new housing developed on brownfield sites since the start of the plan period in 2010. The average rate has fallen because of the increased pace of development of former Green Belt sites included in the CSUCP as Village and Neighbourhood Growth Areas.

A reduction in dwelling vacancy throughout the plan period (reducing empty homes to 3% of total stock) 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 more than half since 2010.

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 62% 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 Areas (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. These sites are now increasingly being developed.

There were 120 affordable dwelling completions in Gateshead in 2019/20. Since the beginning of the Plan period, there have been 1,002 new affordable homes provided in Gateshead.

5. Transport and Accessibility

Transport

The North East Joint Transport Committee (representing both the North East Combined Authority and North of Tyne Combined Authority areas) undertook consultation on its North East Transport Plan in late 2020 and is due to publish the Plan in 2021. The emerging objectives of the plan are looking to develop carbon-neutral transport, overcoming inequality, growing the economy, creating a healthier area, providing appealing sustainable transport options and ensuring a safe, secure transport network.

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 of over 60% 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 was a reduction in the number of weekday vehicle trips in Gateshead from 2010, but in 2019 numbers returned close to 2010 levels.

Since 2010 the Council have continued to implement a range of sustainable transport schemes, delivering the goals of the Local Plan. Schemes 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, an improved walking, cycling and bus link between Sunderland Road and the High Street, the provision of improved cycle facilities on the A195 New Road/Lingey Lane, 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 can play a key role in encouraging healthy lifestyles, and the role of planning in the creation of 'healthy' living environments is increasingly recognised.

Although some environmental factors show an improving trend, indicators relating to the health of Gateshead residents show little significant change overall 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 Local Plan aims to positively influence the determinants of health.

Understanding that housing is a key determinant of health, has been key to the Council's proposal to introduce planning policy requirements relating to Nationally Described Space Standards and compliance with Building Regulations standards for accessible and adaptable homes.

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 been used to determine several planning applications for new hot food takeaway premises. Since the adoption of this SPD, the number of takeaways in the borough has fallen and the goal of reducing the number of takeaways per 1,000 residents to below the England average has now been achieved, although the figures vary significantly by ward.

On 1 September 2020 the Use Classes Order was amended, with changes including the revocation of class 'A' uses. Class A1, A2 and A3 are effectively replaced with the new commercial class E (a, b and c), but class A4 and A5 uses are not covered by the new class E, and are now defined as 'sui generis'. The Hot Food Takeaway SPD is consequently now applied to sui generis Hot Food Takeaway proposals.

Place-making

Gateshead Council continues to place emphasis on the role of good design in new development. The Gateshead Placemaking SPD is 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 and has subsequently been extended a few times. It provides residential, public and commercial properties with low carbon heat and power. The network was extended to connect Regent Court, supplying 159 homes with heat (completed August 2018) and construction began in August 2018 on a new, secondary network from Gateshead Civic Centre to supply heat to Gateshead Leisure Centre, Central Library, Prince Consort Rd, Shipley Art Gallery and Sunderland Talmudical college.

In May 2019 Gateshead Council declared a Climate Emergency. This declaration established a number of commitments, including:

- Make the Council's activities carbon neutral by 2030
- Ensure that all strategic decisions, budgets and approaches to planning decisions are in line with a shift to zero carbon by 2030
- Support and work with all other relevant agencies towards making the entire area carbon neutral within the same timeframe

The Council published a Climate Emergency Action Plan in February 2021. This Action Plan is prepared and implemented separately to the Local Plan, but the measures it sets out, and the commitments made in the Climate Emergency declaration are highly relevant to the Local Plan.

Flooding and Water

The updated Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment was published in March 2019 to include the Environment Agency's and Coal Authority's new mine water and groundwater constraints map and SuDS toolkit. The Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) has also been working throughout 2019/2020 with a consultant on a pilot mine water flood risk model for the Team Valley.

As part of the preparation of the Metrogreen Area Action Plan, the Stage 1 Baseline Flood Risk and Mitigation Report was completed in May 2019. This stage 1 report includes an update of the fluvial and tidal baseline model, climate change scenarios, modelling of overland surface water flows and flood critical infrastructure. In February 2020, the Stage 2 Flood Risk and Water Management Flood Risk Mitigation Options Report was published. This report includes an appraisal of mitigation options for the River Tyne, the River Derwent and other residual flood risks. The preferred mitigation option is a strategic approach to flood risk management for Metrogreen which was consulted upon in August and September 2020.

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 78% 19/20. 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 primarily 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. The draft 'North East Regional LLFA SuDS Standards' was published in May 2020 which aims to ensure consistent drainage assessment methodologies across the region. With further SuDS policy requirements in MSGP and a SuDS Technical Guidance Note underway, it is likely that the number and proportion of SuDS features with multifunctional qualities should continue to increase.

During 2019/2020, 21 major development planning applications were granted permission that will incorporate SuDS features including: holiday lodges at Beamish Park and the Exemplar Neighbourhood within the Urban Core. The Baltic Business Quarter surface water and green infrastructure outline strategy was also completed in January 2019. An outline design for the strategic surface water conveyance route is being progressed and construction of this strategic SuDS feature is expected to start in early 2021.

The Council and the Environment Agency continue to work in partnership to progress the Team Valley Flood Alleviation Scheme to reduce fluvial and surface water flood risk on Team Valley Trading Estate and the lower part of the catchment. This will contribute to maintaining the existing business activities, and both securing and promoting increased economic growth into the future. In July 2020, the Government announced £6 million to accelerate the construction of this flood alleviation scheme utilising partnership funding. This flood scheme will use a range of techniques to reduce the fluvial flood risk including hard engineering measures such as floodwalls and day-lighting Eslington culvert; and natural flood management measures further upstream such as river restoration, wetland creation, leaky dams and flood storage. The project offers great opportunities for additional wetland habitat creation, Water Framework Directive (WFD) improvements and environmental enhancements.

The Environment Agency is currently working with consultants and contractors to develop detailed designs of the main elements of the scheme. The project will still be phased with delivery taking place from 2021/22 through to 2023/24. The Preliminary Team Valley Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP) was published as part of the evidence base for MSGP, which seeks to provide a co-ordinated framework for mitigating the surface water flood risk on Team Valley Trading Estate. It outlines the requirement for new developments within the estate to incorporate SuDS elements and retrofit SuDS within existing areas of open space and highways. At present this is only a preliminary plan, however the Council hopes to progress this to a detailed action plan. The LLFA and Environment Agency are also hoping to progress the delivery of some 'quick win' SuDS features within highways on the trading estate as part of the main flood alleviation scheme.

Catchment Partnerships

A number of catchment-based partnerships (Tyne, Wear and Tees) operate across the region 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; Gateshead 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 period. 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. During 2019/20, the LPA and LLFA has been working with the developer to discharge planning conditions and finalise the blue-green infrastructure.

River Team

In January 2018, the first sub-group meeting of River Team catchment partnership was held. The group of stakeholders considers 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 finalise the vision and progress an action plan of projects. During 2019 and 2020, Groundwork helped to deliver improvements to the Rowletch Burn at Ibstock Brickworks involving channel restoration.

Tyne Estuary

The Tyne Estuary covers from Wylam to the mouth of the Tyne. The Tyne Estuary Partnership Feasibility Study was published in July 2019 based upon work initiated by the Environment Agency undertaken by Hull University and Groundwork and other stakeholders. It sets out a vision for the intertidal habitat of the Tyne Estuary and identifies 77 enhancement opportunities for the Tyne bank. A developer guide accompanies the vision which categorises the Tyne

Estuary against the suitability for different types of enhancements such as floating platoons and softening of river edges. This will help to deliver projects that improve water and river quality with the aim of moving towards 'Good Ecological Potential' (GEP) by 2027. Within Gateshead, early intervention projects include saltmarsh planting at Kingfisher Court and Dunston Staiths.

Green infrastructure and the natural environment

There has been no change in the number/area of designated Local Wildlife Sites in 2019/20. 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

The North East authorities collaborate in the production of a Joint Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA), the latest version of which was published in 2018. The report identifies that the requirement from Tyne and Wear for the period 2018-2033 is approximately 3.6 million tonnes of sand and gravel and 5.7 million tonnes of crushed rock. This is based on average sales over the previous 10 years. It equates to an annual demand requirement of 230,000 tonnes of sand and gravel, and 361,000 tonnes of crushed rock.

While there are currently no operational extraction sites in Gateshead, the LAA confirms that Tyne and Wear has a sufficient landbank of reserves of crushed rock and sand and gravel, with the supply from two quarries (Marsden Quarry and Eppleton Quarry). The LAA notes that in the medium-term, permitted reserves at Marsden Quarry are expected to be exhausted and that Eppleton Quarry alone does not have the productive capacity to meet the recommended provision in this LAA. Therefore, Local Plans and planning application decisions should, in principle, support additional areas for extraction where environmentally acceptable to avoid reliance on a single site, avoid limiting the future scale of production and to help ensure that an appropriate contribution to local and wider needs is made.

The North East Regional Aggregates Working Party undertakes an annual survey of aggregate production (an Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report). The latest draft survey was published in November 2019 to cover the period of 2018. Although this does not correspond with the reporting period covered by the 2018/19 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 18.8 million tonnes of permitted sand and gravel reserves and 210.2 million tonnes of permitted crushed rock reserves. This equated to a land bank of 16.7 years for sand and gravel and a land bank of 41.9 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: April 2019*)

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
2018	202,500	300,200	502,700
2019	202,055	302,820	504,875

For the period 2010 to 2019, 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 2018*)

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%
2018	202,500	35,200	17.4%	128,000	63.2%	41,400	20.5%
2019	202,055	35,068	17.4%	127,283	63.0%	41,938	20.8%

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 2018*)

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	7.47
2015	201,000	710	585	3.47
2016	201,500	755	705	5.18
2017	202,400	1,000	690	14.33
2018	202,500	765	655	5.43

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 2019*)

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	106,000
2016	103,000
2017	104,000
2018	104,000

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 2019*)

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%
Apr 18 – Mar 19	74.2%
Apr 19 – Mar 20	73.5%

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); Kibblesworth, Taylor Wimpey site (DC/16/01207/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). No new targeted recruitment and training agreements have been secured since 2015.

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

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

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	39.7%
Jan-Dec 11	61,400	45.0%
Jan-Dec 12	64,000	47.3%
Jan-Dec 13	67,200	49.9%
Jan-Dec 14	66,200	49.2%
Jan-Dec 15	67,300	51.4%
Jan-Dec 16	66,900	53.5%
Jan-Dec 17	63,200	49.8%
Jan-Dec 18	63,200	49.2%
Jan-Dec 19	57,900	45.3%

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
2019/20 planning permissions	DC/19/00353/FUL - Extension to industrial units to provide 2 additional units, Shibdon Business Park, Blaydon	0.42	470	B2 / B8
	DC/19/00466/FUL - Erection of storage building (B8 use class), Nest Road	0.03	126	B8
	DC/18/00860/OUT - Erection of business/industrial development (within Use Classes B1(c) and/or B2 and/or B8), West of Follingsby Way	1.64	7,435	B1c / B2 / B8

	DC/19/00771/COU - Change of use from Sui Generis to Class Use B1, Saltwell Business Park	0.01	50	B1
	DC/19/00739/COU - Change of use from Sui Generis to B1, former Baja Beach Club, Pipewellgate	0.15	2,813	B1
	DC/19/00483/FUL - Construction of industrial building (B2), Patterson Street, Blaydon	0.15	465	B2
	DC/19/00936/FUL - Erection of warehouse/storage facility (Use Class B8), West View Terrace, Dunston	0.39	331	B8
	DC/19/00785/FUL - Erection of building up to 20 storeys for hotel (use class C1), serviced apartments (use class C1), together with commercial units (use classes A1, A2, A3, A4 or B1), Mill Road	0.28	524	B1 (among other permitted uses)
	DC/19/00943/FUL - Mixed-use development comprising residential use (use class C3), office (B1), restaurants and cafes (A3), assembly and leisure (D2), Bretts Wharf, Pipewellgate	0.52	611	B1a
	DC/19/01107/COU - Change of use from use class A1 to a mixed (A1, A3 and B1) use, Durham Road, Low Fell	0.01	113	B1 (among other permitted uses)
	DC/19/01151/FUL - office development (A2 and B1a uses) on two levels and with roof terrace, Tyne Bridge House, Bottle Bank	0.04	489	B1a
	DC/19/00476/FUL - Industrial workshop/storage building (Use Classes B1(c) and/or B8), Land East of Kwik Fit, Sunderland Road	0.12	160	B1c
	DC/19/01188/FUL - Single storey industrial unit (use class B1c light industry), Patterson Street, Blaydon	0.21	238	B1c
	Gateshead total	3.97	12,690	
	Newcastle total			
2019/20 completions	DC/19/00524/CDPA - Change of use of part of ground floor from financial and professional services (use class A2) to offices (use class B1(a), Maingate, Team Valley	0.04	438	B1a
	DC/16/00726/FUL - Erection of rear warehouse, associated service yard and alterations to existing building, William Street, Felling	0.8	1,257	B8
	DC/16/01177/FUL - Erection of 11 no. industrial units (Use Class B2 and/or B8), Baltic Business Centre / Clark Chapman Works, Saltmeadows Road	3.6	18,004	B2 / B8
	DC/17/00758/COU - Change of use from two bedroomed ground floor flat (Use Class C3) to office use (Use Class B1(a)), Elvaston Road, Ryton	0.02	160	B1a
	DC/18/00322/FUL - Erection of storage/office building, Durham Road, Birtley	0.01	34	B1b

	DC/18/01059/COU - Change of use from day nursery to office (use class B1a), Durham Road, Birtley	0.17	420	B1a
	DC/19/00192/COU - Change of use from existing domestic garage (use class C3) to offices and storage (mixed use B1 and B8)	0.07	700	B1/B8
	DC/18/01209/COU - Change of use from vacant land to commercial use B8 Storage and Distribution, Shadon Way, Portobello	1.2	760	B8
	PDL completions sub-total	10.61	21,013	
	Gateshead completions total	11.81	21,773	
	Newcastle completions total			
2019/20 losses	DC/18/00152/RGDP - Change of use from office (use class B1(a)) to dwellinghouse (use class C3), Ravensworth Road	0.01	67	B1a
	DC/18/00895/RGDP - Change of use from Office (B1) to a single dwellinghouse (C3), Cross Keys Lane	0.01	100	B1a
	DC/19/00552/COU - Change of use from Industrial Unit (Use class B2) to Fitness Service (Use class D2 leisure), Dunston Enterprise Park, St Omers Road	0.07	74	B2
	DC/19/01172/COU - Change of use from General Industrial (B2 use) to cross training gym (D2), Queensway, Team Valley	0.03	330	B2
	DC/19/01029/COU - Change of use from Industrial warehouse to Use Class D2 (Assembly and Leisure) Metro Riverside Park, Delta Bank Road	0.1	965	B8
	Gateshead total losses	0.22	1,536	
	Newcastle total losses			

Eight completed schemes contributed to development of 11.81ha of employment land (21,773sqm floorspace) in 2019/20. The completed redevelopment of Baltic Business Centre, on Saltmeadows Road, accounted for the majority of additional floorspace provided. Losses of employment land in 2019/20 were relatively minor, amounting to only 0.22ha / 1,536sqm, including two change of use from office to residential in, or at the edge of defined district or local centres (i.e. not within allocated employment areas).

		Completed floorspace (sqm)						Total
		B1(a)	B1(b)	B1(c)	B1 total	B2	B8	
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
	2018/19	2,994	5,190	872	9,056		1,044	10,100
	2019/20	1,135	151	117	1,403	9,002	11,369	21,773
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
2017/18	2,599			2,599	1,909	1,864	6,372
2018/19	-	-	-	11,347	510	1,052	12,909

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		69.95

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

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). Following adoption of MSGP on 1 February 2021, a more comprehensive and up-to-date assessment of the total stock of employment land in Gateshead will be provided in the 2020/21 AMR.

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).

Major schemes which have come forward in 2019/20 include the creation of new retail/commercial premises to support Winlaton Centre (Land at Sandhill Behind 62 Front Street) and Whickham Centre (61 Front Street)

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 (2019)

Gateshead target: Improve vitality and viability

	Birtley	Blaydon	Coatsworth Road	Felling	Gateshead Town Centre	Low Fell	Ryton	Whickham	Wrekenton	Borough-wide total
Occupied units	80	39	77	67	104	77	21	76	41	582
Vacant units	12	5	8	14	27	7	2	5	4	84
% vacant	13 %	11.4%	9.4%	17.3%	20.6%	8.3%	8.7%	6.2%	8.9%	14.4%

Total vacancy of retail units across Gateshead's town and district centres in 2019 was 14.4%. No additional surveys of retail vacancy were carried out in the 2019/20 reporting year.

The 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 – however, the boundary of the centre has been consolidated through the Local Plan and the High Street South area now forms part of the Exemplar Neighbourhood key site and will be repurposed to support a new sustainable neighbourhood. 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

The CSUCP designates primary retail frontage in Gateshead's Primary Shopping Area (PSA) as addressed in policy GC1; saved UDP policy RCL5 identifies primary retail frontage in some of our district centres.

Retail surveys are carried out on at least an annual basis and proposals for change of use within relevant centres are assessed in terms of the resulting impact on the extent of primary retail frontage and the vitality and viability of the centre concerned. The policies are applied effectively during the development management process with evidence that related decisions are being upheld at appeal. There has been no loss of primary retail frontage in Gateshead's Primary Shopping Area (PSA), whilst the emerging new allocations plan (MSGP) does not designate primary retail frontage within district centres on the basis of changing market trends and changes to the use classes order and permitted development rights.

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

- Permission was granted for the erection of building up to 20 storeys for hotel (202 rooms - use class C1) and 244 serviced apartments (use class C1), together with commercial units (use classes A1, A2, A3, A4 or B1) at Mill Road in the Urban Core
- Permission in Principle was granted for 140 to 190 homes (inclusive) with one or more of the following uses: Hotel (C1) (to 1600sqm), Leisure (D2) (to 1600sqm) or Offices (B1a) (to 1600 sqm) at Askew Road in the Urban Core
- Change of use from retail (Class A1) and mall space (Sui Generis) to leisure use (Class D2) to create a children's soft play facility (955sqm) at the Forum within the Metrocentre
- Demolition of existing hotel and erection of 2, 3 and 4-storey scheme to provide extra care housing development at Ravensdene Lodge, Lobley Hill
- Change of use to create additional visitor retail facilities at Daniel Farm in Ryton
- Other small-scale leisure facilities have come from the conversion of B class uses to D class uses.

14. Number of overnight visitors in Gateshead

Source: Newcastle/Gateshead Initiative

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 (2.1)*
2017	2.14
2018	2.22
2019	2.26

15. Number of visitors to major attractions

Source: Newcastle/Gateshead Initiative

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
2017	4.37
2018	4.39
2019	3.01

The figures for visitors to attractions in 2019 are conservative since – at the time of writing – a few attractions haven't provided a full data set for the year (i.e. there are only 7 or 8 months' worth of data available). This figure should be updated for the full year in subsequent AMRs. Comparing the figures for visitors to major attractions year-on-year is also difficult due to the changing sample size, with a different number of attractions providing data each year.

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 2019)

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%
April 2019	3,109	3.2%	1,231	1.3%
August 2020	3,801	4.0%	2,207	2.3%

The substantial reduction in empty properties between 2013 and 2016 may have reflected the focused work that the Council carried out to tackle empty properties in those years, and the delivery of neighbourhood regeneration.

The Covid-19 pandemic has affected the Council's capacity to monitor vacancy data, and meant data was not available for April 2020. August 2020 data has been provided instead as the latest information available, although it is outside of the 2019/20 reporting period, and is provided at a different point in the year to previous data.

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 as updated for MSGP Examination evidence base)

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%)	90	221	96	37
2011-12	324 (71%)	127	197	96	131
2012-13	485 (88%)	207	278	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	399 (89%)	130	269	484	61
2017-18	268 (81%)	118	161	484	64
2018-19	414 (75%)	20	394	484	60
2019-20	307 (54%)	6	301	484	120
2020-21	944	25	919	804	
2021-22	911	25	886	804	
2022-23	893	25	868	804	
2023-24	974	25	949	804	
2024-25	1,193	25	1,168	804	
2025-26	1,007	25	982	316	
2026-27	807	25	782	316	
2027-28	796	25	771	316	
2028-29	662	25	637	316	
2029-30	563	25	538	316	

Values for years 2020-21 onwards are anticipated levels of delivery based on capacity and phasing of housing sites identified within the SHLAA Update, and anticipated demolitions.

Analysis of completions data reveals that around 62% 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 contributed largely to these figures, but the increased delivery on greenfield Core Strategy Village Growth Area sites now taking place is also now affecting this figure positively. Applying the requirements of policy CS11 to new housing proposals, in addition to the development of Gateshead's village and neighbourhood growth sites, has begun to contribute to meeting this target.

Completions data also reveal that in Gateshead around 25% of completions have been within the Urban Core, around 55% within the neighbourhoods area, and around 20% within the rural and villages area (these areas are defined within the CSUCP).

New PPG (published in July 2019) advises that student housing can count towards overall housing supply. Discussions with Newcastle City Council have also revealed that it may be appropriate to count the delivery of new student housing against the overall CSUCP housing requirement. This approach has been accepted at the Examination of MSGP, and the figure previously given for 2014-15 in the above table has been amended to take account of the contribution of purpose-built student accommodation at Trinity Square (equivalent to 367 dwellings).

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, however the occupancy of these pitches has decreased to 50% in this reporting period. A Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople Needs Assessment has been produced and found no increased demand for pitches by recognised Gypsies and Travellers.

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	122
2015	127
2016	127
2017	136
2018	140
2019	161

Data indicate the number of cycling trips have increased by around 60% since 2010.

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	100	100
2012	96	99
2013	96	97
2014	97	98
2015	100	98
2016	99	95
2017	96	99
2018	93	95
2019	97	100

Data indicate traffic flows at the Gateshead inner cordon, and at river crossings remain at similar levels to 2010.

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 2019/20 there were 35 planning permissions granted where the implementation of a travel plan was a condition of development, an increase on the 32 Travel plans received in the 2018/19 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)
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
2018/19	158.4	25.2
2019/20	152.0	22.7

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 2019/20 there were 2,590 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 (1,326), 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 is the same as in the previous year.

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 2019 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 2019 Indices of Deprivation provides a rank of 24. The difference of 7 ranking places in the health and disability domain between the 2010 and 2019 Indices of Deprivation suggests there has been little change between the 2010 and 2019 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. No new survey has been released for 2019/20.

	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	56.3%	15%	28.7%
2017/18	60.6%	13.7%	25.7%
2018/19	55.1%	12.4%	32.5%

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.

In a 2018 residents survey, 64% of respondents said that they were satisfied with their local area (within 15-20 mins walking distance of their home) and from these responses, three things stood out most as needing improvement (clean streets, level of antisocial behaviour and road and pavement repairs). This survey indicates a decrease in satisfaction from 75% in 2016. This may be linked to the proportion of people saying that anti-social behaviour is a problem in their area increasing by 10% since 2016. The survey is not carried out on an annual basis, and there was no survey in 2019/20.

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

In line with Defra's Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) regime, Gateshead Council monitors levels of NO₂ in a number of locations (typically at or adjacent to residential properties) within the Air Quality Management Area (AQMA). There are two types of monitoring that are carried out – automatic and non-automatic. Two automatic monitors 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. Levels of NO₂ are reported annually to Defra and compared to the UK annual mean objective level (set at 40 µg/m³).

In 2019, the highest annual mean concentration of NO₂ within the Town Centre AQMA was 34 µg/m³ measured at Bottle Bank using automatic monitoring equipment. The highest concentration measured using a diffusion tube was 33.1µg/m³ at Lychgate Court. Overall the maximum concentration of NO₂ measured in Gateshead AQMA in 2019 shows a 2.2µg/m³ increase on 2018's maximum concentration. The monitoring data also shows that there were no exceedances of the annual mean objective level inside or outside of the AQMA.

As part of the Clean Air Zone (CAZ) feasibility study, Gateshead Council also carried out roadside monitoring in 2019. Due to the location of the monitors (by carriageways rather than at the nearest residence) the measured levels tend to be higher than the LAQM sites. The highest CAZ location readings were on the Tyne Bridge, measuring 44 µg/m³ (automatic monitor), and 42.2 µg/m³ (diffusion tube), broadly similar to levels seen in 2018. These locations are not representative of residential exposure.

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 2019/20.

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 2019 register shows that the scheduled monuments of Winlaton Mill Ironworks (Crowley Dam) and Whinfield Coking Ovens have been removed from the Heritage at Risk register.

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, a scheme adjacent to the railway underpass, near Armstrong Street, Bensham involving six Crocus structures, three on each side of the footpath running through the site, has recently been completed.

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
2017	5.3
2018	5.2

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	1,801	6,045
Non-domestic solar PV	117	3,060
Domestic wind	1	21

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 2017/18's 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

Gateshead District Energy Scheme - 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 now extends to 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.

Gateshead HEIGHTs – Three heat networks, each serving 160 customers to high rise domestic housing, were completed as of February 2019. Two schemes run from ground source heat pumps (1.2MW in capacity) and a third operates from a small 140kW gas combined heat and power engine.

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 2019/2020 there were three objections submitted to Gateshead Council from the Environment Agency on grounds of flood risk and one related to water quality:

-DC/19/00182/COU change of use from sui generis to B1 office use, at Baja Beach Club, Pipewellgate. The Environment Agency objected to the unsatisfactory flood risk assessment. The flood risk assessment did not comply with the requirements of the planning practice guidance, in particular: the assessment of tidal flood risk, lack of topographic survey and climate change allowances. This application was withdrawn.

-DC/19/00969/COU change of use from motor store to sui generis supplier of electrical goods. Revolution House, Clockmill Road, Dunston. The Environment Agency initially objected requesting a flood risk assessment: a flood risk assessment was submitted and the Environment Agency withdrew their objection.

-DC/19/01202/FUL retention of six yurts on Cut Thorn Farm, Gibside. The Environment Agency initially objected due to insufficient information related to the impact on water quality and the applicant then supplied additional details about the sceptic tank and the objection was withdrawn.

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 new housing developments with units completed in 2019/20 will be at high risk of tidal and river flooding based upon the SFRA.

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%
18/19	27	16	59%
19/20	27	21	78%

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. With this in mind, the number of applications with SuDS reported here are those approved. Around 20% of permissions are not implemented, and it may also take some years for some applications to be built out. The proportion of major applications including SuDS has increased to 78% in 19/20

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)

Major Applications 19/20	
SuDS features	Quantity
Pond	2 (10%)
Soakaway	0
Shallow Vegetated Basin	1 (5%)
Green Roof	0
Infiltration Basin	1 (5%)
Filter Drain	4 (19%)
Oil Separator	6 (29%)
Swales	2 (10%)
Bioretention	3 (14%)
Oversized Pipes	1 (10%)
Hydrobrake	8 (38%)
Attenuation Crates /Tank	10 (48%)
Permeable Paving	11 (52%)
Detention Basin	5 (14%)

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. Hard engineered SuDS such as 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 and attenuation tanks; which are hard engineered and the least desirable of SuDS due to the lack of multifunctional benefit deemed desirable within the CSUCP. Detention basins were also incorporated within nearly a quarter of SuDS features.

Housing completions 2019/2020, Surface discharge destination	
Infiltration to ground/ Other	0%
Watercourse	12%
Surface water sewer	43%
Combined sewer	44%

The surface water discharge destination for housing completions during 2019/20 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. 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. Most of the surface water is discharges into combined sewers (44% - total 123 dwellings). The potential to discharge into watercourses is determined by the proximity to a watercourse with only 12% discharging to this destination.

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 condition of Gateshead's eight Sites of Special Scientific Interest remains unchanged with five assessed as being in favourable condition, one unfavourable recovering and two unfavourable.

No Local Wildlife Sites were designated or 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 over the previous twelve-month period.

43. Allotments

Definition: Number of allotment sites and plots

Source: Gateshead Council

Gateshead target: Maintain or increase access

There are 122 allotment sites in Gateshead, taking up 80.45 ha of land. This means that there are 0.4 ha of allotments for every 1,000 people in Gateshead. 58 sites are owned by the Council. Within Council-owned sites, there are 1,327 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	Water Framework Directive Status 2019	Hydro-morphological Designation
Blaydon Burn Overall Biological Chemical	Good	Moderate Moderate Good	Moderate Moderate Good	Moderate Moderate Fail	Natural
Stanley Burn Overall Biological Chemical	Moderate	Good Good Good	Moderate Moderate Good	Moderate Moderate Fail	Natural
River Derwent from Burnhope Burn to River Tyne Overall Biological Chemical	Moderate	Moderate Moderate Good	Moderate Moderate Good	Moderate Moderate Fail	Heavily Modified
River Team from source to Tyne Overall Biological Chemical	Moderate	Moderate Moderate Fail	Moderate Moderate Fail	Moderate Moderate Fail	Heavily Modified
River Don from source to Tyne Overall Biological Chemical	Moderate	Poor Good Poor	Moderate Moderate Good	Moderate Moderate Fail	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 more stringent monitoring of these waterbodies in 2019 and the way of assessing chemical status/potential has changed hugely in this classification; new methods give a much more accurate assessment and include new chemicals and tighter limits. Due to the change in chemical monitoring there are now no river water bodies within England which meet good status/potential. This new monitoring recorded failing chemical status for: Blaydon Burn, Stanley Burn, River Derwent, River Team and River Don. There are numerous and varied reasons for failure including: landfill leachate, misconnections and sewage discharges, poor land stock management, runoff from agriculture and transport etc.

Gateshead Council is committed to the Tyne Catchment Partnership and sub-groups (Team, Don and Tyne Estuary) and is working with partner organisations such as the Tyne Rivers Trust, the Environment Agency and Northumbrian Water, to tackle challenges in the water environment and support water quality 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 (updated in 2018), 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 CSUCP 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

One application determined in 2019/20 was advertised as a departure from national Green Belt policy. The proposal, DC/18/01009/FUL, was for a gas-powered standby generation plant at Lead Road, Greenside and was granted temporary permission

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 2018/19 amounted to 86,616 tonnes: an increase from the 2017/18 total. 31.7% 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	2018/ 19	2019/ 2020
Landfill	66,366	58,735	49,074	23,503	4,027	1,567	1,926	351	482	410
Recycled	21,766	22,392	23,433	21,408	20,089	20,239	21,118	20,186	18,414	18,679
Composted	10,171	10,862	9,901	9,569	10,226	8,134	8,340	7,795	9,072	8,824
Incinerated	35	2,213	7,911	36,000	50,079	55,563	54,879	56,962	58,648	58,997
Total	98,338	94,202	90,319	91,081	84,421	85,503	86,290	85,294	86,616	86,911

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

*All figures are carried forward from 2018/2019

*** 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

An Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) was prepared to support the CSUCP and then updated in support of the Council's Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), which was adopted and came into effect in early 2017.

Further updates to the IDP were made and published to support the emerging MSGP Local Plan document, which was submitted for examination in 2019. The latest version of the IDP (August 2018) can 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

	Detached	Flat	Semi	Terrace
2010/11	£210,000	£80,000	£133,000	£110,000
2011/12	£205,000	£80,000	£126,500	£106,000
2012/13	£204,500	£91,500	£127,000	£107,000
2013/14	£209,500	£85,000	£135,000	£110,000
2014/15	£213,500	£86,750	£138,000	£114,750
2015/16	£225,000	£83,000	£140,000	£120,000
2016/17	£225,000	£92,500	£138,000	£118,000
2017/18	£242,000	£89,475	£145,000	£120,000
2018/19	£247,000	£91,500	£147,000	£121,500
2019/20	£260,000	£87,000	£150,000	£120,000

	Grade A (£/sqft)	Grade B (£/sqft)
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
2018	17.00	11.50
2019	17.50	11.50

Median house prices (not adjusted for inflation) have seen an overall increase for all dwelling types since the beginning of the plan period, with the largest increase (£18,224, or 8.7%) in the median price

of detached dwellings. However, compared to the previous financial year, house prices have decreased slightly across all tenures.

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 2019/20 AMR

17. 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

4.99ha of land was taken-up for employment uses in 2019/20: 3.6ha at Baltic Business Centre / ClarkChapman Works (Saltmeadows Road), and 1.2ha at Portobelo Trade Park. The five-year average take-up has increased to 2.53ha 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

As noted within information provided in this AMR related to indicator 10 there have been only a small number of planning applications for retail development in Gateshead for relatively small-scale proposals or extensions predominantly within existing centres. Two schemes are referred to specifically for this reporting period:

- The creation of new retail/commercial premises to support Winlaton Centre (Land at Sandhill Behind 62 Front Street) and Whickham Centre (61 Front Street)
-

In terms of leisure schemes a mix of large and smaller scale schemes are reported under indicator 13 with the majority being located within a centre or within the Urban Core. Outside of these additional facilities proposed at the Metrocentre and at Daniels Farm, for example, are justified in terms of supporting existing facilities in those locations and not posing a threat to existing centres. The loss/redevelopment of a hotel for extra care housing provision at Lobley Hill is reported.

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.

22.9% of year six pupils (10 and 11-year-olds) living in Gateshead were obese in 2018/19. A decrease from the previous year (24.6%) yet higher than the national average (20.0%). Unfortunately, the difficulties caused by the COVID-19 pandemic have meant that no data has been collected for 2019/2020.

4. Number of Takeaways

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

Source: Gateshead Council

Gateshead target: Target not applicable

162 hot food takeaways (A5 uses) have been identified as operating in the borough in 2019/20. This number represents a reduction from the number of takeaways identified in Gateshead in 2019 (163), 2018 (177); 2017 (179); 2016 (192), and in 2015 (198).

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 0.96 uses per 1,000 residents)

	A5 Uses	Population	A5 uses per 1,000 residents
Birtley	10	8,110	1.23
Blaydon	8	10,037	0.79
Bridges	12	11,270	1.06
Chopwell + RG	7	9,153	0.76
Chowdene	2	8,765	0.23
Crawcrook and Greenside	6	8,754	0.69
Deckham	6	9,842	0.59
Dunston and Teams	5	9,312	0.53
Dunston Hill and Whickham East	5	8,985	0.55
Felling	16	9,138	1.75
High Fell	5	9,473	0.52
Lamesley	8	9,893	0.81
Lobley Hill and Bensham	9	10,196	0.88
Low Fell	13	8,460	1.53
Pelaw and Heworth	7	8,735	0.79
Ryton, Crookhill and Stella	4	8,742	0.46
Saltwell	12	11,674	1.03
Wardley and Leam Lane	5	8,129	0.61
Whickham North	11	7,986	1.36
Whickham South and Sunnyside	2	7,888	0.25
Windy Nook and Whitehills	1	9,405	0.10
Winlaton and High Spen	8	8,240	0.97
	Total		0.80

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 1,785.6ha of ANG, a slight decrease in the total area from the last AMR (1,805.7ha) 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: Joint LAA for County Durham, Northumberland and Tyne and Wear November 2020 (This report was in draft on the date of publication for this AMR)

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.

Taking into account the council's best estimates of permitted reserves and sales it is forecast that Tyne and Wear will have sufficient productive Capacity for crushed rock to meet the annual demand forecast recommended until approximately 2023. There is a landbank based on LAA provision 13.3 years as of December 2018.

Tyne and Wear currently has sufficient permitted reserves of sand and gravel to meet this identified demand over the period to 2034. There is a landbank based on LAA provision 26.1 years as of December 2018.

9. Secondary Aggregates

Definition: Production of Secondary/Recycled Aggregates

Source: Joint LAA for County Durham, Northumberland and Tyne and Wear November 2020 (This report was in draft on the date of publication for this AMR)

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.

Information provided by the Mineral Products Association at a national level estimates that

recycled and secondary materials account for 28% of the aggregates market. In the Joint LAA area, the main sources of recycled aggregate are from construction and demolition waste. A number of fixed sites that recycle such materials for aggregate uses are found in County Durham, Northumberland and Tyne and Wear.

Due to the uncertainties regarding the quantities of recycled materials used to produce

aggregates as a result of data issues, it is not proposed to amend the demand forecast for the Joint LAA to reflect the contribution of these materials to overall supply. It is, however,

assumed that recycled and secondary aggregate will continue to provide a proportion of overall supply from the Joint LAA area.

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 31st March 2020 there were 81 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.