

Gateshead Council

Local Plan

Annual Monitoring Report 2016/17

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Executive Summary

Introduction

This Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) presents an overview of development activity in Gateshead in 2016/17, focusing on the implementation of Gateshead's Local Plan policies, which comprises of the saved policies of the Gateshead Unitary Development Plan (2007), and policies contained within the Gateshead and Newcastle Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan (adopted March 2015). The Council continues to prepare the Local Plan for Gateshead, and this AMR sets out progress to date, including an indicative timeframe for preparation of Local Development Documents.

Gateshead Local Plan

Gateshead Council adopted Planning for the Future Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan for Gateshead and Newcastle upon Tyne (CSUCP) on 26th March 2015. The CSUCP established strategic priorities for development in Gateshead and Newcastle, and provides more detailed policy framework supporting development in the Gateshead and Newcastle Urban Core. This AMR therefore monitors the implementation of the CSUCP following the second full year of its adoption.

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

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

Progress against 2017 Local Development Scheme timetable

Document	2017 LDS Milestones	Current Progress	Progress against 2017 LDS timetable
Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan for Gateshead and Newcastle upon Tyne (CSUCP)	Adopted in March 2015	Adopted in March 2015	Adopted document
Making Spaces for Growing Places (Land Allocations and Development Management Policies Document)	Draft Plan consultation October – December 2017; Submission Draft September 2018	Draft Plan consultation October – December 2017	Consultation on draft MSGP took place October-December 2017, in keeping with LDS timetable
MetroGreen Area Action Plan (AAP)	Draft Plan consultation April 2019	Options Report published for consultation Nov-Dec 2015	MetroGreen AAP currently on course with LDS milestone for Draft Plan consultation in April 2019.
Community Infrastructure Levy	N/A	Adopted November 2016; CIL has been	Gateshead became a CIL charging authority in

Charging Schedule		implemented since January 2017	January 2017
Statement of Community Involvement	Adopted October 2017	Adopted October 2017	Complete

Economic Prosperity

- The estimated number of jobs accommodated in Gateshead increased from 96,000 in 2010 to 107,000 in 2015
- The employment rate of Gateshead residents (the proportion of residents aged 16 to 64 in employment) increased from 67.5% in 2010/11 to 76.6% in 2016/17.
- Around 2,933 sqm of employment floorspace was completed in 2016/17 less than the 5 year average and lower than the recorded completions of 10,606sqm in 2015/16. However, delivery of sites allocated for employment use in CSUCP, and the implementation of recent planning permissions is likely to increase delivery of new employment floorspace.
- Following the implementation of a number of redevelopment schemes across Gateshead's town, district and local centres since 2010, there has been relatively little retail development completed in 2016/17.
- The proportion of vacant retail units in Gateshead's town and district centres has increased from around 12% in 2010/11 to almost 19% in 2016/17.

Homes

- In 2016/17 there were 419 gross dwelling completions recorded.
- Relatively high numbers of demolitions in Gateshead has contributed to a total of 130 housing losses which has constrained the net provision of new homes to 289.
- 89% of new housing completions were located on previously developed sites. This continues strong rates of delivery on previously developed sites. 82% of additional dwellings being accommodated on previously developed sites since 2010.
- The Council's activities aimed at reducing the number of empty homes in Gateshead has contributed to reducing dwelling vacancy from 4.5% in 2010 to 3.6% in 2017

Transport and Accessibility

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

People and Place

- Gateshead has 0.89 hot food takeaways per 1,000 residents, a continuation of the decreasing trend reported in previous AMR's
- 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.

- Working in partnership with the Environment Agency, the Council has commenced work on a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment to support the emerging Local Plan. Working in partnership with the Environment Agency, the Council has also taken forward work on a Team Valley Flood Alleviation Project.
- There has been no net change in Local Wildlife Sites since their increase in number in the previous year.

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 then
- Municipal waste (excluding construction and demolition waste) arising in 2016/17 amounted to 86,290 tonnes, an increase of around 800 tonnes, or around 1% compared to the 2015/16 total.
- 43.8% of household waste was recycled or composted, set against a target of 45%, making the council on course to reach and potentially surpass this target in the near future.

1. Introduction

This is the twelfth 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 2016 to 31st March 2017.

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 2016/17 monitoring period. Although the monitoring period covered by this AMR is the year ending 31st March 2017, it has been appropriate to identify progress that has taken place on some issues during mid/late 2016 and developments that may have happened between the end of the monitoring period and release to give a fuller picture of development activity.

Indicator framework

This is the second Gateshead Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) published since the CSUCP's adoption in March 2015. It therefore reports on the implementation of CSUCP policies and progress against established targets within the CSUCP, specific individual indicators of which can be found in appendix 1. Monitoring of other relevant development activity (that cannot be monitored through the CSUCP monitoring indicators alone), including saved policies of the 2007 UDP, and SPDs, is provided within Appendix 2. The monitoring found within appendix 2 will be superseded following the adoption of MSGP, which is currently subject to consultation and scheduled adoption in 2019.

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 also 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 housing allocation sites; Key Employment areas; the Metrogreen Area of Change; and Key Sites and Opportunity Sites within the Urban Core.

Local Development Scheme implementation

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

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

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Metrogreen Area Action Plan (AAP)	Draft Plan consultation April 2019	Options Report published for consultation Nov-Dec 2015	MetroGreen AAP currently on course with LDS milestone for Draft Plan consultation in April 2019
Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule	N/A	Adopted November 2016; CIL has been implemented since January 2017	Gateshead became a CIL charging authority in January 2017
Statement of Community Involvement	Adopted October 2017	Adopted October 2017	Complete

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, and a Planning Obligations SPD was adopted in February 2016.

In addition to the documents set out in table 2.1, a number of Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) have been prepared as part of the Local Plan, and further SPDs may be produced where appropriate. The Council is currently preparing a number of additional SPDs to provide detailed guidance on specific issues where appropriate. The Council is preparing Conservation Area Management Strategies for the Bridges Conservation Area and the Walker & Regent Terrace Conservation Area. The Gateshead residential design code (Making it Happen) was consulted on in 2014 however its scheduled adoption date has yet to be decided. A SuDS SPD is also being produced and is scheduled to be out for consultation in 2018.

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, and is the Government's preferred mechanism for collecting contributions from developers to pay for offsite infrastructure needs brought about by their developments. In regard to viability the Local Authority must determine which types of development, at which locations can afford to pay it. It excludes the provision of affordable housing which will be negotiated under existing arrangements (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. As of 22nd September 2017 Gateshead has received no CIL money from developments.

Duty to Cooperate

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

In short, the duty to cooperate requires:

- Councils and public bodies to engage constructively and actively on an ongoing basis to address matters of development that may have a significant impact on at least two planning areas.
- Joint working on strategic cross-boundary issues
- Consideration is given to meeting the development needs of an adjacent council which cannot wholly meet its own needs.
- At examination the Council can demonstrate that the 'duty' has been met.

Cross-boundary discussions have continued to take place between Gateshead and our neighbouring authorities to the south and east (Durham County Council, South Tyneside Council and Sunderland City Council). Through this activity, in addition to close working with Newcastle City Council in preparation of 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 are proceeding with the 7 local authorities to update the MOU. Gateshead Council has actively engaged and commented on adjoining local authorities' emerging Local Plan documents where evidence suggests there may be cross-boundary implications relevant to Gateshead.

In January 2017 Gateshead Council agreed a Statement of Common Ground (SoCG_ with South Tyneside Council and Sunderland City Council regarding the preparation of an Area Action Plan (AAP) for an International Advanced Manufacturing Park (IAMP) on land to the east of Gateshead. The SoCG sought to address a number of issues raised by Gateshead Council during consultation on a submission draft IAMP AAP. Gateshead Council also submitted a statement to, and appeared at the examination hearings of the IAMP AAP examination in public, with the aim of supporting the Inspector's consideration of connectivity between the proposed IAMP and public transport connections in Gateshead (specifically Heworth Interchange).

Engagement with infrastructure providers is ongoing throughout Local Plan preparation and implementation. The Council has, and will continue to use input from infrastructure providers in determining the viability of its plans. MSGP and the 2016/17 Infrastructure Delivery Plan were published for consultation for six weeks beginning 30th October 2017.

Implementation of policies

A number of saved UDP policies were superseded, either wholly or in part, at the adoption of the CSUCP. In addition, following the publication of the NPPF, the remaining saved policies of Gateshead's UDP should be given due weight according to their consistency with the Framework. Gateshead's Local Plan policies therefore currently comprise CSUCP policies and the remaining saved policies of the UDP. More detail on the remaining saved UDP policies, and the extent to which they can be applied, is available from the [Council's website](#). Lists of saved and deleted UDP policies are also presented within Appendix 1 of the CSUCP. Draft MSGP was published for consultation on the 30th October 2017. As the plan progresses to subsequent stages its policies will begin to hold some weight within the decision making process.

Development Management and Enforcement activity

National Indicator 157 measures the percentage of planning applications dealt with in a timely manner, according to application type. Good performance against this measure, alongside performance on processing of householder applications as presented in table 2.2 indicates that the Council is performing well in providing an effective Development Management service. Another measure of the Local Planning Authority's performance is the proportion of appeals against the Council's planning decisions that are dismissed by the Planning Inspectorate. The Council's records of decisions in planning appeals show that in 2016/17 71% of appeals were dismissed.

Table 2.2 Processing of Planning Applications

	Performance 2016/17	National target
% Major applications decided within 13 weeks (NI157(a))	90%	60%
% Minor applications decided within 8 weeks (NI157(b))	95%	65%
% All other applications decided within 8 weeks (NI157(c))	92%	80%
% of householder applications decided within 8 weeks	92%	n/a

In 2016/17 the Enforcement Team received around 5006 complaints, of which 1,390 were investigated 443 were planning related. This compares to 404 in 2016/2017, and represents an increase in planning cases of 7%. Planning Enforcement remains a primary focus of the Team. The Council successfully defended all appeals during this period and this means the Enforcement Team's 100% appeal record since 2009 remains intact. The Team also carried out a range of prosecutions for failure to comply with legal notices. In all cases that were pursued the Council was successful, including the recovery of our costs, meaning the 100% prosecution success record also remains intact. The team has issued a wide range of notices during 2016/17 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 107,000 jobs are accommodated within Gateshead. This figure suggests jobs growth of around 10,000 additional jobs since 2010 (although it should be noted that the sample sizes used to collect data at the Local Authority level may result in some inaccuracies). Data on jobs accommodated within Gateshead consistently indicates that the Borough provides a relatively high number of jobs when considered against the size of its working age population. Gateshead's jobs density (the ratio of total jobs to resident population aged 16-64) in 2015 was 0.84, higher than the North East regional average of 0.73

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

Employment land

The Council has produced a 2017 draft Employment Land Review (ELR) to support and inform emerging policies within MSGP. The draft ELR identifies a potential supply of 69.84ha net developable employment land, with an additional 8.03ha take-up of employment land since April 2010 (the beginning of the CSUCP plan period). The identified supply of sites, considered alongside completions recorded since the start of the plan period indicate an adequate supply of employment land when set against the requirement for a minimum of 70ha net developable employment land (2010 to 2030) identified within the CSUCP. The supply of land identified in the ELR is greater than the 61ha portfolio of employment land identified in CSUCP indicator 9.

The completion of around 3,000sqm of employment (B-class use) floorspace in 2016/17 is lower than the annual average of 7,701sqm employment floorspace completions since the beginning of the plan period. Completions in 2016/17 contrast with the previous year's completions figures, where larger schemes such as Portobello Industrial estate at Birtley provided 10,606 sqm of new employment floorspace. Planning permissions granted in 2016/17, in addition to the anticipated implementation of new schemes on land allocated for employment uses in the CSUCP are likely to support the delivery of employment floorspace.

Only one development in 2016/17 resulted in the loss of employment land, amounting to 0.18ha in area. Proposals that would result in the change of use of land currently allocated for B-class uses are determined on their merits taking into account relevant policy considerations and the specific circumstances relating to each site.

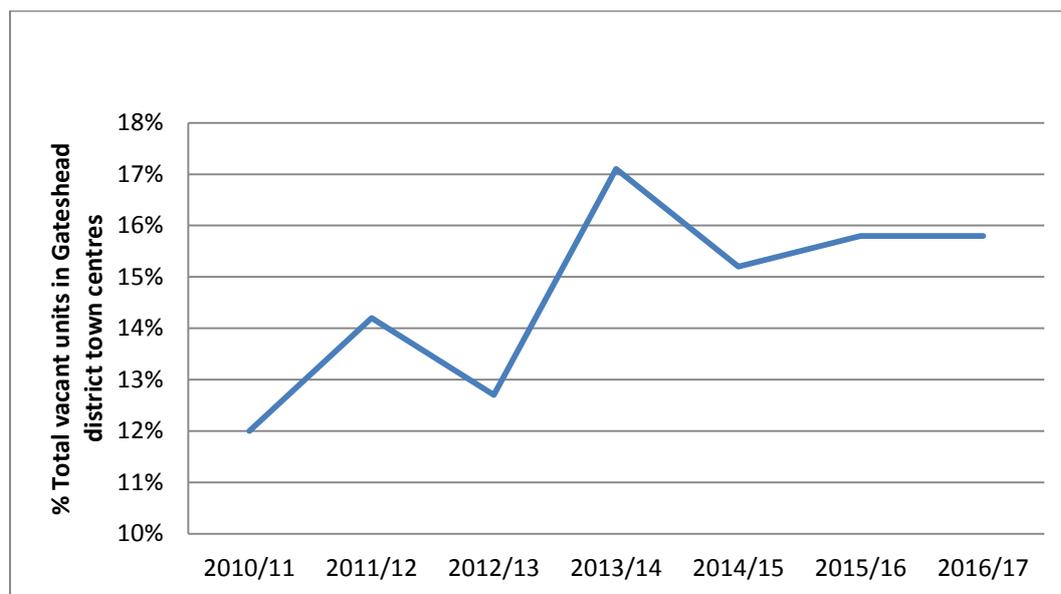
Retail and centres

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

Trinity Square in Gateshead centre, Blaydon Centre, and new or replacement food stores at Birtley, Felling, Coatsworth Road and Ravensworth Road centres, there were no schemes of significance to report during this financial year. The health and boundaries of centres are kept under review through retail surveys and health checks, with any changes to inform the emerging Making Spaces for Growing Places Local Plan document.

Information on levels of vacancy in Gateshead’s main centres can be used as a snapshot of the health of centres. However, it should be noted that vacancy levels are only one indicator of the vitality of a centre. Figure 3.1 illustrates changes in vacancy levels in the Borough’s town and district centres (the number of units within town and district centres). Vacancy levels fluctuate year-on-year, but there appears to be a trend for increasing levels of vacancy since the beginning of the plan period, though this trend appears to have slowed. Data provided in CSUCP indicator 11 reveals considerable difference in the proportion of vacancy between Gateshead centres. Data also reveals that a relatively small number of centres account for a high proportion of the Borough’s total vacant units: the three centres with the highest vacancy rates account for around three quarters of the total vacant units within Gateshead’s town and district centres.

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



Leisure, culture and tourism

Data from NewcastleGateshead Initiative indicates an increase in tourism in Gateshead and Newcastle since the start of the plan period. Activities and events held at Gateshead’s cultural attractions, alongside developments which seek to promote tourism and attract visitors in Gateshead are likely to have contributed to this. The Council aims to support the growth of tourism in Gateshead through the active promotion of visitor attractions in Gateshead, and the support in principle of proposals which will improve the quality and range of leisure and cultural attractions in Gateshead.

4. Homes

Delivery of new homes

In 2016/17 there were 419 gross dwelling completions with total net additions of 289 new homes, the largest net contribution since 2010. This increase is largely due to a reduction in the number of demolitions with is 102 fewer than in the previous year at 62 in 2015-16. The gross delivery of housing increased by 4 from 2015-16 meaning Gateshead's gross delivery still remains similar to the CSUCP net target of 484 net homes.

Future delivery of net homes is likely to increase as the demolition programme is anticipated to decline in the forthcoming years. It is also anticipated gross completions will start to increase as the growth areas identified in the CSUCP come forward. The emerging MSGP document seeks to provide further support for housing delivery by allocating sites for residential development.

The Council is required to maintain a five-year advance supply of land for housebuilding, updated annually. A statement including the most recent calculation of supply is available on the [Council's website](#). The council has also produced a Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) as part of the MSGP evidence base which indicated that the council has 10.3 years' supply of housing land as of March 2017, comfortably attaining the 5 year land supply and 20% buffer.

The CSUCP aims to utilise land efficiently through measures including the use of previously developed land. In 2016/17, 90% of new housing completions were located on previously developed land continuing strong rates of delivery with a total of 82% average since the start of the plan period in 2010.

A reduction in dwelling vacancy throughout the plan period (reducing empty homes to 3% of total stock by 2020) is assumed within the CSUCP, providing further focus on the efficient use of land. Data provided in CSUCP indicator 16, based on Council Tax records, reveals a reduction in the proportion of empty homes in Gateshead from 2010 onwards. The Council's activities aimed at reducing long-term vacant dwellings (homes empty for six months or more) have seen considerable success, reducing the number of long-term vacant homes by around 800 since 2010. The reduction in long-term vacant dwellings has made a significant contribution to reducing the overall dwelling vacancy rate to 3.6% in April 2017 a similar level reported within last year's AMR.

Range and choice of housing

The CSUCP aims to improve the range and choice of new housing in Gateshead. Policy CS11 requires that 60% of new private housing across the plan area is suitable and attractive for families (i.e. provides three or more bedrooms). Analysis of completions data reveals that around 57% of dwellings completed in Gateshead since 2010 have provided three or more bedrooms. Completions on sites granted planning permission before the preparation and adoption of the CSUCP have largely contributed to this. Applying the requirements of policy CS11 to new housing proposals, in addition to the development of Gateshead's village and neighbourhood growth sites (sites which are anticipated to accommodate a high proportion of 'family' homes) is likely to increase the number of

dwellings in Gateshead which have three or more bedrooms both in absolute terms and as a proportion. Increasing pressure emanating from the private sector housebuilding industry is for a higher proportion of smaller dwellings. Some sites, such as the riverside areas of the Urban Core may be less attractive for family living but are capable of sustaining a high demand for small flats and studios. Anticipated development within the established Neighbourhood growth areas is likely to see family orientated homes to continue to come forward throughout the plan period.

In 2016/17 there were 61 affordable dwelling completions in Gateshead, comprising around 17.5% of the gross completions in Gateshead recorded for the reporting period. Since the beginning of the Plan period, there have been 758 new affordable homes provided in Gateshead.

5. Transport and Accessibility

Transport

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Since 2010 the Council have continued to implement a range of sustainable transport schemes, delivering the goals of the Local Plan. These have included junction

improvements incorporating bus priority measures at the northern end of Team Valley, completion of the Great North Cycleway through Gateshead Town Centre and continued delivery of the Durham Road Quality Transport Corridor. In addition, Highways England has delivered significant improvements to the A1, increasing capacity and reducing congestion on a key part of the local highway network.

6. People and Place

Wellbeing and health

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

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

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

The Council adopted a Hot Food Takeaway SPD in June 2015. The SPD sets out the Council's priorities and objectives in relation to planning control of hot food takeaways. It elaborates upon existing and emerging policy in relation to health and wellbeing. The adopted SPD has now been in force for a second full monitoring period, in this time it has been used to determine a number of planning applications for new hot food takeaway premises. The number of takeaways has fallen within the borough since the adoption of this SPD, making progress towards the goal of reducing the number of takeaways per 1000 residents to below the England average, though this varies by ward.

Place-making

Gateshead Council continues to place emphasis on the role of good design in new development. The Gateshead Placemaking SPD and emerging residential design code SPD, are applied in 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.

The Council has had considerable success in establishing public art installations within, or through the support of new development in Gateshead. CSUCP indicator 34 identifies a selection of public art installations that have been provided with the support of new developments.

Climate change

The installation of decentralised energy networks in Gateshead has considerable potential to reduce energy costs, and to reduce the CO2 emissions associated with energy generation. Accordingly, a District Energy Scheme operated by Gateshead Energy Company commenced construction in June 2015 in central Gateshead, with the Energy Centre located

on Quarryfield Road. The project was completed in March 2017, the scheme provides residential, public and commercial properties with low carbon heat and power.

Flooding and Water

In March 2016 the Council published the 'Interim Surface Water (SuDS) Guidelines for New Development', to assist developers with the new national and local planning policy requirements and to set out the information required in drainage assessments at each stage of the development management process. The Council's Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) also consulted on the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy over Summer 2016, the Flood Risk Management Strategy was formally adopted in January 2017.

The Council has also updated the Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, which was published in October 2017 as part of the evidence based for the Draft Making Spaces for Growing Places. The Council has also progressed the commissioning of further work on the baseline and flood mitigation options appraisal for the Metrogreen Area Action Plan evidence base.

Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) as identified by Policy CS17 of the Core Strategy continue to be pursued for all major developments unless demonstrated to be inappropriate. The proportion of major applications with SuDS elements has increased considerably from around 40% in 14/15 to over 60% in 16/17. Part of the benefits of SuDS as identified in Policy CS17 is their multifunctional uses and place making qualities: however 55% of SuDS features thus far focus solely on drainage and flood management. With further SuDS policy requirements in the emerging MSGP document and a SuDS SPD to be consulted on in early 2018, it is likely that the number and proportion with multifunctional qualities should continue to increase.

During 2016/2017, a number of major development planning applications were granted permission for development which will incorporate SuDS:

- Phase 2 Birtley Northside residential development (DC/15/00404/FUL), which will include a detention basin and stormwater planters is continuing to be built out ;
- Housing Development on Former Marley Hill site (DC/16/01079/FUL), Included Soakaways, Geocellular Storage in car parking and permeable paving;
- Erection of 11 Industrial Units and car parking (DC/16/01177/FUL) at Saltmeadows including detention basins, drainage depressions and vegetation planting for attenuation.

Working in partnership with the Environment Agency, a key focus for the Council throughout 2016/17 has been progressing feasibility work for the Team Valley Flood Alleviation scheme and commencing the Team Valley Surface Water Management Plan. The latter is a £8 million scheme focusing on mitigating fluvial flooding on the Team Valley Trading Estate through a catchment management approach comprising several projects: opening up of Eslington Park Culvert and removal of the weir; flood storage at the Watergate Forest Park on the Black Burn tributary; smaller natural flood management measures in the upper catchment; and a flood storage and wetland creation between Lamesley and the trading estate. Subject to further detailed design work and securing national and European funding, it is hoped that the scheme will commence construction in late 2018. The Preliminary Team

Valley Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP) has been produced in tandem with the Flood Alleviation scheme. Surface water flood risk is the responsibility of the LLFA within the council. The SWMP seeks to provide a coordinated framework for mitigating the surface water flood risk on Team Valley Trading Estate. It outlines the requirement for new developments within the Team Valley Trading Estate to incorporate SuDS elements and retrofit SuDS within existing areas of open space and highways. At present only the preliminary SWMP has been completed, currently only one quarter of the Trading Estate has been considered in detail; therefore further work is required to assess the rest of the estate and to prepare an action plan.

Over the 2016/17 monitoring period Gateshead Council has been part of the River Don Catchment partnership made up of Sunderland and South Tyneside Councils, Northumbrian Water, Durham Wildlife Trust, the Environment Agency and the Tyne Rivers Trust. 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.

Green infrastructure and the natural environment

There has been no change in the number/area of designated Local Wildlife Sites in 2016/17. 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 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 is likely to be published for public consultation in the next AMR period, and will be adopted separate to MSGP. Further updates will therefore be provided within the next AMR.

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

7. Minerals and Waste

Minerals

In response to the requirements of the NPPF, the North East authorities have collaborated to produce a Joint Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA), the latest version of which was published in January 2017. The report identifies that the requirement from Tyne and Wear for the period 2015-2030 is approximately 4.1 million tonnes of sand and gravel and 5.4 million tonnes of crushed rock. This is based on average sales over the previous 10 years, together with an uplift to take into account planned housing growth in the area. The LAA states that Tyne and Wear has a sufficient landbank of reserves of crushed rock and sand and gravel, further to the granting of planning permission of the Eppleton Quarry site in Sunderland; The resulting landbank for sand and gravel is 26 years and for crushed rock is 20 years. However, the LAA states that consideration should be given to identifying and releasing additional areas where environmentally acceptable to maintain an appropriate landbank and supply capacity in the long-term, and to avoid overreliance on the supply from one site.

The North East Regional Aggregates Working Party also undertakes an annual survey of aggregate production (an Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report). The latest survey was published in December 2016 to cover the period of 2015. Although this does not correspond with the reporting period covered by the 2016/17 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 2015, North East England had 23.6 million tonnes of permitted sand and gravel reserves and 231 million tonnes of permitted crushed rock reserves. This equated to a land bank of 22.2 years for sand and gravel and a land bank of 43.9 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: June 2016*)

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

For the period 2010 to 2016, 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 2016*)

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	35,487	17.6%	127,345	63.2%	38,800	19.2%

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 2015*)

Gateshead target: Improve the business survival rate

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

4. Total number of jobs

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

Source: ONS Jobs Density (*latest data: 2015*)

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

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

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 2016*)

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%

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 X); Residential development at BAE Systems, Birtley (DC/11/00546/OUT X); Development of a foodstore at Sunderland Road (DC/14/00346/FUL X). and; Erection of a new emergency care centre at Queen Elizabeth Hospital (DC/12/00785/FUL).

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

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

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey (*latest data published: March 2016*)

Gateshead target: Increase skills of Gateshead residents

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

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
2016/17 planning permissions	DC/16/00388/FUL, Demolition of existing shed, and erection of three new units, Chainbridge Road	0.12	252	B1(c) / B2 / B8
	DC/16/00440/FUL, Two storey office building, Lamesley Sawmill, Smithy Lane	0.05	474	B1(a)
	DC/16/00726/FUL, Rear warehouse, Dalziel Ltd. William Street, Felling	0.8	1,257	B8
	DC/16/00805/FUL, Warehouse and office extension, GB Fuels Ltd. Albany Road	0.78	638	B2

	DC/16/00811/FUL, Lean-to extension to rear of existing workshop, Dey and Son, Byermoor Industrial Estate	0.06	57	B2
	DC/16/00973/FUL, New extension, Open University, Abbots Hill	0.22	854	B1(b)
	DC/16/01053/FUL, Single storey extension, 12 Saltmeadows Road	0.11	63	B1(a)
	DC/16/01152/FUL, Rear and side extensions to factory, Tyneside Safety Glass, Kingsway North	1.75	390	B2
	DC/16/01191/FUL, Erection of an MOT testing building, Abbotsford Road	0.18	225	B8
	DC/16/01227/FUL, Temporary storage building, Integrated Packaging Ltd. Dukeway	3.8	228	B8
	DC/17/00003/FUL, Portakabin for use as office, Palintest House, Kingsway North	0.004	36	B1(a)
	DC/16/00200/FUL, New R&D facility, International Paint, Stoneygate Lane	0.9	2,583	B1(b)
	Gateshead total	8.77	7,057	
	Newcastle total			
2016/17 completions	DC/14/00838/FUL, Extension to industrial unit, JB Components Ltd, William Street, Felling	0.3	1,000	B8
	Greenfield completions sub-total	0.3	1,000	
	DC/15/01169/FUL, Extension to industrial unit, Worthington Armstrong UK Ltd. Princesway	0.24	665	B1(c)
	DC/16/00047/FUL, Storage / distribution unit, Optimas OE Solutions, Kingsway North	0.01	100	B8
	DC/15/00248/FUL, Replacement of existing warehouse with larger structure, James Burrell Ltd. Deptford Road, East Gateshead	0.88	797	B8
	DC/15/00652/FUL, Three enterprise pods, Millenium Centre, Kibblesworth	0.19	28	B1(a)
	DC/15/00965/FUL, Extension to office and laboratory block, Tor Coatings, Birtley	1.70	113	B1(a) / B1(b)
	DC/14/00189/FUL, Extension to factory unit, Unit 11A Stonehills	0.2	230	B1(c)
	PDL completions sub-total	3.22	1,933	
	Gateshead completions total	3.52	2,933	
	Newcastle completions total			
2016/17 losses	DC/15/00260/COU, Change of use to headquarters of taxi company, Dukeway	0.18	N/A	B2
	Gateshead total losses	0.18	N/A	
	Newcastle total losses			

Seven completed schemes contributed to development of 3.52ha of employment land (almost 3,000sqm floorspace) in 2016/17. The 'loss' of 0.18ha of B2 land through change of use relates to a sui generis use which includes office and workshop areas (generally compatible with neighbouring B-class uses), and supports the expansion of a successful local business.

		Completed floorspace (sqm)						
		B1(a)	B1(b)	B1(c)	B1 total	B2	B8	Total
Gateshead	2010/11	11,541	120	198	11,859	1,146	3,618	16,596
	2011/12	7,264			7,264	1,812		9,076
	2012/13	5,096			5,096		3,642	8,738
	2013/14	3,579			3,579	1,129	1,627	6,335
	2014/15					330		330
	2015/16		1,162	1,162	2,323	2,913	4,661	9,897
	2016/17	69	72	895	1,036		1,897	2,933
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							
	2016/17							

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		

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

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

Following adoption of the CSUCP, Gateshead has a total of 60.8ha of employment land within allocated sites, and/or benefitting from a planning permission allowing employment uses. A number of sites included within this calculation were allocated within the 2007 UDP. Gateshead's 2012 Employment Land Review (ELR) provided an assessment of the Borough's employment land

portfolio, and identified around 88ha of employment land available for development within Gateshead. A 2017 ELR was prepared to support consultation on a publication draft MSGP: this identified a supply of 69.84 (comprising 32.7ha of employment land allocated within the CSUCP, a further potential 3.75ha of employment land at the Metrogreen Area of Change, and capacity for 33.39 net developable employment land identified in the ELR's review of sites).

Retail

10. Retail developments

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

Source: Gateshead Council

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

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

In terms of larger retail schemes, an application to redevelop the existing Lidl store at Swalwell (at an in centre location) was received in 2015/16 and approved in April 2016. This site was completed with the store re-opening in January 2017 and provided around 1,000sqm additional retail floorspace (gross).

An additional 839sqm of floorspace was completed, in the form of a mezzanine floor built at unit 5 at Metro Retail Park (at an out of centre location) as reported within the last AMR. Supplementary to this a change of use of existing internal mall space from sui generis (formerly the police office service corridor) providing a supplementary 179sqm of retail within the internal mall space.

Outline permission was granted In December 2016 for the change of use of employment land at Chainbridge Road, Blaydon to mixed use/leisure development comprising of a discount food store (1935 sqm) a DIY store (4755 sqm), bulky goods unit (632 sqm), pub/restaurant 230 sqm) .

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 (2017)

Gateshead target: Improve vitality and viability

	Birtley	Blaydon	Coatsworth Road	Felling	Gateshead Town Centre	Low Fell	Ryton	Whickham	Wrekenton	Borough-wide total
Occupied units	86	39	71	61	128	85	24	71	35	600
Vacant units	9	5	19	21	22	9	2	5	3	95
% vacant	9.5%	11.4%	21.1%	29.6%	17.1%	9.5%	7.5%	6.6%	7.9%	15.8%

Total vacancy of retail units across Gateshead's town and district centres is around 16%. This overall level of vacancy stands alongside considerable variance in vacancy rates in individual centres. Levels of vacancy in Gateshead town centre, combined with its relatively large number of total units have a considerable impact on the borough's overall vacancy rate. It is not practical to present data on vacant retail floorspace.

12. Loss of primary retail frontages in the Urban Core

Source: Gateshead Council

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

In January 2017 a change of use application was allowed at 327 Highstreet to change uses from A1 to Sui generis. The unit is currently operating as a tattoo parlour.

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

The proposed refurbishment and reconfiguration of the former Mediterranean Village at the Metrocentre was carried out in 2015/16 and completed in 2016/17. The scheme provided wider mall space, and fewer but larger and more modern units for restaurants and food and drink uses primarily. The application includes an extension of the upper level of around 1,370sqm to facilitate the proposed modernisation of this part of Metrocentre, together with a reduction in the number of units from 16 to 7. The predominant use remained a restaurant and food and drink area, whilst it is noted that flexibility to include mezzanine floors is requested in support of the proposed refurbishment and the uses referred to.

Jump arena Trampoline centre was opened in May 2017, Unit 3 Delta Bank Road, Gateshead, this land in the Metrogreen area of change was formerly allocated as a business/general industrial. Other small scale leisure facilities have come from the conversion of B class usages to D class usages.

14. Number of overnight visitors in Gateshead

Source: NewcastleGateshead Initiative (latest data 2015)

Gateshead target: Increase visitor numbers from 2010 levels

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

15. Number of visitors to major attractions

Source: NewcastleGateshead Initiative (latest data 2015)
 Gateshead target: Increase visitor numbers from 2010 levels

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

Existing communities

16. Empty homes

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

Source: Gateshead Council (latest data: April 2016)

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%

There has been a significant decrease in the number and proportion of empty homes in Gateshead since the beginning of the CSUCP plan period. Ongoing activity by the Council and its partners to address pockets of high dwelling vacancy has been successful in reducing the vacancy rate, with around 800 fewer empty homes in 2017 compared to in 2010. The vacancy rate has remained fairly static since 2015; with further demolitions planned it remains feasible that Gateshead can reduce the number of empty homes to 3% or less by 2020.

Housing delivery

18. Housing developments (within trajectory)

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

Source: Gateshead Council

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

19. Housing land supply (within trajectory)

Source: Gateshead Council

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

	Gross completions (% on PDL)	Losses	Net additions*	CSUCP net completions target (p/a)	Gross affordable completions
2010-11	311 (86%)	222	89	96	37
2011-12	324 (71%)	156	168	96	131
2012-13	485 (88%)	204	281	96	75
2013-14	536 (93%)	446	90	96	169
2014-15	684 (89%)	611	73	96	187
2015-16	415 (82%)	164	251	484	98
2016-17	419 (89%)	130	289	484	61
2017-18	806	150	656	484	
2018-19	716	100	616	484	
2019-20	831	25	806	484	
2020-21	853	25	828	804	
2021-22	783	25	758	804	
2022-23	642	25	617	804	
2023-24	583	25	558	804	
2024-25	622	25	597	804	
2025-26	473	25	448	316	
2026-27	413	25	388	316	
2027-28	396	25	371	316	
2028-29	465	25	440	316	
2029-30	424	25	399	316	

*Values for years 2016-17 onwards are anticipated levels of delivery based on capacity and phasing of housing sites identified within the SHLAA, and anticipated demolitions

Analysis of completions data reveals that around 56% 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 is suitable and attractive for families, i.e. provides three or more bedrooms). Completions on sites granted planning permission before the preparation and adoption of the CSUCP has contributed largely to the 2010-2016 figures. Applying the requirements of policy CS11 to new housing proposals, in addition to the development of Gateshead's village and neighbourhood growth sites (sites which are anticipated to accommodate a high proportion of 'family' homes) is likely to contribute to addressing the current underperformance in delivering larger homes in Gateshead.

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

Gypsy and traveller accommodation

20. Number of spaces provided

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

Source: Gateshead Council

Gateshead target: Provision to meet identified need

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

Transport and accessibility

22. Cycling trips

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

Source: Gateshead Council

Gateshead target: Increase the number of cycling trips

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

23. Traffic flows

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

Source: Gateshead Council

Gateshead target: Minimise traffic flows

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

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 2016/17 there were 52 planning permissions granted where the implementation of a travel plan was a condition of development, an increase on the 26 Travel plans received in the 2015/16 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) (Exc Gateshead Interchange)	Metro boardings & alightings within the Urban Core (millions) (Inc Gateshead)
2010/11	183.3	23.9	27.7
2011/12	178.7	22.8	26.1
2012/13	178.4	23.0	26.3
2013/14	172.6	21.3	24.4
2014/15	172.3	22.2	26.1
2015/16	170.0	24.0	28.1
2016/17	167.9	22.3	26.1

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 2016/17 there were 2,035 long stay parking spaces (where parking is for longer than four hours) in Gateshead's centres. The majority of this provision is located at Gateshead Quays (771), Heworth Interchange park and ride (457 spaces), and Gateshead Central (297). There were 145 short stay spaces (where parking is for less than four hours) in Gateshead, with the majority located at Gateshead Central (131). The amount of parking provision has not changed since the previous reporting year. The parking provision identified here is the amount of parking in council ownership, and therefore does not include spaces at the Metrocentre or at Tesco in the Trinity Square development.

Wellbeing and health

28. Health trend

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

Source: Indices of Deprivation

Gateshead target: Improve health ranking

Comparing the rank of deprivation in the Indices of Deprivation's health and disability domain between different editions of the Indices of Deprivation gives a broad indication of relative change in health at a local authority area. The English Indices of Deprivation are designed to maintain consistency between publications, and therefore comparison between the ranking in 2010 and 2015 is possible. It should be noted, however, that change in rank provides only an indication of change relative to that of other areas. For example, using this method of analysis, it would be possible for the health and disability rank of a local authority area to fall between different Indices of Deprivation, despite the

overall health of the area's population improving, if the health of that area's population has improved less than it has in other areas. Nonetheless, use of the Indices of Deprivation's health and disability domain provides a single 'score' comprising data collected under several health and disability indicators. It therefore provides an appropriate indicator for the purposes of monitoring the implementation of the CSUCP, and avoids the need for detailed analysis of a range of health performance data.

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

29. Healthy lifestyles

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

Source: Sport England Active People Survey

Gateshead target: Increase sports participation throughout plan period

	Adult participation in sport (all sport) in Gateshead
2010/11	30.8%
2011/12	39.6%
2012/13	37.4%
2013/14	31.5%
2014/15	26.4%
2015/16	29.7%
2016/17	35.0%

30. Satisfaction with area

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

Source: Gateshead Council (residents' surveys)

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

A 2016 residents survey indicated an increase in the percentage of residents satisfied with their local area as a place to live from 64.5% to 75%. In part this can be attributed to the increasing satisfaction with household waste collection that has been rising for the last 4 consecutive years. Issues over delivery of environmental services attributed to the lower 2015 score such as road repair and street cleanliness have been identified by residents as areas to improve upon. Response rates to Gateshead's 2015 residents' survey mean that results cannot be disaggregated by location, age or ethnicity.

31. Air quality

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

Source: Gateshead Council

Gateshead target: Maintain or improve air quality over plan period

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

In 2015 the maximum average concentration using automatic monitoring equipment was 33.4 µg/m³ at bottle bank. A maximum average concentration of 37.2 µg/m³ was measured on Dryden Road using the diffusion tube method. Concentrations of NO₂ in the Air quality management area are showing a downward trend and are currently below the air quality objective standard of 40 µg/m³.

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 2016/17.

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 2016 register identifies two new sites as being at risk; these are Crawley Dam (SAM) and Old Hollinside (SAM). No heritage sites were removed from the Heritage at risk register during this monitoring period.

34. Public art

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

Source: Gateshead Council

Gateshead target: Increase provision of public art throughout plan period

A number of public art installations have been either directly delivered within new developments, or have been supported by contributions received from developments in Gateshead. New artwork installations since 2010 include those within the Riverside Park / sculpture trail, and artworks at the Keelman Homes / Gateshead Housing company development at Kibblesworth. Artworks were also provided at Gateshead Housing company schemes at High Lanes (Heworth), Felling, and Dunston. The redevelopment of Trinity Square at Gateshead town centre includes the 'halo' artwork. Within the last year a further piece of public art has been added at Chase park as a continuation of the 'marking the ways' project that has been ongoing since 1991.

Climate change

35. CO2 emissions

Definition: Per capita CO2 emissions

Source: Gateshead Council (latest data published in 2014)

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

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	1,690	5,577
Non-domestic solar PV	105	2,141
Domestic wind	1	10

Information regarding small-scale renewable energy generating installations is available from registrations to the Government's feed-in tariff scheme. Latest information on the number of solar PV installations in Gateshead indicates a small increase in both the number and capacity of installations compared to data provided in Gateshead's 2015/16 AMR.

38. Implementation of heat networks

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

Source: Gateshead Council

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

Operated by Gateshead Energy Company, a mixture of residential and commercial properties are served with low carbon heat from Gateshead Energy Centre on Quarryfield Road since March 2017. In addition, 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. The dedicated electricity network has already been extended east to serve two further Council Depots with electricity. The low carbon heat network has also been extended to additional high rise buildings in the town centre.

An ERDF funded project, to bring Plastic Pipes to the UK Market, is currently underway to extend the network to a cluster of public buildings around Gateshead Leisure Centre and Shipley Art Gallery, taking into account emerging plans for a new school. This is expected to be complete in April 2018

Further feasibility studies are underway to ascertain nearby heat and power loads that identify future connections to the scheme.

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 2016/17 there were four objections from the environment agency to planning applications received by Gateshead Council, on grounds of flood risk or water quality. Three of the four objections were due to unsatisfactory FRA/FCA being submitted as part of the application. An objection to the change of use of a hotel to a residential home at the Riverside park, Greenlane, Felling, was later withdrawn following further consultation and was approved on the 3rd of August 2017.

Another was received for application DC/16/00709/FUL for the Erection of boat shed and changing facility with 2.4m high palisade fence on land at Derwenthaugh Marina was also subject of an objection from the environment agency due to an unsatisfactory FRA in response to the original FRA submission in June 2016. A second FRA was submitted in August 2016 and the application was granted planning permission subject to conditions with significant emphasis based on the flood risk aspect, including flood evacuation plans and demonstration of flood proof buildings being required before usage.

The final application objected to on FRA/FCA basis is DC/16/01194/FUL for the Erection of concrete batching plant, associated structures and an area of hardstanding at Cemex St Omers Road Dunston. This application is still awaiting decision.

Another objection was put forward for the DC/16/01194/FUL for the change of use of Dunston social club to a hand car wash with associated infrastructure and 2 storage containers. The environment agency requested an FRA/FCA, which the environment agency was satisfied to have as a condition upon granting planning permission.

40. Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

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

Source: Gateshead Council

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

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

No housing developments with units completed in 2016/17 will be at high risk of tidal and river flooding based upon the SFRA. Land raising to mitigate the tidal and fluvial flood risk was undertaken at the housing developments at Derwentwater Road and Stella, which is currently in the final stage of construction.

41. Surface water management

Definition: Completed new developments which:

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

Source: Gateshead Council

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

Financial Year	Total Major Apps consulted with LFA	Total with SuDS	SuDS proportion
14/15	5	2	40.00%
15/16	19	10	52.63%
16/17	18	11	61.11%

Due to the timespan of attaining development since the formal adoption of SuDS within the CSUCP, measuring built out SuDS features would not be an appropriate or meaningful indicator at this stage. The table shows that Major applications with SuDS has been rising year on year, though with the number of backlogged or changing applications from the era prior to SuDS less likely to be forthcoming, the proportion of developments including SuDS is likely to continue to increase.

Applications form 14/15; 15/16 and 16/17	
SuDS by type	Quantity
Green Roofs	1
Infiltration basin	1
Perma Chanel	1
Silt Pit	1
Vortex control	1
Water Butts	1
Wetland area	1
Attenuation Pond	2
Bioretention	2
Soakways	2
Swale	2
Gullies	2
Linear Drainage Depressions	2
Petrol Interceptors	2
Rain Gardens	2
Flow Control	3
Hydro break	3
Stormwater Planter	4
Detention basin	6
Geocellular tanks	6
Oversized pipes	6
Permeable Paving	7
Attenuation Tank	13

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. Major applications with SuDS features include the major housing development at Crawcrook South which includes 2 surface water attenuation ponds, a detention basin and a steeped infiltration basin. The most popular SuDS components are Permeable paving, Attenuation tanks and oversized pipes; all of which are hard engineered and the least desirable of SuDS due to the lack of multifunctional benefit deemed desirable within the CSUCP.

Housing completions 2016/2017, Surface discharge destination	
	%
Infiltration to ground/ Other	>2%
Watercourse	29
Surface water sewer	57
Combined sewer	12

The surface water discharge destination for housing completions during 2016/17 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; however Gateshead's predominantly clay soil is unsuitable for surface water infiltration therefore accounting for its low frequency of implementation. Discharge into watercourse was implemented on 29% (total 59) of dwellings over the year: though almost all of the watercourse discharge is made up from the Bittern House development. 80% of residential built over the monitoring period were built with separate surface and foul water connections.

Green Infrastructure and the Natural Environment

42. Ecology

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

Source: Natural England – Magic, Gateshead Council,

Gateshead target: Minimise adverse impacts on areas of ecological importance

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

The quality of Gateshead's SSI remains mixed with 5 considered favourable and 3 considered unfavourable. Of these three unfavourable sites 1 (Gibside) is in recovery, while the other two remain in decline.

No LWSs were de-designated and there was no direct loss of either SSSI or LWS area as a result of built development meaning no net change in designated land of ecological value in Gateshead. The

new Wildlife sites have a combined area of 284 acres which were designated by Local Wildlife Sites Partnership in accordance with Defra guidelines.

43. Allotments

Definition: Number of allotment sites and plots

Source: Gateshead Council

Gateshead target: Maintain or increase access

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

44. Water quality

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

Source: Environment Agency

Gateshead target: Maintain or improve water quality throughout plan period

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

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

45. Open space quality

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

Source: Gateshead Council (residents' surveys)

Gateshead target: Satisfaction at or above 2012 levels

Gateshead's 2012 residents' survey indicated that around 38% of residents were satisfied (either "very satisfied" or "fairly satisfied") with the upkeep of grass verges, flower beds, trees and shrubs in streets and public spaces, and 59% were satisfied with parks and green spaces. The 2012 residents'

survey provides the most up to date and relevant information on Gateshead residents' attitudes towards open space provision in the Borough.

As part of the 2016 open space assessment, a survey of residents showed that while the majority of residents were satisfied with the number and quality of general amenity sites (grassed areas, natural areas, parks, foot/cyclepaths) there was also a consensus that quantitative and qualitative regarding a deficiency of youth and teenage facilities.

Protecting the Green Belt

46. Green Belt

Definition: Green Belt additions and deletions

Source: Gateshead council

Gateshead target: Minimise deletions from the green belt

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

47. Green Belt

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

Source: Gateshead council

Gateshead target: Minimise inappropriate development within the Green Belt

There were no applications received in 2016/17 which were advertised as a departure from Green Belt policies.

Minerals and Waste

48. Mineral extraction

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

Source: Gateshead Council

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

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

49. Waste management

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

Source: Gateshead Council

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

Household waste (excluding construction and demolition waste) arising in 2016/17 amounted to 86,290 tonnes: an increase of less than 1percent from the 2015/16 total. 43.8 per cent of household waste was recycled or composted, the target for this indicator was 45.0%. This was an increase of 1.2 percentage points on the proportion of waste recycled or composted in 2015/16, despite the Council continuing with and increasing green waste collection charges, first introduced in 2015/16.

	Waste arising (tonnes)						
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Landfill	66,366	58,735	49,074	23,503	4,027	1,567	1,926
Recycled	31,937	33,254	33,334	30,977	30,315	28,373	29,458
Composted	10,171	10,862	9,901	9,569	10,226	8,134	8,340
Incinerated	35	2,213	7,911	36,000	50,079	55,563	54,879
Total	98,338	94,202	90,319	91,081	84,421	85,503	86,290

50. Waste management

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

Source: Environment Agency

Gateshead target: Monitor waste capacity to 2030

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

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

Delivery

51. Infrastructure delivery

Definition: Annual update of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan

Source: Gateshead Council

Gateshead target: N/A

Following the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Examination in summer 2016, Gateshead Council introduced the CIL in early 2017. Gateshead Council and Newcastle City Council submitted a February 2016 update to the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) as part of the primary evidence supporting the CIL examination. This document, available on [the Council's webpages](#), provides the latest update to the IDP. Gateshead Council has since produced an independent IDP which went out for consultation on 30th October 2017. Further revisions to the IDP will be considered where appropriate as evidence emerges.

52. Viability

Definition:

- Median House price, by type
- Assumed office rents

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

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

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

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

Median house prices (not adjusted for inflation) have increased slightly for all dwelling types since the beginning of the plan period, with the largest increase (£13,750, or 6.6%) in the median price of detached dwellings. 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 2016/17 AMR

53. Resident satisfaction with homes

This indicator sought to provide information from the Council's residents' survey regarding residents' 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. Preparation of MSGP provides an opportunity to review and strengthen sustainability standards in Gateshead, and there is potential for emerging policies to provide more detailed direction in this policy area.

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

Around 2,933 sqm of employment floorspace was completed in 2016/17.

Retail and Commercial Leisure

2. Retail and Leisure development

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

Source: Gateshead Council

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

There was 1 mid/large scale leisure developments in 2016/17, a trampoline centre at Delta Bank Road, which provided 1,860sqm of D2 use floorspace in an out-of-centre location. As noted within information provided in this AMR related to indicator 10, there were no significant retail completions in 2016/17.

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.

23.2% of year six pupils (10-11 year olds) living in Gateshead were obese in 2014/15. An increase from the previous year (19.9%) and higher than the national average (19.8%)

4. Number of Takeaways

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

Source: Gateshead Council

Gateshead target: Target not applicable

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

5. Proportion of Takeaways per 1,000 residents

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

Source: ONS, Gateshead Council

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

	A5 Uses	Population	A5 uses per 1,000 residents
Birtley	14	8,322	1.68
Blaydon	7	10,029	0.70
Bridges	14	10,365	1.35
Chopwell + RG	6	9,142	0.66
Chowdene	4	8,896	0.45
Crawcrook and greenside	6	8,881	0.68
Deckham	6	10,095	0.59
Dunston and Teams	10	9,166	1.09
Dunston hill and Whickham	5	9,044	0.55
Felling	14	9,288	1.51
High fell	8	9,693	0.83
Lamesley	7	9,614	0.73
Lobley Hill and Bensham	10	10,179	0.98
Low Fell	12	8,424	1.42
Pelaw and Heworth	7	8,810	0.79
Ryton, Crookhill and Stella	4	8,770	0.46
Saltwell	13	10,775	1.21
Wardley and Leam Lane	6	8,284	0.72
Whickham North	13	8,094	1.61
Whickham south and sunnside	3	7,974	0.38
Windy Nook and Whitehills	1	9,499	0.11
Winlaton and high spen	9	8,248	1.09
	Total		0.89

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 2017 records of open space provision in Gateshead The 2017 Open Space Assessment Open Space Assessment in Gateshead identified around of children's play space, across 134 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

Gateshead has a total of 1805.7ha of ANG an increase in the total area from the last AMR. Around 69% of dwellings in the Borough are located within 0.5km of an area of ANG a significant increase from 50% the previous year's AMR.

Minerals and Waste

8. Primary Aggregates

Definition: Production of Primary Land Won Aggregates

Source: North East Region Aggregates Working Party Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report 2015; Joint Local Aggregates Assessment for County Durham, Northumberland and Tyne and Wear 2017

Gateshead target:

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

The 2015 Aggregates Annual Monitoring Report and the 2017 Local Aggregates Assessments show that sales of sand and gravel across the region have increased by approximately 40,000 tonnes to 916,873 tonnes; Sales of crushed rock increased by approximately 330,000 tonnes to 4,468,460 tonnes. Approximately 240,000 tonnes of sand and gravel and 225,000 tonnes of crushed rock were produced in Tyne and Wear in 2015. Within Tyne and Wear Reserves of sand and gravel for this period were approximately 6.6 million tonnes, which equates to a landbank of 26 years, and for crushed rock were 6.7 million tonnes, which equates to a landbank of 20 years.

9. Secondary Aggregates

Definition: Production of Secondary/Recycled Aggregates

Source: North East Region Aggregates Working Party Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report 2015

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

The Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report states that sales of recycled and secondary aggregates from North East England in 2015 are at a similar level to those in the previous monitoring periods and this reflects a lower level of sales due to the economic downturn and the prevailing economic conditions. The report includes data on sales of recycled and secondary materials for aggregate use totalling 1.05 million tonnes in the North East in 2015. Tyne and Wear contributed 0.4 million tonnes, consisting primarily of construction and demolition waste.

Custom house building

10. Self and Custom housebuilding

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

Source: Gateshead self and custom housebuilding register

Gateshead target: Target not applicable

The Gateshead Self and Custom Build Register launched in April 2016, in accordance with the Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 and Right to Build measures. The register is open to British citizens over the age of 18 who are seeking a serviced plot to build a main residence. Applicants can be individuals or associations of individuals. On 18th September 2017 there were 50 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.