

# COMMUNITIES AND PLACE OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE AGENDA

Monday, 6 March 2017 at 5.30 pm in the Bridges Room - Civic Centre

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From the Acting Chief Executive, Mike Barker

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Item	Business
1	<b>Apologies for Absence</b>
2	<b>Minutes of the last meeting</b> (Pages 3 - 6)
3	<b>OSC Review - The Impact of Gambling on the Borough, Interim Report</b> (Pages 7 - 12)  Report of the Strategic Director, Communities and Environment
4	<b>Flood &amp; Water Management Act 2010 - Annual Progress Report</b> (Pages 13 - 16)  Report of the Strategic Director, Communities and Environment
5	<b>Gateshead Local Plan Annual Monitoring Report 2015/16</b> (Pages 17 - 66)  Report of the Strategic Director, Communities and Environment

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**GATESHEAD METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL**  
**COMMUNITIES AND PLACE OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**  
**MEETING**

**Monday, 30 January 2017**

**PRESENT:** Councillor P Dillon (Chair)

Councillor(s): L Caffrey, D Davidson, K Dodds, D Duggan, J Graham, M Hood, H Haran, K McCartney, J McClurey, J Simpson, J Turnbull and A Wheeler

**APOLOGIES:** Councillor(s): T Graham, P Craig, S Dickie and C McHugh

**CPL19 MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING**

The minutes of the meeting held on 5 December 2016 were approved as a correct record.

**CPL20 OSC REVIEW - IMPACT OF GAMBLING ON THE BOROUGH - EVIDENCE GATHERING**

The Committee undertook its fourth evidence gathering session on the review into the impact of gambling on the Borough. This session focused on recent research into the way that local authorities can protect vulnerable people from gambling related harm by improving the understanding of local area risk. It focussed on some work commissioned by Westminster and Manchester City Councils which was published in 2016.

The first aim of the study was to consider the types of people who may be at greater risk of harm from gambling and where they might be located. Based on review of existing evidence, it was conclude that the following groups are potentially more vulnerable to harm from gambling:-

- Youths
- People affected by substance abuse/misuse/excessive alcohol consumption
- Poor mental health
- People living in deprived areas
- Certain ethnic groups
- People with low IQs
- People with personality/cognitive impairments
- People seeking treatment for gambling problems
- People who are unemployed

Having identified these groups, the next stage was to bring this information together to create local risk indices, showing areas with greater concentrations of people who

are more likely to be vulnerable to harm.

For each characteristic of vulnerability identified, using Westminster and Manchester as case study areas, the availability of local level data was reviewed. For some characteristics, there were good data available (for example, unemployment rates) but for others there were no data available (such as low IQ).

Therefore, the final characteristics of vulnerability included in the models were those where there was a strong theoretical and empirical basis for inclusion and good local level data available.

Information from all different characteristics was brought together and visually displayed. Data were grouped into two different indices based on whether they related to:

- The characteristics of people who live in a local area (the resident profile) and/or
- The location of local services which are likely to attract potentially vulnerable people to a specific place.

Data from the two indices were then combined to produce an overall gambling risk index for each area. These results were displayed visually on maps for Westminster and Manchester to highlight the locations which had relatively higher risk profiles.

In Westminster, four broad areas of greater risk were identified. The heightened risk in each area is driven by a range of different factors. For example, in Pimlico risk is higher because a greater number of homelessness shelters and substance treatment providers in this area. In the North West area, risk is driven by rates of unemployment, ethnic make-up and large numbers of resident young people. In Manchester, many different areas of risk were identified which include areas around the city centre and the south of the city; risk in the city centre is driven primarily by the concentration of pay-day loans shops, education establishments, younger residents and support centres for problem gamblers. Relatively high levels of unemployment as well as ethnic mix are major driving factors in the other locations.

The study made the following recommendations:

The Gambling Commission's introduction of Local Area Risk profiles represents a new opportunity for local authorities and industry alike to think more deeply about the protection of vulnerable people from gambling-related harm. This means extending understanding of local area risk beyond mapping deprivation and considering a more nuanced range of factors.

Local authorities interested in pursuing this approach should start to consider the different types of data they have available and how these can be used in local area profiles.

Local authorities should also start to consider what data and/or evidence is missing

and how they could fill these gaps, working with different departments within the authority to capture relevant information.

The models developed are based on the best information currently available. An acknowledged limitation of gambling research is the paucity of evidence available. The study recommends that the models are periodically reviewed and update to take into account growing knowledge, better data and changes in local areas.

The Committee also received a presentation from Trevor David from Gamcare London who outlined the work his organisation is doing with supporting addicts.

- RESOLVED -
- i) That the information be noted.
  - ii) That the link to the research company be circulated after the meeting to the committee

## **CPL21 REVIEW OF ANNUAL PROGRAMME**

The Committee received a report seeking the Committee's views on the current position with regard to the annual work programme.

In advance of the OSC agreeing its review topic for 2017-18, members of the OSC were invited to identify any issues which might potentially be appropriate for a detailed review by 14 December 2016. Any issues put forward by members have been added to the list of potential review topics for consideration by the OSC at the start of the municipal year, unless the issue is already being, or would more appropriately be, dealt with through other processes within the Council. Members have been notified if this has been the case and advised as to how their issue is being dealt with.

This Committee has already received a monitoring report on the outcomes generated by its Review of Opportunities to Promote Rural Gateshead on 12 September 2016 and will receive a further monitoring report on 24 April 2017.

Case studies have been included within OSC work programmes to provide an additional means of examining specific issues of concern/carrying out more detailed work on a particular topic/measure the impact of a particular OSC's review recommendations over a specific period of time.

The case study for 2016/17 is:-

**Street Cleanliness – Enforcement, Education and Community Involvement**  
(31 October 2016 meeting)

Each OSC has identified specific issues to be considered through the case study method and it was agreed that in view of the timing of the case studies within the 2015-16 work programmes that feedback on their effectiveness be sought during its work programme review in 2016/17.

During 2015/16 the OSC considered the following case study:-

**Estates Management – 14 September 2015 meeting**

The OSC focused on:-

- How services have been reconfigured, public expectations managed and new ways of working developed;
- The scale of the financial reductions for waste service and grounds maintenance;
- The impacts of reduced funding and resources on service provision;
- Plans for the future

Having examined the issues the OSC:-

- Raised concerns regarding the impact on services in light of budget cuts and the notable visible impact on some areas.
- The OSC queried if the Council was promoting gardening services to target those households who might be interested in buying into services. The OSC received information that although there the scope to do this there had to be a balance between the cost of service provision and the sustainability of such a service. The Council and the Gateshead Housing Company were looking to create a package of services that could be considered for “buy in” by developers.
- The OSC also suggested that where there is active talent involvement/community groups around the borough there may be an opportunity for Grounds Maintenance to pass on skills and have links to events such as Community pride. The OSC was advised that Gateshead Housing Company does have a tenant engagement programme but it could be beneficial to hear from tenant groups which are successful.
- The OSC requested that all councillors be kept informed of any changes in relation to Universal Credit and implications this may have on service delivery.

In light of the above the OSC requested that its comments be noted and that updates on Road Safety Responsibilities and Street Cleansing and Estate Management will be added into the work programme.

- RESOLVED -
- i) That the information be noted.
  - ii) The Committee noted that any issues identified by members of the OSC as potential review topics by 14 December 2016 have been included in the list of review topics to be considered by the OSC at the start of the municipal year unless such issues are being or would appropriately be dealt with via other Council processes.

**Chair.....**

**TITLE OF REPORT: OSC Review – The impact of Gambling on the Borough  
– interim report**

**REPORT OF: Strategic Director, Communities and Environment**

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## SUMMARY

The Communities and Place Overview and Scrutiny Committee have carried out a review of the impact of gambling in Gateshead as part of the 2016/17 programme. This report sets out the initial findings of the review.

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### Background

1. This interim report sets out the initial findings of the Communities and Place Overview and Scrutiny Committee (OSC) in relation to a review of the impact of Gambling on the Borough. The report sets out the main issues raised, evidence to support these and provides recommended future actions.
2. The report includes details of :
  - the aims and scope of the review
  - how the review was carried out
  - issues emerging from the review
  - recommendations

### The aims of the review

3. The Council agreed that the OSC should carry out a review drawing upon local and national evidence and focussing on:
  - **Gambling in Gateshead** – the distribution, types and number of premises licensed for gambling and how this has changed over time; the types of gambling taking place in the borough
  - **The legal framework for regulation of gambling and the role of the regulators** - the Gambling Act 2005 and the respective roles of the Gambling Commission and Gateshead Licensing Authority; the impact of other regulatory regimes on gambling activity
  - **Local and national concerns about gambling** - evidence and observations from local and national regulators, operators, trade bodies, treatment providers, charities and public agencies
  - **Developing research evidence on gambling related harm** - a review of recent developments and best practice and how it can be used in Gateshead to minimise gambling related harm.

4. The review was led by Gateshead Council but incorporated input from partner organisations involved in the regulation and analysis of gambling activities to ensure that it reflected the best evidence available.
5. On 20 June 2016 it was agreed that the scope of the review would focus on the four areas set out in 3. above.

### **Policy Context**

6. The Committee recognised that understanding the harm caused by problem gambling and the regulation of gambling activities plays an important part in realising the Council's overall vision for Gateshead as described in Gateshead's Sustainable Community Strategy (the refreshed Vision 2030):

*"local people realising their full potential, enjoying the best quality of life in a healthy, equal, safe, prosperous and sustainable Gateshead"*

7. The Gambling Act 2005 came into force in 2007 and put in place a comprehensive and cohesive regulatory regime based on three fundamental objectives:
  - preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder, or being used to support crime
  - ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way; and
  - protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling
8. The Committee recognised that understanding the nature of the changes in the way that gambling is conducted and the harms that can be caused by irresponsible and problem gambling is fundamental in promoting these objectives.
9. Gateshead Council's Gambling Act 2005 Statement of Principles 2016 - 2019 sets out an intention to examine and publish information (Local Licensing Guidance) about localities in the borough to assist gambling operators in assessing the local risks to the licensing objectives posed by the provision of gambling facilities at each of their premises so that they can put in place policies, procedures and control measures to mitigate those risks.
10. The Committee recognised that in order for this information to be relevant and useful it is essential that a comprehensive examination is made of the available data and its relevance to gambling related harm.

### **How the review was carried out - Methodology**

11. This review is the result of four evidence gathering sessions of the OSC between September 2016 and January 2017. The sessions involved



presentations to the Committee on 12 September 2016, 31 October 2016, 5 December 2016 and 30 January 2017.

12. During the review the Committee heard evidence from:

- Officers from Gateshead Council (including Licensing Officers, the Public Health Team, the Community Safety Team, and Safeguarding Adults)
- The Gambling Commission - the body responsible for granting operating and personal licences for commercial gambling operators and personnel working in the industry
- Gamcare - an independent national charity providing information, advice, support and free counselling for the prevention and treatment of problem gambling.

### **Issues emerging from the review**

13. As a result of the evidence gathering sessions the following issues were identified:

#### **The number and distribution of licensed gambling premises in Gateshead**

14. There are a relatively small number of premises licensed for gambling in Gateshead. There are no casinos, 3 bingo premises, 42 betting premises, 11 adult gaming centres and 1 family entertainment centre. The number of premises has remained largely stable since the Gambling Act 2005 came into force. They are however a prominent feature of the main shopping areas of the borough which is a common theme across the nation.

#### **Other gambling in the borough**

15. Certain numbers and categories of gaming machine are permitted in premises licensed for the sale of alcohol. There are also 82 registered small society lotteries in Gateshead.

16. It was recognised by the Committee that a huge amount of gambling goes on in the borough which is outside of the control of the Council as licensing authority. This includes the National Lottery, scratch cards and online gambling. The potential amount of money that goes out of the borough through this route is a matter of concern. The amount of promotion and advertising of gambling on television is also a matter of concern.

#### **The problem with Fixed Odds Betting Terminals (FOBTs)**

17. The review highlighted the increase in the prevalence of FOBTs and identified that there are potentially 168 of these in Gateshead's 42 licensed betting premises.

18. It also highlighted the concerns from many different bodies around these machines - that it is possible to lose large amounts of money playing on them and that there associations between these machines and problem gambling and gambling addiction.
19. The review examined the national debate around the limitations of the evidence available to establish causal links between FOBTs and problem gambling and addiction to gambling and highlighted the reluctance of Government to curtail the availability of these machines in the absence of clear correlations and associations.
20. The review also highlighted the wide range of initiatives, schemes, research and inquiries which are currently being carried out to further understand the concerns raised.

### **The lack of evidence about the scale of harm caused by problem gambling in Gateshead**

21. The review examined the available data sources about problem and at-risk gambling and their relation to the borough of Gateshead. It also highlighted to members the known risk factors associated with problem and at-risk gambling and the kinds of harm they are more likely than other people to experience.
22. Members were advised however that while a wide range of local agencies services and bodies were approached to provide evidence on the extent of gambling related harms in Gateshead there was simply none available. It is apparent that there does not currently exist a mechanism to record and measure problems caused by gambling in our local community, and none were able to provide local statistics about specific problems, nor the number of individuals or families affected by them.

### **The role of the Gambling Commission and the relevance of local area profiles**

23. Members heard a presentation from Rob Burkitt, the lead for Shared Regulation and Better Regulation at the Gambling Commission. Rob set out the role of the Gambling Commission and an overview of it's priorities for 2016/2017.
24. In particular Rob drew Members' attention to the expectation of the Commission that gambling operators have an understanding of the locality in which their premises are situated and any impact their premises may have on persons in the area who may be more vulnerable to gambling related harm and should carry out local risk assessments to ensure that they have a full understanding and awareness of their local surroundings.
25. Members were advised that gambling operators have been contacted by the Commission regarding the need to accelerate the pace at which they are putting consumers at the heart of business decisions. It was also highlighted that the harmful effects of gambling will be picked up as part of Public Health

campaigns in the future as it is recognized that this is a feature of a wider issue.

26. Members recognised the importance of the working relationship between the Commission and the Council and were keen for it to continue.

**Recent research into the way local authorities can protect vulnerable people from gambling related harm by improving the understanding of local area risk**

25. Members were informed about some work commissioned in 2015 by Westminster and Manchester Councils to explore what area-based vulnerability to gambling related harm might look like.
26. The study firstly identified the groups in society that are potentially most vulnerable to harm from gambling and then brought this information together to create local risk indices and visually display them, showing areas with greater concentrations of people who are more likely to be vulnerable to harm.
27. Members were informed about the results of the study for Manchester and Westminster and the range of different factors which contributed to the heightened risk in their areas.
28. The recommendations of the study were shared with Members.

**The role of the charity Gamcare in providing information, advice, support and counselling for the prevention and treatment of problem gambling.**

26. Members received a presentation from the learning and development Manager of Gamcare an independent national charity providing information, advice, support and free counselling for the prevention and treatment of problem gambling.

**Draft recommendations**

27. The following points summarise the key findings from the OSC's review of the impact of gambling in Gateshead
  - (1) The Council should use every opportunity to contribute to the national debate about the harms that can be caused by irresponsible and problem gambling.
  - (2) The Council should continue to develop its productive working relationship with the Gambling Commission.
  - (3) The Council should contribute to the continuing debate and proposed consultations on the harms associated with fixed odds betting terminals.
  - (4) The Gambling Commission's introduction of Local Area Risk profiles represents a new opportunity for Gateshead Council to think more deeply

about the protection of vulnerable people from gambling-related harm. The Council should develop Local Area Risk Profiles for the borough.

- (5) Gateshead Council as a licensing authority should examine the range of data available locally and evaluate how this can be used in Local Area Risk Profiles.
- (6) Gateshead Council as a licensing authority should also begin to consider what data and evidence is missing and establish closer working links with other services within the Council and with partner agencies to develop a better knowledge base and a better range of data

### **Recommendation**

- 28. The views of the Committee are sought on the content of the interim report.
- 29. The Committee is asked to agree the draft recommendations as the basis for the Final Report.

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**Contact:**  
**Elaine Rudman**  
**Environmental Health, Licensing & Enforcement Manager**  
**Extension 3911**

**TITLE OF REPORT:** Flood & Water Management Act 2010 – Annual Progress Report

**REPORT OF:** Paul Dowling, Strategic Director, Communities & Environment

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## SUMMARY

To report progress in the implementation of the duties and responsibilities of Gateshead Council as lead local flood authority.

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## Background

1. In February 2011, November 2012, March 2014, March 2015 & March 2016 this Committee received reports outlining:
  - the Council's statutory responsibilities and duties in relation to local flood risk management (FRM), following the introduction of the Flood & Water Management Act 2010 (F&WMA);
  - the duties for local authority scrutiny committees to review work by public sector bodies and essential service providers in order to manage flood risk and to prepare an annual report on local actions to manage flood risk and to implement the Pitt Review.
2. Under the F&WMA each unitary authority or county council is identified as the lead local flood authority (LLFA) for their district and they are expected to provide leadership and accountability for local FRM regarding surface water, groundwater and ordinary watercourses.
3. The Service Director of Development & Public Protection is the Council's lead officer: the Highway & Flood Risk Management team (in Transport Strategy) is managing the function.

## Lead local flood authority duties

4. The key implications of the legislation for local authorities are:
  - preparing, maintaining and publishing a local FRM strategy to link to the Environment Agency's (EA) national and local strategies;
  - preparing, maintaining and publishing a register of third party FRM infrastructure assets;
  - investigating reported flooding incidents and publishing a register of investigations;

- statutory consultee to the local planning authority (LPA) for sustainable drainage systems (SuDS);
- consenting of ordinary watercourse works (diverting, culverting, restricting flow etc.);
- cooperation with and oversight of other FRM bodies.

### **Local flood risk management strategy**

5. The flood risk management strategy has been completed and approved by full Council in January 2017. An annual report providing updates on how the Council is delivering its duties as the LLFA.

### **Register of third party FRM infrastructure**

6. The register must include location, size, condition and ownership details of drainage infrastructure (river embankments, walls, revetments, culverts etc.) that prevent or limit flooding on ordinary watercourses. The register has been established and work is ongoing to identify critical culverts.

### **Investigation of flood incidents**

7. The storms of December 2015 and January 2016 were also significant but not of the same magnitude as 2012, the events led to a grant from the Environment Agency for the repair of three culverts damaged during this period.
8. There was only reported internal flooding at one location as a result of these storms, additional improvement schemes have been undertaken on highway drainage and land drainage following the investigation of other incidents.
9. Investigations have led to the submission of three additional bids for Flood Defence Grant in Aid from the Environment Agency, these schemes are programmed for 2021 onwards.

### **Sustainable drainage systems statutory consultee**

10. SuDS are natural or manmade green infrastructure features designed to store water or discharge water to the ground to limit flows to downstream drainage systems: examples include soakaways, ponds, swales etc. SuDS also have the benefit of improving water quality.
11. The Government (through Defra) introduced regulations in April 2015 requiring major developments to incorporate SuDS as part of the site surface water management systems. The regulations established the LPA as the body responsible for approving SuDS and the LLFA became statutory consultee for the SuDS approval process. A dedicated SuDS engineer is employed to respond to the consultations, additional staff resources have been identified and will be joining to support in the near future.

## **Consenting of ordinary watercourse works**

12. Consenting procedures have been developed in conjunction with the EA: to date six applications for works have been received for the culverting or diversion of small lengths of watercourses.
13. No formal consents have been received since the last update.

## **Scrutiny and oversight of other FRM bodies**

14. Quarterly liaison meetings have been established by officers from the Transport Strategy FRM team with colleagues from the EA and NW.
15. Regional groups of LLFA officers have been established to share best practise, experience and local knowledge: one of the groups has been considering local planning guidance for SuDS. The groups include officers with expertise in FRM, development management, and environmental management.

## **Recommendations**

16. It is recommended that the Committee:
  - notes the statutory responsibilities of Gateshead Council for local FRM and the measures taken to comply with those duties;
  - receive an annual progress report in March 2018.

**CONTACT:** Carl Hodgson

**EXTENSION:** 3069

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**TITLE OF REPORT:** Gateshead Local Plan Annual Monitoring Report  
2015/16

**REPORT OF:** Paul Dowling, Strategic Director, Communities &  
Environment

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## **Introduction**

1. Local Planning Authorities are required to publish information annually on the progress of Local Plan preparation, implementation of the existing policies in the adopted development plan, and performance in terms of housing provision. The Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) fulfils these requirements, and also provides a valuable mechanism for collating and presenting information on development activity, which can inform the preparation of the emerging policies of Gateshead's Local Plan. Where appropriate, the AMR reports on progress against targets set out in local, regional and national policies.
2. Gateshead's 2015/16 AMR includes a number of land-use and socio-economic indicators to present an overview of development activity in the Borough over the reporting year. Gateshead Council adopted Planning for the Future Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan for Gateshead and Newcastle upon Tyne (CSUCP) on 26th March 2015. This AMR is therefore the first to monitor the implementation of policies contained in the CSUCP, and reflects the indicators contained within the monitoring framework within the CSUCP.
3. Although Gateshead Council and Newcastle City Council will continue to prepare separate AMRs, the CSUCP monitoring framework includes a requirement to report on some joint targets which are shared between Gateshead and Newcastle following adoption of the CSUCP. Accordingly, relevant data on development activity in Newcastle have been included within Gateshead's 2015/16 AMR.
4. Newcastle City Council have experienced a delay in the collation of data relating to employment land, which they intend to resolve in early 2017. In order to avoid delay in publishing, Gateshead's 2015/16 AMR currently omits data on the development and supply of employment land in Newcastle in 2015/16 (see indicators 8 and 9 in Appendix 1 of the AMR). Once the relevant data are available for Newcastle, an updated version of Gateshead's AMR will be published. There are no wider implications of temporarily omitting Newcastle's data from this AMR.

## **Structure of the Report and Key Findings**

5. In addition to reporting on the progress of Local Plan preparation, the AMR is structured around the key topic areas of: Economic Prosperity, Homes,

Transport and Accessibility, People and Place, and Minerals and Waste. Data relating to CSUCP indicators are provided within Appendix 1 of the AMR, while other data, relating to saved policies of the UDP, SPDs, and other land-use planning issues are provided within Appendix 2.

6. Key findings include:

- Around 10,600 sqm of employment floorspace was completed in 2015/16. This is a significant increase compared to the quantity of completed floorspace in 2014/15, and represents a level of development that more closely reflects the average rate of delivery over the past five years.
- There were 415 gross, and 251 net additional dwellings completed in the Borough.
- 82% of new-build residential completions were on previously developed land.
- There were 98 affordable housing completions in the reporting year
- Around 16% of units in Gateshead's town and district centres were vacant in 2015/16. This is a slight increase compared to the previous year.
- The amount of municipal waste arising in Gateshead in 2015/16 increased by around 1,100 tonnes, or around 1% compared to the previous year.

**Recommendation**

7. Overview & Scrutiny Committee is recommended to note the content of the Local Plan Annual Monitoring Report 2015/16.

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Contact: Neil Wilkinson

Extension: 3411

**Gateshead Council**  
**Local Plan**  
**Annual Monitoring Report 2015/16**



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Appendix 1: CSUCP Indicators

Appendix 2: Additional Gateshead Local Plan Indicators





## Executive Summary

### Introduction

This Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) presents an overview of development activity in Gateshead in 2015/16, focusing on the implementation of Gateshead's Local Plan policies, which comprises 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 establishes strategic priorities for development in Gateshead and Newcastle, and provides the more detailed policy framework supporting development in the Gateshead and Newcastle Urban Core. Following successful examination in spring / summer 2016, Gateshead Council adopted the Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule in November 2016, with the charge taking effect from 1 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. Progress on document preparation is set out in the table below.

### Progress against 2013 Local Development Scheme timetable

Document	2013 LDS Milestones	Current Progress	Progress against 2013 LDS timetable
Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan for Gateshead and Newcastle upon Tyne (CSUCP)	Scheduled for adoption November 2014	Adopted in March 2015	Adopted document (later than LDS timescale)
Making Spaces for Growing Places (Land Allocations and Development Management Policies Document)	Scheduled for consultation draft September 2013	Scoping report published in February 2012	Progress delayed from 2013 LDS timescale so that resources could focus on CSUCP. Consultation draft MSGP is now likely early 2017
Metrogreen Area Action Plan (AAP)	Scheduled for consultation draft January 2015	Options Report published for consultation Nov-Dec 2015	Progress delayed from 2013 LDS timescale so that resources could focus on CSUCP. Consultation draft MGAAP now likely for early 2017
Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule	N/A	Adopted November 2016; CIL is applied from January 2017	Not identified within the 2013 LDS
Statement of Community Involvement	Adopted March 2013	Adopted January 2013	Complete



## **Economic Prosperity**

- The estimated number of jobs accommodated in Gateshead increased from 96,000 in 2010 to 101,000 in 2014.
- The employment rate of Gateshead residents (the proportion of residents aged 16 to 64 in employment) increased from 67.5% in 2010/11 to 73.2% in 2015/16.
- Around 10,600 sqm of employment floorspace was completed in 2015/16. This is a significant increase compared to the quantity of completed floorspace in 2014/15, and represents a level of completion that more closely reflects the average rate of delivery over the past five years.
- 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 2015/16.
- The proportion of vacant retail units in Gateshead's town and district centres has increased from around 12% in 2010/11 to almost 16% in 2015/16.

## **Homes**

- In 2015/16 there were 415 gross dwelling completions. Relatively high numbers of demolitions in Gateshead has constrained the net provision of new homes, and 164 losses in the reporting year result in total net additions of 251 new homes.
- There were 98 affordable homes completed in 2015/16.
- 82% of new housing completions were located on previously developed sites. This continues strong rates of delivery on previously developed sites with 86% 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 3.4% in 2016

## **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 0.96 hot food takeaways per 1,000 residents, a slight decrease from the previous reporting year.
- 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. Once complete, the scheme will provide residential, public and commercial properties with low carbon heat and power.
- 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.

- The number of Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs) in Gateshead has increased to 135 in 2015/16. In addition to the designation of 8 new LWSs, several existing LWSs had their boundaries extended, resulting in c.115ha of additional land being afforded increased protection.

#### **Minerals and Waste**

- An application to consolidate activities and aftercare at Blaydon Quarry/Landfill site was approved in September 2015.
- Municipal waste (excluding construction and demolition waste) arising in 2015/16 amounted to 85,503 tonnes, an increase of around 1,100 tonnes, or around 1% compared to the 2014/15 total.
- 33.2% of household waste was recycled or composted, set against a target of 45%. This was a decrease of 2.7 percentage points on the proportion of waste recycled or composted in 2014/15, largely as a result of the introduction of green waste collection charges in 2015/16.

## 1. Introduction

This is the eleventh Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) to be produced by Gateshead Council under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004), and covers the period from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2015 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016.

The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 set minimum requirements for monitoring reports, which must now 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 2015/16 monitoring period. Although the monitoring period covered by this AMR is the year ending 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016, it has been appropriate to identify progress that has taken place on some issues during mid/late 2016 to give a fuller picture of development activity.

### Indicator framework

Gateshead Council adopted Planning for the Future Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan for Gateshead and Newcastle upon Tyne (CSUCP) on 26<sup>th</sup> March 2015. Although the CSUCP was adopted within the 2014/15 reporting year, it would not have been practical or informative to assess the implementation of CSUCP policies within the 2014/15 AMR, as the policies only became part of the statutory development plan five days before the end of the monitoring period. This AMR is therefore the first to be published which reports on the implementation of CSUCP policies, and progress against targets established within the CSUCP.

It should be noted that a number of saved UDP policies, or parts of UDP policies, were superseded by the CSUCP upon its adoption, and those UDP policies have therefore been deleted in part or in whole (more information is available from the [Council's webpages](#)). Following adoption of the CSUCP, Gateshead's Local Plan policies therefore currently comprise the remaining saved UDP policies, and the policies of the CSUCP.

The CSUCP monitoring framework shares many key elements with the monitoring indicators that were used to assess the UDP, particularly those indicators used to monitor the Plan's

strategic priorities. This AMR therefore retains a number of indicators that were used to monitor implementation of policies, and strategic priorities of the UDP. However, where relevant, this AMR makes reference to targets contained within the CSUCP. As Gateshead's Local Plan currently comprises policies within the CSUCP and a number of saved UDP policies, the AMR includes indicators to monitor policies from the CSUCP and UDP.

To appropriately monitor progress against the joint targets established within a number of CSUCP policies, Gateshead's 2015/16 AMR has been prepared concurrently with the 2015/16 AMR of Newcastle City Council. Detailed reporting on CSUCP monitoring indicators are provided within Appendix 1. Appendix 1 also contains an explanation of progress in implementing development at sites in Gateshead allocated within the CSUCP (allocations made within Gateshead sub-area and site-specific policies). Reporting on indicators associated with monitoring other elements of Gateshead's Local Plan, including saved policies of the 2007 UDP, and SPDs, are provided within Appendix 2.

## 2. Gateshead Local Plan

The CSUCP establishes 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 allocates a number of sites and locations in Gateshead for development, including Neighbourhood and Village housing allocation sites, the Metrogreen Area of Change, and Key Sites and Opportunity Sites within the Urban Core.

### Local Development Scheme implementation

In March 2013 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 2013 LDS. The full LDS is available from the [Council's website](#).

**Table 2.1 Indicative timescales for key elements of Gateshead's Local Plan**

Document	2013 LDS Milestones	Current Progress	Progress against 2013 LDS timetable
Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan for Gateshead and Newcastle upon Tyne (CSUCP)	Scheduled for adoption November 2014	Adopted in March 2015	Adopted document (later than LDS timescale)
Making Spaces for Growing Places (Land Allocations and Development Management Policies Document)	Scheduled for consultation draft September 2013	Scoping report published in February 2012	Progress delayed from 2013 LDS timescale so that resources could focus on CSUCP. Consultation draft MSGP is now likely early 2017
Metrogreen Area Action Plan (AAP)	Scheduled for consultation draft January 2015	Options Report published for consultation Nov-Dec 2015	Progress delayed from 2013 LDS timescale so that resources could focus on CSUCP. Consultation draft MGAAP now likely for early 2017
Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule	N/A	Adopted November 2016; CIL is applied from January 2017	Not identified within the 2013 LDS
Statement of Community Involvement	Adopted March 2013	Adopted January 2013	Complete

The date of the CSUCP's adoption had been delayed from the timescale indicated in the 2013 LDS, due to an adjournment in the examination hearings that was introduced to allow consideration of issues relating to the Newcastle Great Park strategic housing allocation.

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 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 November 2016 the Council adopted the Community Infrastructure Levy and charging schedule, which takes effect from 1 January 2017. Following consultation and re-publication of a revised SPD (between September and November 2016) the Council has now adopted the first review version of the SPD, which is aligned with the provisions set out in Gateshead's CIL, and in particular the 123 Infrastructure List.

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. A Gateshead Residential Design Code SPD, and an Archaeology SPD are also being prepared.

### **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).

In February 2016 Gateshead Council submitted a CIL Draft Charging Schedule and related evidence to the Planning Inspectorate for an examination in public. Following examination hearings in April 2016, the Council received the CIL Examiner's final report in August 2016. At its 10<sup>th</sup> November meeting, Gateshead Council formally adopted the CIL Charging Schedule and approved that it shall take effect from 1 January 2017.

### **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.

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. Input from infrastructure providers will also be used to update the Infrastructure Delivery Plan when appropriate.

### **Implementation of policies**

A number of saved UDP policies have been superseded, either wholly or in part, following 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 the degree of 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.

### **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 2015/16 71% of appeals were dismissed.

**Table 2.2 Processing of Planning Applications**

	<b>Performance 2015/16</b>	<b>National target</b>
<b>% Major applications decided within 13 weeks (NI157(a))</b>	100%	60%
<b>% Minor applications decided within 8 weeks (NI157(b))</b>	82%	65%
<b>% All other applications decided within 8 weeks (NI157(c))</b>	86%	80%
<b>% of householder applications decided within 8 weeks</b>	86%	n/a

In 2015/16 the Enforcement Team received 592 complaints, of which 404 were related to planning. This compares to 606 in 2014/2015, and represents a decrease of 30%. Planning Enforcement remains a primary focus of the Team and the decrease in case numbers is principally due to lower incoming demand. It also corresponds to a reduction in resources within the team during this period and the team taking responsibility for other areas of Enforcement including fly tipping, accumulations of waste, litter, graffiti and some elements of dog fouling. With regard to planning, there were 2 appeals against Enforcement Notices during 2015/16. The Council successfully defended each of the appeals, meaning that 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 were 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 2015/16 including several 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 101,000 jobs are accommodated within Gateshead. This figure suggests jobs growth of around 5,000 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 2014 was 0.79, higher than the North East regional average of 0.70.

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 quantity of employment land identified in CSUCP indicator 9, at 61ha, is in quantitative terms, a sufficient supply of available employment land to support short to medium term economic growth. However, it should be noted that the quantity of employment land identified in CSUCP indicator 9 includes those sites allocated within the Local Plan (strategic and Urban Core sites allocated within the CSUCP, and the remaining allocations of the 2007 UDP), and sites with planning permission for employment uses.

The actual quantity of land available for B-class uses in Gateshead is likely to be higher than the figure identified in CSUCP indicator 9. Gateshead's 2012 Employment Land Review (ELR) provided an assessment of the Borough's employment land portfolio, and recommended the de-allocation of around 30ha of land currently located within Gateshead's employment areas (allocated within saved UDP policy JE1). After taking this recommendation into account, the 2012 ELR identified around 88ha of remaining employment land available for development within Gateshead. This compares against a requirement for a minimum of 70ha of employment land in Gateshead established within the CSUCP. In 2017 the Council intends to produce an updated assessment of employment land to support policies contained within the emerging Land Allocations and Development Management Policies Document, MSGP.

While there was relatively little employment floorspace completed in 2014/15, the completion of around 10,000 sqm of employment floorspace in 2015/16 is a level of development closer to the longer-term average in Gateshead, and may suggest increased confidence in commercial development in the Borough. There were also relatively few completed developments which resulted in the loss of employment land in Gateshead.

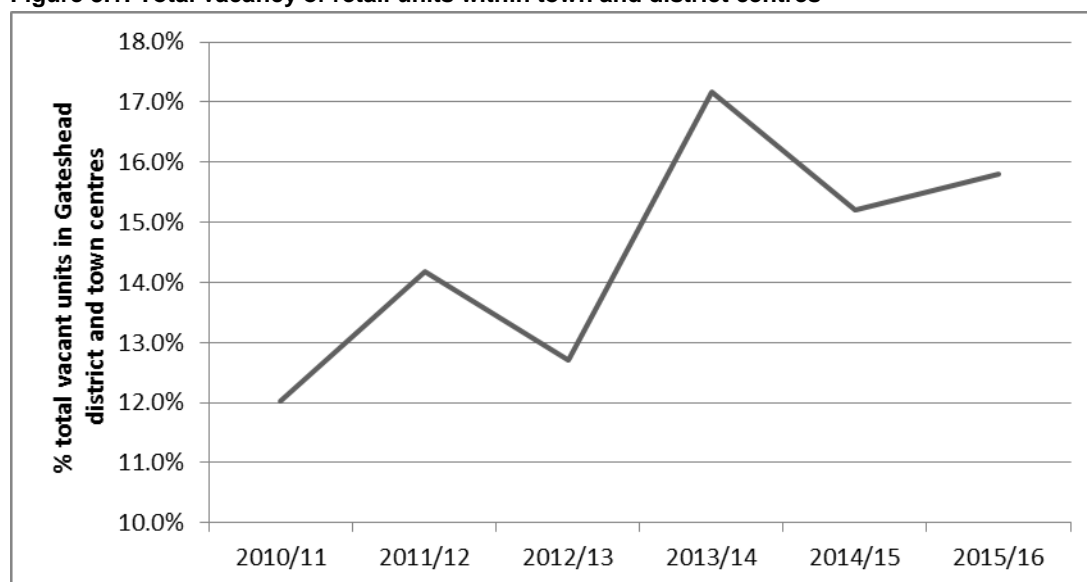
Proposals that would result in the change of use of land currently allocated for B-class uses are determined on their merits taking into account relevant policy considerations and the specific circumstances relating to each site.

### 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. The health and boundaries of centres are kept under review through retail surveys and health checks, with any resulting changes to be included in the forthcoming 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. 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 2015/16 there were 415 gross dwelling completions. Relatively high numbers of demolitions in Gateshead continue to constrain the net provision of new homes, and 164 losses in the reporting year resulted in total net additions of 251 new homes.

Although a relatively high number of demolitions in Gateshead (as part of the ongoing clearance and replacement of unviable housing within the Borough) has constrained the net number of additional dwellings provided, net completions in Gateshead since the start of the plan period are close to the CSUCP target (see Appendix 1). It is anticipated that rates of housing delivery will increase in forthcoming years as the village and neighbourhood growth area sites allocated within the CSUCP begin to contribute to the provision of housing in the Borough. The imminent completion of demolition programmes in most of Gateshead's larger regeneration areas is also likely to result in a marked reduction in the number of demolitions, with a concomitant increase in the number of net additions.

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 CSUCP aims to utilise land efficiently through measures including the use of previously developed land. In 2015/16, 82% of new housing completions were located on previously developed sites. This continues strong rates of delivery on previously developed sites with 86% of additional dwellings being accommodated on previously developed sites since the start of the plan period.

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 1,000 since 2010. The reduction in long-term vacant dwellings has made a significant contribution to reducing the overall dwelling vacancy rate to 3.4% at April 2016.

### 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 56% 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 has 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 provided in Gateshead which have three or more bedrooms.

In 2015/16 there were 98 affordable dwelling completions in Gateshead, comprising around one quarter of the gross completions in Gateshead recorded for the reporting year. Since the beginning of the plan period, there have been 697 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 decline in the 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 been used to determine a number of planning applications for new hot food takeaway premises. In 2015/16 two of the Council's decisions to refuse planning permission for hot food takeaways were taken to appeal by the applicants. All appeals were dismissed by the planning inspectorate, providing support for the Council's approach to controlling the location of, and access to unhealthy eating outlets.

### **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, 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. Once complete, the scheme will provide residential, public and commercial properties with low carbon heat and power.

### **Flooding and water**

Policy CS17 of the Core Strategy sets out the local policy for flood risk and water management, including prioritising Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) given the multifunctional benefits and the requirement to follow the drainage hierarchy. From April 2015, the Council's Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) became a statutory consultee on surface water management for major development, and the use of SuDS became a material consideration for major development unless it is demonstrated to be inappropriate. The LLFA was consulted by the LPA on 247 occasions in 2015/2016.

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 LLFA also consulted on the Draft Local Flood Risk Management Strategy over Summer 2016.

During 2015/2016, a number of major development planning applications were granted permission which will incorporate SuDS:

- Phase 2 Birtley Northside residential development (DC/15/00404/FUL), which will include a detention basin and stormwater planters;
- Crawcrook South residential development (DC/15/01004/FUL), which will include a detention basin, stepped infiltration swale and pond;
- Foodstore, Swalwell (DC/15/00923/FUL), which will include permeable paving; and
- Mill Road student accommodation (DC/15/00856/FUL), which will include a green roof.

Throughout 2015/2016, the LLFA and LPA engaged in substantial pre-application discussions with developers to ensure SuDS are integrated within development concepts.

Throughout 2015/16 the Council has continued to work in partnership with the Environment Agency to prepare a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which will support the emerging Local Plan. Working in partnership with the Environment Agency, the Council has also progressed a Team Valley Flood Alleviation Project, aimed at reducing flood risk primarily at the Team Valley Trading Estate.

### **Green infrastructure and the natural environment**

Despite ongoing challenges to its resources, the Council continues to support the protection and enhancement of the natural environment, including through the planning process.

The number of Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs) in the borough has increased from 127 in 2014/15 to 135 in 2015/16, resulting in c.115ha of additional land being afforded increased protection. In addition to the designation of 8 new LWSs, several existing LWSs had their boundaries extended.

In 2015/16 there was no loss of area affecting either Sites of Special Scientific Interest or LWSs as a result of built development. The Council is currently undertaking a review of its Wildlife Corridors network as part of its evidence base work to support the emerging Local Plan.

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 Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) (June 2016). The report identifies that the requirement from Tyne and Wear for the period 2015-2030 is approximately 4.3 million tonnes of sand and gravel and 5.3 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 while it is identified that at the end of 2014 Tyne and Wear does not have a sufficient landbank of reserves of crushed rock or sand and gravel, the issue of the planning permission at Eppleton Quarry (in Sunderland) in 2015 will provide reasonable prospects for maintaining land-won supply from Tyne and Wear to 2030. 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, 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 March 2016 to cover the period of 2014. Although this does not correspond with the reporting period covered by the 2015/16 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 2014, North East England had 18 million tonnes of permitted sand and gravel reserves and 219 million tonnes of permitted crushed rock reserves. This equated to a landbank of 14 years for sand and gravel and a landbank of 40.6 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 landbank indicators of seven years for sand and gravel and ten years for crushed rock that are set out in the NPPF.

### 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

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. For the period 2010 to 2015, 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. Because of relatively high levels of population growth in Newcastle, the combined population of Gateshead and Newcastle at 2015 is higher than was anticipated in evidence prepared for the CSUCP, and appears on course to reach the target set for this indicator.

#### 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%

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

### 4. Total number of jobs

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

Source: ONS Jobs Density (*latest data: 2014*)

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

### 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%

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

### 6. Targeted recruitment and training agreements

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

Source: Gateshead Council

Gateshead target: Increase number of targeted recruitment and training agreements

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

DC/12/00785/FUL, and; Erection of a new emergency care centre at Queen Elizabeth Hospital (DC/12/00785/FUL).

## 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%

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
2015/16 planning permissions	DC/14/01234/FUL; New steel framed workshop; Portobello, Birtley	0.5	375	B2
	DC/15/01169/FUL; Extension to industrial unit; Princesway, Team Valley	0.24	665	B1c
	DC/15/00597/FUL; Extension to office premises; Princesway, Team Valley	0.22	380	B1a/B1b
	DC/15/00669/FUL; Construction of workshop/office; Stoneygate Lane, Felling	0.14	700	B1c
	DC/15/01105/FUL; Extension to factory workshop; Durham Road, Birtley	0.4	166	B1c
	DC/15/00860/FUL; Erection of replacement warehouse; William Street, Felling	0.5	178	B1c
	DC/15/00248/FUL; Replacement of warehouse; Deptford Road, East Gateshead	0.88	797	B8
	DC/15/00910/FUL; Extension to offices;	0.25	223	B1a

	Hunter Hall, Shields Road, Felling			
	<b>Gateshead total</b>	<b>3.13</b>	<b>3,484</b>	
	<b>Newcastle total</b>			
<b>2015/16 completions</b>	DC/11/00300/OUT; Erection of industrial units; Portobello Road, Birtley	2.7	7,340	B1(b), B1(c), B2, B8
	DC/13/00337/FUL; Erection of industrial units, with associated car parking; Team Valley	0.26	1,022	B2, B8
	<b>Greenfield completions sub-total</b>	<b>2.96</b>	<b>8,362</b>	
	DC/14/01042/FUL; Demolition of 6 industrial units, and replacement with 9 industrial units; Team Valley	0.62	2,036(gross) 820(net)	B1(b), B1(c), B2, B8
	DC/15/01186/FUL; Erection of industrial unit; South Shore Road	0.02	208	B2
	<b>PDL completions sub-total</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>2,244(gross), 1,028(net)</b>	
	<b>Gateshead completions total</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>10,606(gross), 9,390(net)</b>	
	<b>Newcastle completions total</b>			
<b>2015/16 losses</b>	DC/14/00704/FUL; Drive-thru restaurant; Abbotsford Road, Heworth	0.23	n/a	A3 / A5
	DC/15/00546/COU; Change of use from B2 to waste storage, Addison Industrial Estate	0.27	n/a	Sui Generis (waste transfer)
	<b>Gateshead total losses</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>n/a</b>	
	<b>Newcastle total losses</b>			

		<b>Completed floorspace (sqm)</b>						
		<b>B1(a)</b>	<b>B1(b)</b>	<b>B1(c)</b>	<b>B1 total</b>	<b>B2</b>	<b>B8</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Gateshead</b>	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
<b>Newcastle</b>	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							

## 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

<b>Location</b>	<b>Reference / allocation</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>
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*		11.0
<b>Gateshead Total</b>		<b>61.1</b>
<b>Newcastle Total</b>		

\*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
<b>Allocated sites</b>	10.7		22	25.2
<b>Sites with Planning permission (non-allocated sites)</b>	1.7	0.5	1.1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>25.2</b>
<b>Newcastle Total</b>				

Following adoption of the CSUCP, Gateshead has a total of 61.1ha 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. In 2017 the Council intends to produce an updated assessment of employment land to support policies contained within the emerging Land Allocations and Development Management Policies Document, MSGP.

## 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 expand the existing Aldi foodstore at Pelaw (at an in centre location), increasing the gross internal floorspace of the store by 321sqm, was approved in October 2015. An application to redevelop the existing Lidl store at Swalwell (at an in centre location) was received in 2015/16, but approved in April 2016, outside the reporting period of this AMR. The redevelopment will provide 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).

### 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

Gateshead target: Improve vitality and viability

	Birtley	Blaydon	Coatsworth Road	Felling	Gateshead Town Centre	Low Fell	Ryton	Whickham	Wrekenton	Borough-wide total
<b>Occupied units</b>	86	39	68	57	137	75	23	71	35	591
<b>Vacant units</b>	9	5	18	24	41	6	0	5	3	111
<b>% vacant</b>	9.5%	11.4%	20.9%	29.6%	23.0%	7.4%	0.0%	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. Relatively high 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 July 2015 planning permission was granted for the change of use of unit B104b Trinity Square (with frontage onto High Street) from retail and café/restaurant use to a public house (A4).

## 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 (completed in 2016/17). The scheme provides 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 will remain 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.

### 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)
<b>2010</b>	1.65
<b>2011</b>	1.72
<b>2012</b>	1.97

2013	1.93
2014	1.92
2015	1.96

### 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

## 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%

There has been a significant decrease in the number and proportion of empty homes in Gateshead since the beginning of the CSUCP plan period. A reduction of around 1,000 empty homes since 2010, combined with ongoing activity by the Council and its partners to address pockets of high dwelling vacancy suggests that the CSUCP objective of reducing the total proportion of empty homes to 3% or lower by 2020 remains achievable. Data on dwelling vacancy indicate that a reduction in the number of long-term vacant dwellings has made the greatest contribution to reducing overall dwelling vacancy in Gateshead.

## 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	590	100	490	484	
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 figure. 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 5% of completions have been within the Urban Core, around 80% within the neighbourhoods area, and around 15% 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, 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 is being prepared to inform the Council's assessment of housing needs, and support the preparation of emerging Local Plan policies.

## 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 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 2015/16 there were 26 planning permissions granted where the implementation of a travel plan was a condition of development. 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 journeys in Tyne and Wear p/a (millions)	Metro boardings & alightings within the Urban Core (millions)
2010/11	183.3	23.9
2011/12	178.7	22.8
2012/13	178.4	23.0
2013/14	172.6	21.3
2014/15	172.3	22.2
2015/16	170.0	24.0

## 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 2015/16 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%

### 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

Results from a 2015 residents' survey indicated a significant decrease in the percentage of residents who are satisfied with their local area as a place to live from 73% in 2012 to 64.5% in 2015. From the comments made by respondents this may be linked to the continued changes and challenges associated with the delivery of environmental services like street cleaning and maintenance of parks and green spaces. 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 NO<sub>2</sub> within Air Quality Management Areas

Source: Gateshead Council

Gateshead target: Maintain or improve air quality over plan period

Gateshead Council monitors levels of NO<sub>2</sub> in a number of locations within the air quality management area. There are two types of monitoring that we carry out – automatic and non-automatic. We have 2 automatic monitors that are located on Bottle Bank and Lychgate Court (Park Lane / Gateshead Highway). Our non-automatic monitoring is carried out using diffusion tubes in a number of locations. The tubes are exposed for a period of one month and sent off for analysis at a laboratory. The data is then analysed and corrected in accordance with strict quality procedure and control requirements.

In 2015 the maximum average concentration using automatic monitoring equipment was 33.4 µg/m<sup>3</sup> at bottle bank. A maximum average concentration of 37.2 µg/m<sup>3</sup> was measured on Dryden Road using the diffusion tube method.

Concentrations of NO<sub>2</sub> in the Air quality management area are showing a downward trend and are currently below the air quality objective standard of 40 µg/m<sup>3</sup>.

## 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 2015/16.

### 33. Historic built environment

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

Source: Heritage at Risk Register (English Heritage)

Gateshead target: Minimise loss of, or damage to heritage assets; minimise additions to, and increase removals from the risk register

There have been six 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 Crawly 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.

## 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

### 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	1,641	5,421
Non-domestic solar PV	104	2,122
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 significant increase in both the number and capacity of installations compared to data provided in Gateshead's 2014/15 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

The Gateshead District Energy Scheme is approaching completion. Operated by Gateshead Energy Company, a mixture of residential and commercial properties will be served with low carbon heat from the Energy Centre which is approaching completion on Quarryfield Road. In addition, commercial customers including Gateshead College, The Sage Gateshead and Baltic Centre for Contemporary Art will be served with power via a dedicated high voltage electricity network. 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 2015/16 there was one objection from the Environment Agency to a planning application received by Gateshead Council. The application sought the change of use from storage and distribution to a MOT testing station at Longridge Road, Blaydon (application reference: DC/15/01205/COU). The Environment Agency originally objected on grounds of an unsatisfactory FRA/FCA being submitted. The objection was subsequently withdrawn subject to a planning condition which requires the applicant to submit a satisfactory flood evacuation plan, agreed with the Council. The application was approved in March 2016.

### 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 2015/16 will be at risk of flooding based upon the SFRA. Land raising was undertaken at the housing developments at Derwentwater Road and Stella to mitigate the tidal or fluvial flood risk.

#### 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

No completed developments incorporated SuDS which discharge surface water to a watercourse. The majority of completed developments relied upon discharging surface water to the public sewerage network.

### 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: Gateshead Council

Gateshead target: Minimise adverse impacts on areas of ecological importance

In 2015/16 eight new Local Wildlife Sites with a combined area of c.115ha (284 acres) were designated by the Local Wildlife Sites Partnership in accordance with the DEFRA guidelines.

No LWSs were de-designated and there was no direct loss of either SSSI or LWS area as a result of built development.

#### 43. Allotments

Definition: Number of allotment sites and plots

Source: Gateshead Council

Gateshead target: Maintain or increase access

There are 118 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	Hydro-morphological Designation
Blaydon Burn	Good	Moderate	Natural
Stanley Burn	Moderate	Good	Natural
River Derwent from Burnhope Burn to River Tyne	Moderate	Moderate	Heavily Modified
River Team from source to Tyne	Moderate	Moderate	Heavily Modified

River Don from source to Tyne	Moderate	Poor	Heavily Modified
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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 provides an assessment of river quality in terms of its Water Framework Directive Status.

#### **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. A new survey has been carried out in 2016, and the results will be reported in the 2016/17 AMR.

### **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 2015/16 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: 3.1m tonnes sand and gravel, 3m tonnes crushed rock for Tyne and Wear

An application to consolidate activities and aftercare at Blaydon Quarry/Landfill site (DC/12/01266/MIWAS), including a landfill capacity of 3.68m cubic metres, was approved in September 2015. An application for the change of use from general industry (use class B2) to a waste transfer station (sui generis) for the storage, sorting and recycling of household and industrial waste (non-hazardous) (up to 75,000 tonnes per annum) at Unit 9C Ryton Industrial Estate, Newburn Bridge Road Ryton NE21 4SQ (DC/15/00546/COU) was approved in August 2015.

#### 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

Municipal waste (excluding the amount of construction and demolition waste) arising in 2015/16 amounted to 85,503 tonnes: an increase of 1.28 percent from the 2014/15 total. 33.2 per cent of household waste was recycled or composted, the target for this indicator was 45.0%. This was a decrease of 2.7 percentage points on the proportion of waste recycled or composted in 2014/15, largely as a result of the Council introduction of green waste collection charges in 2015/16.

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

#### 50. Waste management

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

Source: Gateshead Council

Gateshead target: Monitor waste capacity to 2030

Type	Capacity (tonnes)
Landfill	1,031,500
Physico Chemical Treatment Facility	410,000
Household, Commercial and Industrial Waste Transfer Station (+treatment)	679,991
Composting Facility	149,998
Metal Recycling (Vehicle Dismantling & End of Life Vehicle Facility)	179,195
Metal Recycling Site	129,996
Transfer Station (Non-Biodegradable Waste)	40,642
Household Waste Amenity Site	36,500
Special Waste Transfer Station	71,239
Clinical Waste Transfer Station	20,000
In-House Storage Facility	4,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,753,561</b>

## 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 intends to introduce 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. 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
Detached	£210,000	£205,000	£204,500	£209,500	£213,500	£210,000
Flat	£80,000	£80,000	£91,500	£85,000	£86,750	£77,000
Semi	£133,000	£126,500	£127,000	£135,000	£138,000	£127,500
Terrace	£110,000	£106,000	£107,000	£110,000	£114,750	£130,000

	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

## **Indicators not reported in 2015/16 AMR**

### **17. 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. A more appropriate indicator of resident's satisfaction with housing choice and quality may be gleaned from data collected as part of the Council's Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA). Gateshead Council and Newcastle City Council aim to prepare a new SHMA in 2017, and it is intended that findings from this assessment pertinent to the objectives of this indicator will be reported within the 2016/17 AMR.

### **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

2.96ha of employment land was taken up in 2015/16 (2.7ha at Portobello Road, ref: DC/11/00300/OUT, and 0.26ha at Team Valley Trading Estate, ref: DC/13/00337/FUL). The five year average take-up is 1.24ha per year.

### Retail and Commercial Leisure

#### 2. Retail and Leisure development

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

Source: Gateshead Council

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

There were no mid/large scale completed office or leisure developments in 2015/16. Completed retail developments are discussed within CSUCP indicator 10.

#### 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.

19.9% of year six pupils (10-11 year olds) living in Gateshead were obese in 2014/15. This is similar to the proportion recorded in the previous year (20.7%), and similar to the England average of 19.1%.

#### 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 2016, identified 192 takeaways in the Borough. Of these, 101 were situated within a recognised town, district or local centre. The number of takeaways operating in Gateshead in 2016 represents a reduction from the number of takeaways identified in Gateshead in 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 0.88 uses per 1,000 residents)

	Population	A5 uses	A5 uses per 1,000 residents
Birtley	8,350	14	1.68
Blaydon	10,122	8	0.79
Bridges	9,008	14	1.55

Chopwell and Rowlands Gill	9,278	9	0.97
Chowdene	9,036	4	0.44
Crawcrook and Greenside	8,815	6	0.68
Deckham	9,903	6	0.61
Dunston and Teams	9,040	12	1.33
Dunston Hill and Whickham East	9,101	7	0.77
Felling	9,119	14	1.54
High Fell	9,782	8	0.82
Lamesley	9,426	8	0.85
Lobley Hill and Bensham	10,290	10	0.97
Low Fell	8,482	13	1.53
Pelaw and Heworth	9,031	7	0.78
Ryton, Crookhill and Stella	8,515	5	0.59
Saltwell	10,401	13	1.25
Wardley and Leam Lane	8,248	5	0.61
Whickham North	8,320	16	1.92
Whickham South and Sunnyside	8,156	3	0.37
Windy Nook and Whitehills	9,704	2	0.21
Winlaton and High Spen	8,378	8	0.95
		<b>Total</b>	<b>0.96</b>

## 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.

2015/16 records of open space provision in Gateshead identify around 10.5ha of children's play space, across 133 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

Latest figures have identified 1,755ha of ANG in Gateshead. The quantity of ANG has not changed from the previous reporting year. Around 50% of dwellings in the Borough are located within 0.5km of an area of ANG.

## Minerals and Waste

### 8. Primary Aggregates

Definition: Production of Primary Land Won Aggregates



Source: North East Region Aggregates Working Party Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report 2013; Joint Local Aggregates Assessment for County Durham, Northumberland and Tyne and Wear 2013

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.

Approximately 236,000 tonnes of sand and gravel and 309,000 tonnes of crushed rock were produced in Tyne and Wear in 2014. Reserves of sand and gravel for this period were approximately 0.853 million tonnes and for crushed rock were 0.56 million tonnes.

When compared with 2013, sales of sand and gravel across the region have increased by approximately 157,000 tonnes to 873,000 tonnes. Sales of crushed rock increased by approximately 593,000 tonnes to 4,162,000 tonnes.

The updated Local Aggregates Assessment indicates that based on estimated permitted reserves of crushed rock at the end of 2014 of 560,637 tonnes, Tyne and Wear has a landbank of 1.7 years taking into account the annual demand forecast of 329,000 tonnes. For sand and gravel the contribution is 3.2 years at the end of 2014, taking into account identified reserves of 853,000 tonnes and the annual forecast demand of 270,000 tonnes.

## **9. Secondary Aggregates**

Definition: Production of Secondary/Recycled Aggregates

Source: North East Region Aggregates Working Party Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report 2011

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 2014 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 1.2 million tonnes in the North East in 2014. Tyne and Wear contributed 0.5 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 6th October 2016 there were 28 individual registrations and two associations of individuals 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.