

1. Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004)
2. North East Regional Spatial Strategy (2008)
5. Newcastle Statement of Community Involvement (2013)
6. Newcastle Area Action Plan Key Issues and Development of Option Report (2006)
7. Gateshead Fit for a City Regeneration Delivery Strategy (2008)
9. One Core Strategy Consultation Draft January (2011)
10. Urban Core Preferred Options January (2011)
11. One Core Strategy Draft Plan September (2011)
12. Urban Core Draft Plan September (2011)
13. Newcastle Proposed Major Changes Reports May (2012)
14. Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations (2012)
15. Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA)
16. Newcastle City Deal (July 2012)
17. 1Plan (2013)
18. Newcastle Local List (2006) & Gateshead Local List (2004)
19. www.airportwatch.org.uk
20. Newcastle JSNA (2013)
21. Office for National Statistics (2011)
22. Long Term Employment and Demographic Projections update (July 2013)
23. NOMIS
24. VENUESCORE™ (2013)
25. Newcastle Retail Health Check Report 2012)
26. NewcastleGateshead Initiative (2013)
27. Newcastle Covenant of Mayors
28. Newcastle Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessments (SHLAA) (2013) and Gateshead Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessments (SHLAA) (2013)
29. Newcastle Employment Land Review (2013) and Gateshead Employment Land Review (2013)
30. NewcastleGateshead Strategic Land Review (2011)
31. Newcastle Strategic Land Review part 2 (2012) and Gateshead Strategic Land Review part 2 (2012)
31. Newcastle Strategic Land Review part 2 (2012) and Gateshead Strategic Land Review part 2 (2012)
32. Newcastle Strategic Land Review part 3 (2013) and Gateshead Strategic Land Review part 3 (2013)

33. Office Needs Study (2012)
34. Metrocentre Information (Peel Advertising) (2013)
35. Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) (2013)
36. Newcastle University (2013) and Northumbria University (2013)
37. Gateshead and Newcastle traveller accommodation needs assessment (2013)
38. Planning Policy for Travellers Sites (2012)
39. Local Transport Plan for Tyne and Wear 2011-2021 (2011)
40. Climate Change Act (2008)
41. EU Water Framework Directive (2000)
42. Flood and Water Management Act 2010
43. Newcastle and North Tyneside Biodiversity Action Plan (2012)
44. National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act (1949)
45. Newcastle City Council and Gateshead Council (2013)
46. North East aggregates Reports (2013)
47. Durham, Northumberland and Tyne and Wear Joint Local Aggregate Assessment (April 2013)
48. Model of Waste Arisings and Management Capacity Report, 2012
49. South Tyne and Wear Waste Management Partnership (Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2013) and Site Search Reports (2008/2010)
50. Intu group - Eldon Square: A Top 10 City (2012)
51. Strategic Comparison Goods Retail Capacity Study (2012)
52. City Centre Pedestrian Movement Audit and Proposed Pedestrian Routes (2009)
53. Nexus 2011/2012 Report
54. City Centre Technical Note - Bus Operators (2009)
55. Grainger Town Final Assessment, Durham University (2003)
56. Network Rail Northern Route Utilisation Strategy (2011)
57. Newcastle City Council Scrutiny Report (2007)
58. Newcastle Unitary Development Plan (1998)
59. Production and Disposal of Low Level Radioactive Waste in the North East of England (2013)

Appendices

The Appendices to the Plan contain: a schedule of our evidence base; a glossary of terms; our monitoring framework; and, further details to support the waste policy.

Appendix 1 : Evidence Library and Policy Review

Appendix 2 : Glossary

Appendix 3 : Monitoring Framework

Appendix 4 : Waste Forecasts

Appendix 1 Evidence Library

Evidence Library

The Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan for Newcastle and Gateshead is supported by a range of evidence which has been arranged into the following three categories:

Submission Documents - These are the key documents which are published as part of the Plan and submitted to the Secretary of State for independent examination.

Primary Evidence - These documents directly inform the policies in the Plan.

Supporting Documents - These include a range of documents which have influenced/contributed to the preparation of the Plan.

These are available to view on the Councils' websites.

Policy Review

Deleted Newcastle Local Plan Policies

The following policies from the Newcastle Unitary Development Plan (UDP) (Saved 2007), Walker Riverside Area Action Plan (WRAAP) (Adopted 2007) and Benwell Scotswood Area Action Plan (BSAAP) (Adopted 2008) (column 1) will be superseded by policies in the Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan (CSUCP) (column 2).

Newcastle UDP (Saved 2007) Deleted Policies		Policy Subject	Superseded by CSUCP
ED1		Land for economic development	CS6
ED1.1 (in part)	(A) 1	Land for economic development	NN4
	(C) 4	Land for economic development	AOC1
	(D) 9	Land for economic development	KEA1
ED1.3		Newburn Haugh	AOC1
ED1.4		Newcastle International Airport	KEA1
ED2.2 (in part)	5	Development of the City Centre Durant Road/John Dobson Street	NC2
ED3.1 (in part)	21	Retention and Regeneration of industry and business areas Newcastle Brewery	C2
H1.2		Land for Housing	NN4
H1.3		Affordable Housing	CS11
H1.4		Accessible Housing	CS11
H1.5		Student Housing	CS11
H1.6		Gypsy Housing	CS12
R1.1		Shopping Centres	CS7
R2		City Centre Retailing	UC2
R2.1		City Centre Retailing	NC1
R2.2		City Centre Retailing	NC1
R3		Development outside existing centres	CS7
SD1		Sustainable Development	CS1
SD1.1		Energy and the Urban Environment	CS1 and CS13
SD1.4		Renewable Energy	CS15 and CS16
EN1.2		Childcare Facilities	DEL1
EN1.3		Art in the Environment	CS15 (vi) and UC17
EN3.3		Landscape and Trees	CS18 and CS20
EN3.4 (in part)	3	Community Woodlands Kenton Bank	NN3
	4	Community Woodlands Northern Development Area	NN4
GB1		Definition and purpose of Green Belt	CS19
C1		Archaeology	CS15
POL14		Land at risk from flooding	CS17
T1.1		Public Transport – operating conditions	CS13
T2.2		Traffic calming	CS13
T4.2		Parking management	UC10
T7.6		Northern Development Area	NN4
T7.7		Northern Development Area	NN4
T7.10		Northern Development Area	NN4
IM4		Infrastructure	DEL1
IM5		Phasing	DEL1
IM7		Mechanisms for securing developer contributions	DEL1

WRAPP (Adopted 2007) Deleted Policies	Policy Subject	Superseded by CSUCP
HP3	Housing type	CS11
HP4	Tenure mix within new housing development	CS11 (5)
EP1	Design	CS11, CS15 and CS16
TP4	Public transport improvements	DEL1
LC1	Shopping provision	CS7
IP1	Supporting the community through change	DEL1

BSAPP (Adopted 2009) Deleted Policies	Policy Subject	Superseded by CSUCP
SP2	Delivering sustainable development	CS1, CS5, CS7, CS8, CS11, CS13, CS14, CS15, CS18
H2	Achieving tenure choice and diversity	CS11
H3	Choice of housing types	CS11
SS1	Hierarchy of shopping centres	CS7
EC3	Utilising waterway for open space	CS18
EC4	Protecting and enhancing culture and heritage	CS15
D1	Developer contributions	DEL1

Deleted Gateshead Local Plan Policies

The following policies from the Gateshead Unitary Development Plan (UDP) (Saved 2010) (column 1) will be superseded by policies in the Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan (column 2).

Gateshead UDP (Saved 2010) Deleted Policies	Policy subject	Superseded by CSUCP
STR4	High-Quality Housing	CS14, UC4
DC1 a)	Landscape, natural and historic features	CS15, CS18
DC1 b)	Open space and trees	CS 18 2
DC1 f)	Open space, landscaping and natural habitats	CS18
DC1 i)	Flooding	CS17
DC1 k)	Drainage and sewerage	CS17 2
DC1 n)	Public access	CS14
DC1 o)	Crime	CS15
DC1 q)	Mineral and energy resources	CS16, CS20
DC1 r)	Economy, employment and tourism	CS5
DC1 s)	Ecology and geology	CS18
DC4	Highways and transport	CS13
DC5	A1/A194(M)	CS13, DEL1
PO1	Facilities and infrastructure	DEL1
PO2 (in part, deleting the reference to targeted employment and training opportunities)	Targeted employment and training obligations	CS5 7
MU2	Hannington Works area	AOC2
MU5	Askew Road (west), Bensham	SG3 2
MU6	Askew Road (east), Bensham	SG3 1
MU7	Tyne Bridge Tower	QB2
MU8	Hillgate, Gateshead Quays	QB2
MU9	Hawks Road / South Shore Road, Gateshead Quays	QB2
MU11	Ann Street, Gateshead	SG2
MU12	Go-Gateshead Bus Depot, Sunderland Road	SG2
MU13	Tynegate Precinct	SG2
MU18	Land at Hudson Street / Half Moon Lane, Gateshead	QB3 3
MU19	Pipewellgate, Gateshead Quays	QB3 2

MU20	Derwent West Bank, Blaydon	AOC2
JE4 c)	Design	CS15
JE4 d)	Accessibility	CS13
JE4 e)	ICT infrastructure	CS4
JE4 f)	Local employment opportunities	CS5 7
H6	Conversions	CS9 4
H7	Affordable housing	CS11
H11	Gypsies and travelling showpeople	CS12
T5	Cycling	CS13 3 vi and vii
T8	Interchanges	CS18 6
T14	A1 Gateshead Western By-Pass	CS13 2 iv
RCL1	Retail hierarchy	CS7
RCL3	Gateshead town centre	CS7, UC2, UC5, GC1, GC2 2 and 3, SG2
RCL4	Gateshead Town Centre Primary Shopping Area	CS7, UC2, GC1, GC2 2 and 3
RCL8	Metrocentre	CS7 5, CS13, AOC2
ENV4	Urban design principles for central Gateshead	UC1-UC17, GC1, GC2, SG1-3, QB1-3
ENV5	Public realm in central Gateshead	UC15, UC16, GC2, SG2, QB2 and QB3
ENV26	Tyne Gorge	CS15 1, AOC2, UC12-15
EMV28	Green corridors	CS13, CS14 5, CS18
ENV36	Purpose and boundary of Green belt	CS19
ENV39	Landscape protection	CS18 2 ii
ENV52	Creation of wildlife habitats	CS18 3 and 4
MWR7	Minerals safeguarded sites	CS20
MWR17	Need for waste facilities	CS21
MWR26 (first sentence)	Recycling	CS21

In force Newcastle Local Plan Policies

The following saved policies from the Newcastle Unitary Development Plan (UDP) (Saved 2007), alongside the Walker Riverside Area Action Plan (WRAAP) (Adopted 2007) and Benwell Scotswood Area Action Plan (BSAAP) (Adopted 2009) will continue to be used in conjunction with the policies in the Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan until superseded through further Local Development Documents.

Saved Policies Newcastle UDP (Saved 2007)		Policy Subject
ED1.1 (in part)	(B) 2, 3 (C) 6, 7 (E) 10	Land for economic development
ED2.2 (in part)	1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13	Development of the City Centre
ED3		Retention and regeneration of industry and business areas
ED3.1 (in part)	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,22,23,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,36,37,38,39,40,41	Retention and regeneration of industry and business areas
ED3.2		Retention and regeneration of industry and business areas
ED4		Retention and regeneration of industry and business areas
ED4.1 (in part)	1,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10	Retention and regeneration of industry and business areas
ED5		Training for employment
ED6		Telecommunications development
H1.1 (in part)	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,12,13,14,15,16	Land for housing
H2		Protection of residential amenity
H3		Protection of large, traditional, good quality dwellings
H4		New housing design
R1		Shopping Centres
R1.2		Shopping Centres
SD2.1		Increasing local environmental resources
SD2.2		Increasing local environmental resources
EN1.1		Design
EN2		The appearance of the city
EN2.1		The appearance of the city
EN2.2		The appearance of the city
EN2.3		The appearance of the city
EN3		Landscaping and trees
EN3.1		Landscaping and trees
EN3.2		Landscaping and trees

EN3.4 (in part)	1,2,5,6,7,8,9	Community Woodlands
EN4		Rivers and riverside
OS1		Open space standards
OS1.1		Open space standards
OS1.2		Open space standards
OS1.4		Protection of open space
OS1.5		Protection of open space
OS1.6 (in part) With the exception of the following deleted sites:	WA 03, BE 08, BE 01, BE 02, BE 03, BE 04, BE 05, BE 06, BE 15, BY 06, EL 01, EL 02, SC 01, SC 02, SC 03, SC 14, SC 15, WA 01, WA 02, WA 12, WA 14, WA 15, BY 12, MK 05, SC 10, SC 13, WA 13, BY 13, SC 12, BE 14, BY 14, EL 05, EL 06, FE 13, WA 07, WA 08, WA 09, BY 11, EL 07, SC 07, SC 11, WA 05, WA 11, BE 16, WA 06	Protection of open space
OS2		Recreational route network
OS2.2 (in part)	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12, 13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20, 21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28, 29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36, 37,38,39,40,41,43,44,45, 46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53, 54,55	Recreational route network
OS2.3		Recreational route network
OS4		Recreation in Gosforth Park
GB2.1		Re-use of buildings
GB2.2		Re-use of buildings
GB2.3		Housing
GB2.4		Industry and commerce
NC1.1		Protection of recognised sites
NC1.2		Protection of recognised sites
NC1.3 (in part)	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12, 13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20, 21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28, 29,30,31,33,34,35,36	Protection of recognised sites
NC1.4		Local nature reserves
NC1.5		Protection of wildlife corridors
NC1.6		Protection of wildlife corridors
NC1.7		Requirements on development
C2		Listed Buildings
C2.1		Listed Buildings
C2.2		Listed Buildings
C3.1		Conservation Areas
C4		Archaeology
C4.1		Archaeology

C4.2	Preservation of archaeological remains
C4.3	Preservation of archaeological remains
C4.4	Preservation of archaeological remains
C4.5	Preservation of archaeological remains
MIN1	Mineral Extraction
MIN2	Mineral Extraction
MIN3	Opencast coal mining
MIN4	Opencast coal mining
MIN5	Opencast coal mining
MIN6	Opencast coal mining
MIN7	Opencast coal mining
MIN8	Unstable land
POL6	Contaminated land
POL7	Noise and vibration
POL8	Noise and vibration
POL9	Aircraft noise
POL11	Railway and Metro noise
POL12	Hazardous development
POL13	Airport public safety zone
T1.7	Public transport
T2	Traffic Management
T2.1	Citywide Management
T4.1	Parking Management
T4.5	Parking - Control over development
T4.6	Parking - Control over development
T5.3	Cycling
T5.4	Cycling
T6.1	Improvements to the strategic highway network
T6.2	Improvements to the local highway network
T7.1	Transport Infrastructure - Control over development
T7.2	Transport Infrastructure - Control over development
T7.3	Transport Infrastructure – Northern Development Area
T7.4	Transport Infrastructure – Northern Development Area
T7.5	Transport Infrastructure – Northern Development Area

T7.14	Transport Infrastructure – Newburn Haugh Action Area
T7.19	Transport Infrastructure – Newcastle International Airport
T7.21	The trunk road network – A1 Western Bypass
T7.22	The trunk road network – A1 Western Bypass
T7.23	The trunk road network – A696 Woolsington Bypass
IM6	Planning obligations and developer contributions

In Force Policies WRAAP (Adopted 2007)	Policy Subject
HP1	Programme of new housing
HP2	Housing development potential
HP5	Housing improvements
HP6	Provision for the needs of relocated households
ED1	Land within industrial area – southern part
ED2	Land within industrial area – northern part
EP2	Open spaces
EP3	Meeting local open space needs
EP4	Riverside park
EP5	Biodiversity
TP1	Hadrian's Way improvements
TP2	Green Corridor improvements
TP3	Cycling improvements
TP5	Parking within new development
LC2	Community focus area
LC3	Community focus primary school
LC4	The Lightfoot centre
LC5	Church Walk local centre
LC6	Church Walk Primary School

In Force Policies BSAAP (Adopted 2009)	Policy Subject
SP1	Spatial strategy
H1	Housing provision and distribution
EE1	School provision
EE2	Economic growth
EE3	Mixed use development
EE4	Securing training and development opportunities
SS2	New retail development
SS3	Convenience store

SS4	Location and distribution of community facilities
EC1	Achieve a balanced approach to open space
EC2	Local Nature Conservation sites
EC5	Developing culture and heritage
AC1	The street hierarchy
AC2	Public transport
AC3	Walking and cycling
AC4	Paradise bridge
KS1	Scotswood Development Area
KS2	Former Westgate Community College site
KS3	District Heart
KS4	Newcastle General Hospital sites
KS5	Reopening Benwell Dene

Saved Gateshead Local Plan Policies

The following saved policies from the Gateshead Unitary Development Plan (Saved 2010) will continue to be used in conjunction with the policies in the Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan until superseded through the Local Development Documents.

Saved Policies Gateshead UDP (Saved 2010)	Policy subject
DC1 c)	Landform, landscape and after-use
DC1 d)	Protected species
DC1 e)	Planting and screening
DC1 g)	Energy conservation and efficiency and sustainable building
DC1 h)	Pollution
DC1 j)	Substrata drainage and water quality
DC1 l)	Waste management
DC1 m)	Recycling
DC1 p)	Contamination, derelict land, hazards and ground stability.
DC2	Residential amenity
PO2 (in part, retaining the reference to delivery of construction materials)	Delivery of construction materials
MU3	Fife Engineering, Swalwell
MU4	Derwentwater Road, Teams
MU10	Grange Road, Ryton
MU14	Gateshead College site, Durham Road
MU15	Pattinson Auction Mart site, Crawcrook
MU16	South of Pelaw Way
MU17	South of Pelaw Metro station

MU21	Gateshead Stadium
MU22	Fairfield Industrial Park, Bill Quay
JE1	Primary Employment Areas
JE2	Provision of employment land
JE3	Secondary Employment Areas
JE4 a)	Sustainably-located economic development
JE4 b)	Location of office development
JE5	Tourism development
JE6	Freight and rail freight developments
H1	Rate of housing provision
H2	Housing five-year supply
H3	Sites for new housing
H4	Windfall and small housing sites
H5	Housing choice
H9	Lifetime homes
H10	Wheelchair housing
H12	Density
H13	Local open space in housing developments
H14	Neighbourhood open spaces in new housing developments
H15	Play areas in housing developments
T1	Transport requirements for new developments
T6	River Tyne Corridor
T7	Public transport
T12	Park and ride
T16	Blaydon pedestrian and cycle bridge
RCL5	District and local retail centres
RCL6	Food and drink uses
RCL10	Retailing in neighbourhoods and rural areas
ENV3	Character and design
ENV7	Development in Conservation Areas
ENV8	Demolition in Conservation Areas
ENV9	Setting of Conservation Areas
ENV10	Development in gardens and grounds in Conservation Areas
ENV11	Listed Buildings
ENV12	Demolition of Listed Buildings
ENV14	Historic Parks and Gardens
ENV15	Gibside
ENV16	Ravensworth Castle
ENV18	Locally Listed Buildings
ENV19	Locally Listed Parks and Gardens
ENV21	Sites and Areas of Archaeological Importance

ENV22	Sites and Areas of Archaeological Importance
ENV23	Building recording
ENV24	Newburn Ford Battlefield
ENV25	Areas of Special Character
ENV27	Greening the urban area
ENV29	Open space in retail and employment developments
ENV38	Washed-over settlements in the Green Belt
ENV42	Re-use of rural buildings
ENV44	Woodland, trees and hedgerows
ENV45	Great North Forest
ENV46	Durham Biodiversity Action Plan
ENV47	Wildlife habitats
ENV48	Sites of Special Scientific Interest
ENV49	Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (Local Wildlife Sites)
ENV50	Local Nature Reserves
ENV51	Wildlife Corridors
ENV54	Land affected by contamination – applications
ENV55	Development causing contamination
ENV56	Derelict land
ENV58	Hazardous Installations consultation zones
ENV61	New noise-generating developments
ENV62	Minerals and waste development
CFR1	Sites for replacement schools
CFR2	Primary school complex at Highfield
CFR3	General location for new school
CFR5	Loss of school playing fields to development
CFR6	Jewish and other minority group education
CFR8	Social services
CFR9	Health care facilities
CFR11	Community centres
CFR13	District Sports Halls
CFR14	Football
CFR15	Cricket, Rugby and hockey
CFR17	Retention of sports facilities
CFR18	Former Saltwell School site
CFR20	Local Open Space
CFR21	Neighbourhood Open Spaces
CFR22	Area Parks
CFR23	Protecting and improving existing open space

CFR25	Countryside recreation
CFR26	Accessible Natural Greenspace
CFR27	Allotments
CFR28	Toddlers' play areas
CFR29	Juniors' play areas
CFR30	Teenagers' recreation areas
MWR2	Environmental impact
MWR3	Five year rule
MWR8	Unacceptable areas of mineral working
MWR10	Marine-won sand and gravel
MWR11	Alternative materials – site-specific level
MWR13	Brick clay
MWR14	Extraction from former waste tips and disused railway embankments
MWR18	Existing facilities – landfill
MWR19	Further landfill sites
MWR20	Landfill location
MWR21	Agricultural tipping
MWR22	Waste management facilities
MWR23	Waste recycling – integrated network
MWR24	Waste facilities in the Green Belt
MWR25	Incineration, baling and transfer stations
MWR26 (second and third sentences)	Recycling
MWR28	Provision of facilities in new developments
MWR31	Renewable energy generation
MWR32	Onshore wind resources
MWR33	Renewable energy generation from biomass and waste
MWR34	Hydro power
MWR35	Micro-renewables, energy efficiency and sustainable design.

Appendix 2 Glossary

Glossary of Terms

Accelerated Development Zone (ADZ) - A financial mechanism introduced by Government to help local authorities to deliver key enabling infrastructure upfront and unlock development sites by utilising the projected future tax gains of the proposed urban regeneration scheme.

Accessible Location - A location which is relatively easy for people to get to by a choice of means of transport.

Active frontage - A building front that creates positive activity on the edge of the street. This includes ground floor entrances, uses and windows that generate activity and improve the safety of the street.

Adoption - Confirmation stating the final adoption of a Local Development Document by a Local Planning Authority.

Affordable Housing - Affordable Housing includes social rented and intermediate housing, provided to specified eligible households whose needs are not met by the market.

Allocation/Allocated Site - Sites which are identified for a specific use e.g. housing or Green Belt on the Local Plan Policies Map.

Anchor store - For the purposes of the Plan an anchor store is a supermarket or a department store that attracts a high number of shoppers.

Ancillary Retail - Retail that is secondary to but associated with the main use. For example, a sandwich shop within an office development.

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) - A report produced each year that assesses progress against targets in the Local Development Scheme and how well policies in the Local Plan are being implemented.

Area Action Plan (AAP) - A specific type of Local Development Document referred to in the now defunct Planning Policy Statement No. 12 that sets out a detailed plan for a particular area. The NewcastleGateshead Plan contains two adopted AAPs: Benwell Scotswood AAP and Walker Riverside AAP. AAPs are no longer referred to in government Policy or legislation.

Arrival Point - Where there is a change in mode of transport, for example changing from rail to foot. Arrival Points are an essential component of creating a good urban environment.

Biodiversity Action Plan - An overarching framework for habitat and species conservation.

Blue green corridor - A vegetated channel which forms part of the green infrastructure and Sustainable Drainage System, which manages and conveys surface water flows during extreme rainfall events.

Brownfield land/previously developed land - Previously developed land and premises which could be partially occupied or used. Is most commonly associated with derelict urban land with redundant industrial buildings and includes the curtilage of the buildings. It does not include agriculture or forestry land and previously used land which now have nature conservation or recreation value.

Building for Life 12 - Building for Life 12 is an updated version of Building for Life. It is the industry standard, endorsed by Government for well designed homes and neighbourhoods.

Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) - A group of assessment methods and tools used to assess the environmental performance of different types of building development (new and existing).

Bus facilities - For the purposes of the Plan bus facilities are any infrastructure that will improve bus passenger experience and / or public transport accessibility.

Business Tourism - Individuals or groups travelling for the purpose of business, whether to attend an event, exhibition or conference or simply to conduct business one to one.

Car Clubs - Members pay a monthly fee to enable them to book and use cars that are owned and maintained by a club.

Climate Change - Changes in climatic conditions over long periods of time. This may be a result of human activity or the earth's natural processes.

Code for Sustainable Homes - The Code for Sustainable Homes (the Code) is the national standard for the sustainable design and construction of new homes, which measure the sustainability of a new home against nine categories of sustainable design.

Combined Heat and Power (CHP) - The use of a heat engine/power station to simultaneously generate both electricity and useful heat.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) - A levy allowing local authorities to raise funds from owners or developers of land undertaking new building projects in their area.

Comparison Retail - Retail stores selling items not bought on a frequent basis, for example televisions and white goods (fridges, dishwashers etc). Customers often compare items and prices between several of these stores before making a purchase.

Conservation Areas - Areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.

Convenience retail - Retail stores selling everyday essential items, such as food and newspapers.

Core Strategy (CS) - The 'Core Strategy' was the key planning policy document within the Local Plan which provided broad policies on the scale and distribution of development, and the provision of supporting infrastructure. The Core Strategy and Urban Core Area Action Plan are now progressing as a single submission document in line with the National Planning Policy Framework.

Critical Drainage Areas - Areas where an increase in the rate of surface water runoff and/or volume from new development may exacerbate the degree of flood risk to areas downstream or to the surrounding area.

Cycle Hubs - Facilities for cycle storage and repair.

Deliverable Site - To be considered deliverable, sites should:

- Be available now;
- Offer a suitable location for development now and contribute to the creation of sustainable, mixed communities; and
- Have a reasonable prospect that housing will be delivered on the site within five years.

Designated heritage asset - A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.

Developer Contributions - See planning obligations.

Development Opportunity Sites - These are major sites within the Urban Core that have been allocated for development.

District Centre - A group of shops often containing at least one supermarket or superstore, and a range of non-retail services, such as banks, building societies and restaurants, as well as local public facilities such as a library.

District Heating - District heating is a system for distributing heat generated from a central source to residential and commercial properties. It can also provide cooling by powering heat driven chillers.

Draft Urban Core Area Action Plan - A draft spatial plan which related specifically to the Urban Core and contained draft polices and detailed policies for sites. Revised policies have now been incorporated into this Plan.

Duty to Co-operate - Section 110 of the Localism Act places a duty on Local Planning Authorities to co-operate with other neighbouring authorities and other prescribed bodies in preparing their LDDs and on other strategic matters relating to the sustainable development and use of land that has or would have a significant impact on at least two planning areas.

Economic Viability Assessment - The assessment of a development scheme, in order that the level of financial viability can be established. Such assessments are undertaken by developers in advance of pursuing a scheme. This can be calculated from development costs, profit and land value, all of which are deducted from scheme value to work out a residual value (positive or negative) which indicates the viability of the scheme. A variety of methods are available. It can be used to inform policy positions, and on a scheme-by-scheme basis when masterplans or planning applications are being assessed.

Employment Area - Vary in size and quality but include non-residential uses that generate employment.

Employment Land Review (ELR) - Report to assess the demand for and supply of land for employment. This is required as Local Authorities must demonstrate a rolling five year supply of employment land.

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Equality and Diversity Impact Assessment - A method of assessing whether a plan, policy or project will have a foreseeable and disproportionate impact on specific sectors of society. It can help to ensure that policies and projects reflect the needs of different groups that it will affect.

Evidence - The information and data gathered by local authorities to justify the 'soundness' of the policy approach set out in Local Development Documents, including physical, economic, and social characteristics of an area.

Examination in Public - The examination of a Local Development Document or other relevant document, carried out by an independent examiner (usually appointed from the Planning Inspectorate).

Family Housing - Homes that contain three or more bedrooms and have access to outdoor space.

Five Year Housing Land Supply - Local Planning Authorities must identify an annual supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years worth of housing against their housing requirements with an additional buffer of 5% to ensure choice and competition in the market for land. Where there has been a record of persistent under delivery of housing, Local Planning Authorities should increase the buffer to 20% to provide a realistic prospect of achieving the planned supply and to ensure choice and competition in the market for land.

Flood Zones - Flood zones are shown on the Environment Agency Flood Map. These Flood Zones refer to the probability of sea and river flooding only, ignoring the presence of existing defences.

- Flood Zone 1 is the land outside the flood plain i.e. areas not shown as within flood zone 2 or 3 on the flood zone maps. There is little or no flood risk in this zone.
- In Flood Zone 2 there is a low to medium risk of flooding.
- In Flood Zone 3a there is a high probability of flooding.

Fluvial (or River) Flooding - Flooding occurs when the flow in a river or watercourse exceeds the capacity of the river channel.

Freight Management Area - Major new development located within this area will be required to provide a Delivery Service Plan that demonstrates sustainable freight movement to ensure the impact of freight is mitigated.

Gateways - Gateways are the points where changes in the environment create a sense of moving from one distinct area to another. They are transition areas where there is a clear change of use and function. There are various indications that the traveller is moving through a gateway including a change in scale, the character of the built form, a change in traffic speed as well as of the environment itself. Gateways are an essential component of creating a legible urban environment.

Green Infrastructure - Green infrastructure includes, but is not limited to, wildlife sites, parks and gardens, areas of countryside, woodland and street trees, allotments and agricultural land, outdoor sports provision, local green spaces, footpaths, cycle and bridleways, areas of historic values, floodplains, ponds, lakes and watercourses.

Green infrastructure Network - Is a network of high quality green and blue spaces and other environmental features.

Gross retail floorspace (or gross external area) - Is the total built floor area measure externally which is occupied exclusively by a retailer or retailers excluding open areas used for storage, display or sale of goods.

Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) - An assessment of the potential effects of a policy contained within a plan or programme on one or more sites designated as important at the European Level.

Heritage Assets - A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

Houses in multiple occupation (HMOs) - A building or part of a building (e.g., a flat) which is occupied by persons who do not form a single household, and where there is sharing of basic amenities (washing facilities, toilets, kitchens).

Inclusive Design - Designing the built environment, including buildings and their surrounding spaces, to ensure that they can be accessed and used by everyone.

Independent examination - A public inquiry conducted by an independent planning inspector to test the soundness of the Local Development Documents produced as part of the Local Plan and to determine if they are legally compliant and 'sound'.

Infrastructure - A collective term for services such as roads and railways, underground utilities such as electricity, sewerage and water, children's services, health facilities and recycling, refuse facilities.

Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) - This identifies the infrastructure projects required to deliver the Plan and its policies including, physical, social and green infrastructure outlining how and when it is anticipated that infrastructure will be funded.

Integrated Transport Authority (ITA) - ITAs were formerly known as Passenger Transport Authorities prior to the 2008 Local Transport Act. They are comprised of elected Councillors and are responsible for overseeing the local transport network and delivering improvements through Local Transport Plans.

Interim Planning Guidance (IPG) - Planning guidance prepared to give advice on development areas or sites pending approval of statutory policy.

Key Diagram - A diagrammatic interpretation of the vision and policies within a Local Development Document.

Key Employment Area - A major location that provides an essential alternative business location outside the Urban Core designed for large floorplate employment uses.

Key Site - Major development sites within the Urban Core which are central to delivering the Plan's vision and strategy. They are the focus for investment and their development will be a catalyst for regeneration.

Knowledge Economy/Knowledge Based Industries - For the purposes of the Plan, the knowledge economy includes science, research, education and health based industries. These include high technology industries (such as computers and office equipment, and pharmaceuticals) and knowledge-based services (for example, telecommunications, information technology, finance, insurance and business services), which are important to economic development.

Landfill Directive - European Union requirements on landfill to ensure high standards for disposal to minimise the impact of waste.

Landmark buildings and structures - A building or structure that stands out from its background by virtue of its height, size or due to its unique form or style. Landmarks can aid navigation and orientation.

Large Scale Office Development - The floorspace to be built is more than 10,000 square metres, or where the site area is more than 2 hectares.

Legible - Clear and comprehensible, easily read and navigated.

Lifetime Homes - The Lifetime Homes design criteria are widely recognised by local authorities, developers and partners and provide a mechanism to ensure that new housing development is suitable for the changing needs of individuals and families over the course of a lifetime. The Lifetime Homes standard is awarded to schemes which meet all sixteen of the Lifetime Homes design criteria.

Lifetime neighbourhoods - Places where you can live regardless of age. They contain a range of houses from your first home to supported housing for your latter years and the services, facilities and transport options that you need day to day for each and every stage of your life.

Listed Buildings - A building that has been placed on the Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. A listed building may not be demolished, extended or altered without consent from the Local Planning Authority.

Living Roofs - A roof of a building that is partially or completely covered with vegetation and a growing medium, planted over a waterproofing membrane. They include blue, green and brown roofs.

- Blue Roof - A roof design that is explicitly intended to store water, typically rainfall for reuse.
- Green roof - A roof of a building that is partially or completely covered with vegetation and a growing medium, planted over a waterproofing membrane
- Brown roof - Brown roofs share many of the same benefits and construction methods of a green roof but when designed the overriding aim is to encourage biodiversity.

Living Walls - A wall that is partially or completely covered in vegetation.

Localism Bill (2011) - The Bill contains proposals to give Local Authorities new freedoms and flexibility and local communities more powers. The act covers a wide range of issues related to local public services, with a particular focus on the general power of competence, community rights, neighbourhood planning and housing.

Local Development Document (LDD) - These replace Development Plan Documents.

They form part of the Local Plan and set out Local Authority's policies relating to the development and use of land in their area.

Local Development Framework (LDF) - Comprises a portfolio of Local Development Documents which provided the framework for delivering the spatial planning strategy for the area. Documents within the LDF were hierarchical, with the Core Strategy at its heart. This has been replaced by the non-hierarchical Local Plan.

Local Development Scheme (LDS) - The Local Development Scheme sets out the Council's three year project plan, including timetables, for the preparation of Local Development Documents.

Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) - A body, designated by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government, established for the purpose of creating or improving the conditions for economic growth in an area.

Major Development - Major development involves any one or more of the following:

- (a) The provision of dwelling houses where
 - (i) The number of dwelling houses to be provided is 10 or more; or
 - (ii) The development is to be carried out on a site having an area of 0.5 hectares or more and it is not known whether the development falls within sub-paragraph (a)(i);
- (b) The provision of a building or buildings where the floor space to be created by the development is 1,000 square metres or more; or
- (c) Development carried out on a site having an area of 1 hectare or more.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) - This sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It sets out the Government's requirements for the planning system and provides a framework within which local people and their accountable councils can produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of communities.

NE1 Business Improvement District - NE1 is an independent limited company based in Newcastle city centre. Its role is to manage the Newcastle Business Improvement District (BID), a business-led initiative which aims to increase the competitiveness of Newcastle City Centre and ensure it maintains its position as one of the UK's leading cities.

Necessary Infrastructure - relates to infrastructure schemes that are required to ensure that a development is acceptable and will normally be provided on, or immediately adjoining, the development site.

Neighbourhood Area - The Neighbourhood Area forms the majority of the built up area of Gateshead and Newcastle and this is where most of our residents live. This area extends as far as Gosforth and Fawdon to the north, Westerhope, Lemington and Blaydon to the west and Whickham and Harlow Green to the south. Birtley further to the south is detached, but is included in this area.

Neighbourhood Growth Areas - Callerton, Dunston Hill, Kingston Park/Kenton Bank Foot, Newcastle Great Park and, Newbiggin Hall are identified as areas for housing growth.

Neighbourhood Opportunity Areas - Areas including Bensham and Saltwell, Benwell and Scotswood, Birtley, Byker, Dunston and Teams, Elswick, Felling and Walker which are identified in the Plan for improvement.

Neighbourhood Plans - A plan prepared by a Parish Council or Neighbourhood Forum for a particular neighbourhood area (made under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).

Neighbourhoods - Neighbourhoods are geographically localised communities.

Newcastle Retail Centre - For the purposes of on the Plan Newcastle Retail Centre is defined as the Primary Shopping Area and the northern area of East Pilgrim Street.

Office for National Statistics (ONS) - Is the executive office of the UK Statistics Authority, a non-ministerial department which reports directly to the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

Open space - All open space of public value, including not just land, but also areas of water (such as rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs) which offer important opportunities for sport and recreation and can act as a visual amenity.

Out of centre - A location which is not in or on the edge of a centre but not necessarily outside the urban area.

Out-of-town - A location out of centre that is outside the existing urban area.

Permitted Development Rights - Rights to carry out certain limited forms of development without the need to make an application for planning permission, as granted under the terms of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order.

Plan Period - Refers to the time period of operation for a Local Development Document.

Planning Obligation - a legally enforceable obligation entered into under section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to mitigate the impact of a development proposal.

Presumption in favour of sustainable development - At the heart of the National Planning Policy Framework is a presumption in favour of sustainable development, which should be seen as a golden thread running through both plan-making and decision-taking. For plan-making this means that:

- Local Planning Authorities should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area;

- Local Plans should meet objectively assessed needs, with sufficient flexibility to adapt to rapid change, unless:
any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole, or specific policies in this Framework indicate development should be restricted.

Primary Pedestrian Routes (PPR) - Primary Pedestrian Routes link the main transport hubs, the key sites and major attractors.

Primary Retail Frontages - Primary retail frontages are likely to include a high proportion of retail uses which may include food, drinks, clothing and household goods.

Primary Shopping Area - Defined area where retail development is concentrated (generally comprising the primary and secondary frontages which are contiguous and closely related to the primary shopping frontage).

Policies Map - An Ordnance Survey based map, which geographically explains the key policies including designations and allocations.

Public Realm - Those parts of an area (whether publicly or privately owned) available, for everyone to use. This includes streets, squares and parks.

Red Routes - These are routes which are distinguished by red line markings and complementary signs where stopping on the highway is generally prohibited during operational hours, with specific exemptions, and with parking and loading limited to designated bays only.

Regional Retail Centre - Primary shopping centre in the region.

Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS) - Emerged from the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 to form the regional planning frameworks for the regions of England outside London. They were charged with informing local development frameworks (LDFs), providing co-ordination on strategic issues and setting targets for growth including housing delivery.

Retail Circuit - Continuous routes that link areas within the Primary Shopping Area. They have high levels of footfall and high concentrations of A1 uses.

Retail Hierarchy - Defines the role and relationship of centres in the retail network i.e. City Centre, District Centre, Neighbourhood Centre.

Rights of Way Improvement Plan - The Tyne and Wear Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2007 - 2011 is a blueprint for improving the network of public rights of way across Tyne and Wear and included in the Local Transport Plan.

Rural and Village Area - Our Rural and Villages Area is extensive, covering a large part of our combined area, including two thirds of the whole of Gateshead. It stretches from the urban edge of our neighbourhoods to the boundary with Northumberland in the north and west, with County Durham to the south and to the outlying parts of North Tyneside, South Tyneside and Sunderland in the east.

Secondary Retail Frontages - Secondary retail frontages have a significant proportion of retail uses but provide greater opportunities than the Primary Retail Frontages for a diversity of uses such as restaurants, cinemas and businesses.

Section 106 - See Planning Obligation.

Sequential Approach / Sequential Test - A planning principle that seeks to identify, allocate or develop certain types or locations of land before others.

Site of Special Scientific Interest - Sites designated by Natural England under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) - An independent business managed by its owner or part owners and having a small market share either by number of employees or turnover.

Solus - Single user accommodation suitable for large public or private organisations serving national / international customer base.

Strategic Cycle Network - Strategic Cycle Routes are the main cycle links across the Plan area, which together form the Strategic Cycle Network.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) - European Directive 2001/42/EC (the SEA Directive) Strategic Environmental Assessment: A procedure (set out in the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004) which requires the formal environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) - A document which is normally produced by a Local Planning Authority in consultation with the Environment Agency, and which forms the basis for preparing appropriate policies for flood risk management at the local level.

Strategic Highways Network - The A1, A19, A69 and A696 are the strategic routes which form the Strategic Highways Network.

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) - Assessments of land available for housing development, the potential of these sites and the likely timeframe for their development. This assists with demonstrating a sufficient supply of land for housing to meet the identified need.

Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) - Assesses the housing needs and demands by type (including affordable housing) for the plan area, and informs the housing mix required over the plan period.

Strategic Land Review and Green Belt Assessment (SLR) - An assessment to identify the most appropriate sites in the Green Belt to meet our future housing need in Newcastle. This was required as the SHLAA did not identify adequate housing sites to meet the identified demand.

Strategic Infrastructure - Provides for facilities and services that can mitigate unacceptable impact of development, or cumulative impact of a number of sites, and can refer to off site provision serving a wider area.

Strong Urban Frontage - A strong urban frontage which has a scale and massing that supports the surrounding urban streetscape and a design that responds to both distance and close up views in a well resolved manner.

Sub Area - Areas within the Urban Core that share similar characteristics. They are defined by a combination of factors including established uses, built form, heritage, roads and how these areas are expected to develop in the future.

Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) - Documents which add further detail to the policies in the Local Plan. They can be used to provide further guidance for development on specific sites, or on particular issues, such as design. Supplementary Planning Documents are capable of being a material consideration in planning decisions but are not part of the development plan.

Surface Water (or fluvial) Flooding - Flooding which occurs when heavy rainfall exceeds the drainage capacity of the local area.

Sustainable Communities - Places where people want to live and work, now and in the future. They meet the diverse needs of existing and future residents, are sensitive to their environment, and contribute to a high quality of life. They are safe and inclusive, well planned, built and run, and offer equality of opportunity and good services for all.

Sustainable Development - For the purposes of the Plan, sustainable development is living within the planet's environmental limits; ensuring a strong, healthy and just society, achieving a sustainable economy; promoting good governance, and using sound science responsibly.

Sustainable Location - A location which is accessible and which provides facilities and services to meet peoples' day-to-day needs.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) - The sustainability appraisal considers the social, environmental and economic effects of a plan from the outset, to help ensure that decisions are made that contribute to achieving sustainable development.

Sustainability Statement - A Sustainability Statement should demonstrate the environmental benefits/impacts of any proposal.

Sustainable technologies - These technologies rely on renewable resources and do not have any long-term adverse impact on the environment such as wind, solar and geothermal.

Sustainable transport modes - Any efficient, safe and accessible means of transport with overall low impact on the environment, including walking and cycling, low and ultra low emission vehicles, car sharing and public transport.

Sustainable Urban Drainage (SUDs) - A range of techniques used to control and store surface water run-off as close to its origin as possible before it enters a watercourse or sewer. Usually used to avoid any increase in flood risk due to new development.

Tidal Flooding - Flooding caused by changing tidal and sea levels, and can be increased through storm surges and changes to atmospheric pressure.

Transport Assessment - A comprehensive and systematic process that sets out transport issues relating to a proposed development. It identifies what measures will be required to improve accessibility and safety for all modes of travel, particularly for alternatives to the car such as walking, cycling and public transport and what measures will need to be taken to deal with the anticipated transport impacts of the development.

Transport Interchange - Locations, usually off the main highway where passengers change between vehicles or transport modes.

Transport statement - A simplified version of a transport assessment where it is agreed the transport issues arising out of development proposals are limited and a full transport assessment is not required.

Travel plan - A long-term management strategy for an organisation or site that seeks to deliver sustainable transport objectives through action and is articulated in a document that is regularly reviewed.

Tyneside Conurbation - Tyneside is a conurbation in North East England, defined by the Office for National Statistics and includes the City of Newcastle upon Tyne and the Metropolitan Boroughs of Gateshead, North Tyneside and South Tyneside all settlements on the banks of the River Tyne.

Unhealthy eating outlets - is predominantly Class A5 of the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes Order) 1987 (as amended).

Unitary Development Plans (UDPs) - The Newcastle UDP, adopted in 1998 and Gateshead UDP in 2006, were extinguished by the 2004 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, but selected policies were saved under provisions in the same act. The saved policies provide the current development plan and will remain until extinguished by policies adopted in the LDDs we prepare.

Urban Core - The Urban Core is the compact heart of the Tyneside conurbation. It stretches about 3.6 km from north to south, extending from Newcastle's Town Moor to Gateshead's Durham Road; and from 4 km west to east, extending from the edge of Elswick in Newcastle, and the Redheugh Bridge on the Gateshead side, to Ouseburn and Gateshead Quays. In accordance with the NPPF and for the purposes of sequential and impact assessment work the plan defines the Urban Core as the Plan Town Centre boundary.

Urban Core Distributor Route - A designated route providing the focus for traffic movements in order to reduce the level of traffic travelling straight through the Urban Core.

Urban Green Infrastructure Network - The Urban Green Infrastructure Network is the fine grained and locally significant element of green infrastructure within the urban area, including existing and proposed links to the Strategic Green Infrastructure Network.

Urban Traffic Management Control (UTMC) - Urban Traffic Management Control (or UTMC) systems are designed to allow the different applications used within modern traffic management systems to communicate and share information with each other. This allows previously disparate data from multiple sources such as cameras, car parks, signs, traffic signals, air quality monitoring stations and meteorological data, to be amalgamated into a central console or database. The idea behind UTMC is to maximise road network potential to create a more robust and intelligent system that can be used to meet current and future management requirements.

Use Classes Order - The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 and subsequent amendments, group a number of land uses into categories or 'Use Classes'. Changes of use within the same Use Class or between certain different Use Classes as set out in the General Permitted Development Order (GPDO) are normally deemed to have consent and do not in most cases require specific planning permission.

Village Growth Area - Chopwell, Crawcrook, Dinnington, Hazlerigg and Wideopen, Highfield, High Spen, Kibblesworth, Ryton, Sunniside and Throckley are identified as villages for housing growth.

Walkability - A term used to describe how easy, in terms of its safety, attractiveness and ease of use, an area is for pedestrians to navigate.

Waste Hierarchy - A framework that has become a cornerstone of sustainable waste management, setting out the order in which options for waste management should be considered based on environmental impact.

Wheelchair accessible housing - is housing designed for people who use a wheelchair.

Wildlife corridor - Areas of habitat connecting wildlife populations.

Windrow Composting - In agriculture windrow composting is the production of compost by piling organic matter or biodegradable waste, such as animal manure and crop residues, in long rows (windrows). This method is suited to producing large volumes of compost. These rows are generally turned to improve porosity and oxygen content, mix in or remove moisture, and redistribute cooler and hotter portions of the pile. Windrow composting is a commonly used farm scale composting method.

Zero Carbon - Means that there is no net increase in carbon dioxide emissions resulting from building use. The Government, with assistance from the Zero Carbon Hub, is currently developing a new definition of zero carbon development.

Appendix 3 Monitoring Framework

Gateshead and Newcastle Local Plan

Joint Monitoring Framework

Introduction

Monitoring is a fundamental element of delivering an effective plan-led system. An effective monitoring framework is critical to the successful delivery of the objectives set out in our Local Plans.

This framework has been designed to effectively monitor the policies of the Plan. The framework also monitors our Sustainability Objectives, identified through the Sustainability Appraisal.

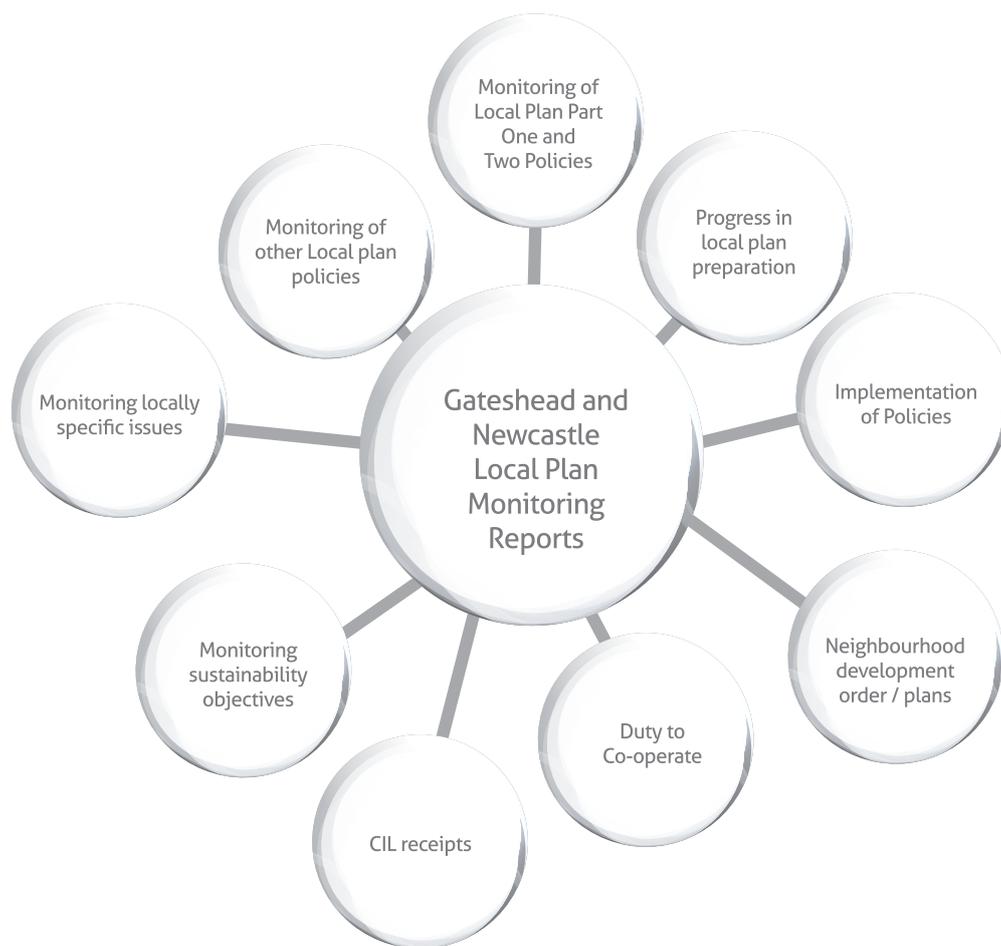
The indicators presented in this report are the 'shared' indicators that both Councils will include in our monitoring reports. However, this framework does not provide an exhaustive list of the indicators we will use to monitor our Local Plans. Other elements of each council's Local Plan may require additional indicators to be determined. Similarly, locally specific issues may need to be assessed and better understood. Our monitoring reports will therefore also need to take into account the content of policies contained in those LLD's that Gateshead and Newcastle produce separately.

Approach to monitoring

The Localism Act 2011 amends the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 with regard to monitoring reports. Local authorities are no longer required to submit annual monitoring reports to the Secretary of State, and must now produce at least one monitoring report each year and make them available to the public. The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 set minimum requirements for authorities' monitoring reports, which must now provide:

- The title of the Local Plans or supplementary planning documents specified in the authority's Local Development Scheme, and information on the timetable, progress (including the date of adoption, where applicable), and any reasons for delay (where applicable) in relation to each of these documents;
- Identification of the policies in the Local Plan that are not being implemented and any steps the authority intends to take to ensure the policy is implemented;
- The number of net additional dwellings, or affordable dwellings completed during the monitoring period, where a Local Plan policy 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.

Information provided within Local Plan Annual Monitoring Reports



Producing a monitoring report which contains a full range of relevant information on development activity, socio-economic indicators, and progress in Local Plan preparation constitutes an effective approach to analysing and presenting information relating to the Local Plan. It also provides a single simple and accessible source of information that the public and other stakeholders are generally familiar with. For these reasons, Gateshead and Newcastle Councils intend to continue to produce monitoring reports on an annual basis that include the full range of shared monitoring indicators in this framework. Annual monitoring reports will be produced in December each year, and include information relating to the full period of the previous financial year.

The 2012 local planning regulations make clear that up-to-date information collected for monitoring purposes should be made available as soon as possible. In most cases preparation of a monitoring report on an annual basis will be the earliest point that information is collected and can be made available. However, it may be that changes to monitoring processes in each authority mean that information is available at an earlier stage, or that the pressing nature of locally significant issues are such that it would be appropriate to collect and report information outside of the annual monitoring report cycle. It may therefore be appropriate for topic-specific monitoring reports to be produced by each authority in addition to the Local Plan annual monitoring report.

Development of monitoring indicators

For the monitoring framework to remain manageable, we need to strike a balance between identifying appropriate indicators and ensuring that information is (and will continue to be) available without the required level of research being excessively burdensome. Although our priority has been to produce a monitoring framework that effectively and accurately monitors the implementation of the Plan's policies and sustainability objectives, it has also been necessary to incorporate an element of pragmatism when determining indicators, with consideration given to the practicality of collecting the information.

Central sources of information at a regional or national level have been used where available, as they provide readily available data. Where central sources are to be used, the frequency with which data is released has been considered in an effort to ensure that it enables us to provide a meaningful and timely assessment of performance. Where information is to be collected by the local authority, we have sought to include indicators where there is a current, and ongoing process of data collection established in each Council. Where possible, indicators will be used which can directly inform the evidence base documents that we need to update regularly (for example our Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessments, and our Employment Land Reviews). In effect, this means that many indicators included in this framework are retained from those already used in our previous Annual Monitoring Reports, and therefore provide data in a format that is familiar to the councils and to stakeholders. Retaining indicators already in use provides additional benefits in that the availability of historic data allows trends to be more readily identified and interpreted.

Our overarching spatial strategy policies (CS1 to CS4) have a long lead-time and rely upon the implementation of other policies in the Plan. Therefore no individual indicators are needed to monitor these policies - rather, their implementation will be assessed through the monitoring of other policies in the plan.

The Plan contains many policies which relate to development or interventions at specific sites or locations (either strategic allocations, or key sites within the Urban Core). We will monitor the implementation of these policies by providing a narrative account of progress made against their objectives.

The monitoring of policies that relate to the quality of the built and natural environment will include a narrative report on planning applications which have significance to the objectives of these policies.

Joint monitoring

Data provided in each Council's monitoring reports will be used to monitor only the elements of the Plan that relate to that authority.

Where combined targets for Gateshead and Newcastle are provided within the policy, the component relating to each local authority will be monitored through our separate reports. Publishing our monitoring reports at around the same time, and to cover the same period, allows for assessment against combined targets. Because each authority's local Plan monitoring report will need to include indicators which relate only to that local authority, it may be appropriate for our monitoring reports to adopt different structures. Our monitoring reports will provide information on the implementation of Local Plan policies. Because the

policies contained within the Gateshead and Newcastle Local Plan are joint policies adopted by both councils, we will co-ordinate this critical element of both of our monitoring reports to ensure that our appraisal of the implementation of policies is consistent and thorough.

Although our monitoring framework has been designed to be effective and resilient to change, over time our shared indicators may need to be revised to respond to changes in the availability of information, and the effectiveness of specific indicators. Any necessary changes to our shared indicators will be identified, and reported within our monitoring reports.

Monitoring of Objectives

Monitoring indicators will be used to assess the extent to which the Strategic Objectives of the Plan, and the Sustainability Objectives of the Sustainability Appraisal are being achieved. The following tables identify which indicators these objectives will be monitored against.

Table 1: Monitoring of the Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan Objectives

Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan Strategic Objectives	Monitored by Framework No
SO 1. Encourage population growth in order to underpin sustainable economic growth	1, 2, 7
SO 2. To increase our economic performance, resilience, levels of entrepreneurship, skills and business formation by promoting Gateshead and Newcastle as the strong regional economic focus and by ensuring the supply of suitable, flexible and diverse business accommodation	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
SO 3. To increase our competitiveness by improving and expanding the role of the Urban Core as the regional destination for business, shopping, leisure, tourism and as a place to live	3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19
SO 4. To strengthen Newcastle's position as the regional retail centre. To ensure the provision of quality District and Local centres with a diverse range of shops and services that are accessible to meet the needs of all local communities	10, 11, 12, 21
SO 5. Expand leisure, culture and tourism providing for all age groups and diversifying our evening economy	13, 14, 15, 34
SO 6. Ensure that our residential offer provides a choice of quality accommodation in sustainable locations to meet people's current and future needs and aspirations, improving opportunities to live in the Urban Core providing a broader range of accommodation including in new neighbourhoods	1, 2, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 39, 40, 41, 47
SO 7. Manage and develop our transport system to support growth and provide sustainable access for all to housing, jobs, services and shops	21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 51
SO 8. Improve sustainable access to, within and around the Urban Core by promoting fast and direct public transport links to the heart of the Urban Core increasing walking and cycling and minimising through traffic	21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27

Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan Strategic Objectives	Monitored by Framework No
SO 9. Ensure the development and use of land protects, preserves and enhances the quality of the natural, built and historic environment making the Urban Core a high quality exemplar for Gateshead and Newcastle and ensuring our communities are attractive, safe and sustainable	16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47
SO 10. Provide the opportunity for a high quality of life for everyone and enhance the wellbeing of people to reduce all inequalities	17, 20, 28, 29, 30
SO 11. To reduce CO2 emissions from new development and future growth while adapting to the issues, mitigating adverse impacts and take advantage of the opportunities presented by climate change	31, 35, 36, 37, 38
SO 12. Improve the function, usability and provision of our green infrastructure and public spaces by providing a network of green spaces and features which are connected and accessible for all	29, 32, 45

Table 2: Monitoring of the Sustainability Objectives

SA Objective	Monitored by Framework No
1. Promote strong and inclusive communities	5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 17, 18, 28, 29, 30, 33, 34, 45
2. Ensure that equality, diversity and integration are embedded in all future development	5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 26, 28, 29, 30, 37
3. Improve educational achievement and skill levels across Gateshead and Newcastle	3, 6, 7
4. Improve health and well-being and reduce inequalities in health	5, 7, 13, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 39, 43, 45
5. Promote, enhance and respect our culture, heritage and diversity	15, 20, 32, 33, 34
6. Ensure good accessibility to jobs, facilities, goods and services	3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26

SA Objective	Monitored by Framework No
7a. Adapt to and mitigate against the impacts of climate change: Reduce our contribution to the causes of climate change	21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 31, 35, 36, 37, 38, 49
7b. Adapt to and mitigate against the impacts of climate change: Make sure we adapt to the effects of climate change and mitigate against its impacts on future development	36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44
8. Live within environmental limits, both locally and globally	31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50
9. Protect and enhance our environmental assets and infrastructure	42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47
10. Strengthen our economy	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 21, 24, 25, 26
11. Improve access to a stable and sustainable employment market	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 21

Monitoring Individual Policies

The following table identifies the indicators that will be used to monitor policies in the Plan. Some indicators are used to monitor a number of policies, this is due to the nature of the policies and the data that is collected.

A number of policies will also be monitored using narratives. The narrative is intended to:

- bring together the different elements of the policy that cannot be monitored effectively by using quantitative information alone
- report on the implementation of specific infrastructure or improvements that are required on a site or in a topic area, for example, contributions to education provision or implementation of pedestrian route improvement schemes provide any additional information that either or both of the authorities may have to allow a more thorough understanding of the implementation of the policy/policies
- provide any additional information that either or both of the authorities may have to allow a more thorough understanding of the implementation of the policy/policies

Some of the policies have also been grouped together into broad topics/sub areas and will be reported on in a single narrative.

Table 3: Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan Policies Monitoring

Policy No./Group and Title	Monitored by Framework No
CS5 - Employment and Economic Growth Priorities	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 21
CS6 - Employment Land	4, 5, 8, 9
CS7 - Retail and Centres	10, 11, 12
CS8 - Leisure, Culture and Tourism	13, 14, 15
CS9 - Existing Communities	13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21
CS10 - Delivering New Homes	17, 18, 19
CS11 - Providing a Range and Choice of Housing	18, 30
CS12 - Provision of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople	20
CS13 - Transport	21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27
CS14 - Wellbeing and Health	21, 22, 28, 29, 31, 35, 39, 42, 43
CS15 - Placemaking	32, 33, 34
CS16 - Climate Change	31, 35, 36, 37, 38
CS17 - Flood Risk and Water Management	39, 40, 41, 44
CS18 - Green Infrastructure and the Natural Environment	42, 45, 46
CS19 - Green Belt	46, 47
CS20 - Minerals	48
CS21 - Waste	49, 50
UC1 - Offices and Business Development	8, 9
UC2 - New Retail (A1) in Newcastle City Centre and Gateshead Central	10, 11, 12

Policy No./Group and Title	Monitored by Framework No
UC3 - Leisure, Culture and Tourism in the Urban Core	13, 14, 15
UC4 - Homes in the Urban Core	17, 18, 19
UC5 - Primary and Secondary Pedestrian Routes in the Urban Core	Narrative on improvements that have been made and any pedestrian counts that have taken place
UC6 - Cycling in the Urban Core	22, 51
UC7 - Public Transport in the Urban Core	21, 26, 51 and narrative on the infrastructure that has been provided
UC8 - Freight and Servicing	25
UC9 - General Traffic in the Urban Core	23
UC10 - Car Parking	27
UC11 - Gateways and Arrival Points	32 and a narrative of any audits that have taken place
UC12 - Urban Design in the Urban Core	32 and a narrative of any audits that have taken place
UC13 - Respecting and Managing Views within, from and into the Urban Core	32, 33 and a narrative of any audits that have taken place
UC14 - Heritage in the Urban Core	32, 33
UC15 - Urban Green Infrastructure	42, 45
UC16 - Public Realm in the Urban Core	32, 51 and a narrative of any audits that have taken place
UC17 - Public Art	34 and a narrative of any audits that have taken place

Policy No./Group and Title	Monitored by Framework No
Newcastle Central Sub Area NC1 - Newcastle Central Sub Area NC2 - East Pilgrim Street Key Site	8, 10, 11, 12, 18, 22, 32 and narrative looking at the implementation of East Pilgrim Street and improvements to the area as a whole
Civic Sub Area C1 - Civic Sub Area C2 - Science Central	8, 9, 18, 19, 22, 36, 37, 38 and narrative on the implementation of Science Central and improvements to the area as a whole
Discovery Sub Area D1 - Discovery Sub Area D2 - Stephenson Quarter Key Site D3 - Forth Yard Development Opportunity Site	8, 9, 13, 15, 18, 22, 32, 38 and a narrative on the implementation of Stephenson Quarter and Forth Yard Development Opportunity Site and improvements to the area as a whole
QO1 - Quayside and Ouseburn Sub Area	8, 13, 18, 22, 32, 43 as well as a narrative
AOC1 - Newburn	18, 41 and narrative on the development of the site
Neighbourhood Growth Areas NN1 - 4 GN - Dunston Hill	18, 51 and narratives on the development of the sites
KEA - Newcastle International Airport	8, 9 and narrative on the development of the site
Village Growth Areas NV1 - 3 GV1 - 7	18, 51 and narrative on the development of the sites
Gateshead Central Sub Area GC1 - Gateshead Central Sub Area GC2 - Gateshead Central Development Area	8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 32, 38 and a narrative on the implementation of the Central Development Opportunity Site and improvements to the area as a whole

Policy No./Group and Title	Monitored by Framework No
Southern Gateway Sub Area SG1 - Southern Gateway SG2 - The Exemplar Neighbourhood Key Site SG3 - Southern Gateway Development Opportunity Sites	13, 18, 32, 38 and a narrative on the implementation of the Exemplar Neighbourhood and improvements to the area as a whole
Quays and Baltic Sub Area QB1 - Quays and Baltic Sub Area QB2 - Gateshead Quays Key Site QB3 - Quays and Baltic Development Opportunity Sites	8, 10, 13, 18 and a narrative on the implementation of Gateshead Quays and improvements to the area as a whole
AOC2 - Metrogreen	8, 13, 18 and a narrative on the development of the site
KEA2 - South of Follingsby Lane	8 and a narrative on the development of the site
DEL1 -Infrastructure and Developer Contributions	51, 52

Table 4 identifies the points which may identify that a policy is not being implemented successfully, and trigger a review of each policy. The table also provides guidance on what remedial actions may be considered as part of a review.

Table 4: Trigger Points and Potential Remedial Actions

CSUCP Policy	CS5 - Employment and Economic Growth Priorities
Monitored by Framework no.	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
Trigger for Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant drop in the business survival rate • Growth in number of jobs is significantly below targets • Significant decrease in employment rate • Targeted recruitment / training agreements are not provided on a significant number of developments where they would be appropriate. • Significant decrease in the proportion of working age population qualified to at least NVQ level 3 equivalent • Persistent and significant under delivery of employment floorspace • Unable to maintain a 5 year employment land supply • Retail developments are not in keeping with the retail hierarchy • Significant decline in the provision of community, leisure and tourism developments • Significant amount of development is not within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a GP, hospital, primary school, secondary school, large employer, food stores or major retail
Potential Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of reasons for under delivery and targeted action to address these e.g. release public sector assets, land assembly, public sector funding support • Potential review of the Plan • Potential release of green belt land for employment

CSUCP Policy	CS6 - Employment Land
Monitored by Framework no.	4, 5, 8, 9
Trigger for Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant decrease in the number of jobs • Significant decrease in employment rate • Persistent and significant under delivery of employment floorspace • Unable to maintain a 5 year employment land supply
Potential Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of reasons for under delivery and targeted action to address these e.g. release public sector assets, land assembly, funding support • Review land allocations identified in the Local Plan • Potential review of the Plan • Potential release of green belt land for employment

CSUCP Policy	CS7 - Retail and Centres
Monitored by Framework no.	10, 11, 12
Trigger for Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retail developments are not in keeping with the retail hierarchy • Significant decline in the vitality and viability of the retail centres • Significant loss of primary retail frontage • Significant amount of development is not within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a GP, hospital, primary school, secondary school, large employer, food stores or major retail
Potential Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of reasons for development being approved that is not in keeping with the retail hierarchy • Update of evidence base and potential review of retail hierarchy • Review / support initiatives to encourage vitality of centres • Review funding opportunities • Potential review of the Plan

CSUCP Policy	CS8 - Leisure, Culture and Tourism
Monitored by Framework no.	13, 14, 15
Trigger for Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant decline in the provision of community, leisure and tourism developments • Significant decline in the number of overnight visitors • Significant decline in the number of visitors to major attractions
Potential Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of reasons for reduction in numbers of visitors • Explore potential action / interventions to address this e.g. target and improve publicity of the area

CSUCP Policy	CS9 - Existing Communities
Monitored by Framework no.	13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21
Trigger for Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant decline in the provision of community, leisure and tourism developments • Significant underperformance in reducing dwelling vacancy rate • Significant reduction in the satisfaction level of residents • Rate of delivery of new homes is consistently and significantly below that set out in policy CS10 • Persistently unable to identify a five year housing land supply • Significant amount of development has poor access to facilities by public transport

Potential Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of reasons why sustainability of existing communities has declined e.g. area may be subject to housing renewal and dwellings may be vacant waiting for demolition, temporarily increasing vacancy rates • Potential review of the Plan
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CSUCP Policy	CS10 - Delivering New Homes
Monitored by Framework no.	17, 18, 19
Trigger for Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant reduction in the satisfaction level of residents • Rate of delivery of new homes is consistently and significantly below that set out in policy CS10 • Persistently unable to identify a five year housing land supply
Potential Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify reasons for under delivery of new housing, and consider whether and how the planning process can address this • Identify activity / intervention to address under delivery: e.g. release public sector assets, land assembly, public sector funding support, infrastructure improvements/mitigation of constraints • Potential review of the Plan

CSUCP Policy	CS11 - Providing a Range and Choice of Housing
Monitored by Framework no.	18, 30
Trigger for Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rate of delivery of new homes is consistently and significantly below that set out in policy CS10 • Significant reduction in the satisfaction level of residents
Potential Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of reasons for inadequate choice in the housing market. • Identify activity / intervention to address issue: e.g. release public sector assets, land assembly, public sector funding support targeted at specific housing types / tenure / locations • Potential review of the Plan

CSUCP Policy	CS12 - Provision of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople
Monitored by Framework no.	20
Trigger for Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant under provision of spaces provided
Potential Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular review of evidence base • Identification of reason for under provision • Potential review of the Plan • Potential release of green belt land

CSUCP Policy	CS13 - Transport
Monitored by Framework no.	21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27
Trigger for Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant amount of development is not within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a GP, hospital, primary school, secondary school, large employer, food stores or major retail. • Significant decrease in number of cycling trips • Significant increase in traffic flows • Significant lack of travel plans associated with new development • Significant decrease in levels of public transport patronage • Significant increase in long stay parking
Potential Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of reason for unsustainable travel patterns e.g. development is not focused around locations with high levels of public transport accessibility, under delivery of improvements to sustainable transport infrastructure (eg. cycle routes) • Potential review of the Plan, including detailed, site specific, and land allocations policies in subsequent Local Development Documents

CSUCP Policy	CS14 - Wellbeing and Health
Monitored by Framework no.	21, 22, 28, 29, 31, 35, 39, 42, 43
Trigger for Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant amount of development is not within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a GP, hospital, primary school, secondary school, large employer, food stores or major retail • Significant decrease in number of cycling trips • Significant decline in the health rankings • Significant decrease in adult participation in sport • Significant decline in air quality • Significant under performance against CO2 reduction target • Significant number of planning permission granted contrary to Environment Agency advice • Decline in the number of allotments sites and plots
Potential Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of reasons for under performance against targets for improving wellbeing and health, and consider whether and how the planning process can address this • Identification of potential activities / interventions to address issues: eg. access funding to support delivery of infrastructure and/or facilities that will contribute to improvements in health • Review full range of opportunities for funding • Potential review of the Plan, including detailed, site specific, and land allocations policies in subsequent Local Development Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents where relevant

CSUCP Policy	CS15 - Placemaking
Monitored by Framework no.	32, 33, 34
Trigger for Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant decline in the quality of completed development • Significant increase in the loss of, or damage to heritage assets • Significant and persistent under provision of public art despite appropriate opportunities
Potential Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of reason for under performance / under delivery • Potential review of the policy's requirements

CSUCP Policy	CS16 - Climate Change
Monitored by Framework no.	31, 35, 36, 38
Trigger for Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant decline in air quality • Less than 20% reduction in CO2 emissions by 2020 • Persistent and significant under delivery of renewable energy generating development • No significant increase in the provision of decentralised energy networks
Potential Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of reason for under performance / under delivery • Potential review of the policy's requirements

CSUCP Policy	CS17 - Flood Risk and Water Management
Monitored by Framework no.	39, 40, 41, 44
Trigger for Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice • Significant number of new developments at risk from flooding indicated by the SFRA • Significant number of new developments that do not incorporate SUDS • Significant decline in water quality
Potential Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of reason for under performance / under delivery • Potential review of the policy's requirements • Potential review of strategic approach to identification of land for development (including land allocations in the Local Plan) • Potential review of the Plan

CSUCP Policy	CS18 - Green Infrastructure and the Natural Environment
Monitored by Framework no.	42, 45
Trigger for Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant adverse impacts on areas of ecological importance • Significant reduction in the satisfaction level of residents
Potential Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of reason for under performance / under delivery • Potential review of the policy's requirements • Identify potential activities / interventions to address issues: eg. access funding to deliver improvements to GI network, and/or assets

CSUCP Policy	CS19 - Green Belt
Monitored by Framework no.	46, 47
Trigger for Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant amount areas of land deleted from the Green Belt • Significant increase in the number of inappropriate developments within the Green Belt
Potential Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential review of strategic approach to identification of land for development • Potential review of the Plan, including review of the extent of the Green Belt

CSUCP Policy	CS20 - Minerals
Monitored by Framework no.	48
Trigger for Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant under provision of sand and gravel and crushed rock
Potential Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify / review Areas of Search in subsequent Local Development Documents • Identification of reason for under performance / under delivery • Review of evidence base

CSUCP Policy	CS21 - Waste
Monitored by Framework no.	49, 50
Trigger for Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant increase in the amount of waste sent to landfill
Potential Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of reason for under performance / under delivery • Review evidence base

CSUCP Policy	UC1 - Offices and Business Development
Monitored by Framework no.	8, 9
Trigger for Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unable to identify and allocate sufficient employment floorspace • Unable to maintain a five year employment land supply
Potential Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of reasons for under delivery and targeted action to address these e.g. release public sector assets, land assembly, funding support • Review implementation of relevant site specific policies for the Urban Core

CSUCP Policy	UC2 - New Retail (A1) in Newcastle City Centre and Gateshead Central
Monitored by Framework no.	10, 11, 12
Trigger for Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retail developments are not in keeping with the retail hierarchy • Significant decline in the vitality and viability of the retail centres • Significant increase in the loss of primary retail frontage
Potential Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of reasons for development being approved that is not in keeping with the retail hierarchy • Update of evidence base and potential review of the retail hierarchy • Review//support initiatives to encourage vitality of centres • Review funding opportunities • Potential review of the Plan

CSUCP Policy	UC3 - Leisure, Culture and Tourism in the Urban Core
Monitored by Framework no.	13, 14, 15
Trigger for Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant decline in the provision of community, leisure and tourism developments • Significant decline in the number of overnight visitors • Significant decline in the number of visitors to major attractions
Potential Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of reasons for reduction in number of visitors in Urban Core • Explore potential action/interventions to address this e.g. target and improve publicity of the area

CSUCP Policy	UC4 - Homes in the Urban Core
Monitored by Framework no.	17, 18, 19
Trigger for Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant reduction in the satisfaction level of residents • Rate of delivery is consistently below that set out in Policy CS10 • Persistently cannot provide a five year housing land supply
Potential Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify reasons for under-delivery of new housing, and consider whether and how the planning process can address this • Identify activity/intervention to address under delivery eg. release public sector assets, land assembly, funding support, infrastructure improvements/mitigation of constraints • Potential review of land allocations in the Plan, including in subsequent Local Development Documents

CSUCP Policy	UC5 - Primary and Secondary Pedestrian Routes in the Urban Core
Monitored by Framework no.	Narrative only
Trigger for Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress on improving routes to and through the identified sites remained stagnant for a significant period of time
Potential Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify reasons for lack of implementation • Explore opportunities to address under delivery, including accessing funding sources • Consider review of the requirements of this and other policies where they prevent effective implementation

CSUCP Policy	UC6 - Cycling in the Urban Core
Monitored by Framework no.	22, 51
Trigger for Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant decrease in number of cycling trips
Potential Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify reasons for lack of implementation • Explore opportunities to address under delivery, including accessing funding sources • Consider review of the requirements of this and other policies where they prevent effective implementation

CSUCP Policy	UC7 - Public Transport in the Urban Core
Monitored by Framework no.	21, 26, 51
Trigger for Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant amount of development is not within 30 minutes public transport travel time of a GP, hospital, primary school, secondary school, large employer, food stores or major retail. • Significant decrease in levels of public transport patronage
Potential Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify reasons for lack of implementation • Explore opportunities to address under delivery, including accessing funding sources • Consider review of the requirements of this and other policies where they prevent effective implementation

CSUCP Policy	UC8 - Freight and Servicing
Monitored by Framework no.	25
Trigger for Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant number of planning permissions granted for major developments within the Freight Management Area that do not have a Delivery Service Plan
Potential Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify reasons for lack of implementation • Explore opportunities to address under delivery, including accessing funding sources • Consider review of the requirements of this and other policies where they prevent effective implementation

CSUCP Policy	UC9 - General Traffic in the Urban Core
Monitored by Framework no.	23
Trigger for Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant increase in traffic flows
Potential Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify reasons for lack of implementation • Explore opportunities to address under delivery, including accessing funding sources • Consider review of the requirements of this and other policies where they prevent effective implementation

CSUCP Policy	UC10 - Car Parking
Monitored by Framework no.	27
Trigger for Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant increase in the provision of long stay parking
Potential Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify reasons for lack of implementation • Explore opportunities to address under delivery, including accessing funding sources • Consider review of the requirements of this and other policies where they prevent effective implementation

CSUCP Policy	UC11 - Gateways and Arrival Points
Monitored by Framework no.	32 and narrative
Trigger for Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant decline in the quality of completed development • Failure to implement identified schemes
Potential Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify reasons for lack of implementation • Explore opportunities to address under delivery, including accessing funding sources • Consider review of the requirements of this and other policies where they create constraints

CSUCP Policy	UC12 - Urban Design
Monitored by Framework no.	32
Trigger for Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant decline in the quality of completed development
Potential Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify reasons for lack of implementation • Explore opportunities to address under delivery, including accessing funding sources • Consider review of the requirements of this and other policies where they prevent effective implementation of this policy

CSUCP Policy	UC13 - Respecting and Managing Views within, from and into the Urban Core
Monitored by Framework no.	32, 33
Trigger for Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant decline in the quality of completed development • Significant loss of, or damage to heritage assets
Potential Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify reasons for lack of implementation • Consider review of the requirements of this and other policies where they prevent effective implementation of this policy

CSUCP Policy	UC14 - Heritage in the Urban Core
Monitored by Framework no.	32, 33
Trigger for Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant decline in the quality of completed development • Significant loss of, or damage to heritage assets
Potential Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify reasons for lack of implementation • Explore opportunities to address under delivery, including accessing funding sources • Consider review of the requirements of this and other policies where they prevent effective implementation of this policy

CSUCP Policy	UC15 - Urban Green Infrastructure
Monitored by Framework no.	42, 45
Trigger for Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considerable adverse impacts on areas of ecological importance • Resident satisfaction levels significantly lower than 2012 levels
Potential Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify reasons for lack of implementation • Explore opportunities to address under delivery, including accessing funding sources • Consider review of the requirements of this and other policies where they prevent effective implementation of this policy

CSUCP Policy	UC16 - Public Realm in the Urban Core
Monitored by Framework no.	32, 51
Trigger for Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant decline in the quality of completed development
Potential Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify reasons for lack of implementation • Explore opportunities to address under delivery, including accessing funding sources • Consider review of the requirements of this and other policies where they prevent effective implementation of this policy

CSUCP Policy	UC17 - Public Art
Monitored by Framework no.	34 and narrative
Trigger for Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant and persistent under provision of public art despite appropriate opportunities
Potential Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of reason for under delivery • Explore funding opportunities where viability prevents implementation of this policy

CSUCP Policy	Newcastle Central Sub Area NC1 – Newcastle Central Sub Area NC2 – East Pilgrim Street Key Site
Monitored by Framework no.	8, 10, 11, 12, 18, 22, 32, 33 and narrative
Trigger for Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant lack of employment floorspace included within the development • Significant lack of retail floor space included within the development • Vitality and viability of the centres declines considerably • Significant amount of primary retail frontage is lost to other uses • Significant lack of housing provision with the development • Significant decrease in the number of cycling trips • Completed developments do not improve the quality of place

Potential Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of reasons for under delivery, and/or lack of implementation of policy, and consider whether and how the planning process can address this • Consider targeted action to address issues e.g. release public sector assets, land assembly, infrastructure improvements/mitigation of constraints etc. • Update of evidence base and potential review of retail hierarchy • Review / support initiatives to encourage vitality of centres • Review funding opportunities • Potential review of land allocations in the Plan, including in subsequent Local Development Documents • Consider review of the requirements of this and other policies where they prevent effective implementation
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CSUCP Policy	Civic Sub Area C1 – Civic Sub Area C2 – Science Central
Monitored by Framework no.	8, 9, 18, 19, 22, 36, 37, 38
Trigger for Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant lack of employment floorspace included within the development • Insufficient land is made available for employment uses • Significant lack of housing provision with the development • Insufficient land is made available for housing • Significant decrease in the number of cycling trips • Insufficient provision of renewable energy generating development
Potential Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of reasons for under delivery, and or lack of implementation of policy, and consider whether and how the planning process can address this • Consider targeted action to address issues e.g. release public sector assets, land assembly, infrastructure improvements/mitigation of constraints etc. • Review funding opportunities • Potential review of land allocations in the Plan, including in subsequent Local Development Documents • Consider review of the requirements of this and other policies where they prevent effective implementation

CSUCP Policy	Discovery Sub Area D1 – Discovery Sub Area D2 – Stephenson Quarter Key Site D3 – Forth Yard Development Opportunity Site
Monitored by Framework no.	8, 9, 13, 15, 18, 22, 32, 38
Trigger for Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant lack of employment floorspace included within the development • Insufficient land is made available for employment uses • Considerable decline in facilities • Significant decrease in the number of visitors from 2012 levels • Significant lack of housing provision with the development • Significant decrease in the number of cycling trips • Completed developments do not improve the quality of place
Potential Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of reasons for under delivery, and or lack of implementation of policy, and consider whether and how the planning process can address this • Consider targeted action to address issues e.g. release public sector assets, land assembly, infrastructure improvements/mitigation of constraints etc. • Review funding opportunities • Potential review of land allocations in the Plan, including in subsequent Local Development Documents • Consider review of the requirements of this and other policies where they prevent effective implementation

CSUCP Policy	Q01 - Quayside and Ouseburn Sub Area
Monitored by Framework no.	8, 13, 18, 22, 32, 43
Trigger for Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant lack of employment floorspace included within the development • Considerable decline in facilities • Significant lack of housing provision with the development • Significant decrease in the number of cycling trips • Completed developments do not improve the quality of place

Potential Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of reasons for under delivery, and or lack of implementation of policy, and consider whether and how the planning process can address this • Consider targeted action to address issues e.g. release public sector assets, land assembly, infrastructure improvements/mitigation of constraints etc. • Review funding opportunities • Potential review of land allocations in the Plan, including in subsequent Local Development Documents • Consider review of the requirements of this and other policies where they prevent effective implementation
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CSUCP Policy	AOC1 - Newburn
Monitored by Framework no.	18, 51
Trigger for Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land is not developed for housing
Potential Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of reasons for under delivery, and/ or lack of implementation of policy, and consider whether and how the planning process can address this • Consider targeted action to address issues e.g. release public sector assets, land assembly, infrastructure improvements/mitigation of constraints etc

CSUCP Policy	Neighbourhood Growth Areas NN1 – 4 GN – Dunston Hill
Monitored by Framework no.	18, 51
Trigger for Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land is not developed for housing
Potential Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of reasons for under delivery, and/ or lack of implementation of policy, and consider whether and how the planning process can address this • Consider targeted action to address issues e.g. release public sector assets, land assembly, infrastructure improvements/mitigation of constraints etc. • Significant lack of housing provision with the development

CSUCP Policy	KEA1 - Newcastle International Airport
Monitored by Framework no.	8, 9, 51
Trigger for Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land is not developed for employment uses
Potential Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of reasons for under delivery, and/or lack of implementation of policy, and consider whether and how the planning process can address this Consider targeted action to address issues e.g. release public sector assets, land assembly, infrastructure improvements / mitigation of constraints etc

CSUCP Policy	Village Growth Area NV1 – 3 GV1 – 7
Monitored by Framework no.	18
Trigger for Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land is not developed for housing
Potential Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of reasons for under delivery, and/or lack of implementation of policy, and consider whether and how the planning process can address this Consider targeted action to address issues e.g. release public sector assets, land assembly, infrastructure improvements / mitigation of constraints etc

CSUCP Policy	Gateshead Central Sub Area GC1 – Gateshead Central Sub Area GC2 – Gateshead Central Development Area
Monitored by Framework no.	8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 32, 38
Trigger for Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant lack of employment floorspace included within the development Significant lack of retail floor space included within the development Vitality and viability of the centres declines considerably Significant amount of primary retail frontage is lost to other uses Considerable decline in leisure and tourism facilities Significant decline in visitor numbers from 2012 levels Significant lack of housing provision with the development Completed developments do not improve the quality of place

Potential Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of reasons for under delivery, and/ or lack of implementation of policy, and consider whether and how the planning process can address this • Consider targeted action to address issues e.g. release public sector assets, land assembly, infrastructure improvements / mitigation of constraints etc. • Update of evidence base and potential review of retail hierarchy • Review / support initiatives to encourage vitality of centres • Review funding opportunities • Potential review of land allocations in the Plan, including in subsequent Local Development Documents • Consider review of the requirements of this and other policies where they prevent effective implementation
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CSUCP Policy	Southern Gateway Sub Area SG1 – Southern Gateway SG2 – The Exemplar Neighbourhood Key Site SG3 – Southern Gateway Development Opportunity Sites
Monitored by Framework no.	13, 18, 32, 38
Trigger for Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considerable decline in leisure and tourism facilities • Significant lack of housing provision with the development • Completed developments do not improve the quality of place
Potential Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of reasons for under delivery, and/ or lack of implementation of policy, and consider whether and how the planning process can address this • Consider targeted action to address issues e.g. release public sector assets, land assembly, infrastructure improvements / mitigation of constraints etc

CSUCP Policy	Quays and Baltic Sub Area QB1 – Quays and Baltic Sub Area QB2 – Gateshead Quays Key Site QB3 – Quays and Baltic Development Opportunity Sites
Monitored by Framework no.	8, 10, 13, 18
Trigger for Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant lack of employment floorspace included within the development • Significant lack of retail floor space included within the development • Considerable decline in leisure and tourism facilities • Significant lack of housing provision with the development
Potential Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of reasons for under delivery, and/ or lack of implementation of policy, and consider whether and how the planning process can address this • Consider targeted action to address issues e.g. release public sector assets, land assembly, infrastructure improvements / mitigation of constraints etc

CSUCP Policy	AOC2 - Metrogreen
Monitored by Framework no.	8, 13, 18
Trigger for Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant lack of employment floorspace included within the development • Significant lack of retail floor space included within the development • Considerable decline in leisure and tourism facilities
Potential Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of reasons for under delivery, and/ or lack of implementation of policy, and consider whether and how the planning process can address this • Consider targeted action to address issues e.g. release public sector assets, land assembly, infrastructure improvements / mitigation of constraints etc

CSUCP Policy	KEA2 - South of Follingsby Lane
Monitored by Framework no.	8
Trigger for Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant lack of employment floorspace included within the development
Potential Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of reasons for under delivery, and/or lack of implementation of policy, and consider whether and how the planning process can address this Consider targeted action to address issues e.g. release public sector assets, land assembly, infrastructure improvements / mitigation of constraints etc

CSUCP Policy	DEL1 - Infrastructure and Developer Contributions
Monitored by Framework no.	51, 52
Trigger for Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rate of delivery of new homes is consistently and significantly below that set out in policy CS10 Persistent and significant under delivery of employment floorspace Significant decline in the provision of community, leisure and tourism developments Significant decline in the vitality and viability of the retail centres Underperformance against the timescale for implementation of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan schemes (part 3)
Potential Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of reason for under delivery and or lack of implementation of policy and consider whether and how the planning process can address this. Consider targeted action to address issues e.g. release public sector assets, land assembly, infrastructure improvements / mitigation of constraints etc. Review of viability assessments Review of delivery mechanisms Review of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and schemes (part 3)

Table 5 Monitoring Targets

Ref	Topic area	To Monitor	Monitoring Framework (data collection)	Source	Gateshead target	Newcastle target	Target date	Monitors (policies)	Plan / SA objectives
1	Population	Demographic change	Estimate of total population	ONS mid-year population estimates	Combined population of more than 500,000	Population of more	By 2030: assess population growth trend annually	CS10	CSUC 1, 6 SA10, 11
2			Population by broad age group (0-15, 16-64 and 65 and over) in absolute terms, and as a proportion of the total	ONS mid-year population estimates	Maintain or increase number of residents aged 16-64	Maintain or increase number of residents aged 16-64	Throughout plan period		CSUC 1, 6, SA10,11
3	Employment	Economic activity	Business survival rate (annual VAT registrations / minus de-registrations / 10,000 population)	nomis	Improve business survival rate	Improve business survival rate	Throughout plan period	CS5	CSUC 2, 3 SA 6, 10, 11
4			Total number of jobs	nomis	Increase number of jobs	Increase number of jobs	Throughout plan period	CS5, 6	CSUC 2, 3 SA 10, 11
5			Proportion of working-age residents in employment	nomis	Increase employment	Increase employment	Throughout plan period	CS5, 6	CSUC 2, 3, SA 1, 2,11
6		Training agreements	Number of targeted recruitment and training agreements linked to development schemes, by type	Local authority planning teams	Increase number of targeted recruitment and training agreements	Increase number of targeted recruitment and training agreements	Throughout plan period	CS5	CSUC 2, 3 SA 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 11

Ref	Topic area	To Monitor	Monitoring Framework (data collection)	Source	Gateshead target	Newcastle target	Target date	Monitors (policies)	Plan / SA objectives
7		Education and skills	Proportion of working age population qualified to at least NVQ level 3 equivalent	nomis	Increase skills	Increase skills	Throughout plan period	CS5	CSUC1 SA1, 2, 3, 10, 11
8	Employment land and premises	Employment floorspace	Amount of employment floorspace approved, completed and lost by size (m2), location (including allocated employment land / key employment area), type (use class) and greenfield / brownfield	Local authority planning teams.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and allocate 150ha of employment floorspace Provide a minimum of 512,000m2 of office floorspace 	150ha of employment floorspace	By 2030: progressively implemented throughout the plan period	CS5, 6, UC1	CSUC 2, 3 SA 6, 10, 11
9		Employment land supply	Amount of employment land (ha) available by type and location	Local authority planning teams	Maintain an adequate employment and land portfolio to 2030		Throughout plan period	CS5, 6, UC1	CSUC 2 SA 6, 10, 11
10	Retail	Retail developments	Approvals, completions and losses of retail developments, by location (in/edge/out-of-centre, and rural) and gross internal floorspace (m2)	Local authority planning teams	Focus retail development in centres, in keeping with retail hierarchy	Focus retail development in centres, in keeping with retail hierarchy	Throughout plan period	CS7, UC2	CSUC 3, 4 SA 1, 2, 6, 10
11		Performance of retail	Vitality and viability health checks of centres, including: total units and total floorspace (m2), and % vacant units and % vacant floorspace	Local authority planning teams	Improve vitality and viability	Improve vitality and viability	Throughout plan period	CS7, UC2	CSUC 3, 4 SA1, 6, 10

Ref	Topic area	To Monitor	Monitoring Framework (data collection)	Source	Gateshead target	Newcastle target	Target date	Monitors (policies)	Plan / SA objectives
12			Loss of primary retail frontages in Urban Core	Local authority planning teams	Minimise loss of primary retail frontage	Minimise loss of primary retail frontage	Throughout plan period	CS7, UC2, NC1, GC1	CSUC 3, 4 SA 6, 10
13	Leisure, Culture and Tourism	Community, leisure and tourism developments	Approvals, completions and losses of community, major sport, leisure and tourism developments, by location (in/edge/out-of-centre, and rural), type and size.	Local authority planning teams	Improve provision of facilities	Improve provision of facilities	Throughout plan period	CS8, 9, UC3	CSUC 3, 5 SA 4, 6, 10
14		Tourist numbers	Number of overnight visitors in NewcastleGateshead	Newcastle Gateshead Initiative	Increase number of visitors from 2010 levels	Increase number of visitors from 2010 levels	Throughout plan period	CS8, UC3	CSUC 3, 5 SA 10
15			Number of visitors to major attractions	Newcastle Gateshead Initiative	Increase number of visitors from 2010 levels	Increase number of visitors from 2010 levels	Throughout plan period	CS8, UC3	CSUC 3, 5 SA 5, 10
16	Existing Communities	Empty homes	Number of vacant dwellings, and as a proportion of total housing stock. By total vacant and vacant for more than six months.	Local authority planning teams	Reduction of total vacancy to 3% across the district	Reduction of total vacancy to 3% across the district	By 2020, and maintained up to 2030	CS9	CSUC 6, 9 SA1,8

Ref	Topic area	To Monitor	Monitoring Framework (data collection)	Source	Gateshead target	Newcastle target	Target date	Monitors (policies)	Plan / SA objectives
17	Resident satisfaction with homes	Resident satisfaction with homes	Resident satisfaction with (by location): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Their home as a place to live The choice of housing in their area The quality of housing in their area 	Residents' surveys	Satisfaction at or above 2012 levels	Satisfaction at or above 2012 levels	Throughout plan period	CS9, 10, 11, UC4	CSUC 6, 9, 10, SA 1, 2
18	Housing Delivery	Housing developments (within trajectory)	Housing approvals, completions and losses by location, type, affordable and greenfield / brownfield (within trajectory showing net additional dwellings per year from the start of the plan period)	Local authority planning teams	Rate of delivery as set out in policy CS12	Rate of delivery as set out in policy CS12	Throughout plan period	CS9, 10, 11	CSUC 3, 6 SA1,6,8
19		Housing land supply (within trajectory)	Housing land supply (within trajectory showing projected net additional dwellings to the end of the plan period)	Local authority planning teams	A minimum of five years housing land supply	A minimum of five years housing land supply	Throughout plan period	CS3, 4, 10, 11	CSUC 3, 6
20	Gypsy and traveller accommodation	Number of spaces provided	Net additional pitches provided in the reporting year, and total provision as a % of the identified need.	Local authority planning teams	Provision to meet identified need	Provision to meet identified need	Throughout plan period	CS12	CSUC 6, 10 SA 5

Ref	Topic area	To Monitor	Monitoring Framework (data collection)	Source	Gateshead target	Newcastle target	Target date	Monitors (policies)	Plan / SA objectives
21	Transport and Accessibility	Accessibility of residential development	Amount of new residential development within 10, 20 and 30mins travel time by public transport to a GP, hospital, primary school, secondary school, large employer, food stores, major retail	Local authority planning teams	Optimise accessibility of new residential development	Optimise accessibility of new residential development	Throughout plan period	CS5, 7, 9, 13, 14, UC7	CSUC 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 SA 1, 2, 6, 7a, 8, 11
22		Cycling trips	Number of cycling trips, indexed to base year	Local authority transport teams	Increase number of cycling trips	Increase number of cycling trips	Throughout plan period	CS13, 14 UC6	CSUC 7, 8, 9 SA 4, 7a
23		Traffic flows	Weekday traffic flows, river crossings and inner and outer Newcastle cordons	Local authority transport teams	Minimise traffic flows	Minimise traffic flows	Throughout plan period	CS13 UC9	CSUC 7, 8 SA 7a, 8
24		Commitment from new development to modal shift	Planning permissions granted with implementation of a travel plan as a condition of development, by location, type and size of development	Local authority planning teams	Increase number of travel plans associated with new developments	Increase number of travel plans associated with new developments	Throughout plan period	CS13	CSUC 7, 8

Ref	Topic area	To Monitor	Monitoring Framework (data collection)	Source	Gateshead target	Newcastle target	Target date	Monitors (policies)	Plan / SA objectives
25		Freight	Planning permissions granted within the Freight Management Area with implementation of a Delivery Service Plan	Local authority planning teams	Not applicable	Minimise number of planning permissions for major development within the Freight Management Area that do not have a Delivery Service Plan	Throughout plan period	UC8	CSUC 7, 8
26		Public Transport Patronage	Number of passengers boarding and alighting the Metro and number of passengers boarding buses in the Urban Core	Nexus	Increase levels of public transport patronage	Increase levels of public transport patronage	Throughout plan period	CS13, UC7	CSUC 7, 8, 9 SA 7a, 8
27		Car Parking	Short and long stay car parking provision in existing centres	Local authority transport teams	Minimise long-stay parking, maximise short-stay	Minimise long-stay parking, maximise short-stay	Throughout plan period	CS13, UC10	CSUC 7, 8 SA 7a, 8
28	Wellbeing and Health	Health trend	Rank of health deprivation and disability score, by local authority	Indices of Deprivation	Improve health ranking	Improve health ranking	Throughout plan period	CS14	CSUC 9, 10, SA 1, 4

Ref	Topic area	To Monitor	Monitoring Framework (data collection)	Source	Gateshead target	Newcastle target	Target date	Monitors (policies)	Plan / SA objectives
29		Healthy lifestyles	Adult participation in sport (% of total population)	Active People Survey (Sport England)	Increase participation	Increase participation	Throughout plan period	CS14	CSUC 12 SA1, 2, 4
30		Satisfaction with area	Proportion satisfied with their area as a place to live, by location, age, gender and ethnicity	Residents' surveys	Satisfaction at or above 2012 levels	Satisfaction at or above 2012 levels	Throughout plan period	CS14	CSUC 10 SA1, 2, 5
31		Air quality	Mean reading (24hr / annual average) for NO2 within AQMAs	Local authority environmental health teams	Maintain or improve air quality	Maintain or improve air quality	Throughout plan period	CS14	CSUC 9, 11 SA4, 8, 9
32	Place-making	Quality of place, including public realm	Significant buildings and housing scheme audit	Local authority planning teams	Increase quality of completed developments, as measured through audit	Increase quality of completed developments, as measured through audit	Throughout plan period	CS15 UC12, 13, 14, 16	CSUC 9 SA 1, 2, 5, 7a, 7b

Ref	Topic area	To Monitor	Monitoring Framework (data collection)	Source	Gateshead target	Newcastle target	Target date	Monitors (policies)	Plan / SA objectives
33		Historic Built Environment	<p>Change in the extent and quality of the historic built environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of scheduled monuments, grade I, II*, II listed buildings, battlefields, historic parks and gardens, conservation areas and other heritage assets; Loss of, or addition to heritage assets Additions or removals from the risk register Recorded damage to heritage assets 	Heritage at Risk Register (English Heritage)	<p>Minimise loss of, or damage to heritage assets:</p> <p>Minimise additions to, and increase removals from the risk register</p>	<p>Minimise loss of, or damage to heritage assets:</p> <p>Minimise additions to, and increase removals from the risk register.</p>	Throughout plan period	<p>CS15</p> <p>UC12, 13, 14, 16</p>	<p>CSUC 9</p> <p>SA 5, 9</p>
34		Public art	<p>Planning approvals for schemes which include provision of public art, by location and type</p>	Local authority planning teams	Increase provision of public art	Increase provision of public art	Throughout plan period	<p>CS15</p> <p>UC17</p>	<p>CSUC 5,</p> <p>10, SA 2,</p> <p>5, 9</p>
35	Climate Change	CO2 emissions	Per capita CO2 emissions	Local authority environmental health teams	20% CO2 reduction	20% CO2 reduction	By 2020 (review target after 2020)	CS16	<p>CSUC 9,</p> <p>11, SA 7a,</p> <p>7b, 8, 9</p>

Ref	Topic area	To Monitor	Monitoring Framework (data collection)	Source	Gateshead target	Newcastle target	Target date	Monitors (policies)	Plan / SA objectives
36		Renewable energy	Installed capacity of renewable energy generating development by type	Local authority planning teams	Increase provision of renewable energy generating development	Increase provision of renewable energy generating development	Throughout plan period	CS16	CSUC 11 SA7a, 7b, 8, 9
37		Sustainability standards	% of new developments above relevant government scheme for sustainable development standards	Local authority planning teams	No target set	No target set	N/A	CS16	CSUC 11 SA 2, 7a, 7b, 8, 9
38		Implementation of heat networks	Capacity of decentralised energy networks, by installed capacity, and committed capacity	Local authority planning teams	Increase provision of decentralised energy networks	Increase provision of decentralised energy networks	Throughout plan period	CS16	CSUC 11 SA7a, 7b, 8, 9
39	Flooding and Water	Flooding / water quality	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on grounds of flood risk or water quality	Environment Agency	Minimise number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice	Minimise number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice	Throughout plan period	CS17	CSUC 6, 9 SA 7b, 8

Ref	Topic area	To Monitor	Monitoring Framework (data collection)	Source	Gateshead target	Newcastle target	Target date	Monitors (policies)	Plan / SA objectives
40			Number and proportion of completed new developments which will be at risk from fluvial, tidal surface water and sewer flooding indicated by the SFRA	Local authority planning teams	Minimise new development at risk from flooding indicated by the SFRA	Minimise new development at risk from flooding indicated by the SFRA	Throughout plan period	CS17	CSUC 6, 9 SA 7b, 8, 9
41		Surface water management	Completed new developments which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> incorporate SUDS discharge surface water to a watercourse discharge surface water to sewers and combined sewers 	Local authority planning teams	Minimise and control surface water runoff according to hierarchy	Minimise and control surface water runoff according to hierarchy	Throughout plan period	CS17	CSUC 6, 9 SA 7b, 8, 9
42	Green Infrastructure and the Natural Environment	Ecology	Changes in areas of ecological importance, comprising areas designated for their intrinsic ecological value, including sites of national, regional or local significance.	Local authority natural environment teams	Minimising adverse impacts on areas of ecological importance	Minimising adverse impacts on areas of ecological importance	Throughout plan period	CS18	CSUC 9 SA 7b, 9
43		Allotments	Number of allotment sites and plots	Local authority planning teams	Maintain or increase access	Maintain or increase access	Throughout plan period	CS14	CSUC 9 SA 1, 4, 6, 8, 9

Ref	Topic area	To Monitor	Monitoring Framework (data collection)	Source	Gateshead target	Newcastle target	Target date	Monitors (policies)	Plan / SA objectives
44		Water quality	% of river length assessed as fairly good or very good for chemical quality and biological quality, by river.	Environment Agency	Maintain or improve water quality	Maintain or improve water quality	Throughout plan period	CS17	CSUC 9 SA 7b, 8, 9
45		Open space quality	Proportion of residents satisfied with "Parks and green spaces"	Residents' surveys	Satisfaction at or above 2012 levels	Satisfaction at or above 2012 levels	Throughout plan period	CS19	CSUC 9, 12 SA1, 4, 5, 6, 9
46	Protecting the Green Belt	Green Belt	Green Belt additions and deletions	Local authority planning teams	Minimise deletions from the Green Belt	Minimise deletions from the Green Belt	Throughout plan period	CS19	CSUC 9 SA1, 8, 9
47			Planning applications and permissions advertised as departures from Green Belt policies	Local authority planning teams	Minimise inappropriate development within the Green Belt	Minimise inappropriate development within the Green Belt	Throughout plan period	CS19	CSUC 6, 9 SA1, 8, 9

Ref	Topic area	To Monitor	Monitoring Framework (data collection)	Source	Gateshead target	Newcastle target	Target date	Monitors (policies)	Plan / SA objectives
48	Minerals and Waste	Mineral extraction	Planning applications and approvals for mineral extraction by type, projected quantity and location	Local authority planning teams	3.1m tonnes sand and gravel, 3m tonnes crushed rock for Tyne and Wear		Between 2005 and 2020: target reviewed after 2020	CS20	SA 8
49		Waste management	Amount (tonnes) of municipal waste arising, by management type and percentage of municipal waste sent to landfill	Local authority planning teams	Minimise amount of waste sent to landfill; Monitor waste capacity to 2030		Throughout plan period	CS21	SA 7a, 8
50			Licensed and projected capacity of waste management facilities (existing and approved), by type.	Local authority planning teams	Monitor waste capacity to 2030		Throughout plan period	CS21	SA 8
51	Delivery	Infrastructure Delivery	Annual update of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan	Local authority planning teams	N/A	N/A		DEL 1	
52		Viability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Median House price, by type Assumed office rents 		+/- 10% from Adoption date of the plan		Throughout plan period	DEL 1	

Appendix 4 Waste Forecasts

Summary of baseline arisings

Year	Gateshead		Newcastle	
	Municipal	C&I	Municipal	C&I
2015	107	239	162	202
2020	112	226	165	207
2025	114	226	169	209
2030	117	226	174	214

Table 1 Summary of baseline arisings forecasts for municipal and commercial and industrial waste to 2030 ('000 tonnes) Source: Model of Waste Arisings and Management Capacity Report, 2012

Calculated Tonnage Capacity

GATESHEAD AND NEWCASTLE					
	SCENARIO	EfW	Landfill	Treatment	Total
2015	S1	- 86	283	298	495
	S2	- 86	296	298	508
	S3	- 86	311	298	523
	S4	- 120	316	298	494
2020	S1	- 55	-21	273	195
	S2	- 55	5	273	222
	S3	- 55	35	273	251
	S4	- 131	54	273	195
2025	S1	- 58	-25	274	191
	S2	- 58	14	274	231
	S3	- 58	58	274	274
	S4	- 134	50	274	191
2030	S1	- 60	- 211	277	6
	S2	- 60	- 171	277	46
	S3	- 60	- 127	277	90
	S4	- 137	- 134	277	6

Table 2 Calculated Tonnage Capacity, ('000 tonnes) Source: Model of Waste Arisings and Management Capacity Report, 2012

* A minus sign equals capacity shortfall

* EFW Energy from Waste

