

# **Newcastle City Council**

## **Authority Monitoring Report 2018-19**

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## **Executive Summary**

All local planning authorities are required to publish an Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) containing information on the implementation of the Local Development Scheme (LDS), and the extent to which planning policies set out in the Local Plan documents are being delivered.

## **Effectiveness of Planning Policies**

Each year the AMR reports on a range of indicators and the progress of specific targets. This AMR is aligned to Newcastle's Local Plan, which includes the Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan (CSUCP).

The AMR has reviewed progress from 2018 to 2019 which indicates that:

## **Economic Prosperity**

- 10,052 sqm of floorspace for employment has been developed
- 69.95 ha of allocated employment land is available

## **Homes**

- Excluding student housing, the build rate in 2018/19 was 1068 gross completions.
- In this monitoring period there was a net gain of 2,606 (including student units), when allowance is made for the loss of 84 dwellings through conversions and demolitions
- In 2018/19 a total of 207 affordable homes were completed in the City
- During 2018/19 668 student units have been completed

## **Transport and Accessibility**

- In 2019, cycle infrastructure schemes, which have provided protected cycle routes and improvements for pedestrians have been completed on Elswick Road and on the Great North Road
- Junction improvements are complete at Kingston Park Road/Fawdon Lane
- A programme has been developed that will deliver improvements to the junctions to support the delivery of housing at the Strategic Land Release sites.
- A number of improvements have taken place on the bus loop, with work continuing this year on signal upgrades at Newgate Street / Clayton Street and on the pedestrian crossing on Gallowgate

## **People and Place**

- A Local Wildlife Sites review has been carried out in 2016. Newcastle has 27 Local Wildlife Sites. There are also 33 sites of Sites of Local Conservation Interest. Final amendments have been made to Newcastle's new Wildlife Enhancement Corridors which will replace the previous UDP Wildlife Corridors.
- The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) has been reviewed will be used to inform the Development and Allocations Plan and will be used in the determination of planning applications.
- The revised Green Belt Boundary has been established in the Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan. The remaining Green Belt will be protected in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework

## **Minerals and Waste**

- No new waste management facilities were built in 2018/19
- 138558 tonnes of municipal waste in 2018/19 was recorded, 39% of this was recycled

## 1. Introduction

This is the thirteenth Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) to be produced by Newcastle City Council under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004). This AMR covers the period from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019, but also, where appropriate, includes details up to the time of publication.

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

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

## 2. Progress in Preparing the Local Plan

All local authorities are required to produce a Local Plan. The Local Plan sets out how we will plan the future development of Newcastle. The City Council is progressing with the preparation of a two-Part Local Plan covering the whole of the City Council's area.

### Newcastle Local Plan 2017

Newcastle statutory development plan or Local Plan currently comprises of the following documents;

- Planning for the Future Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan (2015) (CSUCP)
- Unitary Development Plan (1998) (UDP) – Saved policies
- Walker Riverside Area Action Plan (2007) (WRAAP) – Saved policies
- Benwell Scotswood Area Action Plan (2009) (BSAAP) – Saved policies
- Newcastle Policies Map which includes all designations/allocations

### Newcastle Local Plan 2020

The Newcastle Local Plan comprises the following Local Development Documents (LDDs) See also Figure 1:

**Part 1** - The Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan (CSUCP) - adopted by Newcastle City Council on

26 March 2015.

**Part 2** - Part two will be the Development and Allocations Plan (DAP). This document will include detailed development management policies and allocate and designate land. Upon adoption the DAP this will replace the Unitary Development Plan (1998), Walker Riverside Area Action Plan (2007) and Benwell Scotswood Area Action Plan (2009). As illustrated in Figure 1.

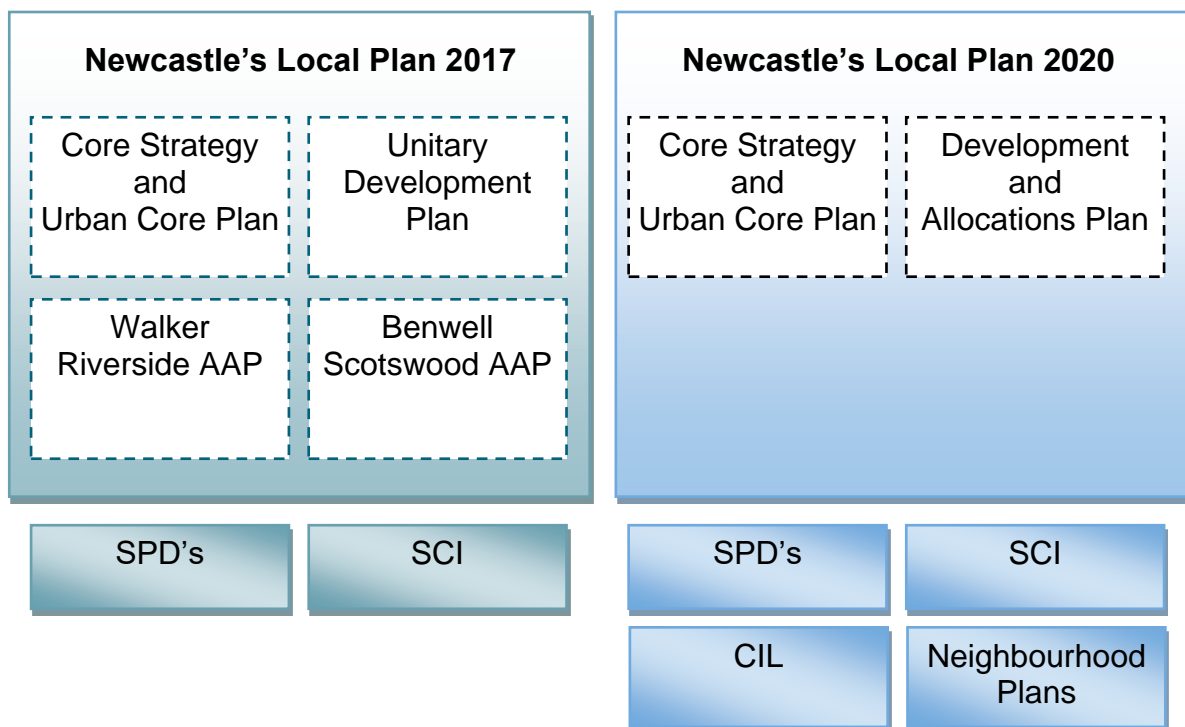


Figure 1 Newcastle's Local Plan

The Local Development Scheme (LDS) was updated in 2017 to reflect progress on DAP and sets out the latest approved timetable for Newcastle's Local Plan:

Document	Updated LDS, 2017	
<b>Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan</b>	Adopted: March 2015	
<b>Development and Allocations Plan</b>	Call out for sites	January 2016
	Consultation draft	October-Nov 2017
	Preparation of pre-submission draft	January-June 2018
	Submission Document	January-March 2019
	Submission for Examination	April 2019
	Examination	Summer 2019
	Adoption	Winter 2019

## Implementation of Policies

A number of Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) and Planning Guidance documents have been prepared as part of the Local Plan, and further documents may be produced where appropriate.

The council are currently preparing additional SPDs and Planning Guidance documents which include:

- Tall Buildings Supplementary Planning Document
- Updated Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document
- Revised Forth Yards Development Framework (Adopted January 2020)
- Developer Guidance Sustainability Statements
- Trees, Landscaping and Biodiversity Supplementary Planning Document

## Community Infrastructure Levy

Newcastle City Council became a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging Authority on 14<sup>th</sup> November 2016. This means that some new development granted planning permission after this date will be subject to a charge. Further information on CIL in Newcastle can found at: <http://www.newcastle.gov.uk/CIL>

### April 2018 to March 2019

Total CIL secured to date <sup>1</sup>	£6,074,984
Total CIL requested to date <sup>2</sup>	£4,081,980
Total CIL received to date <sup>3</sup>	£383,821.06
Total Neighbourhood Portion received to date <sup>4</sup>	£57,573.16
Total Administration Fee received to date <sup>5</sup>	£19,191.05

<sup>1</sup> This is the amount that has been secured through planning applications in chargeable areas which have generated a CIL charge.

<sup>2</sup> This relates to the amount we have requested from commenced planning permissions which generated a CIL charge.

<sup>3</sup> This relates to the total amount we have received.

<sup>4</sup> This relates to the neighbourhood portion.

<sup>5</sup> This relates to the amount we have received to date which we can use to administer the collection of the CIL charge.

## Duty to Co-operate

The Duty to Cooperate is a legal requirement and a soundness test set out in national planning guidance (NPPF paragraphs 24-27 and 35), the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (sections 19 (1B to 1E) and 33A(4) and section 110 of the Localism Act 2011. Local planning

authorities and county councils are under a duty to cooperate with each other, and with other prescribed bodies, on strategic matters that cross administrative boundaries.

### Engagement with Local Planning Authorities

Planning Policy Officers have regular on-going liaison with North of Tyne local planning authorities, North Tyneside and Northumberland County Council. Officers from Gateshead Council also attend to ensure continuity with South of Tyne D-t-C meetings. These meetings are usually held quarterly. The meetings are used as an opportunity to discuss any cross boundary implications and update neighbouring authorities on Local Plan progress and any other strategic policy matters.

Newcastle City Council's latest published Duty to Cooperate Statement of Common Ground was prepared to support the submission DAP:

[https://www.newcastle.gov.uk/sites/default/files/planning/dap\\_dtcsocg.pdf](https://www.newcastle.gov.uk/sites/default/files/planning/dap_dtcsocg.pdf)

Newcastle City Council prepared a D-t-C statement with appended SoCG in February 2019 to accompany the DAP. The DAP is considered to be a non-strategic plan, and accordingly, the SoCG was prepared proportionately.

Newcastle City Council are currently working with Gateshead Council in reviewing the CSUCP, to consider the policies in the plan five years after its adoption.

### **Development Management and Enforcement Activity**

#### Development Management

The national indicator for planning activity performance is NI 157. This indicator measures the percentage of planning applications dealt with in a timely manner: major, minor and other. A timely manner is defined as within 13 weeks for Major applications and within 8 weeks for Minor and Other applications, (or within an extended period agreed between applicant and the local authority).

<b>Applications</b>	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>2017/18</b>	<b>2018/19</b>
<b>Majors (applications determined within 13 weeks)</b>	88% (58/66)	95%	89% 56 of 63
<b>Minors (applications determined within 8 weeks)</b>	85% (358/422)	91%	88% 290 of 328
<b>Others (applications determined within 8 weeks)</b>	84% (880/1052)	91%	84% 735 of 875
<b>All (all application types determined within designated timescales)</b>	84% (1298/1540)	91%	85% 1082 of 1266
<b>Householder (householder applications determined within 8 weeks)</b>	84% (500/592)	93%	85% 456 of 535



## Planning Appeals

In the monitoring period 2018/19 the council received a total of 66 planning appeals, of these appeals 23 were allowed and for 32 appeals the council's decision was upheld.

Decision/Status	Total
Allowed (overturned)	23
Dismissed (upheld)	32
In progress	2
Withdrawn/invalid	9
Total	66

## Planning Enforcement

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
<b>Enforcement Complaints Acknowledged within 5 working days</b>	97% 557/573	97% 487 of 501	95% 457 of 481
<b>Enforcement Site Visits within 5/10 working days</b>	87% 396/455	94% 360 of 428	78% 327 of 417
<b>Complainants notified of progress within 20 working days</b>	94% 396/422	92% 360 of 392	92% 295 of 321
<b>Complainants notified of progress within 10 working days</b>	100% 244/244	100% 178/178	100% 256 of 256

### **3. Monitoring Indicators**

This chapter forms the body of the monitoring report, focusing on assessing the implementation of the city's adopted planning policies.

Following the adoption of the Core Strategy and Urban Core plan (March 2015), Newcastle City Council's Local Plan policies currently comprise the policies of the CSUCP, the remaining saved Unitary Development Plan (UDP), Walker Riverside AAP and Benwell Scotswood AAP.

A set of indicators are used to assess the progress of meeting policy targets as well as policy effectiveness. The indicators are set out in the monitoring framework which was prepared for the CSUCP. The monitoring framework shares many key elements with the indicators used to monitor the UDP policies. Therefore, although this AMR does not use specific indicators from the UDP, it covers the monitoring of strategic priorities that the UDP shares with the CSUCP.

The framework also monitors sustainability objectives which were identified through the sustainability appraisal and covers the extent to which the strategic objectives of the plan are being achieved. The strategic and sustainability objectives can be found in Appendix 1 and 2.

The indicator data collected will be presented in six sections: Economic Prosperity, Homes, Transport and Accessibility, People and Place, Minerals and Waste and Infrastructure.

## Economic Prosperity

### Employment and Economic Growth Priorities

#### **Business survival rate** (Source: ONS Business Demography. Latest data published: 2018) **Indicator 3**

This indicator is defined as the annual VAT registrations minus de-registrations / 10,000 population in Newcastle. The Council's target is to improve the business survival rate throughout the plan period.

	Total population	Business births	Business deaths	Survival rate
2010	276,700	725	810	-3.07
2011	279,100	895	755	5.02
2012	282,400	950	860	3.19
2013	286,800	1195	805	13.64
2014	288,300	1210	1005	7.11
2015	290,800	1260	1070	6.53
2016	293,700	1265	1075	5.96
2017	295,900	1280	1200	1.86
2018	300,200	1260	1135	4.16

The data indicates that there has been some fluctuation in the survival rate of businesses, however there has been an increase in the survival rate of businesses since last year.

#### **Total number of jobs** (Source: ONS Jobs Density. Latest data published: 2017) **Indicator 4**

This indicator is defined as the total number of jobs including employees, self-employed, government supported trainees and HM Forces. The council's target is to increase the number of jobs accommodated within the local authority area throughout the plan period.

	Number of Jobs	Density
2010	187,000	0.98
2011	190,000	0.99
2012	191,000	0.99
2013	190,000	0.97
2014	195,000	0.99
2015	199,000	1.00
2016	195,000	0.97
2017	205,000	1.02

The data indicates that in Newcastle there is a relatively high number of jobs in the city when considered against the size of its working age population. Newcastle's job density (the ratio of total jobs to resident population ages 16-64) in 2017 was 1.02, higher than the North East regional average of 0.71.

**Proportion of working-age residents in employment** (Source: ONS Annual Population Survey. Latest data published: June 2017) **Indicator 5**

This indicator is defined as the proportion of residents aged 16-64 in employment in Newcastle. The council's target is to increase employment of Newcastle residents throughout the plan period.

	<b>Employment Rate – aged 16-64</b>
<b>2010</b>	60.2%
<b>2011</b>	64.5%
<b>2012</b>	62.8%
<b>2013</b>	60.6%
<b>2014</b>	60.3%
<b>2015</b>	65.0%
<b>2016</b>	65.2%
<b>2017</b>	65.8%
<b>2018</b>	68.5%
<b>2019</b>	67.8%

There has been a slight reduction in the proportion of working age residents in employment, however the proportion is higher than in 2010.

**Targeted recruitment and training agreements** (Source: Newcastle City Council, December 2016) **Indicator 6**

This indicator is defined as the number of targeted recruitment and training agreements linked to development schemes (by type). Newcastle City Council's target is to increase the number of targeted recruitment and training agreements throughout the plan period.

Between April 2018 to March 2019, 77 out of work Newcastle residents have commenced jobs on targeted recruitment and training sites in the construction sector and with end users such as hotels or retailers. In addition, 11 new apprentices have been recruited and 36 young people have completed work placements to prepare them for jobs and apprenticeships.

In relation to Training and Employment Management Plans (TEMPs), 137 planning agreements or conditions in total have required the submission of a TEMP prior to commencement. Recruitment support for developers, contractors and subcontractors is provided through Generation North East and Newcastle Futures alongside partners in the Skills Hub, based in the city library.

Contributions secured from developers for training and employment activity during 18/19 has enabled the setting up of a construction training fund and a flexi fund. In 18/19 58 out of work Newcastle residents completed construction qualifications, 28 of which then went into work. The flexi fund, which is to remove barriers to accessing jobs or training, has supported 59 residents.

**Education and Skills** (Source: ONS Annual Population Survey. Latest data published: March 2016) **Indicator 7**

This indicator is defined as the proportion of working age residents qualified to at least NVQ level 3 equivalent. The council's target is to increase the skills of Newcastle residents within the plan period.

	Newcastle residents qualified to NVQ level 3 and above	
	Number	% of residents aged 16-64
Jan-Dec 10	92,000	48.8%
Jan-Dec 11	103,400	54.7%
Jan-Dec 12	103,900	54.2%
Jan-Dec 13	107,100	55.2%
Jan-Dec 14	110,500	56.4%
Jan-Dec 15	113,600	57.5%
Jan-Dec 16	120,800	60.8%
Jan-Dec 17	122,400	60.9%
Jan-Dec 18	121,800	61.3%

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

## Employment Land

**Employment floorspace** (Source: Newcastle City Council/Gateshead Council) **Indicator 8**

This indicator is defined as the amount of employment floorspace approved, completed and lost by size, location (allocated employment land), type and whether it is greenfield or brownfield land. The joint target between Newcastle City Council and Gateshead Council – to be implemented progressively throughout the plan period – is to:

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

		Site Area (ha)	Floorspace (sqm)	Use class
2018/19 planning permissions	2018/0266/01/DET Westgate Hall	0.09	875	B1
	2019/0023/01/DET 45 Station Road, South Gosforth	0.02	176	B1
	2017/1743/01/DET Virginia House, 29 Welbeck Road	0.08	798	B8
	2018/1468/01/DET Carnegie Building Atkinson Road	0.09	120	B1
	2018/1409/01/DET Land at North Works Site, Siemens	0.21	2068	B8
	2017/0711/01/DET Flat P, Saint Marys College	0.31	177	B1
	2013/0301/01/DET Tru Knit House, Sunco House (Siemans House) Carliol Square	0.10	1350	B1
	2018/1158/01/DET Basement At Charltons Bonds Waterloo Street	0.09	746	B1
	2018/1409/01/DET Land At North Works Site, Siemens Shields Road	0.20	912	B8
	<b>Newcastle Total</b>	1.19 Ha	7,222 sqm	
	<b>Gateshead Total</b>	6.052 Ha	19,978 sqm	
	2018/19 planning completions		Site Area (ha)	Floorspace (sqm)
2016/1405/01/DET Elite House, Front Street Bells Close		0.01	410	
2017/0418/01/DET Byker Community Trust 15 - 23 Raby Cross		0.01	122	B1
2015/1183/01/DET Elliott Terrace		0.07	248	B1
2017/1561/01/DET Unit 4A Whitehouse Road Industrial Estate		0.051	510	B2
2016/0545/01/DET Rear Of 2-6, Ivy Road		0.04	140 140	B1 B8
2017/0711/01/DET Saint Marys College Fenham Hall Drive		0.31	177	
2016/0173/01/DET 3 College Street		0.03	491	B1
2016/1987/01/DET Former Hawthorn Works Site Stephenson Quarter		1.04	6,441	B1
2017/1533/01/DET 3 College Street		0.03	491	B1
2018/1409/01/DET Land At North Works Site, Siemens Shields Road		0.20	912	B8

	<b>Newcastle Total</b>	1.791	10,052	
	<b>Gateshead Total</b>	9.06	10,100	
		<b>Site Area (ha)</b>	<b>Floorspace (sqm)</b>	<b>Use class</b>
<b>2018/19 Losses</b>	2015/1638/01/DET 40 Dean Street	0.02	288.5	B1
	2016/0210/01/DET 6 Chimney Mills	0.04	156	B1
	15/00291/NRE Northumbria House, Regent Farm Road	0.09	865	B1
	2015/1356/01/DET 186 Portland Road	0.01	170	B1
	2017/0107/01/DET 6-8 Jesmond Road West	0.03	676	B1
	2015/0511/01/DET 38 - 40 Leazes Park Road	0.03	283	B1
	2018/0431/01/DET Unit 5A Shieldfield Industrial Estate, Union Street	0.03	307	B2
	2017/1767/01/DET 50 Walker Road	0.02	188	B1
	2016/1405/01/DET Elite Embroidery Ltd	0.17	259 89 62	B1 B2 B8
	2015/1729/01/DET 13 Saint James Street	0.01	168	B1
	2016/0873/01/DET 2 Cathedral Square Cloth Market	0.09	323	B1
	2017/1532/01/DET Bonny Mer Unit 1 Victoria Enterprise Centre	0.10	515	B1
	2018/0885/01/DET Whitworth House 6 Lansdowne Place	0.02	155	B1
	2015/1157/01/DET Princes Building Queen Street	0.10	695	B1
	2018/0420/01/DET Grainger House 83 Westgate Road And 123 - 127 Clayton Street West	0.06	1540	B1
	2018/0957/01/DET Unit A1 Benfield Business Park	0.12	250	B2
	2013/1803/01/DET Unit 25 - 27 Armstrong Industrial Park	0.08	385	B1c
	17/00357/NRE BT Jesmond Telephone Exchange Manor Court	0.18	1763	B1
	2018/1216/01/DET Northumberland House Princess Square	0.02	215	B1
	2017/1682/01/DET Harlequin House, Clayton Road Jesmond	0.02	151	B1
2017/0069/01/DET 4 Bentinck Road	0.04	237	B1	

	<b>Newcastle Total</b>	1.28	9,740.5	
	<b>Gateshead Total</b>	0.674	8,265	

### 2018-2019 Employment Land Take up

Planning Application	Site are (ha)	Take up (ha)	Floorspace take up (sqm)	Use Class
Elite House Front Street Bells Close Newcastle upon Tyne NE15 6YF	0.17	0.01	98	B1
Land At North Works Site Siemens Shields Road Newcastle upon Tyne  Land at North Works site Siemens Shields Road	0.21	0.21	912	B8
Stephenson Quarter Forth Banks Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 3SG	1.04	1	6441	D1 to B1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>7451</b>	

### Employment land supply (Source: Newcastle City Council/Gateshead Council) Indicator 9

This indicator is defined as the amount of employment land available by type and location. The target for Newcastle City Council and Gateshead Council is to maintain an adequate employment land portfolio up to 2030.



Allocated Sites - Location	Reference / allocation	Area (ha)	Potential Employment Use
South of freight village, Newcastle International Airport	Policy KEAb	5.03 (Gross)	B1
Southside, Newcastle International Airport	Policy KEAc	40.88 (Gross)	B1/ B2/ B8
Southside Expansion Site Newcastle International Airport	Policy KEAd	13 (Gross)	B1
Main Former Brewery Site	1412	3	B1
Heber Street and Brewery Offices	3077	0.39	B1
East Pilgrim Street Masterplan Area	1313	3	B1
Stephenson Quarter	1400	1	B1
Forth Goods Yard	1374	1.38	B1
South of Pottery Lane	1398	1.5	B1
Newcastle City Helipoint	4709	0.77	B1
<b>Newcastle Total</b>		<b>69.95</b>	
<b>Gateshead Total</b>		<b>61.1</b>	

The council is currently preparing part two of the Local Plan, the Development and Allocations Plan. This plan will support the delivery of the Core Strategy by providing detailed employment policies to protect valuable existing employment sites and allocate new sites. This will ensure that the council has a sufficient supply and a range of high quality employment land to meet the requirements of the Core Strategy over the plan period.

## Retail and Centres

### Retail developments *(Source: Newcastle City Council)* Indicator 10

This indicator is defined as the approvals, completions and losses of retail developments by location (in/edge/out of centre, and rural) and gross internal floorspace (GIA). Newcastle City Council's target is to focus retail development in centres, in accordance with the retail hierarchy established in the CSUCP throughout the plan period.

There was no retail development in Newcastle over 500sqm in this monitoring period.

The retail market is currently challenging due to several factors and continues to affect many retailers. This applies to almost all areas of England. The council however supports redevelopment schemes within defined centres and continues to support markets. Grainger Market has seen recent investment to replace the arcade roof and refurbish the market entrances. The council is keen to sustain the market's future to ensure its long-term viability. Newcastle council has also worked with partners to extend the Christmas Market offer to make the Christmas Market an event, attracting visitors from outside the area and compete

with other core cities.

### Performance of retail (Source: Newcastle City Council) Indicator 11

This indicator is defined as the vitality and viability health checks of centres, including total units, total floorspace (m<sup>2</sup>), % vacant units and % vacant floorspace in Newcastle. The Council's target is to improve the vitality and viability of centres throughout the plan period.

District Centres	Adelaide Terrace	Chillingham Road	Denton Park	Gosforth High Street	Great Park	Kingston Park	Shields Road	West Road
<b>2016-2017</b>								
Total Number of Units	110	105	26	195	N/A	32	245	100
Occupied Units	93	88	23	174	N/A	29	222	90
Vacant units	17	17	3	21	N/A	3	23	10
% vacant	15%	16%	12%	11%	N/A	9%	9%	10%
<b>2017-2018</b>								
Total Number of Units	98	91	27	196	1	39	184	130
Occupied Units	93	84	23	182	1	38	170	111
Vacant units	5	7	4	14	0	1	14	19
% vacant	5%	8%	15%	7%	0%	3%	8%	15%
<b>2018-2019</b>								
Total Number of Units	100	91	27	201	2	40	189	140
Occupied Units	94	81	26	184	2	40	161	125
Vacant units	6	10	1	17	0	0	28	15
% vacant	6%	11%	4%	8%	0%	0%	15%	11%

Number of units by use class within District Centres.

District Centres	Adelaide Terrace	Chillingham Road	Denton Park	Gosforth High Street	Great Park	Kingston Park	Shields Road	West Road
<b>2017/18</b>								
A1	57	40	12	70		24	84	46
A2	6	17	4	28		1	14	20
A3	7	12		18	1	5	9	4
A4		1		7		1	8	1
A5	8	11	2	6		1	10	11

<b>B1</b>	4	5		26		1	4	25
<b>B2</b>				1			2	
<b>B8</b>	1			1			3	
<b>D1</b>	4	1	2	9		2	5	4
<b>D2</b>	2		1	5		1	4	1
<b>SG</b>	4	3	5	10		2	26	7

<b>District Centres</b>	<b>Adelaide Terrace</b>	<b>Chillingham Road</b>	<b>Denton Park</b>	<b>Gosforth High Street</b>	<b>Great Park</b>	<b>Kingston Park</b>	<b>Shields Road</b>	<b>West Road</b>
<b>2018/19</b>								
<b>A1</b>	54	33	12	81		24	78	50
<b>A2</b>	7	17	4	27		1	16	19
<b>A3</b>	6	14		20	1	5	9	6
<b>A4</b>		2		7		1	8	1
<b>A5</b>	9	10	2	7		1	8	14
<b>B1</b>	4	1		24		1	6	28
<b>B2</b>						1	2	
<b>B8</b>	1			1			3	
<b>D1</b>	5	1	2	9		2	5	5
<b>D2</b>	1	3	1	5		1	4	1
<b>SG</b>	4		5			2	21	8

**Overall performance of retail (% of vacant units in Newcastle)**

	<b>Newcastle</b>
<b>2010/11</b>	13.5%
<b>2011/12</b>	13.5%
<b>2012/13</b>	12.4%
<b>2013/14</b>	16.1%
<b>2014/15</b>	12.5%
<b>2015/16</b>	13.7%
<b>2016/17</b>	11.6%
<b>2017/18</b>	8.4%
<b>2018/19</b>	9.8%

**Loss of primary retail frontages in the Urban Core** (*Source: Newcastle City Council*)  
**Indicator 12**

This indicator is defined as the loss of primary retail frontages in Newcastle's Urban Core. The council's target is to minimise the loss of primary retail frontages over the plan period.

In this monitoring period no retail units were lost within the primary retail frontages in Newcastle's Urban Core.

**Leisure, Culture and Tourism**

**Community, leisure and tourism developments** (*Source: Newcastle City Council*)  
**Indicator 13**

This indicator is defined as the approvals, completions and losses of community, major sport, leisure and tourism developments, by location (in/edge/out of centre, and rural), type, and size. The council's target is to improve the provision of facilities throughout the plan period.

There have been a number of planning applications approved for leisure, community, sport and tourism uses across the city. This includes a number of hotels, aparthotels and holiday lets. A number of education facilities have been approved, as well as community facilities such as a place of worship with ancillary church and community group meeting rooms, a community centre and a health and wellbeing hub. There have been several dental surgeries approved, a number of gym facilities and a martial arts sports club.

Within the monitoring period a number of developments have been completed, this includes a hotel, aparthotel, a 4 screen cinema, an amusement facility and a leisure escape room facility. A number of health facilities have been completed such as a fitness suite, physiotherapy centres, a rehabilitation facility, a martial arts sports club and several training gyms. A college and two educational facilities have been built

A number of change of use applications have resulted in the loss of leisure facilities such as a vacant racquet court building and a cookery block from an educational establishment.

**Tourist numbers** (*Source: NewcastleGateshead Initiative. Latest data: 2017*) **Indicator 14**

The following two indicators are related to the number of overnight visitors in Newcastle and visitors to 'major attractions' in Newcastle Gateshead. The Council's target for both indicators is to increase visitor numbers from 2010 levels.

	Number of overnight visitors in Newcastle Gateshead (Millions)
2010	1.647
2011	1.722
2012	1.971
2013	1.972
2014	1.924
2015	1.958
2016	2.086
2017	2.135
2018	2.224

**Number of visitors to major attractions** (Source: NewcastleGateshead Initiative. Latest data: 2018) **Indicator 15**

	Number of visitors to major attractions (Millions)
2010	3,278,050
2011	2,767,441
2012	4,410,285
2013	3,562,109
2014	3,727,143
2015	4,001,809
2016	4,016,868
2017	4,490,332
2018	4,338,803*

\*This is a conservative figure as one or two attractions haven't provided a full data set for the year (i.e. only 7/8 months of data).

## Homes

## Population

**Estimate of total population** (ONS annual mid-year population estimates. Latest data published: 2016) **Indicator 1**

This indicator is defined as the estimated total populations for Newcastle and Gateshead. The targets for Newcastle City Council and Gateshead Council are to attain a combined population in excess of 500,000 by 2030.

	Gateshead	Newcastle	Combined
2010	198,731	276,681	475,412
2011	200,349	279,092	479,441
2012	200,272	281,893	482,165
2013	200,098	285,821	485,919
2014	200,781	288,340	489,121
2015	201,724	290,764	492,488
2016	202,628	293,713	496,341
2017	202,419	295,842	498,261
2018	202,508	300,196	502,704

For the period 2010 to 2018, ONS' mid-year population estimates suggest population growth in Gateshead has been slightly lower than the level of growth set out in the CSUCP. For Newcastle, ONS data suggests total population growth has been higher than was anticipated in the CSUCP.

**Population by broad age group** (Source: ONS mid-year population estimates. Latest data published: 2016) **Indicator 2**

This indicator is defined as the number of residents aged 0-15, 16-64 and 65 and over, in absolute terms and as a proportion of the total population. The Council's target is to maintain or increase the number of residents aged 16-64.

	Total pop.	Residents aged 0-15		Residents aged 16-64		Residents aged >64	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2010	276,700	47,500	17.2%	190,300	68.8%	38,900	14.1%
2011	279,100	47,900	17.2%	192,300	68.9%	38,900	13.9%
2012	281,900	48,500	17.2%	193,900	68.7%	40,000	14.2%
2013	285,800	49,300	17.2%	196,700	68.6%	40,800	14.6%
2014	288,300	50,000	17.3%	198,400	68.5%	41,500	14.3%
2015	290,800	50,600	17.4%	200,300	68.4%	41,900	14.3%
2016	293,700	51,100	17.4%	202,800	68.4%	42,400	14.3%
2017	295,800	51,600	17.5%	201,500	68.1%	42,700	14.4%
2018	300,200	52,200	17.4%	204,800	68.2%	43,200	14.4%

*Nb: values may not sum due to rounding*

The data demonstrates that the working age population, residents aged 16-64 has increased consecutively since 2010, whilst the proportion has largely decreased (however this is

against the backdrop of an increased overall population of Newcastle). The data is therefore in line with the Council's target.

## Existing Communities

### Empty homes (Source: Newcastle City Council) Indicator 16

This indicator is defined as the number of vacant dwellings, and as a proportion of total housing stock, by total vacant, and vacant for more than six months (i.e. long-term vacant). The council's target is to reduce the dwelling vacancy across Newcastle to 3% or less by 2020 and maintained up to 2030.

	Total vacant (number)	% vacant	Total LTV	% LTV
2010	4502	3.66%	1883	1.53%
2011	4882	3.94%	2658	2.14%
2012	5075	4.07%	2811	2.25%
2013	4398	3.51%	2021	1.61%
2014	4920	3.89%	2360	1.87%
2015	4380	3.45%	2159	1.70%
2016	3551	2.80%	1551	1.22%
2017	4769	3.68%	2572	1.99%
2018	4952	3.76%	2561	1.94%
2019	5410	4.07%	2674	2.01%

\*Figures based on Council Tax data at the end of March each year

The majority of empty properties are located in the private rented sector and in the last three years there has been a significant increase in the number of new student bed spaces being built. These new developments are directly competing with existing properties in the private rented market for tenants and we are seeing higher vacancy rates as the market adjusted to the increased supply.

Newcastle's Empty Homes Team delivers a range of support and enforcement activities to encourage owners of long-term empty properties to bring them back into use. They support over 500 empty properties back into use every year helping to reduce the negative impact empty properties can have on neighborhoods.

### Resident satisfaction with homes (Source: Newcastle City Council) Indicator 17

This indicator is defined as resident satisfaction with their home as a place to live, the choice of housing in their area, the quality of housing in their area. The council's target is that satisfaction is at or above 2012 levels.

The 2017 Residents Survey indicates that three-quarters (76%) area as a place to live, whilst 18% are dissatisfied. This represents a significant fall in satisfaction (and significant increase in dissatisfaction) compared to 2015.

## Delivering New homes

### Housing developments (within trajectory) (Source: Newcastle City Council) Indicator 18

This indicator is defined as housing approvals, completions and losses by location, type, whether they are affordable and whether they are located on greenfield or brownfield land (within trajectory showing net additional dwellings per year from the start of the plan period). The council's target is for a rate of delivery as set out in policy CS10.

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
<b>Approvals (Excluding Student)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2928	3765	1825	1693
<b>Gross Housing Completions (exc. Assumed dwellings released)</b>	496	456	462	585	806	927	1078	1102	1,068
<b>Housing Losses</b>	356	163	565	79	63	165	73	152	84
<b>Net Additional Dwellings</b>	140	293	-103	506	743	762	1005	950	*2,606
<b>Student units (inc. cluster flats and Studios)</b>	142	490	168	97	663	822	1214	1313	668
<b>Dwellings Released (as a consequence of Student Accommodation Completions)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*1,662
<b>On Greenfield Land</b>	139	141	126	217	229	257	501	483	564
<b>On previously-developed land</b>	72	315	336	368	577	670	577	604	504
<b>Houses (3+ beds)</b>	257	255	238	314	380	231	603	512	418
<b>Affordable</b>	190	144	123	97	289	134	325	447	207

\*Please note completions data from 2018/19 onwards in Newcastle will include an assumed release of homes as a consequence of student accommodation completions as well as new build and changes of use. This is because the assumed reduction in the homes target of



8,000 bedspaces (2,000 units) in Newcastle (CS10) (phases 2010-20) for student accommodation completions was met in 2017. A delay of one year between student accommodation completions and assumed release of homes into the market has been applied, thus the increase in delivery first features in the 2018/19 monitoring data.

**Housing land supply (within trajectory) (Source: Newcastle City Council) Indicator 19**

This indicator is defined as the housing land supply within the trajectory showing projected net additional dwellings to the end of the plan period. The council's target is to demonstrate a minimum of five years' housing land supply throughout the plan period.

	Gross Additional Dwellings	Losses	Net additions	CSUCP net completions target (p/a)
2010-11	496	356	140	280
2011-12	456	163	293	280
2012-13	462	565	-103	280
2013-14	585	79	506	280
2014-15	806	63	743	280
2015-16	927	165	762	960
2016-17	1,078	73	1005	960
2017-18	1,102	152	950	960
2018-19	*2,690	84	*2,606	960
2019-20	1,870	270	1,600	960
2020-21	1,745	50	1,695	1,080
2021-22	943	50	893	1,080
2022-23	972	50	922	1,080
2023-24	800	50	750	1,080
2024-25	1,566	50	1,516	1,080
2025-26	2,059	50	2,009	1,080
2026-27	2,134	50	2,084	1,080
2027-28	1,901	50	1,851	1,080
2028-29	2,043	50	1,993	1,080
2029-30	1,783	50	1,733	1,080

Values for years 2019-20 onwards are anticipated levels of delivery based on capacity and phasing of housing sites identified within the HELAA, and anticipated demolitions.

New PPG (published in July 2019) advises that student housing can count towards overall housing supply. Discussions with Gateshead Council have also revealed that it may be appropriate to count the delivery of new student housing against the overall CSUCP housing requirement.

## **Providing a Range and Choice of Housing**

### **Provision of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople**

#### **Number of spaces provided (Source: Newcastle City Council) Indicator 20**

This indicator is defined as the net additional pitches provided in the reporting year, and total provision as a % of the identified need. The council's target is for the provision to meet identified need throughout the plan period.

Newcastle currently has no gypsy and traveller sites and has had no unauthorised sites since 2008. On this basis it is assumed that there is no need for gypsy and traveller provision in Newcastle. There is no immediate need for a transit site to be provided in Newcastle.

## **Transport and Accessibility**

A number of transport schemes have been completed or have continued during the monitoring period.

### **Cycle schemes**

- In 2019, cycle infrastructure schemes, which have provided protected cycle routes and improvements for pedestrians have been completed on Elswick Road and on the Great North Road.

### **SLR Junctions**

- A programme has been developed that will deliver improvements to the junctions identified in the JMP study by 2030. These are subject to additional funding being received.
- Housing Infrastructure Fund (HIF) has been secured to support improvements at 6 junctions, which need to be delivered by March 2021 to comply with the conditions of funding.
- Further work is required with Highways England on the design and funding of improvements at the A1/A696/A167 roundabout (this is a HE junction, covered by a HE Grampian condition)

### **Transport Plan**

- Preparation continues on the Transport Plan for the Joint Transport Committee, with overall objectives agreed in November 2019 and formal consultation planned in 2020

#### Killingworth road

- Works have continued throughout the year. All structural elements have now been completed including the 300m retaining wall and stability works on the embankment.
- All major utility works have been completed.
- Highway and surfacing works have been started and they are due to complete with the revised signal sets in March 2020.

#### Haddricks Mill

- Bridge deck waterproofing and renewal is complete.
- Some highway and kerb works as part of utility renewals have been completed.
- Some strategy utility work still to complete
- Works scheduled to be complete in spring 2020

#### Bus loop

- A number of improvements have already taken place on the bus loop, with work continuing this year on signal upgrades at Newgate Street / Clayton Street and on the pedestrian crossing on Gallowgate.
- This includes the upgrade of signal equipment to Extra Low Voltage (ELV) signals as well as the connection of junctions and pedestrian crossings to our central UTMC function, to enable better management of traffic on the network.

#### Barras Bridge

- Enabling works have been on site at Barras Bridge since March 2019 and have recently been completed.
- These included the removal of the central reservation to allow for more flexible traffic management throughout any future works, footpath upgrades to key stretches of Barras Bridge on both the East and West side of the carriageway and improvements to the surface water drainage to reduce the susceptibility of this area to future surface water flooding. Works will recommence on site in January 2020.

#### Kingston Park Road / Fawdon Lane

- Junction improvements are complete and the Grampian condition removed by Highways England

#### SLR Junctions

- a programme has been developed that will deliver improvements to the junctions identified in the JMP study by 2030, subject to additional funding being received to support s106 contributions that are already secured/will be sought in future
- Housing Infrastructure Fund (HIF) has been secured to support improvements at 6 junctions, which need to be delivered by March 2021 to comply with the conditions of funding
- Further work is required with Highways England on the design and funding of improvements at the A1/A696/A167 roundabout (this is a HE junction, covered by a HE Grampian condition)

#### Other schemes

- Access to site B at Newcastle Airport – junction improvement will be complete in Spring 2020

- Improvements to Kingston Park Road West of the A1 – additional eastbound traffic lane, ped and cycle improvements that will tie into the Spine Road will be complete mid 2020
- A study into the impact of the development of Site A is expected to be finalised in early 2020.

**Cycling trips** (Source: Newcastle City Council) **Indicator 22**

This indicator is defined as the number of cycling trips (indexed to base year of 2010) in Newcastle. The council's target is to increase the number of cycling trips throughout the plan period.

	Cycling trips indexed to 2010 (2010 = 100)
2010	100
2011	101
2012	103
2013	106
2014	111
2015	116
2016	127
2017	131
2018	138
2019	125

**Traffic flows** (Source: Newcastle City Council) **Indicator 23**

This indicator is defined as weekday traffic flows: river crossings and Newcastle inner cordon, indexed to base year (2010). The target is to minimise traffic flows

	Traffic flows, indexed to 2010 (2010 = 100)	
	Newcastle inner cordon	River crossings
2010	100	100
2011	100	101
2012	99	102
2013	98	103
2014	99	104
2015	101	106
2016	101	107
2017	100	109
2018	100	110

2019	97	107
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**Commitment from new development to modal shift** *(Source: Newcastle City Council)*  
**Indicator 24**

This indicator is defined as the planning permissions granted with implementation of a travel plan as a condition of development (by location, type and size of development). The council's target is to increase the number of travel plans associated with new developments throughout the plan period.

There were 20 major planning applications granted where the implementation of a travel plan was a condition of development, this equates to approximately 35% of major applications having travel plans as a condition of development.

**Freight** *(Source: Newcastle City Council)* **Indicator 25**

This indicator is defined as the planning permissions granted within the Freight Management Area (FMA), and those with the implementation of a Delivery Service Plan (DSP). The council's target is to minimise the number of planning permissions for major development within the FMA that do not have a DSP throughout the plan period.

In 2018/19 there were 11 planning applications granted within the Freight Management Area which provides a delivery service plan.

**Public transport patronage** *(Source: Nexus)* **Indicator 26**

This indicator is defined as the number of passengers boarding and alighting the Metro and number of passengers boarding buses in the Urban Core. The council's target is to increase the levels of public transport use in Newcastle throughout the plan period.

Metro boardings & alightings within Urban Core (Millions)	Number of Public Transport journeys in Tyne and Wear p/a (Millions)
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2010/11	23,206,222	183.3
2011/12	22,131,598	178.7
2012/13	22,399,446	178.4
2013/14	20,750,407	172.6
2014/15	21,708,419	172.3
2015/16	23,486,650	170.0
2016/17	21,889,443	167.9
2017/18	21,422,384	157.6
2018/19	21,265,141	158.4

The four Metro stations within Newcastle's Urban Core are Haymarket, Monument, St James and Central Station. The data collected is an approximate measure as the data provided by Nexus is approximated across the network as a whole.

Metro patronage has declined since 2015/16 and is considered to be as a result of a combination of factors and evidence indicates that patronage decline is a challenge affecting most UK city regions. Nexus are working with stakeholders to procure the delivery of a £362 million train fleet.

#### **Car parking (Source: Newcastle City Council) Indicator 27**

This indicator is defined as the short and long stay car parking provision in existing centres in Newcastle. The council's target is to minimise long-stay parking and maximise short-stay parking throughout the plan period.

Long stay (where parking is for longer than four hours)

Short Stay (where parking is for less than four hours)

2017	Long Stay	Short Stay
On Street	1063	1033
Off Street	5271	293

2018	Long Stay	Short Stay
On Street	1217	1094
Off Street	5274	311

2019	Long Stay	Short Stay
On Street	1212	1050
Off Street	5508	329

#### **People and Place**

#### **Wellbeing and Health**

#### **Hot Food Takeaway**

The Hot Food Takeaway Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) was adopted by Newcastle City Council on 12 October 2016. Although not specifically an indicator in the CSUCP monitoring framework, the link between planning and health has been established in the National Planning Policy Framework and this SPD supports policies set out in the CSUCP.

The Hot Food Takeaway SPD sets out the council’s approach in relation to planning control of hot food takeaways and as such it is considered appropriate to monitor the number of new hot food takeaway premises granted.

There have been 9 planning applications approved for Hot Food Takeaway premises (Use Class A5) in 2018/19, which include changes of use applications from retail to hot food takeaway premises and the erection of retail units which include a hot food takeaway unit. These applications were not in the school exclusion zone.

**Health trend (Source: Indices of Deprivation) Indicator 28**

This indicator is defined as the rank of health deprivation and disability score (for Newcastle). The council’s target is to improve the city’s health ranking throughout the plan period.

In 2015 Newcastle was ranked 22 out of all English metropolitan boroughs for health deprivation and disability, in 2019 this rank improved to 30. The health deprivation and disability domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality.

**Healthy lifestyles (Source: Sport England Active People Survey, Sport England Active Lives Survey) Indicator 29**

This indicator is defined as the adult (16+) participation in sport at least once per week, as a % of total population. The council’s target is to increase sports participation throughout plan period.

	Respondents	Active (150+ minutes a week)	Fairly Active (30-149 minutes a week)	Inactive (<30 minutes a week)
2015/16	2,034	(159,700) 66%	(26,300) 10.9%	(56,100) 23.2%
2016/17	2,124	(156,800) 64.0%	(32,400) 13.2%	(56,100) 22.9%
2017/18	1,942	(155,900) 63.8%	(28,400) 11.6%	(59,900) 24.5%
2018/19	1,897	(160,300) 64.6%	(26,800)10.8%	(60,900) 24.6%

Active Lives is a new way of measuring sport and activity across England and replaces the Active People Survey.

**Satisfaction with area, proportion satisfied with their area as a place to live, by**

**location, age, gender and ethnicity** (Source: Newcastle City Council)  
**Indicator 30**

Results from the Newcastle residents survey indicate that satisfaction with the home is a key factor in someone being happy with their local area as a place to live. Two-thirds of respondents (66%) feel they strongly belong to their local area; this finding is unchanged compared to the 2015 findings. Three-quarters (76%) of respondents are satisfied with their area as a place to live, whilst 18% are dissatisfied. This represents a fall in satisfaction (and increase in dissatisfaction) compared to 2015.

**Air quality** (Source: Newcastle City Council) **Indicator 31**

This indicator is defined as the mean reading (24hr/annual average) for NO<sub>2</sub> within Air Quality Management Areas. The council's target is to maintain or improve air quality over the plan period.

In the City of Newcastle, the main pollutant of concern is nitrogen dioxide emissions, with the primary source being from road vehicle exhaust. Newcastle City Council currently have two air quality management areas due to monitored exceedances of the UK annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) objective in the City centre (2008) and Gosforth (2008) areas. NO<sub>2</sub> levels in both air quality management areas continue to be above legal maximums, with the main source being from road traffic. Levels of particulate matter (PM) continue to be below UK/EU limits.

Newcastle, in conjunction with Gateshead and North Tyneside councils, was identified by the UK Government as potentially having persistent exceedances of EU NO<sub>2</sub> limits. These limits are based around concentrations, rather than exposure (as in air quality management areas). The particular roads of concern for this are the A1 and A167/A167(M), where there is limited immediate residential exposure. Following extensive work, the Council in January 2020 agreed to submit a proposal for a Clean Air Zone Class C (covering buses, taxis, HGVs and LGVs) in central Newcastle and Gateshead, to be introduced in 2021. This scheme, if introduced, would have significant positive impacts on air quality within the Clean Air Zone and beyond. The Councils monitoring network is used to ensure that results from our air quality modelling are realistic and will be used to monitor the effectiveness of the Clean Air Zone.

**Placemaking**

**Quality of place, including public realm** (Source: Newcastle City Council) **Indicator 32**

This indicator is defined as any significant buildings and housing scheme audits carried out in Newcastle. The Council's target is to increase quality of completed developments, as measured through audit, throughout the plan period.

The council did not carry out any quality audits of residential developments in 2018/19.

**Historic built environment** (Source: Historic England) **Indicator 33**



This indicator is defined as the change in the extent and quality of the historic built environment in Newcastle. The council's target is to minimise the loss of, or damage to heritage assets, minimise additions to, and increase removals from the risk register throughout the plan period.

Built Heritage	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
<b>Scheduled Monuments</b>	42	42	42
<b>Grade I listed</b>	128	128	128
<b>Grade II* listed</b>	2206	2207	2207
<b>Grade II listed</b>	1416	1415	1415
<b>Conservation areas</b>	12	12	12
<b>World Heritage Sites</b>	1	1	1
<b>Registered Battlefields</b>	1	1	1
<b>Registered parks and gardens</b>	8	7	7
<b>Locally listed</b>	272	272	272

Heritage at risk	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
<b>Scheduled Monuments</b>	2	2	2
<b>Grade I listed</b>	2	2	1
<b>Grade II* listed</b>	9	9	7
<b>Grade II listed</b>	52	52	49
<b>Grade II Churches</b>	3	3	3
<b>Conservation areas</b>	0	0	0
<b>World Heritage Sites</b>	0	0	0
<b>Registered Battlefields</b>	1	1	1
<b>Registered parks and gardens</b>	0	2	2

A comparison for the HAR registers for 2010 and 2019 shows that the number of at-risk buildings and structures subject to the secular planning system has gone down. A notable success last year was the removal of the Grade I listed All Saints' Church from the register. This landmark historic building was previously vacant and managed by the council but has been returned to its ecclesiastical use on a longer-term lease and sensitively refurbished.

#### **Public art (Source: Newcastle City Council) Indicator 34**

This indicator is defined as planning approvals for schemes which include provision of public art, by location and type. The council's target is to increase provision of public art throughout the plan period.

There are no schemes to report.

#### **Climate Change**

### CO2 emissions (Source: BEIS (2018)) Indicator 35

This is defined as per capita CO2 emissions, with a target of a 20% reduction in per capita CO2 emissions by 2020

	CO2 Emissions per/Capita
2010	6.6
2011	6.0
2012	6.2
2013	6.0
2014	5.2
2015	5.0
2016	4.7
2017	4.4

### Renewable energy (Source: BEIS, Ofgem) Indicator 36

This indicator is defined as the installed capacity of renewable energy generating development, by type. Newcastle's target is to increase provision of renewable energy generating development throughout plan period

	Domestic Solar PV Total (Cumulative) Number/Estimated Capacity Kw	Non-Domestic Solar Pv Total (Cumulative) Number/Estimated Capacity Kw
Pre April 2015	1,693 (4,786)	148 (1,444)
2015/16	2,069 (6,390)	606 (2,984)
2016/17	2,139 (6,658)	651 (4,187)
2017/18	2,185 (6,789)	708 (4,331)
2018/19	2,232 (6,949)	714 (4,506)

The feed-in-tariff scheme closed at the end of March 2019 so there will be no more installations under this scheme after this date.

### Sustainability Standards (Source: Newcastle City Council) Indicator 37

This indicator is defined as the percentage of new developments above the current CSH requirement or BREEAM 'excellent' rating, or their equivalent.

On 3 April 2019, the council declared a Climate Emergency to make Newcastle carbon neutral by 2030. The council is currently developing an ambitious programme of

interventions of what we as a council can influence through out policies, programmes, projects and services.

Planning has prepared guidance to be used in Development Management to provide guidance on the approach to sustainable design and construction for residential, non-residential and mixed-use developments in accordance with the requirements set out in Policy CS16 (Climate Change) of the Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan (CSUCP).

### **Implementation of heat networks** *(Source: Newcastle City Council)* **Indicator 38**

The indicator is defined as the capacity of decentralised energy networks, by installed capacity, and committed capacity. Newcastle's target is to increase the provision of decentralised energy networks throughout plan period.

A District Energy Centre at the Newcastle Helix Site was opened in January 2020. This facility uses a 5km network of underground pipes to supply heating and cooling to 10 buildings and up to 450 homes planned on the site. This site has a natural gas fired combined heat and power unit that generates cost effective low carbon energy. A chilled water and private electricity network will provide cooling in warmer months and electricity to the buildings.

Newcastle City Council has entered into a long term partnership with developers Barratt and Keepmoat, to deliver 1,800 new houses at Scotswood in Newcastle. The project includes the delivery of a district energy scheme from the development, which is now under construction in partnership with Energy firm Eon.

The revised Forth Yards Opportunity Site Development Framework, adopted by the council in January 2020 requires developments to demonstrate how the energy hierarchy has been followed, working with a district energy provider to consider developing a district energy system.

## **Flood Risk and Water Management**

### **Flooding / water quality** *(Source: Environment Agency)* **Indicator 39**

This indicator relates to the number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on grounds of flood risk or water quality. Newcastle City Council's target is to minimise the number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice.

During the period 2018/19, there were no instances where planning permission was granted contrary to objections of the Environment Agency on water quality or flood risk grounds.

### **Strategic Flood Risk Assessment** *(Source: Newcastle City Council)* **Indicator 40**

This is defined as the number and proportion of completed new developments which will be at risk from fluvial, tidal surface water and sewer flooding indicated by the SFRA. Newcastle City Council's target is to minimise new developments that are at risk from flooding indicated by the SFRA.

The SFRA comprises relevant data, guidance and recommendations from flood risk issues at a local level. It is a planning tool that enables the LPA to carry out sequential and exceptions testing in site allocations and the development management process. It is considered more appropriate to monitor completed development sites (residential or commercial units) rather than individual units.

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

No housing developments with units completed will be at high risk of tidal and fluvial flooding based on the SFRA.

### **Surface water management** (Source: Newcastle City Council) **Indicator 41**

This indicators look at completed new developments which:

- incorporate Sustainable Drainage (SuDS)
- discharge surface water in order of drainage hierarchy, to a watercourse, surface water sewer and a combined sewer

The target is to minimise and control surface water runoff according to the discharge hierarchy and incorporate SuDs in developments.

Major Applications with SuDs	27
Major Applications with no SuDs	5

<b>SUDS Type</b>	<b>Number</b>
Green Roofs	3
Infiltration system	3
Pond	1
Filter Strip	8
Vortex control	10
Water Butts	0
Wetland area	1
Bioretention	0
Soakaways	0
Swale	9
Petrol Interceptors	0
Rain Gardens	1
Detention basin	9
Oversized pipes	4
Permeable Paving	13
Attenuation Tank	10

### **Surface Discharge Destinations**

Type	Number	No SuDs
Infiltration to ground/other	1	
Watercourse	2	
Surface water sewer	1	
Combined sewer	12	5

## Green Infrastructure and the Natural Environment

The council has prepared a Green Infrastructure Delivery Framework to provide an update on the implementation of green infrastructure. It sets out the delivery mechanisms and provides an ongoing action, a monitoring framework and a report on green infrastructure achievements. For more information please visit the website at:

<https://www.newcastle.gov.uk/services/planning-building-and-development/planning-policy/supplementary-planning-documents/green>

The latest report indicates that in Newcastle;

- S106 funding has been secured for sites across the city. At Newcastle Great Park, £390,666 has been secured for ecology at Havannah Nature Reserve and to fund a ranger. At Lower Callerton £168,000 and 7.7ha has been secured for ecology improvements
- At Throckley North development site, there has been a net increase of approximately 1,135m of new hedgerow secured, with further hedgerow planting at other strategic sites. 80 metres of native hedge has been planted at Newbiggin Hall
- 8.5ha of breeding habitat for ground nesting birds has been secured at Lower Callerton
- At Newcastle Great Park, 1km of improvements have been made along the Ouseburn watercourse. At Brunton Park, 500m of the Ouseburn has been improved and 500m of new watercourse created
- 400m of Milkhope Burn at Brenkley Lane has been restored
- Enhancements conditioned to watercourses at East Middle Callerton, West Middle Callerton, NGP Cell D and Throckley North and Throckley South
- Brenkley Opencast restoration scheme has created 9.8ha of semi improved grassland to date
- S106 funds secured for woodland management works in Havannah, Walbottle and Throckley Dene

## Ecology (Source: Newcastle City Council) Indicator 42

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

Newcastle target: Minimise adverse impacts on areas of ecological importance

- **Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)**  
Newcastle has 5 sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), designated by Natural England

SSSI	Condition
Hallow Hill	Unfavourable - Recovering
Gosforth Park	Favourable
Big Waters	Unfavourable - Recovering
Brenkley Meadows	Unfavourable - Recovering
Prestwick Carr	Unfavourable - Declining

- **Local Wildlife Sites (LWS)**

There are 27 local wildlife sites in total across Newcastle.

- **Site of Local Conservation Interest (SLCI)**

There are 33 SLCIs in total across Newcastle.

- **Local Nature Reserves (LNR)**

Newcastle has 6 Local Nature Reserves. No new sites have been designated since 2002.

- **Wildlife Corridors**

Amendments have been finalised to Newcastle's new Wildlife Enhancement Corridors in the emerging Development and Allocations Plan (DAP) which will replace the previous UDP Wildlife Corridors, which were plotted in 1998.

### Allotments (Source: Newcastle City Council) Indicator 43

This indicator looks at the number of allotment sites and plots in Newcastle, with a target to maintain or increase access to allotments.

There are 60 allotment associations in Newcastle and a further 30 individual plots, including a new development in Blakelaw (Springfield Allotments Association). Newcastle Council has given Urban Green a 125 year lease to manage the allotments and parks in the city. The freemen of the city manage the allotments on the Town Moor.

Further information on Urban Green is available at: <https://urbangreennewcastle.org/>

### Water quality (Source: Environment Agency) Indicator 44

This is defined as the % of river length assessed as fairly good or very good for chemical quality and biological quality, by river, with a target to maintain or improve water quality.

		2013	2014	2015	2016
Ouseburn from source to Tyne	Overall water body	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
	Ecological status	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
	Chemical status	Good	Good	Good	Good

Newburn (Trib. of Tyne)	Overall water body	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
	Ecological status	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
	Chemical status	Good	Good	Good	Good

The figures indicate that the river quality of in Newcastle has been maintained or improved which is in line with the council's target.

**Open space quality** (Source: Newcastle City Council, residents' survey) **Indicator 45**

This is defined as the proportion of residents satisfied with "Parks and green spaces". Newcastle City Council's target is that satisfaction levels remain at or above the 2012 levels.

The Newcastle Residents Survey carried out in 2017 indicates that 33% of respondents consider that parks and green spaces as being most important in making somewhere a good place to live.

An Open Space Assessment was carried out by Ethos Environmental Planning to provide an assessment of the needs and deficiencies of open spaces in Newcastle. As part of this process an Open Space Quality Audit was prepared to assess the quality of open spaces across the city. The audit was undertaken at 462 open spaces and 125 children and youth play spaces, the details of which helped to inform the open space standards in the Development and Allocations Plan, Part 2 of Newcastle's Local Plan. These standards will be used when making planning decisions. The council will monitor the provision of open spaces in the city with a target to maintain or improve open spaces.

**Green Belt**

**Green Belt** (Source: Newcastle City Council – NCC Strategic Land Review & Green Belt Assessment) **Indicator 46**

This indicator looks at additions and deletions to the Green Belt, Newcastle's target is to minimise the amount of land which is deleted from the Green Belt.

Since the adoption of the CSUCP there have been no additions or deletions to the Green Belt in Newcastle.

**Green Belt** (Source: Newcastle City Council) **Indicator 47**

This indicator looks at planning applications and permissions which have been advertised as departures from Green Belt policies. Newcastle City Council's target is to minimise inappropriate development within the Green Belt.

There have been no planning applications and permissions which have been advertised as departures from Green Belt policies within the monitoring period.

## Minerals and Waste

### Minerals

#### **Mineral extraction** (Source: Newcastle City Council) **Indicator 48**

This indicator considers planning applications and approvals for mineral extraction by type, projected quantity and location. Newcastle and Gateshead's target is to make provision for 3.1m tonnes sand and gravel, 3m tonnes crushed rock for Tyne and Wear.

There have been no submitted or determined planning applications for mineral extraction during the monitoring period.

The Brenkley Lane site in Newcastle has permission for the extraction of 2.4 million tonnes for coal and 200,000 tonnes of fireclay by opencast methods. The extraction, which commenced in 2011, is scheduled to occur in 4 phases over a period of 11.5 years. Permission was granted for the extraction of an additional 500,000 tonnes of coal from the area adjacent to the south eastern boundary of the existing Brenkley Lane Surface Mine in 2014 and the legal agreement signed in July 2015.

The Joint Local Aggregates Assessment (2018) confirms in regard to Tyne and Wear that the forecast annual demand requirement for crushed rock is 361,000 tonnes and for sand and gravel is 230,000 tonnes, whilst there is currently an 18.7 year landbank of permitted reserves for crushed rock and a 27.6 year landbank for sand and gravel, which exceeds NPPF landbank requirements. Local Plans and decisions on planning applications should support additional areas for extraction where environmentally acceptable.

### Waste

#### **Waste management** (Source: Newcastle City Council) **Indicator 49**

This is defined as the amount (tonnes) of municipal waste arising, by management type and percentage of municipal waste sent to landfill. Newcastle's target is to minimise the amount of waste sent to landfill.

Management Type	2015-16	2016-2017	2017-18	2018-19
Reused or recycled	48587	58432	55266	53950
Energy from waste	37356	41491	44873	49052
Other	7016	15345	14156	1671
Landfill	49185	28238	26714	33885
<b>Total</b>	<b>142143</b>	<b>144106</b>	<b>141009</b>	<b>138558</b>
<b>% sent to landfill</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>24.5%</b>
<b>% Reused or Recycled</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>39%</b>



\*Percentage figures rounded to 1 decimal place

The data shows that the percentage of waste sent to landfill has reduced, this is in line with the council's target.

**Waste management** (Source: Newcastle City Council) **Indicator 50**

This indicator is defined as the licensed and projected capacity of waste management facilities (existing and approved) by type, with a target of monitoring waste capacity to 2030.

Type	Site Name	Capacity
Metal Recycling	Quality Row MRS	300000
Biological treatment	Nestle UK Ltd	101833
Non-Haz Waste Transfer/ Treatment	Trojan Skips Ltd	74999
Physical Treatment	Byker Reclamation Plan	150000
CA Site	Walbottle Road CA Site	24999
Composting	Sandhills	24999
Haz Waste Transfer	Newcastle (Throckley) Service Centre	4999
Metal Recycling	Station Road	74999
Clinical Waste Transfer	Newcastle Site	4999
Non-Haz Waste Transfer	John Arthur and Son limited	2499
Inert Waste Transfer	Cityworks – Newington Road	74999
Non-Haz Waste Transfer	MG L Demolition Ltd	151500
CA Site	Byker Waste Reception Site	75000
CA Site	Paradise Yard	74999
Metal Recycling	Walker Station (Former Grievesons Yard)	15600
CA site	Brunswick Waste Reception Site	75000
Non-Hz Waste Transfer/ treatment	The Transfer Station	75000
Physical-Chemical Treatment	Newcastle Clinical Waste Treatment Plant and Transfer Station	29054

Non-Haz Waste Transfer	Ellington Road Composting Facility EPR/UP3494ZL	120000
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## Infrastructure

### **Infrastructure Delivery** (Source: Newcastle City Council) **Indicator 51**

This indicator looks to provide an annual update of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan

The latest version of the IDP schedule which was prepared in August 2018 to support the Development and Allocations Plan is available on the Council's website at:

<https://www.newcastle.gov.uk/sites>

Revisions to the IDP will be considered where appropriate as evidence emerges, with any changes to the IDP subsequently being recorded in future years.

### **Viability** (Source: Land Registry & [www.colliers.com](http://www.colliers.com)) **Indicator 52**

This indicator is defined as;

- Median House price, by type
- Assumed office rents

Newcastle target is for house prices and office rents to be within +/- 10% from Adoption date of the plan

Median House Prices, by type

	Gateshead				Newcastle			
	Detached	Semi-detached	Terraced	Flats	Detached	Semi-detached	Terraced	Flats
<b>2015/16</b>	£225,000	£140,000	£120,000	£83,000	£269,950	£154,950	£150,000	£124,000
<b>2016/17</b>	£225,000	£138,000	£118,000	£92,500	£258,950	£157,000	£153,750	£124,950
<b>2017/18</b>	£242,000	£145,000	£120,000	£89,475	£265,000	£160,000	£148,000	£125,000
<b>2018/19</b>	£247,000	£147,000	£121,500	£91,500	£275,950	£163,000	£150,000	£120,000

Median house prices have seen an overall increase for all dwelling types since the beginning of the plan period.

Office rents (per sqft):

	Gateshead		Newcastle	
	Grade A	Grade B	Grade A	Grade B
2015	£17.00	£11.50	£21.50	£15.00
2016	£17.00	£11.50	£23.00	£15.00
2017	£17.00	£11.50	£23.00	£16.00
2018	£17.00	£11.50	£23.50	£16.00
2019	£17.50	£11.50	£24.00	£16.50

Assumed office rents data are provided by Colliers International, a leading commercial real estate company. Grade A office rents have increased in Newcastle, Grade B rents have changed slightly since the start of the plan.

## Appendices

### Appendix 1 – Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan Strategic Objectives

<b>Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan Strategic Objectives</b>	<b>Monitored by Framework No</b>
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
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 for 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, use ability 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	29,35,45

## Appendix 2 – Monitoring of the Sustainability Objectives

<b>SA Objective</b>	<b>Monitored by Framework No</b>
1. Promote strong and inclusive communities	5,6,7,10,11,13,17,18,28,29,30,33,34,35
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
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