

# Authority Monitoring Report 2019-2020



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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).

This AMR covers the period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020, but also, where appropriate, includes details up to the time of publication. In summary, this AMR indicates that:

### Economic Prosperity

- 1117 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 2019/20 was 1,207 gross completions.
- In this monitoring period there was a net gain of 1,843 (including the release of homes as a consequence of student accommodation), when allowance is made for the loss of 41 dwellings through conversions and demolitions
- In 2019/20 a total of 187 affordable homes were completed in the City
- During 2019/20 357 student units have been completed

### Transport and Accessibility

- Plans for low traffic neighbourhoods across the city have started.
- Signal upgrades were completed at the Newgate Street/ Clayton Street junction as part of the Bus Loop.
- Programme of works, including upgrades to pedestrian crossings, have commenced at Barras Bridge.
- A programme has been developed that will deliver improvements to the junctions to support the delivery of housing at the Strategic Land Release sites.

## 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.
- S106 funding has been secured for sites across the city to improve open space, play areas and landscape maintenance for example.
- Newcastle currently has approximately 3000 allotment plots.
- There has been over a 20% reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions since 2010

## Minerals and Waste

- No new waste management facilities were built in 2019/20
- 40% of waste in Newcastle was Reused or Recycled

# Introduction

## Introduction

This is the fourteenth 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 2019 to 31 March 2020, 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

## 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.

### Newcastle Local Plan 2020

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

**Part 1** - The Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan (CSUCP) - adopted by Newcastle City Council on 26 March 2015.

**Part 2** – The Development and Allocations Plan (DAP) – Adopted by Newcastle City Council on 24 June 2020.



Figure 1: Newcastle's Local Plan 2020

### Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan (CSUCP) Review – 16 March 2020

Local Plans should be reviewed at least every 5 years to check whether they need updating. This is required by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), paragraph 33.

Newcastle City Council and Gateshead Council have reviewed the CSUCP. The review has assessed a range of factors including the performance of policies in the plan. Both councils have worked with neighbouring authorities and statutory consultees during this review.

The review concludes that there is currently no need to update the CSUCP. The CSUCP continues to deliver the key priorities and aims of both councils.

### Local Development Scheme (LDS)

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:

Table 1: Local Development Scheme

<b>Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan</b>	<b>Adopted: March 2015</b>	
<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

Following the adoption of the Development and Allocations Plan (DAP) on 24 June 2020, Newcastle Council will update the Local Development Scheme which will be reported on in the subsequent AMR.

### 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:

- Draft Revised Planning Obligations SPD
- Landscape, Biodiversity and Trees SPD
- Landmark Buildings Guidance
- Residential- Extending your home Guidance
- Shopfront & Advertisement Guidance
- Archaeology and Development SPD
- Transport Assessments, Travel Plans and Parking Guidance
- TEMPs Training Guidance

## 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>

Table 2: CIL Received April 2019 - March 2020

<b>Total CIL secured to date<sup>1</sup></b>	£7,834,462
<b>Total CIL requested to date<sup>2</sup></b>	£6,667,094
<b>Total CIL received to date<sup>3</sup></b>	£1,727,137
<b>Total Neighbourhood Portion received to date<sup>4</sup></b>	£259,0701
<b>Total Administration Fee received to date<sup>5</sup></b>	£86,356.85

<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 and Gateshead Council worked together to review the CSUCP in March 2020. Local Plans should be reviewed at least every 5 years to check whether they need updating. This is a requirement of the NPPF (paragraph 33). The joint review assessed a range of factors including the performance of policies in the CSUCP. Both councils have worked with neighbouring authorities and statutory consultees during this review. The review was published in March 2020 and concludes that no update is required and the CSUCP continues to deliver the key priorities and aims of both councils.

## Development Management and Enforcement Activity

### Development Management

Number of Major, Minor, other and household applications determined.

Table 3: Development Management Data

Applications	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
<b>Majors (applications determined within 13 weeks)</b>	88% (58/66)	95%	89% 56 of 63	80% 35 of 44
<b>Minors (applications determined within 8 weeks)</b>	85% (358/422)	91%	88% 290 of 328	77% 256 of 331
<b>Others</b>	84% (880/1052)	91%	84% 735 of 875	82% 728 of 884

<b>(applications determined within 8 weeks)</b>				
<b>All (all application types determined within designated timescales)</b>	84% (1298/1540)	91%	85% 1082 of 1266	81% 1019 of 1259
<b>Householder (householder applications determined within 8 weeks)</b>	84% (500/592)	93%	85% 456 of 535	82% 407 of 495

## Planning Appeals

In the monitoring period 2019/20, a total of 91 appeal decisions were made. 23 appeal decisions were allowed during this period (25%).

## Monitoring Indicators

The following chapters form the main body of the monitoring report, focusing on assessing the implementation of the city’s adopted planning policies.

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 Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan.

As the Development and Allocations Plan was adopted after this monitoring period (April 2019- March 2020), this report only reports on indicators in the Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan. The indicators for the Development and Allocations Plan’s monitoring framework will be reported upon in the subsequent Authority Monitoring Report.

The Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan 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 is presented in six sections:

- Economic Prosperity
- Homes
- Transport and Accessibility
- People and Place
- Minerals and Waste
- Infrastructure

# Economic Prosperity

## Employment and Economic Growth Priorities

### Indicator 3: Business Survival Rate

**Business survival rate (annual VAT registrations minus de-registrations / 10,000 population)**

*source: nomis  
(2020)*

**Newcastle Target:** Improve business survival rate throughout the plan period

Table 4: Business Survival Rates

	Total population	Business births	Business deaths	Survival rate
<b>2010</b>	276,700	725	810	-3.07
<b>2011</b>	279,100	895	755	5.02
<b>2012</b>	282,400	950	860	3.19
<b>2013</b>	286,800	1195	805	13.64
<b>2014</b>	288,300	1210	1005	7.11
<b>2015</b>	290,800	1260	1070	6.53
<b>2016</b>	293,700	1265	1075	5.96
<b>2017</b>	295,900	1280	1200	1.86
<b>2018</b>	300,200	1260	1135	4.16
<b>2019</b>	302,800	1295	1105	6.27

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.

**Indicator 4: Total number of jobs**

**Total number of jobs including employees, self-employed, government supported trainees and HM Forces**

*source: nomis  
(2020)*

**Newcastle Target:** Increase the number of jobs throughout the plan period

*Table 5: Job Density*

	<b>Number of Jobs</b>	<b>Density</b>
<b>2010</b>	187,000	0.98
<b>2011</b>	190,000	0.99
<b>2012</b>	191,000	0.99
<b>2013</b>	190,000	0.97
<b>2014</b>	195,000	0.99
<b>2015</b>	199,000	1.00
<b>2016</b>	195,000	0.97
<b>2017</b>	205,000	1.02
<b>2018</b>	207,000	1.01

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 2018 was 1.01, higher than the North East regional average in 2018 of 0.73. Overall, job density has increased since 2010.

**Indicator 5: Proportion of working-age residents in employment**  
**Proportion of working-age residents in employment**

source: nomis  
(2020)

**Newcastle Target:** Increase employment throughout the plan period

Table 6: Employment Rate aged 16-64

<b>2009-10</b>	60.2%
<b>2010-11</b>	64.5%
<b>2011-12</b>	62.8%
<b>2012-13</b>	60.6%
<b>2013-14</b>	60.3%
<b>2014-15</b>	65.0%
<b>2015-16</b>	65.2%
<b>2016-17</b>	65.8%
<b>2017-18</b>	68.5%
<b>2018-19</b>	67.8%
<b>2019-20</b>	67.0%

There has been a slight reduction in the proportion of working age residents in employment since 2017/18, however the proportion is higher than in 2009-2010.

**Indicator 6: Training Agreements**  
**Number of targeted recruitment and training agreements linked to development schemes, by type**

source: Newcastle City Council  
(2020)

**Newcastle Target:** Increase the number of targeted recruitment and training agreements throughout the plan period

Table 7: Number of people supported through training agreements

Number of:	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
<b>Newcastle residents who commended jobs on targeted recruitment and training sites in the construction sector and end users such as hotels and retailers</b>	66	77	75
<b>New apprentices recruited</b>	12	11	21
<b>Residents who completed work placements to prepare for jobs and apprenticeships</b>	16	36	53
<b>Residents who completed construction qualifications</b>	15	58	38

<b>Residents who completed construction qualifications and then went into work</b>	14	28	11
<b>Residents who received flexi fund support</b>	-	59	53
<b>Total:</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>223</b>
<b>Planning agreements or conditions requiring the submission of a Training and Employment Management Plan (TEMPs)</b>	124	137	146

Recruitment support for developers, contractors and subcontractors is provided through employability partners in the Skills Hub, based in the city library.

Contributions secured from developers for training and employment activity during 19/20 has enabled the setting up of a construction training fund and a flexi fund. The flexi fund helps to remove barriers to accessing jobs or training.

Although there is a general fluctuation in total residents supported through these schemes, 100 more residents were supported in 2019/20 than 2017/18. Furthermore, the number of TEMP's has increased each year since 2017/18.

### Indicator 7: Education and Skills

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

source: *nomis*  
(2020)

**Newcastle Target:** Increase skills throughout the plan period

Table 8: Newcastle residents qualified to NVQ level 3 and above

	Number	% of residents aged 16-64
<b>Jan-Dec 10</b>	92,000	48.8%
<b>Jan-Dec 11</b>	103,400	54.7%
<b>Jan-Dec 12</b>	103,900	54.2%
<b>Jan-Dec 13</b>	107,100	55.2%
<b>Jan-Dec 14</b>	110,500	56.4%
<b>Jan-Dec 15</b>	113,600	57.5%
<b>Jan-Dec 16</b>	120,800	60.8%
<b>Jan-Dec 17</b>	122,400	60.9%
<b>Jan-Dec 18</b>	121,800	61.3%
<b>Jan-Dec 19</b>	125,800	63.1%

There has been 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

### Indicator 8: Employment floorspace

**Amount of employment floorspace approved, completed and lost by size (m<sup>2</sup>), location (including allocated employment land/ key employment area), type (use class) and greenfield/ brownfield land**

*source: Newcastle City Council + Gateshead Council (2020)*

#### **Joint Target:**

- Identify and allocate 150ha of employment floorspace
  - Provide a minimum of 512,000m<sup>2</sup> of office floorspace
- By 2030-implemented progressively throughout the plan period



<b>2019-20 Planning Permissions</b>	<b>Site Area (ha)</b>	<b>Floorspace (sqm)</b>	<b>Use class</b>
<b>2018/0018/01/DET Vacant Commercial Premises 47 - 49 Lime Street Byker Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 2PQ</b>	755	748.8	B1,B2,B8
<b>2018/1111/01/DET Lower Steenberg's Yard Ouse Street Newcastle upon Tyne</b>	0.08	896	B1
<b>2018/1629/01/DET Woods Pottery Stepney Bank Newcastle upon Tyne</b>	0.2	464	B1
<b>2019/0285/01/DET "2-4 Hanover Square Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 3NP"</b>	0.1	1736	B1
<b>2019/0299/01/DET Saint Barnabus And Saint Jude Church Centre Greystoke Avenue Newcastle upon Tyne NE2 1PN</b>	0.05	464.5	B1
<b>2019/0472/01/DET 97 - 113 New Bridge Street Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 2SW</b>	0.6	250	B1
<b>2019/0505/01/DET Springvale EPS Limited Havannah Colliery Coach Lane Hazlerigg Newcastle upon Tyne NE13 7AP</b>	0.08	533	B1
<b>2019/0638/01/DET 1 Ford Street Newcastle upon Tyne NE6 1NW</b>	0.01	125	B1
<b>2019/0911/01/DET Kenton School Drayton Road Newcastle upon Tyne NE3 3RU</b>	9	2500	B1
<b>2019/0986/01/DET Former Red Bean Cafe Central Square North Forth Street</b>	0.002	20	B1

<b>Newcastle upon Tyne</b>			
<b>NE1 3PJ</b>			
<b>2019/1054/01/DET</b>	0.242	4151	B1
<b>Eastgate House</b>			
<b>Kings Manor</b>			
<b>Newcastle upon Tyne</b>			
<b>NE1 6PB</b>			
<b>2019/1139/01/DET</b>	0.0379	80	B1
<b>Ground Floor Flat</b>			
<b>51 Osborne Road</b>			
<b>Newcastle upon Tyne</b>			
<b>NE2 2AH</b>			
<b>2019/1234/01/DET</b>	0.04	146	B1
<b>Land To Rear Of Aston House</b>			
<b>Redburn Road</b>			
<b>Newcastle upon Tyne</b>			
<b>2019/1285/01/DET</b>	0.2375	2375	B1
<b>Life Transformation Church</b>			
<b>Havelock Place</b>			
<b>Newcastle upon Tyne</b>			
<b>NE4 6JT</b>			
<b>2019/1320/01/DET</b>	0.0731	731	B1
<b>Former Aura Restaurant</b>			
<b>City Quadrant</b>			
<b>11 Waterloo Square</b>			
<b>Newcastle upon Tyne</b>			
<b>NE1 4DP</b>			
<b>Newcastle Total</b>	10.07	14471sqm	
	Ha		

Table 9: Planning Permissions

Table 10: 2019-20 Planning Completions

<b>2019-20 Planning Completions</b>	Site Area (ha)	Floorspace (sqm)	Use class
<b>2018/1111/01/DET Lower Steenberg's Yard Ouse Street Newcastle upon Tyne</b>	0.67	896	B1
<b>2019/0596/01/DET Bells Close Lemington Newcastle upon Tyne</b>	0.054	96	B8
<b>2019/0638/01/DET 1 Ford Street Newcastle upon Tyne NE6 1NW</b>	0.01	125	B1
<b>Newcastle Total</b>	0.73	1117	
<b>Gateshead Total</b>	11.81	21,773	

Table 11: 2019-20 Losses

<b>2019- 20 Losses</b>	Site Area (ha)	Floorspace (sqm)	Use class
<b>2019/0456/01/DET Vacant 167 Walker Road Newcastle upon Tyne NE6 2BS</b>	0.14	1240	
<b>2019/1132/01/DET Unit A6 Benfield Business Park Benfield Road Newcastle upon Tyne NE6 4NQ</b>	0.1	1081	
<b>2017/1485/01/DET</b>	0.244	224	
<b>2017/1767/01/DET</b>	0.018	188	
<b>Newcastle Total</b>	0.5	2733	
<b>Gateshead Total</b>	0.22	1536	

## 2019-20 Employment Land Take Up

Table 12: Employment Land Take Up

Planning Application	Take up (Ha)	Floorspace take up (sqm)	Use Class
2018/1111/01/DET Lower Steenberg's Yard Ouse Street Newcastle upon Tyne	0.67	896	B1
2019/0596/01/DET Bells Close Lemington Newcastle upon Tyne	0.054	96	B8
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>992</b>	

**Indicator 9: Employment land supply**  
**Amount of employment land (ha) available by type and location**

*source: Newcastle City Council + Gateshead Council (2020)*

**Joint Target:** maintain and adequate employment land portfolio to 2030

Table 13: Employment Land Supply

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

## Retail and Centres

### Indicator 10: Retail Developments

**Approvals, completions, and losses of retail developments, by location (in/edge/out-of-centre, and rural) and gross internal floorspace (m<sup>2</sup>)**

*source: Newcastle City Council (2020)*

**Newcastle Target:** Focus retail development in centres, in keeping with retail hierarchy established in the CSUCP throughout the plan period

There was one retail development over 500sqm in this monitoring period.

### Indicator 11: Performance of retail

**Vitality and viability health checks of centres, including: total units and total floorspace (m<sup>2</sup>) and % of vacant units and % vacant floorspace**

*source: Newcastle City Council (2020)*

**Newcastle Target:** Improve the vitality and viability of centres throughout the plan period

### Number of occupied and vacant units within District Centres

Table 14: Number of occupied and vacant units within District Centres

		Adelaide Terrace	Chillingham Road	Denton Park	Gosforth High Street	Great Park	Kingston Park	Shields Road	West Road
2016-17	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%
2017-18	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%
2018-19	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%

<b>2019-20</b>	Total Number of Units	93	94	32	207	2	42	199	144
	Occupied Units	88	83	30	189	2	41	174	129
	Vacant units	5	11	2	18	0	1	25	15
	% vacant	5%	12%	6%	9%	0%	2%	13%	10%

## Number of units by Use Class within District Centres

Table 15: Number of units by Use Class within District Centres

<b>2017/18</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>A1</b>	57	40	12	70		24	84	46
<b>A2</b>	6	17	4	28		1	14	20
<b>A3</b>	7	12		18	1	5	9	4
<b>A4</b>		1		7		1	8	1
<b>A5</b>	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>2018/19</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>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

2019/20	Adelaide Terrace	Chillingham Road	Denton Park	Gosforth High Street	Great Park	Kingston Park	Shields Road	West Road
A1	57	42	14	91	1	25	90	48
A2	3	4	3	12		1	10	7
A3	7	13	1	20	1	5	9	8
A4		2		7		1	8	
A5	5	14	1	10		2	10	14
B1	7	4	1	29		2	14	42
B2								
B8							3	
D1	5	2	2	4		1	2	3
D2	1		1	6		1	4	
SG	3	2	7	9		3	21	6

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

Table 16: Percentage of vacant units in Newcastle

	% of vacant units
2010/11	13.5%
2011/12	13.5%
2012/13	12.4%
2013/14	16.1%
2014/15	12.5%
2015/16	13.7%
2016/17	11.6%
2017/18	8.4%
2018/19	9.8%
2019/20	12.4%



**Indicator 12: Loss of primary retail frontages in the Urban Core**

*source: Newcastle City Council (2020)*

**Newcastle Target:** Minimise the loss of primary retail frontages in Newcastle’s Urban Core

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

**Indicator 13: 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**

*source: Newcastle City Council (2020)*

**Newcastle Target:** 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 hotels and aparthotels, and facilities such as a new Axe Throwing Centre. A number of community uses have been approved such as education facilities including a free school and business schools. There have been several dental surgeries approved, a new medical centre and several health and beauty clinics. Change of use applications have resulted in the loss of leisure facilities such as the conversion of hotels into apartments.

**Indicator 14: Tourist Numbers  
Number of overnight visitors in Newcastle Gateshead**

*source: NewcastleGateshead Initiative (2020)*

**Newcastle Target:** Increase visitor numbers from 2010 levels throughout the plan period

*Table 17: Number of overnight visitors*

	<b>Number of overnight visitors in Newcastle Gateshead (Millions)</b>
<b>2010</b>	1.647
<b>2011</b>	1.722
<b>2012</b>	1.971
<b>2013</b>	1.972

<b>2014</b>	1.924
<b>2015</b>	1.958
<b>2016</b>	2.086
<b>2017</b>	2.135
<b>2018</b>	2.224
<b>2019</b>	2.264

There has been a gradual increase in the number of overnight visitors since 2010.

**Indicator 15: Tourist Numbers**  
**Number of visitors to major attractions**

*source:*  
*NewcastleGateshead*  
*Initiative (2020)*

**Newcastle Target:** Increase visitor numbers from 2010 levels throughout the plan period

*Table 18: Number of visitors to overnight attractions*

	<b>Number of visitors to major attractions (Millions)</b>
<b>2010</b>	3,278,050
<b>2011</b>	2,767,441
<b>2012</b>	4,410,285
<b>2013</b>	3,562,109
<b>2014</b>	3,727,143
<b>2015</b>	4,001,809
<b>2016</b>	4,016,868
<b>2017</b>	4,490,332
<b>2018</b>	4,395,227
<b>2019</b>	3,011,904

\*Note: The number of attractions providing data varies each year so this may affect the data when comparing visitor numbers year on year.

# Homes

## Population

### Indicator 1: Estimate of total population Estimated total populations for Newcastle and Gateshead

source: ONS mid-year population estimates (2020)

**Joint target:** Combined population of more than 500,000 throughout the plan period

Table 19: Population estimates

	Gateshead	Newcastle	Combined
<b>2010</b>	198,731	276,681	475,412
<b>2011</b>	200,349	279,092	479,441
<b>2012</b>	200,272	281,893	482,165
<b>2013</b>	200,098	285,821	485,919
<b>2014</b>	200,781	288,340	489,121
<b>2015</b>	201,724	290,764	492,488
<b>2016</b>	202,628	293,713	496,341
<b>2017</b>	202,419	295,842	498,261
<b>2018</b>	202,508	300,196	502,704
<b>2019</b>	202,100	302,800	504,900

For the period 2010 to 2019, ONS' mid-year population estimates suggest population growth in Gateshead has been slightly lower than the level of growth set out in the CSUCP. For Newcastle, ONS data suggests total population growth has been higher than was anticipated in the CSUCP.

### Indicator 2: Population by broad age group Population by broad age group (aged 0-15, 16-65 and 65 and over) in absolute terms, and as a proportion of the total population

source: ONS mid-year population estimates (2020)

**Newcastle target:** Maintain or increase number of residents aged 16-64 throughout the plan period

Table 20: Population by broad age group

	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%
2019	302,800	52,600	17.4%	206,400	68.2%	43,800	14.5%

*Nb: values may not sum due to rounding*

This data demonstrates that the working age population (age 16-64) in Newcastle has increased consecutively since 2010.

## Existing Communities

### Indicator 16: Empty Homes

**Number of vacant dwellings, and as a proportion of total housing stock. By total vacant and vacant for more than six months (ie. long-term vacant)**

*source: Newcastle City Council (2020)*

**Newcastle target:** Reduction of total vacancy to 3% across the district by 2020, and maintained up to 2030

Table 21: Empty Homes

	<b>Total dwellings</b>	<b>Total vacant (number)</b>	<b>% vacant</b>	<b>Total LTV</b>	<b>% LTV</b>
<b>2010</b>	123143	4502	3.66%	1883	1.53%
<b>2011</b>	123972	4882	3.94%	2658	2.14%
<b>2012</b>	124744	5075	4.07%	2811	2.25%
<b>2013</b>	125440	4398	3.51%	2021	1.61%
<b>2014</b>	126494	4920	3.89%	2360	1.87%
<b>2015</b>	126884	4380	3.45%	2159	1.70%
<b>2016</b>	126884	3551	2.80%	1551	1.22%
<b>2017</b>	129494	4769	3.68%	2572	1.99%
<b>2018</b>	131787	4952	3.76%	2561	1.94%
<b>2019</b>	132955	5410	4.07%	2674	2.01%
<b>2020</b>	134307	5323	3.96%	3378	1.77%

Figures based on council tax data at the end of each year

LTV= Long-term vacant

\*Newcastle followed the national trend between 2017 and 2019 with a gradual increase in vacancy rates. In 2020 vacancy rates decreased compared to 2019 however this is still higher than in previous years. In Newcastle this increase in vacancy rates has primarily been driven by the rapid increase in purpose built student accommodation and new private rented blocks in and around the city centre and this sector of the housing market adjusting to the increase in supply. The impact on the wider neighbourhoods has been limited with no significant increases in clusters of long term empties or problematic empties impacting on the surrounding neighbourhoods.

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 neighbourhoods.

### Indicator 17: Resident satisfaction with homes

Resident satisfaction with:

- Their home as a place to live
- The choice of housing in their area
- The quality of housing in their area

source: Newcastle City Council Resident Survey (2017)

Newcastle target: Satisfaction at or above 2012 levels

The 2017 Residents Survey indicates that three-quarters (76%) of respondents are satisfied with their area as a place to live 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.

The most recent Residents Survey was in 2017.

## Delivering New Homes

### Indicator 18: 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)**

*source: Newcastle City Council (2020)*

**Newcastle target:** Rate of delivery as set out in policy CS10

Table 22: Housing Developments (within trajectory)

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
<b>Approvals</b> (Excluding Student)	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	2928	3765	1825	169 3	1907
<b>Gross Housing Completions</b> (exc. Assumed dwellings released)	496	456	462	585	806	927	1078	1102	1068	1207
<b>Housing Losses</b>	356	163	565	79	63	165	73	152	84	41
<b>Net Additional Dwellings</b> (exc. Assumed)	140	293	103	506	743	762	1005	950	984	1166

dwelling  
released)

<b>On previously-developed land</b>	72	315	336	368	577	670	577	604	504	661
<b>Houses (3+ beds)</b>	257	255	238	314	380	231	603	512	418	491
<b>Affordable</b>	190	144	123	97	289	134	325	447	207	187
<b>Student units</b> (inc. cluster flats and Studios)	142	490	168	97	663	822	1214	1313	668	357
<b>Dwellings Released</b> (as a consequence of Student Accommodation Completions) *	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	1622	677	360
<b>Dwellings Released</b> with 1 year delay* (as a consequence of Student Accommodation Completions)	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	1622	677
<b>Net Additional Dwellings</b> (inc. assumed dwellings released)	140	293	-103	506	743	762	1005	950	2606	1843

\*Please note net additional 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 an assumed reduction from the total city homes target (Policy CS10) (phases 2010-20) accounted for 8,000 student bedspaces (2,000 units) in committed student accommodation in Newcastle which were then delivered by 2017. A cautionary delay of one year between student accommodation completions and assumed release of homes into the market has been applied to allow for repurposing stock for the general market. Thus, the recent student accommodation generated increase in net new homes delivery first features in the 2018/19 monitoring data.

**Indicator 19: Housing Land Supply (within trajectory)**
**Housing land supply (within trajectory showing projected net additional dwellings to the end of the plan period)**
*source: Newcastle City Council (2020)*
**Newcastle target:** Demonstrate a minimum of five years housing land supply

Table 23: Housing Land Supply (within trajectory)

	Gross Additional Dwellings	Losses	Net additions	CSUCP net completions target (p/a)
<b>2010-11</b>	496	356	140	280
<b>2011-12</b>	456	163	293	280
<b>2012-13</b>	462	565	-103	280
<b>2013-14</b>	585	79	506	280
<b>2014-15</b>	806	63	743	280
<b>2015-16</b>	927	165	762	960
<b>2016-17</b>	1,078	73	1005	960
<b>2017-18</b>	1,102	152	950	960
<b>2018-19</b>	2,690	84	2,606	960
<b>2019-20</b>	1,884	41	1,843	960
<b>2020-21</b>	1706	250	1437	1,080
<b>2021-22</b>	1303	100	1203	1,080
<b>2022-23</b>	1354	50	1304	1,080
<b>2023-24</b>	1052	50	1002	1,080
<b>2024-25</b>	716	50	666	1,080
<b>2025-26</b>	1154	50	1104	1,080
<b>2026-27</b>	1829	50	1779	1,080
<b>2027-28</b>	1900	50	1850	1,080
<b>2028-29</b>	1894	50	1844	1,080
<b>2029-30</b>	1697	50	1647	1,080



Net additions to stock for years 2020-21 onwards include anticipated levels of delivery based on capacity and phasing of housing sites identified within the HELAA, and anticipated demolitions.

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

### Indicator 20: Gypsy and traveller accommodation

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

*source: Newcastle City Council (2020)*

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**Newcastle target:** Provision to meet identified need

Newcastle currently has no gypsy and traveller sites. On this basis it is assumed gypsy and traveller accommodation provision in Newcastle is currently not required. There is no immediate need for a transit site to be provided in Newcastle.

# Transport and Accessibility

## Summary of Transport Schemes

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

### Walking and Cycling schemes

- Started the process of developing plans for low traffic neighbourhoods across the city. The principle of a low traffic neighbourhood is that anyone can get 'to' any address within an area by motor vehicle, but they shouldn't be able to travel 'through' residential neighbourhoods as an alternative to using our main road network. As part of this initiative five local bridges were closed over the summer. These changes have been made under 'experimental traffic regulation orders' – which means they can be in place for up to 18 months, with the first six months acting as a consultation.
- The scheme at Kingston Park West included cycling improvements to Fawdon Walk between Windsor Way and the A1. These are almost complete.
- Improvements have begun at Jesmond Avenue / Osborne Road which will provide a signalised crossing and cycle lanes at the junction.

### Bus Loop

- Signal upgrades were completed at the Newgate Street / Clayton Street junction, and this is the last site on the bus loop awaiting connection to UTC. On completion, signal operations will be monitored and tweaked to ensure coordination around the loop is maximised.

### Barras Bridge

- Permanent works on Barras Bridge commenced on site in Jan 2020 and have been ongoing throughout the year. The works to date have included upgrades to the pedestrian crossings, including the installation of Pedestrian Countdown at Traffic Signal Junctions (PCaTS) and the provision of new paving and tree pits alongside the University's Kings Gate building. The programme of works will continue into 2021.

### Killingworth Road

- Works have been completed.

### Haddricks Mill

- Works have been completed.

## Fawdon Lane

- Junction improvements are complete.

## 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 2022 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 was completed in Autumn 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 November 2020. The Spine Road improvements commence in 2021.

## North East Transport Plan

The North East Joint Transport Committee (JTC) brings together a total of seven members from each of the Constituent Authorities of the region; four Members from the North East Combined Authority (NECA) and three Members from the North of Tyne Combined Authority (NTCA) in accordance with the Order that was created on the 2nd November.

The JTC is developing a North East Transport Plan that will cover both the NECA and the NTCA areas and will set out a transport strategy for the region up to 2035.

The North East Transport Plan's vision is 'Moving to a green, healthy, dynamic and thriving North East'. The Plan's objectives are:

- Carbon-neutral transport;
- Overcome inequality and grow our economy;
- Healthier North East;
- Appealing sustainable transport choices; and
- Safe, secure network.

A key objective of the Plan is to help address the climate emergencies declared by all of the authorities and, through transport-based measures, contribute to the goal of the North East becoming carbon neutral.

The Plan is expected to be published in March 2021 and will be accompanied by an Implementation Plan which will consist of a pipeline of projects and measures designed to deliver the vision, objectives and principles of the Plan.

## Transport and Accessibility Indicators

### Indicator 21: Accessibility of residential development

**Amount of new residential development within 10, 20 and 30 minutes travel time by public transport to a GP, hospital, primary school, secondary school, large employer, food stores and major retail**

*source: Newcastle City Council (2020)*

**Newcastle target:** Optimise accessibility of new residential development

Currently this data is not available in a form that can be used to monitor this indicator.

### Indicator 22: Cycling trips

**Number of cycling tips, indexed to base year (of 2010)**

*source: Newcastle City Council (2020)*

**Newcastle target:** Increase the number of cycling trips throughout the plan period

Table 24: Number of Cycling Trips

	<b>Cycling trips indexed to 2010 (2010 = 100)</b>
<b>2010</b>	100
<b>2011</b>	101
<b>2012</b>	103
<b>2013</b>	106
<b>2014</b>	111
<b>2015</b>	116
<b>2016</b>	127
<b>2017</b>	131
<b>2018</b>	138
<b>2019</b>	125
<b>2020**</b>	145

*\*\*Data for 2020 includes information up to December 2020 and as a result has been impacted by the Covid-19 lockdowns.*

Overall cycling trips have increased since 2010.

**Indicator 23: Traffic flows**

**Weekday traffic flows, river crossings and inner and outer Newcastle cordons**

*source: Newcastle City Council (2020)*

**Newcastle target:** Minimise traffic flows

Table 25: Traffic Flows

	Traffic flows, indexed to 2010 (2010 = 100)	
	Newcastle inner cordon	River crossings
<b>2010</b>	100	100
<b>2011</b>	100	101
<b>2012</b>	99	102
<b>2013</b>	98	103
<b>2014</b>	99	104
<b>2015</b>	101	106
<b>2016</b>	101	107
<b>2017</b>	100	109
<b>2018</b>	100	110
<b>2019</b>	97	107
<b>2020**</b>	77	100

*\*\*Data for 2020 includes information up to December 2020 and as a result has been impacted by the Covid-19 lockdowns.*

Traffic flows have decreased or maintained the same in 2020 compared to 2010. However, this data has been impacted by Covid-19 lockdowns.

**Indicator 24: Commitment from new development to modal shift**

**Planning permissions granted with implantation of a travel plan as a condition of development, by location, type and size of development**

*source: Newcastle City Council (2020)*

**Newcastle target:** Increase the number of travel plans associated with new developments

There were 13 major planning applications granted where the implementation of a travel plan was a condition of development, this equates to approximately 30% of major applications having travel plans as a condition of development.

### Indicator 25: Freight

#### Planning permissions granted within the Freight Management Area within implementation of a Delivery Service Plan

source: Newcastle City Council (2020)

**Newcastle target:** Minimise the number of planning permissions for major development within the Freight Management Area that do not have a Delivery Service Plan

In 2019/20 there was 1 planning applications granted within the Freight Management Area which provides a delivery service plan.

### Indicator 26: Public Transport Patronage

#### Number of passengers boarding and alighting the Metro and number of passengers boarding buses in the Urban Core

source: Nexus (2020)

**Newcastle target:** Increase the levels of public transport patronage

Table 26: Public Transport

	Metro boardings & alightings within Urban Core (Millions)	Number of Public Transport journeys in Tyne and Wear p/a (Millions)
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
2019/20	19,171,488	152.0

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.

### Indicator 27: Car Parking

**Short and long stay car parking provision in existing centres**

*source: Newcastle City Council (2020)*

**Newcastle target:** Minimise long-stay parking, maximise short-stay parking

Table 27: Car Parking

<b>2017</b>	<b>Long Stay</b>	<b>Short Stay</b>
<b>On Street</b>	1063	1033
<b>Off Street</b>	5271	293
<b>2018</b>	<b>Long Stay</b>	<b>Short Stay</b>
<b>On Street</b>	1217	1094
<b>Off Street</b>	5274	311
<b>2019</b>	<b>Long Stay</b>	<b>Short Stay</b>
<b>On Street</b>	1212	1050
<b>Off Street</b>	5508	329
<b>2020</b>	<b>Long Stay</b>	<b>Short Stay</b>
<b>On Street</b>	1228	951
<b>Off Street</b>	5384	329

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

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

# People and Place

## Wellbeing and Health

### Hot Food Takeaways

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 4 planning applications approved for Hot Food Takeaway premises (Use Class A5) in 2019/20, which include changes of use applications from retail to hot food takeaway premises. These applications were not in the school exclusion zone. 1 application cited the Hot Food Takeaway SPD as a reason for refusal.

### Indicator 28: Health Trend

#### Rank of health deprivation and disability score

*source: Indices of Deprivation (2019)*

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**Newcastle target:** 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.

### Indicator 29: Healthy Lifestyles

#### Adult participation in sport (% of total population)

*source: Sport England Active Lives Survey (2020)*

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**Newcastle target:** Increase sports participation throughout the plan period

The table below shows weekly activity levels in Newcastle.



Table 28: Activity Levels in Newcastle

	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Active (150+ minutes a week)</b>	<b>Fairly Active (30-149 minutes a week)</b>	<b>Inactive (&lt;30 minutes a week)</b>
<b>2015/16</b>	2,034	(159,700) 66%	(26,300) 10.9%	(56,100) 23.2%
<b>2016/17</b>	2,124	(156,800) 64.0%	(32,400) 13.2%	(56,100) 22.9%
<b>2017/18</b>	1,942	(155,900) 63.8%	(28,400) 11.6%	(59,900) 24.5%
<b>2018/19</b>	1,897	(160,300) 64.6%	(26,800) 10.8%	(60,900) 24.6%
<b>2019/20</b>	2,161	(159,500) 63.7%	(25,300) 10.1%	(65,400) 26.1%

Overall weekly activity levels have decreased in Newcastle however there has been no significant change.

**Indicator 30: Satisfaction with area**  
**Proportion satisfied with their area as a place to live, by location, age, gender and ethnicity**

*source: Newcastle City Council Residents Survey (2017)*

**Newcastle target:** Satisfaction at or above 2012 levels

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.

The most recent Residents Survey was in 2017.

**Indicator 31: Air quality**  
**Mean reading (24hr/ annual average) for NO<sub>2</sub> within Air Quality Management Areas**

*source: Newcastle City Council (2020)*

**Newcastle target:** Maintain or improve air quality throughout 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 D (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 Council's 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

### Indicator 32: Quality of place, including public realm

#### Significant buildings and housing scheme audit

*source: Newcastle City Council (2020)*

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**Newcastle target:** 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 2019-20.

### Indicator 33: Historic Built Environment

#### Change in the extent and quality of the historic built environment

*source:*

**Newcastle target:** Increase quality of completed developments, as measured through audit, throughout the plan period

Table 29: Built Heritage

	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/20
<b>Scheduled Monuments</b>	42	42	42	42
<b>Grade I listed</b>	128	128	128	128
<b>Grade II* listed</b>	2206	2207	2207	2207
<b>Grade II listed</b>	1416	1415	1415	1415
<b>Conservation areas</b>	12	12	12	12
<b>World Heritage Sites</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Registered Battlefields</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Registered parks and gardens</b>	8	7	7	7
<b>Locally listed</b>	272	272	272	272

Table 30: Heritage at Risk

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
<b>Scheduled Monuments</b>	2	2	2	2
<b>Grade I listed</b>	2	2	1	0
<b>Grade II* listed</b>	9	9	7	7
<b>Grade II listed</b>	52	52	49	46
<b>Grade II Churches</b>	3	3	3	3
<b>Conservation areas</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>World Heritage Sites</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>Registered Battlefields</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Registered parks and gardens</b>	0	2	2	2

With the formal removal of All Saints Church from the National Register of Heritage at Risk, Newcastle now has no Grade 1 listed buildings at risk. The Council continues to look for a new use for the Keelmen's Hospital and is considering a development scheme which would see 5-13 Grey Street restored and reused. The numbers of heritage assets at risk at the higher listing grades should therefore continue to fall over the next years. The Council is also part of an active grouping,

led by Historic England, to develop a better understanding of the Registered Historic Battlefield of Newburn Ford and has adopted a specific policy within the Development and Allocations Plan to help protect the integrity of the Battlefield site with a view to eventually removing it from the list of Heritage at Risk. the Council also continues to work with NE1 to deliver the Townscape Heritage scheme which is helping to achieve much needed repair and reuse of historic buildings in the City Centre's Bigg Market area.

### Indicator 34: Public Art

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

*source: Newcastle City Council (2020)*

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**Newcastle target:** Increase provision of public art throughout the plan period

For 2019/20, an artwork condition was discharged for the Helix Energy Centre. The artwork is made up of two parts, a representation of the helix logo on the elevation and the internal lighting. It represents a coming together of academia, the public sector, communities, and businesses; creating a global centre for urban innovation in the heart of the city.

## Climate Change

### Indicator 35: CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions

#### Per capita CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

*source: BEIS (2020)*

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**Newcastle target:** 20% CO<sub>2</sub> reduction by 2020

Table 31: CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions per Capita

CO <sub>2</sub> Emissions per/Capita	
<b>2010</b>	6.6
<b>2011</b>	6.0
<b>2012</b>	6.2
<b>2013</b>	6.0
<b>2014</b>	5.2
<b>2015</b>	5.0
<b>2016</b>	4.7
<b>2017</b>	4.4
<b>2018</b>	4.2

The most recent data for this indicator is for 2018. It shows that there has been a reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita since 2010.

### Indicator 36: Renewable Energy

#### Installed capacity of renewable energy generating development, by type

source: BEIS (2020)

**Newcastle target:** Increase provision of renewable energy generating development throughout the plan period

Table 32: Feed in tariff scheme

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

An alternative measure of Renewable Energy is shown below.

Table 33: Renewable Energy- Installed Capacity

**Newcastle Upon Tyne  
Renewable Energy: Installed Capacity (MW)**

Year (end of)	Photovoltaics	Anaerobic Digestion	Landfill Gas	Total
2014	6.1	0.3	2.3	8.7
2015	9.8	0.3	2.3	12.4
2016	10.8	0.3	2.3	13.3
2017	10.9	0.3	2.3	13.5
2018	11.2	0.3	2.3	13.7
2019	11.3	0.3	2.3	13.9

It shows that since 2014, installed capacity (MW) for photovoltaics has increased and installed capacity for anaerobic digestion and landfill gas has stayed the same. This shows an overall upwards trend in installed capacity (MW) for renewable energy.

The Net Zero Action Plan explains what Newcastle is doing to encourage renewable energy integration. It is available at: [www.newcastle.gov.uk/netzero](http://www.newcastle.gov.uk/netzero)

**Indicator 37: Sustainability Standards**

**Percentage of new developments above relevant government scheme (CSH requirement or BREEAM ‘excellent’ rating, or their equivalent) for sustainable development standards**

*source: Newcastle City Council (2020)*

**Newcastle target:** no target set

On 3 April 2019, the council declared a Climate Emergency to make Newcastle carbon neutral by 2030. Following this a Net Zero Action Plan 2030 was approved in March 2020. As part of this the council is currently developing an ambitious programme of interventions of what we as a council can influence throughout 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). These requirements ask developers to incorporate measures above the standard form of building fabric, as set out through Building Regulations 2013, to achieve a good level or standard. For this reason, the guidance seeks to reduce developments carbon dioxide emissions by a further 15% above that required by Building Regulations 2013 for residential developments and 25% for non-residential developments.

### Indicator 38: Implementation of heat networks

**Capacity of decentralised energy networks, by installed capacity, and committed capacity**

*source: Newcastle City Council (2020)*

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**Newcastle target:** Increase provision of decentralised energy networks

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

### Indicator 39: Flooding and water quality

**Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice of flood risk or water quality**

*source: Newcastle City Council (2020)*

**Newcastle target:** minimise the number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice

No planning permissions have been granted contrary to Environment Agency advice.

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**Indicator 40: Strategic Flood Risk Assessment  
Number and proportion of completed new  
developments which will be at risk from fluvial, tidal  
surface water and flooding indicated by the SFRA**

*source: Newcastle City  
Council (2020)*

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**Newcastle target:** minimise new development at risk from flooding indicated by the SFRA

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. The Environment Agency have not objected to any planning applications on the grounds of flood risk.

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**Indicator 41: Surface Water Management**

**Completed new development which:**

- **Incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS)**
- **Discharge surface water in order of drainage hierarchy, to a watercourse, surface water sewer and a combined sewer**

*source: Newcastle City  
Council (2020)*

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**Newcastle target:** minimise and control surface water runoff according to the discharge hierarchy and incorporate SUDS in developments



Major Applications with SUDS	19
Major Applications with No SUDS	6

Table 34: Type of SUDS

SUDS Type	Number
Green Roofs	1
Infiltration system	1
Pond	2
Filter Strip	2
Vortex control	12
Water Butts	
Wetland area	
Bioretention	
Soakaways	
Swale	4
Petrol Interceptors	1
Rain Gardens	1
Detention basin	4
Oversized pipes	1
Permeable Paving	13
Attenuation Tank	11

Table 35: Surface Discharge Destinations

Type	Number	No SuDS
Infiltration to ground/other		
Watercourse	2	
Surface water sewer		
Combined sewer	19	6

## Green Infrastructure and the Natural Environment

### Green Infrastructure Delivery Framework

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 the sites across the city. This includes:
  - Hanging Gardens Quayside - £116k to improve the open space, access provision and landscape maintenance.
  - East Middle Callerton - £14k off site mitigation for the P Site, including new fencing to secure grassland habitats for farmland bird species.
  - NGP / Hazlerigg – £23k secured for Havanna Nature Reserve. This is for access improvements at the reserve.
  - North Walbottle - £15k for farmland bird mitigation.
  - 140 bird boxes and 103 bat boxes have been secured within developments across the city, and green and brown roofs have been secured at developments.
- S106 play areas and open space funding has been secured at:
  - St Oswalds Green Play Area, Walkergate - £32k to be used to improve the play provision, MUGA and open space at the site.
  - Hanging Gardens, Quayside - £116k to improve the open space, access provision and landscape maintenance.
  - Kirkdale Green Play Area - £25k towards the play offering at the site.
  - Hareydene Play Area - £39k to improve the play offering at the site.
  - Monkchester Community Centre Play Area - £14k to improve the play offering.
  - North Kenton Park - £5k to improve the play offering.
  - Brandling Park - £45k to improve open space, tree works, pavilion works and access at the park.

### Indicator 42: Ecology

**Changes in areas of ecological importance, comprising areas designated for their intrinsic ecological value, including sites of national, regional or local significance.**

*source: Newcastle City Council (2020) + Natural England (2020)*

**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.

Table 36: SSSI

SSSI	Condition
Hallow Hill	Unfavourable - Recovering

<b>Gosforth Park</b>	Favourable
<b>Big Waters</b>	Unfavourable - Recovering
<b>Brenkley Meadows</b>	Unfavourable - Recovering
<b>Prestwick Carr</b>	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**  
Newcastle's new Wildlife Enhancement Corridors have now been adopted in the Development and Allocations Plan (DAP) which replace the previous UDP Wildlife Corridors, which were plotted in 1998.

### Indicator 43: Allotments

source: Urban Green  
(2020)

#### Number of allotment sites and plots

**Newcastle target:** Maintain or increase access to allotments

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.

There are 61 sites that Urban Green currently manage. However, in total taking into account the freemen sites, it equates to 65 allotment associations. In addition to this there are 30 individual sites. There are approximately 3000 plots of a mix of sizes due to changes in plot sizes as a result of lifestyle changes.

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

**Indicator 44: Water Quality**

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

*source: Environment Agency (2020)*

**Newcastle target:** Maintain or improve water quality

The table below shows water quality for the Ouseburn and Newburn. There was no data published for 2017 or 2018.

*Table 37: Water Quality*

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2019
<b>Ouseburn from source to Tyne</b>	Overall water body	M	M	M	M	M
	Ecological status	M	M	M	M	M
	Chemical status	G	G	G	G	F**
<b>Newburn (Trib. of Tyne)</b>	Overall water body	M	M	M	M	M
	Ecological status	M	M	M	M	M
	Chemical status	G	G	G	G	F**

*F= Fail M= Moderate G= Good*

The figures indicate that the river quality of in Newcastle has been maintained, which is in line with the council’s target, or decreased due to changes in the monitoring of chemical status.

\*\*The Environment Agency has significantly improved the way they assess chemical status, looking at new substances, new standards, and improved techniques and methods. This means that no surface water bodies have met the criteria for achieving good chemical status (compared to 97% pass in 2016). This is mainly because they are using targeted biota sampling to assess the presence of more persistent chemical substances and more accurate reflection of the extent of these chemicals in the environment. There is little underlying change in chemical status for other chemicals.

The Development Allocations Plan contains a more detailed flood risk and water management policy DM26. This policy requires development adjacent to, or likely to affect the quantity and quality of groundwater water or surface water bodies, to protect and improve water quality, improve and enhance ecology, fisheries and mitigate against any heavily modified waterbody designation. DM26 includes specific criteria requiring development to implement water pollution control measures; treat surface water run-off pollution within the design of the drainage system and mitigate agricultural and urban diffuse pollution, including impacts from the transport network.

**Indicator 45: Open Space Quality**

**Proportion of residents satisfied with “Parks and green spaces”**

*source: Newcastle City Council Residents Survey (2017)*

**Newcastle target:** Satisfaction at or above 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. 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.

When asked what improvements respondents would recommend to parks and open spaces the following information was provided (this survey was undertaken in August 2020 which is outside the monitoring period however still provides useful information):

- 21.54% requested a reduction in litter, more bins, or a take your litter home promotion.
- 9.26% wanted footpath improvements within parks to catering for all e.g. walkers, cyclists, joggers, skaters and older people. Suggestions included having well marked pathways and educating users on sharing joint spaces.
- 9.23% asked for the inclusion and maintenance of exercise equipment or spaces

## Green Belt

**Indicator 46: Green Belt  
Green Belt additions and deletions**

*source: Newcastle City Council (2020)*

**Newcastle target:** Minimise deletions from the green belt

There have been no green belt additions or deletions in 2019/20.

**Indicator 47: Green Belt  
Planning applications and permissions advertised as departures from Green Belt policies**

*source: Newcastle City Council (2020)*

**Newcastle target:** Minimise inappropriate development within the Green Belt

There were two planning applications submitted advertised as departures from the green belt. Neither were approved.

# Minerals and Waste

## Minerals

### Indicator 48: Mineral Extraction

source: Newcastle City Council (2020)

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

**Joint target:** 3.1m tonnes sand and gravel, 3m tonnes crushed rock for Tyne and Wear between 2005 and 2020: target reviewed after 2020

There were no planning applications or approvals for minerals in 2019/20.

## Waste

### Indicator 49: Waste Management

source: Newcastle City Council (2020)

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

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

The table below shows how waste has been managed in Newcastle.

Table 38: Waste Management in Newcastle

Management Type:	2015-16	2016-2017	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Reused or recycled	48587	58432	55266	53950	53924
Energy from waste	37356	41491	44873	49052	61166
Other	7016	15345	14156	1671	2231
Landfill	49185	28238	26714	33885	18988
<b>Total</b>	<b>142143</b>	<b>144106</b>	<b>141009</b>	<b>138558</b>	<b>136308</b>
<b>% sent to landfill</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>24.5%</b>	<b>13.9%</b>
<b>% Reused or Recycled</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>40%</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.

**Indicator 50: Waste Management**

*source: Newcastle City Council (2020)*

**Licensed and projected capacity of waste management facilities (existing and approved), by type**

**Joint target:** Monitor waste capacity to 2030

*Table 39: Waste Management in Newcastle*

<b>Site</b>	<b>Licensed Capacity (*tonnes)</b>	<b>Received (tonnes)</b>
<b>Metal Recycling</b>	390599	55157.75
<b>Biological Treatment</b>	101833	34625.3
<b>CA Site</b>	249998	19553.18
<b>Clinical Waste Transfer / Treatment</b>	4999	529.369
<b>Composting</b>	24999	9859.1
<b>Haz Waste Transfer</b>	4999	2376.396
<b>Inert Waste Transfer</b>	74999	117700
<b>Non-Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment</b>	151500	68937.654
<b>Physical Treatment</b>	150000	120768.79
<b>Physical-Chemical Treatment</b>	29054	1433.93
<b>Total</b>	<b>1182980</b>	<b>430941</b>

\*Licensed capacity **carried forward from 2018/2019**



# Infrastructure

## Indicator 51: Infrastructure Delivery Annual update of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan

source: Newcastle City Council (2020)

**Newcastle target:** no target

The Infrastructure Delivery Plan is available at the following link:

<https://www.newcastle.gov.uk/services/planning-building-and-development/planning-policy/authority-monitoring-reports-planning>

## Indicator 52: Viability

source: Land Registry & Colliers International (2020)

- Median House price, by type
- Assumed office rents

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

The tables below show Median House price, by type.

Table 40: Median House Price- Gateshead

	Gateshead			
	Detached	Semi-detached	Terraced	Flats
<b>2015/16</b>	£225,000	£140,000	£120,000	£83,000
<b>2016/17</b>	£225,000	£138,000	£118,000	£92,500
<b>2017/18</b>	£242,000	£145,000	£120,000	£89,475
<b>2018/19</b>	£247,000	£147,000	£121,500	£91,500
<b>2019/20</b>	£260,000	£150,000	£120,000	£87,000

Table 41: Median House Price Newcastle

	Newcastle			
	Detached	Semi-detached	Terraced	Flats
<b>2015/16</b>	£269,950	£154,950	£150,000	£124,000
<b>2016/17</b>	£258,950	£157,000	£153,750	£124,950
<b>2017/18</b>	£265,000	£160,000	£148,000	£125,000
<b>2018/19</b>	£275,950	£163,000	£150,000	£120,000
<b>2019/20</b>	£280,623	£163,500	£150,000	£124,250

Median house prices have remained the same or increased for all dwelling types since 2015/16.

The table below shows office rents per square foot for Gateshead and Newcastle collated from Colliers International's website.

Table 42: Office Rents (Per Sq. Ft)

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

Rents have increased or remained the same since 2015 for both cities and both grades.

# Appendices

## Appendix 1 – Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan Strategic 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,	1,2,16,17,18,19,20,21,39,40,41,47

improving opportunities to live in the Urban Core providing a broader range of accommodation including in new neighbourhoods

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

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