

Newcastle City Council

Annual Monitoring Report 2017-18

2019



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Executive Summary

All local planning authorities are required to publish an Annual 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 achieved.

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.

The AMR has reviewed progress from 2017 to 2018 which indicates that:

Economic Prosperity

- 7,667 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 2017/18 was 1102 gross completions. This equates to a net gain of 950 dwellings when allowance is made for the loss of 152 dwellings through conversions and demolitions
- In 2017/18 a total of 447 affordable homes were completed in the City
- During 2017/18 1313 student units have been completed

Transport and Accessibility

- Preparation continues on the Transport Plan for the North East Combined Authority, with formal consultation planned in 2018
- Public engagement on the Haddricks Mill proposals took place in August 2016. Following feedback received on this consultation, Newcastle City Council are continuing to make design changes before finalising the scheme

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 2017/18
- 141009 tonnes of municipal waste in 2017/18 was recorded, 19% of this was recycled

1. Introduction

This is the twelfth Annual 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 2017 to 31 March 2018, 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.

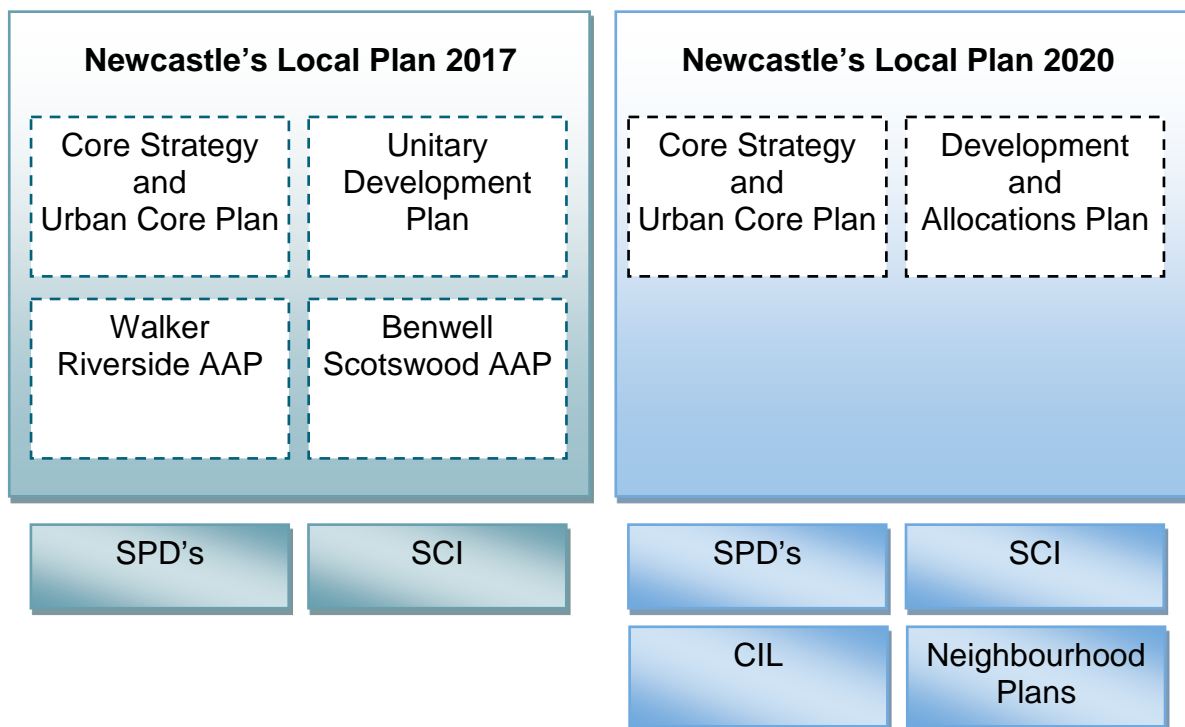


Figure 1 Newcastle's Local Plan

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

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
- Developer Guidance Sustainability Statements
- Trees, Landscaping and Development Supplementary Planning Document

Community Infrastructure Levy

Newcastle City Council became a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging Authority on 14th 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 2017 to March 2018

Total CIL secured to date ¹	£5,947,060
Total CIL requested to date ²	£495,660
Total CIL received to date ³	£113,297.46
Total Neighbourhood Portion received to date ⁴	£16,994
Total Administration Fee received to date ⁵	£5,664

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

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

³ This relates to the total amount we have received.

⁴ This relates to the neighbourhood portion.

⁵ 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

In 2014, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the seven local authorities within the North East Local Enterprise Partnership (NELEP) was agreed and signed. This

represents the foundations of the Duty to Co-operate in the North East and has been built upon through frequent discussions between the NELEP authorities, including engaging with any emerging Local Plans, and meetings between the 'North of Tyne' (Newcastle, North Tyneside and Northumberland) on common strategic issues the three authorities face.

Newcastle and Gateshead worked closely to prepare the Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan, and following its adoption endeavor to continue this close working relationship (through, for example, the joint monitoring of Core Strategy policies).

Newcastle City Council has actively engaged and commented on adjoining local authorities' emerging Local Plans where evidence indicates there is cross-boundary implications relevant to Newcastle.

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).

Applications	2016/17	2017/18
Majors (applications determined within 13 weeks)	88%	95%
Minors (applications determined within 8 weeks)	85%	91%
Others (applications determined within 8 weeks)	84%	91%
All (all application types determined within designated timescales)	84%	91%
Householder (householder applications determined within 8 weeks)	84%	93%

In the monitoring period 2017/18 there were 65 planning appeals determined, with 8

appeals allowed, and as such there was an overturn rate of 12%. This rate has reduced from the previous year.

Enforcement

In the monitoring period 2017/18 the Planning Enforcement team performance figures are as follows;

	2016/17		2017/18	
	%	Number	%	Number
Enforcement Complaints Acknowledged within 5 working days	97%	557/573	97%	487/501
Enforcement Site Visits within 5/10 working days	87%	396/455	94%	360/428
Complainants notified of progress within 20 working days	94%	396/422	92%	360/392
Complainants notified of progress within 10 working days	100%	244/244	100%	178/178

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. In the interest of keeping this document short and interesting, not all indicators will be reported on each year, and instead a selection will be chosen that highlight interesting facts or show important trends.

Economic Prosperity

Employment and Economic Growth Priorities

Business survival rate (Source: ONS Business Demography. Latest data published: November 2016) **Indicator 3**

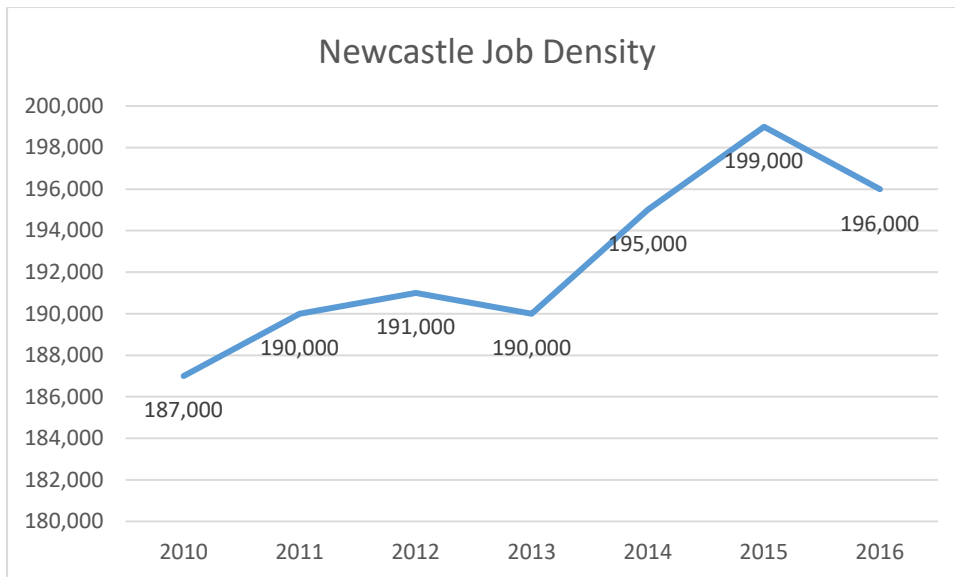
This indicator is defined as the annual VAT registrations minus de-registrations / 10,000 population in Newcastle. The Council's target is to improve the business survival rate throughout the plan period.

	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	13.60
2014	289,800	1210	1005	7.07
2015	292,900	1260	1060	6.82
2016	296,500	1265	1245	0.67
2017	295,800	1280	1225	1.86

The data indicates that there has been a decrease in the survival rate of businesses since 2015, however the latest data indicates that survival rate has increased since the previous monitoring 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.



The current data shows that there are 9,000 more jobs in Newcastle than in 2010, this is in line with the council's target. No further data is currently available.

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.

	Proportion of working-age residents in employment	
	Number	% of residents
Apr 10 – Mar 11	138,200	71.4%
Apr 11 – Mar 12	135,300	69.9%
Apr 12 – Mar 13	134,600	68.1%
Apr 13 – Mar 14	133,700	67.4%
Apr 14 – Mar 15	144,500	72.1%
Apr 15 – Mar 16	144,500	71.5%
Apr 16 – Mar 17	145,800	71.7%
Apr 17 – Mar 18	149,400	72.5%

The data shows that there has been a small rise in the proportion of working age residents in Newcastle since 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.

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 2017 to March 2018, 66 unemployed 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, 12 new apprentices have been recruited and 16 young people have completed work placements to prepare them for jobs and apprenticeships.

In relation to Training and Employment Management Plans (TEMPs), 124 planning agreements or conditions have required the submission of a TEMP prior to commencement. Support for developers, contractors and subcontractors in recruitment and selection is provided through Generation North East and Newcastle Futures alongside partners in the Skills Hub, based in the city library.

Contributions secured from developments for training and employment activity during 17/18 has enabled the setting up of a construction training fund and a flexi fund to remove barriers to accessing jobs. 25 Newcastle residents have subsequently completed construction qualifications, 14 of which then went into work.

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	130,400	54.7%
Jan-Dec 12	104,200	54.3%
Jan-Dec 13	107,700	55.2%
Jan-Dec 14	111,300	56.4%
Jan-Dec 15	114,700	57.5%
Jan-Dec 16	121,500	60.8%
Jan-Dec 17	122,900	61.0%

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
2017/18 planning permissions	2015/0577/01/DET Lower Steenberg's Yard	00.67	667	B1
	2017/0418/01/DET Byker Community Trust 15 - 23 Raby Cross	0.0112	122	B1
	2017/0608/01/DET UK Industrial Tapes Ltd Brumwell House	0.34	120	B8
	2017/0711/01/DET Saint Mary's College	0.02	177	B1
	2017/0770/01/DET Plot 1 And Plot 16 Within Science Central Masterplan	1.35	11,616	B1
	2017/1330/01/DET Plot 9A Science Square	0.68	5,588	B1
	2017/1533/01/DET 3 College Street	0.03	491	B1
	2017/1561/01/DET Whitehouse Road Industrial Estate	0.051	510	B2
	Newcastle Total	3.15 Ha	19,291 sqm	
	Gateshead Total	Ha	sqm	
2017/18 planning completions		Site Area (ha)	Floorspace (sqm)	Use class
	2012/1099/01/DET Brunswick Industrial Estate	0.52	1550.6	B1,B2, B8
	2017/0711/01/DET Flat P Saint Marys College	0.31	117	B1a
	2016/1838/01/DET Unit 15 Newcastle Central Station	0.00	30	B2
	2016/1747/01/DET Havannah Colliery	0.17	1090	B8
	2016/1202/01/DET 26 Mosley Street	0.05	247	B1
	2016/0742/01/DET 73 High Street	0.01	90	B1
	2016/0107/01/DET High Yard	1.50	2280	B1
	2015/1321/01/DET 53 - 57 Blandford Square	0.04	1553	B1
	2015/0882/01/DET 71 Condercum Road	0.10	300	B2
	2015/0190/01/DET Elite House, Bells Close	0.17	410	B1,B2, B8
	Newcastle Total	2.87	7,667.6	

	Gateshead Total	3.52	2,933	
		Site Area (ha)	Floorspace (sqm)	Use class
2017/18 Losses	15/00028/NRE warwick house, grantham road	0.17	1677	B1
	15/00350/NRE Jesmond Telephone Exchange, manor court	0.06	553	B1
	15/00527/NRE Saint James House, Saint James Street	0.17	1715	B1
	16/00548/NRE 69 - 85 City Road	0.05	470	B1
	16/00632/NRE 188 Portland Road	0.03	267	B1
	2012/01113/01/DET Newburn Road	0.05	783	B1
	2013/0248/01/DET Orchard House, Fenwick Terrace	0.54	1355	B1
	2017/1285/01/DET Great North Road, Brunton Park	0.10	357	B1
	2017/0670/01/DET 188 - 192 Chillingham Road	0.01	131	B1
	2017/0544/01/DET Greys Buildings, 53 Grey Street	0.05	308	B1
	2017/0195/01/DET 37-39 Blandford Square	0.04	440	B1
	2016/1871/01/DET Benfield Business Park	0.04	485	B8
	2016/1858/01/DET Unit B Armstrong Works	0.75	5504	B2
	2016/1833/01/DET 1 Moor Road South	0.07	457.5	B1
	2016/1663/01/DET 26 - 31 Back Goldspink Lane	0.04	363.5	B1
	2016/1144/01/DET Unit 11 Brunswick Park Industrial Estate	0.08	732.4	B8
	2016/1447/01/DET Mast House Beaminster Way East	0.04	251.3	B8
	2016/1111/01/DET Unit 2 Hawick Crescent Industrial Estate	0.13	1305	B1
2016/0953/01/DET 56 Elswick Road	0.02	200.2	B2	

	2016/0778/01/DET 35- 39 Blandford Square	0.04	135	B1
	2016/0711/01/DET 18 Great North Road	0.02	363	B1
	2016/0690/01/DET Newbiggin Lane	0.54	346	B8
	2016/0468/01/DET 11 Saint James Street	0.02	228	B1
	2015/1603/01/NOD 507 Shields Road	0.31	3118	
	2015/1539/01/DET Blackfriars Restaurant, Monk Street	0.06	208	B1
	2015/1341/01/DET 10 And 12 Jesmond Road West	0.03	607	B1
	2014/1860/01/DET 5-8 Saint James Street	0.05	1339.3	B1
	2016/1773/01/DET 121-127 Grainger Street	0.02	237	B1
	2013/0834/01/DET Intu Eldon Square	0.63	356	B1
	Newcastle Total	4.16	24,292.2	
	Gateshead Total	0.18	N/A	

* Please note, Completed and/or losses information relate to applications implemented between April 2016 to May 2018 due to changes to the new monitoring process which has been put in place.

2017-2018 Employment Land Take up

Newcastle City Council monitors data on the development of employment land for Annual Monitoring purposes. Land areas cited in the table above include types of development which would not normally be defined as take-up.

Take-up is defined as the development or first occupation of a site. Take up occurs at the point at which construction of a building commences (the point at which it can no longer be regarded as an available development site). Where a developer builds out employment premises in separate phases (as opposed to a continuous rolling programme), take-up occurs at the start of each phase.

Take-up excludes (a) extensions of existing premises unless they occur on land outside the curtilage of the existing site and (b) changes of use. The extent of take-up typically accords with the area of land that a developer would have to acquire for the purposes of the development. This may not equate to the boundary of a development for the purposes of a planning application.

Where buildings are demolished and the site is redeveloped, this constitutes take-up. But where an occupier rebuilds part of his premises with the intention of re-occupying them, the site does not become available to the market, and thus no take-

up occurs.

Take Up 2017-2018

Application Site Area Take Up area	Site area (ha)	Take Up (ha)	Floorspace take up (sqm)	Use Class B1/B2/B8
2012/1099/01/DET Brunswick Industrial Estate	0.52	0.155	1550	B1, B2, B8
2016/1747/01/DET Havannah Colliery	0.17	0.17	1722.6	B8
2016/0107/01/DET High Yard	1.50	0.1484	2280	B1
2015/0190/01/DET Elite House, Bells Close	0.17	0.0481	820 comprising B1-319 B2- 359 B8- 142	B1, B2, B8
Total	2.36	0.5215	6372	

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
Newcastle Helix	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 Heliport	4709	0.77	B1
Newcastle Total		69.95	
Gateshead Total		61.1	

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.

An application at the Cloth Market was approved (2016/0673/01/DET) to create a mixed use development create mixed use development comprising retail, restaurant,

bar, cinema and nightclub (Classes A1,A3,A4,D2 and Sui Generis). At Collinwood Street an application was approved to convert to a restaurant and bar (2017/0212/01/DET).

A development of 50 shipping containers to create a 2 story mixed use development comprising of retail (Class A1), restaurant/cafe (Class A3) bars (Class A4) was built at the former Odeon Cinema site at Pilgrim Street (2017/1768/01/DET).

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 (m²), % 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
2016-17	93	88	23	174	N/A	29	222	90
Occupied units								
Vacant units	17	17	3	21	N/A	3	23	10
% vacant	15%	16%	12%	11%	N/A	9%	9%	10%
2017-18	93	84	23	182	1	38	170	111
Occupied units								
Vacant units	5	7	4	14	0	1	14	19
% vacant	5%	8%	15%	7%	0%	3%	8%	15%

Please note that there may be variations to the vacancy rates in some of the centres due to changes in the survey process.

The figures for 2017/18 indicate that a number of District Centres have lower vacancy rates. The centres continue to provide key services including shopping, local services, leisure, public and community facilities.

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 several developments approved across the city, including a wedding, exhibition and conference venue at Pendower Hall 2016/1599/01/DET, a 4 screen cinema at Grey Street, a mixed use development at the Cloth Market which includes a cinema and nightclub. 2016/0673/01/DET.

A number of sport and leisure facilities have been approved such as a 3 storey sports hall 2016/1862/01/DET at Richardson Road and an indoor trampoline park and adventure centre (2016/1881/01/DET) at Benfield Business Park.

At Science Central a learning and teaching centre, 2016/1908/01/DET has been approved, as well as a National Innovation Centre for Ageing and Data. There have been other educational facilities approved including the provision of a new school to replace an existing school at Dinnington and a new teaching block at the Royal Grammar School.

An application has been approved at the former Northumberland Table Tennis Associate to change a vacant racquets court building to office, (2017/1533/01/DET). At Central Newcastle High School, applications have been approved to change an education use to residential.

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	1.958
2017	1.940
2018	No data currently available

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	3,678,868
2018	(Jan-Sep 2018) 2,904,947

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	198,700	276,700	475,400
2011	200,300	279,100	479,400
2012	200,300	281,900	482,200
2013	200,100	285,800	485,900
2014	200,800	288,300	489,100
2015	201,700	290,800	492,500
2016	202,600	293,700	496,300
2017	202,400	295,800	498,200

Although ONS seek to improve the accuracy of demographic data, the inherent difficulties in determining an accurate population estimate at the local authority level means that caution should be used when considering short-term population trends, particularly as the period of time since the last Census grows longer.

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	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
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%

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%

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

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

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
Approvals (Excluding Student)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2928	3765	1825
Gross Housing Completions	496	456	462	585	806	927	1078	1102
Housing Losses	356	163	565	79	63	165	73	152
Net Additional Dwellings	140	293	-103	506	743	762	1005	950
Student units (Excluded from Gross figures)	142	490	168	97	663	822	1214	1313
On Greenfield Land	139	141	126	217	229	257	501	483
On previously-developed land	72	315	336	368	577	670	577	604
Houses (3+ beds)	257	255	238	314	380	231	603	512
Affordable	190	144	123	97	289	134	325	447

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 completions	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				960
2019-20				960
2020-21				1,080
2021-22				1,080
2022-23				1,080
2023-24				1,080
2024-25				1,080
2025-26				1,080
2026-27				1,080
2027-28				1,080
2028-29				1,080
2029-30				1,080

*Values for years 2017/18 onwards are anticipated levels of delivery based on capacity and phasing of housing sites identified in the HELAA (Sep 2017), and anticipated demolitions.

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 the 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

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

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

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 13 planning applications granted where the implementation of a travel plan was a condition of development. Travel plans were included in a range of development types across the city.

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 2017/18 there were 9 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)
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	21,811,222	157.6

Please note there are variations to the figures that were reported on in previous AMRs this was due to a source error.

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.

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)

There were 2,272 on street, long stay parking spaces and 5,292 off street parking spaces in Newcastle.

Short Stay (where parking is for less than 4 hours)

There were 2,311 on street short stay car parking spaces and 311 off street short stay parking spaces in Newcastle.

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. 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 13 planning applications approved for Hot Food Takeaway premises (Use Class A5) in 2017/18, which include changes of use applications from retail to hot food takeaway premises.

There have been no applications approved for an A5 Hot Takeaway Use within a school exclusion zone.

Five applications in this monitoring period has been refused planning permission for a Hot Food Takeaway. Three of the applications refused planning permission have referred to the applications being contrary to policies HFT 2 and HFT 3, as it was considered that the development would lead to an over-concentration and unacceptable clustering of hot food takeaway uses to the detriment of the vitality and viability of the District Centre.

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.



Source: Local Government Association

In 2015 Newcastle was ranked 20 out of all English metropolitan boroughs and 53 out of all 326 authorities in England for the Health Domain. This indicator is not updated annually.

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)
November 2015/16	2,034	(159,700) 66%	(26,300) 10.9%	(56,100) 23.2%
May 2016/17	2,124	(159,500) 65.7%	(27,700) 11.4%	(55,500) 22.9%
May 2017/18	1,942	(155,900) 63.8%	(28,400) 11.6%	(59,900) 24.5%

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

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

This indicator is defined as the mean reading (24hr/annual average) for NO2 within Air Quality Management Areas. The council’s target is to maintain or improve air quality over the plan period.

	City Centre AQMA (µg/m3)	Gosforth AQMA (µg/m3)
2016/17	Approx figure between 43 and 57	42 (Approx figure)
2017/18	Approx 44	Approx 39

The council has been involved in carrying out additional monitoring in some areas across Newcastle, therefore the latest figure is comparable with 2016 but less so with 2010-2015.

A Clean Air Zone feasibility study is currently being prepared and consultants are involved in carrying out air quality modeling across the city.

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.

In 2017/18 the council did not carry out any quality audits of residential developments. However, the award winner of the 2017 Lord Mayor’s Design Awards was Newcastle High School for Girls. The Lord Mayor was particularly impressed with the investment in the education of the city’s children demonstrated by this scheme.

Another winner included the New Building award to the Live Theatre, a sustainability award to the Urban Sciences Building, and the conservation award went to the Boiler Shop.

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
Scheduled Monuments	42	42
Grade I listed	128	128
Grade II* listed	2206	2207
Grade II listed	1416	1415
Conservation areas	12	12
World Heritage Sites	1	1
Registered Battlefields	1	1
Registered parks and gardens	8	7
Locally listed	272	272

The listed building, Tyne Bridge has been amended from being classified as a Grade II to a Grade II* listing.

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

The data shows that there have been no losses of heritage at risk assets.

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/Capita
2010	6.5
2011	5.8
2012	6.1
2013	5.8
2014	5.0
2015	4.8
2016	4.5

It should be noted that this data is collected from individual meter readings, collated centrally and published at anonymised geographical levels (i.e. local authority level). As it is a total consumption divided by population, it cannot be used to distinguish the impact of development but rather how much CO2 emissions per capita has reduced city-wide.

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

2016-17	Number	Estimated capacity (kW)
Domestic solar PV	70	268.41kw
Non-domestic solar PV	45	1,203.33kw

2017-18	Number	Estimated capacity (kW)
Domestic solar PV	46	131.62kw
Non-domestic solar PV	57	144.84kw

The analysis is based on the latest sample of data, the register is continually updated and revised.

In 2017-18, the number of confirmed domestic PV installations dropped compared to the previous year. There were more non-domestic PV installations, but no large ones so the capacity is down compared to last year. The reason for this is that all non-domestic installations in 2017-18 were classed as commercial installations, whereas in 2016-17 there were a number of larger industrial and community installations.

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.

The council prepared draft developer guidance on the preparation of a sustainability statement required by the Climate Change Policy CS16 in the Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan (CSUCP). The guidance provides advice to developers on how to address the requirements in Policy CS16 and provides an assessment grid for developers to complete and use to inform the content of their Sustainability Statement. Consultation has now ended; the council is currently reviewing all the comments received during the consultation period.

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.

No new data to report

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 2017/18, 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.

In the monitoring period there have been no completed development sites built contrary to SFRA data and guidance.

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.

Total number of planning applications	92
Minor Applications	41
Major Applications	51
Major Applications with SUDS	31

SUDS Type	Number
Green Roofs	1
Infiltration system	
Pond	5
Filter Strip	4
Vortex control	2
Water Butts	1
Wetland area	
Bioretention	
Soakaways	
Swale	7
Petrol Interceptors	
Rain Gardens	2
Detention basin	4
Oversized pipes	2
Permeable Paving	5
Attenuation Tank	14

Surface Discharge Destinations		
Type	Number	Major
Infiltration to ground/other		
Watercourse	11	11
Surface water sewer	5	5
Combined sewer	76	35

Green Infrastructure and the Natural Environment

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 currently 64 allotment associations which are self-managed and a further 31 individual plots. It is anticipated that allotment sites will be developed at Blakelaw and 2 developments at the Great Park.

The Council is researching the possibility of transferring the operation, delivery and maintenance of a large proportion of the city's parks and allotments to a new Charitable Trust (Charity). Any progress or changes will be reported on in subsequent AMRs.

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.

	2014 Cycle 2	2015 Cycle 2	2016 Cycle 2
Ouseburn from Source to Tyne			
Overall Water Body	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Ecological Status	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Chemical Status	Fail	Good	Good
Newburn (Trib of Tyne)			
Overall Water Body	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Ecological Status	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Chemical Status	Good	Good	Good

**Cycle2' data uses the latest rules used in the updated river basin plans. This data began in 2013 and will end in 2021

The figures indicate that the river quality of the Tyne, Ouseburn and Newburn has been maintained or improved which is in line with the council's target. No new data is available.

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.

Results of the latest Residents Survey are not yet available however an Open Space Study has been prepared by Ethos Environmental Planning to provide a robust assessment of the needs and deficiencies of open spaces in Newcastle.

As part of this study a consultation and stakeholder needs assessment was undertaken in 2016 to examine local needs for a wide range of different kinds of open space and understand stakeholder and local people's appreciation of open space.

In terms of Quality of open space, sport and recreation facilities, respondents were asked how they rated various types of facilities in the study area in terms of quality.

For all kinds of outdoor facilities/open spaces a majority of households suggested that in general they were on average or better quality. However, for some typologies there were notable levels of dissatisfaction with general levels of quality.

- 59% of households highlighted the overall quality of outdoor facilities for teenagers as being either poor or very poor
- 51% rated the quality of Multi-Use Games Area as poor or very poor; and

44% similarly for tennis/netball courts.

By contrast, some kinds of facilities/open spaces were rated relatively highly by significant numbers in terms of quality.

- Parks and gardens (56% rate quality in general as being good or very good);
- Country parks/countryside/woodlands (42% similarly).

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.

A reserved matters application was approved for the erection of 492 dwellings at Cell D, (1999/1300/236/RES). The only built part of this development would require the use of Green Belt land is the Spine Road south of the proposed housing area of Cell D. Green Belt land is also proposed to be use for flood mitigation measures, ecological mitigation and the development of strategic pedestrian and equestrian routes.

An application was approved for the redevelopment of North Stand at Newcastle Falcons Rugby Club, (2017/1451/01/DET). It was considered that car parking areas proposed within Green Belt is justified based on very special circumstances.

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.

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
Reused or recycled	48587	58432	55266
Energy from waste	37356	41491	44873
Other	7016	15345	14156
Landfill	49185	28238	26714
Total	142143	144106	141009
% sent to landfill	35%	20%	19%

*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.

	Licensed Capacity (Tonnes)
Newcastle Resource Recycling Centre, Walker Road, Byker	149,999
Benwell Waste Transfer Station, Scotswood Road	74,999
Household waste recovery centres, Brunswick, Byker and Walbottle	24,999 each
Composting plant, Sandhills, Walbottle	24,999
Landfill	Unknown

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/default/files/wwwfileroot/planning-and-buildings/planning-policy/idp_schedule_0_0.xlsx

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

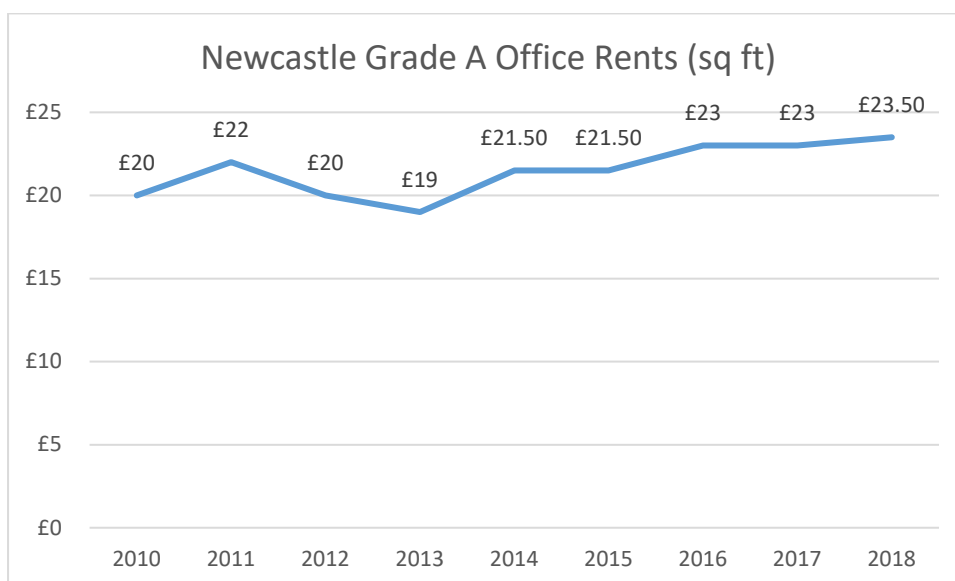
Viability (Source: Land Registry & www.colliers.com) Indicator 52

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 Price	Detached	Semi-detached	Terraced	Flats/ Maisonettes	Median Average
2010/11	£259,500	£138,988	£140,800	£115,000	£139,125
2015/16	£282,906	£171,715	£148,007	£108,979	£151,968
2016/17	£290,258	£176,146	£187,731	£111,898	£155,864
2017/18	£294,382	£177,208	£150,871	£113,378	£156,936



Please note that 2015/16 have been amended since reported on in the previous AMR

The data shows that the median house prices for all house types are largely within 10% of their 2010 values. Grade A Office rents have grown by 2% since 2016.

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, 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

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