

# Local Plan Review

March 2025

Gateshead Council and Newcastle City Council

Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan (2015)

Development and Allocations Plan (2020)

Making Spaces for Growing Places (2021)

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# 1. Introduction and Context

This report sets out a review of the Local Plans for both Newcastle City Council and Gateshead Council.

The Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan (CSUCP) was adopted on 26 March 2015 by Newcastle City Council and Gateshead Council. The CSUCP sets the strategic planning framework for development and growth from 2010-2030. It includes key strategic policies for the quantity and location of new housing, retail and employment provision, together with transport and other infrastructure provision. It seeks to protect and enhance the natural and built environment and contribute to climate change adaptation and mitigation.

The CSUCP was last reviewed in March 2020 and it was concluded that there was no need to update the CSUCP or any of its component policies. Policies were assessed against the 2019 update of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and it was considered that no updates to CSUCP policies were warranted. There was effective engagement as part of our Duty to Cooperate and there were no concerns with neighbouring authorities.

In accordance with Regulation 10A of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, and paragraph 34 of the revised NPPF (December 2024) a further review of the CSUCP needs to be carried out by March 2025. Paragraph 34 states that *“Policies in local plans and spatial development strategies should be reviewed to assess whether they need updating at least once every five years”* and *“should take into account changing circumstances affecting the area, or any relevant changes in national policy”*. Further to this, *“strategic policies will need updating at least once every five years if their applicable local housing need figure has changed significantly; and they are likely to require earlier review if local housing need is expected to change significantly in the near future”*.

Newcastle's Development and Allocations Plan (DAP) (2020) and Gateshead's Making Spaces for Growing Places (MSGP) (2021) are also reviewed in this document. These plans cover land allocations and development management policies which assist in assessing planning applications and supports the implementation of strategic priorities set out in the CSUCP.

## Structure

The Planning Advisory Service (PAS) have prepared a best practice toolkit to advice and to help guide Local Planning Authorities through the process of reviewing and, where needed, updating their local plans.

This toolkit, Section 2 of this report, follows a matrix, which:

- reviews if policies in the Local Plan are considered to be out of date for the purpose of decision making;
- identifies where circumstances may have changed;
- assesses whether or not policies in the plan continue to be effective in addressing local issues identified in the Local Plan; and,
- identifies the conclusions of the review, and further actions.

The Appendices to this report include three policy tables, for the CSUCP, DAP, and MSGP, providing a comprehensive review of every policy in the Local Plan to assess:

- policy review triggers;
- conformity with the NPPF; and,
- performance against Plan targets and objectives.

## Duty to Cooperate

PPG (paragraph ID 61-068-20190723) makes clear that plan-making authorities are expected to have regard to the Duty to Cooperate when undertaking a review of Local Plan policies. Engagement with neighbouring local authority areas is important when determining whether factors such as: issues affecting the delivery of sites, plan-making activity in neighbouring areas, impact of changes to higher tier plans, significant economic changes impacting viability, or new social, environmental, or economic priorities could have implications on the effectiveness of policies.

Both Councils have regular discussions with neighbouring local authorities, and they have been sent a copy of the Local Plan Review and relevant context advising them of the Councils' work on a review of the CSUCP, DAP, and MSGP, the outcome of this process and inviting them to comment.

## 2. NPPF 2021 Local Plan Toolkit – Part 1: Local Plan Review Assessment

	Matters to consider	Agree / Disagree	Extent to which the local plan meets this requirement
A	<b>PLAN REVIEW FACTORS</b>		
A1.	<p><b>The plan policies still reflect current national planning policy requirements.</b></p> <p><b>PROMPT:</b> As set out above in the introductory text, in providing your answer to this statement consider if the policies in your plan still meet the ‘content’ requirements of the current NPPF, PPG, Written Ministerial Statements and the National Model Design Code (completing Part 2 of the toolkit will help you determine the extent to which the policies in your plan accord with relevant key requirements in national policy).</p>	Disagree	<p><b>Reason (with reference to plan policies, sections and relevant evidence):</b></p> <p>The policy review table sets out conclusions on all policies in the adopted local plan. The policies relating to the level of housing growth are now out of date. All other policies are in general conformity with the NPPF and are performing effectively.</p> <p>Since the last review of the CSUCP and the adoption of the DAP and MSGP changes to the NPPF have occurred in 2021, 2023 and 2024. Key changes to national planning policy requirements include the introduction of mandatory Biodiversity Net Gain and the Government’s standard method for assessing local housing need, and changes to policy requirements relating to Green Belt, housing supply, and housing delivery.</p> <p>The NPPF was most recently updated in December 2024, and sets out significant changes, placing increased emphasis on growth, housing delivery, sustainability, and making effective use of land. The Government’s standard method for calculating housing requirements results in a higher level of housing than in the CSUCP. This leads to the level of housing growth set in the CSUCP no longer being in conformity with the NPPF.</p>

<p><b>A2.</b></p>	<p><b>There has not been a <u>significant</u> change in local housing need numbers from that specified in your plan (accepting there will be some degree of flux).</b></p> <p><b>PROMPT:</b> Look at whether your local housing need figure, using the standard methodology as a starting point, has gone up significantly (with the measure of significance based on a comparison with the housing requirement set out in your adopted local plan).</p> <p>Consider whether your local housing need figure has gone down significantly (with the measure of significance based on a comparison with the housing requirement set out in your adopted local plan). You will need to consider if there is robust evidence to demonstrate that your current housing requirement is deliverable in terms of market capacity or if it supports, for example, growth strategies such as Housing Deals, new strategic infrastructure investment or formal agreements to meet unmet need from neighbouring authority areas.</p>	<p>Disagree</p>	<p><b>Reason (with reference to plan policies, sections and relevant evidence sources):</b></p> <p>The housing target in the CSUCP is for 1,080 (net) new homes per annum (Policy CS10 Delivering New Homes). This is lower than the Government’s standard method for calculating local housing need, which results in 1,206 new dwellings per annum for Newcastle and as such is higher than the CSUCP housing target. Gateshead’s figure from the Government’s standard method for calculating local housing is 811 per annum, which is more than twice the CSUCP target of 316 per annum (net).</p> <p>The new local housing need figure, calculated using the Government’s standard method, is an uplift from the targets in the CSUCP and is not considered to be deliverable in the context of the current Local Plan policies and allocations. As a result, there is a need to consider updating the housing requirement in the Local Plan which will need to consider the Government’s standard method and other relevant factors such as local demographics and market trends.</p> <p>Gateshead and Newcastle have started work on a new joint local plan which will consider how we meet the housing target calculated using the Government’s standard method.</p>
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<p><b>A3.</b></p>	<p><b>You have a 5-year supply of housing land</b></p> <p><b>PROMPT:</b> Review your five-year housing land supply in accordance with national guidance including planning practice guidance and the Housing Delivery Test measurement rule book</p>	<p>Disagree</p>	<p><b>Reason (with reference to plan policies, sections and relevant evidence sources):</b></p> <p>Newcastle has historically demonstrated a sufficient five-year housing land supply. The Newcastle update to the Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (HELAA) and the five-year housing land supply was published before the revision to NPPF in December 2024 with a base date from 1 April 2024. The outcome at the time was 5.54 years' worth of five-year housing land supply (without inclusion of oversupply). When adding the additional 5% buffer for market choice to the baseline requirement (to comply with paragraph 78. of NPPF) this generates 5.28 years' worth of five-year housing land supply.</p> <p>In Gateshead, the five-year housing land supply is not being achieved under the current requirement in the CSUCP, and has not been for several years. The latest available calculation is for 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023; a 2024 update is to be finalised shortly but it is clear that it will not show a five-year supply. In 2022-23 68% of the requirement was achieved, having decreased over time in recent years. The MetroGreen Area Action Plan is currently being prepared and will in due course result in more sites becoming deliverable.</p> <p>Gateshead and Newcastle will publish a new five-year housing land statement in April 2025. Gateshead have an existing statement on the lack of a five-year housing land supply on their website.</p>
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<p><b>A4.</b></p>	<p><b>You are meeting housing delivery targets</b></p> <p><b>PROMPT:</b> Use the results of your most recent Housing Delivery Test, and if possible, try and forecast the outcome of future Housing Delivery Test findings. Consider whether these have/are likely to trigger the requirement for the development of an action plan or trigger the presumption in favour of sustainable development. Consider the reasons for this and whether you need to review the site allocations that your plan is reliant upon. In doing so you need to make a judgement as to whether updating your local plan will support delivery or whether there are other actions needed which are not dependent on changes to the local plan.</p>	<p>Agree</p>	<p>Gateshead and Newcastle local Plans are both meeting the national Housing Delivery Test.</p> <p>Newcastle has a strong track record of delivery with a 121% measurement against the latest Housing Delivery Test (2023).</p> <p>In Gateshead the most recent Housing Delivery Test result showed 96% delivery of the requirement. This exempted Gateshead from needing to prepare a Housing Delivery Test Action Plan. The presumption in favour of sustainable development has applied in Gateshead because of the lack of a five-year housing land supply rather than the Housing Delivery Test measurement.</p> <p>In the future meeting the Housing Delivery Test will be more challenging for both local authorities, as delivery is tested against the higher figure calculated using the Government’s standard method for calculating local housing need.</p>
<p><b>A5.</b></p>	<p><b>Your plan policies are on track to deliver other plan objectives including any (i) affordable housing targets including requirements for First Homes; and (ii) commercial floorspace/jobs targets over the remaining plan period.</b></p> <p><b>PROMPT:</b></p>	<p>Agree</p>	<p><b>Affordable Housing</b></p> <p>Policy CS11 requires a provision of 15% affordable homes on developments of 15 or more dwellings subject to viability.</p> <p>In Newcastle, since the last review of the CSUCP, the Authority Monitoring Reports indicate between the monitoring periods of 2020/21 and 2022/23, 836 out of 4017 of the gross housing completions were affordable (21%).</p>

	<p>Use (or update) your Authority Monitoring Report to assess delivery.</p>	<p>In Gateshead, since the last review of the CSUCP, the Authority Monitoring Reports indicate between the monitoring periods of 2020/21 and 2022/23, 278 out of 1168 of the gross housing completions were affordable (23.8%).</p> <p>The requirement to provide First Homes was removed in the Revised NPPF (Dec. 2024).</p> <p><b>Commercial floorspace/jobs targets</b></p> <p>Data from Newcastle’s last Authority Monitoring Report (2022/23) indicated 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 remains higher than the North East regional average in 2021. In Gateshead, the latest ONS data suggests there are 94,000 employee jobs as of 2023, a rise from 91,000 in 2022. The completion of the Amazon warehouse at Follingsby boosted employment land uptake (37.62 hectares) and created over 1,000 jobs in Gateshead.</p> <p>Between 2010 and 2023, Newcastle saw a take-up of 30.7 hectares of employment land, and between 2015 and 2023, 265,914.3 sqm of employment floorspace was granted planning permission. In Gateshead between 2010 and 2023, 62.8 hectares of employment land was taken up, and 174,777 sqm of employment floorspace was granted planning permission from 2015 to 2023. Combined, from 2010 to 2023, 93 hectares of land was taken up across both areas, with 122 hectares of employment floorspace granted planning permission since 2015.</p> <p>Newcastle granted permission of 225,285 sqm of office floorspace from 2010/11 to 2022/23. Notable office and employment spaces in Newcastle which are to be, or have been, developed include Bank House, and Pilgrim</p>
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			<p>Place at East Pilgrim Street (NC1), areas in Stephenson Quarter, as well as major projects at Newcastle Helix, including The Biosphere, The Spark, The Lumen, and the National Centre for Innovation Data. In partnership with Newcastle University and Legal and General, the Helix site is fostering significant academic research and innovation, with over 40,000 sqm of office and research and development floorspace completed, and further mixed-use development to be complete within the remainder of the plan period.</p> <p>Gateshead granted permission of 31,818 sqm of office floorspace from 2015/16 to 2022/23. Additionally, Gateshead had completions of 137,180 sqm of office floorspace between 2010 and 2023, with office development occurring on strategic sites including the Baltic Business Quarter, Gateshead Quays, and South of Follingsby Lane.</p>
<p><b>A6.</b></p>	<p><b>There have been no significant changes in economic conditions which could challenge the delivery of the Plan, including the policy requirements within it.</b></p> <p><b>PROMPT:</b></p> <p>A key employer has shut down or relocated out of the area.</p> <p>Unforeseen events (for example the Covid-19 Pandemic) are impacting upon the delivery of the plan.</p>	<p>Agree</p>	<p><b>Reason (with reference to plan policies, sections and relevant evidence sources):</b></p> <p>Since the review in 2020, the Covid-19 pandemic has impacted on working patterns across both Gateshead and Newcastle, and has had some impact on demand, and for the type of offices required.</p> <p>The Business Survival Rate monitoring indicator is defined as the annual VAT registrations minus de-registrations / 10,000 population. In Gateshead, the business survival rate fell to -16.6 in 2020, however, it has not been a negative rate since (7.9 in 2021, 1 in 2022). There has been some fluctuation in Newcastle’s Business Survival rate, however, there has been an increase in the survival rate of businesses since the adoption of the CSUCP (6.53 in 2015, 6.99 in 2022).</p>

<p>Up-to-date evidence suggests that jobs growth is likely to be significantly more or less than is currently being planned for.</p> <p>Consider if there is any evidence suggesting that large employment allocations will no longer be required or are no longer likely to be delivered.</p> <p>You will need to consider whether such events impact on assumptions in your adopted local plan which have led to a higher housing requirement than your local housing need assessment indicates.</p> <p>Consider what the consequences could be for your local plan objectives such as the balance of in and out commuting and the resultant impact on proposed transport infrastructure provision (both capacity and viability), air quality or climate change considerations.</p>		<p>In Newcastle, sectors with strong demand include research, health and life sciences, digital and tech, corporate services, legal and financial. There has been demand for floorspace for all these sectors during the plan period to date. There have been some relocations out of Newcastle on enterprise zones in North Tyneside. Additions to office stock have been built in the Urban Core.</p> <p>Similarly, investment in our Enterprise Zones, located beside Newcastle Airport and along the north bank of the Tyne continues to unlock new employment sites with a particular focus on logistics and offshore energy.</p> <p>Strategic sites in Gateshead, including the Baltic Business Quarter, Gateshead Quays, and South of Follingsby Lane have attracted investment. The completion of the Amazon warehouse at Follingsby boosted employment land uptake (37.62 hectares) and created over 1,000 jobs. While the international conference centre and arena planned for Gateshead Quays has been delayed due to funding gaps, this is a key site and discussions are ongoing to secure the additional funding needed. A hotel has been approved in the Baltic Business Quarter.</p> <p>In 2024, the Government announced a new £160m North East Investment Zone that would unlock growth across ‘clean energy and green manufacturing’ businesses through a ten year programme. Locally, this would be channelled through the ‘River Tyne Economic Corridor’.</p>
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<p><b>A7.</b></p>	<p><b>There have been no significant changes affecting viability of planned development.</b></p> <p><b>PROMPT:</b> You may wish to look at the Building Cost Information Service (BCIS) All-in Tender Price Index, used for the indexation of Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), or other relevant indices to get a sense of market changes.</p> <p>Consider evidence from recent planning decisions and appeal decisions to determine whether planning policy requirements, including affordable housing, are generally deliverable.</p> <p>Ongoing consultation and engagement with the development industry may highlight any significant challenges to delivery arising from changes in the economic climate.</p>	<p>Agree</p>	<p><b>Reason (with reference to plan policies, sections and relevant evidence sources):</b></p> <p>A Viability and Deliverability Report (Local Plans) was produced to support pre-submission of the DAP and MSGP (2018), which showed that viability remains a significant constraint in lower viability profile areas, yet the policies in the plan are deliverable with policy costs.</p> <p>Gateshead and Newcastle have received viability-related challenges from developers. Site-specific viability issues are dealt with by individual assessments. Both authorities will maintain the process of requiring site-specific viability assessments for consideration.</p> <p>Guidance on the Newcastle’s assessment of viability considerations, reflecting the NPPF, PPG, and the RICS viability in planning statement, is available in the 2019 ‘Guidance for Developers on Viability Assessments’. Newcastle’s Planning Obligations SPD and Gateshead’s guidance on viability is set out in the Planning Obligations SPD – Appendix 3.</p>
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<p><b>A8.</b></p>	<p><b>Key site allocations are delivering, or on course to deliver, in accordance the local plan policies meaning that the delivery of the spatial strategy is not at risk.</b></p> <p><b>PROMPT:</b></p> <p>Identify which sites are central to the delivery of your spatial strategy. Consider if there is evidence to suggest that lack of progress on these sites (individually or collectively) may prejudice the delivery of housing numbers, key infrastructure or other spatial priorities. Sites may be deemed to be key by virtue of their scale, location or type in addition to the role that may have in delivering any associated infrastructure.</p>	<p>Agree</p>	<p><b>Reason (with reference to plan policies, sections and relevant evidence sources):</b></p> <p>Development on many key allocated sites have come forward for both employment and housing developments, including office development in the Urban Core of both Gateshead and Newcastle. The delivery of key site allocations is monitored through Gateshead and Newcastle’s Authority Monitoring Reports, which record the supply and delivery of retail, housing, employment land, as well as other uses.</p> <p>In Newcastle, most allocated housing growth areas have received interest from developers since the adoption of the Local Plan, and significant development has been granted and built out across the majority of those areas, for example NN1/2/4, and NV1-3, as part of the implementation of the spatial strategy. However, there are some remaining sites that have yet to be granted planning permission, including AOC1, and NN3. Newcastle has been active in the housing market taking forward interventions and seeking to boost the supply of new homes, thus contributing to cumulative delivery of 15,700 new homes by April 2024 exceeding the plan targets by 3,100. Delivery has also led to triggers to implement planned strategic infrastructure.</p> <p>Newcastle’s Urban Core key sites, including Newcastle Helix, Stephenson Quarter, and Pilgrim Street, have attracted significant investment, bolstered by the designation of an Accelerated Development Zone, unlocking new funding opportunities. These sites support fast-growing industries such as digital, life sciences, and the creative industries.</p>
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			<p>In Gateshead, construction has begun or been completed on allocated housing growth areas such as GV1b, GV2, GV4b, GV6 and GV7b. Housing has not come forward on sites such as GV1a, GV3 and GV4a and some require public sector funding to address viability gaps. Key housing sites like Clasper Village (MSGP 9.33) have proposed to increase capacity from 191 to 250 homes, with grant funding approved by the North East Combined Authority. Hyde Park and Hooker Gate (MSGP9.74; GV2/MSGP 9.94) are set to be developed by the Gateshead Regeneration Partnership.</p> <p>Additionally, there has been housing and commercial development on a number of other allocated sites. There have been major industrial and employment development on key employment sites, including Team Valley and South Follingsby with Amazon's construction at South Follingsby Lane (KEA2). The town centre, a strategic priority for future housing and economic growth, has shown significant progress in negotiations for property acquisitions. Planning permission has been granted for a conference centre and arena at Gateshead Quays, and new homes are currently under construction on the Freight Depot site.</p>
<p><b>A9.</b></p>	<p><b>There have been no significant changes to the local environmental or heritage context which have implications for the local plan approach or policies.</b></p> <p><b>PROMPT:</b> You may wish to review the indicators or monitoring associated with your Sustainability Appraisal (SA) / Strategic</p>	<p>Agree</p>	<p><b>Reason (with reference to plan policies, sections and relevant evidence sources):</b></p> <p>The policies in the local plan remain consistent with the NPPF and PPG. Local policies relating to the environment, provide a framework to consider climate change implications of development, to ensure mitigation and adaptation. The local plan policies also reflect national policy and guidance, allowing for a positive strategy for the management of the historic environment. Strategies and action plans have been considered including our Net Zero Plan and</p>

	<p>Environmental Assessment (SEA) / Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA).</p> <p>Identify if there have been any changes in Flood Risk Zones, including because of assessing the effects of climate change.</p> <p>Consider whether there have been any changes in air quality which has resulted in the designation of an Air Quality Management Area(s) or which would result in a likely significant effect on a European designated site which could impact on the ability to deliver housing or employment allocations.</p> <p>Consider whether there have been any changes to Zones of Influence / Impact Risk Zones for European sites and Sites of Special Scientific Interest or new issues in relation to, for example, water quality.</p> <p>Consider whether there have been any new environmental or heritage designations which could impact on the delivery of housing or employment / jobs requirements / targets.</p>		<p>Climate Change Strategy, Green Infrastructure Strategies and emerging Local Nature Recovery Strategies.</p>
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	<p>Consider any relevant concerns being raised by statutory consultees in your area in relation to the determination of individual planning applications or planning appeals which may impact upon your plan - either now or in the future.</p>		
<p><b>A10.</b></p>	<p><b>No new sites have become available since the finalisation of the adopted local plan which require the spatial strategy to be re-evaluated.</b></p> <p><b>PROMPT:</b></p> <p>Consider if there have been any new sites that have become available, particularly those within public ownership which, if they were to come forward for development, could have an impact on the spatial strategy or could result in loss of employment and would have a significant effect on the quality of place if no new use were found for them.</p> <p>Consider whether any sites which have now become available within your area or neighbouring areas could contribute towards</p>	<p>Agree</p>	<p><b>Reason (with reference to plan policies, sections and relevant evidence sources):</b></p> <p>No new sites have come forward which have had an impact on the delivery of the spatial strategy or the strategic policies. Some sites continue to become available as part of the dynamics of a growing city and borough and shared Urban Core. These sites are assessed for suitability, availability and achievability and added to the HELAA/ SHLAA land availability. No strategic sites have become available which can be brought forward with suitable infrastructure which would lead to a need to re-evaluate the spatial strategy.</p>

	meeting any previously identified unmet needs.		
<b>A11.</b>	<p><b>Key planned infrastructure projects critical to plan delivery are on track and have not stalled / failed and there are no new major infrastructure programmes with implications for the growth / spatial strategy set out in the plan.</b></p> <p><b>PROMPT:</b> You may wish to review your Infrastructure Delivery Plan / Infrastructure Funding Statement, along with any periodic updates, the Capital and Investment programmes of your authority or infrastructure delivery partners and any other tool used to monitor and prioritise the need and delivery of infrastructure to support development.</p> <p>Check if there have been any delays in the delivery of critical infrastructure as a result of</p>	Agree	<p><b>Reason (with reference to plan policies, sections and relevant evidence sources):</b></p> <p>Gateshead and Newcastle’s joint Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) was updated in 2018. As statutorily required, both authorities publish annual Infrastructure Funding Statements (IFS). Additionally, both authorities have adopted CIL charging schedules for the delivery of strategic infrastructure.</p> <p>We have adopted Planning Obligation Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) which sets out the approach to requesting contributions towards infrastructure. The SPDs provide a framework for implementation of Policy DEL1: Infrastructure and Developer Contributions of the Local Plan.</p> <p>In Gateshead and Newcastle, there has been delivery of sites and associated critical and essential infrastructure as set out in the IDP and IFSs. The delivery of other essential schemes will be dependent on related development schemes coming forward and/or funding being secured. The IDP remains valid in supporting both authorities local plan and the provision of infrastructure, a new IDP will be prepared to identify future infrastructure needs for the new Local Plan.</p>

	<p>other processes such as for the Compulsory Purchase of necessary land.</p> <p>Identify whether any funding announcements or decisions have been made which materially impact upon the delivery of key planned infrastructure, and if so, will this impact upon the delivery of the Local Plan.</p>		<p>Key infrastructure projects have been delivered as required since the adoption of the CSUCP. New educational infrastructure has been invested in, for example, multiple schools have been developed, including Callerton Academy, which opened in 2021.</p> <p>Gateshead and Newcastle continue to support improvements to the public transport network and active travel infrastructure to deliver a sustainable transport network. Additionally, Nexus has been working with stakeholders to improve public transport infrastructure through the delivery of a £362 million train fleet. Key road improvements are complete, underway, or currently in the design process. The Tyne Bridge Restoration has commenced and improvements on Queen Victoria Road are underway.</p> <p>Drainage infrastructure has been delivered with key housing sites brought forward with the CSUCP, aligning recent development to the increasing prioritisation of climate change adaptation, as highlighted in the NPPF. Further drainage and green infrastructure schemes have been implemented since adoption of the CSUCP, including the commencement Blue Green Newcastle, and Gateshead’s Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy, helping to reduce flooding in the Urban Core.</p>
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<p><b>A12.</b></p>	<p><b>All policies in the plan are achievable and effective including for the purpose of decision-making.</b></p> <p><b>PROMPT:</b> Consider if these are strategic policies or those, such as Development Management policies, which do not necessarily go to the heart of delivering the Plan’s strategy.</p> <p>Identify if there has been a significant increase in appeals that have been allowed and /or appeals related to a specific policy area that suggest a policy, or policies should be reviewed.</p> <p>Consider whether there has been feedback from Development Management colleagues, members of the planning committee, or applicants that policies cannot be effectively applied and / or understood.</p>	<p>Disagree</p>	<p><b>Reason (with reference to plan policies, sections and relevant evidence sources):</b></p> <p>The existing Local Plan remains the starting point when determining planning applications. This Review concludes that the level of housing growth in the CSUCP is no longer considered to be in conformity with the NPPF. The housing figures in policies CS1, CS2, CS3, CS4, CS10 and UC 4 require updating. The other aspects of each of these policies remain up to date.</p> <p>For decision making, planning applications will be assessed against the adopted Local Plan but where policies which are the most important to the application are out of date, then in accordance with the NPPF the “tilted balance” will apply. This means that there is a “presumption in favour of sustainable development” which tips the balance in favour of granting planning permission unless the benefits are significantly and demonstrably outweighed by adverse impacts.</p> <p>The review highlights that development management policies are performing effectively and delivering in line with their requirements. A review of appeals confirms this position: from 2015 to 2023, 21.03% of appeal decisions were upheld in Gateshead, and 32.12% of appeal decisions in Newcastle were upheld in the same period.</p> <p>Additionally, in 2020, the Use Classes Order 1987 was amended. This split uses from previous classes A, B1, D1, and D2, and merged these into a new use class, Use Class E, which encompasses commercial, business and service uses. Additionally, the changes introduced use classes F.1 (previously D1 – educational, and religious institutions), and F.2 (previously A1- Shops not more</p>
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			<p>than 280sqm, and D2 - community spaces). Further, use classes A4, A5 and part of D2 were changed to 'sui generis'. Policies affected by the 2020 changes to the Use Classes Order 1987 are all still considered effective.</p>
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<p><b>A13.</b></p>	<p><b>There are no recent or forthcoming changes to another authority’s development plan or planning context which would have a material impact on your plan / planning context for the area covered by your local plan.</b></p> <p><b>PROMPT:</b> In making this assessment you may wish to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Review emerging and adopted neighbouring authority development plans and their planning context.</li> <li>● Review any emerging and adopted higher level strategic plans including, where relevant, mayoral/ combined authority Spatial Development Strategies e.g. The London Plan.</li> <li>● Review any relevant neighbourhood plans</li> <li>● Consider whether any of the matters highlighted in statements A1- A12 for their plan may impact on your plan - discuss this with the relevant authorities.</li> <li>● Consider any key topic areas or requests that have arisen through Duty to Cooperate or strategic planning discussions with your neighbours or stakeholders - particularly relating to</li> </ul>	<p>Agree</p>	<p><b>Reason (with reference to plan policies, sections and relevant evidence sources):</b></p> <p>Following consideration of other neighbouring authority’s development plans and our corporate plans and wider strategies, it is considered there have been no changes which would have material impacts on the current adopted local plan review.</p> <p>The North East Combined Authority (NECA) was established following regional mayoral elections in 2024. Regional spatial plans are likely to come forward in future and we will work closely with NECA on regional and local plan making. We will also work across the region to deliver regional transport ambitions considering the North East Transport Plan.</p> <p>South Tyneside and Sunderland City Councils recently consulted on their IAMP Review AAP. No major strategic cross boundary concerns were raised by either Council.</p> <p>The Dinnington Neighbourhood Plan is currently at the examination stage. It plans to designate local green spaces and protect valued village assets and has no impact on this review of Local Plan policies.</p>
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	meeting future development and /or infrastructure needs.		
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<p><b>A14.</b></p>	<p><b>There are no local political changes or a revised / new corporate strategy which would require a change to the approach set out in the current plan.</b></p> <p><b>PROMPT:</b> In making this assessment you may wish to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Review any manifesto commitments and review the corporate and business plan.</li> <li>● Engage with your senior management team and undertake appropriate engagement with senior politicians in your authority.</li> <li>● Consider other plans or strategies being produced across the Council or by partners which may impact on the appropriateness of your current plan and the strategy that underpins it, for instance, Growth Deals, economic growth plans, local industrial strategies produced by the Local Economic Partnership, housing/ regeneration strategies and so on.</li> </ul>	<p>Agree</p>	<p><b>Reason (with reference to plan policies, sections and relevant evidence sources):</b></p> <p>There have been no political changes or new corporate strategies which would require a change to the approach set out in the CSUCP, MSGP and DAP.</p>
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	ASSESSING WHETHER OR NOT TO UPDATE YOUR PLAN POLICIES	YES/NO (please indicate below)	
A15.	You <b>AGREE</b> with <u>all</u> of the statements above	No	<p><b>If no</b> go to question A16.</p> <p><b>If yes</b>, you have come to the end of the assessment. However, you must be confident that you are able to demonstrate and fully justify that your existing plan policies / planning position clearly meets the requirements in the statements above and that you have evidence to support your position.</p> <p>Based on the answers you have given above please provide clear explanation and justification in section A17 below of why you have concluded that an update is not necessary including references to evidence or data sources that you have referenced above. Remember you are required to publish the decision not to update your local plan policies. In reaching the conclusion that an update is not necessary the explanation and justification for your decision must be clear, intelligible and able to withstand scrutiny.</p>
A16.	You <b>DISAGREE</b> with one or more of the statements above and the issue can be addressed by an update of local plan policies	Yes	<p>If yes, based on the above provide a summary of the key reasons <u>why</u> an update to plan policies is necessary in section A17 below and complete Section B below.</p>

A17.	<p><b><u>Decision:</u> Update plan policies</b></p> <p><b>Reasons for decision on whether to update plan policies (clear evidence and justification will be required where a decision not to update has been reached):</b></p> <p>The level of housing growth set in the CUSCP is no longer considered to be in conformity with the NPPF due to the introduction of the Government’s standard method for calculating local housing need.</p> <p>The review has identified that the following policies in the Local Plan are partially out of date. The level of housing growth set out in each of these policies is of date:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CS1</li> <li>- CS2</li> <li>- CS3</li> <li>- CS4</li> <li>- CS10</li> <li>- UC4</li> </ul> <p>Additionally, Policy CS6 is identified as partially out of date. This is in respect of CS6 point 3 relating to the requirement for impact assessments which is no longer in conformity with the NPPF.</p>		
	<b>B.POLICY UPDATE FACTORS</b>	<b>YES/NO (please indicate below)</b>	<b>Provide details explaining your answer in the context of your plan / local authority area</b>

B1	Your policies update is likely to lead to a material change in the housing requirement which in turn has implications for other plan requirements / the overall evidence base.	YES	This applies to Gateshead and Newcastle due to recent changes to the NPPF and a higher local housing need figure calculated using the Government's standard method for calculating local housing need compared to the current plan target.
B2	The growth strategy and / or spatial distribution of growth set out in the current plan is not fit for purpose and your policies update is likely to involve a change to this.	NO - Spatial Distribution  YES - Growth Strategy	<p>The spatial distribution remains up to date and there remains a supply of sites available, distributed across sustainable locations within the local authority areas.</p> <p>The level of housing growth set in the CSUCP is no longer considered to be in conformity with the NPPF. The new Government's standard method for calculating local housing need increases Newcastle's local housing need figure from 1080 homes per year (the current target in the CSUCP) to 1206 homes per year, and for Gateshead the figure is 811 homes per year which is more than twice the Core Strategy target of 316 homes per year. A new joint local plan will allow Gateshead and Newcastle to work together to bring forward growth in the most appropriate locations. The Local Development Scheme (2025) sets out the programme for delivering the new NewcastleGateshead Local Plan.</p>
B3	Your policies update is likely to affect more than a single strategic site or one or more strategic policies that will have consequential impacts on other policies of the plan.	YES	<p>Both Gateshead and Newcastle are likely to need additional strategic sites for housing. We have started work on the preparation of a new Local Plan to consider future growth to meet needs.</p> <p>Although this Review has identified that parts of some policies require updating, the existing Local Plan remains the starting point when determining planning applications. Going forward each planning application will be considered against the Local Plan but</p>

			where policies which are the most important to the application are out of date, then in accordance with the NPPF the “tilted balance” will apply. This means that there is a “presumption in favour of sustainable development” which tips the balance in favour of granting planning permission unless the benefits are significantly and demonstrably outweighed by adverse impacts.
	<b>You have answered yes to one or more questions above.</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>You are likely to need to undertake a full update of your spatial strategy and strategic policies (and potentially non-strategic policies). Use your responses above to complete Section B4.</b>
	<b>You have said no to <u>all</u> questions (B1 to B3) above</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>If you are confident that the update can be undertaken without impacting on your spatial strategy and other elements of the Plan, you are likely to only need to undertake a partial update of policies. Complete Section B4 to indicate the specific parts / policies of the plan that are likely to require updating based on the answers you have given above.</b>
<b>B4</b>	<p><b>Decision: Full Update of Plan Policies</b></p> <p><b>Reasons for scope of review:</b></p> <p>A new Local Plan will be prepared due to factors including changes in NPPF, the need to address future housing needs using the Government’s standard method for calculating local housing need and provide a supply of sites for the period up to 2045. The matters identified in this review will all be addressed in preparation of a new joint local plan.</p>		

## Conclusion

The policies relating to the level of housing growth are now out of date (CS1, CS2, CS3, CS4, CS10, UC4). Additionally, Policy CS6 is identified as partially out of date in respect of point 3 relating to the requirement for impact assessments which is no longer in conformity with the NPPF. All other policies are in general conformity with the NPPF and are performing effectively. It is concluded as a result of this review that the Local Plan needs updating due to the fact that we do not have a supply of sites to meet the housing number for our area calculated using the Government's standard method for local housing need. The presumption in favour of sustainable development does not change the statutory status of the current development plan, which includes the CSUCP, DAP and MSGP as the starting point for decision making.

The matters identified in this review together with further changes to national planning policy will all be addressed in preparation of a new joint local plan.

# Appendices

Policy Table 1: Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan

Policy	Potential revision triggers (from Table 4 of the CSUCP)	NPPF Conformity	Comments/ Performance against Plan target and objectives	Summary / Conclusion
<b>Spatial Strategy Policies</b>				
<b>Policy CS1 Spatial Strategy for Sustainable Growth</b>	<p>Policies CS1 to CS4 set out the Plan’s overarching strategic approach. They are not associated with individual indicators, and their effectiveness will be assessed through the monitoring of other policies in the Plan.</p> <p>Policy CS1 sets the Plan’s overarching growth objectives, for delivery of approximately 30,000 homes, 22,000 jobs and a minimum of 150</p>	<p>Policy CS1 makes provision for 30,000 homes to 2030 – this part of the Policy relating to level of housing growth is now out of date when compared with the current housing target calculated using the Government’s standard method for local housing need.</p> <p>The remainder of the Policy is in general conformity with the NPPF by aiming to deliver sustainable development and identifying the Councils’ priorities for development including focusing growth in the existing built-up area.</p>	<p>Whilst the level of housing growth set out in the CSUCP is no longer considered to be an up to date figure, the spatial strategy continues to provide an appropriate basis for the distribution of development across Gateshead and Newcastle.</p>	<p>The Policy is considered to be partially out of date. This is in respect of the housing figure specified which is no longer in conformity with the NPPF. The rest of the Policy remains up to date.</p>

	hectares of employment land.			
<b>Policy CS2 Spatial Strategy for the Urban Core</b>	<p>Policies CS1-4 set out the Plan’s overarching strategic approach. They are not associated with individual indicators, and their effectiveness will be assessed through the monitoring of other policies in the Plan.</p> <p>Policy CS2 sets the Plan’s growth objectives for the Urban Core to deliver at least 380,000 sq m of offices, 50,000 sq m of retail, 3,750 homes.</p>	<p>Policy CS2 makes provision for at least 3,750 homes – this part of the Policy relating to level of housing growth is now out of date when compared with the current housing target using the Government’s standard method for calculating local housing need.</p> <p>The remainder of the Policy is in general conformity with the NPPF. The Policy aims to deliver sustainable development in the Urban Core and provide for the locational requirements of key sectors.</p>	<p>Whilst the level of housing growth set out in the CSUCP is no longer considered to be an up to date figure, the spatial strategy for the Urban Core continues to provide an appropriate basis for the distribution of development.</p> <p>There are a range of factors including market conditions that affect the Urban Core. However, the Policy provides a sufficiently flexible framework that sets out principles and overall scale of development.</p>	<p>The Policy is considered to be partially out of date. This is in respect of the housing figure specified which is no longer in conformity with the NPPF. The rest of the Policy remains up to date.</p>
<b>Policy CS3 Spatial Strategy for Neighbourhood Area</b>	<p>Policies CS1-4 set out the Plan’s overarching strategic approach. They are not associated with individual</p>	<p>Policy CS3 makes provision for approximately 21,900 homes – this part of the Policy relating to level of housing growth is now out of date when compared with the current housing</p>	<p>Whilst the level of housing growth set out in the CSUCP is no longer considered to be an up to date figure, the spatial strategy for the Neighbourhood Area continues to provide an appropriate basis for the distribution of development.</p>	<p>The Policy is considered to be partially out of date. This is in respect of the housing figure specified which is no longer in conformity with the NPPF. The rest of the</p>

	<p>indicators, and their effectiveness will be assessed through the monitoring of other policies in the Plan.</p> <p>Policy CS3 sets the Plan's growth objectives for the Neighbourhood Area to deliver approximately 21,900 homes with investment in Neighbourhood Opportunity Areas, development of brownfield sites (Areas of Change), and Key Employment Areas.</p>	<p>target using the Government's standard method for calculating local housing need.</p> <p>The remainder of the Policy is in general conformity with the NPPF. The Policy aims to deliver sustainable development in the Neighbourhood Area helping to meet housing need and provide for the locational requirements of key sectors.</p>	<p>The Neighbourhood Areas, the Opportunity Areas, Areas of Change, Growth Areas, and Key Employment Areas all provide a distribution and range of sites across the area.</p>	<p>Policy remains up to date.</p>
<p><b>Policy CS4 Spatial Strategy for Rural and Villages Area</b></p>	<p>Policies CS1-4 set out the Plan's overarching strategic approach. They are not associated with individual indicators, and their effectiveness will be assessed through</p>	<p>Policy CS4 makes provision for 4,350 homes to 2030 – this part of the Policy relating to level of housing growth is now out of date when compared with the current housing target using the Government's standard method for calculating local housing need.</p>	<p>Whilst the level of housing growth set out in the CSUCP is no longer considered to be an up-to-date figure, the spatial strategy for the Rural and Village Area continues to provide an appropriate basis for the distribution of development.</p> <p>In the Rural and Village Area the Village Growth Areas and Key Employment Areas all provide a distribution and range of sites across the area.</p>	<p>The Policy is considered to be partially out of date. This is in respect of the housing figure specified which is no longer in conformity with the NPPF. The rest of the Policy remains up to date.</p>



	<p>the monitoring of other policies in the Plan.</p> <p>Policy CS4 sets the Plan's growth objectives for the Village Growth Areas to deliver approximately 4,350 homes.</p>	<p>The remainder of the Policy is in general conformity with the NPPF. The Policy aims to deliver sustainable development in the Rural and Village Area helping to meet housing need and provide for the locational requirements of key sectors.</p>		
<b>Strategic Policies</b>				
<b>Policy CS5 Employment and Economic Growth Priorities</b>	<p>Various indicators related to economy and employment growth.</p>	<p>The Policy is in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, paragraphs 8, 20 and section 6. The Policy promotes economic growth in sustainable locations, the rural economy, digital infrastructure and targeted recruitment opportunities.</p>	<p>In Newcastle both business survival rates and number of jobs have increased since adoption of the plan, despite some fluctuations. In Gateshead the business survival rate has improved since 2020, remaining above negative levels. The number of jobs continue to fluctuate however this continue to be monitored.</p> <p>In both Gateshead and Newcastle, NVQ Level 3 qualifications have increased. An adequate amount of employment and land portfolio has been maintained and there has been a continued take-up of employment land.</p>	<p>The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.</p>

<p><b>Policy CS6 Employment Land</b></p>	<p>Various indicators related to economy and employment use development.</p>	<p>CS6 point 3 is no longer up to date in respect of the requirement for impact assessments and does not accord with paragraph 94 of the NPPF. An impact assessment is no longer required for office uses.</p> <p>With the exception of point 3 relating to impact assessments this Policy continues to support employment growth in accordance with the NPPF and focuses major office development in sustainable locations and in locations where there are specific business needs.</p> <p>The Policy seeks to strengthen clusters of economic assets and promoting growth (to meet needs) for knowledge, digital and high technology industries, as well as freight and logistics.</p>	<p>In Newcastle, there has been an increase in jobs since 2020. Additionally, the proportion of working-age residents in employment was higher in 2023 than in 2015. In Gateshead there has been a slight decrease in jobs and proportion of the population working.</p> <p>Trends in economic growth, delivery (take-up) of employment land and market indicators suggest that CS6 remains an effective approach to meeting identified needs for economic growth in Gateshead and Newcastle. The Policy is further implemented through policies in MSGP and DAP.</p> <p>In Newcastle there was a take up of 30.7 hectares of employment land between 2010 and 2023. Since the monitoring period of 2015/16, a total of 39.7 hectares of employment land has been granted planning permission, totalling 265,914 sqm of employment floorspace. In Gateshead there was a take up of 62.8 hectares of employment land between 2010 and 2023. Additionally, from 2015/16 to 2022/23, planning permission granted a total of 75.25 hectares of employment land, totaling, 174,777 sqm of employment floorspace.</p> <p>In between the monitoring periods of 2015/16 and 2022/23, Newcastle granted permission of 201,481 sqm of office floorspace, and Gateshead granted permission of 31,818 sqm of office floorspace.</p>	<p>The Policy is considered partially out of date. This is in respect of CS6 point 3 relating to the requirement for impact assessments which is no longer in conformity with the NPPF. The rest of the Policy remains up to date.</p>
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			<p>Cumulatively, both Gateshead and Newcastle have had a take up of 93.5 hectares from 2010 to 2023, and since 2015, had planning permissions for 114.95 hectares of employment floorspace. Monitoring Target 8 of the CSUCP to monitor employment floorspace sets a joint target to identify and allocate 150 hectares of employment floorspace by 2030, to be implemented progressively throughout the plan period.</p> <p>In preparation of a new local plan, a new joint Employment Land Review is being prepared that will be published later this year. This will provide an updated evidence base to demonstrate the scale, type and broad location, and deliverability of new employment floorspace and land needed across Gateshead and Newcastle.</p>	
<b>Policy CS7 Retail and Centres</b>	<p>Developments not in keeping with hierarchy.</p> <p>Significant decline in vitality / viability of centres.</p>	<p>The Policy is in general conformity with NPPF, in particular, paragraphs 20, 90 and section 7.</p>	<p>The vitality and viability of district and local centres is monitored by Retail Health Checks and Surveys and many centres are providing a good level of shopping and service provision. However, a few centres are not performing as well. The retail market is challenging nationally due to factors such as the rise of on-line sales which will continue to affect many retailers.</p> <p>In 2022/23, there was a vacancy rate of 12.1% in Newcastle’s district centres. Within the 2022/23 monitoring period, no commercial units (Use Class E) were recorded as being lost within the primary retail frontages in Newcastle’s Retail Centre.</p>	<p>The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils’ current objectives, as well as the NPPF.</p>

			<p>In Gateshead in 2022/23, there were 577 occupied retail units and 86 vacant units. There was an additional 6 vacant units from the monitoring period of 2021/22.</p> <p>Newcastle’s 2024 Pavement Cafés Planning and Design Guidance was published following the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023, which made permanent the provisions set out in the Business and Planning Act 2020 for licensing regimes of pavement cafés. This supports businesses and the appropriate location of pavement cafés.</p>	
<b>Policy CS8 Leisure, Culture and Tourism</b>	<p>Significant decline in the provision of community, leisure and tourism developments.</p>	<p>Policy in general conformity with NPPF, in particular, paragraphs 88 and 98 to plan for supporting a prosperous rural economy and positively for social, recreational and cultural facilities and services.</p>	<p>Planning permissions continue to be granted for leisure, culture and tourism developments in both Gateshead and Newcastle. Visitor figures show that both Gateshead and Newcastle are performing well as a visitor destination.</p>	<p>The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils’ current objectives, as well as the NPPF.</p>
<b>Policy CS9 Existing Communities</b>	<p>Significant underperformance in reducing dwelling vacancy.</p> <p>Significant reduction in the satisfaction level of residents.</p>	<p>Policy in general conformity with NPPF in particular, paragraphs 8, 61, 63, 96 and 98. As set out in paragraph 63 of the NPPF there is an emphasis on delivering diverse housing types. This provision is monitored through CS11 and MSGP and DAP</p>	<p>In Newcastle, the dwelling vacancy rate has fluctuated since 2020, but the most recent total rate in 2023 is below the rate in 2020. The Councils continues to lead a regeneration and renewal programme demolishing low demand properties where necessary and adding to the stock to meet identified needs. In particular the stock has included affordable, specialist and adaptable new homes. In Gateshead, the vacancy rate was 3.4%</p>	<p>The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils’ current objectives, as well as the NPPF.</p>

		<p>policies. Both Councils continue to work with partners and housing providers to ensure our existing communities are sustainable places to live.</p>	<p>in 2023 which is below the dwelling vacancy rate at the time of the last review in 2020.</p> <p>The Maintaining Sustainable Communities SPD in Newcastle continues to provide the appropriate framework to support Policy CS9 and a pipeline of new purpose-built student accommodation in the Urban Core has been approved. Further, the SPD helps to minimise the loss of family housing and prevent over-concentration of shared accommodation.</p>	
<p><b>Policy CS10 Delivering New Homes</b></p>	<p>Delivery consistently and significantly below CS10.</p> <p>Resident's satisfaction - Unable to identify a five-year housing land supply.</p>	<p>Policy CS10 makes provision for 30,000 homes to 2030 – this policy is now out of date when compared with the higher figure calculated using the Government’s standard method for local housing need.</p> <p>The Policy is not in conformity with NPPF, in particular, paragraphs 11, 20 and Section 5 that require the local plan to make sufficient provision for homes. A local Plan should aim to meet identified housing needs and plan targets should be informed by an assessment</p>	<p>The Government’s standard method for calculating local housing need results in 1,206 new dwellings per annum for Newcastle and as such is higher than the CSUCP housing target of 1,080 (net) new homes per annum. For Gateshead the figure is 811 per annum which is more than twice the CSUCP target of 316 per annum (net).</p> <p>The new local housing need figure, calculated using the Government’s standard method for housing need, is an uplift from the targets in the CSUCP and is not considered to be deliverable in the context of the current Local Plan policies and allocations. As a result, there is a need to update the housing requirement in the Local Plan which will be informed by the standard method and other relevant factors such as local demographics, constraints and market trends.</p> <p>Gateshead and Newcastle have started work on a new joint local plan which will consider how we</p>	<p>This Policy is considered to be out of date and not in conformity with the NPPF as the local housing need figure based on the Government’s standard method for calculating local housing need is higher than the plan target.</p>

		of local housing need derived from the Government's standard method for calculating local housing need, constraints and other considerations.	<p>meet the housing target calculated using the Government's standard method for calculating local housing need.</p> <p>Gateshead and Newcastle will continue to work proactively to increase the supply of new homes by releasing land assets for new development and working with Homes England and other delivery partners and draw in external funding sources to boost delivery.</p>	
<b>Policy CS11 Providing a Range and Choice of Housing</b>	<p>Delivery consistently and significantly below CS10.</p> <p>Resident's satisfaction.</p>	<p>Policy in general conformity with NPPF, in particular, section 5.</p> <p>As of the 2024 NPPF, paragraph 63 places a further emphasis on delivering diverse housing types which are addressed by specific policies in both MSGP and DAP. Paragraph 64-66 require policies to set out the proportion of social rented homes required in affordable housing need and a mix of affordable homes across all affordable tenures. Paragraph 67 introduces new 'Golden Rules' for development on Green Belt Land, providing at least 50% of housing</p>	<p>In Newcastle, since the last review of the CSUCP (monitoring periods 2020/21 to 2022/23), 836 out of 4017 of the gross housing completions were affordable (20.8%.) In Gateshead for the monitoring period of 2022/2023 there were 165 affordable completions out of 422 or 39.1%, although the Policy only applies to larger developments (15 or more homes, and subject to viability).</p> <p>Though delivery of houses with 3 or more bedrooms is slightly under the 60% target for the overall city in Newcastle (55% in 22/23 monitoring period), housing delivery on strategic housing sites is consistently surpassing the 75% target set out in the CSUCP site allocation policies (79% in 22/23), and the Policy is still considered necessary to ensure delivery of a range and choice of housing. Gateshead have met the 60% target, in 2023/24, 278 out of 389 completions were of three or more bedrooms, or 71.5%.</p>	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.

		(subject to viability) as affordable- however, the Policy is not applicable to existing CSUCP allocations.	<p>Purpose-built student accommodation developments continue to be developed in the Urban Core and there are commitments for a further 1,300 units in Newcastle.</p> <p>MSGP/DAP detailed policies require a wide range of specialist housing and housing standards in new development support the implementation of CS11 criteria 2-4.</p> <p>A new joint local housing needs study will provide an update on the types, tenure and mix of homes needed in the area. The updated evidence is expected to support the Policy requirement in CS11 for affordable housing provision.</p>	
<b>Policy CS12 Provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople</b>	Significant under provision of spaces provided.	<p>Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, paragraph 4.</p> <p>The Government’s ‘Planning Policy for traveller sites’ sets out how travellers’ housing needs should be assessed. Policy CS12 conforms with the governments aims including promoting peaceful and integrated co-existence, Local Authorities making their own assessment of the need for traveller sites, providing</p>	<p>The criteria-based Policy at CS12 remains effective to assess provision.</p> <p>A new assessment, the Gateshead and Newcastle Gypsy and Traveller’s Accommodation Assessment was completed in June 2023 and concludes that there is no identified need for provision across Gateshead and Newcastle.</p>	<p>The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils’ current objectives, as well as the NPPF.</p> <p>Since the adoption of the CSUCP, a need for the site identified in Gateshead has not materialised. The new assessment completed in June 2023 confirms that the Gateshead site</p>

		sites which are accessible to local services e.g. schools, and protecting local amenity and environment.		is surplus to requirements.
<b>Policy CS13 Transport</b>	<p>Significant amount of development is not within expected public transport travel times to services.</p> <p>Significant increase in traffic flows.</p> <p>Significant decrease in levels of public transport patronage.</p>	<p>Policy in general conformity with NPPF, in particular, section 9. The Policy continues to perform a key role in promoting sustainable travel choices and ensuring the effects of development on the existing transport network is mitigated.</p> <p>This is in accordance with PPG Travel Plans, Transport Assessments and Transport Statements ref I.D. 42-013-20140306. Any development with a significant adverse impact on the transport network will need to be evaluated through transport assessment or statement.</p> <p>Since the last review, paragraph 115 has been revised to ensure that transport elements of a</p>	<p>In Gateshead and Newcastle, Metro patronage has declined since 2015/16 and is considered to be as a result of a combination of factors. Evidence indicates that public transport patronage decline is a challenge affecting most UK city regions. Nexus is working with stakeholders to promote use of the Metro and a new fleet of trains is being introduced.</p> <p>The Councils have successfully supported sustainable travel. Across both authorities, cycling trips have increased and the cycle networks have been extensively improved, with more improvements planned to take place in the next 5 years.</p> <p>Traffic flows in Gateshead and Newcastle's inner area are lower than levels at the adoption of the Local Plan, in line with the indicator target. Numbers were reduced in 2020 by the Covid-19 lockdown but have not since reached pre-pandemic levels.</p>	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.



		development reflect national guidance including the National Design Guide and National Model Design Code.		
<b>Policy CS14 Wellbeing and Health</b>	Significant decline in wellbeing and health of communities.	Policy in general conformity with NPPF, in particular, section 8, and paragraphs 124, 125, 129, 196, 198, 199 and 200. The wellbeing and health of communities is a priority for both councils. Gateshead and Newcastle Councils have adopted SPDs to control the location of, and access to unhealthy eating outlets.	<p>In Newcastle health indicators within the Authority Monitoring Report show improved health and wellbeing since the adoption of the CSUCP in 2015, with an improved rank in the health deprivation and disability domain.</p> <p>Newcastle’s Healthier Food Environments SPD, 2024, replaces the Hot Food Takeaway SPD, 2016 and provides further controls on the location of, and access to, unhealthy eating outlets in the city. The SPD aims to ensure that planning can continue to support the council’s approach to tackle obesity, maintain healthy weight and access to physical activity.</p> <p>In Gateshead the Policy supported by the Hot Food Takeaway SPD has led to a decrease of hot food takeaway uses across the area and academic evidence indicates a correlation between the Policy approach in Gateshead and a reduction in obesity in the most deprived communities. However, poor health outcomes and health inequalities continue to be an issue that needs to be addressed through the local plan as part of the whole systems approach.</p> <p>Health indicators within Gateshead’s Authority Monitoring Report show no significant concerns</p>	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils’ current objectives, as well as the NPPF.

			surrounding health and wellbeing. Other policies such as design, open space, green infrastructure, and public transport also contribute towards health indicators.	
<b>Policy CS15 Place-Making</b>	<p>Significant decline in the quality of completed development.</p> <p>Significant increase in the loss of, or damage to heritage assets.</p>	<p>Policy in general conformity with NPPF, in particular, section 12 and section 16.</p> <p>The recent NPPF includes some changes and additional requirements such as the need to prepare design codes which are consistent with the National Design Guide and National Model Design Code and seeks to ensure all new streets are tree lined and that trees are incorporated into developments.</p>	<p>In Gateshead and Newcastle, some major developments have been the subject of masterplans which have secured high quality new development which have regenerated areas and have brought listed buildings back into use. One example is Bank House, Pilgrim Street is a significant development in the East Pilgrim Street Key Site (Policy NC2) surrounded by high-quality public realm. This is the first of several sites within the Urban Core that are under development, bringing a transformational change to the area.</p> <p>Other schemes to highlight have been recognised through the Lord Mayor’s Design Awards (LMDA). Awards are given to schemes which make an outstanding contribution to the quality and appearance of the local built environment.</p> <p>There have been no notable significant changes to the Heritage at Risk Register.</p>	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils’ current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Policy CS16 Climate Change</b>	<p>Significant decline in air quality.</p> <p>Less than 20% reduction in CO2 emissions by 2020.</p>	Policy in general conformity with NPPF, in particular, paragraphs 8, 162 to 169 and 199. The Policy continues to support climate change adaptation	Both Gateshead and Newcastle Councils have declared climate emergencies and are preparing strategies to work towards their pledges to be carbon neutral by 2030. Both authorities have also overseen the introduction of Clean Air Zones. There has not been a significant decline in air quality in Newcastle or Gateshead.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils’ current objectives, as well as the NPPF.

	Under-delivery of renewable energy schemes - no increase in decentralised energy.	and mitigation and ensuring sustainable development.	<p>Newcastle has adopted a Net Zero Action Plan which sets out to achieve carbon neutrality by 2030. Gateshead Council adopted the Climate Change Strategy in 2022, future infrastructure, spatial strategy and development should be aligned to this.</p> <p>Monitoring data for Gateshead shows no exceedances of the annual mean objective of NO2 concentration. There has been no cause for concern in terms of CO2 emissions. Gateshead's heat network is now operational and expanding, providing low carbon heat and power across the town centre.</p> <p>NO2 levels in both air quality management areas in Newcastle (City Centre, and Gosforth) have in recent years fallen below the legal maximums while levels of particulate matter (PM) continue to be below UK/EU limits. Newcastle's heat networks, the Byker District Heating System, the Helix Energy Centre, and The Rise Scotswood Energy Centre have an installed capacity of 15.5 MW, higher than the committed capacity of 8 MW.</p>	
<b>Policy CS17 Flood Risk and Water Management</b>	Significant planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice.	Policy in general conformity with NPPF, in particular, paragraphs 125 section 14. The Policy continues to deliver the requirements of national policy and	<p>As confirmed by Gateshead and Newcastle's most recent Authority Monitoring Report no planning permissions have been granted which are contrary to Environment Agency advice.</p> <p>No housing developments with units completed are at high risk of tidal or fluvial flooding in</p>	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.

	<p>Significant number of dwellings at risk from flooding.</p> <p>Significant number of new developments that do not incorporate SUDS.</p> <p>Decline in water quality.</p>	<p>managing flood risk through location, layout and design.</p>	<p>Gateshead and Newcastle within the 2022/23 monitoring period.</p> <p>In both authorities, recent monitoring shows the majority of major applications have incorporated Sustainable Urban Drainage features.</p> <p>Water quality and flood risk mitigation measures are also facilitated through MSGP/DAP policies.</p> <p>The Blue Green Newcastle project has commenced, as well as Gateshead’s Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy.</p>	
<p><b>Policy CS18 Green Infrastructure and the Natural Environment</b></p>	<p>Significant adverse impacts on areas of ecological importance.</p> <p>Significant reduction in the satisfaction level of residents.</p>	<p>Policy in general conformity with NPPF, in particular, paragraphs 8, 20, 96, 187 - 189 and 192. The Policy sets out the strategic approach to green infrastructure and the natural environment. This strategic approach is in line with the PPG as it identifies the existing and potential network of green infrastructure as well as any gaps to be addressed.</p>	<p>The Policy is being applied effectively through the development management process. It has supported delivery of improved, and new Green Infrastructure assets in Gateshead and Newcastle.</p> <p>Newcastle have adopted Green Infrastructure Strategy and a Blue Green Newcastle approach to reduce the risk of flooding. The approach will be to incorporate blue green infrastructure (BGI) and nature-based solutions (NBS) throughout the city from the high points at the Town Moor to the River Tyne.</p> <p>Gateshead has published an updated Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy which identifies current provision and identifies gaps and priorities for future growth and protection. These strategies support implementation of the Policy</p>	<p>The Policy is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils’ current objectives, as well as the NPPF.</p>

<p><b>Policy CS19 Green Belt</b></p>	<p>Significant amount of green belt deletions.</p> <p>Significant increase in inappropriate developments within the Green Belt.</p>	<p>The Policy designates the extent of the Green Belt in Gateshead and Newcastle and is in general conformity with section 13 of the NPPF.</p>	<p>The Councils have successfully minimised deletions or inappropriate development in the Green Belt.</p>	<p>The Policy is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.</p>
<p><b>Policy CS20 Minerals</b></p>	<p>Significant under provision of sand and gravel and crushed rock.</p>	<p>Policy is in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 17, by including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the whole of the plan area as a Mineral Safeguarding Area.</li> <li>- measures to avoid minerals being sterilised by non-mineral development</li> <li>- a requirement for a high standard of restoration and aftercare</li> </ul> <p>The Policy is supported by the Local Aggregates Assessment prepared collaboratively with neighbouring authorities.</p>	<p>Minerals resources and infrastructure continue to be safeguarded. This is further considered through MSGP/DAP policies.</p>	<p>The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.</p>
<p><b>Policy CS21 Waste</b></p>	<p>Significant increase in the amount of</p>	<p>The Policy is in general conformity with the NPPF paragraph 20 and the</p>	<p>The total amount of municipal waste arising, and type of management continues to be monitored</p>	<p>The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and</p>

	waste sent to landfill.	Government's 'Planning Policy for Waste' by - supporting the waste hierarchy - setting out broad criteria on preferred locations and impacts - being based on a collaborative approach with neighbouring authorities in order to identify and plan for future needs.	and there are no trends which show concern or would trigger remedial action.	consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Urban Core Policies</b>				
<b>Policy UC1 Offices and Business Development</b>	Unable to identify and allocate sufficient employment floorspace.  Unable to maintain a five-year employment land supply.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, paragraphs 8, 20, section 6 and paragraph 110.	The Policy continues to be consistent with strategic policies CS1, CS2, CS5 and CS6. The specific sites identified within the Policy remain the most significant locations for supporting office development in the Urban Core and reflect each local authority's strategic approach to supporting economic growth in the Urban Core.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Policy UC2 New Retail (A1) in Newcastle and Gateshead</b>	Retail developments not in keeping with hierarchy.  Significant decline in vitality and viability.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, paragraphs 20, section 7 and paragraph 110.	The retail sector continues to be challenging across the country, however the Policy remains effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives as well as the NPPF, to protect Gateshead and Newcastle's Primary Shopping Areas alongside supporting the development of Newcastle's Retail Centre. Retail monitoring show no significant decline in vitality and viability.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.

	Significant loss of primary retail frontage.			
<b>Policy UC3 Leisure, Culture and Tourism</b>	<p>Significant decline in the provision of community, leisure and tourism developments.</p> <p>Significant decline in the number of overnight visitors.</p> <p>Significant decline in visitor numbers to major attractions.</p>	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, paragraphs 20, 88 and section 7.	<p>Gateshead and Newcastle have seen significant developer interest in leisure, culture, and tourism developments. Within the 2022/2023 monitoring period, there were several applications for the development of, and change of use into, hotels and aparthotels.</p> <p>In Newcastle the Urban Core continues to be a focus for economic, cultural and leisure development. In Gateshead there continues to be development for community, leisure and tourism uses both in urban and rural areas.</p> <p>Overnight visitors and visitors to major attractions are returning to pre-pandemic levels, at 2.3m and 2.5m in 2022/23 respectively.</p>	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Policy UC4 Homes</b>	<p>Significant reduction in resident satisfaction.</p> <p>Delivery consistently below CS10.</p> <p>Cannot identify a five-year housing land supply.</p>	<p>Policy UC4 makes provision for 3,750 homes, this part of the Policy relating to level of housing growth is now out of date when compared with the current housing target using the Government's standard method for calculating local housing need.</p> <p>The remainder of the Policy is in general conformity with the NPPF. The Policy aims</p>	In Newcastle we have been working with partners to bring forward mixed-use development, including residential development at Newcastle Helix (formerly Science Central). There are currently residential sites under construction in the Urban Core in Newcastle, including the development of two residential blocks on Pottery Lane, providing 519 homes in the Discovery Sub-Area. Additionally, in the Newcastle Central Sub-Area, the development of a 7-storey building providing 21 residential apartments is under construction.	The Policy is considered to be partially out of date. This is in respect of the housing figure specified which is no longer in conformity with the NPPF. The rest of the Policy remains up to date.

		to deliver homes across the Urban Core. This is in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, sections 5 and 7.	In Gateshead permission has been granted for 270 homes on the Freight Depot site and development is progressing working with the Gateshead Regeneration Partnership. The Exemplar Neighbourhood Masterplan and SPD 2023 was adopted on 23 March 2023 to support delivery of the site.	
<b>Policy UC5 Primary and Secondary Pedestrian Routes</b>	Lack of progress on improving routes to and through the identified sites.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 9.	The Councils, working with partners, have delivered many Primary and Secondary Pedestrian Routes and will continue to work to secure future improvements.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Policy UC6 Cycling</b>	Significant decrease in number of cycling trips.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 9.	The Councils, working with partners, have delivered significant improvement in cycling infrastructure and monitoring data shows number of cycle trips have increased.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Policy UC7 Public Transport</b>	Significant amount of development is not within expected public transport travel times to services.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 9.	The Councils, working with partners, have delivered improvement to the public transport system. Metro patronage has declined since 2015/16, a challenge affecting most UK city regions and is considered to be as a result of a combination of factors. Nexus is working with stakeholders to promote use of the Metro and a new fleet of trains is being introduced.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.



	Significant decrease in levels of public transport patronage.			
<b>Policy UC8 Freight and Servicing</b>	Significant number of planning permissions within Freight Management Area without a Delivery Service Plan.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 9.	Freight is appropriately managed in the Urban Core.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Policy UC9 General Traffic</b>	Significant increase in traffic flows.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 9.	Traffic flows in Gateshead and Newcastle's inner area are lower than levels at the adoption of the plan, in line with the indicator target. Numbers were reduced in 2020 by the Covid-19 lockdown but have not since reached pre-pandemic levels.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Policy UC10 Car Parking</b>	Significant increase in the provision of long stay parking.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 9.	The Policy relates to the location and supply of car parking. Overall parking has been managed and short stay parking is prioritised over long stay parking. The Policy is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Policy UC11 Gateways and Arrival Points</b>	Significant decline in the quality of completed development.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 9.	The Policy is performing effectively and is used to help secure distinctive gateways and improve experiences at arrival points and accords with both Councils' current objectives.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current

	Failure to implement identified schemes.			objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Policy UC12 Urban Design</b>	Significant decline in the quality of completed development.	<p>Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 12.</p> <p>The recent NPPF includes some changes and additional requirements such as the need to prepare design codes which are consistent with the National Design Guide and National Model Design Code and seeks to ensure all new streets are tree lined and that trees are incorporated into developments.</p>	The Policy is performing effectively and helping to secure quality locally distinctive places and accords with both Councils' current objectives.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Policy UC13 Respecting and Managing Views Within, From and into the Urban Core</b>	<p>Significant decline in the quality of development.</p> <p>Significant loss of, or damage to heritage assets.</p>	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 12.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively in respecting views and accords with both Councils' current objectives.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Policy UC14 Heritage</b>	Significant decline in the quality of development.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 16.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively and seeks to maximise opportunities to sustain and enhance the significance of heritage assets and their setting and is supported by other	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both

	Significant loss of, or damage to heritage assets.		of Sub-Area and Site-Specific Policies and guidance and accords with both Councils' current objectives.	Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Policy UC15 Urban Green Infrastructure</b>	Considerable adverse impacts on areas of ecological importance.  Resident satisfaction levels.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, sections 14 and 15.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively, securing new Green Infrastructure assets as part of development proposals protecting and enhancing the Urban Green Infrastructure Network and accords with both Councils' current objectives.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Policy UC16 Public Realm</b>	Significant decline in the quality of development.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 12.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively in securing enhancements and provision of new open space and public realm and accords with both Councils' current objectives.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Policy UC17 Public Art</b>	Significant and persistent under provision of public art.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 12.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively through the inclusion of public art on Key Sites and Development Opportunity Sites. Public art is also promoted within the Gateshead Quays Development Framework, Exemplar Neighbourhood SPD, the Forth Yards Developer Guidance, and Science Central Masterplan and accords with both Councils' current objectives.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Sub-Areas and Sites</b>				
<b>Newcastle</b>				

<p><b>Policy NC1 Newcastle Central Sub- Area</b></p>	<p>Significant lack of employment and retail floorspace and housing provision.</p> <p>Vitality and viability of the centre declines considerably.</p> <p>Significant loss of primary retail frontage.</p> <p>Significant decrease in the number of cycling trips.</p> <p>Completed developments do not improve quality of place.</p>	<p>Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, sections 6, 7, 9 and 11.</p>	<p>The Policy is considered to be performing effectively, guiding development and environmental and accessibility improvements including to the public realm on Northumberland Street and in the surrounding area. Further phases will be completed over the next few years.</p> <p>Investment has been secured for improved pedestrian and cycle networks. Active transport links in the city centre have led to an increased amount of cycle trips in the centre since adoption of the plan.</p>	<p>The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.</p>
<p><b>Policy NC2 East Pilgrim Street Key Site</b></p>	<p>Significant lack of employment and retail floorspace and housing provision.</p> <p>Vitality and viability of the centre declines considerably.</p>	<p>Policy in general conformity with the NPPF in particular, sections 6, 7, 9, 11 and 16.</p>	<p>Development on this key site is coming forward. Early phases of office-led development together with mixed-use development. Bank House has been developed, providing Grade A office accommodation. Additionally, further office accommodation is being developed for HMRC on Pilgrim Street and is due to be completed in 2026.</p>	<p>The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.</p>

	<p>Significant loss of primary retail frontage.</p> <p>Significant decrease in the number of cycling trips.</p> <p>Completed developments do not improve quality of place.</p>			
<b>Policy C1 Civic Sub-Area</b>	<p>Significant lack of employment floorspace included within the development.</p> <p>Insufficient land is made available for employment uses. Significant lack of housing provision.</p> <p>Significant decrease in the number of cycling trips.</p> <p>Insufficient provision of renewable energy</p>	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, sections 6, 7, 9, and 11.	The Policy considered to be performing effectively, and there has been considerable progress on development of the Helix (formerly Science Central). The Council is working with partners including Newcastle University and Legal and General delivering a range of uses including academic research and innovation. There has been expansion of the RVI.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.

	generating development.			
<b>Policy C2 Science Central Key Site</b>	<p>Significant lack of employment floorspace included within the development.</p> <p>Insufficient land is made available for employment uses.</p> <p>Significant lack of housing provision.</p> <p>Significant decrease in the number of cycling trips.</p> <p>Insufficient provision of renewable energy generating development.</p>	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, sections 6, 7, 9, 11 and 14.	<p>The Policy considered to be performing effectively, and there has been considerable progress on development of the Helix (formerly Science Central). The Council is working with partners including Newcastle University and Legal and General delivering a range of uses including academic research and innovation.</p> <p>The energy centre and district heating system for the site has been delivered and is now operating. The site has seen the development of highly sustainable buildings including the addition of Photovoltaic (PV) and green roofs as well as buildings being connected to the energy centre. Most of the plots within this site are built on and occupied. There are applications in for a new hotel, and a residential scheme of 320 units on the site. The land to the north-west of the site is likely to come forward for residential development.</p>	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Policy D1 Discovery Sub-Area</b>	Significant lack of employment floorspace included within the development.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, sections 6, 7, and 9 and 11.	<p>The Policy is considered to be performing effectively. Newcastle College has improved and expanded the existing campus and a £16m refurbishment of the landmark Parsons Building was completed in 2016.</p> <p>There are some underused sites which are development opportunities. Development has</p>	The Policy remains up to date and is effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.

	<p>Insufficient land is made available for employment uses.</p> <p>Decline in facilities.</p> <p>Significant lack of housing provision.</p> <p>Significant decrease in the number of cycling trips.</p> <p>Completed developments do not improve quality of place.</p>		<p>commenced on a major housing development for 519 flats on Pottery Lane.</p> <p>The Forth Yards area has potential to deliver a significant number of new homes, office, leisure, and other associated uses. Masterplanning work is taking place to ensure a comprehensive and co-ordinated approach is taken towards the development of the site and that the infrastructure requirements of Policy D1 are realised. The Forth Yards Development Framework was prepared to support this Policy.</p>	
<p><b>Policy D2 Stephenson Quarter Key Site</b></p>	<p>Significant lack of employment floorspace included within the development.</p> <p>Insufficient land is made available for employment uses.</p> <p>Decline in facilities.</p> <p>Significant lack of housing provision.</p> <p>Significant decrease</p>	<p>Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, sections 6, 7, 9, 11 and 16.</p>	<p>The Policy is considered to be performing effectively and developments on this Key Site include Crown Plaza hotel, the University Technical College, leisure use at the Boiler Shop and office development at the Pattern Shop. There are current plans for further phases of office development next to the Crown Plaza and residential schemes.</p>	<p>The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.</p>

	<p>in the number of cycling trips.</p> <p>Completed developments do not improve the quality of place.</p>			
<p><b>Policy D3 Forth Yards Development Opportunity Site</b></p>	<p>Significant lack of employment floorspace included within the development.</p> <p>Insufficient land is made available for employment uses.</p> <p>Decline in facilities.</p> <p>Significant lack of housing provision.</p> <p>Significant decrease in the number of cycling trips.</p> <p>Completed developments do not improve quality of place.</p>	<p>Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, sections 6, 7, 9, 11 and 16, making effective use of previously developed land.</p>	<p>The Policy is considered to be performing effectively. The Forth Yards area is allocated as a Development Opportunity Site with the potential to deliver a significant number of new homes, office, leisure, and other associated uses. Infrastructure appraisal work and transport modelling have been undertaken to inform the form and type of infrastructure works required to be delivered on each site. Development has commenced on a major housing development for 519 flats on Pottery Lane.</p> <p>The Forth Yards area has potential to deliver a significant number of new homes, office, leisure, and other associated uses. Masterplanning work is taking place to ensure a comprehensive and coordinated approach is taken towards the development of the site and that the infrastructure requirements of Policy D1 are realised. The Forth Yards Development Framework was prepared to support this Policy.</p>	<p>The Policy remains up to date and effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.</p>



<p><b>Policy QO1 Quayside and Ouseburn Sub- Area</b></p>	<p>Significant lack of employment floorspace.</p> <p>Considerable decline in facilities.</p> <p>Significant lack of housing provision.</p> <p>Significant decrease in the number of cycling trips.</p> <p>Completed developments do not improve quality of place.</p>	<p>Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, sections 6, 7, 9, 11 and 16.</p>	<p>The Policy is considered to be performing effectively, multiple schemes have been developed in the Quayside and Ouseburn Sub-Area for housing, offices and leisure including at the Mailings housing, Lower Steenberges and redevelopment of the former Toffee factory site.</p>	<p>The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.</p>
<p><b>Policy AOC1 Newburn</b></p>	<p>Land is not developed for housing.</p>	<p>Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, sections 5, 8, 9 and 14, 15.</p>	<p>The Policy is considered to be performing effectively for assessing proposals in this Area of Change. The Policy sets out the approach and policy criteria which need to be addressed.</p>	<p>The Policy remains up to date and effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.</p>
<p><b>Policy NN1 Lower, Middle and Upper Callerton</b></p>	<p>Land is not developed for housing.</p>	<p>Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, sections 5, 8, 9 and 14, 15.</p>	<p>The Policy is considered to be performing effectively, development is ongoing in Lower and Middle Callerton, and some phases of housing development are complete.</p> <p>Since 2017, there have been 716 housing completions on this site.</p>	<p>The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.</p>

<b>Policy NN2 Kingston Park/Kenton Bank Foot</b>	Land is not developed for housing.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, sections 5, 8, 9 and 14, 15.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively. Development is ongoing in Kingston Park and Kenton Bank Foot and some phases of housing development are complete.  Since 2017, there have been 441 housing completions on this site.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Policy NN3 Newbiggin Hall</b>	Land is not developed for housing.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, sections 5, 8, 9, 14 and 15.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively and will be used to assess proposals when they come forward.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Policy NN4 Newcastle Great Park</b>	Land is not developed for housing.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, sections 5, 8, 9, 14 and 15.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively. Development is ongoing in Newcastle Great Park and some phases of housing development are complete.  Since 2017, there have been 823 housing completions on this site.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Policy NV1 Dinnington</b>	Land is not developed for housing.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, sections 5, 8, 9, 14 and 15.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively. Development is ongoing Dinnington North is complete and Dinnington South is under construction.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current

			Since 2017, there have been 261 housing completions on this site.	objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Policy NV2 Hazelrigg and Wideopen</b>	Land is not developed for housing.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, sections 5,8,9,14 and 15.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively. Development at Wideopen is now complete and Hazlerigg is under construction.  Since 2017, there have been 555 housing completions on this site.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Policy NV3 Throckley</b>	Land is not developed for housing.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, sections 5 ,8, 9, 14 and 15.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively. The Throckley South site completed and the Throckley North site is currently under construction.  Since 2017, there have been 368 housing completions on this site.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Policy KEA1 Newcastle International Airport</b>	Land is not developed for employment uses.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, sections 6, 9, 11, 14 and 15.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively. Two phases out of four phases have been built at Newcastle Airport (South of Freight Village, KEAb). A third application for phase 3 has been approved.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Gateshead</b>				
<b>Policy GC1 Gateshead Central Sub- Area</b>	Significant lack of employment and retail floorspace and housing provision.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, sections 6, 7, 9, 11, 14 and 16.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively for delivering improvements to the public realm in Gateshead Town Centre. Investment has been secured for improved pedestrian and cycle networks.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current

	<p>Vitality and viability of the centre declines considerably.</p> <p>Significant loss of primary retail frontage.</p> <p>Significant decline in visitor numbers from 2012 levels.</p> <p>Completed developments to not improve quality of place.</p>		<p>The Policy is being applied effectively to retail proposals and provides the context for environmental and accessibility improvements.</p>	<p>objectives, as well as the NPPF.</p>
<p><b>Policy GC2 Gateshead Central Development Opportunity Sites</b></p>	<p>Significant lack of employment and retail floorspace and housing provision.</p> <p>Vitality and viability of the centre declines considerably.</p> <p>Significant loss of primary retail frontage.</p>	<p>Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 6, 7, 9, 11, and 16.</p>	<p>The Policy is considered to be performing effectively for assessing proposals for this Development Opportunity Site. The Policy sets out the approach and policy criteria which need to be addressed.</p> <p>The Policy is being applied effectively to retail proposals and provides the context for environmental and accessibility improvements.</p>	<p>The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.</p>

	<p>Significant decline in visitor numbers from 2012 levels.</p> <p>Completed developments to not improve quality of place.</p>			
<p><b>Policy SG1 Southern Gateway Sub-Area</b></p>	<p>Considerable decline in leisure and tourism facilities.</p> <p>Significant lack of housing provision.</p> <p>Completed developments do not improve quality of place.</p>	<p>Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, sections 5, 8, 9, 11 and 16.</p>	<p>The Policy is considered to be performing effectively for assessing proposals in this Sub-Area. The Policy sets out the approach and policy criteria which need to be addressed. Improvements to the public realm are being delivered in the Southern Gateway. Investment has been secured for improved pedestrian and cycle networks.</p>	<p>The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.</p>
<p><b>Policy SG2 The Exemplar Neighbourhood Key Site</b></p>	<p>Considerable decline in leisure and tourism facilities.</p> <p>Significant lack of housing provision.</p> <p>Completed developments do</p>	<p>Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, sections 5, 8, 9, 11 and 14.</p>	<p>The Policy is considered to be performing effectively, providing the policy framework to support the delivery of sites as part of a new sustainable neighbourhood. Development of 270 homes is on site at the Freight Depot.</p> <p>The Exemplar Neighbourhood Masterplan and SPD 2023, which was adopted on 23 March 2023, supports this Policy with further guidance.</p>	<p>The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.</p>

	not improve quality of place.			
<b>Policy SG3 Southern Gateway Development Opportunity Sites</b>	<p>Considerable decline in leisure and tourism facilities.</p> <p>Significant lack of housing provision.</p> <p>Completed developments do not improve quality of place.</p>	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 16.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively and sets out the approach and policy criteria which need to be addressed.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Policy QB1 Quays and Baltic Sub-Area</b>	<p>Significant lack of employment and retail development.</p> <p>Considerable decline in leisure and tourism facilities.</p> <p>Significant lack of housing provision.</p>	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, sections 5, 6, 8, 9, 11 and 14.	<p>The Policy is considered to be performing effectively for assessing proposals in this Sub-Area. The Policy sets out the approach and policy criteria which need to be addressed.</p> <p>Improvements to the public realm are being delivered in the Baltic Sub-Area. Investment has been secured for improved pedestrian and cycle networks. The Policy supports other initiatives including the Tyne Derwent Way which runs through the area.</p>	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Policy QB2 Gateshead Quays Key Site</b>	<p>Significant lack of employment and retail development.</p> <p>Considerable decline in leisure</p>	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, sections 6, 7, 8, 9 11, 14 and 16.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively for assessing proposals in this Sub-Area. The Policy sets out the approach and policy criteria which need to be addressed. Planning permission has been granted for an indoor events	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current

	<p>and tourism facilities.</p> <p>Significant lack of housing provision.</p>		<p>arena, conference and exhibition centre together with associated leisure uses.</p>	<p>objectives, as well as the NPPF.</p>
<p><b>Policy QB3 Quays and Baltic Development Opportunity Sites</b></p>	<p>Significant lack of employment and retail development.</p> <p>Considerable decline in leisure and tourism facilities.</p> <p>Significant lack of housing provision.</p>	<p>Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, sections 6, 7, 8, 9 11, 14 and 16.</p>	<p>The Policy is considered to be performing effectively for assessing proposals for these Development Opportunity Sites. The Policy sets out the approach and policy criteria which need to be addressed. Office development has been delivered on Baltic Business Quarter together with improvements to the public realm. Investment has been secured for improved infrastructure including a new link road, pedestrian and cycle networks and new Sustainable Urban Drainage schemes. Planning permission has been granted for 162 homes at South Shore Road.</p>	<p>The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.</p>
<p><b>Policy AOC2 Metrogreen</b></p>	<p>Significant lack of employment and retail development.</p> <p>Considerable decline in leisure and tourism facilities.</p>	<p>Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 14.</p>	<p>The Policy is considered to be performing effectively and provides the policy framework more detailed policies which will be set out in the Area Action Plan. Proposals on specific sites and relating to existing businesses, including those at the Metrocentre, are assessed effectively in accordance with the requirements of this Policy and the preferred approach to proposals at Metrogreen.</p>	<p>The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.</p>
<p><b>Policy GN1 Dunston Hill</b></p>	<p>Land is not developed for housing.</p>	<p>Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, sections 5, 8, 9, 11, 14, 15 and 16.</p>	<p>The Policy is considered to be performing effectively for assessing proposals for this site. The Policy sets out the approach and policy criteria which need to be addressed. Permission has</p>	<p>The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both</p>

			granted for approval of 352 homes and outline approval for up to 230 homes.	Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Policy GV1 Chopwell</b>	Land is not developed for housing.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, sections 5, 8, 9, 11, 14 and 15.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively for assessing proposals for this site. The Policy sets out the approach and policy criteria which need to be addressed. South Chopwell is currently under construction.  There have been 205 completions at the Chopwell South site.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Policy GV2 Crawcrook</b>	Land is not developed for housing.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, sections 5, 8, 9, 11, 14 and 15.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively for assessing proposals for this site. The Policy sets out the approach and policy criteria which need to be addressed. Crawcrook North and Crawcrook South are currently under construction.  There 187 completions at the Crawcrook North site and 169 completions at the Crawcrook South site.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Policy GV3 Highfield</b>	Land is not developed for housing.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, sections 5, 8, 9, 11, 14 and 15.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively for assessing proposals for this site. The Policy sets out the approach and policy criteria which need to be addressed.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.



<b>Policy GV4 High Spen</b>	Land is not developed for housing.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, sections 5, 8, 9, 11, 14 and 15.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively for assessing proposals for this site. The Policy sets out the approach and policy criteria which need to be addressed. High Spen East is currently under construction.  There have been 179 completions at the High Spen East site.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Policy GV5 Kibblesworth</b>	Land is not developed for housing.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, sections 5, 8, 9, 11, 14, 15 and 16.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively for assessing proposals for this site. The Policy sets out the approach and policy criteria which need to be addressed. An application has been submitted for this site.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Policy GV6 Ryton</b>	Land is not developed for housing.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, sections 5, 8, 9, 11, 14, 15 and 16.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively for assessing proposals for this site. The Policy sets out the approach and policy criteria which need to be addressed. Two schemes at Ryton are currently under construction.  There have been 219 completions at the Ryton site.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Policy GV7 Sunnyside</b>	Land is not developed for housing.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, sections 5, 8, 9, 11, 14, 15 and 16.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively for assessing proposals for this site. The Policy sets out the approach and policy criteria which need to be addressed. Sunnyside North East is partly under construction and Sunnyside South East is also under construction.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.

			There have been 89 completions at the Sunnyside South East site and 4 completions at the Sunnyside North East site.	
<b>Policy KEA2 South of Follingsby Lane</b>	Significant lack of employment floorspace.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, sections 6, 9, 11, 14 and 15.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively, the site has been fully developed for storage and distribution uses and the surrounding environment has been improved.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Delivery</b>				
<b>Policy DEL1 Infrastructure and Developer Contributions</b>	<p>Rate of delivery of new homes consistently below CS10.</p> <p>Persistent and significant under delivery of employment floorspace.</p> <p>Significant decline in the provision of community, leisure and tourism developments.</p> <p>Significant decline in the vitality and</p>	Policy is in general conformity with the NPPF. It is recognised that paragraph 59 states that it is up to the applicant to demonstrate whether particular circumstances justify the need for a viability assessment at the application stage, having regard to whether the Plan and viability evidence underpinning it is up to date.	<p>Policy DEL1 is considered to be performing effectively and viability can be considered where changes in circumstances have occurred that affect viability since the plan was adopted.</p> <p>The Policy allows for other material considerations to be taken into account and it will be for applicants to justify non-compliance with plan costs (in accordance with the NPPF and with reference to the viability evidence base underpinning the Local Plan).</p>	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with both Councils' current objectives, as well as the NPPF.

	<p>viability of retail centres.</p> <p>Underperformance against the timescale for implementation of the IDP schemes.</p>			
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## Policy Table 2: Development and Allocations Plan

Policy	Potential revision triggers (from Table 4 of the CSUCP)	NPPF Conformity	Comments/ Performance against Plan target and objectives	Summary / Conclusion
<b>Economic Prosperity</b>				
<b>Policy DM1 Employment Sites</b>	<p>Evidence of an increased and sustained demand for employment land (review over a 3-year period a significant and sustained increase in employment land take-up).</p> <p>Supply of available employment land falls below the target set out in the CSUCP.</p>	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, sections 6, 7 and 11 of the NPPF.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively and employment allocations remain appropriate and there has been interest from developers on allocated employment sites. Sites which have been developed include on Shields Road, and Brunswick. From the monitoring period of 2020/21 to 2022/23, there was a take up of 2.59 hectares of employment land in Newcastle (Authority Monitoring Report 22-23).	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council’s current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Policy DM2 Protection of Employment Sites</b>	Significant and sustained loss of employment land to non-employment uses.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, sections 6, 7 and 11.	This Policy is considered to be performing effectively, since the adoption of the DAP, there remains evidence of demand for general employment uses and a need to ensure that employment sites are protected so these uses can come forward. There have been some losses of offices to non-employment uses such as residential in Newcastle, making use of the	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council’s current objectives, as well as the NPPF.

			revised permitted development and prior approval mechanisms. Additionally, there has been some pressure on employment areas with larger floorplates for leisure uses including soft play, indoor golf and go karting.	
<b>Policy DM3 District and Local Centres</b>	<p>Significant decline in the performance of centres (viability and vitality).</p> <p>Retail developments not in keeping with the retail hierarchy.</p>	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 7.	<p>The Policy is considered to be performing effectively, Newcastle has recently seen a growing demand for a wider range of uses in centres including service uses, smaller scale affordable workspaces and leisure uses.</p> <p>The average vacancy rate for Newcastle’s district centres is currently 12% as at winter 2022/23 which compares favourably against the national average of 14.1% at January 2022 as identified by Experian Goad.</p>	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council’s current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Policy DM4 Retail and Leisure Impact Assessment</b>	Significant number of retail and leisure developments that are not in keeping with the retail hierarchy.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 7 of the NPPF.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively, in recent years there has been a change in the type and scale of leisure proposals coming forward which need careful assessment. There have also been some retail uses proposed outside of centres.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council’s current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Homes</b>				
<b>Policy DM5 Housing Sites</b>	5% under delivery on Newcastle’s housing requirements over the previous 3 years (as defined by the Government’s	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 5 of the NPPF.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively, identifying capacity for approximately 4,200 new homes and a range and choice of accommodation and assists in bringing forward housing sites. Multiple sites identified in the Policy are coming forward for development, for example, development within Scotswood	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council’s current objectives, as well as the NPPF.

	<p>Housing Delivery Test Measurement Rule Book), published by the Government, and/or delivery of housing is significantly and persistently below the target set out in the Core Strategy Policy CS10.</p> <p>Persistently unable to demonstrate a five-year supply of deliverable housing sites.</p> <p>Range and choice of new homes built not meeting identified need.</p>		<p>Development Area is currently under construction. Between 2017 and 2024, there have been 446 housing completions on this site.</p>	
<p><b>Policy DM6 Accessible and Adaptable Housing</b></p>	<p>Provision of accessible and adaptable housing is significantly below the target set out in DM6.</p>	<p>Policy considered to be in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 5, 8 and 12 of the NPPF.</p>	<p>This Policy is considered to be performing effectively, recent housing delivered exceeds the 25% target for accessible and adaptable housing set out in DM6. Within the 2022/23 monitoring period, 79 new build housing units (29.8%) were approved and required to comply with the accessible and adaptable standard M4(2).</p>	<p>The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.</p>

<p><b>Policy DM7 Space Standards</b></p>	<p>Significant proportion of new housing fails to meet Nationally Described Spacing Standards (NDSS), or successive standards.</p>	<p>Policy considered to be in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, sections 5, 8 and 12 of the NPPF.</p>	<p>This Policy is considered to be performing effectively. Most housing provided has met NDSS. Within the 2022/23 monitoring period, 248 approved housing units (93.6%) met or exceeded NDSS (or equivalent successive standards).</p>	<p>The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.</p>
<p><b>Policy DM8 Specialist Residential Accommodation</b></p>	<p>Consistent and significant shortfall in the delivery of specialist housing to meet the requirements set out in DM8.</p>	<p>Policy considered to be in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 5, 8 and 12 of the NPPF.</p>	<p>This Policy is considered to be performing effectively. In recent years, there has been significant delivery of specialist housing as defined in Policy DM8. In 2022/23 there were 172 units (892 bedspaces) delivered as specialist and supported accommodation.</p> <p>The current planning application (minded to grant) for development at the Health Innovation Neighbourhood (HIN), formerly known as the CAV (Policy DM9), is to provide specialist residential accommodation, including for later living, and student accommodation.</p>	<p>The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.</p>
<p><b>Policy DM9 Campus for Ageing and Vitality (CAV) Site</b></p>	<p>No approved site masterplan.  Failure to implement approved site masterplan.</p>	<p>Policy considered to be in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 5, 6, 9, 14 and 16 of the NPPF.</p>	<p>The Policy is considered to be effective. Planning permission has been granted for the demolition of the former general hospital site.</p> <p>There is an outline planning application (minded to grant) and masterplan on the CAV site, (now known as the Health Innovation Neighbourhood), which is a joint venture between Newcastle University, and Genr8 Kajima Regeneration. The proposal is for a mixed-use development, which is</p>	<p>The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.</p>

			to blend later living with research facilities and student accommodation to deliver an intergenerational residential offer.	
<b>Transport and Accessibility</b>				
<b>Policy DM10 Pedestrian and Cycle Movement</b>	No delivery of improvements to the pedestrian and cycle network.	Policy considered to be in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 9 of the NPPF.	The Policy is considered to be effective, there have been 6.65 km of new cycle track created in the city since the adoption of the DAP in 2020.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Policy DM11 Public Transport</b>	Significant decrease in levels of public transport patronage.	Policy considered to be in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 9 of the NPPF.	<p>The Policy is considered to be effective. Improvements are being delivered working with partners to public transport. Nexus is working with stakeholders to promote use of the Metro and a new fleet of trains is being introduced.</p> <p>There has been a decrease in public transport patronage 9,388,216 in the 2020/21 monitoring period, to 7,875,404 in 2022/23. However, the decline in public transport patronage is a challenge affecting most UK city regions.</p>	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Policy DM12 Parking and Servicing</b>	Significant number of applications approved contrary to policy.	Policy considered to be in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 9 of the NPPF.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively for assessing proposals and sets out policy criteria which need to be addressed together with Appendix 6 which sets out guidance on levels car and cycle parking required.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Policy DM13 Road Hierarchy</b>	Significant number of applications	Policy considered to be in general conformity with the	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively for assessing proposals and sets out a clear hierarchy which is used to assess	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent



	approved contrary to policy.	NPPF, in particular, section 9 of the NPPF.	applications supporting management and movement on the road network.	with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Policy DM14 Mitigation and Highway Management</b>	Significant number of applications approved contrary to policy.	Policy considered to be in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 9 of the NPPF.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively. In 2021/22, there were 12 planning applications granted with planning conditions requiring the completion of highway works before occupation and/or submission of details of adoptable streets.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>People and Place</b>				
<b>Policy DM15 Conservation of Heritage Assets</b>	<p>Significant increase in the loss of, or damage to, heritage assets.</p> <p>Increased assets identified as being 'at risk'.</p> <p>Lack of progress in updating character appraisals and/or management plans.</p>	Policy considered to be in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 16 of the NPPF.	<p>The Policy is considered to be performing effectively. There have been no further heritage designations in the city since the adoption of the DAP, and there been no loss of listed buildings or Scheduled Monuments.</p> <p>The Council continues to monitor and manage Heritage at Risk and most recently there has been a focus has been on one of the city's most significant Grade II* listed buildings, the Keelmen's Hospital. None of the city's Grade I listed buildings (those of national importance) are on Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register 2023. The Heritage at Risk register for 2010 and 2023 shows that there has been a decrease in the number of at-risk buildings and structures.</p> <p>The Grainger Market has received £8.2million from the UK Government's Levelling Up Fund. The</p>	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.

			funding will be used to restore the market and protect its heritage and secure its future.	
<b>Policy DM16 Conservation and Enhancement of the Setting of Heritage Assets</b>	Inappropriate development affecting the setting of heritage assets.	Policy considered to be in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 16 of the NPPF.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively for assessing proposals and sets out the approach and policy criteria which need to be addressed. Since the adoption of the plan, there has been no inappropriate development affecting the setting of heritage assets.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Policy DM17 Preservation of Archaeological Remains and Archaeological Work</b>	Significant loss of, or deterioration of heritage significance of archaeological heritage.	Policy considered to be in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 16 of the NPPF.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively for assessing proposals and sets out the approach and policy criteria which need to be addressed. Since the adoption of the plan, there has been no significant loss of, or deterioration of heritage significance of archaeological heritage.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Policy DM18 Building Recording</b>	Failure to appropriately record works to a heritage asset.	Policy considered to be in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 16 of the NPPF.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively and requires the provision of sufficient information for consideration of development relating to heritage assets.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Policy DM19 Battlefield of Newburn Ford 1640</b>	Inappropriate development affecting the designation of the Battlefield of Newburn Ford.	Policy considered to be in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 16 of the NPPF.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively for assessing proposals and sets out the approach and policy criteria which need to be addressed. No inappropriate development affecting the designation of the Battlefield of Newburn Ford has occurred since the adoption of the plan.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.

<b>Policy DM20 Design</b>	Significant number of applications approved contrary to policy.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 12 of the NPPF.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively, In the 2022/23 period, 55% of planning application refusals were based on design grounds (61 of 110 planning application refusals).	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Policy DM21 Shopfronts and Signage</b>	Significant number of applications approved contrary to policy.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 7 and 12 of the NPPF.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively and provides sufficient guidance to allow considerations relating to shopfronts and signage. There have been no applications approved contrary to this policy.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Policy DM22 Temporary Shroud Adverts</b>	Significant number of applications approved contrary to policy.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 12 of the NPPF.	This Policy is considered to be performing effectively and provides sufficient guidance to allow considerations relating to temporary shroud adverts. There have been no applications approved contrary to this policy.  The Policy is being applied effectively through the development management process.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Policy DM23 Residential Amenity</b>	Significant number of appeals allowed on residential amenity grounds.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 8.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively and in the 2022/23 period, 65% of planning application refusals were based on amenity grounds (71 of 110 refused applications).	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Policy DM24 Environmental and Health Impacts of Development</b>	Significant decline in air quality.  Significant number of new	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 8 and 15 of the NPPF and further support DM24	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively and since the adoption of the DAP, there have been no applications granted contrary to council advice on the grounds of air quality, pollution, noise, contaminated land which are not	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current

	<p>developments generate an unacceptable level of noise, vibration or overheating arising from the development.</p> <p>Evidence of development causing significant contamination, odours or light pollution.</p>	<p>and Newcastle’s Healthier Food Environments SPD.</p>	<p>supported by appropriate mitigation.</p> <p>To support this Policy, Newcastle’s Healthier Food Environments SPD was adopted in 2024. This controls the location of, and access to, unhealthy eating outlets in the city, to ensure that planning can continue to support the council’s approach to tackle obesity, maintain healthy weight and access to physical activity.</p>	<p>objectives, as well as the NPPF.</p>
<p><b>Policy DM25 Aircraft Safety</b></p>	<p>Inappropriate development affecting the operational integrity of the airport.</p>	<p>Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 9, as well as the Department for Transport’s ‘Control of development in airport public safety zones’, updated in 2021.</p>	<p>The Policy is considered to be performing effectively and since the adoption of the DAP, there have been no applications granted in public safety zones or contrary to statutory advice.</p>	<p>The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council’s current objectives, as well as the NPPF.</p>
<p><b>Policy DM26 Flood Risk and Water Management</b></p>	<p>Significant number of applications granted contrary to Environment Agency and Lead Local Flood Authority advice.</p> <p>Significant number of new</p>	<p>Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 14.</p>	<p>The Policy is considered to be performing effectively, the recent Authority Monitoring Report sets out no applications have been granted permission contrary to Environment Agency advice.</p> <p>No housing developments with units completed will be at high risk of tidal and fluvial flooding based on the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment as recorded within the 2022/23 monitoring period.</p>	<p>The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council’s current objectives, as well as the NPPF.</p>

	<p>developments at risk from flooding as indicated by the SFRA.</p> <p>Significant numbers of new developments do not incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage.</p>		<p>Recent monitoring shows the majority of major applications have adopted Sustainable Urban Drainage features.</p> <p>The Blue Green Newcastle project supports implementation of this policy and aims to “create environmental and social opportunities throughout the heart of our city using innovative flood and water management techniques that make us more resilient to climate change.”</p>	
<p><b>Policy DM27 Protecting and Enhancing Green Infrastructure</b></p>	<p>Significant loss of green infrastructure assets.</p> <p>Significant number of applications approved contrary to policy.</p>	<p>Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 15.</p>	<p>The Policy is considered to be performing effectively. Green infrastructure improvements are secured through planning applications and monitoring indicates that there have been both enhancements to existing green infrastructure assets and the delivery of new green infrastructure assets. For example, in June 2024, planning permission was granted for 900 homes on the Newcastle Great Park Expansion site, and there is a focus on the site preserving trees and hedgerows while introducing new planting. The scheme will create a network of wooded walking routes, swales, and Sustainable Urban Drainage basin, as well as a central green square and community allotments.</p> <p>A Green Infrastructure Strategy has been prepared and sets out our priorities for future improvements which will support the implementation of the Policy and help guide decision making. As part of the Blue Green</p>	<p>The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council’s current objectives, as well as the NPPF.</p>

			Newcastle project, investment is being secured which will help to improve Newcastle's Green Infrastructure network.	
<b>Policy DM28 Trees and Landscaping</b>	Significant reduction in the number of trees, landscape features and/or woodland as a result of development.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 15.	<p>The Policy is considered to be performing effectively and in the 2022/23 monitoring period, the Tree Maintenance Team carried out work to 2243 trees. Of these, 1318 trees were felled (down from 1330 in the previous monitoring year). 274 of the felled trees removed were ash trees. Most of the felling works were recommendations from the city-wide tree inspection programme and following a tree risk assessment.</p> <p>In the monitoring period of 2022/23, 8,563 trees, and 657 linear metres of hedgerow were planted, and 29 sites were planted on.</p>	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Policy DM29 Protecting and Enhancing Geodiversity, Biodiversity and Habitats</b>	<p>Significant adverse impacts on areas of ecological and geological importance.</p> <p>Significant number of applications approved contrary to policy.</p>	The Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 15. Whilst there have been updates that have been made to the NPPF since the adoption of the plan, including changes to biodiversity net gain requirements, this policy is still considered to be in general conformity.	<p>The Policy is considered to be performing effectively. Biodiversity net gain is a national statutory requirement regardless of local policies. Biodiversity improvements are secured through planning applications, including securing habitats for protected and priority species mitigation and compensation and to provide measurable net gains in biodiversity. All major and minor applications are now required to provide a biodiversity net gain assessment. No applications have been approved contrary to ecology advice.</p> <p>At Kingston Village, 11.5 hectares of ecological mitigation land have been secured to provide mitigation for skylark and provide biodiversity net</p>	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.

			gain; and green roofs have been included on a number of developments throughout the city.	
<b>Policy DM30 Protecting and Providing for Open Space, Sports and Recreational Buildings and Land</b>	<p>Significant loss of existing open space to development.</p> <p>Significant reduction in quality of existing open space.</p> <p>Accessibility to open space is significantly reduced, (in accordance with the Open Space Access Standards set out in the Policy).</p> <p>Failure to provide open space on a significant number of developments where it would be appropriate to do so.</p>	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 8.	<p>This Policy is considered to be performing effectively. Any proposal which affects designated open space needs to be supported by an assessment of open space provision to demonstrate that the open space is either surplus to requirements or would be replaced by equivalent or better provision.</p> <p>The amount of open space, and sports and recreational buildings and land created, improved and lost to development is monitored. Notable open space created/improved in 2022/23 includes Galafield Play Area, Blucher Play Area, Whitworth Close/Church Walk Play Area, Normanton/Kingsley Terrace Play Area, Fairways Allotments, Ouse Street Pocket Park and Wildroots Community Garden.</p>	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Policy DM31 Green Belt Development</b>	Significant number of applications	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, Section 13.	This Policy is considered to be performing effectively since the adoption of the CSUCP there have been no additions or deletions to the Green	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent

	approved contrary to policy.		Belt in Newcastle.	with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Minerals and Waste</b>				
<b>Policy DM32 Minerals Extraction and Reclamation</b>	<p>Significant number of applications approved contrary to policy.</p> <p>Loss of supporting minerals infrastructure.</p>	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 17.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively, there have been no submitted or determined planning applications for mineral extraction since the adoption of the DAP. The Policy provides an appropriate basis on which to inform decisions in relation to mineral extraction and reclamation.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Policy DM33 Area of Search</b>	No progress in delivery of policy.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 17.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively, there have been no submitted or determined planning applications for mineral extraction since the adoption of the DAP. The Policy provides a suitable basis on which to inform appropriate areas to search for the extraction of coal and other secondary minerals.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>Policy DM34 Recycling and Refuse Storage Provision</b>	Major developments approved without a Refuse Management Strategy.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF and the Government's 'National Planning Policy for Waste'.	<p>The Policy is considered to be performing effectively and supports management of waste. The total amount of municipal waste arising, and type of management continues to be monitored.</p> <p>To support this Policy, in 2024 the Development Guidance Note: Provision of Waste and Recycling Collection and Storage Facilities has been prepared. This guidance aims to meet Newcastle's ambition is to be a clean, green, and</p>	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.



			sustainable city that wastes less and recycles more.	
<b>Infrastructure and Delivery</b>				
<b>Policy DM35 Telecommunications and Digital Infrastructure</b>	Significant number of applications approved contrary to policy.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 10.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively, in 2022, an average of 97.7% of premises across the area have access to super-fast broadband, this is a large increase from the previous data available from 2018 of 70.24%.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.

### Policy Table 3: Making Spaces for Growing Places

Policy	Potential revision triggers (from Table 1 of MSGP)	NPPF Conformity	Comments/performance	Summary / Conclusion
<b>MSGP1 Employment land supply</b>	<p>Supply of immediately available employment land falls below target set out in MSGP1.</p> <p>Evidence of increased demand for employment land (e.g. significant and sustained increase in employment land take-up) indicates that current targets do not appropriately reflect need.</p>	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 6 of the NPPF.	<p>The Policy is considered to be performing effectively. Gateshead continues to hold an adequate supply of employment land and supports the implementation of Policy CS6.</p> <p>Since 2010, 62.8 hectares of land has been taken up for employment uses in Gateshead as of 2022/23.</p>	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council’s current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>MSGP2 Key Employment Areas</b>	Significant and sustained loss of employment land in Key Employment Areas to non-employment uses.	Policy is in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 6 of the NPPF.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively and there have been no notable or significant losses of employment land within Key Employment Areas.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council’s current objectives, as well as the NPPF.

	Shortage of available employment land within Key Employment Areas.			
<b>MSGP3 Other Employment Areas</b>	<p>Significant and sustained loss of employment land in Main Employment Areas and Local Employment Areas to non-employment uses.</p> <p>Shortage of available employment land within Key Employment Areas.</p>	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 6 of the NPPF.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively and there have been no notable or significant losses of employment land within Main or Local Employment Areas.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>MSGP4 Loss of employment land</b>	Significant and sustained loss of employment land to non-employment uses.	The Policy in general conformity with the NPPF/PPG, in particular, section 6 and 11 of the NPPF.	This Policy is considered to be performing effectively and there remains evidence of demand for general employment uses and a need to ensure that employment sites are protected so these uses can come forward. There has been some pressure on employment areas with larger floorplates for leisure uses including soft play, gyms and trampolining facilities, and the Policy sets out criteria in order to assess such proposals	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>MSGP5 Tyne Marshalling Yard</b>	Evidence of demand for rail-related development at	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 6, 11 and 15 of the NPPF.	The Policy is a safeguarding Policy which is considered to be performing effectively for assessing proposals for this site. The Policy sets out the approach and Policy criteria which need to be addressed.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current

	Tyne Marshalling Yard.			objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>MSGP6 Retail and other uses in centres</b>	Retail developments are not in keeping with the retail hierarchy.  Significant decline in the vitality and viability of centres.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 7 of the NPPF.	This Policy is considered to be performing effectively supplementing Policy CS7 to protect the vitality and viability of centres in Gateshead. In the latest monitoring period (2022/23), there were no losses through change of use from retail.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>MSGP7 Retail and leisure impact assessment</b>	A significant number of retail and leisure developments are not in keeping with the retail hierarchy.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 7 of the NPPF.	This Policy is considered to be performing effectively supplementing Policy CS7 to protect the vitality and viability of centres in Gateshead. The Policy aims to give priority to retail and leisure development within the retail hierarchy as identified in CUSCP Policy CS7.  Impact assessments have been prepared to support applications and assist the decision-making process where appropriate. There have been some retail uses coming forward outside of centres, although some of these changes have been harder to control due to the changes in the use class order.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>MSGP8 Digital infrastructure</b>	New developments failing to integrate necessary physical infrastructure to enable access to information and digital communication networks.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 10 of the NPPF.	This Policy is considered to be performing effectively and as of 2022/23, an average of 96.3% of premises across the borough have access to super-fast broadband which is an increase of 0.5% since the previous monitoring year.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.

<p><b>MSGP9 Housing sites allocation</b></p>	<p>Unable to demonstrate a five-year supply of deliverable housing sites.</p> <p>Delivery of new homes is significantly and persistently below the target set in Policy CS10.</p> <p>Ongoing failure to meet the minimum performance threshold of the Housing Delivery Test.</p>	<p>Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, particularly section 5 of the NPPF.</p>	<p>This Policy is considered to be performing effectively identifying capacity for approximately 2,789 new homes and a range and choice of accommodation and assists in bringing forward housing sites. Multiple sites identified within Appendix 3 are coming forward for development including through the Gateshead Regeneration Partnership such as the Freight Depot site in the Urban Core currently under construction.</p>	<p>The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council’s current objectives, as well as the NPPF.</p>
<p><b>MSGP10 Accessible and adaptable dwellings</b></p>	<p>Provision of adaptable and accessible dwellings is significantly below target set in MSGP10.</p>	<p>Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, particularly section 5, 8 and 12 of the NPPF.</p>	<p>This Policy is considered to be performing effectively, and in 2022/23, 178 out of 496 homes approved were of the M4(2) accessible and adaptable homes standard equating to 36% of homes approved.</p>	<p>The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council’s current objectives, as well as the NPPF.</p>
<p><b>MSGP11 Housing for specific groups</b></p>	<p>Evidence (through a SHMA) that the range of housing options being provided in</p>	<p>Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 5 of the NPPF.</p>	<p>This Policy is considered to be performing effectively, and in 2022/23 71 specialist and supported accommodation homes were provided in Gateshead. The Council published the Specialist and Supported Housing Supplementary</p>	<p>The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council’s current objectives, as well as the NPPF.</p>

	Gateshead is below identified needs.		Planning Document in May 2022 which provides relevant guidance.	
<b>MSGP12 Housing Space Standards</b>	Significant proportion of new housing across a range of development sites fails to meet NDSS.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 5,8 and 12 of the NPPF.	This Policy is considered to be performing effectively. Most housing provided since early 2022 has met NDSS when the Policy took effect. All new housing is assumed to be compliant with NDSS standards unless stated otherwise in the planning application.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>MSGP13 Student housing schemes</b>	New student housing schemes are provided in locations that do not meet the criteria set out in MSGP13.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 5 of the NPPF.	This Policy is considered to be performing effectively for assessing proposals and sets out the approach and policy criteria which need to be addressed.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>MSGP14 Mitigating the impacts of development on the transport network</b>	Significant increase in traffic flows Travel Plans are not provided on a significant number of new developments where they would be appropriate.  Significant amount of new development is not within 30 minutes public transport travel time of facilities and services.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF/PPG, in particular, section 9 of the NPPF.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively and supplements Policy CS13. In 2022/23, there were 8 planning permissions granted where the implementation of a travel plan was a condition of development, and 19 in the 2021/22 period.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.

<p><b>MSGP15</b> <b>Transport aspects of the design of new development</b></p>	<p>Significant increase in traffic flows.</p> <p>Significant amount of new development is not within 30 minutes public transport travel time of facilities and services.</p> <p>Evidence that a significant number of permitted developments have not provided parking in accordance with the requirements of MSGP15.</p>	<p>Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 9 of the NPPF.</p>	<p>The Policy is considered to be performing effectively and has helped to support access to public transport, cycling and pedestrian networks as well as setting out requirements for site layout, levels of parking provision and development density to reduce the dominance of motorised traffic. Monitoring data indicates lower traffic flows in comparison to pre-2020.</p>	<p>The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council’s current objectives, as well as the NPPF.</p>
<p><b>MSGP16</b> <b>Safeguarded land for transport improvements</b></p>	<p>N/A – this Policy relates to the safeguarding of specific sites. The Policy can be effectively monitored through a narrative-based appraisal of the implementation of transport</p>	<p>Policy in general conformity with the NPPF/PPG, in particular, section 9 of the NPPF.</p>	<p>The Policy is considered to be performing effectively. Schemes 16.1, 16.5 &amp; 16.7 have either been delivered or, in the case of the Birtley to Coalhouse scheme, on site and on the verge of completion.</p> <p>Work has progressed at a regional level on the reinstatement of the Leamside Line (16.6) with the production of a Strategic Outline Business Case and with further development work underway.</p>	<p>The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council’s current objectives, as well as the NPPF.</p>

	improvement schemes.		Park & Ride at Dunston Hill (16.4) is linked to development proposals at an adjacent housing site, with delivery expected in 2026. Funding options for P&R at Eighton Lodge and Follingsby (16.2 & 16.3) have been discussed at a regional level but not firmly identified yet.	
<b>MSGP17 Residential amenity</b>	<p>Significant number of new schemes perform poorly against housing scheme audit criteria.</p> <p>Significant worsening of a range of health and other socio-economic indicators associated with the quality of housing and the environment.</p>	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 12 of the NPPF.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively for assessing proposals and sets out the approach and policy criteria which need to be addressed. It supplements Policy CS14.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>MSGP18 Noise</b>	Significant number of new developments generate an unacceptable level of noise.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, sections 8, 12 and 15 of the NPPF.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively for assessing proposals and sets out the approach and policy criteria which need to be addressed. It supplements Policy CS14.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.



	Significant amount of noise-sensitive development is in inappropriate locations.			
<b>MSGP19 Air quality</b>	Significant decline in air quality.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, sections 8, 9 and 15 of the NPPF.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively for assessing proposals and sets out the approach and policy criteria which need to be addressed. It supplements Policy CS14. Recent monitoring data shows no concerns and no signs of significant decline in air quality.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>MSGP20 Land contamination and land instability</b>	Evidence of development causing significant contamination (case-specific basis).  Development infringing the requirements of MSGP20.2.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, sections 8 and 15 of the NPPF.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively for assessing proposals and sets out the approach and policy criteria which need to be addressed. It supplements Policy CS14.  There has been no evidence of development causing significant contamination. Any development on potentially contaminated land must be properly investigated and assessed before any development work commences, and an appropriate standard of remediation must be implemented during the development process.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>MSGP21 Hazardous installations</b>	Development permitted contrary to Health and Safety Executive advice.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 8 and 15 of the NPPF.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively for assessing proposals and sets out the approach and policy criteria which need to be addressed. It supplements Policy CS14.  There has been no development permitted contrary to Health and Safety Executive advice.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>MSGP22 Aircraft Safety</b>	Inappropriate development affecting the	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 9 of the NPPF.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively and there were no approved applications in the 2022/23 monitoring period that	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent

	operational integrity of the airport.		went against aerodrome safeguarding recommendations.	with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>MSGP23 Areas of Special Character</b>	Development having a significant adverse impact on Area(s) of Special Character.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, sections 15 and 16 of the NPPF.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively and sets out the approach and policy criteria which need to be addressed. It is supplemented by guidance set out in the Placemaking Supplementary Planning Document.  There is no evidence of development having a significant adverse impact on Area(s) of Special Character.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>MSGP24 Design quality</b>	Significant decline in quality of completed development.  Significant adverse visual impact in locations identified in MSGP24.2.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, sections 8, 11 and 12 of the NPPF.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively and sets out the approach and policy criteria which need to be addressed. It is supplemented by guidance set out in the Placemaking Supplementary Planning Document.  There has been no significant decline noted in the quality of completed development.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>MSGP25 Conservation and enhancement of heritage assets</b>	Significant increase in the loss of, or damage to, heritage assets.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 16 of the NPPF.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively and sets out the approach and policy criteria which need to be addressed in considering proposals relating to heritage assets and Conservation Areas.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>MSGP26 Heritage at Risk</b>	Significant increase in the loss of, or damage to, heritage assets.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 16 of the NPPF.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively and sets out the approach and policy criteria which need to be addressed.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.

			There has been no significant increase in the loss of, or damage to, heritage assets identified in the Heritage at Risk Register.	
<b>MSGP27 Archaeology</b>	Significant increase in the loss of, or damage to, heritage assets.  Development activity has an adverse impact on archaeological remains.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 16 of the NPPF.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively and sets out the approach and policy criteria which need to be addressed.  There are no examples of development activity having an adverse impact on archaeological remains.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>MSGP28 Renewable and low carbon energy</b>	Approved development has a significant adverse impact on criteria set out in Policy MSGP28.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 14 of the NPPF.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively and sets out the approach and policy criteria which need to be addressed.  There is no noted approved development which has a significant adverse impact on criteria set out in MSGP28. Gateshead is planning positively for low carbon energy and heat and has been forward thinking in its approach to decentralised heat and energy, supporting the trailblazing heat network in Gateshead.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>MSGP29 Flood risk management</b>	Evidence of one or more planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 14 of the NPPF.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively and sets out the approach and policy criteria which need to be addressed.  In 2022/23, there was one objection submitted to Gateshead Council from the Environment Agency relating to a site in various flood risk zones and the application was later withdrawn. Monitoring	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.

	<p>Significant number of new developments at risk from flooding as indicated by the SFRA.</p> <p>Significant number of qualifying developments do not incorporate SuDS.</p>		<p>data shows a high proportion of major applications incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) features.</p>	
<p><b>MSGP30</b> <b>Water quality and river environments</b></p>	<p>Significant decline in water quality.</p>	<p>Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, sections 14 and 15 of the NPPF.</p>	<p>The Policy is considered to be performing effectively and sets out the approach and policy criteria which need to be addressed. Most of English rivers (including Gateshead's) are failing to achieve good status under the Water Framework Directive: only 14% of English rivers have achieved good ecological status. Gateshead is working with partner organisations such as the Environment Agency, Northumbrian Water and the Tyne Catchment Partnership to tackle challenges in the water environment and support water quality and river environments improvements.</p>	<p>The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.</p>
<p><b>MSGP31</b> <b>Green infrastructure and flood management schemes</b></p>	<p>Approval for development that would risk the successful provision of one or more GI / flood management</p>	<p>Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, sections 14 and 15 of the NPPF.</p>	<p>The Policy is considered to be performing effectively and sets out the approach and policy criteria which need to be addressed. Progress has been made across a number of schemes including at Lamesley Pastures and Eslington Park where cleansing of ditches and culverts has and will reduce flooding in the surrounding areas</p>	<p>The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.</p>

	scheme improvement scheme.		contributing to the Team Valley Flood Alleviation Scheme.  There are no noted development approvals which would risk the successful provision of one or more GI / flood management improvement scheme.	
<b>MSGP32 Maintaining, protecting and enhancing green infrastructure</b>	Significant adverse impacts on areas of ecological importance or recreational value.  Evidence of significant adverse impacts on other GI assets. Failure to deliver projects set out in the GI Delivery Plan to anticipated timescales.  Approval of development that would prevent improvement of opportunity areas.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 15 of the NPPF.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively and sets out the approach and policy criteria which need to be addressed.  There has been no evidence of significant adverse impacts on GI assets or areas of ecological importance or recreational value.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>MSGP33 Countryside and landscape protection</b>	Evidence that approved development would have / has had a significant adverse	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 15 of the NPPF.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively and sets out the approach and policy criteria which need to be addressed. There has been no evidence that approved development would have or has had a significant	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current

	impact on the characteristics set out in Policy MSGP33.		adverse impact on the characteristics set out in the Policy.	objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>MSGP34 Development in settlements within the Green Belt</b>	Evidence that development in accordance with the Policy has harmed the Green Belt.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF/PPG, in particular, section 13 of the NPPF.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively and sets out the approach and policy criteria which need to be addressed for proposals within the Green Belt settlement envelopes listed.  There is no evidence that development in accordance with the Policy has harmed the Green Belt.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>MSGP35 Proposed Wardley Manor Country Park</b>	Approval for development that would prevent the creation of the proposed country park.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 16 of the NPPF.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively and sets out the approach and policy criteria which need to be addressed.  The layout of the permitted residential development on the former Wardley Colliery site seeks to reduce the impacts of the housing development on the ecological features of the proposed Country Park site; a financial contribution has been secured for the delivery of ecological compensation/ enhancement measures within the proposed Country Park site.  There has been no approval for development that would prevent the creation of the proposed country park.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>MSGP36 Woodland,</b>	Significant adverse impacts on	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 15 of the NPPF.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively and sets out the approach and policy criteria which need to be addressed.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent

<b>trees and hedgerows</b>	woodland, trees or hedgerows.		There have been no significant adverse impacts on woodland, trees or hedgerows. Biodiversity Net Gain requirements, which came into force in 2024, will contribute to the protection and enhancement of woodland, trees and hedgerows.	with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>MSGP37 Biodiversity and geodiversity</b>	<p>Loss or reduction in area of designated sites.</p> <p>Change in condition of designated sites.</p> <p>Significant adverse impacts on areas of ecological importance.</p> <p>Evidence of significant adverse impacts on other Green Infrastructure assets.</p>	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 15 of the NPPF.	<p>The Policy is considered to be performing effectively and sets out the approach and policy criteria which need to be addressed.</p> <p>There have been no significant changes in conditions or losses of designated sites.</p> <p>Biodiversity Net Gain requirements, which came into force in 2024, will contribute to the protection and enhancement of the natural environment and biodiversity.</p>	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>MSGP38 The River Tyne</b>	Evidence of development that has had, or would cause damage to the River Tyne, and/or its banks and tributaries.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 15 of the NPPF.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively and sets out the approach and policy criteria which need to be addressed. There is no evidence of development that has had, or would cause damage to the River Tyne, and/or its banks and tributaries.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.

	Failure to provide a recreational route along the south bank of the River Tyne, despite it being appropriate to do so as part of new development.		The objective of creating a continuous multi-user recreational riverside route along the south bank of the River Tyne is being addressed through relevant development proposals (including permitted residential schemes at South Shore Road and Pipewellgate, for example) and through the MetroGreen Area Action Plan.	
<b>MSGP39 Protecting valuable open space, sports and recreation facilities</b>	<p>Significant reduction in residents' satisfaction with open space.</p> <p>Significant reduction in the quantity and/or accessibility of open space in Gateshead.</p>	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF/PPG, in particular, section 8 of the NPPF.	<p>The Policy is considered to be performing effectively and is applied to development proposals which have an impact on the need for/provision of open space, sports and recreation facilities.</p> <p>A number of housing proposals have incorporated the requirements of MSGP39 and 40. This included a supported living scheme which provided a replacement play area off-site to meet the needs of the community.</p> <p>There has been no significant reduction in the quantity and/or accessibility of open space in Gateshead.</p>	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>MSGP40 Providing and enhancing open space, sports and recreation facilities</b>	<p>Significant reduction in residents' satisfaction with open space.</p> <p>Significant reduction in the quantity and/or</p>	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 8 of the NPPF.	<p>The Policy is considered to be performing effectively and is applied to development proposals which have an impact on the need for/provision of open space, sports and recreation facilities.</p> <p>A number of housing proposals have incorporated the requirements of MSGP39 and 40. This includes a supported living scheme which</p>	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.



	<p>accessibility of open space in Gateshead.</p> <p>Failure to provide open space on a significant number of developments where it would be appropriate to do so.</p>		<p>provided a replacement play area off-site to meet the needs of the community.</p> <p>The application of Policy MSGP40 has helped provide compensation and delivery of additional playing fields and supporting ancillary facilities.</p> <p>There has been no significant reduction in the quantity and/or accessibility of open space in Gateshead.</p>	
<b>MSGP41 Highfield school's site</b>	The site is developed for non-educational use(s) that do not serve a community use or open space / sports facility function.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 8 of the NPPF.	<p>The Policy is a safeguarding policy which is considered to be performing effectively for assessing proposals for this site. The Policy sets out the approach and policy criteria which need to be addressed.</p> <p>No recent planning applications, including for community/recreational use, have been proposed on the Highfield schools site.</p>	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>MSGP42 Jewish and other minority group community facilities</b>	Evidence that the needs of Jewish and other minority group communities are not being met.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 8 of the NPPF.	<p>The Policy is considered to be performing effectively and sets out the approach and policy criteria which need to be addressed.</p> <p>The Council continues to work with Jewish and other minority communities to take into consideration their needs in connection with specific proposals and in engaging on the Local Plan.</p>	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>MSGP43 Health care facilities</b>	The site is developed for non-healthcare use(s).	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 8 of the NPPF.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively and sets out the approach and policy criteria which need to be addressed.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent

	There is no evidence of demand for a new health care facility in this location.	The 2024 NPPF adds wording to place further emphasis on new, expanded and upgraded health facilities.	There have been no planning applications for either a new healthcare facility or other use on the land east of Durham Road in Birtley	with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>MSGP44 Environmental impacts – minerals and waste</b>	Evidence that approved development associated with minerals extraction or waste management will have or has had an adverse impact on the receptors set out in MSGP44.1.  Approved development would infringe the other requirements of MSGP44.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 17 of the NPPF, and the National Planning Policy for Waste.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively and sets out the approach and policy criteria which need to be addressed.  The Policy is considered to be performing effectively and sets out the key factors and impacts needing to be assessed/mitigated against in relation to proposals for minerals and waste development.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>MSGP45 Minerals and waste development: noise</b>	New minerals and waste developments generate an unacceptable level of noise.  Noise-sensitive development is	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, sections 8, 12, 15 and 17 of the NPPF and the National Planning Policy for Waste.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively and sets out the approach and policy criteria which need to be addressed.  There is no evidence of noise-sensitive developments being approved in inappropriate locations.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.

	approved in inappropriate locations.			
<b>MSGP46 Quarry reclamation and restoration</b>	<p>Quarry restoration does not occur in accordance with policy requirements.</p> <p>Waste management facilities have inadequate capacity and additional facilities are required.</p>	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 17 of the NPPF and the National Planning Policy for Waste.	<p>The Policy is considered to be performing effectively and sets out the approach and policy criteria which need to be addressed.</p> <p>The Policy is effective in considering proposals for the reclamation/restoration and after use of former Quarry sites in Gateshead, including Blaydon and Crawcrook Quarries.</p>	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>MSGP47 Waste management facilities</b>	Waste management facilities have inadequate capacity and additional facilities are required.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 3 of the NPPF and the National Planning Policy for Waste.	<p>The Policy is considered to be performing effectively for assessing proposals relating to waste management facilities.</p> <p>The distribution of facilities and management of waste continues to be monitored on an annual basis.</p>	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.
<b>MSGP48 Waste management facilities in new development</b>	Significant number of approved developments do not comply with the requirements of MSGP48.	Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 3 of the NPPF and the National Planning Policy for Waste.	The Policy is considered to be performing effectively and sets out the approach and policy criteria which need to be addressed.	The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.

<p><b>MSGP49 Safeguarding minerals related infrastructure</b></p>	<p>Evidence that approved or implemented development has compromised, or will compromise the efficient operation of Mineral Infrastructure sites as listed in table 8.1.</p>	<p>Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 17 of the NPPF.</p>	<p>The Policy is a safeguarding policy which is considered to be performing effectively for assessing proposals at minerals infrastructure sites. The Policy sets out the approach and policy criteria which need to be addressed.</p> <p>There is no evidence of development compromising safeguarded mineral infrastructure sites.</p>	<p>The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.</p>
<p><b>MSGP50 Brick clay</b></p>	<p>New or approved development prevents the use of allocated land for its intended use.</p>	<p>Policy in general conformity with the NPPF, in particular, section 17 of the NPPF.</p>	<p>The Policy is a safeguarding policy which is considered to be performing effectively for assessing proposals at the brick clay deposit site. The Policy sets out the approach and policy criteria which need to be addressed.</p> <p>There has been no proposed development which would prevent extraction of the safeguarded brick clay deposit in Lamesley.</p>	<p>The Policy remains up to date and is considered to be effective and consistent with the Council's current objectives, as well as the NPPF.</p>