NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE CORE SPATIAL STRATEGY PREFERRED OPTIONS CORE POLICY APPRAISAL

This appendix sets out the results of the appraisal of different policies considered in preparation of the Core Strategy. The appraisal was undertaken using the following key:

~~	Major positive effect
~	Positive effect
0	No effect
x	Negative effect
xx	Major negative effect
?	Effect unknown/ uncertain

The table sets out a summary of the likely effect of progressing each policy on each of the sustainability objectives, together with a score assigned from the above

CP1: Moving Towards Increased Sustainability

SA Objectives and Indicators	Key baseline information and target (where available)	Impact	Likely timing of impact (short, med, long term)	Geographical scale: Urban/ Rural	Likelihood of impact: H/M/L	Temporary or Permanent Impact	Commentary (include any cumulative, secondary or synergistic impacts and recommendations for improvement/ mitigation of adverse effects
1. To help to meet the housing ne	eds of the whole community		•	•			
 a) The proportion of unfit private sector dwellings made fit or demolished as a direct result of action by the LA 	Number of unfit homes made fit or demolished in Stoke is 2% and in Newcastle is 4%	~	L	U	м	Р	Concentrated development within inner areas likely to support regeneration of poorer housing areas.
b) Number of unfit homes per 1000 dwellings	12% of homes per 1,000 are unfit in Newcastle. No data is currently available for Stoke	~	L	U	м	Р	Whilst the number of demolitions is predicted to increase in short/medium term this should have a positive effect on the levels of unfitness in the longer term.
 c) Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable 	About 12% homes in Newcastle built are affordable. In Stoke 814 new homes (80 by RSLs) were built in 2004/05.	1	м	U/R	м	Р	Policy supports the principle of creating sustainable communities and will assist with the provision of affordable local needs housing throughout North Staffordshire
 d) Changes in house prices relative to the regional average 	House prices in Stoke - £168,623 and Newcastle - £210,871 are well below WM regional average - £259,045	1	S/M	U/R	м	т	Policy supports more sustainable attractive environments which should increase opportunities for urban living and demand and increased prices.
e) Number of houses completed per year	814 homes were completed in Stoke and 279 in Newcastle in 2004/05	~	S/M	U/R	м	Р	Sustainable approach to managing residential land supply with focus on the urban intensification and sequential approach to development to reflect Renew Programme with acceleration of build rates in short term depending on level of demolitions achieved.
 f) Proportion of households accepted as statutory homeless by the Authority within the last two years (BV 214) 	Only 0.5% of households are accepted as being homeless in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	1	м	U/R	L	Р	Not directly. However related housing strategy policies likely to support this objective
2. To increase life expectancy and	improve the health of the populatio	n overall					
a) Percentage of population with good health	12.8% of people in Stoke describe their health as 'not good'. 23% experience a limiting long term illness which is the 26 th highest rate in England & Wales. No data is currently available for Newcastle.	V	L	U/R	L	Р	Sustainable patterns of development that reduce the need to travel and promote accessibility by modes other than the car will have a positive effect on people's health
 b) Mortality rate (causes per 100,000 population) circulatory disease i.e. heart disease/stroke; cancer; suicide; accidents 	Stoke has significantly higher death rates from heart disease, circulatory diseases, and cancer than the West Midlands region as a whole. The incidence of lung cancer is also significantly higher than the regional average. No data is currently available for Newcastle	~	L	U/R	L	Ρ	As above
3. To provide the best possible en	vironment to encourage and increas	e economic o	enterprise and e	mployment			
a) Changes in the number of jobs	In 2001, unemployment in Stoke was 4% (70 th) and in Newcastle it was xxx	~	M/L	U/R	м	Р	Employment opportunities may be provided in accessible locations as a direct result of urban/ rural renaissance
 b) Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active 	Around 61% of the population are economically active against a rate of 59% for the WM region	~	M/L	U/R	м	Р	As above
c) Number of business start ups	Data gap	~	M/L	U/R	м	Р	Opportunities for new sustainable business growth in areas of major intervention and other areas as identified in the Integrated Economic Development Strategy
 d) Number of new businesses moving to the area 	In 2003/04 1,268 new businesses moved into the Newcastle area. No data is currently available for Stoke	1	M/L	U/R	м	Р	As above
e) Number of VAT registrations (includes rural businesses)	Between 1992 and 2002 the number of VAT registrations in Stoke declined by 9%. No data is currently available for Newcastle	1	M/L	U/R	м	Р	As above
4. To enable access to the widest	range possible of shopping and com	mercial serv	vices for the resid	ent population			

a) Percentage retail/ commercial	30% retail and 70% commercial in						Sustainable growth of centres will support wide range of facilities.
floor space by type	Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	~	M/L	U/R	м	Р	Proposals may be able to support existing services within each of the villages depending on scale and nature of activity
b) Shopping floor space per 1000 population	251,858 sq.m in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	~	M/L	U/R	м	Р	As above
5. To protect and enhance the vit	ality and viability of the city, town a	nd district ce	entres within the	conurbation and	village centres in	the rural area	
Rank of centre	Stoke is ranked 54 th (vitality 194 th and Newcastle 237 th (vitality 107 th) out of the top 500 centres	~	M/L	U/R	м	Р	Policy helps to ensure that centres vitality and viability is maintained and enhanced whilst not harming centres
Number of vacant shop units	259 vacant shops exist in Stoke. No data is currently available for Stoke	~	M/L	U/R	м	Р	As above
		est possible	range of commun	nity, cultural, ed	ucational, health,	recreational ar	nd leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the population
with particular emphasis on depri a) Pattern of deprivation	Stoke is 18 th most deprived area in		1	1	1	1	Concentrating development in urban areas which include wards with
,	in England. Newcastle is ranked 138 th out of 354 English districts	~	L	U/R	L	Р	the greatest deprivation should provide opportunities to reduce disparities through a wide range of regeneration programmes e.g Renew/ Regeneration Zone
 b) Percentage of residents satisfied with living in their local community 	Stoke: Sports (54%), Libraries (66%), Theatres (67%), Overall services (39%), Cleanliness (45%), Planning service (80%). Newcastle data not currently available.	*	м	U/R	м	т	Urban/ rural renaissance is likely to support this objective. A people focussed approach will provide opportunities for those promoting development to encourage greater community involvement. This aspect could be reflected in the policy wording.
c) Loss of open space to	Data gap – Data to be collected as	✓	S/M	U/R	н	Р	Sustainable pattern of development should seek to protect and
development	part of Green space audit	~	-	-	м	Р	enhance open space in accordance with local needs audit/ strategy Depends on delivery of active sport and recreation strategy
d) Participation rates in sport	Data gap Newcastle 2.48 per 1,000	v	S/M	U/R	M	Р	
e) The number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12	Newcastle 2.48 per 1,000 No data for Stoke available	~	S/M	U/R	н	Р	Sustainable pattern of development should seek to protect and enhance open space in accordance with local needs audit/ strategy
f) Number of people receiving Benefits e.g. incapacity benefit	Stoke 12,500 people or 8.1% of working population i.e. ranked 6 th in England, 1 st in West Midlands Newcastle 5.2% 48 th in England	~	S/M	U/R	L	Р	Indirect effects of job/ wealth creation and improvements in health of creating sustainable communities
 g) Differential between highest and lowest incomes 	Stoke 86% which is ranked 24 th out of 375 authorities. Newcastle is 75% which ranked 216 th . West Midlands is 78% and England 73%	~	S/M	U/R	L	Р	Concentrating development in areas of greatest social need should provide opportunities to reduce levels of deprivation
7. Reduce crime and the fear of c	rime				•		
a) Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	In 2003, in Stoke 22.95 there were twice as many burglaries as in Newcastle 10.08	~	M/L	U/R	L/M	Р	A sustainable approach to development could result in increased confidence and self esteem and a reduction in crime overall depending on adoption of good design practice for example. Urban/ rural renaissance likely to have a positive effect
b) Violent crimes per 1000 population	Various data is available						As above
c) Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	In 2004/05 Stoke 15.91 Newcastle 9.9						As above
d) Percentage of council provided car parking covered by a Secured Car Park award	None currently						As above
e) The level of fear of crime in older people	Data gap for Stoke Newcastle 29.6%						As above
f) Changes in the level of crime, and people's perception of crime	Data gaps						As above
	hile increasing accessibility for all			•	•	•	
a) Distances people need to travel to work, particularly the need to out commute	In 2001, 70% of people travel to work by car or motorcycle or are a passenger in North Staffs England 55% drive, 6% are passengers in cars	*	M/L	U/R	м	Р	Concentration of development in centres which has the greatest concentration of job opportunities despite some out of centre development s e.g. Chatterley Valley are located on urban periphery. Future employment/ housing growth scenarios will dictate extent of out commuting.
 b) Reduced reliance on the private car 	In North Staffs 31% households with no car. Higher than national average of 27%	✓	M/L	U/R	м	Р	Overall strategy is to concentrate development.

 a) Levels of walking, cycling or travelling by bus or train 	In North Staffs 10.85% of working popn travel to work on foot (England 9.99%) 1.52% travel to work by bike (England 2.83%) 8.5% travel to work by bus	✓	M/L	U/R	м	P	Substantial improvements to city centre and town centres should encourage people to use public transport, cycle and walk especially from those walk-in living environments. Also park and ride facilities will assist this process.
 b) Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre 	Stoke 100% Newcastle to be determined	✓	M/L	U/R	м	Р	A reduced requirement to travel long distances facilitated by satellite health care facilities within easy reach of where people live is likely to encourage further demand for public transport services
10. To increase the use of renewa	ble energy and energy efficiency in e	existing and	new developme	nt and redevelop	ment.		
 a) Number of developments incorporating energy efficiency measures e.g. increased standards, better design, improved construction and choice of materials 	Average SAP rating of council owned dwellings Stoke – 65, Newcastle - Councils aim to increase domestic energy efficiency by 20% by 2010	?	?	?	?	?	A concentrated approach to development should provide opportunities for reduced energy usage over a dispersed one. Depends on specifics of building construction and detail of policies
 b) Percentage of energy created from renewable sources 	None currently Target to produce 10% of electricity from renewables by 2010 and 25% by 2020	?	?	?	?	?	New dwellings could benefit from passive/ active solar?
11. To improve air quality, creating	g cleaner and healthier air				•		
 a) Achievement of air quality standards 	2 AQMA declared in Stoke and 7 further areas under investigation	✓	L	U/R	M/H	Р	Sustainable development will create opportunities to reduce the impacts of traffic pollution by reducing the need to travel by car and opportunities for sustainable transport provision
12. Retain and enhance the specie	es and habitats targeted for improve	ment in the	Staffordshire Bio	diversity Action	Plan		
 a) No reduction in the abundance and distribution of BAP species/ habitat 	28 species identified in BAP. Some are of international importance: Noctule Bat Pipistrelle Bat Great Crested Newt Natterjack Toad Floating water plantain	?	?	?	?	?	Strategy states that key environmental assets will be protected and enhanced. Need to update Ecological Survey data to fully assess impacts of development on a site by site basis. Strategy to develop brownfield sites first will help to safeguard greenfield sites. Other detailed policies to safeguard important habitats
 b) Increase in the area of native broadleaved woodland 	Total woodland cover in North Staffs?						As above
 c) Reversal in decline of farmland birds by 2020 	Data not currently available						As above
d) Maintain and enhance BAP Habitats	BAP aims to ensure long term survival of the biodiversity within North Staffordshire 10 habitats in NStaffs identified in BAP						As above
	the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs	s, RIGs					
 a) Percentage loss of SBIs (known as NHAs in Stoke) and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded 	No of Grade 1 SBIs wholly or partially in area – to be determined						As above
b) Percentage loss of RIGS	Data not currently available						As above
14. Increase the amount accessib				·	·	·	
 a) Combined area of Council owned and other land managed for biodiversity, related to accessibility criteria 	3.3Ha per 1,000 in Newcastle xxHa per 1,000 in Stoke Target of at least one 20Ha site within 2km; one 100Ha site within 5km; and one 500Ha site within 10km of home	?	?	?	?	?	Greenspace Strategy currently in production should support targets to improve accessibility of open space and help to create healthy lifestyles
 b) Area of LNR per 1000 head of population 	6 LNRs in Stoke (1 NNR) 0 in Newcastle Target of LNR provision of 1Ha per 1,000; establish LNRs in Newcastle and identify further opportunities in Stoke						As above
15. Reduce the amount of land in	SSSIs classified in an 'unfavourable'	condition	·	·	·	·	
 a) Area and Number of SSSIs in 'favourable' condition 	62Ha of SSSI is in favourable condition out of 82Ha Target of 95% by 2010	?	?	?	?	?	Need to update ecological records of SSSIs. Opportunity for improved management of areas as part of wider regeneration initiatives e.g. Greening For Growth
	enerate degraded environments, mai	ntain soil re	sources and air o	uality and minin	nise development	on greenfield s	
 a) Changes in the amount of derelict/ contaminated land 	311Ha in Stoke 109Ha in Newcastle	✓	M/L	U	н	Р	Urban intensification and development on previously developed land will assist transformation of derelict sites and buildings

 b) Percentage of new homes built 	91% in Stoke						Sequential approach to managing residential land supply and strict
on previously developed land	88.4% in Newcastle						phasing programme to stimulate regeneration process
c) Percentage of commercial	100% in Stoke						As above
development taking place on brownfield land	65.9% in Newcastle						
 Percentage of other developments taking place on 	100% in Stoke. Newcastle not known						As above
brownfield land.							
 Amount of waste collected per household 	121,174 tonnes in Stoke over half of which is incinerated and subject to energy recovery. 22% goes to landfill, 11% is recycled Newcastle not currently available	?	?	?	?	?	Strategy refers to waste minimisation, policies within the plan should encourage waste reduction and recycling in all new development
f) Percentage of household/commercial waste recycled	13.76% in Stoke 10.5% in Newcastle Recycling target ?	?	?	?	?	?	Policies within the plan should encourage new homes to be designed with space for storage and recycling
g) Increased recycling facilities	2 household recycling sites and 35 local bring sites in Stoke Data for Newcastle tbc	?	?	?	?	?	Substantial development programme could provide new market for recycled products
17 To reduce the amount of deve	elopment within the floodplain and pr	omote the up	se of sustainable	drainage system	ms (SuDS)		
a) Number of applications contrary	None						Policy could be strengthened to include reference to sustainable
to EA advice on flood risk grounds b) Number of applications	Data not currently available	✓	S/M	U/R	L	Р	drainage principles. Dependant on detailed planning. As above
supporting SuDS	Data not carrently available	~	S/M	U/R	L	Р	
18. To increase the efficient use	of water resources.					1	
a) Number of developments	Average daily consumption is						Potential for increased water demands in areas of major change
incorporating water efficient features	xxlitres/ head/day Industry average is 147litres/ head/ day	~	S/M	U/R	L	Р	although previous uses were in many cases industrial. Opportunities for improved water efficiency are encouraged by other detailed design policies. Core policy could be improved to better reflect principle of prudent use of natural resources
19. To improve water quality and	meet the requirements of the Water	Framework	Directive				
 a) Percentage of rivers/canals classed as good/fair water quality 	87% in Stoke Data for Newcastle not currently available	1	S/M	U/R	L	Р	Dependant on the use of SUDs and pollution control, including during construction. Considerable scale of new development likely to increase development discharge
20. To help to maintain distinctiv	eness and foster interest in and conc	ern for the h	eritage of the ar	ea			indicade development albenarge
a) Number of listed buildings including those at risk	There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke and 378 in Newcastle (xx at risk)	~	S/M	U/R	L	Р	Strategy states that all development is required to take account of features of acknowledged importance. Urban renaissance should be o a scale so as not to detract from historic areas
 b) Archaeological features and remains 	Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle - 13						As above
 Number and area of listed parks and gardens 	There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle						As above
d) Number and area of conservation areas;	There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle						As above
e) Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological interest	Data not currently available						As above
21. To help to provide a safe and	efficient highway network			1	1	1	1
a) Patterns and levels of	Stoke - 44% journeys into City						Substantial new development and growth of town and City Centres
congestion on primary highway and public transport network	Centre by car in 2004/05. Target 40% by 2011 No of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents by 2010 Stoke – 91 (2004/05) Target of 75 by 2010 Newcastle – to be determined	x	м	U/R	м/н	Ρ	could increase congestion on certain local routes. North Staffs vision for development includes commitment to an integrated transport strategy which seeks to improve public transport provision including park and ride etc
	y designed to reflect sustainable alt with in further detail in other		ient agenda.	Most of the ke	y sustainabilit	y points liste	d have been covered by other policies in the Core Strategy
strategy should be considere		ould be de	fined in more				ch is identified in the scoping report as a topic on which other DPDs. Important national priority of delivering

CP2: Infrastructure Provision

SA Objectives and Indicators	Key baseline information and target (where available)	Impact	Likely timing of impact (short, med, long term)	Geographical scale	Likelihood of impact	Permanence of impact	Commentary including mitigation of adverse effects
1. To help to meet the housing ne	eds of the whole community	f					
g) The proportion of unfit private sector dwellings made fit or demolished as a direct result of action by the LA	Number of unfit homes made fit or demolished in Stoke is 2% and in Newcastle is 4%	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
h) Number of unfit homes per 1000 dwellings	12% of homes per 1,000 are unfit in Newcastle. No data is currently available for Stoke	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
 Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable 	About 12% homes in Newcastle built are affordable. No data is currently available for Stoke	1	M-L	Urban/Rural	М	Р	Requirement for developers to make contributions, therefore adequate supply of affordable housing.
 Changes in house prices relative to the regional average 	House prices in Stoke - £168,623 and Newcastle - £210,871 are well below WM regional average - £259,045	J	M-L	Urban/Rural	М	Т	Provision of infrastructure will aid the creation of sustainable, attractive settlements, increasing demand and raising house prices.
 k) Number of houses completed per year 	814 homes were completed in Stoke and 279 in Newcastle in 2004/05	?	?	?	?	?	Impact unclear.
 Proportion of households accepted as statutory homeless by the Authority within the last two years (BV 214) 	Only 0.5% of households are accepted as being homeless in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	√	M-L	Urban/Rural	М	Ρ	Increase in affordable housing may reduce number of homeless families
2. To increase life expectancy and	I improve the health of the population	n overall			1		
c) Percentage of population with good health	12.8% of people in Stoke describe their health as 'not good'. 23% experience a limiting long term illness which is the 26 th highest rate in England & Wales. No data is currently available for Newcastle.	1	M-L	Urban/Rural	M	Р	Provision of infrastructure will lead to increased provision of good quality open space. This will have a positive impact on human health. Traffic management is an infrastructural concern, which is likely to reduce emissions from vehicles and thus improve air quality.
d) Mortality rate (causes per 100,000 population) circulatory disease i.e. heart disease/stroke; cancer; suicide; accidents	Stoke has significantly higher death rates from heart disease, circulatory diseases, and cancer than the West Midlands region as a whole. The incidence of lung cancer is also significantly higher than the regional average. No data is currently available for Newcastle	1	M-L	Urban/Rural	М	P	As above, plus the fact that the provision of open space will encourage exercise, which is likely to reduce the incidence of circulatory disorders.
3. To provide the best possible en	vironment to encourage and increas	e economic	enterprise and er	nployment	•		
f) Changes in the number of jobs	In 2001, unemployment in Stoke was 4% (70 th) and in Newcastle it was xxx	1	L	Urban/Rural	L-M	Р	Provision of infrastructure will increase the attractiveness of North Staffordshire as a destination for business investment.
g) Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active	Around 61% of the population are economically active against a rate of 59% for the WM region	1	L	Urban/Rural	L-M	Р	As above.
h) Number of business start ups	Data gap	1	L	Urban/Rural	L-M	Р	As above.
 Number of new businesses moving to the area 	In 2003/04 1,268 new businesses moved into the Newcastle area. No data is currently available for Stoke	J	L	Urban/Rural	L-M	Р	As above.
 j) Number of VAT registrations (includes rural businesses) 	Between 1992 and 2002 the number of VAT registrations in Stoke declined by 9%. No data is currently available for Newcastle	J	L	Urban/Rural	L-M	Р	As above.
	range possible of shopping and com	mercial serv					
 c) Percentage retail/ commercial floor space by type 	30% retail and 70% commercial in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	1	L	Urban	L-M	Р	If, as expected, option A contributes to job creation, the retail and commercial sectors will grow in tandem with the local economy as a whole.

d) Shopping floor space per 1000 population	251,858 sq.m in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	1	L	Urban	L-M	Р	As above – retail floorspace would be likely to increase in absolute terms.
5. To protect and enhance the vita	lity and viability of the city, town a	nd district ce	ntres within the	conurbation and	village centres in	the rural area	
Rank of centre	Stoke is ranked 54 th (vitality 194 th and Newcastle 237 th (vitality 107 th) out of the top 500 centres	1	L	Centre in question	L-M	Р	A stronger local economy will give rise to demand for more and better leisure facilities, and more attractive and vibrant centres.
Number of vacant shop units	259 vacant shops exist in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle.	1	L	Centre in question	L-M	Р	Increased demand for retail, commercial and leisure facilities will reduce the number of vacant units.
		est possible	range of commun	nity, cultural, edu	cational, health,	recreational and	leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the
population with particular emphas		-	1		1		
h) Pattern of deprivation	Stoke is 18 th most deprived area in in England. Overall deprivation highest in wards xxxx Newcastle is ranked 138 th out of 354 English districts	0	-	-	-	-	The option does not focus specifically on deprived localities, therefore such places are unlikely to benefit more greatly than others and to attain parity. Unlikely therefore to have an impact on its own, but may do in conjunction with other policies.
 Percentage of residents satisfied with living in their local community 	Stoke: Sports (54%), Libraries (66%), Theatres (67%), Overall services (39%), Cleanliness (45%), Planning service (80%). Newcastle data not currently available.	1	L	Urban/Rural	м	?	Provision of infrastructure will strengthen the sub-regional economy, leading to a general increase in public satisfaction.
j) Loss of open space to development	Data gap	~	S	Urban/Rural	Н	Ρ	Open space constitutes an element of physical infrastructure, and is therefore a key consideration. It is recognised as having a vital role in terms of enhancing quality of life, and this option will ensure that development incorporates it, rather than reducing it.
k) Participation rates in sport	Data gap	1	М	Urban/Rural	М	Р	Provision of open space will increase the opportunity for participation in sport.
 The number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12 	Newcastle 2.48 per 1,000 No data for Stoke available	1	М	Urban/Rural	Н	Р	As for open space.
m)Number of people receiving Benefits e.g. incapacity benefit	Stoke 12,500 people or 8.1% of working population i.e. ranked 6 th in England, 1 st in West Midlands Newcastle 5.2% 48 th in England	?	?	?	?	?	Impact unclear – possible positive impact, as with economic enterprise and employment, but this option does not focus specifically on deprived localities where reliance on state benefits are most clearly an issue.
n) Differential between highest and lowest incomes	Stoke 86% which is ranked 24 th out of 375 authorities. Newcastle is 75% which ranked 216 th . West Midlands is 78% and England 73%	0	-	-	-	-	No specific focus on deprived communities. The option therefore is likely to have a neutral impact, as it would not serve to increase income differentials.
7. Reduce crime and the fear of cr	ime						
g) Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	In 2003, in Stoke 22.95 there were twice as many burglaries as in Newcastle 10.08	?	?	?	?	?	Impact unclear – possible positive impact due to a stronger sub-regional economy, but this may be offset by the retention of existing income differentials.
h) Violent crimes per 1000 population	Various data is available	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
i) Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	In 2004/05 Stoke 15.91 Newcastle 9.9	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
j) Percentage of council provided car parking covered by a Secured Car Park award	None currently	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
 k) The level of fear of crime in older people 	Data gap for Stoke Newcastle 29.6%	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
 The number of sites at which Alcohol Consumption in Public Places Regulations are in force 	Data gap for Stoke-on Trent City Council, 187 in Newcastle	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
m)Changes in the level of crime, and people's perception of crime	Data gaps	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
8. To reduce the need to travel whether ta trave							
c) Number of car journeys into City Centre	Data not currently available	1	M-L	Urban	L-M	Р	Transport networks and the location of new development in relation to each other are infrastructural concerns. This option presents an opportunity to prioritise other modes of transport. Developers are likely to choose to develop in the most accessible places, due to the prior existence of suitable infrastructure. Therefore, this will cost the developer less.

 d) Modal split (% of car, bus, rail, and other means of travel) e) Availability of passenger travel information systems, park and ride facilities 	Data not currently available Data not currently available	1	M-L	Urban/Rural	L-M	Р	As above.
information systems, park and ride	Data not currently available						
		1	M-L	Urban/Rural	L-M	Р	As above.
9. To encourage the use of public	transport, cycling and walking						
c) Length of cycleway	94.6 annualised index for City Centre	√	M-L	Urban/Rural	L-M	Р	As above.
 a) Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre 	Stoke 100% Newcastle to be determined	1	M-L	Urban/Rural	L-M	Ρ	Transport networks and the location of new development in relation to each other are infrastructural concerns. This option presents an opportunity to locate new development so as to maximise accessibility without reliance on the car.
	ble energy and energy efficiency in e	existing and	new developm	ent and redevelopm	ent.		
c) Number of developments incorporating energy efficiency measures e.g. increased standards, better design, improved construction and choice of materials	Data gap	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
 d) Percentage of energy created from renewable sources 	None currently Target to produce 10% of electricity from renewables by 2010 and 25% by 2020	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
11. To improve air quality, creating							
b) Achievement of air quality standards	2 AQMA declared in Stoke and 7 further areas under investigation	✓ 	M-L	Urban/Rural	L-M	Р	Transport networks and the location of new development in relation to each other are infrastructural concerns. This option presents an opportunity to reduce the need to travel, and therefore to cut emissions.
	es and habitats targeted for improve	ment in the s					
 e) No reduction in the abundance and distribution of BAP species/ habitat 	Data not currently available	~	M-L	Urban/Rural	Н	Р	Such species and habitats will generally be protected from adverse impact. Since developer contributions would have to be related to the development, there would only be exceptional circumstances where developer contributions would impact on such habitats.
 f) Increase in the area of native broadleaved woodland 	Data not currently available	1	M-L	Rural	Н	Р	As above.
 g) Reversal in decline of farmland birds by 2020 	Data not currently available	1	M-L	Rural	Н	Р	As above.
h) Maintain and enhance BAP Habitats	Data not currently available	~	M-L	Urban/Rural	Н	Р	As above.
	the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs	s, RIGs				-	
 c) Percentage loss of SBIs and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded 	Data not currently available	~	M-L	Urban/Rural	н	Р	Such species and habitats will generally be protected from adverse impact. Since developer contributions would have to be related to the development, there would only be exceptional circumstances where developer contributions would impact on such habitats.
d) Percentage loss of RIGS	Data not currently available	~	M-L	Urban/Rural	Н	Ρ	Such species and habitats will generally be protected from adverse impact. Since developer contributions would have to be related to the development, there would only be exceptional circumstances where developer contributions would impact on such habitats.
14. Increase the amount accessib							
 c) Combined area of Council owned and other land managed for biodiversity, related to accessibility criteria 	Data not currently available Target of at least one 20Ha site within 2km; one 100Ha site within 5km; and one 500Ha site within 10km of home	~	M-L	Urban/Rural	Η	Р	The provision of new open space as part of developer contributions is likely to be targeted towards such areas.
 d) Area of LNR per 1000 head of population 15. Reduce the amount of land in 	5 LNRs in Stoke 0 in Newcastle Target of LNR provision of 1Ha per 1,000; establish LNRs in Newcastle and identify further opportunities in Stoke SSSIs classified in an 'unfavourable'	√ condition	M-L	Urban/Rural	н	Ρ	The provision of new open space as part of developer contributions is likely to be targeted towards such areas.

a) Area and Number of SSSIs in	62Ha of SSSI is in favourable	1	М	Rural	Н	Р	Such species and habitats will generally be protected from
'favourable' condition	condition out of 82Ha Target of 95% by 2010						adverse impact. Since developer contributions would have to be related to the development, there would only be exceptional circumstances where developer contributions
							would impact on such habitats.
	enerate degraded environments, ma	intain soil re	sources and air	quality and minimi	se developmen	t on greenfield s	
 h) Changes in the amount of derelict/ contaminated land 	311Ha in Stoke 109Ha in Newcastle	J	M-L	Urban	M-H	Р	Accessibility is an infrastructural concern, therefore development will be primarily located within the urban area where previously developed, derelict and contaminated land tends to be located. This may reduce the cost of infrastructure provision. Developer contributions would have to be negotiated with caution to ensure that this additional cost does not add onerously to the already inflated costs of developing derelict and contaminated sites.
 Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land 	91% in Stoke 88.4% in Newcastle	1	M-L	Urban	M-H	Р	As above.
 percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land 	100% in Stoke 65.9% in Newcastle	1	M-L	Urban	M-H	Р	As above.
 k) Percentage of other developments taking place on brownfield land. 	100% in Stoke. Newcastle not known	1	M-L	Urban	M-H	Р	As above.
 Amount of waste collected per household 	121,174 tonnes in Stoke Newcastle not currently available	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
 m) Percentage of household/commercial waste recycled 	13.76% in Stoke 10.5% in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
n) Increased recycling facilities	2 household recycling sites and 35 local bring sites in Stoke Data for Newcastle tbc	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
17. To reduce the amount of deve	elopment within the floodplain and p	romote the u	se of sustainab	e drainage system	s (SuDS).		
 Number of permissions contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds 	None	1	S	Areas at risk of flooding	Н	Р	Unlikely that permission will be granted for development where it is likely to increase flood risk or would be at risk itself. Contributions from developers will help to mitigate potential effects.
 Number of applications supporting SuDS 	Data not currently available	1	S-M	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	Provision of SuDS will be likely to be required as an infrastructural concern.
18. To increase the efficient use	of water resources.						
 b) Number of developments incorporating water efficient features 	Average daily consumption is xxlitres/ head/day Industry average is 147litres/ head/	1	S-M	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	As above.
10 To immune worken and like and	day		Diversitive				
 b) Percentage of rivers/canals 	meet the requirements of the Water 87% in Stoke		S-M	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	Largely dependent on location of waterways in relation to
classed as good/fair quality	Data for Newcastle not currently available	X/√	_		14-11	Г	development. However, measures to prevent pollution could be included as infrastructural concerns.
	eness and foster interest in and cond					-	
f) Number of listed buildings, and number at risk	There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke and 378 in Newcastle (xx at risk)	X/√	S-M	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	Potential for development to have a detrimental effect on heritage, though careful redevelopment can bring derelict sites and structures back into use without harming heritage aspects. Contributions could be sought from developers to help mitigate potential effects.
 g) Archaeological features and remains 	Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle - 13	X/√	S-M	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	As above.
 h) Number and area of listed parks and gardens 	There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle	1	S	Urban/Rural	Н	Р	Open space constitutes an element of physical infrastructure, and is therefore a key consideration. It is recognised as having a vital role in terms of enhancing quality of life, and this option will ensure that development incorporates it, rather than reducing it.
 Number and area of conservation areas; 	There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle	X/√	S-M	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	Potential for development to have a detrimental effect on heritage, though careful redevelopment can bring derelict sites and structures back into use without harming heritage aspects. Contributions could be sought from developers to help mitigate potential effects.

 j) Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological interest 	Newcastle has no local list, no data for Stoke	X/J	S-M	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	As above.			
21. To help to provide a safe, effic	cient highway network and improve	the viability	of public transpo	ort						
 b) Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network 	No data as yet currently available	1	M-L	Urban/Rural	L-M	Р	Accessibility is an infrastructural concern, therefore development will be located so as to reduce the need to travel.			
 Other indicators to be confirmed as part of the LTP 	No data as yet currently available									
Summary: Positive impact on the sub-regional economy, and also social aspects as a result of this, such as health, though crime and deprivation are questionable. There is also the potential for environmental benefits, such as reduced car emissions and congestion, and the protection of natural and built assets. Mitigation proposal: Provision of infrastructure could potentially lead to development which has a detrimental environmental impact. There will be a need to ensure that any development seeks to mitigate any such potential impact.										

CP3: Treatment of Previously Developed Land and Property

SA Objectives and Indicators	Key baseline information and target (where available)	Impact	Likely timing of impact (short, med, long term)	Geographical scale	Likelihood of impact	Permanence of impact	Commentary including mitigation of adverse effects
1. To help to meet the housing ne	eds of the whole community	?					
m)The proportion of unfit private sector dwellings made fit or demolished as a direct result of action by the LA	Number of unfit homes made fit or demolished in Stoke is 2% and in Newcastle is 4%	√	M-L	Urban	М	Р	Holding owners accountable for the condition of their premises is likely to reduce the number of unfit dwellings and the need for local authority intervention.
n) Number of unfit homes per 1000 dwellings	12% of homes per 1,000 are unfit in Newcastle. No data is currently available for Stoke	1	M-L	Urban	м	Р	As above.
 o) Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable 	About 12% homes in Newcastle built are affordable. No data is currently available for Stoke	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
p) Changes in house prices relative to the regional average	House prices in Stoke - £168,623 and Newcastle - £210,871 are well below WM regional average - £259,045	1	M-L	Urban	М	Т	Maintaining land in good condition will produce sustainable, attractive settlements, increasing demand and raising house prices.
q) Number of houses completed per year	814 homes were completed in Stoke and 279 in Newcastle in 2004/05	?	?	?	?	?	Impact unclear.
r) Proportion of households accepted as statutory homeless by the Authority within the last two years (BV 214)	Only 0.5% of households are accepted as being homeless in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	1	M-L	Urban	М	P	Increase in affordable housing may reduce number of homeless families.
2. To increase life expectancy and	l improve the health of the population	n overall	l.				
e) Percentage of population with good health	12.8% of people in Stoke describe their health as 'not good'. 23% experience a limiting long term illness which is the 26 th highest rate in England & Wales. No data is currently available for Newcastle.	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
 f) Mortality rate (causes per 100,000 population) circulatory disease i.e. heart disease/stroke; cancer; suicide; accidents 	Stoke has significantly higher death rates from heart disease, circulatory diseases, and cancer than the West Midlands region as a whole. The incidence of lung cancer is also significantly higher than the regional average. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
3. To provide the best possible en	vironment to encourage and increas	e economic	enterprise and er	nployment		1	
 k) Changes in the number of jobs 	In 2001, unemployment in Stoke was 4% (70 th) and in Newcastle it was xxx	1	L	Urban/Rural	L-M	Р	Provision of good quality land will increase the attractiveness of North Staffordshire as a destination for business investment.
 Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active 	Around 61% of the population are economically active against a rate of 59% for the WM region	1	L	Urban/Rural	L-M	Р	As above.
m)Number of business start ups	Data gap	√	L	Urban/Rural	L-M	Р	As above.
n) Number of new businesses moving to the area	In 2003/04 1,268 new businesses moved into the Newcastle area. No data is currently available for Stoke	~	L	Urban/Rural	L-M	Р	As above.
 o) Number of VAT registrations (includes rural businesses) 	Between 1992 and 2002 the number of VAT registrations in Stoke declined by 9%. No data is currently available for Newcastle	\$	L	Urban/Rural	L-M	Р	As above.
	range possible of shopping and com	mercial serv	ices for the resid		-	_	
e) Percentage retail/ commercial floor space by type	30% retail and 70% commercial in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	~	L	Urban	L-M	Р	If, as expected, this option contributes to job creation, the retail and commercial sectors will grow in tandem with the local economy as a whole.

f) Shopping floor space per 1000 population	251,858 sq.m in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	\checkmark	L	Urban	L-M	Р	As above – retail floorspace would be likely to increase in absolute terms.
5. To protect and enhance the vita	lity and viability of the city, town ar	nd district ce	ntres within the	conurbation and	village centres in	the rural area	•
Rank of centre	Stoke is ranked 54 th (vitality 194 th and Newcastle 237 th (vitality 107 th) out of the top 500 centres	√	L	Centre in question	L-M	Р	A stronger local economy as a result of this option will give rise to demand for more and better leisure facilities, and more attractive and vibrant centres.
Number of vacant shop units	259 vacant shops exist in Stoke. No data is currently available for Stoke	√	L	Centre in question	L-M	Р	Increased demand for retail, commercial and leisure facilities will reduce the number of vacant units.
		est possible	range of commun	ity, cultural, edu	cational, health,	recreational and	leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the
population with particular emphas			1				
 Pattern of deprivation 	Stoke is 18 th most deprived area in in England. Overall deprivation highest in wards xxxx Newcastle is ranked 138 th out of 354 English districts	0	-	-	-	-	The option does not focus specifically on deprived localities, therefore such places are unlikely to benefit more greatly than others and to attain parity. Unlikely therefore to have an impact on its own, but may do in conjunction with other policies.
p) Percentage of residents satisfied with living in their local community	Stoke: Sports (54%), Libraries (66%), Theatres (67%), Overall services (39%), Cleanliness (45%), Planning service (80%). Newcastle data not currently available.	1	L	Urban/Rural	М	?	Good condition of land will aid the creation of sustainable, attractive settlements, leading to a general increase in public satisfaction.
 q) Loss of open space to development 	Data gap	V	S	Urban/Rural	Н	Ρ	Ensuring that property owners are held accountable for condition of land and premises is conducive to the creation of an attractive environment containing quality open space. It is unlikely that this option will reduce levels of existing open space.
r) Participation rates in sport	Data gap	√	L	Urban/Rural	М	Р	Ensuring that land is of good quality may involve the provision of open space, which in turn will increase the opportunity for participation in sport.
 s) The number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12 	Newcastle 2.48 per 1,000 No data for Stoke available	√	М	Urban/Rural	Н	Р	As for open space.
 t) Number of people receiving Benefits e.g. incapacity benefit 	Stoke 12,500 people or 8.1% of working population i.e. ranked 6 th in England, 1 st in West Midlands Newcastle 5.2% 48 th in England	?	?	?	?	?	Impact unclear – possible positive impact, as with economic enterprise and employment, but this option does not focus specifically on deprived localities where reliance on state benefits are most clearly an issue.
 u) Differential between highest and lowest incomes 	Stoke 86% which is ranked 24 th out of 375 authorities. Newcastle is 75% which ranked 216 th . West Midlands is 78% and England 73%	0	-	-	-	-	No specific focus on deprived communities. The option therefore is likely to have a neutral impact, as it would not serve to increase income differentials.
7. Reduce crime and the fear of cr							
n) Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	In 2003, in Stoke 22.95 there were twice as many burglaries as in Newcastle 10.08	?	?	?	?	?	Impact unclear – possible positive impact due to a stronger sub-regional economy, but this may be offset by the retention of existing income differentials.
 o) Violent crimes per 1000 population 	Various data is available	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
p) Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	In 2004/05 Stoke 15.91 Newcastle 9.9	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
 q) Percentage of council provided car parking covered by a Secured Car Park award 	None currently	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
 r) The level of fear of crime in older people 	Data gap for Stoke Newcastle 29.6%	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
s) The number of sites at which Alcohol Consumption in Public Places Regulations are in force	Data gap for Stoke-on Trent City Council, 187 in Newcastle	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
t) Changes in the level of crime, and people's perception of crime	Data gaps	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
8. To reduce the need to travel whether the second se			·	·	·		
f) Number of car journeys into City Centre	Data not currently available	0	-	-	-	-	.No obvious impact.
 g) Modal split (% of car, bus, rail, and other means of travel) 	Data not currently available	0	-	-	-	-	As above.

h) Availability of passenger travel information systems, park and ride	Data not currently available	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
facilities							
9. To encourage the use of public t	wanapart avaling and walking						
d) Length of cycleway	94.6 annualised index for City	0	1		1	1	As above.
, , , ,	Centre	U	-	-	-	-	
b) Percentage of new residential	Stoke 100%	√	M-L	Urban	L-M	Р	Increase in the total amount of land suitable for development
development within 30 minutes by	Newcastle to be determined						within the urban area may present an opportunity to locate
public transport of GP, hospital,							new development so as to maximise accessibility without
primary and secondary schools, employment and major health							reliance on the car.
centre							
	ble energy and energy efficiency in	ovicting and	now dovelonm	ant and redevelops	ant		
e) Number of developments	Data gap		new developine			_	No obvious impact.
incorporating energy efficiency	Data gap	0	_	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
measures e.g. increased standards,							
better design, improved construction							
and choice of materials							
f) Percentage of energy created	None currently	0	-	-	-	-	Dependent on above.
from renewable sources	Target to produce 10% of electricity						
	from renewables by 2010 and 25%						
	by 2020						
11. To improve air quality, creating							
 Achievement of air quality 	2 AQMA declared in Stoke and 7	1	M-L	Urban	М	Р	Potential creation of green spaces may help to absorb carbon
standards	further areas under investigation						dioxide emissions.
					-		
12. Retain and enhance the specie						_	
i) No reduction in the abundance	Data not currently available	√	M-L	Urban/Rural	Н	Р	Ensuring that land is maintained of a good quality is likely to
and distribution of BAP species/ habitat							benefit species and habitats, rather than to be of detriment to them.
j) Increase in the area of native			M-L	Dumel	Н	P	As above.
broadleaved woodland	Data not currently available	\checkmark	IM-L	Rural	н	Р	As above.
k) Reversal in decline of farmland	Data not currently available		M-L	Rural	Н	P	Opportunity to redevelop previously developed land in close
birds by 2020	Data not currently available	~	IM-L	Rurdi	п	P	proximity to agricultural land may be of benefit to farmland
birds by 2020							bird habitats.
 Maintain and enhance BAP 	Data not currently available	,	M-L	Urban/Rural	Н	P	As above.
Habitats	But not currently available	~		or barry rear ar			7.5 dbove.
	the extent and quality of SBIs, LNR	s, RIGs					
 Percentage loss of SBIs and 	Data not currently available	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
number of Grade 1 sites							
downgraded							
f) Percentage loss of RIGS	Data not currently available	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
14. Increase the amount accessibl							
 e) Combined area of Council 	Data not currently available	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	Н	Р	Ensuring that land is maintained of a good quality is
owned and other land managed for	Target of at least one 20Ha site						conducive to the creation of land sympathetic to biodiversity
biodiversity, related to accessibility	within 2km; one 100Ha site within						concerns.
criteria	5km; and one 500Ha site within						
	10km of home					P	
f) Area of LNR per 1000 head of population	5 LNRs in Stoke 0 in Newcastle	~	M-L	Urban/Rural	Н	Р	As above.
population	Target of LNR provision of 1Ha per						
	1,000; establish LNRs in Newcastle						
	and identify further opportunities in						
	Stoke						
15. Reduce the amount of land in 9	SSSIs classified in an 'unfavourable	' condition	•	•			1
		0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
a) Area and Number of SSSIs in	62Ha of SSSI is in favourable		1				
 a) Area and Number of SSSIs in 'favourable' condition 	62Ha of SSSI is in favourable condition out of 82Ha	Ũ					
	62Ha of SSSI is in favourable condition out of 82Ha Target of 95% by 2010	Ū					
'favourable' condition	condition out of 82Ha Target of 95% by 2010	intain soil re	sources and air	quality and minim	ise development	on greenfield si	ites
'favourable' condition	condition out of 82Ha	intain soil re	sources and air	quality and minim	ise development H	on greenfield s	
'favourable' condition 16. To reduce contamination, rege	condition out of 82Ha Target of 95% by 2010 nerate degraded environments, ma	intain soil re √					Holding landowners accountable for the quality of land will obviously lead to a decrease in the amount of derelict and
 `favourable' condition 16. To reduce contamination, rege o) Changes in the amount of derelict/ contaminated land 	condition out of 82Ha Target of 95% by 2010 nerate degraded environments, ma 311Ha in Stoke 109Ha in Newcastle	1	М	Urban	Н	Р	Holding landowners accountable for the quality of land will obviously lead to a decrease in the amount of derelict and contaminated land.
Yfavourable' condition 16. To reduce contamination, rege o) Changes in the amount of derelict/ contaminated land p) Percentage of new homes built	condition out of 82Ha Target of 95% by 2010 nerate degraded environments, ma 311Ha in Stoke 109Ha in Newcastle 91% in Stoke	intain soil re √					Holding landowners accountable for the quality of land will obviously lead to a decrease in the amount of derelict and contaminated land. A greater amount of good quality previously developed land
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Yfavourable' condition 16. To reduce contamination, rege o) Changes in the amount of derelict/ contaminated land p) Percentage of new homes built	condition out of 82Ha Target of 95% by 2010 nerate degraded environments, ma 311Ha in Stoke 109Ha in Newcastle 91% in Stoke	1	M	Urban	н	P	Holding landowners accountable for the quality of land will obviously lead to a decrease in the amount of derelict and contaminated land. A greater amount of good quality previously developed land

levelopments taking place on known k	r) Percentage of other	100% in Stoke. Newcastle not		М	Urban	Н	P	As above.
constraint land. inclusion			1	IM	Urban	п	P	As above.
) Arround of wate collector per 121,174 tonnes in Stoke 0 No obvious impact.) Recretage of 13.76% in Stoke 0 As above.) Increased recycling foolities 2 household recycling sites and 2 As above. 2. To reduce the amount of development within the floadplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuD5).) Arronavel of applications contrary. 2. To reduce the amount of development within the floadplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuD5). 3. Nonerof applications contrary. 3. Nonerof applications contrary. 3. Normer of applications contrary. 4. To increase the efficient use of water resources. 4. Normer of applications contrary. 4. Normer of applications contrary. 5. To increase the efficient use of water resources. 5. Normer of applications contrary. 4. Normer of applications contrary. 5. To increase the efficient use of water resources. 5. Normer of applications applicatio		KIIOWII						
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1) Increased recycling facilities 2 household recycling sites in Stoke Data for Newcastle to: 2 household recycling sites in Stoke Data for Newcastle to: 10		10.3% III Newcastle						
35 local hms size in Stoke 35 local hms size in Stoke 9. An other of execusive to the mean of development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS). No 9. Number of agrounds 0 - No 0. State of reversal to the mean of the systems of the mean of the systems of the systems of the systems of the system o		2 household requeling sites and	0					As shows
Data for Newcastle ticc Data for Newcastle ticc Number of applications contrast Number of applicatio	u) increased recycling facilities		0	-	-	-	-	AS above.
7. To reduce the amount of development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS). No Number of applications contrary contrary by a paper of the standard of the stronger of the stronge								
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litigation proposals: There are unlikely to be any negative impacts which will require mitigation.	Summary: Likely to be beneficial f							
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CP4: Regeneration of the Urban Area

SA Objectives and Indicators	Key baseline information and target (where available)	Impact	Likely timing of impact (short, med, long term)	Geographical scale: Urban/ Rural	Likelihood of impact: H/M/L	Temporary or Permanent Impact	Commentary (include any cumulative, secondary or synergistic impacts and recommendations for improvement/ mitigation of adverse effects
1. To help to meet the housing ne	eds of the whole community	-					
 a) The proportion of unfit private sector dwellings made fit or demolished as a direct result of action by the LA 	Number of unfit homes made fit or demolished in Stoke is 2% and in Newcastle is 4%	0					
b) Number of unfit homes per 1000 dwellings	12% of homes per 1,000 are unfit in Newcastle. No data is currently available for Stoke	0					
 c) Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable 	About 12% homes in Newcastle built are affordable. In Stoke 814 new homes (80 by RSLs) were built in 2004/05.	$\checkmark\checkmark$	м	Urban/rural	н	Р	Regeneration of the urban area should increase the number of houses available for affordable needs which will influence people's ability to access housing. Care will be needed to ensure that sufficient numbers of affordable homes come forward as part of new housing schemes.
 d) Changes in house prices relative to the regional average 	House prices in Stoke - £168,623 and Newcastle - £210,871 are well below WM regional average - £259,045	1	м	Urban	н	Р	Average build rate predicted to increase to about 980 per annum over the plan period.
e) Number of houses completed per year	814 homes were completed in Stoke and 279 in Newcastle in 2004/05	~~	S/M	Urban/rural	н	Р	Significant increases of housebuilding predicted within the inner urban core and there is a degree of weighting towards the early stages of the plan period
 f) Proportion of households accepted as statutory homeless by the Authority within the last two years (BV 214) 	Only 0.5% of households are accepted as being homeless in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	11	м	Urban	L	Р	As above comments but there are a number of other factors which influence homelessness applications
2. To increase life expectancy and	improve the health of the populatio	n overall					
a) Percentage of population with good health	12.8% of people in Stoke describe their health as 'not good'. 23% experience a limiting long term illness which is the 26 th highest rate in England & Wales. No data is currently available for Newcastle.	?					Likely to be benefits in peoples health as a result of the provision of decent homes in areas in most need and where development is encouraged in locations that are well served by health care facilities.
 b) Mortality rate (causes per 100,000 population) circulatory disease i.e. heart disease/stroke; cancer; suicide; accidents 	Stoke has significantly higher death rates from heart disease, circulatory diseases, and cancer than the West Midlands region as a whole. The incidence of lung cancer is also significantly higher than the regional average. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0					
3. To provide the best possible en	vironment to encourage and increas	e economic	enterprise and e	nployment			
a) Changes in the number of jobs	In 2001, unemployment in Stoke was 4% (70 th) and in Newcastle it was xxx	~~	м	Urban core	н	Р	The regeneration of the Inner Urban Core for example will provide the potential for additional job opportunities. Many of the wards most in need are within or close to the urban core.
b) Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active	Around 61% of the population are economically active against a rate of 59% for the WM region						As above
c) Number of business start ups	Data gap	?					No direct impacts although likely to be opportunities for new business start ups.
d) Number of new businesses moving to the area	In 2003/04 1,268 new businesses moved into the Newcastle area. No data is currently available for Stoke	0					
e) Number of VAT registrations (includes rural businesses)	Between 1992 and 2002 the number of VAT registrations in Stoke declined by 9%. No data is currently available for Newcastle	$\checkmark\checkmark$	м	Urban core	н	Р	The successful regeneration of the inner urban core will act as a catalyst for investment both within and outside NStaffs.
4. To enable access to the widest	range possible of shopping and com	mercial serv	ices for the resid	ent population			

a) Percentage retail/ commercial	30% retail and 70% commercial in						
floor space by type	Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0					
b) Shopping floor space per 1000 population	251,858 sq.m in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0					
5. To protect and enhance the vit	ality and viability of the city, town an	d district ce	ntres within the	e conurbation and	village centres i	n the rural area	
Rank of centre	Stoke is ranked 54 th (vitality 194 th and Newcastle 237 th (vitality 107 th) out of the top 500 centres	✓	М	Urban/rural	м	Р	Policy will help to sustain centres especially the City Centre and Newcastle Town Centre
Number of vacant shop units	259 vacant shops exist in Stoke. No data is currently available for Stoke	0					
6. To provide a more equitable so with particular emphasis on depri		est possible	range of commu	unity, cultural, edu	cational, health	, recreational an	d leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the population
a) Pattern of deprivation	Stoke is 18 th most deprived area in						A number of the most deprived wards are located in or close to those
	in England. Newcastle is ranked 138 th out of 354 English districts	~	м	Urban/rural	м	Р	areas identified for regeneration such as the inner urban core These are likely to benefit from successful regeneration in terms of improved access to jobs and services.
 b) Percentage of residents satisfied with living in their local community 	Stoke: Sports (54%), Libraries (66%), Theatres (67%), Overall services (39%), Cleanliness (45%), Planning service (80%). Newcastle data not currently available.	~	м	Urban/rural	м	Ρ	Areas identified for regeneration will provide direct improvements to the quality of environment particularly in the inner urban core.
 c) Loss of open space to development 	Data gap – Data to be collected as part of Green space audit	0					
 d) Participation rates in sport 	Data gap	0					
 e) The number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12 	Newcastle 2.48 per 1,000 No data for Stoke available	0					
f) Number of people receiving Benefits e.g. incapacity benefit	Stoke 12,500 people or 8.1% of working population i.e. ranked 6 th in England, 1 st in West Midlands Newcastle 5.2% 48 th in England	0					
 g) Differential between highest and lowest incomes 	Stoke 86% which is ranked 24 th out of 375 authorities. Newcastle is 75% which ranked 216 th . West Midlands is 78% and England 73%	0					
7. Reduce crime and the fear of c	rime						
a) Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	In 2003, in Stoke 22.95 there were twice as many burglaries as in Newcastle 10.08	0					
 b) Violent crimes per 1000 population 	Various data is available	0					
c) Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	In 2004/05 Stoke 15.91 Newcastle 9.9	0					
d) Percentage of council provided car parking covered by a Secured Car Park award	None currently	0					
 e) The level of fear of crime in older people 	Data gap for Stoke Newcastle 29.6%	0					
f) Changes in the level of crime, and people's perception of crime	Data gaps	0					
8. To reduce the need to travel w	hile increasing accessibility for all						
 a) Distances people need to travel to work, particularly the need to out commute 	In 2001, 70% of people travel to work by car or motorcycle or are a passenger in North Staffs England 55% drive, 6% are passengers in cars	~ ~	М	Urban/rural	н	Р	Focussing new development in more central areas should reduce the need to travel by car because opportunities for walking, cycling and the use of public transport are significantly increased. There is a net reduction in overall housing numbers planned for the more peripheral areas to negate the negative impacts of congestion.
 b) Reduced reliance on the private car 	In North Staffs 31% households with no car. Higher than national average of 27%	~	м	Urban/rural	н	Р	Focussing new development in central urban areas should positively encourage the use of public transport assuming upgrades to infrastructure are forthcoming over time.

 Levels of walking, cycling or 	In North Staffs 10.85% of working						As above
travelling by bus or train	popn travel to work on foot						
	(England 9.99%)						
	1.52% travel to work by bike						
	(England 2.83%)						
	8.5% travel to work by bus						
b) Percentage of new residential	Stoke 100%						
development within 30 minutes by	Newcastle to be determined						
public transport of GP, hospital,		0					
primary and secondary schools,		0					
employment and major health							
centre							
10. To increase the use of renewa	ble energy and energy efficiency in	existing and	new developmen	nt and redevelop	nent.		
a) Number of developments	Average SAP rating of council						
incorporating energy efficiency	owned dwellings Stoke – 65,						
measures e.g. increased standards,	Newcastle -	_					
better design, improved construction	Hemedistic	0					
and choice of materials	Councils aim to increase domestic						
and choice of materials	energy efficiency by 20% by 2010						
b) Deverations of ensure evented	None currently			-		-	
b) Percentage of energy created							
from renewable sources	Target to produce 10% of electricity	0					
	from renewables by 2010 and 25%	•					
	by 2020						
11. To improve air quality, creatir		-		·		r	
 a) Achievement of air quality 	2 AQMA declared in Stoke and 7						
standards	further areas under investigation	0					
	es and habitats targeted for improve	ment in the	Staffordshire Bio	diversity Action I	Plan		
 a) No reduction in the abundance 	28 species identified in BAP. Some						Steering development towards previously developed land and
and distribution of BAP species/	are of international importance:						buildings within the inner urban core for example should alleviate
habitat	Noctule Bat						pressure for development in the more sensitive parts of NStaffs
	Pipistrelle Bat	✓	м	Urban/rural	м	Р	
	Great Crested Newt						
	Natteriack Toad						
	Floating water plantain						
b) Increase in the area of native	Total woodland cover in North	_					
broadleaved woodland	Staffs?	0					
c) Reversal in decline of farmland	Data not currently available	-					
birds by 2020		0					
d) Maintain and enhance BAP	BAP aims to ensure long term						
Habitats	survival of the biodiversity within						
Tabitats	North Staffordshire 10 habitats in	0					
	NStaffs identified in BAP						
	the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs	s, RIGS	1	r	1	r	
a) Percentage loss of SBIs (known	No of Grade 1 SBIs wholly or	•		1		1	
as NHAs in Stoke) and number of	partially in area – to be determined	0					
Grade 1 sites downgraded							
b) Percentage loss of RIGS	Data not currently available	0					
14. Increase the amount accessib	le natural green space						
a) Combined area of Council							
	3.3Ha per 1,000 in Newcastle						
owned and other land managed for							
owned and other land managed for biodiversity, related to accessibility	xxHa per 1,000 in Stoke	-					
biodiversity, related to accessibility	xxHa per 1,000 in Stoke Target of at least one 20Ha site	0					
	xxHa per 1,000 in Stoke Target of at least one 20Ha site within 2km; one 100Ha site within	0					
biodiversity, related to accessibility	xxHa per 1,000 in Stoke Target of at least one 20Ha site within 2km; one 100Ha site within 5km; and one 500Ha site within	0					
biodiversity, related to accessibility criteria	xxHa per 1,000 in Stoke Target of at least one 20Ha site within 2km; one 100Ha site within 5km; and one 500Ha site within 10km of home	0					
biodiversity, related to accessibility criteria b) Area of LNR per 1000 head of	xxHa per 1,000 in Stoke Target of at least one 20Ha site within 2km; one 100Ha site within 5km; and one 500Ha site within 10km of home 6 LNRs in Stoke (1 NNR)	0					
biodiversity, related to accessibility criteria	xxHa per 1,000 in Stoke Target of at least one 20Ha site within 2km; one 100Ha site within 5km; and one 500Ha site within 10km of home 6 LNRs in Stoke (1 NNR) 0 in Newcastle						
biodiversity, related to accessibility criteria b) Area of LNR per 1000 head of	xxHa per 1,000 in Stoke Target of at least one 20Ha site within 2km; one 100Ha site within 5km; and one 500Ha site within 10km of home 6 LNRs in Stoke (1 NNR) 0 in Newcastle Target of LNR provision of 1Ha per	0					
biodiversity, related to accessibility criteria b) Area of LNR per 1000 head of	xxHa per 1,000 in Stoke Target of at least one 20Ha site within 2km; one 100Ha site within 5km; and one 500Ha site within 10km of home 6 LNRs in Stoke (1 NNR) 0 in Newcastle Target of LNR provision of 1Ha per 1,000; establish LNRs in Newcastle						
biodiversity, related to accessibility criteria b) Area of LNR per 1000 head of	xxHa per 1,000 in Stoke Target of at least one 20Ha site within 2km; one 100Ha site within 5km; and one 500Ha site within 10km of home 6 LNRs in Stoke (1 NNR) 0 in Newcastle Target of LNR provision of 1Ha per 1,000; establish LNRs in Newcastle and identify further opportunities in						
biodiversity, related to accessibility criteria b) Area of LNR per 1000 head of population	xxHa per 1,000 in Stoke Target of at least one 20Ha site within 2km; one 100Ha site within 5km; and one 500Ha site within 10km of home 6 LNRs in Stoke (1 NNR) 0 in Newcastle Target of LNR provision of 1Ha per 1,000; establish LNRs in Newcastle and identify further opportunities in Stoke	0					
 biodiversity, related to accessibility criteria b) Area of LNR per 1000 head of population 15. Reduce the amount of land in 	xxHa per 1,000 in Stoke Target of at least one 20Ha site within 2km; one 100Ha site within 5km; and one 500Ha site within 10km of home 6 LNRs in Stoke (1 NNR) 0 in Newcastle Target of LNR provision of 1Ha per 1,000; establish LNRs in Newcastle and identify further opportunities in Stoke SSIs classified in an 'unfavourable'	0					
 biodiversity, related to accessibility criteria b) Area of LNR per 1000 head of population 15. Reduce the amount of land in a) Area and Number of SSSIs in 	xxHa per 1,000 in Stoke Target of at least one 20Ha site within 2km; one 100Ha site within 5km; and one 500Ha site within 10km of home 6 LNRs in Stoke (1 NNR) 0 in Newcastle Target of LNR provision of 1Ha per 1,000; establish LNRs in Newcastle and identify further opportunities in Stoke SSSIS classified in an 'unfavourable 62Ha of SSSI is in favourable	O					
 biodiversity, related to accessibility criteria b) Area of LNR per 1000 head of population 15. Reduce the amount of land in 	xxHa per 1,000 in Stoke Target of at least one 20Ha site within 2km; one 100Ha site within 5km; and one 500Ha site within 10km of home 6 LNRs in Stoke (1 NNR) 0 in Newcastle Target of LNR provision of 1Ha per 1,000; establish LNRs in Newcastle and identify further opportunities in Stoke SSSIs classified in an 'unfavourable 62Ha of SSSI is in favourable condition out of 82Ha	0					
 biodiversity, related to accessibility criteria b) Area of LNR per 1000 head of population 15. Reduce the amount of land in a) Area and Number of SSSIs in 'favourable' condition 	xxHa per 1,000 in Stoke Target of at least one 20Ha site within 2km; one 100Ha site within 10km of home 6 LNRs in Stoke (1 NNR) 0 in Newcastle Target of LNR provision of 1Ha per 1,000; establish LNRs in Newcastle and identify further opportunities in Stoke SSSIs classified in an 'unfavourable 62Ha of SSSI is in favourable condition out of 82Ha Target of 95% by 2010	0 (condition 0					
 biodiversity, related to accessibility criteria b) Area of LNR per 1000 head of population 15. Reduce the amount of land in a) Area and Number of SSSIs in 'favourable' condition 16. To reduce contamination, reg 	xxHa per 1,000 in Stoke Target of at least one 20Ha site within 2km; one 100Ha site within 5km; and one 500Ha site within 10km of home 6 LNRs in Stoke (1 NNR) 0 in Newcastle Target of LNR provision of 1Ha per 1,000; establish LNRs in Newcastle and identify further opportunities in Stoke SSSIs classified in an 'unfavourable 62Ha of SSSI is in favourable condition out of 82Ha Target of 95% by 2010 enerate degraded environments, ma	0 (condition 0	sources and air c	uality and minim	ise development	on greenfield si	
 biodiversity, related to accessibility criteria b) Area of LNR per 1000 head of population 15. Reduce the amount of land in a) Area and Number of SSSIs in 'favourable' condition 16. To reduce contamination, reg. a) Changes in the amount of 	xxHa per 1,000 in Stoke Target of at least one 20Ha site within 2km; one 100Ha site within 5km; and one 500Ha site within 10km of home 6 LNRs in Stoke (1 NNR) 0 in Newcastle Target of LNR provision of 1Ha per 1,000; establish LNRs in Newcastle and identify further opportunities in Stoke SSIS classified in an 'unfavourable 62Ha of SSSI is in favourable condition out of 82Ha Target of 95% by 2010 enerate degraded environments, mai 311Ha in Stoke	0 (condition 0					The regeneration of the inner urban area in particular will directly
 biodiversity, related to accessibility criteria b) Area of LNR per 1000 head of population 15. Reduce the amount of land in a) Area and Number of SSSIs in 'favourable' condition 16. To reduce contamination, reg. 	xxHa per 1,000 in Stoke Target of at least one 20Ha site within 2km; one 100Ha site within 5km; and one 500Ha site within 10km of home 6 LNRs in Stoke (1 NNR) 0 in Newcastle Target of LNR provision of 1Ha per 1,000; establish LNRs in Newcastle and identify further opportunities in Stoke SSSIs classified in an 'unfavourable 62Ha of SSSI is in favourable condition out of 82Ha Target of 95% by 2010 enerate degraded environments, ma	0 (condition 0	isources and air o	uality and minin Urban	ise development H	on greenfield si	

✓ M 0	Urban	н н	P	of previously developed land and buildings Regenration of the urban area will mean more development which in turn means more waste during construction and beyond. Levels of impact are difficult to determine at this stage until specific proposals emerge. A fundamental element of the proposed strategy is to protect environmentally sensitive parts including the floodplain Redevelopment of the inner urban core will be put under a certain
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		tems (SuDS).		turn means more waste during construction and beyond. Levels of impact are difficult to determine at this stage until specific proposals emerge. A fundamental element of the proposed strategy is to protect environmentally sensitive parts including the floodplain
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		tems (SuDS).		turn means more waste during construction and beyond. Levels of impact are difficult to determine at this stage until specific proposals emerge. A fundamental element of the proposed strategy is to protect environmentally sensitive parts including the floodplain
0 0 e the use of susta 0 0 e the use of susta 0 0 ework Directive or the heritage of		tems (SuDS).		turn means more waste during construction and beyond. Levels of impact are difficult to determine at this stage until specific proposals emerge. A fundamental element of the proposed strategy is to protect environmentally sensitive parts including the floodplain
0 0 e the use of susta 0 0 e the use of susta 0 0 ework Directive or the heritage of		tems (SuDS).		turn means more waste during construction and beyond. Levels of impact are difficult to determine at this stage until specific proposals emerge. A fundamental element of the proposed strategy is to protect environmentally sensitive parts including the floodplain
0 e the use of susta		tems (SuDS).		environmentally sensitive parts including the floodplain
e the use of susta		tems (SuDS).		environmentally sensitive parts including the floodplain
D ework Directive r the heritage of		tems (SuDS).		environmentally sensitive parts including the floodplain
0 ework Directive	the area			environmentally sensitive parts including the floodplain
0 ework Directive	the area			Redevelopment of the inner urban core will be put under a certain
ework Directive	the area			Redevelopment of the inner urban core will be put under a certain
ework Directive	the area			Redevelopment of the inner urban core will be put under a certain
r the heritage of	the area			Redevelopment of the inner urban core will be put under a certain
r the heritage of	the area			Redevelopment of the inner urban core will be put under a certain
	the area			Redevelopment of the inner urban core will be put under a certain
?				Redevelopment of the inner urban core will be put under a certain
				amount of pressure but care will be taken to balance the need for development and to protect our heritage assets. English Heritage have been closely involved in the heritage assessment process. Policy CP24 is included to safeguard features of acknowledged importance.
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?				Uncertain effect. Additional growth in the inner urban core may lead
	0 ?	?		?

CP5: Vitality and Viability of Centres

SA Objectives and Indicators	Key baseline information and target (where available)	Impact	Likely timing of impact (short, med, long term)	Geographical scale: Urban/ Rural	Likelihood of impact: H/M/L	Temporary or Permanent Impact	Commentary (include any cumulative, secondary or synergistic impacts and recommendations for improvement/ mitigation of adverse effects
1. To help to meet the housing ne	eds of the whole community	-			l		
g) The proportion of unfit private sector dwellings made fit or demolished as a direct result of action by the LA	Number of unfit homes made fit or demolished in Stoke is 2% and in Newcastle is 4%	0					
h) Number of unfit homes per 1000 dwellings	12% of homes per 1,000 are unfit in Newcastle. No data is currently available for Stoke	0					
 Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable 	About 12% homes in Newcastle built are affordable. In Stoke 814 new homes (80 by RSLs) were built in 2004/05.	0					
j) Changes in house prices relative to the regional average	House prices in Stoke - £168,623 and Newcastle - £210,871 are well below WM regional average - £259,045	0					
 k) Number of houses completed per year 	814 homes were completed in Stoke and 279 in Newcastle in 2004/05	0					
 Proportion of households accepted as statutory homeless by the Authority within the last two years (BV 214) 	Only 0.5% of households are accepted as being homeless in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0					
2. To increase life expectancy and	improve the health of the populatio	n overall					
 Percentage of population with good health 	12.8% of people in Stoke describe their health as 'not good'. 23% experience a limiting long term illness which is the 26 th highest rate in England & Wales. No data is currently available for Newcastle.	?					There is a link between location and ability to access retail centres on foot, cycle or public trasnport
 d) Mortality rate (causes per 100,000 population) circulatory disease i.e. heart disease/stroke; cancer; suicide; accidents 	Stoke has significantly higher death rates from heart disease, circulatory diseases, and cancer than the West Midlands region as a whole. The incidence of lung cancer is also significantly higher than the regional average. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0					
3. To provide the best possible en	vironment to encourage and increas	e economic o	enterprise and er	nployment			
f) Changes in the number of jobs	In 2001, unemployment in Stoke was 4% (70 th) and in Newcastle it was xxx	?					Maintaining a healthy centre will especially for the City Centre and Newcastle town centre is likely to increase inward investment opportunities. Should also help to maintain the supply of retail sector employment by protecting those working in shops within designated centres which otherwise may close due to competition from out of centre development.
 g) Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active 	Around 61% of the population are economically active against a rate of 59% for the WM region	0					
 h) Number of business start ups i) Number of new businesses moving to the area 	Data gap In 2003/04 1,268 new businesses moved into the Newcastle area. No data is currently available for Stoke	0					
 j) Number of VAT registrations (includes rural businesses) 	Between 1992 and 2002 the number of VAT registrations in Stoke declined by 9%. No data is currently available for Newcastle	✓	S	Designated centre	L	Р	Policy would seek to ensure that small independent retailers located within designated centres are protected from out of town competition through the application of policy tests.

	range possible of shopping and com	mercial servi	ces for the resi	dent population			
c) Percentage retail/ commercial floor space by type	30% retail and 70% commercial in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	~ ~	s	Designated centre	н	Р	Clearly very supportive
d) Shopping floor space per 1000 population	251,858 sq.m in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	~~	S	Designated centre	н	Р	As above
5. To protect and enhance the vit	ality and viability of the city, town a	d district ce	ntres within the	e conurbation and	village centres in	n the rural area	
Rank of centre	Stoke is ranked 54 th (vitality 194 th and Newcastle 237 th (vitality 107 th) out of the top 500 centres	~~	М	Designated centres	н	Р	Maintaining exisiting centres is likely to support their continued vitality and viability and vibrancy and help to support vibrant communities where retail centres are located within settlements.
Number of vacant shop units	259 vacant shops exist in Stoke. No data is currently available for Stoke	0					
6. To provide a more equitable so with particular emphasis on depri		est possible i	range of commu	unity, cultural, edu	cational, health,	recreational an	d leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the population
h) Pattern of deprivation	Stoke is 18 th most deprived area in in England. Newcastle is ranked 138 th out of 354 English districts	~~	L	Designated centres	м	Р	Potential positive improvement to deprived areas by improving accessibility to essential services
 Percentage of residents satisfied with living in their local community 	Stoke: Sports (54%), Libraries (66%), Theatres (67%), Overall services (39%), Cleanliness (45%), Planning service (80%). Newcastle data not currently available.	?					Although the policy will not directly improve the quality of where people live, it will help to ensure NStaffs retains a vital and vibrant network of designated centres for shopping and other services.
j) Loss of open space to development	Data gap – Data to be collected as part of Green space audit	0					
k) Participation rates in sport	Data gap	0					
 I) The number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12 	Newcastle 2.48 per 1,000 No data for Stoke available	0					
m)Number of people receiving Benefits e.g. incapacity benefit	Stoke 12,500 people or 8.1% of working population i.e. ranked 6 th in England, 1 st in West Midlands Newcastle 5.2% 48 th in England	0					
n) Differential between highest and lowest incomes	Stoke 86% which is ranked 24 th out of 375 authorities. Newcastle is 75% which ranked 216 th . West Midlands is 78% and England 73%	0					
7. Reduce crime and the fear of c	rime				•	•	
g) Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	In 2003, in Stoke 22.95 there were twice as many burglaries as in Newcastle 10.08	0					
h) Violent crimes per 1000 population	Various data is available	0					
i) Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	In 2004/05 Stoke 15.91 Newcastle 9.9	0					
 j) Percentage of council provided car parking covered by a Secured Car Park award 	None currently	0					
 k) The level of fear of crime in older people 	Data gap for Stoke Newcastle 29.6%	0					
 Changes in the level of crime, and people's perception of crime 	Data gaps	0					
8. To reduce the need to travel w							
c) Distances people need to travel to work, particularly the need to out commute	In 2001, 70% of people travel to work by car or motorcycle or are a passenger in North Staffs England 55% drive, 6% are passengers in cars	~	S	Designated centres	м	Р	Policy implies centrality, accessibility and therefore the potential to reduce private car use for shopping trips (but delivering this outcome depends on other policies too).
d) Reduced reliance on the private car	In North Staffs 31% households with no car. Higher than national average of 27%	~	s	Designated centres	М	Р	Policy seeks to achieve to deliver a balanced network of centres across the conurbation. This will help ensure that these centres are accessible by a choice of means of transport other than the car.

9. To encourage the use of public	transport, cycling and walking						
 c) Levels of walking, cycling or travelling by bus or train 	In North Staffs 10.85% of working popn travel to work on foot (England 9.99%) 1.52% travel to work by bike (England 2.83%)	~	s	Designated centres	м	Р	Direct positive impact. Policy seeks to achieve a balanced network of designated centres across the conurbation. This will reduce the need and/or the desire for unnecessary journeys by making walking, cycling and public transport a more realistic option.
	8.5% travel to work by bus						
d) Percentage of new residential	Stoke 100%						As above
development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre	Newcastle to be determined	✓	s	Designated centres	м	Р	
	ble energy and energy efficiency in	avisting and	new developm	ant and redevelop	ment		
c) Number of developments	Average SAP rating of council	existing and					Proposed regeneration of the urban area likely to have a positive
incorporating energy efficiency measures e.g. increased standards, better design, improved construction and choice of materials	owned dwellings Stoke – 65, Newcastle - Councils aim to increase domestic	~	L	Designated centres	м	Р	effect on reducing the effects of climate change for example reducing the need to travel, re-using previously developed land etc.
	energy efficiency by 20% by 2010						
 d) Percentage of energy created from renewable sources 	None currently Target to produce 10% of electricity from renewables by 2010 and 25% by 2020	0					
11. To improve air quality, creatir							
 b) Achievement of air quality standards 	2 AQMA declared in Stoke and 7 further areas under investigation	~	s	Designated centres	м	Р	Implies centrality, accessibility and therefore the potential to reduce private car use for shopping trips (but delivering this outcome depends on other policies too)
12. Retain and enhance the specie	es and habitats targeted for improve	ment in the	Staffordshire Bi	iodiversity Action I	Plan		
 e) No reduction in the abundance and distribution of BAP species/ habitat 	28 species identified in BAP. Some are of international importance: Noctule Bat Pipistrelle Bat Great Crested Newt Natterjack Toad	0					
f) Increase in the area of native	Floating water plantain Total woodland cover in North						
broadleaved woodland	Staffs?	0					
 g) Reversal in decline of farmland birds by 2020 	Data not currently available	0					
h) Maintain and enhance BAP Habitats	BAP aims to ensure long term survival of the biodiversity within North Staffordshire 10 habitats in NStaffs identified in BAP	0					
	the extent and quality of SBIs, LNR	s, RIGs					
 c) Percentage loss of SBIs (known as NHAs in Stoke) and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded 	No of Grade 1 SBIs wholly or partially in area – to be determined	0					
d) Percentage loss of RIGS	Data not currently available	0					
 Increase the amount accessib Combined area of Council owned and other land managed for biodiversity, related to accessibility criteria 	3.3Ha per 1,000 in Newcastle xxHa per 1,000 in Stoke Target of at least one 20Ha site within 2km; one 100Ha site within 5km; and one 500Ha site within	0					
d) Area of LNR per 1000 head of population	10km of home 6 LNRs in Stoke (1 NNR) 0 in Newcastle Target of LNR provision of 1Ha per 1,000; establish LNRs in Newcastle and identify further opportunities in Stoke	0					
	SSSIs classified in an 'unfavourable	condition					
 a) Area and Number of SSSIs in 'favourable' condition 	62Ha of SSSI is in favourable condition out of 82Ha Target of 95% by 2010	0					

	nerate degraded environments, mai			auncy and minim		c on greenneid a	
 Changes in the amount of derelict/ contaminated land 	311Ha in Stoke 109Ha in Newcastle	✓	s	Designated centres	н	Р	By adopting a sequential approach to development starting with site: within designated centres, the policy is likely to encourage the re-us of previously developed land buildings and is therefore an efficient strategy in land use terms.
on previously developed land	91% in Stoke 88.4% in Newcastle	0					
) Percentage of commercial development taking place on prownfield land	100% in Stoke 65.9% in Newcastle	0					
 k) Percentage of other developments taking place on brownfield land. 	100% in Stoke. Newcastle not known	0					
) Amount of waste collected per nousehold	121,174 tonnes in Stoke over half of which is incinerated and subject to energy recovery. 22% goes to landfill, 11% is recycled Newcastle not currently available	0					
n) Percentage of nousehold/commercial waste recycled	13.76% in Stoke 10.5% in Newcastle Recycling target ?	0					
n) Increased recycling facilities	2 household recycling sites and 35 local bring sites in Stoke Data for Newcastle tbc	✓	s	Designated centres	н	Р	Centrally locating retailing should support more efficient waste disposal and locations are also convenient as 'bring' sites
17. To reduce the amount of develo	opment within the floodplain and pr	omote the u	se of sustainable	e drainage system	ns (SuDS).	•	-
 Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds 	None	0					
d) Number of applications supporting SuDS	Data not currently available	0					
18. To increase the efficient use of	water resources.						
b) Number of developments	Average daily consumption is						
incorporating water efficient	xxlitres/ head/day Industry average is 147litres/ head/ day	0					
19. To improve water quality and n	neet the requirements of the Water	Framework	Directive			•	
 b) Percentage of rivers/canals classed as good/fair water quality 	87% in Stoke Data for Newcastle not currently available	0					
20. To help to maintain distinctiver		ern for the h	neritage of the ar	ea			
f) Number of listed buildings including those at risk	There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke and 378 in Newcastle (xx at risk)	0					
 g) Archaeological features and remains 	Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle - 13	0					
 h) Number and area of listed parks and gardens 	There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle	0					
 Number and area of conservation areas; Local lists of buildings of special 	There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle	0					
historic and/or archaeological	Data not currently available	0					
21. To help to provide a safe and e	fficient highway network						
 b) Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network 	Stoke - 44% journeys into City Centre by car in 2004/05. Target 40% by 2011 No of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents by 2010 Stoke - 91 (2004/05) Target of 75 by 2010 Newcastle - to be determined	0					

CP6: Rural Housing

SA Objectives and Indicators	Key baseline information and target (where available)	Impact	Likely timing of impact (short, med, long term)	Geographical scale	Likelihood of impact	Permanence of impact	Commentary including mitigation of adverse effects
1. To help to meet the housing ne	eds of the whole community	ŗ					
m)The proportion of unfit private sector dwellings made fit or demolished as a direct result of action by the LA	Number of unfit homes made fit or demolished in Stoke is 2% and in Newcastle is 4%	1	M-L	Rural	M-H	Р	Providing housing on the basis of need will mean that supply is unlikely to exceed demand. Therefore, rural housing will be highly sought after and unlikely to fall into disrepair.
n) Number of unfit homes per 1000 dwellings	12% of homes per 1,000 are unfit in Newcastle. No data is currently available for Stoke	V	M-L	Rural	M-H	Р	As above.
 o) Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable 	About 12% homes in Newcastle built are affordable. No data is currently available for Stoke	√	M-L	Rural	M-H	Р	An appropriate level of affordable housing will be provided in accordance with need.
p) Changes in house prices relative to the regional average	House prices in Stoke - £168,623 and Newcastle - £210,871 are well below WM regional average - £259,045	1	M-L	Rural	М	Р	Supply is unlikely to exceed demand. Therefore, house prices are unlikely to fall greatly, if at all.
 q) Number of houses completed per year 	814 homes were completed in Stoke and 279 in Newcastle in 2004/05	?	?	?	?	?	Impact uncertain – depends on the level of need.
 r) Proportion of households accepted as statutory homeless by the Authority within the last two years (BV 214) 	Only 0.5% of households are accepted as being homeless in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	J	M-L	Rural	M-H	Ρ	Sufficient level of appropriate provision for people unable to access the housing market.
2. To increase life expectancy and	I improve the health of the population	n overall					
e) Percentage of population with good health	12.8% of people in Stoke describe their health as 'not good'. 23% experience a limiting long term illness which is the 26 th highest rate in England & Wales. No data is currently available for Newcastle.	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
 f) Mortality rate (causes per 100,000 population) circulatory disease i.e. heart disease/stroke; cancer; suicide; accidents 	Stoke has significantly higher death rates from heart disease, circulatory diseases, and cancer than the West Midlands region as a whole. The incidence of lung cancer is also significantly higher than the regional average. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
3. To provide the best possible en	vironment to encourage and increas	e economic	enterprise and er	nployment			
k) Changes in the number of jobs	In 2001, unemployment in Stoke was 4% (70 th) and in Newcastle it was xxx	0	0	0	0	0	Housing provision has no obvious impact on its own.
 Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active 	Around 61% of the population are economically active against a rate of 59% for the WM region	0	0	0	0	0	As above.
m)Number of business start ups	Data gap	0	0	0	0	0	As above.
n) Number of new businesses moving to the area	In 2003/04 1,268 new businesses moved into the Newcastle area. No data is currently available for Stoke	0	0	0	0	0	As above.
 o) Number of VAT registrations (includes rural businesses) 	Between 1992 and 2002 the number of VAT registrations in Stoke declined by 9%. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0	0	0	0	0	As above.
	range possible of shopping and com						
 e) Percentage retail/ commercial floor space by type 	30% retail and 70% commercial in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0	0	0	0	0	Housing provision has no obvious impact on its own.

f) Shopping floor space per 1000 population	251,858 sq.m in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0	0	0	0	0	As above.
5. To protect and enhance the vita	ality and viability of the city, town a	nd district ce	ntres within the	conurbation and	village centres in	the rural area	
Rank of centre	Stoke is ranked 54 th (vitality 194 th and Newcastle 237 th (vitality 107 th) out of the top 500 centres	1	L	Centre in question	M-H	Р	Provision of housing in line with the need of rural centres will help to maintain their vitality and viability, whilst not acting to the detriment of their character.
Number of vacant shop units	259 vacant shops exist in Stoke. No data is currently available for Stoke	~	L	Centre in question	M-H	Ρ	Provision of housing in line with need, and in keeping with a centre's scale, will help to maintain vitality and viability and reduce the number of vacant units.
6. To provide a more equitable so population with particular emphas		est possible	range of commu	nity, cultural, edu	cational, health,	recreational and	leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the
o) Pattern of deprivation	Stoke is 18 th most deprived area in in England. Overall deprivation highest in wards xxxx Newcastle is ranked 138 th out of 354 English districts	0	-	-	-	-	The option does not focus specifically on deprived localities, therefore such places are unlikely to benefit more greatly than others and to attain parity. Unlikely therefore to have an impact on its own, but may do in conjunction with other policies.
 p) Percentage of residents satisfied with living in their local community 	Stoke: Sports (54%), Libraries (66%), Theatres (67%), Overall services (39%), Cleanliness (45%), Planning service (80%). Newcastle data not currently available.	1	L	Rural	М	Н	Provision of housing in keeping with local need will aid the creation of sustainable, attractive settlements, leading to a general increase in public satisfaction.
 q) Loss of open space to development 	Data gap	~	M-L	Rural	Н	Р	Provision of open space likely to be required as part of new residential development.
r) Participation rates in sport	Data gap	1	L	Rural	М	Р	Provision of open space is likely to be required as part of new residential development. This will increase the opportunity for participation in sport.
 s) The number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12 	Newcastle 2.48 per 1,000 No data for Stoke available	1	M-L	Rural	Н	Р	As for open space.
 t) Number of people receiving Benefits e.g. incapacity benefit 	Stoke 12,500 people or 8.1% of working population i.e. ranked 6 th in England, 1 st in West Midlands Newcastle 5.2% 48 th in England	0	0	0	0	0	No obvious impact.
u) Differential between highest and lowest incomes	Stoke 86% which is ranked 24 th out of 375 authorities. Newcastle is 75% which ranked 216 th . West Midlands is 78% and England 73%	0	-	-	-	-	No specific focus on deprived communities. The option therefore is likely to have a neutral impact, as it would not serve to increase income differentials.
7. Reduce crime and the fear of cr			•	•	•		
m)Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	In 2003, in Stoke 22.95 there were twice as many burglaries as in Newcastle 10.08	0	0	0	0	0	No obvious impact.
n) Violent crimes per 1000 population	Various data is available	0	0	0	0	0	No obvious impact.
o) Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	In 2004/05 Stoke 15.91 Newcastle 9.9	0	0	0	0	0	No obvious impact.
 p) Percentage of council provided car parking covered by a Secured Car Park award 	None currently	0	0	0	0	0	No obvious impact.
 q) The level of fear of crime in older people 	Data gap for Stoke Newcastle 29.6%	0	0	0	0	0	No obvious impact.
r) The number of sites at which Alcohol Consumption in Public Places Regulations are in force	Data gap for Stoke-on Trent City Council, 187 in Newcastle	0	0	0	0	0	No obvious impact.
s) Changes in the level of crime, and people's perception of crime	Data gaps	0	0	0	0	0	No obvious impact.
8. To reduce the need to travel wi	hile increasing accessibility for all						
e) Number of car journeys into City Centre	Data not currently available	J	M-L	City Centre	М	Р	Provision of housing in line with local need may increase the vitality and viability of rural centres, increasing local service provision and reducing the need to travel into the urban area for some purposes.
f) Modal split (% of car, bus, rail, and other means of travel)	Data not currently available	Х	M-L	Rural	M-H	Ρ	Although there may be a reduction in the total amount of travel from the rural area to the urban, there is no increased likelihood that people will be persuaded to adopt modes of transport other than the car for such journeys.

g) Availability of passenger travel information systems, park and ride facilities	Data not currently available	Х	M-L	Rural	M-H	Р	As above – doubts over public transport viability in relation to the rural area.
A A							
9. To encourage the use of publice) Length of cycleway	94.6 annualised index for City	Х	M-L	Rural	M-H	Р	As above.
, , , ,	Centre						
 c) Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre 	Stoke 100% Newcastle to be determined	X/√	M-L	Rural	М	P	Providing housing in line with need means that residential development is only likely to occur in rural areas with adequate service provision. New residential development unlikely to be within 30 minutes public transport time of major services within the urban area however.
	ble energy and energy efficiency in	existing and	new developme	nt and redevelop	nent.		
 e) Number of developments incorporating energy efficiency measures e.g. increased standards, better design, improved construction and choice of materials 	Data gap	~	м	Rural	M-H	P	New residential development will be required to include such measures.
 f) Percentage of energy created from renewable sources 	None currently Target to produce 10% of electricity from renewables by 2010 and 25% by 2020	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
11. To improve air quality, creating		6	1				
 Achievement of air quality standards 	2 AQMA declared in Stoke and 7 further areas under investigation	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
12. Retain and enhance the speci	es and habitats targeted for improve	ment in the	Staffordshire Bi	odiversity Action I	lan		
 No reduction in the abundance and distribution of BAP species/ habitat 	Data not currently available	?	?	?	?	?	Impact unclear - dependent on level of housing provision, which in turn is dependent on level of need. Contributions could be sought to mitigate any potential detrimental impact.
j) Increase in the area of native broadleaved woodland	Data not currently available	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
 k) Reversal in decline of farmland birds by 2020 	Data not currently available	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
l) Maintain and enhance BAP Habitats	Data not currently available	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
	the extent and quality of SBIs, LNR	s, RIGs					
 e) Percentage loss of SBIs and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded 	Data not currently available	0	-	-	-	-	Unlikely to have an impact on the majority of SBIs, which are located within the rural area but away from settlements.
f) Percentage loss of RIGS	Data not currently available	0	_	_	-	_	As above.
14. Increase the amount accessib		0		-			AS above.
 e) Combined area of Council owned and other land managed for biodiversity, related to accessibility criteria 	Data not currently available Target of at least one 20Ha site within 2km; one 100Ha site within 5km; and one 500Ha site within 10km of home	0	-	-	-	-	Local need in the rural area likely to be generally low, therefore there will be no real impact.
f) Area of LNR per 1000 head of population	5 LNRs in Stoke 0 in Newcastle Target of LNR provision of 1Ha per 1,000; establish LNRs in Newcastle and identify further opportunities in Stoke	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
	SSSIs classified in an 'unfavourable						
 a) Area and Number of SSSIs in 'favourable' condition 	62Ha of SSSI is in favourable condition out of 82Ha Target of 95% by 2010	0	-	-	-	-	Unlikely to have an impact on the majority of SBIs, which are located within the rural area but away from settlements.
16. To reduce contamination, reg	enerate degraded environments, ma	intain soil re	sources and air	quality and minim	ise developmer	nt on greenfield sit	
 o) Changes in the amount of derelict/ contaminated land 	311Ha in Stoke 109Ha in Newcastle	Х	-M	-Rural	-M-H	-P	Previously developed land is less prevalent in the rural area, so there will be an increased likelihood of greenfield development.
 p) Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land 	91% in Stoke 88.4% in Newcastle	Х	М	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	Previously developed land is largely an urban phenomenon. Therefore, rural development may reduce the overall percentage.
 Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land 	100% in Stoke 65.9% in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.

			r	- -			
 Percentage of other developments taking place on 	100% in Stoke. Newcastle not known	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
brownfield land.		0					As shows
 Amount of waste collected per household 	121,174 tonnes in Stoke Newcastle not currently available	-	-	-	-	-	As above.
 Percentage of household/commercial waste recycled 	13.76% in Stoke 10.5% in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
u) Increased recycling facilities	2 household recycling sites and 35 local bring sites in Stoke Data for Newcastle tbc	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
17 To reduce the amount of deve	lopment within the floodplain and p	romote the u	se of sustainab	le drainage system	e (SuDS)		
e) Number of applications contrary	None		M	Areas at risk of	H	Р	Unlikely that permission will be granted for development
to EA advice on flood risk grounds	NONE	1		flooding		r	where it is likely to increase flood risk or would be at risk itself. Contributions from developers will help to mitigate potential effects.
f) Number of applications supporting SuDS	Data not currently available	1	м	Rural	Н	Р	New development could incorporate such measures, or contributions could be sought from developers.
18. To increase the efficient use of							
 Number of developments incorporating water efficient features 	Average daily consumption is xxlitres/ head/day Industry average is 147litres/ head/ day	\$	М	Rural	Н	Р	As above.
19. To improve water quality and	meet the requirements of the Water	Framework	Directive	I			
 c) Percentage of rivers/canals classed as good/fair quality 	87% in Stoke Data for Newcastle not currently available	1	М	Rural	Н	Р	Unlikely that permission will be granted for development where it is likely to harm water quality. Contributions from developers will help to mitigate potential effects.
20. To help to maintain distinctive	eness and foster interest in and cond	ern for the h	eritage of the a	irea			developers will help to mitigate potential enects.
 Number of listed buildings, and number at risk 	There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke and 378 in Newcastle (xx at risk)	1	M	Rural	Н	Ρ	Limiting provision to only meet local need should help to minimise the effects on rural listed buildings, and unlikely tha permission will be granted for development where it is likely to harm such buildings.
 Archaeological features and remains 	Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle - 13	1	М	Rural	Н	Р	Limiting provision to only meet local need should help to minimise the effects on archaeological remains, and unlikely that permission will be granted for development where it is likely to harm such features.
 m) Number and area of listed parks and gardens 	There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle	1	М	Rural	Н	Р	Limiting provision to only meet local need should help to minimise the effects on listed parks and gardens, and unlikely that permission will be granted for development where it is likely to hamr such areas.
 n) Number and area of conservation areas; 	There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle	1	М	Rural	Н	Р	Limiting provision to only meet local need should help to minimise the effects on conservation areas, and unlikely that permission will be granted for development where it would harm such areas.
 Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological interest 	Data not currently available	1	М	Rural	Н	Ρ	Limiting provision to only meet local need should help to minimise the effects on sites of archaeological interest, and unlikely that permission will be granted for development where it would harm such sites.
21. To help to provide a safe, efficient	ient highway network and improve	the viability	of public transp	ort			
 c) Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network 	No data as yet currently available	X/√/0	M-L	Rural	M-H	Р	Unlikely to be a significant impact, as housing provision in line with local need is likely to be generally low. Journeys from the rural area to the urban area are therefore unlikely to change greatly, although these will continue to be by car.
d) Other indicators to be confirmed as part of the LTP	No data as yet currently available						
demand of housing. Mixed impact	on transport, as increased viability	of public tra	nsport is unlike	ly, especially from t	the rural area, b	ut no greatly in	pon social indicators, notably in relation to the supply and creased need to travel will be generated. ty of sustainable transport. This is mitigated by the fact

CP7: Rural Economy

CP7: RUFAI ECONOMY SA Objectives and Indicators	Key baseline information and target (where available)	Impact	Likely timing of impact (short, med, long term)	Geographical scale	Likelihood of impact	Permanence of impact	Commentary including mitigation of adverse effects
1. To help to meet the housing ne	eds of the whole community	f					
s) The proportion of unfit private sector dwellings made fit or demolished as a direct result of action by the LA	Number of unfit homes made fit or demolished in Stoke is 2% and in Newcastle is 4%	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
t) Number of unfit homes per 1000 dwellings	12% of homes per 1,000 are unfit in Newcastle. No data is currently available for Stoke	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
 u) Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable 	About 12% homes in Newcastle built are affordable. No data is currently available for Stoke	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
 v) Changes in house prices relative to the regional average 	House prices in Stoke - £168,623 and Newcastle - £210,871 are well below WM regional average - £259,045	1	L	Rural	М	Р	Could help increase house prices by aiding job creation and creating viable, attractive settlements.
w) Number of houses completed per year	814 homes were completed in Stoke and 279 in Newcastle in 2004/05	1	L	Rural	М	Р	There will be a limit on the number of new houses within the rural area.
 x) Proportion of households accepted as statutory homeless by the Authority within the last two years (BV 214) 	Only 0.5% of households are accepted as being homeless in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	x	L	Rural	М	Ρ	Greater demand for housing as a result of economic development could result in people being 'priced out' of the market.
2. To increase life expectancy and	improve the health of the population	n overall					
g) Percentage of population with good health	12.8% of people in Stoke describe their health as 'not good'. 23% experience a limiting long term illness which is the 26 th highest rate in England & Wales. No data is currently available for Newcastle.	1	L	Rural	L-M	Р	Using economic development to help create sustainable, attractive settlements could increase collective self-esteem and lead to the adoption of healthier lifestyles.
 h) Mortality rate (causes per 100,000 population) circulatory disease i.e. heart disease/stroke; cancer; suicide; accidents 	Stoke has significantly higher death rates from heart disease, circulatory diseases, and cancer than the West Midlands region as a whole. The incidence of lung cancer is also significantly higher than the regional average. No data is currently available for Newcastle	\$	L	Rural	L-M	Ρ	As above.
3. To provide the best possible en	vironment to encourage and increas	e economic	enterprise and e	mployment			
p) Changes in the number of jobs	In 2001, unemployment in Stoke was 4% (70 th) and in Newcastle it was xxx	1	М	Rural	Н	Р	Obvious increase in the number of jobs.
 q) Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active 	Around 61% of the population are economically active against a rate of 59% for the WM region	1	М	Rural	Н	Р	As above.
r) Number of business start ups	Data gap	1	М	Rural	н	Р	As above.
 Number of new businesses moving to the area 	In 2003/04 1,268 new businesses moved into the Newcastle area. No data is currently available for Stoke	1	м	Rural	н	Р	As above.
 t) Number of VAT registrations (includes rural businesses) 	Between 1992 and 2002 the number of VAT registrations in Stoke declined by 9%. No data is currently available for Newcastle	J	М	Rural	Н	Р	As above.
	range possible of shopping and com					-	
 g) Percentage retail/ commercial floor space by type 	30% retail and 70% commercial in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	~	М	Rural	Н	Р	Likely small increase in retail and commercial floorspace as a percentage of total floorspace.

h) Shopping floor space per 1000 population	251,858 sq.m in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	\checkmark	М	Rural	Н	Р	Small scale retail may form part of any economic development proposals.
5. To protect and enhance the vita	lity and viability of the city, town ar	d district ce	ntres within the o	conurbation and	village centres in	the rural area	
Rank of centre	Stoke is ranked 54 th (vitality 194 th and Newcastle 237 th (vitality 107 th) out of the top 500 centres	0	-	-	-	-	VIllages are not ranked.
Number of vacant shop units	259 vacant shops exist in Stoke. No data is currently available for Stoke	1	L	Village in question	L-M	Р	Small scale retail as part of proposals for economic development may reduce the number of vacant units.
		est possible i	range of commun	ity, cultural, edu	cational, health,	recreational and	leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the
population with particular emphas v) Pattern of deprivation	Is on deprived neighbourhoods Stoke is 18 th most deprived area in		L	Rural	М	Р	Economic development of an appropriate scale to meet the
,	in England. Overall deprivation highest in wards xxxx Newcastle is ranked 138 th out of 354 English districts	J	L	Kurai	141	٢	needs of the rural area may help increase prosperity here and enhance quality of life.
 w) Percentage of residents satisfied with living in their local community 	Stoke: Sports (54%), Libraries (66%), Theatres (67%), Overall services (39%), Cleanliness (45%), Planning service (80%). Newcastle data not currently available.	\checkmark	L	Rural	М	Р	As above.
 x) Loss of open space to development 	Data gap	1	M-L	Rural	M-H	Р	The take-up of open space by economic development proposals is likely to be prevented by other policies.
y) Participation rates in sport	Data gap	1	L	Rural	L-M	Р	Using economic development to help create sustainable, attractive settlements could increase collective self-esteem and lead to the adoption of healthier lifestyles.
z) The number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12	Newcastle 2.48 per 1,000 No data for Stoke available	1	M-L	Rural	M-H	Р	As for open space.
aa) Number of people receiving Benefits e.g. incapacity benefit	Stoke 12,500 people or 8.1% of working population i.e. ranked 6 th in England, 1 st in West Midlands Newcastle 5.2% 48 th in England	1	М	Rural	Н	Р	Obvious increase in the number of jobs and opportunities to increase economic activity levels.
bb) Differential between highest and lowest incomes	Stoke 86% which is ranked 24 th out of 375 authorities. Newcastle is 75% which ranked 216 th . West Midlands is 78% and England 73%	0	-	-	-	-	No specific focus on deprived communities. The option therefore is likely to have a neutral impact, as it would not serve to increase income differentials.
7. Reduce crime and the fear of cr							l
t) Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	In 2003, in Stoke 22.95 there were twice as many burglaries as in Newcastle 10.08	?	?	?	?	?	Impact unclear – possible positive impact due to a stronger sub-regional economy, but this may be offset by the retention of existing income differentials
u) Violent crimes per 1000 population	Various data is available	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
v) Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	In 2004/05 Stoke 15.91 Newcastle 9.9	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
w) Percentage of council provided car parking covered by a Secured Car Park award	None currently	0	-	-	-	-	No car parks within the rural area.
x) The level of fear of crime in older people	Data gap for Stoke Newcastle 29.6%	?	?	?	?	?	Impact unclear – possible positive impact due to a stronger sub-regional economy, but this may be offset by the retention of existing income differentials.
y) The number of sites at which Alcohol Consumption in Public Places Regulations are in force	Data gap for Stoke-on Trent City Council, 187 in Newcastle	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
 z) Changes in the level of crime, and people's perception of crime 	Data gaps	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
8. To reduce the need to travel whether the second se	ile increasing accessibility for all				1	1	1
h) Number of car journeys into City Centre	Data not currently available	1	M-L	City Centre	М	Р	The provision of a high quality public transport service in line with new development will present an opportunity to shift the modal split towards sustainable modes of transport.
 Modal split (% of car, bus, rail, and other means of travel) 	Data not currently available	~	M-L	Rural	M-H	Р	As above.

				-	-		
 j) Availability of passenger travel information systems, park and ride facilities 	Data not currently available	√	M-L	Rural	M-H	Р	Development must be served by a high quality public transport service.
9. To encourage the use of public	transport cycling and walking						
f) Length of cycleway	94.6 annualised index for City	1	M-L	Rural	M-H	Р	As above.
, _ , ,	Centre	-	IT E	Kurui		•	
 d) Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, 	Stoke 100% Newcastle to be determined	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
employment and major health centre							
10. To increase the use of renewa	ble energy and energy efficiency in o	existing and	new developme	nt and redevelop			
 g) Number of developments incorporating energy efficiency measures e.g. increased standards, better design, improved construction and choice of materials 	Data gap	1	М	Rural	M-H	P	Such measures could be incorporated as part of new economic development.
 h) Percentage of energy created from renewable sources 	None currently Target to produce 10% of electricity from renewables by 2010 and 25% by 2020	?	?	?	?	?	Renewable energy generation of this kind could be considered as an aspect of economic development. Impact unclear, as the likelihood of such development taking place depends on its viability as an economic enterprise.
11. To improve air quality, creatin						-	
 Achievement of air quality standards 	2 AQMA declared in Stoke and 7 further areas under investigation	\checkmark	M-L	Rural	M-H	Р	Development will be located so as to be accessible by non- car modes, therefore emissions may decrease and air quality may improve.
12. Retain and enhance the specie	es and habitats targeted for improve	ment in the	Staffordshire Bio	diversity Action	Plan		
m) No reduction in the abundance and distribution of BAP species/ habitat	Data not currently available	?	?	?	?	?	Impact unclear - dependent on location of BAP habitats and species
 n) Increase in the area of native broadleaved woodland 	Data not currently available	?	?	?	?	?	Impact unclear – dependent on location of broadleaved woodland
 Reversal in decline of farmland birds by 2020 	Data not currently available	\checkmark	М	Rural	L-M	Р	Alternative sources of income may increase the amount of land set-aside.
 p) Maintain and enhance BAP Habitats 	Data not currently available	?	?	?	?	?	Impact unclear - dependent on location of BAP habitats and species
13. Ensure that there is no loss in	the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs	s, RIGs		•			
 g) Percentage loss of SBIs and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded 	Data not currently available	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact – development will not be permitted where it would be likely to have a detrimental impact.
h) Percentage loss of RIGS	Data not currently available	?	?	?	?	?	Impact unclear – dependent on location of RIGS (Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites).
14. Increase the amount accessib			-		-	-	
 g) Combined area of Council owned and other land managed for biodiversity, related to accessibility criteria 	Data not currently available Target of at least one 20Ha site within 2km; one 100Ha site within 5km; and one 500Ha site within 10km of home	0	-	-	-	-	This is not an issue in rural areas.
 h) Area of LNR per 1000 head of population 	5 LNRs in Stoke 0 in Newcastle Target of LNR provision of 1Ha per 1,000; establish LNRs in Newcastle and identify further opportunities in Stoke	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact – development will not be permitted where it would be likely to have a detrimental impact.
	SSSIs classified in an 'unfavourable'		1	1	1	1	
 a) Area and Number of SSSIs in 'favourable' condition 	62Ha of SSSI is in favourable condition out of 82Ha Target of 95% by 2010	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact – development will not be permitted where it would be likely to have a detrimental impact.
	enerate degraded environments, ma	ntain soil re	sources and air			t on greenfield si	
 v) Changes in the amount of derelict/ contaminated land 	311Ha in Stoke 109Ha in Newcastle	\checkmark	М	Rural	M-H	Р	Rural previously developed land is at a premium, and is therefore likely to be taken up quickly.
 w) Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land 	91% in Stoke 88.4% in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
 x) Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land 	100% in Stoke 65.9% in Newcastle	1	М	Rural	M-H	Р	Rural previously developed land is at a premium, and is therefore likely to be taken up quickly.

	100% in Chalve Newsenthe net	0	1				No obviewe imprest
y) Percentage of other	100% in Stoke. Newcastle not	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
developments taking place on brownfield land.	known						
 Amount of waste collected per household 	121,174 tonnes in Stoke Newcastle not currently available	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
aa) Percentage of household/commercial waste recycled	13.76% in Stoke 10.5% in Newcastle	?	?	?	?	?	Recycling facilities could be considered as an aspect of economic development. Impact unclear, as the likelihood of such development taking place depends on its viability as an economic enterprise.
bb) Increased recycling facilities	2 household recycling sites and 35 local bring sites in Stoke Data for Newcastle tbc	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
17. To reduce the amount of deve	lopment within the floodplain and p	omote the u	se of sustainabl	e drainage systen	ns (SuDS).		
g) Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds	None	0	-	-	-	-	The rural area contains only one area at risk of flooding. The granting of permission is unlikely.
h) Number of applications supporting SuDS	Data not currently available	1	М	Rural	Н	Р	New development should incorporate such measures.
18. To increase the efficient use of	f water resources.						
 Number of developments incorporating water efficient features 	Average daily consumption is xxlitres/ head/day Industry average is 147litres/ head/ day	√	М	Rural	Н	Ρ	As above.
19. To improve water quality and	meet the requirements of the Water	Framework	Directive	•	•		•
 d) Percentage of rivers/canals classed as good/fair quality 	87% in Stoke Data for Newcastle not currently available	√	М	Rural	Н	Р	Possibility that development could be located so as to have a detrimental impact on river quality, although this would be unlikely. In this instance, contributions could be sought from developers to mitigate potentially negative effects.
20. To help to maintain distinctive	eness and foster interest in and conc	ern for the h	eritage of the a	rea			
 p) Number of listed buildings, and number at risk 	There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke and 378 in Newcastle (xx at risk)	√	М	Rural	Н	Р	Permission unlikely for proposals that would potentially harm listed buildings. Careful redevelopment may bring redundant buildings back into viable use.
 q) Archaeological features and remains 	Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle - 13	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
 Number and area of listed parks and gardens 	There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
 Number and area of conservation areas; 	There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
 Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological interest 	Data not currently available	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
21. To help to provide a safe, efficient	cient highway network and improve	the viability	of public transpo	ort			
 Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network 	No data as yet currently available	1	M-L	Rural	M-H	Р	Development will be located so as to be accessible by non-car modes.
 f) Other indicators to be confirmed as part of the LTP 	No data as yet currently available						
and built assets. Economic develo impact on some social aspects e.g	pment is clearly likely to strengthen deprivation, income differentials an	the sub-reg d crime and	ional economy, v disorder is uncl	which will have a ear.	positive impact in	terms of the	L bod risk areas, water quality and the condition of natural provision of community facilities, though the perceived
							e phenomenon, there are potentially negative implications acilitate the delivery of an adequate supply of affordable

CP8: Countryside Protection

SA Objectives and Indicators	OTECTION Key baseline information and target (where available)	Impact	Likely timing of impact (short, med, long term)	Geographical scale	Likelihood of impact	Permanence of impact	Commentary including mitigation of adverse effects
1. To help to meet the housing ne	eds of the whole community	-			I	I	
 y) The proportion of unfit private sector dwellings made fit or demolished as a direct result of action by the LA 	Number of unfit homes made fit or demolished in Stoke is 2% and in Newcastle is 4%	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
z) Number of unfit homes per 1000 dwellings	12% of homes per 1,000 are unfit in Newcastle. No data is currently available for Stoke	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
aa) Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable	About 12% homes in Newcastle built are affordable. No data is currently available for Stoke	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
bb) Changes in house prices relative to the regional average	House prices in Stoke - £168,623 and Newcastle - £210,871 are well below WM regional average - £259,045	X/√	M-L	Rural	М	Р	The creation of sustainable, attractive settlements where people want to live will cause prices to rise. This may be beneficial to the weak sub-regional housing market as a whole, but detrimental to low income people.
cc)Number of houses completed per year	814 homes were completed in Stoke and 279 in Newcastle in 2004/05	1	M-L	Rural	Н	Р	Countryside protection may limit the number of completions.
dd) Proportion of households accepted as statutory homeless by the Authority within the last two years (BV 214)	Only 0.5% of households are accepted as being homeless in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	х	M-L	Rural	М	Ρ	Possibility that people on low incomes could be 'priced out' of the market, as house prices increase due to the creation of a more attractive environment and restricted development.
	improve the health of the population	n overall			•	•	•
 Percentage of population with good health 	12.8% of people in Stoke describe their health as 'not good'. 23% experience a limiting long term illness which is the 26 th highest rate in England & Wales. No data is currently available for Newcastle.	J	M-L	Rural	М	Ρ	More expensive houses will attract wealthier, higher earning people, who tend to enjoy a better standard of living and quality of life, and have healthier lifestyles.
 j) Mortality rate (causes per 100,000 population) circulatory disease i.e. heart disease/stroke; cancer; suicide; accidents 	Stoke has significantly higher death rates from heart disease, circulatory diseases, and cancer than the West Midlands region as a whole. The incidence of lung cancer is also significantly higher than the regional average. No data is currently available for Newcastle	J	M-L	Rural	М	Р	As above.
3. To provide the best possible en	vironment to encourage and increas	e economic	enterprise and er	mployment			
u) Changes in the number of jobs	In 2001, unemployment in Stoke was 4% (70 th) and in Newcastle it was xxx	1	М	Urban/Rural	L	Р	A more sought after housing supply may attract higher qualified, skilled people who may possess entrepreneurial capabilities and enhance the sub-region's enterprise culture.
 v) Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active 	Around 61% of the population are economically active against a rate of 59% for the WM region	1	М	Urban/Rural	L	Р	As above.
w) Number of business start ups	Data gap	1	М	Urban/Rural	L	Р	As above.
 x) Number of new businesses moving to the area 	In 2003/04 1,268 new businesses moved into the Newcastle area. No data is currently available for Stoke	1	м	Urban/Rural	L	Р	As above.
 y) Number of VAT registrations (includes rural businesses) 	Between 1992 and 2002 the number of VAT registrations in Stoke declined by 9%. No data is currently available for Newcastle	V	М	Urban/Rural	L	Р	As above.
	range possible of shopping and com		ices for the resid	ent population			
 Percentage retail/ commercial floor space by type 	30% retail and 70% commercial in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.

j) Shopping floor space per 1000 population	251,858 sq.m in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
5. To protect and enhance the vita	ality and viability of the city, town ar	d district ce	ntres within the	conurbation and	village centres ir	n the rural area	
Rank of centre	Stoke is ranked 54 th (vitality 194 th and Newcastle 237 th (vitality 107 th) out of the top 500 centres	1	L	Centre in question	L-M	P	Restriction of development in the countryside will increase development within rural service centres.
Number of vacant shop units	259 vacant shops exist in Stoke. No data is currently available for Stoke	√	L	Centre in question	L-M	Р	Increased demand for retail, commercial and leisure facilities will reduce the number of vacant units.
6. To provide a more equitable so population with particular emphas		est possible	range of commu	nity, cultural, edu	cational, health,	recreational and	leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the
cc)Pattern of deprivation	Stoke is 18 th most deprived area in in England. Overall deprivation highest in wards xxxx Newcastle is ranked 138 th out of 354 English districts	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
dd) Percentage of residents satisfied with living in their local community	Stoke: Sports (54%), Libraries (66%), Theatres (67%), Overall services (39%), Cleanliness (45%), Planning service (80%). Newcastle data not currently available.	✓	M-L	Rural	Н	Р	Environmental enhancement will improve quality of life.
ee) Loss of open space to development	Data gap	\checkmark	M-L	Rural	Н	Р	Countryside protection means that existing open space is unlikely to be compromised.
ff) Participation rates in sport	Data gap	1	M-L	Rural	М	Р	More expensive houses will attract wealthier, higher earning people, who tend to enjoy a better standard of living and quality of life, and have more active lifestyles.
gg) The number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12	Newcastle 2.48 per 1,000 No data for Stoke available	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
hh) Number of people receiving Benefits e.g. incapacity benefit	Stoke 12,500 people or 8.1% of working population i.e. ranked 6 th in England, 1 st in West Midlands Newcastle 5.2% 48 th in England	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
ii) Differential between highest and lowest incomes	Stoke 86% which is ranked 24 th out of 375 authorities. Newcastle is 75% which ranked 216 th . West Midlands is 78% and England 73%	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
7. Reduce crime and the fear of cr							1
aa) Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	In 2003, in Stoke 22.95 there were twice as many burglaries as in Newcastle 10.08	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
bb) Violent crimes per 1000 population	Various data is available	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
cc) Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	In 2004/05 Stoke 15.91 Newcastle 9.9	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
dd) Percentage of council provided car parking covered by a Secured Car Park award	None currently	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
ee) The level of fear of crime in older people	Data gap for Stoke Newcastle 29.6%	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
ff) The number of sites at which Alcohol Consumption in Public Places Regulations are in force	Data gap for Stoke-on Trent City Council, 187 in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
gg) Changes in the level of crime, and people's perception of crime	Data gaps	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
8. To reduce the need to travel wh	hile increasing accessibility for all						
k) Number of car journeys into City Centre	Data not currently available	Х	M-L	City Centre	М	Р	Possibility of increased number of journeys to the urban centres, for work and leisure.
 Modal split (% of car, bus, rail, and other means of travel) 	Data not currently available	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
m)Availability of passenger travel information systems, park and ride facilities	Data not currently available	0	-	-	-	-	As above.

9. To encourage the use of public	transport, cycling and walking						
 g) Length of cycleway 	94.6 annualised index for City	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
5, 5 , ,	Centre						
 e) Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre 	Stoke 100% Newcastle to be determined	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
10. To increase the use of renewa	ble energy and energy efficiency in ${\mathfrak o}$	existing and	new developme	nt and redevelop	ment.		
 Number of developments incorporating energy efficiency measures e.g. increased standards, better design, improved construction and choice of materials 	Data gap	V	М	Rural	M-H	Ρ	Such measures could be incorporated as part of new residential development, and would be seen as priorities within the context of environmental protection.
j) Percentage of energy created from renewable sources	None currently Target to produce 10% of electricity from renewables by 2010 and 25% by 2020	1	M-L	Rural	М	Р	Renewable energy installations may be seen as a type of suitable development within the context of environmental protection.
11. To improve air quality, creatin							
 e) Achievement of air quality standards 	2 AQMA declared in Stoke and 7 further areas under investigation	?	?	?	?	?	Impact unclear – dependent on level of energy efficiency and renewable energy generation. However, detrimental impact as a result of continued reliance on the car.
	s and habitats targeted for improve	ment in the	Staffordshire Bi	odiversity Action		-	
 q) No reduction in the abundance and distribution of BAP species/ habitat 	Data not currently available	?	?	?	?	?	Impact unclear - dependent on location of BAP habitats and species
 r) Increase in the area of native broadleaved woodland 	Data not currently available	?	?	?	?	?	Impact unclear – dependent on location of broadleaved woodland
 Reversal in decline of farmland birds by 2020 	Data not currently available	1	M-L	Rural	Н	Р	The emphasis on environmental protection means that development with a potentially negative impact on such habitats would be unlikely, and reversal of decline would occur over time.
t) Maintain and enhance BAP Habitats	Data not currently available	?	?	?	?	?	Impact unclear - dependent on location of BAP habitats and species
	the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs	s, RIGs					
 Percentage loss of SBIs and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded 	Data not currently availabe	\checkmark	S	Rural	Н	Р	The emphasis on environmental protection means that development with a potentially negative impact on such sites would be unlikely.
j) Percentage loss of RIGS	Data not currently available	?	?	?	?	?	Impact unclear – dependent on location of RIGS (Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites).
14. Increase the amount accessib							
 Combined area of Council owned and other land managed for biodiversity, related to accessibility criteria 	Data not currently available Target of at least one 20Ha site within 2km; one 100Ha site within 5km; and one 500Ha site within 10km of home	?	?	?	?	?	Development would be unlikely to harm such land, although it would not necessarily contribute to it, in terms of area or quality.
j) Area of LNR per 1000 head of population	5 LNRs in Stoke 0 in Newcastle Target of LNR provision of 1Ha per 1,000; establish LNRs in Newcastle and identify further opportunities in Stoke	V	M-L	Rural	М	P	Permission would not be granted for development likely to harm such sites.
	SSSIs classified in an `unfavourable	condition					
 a) Area and Number of SSSIs in 'favourable' condition 	62Ha of SSSI is in favourable condition out of 82Ha Target of 95% by 2010	V	M-L	Rural	Н	Р	The emphasis on environmental protection means that development with a potentially negative impact on such sites would be unlikely, and reversal of decline would occur over time.
	nerate degraded environments, ma	intain soil re					
cc) Changes in the amount of derelict/ contaminated land	311Ha in Stoke 109Ha in Newcastle	\checkmark	М	Rural	M-H	Р	Development that respects the countryside will be directed to such land primarily.
dd) Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	91% in Stoke 88.4% in Newcastle	1	М	Rural	M-H	Р	As above.
ee) Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	100% in Stoke 65.9% in Newcastle	V	М	Rural	M-H	Р	As above.

ff) Percentage of other developments taking place on	100% in Stoke. Newcastle not known	\checkmark	М	Rural	M-H	Р	As above.
brownfield land.							
gg) Amount of waste collected per h o sehold	121,174 tonnes in Stoke Newcastle not currently available	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
hh) Percentage of household/commercial waste recycled	13.76% in Stoke 10.5% in Newcastle	\checkmark	M-L	Rural	М	Р	Recycling facilities may be seen as a type of suitable development within the context of environmental protection.
ii) Increased recycling facilities	2 household recycling sites and 35 local bring sites in Stoke Data for Newcastle tbc	~	M-L	Rural	М	Р	As above.
17. To reduce the amount of deve	lopment within the floodplain and p	omote the u	se of sustainabl	e drainage system	ns (SuDS).		
i) Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds	None	√	М	Rural	Н	Р	Prioritising environmental protection should help to minimise development within the floodplain.
j) Number of applications supporting SuDS	Data not currently available	\checkmark	М	Rural	Н	Р	New development could incorporate such measures, or contributions could be sought from developers.
18. To increase the efficient use of	of water resources.		I	1	1		
 e) Number of developments incorporating water efficient features 	Average daily consumption is xxlitres/ head/day Industry average is 147litres/ head/ day	√	М	Rural	Н	Ρ	As above.
19. To improve water quality and	meet the requirements of the Water	Framework	Directive	•			
e) Percentage of rivers/canals classed as good/fair quality	87% in Stoke Data for Newcastle not currently available	1	м	Rural	н	Р	Prioritising environmental protection should help to minimise water pollution.
20. To help to maintain distinctive	eness and foster interest in and conc	ern for the h	eritage of the a	rea			
 Number of listed buildings, and number at risk 	There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke and 378 in Newcastle (xx at risk)	√	М	Rural	Н	Р	Prioritising environmental protection should help to minimise the effects on rural listed buildings.
 v) Archaeological features and remains 	Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle - 13	1	М	Rural	н	Р	As above.
w) Number and area of listed parks and gardens	There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle	√	М	Rural	Н	Р	As above.
 x) Number and area of conservation areas; 	There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle	1	М	Rural	Н	Р	As above.
 y) Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological interest 	Data not currently available	1	М	Rural	Н	Р	As above.
21. To help to provide a safe, efficient	cient highway network and improve	the viability	of public transp	ort			
g) Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network	No data as yet currently available	Х	M-L	Rural	M-H	Р	Detrimental impact as a result of continued reliance on the car.
 h) Other indicators to be confirmed as part of the LTP 	No data as yet currently available						
Summary: This option will have a such as health and physical wellbe		nent, due to	the restriction of	of development, a	s well as strength	ening the loca	I economy and improvements to associated social aspects

for residents on low incomes. This suggests that should this option be implemented as a policy, then there will be a need for the Core Strategy to facilitate the delivery of an adequate supply of affordable housing. There will also be a need to provide sustainable modes of transport, so as to ensure that economic growth does not lead to increased car use.

CP9: Green Belt

SA Objectives and Indicators	Key baseline information and target (where available)	Impact ✓✓ 0 x xx	Likely timing of impact (short, med, long term)	Geographical scale	Likelihood of impact	Permanence of impact	Commentary including mitigation of adverse effects
		?					
 To help to meet the housing nee ee) The proportion of unfit private sector dwellings made fit or demolished as a direct result of action by the LA 	eds of the whole community Number of unfit homes made fit or demolished in Stoke is 2% and in Newcastle is 4%	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
ff) Number of unfit homes per 1000 dwellings	12% of homes per 1,000 are unfit in Newcastle. No data is currently available for Stoke	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
gg) Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable	About 12% homes in Newcastle built are affordable. No data is currently available for Stoke	Х	M-L	Rural	М	Р	Restrictions on inappropriate development within the green belt may prejudice meeting identified housing needs if not all housing provision can be met on PDL within the urban area.
hh) Changes in house prices relative to the regional average	House prices in Stoke - £168,623 and Newcastle - £210,871 are well below WM regional average - £259,045	X/√	M-L	Rural	М	Р	The creation of sustainable, attractive settlements where people want to live will cause prices to rise. This may be beneficial to the weak sub-regional housing market as a whole, but detrimental to low income people.
ii) Number of houses completed per year	814 homes were completed in Stoke and 279 in Newcastle in 2004/05	1	M-L	Rural	Н	Р	Green Belt protection may limit the number of completions.
jj) Proportion of households accepted as statutory homeless by the Authority within the last two years (BV 214)	Only 0.5% of households are accepted as being homeless in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
	improve the health of the population			1	1		·
 Percentage of population with good health 	12.8% of people in Stoke describe their health as 'not good'. 23% experience a limiting long term illness which is the 26 th highest rate in England & Wales. No data is currently available for Newcastle.	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
 Mortality rate (causes per 100,000 population) circulatory disease i.e. heart disease/stroke; cancer; suicide; accidents 	Stoke has significantly higher death rates from heart disease, circulatory diseases, and cancer than the West Midlands region as a whole. The incidence of lung cancer is also significantly higher than the regional average. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
3. To provide the best possible en	vironment to encourage and increas	e economic	enterprise and er	nployment	1	1	
z) Changes in the number of jobs	In 2001, unemployment in Stoke was 4% (70 th) and in Newcastle it was xxx	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
aa) Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active	Around 61% of the population are economically active against a rate of 59% for the WM region	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
bb) Number of business start ups	Data gap	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
cc)Number of new businesses moving to the area	In 2003/04 1,268 new businesses moved into the Newcastle area. No data is currently available for Stoke	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
dd) Number of VAT registrations (includes rural businesses)	Between 1992 and 2002 the number of VAT registrations in Stoke declined by 9%. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
	range possible of shopping and com		ices for the resid	ent population			AL 1
 k) Percentage retail/ commercial floor space by type 	30% retail and 70% commercial in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.

 Shopping floor space per 1000 population 	251,858 sq.m in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	00	-	-	-	-	As above.
5. To protect and enhance the vita	ality and viability of the city, town a	nd district ce	ntres within the	conurbation and	village centres in	the rural area	l
Rank of centre	Stoke is ranked 54 th (vitality 194 th and Newcastle 237 th (vitality 107 th) out of the top 500 centres	√	L	Centre in question	L-M	Ρ	Continuation of Green Belt policy and focusing development on urban areas will help to sustain viability of centres. Releasing land in the Green Belt reduces opportunities to make the most of existing infrastructure and services.
Number of vacant shop units	259 vacant shops exist in Stoke. No data is currently available for Stoke	1	L	Centre in question	L-M	Р	As above.
6. To provide a more equitable so population with particular emphas		est possible	range of commur	nity, cultural, edu	icational, health,	recreational and	leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the
jj) Pattern of deprivation	Stoke is 18 th most deprived area in in England. Overall deprivation highest in wards xxxx Newcastle is ranked 138 th out of 354 English districts	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
 k) Percentage of residents satisfied with living in their local community 	Stoke: Sports (54%), Libraries (66%), Theatres (67%), Overall services (39%), Cleanliness (45%), Planning service (80%). Newcastle data not currently available.	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
II) Loss of open space to development	Data gap	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
mm) Participation rates in sport	Data gap	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
nn) The number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12	Newcastle 2.48 per 1,000 No data for Stoke available	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
oo) Number of people receiving Benefits e.g. incapacity benefit	Stoke 12,500 people or 8.1% of working population i.e. ranked 6 th in England, 1 st in West Midlands Newcastle 5.2% 48 th in England	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
pp) Differential between highest and lowest incomes	Stoke 86% which is ranked 24 th out of 375 authorities. Newcastle is 75% which ranked 216 th . West Midlands is 78% and England 73%	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
7. Reduce crime and the fear of cr	ime		•	•			•
hh) Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	In 2003, in Stoke 22.95 there were twice as many burglaries as in Newcastle 10.08	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
ii) Violent crimes per 1000 population	Various data is available	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
jj) Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	In 2004/05 Stoke 15.91 Newcastle 9.9	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
kk) Percentage of council provided car parking covered by a Secured Car Park award	None currently	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
II) The level of fear of crime in older people	Data gap for Stoke Newcastle 29.6%	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
mm) The number of sites at which Alcohol Consumption in Public Places Regulations are in force	Data gap for Stoke-on Trent City Council, 187 in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
nn) Changes in the level of crime, and people's perception of crime	Data gaps	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
8. To reduce the need to travel whether the second se	nile increasing accessibility for all		•	•	•		
n) Number of car journeys into City Centre	Data not currently available	1	M-L	City Centre	М	Р	Concentrating development in urban areas offers potential to reduce the number of car journeys, by increasing accessibility to the population and viability of other modes.
 Modal split (% of car, bus, rail, and other means of travel) 	Data not currently available	~	M-L	Rural	M-H	Р	Reduced journey times means people may be persuaded to use alternative modes.
 p) Availability of passenger travel information systems, park and ride facilities 	Data not currently available	1	M-L	Rural	M-H	Ρ	As above.

9. To encourage the use of public	transport, cycling and walking						
h) Length of cycleway	94.6 annualised index for City	,	M-L	Rural	M-H	Р	No obvious impact.
, , ,	Centre	1					
f) Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by	Stoke 100% Newcastle to be determined	1	M-L	Rural	M-H	Р	As above.
public transport of GP, hospital,							
primary and secondary schools,							
employment and major health							
centre							
	ble energy and energy efficiency in e		new developme	ent and redevelopn	nent.	1	
 k) Number of developments incorporating energy efficiency 	Data gap	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
measures e.g. increased standards,							
better design, improved construction							
and choice of materials							
 Percentage of energy created 	None currently	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
from renewable sources	Target to produce 10% of electricity						
	from renewables by 2010 and 25%						
	by 2020						
11. To improve air quality, creatin						2	
f) Achievement of air quality standards	2 AQMA declared in Stoke and 7	X/✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	Development focused on the urban area may exacerbate air
StanuardS	further areas under investigation						quality problems in localised areas due to possible increased traffic levels in a given locality, although increased use of
							sustainable modes of transport could offset this.
12. Retain and enhance the specie	es and habitats targeted for improve	ment in the	Staffordshire Bi	odiversity Action P	lan		sustainable modes of transport could onset this.
 No reduction in the abundance 	Data not currently available	./	M-L	Rural	Н	Р	Continuation of green belt policy is likely to conserve land
and distribution of BAP species/	,	v					which may be important for biodiversity purposes.
habitat							
 v) Increase in the area of native 	Data not currently available	1	M-L	Rural	Н	Р	As above.
broadleaved woodland							
w) Reversal in decline of farmland	Data not currently available	1	M-L	Rural	Н	Р	As above.
birds by 2020							
 x) Maintain and enhance BAP Habitats 	Data not currently available	1	M-L	Rural	Н	Р	As above.
	the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs	PIGe					
k) Percentage loss of SBIs and	Data not currently available	√ √	M-L	Rural	Н	Р	Continuation of green belt policy is likely to conserve
number of Grade 1 sites		v	=				designated land.
downgraded							
 Percentage loss of RIGS 	Data not currently available	1	M-L	Rural	Н	Р	As above.
14. Increase the amount accessib	le natural green space						
k) Combined area of Council	Data not currently available	1	M-L	Rural	Н	Р	Restrictions on inappropriate development in the countryside
owned and other land managed for	Target of at least one 20Ha site						are likely to increase its enjoyment.
biodiversity, related to accessibility	within 2km; one 100Ha site within						
criteria	5km; and one 500Ha site within						
	10km of home						
 Area of LNR per 1000 head of 	5 LNRs in Stoke	1	M-L	Rural	Н	Р	As above.
population	0 in Newcastle Target of LNR provision of 1Ha per						
	1,000; establish LNRs in Newcastle						
	and identify further opportunities in						
	Stoke						
	SSSIs classified in an 'unfavourable'	condition	·	·		·	
 a) Area and Number of SSSIs in 	62Ha of SSSI is in favourable	1	M-L	Rural	Н	Р	Continuation of green belt policy is likely to conserve
'favourable' condition	condition out of 82Ha						designated land.
10 To unduce on the total	Target of 95% by 2010					<i>c</i>	14
16. To reduce contamination, regering (i) Changes in the amount of	enerate degraded environments, mai 311Ha in Stoke		sources and air M-L	quality and minim Rural	ise development H	on greenfield s	Continuation of existing green belt protection policy would
derelict/ contaminated land	109Ha in Newcastle	1	141-L	Kurdi	11	r r	ensure development is focused in existing urban areas which
							would make the most efficient use of land.
kk) Percentage of new homes built	91% in Stoke	1	M-L	Rural	Н	Р	As above.
on previously developed land	88.4% in Newcastle	~		Kurui			
II) Percentage of commercial	100% in Stoke	1	M-L	Rural	Н	Р	As above.
development taking place on	65.9% in Newcastle	•					
brownfield land							
							4

mm) Percentage of other	100% in Stoke. Newcastle not known	~	M-L	Rural	Н	Р	As above.
developments taking place on brownfield land.							
nn) Amount of waste collected per household	121,174 tonnes in Stoke Newcastle not currently available	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
oo) Percentage of household/commercial waste recycled	13.76% in Stoke 10.5% in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
pp) Increased recycling facilities	2 household recycling sites and 35 local bring sites in Stoke Data for Newcastle tbc	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
17. To reduce the amount of deve	lopment within the floodplain and pro	omote the u	se of sustainabl	e drainage systen	ns (SuDS).		
 k) Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds 	None	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
I) Number of applications supporting SuDS	Data not currently available	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
18. To increase the efficient use o	f water resources.						
 f) Number of developments incorporating water efficient features 	Average daily consumption is xxlitres/ head/day Industry average is 147litres/ head/ day	1	М	Rural	Н	Р	Restrictions on development within the green belt are likely to maintain water quality.
19. To improve water quality and	meet the requirements of the Water	Framework	Directive	•	•	•	
 Percentage of rivers/canals classed as good/fair quality 	87% in Stoke Data for Newcastle not currently available	~	М	Rural	Н	Р	As above.
20. To help to maintain distinctive	eness and foster interest in and conce	ern for the h	eritage of the a	rea		I	
z) Number of listed buildings, and number at risk	There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke and 378 in Newcastle (xx at risk)	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
aa) Archaeological features and remains	Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle - 13	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
bb) Number and area of listed parks and gardens	There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
cc) Number and area of conservation areas;	There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
dd) Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological interest	Data not currently available	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
21. To help to provide a safe, effic	cient highway network and improve t	he viability o	of public transp	ort			
 Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network 	No data as yet currently available	1	M-L	Rural	M-H	Р	Concentrating development in urban areas offers potential to reduce journey times.
j) Other indicators to be confirmed as part of the LTP	No data as yet currently available						
as part of the LTP Summary: Expected positive impac	ct on environmental aspects, includin			ittle effect on soci	al and economic	considerations	, however.

CP10: Housing Land Supply

SA Objectives and Indicators	Key baseline information and target (where available)	Impact	Likely timing of impact (short, med, long term)	Geographical scale: Urban/ Rural	Likelihood of impact: H/M/L	Temporary or Permanent Impact	Commentary (include any cumulative, secondary or synergistic impacts and recommendations for improvement/ mitigation of adverse effects
1. To help to meet the housing ne	eds of the whole community	-					
kk) The proportion of unfit private sector dwellings made fit or demolished as a direct result of action by the LA	Number of unfit homes made fit or demolished in Stoke is 2% and in Newcastle is 4%	~~	s	U/R	н	Р	Policy represents a realistic level of provision to meet local needs and at the same time to accommodate HMR programme. The level of commitments and completions will need to be monitored annually and if different level of provision is required, the policy will be reviewed.
ll) Number of unfit homes per 1000 dwellings	12% of homes per 1,000 are unfit in Newcastle. No data is currently available for Stoke	~~	s	U/R	н	Р	As above
mm) Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable	About 12% homes in Newcastle built are affordable. In Stoke 814 new homes (80 by RSLs) were built in 2004/05.	~~	s	U/R	н	Р	Policy ensures that each of the developments will make a substantial contribution to meeting affordable requirements. Further details are given in policy CP14.
nn) Changes in house prices relative to the regional average	House prices in Stoke - £168,623 and Newcastle - £210,871 are well below WM regional average - £259,045	?					Policy is intended to facilitate an improvement in prices over time. Difficult to predict full impact the policy would have at this stage.
oo) Number of houses completed per year	814 homes were completed in Stoke and 279 in Newcastle in 2004/05	~~	s	U/R	н	Р	Policy envisages an annual build rate of 950 across the plan area. This is predicated on the basis that 9500 demolitions and taking into account emerging assessments of demographic change and economic forecasts.
pp) Proportion of households accepted as statutory homeless by the Authority within the last two years (BV 214)	Only 0.5% of households are accepted as being homeless in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	?					Reasonable to assume that the development of new homes should make provision for local needs and that may help to reduce levels of homelessness.
2. To increase life expectancy and	l improve the health of the populatio	n overall					
 Percentage of population with good health 	12.8% of people in Stoke describe their health as 'not good'. 23% experience a limiting long term illness which is the 26 th highest rate in England & Wales. No data is currently available for Newcastle.	1 1	S	U/R	м	Р	There is a recognized link between good quality housing and health. The provision of new and affordable housing should help to support this objective
 n) Mortality rate (causes per 100,000 population) circulatory disease i.e. heart disease/stroke; cancer; suicide; accidents 	Stoke has significantly higher death rates from heart disease, circulatory diseases, and cancer than the West Midlands region as a whole. The incidence of lung cancer is also significantly higher than the regional average. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0					
3. To provide the best possible en	vironment to encourage and increas	e economic	enterprise and e	mployment			
ee) Changes in the number of jobs	In 2001, unemployment in Stoke was 4% (70 th) and in Newcastle it was xxx	~~	s	U/R	м	Р	Policy likely to be supportive. Impacts are likely to be greatest within the inner urban core and other areas of planned intervention within close proximity of designated centres.
ff) Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active	Around 61% of the population are economically active against a rate of 59% for the WM region	0					
gg) Number of business start ups hh) Number of new businesses moving to the area	Data gap In 2003/04 1,268 new businesses moved into the Newcastle area. No data is currently available for Stoke	0					
ii) Number of VAT registrations (includes rural businesses)	Between 1992 and 2002 the number of VAT registrations in Stoke declined by 9%. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0					

4. To enable access to the widest	range possible of shopping and com	mercial serv	ces for the resid	ent population			
m)Percentage retail/ commercial	30% retail and 70% commercial in						
floor space by type	Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0					
n) Shopping floor space per 1000 population	251,858 sq.m in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0					
5 To protect and enhance the vita	ality and viability of the city, town ar	nd district ce	ntres within the	conurbation and	village centres i	n the rural area	
Rank of centre	Stoke is ranked 54 th (vitality 194 th and Newcastle 237 th (vitality 107 th) out of the top 500 centres	0	itres within the				
Number of vacant shop units	259 vacant shops exist in Stoke. No data is currently available for Stoke	0					
6. To provide a more equitable so with particular emphasis on depriv		est possible	range of commu	nity, cultural, ed	ucational, health	, recreational an	d leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the population
qq) Pattern of deprivation	Stoke is 18 th most deprived area in in England. Newcastle is ranked 138 th out of 354 English districts	√√	S	U/R	м	Ρ	Developments within the urban core are likely to provide dwellings in areas with good access to services and facilities and have good access to employment areas. The provision of affordable homes will help to reduce poverty and social inclusion.
rr) Percentage of residents satisfied with living in their local community	Stoke: Sports (54%), Libraries (66%), Theatres (67%), Overall services (39%), Cleanliness (45%), Planning service (80%). Newcastle data not currently available.	0					
ss)Loss of open space to development	Data gap – Data to be collected as part of Green space audit	0					
tt) Participation rates in sport	Data gap	0					
uu) The number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12	Newcastle 2.48 per 1,000 No data for Stoke available	0					
vv) Number of people receiving Benefits e.g. incapacity benefit	Stoke 12,500 people or 8.1% of working population i.e. ranked 6 th in England, 1 st in West Midlands Newcastle 5.2% 48 th in England	0					
ww) Differential between highest and lowest incomes	Stoke 86% which is ranked 24 th out of 375 authorities. Newcastle is 75% which ranked 216 th . West Midlands is 78% and England 73%	0					
7. Reduce crime and the fear of cr					•	•	
oo) Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	In 2003, in Stoke 22.95 there were twice as many burglaries as in Newcastle 10.08	0					
pp) Violent crimes per 1000 population	Various data is available	0					
qq) Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	In 2004/05 Stoke 15.91 Newcastle 9.9	0					
rr) Percentage of council provided car parking covered by a Secured Car Park award	None currently	0					
ss) The level of fear of crime in older people	Data gap for Stoke Newcastle 29.6%	0					
tt) Changes in the level of crime, and people's perception of crime	Data gaps	0					
8. To reduce the need to travel whether the second se	hile increasing accessibility for all			·	•	•	
 q) Distances people need to travel to work, particularly the need to out commute 	In 2001, 70% of people travel to work by car or motorcycle or are a passenger in North Staffs England 55% drive, 6% are passengers in cars	~~	S	U/R	н	Р	Policy requires new development to be accessible by a choice of means of transport in accordance with spatial strategy. See CP25.
r) Reduced reliance on the private car	In North Staffs 31% households with no car. Higher than national average of 27%	~~	S	U/R	м	Р	As above

9. To encourage the use of public							
i) Levels of walking, cycling or	In North Staffs 10.85% of working						As above
travelling by bus or train	popn travel to work on foot						
	(England 9.99%)	11	s	U/R	н	Р	
	1.52% travel to work by bike		0	0/10	••		
	(England 2.83%)						
j) Percentage of new residential	8.5% travel to work by bus Stoke 100%						All new development will be required to be well related to existing
development within 30 minutes by	Newcastle to be determined						services and accessible by a choice of means of transport. This is
public transport of GP, hospital,	Newcastle to be determined						likely to assist people with disabilities and other less able groups to
primary and secondary schools,		√ √	S	U/R	н	Р	access services they need.
employment and major health							
centre							
10. To increase the use of renewa	ble energy and energy efficiency in a	existing and	new developme	ent and redevelopm	ient.		
 m) Number of developments 	Average SAP rating of council						Provision of new housing will inevitably lead to an increase in the
incorporating energy efficiency	owned dwellings Stoke – 65,						consumption of energy both during construction and in the long term.
measures e.g. increased standards,	Newcastle -	х	м	U/R	н	т	
better design, improved construction		~	••	•,	••	-	
and choice of materials	Councils aim to increase domestic						
n) Demonstrate of energy exected	energy efficiency by 20% by 2010						
 n) Percentage of energy created from renewable sources 	None currently Target to produce 10% of electricity						
Itom renewable sources	from renewables by 2010 and 25%						
	by 2020						
11. To improve air quality, creatir							
g) Achievement of air quality	2 AQMA declared in Stoke and 7						
standards	further areas under investigation						
	es and habitats targeted for improve	ment in the S	Staffordshire Bi	odiversity Action P	lan	T	
y) No reduction in the abundance	28 species identified in BAP. Some						All new housing development is required to have regard to the
and distribution of BAP species/ habitat	are of international importance: Noctule Bat			Sites of			proposed spatial strategy (SA14) which seeks to protect the natural environment of NStaffs.
Habitat	Pipistrelle Bat	1	м	nature	м	Р	environment of instans.
	Great Crested Newt	•	14	conservation		- F	
	Natterjack Toad			importance			
	Floating water plantain						
z) Increase in the area of native	Total woodland cover in North			Sites of			As above
broadleaved woodland	Staffs?	1	м	nature	м	Р	
		·	M	conservation	141	F	
				importance			
aa) Reversal in decline of farmland	Data not currently available			Sites of			As above
birds by 2020		✓	м	nature	м	Р	
				conservation			
bb) Maintain and enhance BAP	RAD sime to ansure long term			importance Sites of			As shows
Habitats	BAP aims to ensure long term survival of the biodiversity within			nature			As above
Tidbitats	North Staffordshire 10 habitats in	✓	м	conervation	м	Р	
	NStaffs identified in BAP			importance			
13. Ensure that there is no loss in	the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs	s, RIGs					
m) Percentage loss of SBIs (known	No of Grade 1 SBIs wholly or			Sites of			As above
as NHAs in Stoke) and number of	partially in area - to be determined	1	м	nature	м	Р	
Grade 1 sites downgraded		•	14	conservation		- F	
				importance			
n) Percentage loss of RIGS	Data not currently available			Sites of			As above
		✓	м	nature	м	Р	
			••	conservation importance		1	
14. Increase the amount accessib	le natural green space			importance		1	
m) Combined area of Council	3.3Ha per 1,000 in Newcastle						As above
owned and other land managed for	xxHa per 1,000 in Stoke						
biodiversity, related to accessibility	Target of at least one 20Ha site	1		U (D			
criteria	within 2km; one 100Ha site within	v	м	U/R	м	Р	
	5km; and one 500Ha site within					1	
	10km of home						

			1				
 n) Area of LNR per 1000 head of 	6 LNRs in Stoke (1 NNR)						As above
population	0 in Newcastle						
	Target of LNR provision of 1Ha per	✓	м	U/R	м	Р	
1	1,000; establish LNRs in Newcastle			-,		-	
	and identify further opportunities in						
	Stoke						
	SSSIs classified in an 'unfavourable	' condition	1	1		1	
a) Area and Number of SSSIs in	62Ha of SSSI is in favourable	1				Р	As above
'favourable' condition	condition out of 82Ha	~	м	U/R	М	Р	
	Target of 95% by 2010						
	enerate degraded environments, ma	intain soil re	sources and air	quality and minimi	se developmen	t on greenfield s	
qq) Changes in the amount of	311Ha in Stoke	11				_	All development proposals will involve the re-use of previously
derelict/ contaminated land	109Ha in Newcastle	••	м	U/R	н	Р	developed land and buildings which should lead to a reduction in the
				_			amount of derelict and vacant land in NStaffs
rr) Percentage of new homes built	91% in Stoke	\checkmark	м	U/R	н	Р	As above
on previously developed land	88.4% in Newcastle 100% in Stoke						
ss) Percentage of commercial		•					
development taking place on brownfield land	65.9% in Newcastle	0					
	100% in Chalue Newsantle ant						
tt) Percentage of other developments taking place on	100% in Stoke. Newcastle not known	o					
brownfield land.	KIIOWII	U					
uu) Amount of waste collected per	121,174 tonnes in Stoke over half						In anuda terms mare bausing means mare waste conception
household	of which is incinerated and subject						In crude terms more housing means more waste generation.
llouselloid	to energy recovery. 22% goes to	x	м	U/R	н	Р	
	landfill, 11% is recycled	~	141	0/K	п	F	
	Newcastle not currently available						
vv) Percentage of	13.76% in Stoke						
household/commercial waste	10.5% in Newcastle	0					
recycled	Recycling target ?	Ű					
ww)Increased recycling facilities	2 household recycling sites and						
wwyine cused recycling rucinics	35 local bring sites in Stoke	0					
	Data for Newcastle tbc	-					
17. To reduce the amount of deve	elopment within the floodplain and p	romote the u	se of sustainab	le drainage systems	s (SuDS).		
m) Number of applications	None			Floodplain			New housing will be required to have regard to the proposed spatial
contrary to EA advice on flood		1	s	and		Р	strategy which aims to reduce the risk of flooding and environmental
risk grounds		v	5	surrounding	М	Р	deterioration in all developments.
5				area			
n) Number of applications	Data not currently available			Floodplain			As above
supporting SuDS		1	s	and	м	Р	
		•	3	surrounding	141	F	
				area			
18. To increase the efficient use							
 g) Number of developments 	Average daily consumption is						In crude terms more housing means more water consumption.
incorporating water efficient	xxlitres/ head/day	х	м	U/R	н	Р	
features	Industry average is 147litres/ head/	^		0/10			
	day						
	meet the requirements of the Water	Framework	Directive	- <u>-</u>		1	-
g) Percentage of rivers/canals	87% in Stoke						
classed as good/fair water quality	Data for Newcastle not currently	0					
1		1					
	available						
	eness and foster interest in and cond	ern for the h	eritage of the a	irea			
ee) Number of listed buildings	eness and foster interest in and conc There are 192 listed buildings (34					_	The development of new homes will have regard to the proposed
	eness and foster interest in and conc There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke and 378 in	ern for the h	eritage of the a	U/R	м	Р	spatial strategy which seeks to ensure protection of NStaffs heritage.
ee) Number of listed buildings including those at risk	eness and foster interest in and cond There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke and 378 in Newcastle (xx at risk)				м	Р	spatial strategy which seeks to ensure protection of NStaffs heritage. Further advice is given in policy CP22.
ee) Number of listed buildings including those at risk ff) Archaeological features and	eness and foster interest in and conc There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke and 378 in Newcastle (xx at risk) Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled	~	S	U/R			spatial strategy which seeks to ensure protection of NStaffs heritage.
ee) Number of listed buildings including those at risk	eness and foster interest in and conc There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke and 378 in Newcastle (xx at risk) Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments				M	P	spatial strategy which seeks to ensure protection of NStaffs heritage. Further advice is given in policy CP22.
ee) Number of listed buildings including those at risk ff) Archaeological features and remains	eness and foster interest in and cond There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke and 378 in Newcastle (xx at risk) Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle - 13	٠ ٠	S	U/R			spatial strategy which seeks to ensure protection of NStaffs heritage. Further advice is given in policy CP22. As above
ee) Number of listed buildings including those at risk ff) Archaeological features and remains gg) Number and area of listed parks	eness and foster interest in and conc There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke and 378 in Newcastle (xx at risk) Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle - 13 There are 4 listed parks & gardens	~	S	U/R			spatial strategy which seeks to ensure protection of NStaffs heritage. Further advice is given in policy CP22.
ee) Number of listed buildings including those at risk ff) Archaeological features and remains gg) Number and area of listed parks and gardens	eness and foster interest in and conc There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke and 378 in Newcastle (xx at risk) Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle - 13 There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle	٠ ٠	s	U/R U/R	м	Р	spatial strategy which seeks to ensure protection of NStaff's heritage. Further advice is given in policy CP22. As above As above
ee) Number of listed buildings including those at risk ff) Archaeological features and remains gg) Number and area of listed parks and gardens hh) Number and area of	eness and foster interest in and conc There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke and 378 in Newcastle (xx at risk) Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle - 13 There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle There are 23 conservation areas in	٠ ٠	s	U/R U/R	м	Р	spatial strategy which seeks to ensure protection of NStaffs heritage. Further advice is given in policy CP22. As above
 ee) Number of listed buildings including those at risk ff) Archaeological features and remains gg) Number and area of listed parks and gardens hh) Number and area of conservation areas; 	eness and foster interest in and conc There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke and 378 in Newcastle (xx at risk) Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle - 13 There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle	✓ ✓ ✓	s s	U/R U/R U/R	M	P	spatial strategy which seeks to ensure protection of NStaffs heritage. Further advice is given in policy CP22. As above As above As above
 ee) Number of listed buildings including those at risk ff) Archaeological features and remains gg) Number and area of listed parks and gardens hh) Number and area of conservation areas; ii) Local lists of buildings of special 	eness and foster interest in and conc There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke and 378 in Newcastle (xx at risk) Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle - 13 There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle There are 23 conservation areas in	 ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ 	S S S S	U/R U/R U/R U/R	M M M	P P P	spatial strategy which seeks to ensure protection of NStaff's heritage. Further advice is given in policy CP22. As above As above
 ee) Number of listed buildings including those at risk ff) Archaeological features and remains gg) Number and area of listed parks and gardens hh) Number and area of conservation areas; 	eness and foster interest in and conc There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke and 378 in Newcastle (xx at risk) Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle - 13 There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle	✓ ✓ ✓	s s	U/R U/R U/R	M	P	spatial strategy which seeks to ensure protection of NStaffs heritage. Further advice is given in policy CP22. As above As above As above

21. To help to provide a safe and	efficient highway network									
 Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network 	Stoke - 44% journeys into City Centre by car in 2004/05. Target 40% by 2011 No of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents by 2010 Stoke - 91 (2004/05) Target of 75 by 2010 Newcastle - to be determined	?				More houses will generally mean more vehicles although the requirement for new housing to be built in accessible locations should mitigate the impact of potential congestion by reducing the need to travel by car.				
the ability of people to access affor releasing Greenfield sites. This al	Newcastle – to be determined Summary: The construction of 19,600 dwellings will inevitably means increased consumption of natural resources, increased generation of waste and consumption of water. However, the policy will help to improve the ability of people to access affordable housing and will help to preserve environmental assets, air, soil and water quality by ensuring new development is carried out on previously developed land in preference to releasing Greenfield sites. This also encourages reclamation of derelict and vacant land as well as making the most efficient use of land buildings. Mitigation proposals: The policy may need to be revisited in line with the requirements laid down by the Regional Spatial Strategy as these are altered through the Partial Review process.									

CP11: Housing Distribution

SA Objectives and Indicators	Key baseline information and target (where available)	Impact	Likely timing of impact (short, med, long term)	Geographical scale: Urban/ Rural	Likelihood of impact: H/M/L	Temporary or Permanent Impact	Commentary (include any cumulative, secondary or synergistic impacts and recommendations for improvement/ mitigation of adverse effects
1. To help to meet the housing ne	eds of the whole community	-					
qq) The proportion of unfit private sector dwellings made fit or demolished as a direct result of action by the LA	Number of unfit homes made fit or demolished in Stoke is 2% and in Newcastle is 4%	~~	м	U	н	Р	Opportunity for large areas of poor quality housing can be redeveloped in sequentially preferable locations on PDL.
rr) Number of unfit homes per 1000 dwellings	12% of homes per 1,000 are unfit in Newcastle. No data is currently available for Stoke	$\checkmark\checkmark$	м	U	н	Р	As above
ss)Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable	About 12% homes in Newcastle built are affordable. In Boke 814 new homes (80 by RSLs) were built in 2004/05.	\checkmark		U/R			Opportunity to secure a variety of tenures throughout the various areas identified for regeneration although the numbers would be more significant within central urban areas.
tt) Changes in house prices relative to the regional average	House prices in Stoke - £168,623 and Newcastle - £210,871 are well below WM regional average - £259,045	0					
uu) Number of houses completed per year	814 homes were completed in Stoke and 279 in Newcastle in 2004/05	0					
vv) Proportion of households accepted as statutory homeless by the Authority within the last two years (BV 214)	Only 0.5% of households are accepted as being homeless in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0					
2. To increase life expectancy and	improve the health of the populatio	n overall					
 Percentage of population with good health 	12.8% of people in Stoke describe their health as 'not good'. 23% experience a limiting long term illness which is the 26 th highest rate in England & Wales. No data is currently available for Newcastle.	✓	м	U/R	н	Ρ	Development may incorporate design practices which make provision for both formal/informal recreation, although only at a scale relative to the development. New local health facilities may be provided and opportunities for planning contributions towards new cycle and footpath networks.
 p) Mortality rate (causes per 100,000 population) circulatory disease i.e. heart disease/stroke; cancer; suicide; accidents 	Stoke has significantly higher death rates from heart disease, circulatory diseases, and cancer than the West Midlands region as a whole. The incidence of lung cancer is also significantly higher than the regional average. No data is currently available for Newcastle	*	м	U/R	н	Р	Development may incorporate design practices which make provision for both formal/informal recreation, although only at a scale relative to the development. New local health facilities may be provided and opportunities for planning contributions towards new cycle and footpath networks.
3. To provide the best possible en	vironment to encourage and increas	e economic	enterprise and er	nployment			
jj) Changes in the number of jobs	In 2001, unemployment in Stoke was 4% (70 th) and in Newcastle it was xxx	1	м	U/R	н	Р	Employment opportunities may be provided within the development of mixed use new communities proposed in City Centre South, Middleport, Knutton & Cross Heath etc
kk) Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active	Around 61% of the populaton are economically active against a rate of 59% for the WM region	?					Uncertain, although opportunities could be taken to support long term unemployed in construction industry through skills training.
II) Number of business start ups mm) Number of new businesses moving to the area	Data gap In 2003/04 1,268 new businesses moved into the Newcastle area. No data is currently available for Stoke	0					
nn) Number of VAT registrations (includes rural businesses)	Between 1992 and 2002 the number of VAT registrations in Stoke declined by 9%. No data is currently available for Newcastle	~	м	U	н	Р	Significant residential communities are assumed to deliver small scale employment opportunities within a mixed use community
4. To enable access to the widest	range possible of shopping and com	mercial serv	ices for the resid	ent population			

 o) Percentage retail/ commercial 	30% retail and 70% commercial in						
floor space by type	Stoke. No data is currently	0					
	available for Newcastle	•					
p) Shopping floor space per 1000 population	251,858 sq.m in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0					
	lity and viability of the city, town ar	d district ce	entres within the o	conurbation and	village centres in	the rural area	
Rank of centre	Stoke is ranked 54 th (vitality 194 th and Newcastle 237 th (vitality 107 th) out of the top 500 centres	✓	м	U	н	Р	Concentration of development within existing centres will help to sustain their viability
Number of vacant shop units	259 vacant shops exist in Stoke. No data is currently available for Stoke	0					
6. To provide a more equitable so with particular emphasis on depriv		est possible	range of commun	ity, cultural, edu	cational, health,	recreational and	leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the population
xx) Pattern of deprivation	Stoke is 18 th most deprived area in				1	1	Concentration of development in priority areas identified for
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	in England. Newcastle is ranked 138 th out of 354 English districts	✓	М	U/R	н	Р	regeneration should support a wide range of new facilities
 yy) Percentage of residents satisfied with living in their local community 	Stoke: Sports (54%), Libraries (66%), Theatres (67%), Overall services (39%), Cleanliness (45%), Planning service (80%). Newcastle data not currently available.	1	м	U/R	н	Р	Proposed levels of development within and outside the inner urban core are of sufficient scale to secure sustainable levels of provision and are well situated in central locations around the City and Newcastle Centres. Lower order provision possible in Newcastle rural area depending on scale of development within villages.
zz) Loss of open space to development	Data gap – Data to be collected as part of Green space audit	0					
aaa) Participation rates in sport	Data gap	0					
bbb) The number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council	Newcastle 2.48 per 1,000 No data for Stoke available	0					
per 1,000 children under 12							
ccc) Number of people receiving Benefits e.g. incapacity benefit	Stoke 12,500 people or 8.1% of working population i.e. ranked 6 th in England, 1 st in West Midlands Newcastle 5.2% 48 th in England	0					
ddd) Differential between highest and lowest incomes	Stoke 86% which is ranked 24 th out of 375 authorities. Newcastle is 75% which ranked 216 th . West Midlands is 78% and England 73%	?					Unlikely that incomes would change as direct result of this policy, although proposed neighbourhoods are close to regeneration areas, so opportunities exist.
7. Reduce crime and the fear of cr							
					r	r	
uu) Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	In 2003, in Stoke 22.95 there were twice as many burglaries as in Newcastle 10.08	?					Impact uncertain. Depends upon adoption of good design practice.
vv) Violent crimes per 1000 population	Various data is available	?					As above
ww) Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	In 2004/05 Stoke 15.91 Newcastle 9.9	?					As above
 xx) Percentage of council provided car parking covered by a Secured Car Park award 	None currently	?					As above
yy) The level of fear of crime in older people	Data gap for Stoke Newcastle 29.6%	?					As above
zz) Changes in the level of crime, and people's perception of crime	Data gaps	?					As above
8. To reduce the need to travel whether the second							
 s) Distances people need to travel to work, particularly the need to out commute 	In 2001, 70% of people travel to work by car or motorcycle or are a passenger in North Staffs England 55% drive, 6% are passengers in cars	√/x	s	U/R	н	Р	Concentration of development in the urban area produces opportunities to reduce car usage over baseline. Limited development in Newcastle's rural area is not likely to reduce car usage.
t) Reduced reliance on the private car	In North Staffs 31% households with no car. Higher than national average of 27%	√/x	s	U/R	н	Р	As above statement

16. To reduce contamination, requ	enerate degraded environments, mai	intain soil res	sources and air o	uality and minir	nise developmen	t on greenfield	sites
'favourable' condition	condition out of 82Ha Target of 95% by 2010	0					
a) Area and Number of SSSIs in	62Ha of SSSI is in favourable						
	SSSIs classified in an 'unfavourable'	condition					
	1,000; establish LNRs in Newcastle and identify further opportunities in Stoke	-					
p) Area of LNR per 1000 head of population	6 LNRs in Stoke (1 NNR) 0 in Newcastle Target of LNR provision of 1Ha per	0					
	5km; and one 500Ha site within 10km of home						
owned and other land managed for biodiversity, related to accessibility criteria	xxHa per 1,000 in Stoke Target of at least one 20Ha site within 2km; one 100Ha site within	?					through planning contributions process.
 o) Combined area of Council 	3.3Ha per 1,000 in Newcastle						Likely positive effect as a result of urban greening initiatives secured
 p) Percentage loss of RIGS 14. Increase the amount accessib 	Data not currently available	0				<u> </u>	
 o) Percentage loss of SBIs (known as NHAs in Stoke) and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded 	No of Grade 1 SBIs wholly or partially in area – to be determined	0					
	the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs	s, RIGs					
Habitats	survival of the biodiversity within North Staffordshire 10 habitats in NStaffs identified in BAP	?					
birds by 2020 ff) Maintain and enhance BAP	BAP aims to ensure long term				1		Sites need to be subject to individual assessment
ee) Reversal in decline of farmland	Data not currently available	0					
dd) Increase in the area of native broadleaved woodland	Total woodland cover in North Staffs?	?					May be potential to enhance woodland cover as part of overall development portfolio.
	Great Crested Newt Natterjack Toad Floating water plantain	f					
habitat	Noctule Bat Pipistrelle Bat	?					protected Bentilee transit link.
cc) No reduction in the abundance and distribution of BAP species/	28 species identified in BAP. Some are of international importance:						Options could be required to deliver improvements to habitats and create new habitat through planning gain. Possible impacts caused by
	es and habitats targeted for improve	ment in the S	Staffordshire Bio	diversity Action	Plan	-	
standards	further areas under investigation	?/x					older industrial sites in central areas such as City waterside may bring opportunities for sustainable transport provision. However the development of
h) Achievement of air quality	2 AQMA declared in Stoke and 7						Significant intensification of existing settlements and redevelopment of
11. To improve air quality, creatir	by 2020 Ing cleaner and healthier air			1	1	1	
 p) Percentage of energy created from renewable sources 	None currently Target to produce 10% of electricity from renewables by 2010 and 25%	0					Depends on specifics of building technologies employed. Potential for passive/solar gain.
and choice of materials	Councils aim to increase domestic energy efficiency by 20% by 2010						
 Number of developments incorporating energy efficiency measures e.g. increased standards, better design, improved construction 	Average SAP rating of council owned dwellings Stoke - 65, Newcastle -	o					A centralised pattern of development provides the opportunity to reduce vehicle movements. Development should be in tandem with other strategies to minimize energy usage through sustainable construction and enhanced public transport.
	ble energy and energy efficiency in o	existing and	new developme	nt and redevelop	ment.	1	
public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre		√/x	S	U/R	н	Р	
 Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by 	Stoke 100% Newcastle to be determined						As above statement
	(England 9.99%) 1.52% travel to work by bike (England 2.83%) 8.5% travel to work by bus	√/x	S	U/R	н	Р	and employment opportunities.
 k) Levels of walking, cycling or travelling by bus or train 	In North Staffs 10.85% of working popn travel to work on foot						Urban regeneration could support sustainable transport provision, provide enhanced networks and better linkages to essential services

xx) Changes in the amount of derelict/ contaminated land	311Ha in Stoke 109Ha in Newcastle	~	м	U/R	н	Р	Centralised pattern of development transforming areas through regeneration or redevelopment should include the re-use of existing buildings and redundant land.
yy) Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	91% in Stoke 88.4% in Newcastle	✓	м	U/R	н	Р	As above
zz) Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	100% in Stoke 65.9% in Newcastle	0					
aaa) Percentage of other developments taking place on brownfield land.	100% in Stoke. Newcastle not known	0					
bbb) Amount of waste collected per household	121,174 tonnes in Stoke over half of which is incinerated and subject to energy recovery. 22% goes to landfill, 11% is recycled Newcastle not currently available	x	м	U/R	н	Р	New housing will inevitably require raw materials. Mitigation by promoting minimization and recycling.
ccc)Percentage of household/commercial waste recycled	13.76% in Stoke 10.5% in Newcastle Recycling target ?	0					
ddd) Increased recycling facilities	2 household recycling sites and 35 local bring sites in Stoke Data for Newcastle tbc	0					
	lopment within the floodplain and pr	omote the us	se of sustainable	drainage systen	ns (SuDS).		·
 Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds 	None	~	м	U/R	н	Р	Concentrating development on centres may reduce risk of affecting flood risk areas. More dispersed growth may lead to more area of hard surfacing and surface water especially if development is on greenfield sites.
p) Number of applications supporting SuDS	Data not currently available	1	м	U/R	н	Р	Ås above
18. To increase the efficient use of	of water resources.				l		
 h) Number of developments incorporating water efficient features 	Average daily consumption is xxlitres/ head/day Industry average is 147litres/ head/ day	x	м	U/R	н	Р	Increasing in the overall housing numbers of homes will increase water demand, although opportunities for mitigation are available to improve efficiency through the use of metering, water efficient appliances, water butts etc.
10 To improve water quality and	meet the requirements of the Water	Framework	Directive				
h) Percentage of rivers/canals classed as good/fair water quality	87% in Stoke Data for Newcastle not currently available	?	Directive				Dependant on the use of SUDs and pollution control, including and during construction
20. To help to maintain distinctive	eness and foster interest in and conc	ern for the h	eritage of the are	ea		•	
jj) Number of listed buildings including those at risk	There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke and 378 in Newcastle (xx at risk)	~	м	U/R	н	Р	Opportunities to refurbish historic buildings along canal corridors. On the basis that the majority of historic buildings are within the existing centres, a more suburban pattern of development would have little impact on their protection and enhancement.
kk) Archaeological features and remains	Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle - 13	~	м	U/R	н	Р	As above
II) Number and area of listed parks and gardens	There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle	✓	м	U/R	н	Р	As above
mm) Number and area of conservation areas;	There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle	✓	м	U/R	н	Р	As above
nn) Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological interest	Data not currently available	~	м	U/R	н	Р	As above
21. To help to provide a safe and	efficient highway network			•	•	•	·
 Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network 	Stoke - 44% journeys into City Centre by car in 2004/05. Target 40% by 2011 No of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents by 2010 Stoke - 91 (2004/05) Target of 75 by 2010 Newcastle - to be determined	?					19,600 new dwellings in NStaffs is likely to increase congestion on certain roads especially as there is a focus on regeneration of the urban area even with the A500 improvements.

Summary: Policy identifies land that will contribute towards meeting housing demands upto 2021. Approach is essentially focussed on urban renaissance although some rural development is envisaged to meet local needs. In terms of social and economic aspects, the policy is sustainable and housing and employment needs seem to have been carefully co-ordinated. There are likely to be negative impacts on waste, air quality, water quality and impacts on biodiversity need to be further investigated on a site by site basis. Built heritage value has been subject to recent study although careful assessment on a site by site basis will need to be followed up as proposals move through the planning process. Many of the associated impacts are an inevitable consequence of such levels of new development. Construction impacts of noise, depletion in air quality impacts on groundwater etc. Positive impacts may arise from employment assuming careful planning and utilization of the local workforce. Negative impacts during construction such as increased car trip generation and associated emissions could be mitigated through other policies.

Mitigation proposals: Mitigation measures to limit impacts on existing communities and the rural landscape for development. Where development is planned in sensitive areas further measures should be applied to buffer potential effects. In order to mitigate the effects of such an extensive building programme a comprehensive package of basic services should be agreed as well as sufficient provision of cultural facilities, open spaces and recreational areas to help improve quality of life in central areas.

CP12: Phasing of Housing Developments

SA Objectives and Indicators	Key baseline information and target (where available)	Impact	Likely timing of impact (short, med, long term)	Geographical scale: Urban/ Rural	Likelihood of impact: H/M/L	Temporary or Permanent Impact	Commentary (include any cumulative, secondary or synergistic impacts and recommendations for improvement/ mitigation of adverse effects
1. To help to meet the housing ne	eds of the whole community	-			1		
ww) The proportion of unfit private sector dwellings made fit or demolished as a direct result of action by the LA	Number of unfit homes made fit or demolished in Stoke is 2% and in Newcastle is 4%						
xx) Number of unfit homes per 1000 dwellings	12% of homes per 1,000 are unfit in Newcastle. No data is currently available for Stoke						
yy) Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable	About 12% homes in Newcastle built are affordable. In Stoke 814 new homes (80 by RSLs) were built in 2004/05.	*	S/M/L	U/R	м	Р	Phased release of housing helps to ensure a continued supply of homes through the plan period rather than all at one time.
zz) Changes in house prices relative to the regional average	House prices in Stoke - £168,623 and Newcastle - £210,871 are well below WM regional average - £259,045						
aaa) Number of houses completed per year	814 homes were completed in Stoke and 279 in Newcastle in 2004/05						
bbb) Proportion of households accepted as statutory homeless by the Authority within the last two years (BV 214)	Only 0.5% of households are accepted as being homeless in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle						
2. To increase life expectancy and	I improve the health of the population	n overall					
 q) Precentage of population with good health 	12.8% of people in Stoke describe their health as 'not good'. 23% experience a limiting long term illness which is the 26 th highest rate in England & Wales. No data is currently available for Newcastle.						
 r) Mortality rate (causes per 100,000 population) circulatory disease i.e. heart disease/stroke; cancer; suicide; accidents 	Stoke has significantly higher death rates from heart disease, circulatory diseases, and cancer than the West Midlands region as a whole. The incidence of lung cancer is also significantly higher than the regional average. No data is currently available for Newcastle						
3. To provide the best possible en	vironment to encourage and increas	e economic	enterprise and er	nployment			
oo) Changes in the number of jobs	In 2001, unemployment in Stoke was 4% (70 th) and in Newcastle it was xxx	~	м	U/R	м	Р	Phased development is more likely to help ensure a continued supply of workers rather than the market being flooded at one time.
 pp) Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active qq) Number of business start ups 	Around 61% of the population are economically active against a rate of 59% for the WM region Data gap						
rr) Number of new businesses moving to the area	In 2003/04 1,268 new businesses moved into the Newcastle area. No data is currently available for Stoke						
ss)Number of VAT registrations (includes rural businesses)	Between 1992 and 2002 the number of VAT registrations in Stoke declined by 9%. No data is currently available for Newcastle						
4. To enable access to the widest	range possible of shopping and com	mercial serv	ices for the resid	ent population			

a) Deveentage vetail (commercial	200/ retail and 700/ commercial in	1					
q) Percentage retail/ commercial	30% retail and 70% commercial in						
floor space by type	Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle						
r) Shopping floor space per 1000 population	251,858 sq.m in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle						
5. To protect and enhance the vita	ality and viability of the city, town a	nd district ce	ntres within the	conurbation and	village centres in	the rural area	
Rank of centre	Stoke is ranked 54 th (vitality						Phased development may help to ensure that no sudden pressure is
	194 th and Newcastle 237 th (vitality 107 th) out of the top 500 centres	?	м	U/R	м	Р	placed upon retail centres.
Number of vacant shop units	259 vacant shops exist in Stoke. No data is currently available for Stoke						
6. To provide a more equitable so with particular emphasis on depriv		est possible	range of commu	nity, cultural, ed	ucational, health,	recreational and	leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the population
eee) Pattern of deprivation	Stoke is 18 th most deprived area in						
	in England. Newcastle is ranked 138 th out of 354 English districts						
fff) Percentage of residents	Stoke: Sports (54%), Libraries						
satisfied with living in their local community	(66%), Theatres (67%), Overall services (39%), Cleanliness (45%), Planning service (80%). Newcastle						
ggg) Loss of open space to	data not currently available. Data gap – Data to be collected as						
development hhh) Participation rates in sport	part of Green space audit Data gap						
iii) The number of playgrounds and	Newcastle 2.48 per 1,000						
play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12	No data for Stoke available						
jjj)Number of people receiving Benefits e.g. incapacity benefit	Stoke 12,500 people or 8.1% of working population i.e. ranked 6 th in England, 1 st in West Midlands Newcastle 5.2% 48 th in England						
kkk) Differential between highest and lowest incomes	Stoke 86% which is ranked 24 th out of 375 authorities. Newcastle is 75% which ranked 216 th . West Midlands is 78% and England 73%						
7. Reduce crime and the fear of cr			1	1		1	
aaa) Domestic burglaries per 1000	In 2003, in Stoke 22.95 there were				1		
households	twice as many burglaries as in Newcastle 10.08						
bbb) Violent crimes per 1000 population	Various data is available						
ccc) Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	In 2004/05 Stoke 15.91 Newcastle 9.9						
ddd) Percentage of council provided car parking covered by a Secured Car Park award	None currently						
eee) The level of fear of crime in older people	Data gap for Stoke Newcastle 29.6%						
fff) Changes in the level of crime, and people's perception of crime	Data gaps						
8. To reduce the need to travel wi	hile increasing accessibility for all		·	•		•	•
 u) Distances people need to travel to work, particularly the need to out commute 	In 2001, 70% of people travel to work by car or motorcycle or are a passenger in North Staffs England 55% drive, 6% are passengers in cars	?					Phasing development is likely to ensure infrastructure provision can keep pace with the development and therefore limit possible rises in car journeys over time
v) Reduced reliance on the private car	In North Staffs 31% households with no car. Higher than national average of 27%						
9. To encourage the use of public	transport, cycling and walking						

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eee) Changes in the amount of 311Ha in Stoke								
			intain soil re	sources and air o	uality and minim	ise development	on greenfield sit	es
defenct/ contaminated land 109Ha in NewCastie								
	derelict/ contaminated land	109Ha in Newcastle						

(ff) Demonstrate of a sure based built	010/ in Chalva		T	T			
fff) Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	91% in Stoke 88.4% in Newcastle						
(agg) Percentage of commercial	100% in Stoke						
levelopment taking place on prownfield land	65.9% in Newcastle						
hh) Percentage of other	100% in Stoke. Newcastle not						
levelopments taking place on prownfield land.	known						
 ii) Amount of waste collected per nousehold 	121,174 tonnes in Stoke over half of which is incinerated and subject						
	to energy recovery. 22% goes to landfill, 11% is recycled Newcastle not currently available						
ijj) Percentage of	13.76% in Stoke						
nousehold/commercial waste ecycled	10.5% in Newcastle Recycling target ?						
kkk) Increased recycling facilities	2 household recycling sites and 35 local bring sites in Stoke Data for Newcastle tbc						
17. To reduce the amount of deve	lopment within the floodplain and p	omote the ι	use of sustainab	le drainage syste	ms (SuDS).		•
 Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood 	None						
risk grounds							
r) Number of applications supporting SuDS	Data not currently available						
18. To increase the efficient use o	f water resources.		1	1	1	1	1
) Number of developments ncorporating water efficient	Average daily consumption is xxlitres/ head/day						
eatures	Industry average is 147litres/ head/ day						
19. To improve water quality and	meet the requirements of the Water	Framework	Directive				I
) Percentage of rivers/canals	87% in Stoke						
lassed as good/fair water quality	Data for Newcastle not currently available						
	ness and foster interest in and conc	ern for the l	heritage of the a	rea			
oo) Number of listed buildings ncluding those at risk	There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke and 378 in Newcastle (xx at risk)	?					Housing development has the potential to harm character, but controlling its rate may assist mitigation measures.
pp) Archaeological features and	Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled						
emains	ancient monuments Newcastle - 13						
qq) Number and area of listed parks and gardens	There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle						
r) Number and area of conservation areas;	There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle						
ss) Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological interest	Data not currently available						
21. To help to provide a safe and e	efficient highway network						
n) Patterns and levels of	Stoke - 44% journeys into City						Phasing development is likely to ensure timely traffic demand
congestion on primary highway and bublic transport network	Centre by car in 2004/05. Target 40% by 2011 No of people killed or seriously						management measures can keep pace with the development and therefore mitigate possible rises in road traffic accidents.
	injured in road accidents by 2010 Stoke – 91 (2004/05) Target of 75 by 2010	?					
	Newcastle – to be determined						
							ady rate enabling homes and services to be provided
Mitigation proposals:							

CP13: New Residential Development Requirements

SA Objectives and Indicators	Key baseline information and target (where available)	Impact	Likely timing of impact (short, med, long term)	Geographical scale: Urban/ Rural	Likelihood of impact: H/M/L	Temporary or Permanent Impact	Commentary (include any cumulative, secondary or synergistic impacts and recommendations for improvement/ mitigation of adverse effects
1. To help to meet the housing ne	eds of the whole community						
ccc) The proportion of unfit private sector dwellings made fit or demolished as a direct result of action by the LA	Number of unfit homes made fit or demolished in Stoke is 2% and in Newcastle is 4%	~	м	U	м	Р	Positive in that clause a) supportive of wider regeneration objectives and restructuring of the housing market.
ddd) Number of unfit homes per 1000 dwellings	12% of homes per 1,000 are unfit in Newcastle. No data is currently available for Stoke	*	м	U	м	Р	As above
eee) Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable	About 12% homes in Newcastle built are affordable. In Stoke 814 new homes (80 by RSLs) were built in 2004/05.	~	S	U/R	н	Р	Positive in that clause b) supports a widening of the housing mix and affordable housing provision
fff) Changes in house prices relative to the regional average	House prices in Stoke - £168,623 and Newcastle - £210,871 are well below WM regional average - £259,045	0					
ggg) Number of houses completed per year	814 homes were completed in Stoke and 279 in Newcastle in 2004/05	0					
hhh) Proportion of households accepted as statutory homeless by the Authority within the last two years (BV 214)	Only 0.5% of households are accepted as being homeless in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	✓	м	U/R	м	Ρ	Policy supports regeneration and restructuring and indirectly might benefit this objective although likely to be insignificant.
2. To increase life expectancy and	I improve the health of the populatio	n overall					
 Percentage of population with good health 	12.8% of people in Stoke describe their health as `not good'. 23% experience a limiting long term illness which is the 26 th highest rate in England & Wales. No data is currently available for Newcastle.	1	м	U/R	м	Ρ	Development of new housing can address health problems that result from poor quality accommodation. More focused approach which reflects regeneration priorities is likely to have more of a positive effect on health.
 Mortality rate (causes per 100,000 population) circulatory disease i.e. heart disease/stroke; cancer; suicide; accidents 	Stoke has significantly higher death rates from heart disease, circulatory diseases, and cancer than the West Midlands region as a whole. The incidence of lung cancer is also significantly higher than the regional average. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0					
3. To provide the best possible en	vironment to encourage and increas	e economic «	enterprise and er	nployment			
tt) Changes in the number of jobs	In 2001, unemployment in Stoke was 4% (70 th) and in Newcastle it was xxx	0					New homes can encourage new residents to move into an area and therefore help to sustain a local workforce.
uu) Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active	Around 61% of the population are economically active against a rate of 59% for the WM region	0					
vv) Number of business start ups ww) Number of new businesses moving to the area	Data gap In 2003/04 1,268 new businesses moved into the Newcastle area. No data is currently available for Stoke	0					
xx) Number of VAT registrations (includes rural businesses)	Between 1992 and 2002 the number of VAT registrations in Stoke declined by 9%. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0					
 to enable access to the widest 	range possible of shopping and com	mercial serv	ces for the resid	ent population			

s) Percentage retail/ commercial	30% retail and 70% commercial in						
floor space by type	Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0					
t) Shopping floor space per 1000 population	251,858 sq.m in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0					
				<u> </u>			
	ality and viability of the city, town and Stoke is ranked 54 th (vitality	nd district ce	entres within the	conurbation and	village centres in	the rural area	
Rank of centre	194 th and Newcastle 237 th (vitality 107 th) out of the top 500 centres	1	S	Designated centres	н	Р	Focusing housing development on an area basis within centres of the conurbation and rural area is more likely to support the viability of centres
Number of vacant shop units	259 vacant shops exist in Stoke. No data is currently available for Stoke	0					
		est possible	range of commu	nity, cultural, edu	cational, health,	recreational and	leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the population
with particular emphasis on depri							
III) Pattern of deprivation	Stoke is 18 th most deprived area in in England. Newcastle is ranked 138 th out of 354 English districts	¥	s	U/R	н	Р	In conjunction with policy CP11 housing distribution assists in providing housing close to jobs and services, minimising the need for the private car. Policy expresses need to ensure mitigation of development on existing community.
mmm) Percentage of residents satisfied with living in their local community	Stoke: Sports (54%), Libraries (66%), Theatres (67%), Overall services (39%), Cleanliness (45%),	0					
	Planning service (80%). Newcastle data not currently available.	-					
nnn) Loss of open space to development	Data gap – Data to be collected as part of Green space audit	0					
000) Participation rates in sport	Data gap	0					
ppp) The number of playgrounds and	Newcastle 2.48 per 1,000 No data for Stoke available	0					
play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12		•					
qqq) Number of people receiving Benefits e.g. incapacity benefit	Stoke 12,500 people or 8.1% of working population i.e. ranked 6 th in England, 1 st in West Midlands Newcastle 5.2% 48 th in England	0					
rrr) Differential between highest and lowest incomes	Stoke 86% which is ranked 24 th out of 375 authorities. Newcastle is 75% which ranked 216 th . West Midlands is 78% and England 73%	0					
7. Reduce crime and the fear of c							
ggg) Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	In 2003, in Stoke 22.95 there were twice as many burglaries as in Newcastle 10.08	0					
hhh) Violent crimes per 1000 population	Various data is available	0					
iii) Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	In 2004/05 Stoke 15.91 Newcastle 9.9	0					
jjj) Percentage of council provided car parking covered by a Secured Car Park award	None currently	0					
kkk) The level of fear of crime in older people	Data gap for Stoke Newcastle 29.6%	0					
III) Changes in the level of crime, and people's perception of crime	Data gaps	0					
8. To reduce the need to travel w	hile increasing accessibility for all			•	•	•	·
 w) Distances people need to travel to work, particularly the need to out commute 	In 2001, 70% of people travel to work by car or motorcycle or are a passenger in North Staffs England 55% drive, 6% are passengers in cars	¥	м	U/R	н	Р	Policy designed to assist regeneration objectives and supported byb policy CP4 regeneration of the urban area should reduce the need to travel by car because opportunities to travel by other means are significantly increased.
x) Reduced reliance on the private car	In North Staffs 31% households with no car. Higher than national average of 27%	4	м	U/R	н	Р	As above

travelling by bus or train pop revel to work on foot (England 99%) 1.5% travel to work by blac Porcentage of new residential evelopment with 30 minutes by by bus control Porcentage of new residential evelopment with 30 minutes by Newsattle to be determined Porcentage of new residential Porcentage of new residential Porcentag								
Image: Section of the section of t	 Levels of walking, cycling or 	In North Staffs 10.85% of working						As above
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 11.5% trans to the short built of the			1	м	11/B	u .	р	
A constrained of any material and a constrained of the base o			•	111	0/K		r	
0) Bits 10% Site 10% V N V/A H P Postering of with a postering of with postering of with postering of with postering of with a posteri								
Geodegranet Amount within 3 minutes by Percenties to be determined r H U/R H P Internet for the should improve propiet's ability is access assertiation in the sh								
public brance of energy and ener	p) Percentage of new residential	Stoke 100%						Focussing new residential development on previously developed land
pinnar and scoolary schools. pinnar and scoolary schools. 10. To increase the use of rescarable encervale encerval ficiency in existing and read exclopment. 10. To increase the use of rescarable encervale encerval	development within 30 minutes by	Newcastle to be determined						in central locations should improve people's ability to access essential
primer and secondary schools, where a solution of the solution	public transport of GP, hospital,		1	м	11 / P		р	services.
centre Centre 10. To indicate lue aud centre und energy efficiency in exception and new development and redevelopment. Component and redevelopment and redevelopment. Component and redevelopment and redevelopment and redevelopment. Component and redevelopment and redevelopment and redevelopment and redevelopment. Component and redevelopment and redevelo	primary and secondary schools,		•	111	0/K		r	
10. To increase the use of nearowake energy and energy efficiency in pristing and nearly efficiency in pristing and nea	employment and major health							
 Nome of developments Average SA multing of Quarket more of developments Average SA multing of Quarket average SA multing SA multing average SA multing average SA multing average SA multing	centre							
incorporating energy efficiency mediates at a character of metastrice a character of metastrice and metastrice	10. To increase the use of renewa	ble energy and energy efficiency in	existing and	new developmer	nt and redevelop	ment.		
measures of, increased standards, benezicaed	 s) Number of developments 	Average SAP rating of council						
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III) Changes in the amount of 311Ha in Stoke V S U/R H P Implicit in policy derelict/ contaminated land	16 To reduce contamination		intain coil	eources and air a	uality and minin	l nice development	t on greenfield -	
derelict/ contaminated land 109Ha in Newcastle 5 0/K n P								
			~~	S	U/R	н	Р	Implicit in policy
			l	l	I	1	1	

nmm) Percentage of new homes built In previously developed land							Clause a) states that a survey idential development will be located as
n previously developed land	91% in Stoke 88.4% in Newcastle	11	s	11 / D		Р	Clause e) states that new residential development will be located on
	88.4% In Newcastle	••	5	U/R	н	Р	previously developed land which clearly supports this overall objective.
nn) Percentage of commercial	100% in Stoke						
levelopment taking place on	65.9% in Newcastle	0					
rownfield land							
oo) Percentage of other	100% in Stoke. Newcastle not						
levelopments taking place on	known	0					
prownfield land.	KIIOWII	U					
pp) Amount of waste collected per	121,174 tonnes in Stoke over half				-		
ousehold	of which is incinerated and subject	_					
	to energy recovery. 22% goes to	0					
	landfill, 11% is recycled						
	Newcastle not currently available						
qq) Percentage of	13.76% in Stoke						
ousehold/commercial waste	10.5% in Newcastle	0					
ecvcled	Recycling target ?						
rr) Increased recycling facilities	2 household recycling sites and						
r) meredsed recycling facilities	35 local bring sites in Stoke	0					
	Data for Newcastle tbc	Ū					
7 To reduce the amount of develo	opment within the floodplain and pr	omote the u	co of custainabl	e drainage syste	me (SuDS)		
	None	unote the u	se of sustailabl	e uraniage syste	ilis (Subs).	1	
	None	0					
contrary to EA advice on flood		U					
risk grounds							
) Number of applications	Data not currently available	_					
supporting SuDS		0					
8. To increase the efficient use of							
) Number of developments	Average daily consumption is						
ncorporating water efficient	xxlitres/ head/day	0					
eatures	Industry average is 147litres/ head/	U					
	day						
9. To improve water quality and n	neet the requirements of the Water	Framework	Directive				
) Percentage of rivers/canals	87% in Stoke						
lassed as good/fair water quality	Data for Newcastle not currently	0					
	available						
0. To help to maintain distinctiver	ness and foster interest in and conc	ern for the h	eritage of the a	rea	•	•	
t) Number of listed buildings	There are 192 listed buildings (34						Policy in clause d) seeks to protect features of acknowledged
ncluding those at risk	at risk) in Stoke and 378 in	11	м	U/R	н	Р	importance. Impact is likely to be positive assuming caveats are in
leidung those ut hisk	Newcastle (xx at risk)		••	0/10			place to protect heritage value within settlement boundaries.
w) Archaeological features and	Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled				-		As above
u) Archaeological features and		11		11/15		Р	AS above
emains	ancient monuments	~~	м	U/R	н	P	
	Newcastle - 13						
v) Number and area of listed parks	There are 4 listed parks & gardens	11	м	U/R	н	Р	As above
nd gardens	in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle		14	0/1		r	
w)Number and area of	There are 23 conservation areas in	11		11/15		Р	As above
onservation areas;	Stoke and 18 in Newcastle	~ ~	м	U/R	н	P	
x) Local lists of buildings of special	Data not currently available						As above
istoric and/or archaeological	bata not carrently available	11	м	U/R	н	Р	
nterest		•••	14	0/K		r r	
1. To help to provide a safe and ef	fficient highway network						
						1	
) Patterns and levels of	Stoke - 44% journeys into City						
ongestion on primary highway and	Centre by car in 2004/05. Target						
	40% by 2011						
ublic transport network	No of people killed or seriously	0					
ublic transport network	injured in road accidents by 2010	U					
ublic transport network							
ublic transport network	Stoke - 91 (2004/05) Target of 75					1	
ublic transport network	Stoke – 91 (2004/05) Target of 75 by 2010						
	by 2010						
	by 2010 Newcastle – to be determined	Policy define	e criteria for do	velopment of log	d for residential a	urnoses in acco	rdance with emerging regeneration strategy, provides appropri-
ummary: Sustainable housing pol	by 2010 Newcastle – to be determined			velopment of lan	d for residential p	urposes in acco	ordance with emerging regeneration strategy, provides appropria

Mitigation proposals: Ideally some of the clauses could be defined in more detail in the Core Strategy or other DPDs. Matters such as housing mix are not specifically addressed in the Core Strategy although these are to be covered in Area Action Plans and in supporting development briefs and generic design guidance for City Waterside for example. Adequate survey effort will be required prior to development.

CP14: Housing Affordability

SA Objectives and Indicators	Key baseline information and target (where available)	Impact v 0 x xx ?	Likely timing of impact (short, med, long term)	Geographical scale: Urban/ Rural	Likelihood of impact: H/M/L	Temporary or Permanent Impact	Commentary (include any cumulative, secondary or synergistic impacts and recommendations for improvement/ mitigation of adverse effects
1. To help to meet the housing ne	eds of the whole community						
iii) The proportion of unfit private sector dwellings made fit or demolished as a direct result of action by the LA	Number of unfit homes made fit or demolished in Stoke is 2% and in Newcastle is 4%						
jjj)Number of unfit homes per 1000 dwellings	12% of homes per 1,000 are unfit in Newcastle. No data is currently available for Stoke						
kkk) Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable	About 12% homes in Newcastle built are affordable. In Stoke 814 new homes (80 by RSLs) were built in 2004/05.	\checkmark	S	U/R	н	Р	Positive impact depending on the degree to which the local authority is able to negotiate the provision of affordable homes. The thresholds and percentages for calculating the level of affordable housing will be subject to further study to identify local circumstances.
III) Changes in house prices relative to the regional average	House prices in Stoke - £168,623 and Newcastle - £210,871 are well below WM regional average - £259,045						
mmm) Number of houses completed per year	814 homes were completed in Stoke and 279 in Newcastle in 2004/05						
nnn) Proportion of households accepted as statutory homeless by the Authority within the last two years (BV 214)	Only 0.5% of households are accepted as being homeless in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	~	м	U/R	н	Р	Potentially positive influence through the provision of affordable homes although the although homelessness is caused by range of factors not just the cost of entering the housing market.
2. To increase life expectancy and	improve the health of the populatio	n overall					
u) Percentage of population with good health	12.8% of people in Stoke describe their health as 'not good'. 23% experience a limiting long term illness which is the 26 th highest rate in England & Wales. No data is currently available for Newcastle.	V V	S	U/R	н	Р	There is a recognized link between housing quality and health. The provision of new and affordable housing would support this objective.
 v) Mortality rate (causes per 100,000 population) circulatory disease i.e. heart disease/stroke; cancer; suicide; accidents 	Stoke has significantly higher death rates from heart disease, circulatory diseases, and cancer than the West Midlands region as a whole. The incidence of lung cancer is also significantly higher than the regional average. No data is currently available for Newcastle						
3. To provide the best possible en	vironment to encourage and increas	e economic o	enterprise and er	nployment			
yy) Changes in the number of jobs	In 2001, unemployment in Stoke was 4% (70 th) and in Newcastle it wasxxx	~	s	U/R	м	т	Creates a mix of workers with a broad range of skills. More equality in access to education services.
zz) Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active	Around 61% of the population are economically active against a rate of 59% for the WM region						
aaa) Number of business start ups bbb) Number of new businesses moving to the area ccc) Number of VAT registrations	Data gap In 2003/04 1,268 new businesses moved into the Newcastle area. No data is currently available for Stoke Between 1992 and 2002 the						
(includes rural businesses)	number of VAT registrations in Stoke declined by 9%. No data is currently available for Newcastle						

4. To enable access to the widest	range possible of shopping and com	mercial serv	ices for the resid	dent population			
u) Percentage retail/ commercial	30% retail and 70% commercial in						
floor space by type	Stoke. No data is currently						
	available for Newcastle						
v) Shopping floor space per 1000	251,858 sq.m in Stoke. No data is						
population	currently available for Newcastle						
5. To protect and enhance the vita	ality and viability of the city, town ar	nd district ce	ntres within the	conurbation and	village centres i	n the rural area	
Rank of centre	Stoke is ranked 54 th (vitality						
	194 th and Newcastle 237 th (vitality						
	107 th) out of the top 500 centres						
Number of vacant shop units	259 vacant shops exist in Stoke.						
	No data is currently available for						
	Stoke					L	
6. To provide a more equitable so with particular emphasis on depriv		est possible	range of commu	inity, cultural, edi	icational, health	, recreational ar	Id leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the population
sss) Pattern of deprivation	Stoke is 18 th most deprived area in						Positive impact on reducing deprivation as access to housing is
	in England. Newcastle is ranked						improved due to provision of affordable homes. Provision of
	138 th out of 354 English districts	✓	м	U/R	м	Р	affordable housing is likely to make it easier for people to live within
	5						areas that can offer employment, improve integration and allow for
							more equal access to jobs and other facilities.
ttt) Percentage of residents	Stoke: Sports (54%), Libraries						Improves the living conditions and general satisfaction with the place
satisfied	(66%), Theatres (67%), Overall						of living for many people in the inner city especially. Greater social
with living in their local community	services (39%), Cleanliness (45%),						inclusion and the level of service provision.
	Planning service (80%). Newcastle						
uuu) Loss of open space to	data not currently available. Data gap – Data to be collected as						
development	part of Green space audit						
vvv) Participation rates in sport	Data gap			1			
www)The number of playgrounds	Newcastle 2.48 per 1,000						
and	No data for Stoke available						
play areas provided by the Council							
per 1,000 children under 12							
xxx) Number of people receiving	Stoke 12,500 people or 8.1% of						
Benefits e.g. incapacity benefit	working population i.e. ranked 6 th						
	in England, 1 st in West Midlands						
	Newcastle 5.2% 48 th in England		-				
yyy) Differential between highest and	Stoke 86% which is ranked 24 th out of 375 authorities. Newcastle is						
lowest incomes	75% which ranked 216 th . West						
lowest incomes	Midlands is 78% and England 73%						
7. Reduce crime and the fear of c							
mmm) Domestic burglaries per	In 2003, in Stoke 22.95 there were	-	-				The integration of social housing into mixed tenure developments may
1000	twice as many burglaries as in	✓	м	U/R	м	Р	help to combat crime hot spots. Improved social inclusion and access
households	Newcastle 10.08						to jobs will also having have a positive influence.
nnn) Violent crimes per 1000	Various data is available						
population							
ooo) Vehicle crimes per 1000	In 2004/05						
population	Stoke 15.91						
ppp) Percentage of council provided	Newcastle 9.9 None currently		<u> </u>	1	1	+	
car parking covered by a Secured	None currently						
Car Park award							
qqq) The level of fear of crime in	Data gap for Stoke		t		1	1	
older people	Newcastle 29.6%						
rrr) Changes in the level of crime,	Data gaps		1				
and people's perception of crime							
8. To reduce the need to travel w							
y) Distances people need to travel	In 2001, 70% of people travel to						
to work, particularly the need to out	work by car or motorcycle or are a						
commute	passenger in North Staffs						
	England 55% drive, 6% are						
-) Deduced velices (1)	passengers in cars						Ne dimensione have been been been to be the test of test of the test of test o
 Reduced reliance on the private car 	In North Staffs 31% households with no car. Higher than national	?					No direct impact but new housing is expected to be built in locations that are accessible by a choice of means of transport.
Cai	average of 27%	ſ					that are accessible by a choice of filedits of transport.
	average of 27 /0		1	1	1		1

9. To encourage the use of public	transport, cycling and walking						
 g) Levels of walking, cycling or 	In North Staffs 10.85% of working					N	o direct impact but new housing is expected to be built in locations
travelling by bus or train	popn travel to work on foot (England 9.99%) 1.52% travel to work by bike	?					at are accessible by a choice of means of transport.
	(England 2.83%) 8.5% travel to work by bus						
 Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by 	Stoke 100% Newcastle to be determined					se	ew housing will be focused in locations which are accessible to local ervices and may include additional services as required. Reference to
public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools,		?					ccessibility in the policy could be made to improve its score in stainability terms.
employment and major health centre							
10. To increase the use of renewa	ble energy and energy efficiency in o	existing and	new developmer	t and redevelop	ment.		
u) Number of developments	Average SAP rating of council					De	evelopment of additional homes could mean more energy
incorporating energy efficiency	owned dwellings Stoke - 65,					cc	nsumption although impacts will be small need to ensure
measures e.g. increased standards,	Newcastle -	?				cc	mmitment to energy efficiency in building design to mitigate any
better design, improved construction		ſ				ne	egative effects
and choice of materials	Councils aim to increase domestic energy efficiency by 20% by 2010						
v) Percentage of energy created	None currently						
from renewable sources	Target to produce 10% of electricity from renewables by 2010 and 25% by 2020						
11. To improve air quality, creatir							
 II. To improve air quality, creating k) Achievement of air quality 	2 AOMA declared in Stoke and 7					1	
standards	further areas under investigation						
	es and habitats targeted for improve	ment in the	Staffordshire Bio	diversity Action	Plan	· · ·	
oo) No reduction in the abundance	28 species identified in BAP. Some						
and distribution of BAP species/	are of international importance:						
habitat	Noctule Bat						
	Pipistrelle Bat Great Crested Newt						
	Natterjack Toad						
	Floating water plantain						
pp) Increase in the area of native	Total woodland cover in North						
broadleaved woodland	Staffs?						
qq) Reversal in decline of farmland birds by 2020	Data not currently available						
rr) Maintain and enhance BAP	BAP aims to ensure long term						
Habitats	survival of the biodiversity within						
	North Staffordshire 10 habitats in NStaffs identified in BAP						
13. Ensure that there is no loss in	the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs	s, RIGs		I	1		
u) Percentage loss of SBIs (known	No of Grade 1 SBIs wholly or						
as NHAs in Stoke) and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded	partially in area – to be determined						
v) Percentage loss of RIGS	Data not currently available						
14. Increase the amount accessib			1	1	1	-	
u) Combined area of Council	3.3Ha per 1,000 in Newcastle						
owned and other land managed for	xxHa per 1,000 in Stoke				1		
biodiversity, related to accessibility	Target of at least one 20Ha site within 2km; one 100Ha site within						
criteria	5km; and one 500Ha site within 10km of home						
v) Area of LNR per 1000 head of	6 LNRs in Stoke (1 NNR)						
population	0 in Newcastle				1		
	Target of LNR provision of 1Ha per						
	1,000; establish LNRs in Newcastle						
	and identify further opportunities in Stoke						
15. Reduce the amount of land in	SSSIs classified in an 'unfavourable'	condition	1	1	1	<u> </u>	
a) Area and Number of SSSIs in	62Ha of SSSI is in favourable						
'favourable' condition	condition out of 82Ha Target of 95% by 2010						

	enerate degraded environments, ma	intain soil re	sources and air q	uality and minin	nise development	on greenfield s	
sss)Changes in the amount of derelict/ contaminated land	311Ha in Stoke 109Ha in Newcastle	~	s	U/R	н	Р	Indirectly other policies related to housing provision will ensure the majority of new homes are built within the urban area and on previously developed land.
ttt) Percentage of new homes built	91% in Stoke						Affordable housing integration into new housing developments may
on previously developed land uuu) Percentage of commercial	88.4% in Newcastle 100% in Stoke				-		increase housing density
development taking place on brownfield land	65.9% in Newcastle						
vvv) Percentage of other developments taking place on brownfield land.	100% in Stoke. Newcastle not known						
www)Amount of waste collected per household	121,174 tonnes in Stoke over half of which is incinerated and subject to energy recovery. 22% goes to landfill, 11% is recycled Newcastle not currently available	x	S	U/R	м	Р	The construction of additional affordable homes will inevitably mean a small increase in the amount of waste generated. Impact however is likely to be minor. Whilst the policy states the burden for affordability is to be spread across NStaffs the need for affordable homes is to be focussed on the inner urban core in the main.
xxx) Percentage of	13.76% in Stoke						
household/commercial waste recycled	10.5% in Newcastle Recycling target ?						
yyy) Increased recycling facilities	2 household recycling sites and 35 local bring sites in Stoke Data for Newcastle tbc						
17. To reduce the amount of deve	lopment within the floodplain and p	romote the u	se of sustainable	drainage system	ns (SuDS).	1	
 Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds 	None						
v) Number of applications supporting SuDS	Data not currently available						
18. To increase the efficient use o	f water resources.						
 k) Number of developments 	Average daily consumption is						More dwellings will generally means more water consumption unless
incorporating water efficient features	xxlitres/ head/day Industry average is 147litres/ head/ day	?					water minimization measures are incorporated to mitigate negative effects. Depends on sustainable construction methods employed and commitment to Eco-Home standards.
	meet the requirements of the Water	Framework	Directive				
 Percentage of rivers/canals classed as good/fair water quality 	87% in Stoke Data for Newcastle not currently available						
20. To help to maintain distinctive	eness and foster interest in and cond	ern for the h	eritage of the are	ea			
yy) Number of listed buildings including those at risk	There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke and 378 in Newcastle (xx at risk)						
zz) Archaeological features and remains	Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle - 13						
aaa) Number and area of listed parks and gardens	There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle						
bbb) Number and area of conservation areas;	There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle						
ccc)Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological interest	Data not currently available						
21. To help to provide a safe and	efficient highway network	1			1	1	
 o) Patterns and levels of 	Stoke - 44% journeys into City						More housing will generally mean more congestion although the
congestion on primary highway and public transport network	Centre by car in 2004/05. Target 40% by 2011 No of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents by 2010 Stoke – 91 (2004/05) Target of 75 by 2010 Newcastle – to be determined	?					requirement for new housing to be built in accessible locations should mitigate the impact of of potential congestion by reducing the need to travel by car.
	ble as policy is focussed on meeting by bringing homes within easy acce						environmental objectives. Policy contributes to social inclusion

Mitigation proposals: Carefully planned prioritisation should ensure those in greatest need are provided with a decent home. Need to ensure mitigation with sufficient services and facilities that will help to improve skills of those affected and that aids the integration of all sectors of society. More detailed policies on social inclusion could be included in other DPDs and DC policies.

CP15: Economic Opportunities

SA Objectives and Indicators	Key baseline information and target (where available)	Impact	Likely timing of impact (short, med, long term)	Geographical scale	Likelihood of impact	Permanence of impact	Commentary including mitigation of adverse effects
1. To help to meet the housing ne	eds of the whole community	ŕ					
ooo) The proportion of unfit private sector dwellings made fit or demolished as a direct result of action by the LA	Number of unfit homes made fit or demolished in Stoke is 2% and in Newcastle is 4%	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
ppp) Number of unfit homes per 1000 dwellings	12% of homes per 1,000 are unfit in Newcastle. No data is currently available for Stoke	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
qqq) Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable	About 12% homes in Newcastle built are affordable. No data is currently available for Stoke	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
rrr) Changes in house prices relative to the regional average	House prices in Stoke - £168,623 and Newcastle - £210,871 are well below WM regional average - £259,045	1	L	Urban/Rural	М	Р	Could help increase house prices by aiding job creation and creating viable, attractive settlements.
sss) Number of houses completed per year	814 homes were completed in Stoke and 279 in Newcastle in 2004/05	Х	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	Reaction of development industry to a stronger housing market will be to build more houses.
ttt) Proportion of households accepted as statutory homeless by the Authority within the last two years (BV 214)	Only 0.5% of households are accepted as being homeless in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	x	L	Urban/Rural	М	Ρ	Greater demand for housing as a result of economic development could result in people being 'priced out' of the market.
2. To increase life expectancy and	improve the health of the population	n overall					
w) Percentage of population with good health	12.8% of people in Stoke describe their health as 'not good'. 23% experience a limiting long term illness which is the 26 th highest rate in England & Wales. No data is currently available for Newcastle.	1	L	Urban/Rural	М	Ρ	Creating more (quality) jobs has a positive effect on health.
 x) Mortality rate (causes per 100,000 population) circulatory disease i.e. heart disease/stroke; cancer; suicide; accidents 	Stoke has significantly higher death rates from heart disease, circulatory diseases, and cancer than the West Midlands region as a whole. The incidence of lung cancer is also significantly higher than the regional average. No data is currently available for Newcastle	\$	L	Urban/Rural	м	Ρ	As above.
3. To provide the best possible en	vironment to encourage and increas	e economic	enterprise and e	nployment	•	•	
ddd) Changes in the number of jobs	In 2001, unemployment in Stoke was 4% (70 th) and in Newcastle it was xxx	1	М	Urban/Rural	Н	Р	Obvious increase in the number of jobs.
eee) Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active	Around 61% of the population are economically active against a rate of 59% for the WM region	1	М	Urban/Rural	Н	Р	As above.
fff) Number of business start ups	Data gap	1	М	Urban/Rural	Н	Р	As above.
ggg) Number of new businesses moving to the area	In 2003/04 1,268 new businesses moved into the Newcastle area. No data is currently available for Stoke	1	м	Urban/Rural	Н	Р	As above.
hhh) Number of VAT registrations (includes rural businesses)	Between 1992 and 2002 the number of VAT registrations in Stoke declined by 9%. No data is currently available for Newcastle	1	М	Urban/Rural	Н	Р	As above.
	range possible of shopping and com	mercial serv					
w) Percentage retail/ commercial floor space by type	30% retail and 70% commercial in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	1	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	Retail and commercial sectors will expand in relation to the local economy as a whole. Therefore, retail and commercial floorspace may increase as a proportion of the total.

 x) Shopping floor space per 1000 population 	251,858 sq.m in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	1	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	As above – retail floorspace would be likely to increase in absolute terms.
5. To protect and enhance the vita	lity and viability of the city, town ar	nd district ce	entres within the	conurbation and	village centres in	the rural area	•
Rank of centre	Stoke is ranked 54 th (vitality 194 th and Newcastle 237 th (vitality 107 th) out of the top 500 centres	1	L	Centre in question	M-H	Р	Centres likely to flourish, due to the increase in quality jobs and number of people in higher skilled, higher paid sectors.
Number of vacant shop units	259 vacant shops exist in Stoke. No data is currently available for Stoke	1	L	Centre in question	M-H	Р	Reduction in vacancies as the centres increase in demand.
6. To provide a more equitable so population with particular emphas	ciety where the provision of the wid	est possible	range of commu	nity, cultural, edu	cational, health,	recreational and	leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the
zzz) Pattern of deprivation	Stoke is 18 th most deprived area in in England. Overall deprivation highest in wards xxxx Newcastle is ranked 138 th out of 354 English districts	0	-	-	-	-	The option does not focus specifically on deprived localities, therefore such places are unlikely to benefit more greatly than others and to attain parity.
aaaa) Percentage of residents satisfied with living in their local community	Stoke: Sports (54%), Libraries (66%), Theatres (67%), Overall services (39%), Cleanliness (45%), Planning service (80%). Newcastle data not currently available.	~	L	Urban/Rural	M-H	Ρ	The creation of sustainable, attractive settlements as a result of careful economic development and wealth creation will lead to a general increase in public satisfaction.
bbbb)Loss of open space to development	Data gap	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
cccc) Participation rates in sport	Data gap	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
dddd)The number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12	Newcastle 2.48 per 1,000 No data for Stoke available	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
eeee) Number of people receiving Benefits e.g. incapacity benefit	Stoke 12,500 people or 8.1% of working population i.e. ranked 6 th in England, 1 st in West Midlands Newcastle 5.2% 48 th in England	1	М	Urban/Rural	Н	Р	Obvious increase in the number of jobs, and a possible shift towards entrepreneurialism and a greater enterprise culture.
ffff) Differential between highest and lowest incomes	Stoke 86% which is ranked 24 th out of 375 authorities. Newcastle is 75% which ranked 216 th . West Midlands is 78% and England 73%	0	-	-	-	-	No specific focus on deprived communities. The option therefore is likely to have a neutral impact, as it would not serve to increase income differentials.
7. Reduce crime and the fear of cr							
sss) Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	In 2003, in Stoke 22.95 there were twice as many burglaries as in Newcastle 10.08	?	?	?	?	?	Impact unclear – possible positive impact due to a stronger sub-regional economy, but this may be offset by the retention of existing income differentials
ttt) Violent crimes per 1000 population	Various data is available	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
uuu) Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	In 2004/05 Stoke 15.91 Newcastle 9.9	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
vvv) Percentage of council provided car parking covered by a Secured Car Park award	None currently	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
www)The level of fear of crime in older people	Data gap for Stoke Newcastle 29.6%	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
xxx) The number of sites at which Alcohol Consumption in Public Places Regulations are in force	Data gap for Stoke-on Trent City Council, 187 in Newcastle	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
yyy) Changes in the level of crime, and people's perception of crime	Data gaps	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
8. To reduce the need to travel whether the second se	nile increasing accessibility for all		•	•			
aa) Number of car journeys into City Centre	Data not currently available	1	M-L	City Centre	М	Р	Creating jobs in appropriate locations may reduce the need to travel.
bb) Modal split (% of car, bus, rail, and other means of travel)	Data not currently available	1	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	Creating jobs in appropriate locations may increase viability of alternative modes.
cc)Availability of passenger travel information systems, park and ride facilities	Data not currently available	1	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	As above.

9. To encourage the use of public	transport, cycling and walking						
s) Length of cycleway	94.6 annualised index for City	1	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	As above.
, , , ,	Centre	-		-		P	
 g) Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health 	Stoke 100% Newcastle to be determined	\checkmark	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	Ч	Creating jobs in appropriate locations may increase the accessibility of housing and services.
centre							
	ble energy and energy efficiency in	existing and	new developme	ent and redevelopm	nent.		
w) Number of developments	Data gap	/	M	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	Such measures could be incorporated as part of new
incorporating energy efficiency measures e.g. increased standards, better design, improved construction		v					development.
and choice of materials x) Percentage of energy created	None currently	?	2	2	2	2	Renewable energy installations could be included in line with
from renewable sources	Target to produce 10% of electricity from renewables by 2010 and 25% by 2020	? 	ŕ	ę.	?	?	this option, although dependent on their viability as economic enterprises. Therefore, impact uncertain.
11. To improve air quality, creating						-	
 Achievement of air quality standards 	2 AQMA declared in Stoke and 7 further areas under investigation	\checkmark	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	Creating jobs in appropriate locations may reduce journey times, thereby cutting emissions.
12. Retain and enhance the specie	es and habitats targeted for improve	ment in the	Staffordshire Bi	odiversity Action P	lan		
ss) No reduction in the abundance and distribution of BAP species/ habitat	Data not currently available	?	?	?	?	?	Impact unclear - dependent on location of BAP habitats and species.
tt) Increase in the area of native broadleaved woodland	Data not currently available	?	?	?	?	?	Impact unclear - dependent on location of broadleaved woodland.
uu) Reversal in decline of farmland birds by 2020	Data not currently available	1	L	Rural	М	Р	Potential for reversal of decline, as the rural area is unlikely be considered appropriate for such development.
vv) Maintain and enhance BAP Habitats	Data not currently available	?	?	?	?	?	Impact unclear - dependent on location of BAP habitats and species.
13. Ensure that there is no loss in	the extent and quality of SBIs, LNR	s, RIGs					
 w) Percentage loss of SBIs and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded 	Data not currently available	\checkmark	М	Rural	M-H	Р	No adverse effect on SBIs, as the rural area is unlikely be considered appropriate for such development.
x) Percentage loss of RIGS	Data not currently available	?	?	?	?	?	Impact unclear – dependent on location of RIGS (Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites).
14. Increase the amount accessib	le natural green space						
 w) Combined area of Council owned and other land managed for biodiversity, related to accessibility criteria 	Data not currently available Target of at least one 20Ha site within 2km; one 100Ha site within 5km; and one 500Ha site within 10km of home	1	М	Urban/Rural	M-H	Ρ	Permission unlikely to be granted for development potentially harming such sites.
 x) Area of LNR per 1000 head of population 	5 LNRs in Stoke 0 in Newcastle Target of LNR provision of 1Ha per 1,000; establish LNRs in Newcastle and identify further opportunities in Stoke	1	М	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	As above.
15 Reduce the amount of land in	SSSIs classified in an 'unfavourable	condition					
a) Area and Number of SSSIs in	62Ha of SSSI is in favourable	<u>condición</u> √	М	Rural	M-H	Р	No adverse effect on SSSIs, as such designations are unlikely
'favourable' condition	condition out of 82Ha Target of 95% by 2010	v					to be considered appropriate for development.
16. To reduce contamination, rege	enerate degraded environments, ma	intain soil re	sources and air	quality and minimi	ise development	t on greenfield si	tes
zzz)Changes in the amount of derelict/ contaminated land	311Ha in Stoke 109Ha in Newcastle	1	М	Urban	Н	Р	Brownfield land, including land of this nature, will be prioritised as a suitable location for development.
aaaa) Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	91% in Stoke 88.4% in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
bbbb)Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	100% in Stoke 65.9% in Newcastle	\checkmark	М	Urban	Н	Р	Brownfield land, including land of this nature, will be prioritised as a suitable location for development.
cccc) Percentage of other developments taking place on brownfield land.	100% in Stoke. Newcastle not known	?	?	?	?	?	Impact unclear.

dddd)Amount of waste collected per household	121,174 tonnes in Stoke Newcastle not currently available	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
eeee) Percentage of nousehold/commercial waste recycled	13.76% in Stoke 10.5% in Newcastle	?	?	?	?	?	Waste recycling facilities could be included in line with this option, although dependent on their viability as economic enterprises. Therefore, impact uncertain.
fff) Increased recycling facilities	2 household recycling sites and 35 local bring sites in Stoke Data for Newcastle tbc	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
17. To reduce the amount of deve	lopment within the floodplain and p	romote the u	se of sustainab	le drainage systems	s (SuDS).		
 w) Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds 	None	?	?	?	?	?	Risk of development not respecting the floodplain, although contributions could be sought from developers to mitigate potentially negative effects. Therefore, impact unclear.
 Number of applications supporting SuDS 	Data not currently available	1	М	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	Contributions could be sought to mitigate potentially negative effects, where not incorporated as part of development.
18. To increase the efficient use o	f water resources.	•		· ·		•	•
 Number of developments incorporating water efficient features 	Average daily consumption is xxlitres/ head/day Industry average is 147litres/ head/ day	J	М	Urban/Rural	M-H	Ρ	As above.
	meet the requirements of the Water	Framework				-	
 Percentage of rivers/canals classed as good/fair quality 	87% in Stoke Data for Newcastle not currently available	1	М	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	As above.
20. To help to maintain distinctive	eness and foster interest in and cond	ern for the h	eritage of the a	area			
ddd) Number of listed buildings, and number at risk	There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke and 378 in Newcastle (xx at risk)	1	М	Urban/Rural	Μ	Р	Creating a quality environment for the location of new commercial development will mean that listed buildings will be a consideration. Also, careful reuse may present an opportunity for preservation.
eee) Archaeological features and remains	Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle - 13	1	М	Urban/Rural	М	Р	As above.
fff) Number and area of listed parks and gardens	There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle	1	М	Urban/Rural	М	Р	As above.
ggg) Number and area of conservation areas;	There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle	~	М	Urban/Rural	М	Р	As above.
hhh) Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological interest	Data not currently available	J	М	Urban/Rural	М	Р	As above.
21. To help to provide a safe, effic	ient highway network and improve	the viability	of public transp	oort			
p) Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network	No data as yet currently available	1	М	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	Possible reduction in congestion, as a result of reduced reliance on the car.
 q) Other indicators to be confirmed as part of the LTP 	No data as yet currently available						

increase demand. It will also be necessary to ensure that an adequate supply of affordable housing is provided.

CP16: Meeting Employment Needs

SA Objectives and Indicators	Key baseline information and target (where available)	Impact	Likely timing of impact (short, med, long term)	Geographical scale	Likelihood of impact	Permanence of impact	Commentary including mitigation of adverse effects
1. To help to meet the housing ne	eds of the whole community	?					
uuu) The proportion of unfit private sector dwellings made fit or demolished as a direct result of action by the LA	Number of unfit homes made fit or demolished in Stoke is 2% and in Newcastle is 4%	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
vvv) Number of unfit homes per 1000 dwellings	12% of homes per 1,000 are unfit in Newcastle. No data is currently available for Stoke	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
www) Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable	About 12% homes in Newcastle built are affordable. No data is currently available for Stoke	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
xxx) Changes in house prices relative to the regional average	House prices in Stoke - £168,623 and Newcastle - £210,871 are well below WM regional average - £259,045	1	L	Urban/Rural	М	Р	Could help increase house prices by aiding job creation and creating viable, attractive settlements.
yyy) Number of houses completed per year	814 homes were completed in Stoke and 279 in Newcastle in 2004/05	Х	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	Reaction of development industry to a stronger housing market will be to build more houses.
zzz) Proportion of households accepted as statutory homeless by the Authority within the last two years (BV 214)	Only 0.5% of households are accepted as being homeless in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	X	L	Urban/Rural	М	Р	Greater demand for housing as a result of economic development could result in people being 'priced out' of the market.
2. To increase life expectancy and	improve the health of the population	n overall					
y) Percentage of population with good health	12.8% of people in Stoke describe their health as 'not good'. 23% experience a limiting long term illness which is the 26 th highest rate in England & Wales. No data is currently available for Newcastle.	~	L	Urban/Rural	M	Ρ	Creating more (quality) jobs has a positive effect on health.
 z) Mortality rate (causes per 100,000 population) circulatory disease i.e. heart disease/stroke; cancer; suicide; accidents 	Stoke has significantly higher death rates from heart disease, circulatory diseases, and cancer than the West Midlands region as a whole. The incidence of lung cancer is also significantly higher than the regional average. No data is currently available for Newcastle	1	L	Urban/Rural	М	P	As above.
3. To provide the best possible en	vironment to encourage and increas	e economic	enterprise and e	mployment			
iii) Changes in the number of jobs	In 2001, unemployment in Stoke was 4% (70 th) and in Newcastle it was xxx	~	M-L	Urban/Rural	н	Р	High level economic growth will obviously increase the number of jobs.
jjj)Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active	Around 61% of the population are economically active against a rate of 59% for the WM region	~	M-L	Urban/Rural	н	Р	As above.
kkk) Number of business start ups	Data gap	1	M-L	Urban/Rural	Н	Р	As above.
III) Number of new businesses moving to the area	In 2003/04 1,268 new businesses moved into the Newcastle area. No data is currently available for Stoke	√	M-L	Urban/Rural	н	Р	As above.
mmm) Number of VAT registrations (includes rural businesses)	Between 1992 and 2002 the number of VAT registrations in Stoke declined by 9%. No data is currently available for Newcastle	J	M-L	Urban/Rural	Н	Р	As above.
	range possible of shopping and com	mercial serv					
y) Percentage retail/ commercialfloor space by type	30% retail and 70% commercial in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	~	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	Retail and commercial sectors will expand in relation to the local economy as a whole. Therefore, retail and commercial floorspace may increase as a proportion of the total.

 z) Shopping floor space per 1000 population 	251,858 sq.m in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	1	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	As above – retail floorspace would be likely to increase in absolute terms.
5. To protect and enhance the vita	ality and viability of the city, town ar	nd district ce	ntres within the	conurbation and	village centres in	the rural area	•
Rank of centre	Stoke is ranked 54 th (vitality 194 th and Newcastle 237 th (vitality 107 th) out of the top 500 centres	1	L	Centre in question	M-H	Ρ	Centres likely to flourish, due to the increase in quality jobs and number of people in higher skilled, higher paid sectors.
Number of vacant shop units	259 vacant shops exist in Stoke. No data is currently available for Stoke	1	L	Centre in question	M-H	Р	Reduction in vacancies as the centres increase in demand.
6. To provide a more equitable so population with particular emphas	ciety where the provision of the wide	est possible	range of commu	nity, cultural, ed	cational, health,	recreational and	leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the
gggg)Pattern of deprivation	Stoke is 18 th most deprived area in in England. Overall deprivation highest in wards xxxx Newcastle is ranked 138 th out of 354 English districts	0	-	-	-	-	The option does not focus specifically on deprived localities, therefore such places are unlikely to benefit more greatly than others and to attain parity.
hhhh)Percentage of residents satisfied with living in their local community	Stoke: Sports (54%), Libraries (66%), Theatres (67%), Overall services (39%), Cleanliness (45%), Planning service (80%). Newcastle data not currently available.	✓	L	Urban/Rural	M-H	Ρ	The creation of sustainable, attractive settlements as a result of careful economic development and wealth creation will lead to a general increase in public satisfaction.
iiii) Loss of open space to development	Data gap	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
jjjj) Participation rates in sport	Data gap	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
kkkk) The number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12	Newcastle 2.48 per 1,000 No data for Stoke available	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
IIII) Number of people receiving Benefits e.g. incapacity benefit	Stoke 12,500 people or 8.1% of working population i.e. ranked 6 th in England, 1 st in West Midlands Newcastle 5.2% 48 th in England	1	М	Urban/Rural	Н	Ρ	Obvious increase in the number of jobs, and a possible shift towards entrepreneurialism and a greater enterprise culture.
mmmn) Differential between highest and lowest incomes	Stoke 86% which is ranked 24 th out of 375 authorities. Newcastle is 75% which ranked 216 th . West Midlands is 78% and England 73%	0	-	-	-	-	No specific focus on deprived communities. The option therefore is likely to have a neutral impact, as it would not serve to increase income differentials.
7. Reduce crime and the fear of cr	ime						
zzz) Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	In 2003, in Stoke 22.95 there were twice as many burglaries as in Newcastle 10.08	?	?	?	?	?	Impact unclear – possible positive impact due to a stronger sub-regional economy, but this may be offset by the retention of existing income differentials
aaaa) Violent crimes per 1000 population	Various data is available	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
bbbb)Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	In 2004/05 Stoke 15.91 Newcastle 9.9	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
cccc) Percentage of council provided car parking covered by a Secured Car Park award	None currently	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
dddd)The level of fear of crime in older people	Data gap for Stoke Newcastle 29.6%	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
eeee) The number of sites at which Alcohol Consumption in Public Places Regulations are in force	Data gap for Stoke-on Trent City Council, 187 in Newcastle	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
ffff) Changes in the level of crime, and people's perception of crime	Data gaps	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
8. To reduce the need to travel wh	nile increasing accessibility for all						1
dd) Number of car journeys into City Centre	Data not currently available	1	M-L	City Centre	М	Р	Creating jobs in appropriate locations may reduce the need to travel.
ee) Modal split (% of car, bus, rail, and other means of travel)	Data not currently available	1	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	Ρ	Creating jobs in appropriate locations may increase viability of alternative modes.
ff) Availability of passenger travel information systems, park and ride facilities	Data not currently available	1	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	Ρ	As above.

9. To encourage the use of public	transport, cycling and walking						
t) Length of cycleway	94.6 annualised index for City	1	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	As above.
, , , ,	Centre	•		-		P	
 h) Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health 	Stoke 100% Newcastle to be determined	~	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H		Creating jobs in appropriate locations may increase the accessibility of housing and services.
centre							
10. To increase the use of renewa	ble energy and energy efficiency in	existing and	new developme	ent and redevelopm	ient.	•	
 y) Number of developments incorporating energy efficiency measures e.g. increased standards, better design, improved construction and choice of materials 	Data gap	✓	М	Urban/Rural	M-H	Ρ	Such measures could be incorporated as part of new development.
z) Percentage of energy created	None currently	?	2	2	2	2	Renewable energy installations could be included in line with
from renewable sources	Target to produce 10% of electricity from renewables by 2010 and 25% by 2020	: 	ŗ	ŗ	•	:	this option, although dependent on their viability as economic enterprises. Therefore, impact uncertain.
11. To improve air quality, creatin						Р	
 Achievement of air quality standards 	2 AQMA declared in Stoke and 7 further areas under investigation	V	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	Creating jobs in appropriate locations may reduce journey times, thereby cutting emissions.
12. Retain and enhance the specie	es and habitats targeted for improve	ment in the	Staffordshire Bi	odiversity Action P	lan		
ww)No reduction in the abundance and distribution of BAP species/ habitat	Data not currently available	х	М	?	Н	Р	Providing for high level economic growth will adversely affect BAP habitats and species, wherever they happen to be.
 xx) Increase in the area of native broadleaved woodland 	Data not currently available	Х	М	?	Н	Р	Providing for high level economic growth will adversely affect broadleaved woodland, wherever it happens to be.
yy) Reversal in decline of farmland birds by 2020	Data not currently available	1	L	Rural	М	Р	Potential for reversal of decline, as the rural area is unlikely be considered appropriate for such development.
zz) Maintain and enhance BAP Habitats	Data not currently available	Х	М	?	Н	Р	Providing for high level economic growth will adversely affect BAP habitats and species, wherever they happen to be.
	the extent and quality of SBIs, LNR	s, RIGs					
 Percentage loss of SBIs and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded 	Data not currently available	\checkmark	М	Rural	M-H	Р	No adverse effect on SBIs, as the rural area is unlikely be considered appropriate for such development.
z) Percentage loss of RIGS	Data not currently available	?	?	?	?	?	Impact unclear – dependent on location of RIGS (Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites).
14. Increase the amount accessib			-	_		-	
 y) Combined area of Council owned and other land managed for biodiversity, related to accessibility criteria 	Data not currently available Target of at least one 20Ha site within 2km; one 100Ha site within 5km; and one 500Ha site within 10km of home	~	М	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	Permission unlikely to be granted for development potentially harming such sites.
 z) Area of LNR per 1000 head of population 	5 LNRs in Stoke 0 in Newcastle Target of LNR provision of 1Ha per 1,000; establish LNRs in Newcastle and identify further opportunities in Stoke	1	М	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	As above.
	SSSIs classified in an 'unfavourable	condition					
 a) Area and Number of SSSIs in 'favourable' condition 	62Ha of SSSI is in favourable condition out of 82Ha Target of 95% by 2010	1	М	Rural	M-H	Р	No adverse effect on SSSIs, as such designations are unlikely to be considered appropriate for development.
16. To reduce contamination, rege	enerate degraded environments, ma	intain soil re	sources and air	quality and minimi	ise development	t on greenfield si	tes
gggg)Changes in the amount of derelict/ contaminated land	311Ha in Stoke 109Ha in Newcastle	V	M	Urban	Н	P	Brownfield land, including land of this nature, will be prioritised as a suitable location for development.
hhhh)Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	91% in Stoke 88.4% in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
iiii) Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	100% in Stoke 65.9% in Newcastle	~	М	Urban	Н	Р	Brownfield land, including land of this nature, will be prioritised as a suitable location for development.
jjjj) Percentage of other developments taking place on brownfield land.	100% in Stoke. Newcastle not known	?	?	?	?	?	Impact unclear.

kkkk) Amount of waste collected per household	121,174 tonnes in Stoke Newcastle not currently available	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
IIII) Percentage of household/commercial waste recycled	13.76% in Stoke 10.5% in Newcastle	?	?	?	?	?	Waste recycling facilities could be included in line with this option, although dependent on their viability as economic enterprises. Therefore, impact uncertain.
mmmm) Increased recycling facilities	2 household recycling sites and 35 local bring sites in Stoke Data for Newcastle tbc	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
17. To reduce the amount of deve	lopment within the floodplain and p	omote the u	use of sustainab	ole drainage system	s (SuDS).	1	
 y) Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds 	None	1	м	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	High level economic growth could have a significant impact, though contributions could be sought from developers to mitigate potentially negative effects.
 Number of applications supporting SuDS 	Data not currently available	1	м	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	Contributions could be sought from developers to mitigate potentially negative effects, where not incorporated as part of development.
18. To increase the efficient use of	f water resources.					•	
 Mumber of developments incorporating water efficient features 	Average daily consumption is xxlitres/ head/day Industry average is 147litres/ head/ day	1	М	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	As above.
	meet the requirements of the Water	Framework					
 m) Percentage of rivers/canals classed as good/fair quality 	87% in Stoke Data for Newcastle not currently available	1	М	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	High level economic growth could have a significant impact, though contributions could be sought from developers to mitigate potentially negative effects.
	eness and foster interest in and conc	ern for the l	peritage of the a				
iii) Number of listed buildings, and number at risk	There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke and 378 in Newcastle (xx at risk)	1	М	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	Development unlikely to be permitted where it would have a negative impact, and careful redevelopment may present an opportunity for reuse.
jjj) Archaeological features and remains	Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle - 13	~	М	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	As above.
kkk) Number and area of listed parks and gardens	There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle	1	М	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	As above.
III) Number and area of conservation areas;	There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle	~	М	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	As above.
mmm) Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological interest	Data not currently available	1	М	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	As above.
21. To help to provide a safe, effic	ient highway network and improve	the viability	of public transp	port			
 r) Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network 	No data as yet currently available	1	M	Rural	M-H	Р	Possible reduction in congestion, as a result of reduced reliance on the car.
s) Other indicators to be confirmed as part of the LTP	No data as yet currently available						
environmental benefits, such as th	e protection of natural and built ass	ets and redu	iced care emiss	ions and congestion	n, although ther	e may be a risk	rivation are questionable. There is also the potential for t of detrimental impact to some species and habitats.
	I. It will also be necessary to ensure						e development in an unchecked market, should sub-regiona nt proposals will have to be carefully judged in terms of

CP17: Strategic Employment Sites

CP17: Strategic Emp	Key baseline information and target (where available)	Impact	Likely timing of impact (short, med, long term)	Geographical scale	Likelihood of impact	Permanence of impact	Commentary including mitigation of adverse effects
1. To help to meet the housing ne	eds of the whole community						
aaaa) The proportion of unfit private sector dwellings made fit or demolished as a direct result of action by the LA	Number of unfit homes made fit or demolished in Stoke is 2% and in Newcastle is 4%	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
bbbb) Number of unfit homes per 1000 dwellings	12% of homes per 1,000 are unfit in Newcastle. No data is currently available for Stoke	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
cccc) Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable	About 12% homes in Newcastle built are affordable. No data is currently available for Stoke	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
dddd) Changes in house prices relative to the regional average	House prices in Stoke - £168,623 and Newcastle - £210,871 are well below WM regional average - £259,045	1	L	Urban/Rural	М	Р	Could help increase house prices by aiding job creation and creating viable, attractive settlements.
eeee) Number of houses completed per year	814 homes were completed in Stoke and 279 in Newcastle in 2004/05	Х	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	Reaction of development industry to a stronger housing market will be to build more houses.
ffff) Proportion of households accepted as statutory homeless by the Authority within the last two years (BV 214)	Only 0.5% of households are accepted as being homeless in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	х	L	Urban/Rural	М	Р	Greater demand for housing as a result of economic development could result in people being 'priced out' of the market.
2. To increase life expectancy and	improve the health of the population	n overall					
aa) Percentage of population with good health	12.8% of people in Stoke describe their health as `not good'. 23% experience a limiting long term illness which is the 26 th highest rate in England & Wales. No data is currently available for Newcastle.		L	Urban/Rural	М	Р	Creating more (quality) jobs has a positive effect on health.
bb) Mortality rate (causes per 100,000 population) circulatory disease i.e. heart disease/stroke; cancer; suicide; accidents	Stoke has significantly higher death rates from heart disease, circulatory diseases, and cancer than the West Midlands region as a whole. The incidence of lung cancer is also significantly higher than the regional average. No data is currently available for Newcastle	~	L	Urban/Rural	М	Ρ	As above.
3. To provide the best possible en	vironment to encourage and increas	e economic	enterprise and e	nployment	•	•	•
nnn) Changes in the number of jobs	In 2001, unemployment in Stoke was 4% (70 th) and in Newcastle it was xxx	1	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	Investment leading to economic growth will obviously lead to an increase in the number of jobs.
ooo) Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active	Around 61% of the population are economically active against a rate of 59% for the WM region	1	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	As above.
ppp) Number of business start ups	Data gap	1	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	As above.
qqq) Number of new businesses moving to the area	In 2003/04 1,268 new businesses moved into the Newcastle area. No data is currently available for Stoke	1	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	As above.
rrr) Number of VAT registrations (includes rural businesses)	Between 1992 and 2002 the number of VAT registrations in Stoke declined by 9%. No data is currently available for Newcastle	J	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	As above.
	range possible of shopping and com	mercial serv					
aa) Percentage retail/ commercial floor space by type	30% retail and 70% commercial in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	1	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	Commercial sectors will expand in relation to the local economy as a whole. Therefore, commercial floorspace may increase as a proportion of the total.

n in Stoke. No data is						No obvious impact.
ilable for Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
lity of the city, town a	nd district ce	ntres within the	conurbation and	village centres in	the rural area	
ed 54 th (vitality	√	M-L	Centre in	M-H	P	Investment leading to economic growth would be likely to
vcastle 237 th (vitality the top 500 centres	v		question			greatly improve the rank of local centres.
hops exist in Stoke.	1	M-L	Centre in	M-H	Р	Investment leading to economic growth would be likely to
rrently available for			question			reduce the number of vacant shop units.
e provision of the wid	lest possible	range of commun	nity, cultural, edu	cational, health.	recreational and	leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the
l neighbourhoods			,,,,	,,		
most deprived area in Overall deprivation Irds xxxx ranked 138 th out of districts	0	-	-	-	-	The option does not focus specifically on deprived localities, therefore such places are unlikely to benefit more greatly than others and to attain parity.
ts (54%), Libraries tres (67%), Overall %), Cleanliness (45%), vice (80%). Newcastle ently available.	~	L	Urban/Rural	М	Ρ	Investment leading to economic growth may improve income levels, and in turn the quality of settlements, sufficiently so as to improve public satisfaction.
	0	-	-	-	-	Development will be focused in two locations, and therefore will have no impact on open space in the majority of the sub- region.
	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
48 per 1,000 toke available	0	-	-	-	-	As for open space.
) people or 8.1% of Ilation i.e. ranked 6 th st in West Midlands 2% 48 th in England	1	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	Investment leading to economic growth will obviously lead to an increase in the number of jobs.
hich is ranked 24 th out rities. Newcastle is anked 216 th . West 8% and England 73%	0	-	-	-	-	No specific focus on deprived communities. The option therefore is likely to have a neutral impact, as it would not serve to increase income differentials.
toke 22.95 there were y burglaries as in .08	?	?	?	?	?	Impact unclear – possible positive impact due to a stronger sub-regional economy, but this may be offset by the retention of existing income differentials
is available	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
9	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
ly	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
Stoke .6%	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
Stoke-on Trent City in Newcastle	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
accessibility for all						
ently available	~	M-L	City Centre	М	Р	Likely that clustering development will improve the viability of public transport.
ently available	√	M-L	City Centre	М	Р	As above.
ently	available	available 🗸	available 🗸 M-L	available M-L City Centre	available M-L	available M-L City Centre M P

ii) Availability of passenger travel information systems, park and ride facilities	Data not currently available	V	M-L	City Centre	М	Р	As above.
9. To encourage the use of public	transport cycling and walking						
u) Length of cycleway	94.6 annualised index for City	1	M-L	City Centre	М	Р	As above.
	Centre						
 Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre 	Stoke 100% Newcastle to be determined	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
10. To increase the use of renewa	ble energy and energy efficiency in e	existing and	new developme	nt and redevelopm	ient.		
 aa) Number of developments incorporating energy efficiency measures e.g. increased standards, better design, improved construction and choice of materials 	Data gap	\checkmark	М	RISs	M-H	Ρ	Such measures could be incorporated as part of new development.
bb) Percentage of energy created from renewable sources	None currently Target to produce 10% of electricity from renewables by 2010 and 25% by 2020	?	?	?	?	?	Renewable energy installations could be included in line with this option, although dependent on their viability as economic enterprises. Therefore, impact uncertain.
11. To improve air quality, creating	ig cleaner and healthier air						
 Achievement of air quality standards 	2 AQMA declared in Stoke and 7 further areas under investigation	?	?	?	?	?	Possible detrimental impact as a result of continued reliance on the car, though possible improvement due to increased viability of other modes. Therefore, impact uncertain.
	es and habitats targeted for improve		Staffordshire Bi	odiversity Action P			
aaa) No reduction in the abundance and distribution of BAP species/ habitat	Data not currently available	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
bbb) Increase in the area of native broadleaved woodland	Data not currently available	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
ccc)Reversal in decline of farmland birds by 2020	Data not currently available	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
ddd) Maintain and enhance BAP Habitats	Data not currently available	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
	the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs			· · · · · ·			
 aa) Percentage loss of SBIs and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded 	Data not currently available	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
bb) Percentage loss of RIGS	Data not currently available	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
14. Increase the amount accessib	le natural green space						
 a) Combined area of Council owned and other land managed for biodiversity, related to accessibility criteria 	Data not currently available Target of at least one 20Ha site within 2km; one 100Ha site within 5km; and one 500Ha site within 10km of home	0	-	-	-	-	In accessibility terms, the impact ultimately depends upon designation of sites.
bb) Area of LNR per 1000 head of population	5 LNRs in Stoke 0 in Newcastle Target of LNR provision of 1Ha per 1,000; establish LNRs in Newcastle and identify further opportunities in Stoke	0	-	-	-	-	In accessibility terms, the impact ultimately depends upon designation of sites.
	SSSIs classified in an 'unfavourable'		1	1 1		Т	
 a) Area and Number of SSSIs in 'favourable' condition 	62Ha of SSSI is in favourable condition out of 82Ha Target of 95% by 2010	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
16. To reduce contamination, rege	enerate degraded environments, mai	ntain soil re	sources and air	quality and minimi	ise development	t on greenfield si	tes
nnnn)Changes in the amount of	311Ha in Stoke	\checkmark	М	RISs	Н	P	The two RISs consist of reclaimed contaminated land,
derelict/ contaminated land oooo) Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	109Ha in Newcastle 91% in Stoke 88.4% in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	therefore development here would have a positive impact. No obvious impact.
pppp)Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	100% in Stoke 65.9% in Newcastle	~	М	RISs	Н	Р	The two RISs consist of reclaimed contaminated land, therefore development here would have a positive impact.

qqqq)Percentage of other developments taking place on brownfield land.	100% in Stoke. Newcastle not known	?	?	?	?	?	Impact unclear.
rrrr) Amount of waste collected per household	121,174 tonnes in Stoke Newcastle not currently available	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
ssss) Percentage of household/commercial waste recycled	13.76% in Stoke 10.5% in Newcastle	?	?	?	?	?	Waste recycling facilities could be included in line with this option, although dependent on their viability as economic enterprises. Therefore, impact uncertain.
tttt)Increased recycling facilities	2 household recycling sites and 35 local bring sites in Stoke Data for Newcastle tbc	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
17. To reduce the amount of deve	lopment within the floodplain and pr	omote the u	se of sustainab	e drainage systems	s (SuDS).		
aa) Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds	None	1	М	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	Contributions could be sought from developers to mitigate potentially negative effects.
bb) Number of applications supporting SuDS	Data not currently available	1	М	RISs	M-H	Р	Contributions could be sought from developers to mitigate potentially negative effects, where not incorporated as part o development.
18. To increase the efficient use of						-	
 Number of developments incorporating water efficient features 	Average daily consumption is xxlitres/ head/day Industry average is 147litres/ head/ day	~	М	RISs	M-H	Р	As above.
19. To improve water quality and	meet the requirements of the Water	Framework	Directive				
 n) Percentage of rivers/canals classed as good/fair quality 	87% in Stoke Data for Newcastle not currently available	~	М	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	Contributions could be sought from developers to mitigate potentially negative effects.
20. To help to maintain distinctive	eness and foster interest in and conc	ern for the h	eritage of the a	rea			
nnn) Number of listed buildings, and number at risk	There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke and 378 in Newcastle (xx at risk)	0	-	-	-	-	Dependent on location of listed buildings at the two RISs. Minimal impact, if any.
ooo) Archaeological features and remains	Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle - 13	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
ppp) Number and area of listed parks and gardens	There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
qqq) Number and area of conservation areas;	There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
rrr) Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological interest	Data not currently available	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
21. To help to provide a safe, efficient	ient highway network and improve t	he viability (of public transp	ort		L	
 t) Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network 	No data as yet currently available	1	M-L	City Centre	М	Р	Likely that clustering development will improve the viability o public transport.
u) Other indicators to be confirmed as part of the LTP	No data as yet currently available						
environmental benefits, such as re	duced car emissions and congestion	, although th	e natural envir	onment will be larg	ely unaffected.	-	e questionable. There is also the potential for nchecked market, should sub-regional economic growth

increase demand. It will also be necessary to ensure that an adequate supply of affordable housing is provided.

CP18: Economic Development Portfolio

SA Objectives and Indicators	Key baseline information and target (where available)	Impact ✓ 0 x xx	Likely timing of impact (short, med, long term)	Geographical scale	Likelihood of impact	Permanence of impact	Commentary including mitigation of adverse effects
1. To help to meet the housing ne	ads of the whole community	?					
gggg)The proportion of unfit private sector dwellings made fit or demolished as a direct result of action by the LA	Number of unfit homes made fit or demolished in Stoke is 2% and in Newcastle is 4%	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
hhhh) Number of unfit homes per 1000 dwellings	12% of homes per 1,000 are unfit in Newcastle. No data is currently available for Stoke	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
iiii) Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable	About 12% homes in Newcastle built are affordable. No data is currently available for Stoke	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
jjjj) Changes in house prices relative to the regional average	House prices in Stoke - £168,623 and Newcastle - £210,871 are well below WM regional average - £259,045	√	M-L	Urban/Rural	М	Р	A planned approach to economic growth may enhance the quality of settlements sufficiently so as to increase demand for housing and boost house prices.
kkkk) Number of houses completed per year	814 homes were completed in Stoke and 279 in Newcastle in 2004/05	Х	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	Reaction of development industry to a stronger housing market will be to build more houses.
III) Proportion of households accepted as statutory homeless by the Authority within the last two years (BV 214)	Only 0.5% of households are accepted as being homeless in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	x	L	Urban/Rural	М	P	Greater demand for housing as a result of economic development could result in people being 'priced out' of the market.
2. To increase life expectancy and	improve the health of the population	n overall					
cc)Percentage of population with good health	12.8% of people in Stoke describe their health as 'not good'. 23% experience a limiting long term illness which is the 26 th highest rate in England & Wales. No data is currently available for Newcastle.	1	L	Urban/Rural	М	Ρ	Creating more (quality) jobs has a positive effect on health.
dd) Mortality rate (causes per 100,000 population) circulatory disease i.e. heart disease/stroke; cancer; suicide; accidents	Stoke has significantly higher death rates from heart disease, circulatory diseases, and cancer than the West Midlands region as a whole. The incidence of lung cancer is also significantly higher than the regional average. No data is currently available for Newcastle	\$	L	Urban/Rural	М	P	As above.
· ·	vironment to encourage and increas	e economic	enterprise and e	mployment			·
sss) Changes in the number of jobs	In 2001, unemployment in Stoke was 4% (70 th) and in Newcastle it was xxx	1	M-L	Urban/Rural	н	Р	A planned approach to economic growth will obviously increase the number of jobs.
ttt) Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active	Around 61% of the population are economically active against a rate of 59% for the WM region	1	M-L	Urban/Rural	н	Р	As above.
uuu) Number of business start ups	Data gap	1	M-L	Urban/Rural	Н	Р	As above.
vvv) Number of new businesses moving to the area	In 2003/04 1,268 new businesses moved into the Newcastle area. No data is currently available for Stoke	1	M-L	Urban/Rural	н	Р	As above.
www)Number of VAT registrations (includes rural businesses)	Between 1992 and 2002 the number of VAT registrations in Stoke declined by 9%. No data is currently available for Newcastle	V	M-L	Urban/Rural	Н	Р	As above.
	range possible of shopping and com	mercial serv					
cc)Percentage retail/ commercial floor space by type	30% retail and 70% commercial in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	1	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	Commercial sectors will expand in relation to the local economy as a whole. Therefore, commercial floorspace may increase as a proportion of the total.

dd) Shopping floor space per 1000	251,858 sq.m in Stoke. No data is	1	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	As above – retail floorspace would be likely to increase in
population	currently available for Newcastle	v		,			absolute terms.
	lity and viability of the city, town a	nd district ce	ntres within the o			the rural area	
Rank of centre	Stoke is ranked 54 th (vitality 194 th and Newcastle 237 th (vitality 107 th) out of the top 500 centres	\checkmark	M-L	Centre in question	M-H	Р	A planned approach to economic growth would be likely to improve the rank of centres.
Number of vacant shop units	259 vacant shops exist in Stoke. No data is currently available for Stoke	~	M-L	Centre in question	M-H	Р	A planned approach to economic growth would be likely to reduce the number of vacant units.
		est possible	range of commun	ity, cultural, edu	cational, health,	recreational and	leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the
population with particular emphasi uuuu)Pattern of deprivation	is on deprived neighbourhoods Stoke is 18 th most deprived area in	0					The entire data and from an effectly, an demined localities
	in England. Overall deprivation highest in wards xxxx Newcastle is ranked 138 th out of 354 English districts	U	-	-	-	-	The option does not focus specifically on deprived localities, therefore such places are unlikely to benefit more greatly than others and to attain parity.
vvvv) Percentage of residents satisfied with living in their local community	Stoke: Sports (54%), Libraries (66%), Theatres (67%), Overall services (39%), Cleanliness (45%), Planning service (80%). Newcastle data not currently available.	~	L	Urban/Rural	М	P	A planned approach to economic growth may improve income levels, and in turn the quality of settlements, sufficiently so as to improve public satisfaction.
wwww) Loss of open space to development	Data gap	~	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	A planned approach to economic growth will ensure that existing open space is not compromised, and that new open space is provided for as a means of creating a quality environment.
xxxx) Participation rates in sport	Data gap	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
yyyy) The number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12	Newcastle 2.48 per 1,000 No data for Stoke available	\checkmark	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	As for open space – public amenities will be regarded as a means of creating a quality environment, and helpful in facilitating economic growth.
zzzz) Number of people receiving Benefits e.g. incapacity benefit	Stoke 12,500 people or 8.1% of working population i.e. ranked 6 th in England, 1 st in West Midlands Newcastle 5.2% 48 th in England	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	Н	Р	A planned approach to economic growth will obviously increase the number of jobs.
aaaa) Differential between highest and lowest incomes	Stoke 86% which is ranked 24 th out of 375 authorities. Newcastle is 75% which ranked 216 th . West Midlands is 78% and England 73%	0	-	-	-	-	No specific focus on deprived communities. The option therefore is likely to have a neutral impact, as it would not serve to increase income differentials.
7. Reduce crime and the fear of cr	ime						
nnnn)Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	In 2003, in Stoke 22.95 there were twice as many burglaries as in Newcastle 10.08	?	?	?	?	?	Impact unclear – possible positive impact due to a stronger sub-regional economy, but this may be offset by the retention of existing income differentials
oooo) Violent crimes per 1000 population	Various data is available	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
pppp)Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	In 2004/05 Stoke 15.91 Newcastle 9.9	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
qqqq)Percentage of council provided car parking covered by a Secured Car Park award	None currently	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
rrrr) The level of fear of crime in older people	Data gap for Stoke Newcastle 29.6%	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
ssss) The number of sites at which Alcohol Consumption in Public Places Regulations are in force	Data gap for Stoke-on Trent City Council, 187 in Newcastle	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
tttt) Changes in the level of crime, and people's perception of crime	Data gaps	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
8. To reduce the need to travel wh	nile increasing accessibility for all		1			1	1
jj) Number of car journeys into City Centre	Data not currently available	√	M-L	City Centre	М	Р	Creating jobs in appropriate locations may reduce the need to travel.
kk) Modal split (% of car, bus, rail, and other means of travel)	Data not currently available	\checkmark	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	Creating jobs in appropriate locations may increase viability of alternative modes.

II) Availability of passenger travel	Data not currently available	-	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	As above.
information systems, park and ride facilities		1	M-L	Orban/Rura	141-11	P	AS above.
9. To encourage the use of public	transport cycling and walking						
v) Length of cycleway	94.6 annualised index for City Centre	1	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	As above.
p) Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre	Stoke 100% Newcastle to be determined	1	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	Creating jobs in appropriate locations may increase the accessibility of housing and services.
	ble energy and energy efficiency in	existing and	new developme	ent and redevelopn	nent.		
cc) Number of developments incorporating energy efficiency measures e.g. increased standards, better design, improved construction and choice of materials	Data gap	~	м	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	Such measures could be incorporated as part of new development.
dd) Percentage of energy created from renewable sources	None currently Target to produce 10% of electricity from renewables by 2010 and 25% by 2020	?	?	?	?	?	Renewable energy installations could be included in line with this option, although dependent on their viability as economic enterprises. Therefore, impact uncertain.
11. To improve air quality, creating							
 o) Achievement of air quality standards 	2 AQMA declared in Stoke and 7 further areas under investigation	1	M-L	Urban/Rural	М	Р	Creating jobs in appropriate locations may reduce the need to travel.
12. Retain and enhance the specie	es and habitats targeted for improve	ment in the	Staffordshire Bi	odiversity Action P	lan		
eee) No reduction in the abundance and distribution of BAP species/ habitat	Data not currently available	?	?	?	?	?	Impact unclear - dependent on location of BAP habitats and species.
fff) Increase in the area of native broadleaved woodland	Data not currently available	?	?	?	?	?	Impact unclear - dependent on location of broadleaved woodland.
ggg) Reversal in decline of farmland birds by 2020	Data not currently available	~	L	Rural	М	Р	Potential for reversal of decline, as the rural area is unlikely be considered appropriate for such development.
hhh) Maintain and enhance BAP	Data not currently available	?	?	?	?	?	Impact unclear - dependent on location of BAP habitats and
Habitats	the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs						species.
cc) Percentage loss of SBIs and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded	Data not currently available	<u>√</u>	М	Rural	M-H	Р	No adverse effect on SBIs, as the rural area is unlikely be considered appropriate for such development.
dd) Percentage loss of RIGS	Data not currently available	?	?	?	?	?	Impact unclear – dependent on location of RIGS (Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites).
14. Increase the amount accessib	le natural green space						
cc) Combined area of Council owned and other land managed for biodiversity, related to accessibility criteria	Data not currently available Target of at least one 20Ha site within 2km; one 100Ha site within 5km; and one 500Ha site within 10km of home	~	M	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	Permission unlikely to be granted for development potentially harming such sites.
dd) Area of LNR per 1000 head of population	5 LNRs in Stoke 0 in Newcastle Target of LNR provision of 1Ha per 1,000; establish LNRs in Newcastle and identify further opportunities in Stoke	J	М	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	As above.
	SSSIs classified in an 'unfavourable'	condition				-	
a) Area and Number of SSSIs in 'favourable' condition	62Ha of SSSI is in favourable condition out of 82Ha Target of 95% by 2010	1	М	Rural	M-H	Р	No adverse effect on SSSIs, as the rural area is unlikely be considered appropriate for such development.
	enerate degraded environments, ma	intain soil re	sources and air	quality and minim		on greenfield s	
uuuu)Changes in the amount of derelict/ contaminated land	311Ha in Stoke 109Ha in Newcastle	~	М	Urban	Н	Р	A planned approach to economic growth may mean that such land is used in addition to the best quality brownfield sites.
vvvv) Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	91% in Stoke 88.4% in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
www) Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	100% in Stoke 65.9% in Newcastle	1	М	Urban	Н	Р	A planned approach to economic growth may mean that such land is used in addition to the best quality brownfield sites.

xxxx) Percentage of other	100% in Stoke. Newcastle not	?	2	?	?	2	Impact unclear.
developments taking place on	known		•		•		Impact ancical.
brownfield land.	Kilowii						
yyyy) Amount of waste collected per	121,174 tonnes in Stoke	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
household	Newcastle not currently available						
zzzz) Percentage of	13.76% in Stoke	?	?	?	?	?	Waste recycling facilities could be included in line with this
household/commercial waste	10.5% in Newcastle						option, although dependent on their viability as economic
recycled							enterprises. Therefore, impact uncertain.
aaaaa) Increased recycling	2 household recycling sites and	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
facilities	35 local bring sites in Stoke						
	Data for Newcastle tbc						
			L		(2.50)		
	lopment within the floodplain and p	romote the u					
cc) Number of applications contrary	None	√	М	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	Contributions could be sought from developers to mitigate
to EA advice on flood risk grounds							potentially negative effects.
dd) Number of applications	Data not currently available	~	М	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	Contributions could be sought from developers to mitigate
supporting SuDS							potentially negative effects, where not incorporated as part
							development.
18. To increase the efficient use of the second sec			r			Р	1
o) Number of developments	Average daily consumption is	√	М	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	As above.
incorporating water efficient	xxlitres/ head/day Industry average is 147litres/ head/						
features	dav						
10 To improve water evality and	meet the requirements of the Water	Eveneeuverle	Divertive				
 p) Percentage of rivers/canals 	87% in Stoke		M	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	Contributions could be sought from developers to mitigate
classed as good/fair quality	Data for Newcastle not currently	\checkmark	11	or barry Kurai	14-11	r r	potentially negative effects.
	available						potentially negative enects.
20. To help to maintain distinctive	eness and foster interest in and conc	ern for the h	eritage of the a	irea			
sss)Number of listed buildings, and	There are 192 listed buildings (34	√	M	Urban/Rural	Н	Р	Permission unlikely to be granted for development that wou
number at risk	at risk) in Stoke and 378 in	v					have a detrimental impact on listed buildings, and careful
	Newcastle (xx at risk)						reuse may help to preserve to such buildings.
HALL Auchor and a stand front such and	Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
ttt) Archaeological teatures and	Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled	U					
	ancient monuments	0	-				
		0	_				
remains	ancient monuments	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
remains	ancient monuments Newcastle - 13	-	-	-	-	-	As above.
remains uuu) Number and area of listed parks	ancient monuments Newcastle - 13 There are 4 listed parks & gardens	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
remains uuu) Number and area of listed parks and gardens	ancient monuments Newcastle - 13 There are 4 listed parks & gardens	-	-	-	-	-	As above.
remains uuu) Number and area of listed parks and gardens vvv) Number and area of	ancient monuments Newcastle - 13 There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle	0	-			-	
remains uuu) Number and area of listed parks and gardens vvv) Number and area of conservation areas;	ancient monuments Newcastle - 13 There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle There are 23 conservation areas in	0	-			-	
remains uuu) Number and area of listed parks and gardens vvv) Number and area of conservation areas;	ancient monuments Newcastle - 13 There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	- - -	As above.
remains uuu) Number and area of listed parks and gardens vvv) Number and area of conservation areas; www) Local lists of buildings of special	ancient monuments Newcastle - 13 There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
remains uuu) Number and area of listed parks and gardens vvv) Number and area of conservation areas; www) Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological	ancient monuments Newcastle - 13 There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
remains uuu) Number and area of listed parks and gardens vvv) Number and area of conservation areas; www) Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological interest	ancient monuments Newcastle - 13 There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle Data not currently available	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
lísted parks and gardens vvv) Number and area of conservation areas; www) Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological interest	ancient monuments Newcastle - 13 There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
remains uuu) Number and area of listed parks and gardens vvv) Number and area of conservation areas; www) Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological interest 21. To help to provide a safe, efficient v) Patterns and levels of	ancient monuments Newcastle - 13 There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle Data not currently available	0	-	-	-	- - - P	As above. As above. Creating jobs in appropriate locations may reduce the need
remains uuu) Number and area of listed parks and gardens vvv) Number and area of conservation areas; www) Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological interest 21. To help to provide a safe, effic v) Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and	ancient monuments Newcastle - 13 There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle Data not currently available	0 0 0 the viability	- - - of public transp		-	- - - P	As above.
remains uuu) Number and area of listed parks and gardens vvv) Number and area of conservation areas; www) Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological interest 21. To help to provide a safe, effic v) Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network	ancient monuments Newcastle - 13 There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle Data not currently available	0 0 0 the viability	- - - of public transp		-	- - - P	As above. As above. Creating jobs in appropriate locations may reduce the need
remains uuu) Number and area of listed parks and gardens vvv) Number and area of conservation areas; www) Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological interest 21. To help to provide a safe, effic v) Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network w) Other indicators to be confirmed	ancient monuments Newcastle - 13 There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle Data not currently available	0 0 0 the viability	- - - of public transp		-	- - - P	As above. As above. Creating jobs in appropriate locations may reduce the need
remains uuu) Number and area of listed parks and gardens vvv) Number and area of conservation areas; www) Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological interest 21. To help to provide a safe, effic v) Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network	ancient monuments Newcastle - 13 There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle Data not currently available	0 0 0 the viability	- - - of public transp		-	- - -	As above. As above. Creating jobs in appropriate locations may reduce the need
remains uuu) Number and area of listed parks and gardens vvv) Number and area of conservation areas; www) Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological interest 21. To help to provide a safe, effic v) Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network w) Other indicators to be confirmed as part of the LTP	ancient monuments Newcastle - 13 There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle Data not currently available Cient highway network and improve No data as yet currently available No data as yet currently available	0 0 0 the viability	- - of public transp		- - - M		As above. As above. Creating jobs in appropriate locations may reduce the need travel.
remains uuu) Number and area of listed parks and gardens vvv) Number and area of conservation areas; www) Local lists of buildings of special nistoric and/or archaeological interest 21. To help to provide a safe, effice v) Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network w) Other indicators to be confirmed as part of the LTP Summary: Positive impact on the	ancient monuments Newcastle - 13 There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle Data not currently available Cient highway network and improve No data as yet currently available No data as yet currently available	0 0 0 the viability ✓	- - of public transp M-L	- - oort Urban/Rural , such as health, tho	- - M		As above. As above. Creating jobs in appropriate locations may reduce the need

increase demand. It will also be necessary to ensure that an adequate supply of affordable housing is provided.

CP19: The Sequential Approach - Strategic and District Centres

SA Objectives and Indicators	Key baseline information and target (where available)	Impact V 0 x xx ?	Likely timing of impact (short, med, long term)	Geographical scale: Urban/ Rural	Likelihood of impact: H/M/L	Temporary or Permanent Impact	Commentary (include any cumulative, secondary or synergistic impacts and recommendations for improvement/ mitigation of adverse effects
1. To help to meet the housing ne	eds of the whole community	-					
mmmm) The proportion of unfit private sector dwellings made fit or demolished as a direct result of action by the LA	Number of unfit homes made fit or demolished in Stoke is 2% and in Newcastle is 4%	0					
nnnn) Number of unfit homes per 1000 dwellings	12% of homes per 1,000 are unfit in Newcastle. No data is currently available for Stoke	0					
oooo) Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable	About 12% homes in Newcastle built are affordable. In Stoke 814 new homes (80 by RSLs) were built in 2004/05.	0					
pppp) Changes in house prices relative to the regional average	House prices in Stoke - £168,623 and Newcastle - £210,871 are well below WM regional average - £259,045	0					
qqqq) Number of houses completed per year	814 homes were completed in Stoke and 279 in Newcastle in 2004/05	0					
rrrr) Proportion of households accepted as statutory homeless by the Authority within the last two years (BV 214)	Only 0.5% of households are accepted as being homeless in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0					
2. To increase life expectancy and	improve the health of the populatio	n overall					
ee) Percentage of population with good health	12.8% of people in Stoke describe their health as 'not good'. 23% experience a limiting long term illness which is the 26 th highest rate in England & Wales. No data is currently available for Newcastle.	0					
ff) Mortality rate (causes per 100,000 population) circulatory disease i.e. heart disease/stroke; cancer; suicide; accidents	Stoke has significantly higher death rates from heart disease, circulatory diseases, and cancer than the West Midlands region as a whole. The incidence of lung cancer is also significantly higher than the regional average. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0					
3. To provide the best possible en	vironment to encourage and increas	e economic e	enterprise and er	nployment			
xxx) Changes in the number of jobs	In 2001, unemployment in Stoke was 4% (70 th) and in Newcastle it was xxx	~	S	U/R	м	Р	Jobs in shops and leisure development can provide jobs wherever they are located but development in the City Centre will also help regenerate the non retail economy.
yyy) Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active	Around 61% of the population are economically active against a rate of 59% for the WM region	0					
zzz) Number of business start ups	Data gap	0					
aaaa)Number of new businesses moving to the area	In 2003/04 1,268 new businesses moved into the Newcastle area. No data is currently available for Stoke	0					
bbbb)Number of VAT registrations (includes rural businesses)	Between 1992 and 2002 the number of VAT registrations in Stoke declined by 9%. No data is currently available for Newcastle	?					Development of the City Centre is more likely to support its revitilisation as an economic driver for the sub region and therefore be consistent with sustainability aims relating to achieving a strong and sustainable economy.

4. To enable access to the widest	range possible of shopping and com	mercial serv	ices for the resid	lent population			
ee) Percentage retail/ commercial floor space by type	30% retail and 70% commercial in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	1	S	U/R	м	Р	Policy focus on designated centres should ensure range of goods available in centres are not diminished by out of centre competition.
ff) Shopping floor space per 1000 population	251,858 sq.m in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	✓	S	U/R	м	Р	As above
5. To protect and enhance the vita	ality and viability of the city, town a	nd district ce	ntres within the	conurbation and	village centres in	the rural area	
Rank of centre	Stoke is ranked 54 th (vitality 194 th and Newcastle 237 th (vitality 107 th) out of the top 500 centres	√	s	U/R	M	P	Policy seeks to maintain the vitality and viability of designated centres although uncertain as to degree of change to rank. Policy might refer specifically to 'improving' the vitality and viability of the City and Newcastle Town Centre in particular although this is implied by the reference to a sequential approach to site selection.
Number of vacant shop units	259 vacant shops exist in Stoke. No data is currently available for Stoke	~	s	U/R	м	Р	As above
		est possible	range of commu	nity, cultural, edu	icational, health,	recreational and	d leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the population
with particular emphasis on deprivation bbbbb) Pattern of deprivation	Stoke is 18 th most deprived area in in England. Newcastle is ranked 138 th out of 354 English districts	~	S	U/R	м	Р	Cultural, leisure and recreation facilities that serve large parts of the City and depend on large numbers of customers will be more accessible in the City centre. Access to the City Centre is more convenient and less expensive than to more remote locations.
ccccc) Percentage of residents satisfied with living in their local community	Stoke: Sports (54%), Libraries (66%), Theatres (67%), Overall services (39%), Cleanliness (45%), Planning service (80%). Newcastle data not currently available.	?					
ddddd) Loss of open space to development	Data gap – Data to be collected as part of Green space audit	0					
eeeee) Participation rates in sport	Data gap	0					
fffff) The number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1.000 children under 12	Newcastle 2.48 per 1,000 No data for Stoke available	0					
gggg) Number of people receiving Benefits e.g. incapacity benefit	Stoke 12,500 people or 8.1% of working population i.e. ranked 6 th in England, 1 st in West Midlands Newcastle 5.2% 48 th in England	0					
hhhhh) Differential between highest and lowest incomes	Stoke 86% which is ranked 24 th out of 375 authorities. Newcastle is 75% which ranked 216 th . West Midlands is 78% and England 73%	0					
7. Reduce crime and the fear of c							
uuuu)Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	In 2003, in Stoke 22.95 there were twice as many burglaries as in Newcastle 10.08	0					
vvvv) Violent crimes per 1000 population	Various data is available	0					
wwww) Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	In 2004/05 Stoke 15.91 Newcastle 9.9	0					
xxxx) Percentage of council provided car parking covered by a Secured Car Park award	None currently	0					
yyyy) The level of fear of crime in older people	Data gap for Stoke Newcastle 29.6%	0					
zzzz) Changes in the level of crime, and people's perception of crime	Data gaps	0					
8. To reduce the need to travel wi				1	1		
mm) Distances people need to travel to work, particularly the need to out commute	In 2001, 70% of people travel to work by car or motorcycle or are a passenger in North Staffs England 55% drive, 6% are passengers in cars	√	S	U/R	м	Р	Facilities with larger catchments will be more accessible to a greater number of people if they are located in the city centre. Those with smaller catchments can be easier to walk to if they are dispersed in centres throughout the City.

nn) Reduced reliance on the	In North Staffs 31% households						Focus of development in designated centres should reduce the need to
private	with no car. Higher than national						travel by car. Policy requires development not to significantly increase
car	average of 27%	~	S	U/R	м	Р	the need to travel by car. Although this will require a high level of
							integration between spatial planning and transportation plans.
9. To encourage the use of public	transport, cycling and walking				•		
w) Levels of walking, cycling or	In North Staffs 10.85% of working						In seeking to encourage retail development to be located within
travelling by bus or train	popn travel to work on foot						designated centres, the policy should provide opportunities for such
	(England 9.99%)	✓	s	U/R	м	Р	development to be reached by means other than the private car.
	1.52% travel to work by bike	-	5	0/10		-	Clause b) explicitly requires development to be accessible by a choice
	(England 2.83%)						of transport modes.
v) Demonstrate of new residential	8.5% travel to work by bus Stoke 100%						
 Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by 	Newcastle to be determined						
public transport of GP, hospital,	Newcastle to be determined						
primary and secondary schools,		0					
employment and major health							
centre							
10. To increase the use of renewa	ble energy and energy efficiency in	existing and	new developmen	t and redevelop	ment.		
ee) Number of developments	Average SAP rating of council						
incorporating energy efficiency	owned dwellings Stoke - 65,						
measures e.g. increased standards,	Newcastle -	0					
better design, improved construction	Courselle sins to increase demonstic	-					
and choice of materials	Councils aim to increase domestic energy efficiency by 20% by 2010						
ff) Percentage of energy created	None currently						
from renewable sources	Target to produce 10% of electricity						
	from renewables by 2010 and 25%	0					
	by 2020						
11. To improve air quality, creatin	g cleaner and healthier air				•		
 p) Achievement of air quality 	2 AQMA declared in Stoke and 7						See aim 8. The extent to which the policy succeeds in reducing air
standards	further areas under investigation	?					pollution will depend on the success in reducing the need to travel.
	es and habitats targeted for improve	ment in the	Staffordshire Bio	diversity Action	Plan	1	
iii) No reduction in the abundance	28 species identified in BAP. Some						
and distribution of BAP species/ habitat	are of international importance: Noctule Bat						
habitat	Pipistrelle Bat	0					
	Great Crested Newt	Ū					
	Natterjack Toad						
	Floating water plantain						
jjj) Increase in the area of native	Total woodland cover in North	0					
broadleaved woodland	Staffs?	•					
kkk) Reversal in decline of farmland	Data not currently available	0					
birds by 2020		•					
III) Maintain and enhance BAP	BAP aims to ensure long term						
Habitats	survival of the biodiversity within North Staffordshire 10 habitats in	0					
	NStaffs identified in BAP						
13 Ensure that there is no loss in	the extent and quality of SBIs, LNR	s RIGs		1			
ee) Percentage loss of SBIs (known	No of Grade 1 SBIs wholly or	.,					
as NHAs in Stoke) and number of	partially in area – to be determined	0					
Grade 1 sites downgraded	. ,						
ff) Percentage loss of RIGS	Data not currently available	0					
14. Increase the amount accessib							
ee) Combined area of Council	3.3Ha per 1,000 in Newcastle						
owned and other land managed for	xxHa per 1,000 in Stoke						
biodiversity, related to accessibility	Target of at least one 20Ha site	0					
criteria	within 2km; one 100Ha site within 5km; and one 500Ha site within						
	10km of home						
ff) Area of LNR per 1000 head of	6 LNRs in Stoke (1 NNR)		1			1	
population	0 in Newcastle						
F=F=:00001	Target of LNR provision of 1Ha per						
	1,000; establish LNRs in Newcastle	0					
	and identify further opportunities in						
	Stoke		1	1		1	
	SSSIs classified in an 'unfavourable						

			1	1			
 a) Area and Number of SSSIs in 'favourable' condition 	62Ha of SSSI is in favourable	0					
ravourable condition	condition out of 82Ha Target of 95% by 2010	U					
16 To reduce contamination red	jenerate degraded environments, mai	intain soil re	sources and air	quality and minir	nise development	on greenfield sit	
bbbbb) Changes in the amount	311Ha in Stoke	intanii son re	sources and an	quality and minin		on greenneid site	
of	109Ha in Newcastle	0					
derelict/ contaminated land							
ccccc) Percentage of new	91% in Stoke						Policy might be improved by making reference to the need for new
homes built	88.4% in Newcastle	?					retail development to utilize previously developed land and buildings.
on previously developed land							
ddddd) Percentage of	100% in Stoke						
commercial development taking place on	65.9% in Newcastle	0					
brownfield land							
eeeee) Percentage of other	100% in Stoke. Newcastle not						
developments taking place on	known	0					
brownfield land.							
fffff) Amount of waste collected per	121,174 tonnes in Stoke over half						
household	of which is incinerated and subject						
	to energy recovery. 22% goes to	0					
	landfill, 11% is recycled Newcastle not currently available						
ggggg) Percentage of	13.76% in Stoke						
household/commercial waste	10.5% in Newcastle	0					
recycled	Recycling target ?	-					
hhhhh) Increased recycling	2 household recycling sites and						
facilities	35 local bring sites in Stoke	0					
	Data for Newcastle tbc			L			
	elopment within the floodplain and p	romote the u	se of sustainabl	e drainage syste	ms (SuDS).		
ee) Number of applications	None	0					
contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds		U					
ff) Number of applications	Data not currently available						
supporting SuDS		0					
18. To increase the efficient use	of water resources.		•	•	•		
 p) Number of developments 	Average daily consumption is						
incorporating water efficient	xxlitres/ head/day	0					
features	Industry average is 147litres/ head/	•					
10 To improve water quality and	day I meet the requirements of the Water	Eveneeuroule	Disactive				
p) Percentage of rivers/canals	87% in Stoke	Framework	Directive	T	1		
classed as good/fair water quality	Data for Newcastle not currently	0					
clussed us good/full water quality	available	U U					
20. To help to maintain distinctiv	eness and foster interest in and conc	ern for the h	eritage of the a	rea			
xxx) Number of listed buildings	There are 192 listed buildings (34						
including those at risk	at risk) in Stoke and 378 in	0					
	Newcastle (xx at risk)						
yyy) Archaeological features and	Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled	•					
remains	ancient monuments Newcastle - 13	0					
zzz)Number and area of listed parks	There are 4 listed parks & gardens		1		1		
and gardens	in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle	0					
aaaa) Number and area of	There are 23 conservation areas in	•			1		
conservation areas;	Stoke and 18 in Newcastle	0					
bbbb)Local lists of buildings of	Data not currently available						
special		0					
historic and/or archaeological		-					
interest 21. To help to provide a safe and	officient highway network			1			
	2 2						
x) Patterns and levels of	Stoke - 44% journeys into City						
congestion on primary highway and public transport network	Centre by car in 2004/05. Target 40% by 2011						
	No of people killed or seriously	_					
	injured in road accidents by 2010	0					
	Stoke - 91 (2004/05) Target of 75						
	by 2010						
	Newcastle – to be determined						

Summary: Policy seeks to protect designated centres from development that may might cause harm to their health and well being. Policy performs well in sustainability terms and by adopting a sequential approach to development starting with designated centres the policy is likely to increase opportunities for recycling derelict and vacant land and buildings for example. The policy is likely to have a positive effect on the ability of people to access essential services and reduce the impact of the car in particular and will have a positive effect on maintaining the viability and vitality of existing centres.

Mitigation proposals: It would helpful to indicate the range of facilities to which the policy would apply. Development Land Allocations DPDs in Stoke and Newcastle should amplify in more details policy with regard to each defined centre. The merits of individual developments depend on the type and size of facility proposed, the catchment area served, and the degree of accessibility by public transport, the no of people visiting it and whether it is likely to promote linked trips.

SA Objectives and Indicators	Key baseline information and target (where available)	Impact	Likely timing of impact (short, med, long term)	Geographical scale: Urban/ Rural	Likelihood of impact: H/M/L	Temporary or Permanent Impact	Commentary (include any cumulative, secondary or synergistic impacts and recommendations for improvement/ mitigation of adverse effects
1. To help to meet the housing ne	eds of the whole community	f					
ssss) The proportion of unfit private sector dwellings made fit or demolished as a direct result of action by the LA	Number of unfit homes made fit or demolished in Stoke is 2% and in Newcastle is 4%	0					
tttt) Number of unfit homes per 1000 dwellings	12% of homes per 1,000 are unfit in Newcastle. No data is currently available for Stoke	0					
uuuu) Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable	About 12% homes in Newcastle built are affordable. In Stoke 814 new homes (80 by RSLs) were built in 2004/05.	0					
vvvv) Changes in house prices relative to the regional average	House prices in Stoke - £168,623 and Newcastle - £210,871 are well below WM regional average - £259,045	0					
wwww) Number of houses completed per year	814 homes were completed in Stoke and 279 in Newcastle in 2004/05	0					
xxxx) Proportion of households accepted as statutory homeless by the Authority within the last two years (BV 214)	Only 0.5% of households are accepted as being homeless in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0					
	l improve the health of the populatio	n overall					
gg) Percentage of population with good health	12.8% of people in Stoke describe their health as 'not good'. 23% experience a limiting long term illness which is the 26 th highest rate in England & Wales. No data is currently available for Newcastle.						
 hh) Mortality rate (causes per 100,000 population) circulatory disease i.e. heart disease/stroke; cancer; suicide; accidents 	Stoke has significantly higher death rates from heart disease, circulatory diseases, and cancer than the West Midlands region as a whole. The incidence of lung cancer is also significantly higher than the regional average. No data is currently available for Newcastle						
3. To provide the best possible en	vironment to encourage and increas	e economic	enterprise and er	nployment			
cccc) Changes in the number of jobs	In 2001, unemployment in Stoke was 4% (70 th) and in Newcastle it was xxx	$\checkmark\checkmark$	s	U/R	м	Р	Jobs in shops and leisure development can provide jobs wherever they are located but development in the City Centre will also help regenerate the non retail economy.
dddd)Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active eeee)Number of business start ups	Around 61% of the population are economically active against a rate of 59% for the WM region Data gap						
ffff) Number of new businesses moving to the area	In 2003/04 1,268 new businesses moved into the Newcastle area. No data is currently available for Stoke						
gggg)Number of VAT registrations (includes rural businesses)	Between 1992 and 2002 the number of VAT registrations in Stoke declined by 9%. No data is currently available for Newcastle	?					Development of the City Centre is more likely to support its revitilisation as an economic driver for the sub region and therefore be consistent with sustainability aims relating to achieving a strong and sustainable economy.

4. To enable access to the widest	range possible of shopping and com	mercial serv	ices for the resid	lent population			
gg) Percentage retail/ commercial floor space by type	30% retail and 70% commercial in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	~	S	U/R	м	Р	Policy focus on designated centres should ensure range of goods available in centres are not diminished by out of centre competition.
hh) Shopping floor space per 1000 population	251,858 sq.m in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	~	s	U/R	м	Р	As above
5. To protect and enhance the vita	ality and viability of the city, town a	nd district ce	ntres within the	conurbation and	village centres in	n the rural area	
Rank of centre	Stoke is ranked 54 th (vitality 194 th and Newcastle 237 th (vitality 107 th) out of the top 500 centres	~	S	U/R	М	Р	Policy seeks to maintain the vitality and viability of designated centres although uncertain as to degree of change to rank. Policy might refer specifically to 'improving' the vitality and viability of the City and Newcastle Town Centre in particular although this is implied by the reference to a sequential approach to site selection.
Number of vacant shop units	259 vacant shops exist in Stoke. No data is currently available for Stoke	~	S	U/R	м	Р	As above
6. To provide a more equitable so with particular emphasis on depriv		est possible	range of commu	nity, cultural, edu	cational, health,	recreational and	l leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the population
iiiii) Pattern of deprivation	Stoke is 18 th most deprived area in in England. Newcastle is ranked 138 th out of 354 English districts	~ ~	s	U/R	м	P	Cultural, leisure and recreation facilities that serve large parts of the City and depend on large numbers of customers will be more accessible in the City centre. Access to the City Centre is more convenient and less expensive than to more remote locations. Whether edge of centre development supports this sustainability aim depends on where development would otherwise have been located. Edge of centre sites are more accessible than out of centre sites but less so than in centre sites.
jjjjj) Percentage of residents satisfied with living in their local community	Stoke: Sports (54%), Libraries (66%), Theatres (67%), Overall services (39%), Cleanliness (45%), Planning service (80%). Newcastle data not currently available.	?					
kkkkk) Loss of open space to development	Data gap – Data to be collected as part of Green space audit						
IIIII) Participation rates in sport	Data gap						
mmmmm) The number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12	Newcastle 2.48 per 1,000 No data for Stoke available						
nnnnn) Number of people receiving Benefits e.g. incapacity benefit	Stoke 12,500 people or 8.1% of working population i.e. ranked 6 th in England, 1 st in West Midlands Newcastle 5.2% 48 th in England						
ooooo) Differential between highest and lowest incomes	Stoke 86% which is ranked 24 th out of 375 authorities. Newcastle is 75% which ranked 216 th . West Midlands is 78% and England 73%						
7. Reduce crime and the fear of c	rime		•		•		·
aaaaa) Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	In 2003, in Stoke 22.95 there were twice as many burglaries as in Newcastle 10.08						
bbbbb) Violent crimes per 1000 population	Various data is available						
ccccc) Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	In 2004/05 Stoke 15.91 Newcastle 9.9						
ddddd) Percentage of council provided car parking covered by a Secured Car Park award	None currently						
eeeee) The level of fear of crime in older people	Data gap for Stoke Newcastle 29.6%						
fffff) Changes in the level of crime, and people's perception of crime	Data gaps						

8. To reduce the need to travel wi	hile increasing accessibility for all						
oo) Distances people need to	In 2001, 70% of people travel to						In seeking to encourage retail development to be located within
travel	work by car or motorcycle or are a						designated centres, the policy should provide opportunities for such
to work, particularly the need to out	passenger in North Staffs	✓	s	U/R	м	Р	development to be reached by means other than the private car.
commute	England 55% drive, 6% are		-	•,		-	Clause b) explicitly requires development to be accessible by a choice
commute	passengers in cars						of transport modes.
pp) Reduced reliance on the	In North Staffs 31% households						or transport modes.
private	with no car. Higher than national						
car	average of 27%						
9. To encourage the use of public		-			r	r	
y) Levels of walking, cycling or	In North Staffs 10.85% of working						Facilities with larger catchments will be more accessible to a greater
travelling by bus or train	popn travel to work on foot						number of people if they are in the city cente but those with smaller
	(England 9.99%)						catchments can be easier to walk to if they are dispersed in centres
	1.52% travel to work by bike	✓	S	U/R	М	P	throughout NStaffs. Whether edge of centre development supports
	(England 2.83%)						this sustainability aim depends on where the development would
	8.5% travel to work by bus						otherwise have been located. Edge of centre sites are more accessible
							than out of centre sites but less accessible than in centre sites.
z) Percentage of new residential	Stoke 100%						
development within 30 minutes by	Newcastle to be determined						
public transport of GP, hospital,	Newcastle to be determined						
primary and secondary schools,							
employment and major health							
centre							
	ble energy and energy efficiency in	existing and	new developme	nt and redevelop	ment.		
gg) Number of developments	Average SAP rating of council		1				
incorporating energy efficiency	owned dwellings Stoke – 65,						
measures e.g. increased standards,	Newcastle -						
better design, improved construction							
and choice of materials	Councils aim to increase domestic						
	energy efficiency by 20% by 2010						
hh) Percentage of energy created	None currently						
from renewable sources	Target to produce 10% of electricity						
	from renewables by 2010 and 25%						
	by 2020						
11. To improve air quality, creating							
g) Achievement of air quality	2 AQMA declared in Stoke and 7			-			The extent to which the policy succeeds in reducing air pollution will
standards	further areas under investigation	?					depend on their success in reducing the need to travel see comments
standards	Turtifer areas under investigation	-					on aim 8.
12 Petain and enhance the specie	es and habitats targeted for improve	ment in the	Staffordehire Big	diversity Action	Dian		on ann o.
mmm) No reduction in the	28 species identified in BAP. Some	ment in the	Stanorusine bit			1	
abundance							
	are of international importance:						
and distribution of BAP species/	Noctule Bat						
habitat	Pipistrelle Bat						
	Great Crested Newt						
	Natterjack Toad						
	Floating water plantain						
nnn) Increase in the area of native	Total woodland cover in North						
broadleaved woodland	Staffs?						
ooo) Reversal in decline of farmland	Data not currently available						
birds by 2020							
ppp) Maintain and enhance BAP	BAP aims to ensure long term						
Habitats	survival of the biodiversity within						
	North Staffordshire 10 habitats in		1				
	NStaffs identified in BAP						
13 Ensure that there is no loss in	the extent and quality of SBIs, LNR	PIGe	1	1			
gg) Percentage loss of SBIs (known	No of Grade 1 SBIs wholly or	, KIUS		T	T	T	
as NHAs in Stoke) and number of	partially in area – to be determined		1				
	partially in area – to be determined						
Grade 1 sites downgraded							
hh) Percentage loss of RIGS	Data not currently available					L	
14. Increase the amount accessib							
gg) Combined area of Council	3.3Ha per 1,000 in Newcastle				1	1	
owned and other land managed for	xxHa per 1,000 in Stoke						
biodiversity, related to accessibility	Target of at least one 20Ha site		1				
criteria	within 2km; one 100Ha site within		1				
	5km; and one 500Ha site within		1				
	10km of home		1				
		1				•	

hh) Area of LNR per 1000 head of	6 LNRs in Stoke (1 NNR)						
population	0 in Newcastle						
	Target of LNR provision of 1Ha per						
	1,000; establish LNRs in Newcastle						
	and identify further opportunities in						
	Stoke						
	SSSIs classified in an 'unfavourable	' condition					
 a) Area and Number of SSSIs in 	62Ha of SSSI is in favourable						
'favourable' condition	condition out of 82Ha						
	Target of 95% by 2010						
	enerate degraded environments, mai	intain soil re	sources and air	quality and mini	mise developmen	t on greenfield	sites
iiiii) Changes in the amount of	311Ha in Stoke						
derelict/ contaminated land	109Ha in Newcastle						
jjjjj) Percentage of new homes built	91% in Stoke	1	s	U/R	м	Р	Dispersed development is less likely than in-centre or edge of centre
on previously developed land	88.4% in Newcastle	•	3	0/K	м	r	sites to make good use of existing buildings and sites.
kkkkk) Percentage of	100% in Stoke						
commercial	65.9% in Newcastle						
development taking place on							
brownfield land							
IIIII) Percentage of other	100% in Stoke. Newcastle not						
developments taking place on	known						
brownfield land.							
mmmmm) Amount of waste	121,174 tonnes in Stoke over half						
collected per	of which is incinerated and subject						
household	to energy recovery. 22% goes to						
	landfill, 11% is recycled						
	Newcastle not currently available						
nnnnn) Percentage of	13.76% in Stoke						
household/commercial waste	10.5% in Newcastle						
recycled	Recycling target ?						
ooooo) Increased recycling	2 household recycling sites and						
facilities	35 local bring sites in Stoke						
	Data for Newcastle tbc						
	elopment within the floodplain and p	romote the u	se of sustainabl	e drainage syste	ems (SuDS).	-	
gg) Number of applications	None						
contrary							
to EA advice on flood risk grounds							
hh) Number of applications	Data not currently available						
supporting SuDS							
18. To increase the efficient use of			1	1		1	1
 q) Number of developments 	Average daily consumption is						
incorporating water efficient	xxlitres/ head/day						
features	Industry average is 147litres/ head/						
40	day	·	L				
	meet the requirements of the Water	Framework	Directive	Т	-	T	
q) Percentage of rivers/canals	87% in Stoke						
classed as good/fair water quality	Data for Newcastle not currently						
20 To belo to waintain dist.	available	ann far tha '	auitana -f.th.	1	1	1	
	eness and foster interest in and conc	ern for the h	eritage of the a	ea			
cccc) Number of listed buildings	There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke and 378 in						
including those at risk	Newcastle (xx at risk)						
dddd)Archaeological features and	Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled		l	+	1	+	
remains	ancient monuments						
Ternains	Newcastle - 13						
eeee) Number and area of listed	There are 4 listed parks & gardens			+	+	+	
parks	in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle						
and gardens	III SLOKE dHU Z III NEWCASUE						
ffff) Number and area of	There are 23 conservation areas in			+		+	
conservation areas;	Stoke and 18 in Newcastle			+		+	
gggg)Local lists of buildings of special	Data not currently available						
historic and/or archaeological							
interest							
Interest	1		1	1	1	1	

21. To help to provide a safe and	efficient highway network					
 y) Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network 	Stoke - 44% journeys into City Centre by car in 2004/05. Target 40% by 2011 No of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents by 2010 Stoke - 91 (2004/05) Target of 75 by 2010 Newcastle - to be determined					
adopting a sequential approa	ch to development starting with d	lesignated centres t	he policy is likely	to increase op	portunities for	ng. Policy performs well in sustainability terms and by recycling derelict and vacant land and buildings for of the car in particular and will have a positive effect on

maintaining the viability and vitality of existing centres.

Mitigation proposals: It would helpful to indicate the range of facilities to which the policy would apply. Development Land Allocations DPDs in Stoke and Newcastle should amplify in more details policy with regard to each defined centre. The merits of individual developments depend on the type and size of facility proposed, the catchment area served, and the degree of accessibility by public transport, the no of people visiting it and whether it is likely to promote linked trips.

CP21: Leisure, Culture and Tourism

SA Objectives and Indicators	Key baseline information and target (where available)	Impact V 0 x xx	Likely timing of impact (short, med, long term)	Geographical scale	Likelihood of impact	Permanence of impact	Commentary including mitigation of adverse effects
1. To help to meet the housing ne	eds of the whole community	?					
yyyy) The proportion of unfit private sector dwellings made fit or demolished as a direct result of action by the LA	Number of unfit homes made fit or demolished in Stoke is 2% and in Newcastle is 4%	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
zzzz) Number of unfit homes per 1000 dwellings	12% of homes per 1,000 are unfit in Newcastle. No data is currently available for Stoke	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
aaaaa) Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable	About 12% homes in Newcastle built are affordable. No data is currently available for Stoke	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
bbbbb) Changes in house prices relative to the regional average	House prices in Stoke - £168,623 and Newcastle - £210,871 are well below WM regional average - £259,045	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
ccccc) Number of houses completed per year	814 homes were completed in Stoke and 279 in Newcastle in 2004/05	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
dddd) Proportion of households accepted as statutory homeless by the Authority within the last two years (BV 214)	Only 0.5% of households are accepted as being homeless in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
	improve the health of the population					-	
ii) Percentage of population with good health	12.8% of people in Stoke describe their health as 'not good'. 23% experience a limiting long term illness which is the 26 th highest rate in England & Wales. No data is currently available for Newcastle.	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
 jj) Mortality rate (causes per 100,000 population) circulatory disease i.e. heart disease/stroke; cancer; suicide; accidents 	Stoke has significantly higher death rates from heart disease, circulatory diseases, and cancer than the West Midlands region as a whole. The incidence of lung cancer is also significantly higher than the regional average. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
3. To provide the best possible en	vironment to encourage and increas	e economic	enterprise and e	mployment			
hhhh)Changes in the number of jobs	In 2001, unemployment in Stoke was 4% (70 th) and in Newcastle it was xxx	1	M-L	Urban-Rural	М	Р	Provision of leisure, cultural and tourism facilities may provide new jobs.
iiii) Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active	Around 61% of the population are economically active against a rate of 59% for the WM region	0	-	-	-	-	Job creation likely to be small-scale, therefore any impact will be minimal, if any.
jjjj) Number of business start ups	Data gap	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
kkkk) Number of new businesses moving to the area	In 2003/04 1,268 new businesses moved into the Newcastle area. No data is currently available for Stoke	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
III) Number of VAT registrations (includes rural businesses)	Between 1992 and 2002 the number of VAT registrations in Stoke declined by 9%. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
	range possible of shopping and com						
 ii) Percentage retail/ commercial floor space by type 	30% retail and 70% commercial in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	?	?	?	?	?	Such development may incorporate, or be regarded as, commercial and retail development. Uncertain as to whether the percentage by type would change.

jj) Shopping floor space per 1000 population	251,858 sq.m in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	Retail incorporated within such development likely to be small-scale and ancillary to the development itself rather than retail in the general sense. Therefore, no obvious impact.
5. To protect and enhance the vita	lity and viability of the city, town a	nd district ce	entres within the	conurbation and	village centres in	the rural area	,
Rank of centre	Stoke is ranked 54 th (vitality 194 th and Newcastle 237 th (vitality 107 th) out of the top 500 centres	~	M-L	Centre in question	м	Р	Appropriately located development, sensitive to the needs of existing businesses, may help improve the rank of centres.
Number of vacant shop units	259 vacant shops exist in Stoke. No data is currently available for Stoke	~	M-L	Centre in question	М	Р	Appropriately located development, sensitive to the needs of existing businesses, may help reduce the number of vacant units.
		est possible	range of commu	nity, cultural, edu	cational, health,	recreational and	leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the
population with particular emphas				1	r	r	
ppppp) Pattern of deprivation	Stoke is 18 th most deprived area in in England. Overall deprivation highest in wards xxxx Newcastle is ranked 138 th out of 354 English districts	0	-	-	-	-	The option does not focus specifically on deprived localities, therefore such places are unlikely to benefit more greatly than others and to attain parity.
qqqqq) Percentage of residents satisfied with living in their local community	Stoke: Sports (54%), Libraries (66%), Theatres (67%), Overall services (39%), Cleanliness (45%), Planning service (80%). Newcastle data not currently available.	1	L	Urban/Rural	М	Р	Provision of leisure and cultural facilities may enhance the quality of settlements sufficiently so as to improve public satisfaction.
rrrrr) Loss of open space to development	Data gap	1	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	Careful provision of facilities will ensure that existing open space is not compromised, and that new open space is provided for as a means of creating a guality environment.
sssss) Participation rates in sport	Data gap	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
ttttt) The number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12	Newcastle 2.48 per 1,000 No data for Stoke available	J	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	As for open space – public amenities will be regarded as a means of creating a quality environment in addition to the new facilities being proposed.
uuuuu) Number of people receiving Benefits e.g. incapacity benefit	Stoke 12,500 people or 8.1% of working population i.e. ranked 6^{th} in England, 1 st in West Midlands Newcastle 5.2% 48 th in England	1	M-L	Urban-Rural	М	Р	Provision of leisure, cultural and tourism facilities may provide new jobs, albeit small-scale.
vvvvv) Differential between highest and lowest incomes	Stoke 86% which is ranked 24 th out of 375 authorities. Newcastle is 75% which ranked 216 th . West Midlands is 78% and England 73%	0	-	-	-	-	No specific focus on deprived communities. The option therefore is likely to have a neutral impact, as it would not serve to increase income differentials.
7. Reduce crime and the fear of cr	ime						
ggggg) Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	In 2003, in Stoke 22.95 there were twice as many burglaries as in Newcastle 10.08	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact – minimal, if any, increase in incomes generally, and no obvious impact on income differentials.
hhhhh) Violent crimes per 1000 population	Various data is available	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
iiiii) Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	In 2004/05 Stoke 15.91 Newcastle 9.9	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
jjjjj) Percentage of council provided car parking covered by a Secured Car Park award	None currently	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
kkkkk) The level of fear of crime in older people	Data gap for Stoke Newcastle 29.6%	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
IIII) The number of sites at which Alcohol Consumption in Public Places Regulations are in force	Data gap for Stoke-on Trent City Council, 187 in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
mmmmm) Changes in the level of crime, and people's perception of crime	Data gaps	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
8. To reduce the need to travel wh	nile increasing accessibility for all	•	•	•	•	•	•
qq) Number of car journeys into City Centre	Data not currently available	1	M-L	City Centre	М	Р	Possible that the viability of public transport will increase if development is suitably located.
rr) Modal split (% of car, bus, rail, and other means of travel)	Data not currently available	1	M-L	Urban/Rural	М	Р	As above.

ss)Availability of passenger travel information systems, park and ride facilities	Data not currently available	~	M-L	Urban/Rural	М	Р	As above.
9. To encourage the use of public						5	
aa) Length of cycleway	94.6 annualised index for City Centre	~	M-L	Urban/Rural	М	Р	As above.
 k) Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre 	Stoke 100% Newcastle to be determined	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
10. To increase the use of renewa	ble energy and energy efficiency in a	existing and	new developme	nt and redevelopm	ent.		
 ii) Number of developments incorporating energy efficiency measures e.g. increased standards, better design, improved construction and choice of materials 	Data gap	~	М	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	Such measures could be incorporated as part of new development.
 jj) Percentage of energy created from renewable sources 	None currently Target to produce 10% of electricity from renewables by 2010 and 25% by 2020	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
11. To improve air quality, creatin							
 Achievement of air quality standards 	2 AQMA declared in Stoke and 7 further areas under investigation	1	M-L	Urban/Rural	М	Р	Possible that the viability of public transport will increase if development is suitably located.
	es and habitats targeted for improve	ment in the	Staffordshire Bi	odiversity Action P	an		
qqq) No reduction in the abundance and distribution of BAP species/ habitat	Data not currently available	?	?	?	?	?	Impact unclear - dependent on location of BAP habitats and species.
rrr) Increase in the area of native broadleaved woodland	Data not currently available	?	?	?	?	?	Impact unclear - dependent on location of broadleaved woodland.
sss)Reversal in decline of farmland birds by 2020	Data not currently available	~	L	Rural	М	Р	Potential for reversal of decline, as the rural area is unlikely be considered appropriate for development that would harm the existing natural environment.
ttt) Maintain and enhance BAP Habitats	Data not currently available	?	?	?	?	?	Impact unclear - dependent on location of BAP habitats and species.
13. Ensure that there is no loss in	the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs	s, RIGs	•	•			
 ii) Percentage loss of SBIs and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded 	Data not currently available	1	М	Rural	Н	Р	Permission unlikely to be granted for development that could harm such sites.
jj) Percentage loss of RIGS	Data not currently available	?	?	?	?	?	Impact unclear – dependent on location of RIGS (Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites).
14. Increase the amount accessib	le natural green space						• • • • • • • •
ii) Combined area of Council owned and other land managed for biodiversity, related to accessibility criteria	Data not currently available Target of at least one 20Ha site within 2km; one 100Ha site within 5km; and one 500Ha site within 10km of home	~	М	Urban/Rural	Н	Р	Permission unlikely to be granted for development that could harm such sites.
jj) Area of LNR per 1000 head of population	5 LNRs in Stoke 0 in Newcastle Target of LNR provision of 1Ha per 1,000; establish LNRs in Newcastle and identify further opportunities in Stoke	J	М	Urban/Rural	Н	P	As above.
	SSSIs classified in an 'unfavourable	condition					1
 a) Area and Number of SSSIs in 'favourable' condition 	62Ha of SSSI is in favourable condition out of 82Ha Target of 95% by 2010	1	М	Urban/Rural	Н	Р	Permission unlikely to be granted for development that could harm such sites.
16. To reduce contamination, rege	enerate degraded environments, ma	intain soil re	sources and air	quality and minimi	se development	t on greenfield sit	es
ppppp) Changes in the amount of derelict/ contaminated land	311Ha in Stoke 109Ha in Newcastle	1	М	Urban	Н	Р	Brownfield land, including land of this nature, will be prioritised as a suitable location for development.
qqqq) Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	91% in Stoke 88.4% in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.

			-	1		-	
rrrrr) Percentage of commercial	100% in Stoke	?	?	?	?	?	Dependent on whether such development is regarded as
development taking place on brownfield land	65.9% in Newcastle						commercial.
ssss) Percentage of other	100% in Stoke. Newcastle not		М	Urban	Н	P	Brownfield land, including land of this nature, will be
developments taking place on	known	~	1*1	Urban	п	Р	prioritised as a suitable location for development.
brownfield land.	KIIOWII						
ttttt) Amount of waste collected per	121,174 tonnes in Stoke	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
household	Newcastle not currently available	Ū					No obvious impact.
uuuuu) Percentage of	13.76% in Stoke	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
household/commercial waste	10.5% in Newcastle	, i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i					
recycled							
vvvvv) Increased recycling	2 household recycling sites and	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
facilities	35 local bring sites in Stoke						
	Data for Newcastle tbc						
	lopment within the floodplain and p	romote the u				-	
ii) Number of applications contrary	None	1	М	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	Contributions could be sought from developers to mitigate
to EA advice on flood risk grounds							potentially negative effects.
jj) Number of applications	Data not currently available	~	М	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	Contributions could be sought from developers to mitigate
supporting SuDS							potentially negative effects, where not incorporated as part of development.
18. To increase the efficient use of	f water resources						development.
r) Number of developments	Average daily consumption is		М	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	As above.
incorporating water efficient	xxlitres/ head/day	1	11	or barry Kurai	M-11	F	As above.
features	Industry average is 147litres/ head/						
	day						
19. To improve water quality and	meet the requirements of the Water	Framework	Directive				
r) Percentage of rivers/canals	87% in Stoke	./	М	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	Contributions could be sought from developers to mitigate
classed as good/fair quality	Data for Newcastle not currently	· ·		·			potentially negative effects.
	available						
	eness and foster interest in and conc	ern for the l					
hhhh) Number of listed	There are 192 listed buildings (34	1	М	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	No detrimental impact as development will have to respect
buildings, and	at risk) in Stoke and 378 in						existing heritage. Careful reuse may present an opportunity
number at risk	Newcastle (xx at risk)	_					for preservation.
iiii) Archaeological features and	Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact. No detrimental impact as development
remains	ancient monuments						will have to respect existing heritage.
	Newcastle - 13	0					
jjjj) Number and area of listed parks	There are 4 listed parks & gardens	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
and gardens kkkk) Number and area of	in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle There are 23 conservation areas in	0	-		-	-	As above.
conservation areas;	Stoke and 18 in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	AS above.
IIII) Local lists of buildings of special	Data not currently available	0	-		-	-	As above.
historic and/or archaeological	Data not currently available	0	-	-	-	-	AS above.
interest							
interest							
21. To help to provide a safe, efficient	cient highway network and improve	the viability	of public transp	ort		1	1
z) Patterns and levels of	No data as yet currently available		M-L	Urban/Rural	М	Р	Possible that the viability of public transport will increase if
congestion on primary highway and	No data as yet currently available	✓ ✓	M-L	or barry Kur ar	11	F	development is suitably located.
public transport network							
aa) Other indicators to be confirmed	No data as yet currently available	1					
as part of the LTP]	
P]	
Summary: Limited economic and s	ocial impact, though potential for sr	nall-scale io	creation and a	n increase in prom	inence of sub-re	gional centres	as a spin-off of this. Opportunities to address
	g the safeguarding and improvemen						
	likely to be any negative impacts wi			-	•		•
Mitigation proposals: There are un	lilikely to be any negative impacts wi	nich will requ	ure mitigation.				

CP22: Environmental Assets

SA Objectives and Indicators	Key baseline information and target (where available)	Impact	Likely timing of impact (short, med, long term)	Geographical scale: Urban/ Rural	Likelihood of impact: H/M/L	Temporary or Permanent Impact	Commentary (include any cumulative, secondary or synergistic impacts and recommendations for improvement/ mitigation of adverse effects
1. To help to meet the housing ne	eds of the whole community	-					
eeeee) The proportion of unfit private sector dwellings made fit or demolished as a direct result of action by the LA	Number of unfit homes made fit or demolished in Stoke is 2% and in Newcastle is 4%	0					
fffff) Number of unfit homes per 1000 dwellings	12% of homes per 1,000 are unfit in Newcastle. No data is currently available for Stoke	0					
ggggg) Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable	About 12% homes in Newcastle built are affordable. In Stoke 814 new homes (80 by RSLs) were built in 2004/05.	0					
hhhhh) Changes in house prices relative to the regional average	House prices in Stoke - £168,623 and Newcastle - £210,871 are well below WM regional average - £259,045	?					Ongoing work by RENEW to demonstrate the land value uplift as a result of greenspace improvements.
iiiii) Number of houses completed per year	814 homes were completed in Stoke and 279 in Newcastle in 2004/05	0					
jjjjj) Proportion of households accepted as statutory homeless by the Authority within the last two years (BV 214)	Only 0.5% of households are accepted as being homeless in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0					
	improve the health of the populatio	n overall				-	
kk) Percentage of population with good health	12.8% of people in Stoke describe their health as 'not good'. 23% experience a limiting long term illness which is the 26 th highest rate in England & Wales. No data is currently available for Newcastle.	¥	s	U/R	L	Р	Protection of the natural environment should ensure that opportunities for recreation and the provision of green spaces are maintained although the policy will not lead directly to an increase in opportunities.
 II) Mortality rate (causes per 100,000 population) circulatory disease i.e. heart disease/stroke; cancer; suicide; accidents 	Stoke has significantly higher death rates from heart disease, circulatory diseases, and cancer than the West Midlands region as a whole. The incidence of lung cancer is also significantly higher than the regional average. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0					
3. To provide the best possible en	vironment to encourage and increas	e economic	enterprise and er	nployment			
mmmm) Changes in the number of jobs	In 2001, unemployment in Stoke was 4% (70 th) and in Newcastle it was xxx	?					Maintaining environmental quality can assist the economy by providing an environment where people wish to live and work. It could also restrict development and the economy.
nnnn)Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active	Around 61% of the population are economically active against a rate of 59% for the WM region	0					
oooo) Number of business start ups	Data gap	0					
pppp)Number of new businesses moving to the area	In 2003/04 1,268 new businesses moved into the Newcastle area. No data is currently available for Stoke	0					
qqqq)Number of VAT registrations (includes rural businesses)	Between 1992 and 2002 the number of VAT registrations in Stoke declined by 9%. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0					

4. To enable access to the widest	range possible of shopping and com	mercial servi	ces for the reside	ent population			
kk) Percentage retail/ commercial	30% retail and 70% commercial in						
floor space by type	Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0					
II) Shopping floor space per 1000 population	251,858 sq.m in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0					
5 To protect and enhance the vita	ality and viability of the city, town ar	nd district ce	ntres within the	onurbation and	village centres in	the rural area	
Rank of centre	Stoke is ranked 54 th (vitality 194 th and Newcastle 237 th (vitality 107 th) out of the top 500 centres	0					
Number of vacant shop units	259 vacant shops exist in Stoke. No data is currently available for Stoke	0					
6. To provide a more equitable so with particular emphasis on depriv	ciety where the provision of the wid	est possible ı	ange of commun	ity, cultural, edu	ucational, health,	recreational an	d leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the population
wwwww) Pattern of deprivation	Stoke is 18 th most deprived area in						
,	in England. Newcastle is ranked 138 th out of 354 English districts	0					
xxxxx) Percentage of residents satisfied	Stoke: Sports (54%), Libraries (66%), Theatres (67%), Overall						Protection of the natural environment should ensure that opportunities for recreation and the provision of green spaces are maintained
with living in their local community	services (39%), Cleanliness (45%), Planning service (80%). Newcastle data not currently available.	~	S	U/R	L	Р	although the policy will not lead directly to an increase in opportunities.
yyyyy) Loss of open space to development	Data gap – Data to be collected as part of Green space audit	*	S	U/R	L	Р	As above
zzzzz) Participation rates in sport	Data gap	*	s	U/R	L	Р	As above
aaaaaa) The number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12	Newcastle 2.48 per 1,000 No data for Stoke available	*	S	U/R	L	Р	As above
bbbbbb) Number of people receiving Benefits e.g. incapacity benefit	Stoke 12,500 people or 8.1% of working population i.e. ranked 6 th in England, 1 st in West Midlands Newcastle 5.2% 48 th in England	0					
cccccc) Differential between highest and lowest incomes	Stoke 86% which is ranked 24 th out of 375 authorities. Newcastle is 75% which ranked 216 th . West Midlands is 78% and England 73%	0					
7. Reduce crime and the fear of cr	ime						
nnnnn) Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	In 2003, in Stoke 22.95 there were twice as many burglaries as in Newcastle 10.08	0					
ooooo) Violent crimes per 1000 population	Various data is available	0					
pppp) Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	In 2004/05 Stoke 15.91 Newcastle 9.9	0					
qqqqq) Percentage of council provided car parking covered by a Secured Car Park award	None currently	0					
rrrrr) The level of fear of crime in older people	Data gap for Stoke Newcastle 29.6%	0					
sssss) Changes in the level of crime, and people's perception of crime	Data gaps	0					
8. To reduce the need to travel wh	ile increasing accessibility for all				1	l	
t) Distances people need to travel to work, particularly the need to out commute	In 2001, 70% of people travel to work by car or motorcycle or are a passenger in North Staffs England 55% drive, 6% are passengers in cars	?					In maintaining a quality environment it may be necessary to invest in non car transport to reduce air pollution and greenhouse gases.
uu) Reduced reliance on the private car	In North Staffs 31% households with no car. Higher than national average of 27%	?					As above

9. To encourage the use of public	transport, cycling and walking						
bb) Levels of walking, cycling or	In North Staffs 10.85% of working						As above
travelling by bus or train	popn travel to work on foot						
	(England 9.99%)	?					
	1.52% travel to work by bike	r					
	(England 2.83%)						
	8.5% travel to work by bus						
cc) Percentage of new residential	Stoke 100%						As above
development within 30 minutes by	Newcastle to be determined						
public transport of GP, hospital,		?					
primary and secondary schools,		r					
employment and major health							
centre							
	ble energy and energy efficiency in o	existing and	new developmer	nt and redevelops	ment.		
kk) Number of developments	Average SAP rating of council						
incorporating energy efficiency	owned dwellings Stoke – 65,						
measures e.g. increased standards,	Newcastle -	0					
better design, improved construction		Ū					
and choice of materials	Councils aim to increase domestic						
	energy efficiency by 20% by 2010						
 Percentage of energy created 	None currently						
from renewable sources	Target to produce 10% of electricity	0					
	from renewables by 2010 and 25%	2					
	by 2020						
11. To improve air quality, creatin				1	1	r	Deltas elevelatura delta elevena del 1970 del 1970
s) Achievement of air quality	2 AQMA declared in Stoke and 7	1				_	Policy should positively encourage good air quality through the
standards	further areas under investigation	~	М	U/R	м	Р	protection of the natural environment.
10 D · · · · · · · · · · ·							
	es and habitats targeted for improve	ment in the s	stattordshire Bio	diversity Action I	Plan		
uuu) No reduction in the abundance	28 species identified in BAP. Some						Policy seeks to protect and enhance North Staffs natural assets.
and distribution of BAP species/	are of international importance:						
habitat	Noctule Bat Pipistrelle Bat	11	м	U/R	н	Р	
	Great Crested Newt	••	M	U/K	п	P	
	Natteriack Toad						
	Floating water plantain						
vvv) Increase in the area of native	Total woodland cover in North						Policy seeks to protect and enhance North Staffs natural assets.
broadleaved woodland	Staffs?	~~	М	U/R	н	Р	Policy seeks to protect and enhance North Stars hatural assets.
www)Reversal in decline of farmland	Data not currently available						Deligu applys to protect and enhance North Staffs natural assots
birds by 2020	Data not currently available	~~	М	U/R	н	Р	Policy seeks to protect and enhance North Staffs natural assets.
				-			Delian sector to another and an based North Chaffe metrical sector
xxx) Maintain and enhance BAP Habitats	BAP aims to ensure long term survival of the biodiversity within						Policy seeks to protect and enhance North Staffs natural assets.
Habitats	North Staffordshire 10 habitats in	~~	М	U/R	н	Р	
	NStaffs identified in BAP						
12 Encure that there is no loss in	the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs	DICA					
kk) Percentage loss of SBIs (known	No of Grade 1 SBIs wholly or	s, RIGS				1	Policy seeks to protect and enhance North Staffs natural assets.
as NHAs in Stoke) and number of	partially in area – to be determined	11	м	U/R	н	Р	Policy seeks to protect and enhance North Stans natural assets.
Grade 1 sites downgraded	partially in area – to be determined	••	IM	0/K	п	Р	
j	Data not currently available	~~	М	U/R	н	Р	Deligu applys to protect and enhance North Staffs natural assots
			M	U/K	п	Р – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	Policy seeks to protect and enhance North Staffs natural assets.
14. Increase the amount accessib				-	-		
kk) Combined area of Council	3.3Ha per 1,000 in Newcastle xxHa per 1,000 in Stoke						Protection of the natural environment should ensure opportunities for
owned and other land managed for							recreation and the provision of green spaces are maintained though
biodiversity, related to accessibility criteria	Target of at least one 20Ha site within 2km; one 100Ha site within	1	М	U/R	м	Р	the policy will not directly lead to an increase in opportunities.
Cilcena	5km; and one 500Ha site within						
	10km of home						
II) Area of LNR per 1000 head of	6 LNRs in Stoke (1 NNR)	1	М	U/R	м	Р	Protection of the natural environment should ensure opportunities for
population	0 in Newcastle	-	171	0/1	14	F	recreation and the provision of green spaces are maintained though
population	Target of LNR provision of 1Ha per						the policy will not directly lead to an increase in opportunities for more
	1,000; establish LNRs in Newcastle						LNRs.
	and identify further opportunities in						
	Stoke						
15. Reduce the amount of land in	SSSIs classified in an 'unfavourable'	condition		L	L	1	
a) Area and Number of SSSIs in	62Ha of SSSI is in favourable	√√	м	U/R	н	Р	Policy seeks to protect and enhance North Staffs natural assets.
'favourable' condition	condition out of 82Ha		171	U/K			i oncy seeks to protect and emante north stars hatural dssets.
	Target of 95% by 2010						
	101901 01 JJ /0 Dy 2010			I	1	1	

	enerate degraded environments, ma	intain soil re	sources and air	quality and minir	nise development	t on greenfield si	ites
wwwww) Changes in the amount	311Ha in Stoke						
of	109Ha in Newcastle	0					
derelict/ contaminated land							
xxxxx) Percentage of new	91% in Stoke						In seeking to protect the natural environment the policy should
homes built	88.4% in Newcastle	1	м	U/R	м	Р	indirectly encourage the re-use of previously developed land.
on previously developed land							
yyyyy) Percentage of	100% in Stoke						
commercial	65.9% in Newcastle	0					
development taking place on		U					
brownfield land							
zzzzz) Percentage of other	100% in Stoke. Newcastle not						
developments taking place on	known	0					
brownfield land.							
aaaaaa) Amount of waste	121,174 tonnes in Stoke over half						
collected per	of which is incinerated and subject						
h u sehold	to energy recovery. 22% goes to	0					
	landfill, 11% is recycled						
	Newcastle not currently available						
bbbbbb) Percentage of	13.76% in Stoke						
household/commercial waste	10.5% in Newcastle	0					
recycled	Recycling target ?						
cccccc) Increased recycling	2 household recycling sites and						
facilities	35 local bring sites in Stoke	0					
	Data for Newcastle tbc						
17. To reduce the amount of deve	elopment within the floodplain and p	omote the u	use of sustainable	e drainage syster	ns (SuDS).		
kk) Number of applications	None						Policy is intended to offer protection to North Staffordshire's natrual
contrary to EA advice on flood		✓	м	Floodplain	м	Р	environment including the floodplain. Policy does not reflect
risk grounds							importance of reducing risk of flooding in text.
II) Number of applications	Data not currently available						As above
supporting SuDS		1	м	Floodplain	м	Р	
						-	
18. To increase the efficient use	of water resources.						
s) Number of developments	Average daily consumption is						
incorporating water efficient	xxlitres/ head/day						
features	Industry average is 147litres/ head/	0					
	dav						
19. To improve water quality and	meet the requirements of the Water	Framework	Directive			•	
s) Percentage of rivers/canals	87% in Stoke						Policy should have a positive influence on water quality if the
classed as good/fair water quality	Data for Newcastle not currently						
	Data for Newcastle hot currently	✓	м	U/R	м	Р	environment is well maintained
	available	v	М	U/R	м	Р	environment is well maintained
20. To help to maintain distinctiv	available			-	м	Р	environment is well maintained
	available eness and foster interest in and conc			-	м	P	
mmmm) Number of listed	available eness and foster interest in and conc There are 192 listed buildings (34			rea		P	environment is well maintained Policy seeks to protect NStaff's built heritage.
mmmm) Number of listed buildings	available eness and foster interest in and conc There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke and 378 in	ern for the l	neritage of the a	-	н		
mmmm) Number of listed buildings including those at risk	available eness and foster interest in and conc There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke and 378 in Newcastle (xx at risk)	ern for the l	neritage of the a	rea			Policy seeks to protect NStaff's built heritage.
mmmm) Number of listed buildings including those at risk nnnn)Archaeological features and	available eness and foster interest in and conc There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke and 378 in Newcastle (xx at risk) Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled	ern for the l	neritage of the an M	U/R	н	P	
mmmm) Number of listed buildings including those at risk	available eness and foster interest in and conc There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke and 378 in Newcastle (xx at risk) Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments	ern for the l	neritage of the a	rea			Policy seeks to protect NStaff's built heritage.
mmmm) Number of listed buildings including those at risk nnnn)Archaeological features and remains	available eness and foster interest in and conc There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke and 378 in Newcastle (xx at risk) Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle - 13	ern for the l	neritage of the an M	U/R	н	P	Policy seeks to protect NStaff's built heritage. As above
mmmm) Number of listed buildings including those at risk nnnn)Archaeological features and remains oooo)Number and area of listed	available eness and foster interest in and conc There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke and 378 in Newcastle (xx at risk) Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle - 13 There are 4 listed parks & gardens	ern for the l	M M	U/R U/R	н	P	Policy seeks to protect NStaff's built heritage.
mmm) Number of listed buildings including those at risk nnnn)Archaeological features and remains 0000) Number and area of listed parks	available eness and foster interest in and conc There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke and 378 in Newcastle (xx at risk) Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle - 13	ern for the H	neritage of the an M	U/R	н	P	Policy seeks to protect NStaff's built heritage. As above
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mmm) Number of listed buildings including those at risk nnnn)Archaeological features and remains oooo)Number and area of listed parks and gardens pppp)Number and area of conservation areas;	available eness and foster interest in and conc There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke and 378 in Newcastle (xx at risk) Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle - 13 There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle	ern for the f	M M M M	U/R U/R U/R	н	P P P	Policy seeks to protect NStaff's built heritage. As above As above As above
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mmm) Number of listed buildings including those at risk nnnn)Archaeological features and remains oooo)Number and area of listed parks and gardens pppp)Number and area of conservation areas; qqqq)Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological interest 21. To help to provide a safe and bb) Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and	available eness and foster interest in and conc There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke and 378 in Newcastle (xx at risk) Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle - 13 There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle Data not currently available efficient highway network Stoke - 44% journeys into City Centre by car in 2004/05. Target 40% by 2011 No of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents by 2010	ern for the I	M M M M M M	U/R U/R U/R U/R U/R	H H H	P P P P	Policy seeks to protect NStaff's built heritage. As above As above As above
mmm) Number of listed buildings including those at risk nnnn)Archaeological features and remains oooo)Number and area of listed parks and gardens pppp)Number and area of conservation areas; qqqq)Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological interest 21. To help to provide a safe and bb) Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and	available eness and foster interest in and conc There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke and 378 in Newcastle (xx at risk) Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle - 13 There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle Data not currently available efficient highway network Stoke - 44% journeys into City Centre by car in 2004/05. Target 40% by 2011 No of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents by 2010 Stoke - 91 (2004/05) Target of 75	ern for the I	M M M M M M	U/R U/R U/R U/R U/R	H H H	P P P P	Policy seeks to protect NStaff's built heritage. As above As above As above
mmm) Number of listed buildings including those at risk nnnn)Archaeological features and remains oooo)Number and area of listed parks and gardens pppp)Number and area of conservation areas; qqqq)Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological interest 21. To help to provide a safe and bb) Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and	available eness and foster interest in and conc There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke and 378 in Newcastle (xx at risk) Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle - 13 There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle Data not currently available efficient highway network Stoke - 44% journeys into City Centre by car in 2004/05. Target 40% by 2011 No of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents by 2010	ern for the I	M M M M M M	U/R U/R U/R U/R U/R	H H H	P P P P	Policy seeks to protect NStaff's built heritage. As above As above As above

Summary: Policy is generally positive in effects on SA/SEA objectives but could restrict the ability to provide necessary development in certain locations. The economy could also benefit through high quality environment being maintained.

Mitigation proposals: More information might be added on flood risk and waste issues. The environmental issues mentioned are relatively brief and further detail should be provided in DC policies and future SPD.

CP23: Green Space Network

SA Objectives and Indicators	Key baseline information and target (where available)	Impact	Likely timing of impact (short, med, long term)	Geographical scale: Urban/ Rural	Likelihood of impact: H/M/L	Temporary or Permanent Impact	Commentary (include any cumulative, secondary or synergistic impacts and recommendations for improvement/ mitigation of adverse effects
1. To help to meet the housing ne	eds of the whole community	-					
kkkkk) The proportion of unfit private sector dwellings made fit or demolished as a direct result of action by the LA	Number of unfit homes made fit or demolished in Stoke is 2% and in Newcastle is 4%	0					
IIII) Number of unfit homes per 1000 dwellings	12% of homes per 1,000 are unfit in Newcastle. No data is currently available for Stoke	0					
mmmmm) Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable	About 12% homes in Newcastle built are affordable. In Stoke 814 new homes (80 by RSLs) were built in 2004/05.	0					
nnnnn) Changes in house prices relative to the regional average	House prices in Stoke - £168,623 and Newcastle - £210,871 are well below WM regional average - £259,045	?					Study work on land value uplift is currently being undertaken by Renew to demonstrate value of greening to an enhanced housing market situation
ooooo) Number of houses completed per year	814 homes were completed in Stoke and 279 in Newcastle in 2004/05	0					
pppp) Proportion of households accepted as statutory homeless by the Authority within the last two years (BV 214)	Only 0.5% of households are accepted as being homeless in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0					
2. To increase life expectancy and	improve the health of the populatio	n overall	•		•		
mm) Percentage of population with good health	12.8% of people in Stoke describe their health as 'not good'. 23% experience a limiting long term illness which is the 26 th highest rate in England & Wales. No data is currently available for Newcastle.	•					Policy addresses the protection and enhancement of open space provision which provides scope for outdoor recreation and hence can have a positive effect on health.
nn) Mortality rate (causes per 100,000 population) circulatory disease i.e. heart disease/stroke; cancer; suicide; accidents	Stoke has significantly higher death rates from heart disease, circulatory diseases, and cancer than the West Midlands region as a whole. The incidence of lung cancer is also significantly higher than the regional average. No data is currently available for Newcastle	1					As above
	vironment to encourage and increas	e economic (enterprise and er	mployment		-	
rrrr) Changes in the number of jobs	In 2001, unemployment in Stoke was 4% (70 th) and in Newcastle it was xxx	1					Creating a more attractive environment will help to attract new business and employment.
ssss) Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active	Around 61% of the population are economically active against a rate of 59% for the WM region	1					
tttt) Number of business start ups uuuu)Number of new businesses moving to the area	Data gap In 2003/04 1,268 new businesses moved into the Newcastle area. No data is currently available for Stoke	1					
vvvv) Number of VAT registrations (includes rural businesses)	Between 1992 and 2002 the number of VAT registrations in Stoke declined by 9%. No data is currently available for Newcastle	~					

4. To enable access to the widest	range possible of shopping and com	mercial servi	ces for the resid	ent population			
mm) Percentage retail/ commercial	30% retail and 70% commercial in						
floor space by type	Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0					
nn) Shopping floor space per 1000 population	251,858 sq.m in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0					
• •	,				l		
	ality and viability of the city, town a	nd district ce	ntres within the	conurbation and	village centres in	the rural area	
Rank of centre	Stoke is ranked 54 th (vitality 194 th and Newcastle 237 th (vitality 107 th) out of the top 500 centres	0					
Number of vacant shop units	259 vacant shops exist in Stoke. No data is currently available for Stoke	0					
6. To provide a more equitable soo with particular emphasis on depriv		est possible i	range of commu	nity, cultural, edu	cational, health,	recreational and	leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the population
dddddd) Pattern of deprivation	Stoke is 18 th most deprived area in in England. Newcastle is ranked 138 th out of 354 English districts	✓					Enhancement of existing green spaces can have a positive effect on ensuring continued access for recreational opportunities
eeeeee) Percentage of residents satisfied with living in their local community	Stoke: Sports (54%), Libraries (66%), Theatres (67%), Overall services (39%), Cleanliness (45%), Planning service (80%). Newcastle						
	data not currently available.						
ffffff) Loss of open space to development	Data gap – Data to be collected as part of Green space audit						
gggggg) Participation rates in sport	Data gap						
hhhhhh) The number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12	Newcastle 2.48 per 1,000 No data for Stoke available	×					Planning contributions for open space could influence amount of play facilities locally
iiiiii) Number of people receiving Benefits e.g. incapacity benefit	Stoke 12,500 people or 8.1% of working population i.e. ranked 6 th in England, 1 st in West Midlands Newcastle 5.2% 48 th in England	0					
jjjjjj) Differential between highest and lowest incomes	Stoke 86% which is ranked 24 th out of 375 authorities. Newcastle is 75% which ranked 216 th . West Midlands is 78% and England 73%	0					
7. Reduce crime and the fear of cr							
ttttt) Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	In 2003, in Stoke 22.95 there were twice as many burglaries as in Newcastle 10.08	0					
uuuuu) Violent crimes per 1000 population	Various data is available	0					
vvvvv) Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	In 2004/05 Stoke 15.91 Newcastle 9.9	0					
wwwww) Percentage of council provided car parking covered by a Secured Car Park award	None currently	0					
xxxxx) The level of fear of crime in older people	Data gap for Stoke Newcastle 29.6%	0					
yyyyy) Changes in the level of crime, and people's perception of crime	Data gaps	0					
8. To reduce the need to travel wh	ile increasing accessibility for all	L		L	1	1	1
vv) Distances people need to travel to work, particularly the need to out commute	In 2001, 70% of people travel to work by car or motorcycle or are a passenger in North Staffs England 55% drive, 6% are passengers in cars	~					Encouraging use of greenspace networks for walking and cycling to and from work can have a positive effect.

		-	n		1	
ww) Reduced reliance on the	In North Staffs 31% households					As above
private	with no car. Higher than national	1				
car	average of 27%					
9. To encourage the use of public	transport, cycling and walking					
dd) Levels of walking, cycling or	In North Staffs 10.85% of working					As above
travelling by bus or train	popn travel to work on foot					
	(England 9.99%)					
	1.52% travel to work by bike	1				
	(England 2.83%)					
	8.5% travel to work by bus					
ee) Percentage of new residential	Stoke 100%					
development within 30 minutes by	Newcastle to be determined					
	Newcastle to be determined					
public transport of GP, hospital,		0				
primary and secondary schools,						
employment and major health						
centre					· .	
	ble energy and energy efficiency in	existing and	new developmen	t and redevelop	ment.	
mm) Number of developments	Average SAP rating of council					
incorporating energy efficiency	owned dwellings Stoke - 65,					
measures e.g. increased standards,	Newcastle -	0				
better design, improved construction		Ŭ				
and choice of materials	Councils aim to increase domestic					
	energy efficiency by 20% by 2010					
nn) Percentage of energy created	None currently					
from renewable sources	Target to produce 10% of electricity	0				
	from renewables by 2010 and 25%	U				
	by 2020					
11. To improve air quality, creatin	g cleaner and healthier air					
t) Achievement of air quality	2 AQMA declared in Stoke and 7					
standards	further areas under investigation	0				
		-				
12. Retain and enhance the specie	s and habitats targeted for improve	ment in the	Staffordshire Bio	diversity Action	Plan	
yyy) No reduction in the abundance	28 species identified in BAP. Some					Policy approach Clause a) is to improve biodiversity, landscape and
and distribution of BAP species/	are of international importance:					recreational value through appropriate forms of habitat creation and
habitat	Noctule Bat					landscape management.
habitat	Pipistrelle Bat	1				landscape management.
	Great Crested Newt					
	Natterjack Toad					
	Floating water plantain					
zzz)Increase in the area of native	Total woodland cover in North					
broadleaved woodland	Staffs?	?				
	Data not currently available					
aaaa) Reversal in decline of farmland birds by 2020	Data not currently available	0				
bbbb)Maintain and enhance BAP						
pppp)Maintain and enhance BAP						
	BAP aims to ensure long term					
Habitats	survival of the biodiversity within	4				
	survival of the biodiversity within North Staffordshire 10 habitats in	1				
Habitats	survival of the biodiversity within North Staffordshire 10 habitats in NStaffs identified in BAP					
Habitats 13. Ensure that there is no loss in	survival of the biodiversity within North Staffordshire 10 habitats in NStaffs identified in BAP the extent and quality of SBIs, LNR					
Habitats 13. Ensure that there is no loss in mm) Percentage loss of SBIs	survival of the biodiversity within North Staffordshire 10 habitats in NStaffs identified in BAP the extent and quality of SBIs, LNR No of Grade 1 SBIs wholly or					
Habitats 13. Ensure that there is no loss in mm) Percentage loss of SBIs (known	survival of the biodiversity within North Staffordshire 10 habitats in NStaffs identified in BAP the extent and quality of SBIs, LNR					
Habitats 13. Ensure that there is no loss in mm) Percentage loss of SBIs (known as NHAs in Stoke) and number of	survival of the biodiversity within North Staffordshire 10 habitats in NStaffs identified in BAP the extent and quality of SBIs, LNR No of Grade 1 SBIs wholly or	s, RIGs				
Habitats 13. Ensure that there is no loss in mm) Percentage loss of SBIs (known as NHAs in Stoke) and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded	survival of the biodiversity within North Staffordshire 10 habitats in NStaffs identified in BAP the extent and quality of SBIs, LNR No of Grade 1 SBIs wholly or partially in area – to be determined	s, RIGs ✓				
Habitats 13. Ensure that there is no loss in mm) Percentage loss of SBIs (known as NHAs in Stoke) and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded nn) Percentage loss of RIGS	survival of the biodiversity within North Staffordshire 10 habitats in NStaffs identified in BAP the extent and quality of SBIs, LNR No of Grade 1 SBIs wholly or partially in area – to be determined Data not currently available	s, RIGs				
Habitats 13. Ensure that there is no loss in mm) Percentage loss of SBIs (known as NHAs in Stoke) and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded nn) Percentage loss of RIGS 14. Increase the amount accessib	survival of the biodiversity within North Staffordshire 10 habitats in NStaffs identified in BAP the extent and quality of SBIs, LNR No of Grade 1 SBIs wholly or partially in area – to be determined Data not currently available le natural green space	s, RIGs ✓				
Habitats 13. Ensure that there is no loss in mm) Percentage loss of SBIs (known as NHAs in Stoke) and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded nn) Percentage loss of RIGS 14. Increase the amount accessib mm) Combined area of Council	survival of the biodiversity within North Staffordshire 10 habitats in NStaffs identified in BAP the extent and quality of SBIs, LNR No of Grade 1 SBIs wholly or partially in area – to be determined Data not currently available le natural green space 3.3Ha per 1,000 in Newcastle	s, RIGs ✓				
Habitats 13. Ensure that there is no loss in mm) Percentage loss of SBIs (known as NHAs in Stoke) and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded nn) Percentage loss of RIGS 14. Increase the amount accessib mm) Combined area of Council owned and other land managed for	survival of the biodiversity within North Staffordshire 10 habitats in NStaffs identified in BAP the extent and quality of SBIs, LNR No of Grade 1 SBIs wholly or partially in area – to be determined Data not currently available le natural green space 3.3Ha per 1,000 in Newcastle xxHa per 1,000 in Stoke	s, RIGs ✓				
Habitats 13. Ensure that there is no loss in mm) Percentage loss of SBIs (known as NHAs in Stoke) and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded nn) Percentage loss of RIGS 14. Increase the amount accessib mm) Combined area of Council owned and other land managed for biodiversity, related to accessibility	survival of the biodiversity within North Staffordshire 10 habitats in NStaffs identified in BAP the extent and quality of SBIs, LNR No of Grade 1 SBIs wholly or partially in area – to be determined Data not currently available I Data not currently available I Data not currently available 	s, RIGs ✓				
Habitats 13. Ensure that there is no loss in mm) Percentage loss of SBIs (known as NHAs in Stoke) and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded nn) Percentage loss of RIGS 14. Increase the amount accessib mm) Combined area of Council owned and other land managed for	survival of the biodiversity within North Staffordshire 10 habitats in NStaffs identified in BAP the extent and quality of SBIs, LNR No of Grade 1 SBIs wholly or partially in area – to be determined Data not currently available le natural green space 3.3Ha per 1,000 in Newcastle xxHa per 1,000 in Stoke Target of at least one 20Ha site within 2km; one 100Ha site within	s, RIGs ✓				
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Habitats 13. Ensure that there is no loss in mm) Percentage loss of SBIs (known as NHAs in Stoke) and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded nn) Percentage loss of RIGS 14. Increase the amount accessib mm) Combined area of Council owned and other land managed for biodiversity, related to accessibility criteria nn) Area of LNR per 1000 head of	survival of the biodiversity within North Staffordshire 10 habitats in NStaffs identified in BAP the extent and quality of SBIs, LNR No of Grade 1 SBIs wholly or partially in area – to be determined Data not currently available le natural green space 3.3Ha per 1,000 in Newcastle xxHa per 1,000 in Stoke Target of at least one 20Ha site within 2km; one 100Ha site within 5km; and one 500Ha site within 10km of home 6 LNRs in Stoke (1 NNR) 0 in Newcastle Target of LNR provision of 1Ha per 1,000; establish LNRs in Newcastle	s, RIGs ✓ ✓				
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						1	
a) Area and Number of SSSIs in	62Ha of SSSI is in favourable	1					
`favourable' condition	condition out of 82Ha Target of 95% by 2010	•					
16 To reduce contamination requ	enerate degraded environments, ma	ntain soil re	sources and air (uality and mini	mise developmen	t on areenfield sit	A2
dddddd) Changes in the amount	311Ha in Stoke						Greenspace improvements can have a positive effect on reclamation of
of	109Ha in Newcastle	1					degraded or vacant land.
derelict/ contaminated land							-
eeeeee) Percentage of new	91% in Stoke						
homes built	88.4% in Newcastle	0					
on previously developed land ffffff) Percentage of commercial	100% in Stoke						
development taking place on	65.9% in Newcastle	0					
brownfield land	05.9 /0 III Newcastle	Ū					
gggggg) Percentage of other	100% in Stoke. Newcastle not						
developments taking place on	known	0					
brownfield land.							
hhhhh) Amount of waste	121,174 tonnes in Stoke over half						
collected per household	of which is incinerated and subject to energy recovery. 22% goes to	0					
llousenoid	landfill, 11% is recycled	U					
	Newcastle not currently available						
iiiiii) Percentage of	13.76% in Stoke						
household/commercial waste	10.5% in Newcastle	0					
recycled	Recycling target ?						
jjjjjj) Increased recycling facilities	2 household recycling sites and	-					
	35 local bring sites in Stoke Data for Newcastle tbc	0					
17 To reduce the amount of deve	lopment within the floodplain and p	omote the i	use of sustainable	e drainage syste	ms (SuDS)		
mm) Number of applications	None						
contrary to EA advice on flood		0					
risk grounds							
nn) Number of applications	Data not currently available	_					
supporting SuDS		0					
18. To increase the efficient use o	f water resources						
t) Number of developments	Average daily consumption is						
incorporating water efficient	xxlitres/ head/day	0					
features	Industry average is 147litres/ head/	U					
	day						
19. To improve water quality and	meet the requirements of the Water	Framework	Directive				
t) Percentage of rivers/canals	87% in Stoke	0					
classed as good/fair water quality		0					
classed as good/fair water quality	87% in Stoke Data for Newcastle not currently			rea			
classed as good/fair water quality 20. To help to maintain distinctive rrrr) Number of listed buildings	87% in Stoke Data for Newcastle not currently available eness and foster interest in and conc There are 192 listed buildings (34	ern for the l		ea			Landscape enhancements can have a positive effect on improving the
classed as good/fair water quality 20. To help to maintain distinctive	87% in Stoke Data for Newcastle not currently available eness and foster interest in and conc There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke and 378 in			ea			Landscape enhancements can have a positive effect on improving the setting of the built heritage.
classed as good/fair water quality 20. To help to maintain distinctive rrrr) Number of listed buildings including those at risk	87% in Stoke Data for Newcastle not currently available eness and foster interest in and conc There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke and 378 in Newcastle (xx at risk)	ern for the l		ea			setting of the built heritage.
classed as good/fair water quality 20. To help to maintain distinctive rrrr) Number of listed buildings including those at risk ssss) Archaeological features and	87% in Stoke Data for Newcastle not currently available eness and foster interest in and conc There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke and 378 in Newcastle (xx at risk) Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled	ern for the l		ea			
classed as good/fair water quality 20. To help to maintain distinctive rrrr) Number of listed buildings including those at risk	87% in Stoke Data for Newcastle not currently available eness and foster interest in and conc There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke and 378 in Newcastle (xx at risk)	ern for the I ✓		ea			setting of the built heritage.
classed as good/fair water quality 20. To help to maintain distinctive rrrr) Number of listed buildings including those at risk ssss) Archaeological features and	87% in Stoke Data for Newcastle not currently available eness and foster interest in and conc There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke and 378 in Newcastle (xx at risk) Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments	ern for the l		ea			setting of the built heritage.
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Summary: Positive effects of the policy are associated with protection of strategic greenspaces for wildlife and recreational purposes in so doing the policy will have a positive effect on health and attract investment.

Mitigation proposals: None identified

CP24: Design Quality

SA Objectives and Indicators	Key baseline information and target (where available)	Impact	Likely timing of impact (short, med, long term)	Geographical scale	Likelihood of impact	Permanence of impact	Commentary including mitigation of adverse effects
1. To help to meet the housing ne	eds of the whole community	ŕ					
qqqqq) The proportion of unfit private sector dwellings made fit or demolished as a direct result of action by the LA	Number of unfit homes made fit or demolished in Stoke is 2% and in Newcastle is 4%	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
rrrr) Number of unfit homes per 1000 dwellings	12% of homes per 1,000 are unfit in Newcastle. No data is currently available for Stoke	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
sssss) Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable	About 12% homes in Newcastle built are affordable. No data is currently available for Stoke	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
tttt) Changes in house prices relative to the regional average	House prices in Stoke - £168,623 and Newcastle - £210,871 are well below WM regional average - £259,045	1	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	Better quality houses will attract higher prices.
uuuuu) Number of houses completed per year	814 homes were completed in Stoke and 279 in Newcastle in 2004/05	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
vvvvv) Proportion of households accepted as statutory homeless by the Authority within the last two years (BV 214)	Only 0.5% of households are accepted as being homeless in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
	improve the health of the population	on overall					
oo) Percentage of population with good health	12.8% of people in Stoke describe their health as 'not good'. 23% experience a limiting long term illness which is the 26 th highest rate in England & Wales. No data is currently available for Newcastle.	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
pp) Mortality rate (causes per 100,000 population) circulatory disease i.e. heart disease/stroke; cancer; suicide; accidents	Stoke has significantly higher death rates from heart disease, circulatory diseases, and cancer than the West Midlands region as a whole. The incidence of lung cancer is also significantly higher than the regional average. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
3. To provide the best possible en	vironment to encourage and increas	e economic	enterprise and e	nployment			·
wwww) Changes in the number of jobs	In 2001, unemployment in Stoke was 4% (70 th) and in Newcastle it was xxx	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
xxxx) Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active	Around 61% of the population are economically active against a rate of 59% for the WM region	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
yyyy) Number of business start ups	Data gap	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
zzzz) Number of new businesses moving to the area	In 2003/04 1,268 new businesses moved into the Newcastle area. No data is currently available for Stoke	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
aaaaa) Number of VAT registrations (includes rural businesses)	Between 1992 and 2002 the number of VAT registrations in Stoke declined by 9%. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
	range possible of shopping and com 30% retail and 70% commercial in	1	ices for the resid	ent population		1	Na abvieus impact
oo) Percentage retail/ commercial floor space by type	Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.

nn) Chonning floor and a 1000	2E1 0E0 cam in Stake No dat- :-	0	1				As above
pp) Shopping floor space per 1000 population	251,858 sq.m in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
5. To protect and enhance the vita	lity and viability of the city, town ar	d district ce	ntres within the	conurbation and	village centres in	the rural area	
Rank of centre	Stoke is ranked 54 th (vitality 194 th and Newcastle 237 th (vitality 107 th) out of the top 500 centres	√	M	Centre in question	M	P	Better design will improve the attractiveness of centres, and may help to enhance their status.
Number of vacant shop units	259 vacant shops exist in Stoke. No data is currently available for Stoke	1	М	Centre in question	L	Ρ	As above.
6. To provide a more equitable soc population with particular emphasi	iety where the provision of the wide	est possible	range of commun	nity, cultural, edu	cational, health,	recreational and	leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the
kkkkkk) Pattern of deprivation	Stoke is 18 th most deprived area in	0	-	-	-	-	The option does not focus specifically on deprived localities,
	in England. Overall deprivation highest in wards xxxx Newcastle is ranked 138 th out of 354 English districts	U					therefore such places are unlikely to benefit more greatly than others and to attain parity.
IIIII) Percentage of residents satisfied with living in their local community	Stoke: Sports (54%), Libraries (66%), Theatres (67%), Overall services (39%), Cleanliness (45%), Planning service (80%). Newcastle data not currently available.	✓	L	Urban/Rural	М	Ρ	Better design may improve the attractiveness and quality of settlements sufficiently so as to improve public satisfaction.
mmmmmm) Loss of open space to development	Data gap	1	М	Urban/Rural	Н	Р	Provision of quality open space is an integral element of ensuring good design.
nnnnn) Participation rates in sport	Data gap	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
oooooo) The number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12	Newcastle 2.48 per 1,000 No data for Stoke available	V	М	Urban/Rural	н	Р	As for open space.
pppppp) Number of people receiving Benefits e.g. incapacity benefit	Stoke 12,500 people or 8.1% of working population i.e. ranked 6 th in England, 1 st in West Midlands Newcastle 5.2% 48 th in England	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
qqqqqq) Differential between highest and lowest incomes	Stoke 86% which is ranked 24 th out of 375 authorities. Newcastle is 75% which ranked 216 th . West Midlands is 78% and England 73%	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
7. Reduce crime and the fear of cri	me						
zzzzz) Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	In 2003, in Stoke 22.95 there were twice as many burglaries as in Newcastle 10.08	?	?	?	?	?	Impact unclear – possible positive impact due to the use of design to minimise the likelihood of crime, but this may be offset by the retention of existing income differentials
aaaaaa) Violent crimes per 1000 population	Various data is available	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
bbbbbb) Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	In 2004/05 Stoke 15.91 Newcastle 9.9	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
cccccc) Percentage of council provided car parking covered by a Secured Car Park award	None currently	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
dddddd) The level of fear of crime in older people	Data gap for Stoke Newcastle 29.6%	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
eeeeee) The number of sites at which Alcohol Consumption in Public Places Regulations are in force	Data gap for Stoke-on Trent City Council, 187 in Newcastle	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
ffffff) Changes in the level of crime, and people's perception of crime	Data gaps	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
8. To reduce the need to travel wh	ile increasing accessibility for all		1	1	1		1
xx) Number of car journeys into City Centre	Data not currently available	1	M-L	City centre	М	Р	Possible that the viability of public transport will increase if more people choose to visit sub-regional centres due to their increased attractiveness.
yy) Modal split (% of car, bus,	Data not currently available	√	M-L	Urban/Rural	М	Р	As above.

zz) Availability of passenger travel information systems, park and ride facilities	Data not currently available	1	M-L	Urban/Rural	М	P	As above.
9. To encourage the use of public	transport oveling and walking						
ff) Length of cycleway	94.6 annualised index for City		M-L	Urban/Rural	М	Р	As above.
, , , ,	Centre	~				P	
 Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre 	Stoke 100% Newcastle to be determined	~	М	Urban/Rural	Μ	P	Accessibility is a consideration of good design.
	ble energy and energy efficiency in	existing and	new developme	nt and redevelopm	ent.		
 oo) Number of developments incorporating energy efficiency measures e.g. increased standards, 	Data gap	1	M	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	Energy efficiency is a consideration of good design.
better design, improved construction and choice of materials							
pp) Percentage of energy created from renewable sources	None currently Target to produce 10% of electricity from renewables by 2010 and 25% by 2020	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
11. To improve air quality, creatin	g cleaner and healthier air						·
 Achievement of air quality standards 	2 AQMA declared in Stoke and 7 further areasunder investigation	1	М	Urban/Rural	L	Р	Improved energy efficiency and accessibility as a result of good design may have a positive impact.
12. Retain and enhance the specie	es and habitats targeted for improve	ment in the	Staffordshire Bio	diversity Action P	lan	•	
cccc) No reduction in the abundance and distribution of BAP species/ habitat	Data not currently available	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
dddd)Increase in the area of native broadleaved woodland	Data not currently available	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
eeee) Reversal in decline of farmland birds by 2020	Data not currently available	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
ffff) Maintain and enhance BAP Habitats	Data not currently available	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
13. Ensure that there is no loss in	the extent and quality of SBIs, LNR	s, RIGs	•				·
oo) Percentage loss of SBIs and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded	Data not currently available	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
pp) Percentage loss of RIGS	Data not currently available	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
14. Increase the amount accessible	le natural green space						·
 combined area of Council owned and other land managed for biodiversity, related to accessibility criteria 	Data not currently available Target of at least one 20Ha site within 2km; one 100Ha site within 5km; and one 500Ha site within 10km of home	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
pp) Area of LNR per 1000 head of population	5 LNRs in Stoke 0 in Newcastle Target of LNR provision of 1Ha per 1,000; establish LNRs in Newcastle and identify further opportunities in Stoke	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
	SSSIs classified in an `unfavourable						
 a) Area and Number of SSSIs in 'favourable' condition 	62Ha of SSSI is in favourable condition out of 82Ha Target of 95% by 2010	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
	enerate degraded environments, ma	intain soil re	sources and air (quality and minim	se developmen	t on greenfield sit	tes
kkkkkk) Changes in the amount of derelict/ contaminated land	311Ha in Stoke 109Ha in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
IIIIII) Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	91% in Stoke 88.4% in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
mmmmmm) Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	100% in Stoke 65.9% in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	As above.

nnnnn) Percentage of other	100% in Stoke. Newcastle not	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
developments taking place on	known						
brownfield land.							
oooooo) Amount of waste	121,174 tonnes in Stoke	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
collected per	Newcastle not currently available						
household							
pppppp) Percentage of	13.76% in Stoke	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
household/commercial waste	10.5% in Newcastle						
recycled							
qqqqqq) Increased recycling	2 household recycling sites and	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
facilities	35 local bring sites in Stoke						
	Data for Newcastle tbc						
	lopment within the floodplain and pr	omote the us	e of sustainab		(SuDS).		
oo) Number of applications contrary	None	1	М	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	Good design will incorporate measures to mitigate potentially
to EA advice on flood risk grounds		·		-			negative effects.
pp) Number of applications	Data not currently available	1	М	Urban/Rural	Н	Р	SuDS will be an element of good design, and will therefore be
supporting SuDS	,	v		,			incorporated into new development.
							··· p····· ·· · · · · · · · · · ·
18. To increase the efficient use of	f water resources.						
u) Number of developments	Average daily consumption is	1	М	Urban/Rural	Н	Р	Water efficient features will be an element of good design,
incorporating water efficient	xxlitres/ head/day	~	••	or barry rear a	••	•	and will therefore be incorporated into new development.
features	Industry average is 147litres/ head/						
	dav						
19 To improve water quality and	meet the requirements of the Water	Framework [)irective				
u) Percentage of rivers/canals	87% in Stoke		M	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	Good design will incorporate measures to mitigate potentially
classed as good/fair guality	Data for Newcastle not currently	~	11	orbany Kurai	141-11	F	negative effects.
classed as good/fail quality	available						negative encets.
20 To help to maintain distinctive	eness and foster interest in and conce	ern for the he	ritage of the a	irea			
www) Number of listed	There are 192 listed buildings (34		M	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	Good design will take account of quality elements of the
buildings, and	at risk) in Stoke and 378 in	~	1.1	orbanyitarai	1111		existing built fabric, and natural and historic features. Careful
number at risk	Newcastle (xx at risk)						reuse may present an opportunity for preservation.
xxxx) Archaeological features	Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled		М	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	As above.
and	ancient monuments	~	1*1	Of Dally Kurai	141-11	r	As above.
remains	Newcastle - 13				M 11		
yyyy) Number and area of	There are 4 listed parks & gardens	\checkmark	М	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	As above.
listed parks	in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle						
and gardens							
			М	Urban/Rural	M-H	Р	As above.
zzzz) Number and area of	There are 23 conservation areas in	1				•	
conservation areas;	Stoke and 18 in Newcastle	~		,			
conservation areas; aaaaa) Local lists of buildings of		√ √	M	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	As aboe.
conservation areas; aaaaa) Local lists of buildings of special	Stoke and 18 in Newcastle	-		,	M-H		
conservation areas; aaaaa) Local lists of buildings of	Stoke and 18 in Newcastle	-		,	M-H		
conservation areas; aaaaa) Local lists of buildings of special	Stoke and 18 in Newcastle	-		,	M-H		
conservation areas; aaaaa) Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological interest	Stoke and 18 in Newcastle Data not currently available	✓ ✓	М	Urban/Rural	M-H		
conservation areas; aaaaa) Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological interest	Stoke and 18 in Newcastle	✓ ✓	М	Urban/Rural	M-H		
conservation areas; aaaaa) Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological interest	Stoke and 18 in Newcastle Data not currently available	√ he viability o	М	Urban/Rural	M-H 		As aboæ.
 conservation areas; aaaa) Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological interest 21. To help to provide a safe, effic dd) Patterns and levels of 	Stoke and 18 in Newcastle Data not currently available ient highway network and improve t	✓ ✓	M f public transp	Urban/Rural		Р	As aboe.
 conservation areas; aaaaa) Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological interest 21. To help to provide a safe, effic dd) Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and 	Stoke and 18 in Newcastle Data not currently available ient highway network and improve t	√ he viability o	M f public transp	Urban/Rural		Р	As aboæ.
conservation areas; aaaaa) Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological interest 21. To help to provide a safe, effic dd) Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network	Stoke and 18 in Newcastle Data not currently available ient highway network and improve t No data as yet currently available	√ he viability o	M f public transp	Urban/Rural		Р	As aboe.
conservation areas; aaaaa) Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological interest 21. To help to provide a safe, effic dd) Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network ee) Other indicators to be confirmed	Stoke and 18 in Newcastle Data not currently available ient highway network and improve t	√ he viability o	M f public transp	Urban/Rural		Р	As aboe.
conservation areas; aaaaa) Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological interest 21. To help to provide a safe, effic dd) Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network	Stoke and 18 in Newcastle Data not currently available ient highway network and improve t No data as yet currently available	√ he viability o	M f public transp	Urban/Rural		Р	As aboe.
 conservation areas; aaaaa) Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological interest 21. To help to provide a safe, effic dd) Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network e) Other indicators to be confirmed as part of the LTP 	Stoke and 18 in Newcastle Data not currently available ient highway network and improve t No data as yet currently available No data as yet currently available	√ he viability o	M f public transp M	Urban/Rural Urban/Rural Urban/Rural	M	P	As aboe. Possible positive impact, as good design may help to improve accessibility and reduce congestion.
conservation areas; aaaaa) Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological interest 21. To help to provide a safe, effic dd) Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network ee) Other indicators to be confirmed as part of the LTP Summary: Opportunities to address	Stoke and 18 in Newcastle Data not currently available ient highway network and improve t No data as yet currently available No data as yet currently available s environmental concerns, regarding	he viability o	M f public transp M rding and imp	Urban/Rural Urban/Rural Urban/Rural	M	P	As aboe.
conservation areas; aaaaa) Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological interest 21. To help to provide a safe, effic dd) Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network ee) Other indicators to be confirmed as part of the LTP Summary: Opportunities to address potential to add to the prominence	Stoke and 18 in Newcastle Data not currently available ient highway network and improve t No data as yet currently available No data as yet currently available	he viability o	M f public transp M rding and imp ctiveness.	Urban/Rural Urban/Rural Urban/Rural	M	P	As aboe. Possible positive impact, as good design may help to improve accessibility and reduce congestion.

CP25: Reduce the need to travel and improve travel choice

SA Objectives and Indicators	Key baseline information and target (where available)	Impact V 0 x xx ?	Likely timing of impact (short, med, long term)	Geographical scale: Urban/ Rural	Likelihood of impact: H/M/L	Temporary or Permanent Impact	Commentary (include any cumulative, secondary or synergistic impacts and recommendations for improvement/ mitigation of adverse effects
1. To help to meet the housing ne	eds of the whole community	-	I				
wwww) The proportion of unfit private sector dwellings made fit or demolished as a direct result of action by the LA	Number of unfit homes made fit or demolished in Stoke is 2% and in Newcastle is 4%	0					
xxxxx) Number of unfit homes per 1000 dwellings	12% of homes per 1,000 are unfit in Newcastle. No data is currently available for Stoke	0					
yyyyy) Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable	About 12% homes in Newcastle built are affordable. In Stoke 814 new homes (80 by RSLs) were built in 2004/05.	0					
zzzz) Changes in house prices relative to the regional average	House prices in Stoke - £168,623 and Newcastle - £210,871 are well below WM regional average - £259,045	0					
aaaaaa) Number of houses completed per year	814 homes were completed in Stoke and 279 in Newcastle in 2004/05	0					
bbbbbb) Proportion of households accepted as statutory homeless by the Authority within the last two years (BV 214)	Only 0.5% of households are accepted as being homeless in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0					
2. To increase life expectancy and	improve the health of the populatio	n overall			•		
qq) Percentage of population with good health	12.8% of people in Stoke describe their health as 'not good'. 23% experience a limiting long term illness which is the 26 th highest rate in England & Wales. No data is currently available for Newcastle.	✓	S	North Staffs wide	м	Р	Safety implications are mentioned explicitly
rr) Mortality rate (causes per 100,000 population) circulatory disease i.e. heart disease/stroke; cancer; suicide; accidents	Stoke has significantly higher death rates from heart disease, circulatory diseases, and cancer than the West Midlands region as a whole. The incidence of lung cancer is also significantly higher than the regional average. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0					
	vironment to encourage and increas	e economic (enterprise and er	nployment		-	
bbbbb) Changes in the number of jobs	In 2001, unemployment in Stoke was 4% (70 th) and in Newcastle it was xxx	0					
ccccc) Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active	Around 61% of the population are economically active against a rate of 59% for the WM region	0					
ddddd) Number of business	Data gap						
start ups eeeee) Number of new businesses moving to the area	In 2003/04 1,268 new businesses moved into the Newcastle area. No data is currently available for Stoke	✓	м	North Staffs wide	м	Р	Attempts to limit further traffic congestion which will bring various benefits including freer movement of people and goods, and removing a potential barrier to employers wanting to establish new businesses in North Staffs.
fffff) Number of VAT registrations (includes rural businesses)	Between 1992 and 2002 the number of VAT registrations in Stoke declined by 9%. No data is currently available for Newcastle	✓	м	North Staffs wide	м	Ρ	Improved transport infrastructure is likely to be attractive to potential to investors both within and from outside North Staffs.

4. To enable access to the widest	range possible of shopping and com	mercial servi	ces for the resid	ent population			
qq) Percentage retail/ commercial	30% retail and 70% commercial in						
floor space by type	Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0					
rr) Shopping floor space per 1000 population	251,858 sq.m in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0					
5. To protect and enhance the vita	lity and viability of the city, town ar	d district ce	ntres within the	conurbation and v	village centres i	n the rural area	
Rank of centre	Stoke is ranked 54 th (vitality 194 th and Newcastle 237 th (vitality 107 th) out of the top 500 centres	0					
Number of vacant shop units	259 vacant shops exist in Stoke. No data is currently availabe for Stoke	0					
6. To provide a more equitable so with particular emphasis on depriv	ciety where the provision of the wid	est possible i	range of commu	nity, cultural, edu	cational, health,	recreational and	leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the population
rrrrrr) Pattern of deprivation	Stoke is 18 th most deprived area in						Implicitly supportive because prioritizing public transport provision
	in England. Newcastle is ranked 138 th out of 354 English districts	~	S	North Staffs wide	Н	Р	addresses needs of the less mobile and those without cars. Provision of more or improved cycling and walking facilities may also act in favour of those who do not own or have access to a private car.
ssssss) Percentage of residents satisfied with living in their local community	Stoke: Sports (54%), Libraries (66%), Theatres (67%), Overall services (39%), Cleanliness (45%), Planning service (80%). Newcastle data not currently available.	~	S	North Staffs wide	н	Р	The requirement for new development to be accessible by a choice of means of transport should help to ensure development is accessible to everyone. Policy wording could be enhanced to mention needs of disabled in transport terms.
tttttt) Loss of open space to development	Data gap – Data to be collected as part of Green space audit	0					
uuuuuu) Participation rates in sport	Data gap	0					
vvvvv) The number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12	Newcastle 2.48 per 1,000 No data for Stoke available	0					
wwwww) Number of people receiving Benefits e.g. incapacity benefit	Stoke 12,500 people or 8.1% of working population i.e. ranked 6 th in England, 1 st in West Midlands Newcastle 5.2% 48 th in England	0					
xxxxx) Differential between highest and lowest incomes	Stoke 86% which is ranked 24 th out of 375 authorities. Newcastle is 75% which ranked 216 th . West Midlands is 78% and England 73%	0					
7. Reduce crime and the fear of cr							
gggggg) Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	In 2003, in Stoke 22.95 there were twice as many burglaries as in Newcastle 10.08	0					
hhhhhh) Violent crimes per 1000 population	Various data is available	0					
iiiiii) Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	In 2004/05 Stoke 15.91 Newcastle 9.9	0					
jjjjjj) Percentage of council provided car parking covered by a Secured Car Park awad	None currently	0					
kkkkkk) The level of fear of crime in older people	Data gap for Stoke Newcastle 29.6%	0					
IIIII) Changes in the level of crime, and people's perception of crime	Data gaps	0					
8. To reduce the need to travel wh				,			
aaa) Distances people need to travel to work, particularly the need to out commute	In 2001, 70% of people travel to work by car or motorcycle or are a passenger in North Staffs England 55% drive, 6% are passengers in cars	~ ~	S	U/R Transboundary	н	Р	Policy will have a direct and positive impact on reducing the need/desire to travel by the car, by ensuring that new development is accessible by a choice of means of transport.
bbb) Reduced reliance on the private car	In North Staffs 31% households with no car. Higher than national average of 27%	~ ~	S	U/R Transboundary	Н	Р	As above. Emphasis relies on co-ordinating transport and spatial planning policies (e.g. mixed use developments on sites with good public transport access.

9. To encourage the use of public	transport, cycling and walking						
gg) Levels of walking, cycling or	In North Staffs 10.85% of working						An obvious benefit if use of the car is reduced.
travelling by bus or train	popn travel to work on foot (England 9.99%) 1.52% travel to work by bike (England 2.83%) 8.5% travel to work by bus	1	S	U/R Transboundary	н	Р	
hh) Percentage of new residential	Stoke 100%						
development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre	Newcastle to be determined	0					
	his snowny and snowny officiancy in a	wisting and	now dovelopment	nt and vadavaland			
(qq) Number of developments	ble energy and energy efficiency in e Average SAP rating of council	existing and	new developme	nt and redevelopr	nent.	1	Opportunities should be explored to reduce energy consumption
incorporating energy efficiency measures e.g. increased standards, better design, improved construction and choice of materials	owned dwellings Stoke – 65, Newcastle - Councils aim to increase domestic	?					through use of alternative fuels and alternative signage design e.g. solar powered.
	energy efficiency by 20% by 2010						
 rr) Percentage of energy created from renewable sources 	None currently Target to produce 10% of electricity from renewables by 2010 and 25% by 2020	0					
11. To improve air quality, creatir	ng cleaner and healthier air						
 v) Achievement of air quality standards 	2 AQMA declared in Stoke and 7 further areas under investigation	~ ~	м	U/R Transboundary	н	Р	Potential to have positive impact on air quality through a reduction in the amount of vehicle emissions as a result of minimizing the need to travel and use of alternative modes of travel to the car. Possible effects across district boundaries.
12. Retain and enhance the specie	es and habitats targeted for improve	ment in the	Staffordshire Bio	odiversity Action F	Plan		
gggg)No reduction in the abundance and distribution of BAP species/ habitat	28 species identified in BAP. Some are of international importance: Noctule Bat Pipistrelle Bat Great Crested Newt Natterjack Toad Floating water plantain	?					It is uncertain what impact an upgrade in transport infrastructure would have on nature conservation and landscape. Need to access at a detailed level.
hhhh)Increase in the area of native broadleaved woodland	Total woodland cover in North Staffs?	0					
iiii) Reversal in decline of farmland birds by 2020	Data not currently available	0					
jjjj) Maintain and enhance BAP Habitats	BAP aims to ensure long term survival of the biodiversity within North Staffordshire 10 habitats in NStaffs identified in BAP	0					
13. Ensure that there is no loss in	the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs	, RIGs			•	•	·
qq) Percentage loss of SBIs (known as NHAs in Stoke) and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded	No of Grade 1 SBIs wholly or partially in area – to be determined	0					
rr) Percentage loss of RIGS	Data not currently available	0	1			1	
14. Increase the amount accessib	-	v	1	1	1	1	
qq) Combined area of Council owned and other land managed for biodiversity, related to accessibility criteria	3.3Ha per 1,000 in Newcastle xxHa per 1,000 in Stoke Target of at least one 20Ha site within 2km; one 100Ha site within 5km; and one 500Ha site within 10km of home	0					
rr) Area of LNR per 1000 head of population	6 LNRs in Stoke (1 NNR) 0 in Newcastle Target of LNR provision of 1Ha per 1,000; establish LNRs in Newcastle and identify further opportunities in Stoke	0					
	SSSIs classified in an 'unfavourable'	condition					
 a) Area and Number of SSSIs in 'favourable' condition 	62Ha of SSSI is in favourable condition out of 82Ha Target of 95% by 2010	0					

16. To reduce contamination, rege	enerate degraded environments, mai	ntain soil re	sources and air o	uality and mini	mise development	on areenfield s	ites
rrrrrr) Changes in the amount	311Ha in Stoke						
of	109Ha in Newcastle	0					
derelict/ contaminated land		•					
sssss) Percentage of new	91% in Stoke						
homes built	88.4% in Newcastle	0					
on previously developed land		•					
tttttt) Percentage of commercial	100% in Stoke						
development taking place on	65.9% in Newcastle	0					
brownfield land		•					
uuuuuu) Percentage of other	100% in Stoke. Newcastle not						
developments taking place on	known	0					
brownfield land.		÷					
vvvvvv) Amount of waste	121,174 tonnes in Stoke over half						
collected per	of which is incinerated and subject						
household	to energy recovery. 22% goes to	0					
	landfill, 11% is recycled	-					
	Newcastle not currently available						
wwwwww) Percentage of	13.76% in Stoke		1		1		
household/commercial waste	10.5% in Newcastle	0					
recycled	Recycling target ?	-					
xxxxxx) Increased recycling	2 household recycling sites and		1				
facilities	35 local bring sites in Stoke	0					
racinaco	Data for Newcastle tbc	0					
17 To reduce the amount of days	lopment within the floodplain and pr	omote the i	ise of sustainable	drainage syste		1	
qq) Number of applications	None	sincle the t		aramage syste			
contrary to EA advice on flood risk	None	0					
grounds		U					
	Data ant summaths available						
rr) Number of applications	Data not currently available	•					
supporting SuDS		0					
18. To increase the efficient use o			1			r	
v) Number of developments	Average daily consumption is						
incorporating water efficient	xxlitres/ head/day	0					
features	Industry average is 147litres/ head/	U					
	day						
	meet the requirements of the Water	Framework	Directive			1	
v) Percentage of rivers/canals	87% in Stoke	•					
classed as good/fair water quality	Data for Newcastle not currently	0					
	available						
	eness and foster interest in and conc	ern for the l	heritage of the are	ea		1	
bbbbb) Number of listed	There are 192 listed buildings (34	-					
buildings	at risk) in Stoke and 378 in	0					
including those at risk	Newcastle (xx at risk)						
ccccc) Archaeological features	Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled	_					
and	ancient monuments	0					
remains	Newcastle - 13						
ddddd) Number and area of	There are 4 listed parks & gardens						
listed parks	in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle	0					
and gardens		-					
eeeee) Number and area of	There are 23 conservation areas in	0					
conservation areas;	Stoke and 18 in Newcastle	U					
fffff) Local lists of buildings of	Data not currently available						
special	,	~					
historic and/or archaeological		0					
interest							
21. To help to provide a safe and o	efficient highway network				•	•	•
f) Patterns and levels of	Stoke - 44% journeys into City				1	T	Policy should have a direct and positive impact on traffic congestion by
congestion on primary highway and	Centre by car in 2004/05. Target						encouraging people to use alternative modes of transport to the car.
public transport network	40% by 2011						Possibility of secondary effects as a result of people taking up cycling
public transport network	No of people killed or seriously						and walking instead of driving for all journeys.
	injured in road accidents by 2010	$\checkmark\checkmark$	м	U/R	н	Р	anu waiking insteau or unving for all journeys.
				-			
	Stoke – 91 (2004/05) Target of 75						
	by 2010 Newcastle – to be determined						
Summary: Overall a sustaina	ble transport policy which is co	nsistent w	ith PPS3 and P	PG13			

Mitigation proposals: Policy might be enhanced with more detail on how desired outcomes might be implemented. For example, clause (e) mentions the use of ICT but is not clear when this measure would be required. The text does not mention the need for transport assessment of new housing and employment proposals which should be included in the generic DC DPD or appropriate area action plan.

CP26: Mineral Resources

SA Objectives and Indicators	Key baseline information and target (where available)	Impact	Likely timing of impact (short, med, long term)	Geographical scale: Urban/ Rural	Likelihood of impact: H/M/L	Temporary or Permanent Impact	Commentary (include any cumulative, secondary or synergistic impacts and recommendations for improvement/ mitigation of adverse effects
1. To help to meet the housing nee	eds of the whole community	-					
cccccc) The proportion of unfit private sector dwellings made fit or demolished as a direct result of action by the LA	Number of unfit homes made fit or demolished in Stoke is 2% and in Newcastle is 4%	0					
ddddd) Number of unfit homes per 1000 dwellings	12% of homes per 1,000 are unfit in Newcastle. No data is currently available for Stoke	0					
eeeeee) Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable	About 12% homes in Newcastle built are affordable. In Stoke 814 new homes (80 by RSLs) were built in 2004/05.	0					
fffff) Changes in house prices relative to the regional average	House prices in Stoke - £168,623 and Newcastle - £210,871 are well below WM regional average - £259,045	0					
gggggg) Number of houses completed per year	814 homes were completed in Stoke and 279 in Newcastle in 2004/05	0					
hhhhhh) Proportion of households accepted as statutory homeless by the Authority within the last two years (BV 214)	Only 0.5% of households are accepted as being homeless in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0					
2. To increase life expectancy and	improve the health of the populatio	n overall	•	•	•	•	
ss) Percentage of population with good health	12.8% of people in Stoke describe their health as `not good'. 23% experience a limiting long term illness which is the 26 th highest rate in England & Wales. No data is currently available for Newcastle.	?					Uncertainties are associated which may lead to impacts on health associated with air and noise pollution and vibration.
tt) Mortality rate (causes per 100,000 population) circulatory disease i.e. heart disease/stroke; cancer; suicide; accidents	Stoke has significantly higher death rates from heart disease, circulatory diseases, and cancer than the West Midlands region as a whole. The incidence of lung cancer is also significantly higher than the regional average. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0					
	vironment to encourage and increas	e economic (enterprise and er	nployment	-	-	
ggggg) Changes in the number of jobs	In 2001, unemployment in Stoke was 4% (70 th) and in Newcastle it was xxx	?					Once existing reserves are depleted there will be a loss of employment opportunities in that sector.
hhhhh) Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active	Around 61% of the population are economically active against a rate of 59% for the WM region	0					
iiiii) Number of business start ups	Data gap	0					
jjjjj) Number of new businesses moving to the area	In 2003/04 1,268 new businesses moved into the Newcastle area. No data is currently available for Stoke	0					
kkkkk) Number of VAT registrations (includes rural businesses)	Between 1992 and 2002 the number of VAT registrations in Stoke declined by 9%. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0					

4. To enable access to the widest	range possible of shopping and com	mercial serv	ces for the resid	ent population			
ss)Percentage retail/ commercial	30% retail and 70% commercial in						
floor space by type	Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0					
tt) Shopping floor space per 1000 population	251,858 sq.m in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0					
5. To protect and enhance the vita	ality and viability of the city, town a	nd district ce	ntres within the	conurbation and	village centres i	the rural area	
Rank of centre	Stoke is ranked 54 th (vitality 194 th and Newcastle 237 th (vitality 107 th) out of the top 500 centres	0					
Number of vacant shop units	259 vacant shops exist in Stoke. No data is currently available for Stoke	0					
6. To provide a more equitable so with particular emphasis on depriv		est possible	range of commur	nity, cultural, edu	icational, health,	recreational and	leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the population
yyyyyy) Pattern of deprivation	Stoke is 18 th most deprived area in in England. Newcastle is ranked 138 th out of 354 English districts	0					
zzzzz) Percentage of residents satisfied with living in their local community	Stoke: Sports (54%), Libraries (66%), Theatres (67%), Overall services (39%), Cleanliness (45%), Planning service (80%). Newcastle data not currently available.	0					
aaaaaaa) Loss of open space to development	Data gap – Data to be collected as part of Green space audit	0					
bbbbbbb) Participation rates in sport	Data gap	0					
ccccccc) The number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12	Newcastle 2.48 per 1,000 No data for Stoke available	0					
dddddd) Number of people receiving Benefits e.g. incapacity benefit	Stoke 12,500 people or 8.1% of working population i.e. ranked 6 th in England, 1 st in West Midlands Newcastle 5.2% 48 th in England	0					
eeeeeee) Differential between highest and lowest incomes	Stoke 86% which is ranked 24 th out of 375 authorities. Newcastle is 75% which ranked 216 th . West Midlands is 78% and England 73%	0					
7. Reduce crime and the fear of cr							
mmmmmm) Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	In 2003, in Stoke 22.95 there were twice as many burglaries as in Newcastle 10.08	0					
nnnnn) Violent crimes per 1000 population	Various data is available	0					
oooooo) Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	In 2004/05 Stoke 15.91 Newcastle 9.9	0					
pppppp) Percentage of council provided car parking covered by a Secured Car Park award	None currently	0					
qqqqqq) The level of fear of crime in older people	Data gap for Stoke Newcastle 29.6%	0					
rrrrrr) Changes in the level of crime, and people's perception of crime	Data gaps	0					
8. To reduce the need to travel wh	hile increasing accessibility for all						
ccc) Distances people need to travel to work, particularly the need to out commute	In 2001, 70% of people travel to work by car or motorcycle or are a passenger in North Staffs England 55% drive, 6% are passengers in cars	0					

			1		1		
ddd) Reduced reliance on the	In North Staffs 31% households	-					
private	with no car. Higher than national	0					
car	average of 27%						
9. To encourage the use of public		1					
ii) Levels of walking, cycling or	In North Staffs 10.85% of working						
travelling by bus or train	popn travel to work on foot						
	(England 9.99%) 1.52% travel to work by bike	0					
	(England 2.83%) 8.5% travel to work by bus						
ii) Dercentage of new residential	Stoke 100%						
jj) Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by	Newcastle to be determined						
public transport of GP, hospital,	Newcastle to be determined						
primary and secondary schools,		0					
employment and major health							
centre							
	ble energy and energy efficiency in	existing and	new developmen	t and redevelop	ment.		
ss) Number of developments	Average SAP rating of council	existing and					
incorporating energy efficiency	owned dwellings Stoke – 65,						
measures e.g. increased standards,	Newcastle -	•					
better design, improved construction		0					
and choice of materials	Councils aim to increase domestic						
	energy efficiency by 20% by 2010						
tt) Percentage of energy created	None currently						
from renewable sources	Target to produce 10% of electricity	0			1		
	from renewables by 2010 and 25%	U					
	by 2020						
11. To improve air quality, creating							
 w) Achievement of air quality 	2 AQMA declared in Stoke and 7	-					
standards	further areas under investigation	0					
			<u> </u>				
kkkk) No reduction in the abundance	es and habitats targeted for improve 28 species identified in BAP. Some	ment in the	Stattordsnire Bio	diversity Action	Plan		I have the international states of the states which affects and the states and
and distribution of BAP species/	are of international importance:						Uncertainties associated with the potential effects on biodiversity and landscape when excavation of protected mineral reserves needs to
habitat	Noctule Bat						take place.
Habitat	Pipistrelle Bat	?					take place.
	Great Crested Newt	-					
	Natterjack Toad						
	Floating water plantain						
IIII) Increase in the area of native	Total woodland cover in North	•					
broadleaved woodland	Staffs?	0					
mmmm) Reversal in decline of	Data not currently available						
farmland		0					
birds by 2020							
nnnn)Maintain and enhance BAP	BAP aims to ensure long term						
Habitats	survival of the biodiversity within	0			1		
	North Staffordshire 10 habitats in	U					
	NStaffs identified in BAP						
	the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs		1		1	1	
ss) Percentage loss of SBIs (known	No of Grade 1 SBIs wholly or	0					
as NHAs in Stoke) and number of	partially in area – to be determined				1		
Grade 1 sites downgraded	Data not surrently susilable	0			+		
tt) Percentage loss of RIGS	Data not currently available	U				1	
14. Increase the amount accessit ss) Combined area of Council			1		1		
owned and other land managed for	3.3Ha per 1,000 in Newcastle xxHa per 1,000 in Stoke				1		
biodiversity, related to accessibility	Target of at least one 20Ha site						
criteria	within 2km; one 100Ha site within	0			1		
citeria	5km; and one 500Ha site within						
	10km of home						
tt) Area of LNR per 1000 head of	6 LNRs in Stoke (1 NNR)		1		1	1	
population	0 in Newcastle				1		
F-F	Target of LNR provision of 1Ha per	-					
	1,000; establish LNRs in Newcastle	0					
	and identify further opportunities in				1		
	Stoke				1	1	
	Stoke						
15. Reduce the amount of land in	SSSIs classified in an 'unfavourable'	condition					

						,	
a) Area and Number of SSSIs in	62Ha of SSSI is in favourable	~					
'favourable' condition	condition out of 82Ha	0			1		
16 To roduce contamination	Target of 95% by 2010 enerate degraded environments, ma	ntain coil	ourses and air a	uplity and minin	l lico dovolonment	on groonfield site	
yyyyyy) Changes in the amount	311Ha in Stoke	intain son re	sources and air c	uality and minin	lise development	on greenneid site	25
of	109Ha in Newcastle	0					
derelict/ contaminated land zzzzzz) Percentage of new	91% in Stoke						
homes built	88.4% in Newcastle	0					
on previously developed land	oo. Hit in New custic	•					
aaaaaaa) Percentage of	100% in Stoke						
commercial	65.9% in Newcastle	0					
development taking place on brownfield land		Ū					
bbbbbbb) Percentage of other	100% in Stoke. Newcastle not						
developments taking place on brownfield land.	known	0					
ccccccc) Amount of waste	121,174 tonnes in Stoke over half						
collected per	of which is incinerated and subject	-					
household	to energy recovery. 22% goes to landfill, 11% is recycled	0					
	Newcastle not currently available						
dddddd) Percentage of	13.76% in Stoke				1		Opportunities need to be explored as to whether the proposed
household/commercial waste	10.5% in Newcastle	?					developments within the inner urban core especially can utilise
recycled	Recycling target ?						secondary aggregate in building materials.
eeeeeee) Increased recycling	2 household recycling sites and						
facilities	35 local bring sites in Stoke						
	Data for Newcastle tbc			l <u></u>	(2.50)		
	elopment within the floodplain and p	omote the u	se of sustainable	e drainage syster	ns (SuDS).	,	
ss) Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds	None	0					
tt) Number of applications supporting SuDS	Data not currently available	0					
18. To increase the efficient use of					1	1	
 w) Number of developments incorporating water efficient 	Average daily consumption is xxlitres/ head/day						
features	Industry average is 147litres/ head/	0					
	day						
19. To improve water quality and	meet the requirements of the Water	Framework	Directive				
w) Percentage of rivers/canals	87% in Stoke						
classed as good/fair water quality	Data for Newcastle not currently available	0					
	eness and foster interest in and conc	ern for the h	eritage of the ar	ea			
ggggg) Number of listed	There are 192 listed buildings (34						Uncertainties are associated with the potential effect on archaeology
buildings	at risk) in Stoke and 378 in	?					and heritage in future years, when excavation of the protected mineral
including those at risk hhhhh) Archaeological features	Newcastle (xx at risk) Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled						reserves needs to take place.
hhhhh) Archaeological features and	Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments	?					As above
remains	Newcastle - 13	-					
iiiii) Numberand area of listed parks	There are 4 listed parks & gardens	?					As above
and gardens	in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle						
jjjjj) Number and area of conservation areas;	There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle	?					As above
kkkkk) Local lists of buildings of	Data not currently available				1		As above
special		?					
historic and/or archaeological interest		-					
21. To help to provide a safe and	efficient highway network						
gg) Patterns and levels of	Stoke - 44% journeys into City						
congestion on primary highway and	Centre by car in 2004/05. Target						
public transport network	40% by 2011						
	No of people killed or seriously	0					
	injured in road accidents by 2010	U					
	Stoke – 91 (2004/05) Target of 75						
	by 2010 Newcastle – to be determined						
i	Newcascie – to be determined		1	L	1		

Summary: The proposal seeks to ensure that finite resources are conserved for future generations. However negative effects are associated with uncertainties relating to the timescale over which resources remain safeguarded, and the pontetial consequences when they are extracted. Negative effects relate to erosion of biodiversity and, landscape, archaeology and heritage and pollution which could lead to impacts on local communities relating to dust, noise and vibration. Safeguarding future mineral reserves will reduce the demand for local employment in this sector, and any sterilisation of mineral reserves will could reduce the availability of resources for future generations.

Mitigation proposals: Future proposals need to be accompanied by EIA, monitoring plans and provision for suitable restoration and after including the reinstatement of soil where appropriate.

CP27: Waste Management

SA Objectives and Indicators	Key baseline information and target (where available)	Impact	Likely timing of impact (short, med, long term)	Geographical scale: Urban/ Rural	Likelihood of impact: H/M/L	Temporary or Permanent Impact	Commentary (include any cumulative, secondary or synergistic impacts and recommendations for improvement/ mitigation of adverse effects
1. To help to meet the housing ne	eds of the whole community	-					
iiiii) The proportion of unfit private sector dwellings made fit or demolished as a direct result of action by the LA	Number of unfit homes made fit or demolished in Stoke is 2% and in Newcastle is 4%	0					
jjjjjj) Number of unfit homes per 1000 dwellings	12% of homes per 1,000 are unfit in Newcastle. No data is currently available for Stoke	0					
kkkkkk) Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable	About 12% homes in Newcastle built are affordable. In Stoke 814 new homes (80 by RSLs) were built in 2004/05.	0					
IIIII) Changes in house prices relative to the regional average	House prices in Stoke - £168,623 and Newcastle - £210,871 are well below WM regional average - £259,045	0					
mmmmmm) Number of houses completed per year	814 homes were completed in Stoke and 279 in Newcastle in 2004/05	0					
nnnnn) Proportion of households accepted as statutory homeless by the Authority within the last two years (BV 214)	Only 0.5% of households are accepted as being homeless in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0					
2. To increase life expectancy and	improve the health of the populatio	n overall					
uu) Percentage of population with good health	12.8% of people in Stoke describe their health as 'not good'. 23% experience a limiting long term illness which is the 26 th highest rate in England & Wales. No data is currently available for Newcastle.	√/?					Proposals in the long term should seek to reduce the negative effects on health through a reduction in noise and air pollution asalternative sites are identified for disposal/waste recovery. However in the short to medium term an increase in waste as a consequence of a rising population, a rapidly reducing capacity to take waste to landfill and the need to transport waste out of the area could increase air pollution and in turn impact on health.
<pre>vv) Mortality rate (causes per 100,000 population) circulatory disease i.e. heart disease/stroke; cancer; suicide; accidents</pre>	Stoke has significantly higher death rates from heart disease, circulatory diseases, and cancer than the West Midlands region as a whole. The incidence of lung cancer is also significantly higher than the regional average. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0					
	vironment to encourage and increas	e economic (enterprise and er	nployment			
IIIII) Changes in the number of jobs	In 2001, unemployment in Stoke was 4% (70 th) and in Newcastle it was xxx	√/?					Long term employment opportunities could be generated.
mmmmm) Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active	Around 61% of the population are economically active against a rate of 59% for the WM region	0					
nnnnn) Number of business start ups	Data gap	0					
ooooo) Number of new businesses moving to the area	In 2003/04 1,268 new businesses moved into the Newcastle area. No data is currently available for Stoke	0					
pppp) Number of VAT registrations (includes rural businesses)	Between 1992 and 2002 the number of VAT registrations in Stoke declined by 9%. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0					

4. To enable access to the widest	range possible of shopping and com	mercial serv	ices for the resid	lent population			
uu) Percentage retail/ commercial	30% retail and 70% commercial in						
floor space by type	Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0					
vv) Shopping floor space per 1000 population	251,858 sq.m in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0					
5. To protect and enhance the vita	ality and viability of the city, town a	nd district ce	ntres within the	conurbation and	village centres i	n the rural area	
Rank of centre	Stoke is ranked 54 th (vitality 194 th and Newcastle 237 th (vitality 107 th) out of the top 500 centres	0					
Number of vacant shop units	259 vacant shops exist in Stoke. No data is currently available for Stoke	0					
6. To provide a more equitable so with particular emphasis on depriv		est possible	range of commu	nity, cultural, edu	cational, health,	recreational and	leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the population
fffffff)Pattern of deprivation	Stoke is 18 th most deprived area in in England. Newcastle is ranked 138 th out of 354 English districts	0					
ggggggg) Percentage of residents satisfied with living in their local community	Stoke: Sports (54%), Libraries (66%), Theatres (67%), Overall services (39%), Cleanliness (45%), Planning service (80%). Newcastle data not currently available.	√/?					Access to local recycling and composting facilities. Education will assist in seeking to minimise waste.
hhhhhhh) Loss of open space to development	Data gap – Data to be collected as part of Green space audit	0					
iiiiiii) Participation rates in sport	Data gap	0					
jjjjjjj) The number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12	Newcastle 2.48 per 1,000 No data for Stoke available	0					
kkkkkkk) Number of people receiving Benefits e.g. incapacity benefit	Stoke 12,500 people or 8.1% of working population i.e. ranked 6 th in England, 1 st in West Midlands Newcastle 5.2% 48 th in England	0					
IIIIII) Differential between highest and lowest incomes	Stoke 86% which is ranked 24 th out of 375 authorities. Newcastle is 75% which ranked 216 th . West Midlands is 78% and England 73%	0					
7. Reduce crime and the fear of cr							
sssss) Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	In 2003, in Stoke 22.95 there were twice as many burglaries as in Newcastle 10.08	0					
tttttt) Violent crimes per 1000 population	Various data is available	0					
uuuuuu) Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	In 2004/05 Stoke 15.91 Newcastle 9.9	0					
vvvvv) Percentage of council provided car parking covered by a Secured Car Park award	None currently	0					
wwwwww) The level of fear of crime in older people	Data gap for Stoke Newcastle 29.6%	0					
xxxxxx) Changes in the level of crime, and people's perception of crime	Data gaps	0					
8. To reduce the need to travel wi	hile increasing accessibility for all						
eee) Distances people need to travel to work, particularly the need to out commute	In 2001, 70% of people travel to work by car or motorcycle or are a passenger in North Staffs England 55% drive, 6% are passengers in cars	X/?					The proposal advocates the proximity principle, minimising the length of journeys to waste management facilities. A proportion of waste will need to transported out of the area and it is unclear what alternative sites for landfill have been identified outside the area and their distance from Nstaffs. Can waste be transported by rail or canal rather than by vehicles.

fff) Reduced reliance on the	In North Staffs 31% households	0					
private	with no car. Higher than national average of 27%	U					
9. To encourage the use of public							
kk) Levels of walking, cycling or	In North Staffs 10.85% of working						
travelling by bus or train	popn travel to work on foot						
	(England 9.99%)	-					
	1.52% travel to work by bike	0					
	(England 2.83%)						
	8.5% travel to work by bus						
II) Percentage of new residential	Stoke 100%						
development within 30 minutes by	Newcastle to be determined						
public transport of GP, hospital,		0					
primary and secondary schools,		-					
employment and major health centre							
	ble energy and energy efficiency in (ovicting and	now dovelonmen	t and redevelop	mont		
uu) Number of developments	Average SAP rating of council	existing and	new developmen	and redevelop	inent.		
incorporating energy efficiency	owned dwellings Stoke – 65,						
measures e.g. increased standards,	Newcastle -	-					
better design, improved construction		0					
and choice of materials	Councils aim to increase domestic						
	energy efficiency by 20% by 2010						
vv) Percentage of energy created	None currently						
from renewable sources	Target to produce 10% of electricity	0					
	from renewables by 2010 and 25%				1		
	by 2020						
11. To improve air quality, creatin					1		The survey of the barrow barrow should easily be used on the survey time
 Achievement of air quality standards 	2 AQMA declared in Stoke and 7 further areas under investigation						The proposal in the longer term should seek to reduce the negative effect on air, noise and water pollution within NStaffs limits as
stanuarus	further areas under investigation	X/?					alternative sites are identified for waste management. However
		λ,.					proposals to transport waste outside the area will lead to an increase
							in emissions.
12. Retain and enhance the specie	es and habitats targeted for improve	ment in the	Staffordshire Bio	diversity Action	Plan		
oooo) No reduction in the abundance	28 species identified in BAP. Some						Uncertainties are associated with effects on biodiversity and landscape
and distribution of BAP species/	are of international importance:						in future years as sites are identified for waste management.
habitat	Noctule Bat						
	Pipistrelle Bat	?					
	Great Crested Newt						
	Natterjack Toad Floating water plantain						
pppp)Increase in the area of native	Total woodland cover in North						
broadleaved woodland	Staffs?	?					
gggg)Reversal in decline of farmland	Data not currently available	_					
birds by 2020		?					
rrrr) Maintain and enhance BAP	BAP aims to ensure long term						
Habitats	survival of the biodiversity within	?					
	North Staffordshire 10 habitats in	f			1		
	NStaffs identified in BAP		L				
	the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs	s, RIGs	T		1		
uu) Percentage loss of SBIs (known	No of Grade 1 SBIs wholly or	-			1		
as NHAs in Stoke) and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded	partially in area – to be determined	?			1		
vv) Percentage loss of RIGS	Data not currently available	?			1		
14. Increase the amount accessib		-	1		1	1	
uu) Combined area of Council	3.3Ha per 1,000 in Newcastle						
owned and other land managed for	xxHa per 1,000 in Stoke				1		
biodiversity, related to accessibility	Target of at least one 20Ha site	_			1		
criteria	within 2km; one 100Ha site within	?					
	5km; and one 500Ha site within				1		
	10km of home				I		
vv) Area of LNR per 1000 head of	6 LNRs in Stoke (1 NNR)						
population	0 in Newcastle				1		
	Target of LNR provision of 1Ha per	?			1		
	1,000; establish LNRs in Newcastle	-			1		
	and identify further opportunities in Stoke						
			1		1	1	
15. Reduce the amount of land in	SSSIs classified in an 'unfavourable'	condition					

a) Area and Number of SSSIs in	62Ha of SSSI is in favourable			1	1	
'favourable' condition	condition out of 82Ha	?				
	Target of 95% by 2010	-				
16 To reduce contamination rege	enerate degraded environments, ma	intain soil re	sources and air quality and mini	nise development	on areenfield sit	PS
fffffff)Changes in the amount of	311Ha in Stoke		sources and an quarty and minin	linse development	on greenneid sie	
derelict/ contaminated land	109Ha in Newcastle	0				
ggggggg) Percentage of new	91% in Stoke					
homes built	88.4% in Newcastle	0				
on previously developed land						
hhhhhh) Percentage of	100% in Stoke					
commercial	65.9% in Newcastle	0				
development taking place on		Ū				
brownfield land						
iiiiiii) Percentage of other	100% in Stoke. Newcastle not	0				
developments taking place on brownfield land.	known	U				
jjjjjjj) Amount of waste collected per	121,174 tonnes in Stoke over half					
household	of which is incinerated and subject					
liouselloid	to energy recovery. 22% goes to	0				
	landfill, 11% is recycled	•				
	Newcastle not currently available					
kkkkkk) Percentage of	13.76% in Stoke					Short term opportunities for waste disposal are becoming limited
household/commercial waste	10.5% in Newcastle					which could result in an increase in flytipping and dumping as rapid
recycled	Recycling target ?	√/x				measures are introduced to reduce waste generation. Long term it is
						hoped that through adequate facilities and educational awareness that
						waste generation will decrease.
IIIIIII) Increased recycling facilities	2 household recycling sites and					Consideration should be given to the vitality and viability of future
	35 local bring sites in Stoke	√/?				adjacent land uses to recycling facilities
17 To reduce the amount of dove	Data for Newcastle tbc lopment within the floodplain and p	omoto the i	so of custainable drainage syste			
uu) Number of applications	None	oniote the t	ise of sustainable drainage syste			
contrary to EA advice on flood	None	0				
risk grounds		Ū				
vv) Number of applications	Data not currently available					
supporting SuDS	···· ··· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0				
· · ·						
18. To increase the efficient use o						
 x) Number of developments 	Average daily consumption is					
incorporating water efficient	xxlitres/ head/day	0				
features	Industry average is 147litres/ head/ dav	-				
19 To improve water quality and	meet the requirements of the Water	Framework	Directive			
x) Percentage of rivers/canals	87% in Stoke	1 anework				
classed as good/fair water quality	Data for Newcastle not currently	0				
second as good, an mater quality	available	-				
20. To help to maintain distinctive	eness and foster interest in and conc	ern for the l	heritage of the area	•		
IIIII) Number of listed buildings	There are 192 listed buildings (34					Uncertainties are associated with effects on archaeology and heritage
including those at risk	at risk) in Stoke and 378 in	√/?				in future years as alternative sites are identified for waste
	Newcastle (xx at risk)					management.
mmmmm) Archaeological features	Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled					
and	ancient monuments	0				
remains	Newcastle - 13					
nnnnn) Number and area of	There are 4 listed parks & gardens	•				
listed parks	in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle	0				
and gardens ooooo) Number and area of	There are 23 conservation areas in					
ooooo) Number and area of conservation areas;	Stoke and 18 in Newcastle	0				
ppppp) Local lists of buildings of	Data not currently available		<u> </u>			
special						
historic and/or archaeological		0				
interest						
21. To help to provide a safe and	efficient highway network		•	•		
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •						

hh) Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network	Stoke - 44% journeys into City Centre by car in 2004/05. Target 40% by 2011 No of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents by 2010 Stoke - 91 (2004/05) Target of 75 by 2010 Newcastle - to be determined	0					
of energy from waste. In addition population in the longer term, rap degrade the environment and imp	i it could generate local employment idly reducing capacity ti take waste act on adjacent land uses. osals need to be accompanied by an	opportunitie to landfill and	s through the main d the need to tran	nagement of rec sport waste out	ycling facilities. of the area could	Negative impacts i increase air pol	pollution, and could promote the reuse of materials and recovery s include an increase in waste as a consequence of a rising ution which could impact on human healt, increase vehicle trips, ent land uses and communities quality of life/health. Alternative