

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 ✓ 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 needs 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	M	P	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	M	P	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.	✓	M	U/R	M	P	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	✓	S/M	U/R	M	T	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	M	P	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	✓	M	U/R	L	P	Not directly. However related housing strategy policies likely to support this objective
2. To increase life expectancy and improve the health of the population 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.	✓	L	U/R	L	P	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	P	As above
3. To provide the best possible environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment							
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	M	P	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	M	P	As above
c) Number of business start ups	Data gap	✓	M/L	U/R	M	P	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	✓	M/L	U/R	M	P	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	✓	M/L	U/R	M	P	As above
4. To enable access to the widest range possible of shopping and commercial services for the resident population							

a) Percentage retail/ commercial floor space by type	30% retail and 70% commercial in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	✓	M/L	U/R	M	P	Sustainable growth of centres will support wide range of facilities. 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	M	P	As above
5. To protect and enhance the vitality and viability of the city, town and district centres 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	M	P	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	M	P	As above
6. To provide a more equitable society where the provision of the widest possible range of community, cultural, educational, health, recreational and leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the population with particular emphasis on deprived neighbourhoods							
a) Pattern of deprivation	Stoke is 18 th most deprived area in in England. Newcastle is ranked 138 th out of 354 English districts	✓	L	U/R	L	P	Concentrating development in urban areas which include wards with 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.	✓	M	U/R	M	T	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 development	Data gap – Data to be collected as part of Green space audit	✓	S/M	U/R	H	P	Sustainable pattern of development should seek to protect and enhance open space in accordance with local needs audit/ strategy
d) Participation rates in sport	Data gap	✓	S/M	U/R	M	P	Depends on delivery of active sport and recreation strategy
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	H	P	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	P	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	P	Concentrating development in areas of greatest social need should provide opportunities to reduce levels of deprivation
7. Reduce crime and the fear of crime							
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	P	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
8. To reduce the need to travel while 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	M	P	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	M	P	Overall strategy is to concentrate development.
9. To encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking							

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	M	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	M	P	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 renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new development and redevelopment.							
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 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	P	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 species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Staffordshire Biodiversity 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
13. Ensure that there is no loss in the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs, 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 accessible natural green space							
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
16. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites							
a) Changes in the amount of derelict/ contaminated land	311Ha in Stoke 109Ha in Newcastle	✓	M/L	U	H	P	Urban intensification and development on previously developed land will assist transformation of derelict sites and buildings

b) Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	91% in Stoke 88.4% in Newcastle						Sequential approach to managing residential land supply and strict phasing programme to stimulate regeneration process
c) Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	100% in Stoke 65.9% in Newcastle						As above
d) Percentage of other developments taking place on brownfield land.	100% in Stoke. Newcastle not known						As above
e) 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 development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).							
a) Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds	None	✓	S/M	U/R	L	P	Policy could be strengthened to include reference to sustainable drainage principles. Dependant on detailed planning.
b) Number of applications supporting SuDS	Data not currently available	✓	S/M	U/R	L	P	As above
18. To increase the efficient use of water resources.							
a) Number of developments incorporating water efficient features	Average daily consumption is xxlitres/ head/day Industry average is 147litres/ head/day	✓	S/M	U/R	L	P	Potential for increased water demands in areas of major change 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	✓	S/M	U/R	L	P	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 distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area							
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	P	Strategy states that all development is required to take account of features of acknowledged importance. Urban renaissance should be of 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
c) 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							
a) 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	X	M	U/R	M/H	P	Substantial new development and growth of town and City Centres 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
Summary: Overarching policy designed to reflect sustainable development agenda. Most of the key sustainability points listed have been covered by other policies in the Core Strategy and certain issues will be dealt with in further detail in other DPDs.							
Mitigation proposals: The policy omits support for key sustainability principles including prudent use of natural resources which is identified in the scoping report as a topic on which strategy should be considered. Ideally some of the clauses could be defined in more detail either within the Core Strategy or other DPDs. Important national priority of delivering sustainable communities needs to be given prominence in the Core Strategy.							

CP2: Infrastructure Provision

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 needs of the whole community							
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.
i) 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	Urban/Rural	M	P	Requirement for developers to make contributions, therefore adequate supply of affordable housing.
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	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	M	T	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.
l) 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	M	P	Increase in affordable housing may reduce number of homeless families
2. To increase life expectancy and improve the health of the population overall							
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.	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	M	P	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	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	M	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 environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment							
f) Changes in the number of jobs	In 2001, unemployment in Stoke was 4% (70 th) and in Newcastle it was xxx	✓	L	Urban/Rural	L-M	P	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	✓	L	Urban/Rural	L-M	P	As above.
h) Number of business start ups	Data gap	✓	L	Urban/Rural	L-M	P	As above.
i) 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	P	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	✓	L	Urban/Rural	L-M	P	As above.
4. To enable access to the widest range possible of shopping and commercial services for the resident population							
c) 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	P	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	✓	L	Urban	L-M	P	As above – retail floorspace would be likely to increase in absolute terms.
5. To protect and enhance the vitality and viability of the city, town and district centres 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	P	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.	✓	L	Centre in question	L-M	P	Increased demand for retail, commercial and leisure facilities will reduce the number of vacant units.
6. To provide a more equitable society where the provision of the widest possible range of community, cultural, educational, health, recreational and leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the population with particular emphasis on deprived neighbourhoods							
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.
i) 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	?	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	H	P	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	✓	M	Urban/Rural	M	P	Provision of open space will increase the opportunity for participation in sport.
l) 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	✓	M	Urban/Rural	H	P	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 crime							
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.
l) 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 while increasing accessibility for all							
c) Number of car journeys into City Centre	Data not currently available	✓	M-L	Urban	L-M	P	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)	Data not currently available	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	L-M	P	As above.
e) Availability of passenger travel information systems, park and ride facilities	Data not currently available	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	L-M	P	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	P	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	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	L-M	P	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.
10. To increase the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new development and redevelopment.							
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 cleaner and healthier air							
b) Achievement of air quality standards	2 AQMA declared in Stoke and 7 further areas under investigation	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	L-M	P	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.
12. Retain and enhance the species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan							
e) No reduction in the abundance and distribution of BAP species/habitat	Data not currently available	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	H	P	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	✓	M-L	Rural	H	P	As above.
g) Reversal in decline of farmland birds by 2020	Data not currently available	✓	M-L	Rural	H	P	As above.
h) Maintain and enhance BAP Habitats	Data not currently available	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	H	P	As above.
13. Ensure that there is no loss in the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs, RIGs							
c) Percentage loss of SBIs and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded	Data not currently available	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	H	P	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	H	P	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 accessible natural green space							
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	H	P	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	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	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	H	P	The provision of new open space as part of developer contributions is likely to be targeted towards such areas.
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	✓	M	Rural	H	P	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.
16. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites							
h) Changes in the amount of derelict/ contaminated land	311Ha in Stoke 109Ha in Newcastle	✓	M-L	Urban	M-H	P	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.
i) Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	91% in Stoke 88.4% in Newcastle	✓	M-L	Urban	M-H	P	As above.
j) Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	100% in Stoke 65.9% in Newcastle	✓	M-L	Urban	M-H	P	As above.
k) Percentage of other developments taking place on brownfield land.	100% in Stoke. Newcastle not known	✓	M-L	Urban	M-H	P	As above.
l) 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 development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).							
c) Number of permissions contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds	None	✓	S	Areas at risk of flooding	H	P	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.
d) Number of applications supporting SuDS	Data not currently available	✓	S-M	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	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/ day	✓	S-M	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	As above.
19. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive							
b) Percentage of rivers/canals classed as good/fair quality	87% in Stoke Data for Newcastle not currently available	X/✓	S-M	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	Largely dependent on location of waterways in relation to development. However, measures to prevent pollution could be included as infrastructural concerns.
20. To help to maintain distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area							
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	P	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	P	As above.
h) Number and area of listed parks and gardens	There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle	✓	S	Urban/Rural	H	P	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.
i) Number and area of conservation areas;	There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle	X/✓	S-M	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	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/✓	S-M	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	As above.
21. To help to provide a safe, efficient highway network and improve the viability of public transport							
b) Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network	No data as yet currently available	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	L-M	P	Accessibility is an infrastructural concern, therefore development will be located so as to reduce the need to travel.
c) 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 ✓ ✓ 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 needs 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	M	P	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	✓	M-L	Urban	M	P	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	✓	M-L	Urban	M	T	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	✓	M-L	Urban	M	P	Increase in affordable housing may reduce number of homeless families.
2. To increase life expectancy and improve the health of the population 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 environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment							
k) Changes in the number of jobs	In 2001, unemployment in Stoke was 4% (70 th) and in Newcastle it was xxx	✓	L	Urban/Rural	L-M	P	Provision of good quality land will increase the attractiveness of North Staffordshire as a destination for business investment.
l) 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	✓	L	Urban/Rural	L-M	P	As above.
m) Number of business start ups	Data gap	✓	L	Urban/Rural	L-M	P	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	P	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	P	As above.
4. To enable access to the widest range possible of shopping and commercial services for the resident population							
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	P	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	✓	L	Urban	L-M	P	As above – retail floorspace would be likely to increase in absolute terms.
5. To protect and enhance the vitality and viability of the city, town and district centres 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	P	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	P	Increased demand for retail, commercial and leisure facilities will reduce the number of vacant units.
6. To provide a more equitable society where the provision of the widest possible range of community, cultural, educational, health, recreational and leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the population with particular emphasis on deprived neighbourhoods							
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.	✓	L	Urban/Rural	M	?	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	✓	S	Urban/Rural	H	P	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	M	P	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	✓	M	Urban/Rural	H	P	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 crime							
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 while increasing accessibility for all							
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 facilities	Data not currently available	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
9. To encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking							
d) Length of cycleway	94.6 annualised index for City Centre	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
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	Urban	L-M	P	Increase in the total amount of land suitable for development within the urban area may present an opportunity to locate new development so as to maximise accessibility without reliance on the car.
10. To increase the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new development and redevelopment.							
e) 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.
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	-	-	-	-	Dependent on above.
11. To improve air quality, creating cleaner and healthier air							
c) Achievement of air quality standards	2 AQMA declared in Stoke and 7 further areas under investigation	✓	M-L	Urban	M	P	Potential creation of green spaces may help to absorb carbon dioxide emissions.
12. Retain and enhance the species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan							
i) No reduction in the abundance and distribution of BAP species/habitat	Data not currently available	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	H	P	Ensuring that land is maintained of a good quality is likely to benefit species and habitats, rather than to be of detriment to them.
j) Increase in the area of native broadleaved woodland	Data not currently available	✓	M-L	Rural	H	P	As above.
k) Reversal in decline of farmland birds by 2020	Data not currently available	✓	M-L	Rural	H	P	Opportunity to redevelop previously developed land in close proximity to agricultural land may be of benefit to farmland bird habitats.
l) Maintain and enhance BAP Habitats	Data not currently available	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	H	P	As above.
13. Ensure that there is no loss in the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs, RIGs							
e) Percentage loss of SBIs and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded	Data not currently available	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
f) Percentage loss of RIGs	Data not currently available	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
14. Increase the amount accessible natural green space							
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	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	H	P	Ensuring that land is maintained of a good quality is conducive to the creation of land sympathetic to biodiversity concerns.
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	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	H	P	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	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
16. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites							
o) Changes in the amount of derelict/contaminated land	311Ha in Stoke 109Ha in Newcastle	✓	M	Urban	H	P	Holding landowners accountable for the quality of land will obviously lead to a decrease in the amount of derelict and contaminated land.
p) Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	91% in Stoke 88.4% in Newcastle	✓	M	Urban	H	P	A greater amount of good quality previously developed land will increase the proportion of development on such land.
q) Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	100% in Stoke 65.9% in Newcastle	✓	M	Urban	H	P	As above.

r) Percentage of other developments taking place on brownfield land.	100% in Stoke. Newcastle not known	✓	M	Urban	H	P	As above.
s) Amount of waste collected per household	121,174 tonnes in Stoke Newcastle not currently available	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
t) 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 development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).							
e) Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds	None	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
f) Number of applications supporting SuDS	Data not currently available	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
18. To increase the efficient use of water resources.							
c) Number of developments incorporating water efficient features	Average daily consumption is xxlitres/ head/day Industry average is 147litres/ head/ day	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
19. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive							
c) Percentage of rivers/canals classed as good/fair quality	87% in Stoke Data for Newcastle not currently available	✓	M-L	Urban	M	P	Holding owners accountable for the condition of land will be unlikely to lead to activities that are of detriment to water quality, or the constraining of such activities necessary to prevent pollution.
20. To help to maintain distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area							
k) 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)	✓	M-L	Urban	M-H	P	Holding owners accountable for quality will be accompanied by a general presumption in favour of protecting listed buildings.
l) Archaeological features and remains	Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle - 13	✓	M-L	Urban	M	P	As above.
m) Number and area of listed parks and gardens	There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle	✓	M-L	Urban	M	P	As above.
n) Number and area of conservation areas;	There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle	✓	M-L	Urban	M	P	As above.
o) Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological interest	Data not currently available	✓	M-L	Urban	M	P	As above.
21. To help to provide a safe, efficient highway network and improve the viability of public transport							
d) Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network	No data as yet currently available	?	?	?	?	?	Uncertain, as car journeys may increase as a result of possible new development, although the modal split may change due to the possibility of increased public transport viability.
e) Other indicators to be confirmed as part of the LTP	No data as yet currently available						
Summary: Likely to be beneficial for the environment, largely through the protection of existing natural and built assets, and the improvement of contaminated and derelict land. This may result in a series of benefits in other areas, notably economic ones such as creating a more attractive environment for business, and in turn enhancing the vitality and viability of sub-regional centres.							
Mitigation proposals: There are unlikely to be any negative impacts which will require mitigation.							

CP4: Regeneration of the Urban Area

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: 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 needs 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.	✓✓	M	Urban/rural	H	P	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	✓	M	Urban	H	P	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	H	P	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	✓✓	M	Urban	L	P	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 population 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 environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment							
a) Changes in the number of jobs	In 2001, unemployment in Stoke was 4% (70 th) and in Newcastle it was xxx	✓✓	M	Urban core	H	P	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 into 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	✓✓	M	Urban core	H	P	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 commercial services for the resident population							

a) Percentage retail/ commercial floor space by type	30% retail and 70% commercial in 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 vitality and viability of the city, town and district centres 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	Urban/rural	M	P	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 society where the provision of the widest possible range of community, cultural, educational, health, recreational and leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the population with particular emphasis on deprived neighbourhoods							
a) Pattern of deprivation	Stoke is 18 th most deprived area in England. Newcastle is ranked 138 th out of 354 English districts	✓	M	Urban/rural	M	P	A number of the most deprived wards are located in or close to those 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.	✓	M	Urban/rural	M	P	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 crime							
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 while 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	Urban/rural	H	P	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%	✓✓	M	Urban/rural	H	P	Focussing new development in central urban areas should positively encourage the use of public transport assuming upgrades to infrastructure are forthcoming over time.
9. To encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking							

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						As above
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	0					
10. To increase the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new development and redevelopment.							
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	0					
b) 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, creating cleaner and healthier air							
a) Achievement of air quality standards	2 AQMA declared in Stoke and 7 further areas under investigation	0					
12. Retain and enhance the species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Staffordshire Biodiversity 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	✓	M	Urban/rural	M	P	Steering development towards previously developed land and buildings within the inner urban core for example should alleviate pressure for development in the more sensitive parts of NStaffs
b) Increase in the area of native broadleaved woodland	Total woodland cover in North Staffs?	0					
c) Reversal in decline of farmland birds by 2020	Data not currently available	0					
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	0					
13. Ensure that there is no loss in the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs, 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	0					
b) Percentage loss of RIGS	Data not currently available	0					
14. Increase the amount accessible natural green space							
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	0					
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	0					
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	0					
16. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites							
a) Changes in the amount of derelict/ contaminated land	311Ha in Stoke 109Ha in Newcastle	✓✓	M	Urban	H	P	The regeneration of the inner urban area in particular will directly reduce the amount of vacant and derelict land

b) Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	91% in Stoke 88.4% in Newcastle	✓✓	M	Urban	H	P	The regeneration of the urban area will inherently involve the re-use of previously developed land and buildings
c) Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	100% in Stoke 65.9% in Newcastle	0					
d) Percentage of other developments taking place on brownfield land.	100% in Stoke. Newcastle not known	0					
e) 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	?					Regeneration 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.
f) Percentage of household/commercial waste recycled	13.76% in Stoke 10.5% in Newcastle Recycling target ?	0					
g) 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 development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).							
a) Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds	None						A fundamental element of the proposed strategy is to protect environmentally sensitive parts including the floodplain
b) Number of applications supporting SuDS	Data not currently available	0					
18. To increase the efficient use of water resources.							
a) Number of developments incorporating water efficient features	Average daily consumption is xxlitres/ head/day Industry average is 147litres/ head/day	0					
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						
20. To help to maintain distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area							
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)	?					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.
b) Archaeological features and remains	Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle - 13	0					
c) Number and area of listed parks and gardens	There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle	0					
d) Number and area of conservation areas;	There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle	0					
e) Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological interest	Data not currently available	0					
21. To help to provide a safe and efficient highway network							
a) 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	?					Uncertain effect. Additional growth in the inner urban core may lead
Summary: Overall a broadly sustainable policy which seeks to restrict new development to clearly defined priority areas for regeneration except where a strong case for 'local needs' can be made.							
Mitigation: No suggested changes to policy as it is flexible enough to accommodate change where there is insufficient previously developed land available to meet identified local needs							

CP5: Vitality and Viability of Centres

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: 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 needs of the whole community							
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					
i) 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					
l) 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 population overall							
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.	?					There is a link between location and ability to access retail centres on foot, cycle or public transport
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 environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment							
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	Data gap	0					
i) 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					
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	P	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.

4. To enable access to the widest range possible of shopping and commercial services for the resident 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	H	P	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	H	P	As above
5. To protect and enhance the vitality and viability of the city, town and district centres 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	Designated centres	H	P	Maintaining existing 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 society where the provision of the widest possible range of community, cultural, educational, health, recreational and leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the population with particular emphasis on deprived neighbourhoods							
h) Pattern of deprivation	Stoke is 18 th most deprived area in England. Newcastle is ranked 138 th out of 354 English districts	✓✓	L	Designated centres	M	P	Potential positive improvement to deprived areas by improving accessibility to essential services
i) 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					
l) 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 crime							
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					
l) Changes in the level of crime, and people's perception of crime	Data gaps	0					
8. To reduce the need to travel while increasing accessibility for all							
c) Distances people need to travel to work, particularly the need to 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	M	P	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	M	P	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%) 8.5% travel to work by bus	✓	S	Designated centres	M	P	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.
d) 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	✓	S	Designated centres	M	P	As above
10. To increase the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new development and redevelopment.							
c) 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	✓	L	Designated centres	M	P	Proposed regeneration of the urban area likely to have a positive effect on reducing the effects of climate change for example reducing the need to travel, re-using previously developed land etc.
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, creating cleaner and healthier air							
b) Achievement of air quality standards	2 AQMA declared in Stoke and 7 further areas under investigation	✓	S	Designated centres	M	P	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 species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action 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 Floating water plantain	0					
f) Increase in the area of native broadleaved woodland	Total woodland cover in North 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					
13. Ensure that there is no loss in the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs, 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					
14. Increase the amount accessible natural green space							
c) 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					
d) 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					
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	0					

16. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites							
h) Changes in the amount of derelict/ contaminated land	311Ha in Stoke 109Ha in Newcastle	✓	S	Designated centres	H	P	By adopting a sequential approach to development starting with sites within designated centres, the policy is likely to encourage the re-use of previously developed land buildings and is therefore an efficient strategy in land use terms.
i) Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	91% in Stoke 88.4% in Newcastle	0					
j) Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield 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					
l) 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	0					
m) Percentage of household/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	H	P	Centrally locating retailing should support more efficient waste disposal and locations are also convenient as 'bring' sites
17. To reduce the amount of development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).							
c) 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 incorporating water efficient features	Average daily consumption is xxlitres/ head/day Industry average is 147litres/ head/day	0					
19. To improve water quality and meet 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 distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area							
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					
i) Number and area of conservation areas;	There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle	0					
j) Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological interest	Data not currently available	0					
21. To help to provide a safe and efficient 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					
Summary: Assessment reflects that for CP19, CP20 which are the other components of retail policy defining the overall retail hierarchy. The policy approach is consistent with PPS6 and PPG13 which aims to steer development to existing centres which are assumed to be the most accessible locations and therefore which help to support sustainable transport policy Focussing retail on clearly defined hierarchy ensures that those centres with the best developed retailing (range and no of competing outlets) are prioritized and that new development is scattered across smaller centres which may only be readily accessible by car and which may lack the local catchment for their services.							

Mitigation proposals: None identified

CP6: Rural Housing

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 needs 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	Rural	M-H	P	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	✓	M-L	Rural	M-H	P	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	P	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	✓	M-L	Rural	M	P	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	✓	M-L	Rural	M-H	P	Sufficient level of appropriate provision for people unable to access the housing market.
2. To increase life expectancy and improve the health of the population 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 environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment							
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.
l) 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.
4. To enable access to the widest range possible of shopping and commercial services for the resident population							
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 vitality and viability of the city, town and district centres 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	M-H	P	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	P	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 society where the provision of the widest possible range of community, cultural, educational, health, recreational and leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the population with particular emphasis on deprived neighbourhoods							
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.	✓	L	Rural	M	H	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	H	P	Provision of open space likely to be required as part of new residential development.
r) Participation rates in sport	Data gap	✓	L	Rural	M	P	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	✓	M-L	Rural	H	P	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 crime							
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 while increasing accessibility for all							
e) Number of car journeys into City Centre	Data not currently available	✓	M-L	City Centre	M	P	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	X	M-L	Rural	M-H	P	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	X	M-L	Rural	M-H	P	As above – doubts over public transport viability in relation to the rural area.
9. To encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking							
e) Length of cycleway	94.6 annualised index for City Centre	X	M-L	Rural	M-H	P	As above.
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	M	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.
10. To increase the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new development and redevelopment.							
e) Number of developments incorporating energy efficiency measures e.g. increased standards, better design, improved construction and choice of materials	Data gap	✓	M	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 cleaner and healthier air							
c) 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 species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan							
i) 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.
13. Ensure that there is no loss in the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs, 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 accessible natural green space							
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.
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	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, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites							
o) Changes in the amount of derelict/ contaminated land	311Ha in Stoke 109Ha in Newcastle	X	-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	X	M	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	Previously developed land is largely an urban phenomenon. Therefore, rural development may reduce the overall percentage.
q) 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 brownfield land.	100% in Stoke. Newcastle not known	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
s) Amount of waste collected per household	121,174 tonnes in Stoke Newcastle not currently available	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
t) 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 development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).							
e) Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds	None	✓	M	Areas at risk of flooding	H	P	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.
f) Number of applications supporting SuDS	Data not currently available	✓	M	Rural	H	P	New development could incorporate such measures, or contributions could be sought from developers.
18. To increase the efficient use of water resources.							
c) Number of developments incorporating water efficient features	Average daily consumption is xxlitres/ head/day Industry average is 147litres/ head/day	✓	M	Rural	H	P	As above.
19. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive							
c) Percentage of rivers/canals classed as good/fair quality	87% in Stoke Data for Newcastle not currently available	✓	M	Rural	H	P	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 distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area							
k) 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)	✓	M	Rural	H	P	Limiting provision to only meet local need should help to minimise the effects on rural listed buildings, and unlikely that permission will be granted for development where it is likely to harm such buildings.
l) Archaeological features and remains	Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle - 13	✓	M	Rural	H	P	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	✓	M	Rural	H	P	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 harm such areas.
n) Number and area of conservation areas;	There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle	✓	M	Rural	H	P	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.
o) Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological interest	Data not currently available	✓	M	Rural	H	P	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 highway network and improve the viability of public transport							
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	P	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						
Summary: Likely to have a positive impact on environmental indicators, although no impact on economic ones envisaged. Limited positive impact upon social indicators, notably in relation to the supply and demand of housing. Mixed impact on transport, as increased viability of public transport is unlikely, especially from the rural area, but no greatly increased need to travel will be generated.							
Mitigation proposals: Only real concerns relate to the accessibility of rural settlements and how providing for local need may not increase the viability of sustainable transport. This is mitigated by the fact that housing provision on this scale is unlikely to generate increased amounts of car traffic, and therefore any negative impact will be minimal.							

CP7: Rural Economy

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 needs of the whole community							
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	✓	L	Rural	M	P	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	✓	L	Rural	M	P	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	M	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 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.	✓	L	Rural	L-M	P	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	P	As above.
3. To provide the best possible environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment							
p) Changes in the number of jobs	In 2001, unemployment in Stoke was 4% (70 th) and in Newcastle it was xxx	✓	M	Rural	H	P	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	✓	M	Rural	H	P	As above.
r) Number of business start ups	Data gap	✓	M	Rural	H	P	As above.
s) 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	Rural	H	P	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	✓	M	Rural	H	P	As above.
4. To enable access to the widest range possible of shopping and commercial services for the resident population							
g) Percentage retail/ commercial floor space by type	30% retail and 70% commercial in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	✓	M	Rural	H	P	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	✓	M	Rural	H	P	Small scale retail may form part of any economic development proposals.
5. To protect and enhance the vitality and viability of the city, town and district centres 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	-	-	-	-	Villages are not ranked.
Number of vacant shop units	259 vacant shops exist in Stoke. No data is currently available for Stoke	✓	L	Village in question	L-M	P	Small scale retail as part of proposals for economic development may reduce the number of vacant units.
6. To provide a more equitable society where the provision of the widest possible range of community, cultural, educational, health, recreational and leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the population with particular emphasis on deprived neighbourhoods							
v) 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	✓	L	Rural	M	P	Economic development of an appropriate scale to meet the 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.	✓	L	Rural	M	P	As above.
x) Loss of open space to development	Data gap	✓	M-L	Rural	M-H	P	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	✓	L	Rural	L-M	P	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	✓	M-L	Rural	M-H	P	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	✓	M	Rural	H	P	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 crime							
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 while increasing accessibility for all							
h) Number of car journeys into City Centre	Data not currently available	✓	M-L	City Centre	M	P	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.
i) Modal split (% of car, bus, rail, and other means of travel)	Data not currently available	✓	M-L	Rural	M-H	P	As above.

j) Availability of passenger travel information systems, park and ride facilities	Data not currently available	✓	M-L	Rural	M-H	P	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 Centre	✓	M-L	Rural	M-H	P	As above.
d) 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 renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new development and redevelopment.							
g) Number of developments incorporating energy efficiency measures e.g. increased standards, better design, improved construction and choice of materials	Data gap	✓	M	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, creating cleaner and healthier air							
d) Achievement of air quality standards	2 AQMA declared in Stoke and 7 further areas under investigation	✓	M-L	Rural	M-H	P	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 species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Staffordshire Biodiversity 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
o) Reversal in decline of farmland birds by 2020	Data not currently available	✓	M	Rural	L-M	P	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, 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 accessible natural green space							
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.
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	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact – development will not be permitted where it would be likely to have a detrimental impact.
16. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites							
v) Changes in the amount of derelict/contaminated land	311Ha in Stoke 109Ha in Newcastle	✓	M	Rural	M-H	P	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	✓	M	Rural	M-H	P	Rural previously developed land is at a premium, and is therefore likely to be taken up quickly.

y) Percentage of other developments taking place on brownfield land.	100% in Stoke. Newcastle not known	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
z) 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 development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (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	✓	M	Rural	H	P	New development should incorporate such measures.
18. To increase the efficient use of water resources.							
d) Number of developments incorporating water efficient features	Average daily consumption is xxlitres/ head/day Industry average is 147litres/ head/day	✓	M	Rural	H	P	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	✓	M	Rural	H	P	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 distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area							
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)	✓	M	Rural	H	P	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.
r) Number and area of listed parks and gardens	There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
s) Number and area of conservation areas;	There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
t) 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 highway network and improve the viability of public transport							
e) Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network	No data as yet currently available	✓	M-L	Rural	M-H	P	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						
Summary: This option provides an opportunity to implement measures to ensure environmental improvement and protection, namely in terms of flood risk areas, water quality and the condition of natural and built assets. Economic development is clearly likely to strengthen the sub-regional economy, which will have a positive impact in terms of the provision of community facilities, though the perceived impact on some social aspects e.g. deprivation, income differentials and crime and disorder is unclear.							
Mitigation proposals: The strengthening of the sub-regional economy may give rise to a general increase in house prices. Although this is a positive phenomenon, there are potentially negative implications 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.							

CP8: Countryside Protection

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 needs of the whole community							
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	M	P	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	✓	M-L	Rural	H	P	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	X	M-L	Rural	M	P	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.
2. To increase life expectancy and improve the health of the population overall							
i) 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.	✓	M-L	Rural	M	P	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	✓	M-L	Rural	M	P	As above.
3. To provide the best possible environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment							
u) Changes in the number of jobs	In 2001, unemployment in Stoke was 4% (70 th) and in Newcastle it was xxx	✓	M	Urban/Rural	L	P	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	✓	M	Urban/Rural	L	P	As above.
w) Number of business start ups	Data gap	✓	M	Urban/Rural	L	P	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	✓	M	Urban/Rural	L	P	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	✓	M	Urban/Rural	L	P	As above.
4. To enable access to the widest range possible of shopping and commercial services for the resident population							
i) 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 vitality and viability of the city, town and district centres 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	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	P	Increased demand for retail, commercial and leisure facilities will reduce the number of vacant units.
6. To provide a more equitable society where the provision of the widest possible range of community, cultural, educational, health, recreational and leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the population with particular emphasis on deprived neighbourhoods							
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	H	P	Environmental enhancement will improve quality of life.
ee) Loss of open space to development	Data gap	✓	M-L	Rural	H	P	Countryside protection means that existing open space is unlikely to be compromised.
ff) Participation rates in sport	Data gap	✓	M-L	Rural	M	P	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 crime							
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 while increasing accessibility for all							
k) Number of car journeys into City Centre	Data not currently available	X	M-L	City Centre	M	P	Possibility of increased number of journeys to the urban centres, for work and leisure.
l) 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 Centre	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
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 renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new development and redevelopment.							
i) Number of developments incorporating energy efficiency measures e.g. increased standards, better design, improved construction and choice of materials	Data gap	✓	M	Rural	M-H	P	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	✓	M-L	Rural	M	P	Renewable energy installations may be seen as a type of suitable development within the context of environmental protection.
11. To improve air quality, creating cleaner and healthier air							
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.
12. Retain and enhance the species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan							
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
s) Reversal in decline of farmland birds by 2020	Data not currently available	✓	M-L	Rural	H	P	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
13. Ensure that there is no loss in the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs, RIGS							
i) Percentage loss of SBIs and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded	Data not currently available	✓	S	Rural	H	P	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 accessible natural green space							
i) 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	✓	M-L	Rural	M	P	Permission would not be granted for development likely to harm such sites.
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	✓	M-L	Rural	H	P	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.
16. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites							
cc) Changes in the amount of derelict/contaminated land	311Ha in Stoke 109Ha in Newcastle	✓	M	Rural	M-H	P	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	✓	M	Rural	M-H	P	As above.
ee) Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	100% in Stoke 65.9% in Newcastle	✓	M	Rural	M-H	P	As above.

ff) Percentage of other developments taking place on brownfield land.	100% in Stoke. Newcastle not known	✓	M	Rural	M-H	P	As above.
gg) Amount of waste collected per household	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	✓	M-L	Rural	M	P	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	M	P	As above.
17. To reduce the amount of development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).							
i) Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds	None	✓	M	Rural	H	P	Prioritising environmental protection should help to minimise development within the floodplain.
j) Number of applications supporting SuDS	Data not currently available	✓	M	Rural	H	P	New development could incorporate such measures, or contributions could be sought from developers.
18. To increase the efficient use of water resources.							
e) Number of developments incorporating water efficient features	Average daily consumption is xxlitres/ head/day Industry average is 147litres/ head/day	✓	M	Rural	H	P	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	✓	M	Rural	H	P	Prioritising environmental protection should help to minimise water pollution.
20. To help to maintain distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area							
u) 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)	✓	M	Rural	H	P	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	✓	M	Rural	H	P	As above.
w) Number and area of listed parks and gardens	There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle	✓	M	Rural	H	P	As above.
x) Number and area of conservation areas;	There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle	✓	M	Rural	H	P	As above.
y) Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological interest	Data not currently available	✓	M	Rural	H	P	As above.
21. To help to provide a safe, efficient highway network and improve the viability of public transport							
g) Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network	No data as yet currently available	X	M-L	Rural	M-H	P	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 positive impact on the rural environment, due to the restriction of development, as well as strengthening the local economy and improvements to associated social aspects such as health and physical wellbeing.							
Mitigation proposals: The strengthening of the sub-regional economy may give rise to a general increase in house prices. Although this is a positive phenomenon, there are potentially negative implications 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
1. To help to meet the housing needs of the whole community							
ee) 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.
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	X	M-L	Rural	M	P	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	M	P	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	✓	M-L	Rural	H	P	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.
2. To increase life expectancy and improve the health of the population overall							
k) 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.
l) 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 environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment							
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.
4. To enable access to the widest range possible of shopping and commercial services for the resident population							
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.

l) 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 vitality and viability of the city, town and district centres 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	P	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	✓	L	Centre in question	L-M	P	As above.
6. To provide a more equitable society where the provision of the widest possible range of community, cultural, educational, health, recreational and leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the population with particular emphasis on deprived neighbourhoods							
jj) Pattern of deprivation	Stoke is 18 th most deprived area in England. Overall deprivation highest in wards xxxx Newcastle is ranked 138 th out of 354 English districts	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
kk) 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.
ll) 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 crime							
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.
ll) 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 while increasing accessibility for all							
n) Number of car journeys into City Centre	Data not currently available	✓	M-L	City Centre	M	P	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.
o) Modal split (% of car, bus, rail, and other means of travel)	Data not currently available	✓	M-L	Rural	M-H	P	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	✓	M-L	Rural	M-H	P	As above.

9. To encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking							
h) Length of cycleway	94.6 annualised index for City Centre	✓	M-L	Rural	M-H	P	No obvious impact.
f) 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	Rural	M-H	P	As above.
10. To increase the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new development and redevelopment.							
k) 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.
l) 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 cleaner and healthier air							
f) Achievement of air quality standards	2 AQMA declared in Stoke and 7 further areas under investigation	X/✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	Development focused on the urban area may exacerbate air 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 species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan							
u) No reduction in the abundance and distribution of BAP species/ habitat	Data not currently available	✓	M-L	Rural	H	P	Continuation of green belt policy is likely to conserve land which may be important for biodiversity purposes.
v) Increase in the area of native broadleaved woodland	Data not currently available	✓	M-L	Rural	H	P	As above.
w) Reversal in decline of farmland birds by 2020	Data not currently available	✓	M-L	Rural	H	P	As above.
x) Maintain and enhance BAP Habitats	Data not currently available	✓	M-L	Rural	H	P	As above.
13. Ensure that there is no loss in the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs, RIGs							
k) Percentage loss of SBIs and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded	Data not currently available	✓	M-L	Rural	H	P	Continuation of green belt policy is likely to conserve designated land.
l) Percentage loss of RIGs	Data not currently available	✓	M-L	Rural	H	P	As above.
14. Increase the amount accessible natural green space							
k) 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	Rural	H	P	Restrictions on inappropriate development in the countryside are likely to increase its enjoyment.
l) 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	✓	M-L	Rural	H	P	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	✓	M-L	Rural	H	P	Continuation of green belt policy is likely to conserve designated land.
16. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites							
jj) Changes in the amount of derelict/ contaminated land	311Ha in Stoke 109Ha in Newcastle	✓	M-L	Rural	H	P	Continuation of existing green belt protection policy would ensure development is focused in existing urban areas which would make the most efficient use of land.
kk) Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	91% in Stoke 88.4% in Newcastle	✓	M-L	Rural	H	P	As above.
ll) Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	100% in Stoke 65.9% in Newcastle	✓	M-L	Rural	H	P	As above.

mm) Percentage of other developments taking place on brownfield land.	100% in Stoke. Newcastle not known	✓	M-L	Rural	H	P	As above.
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 development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).							
k) Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds	None	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
l) Number of applications supporting SuDS	Data not currently available	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
18. To increase the efficient use of water resources.							
f) Number of developments incorporating water efficient features	Average daily consumption is xxlitres/ head/day Industry average is 147litres/ head/day	✓	M	Rural	H	P	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							
f) Percentage of rivers/canals classed as good/fair quality	87% in Stoke Data for Newcastle not currently available	✓	M	Rural	H	P	As above.
20. To help to maintain distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area							
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, efficient highway network and improve the viability of public transport							
i) Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network	No data as yet currently available	✓	M-L	Rural	M-H	P	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						
Summary: Expected positive impact on environmental aspects, including transport. There will be little effect on social and economic considerations, however.							
Mitigation proposals: There are unlikely to be any negative impacts which will require mitigation.							

CP10: Housing Land Supply

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: 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 needs 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	H	P	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	H	P	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	H	P	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	H	P	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 improve the health of the population overall							
m) 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	M	P	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 environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment							
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	M	P	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	Data gap	0					
hh) 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					
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 commercial services for the resident population							
m) Percentage retail/ commercial floor space by type	30% retail and 70% commercial in 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 vitality and viability of the city, town and district centres 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 society where the provision of the widest possible range of community, cultural, educational, health, recreational and leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the population with particular emphasis on deprived neighbourhoods							
qq) Pattern of deprivation	Stoke is 18 th most deprived area in England. Newcastle is ranked 138 th out of 354 English districts	✓✓	S	U/R	M	P	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 crime							
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 while increasing accessibility for all							
q) Distances people need to travel to work, particularly the need to 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	H	P	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	M	P	As above

9. To encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking							
i) 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	✓✓	S	U/R	H	P	As above
j) 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	✓✓	S	U/R	H	P	All new development will be required to be well related to existing services and accessible by a choice of means of transport. This is likely to assist people with disabilities and other less able groups to access services they need.
10. To increase the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new development and redevelopment.							
m) 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	X	M	U/R	H	T	Provision of new housing will inevitably lead to an increase in the consumption of energy both during construction and in the long term.
n) Percentage of energy created from renewable sources	None currently Target to produce 10% of electricity from renewables by 2010 and 25% by 2020						
11. To improve air quality, creating cleaner and healthier air							
g) Achievement of air quality standards	2 AQMA declared in Stoke and 7 further areas under investigation						
12. Retain and enhance the species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan							
y) 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	✓	M	Sites of nature conservation importance	M	P	All new housing development is required to have regard to the proposed spatial strategy (SA14) which seeks to protect the natural environment of NStaffs.
z) Increase in the area of native broadleaved woodland	Total woodland cover in North Staffs?	✓	M	Sites of nature conservation importance	M	P	As above
aa) Reversal in decline of farmland birds by 2020	Data not currently available	✓	M	Sites of nature conservation importance	M	P	As above
bb) 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	✓	M	Sites of nature conservation importance	M	P	As above
13. Ensure that there is no loss in the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs, RIGs							
m) 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	✓	M	Sites of nature conservation importance	M	P	As above
n) Percentage loss of RIGS	Data not currently available	✓	M	Sites of nature conservation importance	M	P	As above
14. Increase the amount accessible natural green space							
m) 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	✓	M	U/R	M	P	As above

n) 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	✓	M	U/R	M	P	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	✓	M	U/R	M	P	As above
16. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites							
qq) Changes in the amount of derelict/ contaminated land	311Ha in Stoke 109Ha in Newcastle	✓✓	M	U/R	H	P	All development proposals will involve the re-use of previously 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 on previously developed land	91% in Stoke 88.4% in Newcastle	✓✓	M	U/R	H	P	As above
ss) Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	100% in Stoke 65.9% in Newcastle	0					
tt) Percentage of other developments taking place on brownfield land.	100% in Stoke. Newcastle not known	0					
uu) 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	M	U/R	H	P	In crude terms more housing means more waste generation.
vv) Percentage of household/commercial waste recycled	13.76% in Stoke 10.5% in Newcastle Recycling target ?	0					
ww) 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 development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).							
m) Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds	None	✓	S	Floodplain and surrounding area	M	P	New housing will be required to have regard to the proposed spatial strategy which aims to reduce the risk of flooding and environmental deterioration in all developments.
n) Number of applications supporting SuDS	Data not currently available	✓	S	Floodplain and surrounding area	M	P	As above
18. To increase the efficient use of water resources.							
g) Number of developments incorporating water efficient features	Average daily consumption is xxlitres/ head/day Industry average is 147litres/ head/day	X	M	U/R	H	P	In crude terms more housing means more water consumption.
19. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive							
g) 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 distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area							
ee) 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	U/R	M	P	The development of new homes will have regard to the proposed spatial strategy which seeks to ensure protection of NStaffs heritage. Further advice is given in policy CP22.
ff) Archaeological features and remains	Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle - 13	✓	S	U/R	M	P	As above
gg) Number and area of listed parks and gardens	There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle	✓	S	U/R	M	P	As above
hh) Number and area of conservation areas;	There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle	✓	S	U/R	M	P	As above
ii) Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological interest	Data not currently available	✓	S	U/R	M	P	As above

21. To help to provide a safe and efficient highway network							
k) Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network	<p>Stoke - 44% journeys into City Centre by car in 2004/05. Target 40% by 2011</p> <p>No of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents by 2010</p> <p>Stoke – 91 (2004/05) Target of 75 by 2010</p> <p>Newcastle – to be determined</p>	?					<p>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.</p>
<p>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.</p>							
<p>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.</p>							

CP11: Housing Distribution

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: 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 needs of the whole community							
qq) The proportion of unfit private 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	U	H	P	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	✓✓	M	U	H	P	As above
ss) 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.	✓✓		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 population overall							
o) 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.	✓	M	U/R	H	P	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	✓	M	U/R	H	P	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 environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment							
jj) Changes in the number of jobs	In 2001, unemployment in Stoke was 4% (70 th) and in Newcastle it was xxx	✓	M	U/R	H	P	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 population 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.
ll) Number of business start ups	Data gap	0					
mm) Number of new businesses moving into the area	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	✓	M	U	H	P	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 commercial services for the resident population							

o) Percentage retail/ commercial floor space by type	30% retail and 70% commercial in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0					
p) 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 vitality and viability of the city, town and district centres 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	U	H	P	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 society where the provision of the widest possible range of community, cultural, educational, health, recreational and leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the population with particular emphasis on deprived neighbourhoods							
xx) Pattern of deprivation	Stoke is 18 th most deprived area in England. Newcastle is ranked 138 th out of 354 English districts	✓	M	U/R	H	P	Concentration of development in priority areas identified for 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.	✓	M	U/R	H	P	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 per 1,000 children under 12	Newcastle 2.48 per 1,000 No data for Stoke available	0					
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 crime							
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 while increasing accessibility for all							
s) Distances people need to travel to work, particularly the need to 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	H	P	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	H	P	As above statement
9. To encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking							

k) 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	✓/x	S	U/R	H	P	Urban regeneration could support sustainable transport provision, provide enhanced networks and better linkages to essential services and employment opportunities.
l) 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	S	U/R	H	P	As above statement
10. To increase the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new development and redevelopment.							
o) 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	0					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.
p) Percentage of energy created from renewable sources	None currently Target to produce 10% of electricity from renewables by 2010 and 25% by 2020	0					Depends on specifics of building technologies employed. Potential for passive/solar gain.
11. To improve air quality, creating cleaner and healthier air							
h) Achievement of air quality standards	2 AQMA declared in Stoke and 7 further areas under investigation	?/x					Significant intensification of existing settlements and redevelopment of older industrial sites in central areas such as City waterside may bring opportunities for sustainable transport provision. However the development of
12. Retain and enhance the species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan							
cc) 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	?					Options could be required to deliver improvements to habitats and create new habitat through planning gain. Possible impacts caused by protected Bentilee transit link.
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.
ee) Reversal in decline of farmland birds by 2020	Data not currently available	0					
ff) 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	?					Sites need to be subject to individual assessment
13. Ensure that there is no loss in the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs, RIGs							
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					
p) Percentage loss of RIGs	Data not currently available	0					
14. Increase the amount accessible natural green space							
o) 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	?					Likely positive effect as a result of urban greening initiatives secured through planning contributions process.
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 1,000; establish LNRs in Newcastle and identify further opportunities in Stoke	0					
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	0					
16. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites							

xx) Changes in the amount of derelict/ contaminated land	311Ha in Stoke 109Ha in Newcastle	✓	M	U/R	H	P	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	✓	M	U/R	H	P	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	M	U/R	H	P	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					
17. To reduce the amount of development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).							
o) Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds	None	✓	M	U/R	H	P	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	✓	M	U/R	H	P	As above
18. To increase the efficient use of water resources.							
h) Number of developments incorporating water efficient features	Average daily consumption is xxlitres/ head/day Industry average is 147litres/ head/day	x	M	U/R	H	P	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.
19. 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	?					Dependant on the use of SUDs and pollution control, including and during construction
20. To help to maintain distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area							
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)	✓	M	U/R	H	P	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	✓	M	U/R	H	P	As above
ll) Number and area of listed parks and gardens	There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle	✓	M	U/R	H	P	As above
mm) Number and area of conservation areas;	There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle	✓	M	U/R	H	P	As above
nn) Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological interest	Data not currently available	✓	M	U/R	H	P	As above
21. To help to provide a safe and efficient highway network							
l) 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 and DC 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 ✓ 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 needs of the whole community							
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	M	P	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 improve the health of the population overall							
q) 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.						
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 environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment							
oo) Changes in the number of jobs	In 2001, unemployment in Stoke was 4% (70 th) and in Newcastle it was xxx	✓	M	U/R	M	P	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	Around 61% of the population are economically active against a rate of 59% for the WM region						
qq) Number of business start ups	Data gap						
rr) Number of new businesses moving into 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 commercial services for the resident population							

q) Percentage retail/ commercial floor space by type	30% retail and 70% commercial in 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 vitality and viability of the city, town and district centres 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	U/R	M	P	Phased development may help to ensure that no sudden pressure is 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 society where the provision of the widest possible range of community, cultural, educational, health, recreational and leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the population with particular emphasis on deprived neighbourhoods							
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 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.						
ggg) Loss of open space to development	Data gap – Data to be collected as part of Green space audit						
hhh) Participation rates in sport	Data gap						
iii) 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						
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 crime							
aaa) Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	In 2003, in Stoke 22.95 there were 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 while 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							

m) 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	?					As objective 8 above.
n) 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						
10. To increase the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new development and redevelopment.							
q) 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 – xx Councils aim to increase domestic energy efficiency by 20% by 2010	0					
r) Percentage of energy created from renewable sources	None currently Target to produce 10% of electricity from renewables by 2010 and 25% by 2020						
11. To improve air quality, creating cleaner and healthier air							
i) Achievement of air quality standards	2 AQMA declared in Stoke and 7 further areas under investigation						
12. Retain and enhance the species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan							
gg) 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	?					Housing development has the potential to harm biodiversity, but controlling its rate may assist with any mitigation measures required.
hh) Increase in the area of native broadleaved woodland	Total woodland cover in North Staffs?						
ii) Reversal in decline of farmland birds by 2020	Data not currently available						
jj) 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						
13. Ensure that there is no loss in the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs, RIGs							
q) 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						
r) Percentage loss of RIGS	Data not currently available						
14. Increase the amount of accessible natural green space							
q) 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	?					Potential to improve accessibility to natural green space in the urban area and to provide links to the open countryside beyond through negotiated planning contributions. A Greenspace Audit is currently being undertaken and GreenSpace Strategy will be prepared to better address deficiencies and opportunities.
r) 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 objective 12 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						As objective 12 above
16. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites							
eee) Changes in the amount of derelict/ contaminated land	311Ha in Stoke 109Ha in Newcastle						

fff) Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	91% in Stoke 88.4% in Newcastle						
ggg) Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	100% in Stoke 65.9% in Newcastle						
hhh) Percentage of other developments taking place on brownfield land.	100% in Stoke. Newcastle not known						
iii) 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						
jjj) Percentage of household/commercial waste recycled	13.76% in Stoke 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 development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).							
q) Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds	None						
r) Number of applications supporting SuDS	Data not currently available						
18. To increase the efficient use of water resources.							
i) Number of developments incorporating water efficient features	Average daily consumption is xxlitres/ head/day 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 classed as good/fair water quality	87% in Stoke Data for Newcastle not currently available						
20. To help to maintain distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area							
oo) 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)	?					Housing development has the potential to harm character, but controlling its rate may assist mitigation measures.
pp) Archaeological features and remains	Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled 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						
rr) 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 efficient highway network							
m) 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	?					Phasing development is likely to ensure timely traffic demand management measures can keep pace with the development and therefore mitigate possible rises in road traffic accidents.
Summary: Policy has a limited additional effect on many objectives, but was positive in ensuring that development was at a steady rate enabling homes and services to be provided across the plan period. A phased release of land may also help the implementation of environmental mitigation measures.							
Mitigation proposals:							

CP13: New Residential Development Requirements

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: 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 needs 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%	✓	M	U	M	P	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	✓	M	U	M	P	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	H	P	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	✓	M	U/R	M	P	Policy supports regeneration and restructuring and indirectly might benefit this objective although likely to be insignificant.
2. To increase life expectancy and improve the health of the population overall							
s) 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.	✓	M	U/R	M	P	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.
t) 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 environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment							
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	Data gap	0					
ww) 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					
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					
4. To enable access to the widest range possible of shopping and commercial services for the resident population							

s) Percentage retail/ commercial floor space by type	30% retail and 70% commercial in 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					
5. To protect and enhance the vitality and viability of the city, town and district centres 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	Designated centres	H	P	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					
6. To provide a more equitable society where the provision of the widest possible range of community, cultural, educational, health, recreational and leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the population with particular emphasis on deprived neighbourhoods							
III) Pattern of deprivation	Stoke is 18 th most deprived area in England. Newcastle is ranked 138 th out of 354 English districts	✓	S	U/R	H	P	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%), Planning service (80%). Newcastle data not currently available.	0					
nnn) Loss of open space to development	Data gap – Data to be collected as part of Green space audit	0					
ooo) Participation rates in sport	Data gap	0					
ppp) 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					
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 crime							
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 while 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	✓	M	U/R	H	P	Policy designed to assist regeneration objectives and supported by 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%	✓	M	U/R	H	P	As above
9. To encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking							

o) 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	U/R	H	P	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	✓	M	U/R	H	P	Focussing new residential development on previously developed land in central locations should improve people's ability to access essential services.
10. To increase the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new development and redevelopment.							
s) 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	0					
t) 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, creating cleaner and healthier air							
j) Achievement of air quality standards	2 AQMA declared in Stoke and 7 further areas under investigation	?					Concentrating development on brownfield land within settlements could give rise to deterioration in local air quality. Policy encourages development where services and facilities are accessible thus decreasing the need to travel and reducing emissions.
12. Retain and enhance the species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan							
kk) 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	?					Policy states that new residential development will take place on brownfield land. Concern that some brownfield land may be of greater value than some greenfield sites. Need to ensure adequate ecological survey effort prior to development.
ll) Increase in the area of native broadleaved woodland	Total woodland cover in North Staffs?	?					
mm) Reversal in decline of farmland birds by 2020	Data not currently available	?					
nn) 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	?					
13. Ensure that there is no loss in the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs, RIGs							
s) 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	?					
t) Percentage loss of RIGs	Data not currently available	?					
14. Increase the amount accessible natural green space							
s) 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	✓	M	U/R	H	P	Opportunities to negotiate improvements in accessibility to amenity space through planning contributions.
t) 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	?					
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	?					
16. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites							
lll) Changes in the amount of derelict/ contaminated land	311Ha in Stoke 109Ha in Newcastle	✓✓	S	U/R	H	P	Implicit in policy

mmm) Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	91% in Stoke 88.4% in Newcastle	✓✓	S	U/R	H	P	Clause e) states that new residential development will be located on previously developed land which clearly supports this overall objective.
nnn) Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	100% in Stoke 65.9% in Newcastle	0					
ooo) Percentage of other developments taking place on brownfield land.	100% in Stoke. Newcastle not known	0					
ppp) 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	0					
qqq) Percentage of household/commercial waste recycled	13.76% in Stoke 10.5% in Newcastle Recycling target ?	0					
rrr) 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 development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).							
s) Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds	None	0					
t) Number of applications supporting SuDS	Data not currently available	0					
18. To increase the efficient use of water resources.							
j) Number of developments incorporating water efficient features	Average daily consumption is xxlitres/ head/day Industry average is 147litres/ head/day	0					
19. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive							
j) 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 distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area							
tt) 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)	✓✓	M	U/R	H	P	Policy in clause d) seeks to protect features of acknowledged importance. Impact is likely to be positive assuming caveats are in place to protect heritage value within settlement boundaries.
uu) Archaeological features and remains	Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle - 13	✓✓	M	U/R	H	P	As above
vv) Number and area of listed parks and gardens	There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle	✓✓	M	U/R	H	P	As above
ww) Number and area of conservation areas;	There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle	✓✓	M	U/R	H	P	As above
xx) Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological interest	Data not currently available	✓✓	M	U/R	H	P	As above
21. To help to provide a safe and efficient highway network							
n) 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					
Summary: Sustainable housing policy that supports PPG3 principles. Policy defines criteria for development of land for residential purposes in accordance with emerging regeneration strategy, provides appropriate protection for existing community facilities and features of acknowledged importance.							
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 ✓ ✓ 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 needs 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.	✓✓	S	U/R	H	P	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.
lll) 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 being 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	U/R	H	P	Potentially positive influence through the provision of affordable homes although the 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 population 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.	✓✓	S	U/R	H	P	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 environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment							
yy) Changes in the number of jobs	In 2001, unemployment in Stoke was 4% (70 th) and in Newcastle it was xxx	✓	S	U/R	M	T	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	Data gap						
bbb) 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						
ccc) 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 commercial services for the resident population							
u) Percentage retail/ commercial floor space by type	30% retail and 70% commercial in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle						
v) 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 vitality and viability of the city, town and district centres 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						
Number of vacant shop units	259 vacant shops exist in Stoke. No data is currently available for Stoke						
6. To provide a more equitable society where the provision of the widest possible range of community, cultural, educational, health, recreational and leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the population with particular emphasis on deprived neighbourhoods							
sss) Pattern of deprivation	Stoke is 18 th most deprived area in England. Newcastle is ranked 138 th out of 354 English districts	✓	M	U/R	M	P	Positive impact on reducing deprivation as access to housing is improved due to provision of affordable homes. Provision of affordable housing is likely to make it easier for people to live within areas that can offer employment, improve integration and allow for more equal access to jobs and other facilities.
ttt) 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.						Improves the living conditions and general satisfaction with the place of living for many people in the inner city especially. Greater social inclusion and the level of service provision.
uuu) Loss of open space to development	Data gap – Data to be collected as part of Green space audit						
vvv) Participation rates in sport	Data gap						
www) 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						
xxx) 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						
yyy) 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 crime							
mmm) Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	In 2003, in Stoke 22.95 there were twice as many burglaries as in Newcastle 10.08	✓	M	U/R	M	P	The integration of social housing into mixed tenure developments may help to combat crime hot spots. Improved social inclusion and access to jobs will also have a positive influence.
nnn) Violent crimes per 1000 population	Various data is available						
ooo) Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	In 2004/05 Stoke 15.91 Newcastle 9.9						
ppp) Percentage of council provided car parking covered by a Secured Car Park award	None currently						
qqq) The level of fear of crime in older people	Data gap for Stoke Newcastle 29.6%						
rrr) Changes in the level of crime, and people's perception of crime	Data gaps						
8. To reduce the need to travel while increasing accessibility for all							
y) 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						
z) Reduced reliance on the private car	In North Staffs 31% households with no car. Higher than national average of 27%	?					No direct impact but new housing is expected to be built in locations that are accessible by a choice of means of transport.

9. To encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking							
q) 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	?					No direct impact but new housing is expected to be built in locations that are accessible by a choice of means of transport.
r) 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	?					New housing will be focused in locations which are accessible to local services and may include additional services as required. Reference to accessibility in the policy could be made to improve its score in sustainability terms.
10. To increase the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new development and redevelopment.							
u) 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	?					Development of additional homes could mean more energy consumption although impacts will be small need to ensure commitment to energy efficiency in building design to mitigate any negative effects
v) Percentage of energy created from renewable sources	None currently Target to produce 10% of electricity from renewables by 2010 and 25% by 2020						
11. To improve air quality, creating cleaner and healthier air							
k) Achievement of air quality standards	2 AQMA declared in Stoke and 7 further areas under investigation						
12. Retain and enhance the species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan							
oo) 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						
pp) Increase in the area of native broadleaved woodland	Total woodland cover in North Staffs?						
qq) Reversal in decline of farmland birds by 2020	Data not currently available						
rr) 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						
13. Ensure that there is no loss in the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs, RIGs							
u) 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						
v) Percentage loss of RIGs	Data not currently available						
14. Increase the amount accessible natural green space							
u) 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						
v) 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						
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						

16. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites							
sss) Changes in the amount of derelict/ contaminated land	311Ha in Stoke 109Ha in Newcastle	✓	S	U/R	H	P	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 on previously developed land	91% in Stoke 88.4% in Newcastle						Affordable housing integration into new housing developments may increase housing density
uuu) Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	100% in Stoke 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	M	P	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 household/commercial waste recycled	13.76% in Stoke 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 development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).							
u) 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 of water resources.							
k) Number of developments incorporating water efficient features	Average daily consumption is xxlitres/ head/day Industry average is 147litres/ head/ day	?					More dwellings will generally means more water consumption unless water minimization measures are incorporated to mitigate negative effects. Depends on sustainable construction methods employed and commitment to Eco-Home standards.
19. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive							
k) Percentage of rivers/canals classed as good/fair water quality	87% in Stoke Data for Newcastle not currently available						
20. To help to maintain distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area							
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							
o) 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 housing will generally mean more congestion although the 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.
Summary: Policy broadly sustainable as policy is focussed on meeting needs and not on distribution. It does not have implications for many of the environmental objectives. Policy contributes to social inclusion and major benefits to deprivation by bringing homes within easy access of employment opportunities for all members of the population.							

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 ✓ ✓ 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 needs of the whole community							
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	✓	L	Urban/Rural	M	P	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	X	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	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	M	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 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.	✓	L	Urban/Rural	M	P	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	M	P	As above.
3. To provide the best possible environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment							
ddd) Changes in the number of jobs	In 2001, unemployment in Stoke was 4% (70 th) and in Newcastle it was xxx	✓	M	Urban/Rural	H	P	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	✓	M	Urban/Rural	H	P	As above.
fff) Number of business start ups	Data gap	✓	M	Urban/Rural	H	P	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	✓	M	Urban/Rural	H	P	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	✓	M	Urban/Rural	H	P	As above.
4. To enable access to the widest range possible of shopping and commercial services for the resident population							
w) Percentage retail/ commercial floor space by type	30% retail and 70% commercial in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	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	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	As above – retail floorspace would be likely to increase in absolute terms.
5. To protect and enhance the vitality and viability of the city, town and district centres 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	M-H	P	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	✓	L	Centre in question	M-H	P	Reduction in vacancies as the centres increase in demand.
6. To provide a more equitable society where the provision of the widest possible range of community, cultural, educational, health, recreational and leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the population with particular emphasis on deprived neighbourhoods							
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	P	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	✓	M	Urban/Rural	H	P	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 crime							
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 while increasing accessibility for all							
aa) Number of car journeys into City Centre	Data not currently available	✓	M-L	City Centre	M	P	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	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	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	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	As above.

9. To encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking							
s) Length of cycleway	94.6 annualised index for City Centre	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	As above.
g) 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	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	Creating jobs in appropriate locations may increase the accessibility of housing and services.
10. To increase the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new development and redevelopment.							
w) Number of developments incorporating energy efficiency measures e.g. increased standards, better design, improved construction and choice of materials	Data gap	✓	M	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	Such measures could be incorporated as part of new development.
x) 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 cleaner and healthier air							
l) Achievement of air quality standards	2 AQMA declared in Stoke and 7 further areas under investigation	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	Creating jobs in appropriate locations may reduce journey times, thereby cutting emissions.
12. Retain and enhance the species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan							
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	✓	L	Rural	M	P	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, LNRs, RIGs							
w) Percentage loss of SBIs and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded	Data not currently available	✓	M	Rural	M-H	P	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 accessible 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	✓	M	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	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	✓	M	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 'favourable' condition	62Ha of SSSI is in favourable condition out of 82Ha Target of 95% by 2010	✓	M	Rural	M-H	P	No adverse effect on SSSIs, as such designations are unlikely to be considered appropriate for development.
16. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites							
zzz) Changes in the amount of derelict/ contaminated land	311Ha in Stoke 109Ha in Newcastle	✓	M	Urban	H	P	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	✓	M	Urban	H	P	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 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.
ffff) 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 development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (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.
x) Number of applications supporting SuDS	Data not currently available	✓	M	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	Contributions could be sought to mitigate potentially negative effects, where not incorporated as part of development.
18. To increase the efficient use of water resources.							
l) Number of developments incorporating water efficient features	Average daily consumption is xxlitres/ head/day Industry average is 147litres/ head/day	✓	M	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	As above.
19. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive							
l) Percentage of rivers/canals classed as good/fair quality	87% in Stoke Data for Newcastle not currently available	✓	M	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	As above.
20. To help to maintain distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the 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)	✓	M	Urban/Rural	M	P	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	✓	M	Urban/Rural	M	P	As above.
fff) Number and area of listed parks and gardens	There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle	✓	M	Urban/Rural	M	P	As above.
ggg) Number and area of conservation areas;	There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle	✓	M	Urban/Rural	M	P	As above.
hhh) Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological interest	Data not currently available	✓	M	Urban/Rural	M	P	As above.
21. To help to provide a safe, efficient highway network and improve the viability of public transport							
p) Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network	No data as yet currently available	✓	M	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	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						
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 the protection of natural and built assets and reduced car emissions and congestion.							
Mitigation proposals: There may be a need to impose limits on residential development, as there may be a danger of excessive development in an unchecked market, should sub-regional economic growth 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 ✓ ✓ 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 needs 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	✓	L	Urban/Rural	M	P	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	X	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	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	M	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 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	P	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	✓	L	Urban/Rural	M	P	As above.
3. To provide the best possible environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment							
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	H	P	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	H	P	As above.
kkk) Number of business start ups	Data gap	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	H	P	As above.
lll) 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	H	P	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	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	H	P	As above.
4. To enable access to the widest range possible of shopping and commercial services for the resident population							
y) Percentage retail/ commercial floor space by type	30% retail and 70% commercial in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	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	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	As above – retail floorspace would be likely to increase in absolute terms.
5. To protect and enhance the vitality and viability of the city, town and district centres 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	M-H	P	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	✓	L	Centre in question	M-H	P	Reduction in vacancies as the centres increase in demand.
6. To provide a more equitable society where the provision of the widest possible range of community, cultural, educational, health, recreational and leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the population with particular emphasis on deprived neighbourhoods							
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	P	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.
jjii) 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.
llll) 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	Urban/Rural	H	P	Obvious increase in the number of jobs, and a possible shift towards entrepreneurialism and a greater enterprise culture.
mmmm) 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 crime							
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 while increasing accessibility for all							
dd) Number of car journeys into City Centre	Data not currently available	✓	M-L	City Centre	M	P	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	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	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	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	As above.

9. To encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking							
t) Length of cycleway	94.6 annualised index for City Centre	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	As above.
h) 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	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	Creating jobs in appropriate locations may increase the accessibility of housing and services.
10. To increase the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new development and redevelopment.							
y) Number of developments incorporating energy efficiency measures e.g. increased standards, better design, improved construction and choice of materials	Data gap	✓	M	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	Such measures could be incorporated as part of new development.
z) 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 cleaner and healthier air							
m) Achievement of air quality standards	2 AQMA declared in Stoke and 7 further areas under investigation	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	Creating jobs in appropriate locations may reduce journey times, thereby cutting emissions.
12. Retain and enhance the species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan							
ww) No reduction in the abundance and distribution of BAP species/habitat	Data not currently available	X	M	?	H	P	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	X	M	?	H	P	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	✓	L	Rural	M	P	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	X	M	?	H	P	Providing for high level economic growth will adversely affect BAP habitats and species, wherever they happen to be.
13. Ensure that there is no loss in the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs, RIGs							
y) Percentage loss of SBIs and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded	Data not currently available	✓	M	Rural	M-H	P	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 accessible natural green space							
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	✓	M	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	✓	M	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 'favourable' condition	62Ha of SSSI is in favourable condition out of 82Ha Target of 95% by 2010	✓	M	Rural	M-H	P	No adverse effect on SSSIs, as such designations are unlikely to be considered appropriate for development.
16. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites							
gggg) Changes in the amount of derelict/contaminated land	311Ha in Stoke 109Ha in Newcastle	✓	M	Urban	H	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.
iiij) Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	100% in Stoke 65.9% in Newcastle	✓	M	Urban	H	P	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.
llll) 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 development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).							
y) Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds	None	✓	M	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	High level economic growth could have a significant impact, though contributions could be sought from developers to mitigate potentially negative effects.
z) Number of applications supporting SuDS	Data not currently available	✓	M	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	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 water resources.							
m) Number of developments incorporating water efficient features	Average daily consumption is xxlitres/ head/day Industry average is 147litres/ head/day	✓	M	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	As above.
19. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive							
m) Percentage of rivers/canals classed as good/fair quality	87% in Stoke Data for Newcastle not currently available	✓	M	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	High level economic growth could have a significant impact, though contributions could be sought from developers to mitigate potentially negative effects.
20. To help to maintain distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area							
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)	✓	M	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	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	✓	M	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	As above.
kkk) Number and area of listed parks and gardens	There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle	✓	M	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	As above.
lll) Number and area of conservation areas;	There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle	✓	M	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	As above.
mmm) Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological interest	Data not currently available	✓	M	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	As above.
21. To help to provide a safe, efficient highway network and improve the viability of public transport							
r) Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network	No data as yet currently available	✓	M	Rural	M-H	P	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						
Summary: 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 the protection of natural and built assets and reduced care emissions and congestion, although there may be a risk of detrimental impact to some species and habitats.							
Mitigation proposals: Mitigation proposals: There may be a need to impose limits on residential development, as there may be a danger of excessive development in an unchecked market, should sub-regional economic growth increase demand. It will also be necessary to ensure that an adequate supply of affordable housing is provided. Also, development proposals will have to be carefully judged in terms of their impact on species and habitats.							

CP17: Strategic Employment Sites

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 needs 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	✓	L	Urban/Rural	M	P	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	X	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	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	X	L	Urban/Rural	M	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 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	M	P	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	M	P	As above.
3. To provide the best possible environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment							
nnn) 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	M-H	P	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	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	As above.
ppp) Number of business start ups	Data gap	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	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	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	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	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	As above.
4. To enable access to the widest range possible of shopping and commercial services for the resident population							
aa) Percentage retail/ commercial floor space by type	30% retail and 70% commercial in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	Commercial sectors will expand in relation to the local economy as a whole. Therefore, commercial floorspace may increase as a proportion of the total.

bb) Shopping floor space per 1000 population	251,858 sq.m in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
5. To protect and enhance the vitality and viability of the city, town and district centres 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	M-H	P	Investment leading to economic growth would be likely to greatly improve the rank of local 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	P	Investment leading to economic growth would be likely to reduce the number of vacant shop units.
6. To provide a more equitable society where the provision of the widest possible range of community, cultural, educational, health, recreational and leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the population with particular emphasis on deprived neighbourhoods							
nnnn) 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.
oooo) 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	P	Investment leading to economic growth may improve income levels, and in turn the quality of settlements, sufficiently so as to improve public satisfaction.
pppp) Loss of open space to development	Data gap	0	-	-	-	-	Development will be focused in two locations, and therefore will have no impact on open space in the majority of the sub-region.
qqqq) Participation rates in sport	Data gap	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
rrrr) 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 for open space.
ssss) 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	M-H	P	Investment leading to economic growth will obviously lead to an increase in the number of jobs.
tttt) 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 crime							
gggg) 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
hhhh) Violent crimes per 1000 population	Various data is available	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
iiii) Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	In 2004/05 Stoke 15.91 Newcastle 9.9	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
jjjj) Percentage of council provided car parking covered by a Secured Car Park award	None currently	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
kkkk) The level of fear of crime in older people	Data gap for Stoke Newcastle 29.6%	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
llll) 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.
mmmm) Changes in the level of crime, and people's perception of crime	Data gaps	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
8. To reduce the need to travel while increasing accessibility for all							
gg) Number of car journeys into City Centre	Data not currently available	✓	M-L	City Centre	M	P	Likely that clustering development will improve the viability of public transport.
hh) Modal split (% of car, bus, rail, and other means of travel)	Data not currently available	✓	M-L	City Centre	M	P	As above.

ii) Availability of passenger travel information systems, park and ride facilities	Data not currently available	✓	M-L	City Centre	M	P	As above.
9. To encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking							
u) Length of cycleway	94.6 annualised index for City Centre	✓	M-L	City Centre	M	P	As above.
i) 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 renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new development and redevelopment.							
aa) Number of developments incorporating energy efficiency measures e.g. increased standards, better design, improved construction and choice of materials	Data gap	✓	M	RISs	M-H	P	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 cleaner and healthier air							
n) 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.
12. Retain and enhance the species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan							
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.
13. Ensure that there is no loss in the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs, RIGs							
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 accessible natural green space							
aa) 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.
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	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
16. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites							
nnnn) Changes in the amount of derelict/contaminated land	311Ha in Stoke 109Ha in Newcastle	✓	M	RISs	H	P	The two RISs consist of reclaimed contaminated land, therefore development here would have a positive impact.
oooo) Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	91% in Stoke 88.4% in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
pppp) Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	100% in Stoke 65.9% in Newcastle	✓	M	RISs	H	P	The two RISs consist of reclaimed contaminated land, therefore development here would have a positive impact.

qqq) 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 development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).							
aa) Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds	None	✓	M	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	Contributions could be sought from developers to mitigate potentially negative effects.
bb) Number of applications supporting SuDS	Data not currently available	✓	M	RISs	M-H	P	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 water resources.							
n) Number of developments incorporating water efficient features	Average daily consumption is xxlitres/ head/day Industry average is 147litres/ head/day	✓	M	RISs	M-H	P	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	✓	M	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	Contributions could be sought from developers to mitigate potentially negative effects.
20. To help to maintain distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area							
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 highway network and improve the viability of public transport							
t) Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network	No data as yet currently available	✓	M-L	City Centre	M	P	Likely that clustering development will improve the viability of public transport.
u) 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, although the natural environment will be largely unaffected.							
Mitigation proposals: There may be a need to impose limits on residential development, as there may be a danger of excessive development in an unchecked 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 needs 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	M	P	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	X	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	Reaction of development industry to a stronger housing market will be to build more houses.
llll) 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	M	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 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.	✓	L	Urban/Rural	M	P	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	M	P	As above.
3. To provide the best possible environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment							
sss) 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	H	P	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	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	H	P	As above.
uuu) Number of business start ups	Data gap	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	H	P	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	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	H	P	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	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	H	P	As above.
4. To enable access to the widest range possible of shopping and commercial services for the resident population							
cc) Percentage retail/ commercial floor space by type	30% retail and 70% commercial in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	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 population	251,858 sq.m in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	As above – retail floorspace would be likely to increase in absolute terms.
5. To protect and enhance the vitality and viability of the city, town and district centres 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	M-H	P	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	P	A planned approach to economic growth would be likely to reduce the number of vacant units.
6. To provide a more equitable society where the provision of the widest possible range of community, cultural, educational, health, recreational and leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the population with particular emphasis on deprived neighbourhoods							
uuuu) 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.
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	M	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.
wwwv) Loss of open space to development	Data gap	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	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	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	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	H	P	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 crime							
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 while increasing accessibility for all							
jj) Number of car journeys into City Centre	Data not currently available	✓	M-L	City Centre	M	P	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	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	Creating jobs in appropriate locations may increase viability of alternative modes.

ii) Availability of passenger travel information systems, park and ride facilities	Data not currently available	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	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	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	As above.
j) 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	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	Creating jobs in appropriate locations may increase the accessibility of housing and services.
10. To increase the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new development and redevelopment.							
cc) Number of developments incorporating energy efficiency measures e.g. increased standards, better design, improved construction and choice of materials	Data gap	✓	M	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	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 cleaner and healthier air							
o) Achievement of air quality standards	2 AQMA declared in Stoke and 7 further areas under investigation	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	M	P	Creating jobs in appropriate locations may reduce the need to travel.
12. Retain and enhance the species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan							
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	M	P	Potential for reversal of decline, as the rural area is unlikely be considered appropriate for such development.
hhh) 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, RIGs							
cc) Percentage loss of SBIs and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded	Data not currently available	✓	M	Rural	M-H	P	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 accessible 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	✓	M	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 'favourable' condition	62Ha of SSSI is in favourable condition out of 82Ha Target of 95% by 2010	✓	M	Rural	M-H	P	No adverse effect on SSSIs, as the rural area is unlikely be considered appropriate for such development.
16. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites							
uuu) Changes in the amount of derelict/contaminated land	311Ha in Stoke 109Ha in Newcastle	✓	M	Urban	H	P	A planned approach to economic growth may mean that such land is used in addition to the best quality brownfield sites.
vvv) 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	✓	M	Urban	H	P	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 developments taking place on brownfield land.	100% in Stoke. Newcastle not known	?	?	?	?	?	Impact unclear.
yyyy) Amount of waste collected per household	121,174 tonnes in Stoke Newcastle not currently available	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
zzzz) 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.
aaaa) 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 development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).							
cc) Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds	None	✓	M	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	Contributions could be sought from developers to mitigate potentially negative effects.
dd) Number of applications supporting SuDS	Data not currently available	✓	M	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	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 water resources.							
o) Number of developments incorporating water efficient features	Average daily consumption is xxlitres/ head/day Industry average is 147litres/ head/day	✓	M	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	As above.
19. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive							
o) Percentage of rivers/canals classed as good/fair quality	87% in Stoke Data for Newcastle not currently available	✓	M	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	Contributions could be sought from developers to mitigate potentially negative effects.
20. To help to maintain distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area							
sss) 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)	✓	M	Urban/Rural	H	P	Permission unlikely to be granted for development that would have a detrimental impact on listed buildings, and careful reuse may help to preserve to such buildings.
ttt) Archaeological features and remains	Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle - 13	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
uuu) Number and area of listed parks and gardens	There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
vvv) Number and area of conservation areas;	There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
www) 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 highway network and improve the viability of public transport							
v) Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network	No data as yet currently available	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	M	P	Creating jobs in appropriate locations may reduce the need to travel.
w) 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 proposals: There may be a need to impose limits on residential development, as there may be a danger of excessive development in an unchecked market, should sub-regional economic growth 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 ✓ 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 needs 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 population 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 environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment							
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	M	P	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 revitalisation 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 commercial services for the resident population							
ee) Percentage retail/ commercial floor space by type	30% retail and 70% commercial in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	✓	S	U/R	M	P	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	M	P	As above
5. To protect and enhance the vitality and viability of the city, town and district centres 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	M	P	As above
6. To provide a more equitable society where the provision of the widest possible range of community, cultural, educational, health, recreational and leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the population with particular emphasis on deprived neighbourhoods							
bbbb) Pattern of deprivation	Stoke is 18 th most deprived area in England. Newcastle is ranked 138 th out of 354 English districts	✓✓	S	U/R	M	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.
cccc) 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.	?					
dddd) Loss of open space to development	Data gap – Data to be collected as part of Green space audit	0					
eeee) Participation rates in sport	Data gap	0					
ffff) 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					
hhhh) 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 crime							
uuu) Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	In 2003, in Stoke 22.95 there were twice as many burglaries as in Newcastle 10.08	0					
vvv) Violent crimes per 1000 population	Various data is available	0					
www) Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	In 2004/05 Stoke 15.91 Newcastle 9.9	0					
xxx) Percentage of council provided car parking covered by a Secured Car Park award	None currently	0					
yyy) The level of fear of crime in older people	Data gap for Stoke Newcastle 29.6%	0					
zzz) Changes in the level of crime, and people's perception of crime	Data gaps	0					
8. To reduce the need to travel while increasing accessibility for all							
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	M	P	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 private car	In North Staffs 31% households with no car. Higher than national average of 27%	✓	S	U/R	M	P	Focus of development in designated centres should reduce the need to travel by car. Policy requires development not to significantly increase 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 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	✓	S	U/R	M	P	In seeking to encourage retail development to be located within designated centres, the policy should provide opportunities for such development to be reached by means other than the private car. Clause b) explicitly requires development to be accessible by a choice of transport modes.
x) 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					
10. To increase the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new development and redevelopment.							
ee) 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	0					
ff) 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, creating cleaner and healthier air							
p) Achievement of air quality standards	2 AQMA declared in Stoke and 7 further areas under investigation	?					See aim 8. The extent to which the policy succeeds in reducing air pollution will depend on the success in reducing the need to travel.
12. Retain and enhance the species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan							
iii) 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	0					
jjj) Increase in the area of native broadleaved woodland	Total woodland cover in North Staffs?	0					
kkk) Reversal in decline of farmland birds by 2020	Data not currently available	0					
lll) 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							
ee) 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					
ff) Percentage loss of RIGs	Data not currently available	0					
14. Increase the amount accessible natural green space							
ee) 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					
ff) 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					
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	0					
16. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites							
bbbb) Changes in the amount of derelict/contaminated land	311Ha in Stoke 109Ha in Newcastle	0					
cccc) Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	91% in Stoke 88.4% in Newcastle	?					Policy might be improved by making reference to the need for new retail development to utilize previously developed land and buildings.
dddd) Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	100% in Stoke 65.9% in Newcastle	0					
eeee) Percentage of other developments taking place on brownfield land.	100% in Stoke. Newcastle not known	0					
ffff) 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	0					
gggg) Percentage of household/commercial waste recycled	13.76% in Stoke 10.5% in Newcastle Recycling target ?	0					
hhhh) 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 development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).							
ee) Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds	None	0					
ff) Number of applications supporting SuDS	Data not currently available	0					
18. To increase the efficient use of water resources.							
p) Number of developments incorporating water efficient features	Average daily consumption is xxlitres/ head/day Industry average is 147litres/ head/day	0					
19. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive							
p) 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 distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area							
xxx) 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					
yyy) Archaeological features and remains	Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle - 13	0					
zzz) Number and area of listed parks and gardens	There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle	0					
aaaa) Number and area of conservation areas;	There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle	0					
bbbb) Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological interest	Data not currently available	0					
21. To help to provide a safe and efficient highway network							
x) 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					

<p>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.</p>
<p>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.</p>

CP20: The Sequential Approach: Edge-of-Centre and Out-of-Centre Developments

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: 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 needs of the whole community							
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					
wwwv) 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					
2. To increase life expectancy and improve the health of the population 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 environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment							
cccc) Changes in the number of jobs	In 2001, unemployment in Stoke was 4% (70 th) and in Newcastle it was xxx	✓✓	S	U/R	M	P	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	Around 61% of the population are economically active against a rate of 59% for the WM region						
eeee) Number of business start ups	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 revitalisation 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 commercial services for the resident 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	M	P	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	M	P	As above
5. To protect and enhance the vitality and viability of the city, town and district centres 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	M	P	As above
6. To provide a more equitable society where the provision of the widest possible range of community, cultural, educational, health, recreational and leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the population with particular emphasis on deprived neighbourhoods							
iiii) Pattern of deprivation	Stoke is 18 th most deprived area in England. Newcastle is ranked 138 th out of 354 English districts	✓✓	S	U/R	M	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.
jjjj) 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.	?					
kkkk) Loss of open space to development	Data gap – Data to be collected as part of Green space audit						
llll) Participation rates in sport	Data gap						
mmmm) 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						
nnnn) 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						
oooo) 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 crime							
aaaa) Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	In 2003, in Stoke 22.95 there were twice as many burglaries as in Newcastle 10.08						
bbbb) Violent crimes per 1000 population	Various data is available						
cccc) Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	In 2004/05 Stoke 15.91 Newcastle 9.9						
dddd) Percentage of council provided car parking covered by a Secured Car Park award	None currently						
eeee) The level of fear of crime in older people	Data gap for Stoke Newcastle 29.6%						
ffff) Changes in the level of crime, and people's perception of crime	Data gaps						

8. To reduce the need to travel while increasing accessibility for all							
oo) Distances people need to travel to work, particularly the need to 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	M	P	In seeking to encourage retail development to be located within designated centres, the policy should provide opportunities for such development to be reached by means other than the private car. Clause b) explicitly requires development to be accessible by a choice of transport modes.
pp) 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							
y) 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	✓	S	U/R	M	P	Facilities with larger catchments will be more accessible to a greater number of people if they are in the city centre but those with smaller catchments can be easier to walk to if they are dispersed in centres throughout NStaffs. Whether edge of centre development supports this sustainability aim depends on where the development would 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 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						
10. To increase the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new development and redevelopment.							
gg) 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						
hh) Percentage of energy created from renewable sources	None currently Target to produce 10% of electricity from renewables by 2010 and 25% by 2020						
11. To improve air quality, creating cleaner and healthier air							
q) Achievement of air quality standards	2 AQMA declared in Stoke and 7 further areas under investigation	?					The extent to which the policy succeeds in reducing air pollution will depend on their success in reducing the need to travel see comments on aim 8.
12. Retain and enhance the species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan							
mmm) 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						
nnn) Increase in the area of native broadleaved woodland	Total woodland cover in North Staffs?						
ooo) Reversal in decline of farmland birds by 2020	Data not currently available						
ppp) 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						
13. Ensure that there is no loss in the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs, RIGs							
gg) 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						
hh) Percentage loss of RIGs	Data not currently available						
14. Increase the amount accessible natural green space							
gg) 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						

hh) 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						
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						
16. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites							
iiii) Changes in the amount of derelict/ contaminated land	311Ha in Stoke 109Ha in Newcastle						
jjjj) Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	91% in Stoke 88.4% in Newcastle	✓	S	U/R	M	P	Dispersed development is less likely than in-centre or edge of centre sites to make good use of existing buildings and sites.
kkkk) Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	100% in Stoke 65.9% in Newcastle						
llll) Percentage of other developments taking place on brownfield land.	100% in Stoke. Newcastle not known						
mmmm) 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						
nnnn) Percentage of household/commercial waste recycled	13.76% in Stoke 10.5% in Newcastle Recycling target ?						
oooo) Increased recycling facilities	2 household recycling sites and 35 local bring sites in Stoke Data for Newcastle tbc						
17. To reduce the amount of development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).							
gg) Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds	None						
hh) Number of applications supporting SuDS	Data not currently available						
18. To increase the efficient use of water resources.							
q) Number of developments incorporating water efficient features	Average daily consumption is xxlitres/ head/day Industry average is 147litres/ head/day						
19. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive							
q) Percentage of rivers/canals classed as good/fair water quality	87% in Stoke Data for Newcastle not currently available						
20. To help to maintain distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area							
cccc) 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)						
dddd) Archaeological features and remains	Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle - 13						
eeee) Number and area of listed parks and gardens	There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle						
ffff) Number and area of conservation areas;	There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle						
gggg) 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							
y) Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network	<p>Stoke - 44% journeys into City Centre by car in 2004/05. Target 40% by 2011</p> <p>No of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents by 2010</p> <p>Stoke - 91 (2004/05) Target of 75 by 2010</p> <p>Newcastle - to be determined</p>						
<p>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.</p>							
<p>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.</p>							

CP21: Leisure, Culture and Tourism

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 needs 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.
aaaa) 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.
bbbb) 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.
cccc) 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.
2. To increase life expectancy and improve the health of the population overall							
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 environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment							
hhhh) 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	M	P	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.
llll) 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.
4. To enable access to the widest range possible of shopping and commercial services for the resident population							
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 vitality and viability of the city, town and district centres 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	M	P	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	M	P	Appropriately located development, sensitive to the needs of existing businesses, may help reduce the number of vacant units.
6. To provide a more equitable society where the provision of the widest possible range of community, cultural, educational, health, recreational and leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the population with particular emphasis on deprived neighbourhoods							
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.	✓	L	Urban/Rural	M	P	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	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	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 quality 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	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	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	✓	M-L	Urban-Rural	M	P	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 crime							
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.
iiii) 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.
lllll) 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 while increasing accessibility for all							
qq) Number of car journeys into City Centre	Data not currently available	✓	M-L	City Centre	M	P	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	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	M	P	As above.

ss) Availability of passenger travel information systems, park and ride facilities	Data not currently available	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	M	P	As above.
9. To encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking							
aa) Length of cycleway	94.6 annualised index for City Centre	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	M	P	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 renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new development and redevelopment.							
ii) Number of developments incorporating energy efficiency measures e.g. increased standards, better design, improved construction and choice of materials	Data gap	✓	M	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	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, creating cleaner and healthier air							
r) Achievement of air quality standards	2 AQMA declared in Stoke and 7 further areas under investigation	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	M	P	Possible that the viability of public transport will increase if development is suitably located.
12. Retain and enhance the species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan							
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	M	P	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, RIGs							
ii) Percentage loss of SBIs and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded	Data not currently available	✓	M	Rural	H	P	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 accessible 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	✓	M	Urban/Rural	H	P	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	✓	M	Urban/Rural	H	P	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	✓	M	Urban/Rural	H	P	Permission unlikely to be granted for development that could harm such sites.
16. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites							
ppppp) Changes in the amount of derelict/contaminated land	311Ha in Stoke 109Ha in Newcastle	✓	M	Urban	H	P	Brownfield land, including land of this nature, will be prioritised as a suitable location for development.
qqqqq) Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	91% in Stoke 88.4% in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.

rrrrr) Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	100% in Stoke 65.9% in Newcastle	?	?	?	?	?	Dependent on whether such development is regarded as commercial.
sssss) Percentage of other developments taking place on brownfield land.	100% in Stoke. Newcastle not known	✓	M	Urban	H	P	Brownfield land, including land of this nature, will be prioritised as a suitable location for development.
ttttt) Amount of waste collected per household	121,174 tonnes in Stoke Newcastle not currently available	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
uuuuu) Percentage of household/commercial waste recycled	13.76% in Stoke 10.5% in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
vvvvv) 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 development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).							
ii) Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds	None	✓	M	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	Contributions could be sought from developers to mitigate potentially negative effects.
jj) Number of applications supporting SuDS	Data not currently available	✓	M	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	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 water resources.							
r) Number of developments incorporating water efficient features	Average daily consumption is xxlitres/ head/day Industry average is 147litres/ head/day	✓	M	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	As above.
19. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive							
r) Percentage of rivers/canals classed as good/fair quality	87% in Stoke Data for Newcastle not currently available	✓	M	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	Contributions could be sought from developers to mitigate potentially negative effects.
20. To help to maintain distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area							
hhhh) 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)	✓	M	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	No detrimental impact as development will have to respect existing heritage. Careful reuse may present an opportunity for preservation.
iiiii) Archaeological features and remains	Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle - 13	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact. No detrimental impact as development will have to respect existing heritage.
jjjj) Number and area of listed parks and gardens	There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
kkkk) Number and area of conservation areas;	There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
llll) 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 highway network and improve the viability of public transport							
z) Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network	No data as yet currently available	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	M	P	Possible that the viability of public transport will increase if development is suitably located.
aa) Other indicators to be confirmed as part of the LTP	No data as yet currently available						
Summary: Limited economic and social impact, though potential for small-scale job creation and an increase in prominence of sub-regional centres as a spin-off of this. Opportunities to address environmental concerns, regarding the safeguarding and improvement of natural and built assets and increasing the viability of sustainable modes of transport.							
Mitigation proposals: There are unlikely to be any negative impacts which will require mitigation.							

CP22: Environmental Assets

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: 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 needs of the whole community							
eeee) 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					
ffff) 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					
gggg) 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					
hhhh) 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.
iiii) Number of houses completed per year	814 homes were completed in Stoke and 279 in Newcastle in 2004/05	0					
jjjj) 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 population 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	P	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.
ll) 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 environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment							
mmm) 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 commercial services for the resident population							
kk) Percentage retail/ commercial floor space by type	30% retail and 70% commercial in Stoke. No data is currently available for Newcastle	0					
ll) 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 vitality and viability of the city, town and district centres 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 society where the provision of the widest possible range of community, cultural, educational, health, recreational and leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the population with particular emphasis on deprived neighbourhoods							
wwwwww) Pattern of deprivation	Stoke is 18 th most deprived area in England. Newcastle is ranked 138 th out of 354 English districts	0					
xxxxx) 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	U/R	L	P	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.
yyyyy) Loss of open space to development	Data gap – Data to be collected as part of Green space audit	✓	S	U/R	L	P	As above
zzzzz) Participation rates in sport	Data gap	✓	S	U/R	L	P	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	P	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					
ccccc) 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 crime							
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					
ppppp) 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 while increasing accessibility for all							
tt) 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 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	?					As above
cc) 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	?					As above
10. To increase the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new development and redevelopment.							
kk) 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	0					
ll) 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, creating cleaner and healthier air							
s) Achievement of air quality standards	2 AQMA declared in Stoke and 7 further areas under investigation	✓	M	U/R	M	P	Policy should positively encourage good air quality through the protection of the natural environment.
12. Retain and enhance the species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan							
uuu) 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	✓✓	M	U/R	H	P	Policy seeks to protect and enhance North Staffs natural assets.
vvv) Increase in the area of native broadleaved woodland	Total woodland cover in North Staffs?	✓✓	M	U/R	H	P	Policy seeks to protect and enhance North Staffs natural assets.
www) Reversal in decline of farmland birds by 2020	Data not currently available	✓✓	M	U/R	H	P	Policy seeks to protect and enhance North Staffs natural assets.
xxx) 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	✓✓	M	U/R	H	P	Policy seeks to protect and enhance North Staffs natural assets.
13. Ensure that there is no loss in the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs, RIGs							
kk) 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	✓✓	M	U/R	H	P	Policy seeks to protect and enhance North Staffs natural assets.
ll) Percentage loss of RIGs	Data not currently available	✓✓	M	U/R	H	P	Policy seeks to protect and enhance North Staffs natural assets.
14. Increase the amount accessible natural green space							
kk) 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	✓	M	U/R	M	P	Protection of the natural environment should ensure opportunities for recreation and the provision of green spaces are maintained though the policy will not directly lead to an increase in opportunities.
ll) 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	✓	M	U/R	M	P	Protection of the natural environment should ensure opportunities for recreation and the provision of green spaces are maintained though the policy will not directly lead to an increase in opportunities for more LNRs.
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	✓✓	M	U/R	H	P	Policy seeks to protect and enhance North Staffs natural assets.

16. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites							
wwwww) Changes in the amount of derelict/ contaminated land	311Ha in Stoke 109Ha in Newcastle	0					
xxxxx) Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	91% in Stoke 88.4% in Newcastle	✓	M	U/R	M	P	In seeking to protect the natural environment the policy should indirectly encourage the re-use of previously developed land.
yyyyy) Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	100% in Stoke 65.9% in Newcastle	0					
zzzzz) Percentage of other developments taking place on brownfield land.	100% in Stoke. Newcastle not known	0					
aaaaaa) 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	0					
bbbbbb) Percentage of household/commercial waste recycled	13.76% in Stoke 10.5% in Newcastle Recycling target ?	0					
ccccc) 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 development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).							
kk) Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds	None	✓	M	Floodplain	M	P	Policy is intended to offer protection to North Staffordshire's natural environment including the floodplain. Policy does not reflect importance of reducing risk of flooding in text.
ll) Number of applications supporting SuDS	Data not currently available	✓	M	Floodplain	M	P	As above
18. To increase the efficient use of water resources.							
s) Number of developments incorporating water efficient features	Average daily consumption is xxlitres/ head/day Industry average is 147litres/ head/day	0					
19. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive							
s) Percentage of rivers/canals classed as good/fair water quality	87% in Stoke Data for Newcastle not currently available	✓	M	U/R	M	P	Policy should have a positive influence on water quality if the environment is well maintained
20. To help to maintain distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area							
mmmm) 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)	✓✓	M	U/R	H	P	Policy seeks to protect NStaff's built heritage.
nnnn) Archaeological features and remains	Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle - 13	✓✓	M	U/R	H	P	As above
oooo) Number and area of listed parks and gardens	There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle	✓✓	M	U/R	H	P	As above
pppp) Number and area of conservation areas;	There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle	✓✓	M	U/R	H	P	As above
qqqq) Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological interest	Data not currently available	✓✓	M	U/R	H	P	As above
21. To help to provide a safe and efficient highway network							
bb) 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					

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 ✓ 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 needs 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					
lllll) 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					
ppppp) 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 population 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	✓					As above
3. To provide the best possible environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment							
rrrr) Changes in the number of jobs	In 2001, unemployment in Stoke was 4% (70 th) and in Newcastle it was xxx	✓					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	✓					
tttt) Number of business start ups	Data gap	✓					
uuuu) 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	✓					
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 commercial services for the resident population							
mm) Percentage retail/ commercial floor space by type	30% retail and 70% commercial in 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					
5. To protect and enhance the vitality and viability of the city, town and district centres 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 society where the provision of the widest possible range of community, cultural, educational, health, recreational and leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the population with particular emphasis on deprived neighbourhoods							
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 crime							
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 while increasing accessibility for all							
vvv) 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.

ww) 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							
dd) 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	✓					As above
ee) 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					
10. To increase the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new development and redevelopment.							
mm) 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	0					
nn) 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, creating cleaner and healthier air							
t) Achievement of air quality standards	2 AQMA declared in Stoke and 7 further areas under investigation	0					
12. Retain and enhance the species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan							
yyy) 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	✓					Policy approach Clause a) is to improve biodiversity, landscape and recreational value through appropriate forms of habitat creation and landscape management.
zzz) Increase in the area of native broadleaved woodland	Total woodland cover in North Staffs?	?					
aaaa) Reversal in decline of farmland birds by 2020	Data not currently available	0					
bbbb) 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	✓					
13. Ensure that there is no loss in the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs, RIGs							
mm) 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	✓					
nn) Percentage loss of RIGs	Data not currently available	✓					
14. Increase the amount accessible natural green space							
mm) 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	✓					
nn) 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	✓					
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	✓					
16. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites							
dddddd) Changes in the amount of derelict/ contaminated land	311Ha in Stoke 109Ha in Newcastle	✓					Greenspace improvements can have a positive effect on reclamation of degraded or vacant land.
eeeeee) Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	91% in Stoke 88.4% in Newcastle	0					
ffffff) Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	100% in Stoke 65.9% in Newcastle	0					
gggggg) Percentage of other developments taking place on brownfield land.	100% in Stoke. Newcastle not known	0					
hhhhhh) 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	0					
iiiiii) Percentage of household/commercial waste recycled	13.76% in Stoke 10.5% in Newcastle Recycling target ?	0					
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 development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).							
mm) Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds	None	0					
nn) Number of applications supporting SuDS	Data not currently available	0					
18. To increase the efficient use of water resources.							
t) Number of developments incorporating water efficient features	Average daily consumption is xxlitres/ head/day Industry average is 147litres/ head/day	0					
19. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive							
t) 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 distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area							
rrrr) 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)	✓					Landscape enhancements can have a positive effect on improving the setting of the built heritage.
ssss) Archaeological features and remains	Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle - 13	✓					As above
tttt) Number and area of listed parks and gardens	There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle	✓					As above
uuuu) Number and area of conservation areas;	There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle	✓					As above
vvvv) 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							
cc) 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					

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 ✓ ✓ 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 needs of the whole community							
qqqq) 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.
ssss) 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	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	Better quality houses will attract higher prices.
uuuu) Number of houses completed per year	814 homes were completed in Stoke and 279 in Newcastle in 2004/05	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
vvvv) 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.
2. To increase life expectancy and improve the health of the population 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 environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment							
www) 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.
aaaa) 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.
4. To enable access to the widest range possible of shopping and commercial services for the resident population							
oo) 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.

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 vitality and viability of the city, town and district centres 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	✓	M	Centre in question	L	P	As above.
6. To provide a more equitable society where the provision of the widest possible range of community, cultural, educational, health, recreational and leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the population with particular emphasis on deprived neighbourhoods							
kkkkkk) 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.
llllll) 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	P	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	✓	M	Urban/Rural	H	P	Provision of quality open space is an integral element of ensuring good design.
nnnnnn) 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	✓	M	Urban/Rural	H	P	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 crime							
zzzzzz) 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.
ccccc) Percentage of council provided car parking covered by a Secured Car Park award	None currently	?	?	?	?	?	As above.
ddddd) 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 while increasing accessibility for all							
xx) Number of car journeys into City Centre	Data not currently available	✓	M-L	City centre	M	P	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, rail, and other means of travel)	Data not currently available	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	M	P	As above.

zz) Availability of passenger travel information systems, park and ride facilities	Data not currently available	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	M	P	As above.
9. To encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking							
ff) Length of cycleway	94.6 annualised index for City Centre	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	M	P	As above.
l) 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	Urban/Rural	M	P	Accessibility is a consideration of good design.
10. To increase the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new development and redevelopment.							
oo) Number of developments incorporating energy efficiency measures e.g. increased standards, better design, improved construction and choice of materials	Data gap	✓	M	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	Energy efficiency is a consideration of good design.
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, creating cleaner and healthier air							
u) Achievement of air quality standards	2 AQMA declared in Stoke and 7 further areas under investigation	✓	M	Urban/Rural	L	P	Improved energy efficiency and accessibility as a result of good design may have a positive impact.
12. Retain and enhance the species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan							
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, LNRs, 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 natural green space							
oo) 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.
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	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
16. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites							
kkkkkk) Changes in the amount of derelict/contaminated land	311Ha in Stoke 109Ha in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	No obvious impact.
lllll) 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 developments taking place on brownfield land.	100% in Stoke. Newcastle not known	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
ooooo) Amount of waste collected per household	121,174 tonnes in Stoke Newcastle not currently available	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
ppppp) Percentage of household/commercial waste recycled	13.76% in Stoke 10.5% in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	As above.
qqqqq) 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 development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).							
oo) Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds	None	✓	M	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	Good design will incorporate measures to mitigate potentially negative effects.
pp) Number of applications supporting SuDS	Data not currently available	✓	M	Urban/Rural	H	P	SuDS will be an element of good design, and will therefore be incorporated into new development.
18. To increase the efficient use of water resources.							
u) Number of developments incorporating water efficient features	Average daily consumption is xxlitres/ head/day Industry average is 147litres/ head/day	✓	M	Urban/Rural	H	P	Water efficient features will be an element of good design, and will therefore be incorporated into new development.
19. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive							
u) Percentage of rivers/canals classed as good/fair quality	87% in Stoke Data for Newcastle not currently available	✓	M	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	Good design will incorporate measures to mitigate potentially negative effects.
20. To help to maintain distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area							
www) 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)	✓	M	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	Good design will take account of quality elements of the existing built fabric, and natural and historic features. Careful reuse may present an opportunity for preservation.
xxxx) Archaeological features and remains	Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle - 13	✓	M	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	As above.
yyyy) Number and area of listed parks and gardens	There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle	✓	M	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	As above.
zzzz) Number and area of conservation areas;	There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle	✓	M	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	As above.
aaaaa) Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological interest	Data not currently available	✓	M	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	As above.
21. To help to provide a safe, efficient highway network and improve the viability of public transport							
dd) Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network	No data as yet currently available	✓	M	Urban/Rural	M	P	Possible positive impact, as good design may help to improve accessibility and reduce congestion.
ee) Other indicators to be confirmed as part of the LTP	No data as yet currently available						
Summary: Opportunities to address environmental concerns, regarding the safeguarding and improvement of natural and built assets and increasing the viability of sustainable modes of transport. Also potential to add to the prominence of sub-regional centres by increasing their attractiveness.							
Mitigation proposals: There are unlikely to be any negative impacts which will require mitigation.							

CP25: Reduce the need to travel and improve travel choice

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: 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 needs of the whole community							
wwwww) 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					
zzzzz) 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					
aaaaa) Number of houses completed per year	814 homes were completed in Stoke and 279 in Newcastle in 2004/05	0					
bbbbb) 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 population 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	M	P	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					
3. To provide the best possible environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment							
bbbb) Changes in the number of jobs	In 2001, unemployment in Stoke was 4% (70 th) and in Newcastle it was xxx	0					
cccc) 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					
dddd) Number of business start ups	Data gap						
eeee) 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	North Staffs wide	M	P	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.
ffff) 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	✓	M	North Staffs wide	M	P	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 commercial services for the resident population							
qq) Percentage retail/ commercial floor space by type	30% retail and 70% commercial in 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 vitality and viability of the city, town and district centres 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 society where the provision of the widest possible range of community, cultural, educational, health, recreational and leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the population with particular emphasis on deprived neighbourhoods							
rrrrr) Pattern of deprivation	Stoke is 18 th most deprived area in England. Newcastle is ranked 138 th out of 354 English districts	✓	S	North Staffs wide	H	P	Implicitly supportive because prioritizing public transport provision 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.
sssss) 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	H	P	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.
ttttt) Loss of open space to development	Data gap – Data to be collected as part of Green space audit	0					
uuuuu) 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 crime							
ggggg) Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	In 2003, in Stoke 22.95 there were twice as many burglaries as in Newcastle 10.08	0					
hhhhh) Violent crimes per 1000 population	Various data is available	0					
iiiii) Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	In 2004/05 Stoke 15.91 Newcastle 9.9	0					
jjjjj) Percentage of council provided car parking covered by a Secured Car Park award	None currently	0					
kkkkk) The level of fear of crime in older people	Data gap for Stoke Newcastle 29.6%	0					
lllll) Changes in the level of crime, and people's perception of crime	Data gaps	0					
8. To reduce the need to travel while increasing accessibility for all							
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	H	P	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	H	P	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 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	✓	S	U/R Transboundary	H	P	An obvious benefit if use of the car is reduced.
hh) 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					
10. To increase the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new development and redevelopment.							
qq) 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	?					Opportunities should be explored to reduce energy consumption through use of alternative fuels and alternative signage design e.g. solar powered.
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, creating cleaner and healthier air							
v) Achievement of air quality standards	2 AQMA declared in Stoke and 7 further areas under investigation	✓✓	M	U/R Transboundary	H	P	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 species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action 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					
iiij) 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					
14. Increase the amount accessible natural green space							
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					
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	0					

16. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites							
rrrrr) Changes in the amount of derelict/ contaminated land	311Ha in Stoke 109Ha in Newcastle	0					
sssss) Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	91% in Stoke 88.4% in Newcastle	0					
ttttt) Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	100% in Stoke 65.9% in Newcastle	0					
uuuuu) Percentage of other developments taking place on brownfield land.	100% in Stoke. Newcastle not known	0					
vvvvv) 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	0					
wwwww) Percentage of household/commercial waste recycled	13.76% in Stoke 10.5% in Newcastle Recycling target ?	0					
xxxxx) 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 development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).							
qq) Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds	None	0					
rr) Number of applications supporting SuDS	Data not currently available	0					
18. To increase the efficient use of water resources.							
v) Number of developments incorporating water efficient features	Average daily consumption is xxlitres/ head/day Industry average is 147litres/ head/day	0					
19. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive							
v) 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 distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area							
bbbb) 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					
cccc) Archaeological features and remains	Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle - 13	0					
dddd) Number and area of listed parks and gardens	There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle	0					
eeee) Number and area of conservation areas;	There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle	0					
ffff) Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological interest	Data not currently available	0					
21. To help to provide a safe and efficient highway network							
ff) 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	✓✓	M	U/R	H	P	Policy should have a direct and positive impact on traffic congestion by encouraging people to use alternative modes of transport to the car. Possibility of secondary effects as a result of people taking up cycling and walking instead of driving for all journeys.
Summary: Overall a sustainable transport policy which is consistent with PPS3 and PPG13							

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 ✓ 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 needs of the whole community							
ccccc) 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					
ffffff) 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					
ggggg) Number of houses completed per year	814 homes were completed in Stoke and 279 in Newcastle in 2004/05	0					
hhhhh) 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 population 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					
3. To provide the best possible environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment							
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					
iiii) 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 commercial services for the resident population							
ss)Percentage retail/ commercial floor space by type	30% retail and 70% commercial in 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 vitality and viability of the city, town and district centres 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 society where the provision of the widest possible range of community, cultural, educational, health, recreational and leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the population with particular emphasis on deprived neighbourhoods							
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					
zzzzzz) 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					
ddddddd) 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 crime							
mmmmmm) Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	In 2003, in Stoke 22.95 there were twice as many burglaries as in Newcastle 10.08	0					
nnnnnn) 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 while 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					

ddd) Reduced reliance on the private car	In North Staffs 31% households with no car. Higher than national average of 27%	0					
9. To encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking							
ii) 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	0					
jj) 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					
10. To increase the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new development and redevelopment.							
ss) 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	0					
tt) 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, creating cleaner and healthier air							
w) Achievement of air quality standards	2 AQMA declared in Stoke and 7 further areas under investigation	0					
12. Retain and enhance the species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan							
kkkk) 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	?					Uncertainties associated with the potential effects on biodiversity and landscape when excavation of protected mineral reserves needs to take place.
llll) Increase in the area of native broadleaved woodland	Total woodland cover in North Staffs?	0					
mmmm) Reversal in decline of farmland birds by 2020	Data not currently available	0					
nnnn) 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							
ss) 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					
tt) Percentage loss of RIGs	Data not currently available	0					
14. Increase the amount accessible natural green space							
ss) 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					
tt) 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					
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	0					
16. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites							
yyyyyy) Changes in the amount of derelict/ contaminated land	311Ha in Stoke 109Ha in Newcastle	0					
zzzzzz) Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	91% in Stoke 88.4% in Newcastle	0					
aaaaaaa) Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	100% in Stoke 65.9% in Newcastle	0					
bbbbbbb) Percentage of other developments taking place on brownfield land.	100% in Stoke. Newcastle not known	0					
ccccc) 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	0					
ddddddd) Percentage of household/commercial waste recycled	13.76% in Stoke 10.5% in Newcastle Recycling target ?	?					Opportunities need to be explored as to whether the proposed developments within the inner urban core especially can utilise secondary aggregate in building materials.
eeeeeee) Increased recycling facilities	2 household recycling sites and 35 local bring sites in Stoke Data for Newcastle tbc						
17. To reduce the amount of development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (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 water resources.							
w) Number of developments incorporating water efficient features	Average daily consumption is xxlitres/ head/day Industry average is 147litres/ head/day	0					
19. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive							
w) 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 distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area							
ggggg) 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)	?					Uncertainties are associated with the potential effect on archaeology and heritage in future years, when excavation of the protected mineral reserves needs to take place.
hhhhh) Archaeological features and remains	Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle - 13	?					As above
iiii) Number and area of listed parks and gardens	There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle	?					As above
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 special historic and/or archaeological interest	Data not currently available	?					As above
21. To help to provide a safe and efficient highway network							
gg) 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					

<p>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 potential 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.</p> <p>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.</p>

CP27: Waste Management

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: 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 needs of the whole community							
iiiiii) 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					
llllll) 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					
nnnnnn) 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 population overall							
uuu) 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 as alternative 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.
vvv) 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 environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment							
lllll) 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.
mmmmmm) 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					
ppppp) 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 commercial services for the resident population							
uu) Percentage retail/ commercial floor space by type	30% retail and 70% commercial in 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 vitality and viability of the city, town and district centres 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 society where the provision of the widest possible range of community, cultural, educational, health, recreational and leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the population with particular emphasis on deprived neighbourhoods							
ffffff) Pattern of deprivation	Stoke is 18 th most deprived area in England. Newcastle is ranked 138 th out of 354 English districts	0					
gggggg) 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.
hhhhhh) Loss of open space to development	Data gap – Data to be collected as part of Green space audit	0					
iiiiii) Participation rates in sport	Data gap	0					
jjjjjj) 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					
kkkkkk) 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					
llllll) 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 crime							
sssss) Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	In 2003, in Stoke 22.95 there were twice as many burglaries as in Newcastle 10.08	0					
ttttt) Violent crimes per 1000 population	Various data is available	0					
uuuuu) 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					
wwwww) The level of fear of crime in older people	Data gap for Stoke Newcastle 29.6%	0					
xxxxx) Changes in the level of crime, and people's perception of crime	Data gaps	0					
8. To reduce the need to travel while increasing accessibility for all							
eee) Distances people need to travel to work, particularly the need to 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 be 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 private car	In North Staffs 31% households with no car. Higher than national average of 27%	0					
9. To encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking							
kk) 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	0					
ll) 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					
10. To increase the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new development and redevelopment.							
uu) 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	0					
vv) 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, creating cleaner and healthier air							
x) Achievement of air quality standards	2 AQMA declared in Stoke and 7 further areas under investigation	X/?					The proposal in the longer term should seek to reduce the negative effect on air, noise and water pollution within NStaffs limits as alternative sites are identified for waste management. However proposals to transport waste outside the area will lead to an increase in emissions.
12. Retain and enhance the species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan							
oooo) 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	?					Uncertainties are associated with effects on biodiversity and landscape in future years as sites are identified for waste management.
pppp) Increase in the area of native broadleaved woodland	Total woodland cover in North Staffs?	?					
qqqq) Reversal in decline of farmland birds by 2020	Data not currently available	?					
rrrr) 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	?					
13. Ensure that there is no loss in the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs, RIGs							
uu) 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	?					
vv) Percentage loss of RIGS	Data not currently available	?					
14. Increase the amount accessible natural green space							
uu) 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	?					
vv) 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	?					
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	?					
16. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites							
ffffff) Changes in the amount of derelict/ contaminated land	311Ha in Stoke 109Ha in Newcastle	0					
gggggg) Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	91% in Stoke 88.4% in Newcastle	0					
hhhhhh) Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	100% in Stoke 65.9% in Newcastle	0					
iiiiii) Percentage of other developments taking place on brownfield land.	100% in Stoke. Newcastle not known	0					
jjjjjj) 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	0					
kkkkkk) Percentage of household/commercial waste recycled	13.76% in Stoke 10.5% in Newcastle Recycling target ?	✓/x					Short term opportunities for waste disposal are becoming limited which could result in an increase in flytipping and dumping as rapid measures are introduced to reduce waste generation. Long term it is hoped that through adequate facilities and educational awareness that waste generation will decrease.
llllll) Increased recycling facilities	2 household recycling sites and 35 local bring sites in Stoke Data for Newcastle tbc	✓/?					Consideration should be given to the vitality and viability of future adjacent land uses to recycling facilities
17. To reduce the amount of development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).							
uu) Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds	None	0					
vv) Number of applications supporting SuDS	Data not currently available	0					
18. To increase the efficient use of water resources.							
x) Number of developments incorporating water efficient features	Average daily consumption is xxlitres/ head/day Industry average is 147litres/ head/day	0					
19. To improve water quality and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive							
x) 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 distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area							
lllll) 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)	✓/?					Uncertainties are associated with effects on archaeology and heritage in future years as alternative sites are identified for waste management.
mmmmm) Archaeological features and remains	Stoke - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle - 13	0					
nnnnn) Number and area of listed parks and gardens	There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke and 2 in Newcastle	0					
ooooo) Number and area of conservation areas;	There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke and 18 in Newcastle	0					
ppppp) Local lists of buildings of special historic and/or archaeological interest	Data not currently available	0					
21. To help to provide a safe and efficient highway network							

hh) Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network	<p>Stoke - 44% journeys into City Centre by car in 2004/05. Target 40% by 2011</p> <p>No of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents by 2010</p> <p>Stoke - 91 (2004/05) Target of 75 by 2010</p> <p>Newcastle - to be determined</p>	0					
<p>Summary: Policy advocates long term sustainable waste management which should have a positive effect on the environment, human health, reduce pollution, and could promote the reuse of materials and recovery of energy from waste. In addition it could generate local employment opportunities through the management of recycling facilities. Negative impacts include an increase in waste as a consequence of a rising population in the longer term, rapidly reducing capacity to take waste to landfill and the need to transport waste out of the area could increase air pollution which could impact on human health, increase vehicle trips, degrade the environment and impact on adjacent land uses.</p> <p>Mitigation proposals: Future proposals need to be accompanied by an EIA and detailed monitoring plans to mitigate effects on the environment, adjacent land uses and communities quality of life/health. Alternative ways of transporting waste should be investigated.</p>							