

## Appendix 1: Newcastle – under - Lyme and Stoke – on - Trent Core Spatial Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Matrix

This appendix sets out the results of the Sustainability Appraisal of the key strategies/principles/policies of the Core Spatial Strategy. The likely impact of the key strategies/principles/policies upon the sustainability objectives is indicated using the framework outlined in the table below -

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

<b>Spatial Principle: Hierarchy of Centres</b>							
<b>SA Objectives and Indicators</b>	<b>Key baseline information and target (where available)</b>	<b>Impact</b> ✓✓ ✓ 0 x xx ?	<b>Likely timing of impact (short, med, long term)</b>	<b>Geographical scale: Urban/ Rural</b>	<b>Likelihood of impact: H/M/L</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent Impact</b>	<b>Commentary (include any cumulative, secondary or synergistic impacts and recommendations for improvement/ mitigation of adverse effects)</b>
<b>1. To help to meet the housing needs of the whole community</b>							
The number of non local authority owned vacant dwellings returned to occupation or demolished as a direct result of action by the local authority.	Stoke-on-Trent and NBC BVPI Number of unfit homes made fit or demolished in 2006/7 was 173 in Stoke-on-Trent and in Newcastle was 27	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact
Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 0% Stoke-on-Trent 0%	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact
Percentage of new homes permitted on previously developed land.	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 66.5% Stoke-on-Trent 99.6%	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact
Changes in house prices relative to the regional average	AMR 2006/7 House prices in Stoke-on-Trent - £87,993 and Newcastle - £142,560 are well below WM regional averages	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact
Number of houses completed annually	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle - 260 Stoke-on-Trent 850	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact

Proportion of households accepted as statutory homeless by the Authority within the last two years (BV 214)	BVPI 2006/7 0.85% of households accepted as being homeless in Stoke-on-Trent. Newcastle is 1%	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact
<b>2. To increase life expectancy and improve the health of the population overall</b>							
Percentage of population with good health	ONS 2001  Stoke-on-Trent 63% good, 24% fairly good, 13% not good  Newcastle 66% good, fairly good 23% and not good 11%.	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact
Life expectancy at birth	ONS 2001  Newcastle – Males 76.9, Females 81.5  Stoke-on-Trent – Males 74.5, Females 79.6	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact
<b>3. To provide the best possible environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment</b>							
Average weekly earnings by residence	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was £457.10  In Stoke-on-Trent it was £382.10	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact
Average weekly earnings by workplace	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was £400.70  In Stoke-on-Trent it was £394.30	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact
Jobs Density (ration of total jobs to working age population)	NOMIS 2006 In Newcastle it was 0.66  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 0.78	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact

Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active	NOMIS 2007 75.3% of the Newcastle population are economically active  74.9% of the Stoke-on-Trent population are economically active	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact
5 or more GCSE passes at grade A-C	SCC and DfES Newcastle 55.7%  Stoke-on-Trent 54%	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact
Number of VAT registrations (includes rural businesses)	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle registrations 265, de-registrations 230 Total Stock 2930.  In Stoke-on-Trent registrations 500, de-registrations 500 Total Stock 5040.	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact
Number of Jobseeker Allowance claimants in Borough and City	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was 1.9%  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 3.2%	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact
Sq metres of Class B development completed in year	AMR 2006/7 In Newcastle it was 16,121 m2  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 33,000m2	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact
Percentage of Class B development completed that has taken place on brownfield sites	AMR 2006/7 In Newcastle it was 72.8%  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 100%	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact
Quantity of national and regional quality employment land.	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 18 hectares.  In Stoke-on-Trent 40 hectares	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact

<b>4. To enable access to the widest range possible of shopping and commercial services for the resident population</b>							
Percentage retail/commercial floor space by type	<p>North Staffs Retail and Leisure Study 2005.</p> <p>For Newcastle Town Centre 19.86% convenience, comparison 51.86%; 18% services: 7.92% vacant.</p> <p>Within Stoke-on-Trent City Centre 4.86% convenience, 50.81% comparison, 24.86% services, 18.02% vacant</p>	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	Establishing a clear and sustainable hierarchy of centres will ensure that development within these centres will be of a character and scale appropriate to each individual centre. A clear hierarchy will also contribute towards reversing historical trends towards decentralisation of town centre activities to 'out of centre' locations. Furthermore, the hierarchy should contribute towards ensuring adequate provision of services within the key rural centres
Loss of Community Facilities	<p>AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 3 facilities – 1 doctor's surgery, 1 adult education centre, 1 nursery school.</p> <p>Stoke-on-Trent - no data</p>	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact
<b>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</b>							
Rank of centre	<p>Experian</p> <p>Stoke-on-Trent is ranked 54<sup>th</sup> (vitality 194<sup>th</sup> and Newcastle 237<sup>th</sup> (vitality 107<sup>th</sup>) out of the top 500 centres</p>	✓✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	Establishing a clear and sustainable hierarchy of centres will ensure that development within these centres will be of a character and scale appropriate to each individual centre. A clear hierarchy will also contribute towards reversing historical trends towards decentralisation of town centre activities to 'out of centre' locations. This is likely to have significant positive impacts upon the vitality and viability of the individual centres and may result in an improvement to the national ranking of the City Centre and Newcastle Town centre.
Number of vacant shop units	<p>AMR 2006/7 259 vacant shops exist in Stoke-on-Trent.</p> <p>Newcastle Town Centre 23 Other centres 15.</p>	✓✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	Establishing a clear and sustainable hierarchy of centres will ensure that development within these centres will be of a character and scale appropriate to each individual centre. A clear hierarchy will also contribute towards reversing historical trends towards decentralisation of town centre activities to 'out of centre' locations. This should therefore have a positive impact upon vacancy levels.

Percentage of primary shopping frontage within town/city centre in A1 use	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 66.3%  Stoke-on-Trent : no data	✓✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	Establishing a clear and sustainable hierarchy of centres will ensure that development within these centres will be of a character and scale appropriate to each individual centre. A clear hierarchy will also contribute towards reversing historical trends towards decentralisation of town centre activities to 'out of centre' locations. This should ensure that the retail offer within the primary shopping frontages is healthy and viable.
<b>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</b>							
Pattern of deprivation	Indices of Deprivation 2004 Stoke-on-Trent is 18 <sup>th</sup> most deprived area in in England. Newcastle is ranked 138 <sup>th</sup> out of 354 English districts	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact
Participation rates in sport	No local data currently available	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact
The number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12	NBC LPI 2006/7 & North Staffs Green Space Strategy Newcastle 2.86 per 1,000  Stoke-on-Trent – 2.16 per 1,000	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact
Percentage of Local Authority buildings open to the public in which all public areas are suitable for and accessible to disabled people	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 48.39%  Stoke-on-Trent 63.58%	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact
<b>7. Reduce crime and the fear of crime</b>							
Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 8.17  Stoke-on-Trent 17.04	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact
Violent crimes per 1000 population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 25.58  Stoke-on-Trent 37.70	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact

Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 9.57  Stoke-on-Trent 16.65	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact
The level of fear of crime in older people	LPI - Crime Audit 2007 Newcastle 31.3%  Stoke-on-Trent 1 <sup>st</sup> Citizen's panel – 20% very worried by crime, 47% fairly worried, 30% not worried, 3% not worried at all	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact
<b>8. To reduce the need to travel while increasing accessibility for all</b>							
Journey to work- modal split (% of car, bus,rail and other means of travel)	LTP 2006 Car 65%, Motorcycle 1%, Cycling 2%, Walking 13%, Taxi 1%, Work at Home 9%, Train 1%, Bus 8%.	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural?	L/M?	P	Establishing a clear and sustainable hierarchy of centres will ensure that development within these centres will be of a character and scale appropriate to each individual centre. The City and town centres are major employment centres; as such access to work by non car modes is likely to be enhanced.
Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – Hospitals 86%, Town Centre 93%, GP 99%, High School 96%, Primary School 99% , Employment Sites 98%  Stoke on Trent 100% for all	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural?	L/M?	P	Establishing a clear and sustainable hierarchy of centres may contribute towards maximising access to retail/services/jobs by non car modes of transport.
<b>9. To encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking</b>							
Cycle trips (annualised index)	LTP 2006 2004/5 94.6	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural?	L/M?	P	Establishing a clear and sustainable hierarchy of centres may contribute towards maximising access to retail/services/jobs by non car modes of transport.
Total journeys by bus	LTP 2006 16,623, 000 in 2004/5	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural?	L/M?	P	Establishing a clear and sustainable hierarchy of centres may contribute towards maximising access to retail/services/jobs by non car modes of transport
Access to major shopping centre by bus	LTP 2006 Within 15 minutes 28.9%, within 30 minutes 82.4%	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural?	L/M?	P	Establishing a clear and sustainable hierarchy of centres may contribute towards maximising access to retail/services/jobs by non car modes of transport
Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network.	LTP 2006 Average delay per vehicle mile – 44.2 (secs/vm).	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural?	L/M?	P	Establishing a clear and sustainable hierarchy of centres may contribute towards maximising access to retail/services/jobs by non car modes of transport. This may, in turn, contribute towards addressing congestion.

Proportion of workforce covered by travel plans	LTP 2006 12.8% 2004/5	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact
Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – Hospitals 86%, Town Centre 93%, GP 99%, High School 96%, Primary School 99% , Employment Sites 98%  Stoke-on-Trent 100% for all	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural?	L/M?	P	Establishing a clear and sustainable hierarchy of centres may contribute towards maximising access to retail/services/jobs by non car modes of transport
<b>10. To increase the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new development and redevelopment.</b>							
Percentage of energy created from renewable sources	Regional Energy Strategy / AMR 2006/7 0% created from major renewable resources – does not account for decentralised microgeneration-monitoring system is being developed for both authorities	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact
Energy efficiency of dwellings	Newcastle Housing Stock Condition Survey 2002 – SAP rating 49  Stoke-on-Trent SAP rating 65	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact
<b>11. To improve air quality, creating cleaner and healthier air</b>							
Number of days per year that air quality is below national standards	LTP 2006 See LTP indicator M18 (LTP8)	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact
<b>12. Retain and enhance the species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan</b>							
No reduction in the abundance and distribution of BAP species/ habitat	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact
Increase in the area of native broadleaved woodland	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact



Reversal in the decline of farmland birds	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact
Endangered species	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact
<b>13. Ensure that there is no loss in the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs, RIGs</b>							
Percentage loss of SBIs (known as NHAs in Stoke-on-Trent) and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded	No data currently available	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact
SSSI land of "unfavourable" condition	English Nature 62ha is in favourable condition out of a total of 82ha (75%)	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact
Number and size of local wildlife sites e.g. LNRs SBIs	NBC Local Plan A 57 SBIs in Newcastle Stoke-on-Trent 22 Natural Heritage Sites – total area 486ha	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact
<b>14. Increase the amount accessible natural green space</b>							
The area of Council owned parks and green spaces managed for biodiversity.	NBC LPI 2006/7 Newcastle 680 hectares.  Stoke-on-Trent 322ha	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact
Total area of Council owned parks and green spaces	NULBC AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 738 hectares  Stoke-on-Trent 678 hectares	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact
<b>15. Reduce the amount of land in SSSIs classified in an 'unfavourable' condition</b>							
Area and Number of SSSIs in 'favourable' condition	62Ha of SSSI is in favourable condition out of 82Ha Target of 95% by 2010	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact
<b>16. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites</b>							

Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	AMR 2006/7 66.5% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 99.6%	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact
Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	AMR 2006/7 72.8% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 100%	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact
Amount and type of development in the Green Belt	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – 3 permissions - 1 replacement dwelling, 1 new dwelling and 1 commercial unit  In Stoke-on-Trent no new development took place in the Green Belt	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact
Amount of waste collected per head of population	BVPI 2006/7  Newcastle 414.7 kg  Stoke-on-Trent 505.4kg	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact
Percentage of household/commercial waste recycled	Regional Energy Strategy / AMR 2006/7  13.5% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 14.79%	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact
Amount of derelict/contaminated land	Derelict Land Monitoring 2006/07  Newcastle 102.67ha  Stoke – on-Trent 252ha	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact
<b>17. To reduce the amount of development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).</b>							
Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds and water quality	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – None  Stoke-on-Trent 2	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact

Development incorporating SUDs	AMR 2007/8 proposed Indicator No data at present	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact
<b>18. To increase the efficient use of water resources.</b>							
Water consumption/extracted	Environment Agency Average daily consumption in Stoke-on-Trent and Newcastle is 136 litres/head/day  Industry average is 147litres/head/ day	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact
<b>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	Environment Agency  Newcastle – 29% good biological quality, 40% good chemical quality  Stoke-on-Trent – 5.79% good biological quality, 17.97% good chemical quality	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact
<b>20. To help to maintain distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area</b>							
Number of listed buildings including those at risk	NBC and SCC AMR 2006/7 and Buildings at Risk Register There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke-on-Trent and 378 in Newcastle (no buildings at risk register)	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact
Archaeological features and remains	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 Stoke-on-Trent - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle – 13 scheduled ancient monuments	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact

Number and area of listed parks and gardens	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke-on-Trent and 2 in Newcastle	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact
Number and area of conservation areas;	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke-on-Trent and 18 in Newcastle	0	0	0	0	0	No clear impact
<b>21. To help to provide a safe and efficient highway network</b>							
Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network	LTP 2006 Average delay per vehicle mile – 44.2 (secs/vm). Stoke-on-Trent - 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-on-Trent – 91 (2004/05) Target of 75 by 2010	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural?	L/M?	P	Establishing a clear and sustainable hierarchy of centres may contribute towards maximising access to retail/services/jobs by non car modes of transport. This may, in turn, contribute towards addressing congestion.
<b>Summary:</b>							
<p>The unique geology, geography and topography of the plan area have had a significant impact upon the historical social and economic development of the North Staffordshire conurbation over the last few centuries. The result of this has been that the conurbation has developed as an unusual polycentric collection of distinct but connected settlements rather than as a conventional mono-centric city. Recent trends towards the decentralisation of city/town centre activities to 'out of centre' locations has further exacerbated the sense of fragmentation and the weakening of the vitality of the various centres. Having a strong and clear hierarchy with clearly identified roles for each centre will provide the essential framework for ensuring that new development within each centre is of an appropriate nature and scale. This will contribute towards protecting and enhancing the vitality of each individual centre and will minimize any negative impacts/unhealthy competition between centres. Strengthening the role and vitality of each centre will lessen the need for further 'out of centre' development and will make a significant contribution towards the conurbations economic sustainability. The creation of genuinely healthy, vibrant and attractive centres with good access by public transport will also contribute towards reducing the reliance upon the car as the primary mode of transport.</p>							
<b>Mitigation proposals:</b> At this early stage the SA has not highlighted any significant areas of concern. Clearly if through the monitoring system, any issues of concern are highlighted then mitigation measures will have to be developed.							

<b>Spatial Principal: Targeted Regeneration</b>							
<b>SA Objectives and Indicators</b>	<b>Key baseline information and target (where available)</b>	<b>Impact</b> ✓✓ 0 x xx ?	<b>Likely timing of impact (short, med, long term)</b>	<b>Geographical scale: Urban/ Rural</b>	<b>Likelihood of impact: H/M/L</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent Impact</b>	<b>Commentary (include any cumulative, secondary or synergistic impacts and recommendations for improvement/ mitigation of adverse effects)</b>
<b>1. To help to meet the housing needs of the whole community</b>							
The number of non local authority owned vacant dwellings returned to occupation or demolished as a direct result of action by the local authority.	Stoke-on-Trent and NBC BVPI Number of unfit homes made fit or demolished in 2006/7 was 173 in Stoke-on-Trent and in Newcastle was 27	✓✓	S/M/L	Urban	H	P	The principle of targeted regeneration is essentially an attempt to direct investment towards the areas of greatest need. In particular, the strategy aims to support the work of RENEW North Staffordshire to achieve transformational change to the plan area's housing markets. This may involve the disposal of surplus stock and will certainly involve improvements to existing stock.
Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 0% Stoke-on-Trent 0%	✓	M/L	Urban	M	P	It is unlikely that the principle of targeted regeneration will result in an increase in the quantity of affordable housing provided throughout the entire plan area. It will however, aim to ensure that new provision is located where it is needed most.
Percentage of new homes permitted on previously developed land.	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 66.5% Stoke-on-Trent 99.6%	✓✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	The principle of targeted regeneration aims to ensure that a very high proportion of new residential and commercial development is directed towards the conurbation. As such it is anticipated that a very high proportion of new development will take place on previously developed land. The RSS Phase 2 Revision sets a target 90% of all development to take place on previously developed land up to 2016. It is anticipated that later in the plan period, and particularly in Newcastle – the level of greenfield development will increase.
Changes in house prices relative to the regional average	AMR 2006/7 House prices in Stoke-on-Trent - £87,993 and Newcastle - £142,560 are well below WM regional averages	✓✓	S/M/L	Urban	H	P	The Core Strategy, in conjunction with the aims and objectives of RENEW North Staffordshire, aims to transform the health of the plan area's housing market. However the strategy of focusing development towards, arguably the least attractive parts of the plan area may limit any significant growth in property values.

Number of houses completed annually	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle - 260 Stoke-on-Trent 850	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Proportion of households accepted as statutory homeless by the Authority within the last two years (BV 214)	BVPI 2006/7 0.85% of households accepted as being homeless in Stoke-on-Trent. Newcastle is 1%	0	-	-	-	-	Improving access to affordable housing may contribute towards reducing homelessness
<b>2. To increase life expectancy and improve the health of the population overall</b>							
Percentage of population with good health	ONS 2001  Stoke-on-Trent 63% good, 24% fairly good, 13% not good  Newcastle 66% good, fairly good 23% and not good 11%.	✓	M/L	Urban	M	P	Focusing development towards the areas of most need will lead to improvements in access to housing, employment, health, education etc. This should lead to long term improvements in the community's health.
Life expectancy at birth	ONS 2001  Newcastle – Males 76.9, Females 81.5  Stoke-on-Trent – Males 74.5, Females 79.6	✓	M/L	Urban	M	P	Focusing development towards the areas of most need will lead to improvements in access to housing, employment, health, education etc. This should lead to long term improvements in the community's health.
<b>3. To provide the best possible environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment</b>							
Average weekly earnings by residence	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was £457.10  In Stoke-on-Trent it was £382.10	✓?	M/L	Urban	L/M	P	Business development will be managed to match regeneration partners investment streams towards priority areas.

Average weekly earnings by workplace	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was £400.70  In Stoke-on-Trent it was £394.30	✓?	M/L	Urban	L/M	P	Business development will be managed to match regeneration partners investment streams towards priority areas.
Jobs Density (ration of total jobs to working age population)	NOMIS 2006 In Newcastle it was 0.66  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 0.78	?✓	M/L	Urban	L/M	P	Business development will be managed to match regeneration partners investment streams towards priority areas.
Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active	NOMIS 2007  75.3% of the Newcastle population are economically active  74.9% of the Stoke-on-Trent population are economically active	✓?	M/L	Urban	L/M	P	Business development will be managed to match regeneration partners investment streams towards priority areas.
5 or more GCSE passes at grade A-C	SCC and DfES Newcastle 55.7%  Stoke-on-Trent 54%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number of VAT registrations (includes rural businesses)	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle registrations 265, de-registrations 230 Total Stock 2930.  In Stoke-on-Trent registrations 500, de-registrations 500 Total Stock 5040.	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number of Jobseeker Allowance claimants in Borough and City	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was 1.9%  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 3.2%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Sq metres of Class B development completed in year	AMR 2006/7 In Newcastle it was 16,121 m2  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 33,000m2	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Percentage of Class B development completed that has taken place on brownfield sites	AMR 2006/7 In Newcastle it was 72.8%  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 100%	✓✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	The principle of focusing development towards the areas of most need will clearly mean that the percentage of new employment development (particularly in Stoke-on-Trent) will be high. This may decline later in the plan period as brownfield land in Newcastle is a far more finite resource and greenfield sites may need to be identified and released.
Quantity of national and regional quality employment land.	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 18 hectares.  In Stoke-on-Trent 40 hectares	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>4. To enable access to the widest range possible of shopping and commercial services for the resident population</b>							
Percentage retail/commercial floor space by type	North Staffs Retail and Leisure Study 2005.  For Newcastle Town Centre 19.86% convenience, comparison 51.86%; 18% services; 7.92% vacant.  Within Stoke-on-Trent City Centre 4.86% convenience, 50.81% comparison, 24.86% services, 18.02% vacant	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Loss of Community Facilities	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 3 facilities – 1 doctor's surgery, 1 adult education centre, 1 nursery school.  Stoke-on-Trent - no data	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>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</b>							



Rank of centre	Experian Stoke-on-Trent is ranked 54 <sup>th</sup> (vitality 194 <sup>th</sup> and Newcastle 237 <sup>th</sup> (vitality 107 <sup>th</sup> ) out of the top 500 centres	✓✓	M/L	Urban	H	P	A key aim of the principle of targeted regeneration is to reverse the trend towards decentralisation of town/city centre activities. The Core Strategy clearly identifies both centres as the primary locations for major retail and office development and supports a wide range of town/city centre improvement schemes such as – transport infrastructure, public realm etc. In Stoke-on-Trent City Centre there is an aspiration to create a Business District to attract high quality office development in a centre that historically has not had a significant office presence. It is likely that this approach will have a significant impact upon the vitality and viability of both centres
Number of vacant shop units	AMR 2006/7 259 vacant shops exist in Stoke-on-Trent.  Newcastle Town Centre 23 Other centres 15.	✓✓	M/L	Urban	H	P	A key aim of the principle of targeted regeneration is to reverse the trend towards decentralisation of town/city centre activities. The Core Strategy clearly identifies both centres as the primary locations for major retail and office development and supports a wide range of town/city centre improvement schemes such as – transport infrastructure, public realm etc. In Stoke-on-Trent City Centre there is an aspiration to create a Business District to attract high quality office development in a centre that historically has not had a significant office presence. It is likely that this approach will have a significant impact upon the vitality and viability of both centres
Percentage of primary shopping frontage within town/city centre in A1 use	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 66.3%  Stoke-on-Trent : no data	✓✓	M/L	Urban	H	P	A key aim of the principle of targeted regeneration is to reverse the trend towards decentralisation of town/city centre activities. The Core Strategy clearly identifies both centres as the primary locations for major retail and office development and supports a wide range of town/city centre improvement schemes such as – transport infrastructure, public realm etc. In Stoke-on-Trent City Centre there is an aspiration to create a Business District to attract high quality office development in a centre that historically has not had a significant office presence. It is likely that this approach will have a significant impact upon the vitality and viability of both centres
<b>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</b>							
Pattern of deprivation	Indices of Deprivation 2004 Stoke-on-Trent is 18 <sup>th</sup> most deprived area in in England. Newcastle is ranked 138 <sup>th</sup> out of 354 English districts	✓✓	M/L	Urban	H	P	Focusing development towards the areas most in need of investment will have a significant impact upon access to quality housing, employment opportunities, community facilities etc in these areas. This should have a significant positive impact upon levels of deprivation in these areas.

Participation rates in sport	No local data currently available	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
The number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12	NBC LPI 2006/7 & North Staffs Green Space Strategy Newcastle 2.86 per 1,000  Stoke-on-Trent – 2.16 per 1,000	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of Local Authority buildings open to the public in which all public areas are suitable for and accessible to disabled people	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 48.39%  Stoke-on-Trent 63.58%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>7. Reduce crime and the fear of crime</b>							
Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 8.17  Stoke-on-Trent 17.04	✓	M/L	Urban	L/M	P	Properties designed with crime reduction measures incorporated.
Violent crimes per 1000 population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 25.58  Stoke-on-Trent 37.70	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 9.57  Stoke-on-Trent 16.65	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

The level of fear of crime in older people	LPI - Crime Audit 2007 Newcastle 31.3%  Stoke-on-Trent 1 <sup>st</sup> Citizen's panel – 20% very worried by crime, 47% fairly worried, 30% not worried, 3% not worried at all	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>8. To reduce the need to travel while increasing accessibility for all</b>							
Journey to work- modal split (% of car, bus,rail and other means of travel)	LTP 2006 Car 65%, Motorcycle 1%, Cycling 2%, Walking 13%, Taxi 1%, Work at Home 9%, Train 1%, Bus 8%.	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	Focusing development towards specific priority areas – all of which are relatively easily accessible by public transport and reversing out migration to the outer suburbs and rural areas will lessen the need to rely upon private cars as the primary mode of transport.
Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – Hospitals 86%, Town Centre 93%, GP 99%, High School 96%, Primary School 99% , Employment Sites 98%  Stoke on Trent 100% for all	✓✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	The strategy plans for the delivery of approximately 17,000 additional houses throughout the entire plan area to 2026.  Of these only 900 are planned to be developed in the rural areas (just over 5% of the total provision).  As such, access by public transport to key services, which is already very good, will further improve. Subject to the provision of adequate additional transport infrastructure to cope with the demand from this growth. Both council's are working closely with the relevant transport planning bodies to ensure that the Core Strategy and local transport strategies are in line with each other.
<b>9. To encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking</b>							
Cycle trips (annualised index)	LTP 2006 2004/5 94.6	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	Focusing development towards specific priority areas – all of which are relatively easily accessible by public transport and reversing out migration to the outer suburbs and rural areas will lessen the need to rely upon private cars as the primary mode of transport.
Total journeys by bus	LTP 2006 16,623, 000 in 2004/5	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	Focusing development towards specific priority areas – all of which are relatively easily accessible by public transport and reversing out migration to the outer suburbs and rural areas will lessen the need to rely upon private cars as the primary mode of transport.

Access to major shopping centre by bus	LTP 2006 Within 15 minutes 28.9%, within 30 minutes 82.4%	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	Focusing development towards specific priority areas – all of which are relatively easily accessible by public transport and reversing out migration to the outer suburbs and rural areas will lessen the need to rely upon private cars as the primary mode of transport.
Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network.	LTP 2006 Average delay per vehicle mile – 44.2 (secs/vm).	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	Focusing development towards specific priority areas – all of which are relatively easily accessible by public transport and reversing out migration to the outer suburbs and rural areas will lessen the need to rely upon private cars as the primary mode of transport.
Proportion of workforce covered by travel plans	LTP 2006 12.8% 2004/5	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – Hospitals 86%, Town Centre 93%, GP 99%, High School 96%, Primary School 99% , Employment Sites 98%  Stoke-on-Trent 100% for all	✓✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	The strategy plans for the delivery of approximately 17,000 additional houses throughout the entire plan area to 2026.  Of these only 900 are planned to be developed in the rural areas (just over 5% of the total provision).  As such, access by public transport to key services, which is already very good, will further improve. Subject to the provision of adequate additional transport infrastructure to cope with the demand from this growth. Both council's are working closely with the relevant transport planning bodies to ensure that the Core Strategy and local transport strategies are in line with each other.
<b>10. To increase the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new development and redevelopment.</b>							
Percentage of energy created from renewable sources	Regional Energy Strategy / AMR 2006/7 0% created from major renewable resources – does not account for decentralised microgeneration-monitoring system is being developed for both authorities	✓	M/L	Urban	L/M	P	Opportunity for new developments to utilise renewable energy.

Energy efficiency of dwellings	Newcastle Housing Stock Condition Survey 2002 – SAP rating 49  Stoke-on-Trent SAP rating 65	✓	M/L	Urban	L/M	P	Improvements through regeneration programme.
<b>11. To improve air quality, creating cleaner and healthier air</b>							
Number of days per year that air quality is below national standards	LTP 2006 See LTP indicator M18 (LTP8)	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>12. Retain and enhance the species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan</b>							
No reduction in the abundance and distribution of BAP species/ habitats	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	✓	S/M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	As just 5% of the plan areas housing is planned to be located on rural sites and a target of 90% of all development to 2016 to be located on brownfield sites – it is likely that any negative impacts upon the plan area's biodiversity will be minimized
Increase in the area of native broadleaved woodland	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	✓	S/M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	As just 5% of the plan areas housing is planned to be located on rural sites and a target of 90% of all development to 2016 to be located on brownfield sites – it is likely that any negative impacts upon the plan area's biodiversity will be minimized
Reversal in the decline of farmland birds	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	✓	S/M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	As just 5% of the plan areas housing is planned to be located on rural sites and a target of 90% of all development to 2016 to be located on brownfield sites – it is likely that any negative impacts upon the plan area's biodiversity will be minimized
Endangered species	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	✓	S/M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	As just 5% of the plan areas housing is planned to be located on rural sites and a target of 90% of all development to 2016 to be located on brownfield sites – it is likely that any negative impacts upon the plan area's biodiversity will be minimized
<b>13. Ensure that there is no loss in the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs, RIGs</b>							
Percentage loss of SBIs (known as NHAs in Stoke-on-Trent) and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded	No data currently available	✓	S/M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	Concentrating development primarily within the conurbation will minimise any negative impacts upon the plan area's key natural assets
SSSI land of "unfavourable" condition	English Nature 62ha is in favourable condition out of a total of 82ha (75%)	✓	S/M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	Concentrating development primarily within the conurbation will minimise any negative impacts upon the plan area's key natural assets

Number and size of local wildlife sites e.g. LNRs SBIs	NBC Local Plan A 57 SBIs in Newcastle Stoke-on-Trent 22 Natural Heritage Sites – total area 486ha	✓	S/M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	Concentrating development primarily within the conurbation will minimise any negative impacts upon the plan area's key natural assets
<b>14. Increase the amount accessible natural green space</b>							
The area of Council owned parks and green spaces managed for biodiversity.	NBC LPI 2006/7 Newcastle 680 hectares.  Stoke-on-Trent 322ha	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Total area of Council owned parks and green spaces	NULBC AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 738 hectares  Stoke-on-Trent 678 hectares	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>15. Reduce the amount of land in SSSIs classified in an 'unfavourable' condition</b>							
Area and Number of SSSIs in 'favourable' condition	62Ha of SSSI is in favourable condition out of 82Ha Target of 95% by 2010	✓	S/M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	Concentrating development primarily within the conurbation will minimise any negative impacts upon the plan area's key natural assets
<b>16. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites</b>							
Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	AMR 2006/7 66.5% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 99.6%	✓✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	The strategy aims to focus development towards the areas most in need. This is primarily within the conurbation. The RSS Phase 2 Revision sets a target of 90% of all new residential development to 2016 to be developed on brownfield sites. Newcastle currently has a significant number of existing commitments on greenfield Local Plan allocations, therefore it is unlikely that these targets will be met in the short term. Both authorities are currently conducting Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessments, once these have been completed there will be a much clearer picture of the future brownfield capacity of the plan area.
Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	AMR 2006/7 72.8% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 100%	✓✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	The strategy aims to focus development towards the areas most in need. This will be primarily within the conurbation and on sites within the North Staffordshire Regeneration Zone. However it is likely that later in the plan period it will be necessary to identify suitable greenfield sites for employment uses.

Amount and type of development in the Green Belt	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – 3 permissions - 1 replacement dwelling, 1 new dwelling and 1 commercial unit  In Stoke-on-Trent no new development took place in the Green Belt	✓✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	Focusing development towards the conurbation and planning for relatively low levels of development in the rural areas (compared to historical trends) is likely to ensure minimal development in the greenbelt.
Amount of waste collected per head of population	BVPI 2006/7  Newcastle 414.7 kg  Stoke-on-Trent 505.4kg	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of household/commercial waste recycled	Regional Energy Strategy / AMR 2006/7  13.5% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 14.79%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Amount of derelict/contaminated land	Derelict Land Monitoring 2006/07  Newcastle 102.67ha  Stoke – on-Trent 252ha	✓✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	The focus upon making the maximum use of existing brownfield sites will mean that the reclamation of derelict/contaminated land will be a key priority and challenge.
<b>17. To reduce the amount of development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SUDS).</b>							
Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds and water quality	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – None  Stoke-on-Trent 2	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Development incorporating SUDs	AMR 2007/8 proposed Indicator No data at present	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>18. To increase the efficient use of water resources.</b>							
Water consumption/extracted	Environment Agency Average daily consumption in Stoke-on-Trent and Newcastle is 136 litres/head/day  Industry average is 147litres/head/ day	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>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	Environment Agency  Newcastle – 29% good biological quality, 40% good chemical quality  Stoke-on-Trent – 5.79% good biological quality, 17.97% good chemical quality	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>20. To help to maintain distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area</b>							
Number of listed buildings including those at risk	NBC and SCC AMR 2006/7 and Buildings at Risk Register There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke-on-Trent and 378 in Newcastle (no buildings at risk register)	✓	-	-	-	-	Concentrating development in selected areas helps to protect built and natural heritage,



Archaeological features and remains	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 Stoke-on-Trent - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle – 13 scheduled ancient monuments	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number and area of listed parks and gardens	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke-on-Trent and 2 in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number and area of conservation areas;	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke-on-Trent and 18 in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

**21. To help to provide a safe and efficient highway network**

Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network	LTP 2006 Average delay per vehicle mile – 44.2 (secs/vm). Stoke-on-Trent - 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-on-Trent – 91 (2004/05) Target of 75 by 2010	✓	S/M/L	Urban	M	P	Focusing development (both residential and commercial) within the conurbation is likely to have an impact upon the need to travel by private car. However, whether this will actually lead to a reduction in car journeys will be dependant upon whether sufficient improvements to public transport infrastructure will be delivered to address the potential extra pressure.
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**Summary:** The key underlying principle of Targeted Regeneration is to focus investment, development and regeneration action towards the highest priority areas in terms of need and associated housing market renewal and economic strategies. Therefore it is reasonable to assume that the most significant direct impact will be upon the housing, economic and social sustainability of the plan area. This will include improvements to the quality and choice of housing and local services, and increases in the quantity and quality of local employment opportunities. Targeting the most deprived areas will have a significant positive impact to enable access to a wide range of services and facilities. This will also result in long-term opportunities for healthy lifestyles improvements in terms of housing, employment, health and education etc. High standards of development should result in healthy living environments. The strategy will also have additional, less direct positive impacts upon the environmental sustainability of the plan area – the primary focus for development will be the urban areas and will therefore ensure: - the maximum use of developable brownfield sites; impacts upon the area's protected and non – protected natural assets will be minimized; impacts upon biodiversity and habitats will be minimized etc. Conclusions from the Appropriate Assessment Screening Report suggest that the proposals within the plan will not have any significant effect upon the plan area's designated European Sites because of the predominantly urban focus of the strategy.

**Mitigation proposals:**

At this early stage the SA has not highlighted any significant areas of concern. Clearly if through the monitoring system, any issues of concern are highlighted then mitigation measures will have to be developed.

<b>Spatial Principle: Priority to brownfield sites</b>							
<b>SA Objectives and Indicators</b>	<b>Key baseline information and target (where available)</b>	<b>Impact</b> ✓✓ ✓ 0 x xx ?	<b>Likely timing of impact (short, med, long term)</b>	<b>Geographical scale: Urban/ Rural</b>	<b>Likelihood of impact: H/M/L</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent Impact</b>	<b>Commentary (include any cumulative, secondary or synergistic impacts and recommendations for improvement/ mitigation of adverse effects)</b>
<b>1. To help to meet the housing needs of the whole community</b>							
The number of non local authority owned vacant dwellings returned to occupation or demolished as a direct result of action by the local authority.	Stoke-on-Trent and NBC BVPI Number of unfit homes made fit or demolished in 2006/7 was 173 in Stoke-on-Trent and in Newcastle was 27	✓	<b>S/M/L</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>P</b>	The aim of making the maximum use of brownfield sites may place a greater emphasis upon improving the quality and condition of the existing residential stock
Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 0% Stoke-on-Trent 0%	?	<b>M/L</b>	<b>Urban/Rural</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	The development of difficult brownfield sites may present challenges/financial burdens upon developers - this in conjunction with requiring contributions towards affordable housing may impact upon commercial viability of some developments. Close monitoring will be essential for identifying any potential problems/shortfalls
Percentage of new homes permitted on previously developed land.	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 66.5% Stoke-on-Trent 99.6%	✓✓	<b>M/L</b>	<b>Urban/Rural</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>P</b>	A clear impact
Changes in house prices relative to the regional average	AMR 2006/7 House prices in Stoke-on-Trent - £87,993 and Newcastle - £142,560 are well below WM regional averages	?	<b>M/L</b>	<b>Urban/Rural</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	Development of 'difficult' brownfield sites may impact upon the cost of development. These costs may be passed onto consumers – potential for deepening problems of affordability.  In addition, the redevelopment of brownfield sites may not provide the type and quality of environment sought by consumers – this will place further importance upon the need to ensure the highest standards of design quality are achieved.
Number of houses completed annually	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle - 260 Stoke-on-Trent 850	?	<b>?M/L</b>	<b>Urban/Rural</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	The focus upon recycling brownfield land some of which may present significant challenges may slow down the development process and may impact upon the financial attractiveness of the plan area to developers.

Proportion of households accepted as statutory homeless by the Authority within the last two years (BV 214)	BVPI 2006/7 0.85% of households accepted as being homeless in Stoke-on-Trent. Newcastle is 1%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>2. To increase life expectancy and improve the health of the population overall</b>							
Percentage of population with good health	ONS 2001  Stoke-on-Trent 63% good, 24% fairly good, 13% not good  Newcastle 66% good, fairly good 23% and not good 11%.	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	L/M	P	Reduction of contaminated land in the area, visual improvement of the environment and retention of Greenfield land. May have long term positive impact upon health and well being.
Life expectancy at birth	ONS 2001  Newcastle – Males 76.9, Females 81.5  Stoke-on-Trent – Males 74.5, Females 79.6	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	L/M	P	Reduction of contaminated land in the area, visual improvement of the environment and retention of Greenfield land. May have long term positive impact upon health and well being.
<b>3. To provide the best possible environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment</b>							
Average weekly earnings by residence	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was £457.10  In Stoke-on-Trent it was £382.10	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	L/M	P	Creating an attractive environment to inwardly attract businesses.

Average weekly earnings by workplace	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was £400.70  In Stoke-on-Trent it was £394.30	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	L/M	P	Creating an attractive environment to inwardly attract businesses
Jobs Density (ration of total jobs to working age population)	NOMIS 2006 In Newcastle it was 0.66  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 0.78	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	L/M	P	Creating an attractive environment to inwardly attract businesses
Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active	NOMIS 2007  75.3% of the Newcastle population are economically active  74.9% of the Stoke-on-Trent population are economically active	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	L/M	P	Creating an attractive environment to inwardly attract businesses
5 or more GCSE passes at grade A-C	SCC and DfES Newcastle 55.7%  Stoke-on-Trent 54%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number of VAT registrations (includes rural businesses)	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle registrations 265, de-registrations 230 Total Stock 2930.  In Stoke-on-Trent registrations 500, de-registrations 500 Total Stock 5040.	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number of Jobseeker Allowance claimants in Borough and City	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was 1.9%  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 3.2%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Sq metres of Class B development completed in year	AMR 2006/7 In Newcastle it was 16,121 m2  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 33,000m2	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Percentage of Class B development completed that has taken place on brownfield sites	AMR 2006/7 In Newcastle it was 72.8%  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 100%	✓✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	Clear conformity – clear positive impact. It should however be recognised that brownfield land is a finite resource (particularly in NULBC). Therefore it is possible that later in the plan period some greenfield sites may need to be allocated for employment uses.
Quantity of national and regional quality employment land.	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 18 hectares.  In Stoke-on-Trent 40 hectares	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>4. To enable access to the widest range possible of shopping and commercial services for the resident population</b>							
Percentage retail/commercial floor space by type	North Staffs Retail and Leisure Study 2005.  For Newcastle Town Centre 19.86% convenience, comparison 51.86%; 18% services; 7.92% vacant.  Within Stoke-on-Trent City Centre 4.86% convenience, 50.81% comparison, 24.86% services, 18.02% vacant	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Loss of Community Facilities	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 3 facilities – 1 doctor's surgery, 1 adult education centre, 1 nursery school.  Stoke-on-Trent - no data	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>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</b>							
Rank of centre	Experian  Stoke-on-Trent is ranked 54 <sup>th</sup> (vitality 194 <sup>th</sup> and Newcastle 237 <sup>th</sup> (vitality 107 <sup>th</sup> ) out of the top 500 centres	✓	M/L	Urban	L/M	P	Encourage re-use of land close to city / town centres – is likely to have long term positive impact upon attractiveness of centres for inward investment

Number of vacant shop units	AMR 2006/7 259 vacant shops exist in Stoke-on-Trent.  Newcastle Town Centre 23 Other centres 15.	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of primary shopping frontage within town/city centre in A1 use	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 66.3%  Stoke-on-Trent : no data	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>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</b>							
Pattern of deprivation	Indices of Deprivation 2004 Stoke-on-Trent is 18 <sup>th</sup> most deprived area in in England. Newcastle is ranked 138 <sup>th</sup> out of 354 English districts	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Participation rates in sport	No local data currently available	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
The number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12	NBC LPI 2006/7 & North Staffs Green Space Strategy Newcastle 2.86 per 1,000  Stoke-on-Trent – 2.16 per 1,000	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of Local Authority buildings open to the public in which all public areas are suitable for and accessible to disabled people	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 48.39%  Stoke-on-Trent 63.58%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>7. Reduce crime and the fear of crime</b>							
Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 8.17  Stoke-on-Trent 17.04	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Violent crimes per 1000 population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 25.58  Stoke-on-Trent 37.70	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 9.57  Stoke-on-Trent 16.65	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
The level of fear of crime in older people	LPI - Crime Audit 2007 Newcastle 31.3%  Stoke-on-Trent 1 <sup>st</sup> Citizen's panel – 20% very worried by crime, 47% fairly worried, 30% not worried, 3% not worried at all	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>8. To reduce the need to travel while increasing accessibility for all</b>							
Journey to work- modal split (% of car, bus,rail and other means of travel)	LTP 2006 Car 65%, Motorcycle 1%, Cycling 2%, Walking 13%, Taxi 1%, Work at Home 9%, Train 1%, Bus 8%.	✓	S/M/L	Urban	M/L	P/T	Prioritising the development of brownfield land will inevitably result in development being primarily focused within the conurbation. As such this may contribute towards reducing the need to travel by car for many residents
Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – Hospitals 86%, Town Centre 93%, GP 99%, High School 96%, Primary School 99% , Employment Sites 98%  Stoke on Trent 100% for all	✓	S/M/L	Urban	M/L	P/T	Prioritising the development of brownfield land will inevitably result in development being primarily focused within the conurbation – may improve accessibility of services for many residents
<b>9. To encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking</b>							
Cycle trips (annualised index)	LTP 2006 2004/5 94.6	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	New cycling routes developed to link up existing routes through brownfield land.



Total journeys by bus	LTP 2006 16,623, 000 in 2004/5	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Access to major shopping centre by bus	LTP 2006 Within 15 minutes 28.9%, within 30 minutes 82.4%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network.	LTP 2006 Average delay per vehicle mile – 44.2 (secs/vm).	✓	S/M/L	Urban	L	P/T	Prioritising the development of brownfield land will inevitably result in development being primarily focused within the conurbation – may reduce the need to travel for many residents
Proportion of workforce covered by travel plans	LTP 2006 12.8% 2004/5	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – Hospitals 86%, Town Centre 93%, GP 99%, High School 96%, Primary School 99% , Employment Sites 98%  Stoke-on-Trent 100% for all	✓	S/M/L	Urban	L	P/T	Prioritising the development of brownfield land will inevitably result in development being primarily focused within the conurbation – may improve accessibility of services for many residents
<b>10. To increase the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new development and redevelopment.</b>							
Percentage of energy created from renewable sources	Regional Energy Strategy / AMR 2006/7 0% created from major renewable resources – does not account for decentralised microgeneration-monitoring system is being developed for both authorities	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Energy efficiency of dwellings	Newcastle Housing Stock Condition Survey 2002 – SAP rating 49  Stoke-on-Trent SAP rating 65	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>11. To improve air quality, creating cleaner and healthier air</b>							

Number of days per year that air quality is below national standards	LTP 2006 See LTP indicator M18 (LTP8)	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>12. Retain and enhance the species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan</b>							
No reduction in the abundance and distribution of BAP species/ habitats	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	✓	S/M/L	Urban/Rural	M/L	P/T	Prioritising the development of brownfield land will inevitably result in development being primarily focused within the conurbation – may reduce impact upon BAP species/habitats
Increase in the area of native broadleaved woodland	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Reversal in the decline of farmland birds	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Endangered species	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>13. Ensure that there is no loss in the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs, RIGs</b>							
Percentage loss of SBIs (known as NHAs in Stoke-on-Trent) and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded	No data currently available	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
SSSI land of "unfavourable" condition	English Nature 62ha is in favourable condition out of a total of 82ha (75%)	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number and size of local wildlife sites e.g. LNRs SBIs	NBC Local Plan A 57 SBIs in Newcastle Stoke-on-Trent 22 Natural Heritage Sites – total area 486ha	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

<b>14. Increase the amount accessible natural green space</b>							
The area of Council owned parks and green spaces managed for biodiversity.	NBC LPI 2006/7 Newcastle 680 hectares.  Stoke-on-Trent 322ha	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Total area of Council owned parks and green spaces	NULBC AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 738 hectares  Stoke-on-Trent 678 hectares	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>15. Reduce the amount of land in SSSIs classified in an 'unfavourable' condition</b>							
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 clear impact
<b>16. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites</b>							
Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	AMR 2006/7 66.5% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 99.6%	✓✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	Clear conformity – clear positive impact
Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	AMR 2006/7 72.8% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 100%	✓✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	Clear conformity – clear positive impact
Amount and type of development in the Green Belt	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – 3 permissions - 1 replacement dwelling, 1 new dwelling and 1 commercial unit  In Stoke-on-Trent no new development took place in the Green Belt	✓✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	Clear conformity – clear positive impact

Amount of waste collected per head of population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 414.7 kg Stoke-on-Trent 505.4kg	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of household/commercial waste recycled	Regional Energy Strategy / AMR 2006/7 13.5% in Newcastle Stoke-on-Trent 14.79%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Amount of derelict/contaminated land	Derelict Land Monitoring 2006/07 Newcastle 102.67ha Stoke – on-Trent 252ha	✓✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	The focus upon making the maximum use of existing brownfield sites will mean that the reclamation of derelict/contaminated land will be a key priority and challenge.
<b>17. To reduce the amount of development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).</b>							
Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds and water quality	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – None Stoke-on-Trent 2	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Development incorporating SUDs	AMR 2007/8 proposed Indicator No data at present	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>18. To increase the efficient use of water resources.</b>							
Water consumption/extracted	Environment Agency Average daily consumption in Stoke-on-Trent and Newcastle is 136 litres/head/day Industry average is 147litres/head/ day	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>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	Environment Agency Newcastle – 29% good biological quality, 40% good chemical quality  Stoke-on-Trent – 5.79% good biological quality, 17.97% good chemical quality	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>20. To help to maintain distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area</b>							
Number of listed buildings including those at risk	NBC and SCC AMR 2006/7 and Buildings at Risk Register There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke-on-Trent and 378 in Newcastle (no buildings at risk register)	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Archaeological features and remains	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 Stoke-on-Trent - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle – 13 scheduled ancient monuments	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number and area of listed parks and gardens	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke-on-Trent and 2 in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number and area of conservation areas;	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke-on-Trent and 18 in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

21. To help to provide a safe and efficient highway network							
Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network	LTP 2006 Average delay per vehicle mile – 44.2 (secs/vm). Stoke-on-Trent - 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-on-Trent – 91 (2004/05) Target of 75 by 2010	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>Summary:</b>							
<p>Focusing development towards brownfield sites will clearly ensure that the maximum use of the plan area's brownfield capacity is optimised. This should have a significant impact upon the environmental sustainability of the plan area. There is a slight concern that the development of certain types of brownfield land can occasionally present significant challenges to developers and may act as a disincentive for inward investment, where more attractive and 'easier' greenfield sites are available for development outside of the plan area. There is also a concern that any additional costs of developing difficult sites for residential purposes may be passed onto consumers, thereby further exacerbating the issue of affordability. Both authorities are conducting Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessments – these will provide a detailed picture of the quantity and quality of the plan area's brownfield capacity.</p>							
<b>Mitigation proposals:</b>							
<p>At this early stage the SA has not highlighted any significant areas of concern. Clearly if through the monitoring system, any issues of concern are highlighted then mitigation measures will have to be developed.</p>							

<b>Strategic principle: Strategic housing targets, Phasing and Affordability</b>							
<b>SA Objectives and Indicators</b>	<b>Key baseline information and target (where available)</b>	<b>Impact</b> ✓✓ ✓ 0 x xx ?	<b>Likely timing of impact (short, med, long term)</b>	<b>Geographical scale: Urban/ Rural</b>	<b>Likelihood of impact: H/M/L</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent Impact</b>	<b>Commentary (include any cumulative, secondary or synergistic impacts and recommendations for improvement/ mitigation of adverse effects)</b>
<b>1. To help to meet the housing needs of the whole community</b>							
The number of non local authority owned vacant dwellings returned to occupation or demolished as a direct result of action by the local authority.	Stoke-on-Trent and NBC BVPI Number of unfit homes made fit or demolished in 2006/7 was 173 in Stoke-on-Trent and in Newcastle was 27	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 0% Stoke-on-Trent 0%	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	The strategy sets clear targets for the provision of additional housing over the plan period. This includes setting minima targets for the provision of affordable housing. These targets are closely linked to the indicative development targets set out in the RSS Phase 2 Revision. Setting clear targets will enable the monitoring system to identify any specific under performance of policies/strategies
Percentage of new homes permitted on previously developed land.	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 66.5% Stoke-on-Trent 99.6%	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	As above – the strategy sets clear minima targets for housing development on previously developed land to 2016, in line with the RSS revision. Setting clear targets will enable the monitoring system to identify any specific under performance of policies/strategies
Changes in house prices relative to the regional average	AMR 2006/7 House prices in Stoke-on-Trent - £87,993 and Newcastle - £142,560 are well below WM regional averages.	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P/T?	The housing development targets, phasing and locations set out reflect the need to meet locally generated housing needs and any need generated from net gains through migration, in addition to assisting the regeneration of the North Staffs conurbation and the reversal of currently weak housing markets within the conurbation, in particular within the Inner Urban Core.
Number of houses completed annually	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle - 260 Stoke-on-Trent 850	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P/T?	The strategy sets clear targets for the provision of additional housing over the plan period. Setting clear targets will enable the monitoring system to identify any specific under performance of policies/strategies

Proportion of households accepted as statutory homeless by the Authority within the last two years (BV 214)	BVPI 2006/7 0.85% of households accepted as being homeless in Stoke-on-Trent. Newcastle is 1%	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	The housing development targets, phasing and locations set out reflect the need to meet locally generated housing needs and any need generated from net gains through migration, Effectively meeting local needs is likely to contribute towards reducing levels of homelessness.
<b>2. To increase life expectancy and improve the health of the population overall</b>							
Percentage of population with good health	ONS 2001  Stoke-on-Trent 63% good, 24% fairly good, 13% not good  Newcastle 66% good, fairly good 23% and not good 11%.	✓	M/L?	Urban/Rural?	M?	P?	The housing development targets, phasing and locations set out reflect the need to meet locally generated housing needs and any need generated from net gains through migration, Improvements to quality of housing stock may impact upon the health of the community
Life expectancy at birth	ONS 2001  Newcastle – Males 76.9, Females 81.5  Stoke-on-Trent – Males 74.5, Females 79.6	✓	M/L?	Urban/Rural?	M?	P?	The housing development targets, phasing and locations set out reflect the need to meet locally generated housing needs and any need generated from net gains through migration, Improvements to quality of housing stock may impact upon the health of the community
<b>3. To provide the best possible environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment</b>							
Average weekly earnings by residence	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was £457.10  In Stoke-on-Trent it was £382.10	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Average weekly earnings by workplace	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was £400.70  In Stoke-on-Trent it was £394.30	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact



Jobs Density (ration of total jobs to working age population)	NOMIS 2006 In Newcastle it was 0.66  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 0.78	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active	NOMIS 2007  75.3% of the Newcastle population are economically active  74.9% of the Stoke-on-Trent population are economically active	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
5 or more GCSE passes at grade A-C	SCC and DfES Newcastle 55.7%  Stoke-on-Trent 54%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number of VAT registrations (includes rural businesses)	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle registrations 265, de-registrations 230 Total Stock 2930.  In Stoke-on-Trent registrations 500, de-registrations 500 Total Stock 5040.	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number of Jobseeker Allowance claimants in Borough and City	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was 1.9%  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 3.2%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Sq metres of Class B development completed in year	AMR 2006/7 In Newcastle it was 16,121 m2  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 33,000m2	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of Class B development completed that has taken place on brownfield sites	AMR 2006/7 In Newcastle it was 72.8%  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 100%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Quantity of national and regional quality employment land.	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 18 hectares.  In Stoke-on-Trent 40 hectares	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>4. To enable access to the widest range possible of shopping and commercial services for the resident population</b>							
Percentage retail/commercial floor space by type	North Staffs Retail and Leisure Study 2005.  For Newcastle Town Centre 19.86% convenience, comparison 51.86%; 18% services: 7.92% vacant.  Within Stoke-on-Trent City Centre 4.86% convenience, 50.81% comparison, 24.86% services, 18.02% vacant	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Loss of Community Facilities	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 3 facilities – 1 doctor's surgery, 1 adult education centre, 1 nursery school.  Stoke-on-Trent - no data	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>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</b>							
Rank of centre	Experian  Stoke-on-Trent is ranked 54 <sup>th</sup> (vitality 194 <sup>th</sup> and Newcastle 237 <sup>th</sup> (vitality 107 <sup>th</sup> ) out of the top 500 centres	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number of vacant shop units	AMR 2006/7 259 vacant shops exist in Stoke-on-Trent.  Newcastle Town Centre 23 Other centres 15.	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Percentage of primary shopping frontage within town/city centre in A1 use	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 66.3%  Stoke-on-Trent : no data	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>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</b>							
Pattern of deprivation	Indices of Deprivation 2004 Stoke-on-Trent is 18 <sup>th</sup> most deprived area in in England. Newcastle is ranked 138 <sup>th</sup> out of 354 English districts	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Participation rates in sport	No local data currently available	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
The number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12	NBC LPI 2006/7 & North Staffs Green Space Strategy Newcastle 2.86 per 1,000  Stoke-on-Trent – 2.16 per 1,000	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of Local Authority buildings open to the public in which all public areas are suitable for and accessible to disabled people	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 48.39%  Stoke-on-Trent 63.58%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>7. Reduce crime and the fear of crime</b>							
Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 8.17  Stoke-on-Trent 17.04	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	L/M	P	New housing development with improved crime reduction measures
Violent crimes per 1000 population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 25.58  Stoke-on-Trent 37.70	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 9.57  Stoke-on-Trent 16.65	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
The level of fear of crime in older people	LPI - Crime Audit 2007 Newcastle 31.3%  Stoke-on-Trent 1 <sup>st</sup> Citizen's panel – 20% very worried by crime, 47% fairly worried, 30% not worried, 3% not worried at all	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>8. To reduce the need to travel while increasing accessibility for all</b>							
Journey to work- modal split (% of car, bus,rail and other means of travel)	LTP 2006 Car 65%, Motorcycle 1%, Cycling 2%, Walking 13%, Taxi 1%, Work at Home 9%, Train 1%, Bus 8%.	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	The level and distribution of new housing is likely to contribute towards reducing reliance upon private cars.
Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – Hospitals 86%, Town Centre 93%, GP 99%, High School 96%, Primary School 99% , Employment Sites 98%  Stoke on Trent 100% for all	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	The level and distribution of new housing is likely to contribute towards improving access to services by non car modes of transport
<b>9. To encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking</b>							
Cycle trips (annualised index)	LTP 2006 2004/5 94.6	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	The level and distribution of new housing is likely to contribute towards improving access to services by non car modes of transport
Total journeys by bus	LTP 2006 16,623, 000 in 2004/5	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	The level and distribution of new housing is likely to contribute towards improving access to services by public transport

Access to major shopping centre by bus	LTP 2006 Within 15 minutes 28.9%, within 30 minutes 82.4%	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	The level and distribution of new housing is likely to contribute towards improving access to services by non car modes of transport
Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network.	LTP 2006 Average delay per vehicle mile – 44.2 (secs/vm).	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	The level and distribution of new housing is likely to contribute towards improving access to services by non car modes of transport – may improve
Proportion of workforce covered by travel plans	LTP 2006 12.8% 2004/5	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – Hospitals 86%, Town Centre 93%, GP 99%, High School 96%, Primary School 99% , Employment Sites 98%  Stoke-on-Trent 100% for all	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	The level and distribution of new housing is likely to contribute towards improving access to services by non car modes of transport
<b>10. To increase the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new development and redevelopment.</b>							
Percentage of energy created from renewable sources	Regional Energy Strategy / AMR 2006/7 0% created from major renewable resources – does not account for decentralised microgeneration-monitoring system is being developed for both authorities	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Energy efficiency of dwellings	Newcastle Housing Stock Condition Survey 2002 – SAP rating 49  Stoke-on-Trent SAP rating 65	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>11. To improve air quality, creating cleaner and healthier air</b>							

Number of days per year that air quality is below national standards	LTP 2006 See LTP indicator M18 (LTP8)	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>12. Retain and enhance the species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan</b>							
No reduction in the abundance and distribution of BAP species/ habitats	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Increase in the area of native broadleaved woodland	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Reversal in the decline of farmland birds	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Endangered species	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>13. Ensure that there is no loss in the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs, RIGs</b>							
Percentage loss of SBIs (known as NHAs in Stoke-on-Trent) and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded	No data currently available	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
SSSI land of "unfavourable" condition	English Nature 62ha is in favourable condition out of a total of 82ha (75%)	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number and size of local wildlife sites e.g. LNRs SBIs	NBC Local Plan A 57 SBIs in Newcastle Stoke-on-Trent 22 Natural Heritage Sites – total area 486ha	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

<b>14. Increase the amount accessible natural green space</b>							
The area of Council owned parks and green spaces managed for biodiversity.	NBC LPI 2006/7 Newcastle 680 hectares.  Stoke-on-Trent 322ha	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Total area of Council owned parks and green spaces	NULBC AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 738 hectares  Stoke-on-Trent 678 hectares	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>15. Reduce the amount of land in SSSIs classified in an 'unfavourable' condition</b>							
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 clear impact
<b>16. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites</b>							
Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	AMR 2006/7 66.5% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 99.6%	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	The strategy sets clear minima targets for housing development on previously developed land to 2016, in line with the RSS revision. Setting clear targets will enable the monitoring system to identify any specific under performance of policies/strategies
Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	AMR 2006/7 72.8% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 100%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Amount and type of development in the Green Belt	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – 3 permissions - 1 replacement dwelling, 1 new dwelling and 1 commercial unit  In Stoke-on-Trent no new development took place in the Green Belt	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Amount of waste collected per head of population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 414.7 kg Stoke-on-Trent 505.4kg	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of household/commercial waste recycled	Regional Energy Strategy / AMR 2006/7 13.5% in Newcastle Stoke-on-Trent 14.79%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Amount of derelict/contaminated land	Derelict Land Monitoring 2006/07 Newcastle 102.67ha Stoke – on-Trent 252ha	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>17. To reduce the amount of development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).</b>							
Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds and water quality	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – None Stoke-on-Trent 2	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Development incorporating SUDs	AMR 2007/8 proposed Indicator No data at present	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>18. To increase the efficient use of water resources.</b>							



Water consumption/extracted	Environment Agency Average daily consumption in Stoke-on-Trent and Newcastle is 136 litres/head/day  Industry average is 147litres/head/ day	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>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	Environment Agency  Newcastle – 29% good biological quality, 40% good chemical quality  Stoke-on-Trent – 5.79% good biological quality, 17.97% good chemical quality	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>20. To help to maintain distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area</b>							
Number of listed buildings including those at risk	NBC and SCC AMR 2006/7 and Buildings at Risk Register There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke-on-Trent and 378 in Newcastle (no buildings at risk register)	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Archaeological features and remains	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 Stoke-on-Trent - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle – 13 scheduled ancient monuments	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number and area of listed parks and gardens	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke-on-Trent and 2 in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Number and area of conservation areas;	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke-on-Trent and 18 in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>21. To help to provide a safe and efficient highway network</b>							
Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network	LTP 2006 Average delay per vehicle mile – 44.2 (secs/vm). Stoke-on-Trent - 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-on-Trent – 91 (2004/05) Target of 75 by 2010	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>Summary:</b>							
<p>This section sets out the scale, geographic distribution and temporal phasing of new housing development within the plan area, over the plan period 2006 – 2026. These targets and principles reflect the targets set out in the West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy Phase 2 Revision which has also been subjected to detailed Sustainability Appraisal. The level, phasing and distribution of new housing development reflect the need to meet both locally generated demand, and demand as a result of net gains from migration. Additionally the level, phasing and distribution reflect the strategic aims of reversing out migration from the conurbation and in particular the Inner Urban Core. Also, importantly, the setting of clear targets for housing development (including the provision of affordable housing) will provide an effective framework for monitoring the performance of the policies/strategies within the Core Strategy. Conclusions from the Appropriate Assessment Screening Report suggest that the proposals within the plan will not have any significant effect upon the plan area's designated European Sites because of the predominantly urban focus of the strategy.</p>							
<b>Mitigation proposals:</b> At this early stage the SA has not highlighted any significant areas of concern. Clearly if through the monitoring system, any issues of concern are highlighted then mitigation measures will have to be developed							

<b>Spatial Principle: Economic Development</b>							
<b>SA Objectives and Indicators</b>	<b>Key baseline information and target (where available)</b>	<b>Impact</b> ✓✓ ✓ 0 x xx ?	<b>Likely timing of impact (short, med, long term)</b>	<b>Geographical scale: Urban/ Rural</b>	<b>Likelihood of impact: H/M/L</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent Impact</b>	<b>Commentary (include any cumulative, secondary or synergistic impacts and recommendations for improvement/ mitigation of adverse effects)</b>
<b>1. To help to meet the housing needs of the whole community</b>							
The number of non local authority owned vacant dwellings returned to occupation or demolished as a direct result of action by the local authority.	Stoke-on-Trent and NBC BVPI Number of unfit homes made fit or demolished in 2006/7 was 173 in Stoke-on-Trent and in Newcastle was 27	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 0% Stoke-on-Trent 0%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of new homes permitted on previously developed land.	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 66.5% Stoke-on-Trent 99.6%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Changes in house prices relative to the regional average	AMR 2006/7 House prices in Stoke-on-Trent - £87,993 and Newcastle - £142,560 are well below WM regional averages.	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	M/L	P	Concentrating investment and commercial development within the priority areas should have a positive impact upon the prosperity and attractiveness of the areas with currently weak housing markets.
Number of houses completed annually	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle - 260 Stoke-on-Trent 850	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Proportion of households accepted as statutory homeless by the Authority within the last two years (BV 214)	BVPI 2006/7 0.85% of households accepted as being homeless in Stoke-on-Trent. Newcastle is 1%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>2. To increase life expectancy and improve the health of the population overall</b>							
Percentage of population with good health	ONS 2001  Stoke-on-Trent 63% good, 24% fairly good, 13% not good  Newcastle 66% good, fairly good 23% and not good 11%.	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	L/M	P	Positive impacts on health through improving social and economic opportunities within the area.
Life expectancy at birth	ONS 2001  Newcastle – Males 76.9, Females 81.5  Stoke-on-Trent – Males 74.5, Females 79.6	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	L/M	P	Positive impacts on health through improving social and economic opportunities within the area.
<b>3. To provide the best possible environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment</b>							
Average weekly earnings by residence	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was £457.10  In Stoke-on-Trent it was £382.10	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	H/M	P	Successful delivery of the economic strategy, a primary aim of which is to create greater volume of high value/high skilled jobs should have a significant effect upon earnings within the plan area
Average weekly earnings by workplace	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was £400.70  In Stoke-on-Trent it was £394.30	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	H/M	P	Successful delivery of the economic strategy, a primary aim of which is to create greater volume of high value/high skilled jobs should have a significant effect upon earnings within the plan area
Jobs Density (ration of total jobs to working age population)	NOMIS 2006 In Newcastle it was 0.66  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 0.78	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	H/M	P	Successful delivery of the economic development strategy will have a significant impact upon numbers of jobs within the plan area.

Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active	NOMIS 2007 75.3% of the Newcastle population are economically active  74.9% of the Stoke-on-Trent population are economically active	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	H/M	P	Successful delivery of the economic development strategy will have a significant impact upon numbers of jobs within the plan area.
5 or more GCSE passes at grade A-C	SCC and DfES Newcastle 55.7%  Stoke-on-Trent 54%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number of VAT registrations (includes rural businesses)	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle registrations 265, de-registrations 230 Total Stock 2930.  In Stoke-on-Trent registrations 500, de-registrations 500 Total Stock 5040.	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	H/M	P	Successful delivery of the key aims and objectives of the Core Strategy is likely to have a significant impact upon the attractiveness of the plan area as a location for successful enterprise, which is likely to result in increased numbers of new business start ups.
Number of Jobseeker Allowance claimants in Borough and City	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was 1.9%  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 3.2%	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	H/M	P	Successful delivery of the economic development strategy will have a significant impact upon numbers of jobs within the plan area.
Sq metres of Class B development completed in year	AMR 2006/7 In Newcastle it was 16,121 m2  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 33,000m2	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	H/M	P	Successful delivery of the key aims and objectives of the Core Strategy is likely to have a significant impact upon the attractiveness of the plan area as a location for successful enterprise which is likely to result in increased numbers of new business start ups. Therefore the demand for attractive business premises/sites will increase.
Percentage of Class B development completed that has taken place on brownfield sites	AMR 2006/7 In Newcastle it was 72.8%  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 100%	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	H/M	P	The aim of focusing new economic development on sites primarily within the North Staffordshire Regeneration Zone will inevitably result in much of this development taking place on previously developed land.

Quantity of national and regional quality employment land.	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 18 hectares.  In Stoke-on-Trent 40 hectares	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact  The RSS Phase 2 Revision suggests that with Chatterley Valley and Blythe Bridge, the plan area is adequately served by existing or planned Regional Investment Sites.
<b>4. To enable access to the widest range possible of shopping and commercial services for the resident population</b>							
Percentage retail/commercial floor space by type	North Staffs Retail and Leisure Study 2005.  For Newcastle Town Centre 19.86% convenience, comparison 51.86%; 18% services: 7.92% vacant.  Within Stoke-on-Trent City Centre 4.86% convenience, 50.81% comparison, 24.86% services, 18.02% vacant	✓	M/L	Urban	H/M	P	Successful delivery of the strategy, a key aim of which is to focus development, in particular, major retail and office development, towards the two strategic centres. This should have a significant impact upon the vitality of these centres. This should create a climate where a more vibrant mix of retail and leisure businesses is commercially viable, in addition to reducing levels of vacant premises
Loss of Community Facilities	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 3 facilities – 1 doctor's surgery, 1 adult education centre, 1 nursery school.  Stoke-on-Trent - no data	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>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</b>							
Rank of centre	Experian  Stoke-on-Trent is ranked 54 <sup>th</sup> (vitality 194 <sup>th</sup> and Newcastle 237 <sup>th</sup> (vitality 107 <sup>th</sup> ) out of the top 500 centres	✓	M/L	Urban	H/M	P	Successful delivery of the strategy, a key aim of which is to focus development, in particular, major retail and office development, towards the two strategic centres. This should have a significant impact upon the vitality of these centres. This should create a climate where a more vibrant mix of retail and leisure businesses is commercially viable, in addition to reducing levels of vacant premises.  This should improve the national ranking of the centres.

Number of vacant shop units	AMR 2006/7 259 vacant shops exist in Stoke-on-Trent.  Newcastle Town Centre 23 Other centres 15.	✓	M/L	Urban	H/M	P	Successful delivery of the strategy, a key aim of which is to focus development, in particular, major retail and office development, towards the two strategic centres. This should have a significant impact upon the vitality of these centres. This should create a climate where a more vibrant mix of retail and leisure businesses is commercially viable, in addition to reducing levels of vacant premises.
Percentage of primary shopping frontage within town/city centre in A1 use	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 66.3%  Stoke-on-Trent : no data	✓	M/L	Urban	H/M	P	Successful delivery of the strategy, a key aim of which is to focus development, in particular, major retail and office development, towards the two strategic centres. This should have a significant impact upon the vitality of these centres. This should create a climate where a more vibrant mix of retail and leisure businesses is commercially viable, in addition to reducing levels of vacant premises.
<b>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</b>							
Pattern of deprivation	Indices of Deprivation 2004 Stoke-on-Trent is 18 <sup>th</sup> most deprived area in in England. Newcastle is ranked 138 <sup>th</sup> out of 354 English districts	✓	M/L	Urban	H/M	P	The strategy aims to focus new economic development and investment towards those areas of most need – specifically areas within the North Staffordshire Regeneration Zone and more specifically, within the Inner Urban Core.  The strategy also aims to attract higher value/higher skilled jobs to the area.  Together, achievement of these two key aims should have a positive impact upon wage levels and hence levels of economic deprivation within the plan area.
Participation rates in sport	No local data currently available	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
The number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12	NBC LPI 2006/7 & North Staffs Green Space Strategy Newcastle 2.86 per 1,000  Stoke-on-Trent – 2.16 per 1,000	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Percentage of Local Authority buildings open to the public in which all public areas are suitable for and accessible to disabled people	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 48.39%  Stoke-on-Trent 63.58%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>7. Reduce crime and the fear of crime</b>							
Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 8.17  Stoke-on-Trent 17.04	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Violent crimes per 1000 population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 25.58  Stoke-on-Trent 37.70	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 9.57  Stoke-on-Trent 16.65	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
The level of fear of crime in older people	LPI - Crime Audit 2007 Newcastle 31.3%  Stoke-on-Trent 1 <sup>st</sup> Citizen's panel – 20% very worried by crime, 47% fairly worried, 30% not worried, 3% not worried at all	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>8. To reduce the need to travel while increasing accessibility for all</b>							
Journey to work- modal split (% of car, bus,rail and other means of travel)	LTP 2006 Car 65%, Motorcycle 1%, Cycling 2%, Walking 13%, Taxi 1%, Work at Home 9%, Train 1%, Bus 8%.	✓	M/L	Urban	L/M	P	The strategy focuses new development towards areas accessible by public transport and walking/cycling – may have an impact upon the modal split of journeys to work.



Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – Hospitals 86%, Town Centre 93%, GP 99%, High School 96%, Primary School 99% , Employment Sites 98%  Stoke on Trent 100% for all	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>9. To encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking</b>							
Cycle trips (annualised index)	LTP 2006 2004/5 94.6	✓	M/L	Urban	L/M	P	The strategy focuses new development towards areas accessible by public transport and walking/cycling – may have an impact upon the modal split of journeys to work.
Total journeys by bus	LTP 2006 16,623, 000 in 2004/5	✓	M/L	Urban	L/M	P	The strategy focuses new development towards areas accessible by public transport and walking/cycling – may have an impact upon the modal split of journeys to work.
Access to major shopping centre by bus	LTP 2006 Within 15 minutes 28.9%, within 30 minutes 82.4%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network.	LTP 2006 Average delay per vehicle mile – 44.2 (secs/vm).	✓	M/L	Urban	L/M	P	The strategy focuses new development towards areas accessible by public transport and walking/cycling – may have an impact upon the modal split of journeys to work – and therefore may alleviate congestion.
Proportion of workforce covered by travel plans	LTP 2006 12.8% 2004/5	✓	M/L	Urban	L/M	P	The strategy focuses new development towards areas accessible by public transport and walking/cycling – this may make implementation of travel plans easier and more effective.
Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centres	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – Hospitals 86%, Town Centre 93%, GP 99%, High School 96%, Primary School 99% , Employment Sites 98%  Stoke-on-Trent 100% for all new development	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

<b>10. To increase the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new development and redevelopment.</b>							
Percentage of energy created from renewable sources	Regional Energy Strategy / AMR 2006/7 0% created from major renewable resources – does not account for decentralised microgeneration-monitoring system is being developed for both authorities	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Energy efficiency of dwellings	Newcastle Housing Stock Condition Survey 2002 – SAP rating 49  Stoke-on-Trent SAP rating 65	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>11. To improve air quality, creating cleaner and healthier air</b>							
Number of days per year that air quality is below national standards	LTP 2006 See LTP indicator M18 (LTP8)	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>12. Retain and enhance the species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan</b>							
No reduction in the abundance and distribution of BAP species/ habitats	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	L/M	P	The strategy focuses development and investment towards the North Staffordshire Regeneration Zone – which mostly covers the urban areas of the plan area. Therefore as much of the new economic development will take place on brownfield land within the Regeneration Zone – the impact upon the plan area's biodiversity should be minimised. It should be noted however, that brownfield land does provide important biodiversity habitats and as such, appropriate measures should be taken to ensure that any negative impacts are minimized.  In addition, it is possible that additional economic development sites in Newcastle may have to be located on greenfield land later in the plan period. Appropriate measures should be taken to ensure that any negative impacts are minimized.
Increase in the area of native broadleaved woodland	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Reversal in the decline of farmland birds	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Endangered species	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>13. Ensure that there is no loss in the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs, RIGs</b>							
Percentage loss of SBIs (known as NHAs in Stoke-on-Trent) and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded	No data currently available	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
SSSI land of "unfavourable" condition	English Nature 62ha is in favourable condition out of a total of 82ha (75%)	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number and size of local wildlife sites e.g. LNRs SBIs	NBC Local Plan A 57 SBIs in Newcastle Stoke-on-Trent 22 Natural Heritage Sites – total area 486ha	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>14. Increase the amount accessible natural green space</b>							
The area of Council owned parks and green spaces managed for biodiversity.	NBC LPI 2006/7 Newcastle 680 hectares. Stoke-on-Trent 322ha	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Total area of Council owned parks and green spaces	NULBC AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 738 hectares Stoke-on-Trent 678 hectares	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

<b>15. Reduce the amount of land in SSSIs classified in an 'unfavourable' condition</b>							
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 clear impact
<b>16. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites</b>							
Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	AMR 2006/7 66.5% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 99.6%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	AMR 2006/7 72.8% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 100%	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	H/M	P	The aim of focusing new economic development on sites primarily within the North Staffordshire Regeneration Zone will inevitably result in much of this development taking place on previously developed land.  It should be noted however, that to meet the targets set out in the RSS Phase 2 Revision , it is likely that additional economic development sites in Newcastle may have to be located on greenfield land later in the plan period
Amount and type of development in the Green Belt	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – 3 permissions - 1 replacement dwelling, 1 new dwelling and 1 commercial unit  In Stoke-on-Trent no new development took place in the Green Belt	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact  It should be noted however, that to meet the targets set out in the RSS Phase 2 Revision , it is possible that additional economic development sites in Newcastle may have to be located on greenfield land later in the plan period
Amount of waste collected per head of population	BVPI 2006/7  Newcastle 414.7 kg  Stoke-on-Trent 505.4kg	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Percentage of household/commercial waste recycled	Regional Energy Strategy / AMR 2006/7 13.5% in Newcastle Stoke-on-Trent 14.79%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Amount of derelict/contaminated land	Derelict Land Monitoring 2006/07 Newcastle 102.67ha Stoke – on-Trent 252ha	✓✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	The focus upon making the maximum use of existing brownfield sites will mean that the reclamation of derelict/contaminated land will be a key priority and challenge.
<b>17. To reduce the amount of development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).</b>							
Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds and water quality	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – None Stoke-on-Trent 2	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Development incorporating SUDs	AMR 2007/8 proposed Indicator No data at present	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>18. To increase the efficient use of water resources.</b>							
Water consumption/extracted	Environment Agency Average daily consumption in Stoke-on-Trent and Newcastle is 136 litres/head/day Industry average is 147litres/head/ day	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>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	Environment Agency Newcastle – 29% good biological quality, 40% good chemical quality Stoke-on-Trent – 5.79% good biological quality, 17.97% good chemical quality	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

<b>20. To help to maintain distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area</b>							
Number of listed buildings including those at risk	NBC and SCC AMR 2006/7 and Buildings at Risk Register There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke-on-Trent and 378 in Newcastle (no buildings at risk register)	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Archaeological features and remains	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 Stoke-on-Trent - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle – 13 scheduled ancient monuments	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number and area of listed parks and gardens	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke-on-Trent and 2 in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number and area of conservation areas;	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke-on-Trent and 18 in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>21. To help to provide a safe and efficient highway network</b>							
Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network	LTP 2006 Average delay per vehicle mile – 44.2 (secs/vm). Stoke-on-Trent - 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-on-Trent – 91 (2004/05) Target of 75 by 2010	✓	M/L	Urban	L/M	P	The strategy focuses new development towards areas accessible by public transport and walking/cycling – may have an impact upon the modal split of journeys to work – and therefore may alleviate congestion

**Summary: -**

The aim of the strategy is to transform the plan area's economy by attracting high quality investment to the area and improving both the quality and quantity of employment opportunities. This should have a significant impact upon the social and economic sustainability of the plan area. Furthermore focusing this development/investment towards sites within or accessible to the North Staffordshire Regeneration Zone will ensure that use of brownfield land and access to employment sites by walking cycling, public transport etc is maximized, therefore contributing towards the environmental sustainability of the plan area and the health and well being of the resident population.

**Mitigation proposals:**

At this early stage the SA has not highlighted any significant areas of concern. Clearly if through the monitoring system, any issues of concern are highlighted then mitigation measures will have to be developed.

<b>Spatial Principle: Movement and Access</b>							
<b>SA Objectives and Indicators</b>	<b>Key baseline information and target (where available)</b>	<b>Impact</b> ✓✓ ✓ 0 x xx ?	<b>Likely timing of impact (short, med, long term)</b>	<b>Geographical scale: Urban/ Rural</b>	<b>Likelihood of impact: H/M/L</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent Impact</b>	<b>Commentary (include any cumulative, secondary or synergistic impacts and recommendations for improvement/ mitigation of adverse effects)</b>
<b>1. To help to meet the housing needs of the whole community</b>							
The number of non local authority owned vacant dwellings returned to occupation or demolished as a direct result of action by the local authority.	Stoke-on-Trent and NBC BVPI Number of unfit homes made fit or demolished in 2006/7 was 173 in Stoke-on-Trent and in Newcastle was 27	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 0% Stoke-on-Trent 0%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of new homes permitted on previously developed land.	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 66.5% Stoke-on-Trent 99.6%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Changes in house prices relative to the regional average	AMR 2006/7 House prices in Stoke-on-Trent - £87,993 and Newcastle - £142,560 are well below WM regional averages	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number of houses completed annually	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle - 260 Stoke-on-Trent 850	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact



Proportion of households accepted as statutory homeless by the Authority within the last two years (BV 214)	BVPI 2006/7 0.85% of households accepted as being homeless in Stoke-on-Trent. Newcastle is 1%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>2. To increase life expectancy and improve the health of the population overall</b>							
Percentage of population with good health	ONS 2001  Stoke-on-Trent 63% good, 24% fairly good, 13% not good  Newcastle 66% good, fairly good 23% and not good 11%.	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	L/M	P	Walking, cycling and access to public open space maximised
Life expectancy at birth	ONS 2001  Newcastle – Males 76.9, Females 81.5  Stoke-on-Trent – Males 74.5, Females 79.6	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	L/M	P	Walking, cycling and access to public open space maximised
<b>3. To provide the best possible environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment</b>							
Average weekly earnings by residence	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was £457.10  In Stoke-on-Trent it was £382.10	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	L/M	P	Improvements to the area's transport infrastructure and networks may have a positive impact upon the area as an attractive location for new enterprise and investment and therefore the general prosperity and productiveness of the area.
Average weekly earnings by workplace	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was £400.70  In Stoke-on-Trent it was £394.30	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	L/M	P	See above
Jobs Density (ration of total jobs to working age population)	NOMIS 2006 In Newcastle it was 0.66  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 0.78	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	L/M	P	See above

Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active	NOMIS 2007 75.3% of the Newcastle population are economically active  74.9% of the Stoke-on-Trent population are economically active	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	L/M	P	See above
5 or more GCSE passes at grade A-C	SCC and DfES Newcastle 55.7%  Stoke-on-Trent 54%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number of VAT registrations (includes rural businesses)	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle registrations 265, de-registrations 230 Total Stock 2930.  In Stoke-on-Trent registrations 500, de-registrations 500 Total Stock 5040.	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	L/M	P	See above
Number of Jobseeker Allowance claimants in Borough and City	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was 1.9%  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 3.2%	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	L/M	P	See above
Sq metres of Class B development completed in year	AMR 2006/7 In Newcastle it was 16,121 m2  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 33,000m2	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	L/M	P	See above
Percentage of Class B development completed that has taken place on brownfield sites	AMR 2006/7 In Newcastle it was 72.8%  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 100%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Quantity of national and regional quality employment land.	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 18 hectares.  In Stoke-on-Trent 40 hectares	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>4. To enable access to the widest range possible of shopping and commercial services for the resident population</b>							
Percentage retail/commercial floor space by type	North Staffs Retail and Leisure Study 2005.  For Newcastle Town Centre 19.86% convenience, comparison 51.86%; 18% services: 7.92% vacant.  Within Stoke-on-Trent City Centre 4.86% convenience, 50.81% comparison, 24.86% services, 18.02% vacant	✓	M/L	Urban/	L/M	P	Improved access by walking, cycling and public transport to the strategic centres is likely to have a positive impact upon the vitality and viability of these centres.
Loss of Community Facilities	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 3 facilities – 1 doctor's surgery, 1 adult education centre, 1 nursery school.  Stoke-on-Trent - no data	✓	M/L	Urban/	L/M	P	See above
<b>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</b>							
Rank of centre	Experian  Stoke-on-Trent is ranked 54 <sup>th</sup> (vitality 194 <sup>th</sup> and Newcastle 237 <sup>th</sup> (vitality 107 <sup>th</sup> ) out of the top 500 centres	✓	M/L	Urban/	L/M	P	See above
Number of vacant shop units	AMR 2006/7 259 vacant shops exist in Stoke-on-Trent.  Newcastle Town Centre 23 Other centres 15.	✓	M/L	Urban/	L/M	P	See above

Percentage of primary shopping frontage within town/city centre in A1 use	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 66.3%  Stoke-on-Trent : no data	✓	M/L	Urban/	L/M	P	See above
<b>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</b>							
Pattern of deprivation	Indices of Deprivation 2004 Stoke-on-Trent is 18 <sup>th</sup> most deprived area in in England. Newcastle is ranked 138 <sup>th</sup> out of 354 English districts	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	L/M	P	Improvements to the area's transport infrastructure and networks may have a positive impact upon the area as an attractive location for new enterprise and investment and therefore the general prosperity and productiveness of the area.
Participation rates in sport	No local data currently available	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
The number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12	NBC LPI 2006/7 & North Staffs Green Space Strategy Newcastle 2.86 per 1,000  Stoke-on-Trent – 2.16 per 1,000	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of Local Authority buildings open to the public in which all public areas are suitable for and accessible to disabled people	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 48.39%  Stoke-on-Trent 63.58%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>7. Reduce crime and the fear of crime</b>							
Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 8.17  Stoke-on-Trent 17.04	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Violent crimes per 1000 population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 25.58  Stoke-on-Trent 37.70	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 9.57  Stoke-on-Trent 16.65	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
The level of fear of crime in older people	LPI - Crime Audit 2007 Newcastle 31.3%  Stoke-on-Trent 1 <sup>st</sup> Citizen's panel – 20% very worried by crime, 47% fairly worried, 30% not worried, 3% not worried at all	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>8. To reduce the need to travel while increasing accessibility for all</b>							
Journey to work- modal split (% of car, bus,rail and other means of travel)	LTP 2006 Car 65%, Motorcycle 1%, Cycling 2%, Walking 13%, Taxi 1%, Work at Home 9%, Train 1%, Bus 8%.	✓✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	Clear conformity of aims and objectives
Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – Hospitals 86%, Town Centre 93%, GP 99%, High School 96%, Primary School 99% , Employment Sites 98%  Stoke on Trent 100% for all	✓✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	Clear conformity of aims and objectives
<b>9. To encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking</b>							
Cycle trips (annualised index)	LTP 2006 2004/5 94.6	✓✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	Clear conformity of aims and objectives
Total journeys by bus	LTP 2006 16,623, 000 in 2004/5	✓✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	Clear conformity of aims and objectives
Access to major shopping centre by bus	LTP 2006 Within 15 minutes 28.9%, within 30 minutes 82.4%	✓✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	Clear conformity of aims and objectives
Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network.	LTP 2006 Average delay per vehicle mile – 44.2 (secs/vm).	✓✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	Clear conformity of aims and objectives

Proportion of workforce covered by travel plans	LTP 2006 12.8% 2004/5	✓✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	Clear conformity of aims and objectives
Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – Hospitals 86%, Town Centre 93%, GP 99%, High School 96%, Primary School 99% , Employment Sites 98%  Stoke-on-Trent 100% for all	✓✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	Clear conformity of aims and objectives
<b>10. To increase the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new development and redevelopment.</b>							
Percentage of energy created from renewable sources	Regional Energy Strategy / AMR 2006/7 0% created from major renewable resources – does not account for decentralised microgeneration-monitoring system is being developed for both authorities	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Energy efficiency of dwellings	Newcastle Housing Stock Condition Survey 2002 – SAP rating 49  Stoke-on-Trent SAP rating 65	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>11. To improve air quality, creating cleaner and healthier air</b>							
Number of days per year that air quality is below national standards	LTP 2006 See LTP indicator M18 (LTP8)	✓✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	Delivery of the strategy will support achieving key LTP objectives
<b>12. Retain and enhance the species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan</b>							
No reduction in the abundance and distribution of BAP species/ habitat Staffordshire Ecological Record	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Increase in the area of native broadleaved woodland	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Reversal in the decline of farmland birds	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Endangered species	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>13. Ensure that there is no loss in the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs, RIGs</b>							
Percentage loss of SBIs (known as NHAs in Stoke-on-Trent) and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded	No data currently available	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
SSSI land of "unfavourable" condition	English Nature 62ha is in favourable condition out of a total of 82ha (75%)	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number and size of local wildlife sites e.g. LNRs SBIs	NBC Local Plan A 57 SBIs in Newcastle Stoke-on-Trent 22 Natural Heritage Sites – total area 486ha	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>14. Increase the amount accessible natural green space</b>							
The area of Council owned parks and green spaces managed for biodiversity.	NBC LPI 2006/7 Newcastle 680 hectares. Stoke-on-Trent 322ha	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Total area of Council owned parks and green spaces	NULBC AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 738 hectares Stoke-on-Trent 678 hectares	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

<b>15. Reduce the amount of land in SSSIs classified in an 'unfavourable' condition</b>							
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 clear impact
<b>16. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites</b>							
Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	AMR 2006/7 66.5% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 99.6%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	AMR 2006/7 72.8% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 100%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Amount and type of development in the Green Belt	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – 3 permissions - 1 replacement dwelling, 1 new dwelling and 1 commercial unit  In Stoke-on-Trent no new development took place in the Green Belt	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Amount of waste collected per head of population	BVPI 2006/7  Newcastle 414.7 kg  Stoke-on-Trent 505.4kg	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of household/commercial waste recycled	Regional Energy Strategy / AMR 2006/7  13.5% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 14.79%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact



Amount of derelict/contaminated land	Derelict Land Monitoring 2006/07 Newcastle 102.67ha Stoke – on-Trent 252ha	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>17. To reduce the amount of development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).</b>							
Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds and water quality	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – None Stoke-on-Trent 2	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Development incorporating SUDs	AMR 2007/8 proposed Indicator No data at present	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>18. To increase the efficient use of water resources.</b>							
Water consumption/extracted	Environment Agency Average daily consumption in Stoke-on-Trent and Newcastle is 136 litres/ head/day Industry average is 147litres/ head/ day	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>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	Environment Agency Newcastle – 29% good biological quality, 40% good chemical quality Stoke-on-Trent – 5.79% good biological quality, 17.97% good chemical quality	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

<b>20. To help to maintain distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area</b>							
Number of listed buildings including those at risk	NBC and SCC AMR 2006/7 and Buildings at Risk Register There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke-on-Trent and 378 in Newcastle (no buildings at risk register)	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Archaeological features and remains	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 Stoke-on-Trent - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle – 13 scheduled ancient monuments	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number and area of listed parks and gardens	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke-on-Trent and 2 in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number and area of conservation areas;	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke-on-Trent and 18 in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>21. To help to provide a safe and efficient highway network</b>							
Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network	LTP 2006 Average delay per vehicle mile – 44.2 (secs/vm). Stoke-on-Trent - 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-on-Trent – 91 (2004/05) Target of 75 by 2010	✓✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	Clear conformity of aims and objectives

**Summary:**

Successful delivery of this strategy will ensure that access to employment opportunities, shopping facilities, essential service, community facilities and public open spaces, by walking, cycling and public transport are maximized. As such, this strategy will result in a significant reduction in the necessity for, and therefore the level, of journeys made by private cars. This should ensure that the area makes a significant local contribution towards global climatic issues, local air quality issues and improved health indicators. Furthermore, effective implementation of this strategy is likely to serve to reduce congestion (at present a significant issue within the conurbation, exacerbated as it is by the conurbation's fractured, polycentric settlement patterns. Less congestion and a user friendly and efficient public transport system are likely to have a significant impact upon the quality of life of existing and future residents and will also impact positively upon the attractiveness of the plan area to inward investment/new businesses etc. This in turn may serve to raise incomes and aspirations for the plan area's residents.

**Mitigation proposals:**

At this early stage the SA has not highlighted any significant areas of concern. Clearly if through the monitoring system, any issues of concern are highlighted then mitigation measures will have to be developed.

<b>City Centre of Stoke-on-Trent Area Spatial Strategy</b>							
<b>SA Objectives and Indicators</b>	<b>Key baseline information and target (where available)</b>	<b>Impact</b> ✓✓ ✓ 0 x xx ?	<b>Likely timing of impact (short, med, long term)</b>	<b>Geographical scale: Urban/ Rural</b>	<b>Likelihood of impact: H/M/L</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent Impact</b>	<b>Commentary (include any cumulative, secondary or synergistic impacts and recommendations for improvement/ mitigation of adverse effects)</b>
<b>1. To help to meet the housing needs of the whole community</b>							
The number of non local authority owned vacant dwellings returned to occupation or demolished as a direct result of action by the local authority.	Stoke-on-Trent and NBC BVPI Number of unfit homes made fit or demolished in 2006/7 was 173 in Stoke-on-Trent and in Newcastle was 27	✓	<b>M</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>P</b>	Bringing empty homes back into use has a positive impact on both the housing stock of the area, and the environment.
Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 0% Stoke-on-Trent 0%	✓	<b>L</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>P</b>	Cumulative long term positive impact of strategy on housing needs. Encourage young professionals and higher earners to the City Centre with knock-on effects to support for the City Centre restaurants, bars, cafes and evening economy.
Percentage of new homes permitted on previously developed land.	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 66.5% Stoke-on-Trent 99.6%	✓✓	<b>L</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>P</b>	Cumulative long term positive impact of strategy on housing needs.
Changes in house prices relative to the regional average	AMR 2006/7 House prices in Stoke-on-Trent - £87,993 and Newcastle - £142,560 are well below WM regional averages	✓	<b>M</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>P</b>	Para 5.71 outlines the strategy for housing provision in the city centre.
Number of houses completed annually	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle - 260 Stoke-on-Trent 850	✓	<b>L</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>P</b>	Cumulative long term positive impact of strategy on housing needs.

Proportion of households accepted as statutory homeless by the Authority within the last two years (BV 214)	BVPI 2006/7 0.85% of households accepted as being homeless in Stoke-on-Trent. Newcastle is 1%	?	S	U	L	T	The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain.
<b>2. To increase life expectancy and improve the health of the population overall</b>							
Percentage of population with good health	ONS 2001  Stoke-on-Trent 63% good, 24% fairly good, 13% not good  Newcastle 66% good, fairly good 23% and not good 11%.	✓	L	U	M	P	The direct impact of the City Centre Area Spatial Strategy on this objective is uncertain. The Inner Urban Core Area Spatial Strategy addresses the role of Fenton Manor in providing sports and leisure facilities (para 5.135), and takes account of the need for further investment in sports facilities and healthcare (paras 5.128/9).
Life expectancy at birth	ONS 2001  Newcastle – Males 76.9, Females 81.5  Stoke-on-Trent – Males 74.5, Females 79.6	✓	L	U	M	P	The direct impact of the City Centre Area Spatial Strategy on this objective is uncertain. The Inner Urban Core Area Spatial Strategy addresses the need for further investment in the primary health care system (para 5.128), as well as the overriding theme of improving the quality of life.
<b>3. To provide the best possible environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment</b>							
Average weekly earnings by residence	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was £457.10  In Stoke-on-Trent it was £382.10	✓	L	U	M	P	The economic uplift sought by the strategy should have a positive impact.
Average weekly earnings by workplace	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was £400.70  In Stoke-on-Trent it was £394.30	✓	L	U	M	P	The economic uplift sought by the strategy should have a positive impact.
Jobs Density (ration of total jobs to working age population)	NOMIS 2006 In Newcastle it was 0.66  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 0.78	✓	L	U	M	P	The economic uplift sought by the strategy should have a positive impact.

Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active	NOMIS 2007 75.3% of the Newcastle population are economically active  74.9% of the Stoke-on-Trent population are economically active	✓	L	U	H	P	The Vision in para 5.74 seeks the creation of new employment opportunities through major new commercial development, in addition to envisaged additional retail development in para 5.70.
5 or more GCSE passes at grade A-C	SCC and DfES Newcastle 55.7%  Stoke-on-Trent 54%	✓	L	U	H	P	Para 5.127 notes that consideration is being given to investment in higher level school facilities in the city. This includes the Building Schools for the Future programme.
Number of VAT registrations (includes rural businesses)	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle registrations 265, de-registrations 230 Total Stock 2930.  In Stoke-on-Trent registrations 500, de-registrations 500 Total Stock 5040.	✓	L	U	M	P	The economic uplift sought by the strategy should have a positive impact.
Number of Jobseeker Allowance claimants in Borough and City	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was 1.9%  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 3.2%	✓	L	U	H	P	The Vision in para 5.74 seeks the creation of new employment opportunities through major new commercial development, in addition to envisaged additional retail development in para 5.70. In addition, major new development is planned around Etruria Valley as referred to in para 5.117 (which also notes the importance of providing jobs for local people).
Sq metres of Class B development completed in year	AMR 2006/7 In Newcastle it was 16,121 m2  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 33,000m2	✓	L	U	M	P	The economic uplift sought by the strategy should have a positive impact.
Percentage of Class B development completed that has taken place on brownfield sites	AMR 2006/7 In Newcastle it was 72.8%  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 100%	✓✓	L	U	M	P	The economic uplift sought by the strategy should have a positive impact in maximising the amount of development on brownfield sites.

Quantity of national and regional quality employment land.	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 18 hectares.  In Stoke-on-Trent 40 hectares	✓	L	U	M	P	The Vision in para 5.74 seeks the creation of new employment opportunities through major new commercial development, in addition to envisaged additional retail development in para 5.70. In addition, major new development is planned around Etruria Valley as referred to in para 5.117 (which also notes the importance of providing jobs for local people). Supply of other sites to be brought forward through AAPs in line with RSS requirements.
<b>4. To enable access to the widest range possible of shopping and commercial services for the resident population</b>							
Percentage retail/commercial floor space by type	North Staffs Retail and Leisure Study 2005.  For Newcastle Town Centre 19.86% convenience, comparison 51.86%; 18% services; 7.92% vacant.  Within Stoke-on-Trent City Centre 4.86% convenience, 50.81% comparison, 24.86% services, 18.02% vacant	✓	L	U	M	P	The vision aims to improve the amount of retail and commercial floorspace available.
Loss of Community Facilities	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 3 facilities – 1 doctor's surgery, 1 adult education centre, 1 nursery school.  Stoke-on-Trent - no data	✓	L	U	H	P	The vision aims to improve the accessibility and availability of local services.
<b>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</b>							
Rank of centre	Experian  Stoke-on-Trent is ranked 54 <sup>th</sup> (vitality 194 <sup>th</sup> and Newcastle 237 <sup>th</sup> (vitality 107 <sup>th</sup> ) out of the top 500 centres	✓✓	L	U	H	P	The Vision in para 5.74 seeks the creation of new employment opportunities through major new commercial development, in addition to envisaged additional retail development in para 5.70. This should maintain, or improve the ranking of the City Centre.

Number of vacant shop units	AMR 2006/7 259 vacant shops exist in Stoke-on-Trent.  Newcastle Town Centre 23 Other centres 15.	✓	M	U	M	S	A reduction in the number of vacant units would indicate increased vitality and viability.
Percentage of primary shopping frontage within town/city centre in A1 use	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 66.3%  Stoke-on-Trent : no data	✓	M	U	M	P	Additional development, as outlined in para 5.70, should increase the percentage of A1 uses within the town centres.
<b>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</b>							
Pattern of deprivation	Indices of Deprivation 2004 Stoke-on-Trent is 18 <sup>th</sup> most deprived area in in England. Newcastle is ranked 138 <sup>th</sup> out of 354 English districts	✓✓	L	U	H	P	The strategic vision and aims of the Core Spatial Strategy, and the outcome in paragraph 4.3, have the common intention of creating a positive transformation.
Participation rates in sport	No local data currently available	✓	M	U	M	P	The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain. However, there are likely to be positive outcomes in respect of open spaces and recreational activity.
The number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12	NBC LPI 2006/7 & North Staffs Green Space Strategy Newcastle 2.86 per 1,000  Stoke-on-Trent – 2.16 per 1,000	✓	M	U	M	P	The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain. However, there are likely to be positive outcomes in respect of open spaces and recreational activity.
Percentage of Local Authority buildings open to the public in which all public areas are suitable for and accessible to disabled people	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 48.39%  Stoke-on-Trent 63.58%	✓	M	U	M	P	The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain. However, there are likely to be positive outcomes in respect of access to public buildings.
<b>7. Reduce crime and the fear of crime</b>							
Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 8.17  Stoke-on-Trent 17.04	✓	S	U	M	P	The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain. However, the economic, social and environmental uplift sought by the strategy should have a positive impact. Housing crime reduction measures also improved.



Violent crimes per 1000 population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 25.58  Stoke-on-Trent 37.70	✓	M	U	M	P	The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain. However, the economic, social and environmental uplift sought by the strategy should have a positive impact.
Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 9.57  Stoke-on-Trent 16.65	✓	M	U	M	P	The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain. However, the economic, social and environmental uplift sought by the strategy should have a positive impact.
The level of fear of crime in older people	LPI - Crime Audit 2007 Newcastle 31.3%  Stoke-on-Trent 1 <sup>st</sup> Citizen's panel – 20% very worried by crime, 47% fairly worried, 30% not worried, 3% not worried at all	✓	S	U	M	P	The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain. However, the economic, social and environmental uplift sought by the strategy should have a positive impact.
<b>8. To reduce the need to travel while increasing accessibility for all</b>							
Journey to work- modal split (% of car, bus,rail and other means of travel)	LTP 2006 Car 65%, Motorcycle 1%, Cycling 2%, Walking 13%, Taxi 1%, Work at Home 9%, Train 1%, Bus 8%.	✓✓	M	U	M	P	Paras 5.78-5.80 make specific reference to the sustainable travel agenda, and sustainability is one of the key considerations of the whole strategy.
Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – Hospitals 86%, Town Centre 93%, GP 99%, High School 96%, Primary School 99% , Employment Sites 98%  Stoke on Trent 100% for all	✓✓	M	U	H	P	The strategy addresses the need for further investment in the primary health care system (para 5.128), as well as the overriding theme of improving the quality of life in the City Centre.
<b>9. To encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking</b>							
Cycle trips (annualised index)	LTP 2006 2004/5 94.6	✓	M	U	L	P	The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain. Para 5.80 makes specific reference to cycling, and sustainability is one of the key considerations of the whole strategy.
Total journeys by bus	LTP 2006 16,623, 000 in 2004/5	✓	S	U	M	P	The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain. Paras 5.90-5.92 make specific reference to the public transport agenda, and sustainability is one of the key considerations of the whole strategy.

Access to major shopping centre by bus	LTP 2006 Within 15 minutes 28.9%, within 30 minutes 82.4%	✓	M	U	M	P	Paras 5.90-5.92 make specific reference to the public transport agenda, and sustainability is one of the key considerations of the whole strategy.
Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network.	LTP 2006 Average delay per vehicle mile – 44.2 (secs/vm).	✓	S/M	U	H	P	Paras 5.78-5.92 make specific reference to congestion in and around the City Centre.
Proportion of workforce covered by travel plans	LTP 2006 12.8% 2004/5	✓	S	U	M	P	Para 5.146 makes specific reference to the green travel agenda, and sustainability is one of the key considerations of the whole strategy.
Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – Hospitals 86%, Town Centre 93%, GP 99%, High School 96%, Primary School 99% , Employment Sites 98%  Stoke-on-Trent 100% for all	✓✓	M	U	H	P	The strategy addresses the need for further investment in the primary health care system (para 5.128), as well as the overriding theme of improving the quality of life in the City Centre.
<b>10. To increase the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new development and redevelopment.</b>							
Percentage of energy created from renewable sources	Regional Energy Strategy / AMR 2006/7 0% created from major renewable resources – does not account for decentralised microgeneration-monitoring system is being developed for both authorities	✓	M	U	L	P	The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain. However, there are likely to be positive outcomes in respect of renewable energy generation in the medium to long term.
Energy efficiency of dwellings	Newcastle Housing Stock Condition Survey 2002 – SAP rating 49  Stoke-on-Trent SAP rating 65	✓	M	U	M	P	The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain. However, building regulations are likely to bring positive outcomes in respect of energy efficiency in dwellings.
<b>11. To improve air quality, creating cleaner and healthier air</b>							
Number of days per year that air quality is below national standards	LTP 2006 See LTP indicator M18 (LTP8)	✓	S	U	M	P	The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain. However, reductions in emissions as a result of the general sustainability agenda will hopefully reduce the number of days affected.

<b>12. Retain and enhance the species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan</b>							
No reduction in the abundance and distribution of BAP species/ habitats	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	?					This objective has minimum relevance to the City Centre area.
Increase in the area of native broadleaved woodland	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	?					This objective has minimum relevance to the City Centre area.
Reversal in the decline of farmland birds	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	?					Farmland birds are clearly a major policy consideration in the city centre....
Endangered species	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	?					This objective has minimum relevance to the City Centre area.
<b>13. Ensure that there is no loss in the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs, RIGs</b>							
Percentage loss of SBIs (known as NHAs in Stoke-on-Trent) and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded	No data currently available	✓	<b>M</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>P</b>	No loss / increase in SBIs etc.
SSSI land of "unfavourable" condition	English Nature 62ha is in favourable condition out of a total of 82ha (75%)	✓	<b>M</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>P</b>	Increase in favourable SSSIs
Number and size of local wildlife sites e.g. LNRs SBIs	NBC Local Plan A 57 SBIs in Newcastle Stoke-on-Trent 22 Natural Heritage Sites – total area 486ha	✓	<b>M</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>P</b>	No loss / increase in LNRs, SBIs etc.
<b>14. Increase the amount accessible natural green space</b>							
The area of Council owned parks and green spaces managed for biodiversity.	NBC LPI 2006/7 Newcastle 680 hectares.  Stoke-on-Trent 322ha	✓	<b>M</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>P</b>	The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain. However, the economic, social and environmental uplift sought by the strategy should have a positive impact on the availability and management of parks and open spaces.

Total area of Council owned parks and green spaces	NULBC AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 738 hectares  Stoke-on-Trent 678 hectares	✓	M	U	M	P	The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain. However, the economic, social and environmental uplift sought by the strategy should have a positive impact on the availability and management of parks and open spaces.
<b>15. Reduce the amount of land in SSSIs classified in an 'unfavourable' condition</b>							
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	H	P	Increase in favourable SSSIs
<b>16. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites</b>							
Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	AMR 2006/7 66.5% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 99.6%	✓✓	S	U	H	P	The percentage of homes built on previously developed land is already high. Maintaining a high rate will have a positive impact on the environment.
Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	AMR 2006/7 72.8% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 100%	✓✓	S	U	H	P	The percentage of commercial development on previously developed land is already high. Maintaining a high rate will have a positive impact on the environment.
Amount and type of development in the Green Belt	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – 3 permissions - 1 replacement dwelling, 1 new dwelling and 1 commercial unit  In Stoke-on-Trent no new development took place in the Green Belt	O					Not relevant – there is no Green Belt land in the City Centre.
Amount of waste collected per head of population	BVPI 2006/7  Newcastle 414.7 kg  Stoke-on-Trent 505.4kg	✓	S	U	H	P	The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain. However, reductions in the amount of waste created and collected would demonstrate a more environmentally considerate population.

Percentage of household/commercial waste recycled	Regional Energy Strategy / AMR 2006/7 13.5% in Newcastle Stoke-on-Trent 14.79%	✓✓	S	U	H	P	Increases in recycling demonstrate a positive approach to waste.
Amount of derelict/contaminated land	Derelict Land Monitoring 2006/07 Newcastle 102.67ha Stoke – on-Trent 252ha	✓✓	S	U	H	P	Reductions in the amount of derelict and/or contaminated land
<b>17. To reduce the amount of development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).</b>							
Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds and water quality	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – None Stoke-on-Trent 2	✓	S	U	L	P	Flooding is not a major issue in the City Centre.
Development incorporating SUDs	AMR 2007/8 proposed Indicator No data at present	✓	M	U	L	P	SUDs to be incorporated into new developments where possible. Monitoring can be undertaken when developments take place. Flooding is not a major issue in the City Centre.
<b>18. To increase the efficient use of water resources.</b>							
Water consumption/extracted	Environment Agency Average daily consumption in Stoke-on-Trent and Newcastle is 136 litres/head/day  Industry average is 147litres/head/ day	?					The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain.
<b>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	Environment Agency Newcastle – 29% good biological quality, 40% good chemical quality  Stoke-on-Trent – 5.79% good biological quality, 17.97% good chemical quality	✓	M/L	U	M	P	An increase in the percentage of rivers/canals classed as good/fair water quality would be positive.

<b>20. To help to maintain distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area</b>							
Number of listed buildings including those at risk	NBC and SCC AMR 2006/7 and Buildings at Risk Register There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke-on-Trent and 378 in Newcastle (no buildings at risk register)	✓	<b>M</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>P</b>	The number of listed buildings is outside the scope of the LDF. However, a reduction in the number of buildings at risk could be seen as a positive indicator.
Archaeological features and remains	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 Stoke-on-Trent - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle – 13 scheduled ancient monuments	?					The number of archaeological features and remains is outside the scope of the LDF.
Number and area of listed parks and gardens	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke-on-Trent and 2 in Newcastle	?					The number of listed parks and gardens is outside the scope of the LDF.
Number and area of conservation areas;	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke-on-Trent and 18 in Newcastle	?					The number of conservation areas is outside the scope of the LDF.
<b>21. To help to provide a safe and efficient highway network</b>							
Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network	LTP 2006 Average delay per vehicle mile – 44.2 (secs/vm). Stoke-on-Trent - 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-on-Trent – 91 (2004/05) Target of 75 by 2010	✓	<b>M</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>P</b>	Paras 5.90-5.92 make specific reference to the public transport agenda, and sustainability is one of the key considerations of the whole strategy.

**Summary:**

Undertaking the SA for an Area Spatial Strategy is a broader assessment than for specific policies, which are much more straightforward to quantify. Most indicators are assessed as benefiting from positive or very positive effects as a result of this Area Spatial Strategy. By creating a thriving and diverse City Centre will increase the opportunities to improve the impact on a wide range of sustainability measures. Green Belt is unaffected, as there is no Green Belt in the City Centre, and any adverse effects on the natural or built environment are expected to be negligible. Significant new developments could have adverse effects on water demand/consumption and traffic congestion but measures will be in place to reduce any negative impact.

**Mitigation proposals:**

At this early stage the SA has not highlighted any significant areas of concern. Clearly if through the monitoring system, any issues of concern are highlighted then mitigation measures will have to be developed.

<b>Stoke-on-Trent Inner Urban Core Area Spatial Strategy</b>							
<b>SA Objectives and Indicators</b>	<b>Key baseline information and target (where available)</b>	<b>Impact</b> ✓✓ ✓ 0 x xx ?	<b>Likely timing of impact (short, med, long term)</b>	<b>Geographical scale: Urban/ Rural</b>	<b>Likelihood of impact: H/M/L</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent Impact</b>	<b>Commentary (include any cumulative, secondary or synergistic impacts and recommendations for improvement/ mitigation of adverse effects)</b>
<b>1. To help to meet the housing needs of the whole community</b>							
The number of non local authority owned vacant dwellings returned to occupation or demolished as a direct result of action by the local authority.	Stoke-on-Trent and NBC BVPI Number of unfit homes made fit or demolished in 2006/7 was 173 in Stoke-on-Trent and in Newcastle was 27	✓	<b>M</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>P</b>	Bringing empty homes back into use has a positive impact on both the housing stock of the area, and the environment.
Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 0% Stoke-on-Trent 0%	✓✓	<b>M/L</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>P</b>	Cumulative long term positive impact of strategy on housing needs.
Percentage of new homes permitted on previously developed land.	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 66.5% Stoke-on-Trent 99.6%	✓✓	<b>M/L</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>P</b>	Cumulative long term positive impact of strategy on housing needs.
Changes in house prices relative to the regional average	AMR 2006/7 House prices in Stoke-on-Trent - £87,993 and Newcastle - £142,560 are well below WM regional averages	✓	<b>L</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>P</b>	Paras 5.109-5.112 outline the strategy for housing market renewal in the Inner Urban Core.
Number of houses completed annually	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle - 260 Stoke-on-Trent 850	✓	<b>L</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>P</b>	Cumulative long term positive impact of strategy on housing needs.



Proportion of households accepted as statutory homeless by the Authority within the last two years (BV 214)	BVPI 2006/7 0.85% of households accepted as being homeless in Stoke-on-Trent. Newcastle is 1%	✓	S	U	L	T	By increasing the level of available housing may reduce the level of homelessness.
<b>2. To increase life expectancy and improve the health of the population overall</b>							
Percentage of population with good health	ONS 2001  Stoke-on-Trent 63% good, 24% fairly good, 13% not good  Newcastle 66% good, fairly good 23% and not good 11%.	✓	L	U	M	P	The strategy addresses the role of Fenton Manor in providing sports and leisure facilities (para 5.135), and takes account of the need for further investment in sports facilities and healthcare (paras 5.128/9).
Life expectancy at birth	ONS 2001  Newcastle – Males 76.9, Females 81.5  Stoke-on-Trent – Males 74.5, Females 79.6	✓	L	U	M	P	The strategy addresses the need for further investment in the primary health care system (para 5.128), as well as the overriding theme of improving the quality of life in the Inner Urban Core.
<b>3. To provide the best possible environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment</b>							
Average weekly earnings by residence	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was £457.10  In Stoke-on-Trent it was £382.10	✓	L	U	M	P	The economic uplift sought by the strategy should have a positive impact.
Average weekly earnings by workplace	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was £400.70  In Stoke-on-Trent it was £394.30	✓	L	U	M	P	The economic uplift sought by the strategy should have a positive impact.
Jobs Density (ration of total jobs to working age population)	NOMIS 2006 In Newcastle it was 0.66  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 0.78	✓	L	U	M	P	The economic uplift sought by the strategy should have a positive impact.

Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active	NOMIS 2007 75.3% of the Newcastle population are economically active  74.9% of the Stoke-on-Trent population are economically active	✓	L	U	H	P	The Vision in para 5.107 seeks the creation of new employment opportunities through major new development, especially around Etruria Valley as referred to in para 5.117 (which also notes the importance of providing jobs for local people).
5 or more GCSE passes at grade A-C	SCC and DfES Newcastle 55.7%  Stoke-on-Trent 54%	✓	L	U	H	P	Para 5.127 notes that consideration is being given to investment in higher level school facilities in the city. This includes the Building Schools for the Future programme.
Number of VAT registrations (includes rural businesses)	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle registrations 265, de-registrations 230 Total Stock 2930.  In Stoke-on-Trent registrations 500, de-registrations 500 Total Stock 5040.	✓	L	U	M	P	The economic uplift sought by the strategy should have a positive impact.
Number of Jobseeker Allowance claimants in Borough and City	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was 1.9%  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 3.2%	✓	L	U	H	P	The Vision in para 5.107 seeks the creation of new employment opportunities through major new development, especially around Etruria Valley as referred to in para 5.117 (which also notes the importance of providing jobs for local people).
Sq metres of Class B development completed in year	AMR 2006/7 In Newcastle it was 16,121 m2  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 33,000m2	✓	L	U	M	P	The economic uplift sought by the strategy should have a positive impact.
Percentage of Class B development completed that has taken place on brownfield sites	AMR 2006/7 In Newcastle it was 72.8%  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 100%	✓✓	L	U	M	P	The economic uplift sought by the strategy should have a positive impact in maximising the amount of development on brownfield sites.

Quantity of national and regional quality employment land.	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 18 hectares.  In Stoke-on-Trent 40 hectares	✓	L	U	M	P	The Vision in para 5.107 seeks the creation of new employment opportunities through major new development, especially around Etruria Valley as referred to in para 5.117 (which also notes the importance of providing jobs for local people). Supply of other sites to be brought forward through AAPs in line with RSS requirements.
<b>4. To enable access to the widest range possible of shopping and commercial services for the resident population</b>							
Percentage retail/commercial floor space by type	North Staffs Retail and Leisure Study 2005.  For Newcastle Town Centre 19.86% convenience, comparison 51.86%; 18% services: 7.92% vacant.  Within Stoke-on-Trent City Centre 4.86% convenience, 50.81% comparison, 24.86% services, 18.02% vacant	✓	L	U	M	P	The vision aims to improve the amount of retail and commercial floorspace available.
Loss of Community Facilities	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 3 facilities – 1 doctor's surgery, 1 adult education centre, 1 nursery school.  Stoke-on-Trent - no data	✓	L	U	H	P	The vision aims to improve the accessibility and availability of local services.
<b>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</b>							
Rank of centre	Experian  Stoke-on-Trent is ranked 54 <sup>th</sup> (vitality 194 <sup>th</sup> and Newcastle 237 <sup>th</sup> (vitality 107 <sup>th</sup> ) out of the top 500 centres	O					See equivalent SA assessment for the City centre & Etruria Road AAP.
Number of vacant shop units	AMR 2006/7 259 vacant shops exist in Stoke-on-Trent.  Newcastle Town Centre 23 Other centres 15.	✓	M	U	M	S	A reduction in the number of vacant units would indicate increased vitality and viability.

Percentage of primary shopping frontage within town/city centre in A1 use	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 66.3%  Stoke-on-Trent : no data	✓	M	U	M	P	Opportunities are highlighted in Stoke-on-Trent and Burslem to increase the amount of A1 uses within the town centres.
<b>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</b>							
Pattern of deprivation	Indices of Deprivation 2004 Stoke-on-Trent is 18 <sup>th</sup> most deprived area in in England. Newcastle is ranked 138 <sup>th</sup> out of 354 English districts	✓✓	L	U	H	P	The strategic vision and aims of the Core Spatial Strategy, and the outcome in paragraph 4.3, have the common intention of creating a positive transformation.
Participation rates in sport	No local data currently available	✓	M	U	M	P	The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain. However, there are likely to be positive outcomes in respect of open spaces and recreational activity.
The number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12	NBC LPI 2006/7 & North Staffs Green Space Strategy Newcastle 2.86 per 1,000  Stoke-on-Trent – 2.16 per 1,000	✓	M	U	M	P	The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain. However, there are likely to be positive outcomes in respect of open spaces and recreational activity.
Percentage of Local Authority buildings open to the public in which all public areas are suitable for and accessible to disabled people	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 48.39%  Stoke-on-Trent 63.58%	✓	M	U	M	P	The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain. However, there are likely to be positive outcomes in respect of access to public buildings.
<b>7. Reduce crime and the fear of crime</b>							
Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 8.17  Stoke-on-Trent 17.04	✓	S	U	M	P	The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain. However, the economic, social and environmental uplift sought by the strategy should have a positive impact.
Violent crimes per 1000 population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 25.58  Stoke-on-Trent 37.70	✓	M	U	M	P	The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain. However, the economic, social and environmental uplift sought by the strategy should have a positive impact.
Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 9.57  Stoke-on-Trent 16.65	✓	M	U	M	P	The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain. However, the economic, social and environmental uplift sought by the strategy should have a positive impact.

The level of fear of crime in older people	LPI - Crime Audit 2007 Newcastle 31.3%  Stoke-on-Trent 1 <sup>st</sup> Citizen's panel – 20% very worried by crime, 47% fairly worried, 30% not worried, 3% not worried at all	✓	S	U	M	P	The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain. However, the economic, social and environmental uplift sought by the strategy should have a positive impact.
<b>8. To reduce the need to travel while increasing accessibility for all</b>							
Journey to work- modal split (% of car, bus,rail and other means of travel)	LTP 2006 Car 65%, Motorcycle 1%, Cycling 2%, Walking 13%, Taxi 1%, Work at Home 9%, Train 1%, Bus 8%.	✓✓					Para 5.146 makes specific reference to the green travel agenda, and sustainability is one of the key considerations of the whole strategy.
Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – Hospitals 86%, Town Centre 93%, GP 99%, High School 96%, Primary School 99% , Employment Sites 98%  Stoke on Trent 100% for all	✓✓	M	U	H	P	The strategy addresses the need for further investment in the primary health care system (para 5.128), as well as the overriding theme of improving the quality of life in the Inner Urban Core.
<b>9. To encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking</b>							
Cycle trips (annualised index)	LTP 2006 2004/5 94.6	✓	M	U	L	P	The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain. Para 5.146 makes specific reference to the green travel agenda, and sustainability is one of the key considerations of the whole strategy.
Total journeys by bus	LTP 2006 16,623, 000 in 2004/5	✓	S	U	M	P	The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain. Para 5.146 makes specific reference to the green travel agenda, and sustainability is one of the key considerations of the whole strategy.
Access to major shopping centre by bus	LTP 2006 Within 15 minutes 28.9%, within 30 minutes 82.4%	✓	M	U	M	P	Para 5.146 makes specific reference to the green travel agenda, and sustainability is one of the key considerations of the whole strategy.
Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network.	LTP 2006 Average delay per vehicle mile – 44.2 (secs/vm).	✓	S	U	H	P	The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain. However, there are likely to be positive outcomes in respect of congestion.

Proportion of workforce covered by travel plans	LTP 2006 12.8% 2004/5	✓	S	U	M	P	Para 5.146 makes specific reference to the green travel agenda, and sustainability is one of the key considerations of the whole strategy.
Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – Hospitals 86%, Town Centre 93%, GP 99%, High School 96%, Primary School 99% , Employment Sites 98%  Stoke-on-Trent 100% for all	✓✓	M	U	H	P	The strategy addresses the need for further investment in the primary health care system (para 5.128), as well as the overriding theme of improving the quality of life in the Inner Urban Core.
<b>10. To increase the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new development and redevelopment.</b>							
Percentage of energy created from renewable sources	Regional Energy Strategy / AMR 2006/7 0% created from major renewable resources – does not account for decentralised microgeneration-monitoring system is being developed for both authorities	✓	M	U	L	P	The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain. However, there are likely to be positive outcomes in respect of renewable energy generation in the medium to long term.
Energy efficiency of dwellings	Newcastle Housing Stock Condition Survey 2002 – SAP rating 49  Stoke-on-Trent SAP rating 65	✓	M	U	M	P	The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain. However, building regulations are likely to bring positive outcomes in respect of energy efficiency in dwellings.
<b>11. To improve air quality, creating cleaner and healthier air</b>							
Number of days per year that air quality is below national standards	LTP 2006 See LTP indicator M18 (LTP8)	✓	S	U	M	P	The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain. However, reductions in emissions as a result of the general sustainability agenda will hopefully reduce the number of days affected.
<b>12. Retain and enhance the species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan</b>							
No reduction in the abundance and distribution of BAP species/ habitats	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	?					This objective has minimum relevance to the Inner Urban Core area.

Increase in the area of native broadleaved woodland	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	?					This objective has minimum relevance to the Inner Urban Core area.
Reversal in the decline of farmland birds	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	?					This objective has minimum relevance to the Inner Urban Core area.
Endangered species	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	?					This objective has minimum relevance to the Inner Urban Core area.
<b>13. Ensure that there is no loss in the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs, RIGs</b>							
Percentage loss of SBIs (known as NHAs in Stoke-on-Trent) and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded	No data currently available	?					This objective has minimum relevance to the Inner Urban Core area.
SSSI land of "unfavourable" condition	English Nature 62ha is in favourable condition out of a total of 82ha (75%)	?					This objective has minimum relevance to the Inner Urban Core area.
Number and size of local wildlife sites e.g. LNRs SBIs	NBC Local Plan A 57 SBIs in Newcastle Stoke-on-Trent 22 Natural Heritage Sites – total area 486ha	?					This objective has minimum relevance to the Inner Urban Core area.
<b>14. Increase the amount accessible natural green space</b>							
The area of Council owned parks and green spaces managed for biodiversity.	NBC LPI 2006/7 Newcastle 680 hectares.  Stoke-on-Trent 322ha	✓	<b>M</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>P</b>	The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain. However, the economic, social and environmental uplift sought by the strategy should have a positive impact on the availability and management of parks and open spaces.
Total area of Council owned parks and green spaces	NULBC AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 738 hectares  Stoke-on-Trent 678 hectares	✓	<b>M</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>P</b>	The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain. However, the economic, social and environmental uplift sought by the strategy should have a positive impact on the availability and management of parks and open spaces.
<b>15. Reduce the amount of land in SSSIs classified in an 'unfavourable' condition</b>							

Area and Number of SSSIs in 'favourable' condition	62Ha of SSSI is in favourable condition out of 82Ha Target of 95% by 2010	?					This objective has minimum relevance to the Inner Urban Core area.
<b>16. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites</b>							
Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	AMR 2006/7 66.5% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 99.6%	✓✓	S	U	H	P	The percentage of homes built on previously developed land is already high. Maintaining a high rate will have a positive impact on the environment.
Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	AMR 2006/7 72.8% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 100%	✓✓	S	U	H	P	The percentage of commercial development on previously developed land is already high. Maintaining a high rate will have a positive impact on the environment.
Amount and type of development in the Green Belt	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – 3 permissions - 1 replacement dwelling, 1 new dwelling and 1 commercial unit  In Stoke-on-Trent no new development took place in the Green Belt	O					Not relevant – there is no Green Belt land in the Inner Urban Core.
Amount of waste collected per head of population	BVPI 2006/7  Newcastle 414.7 kg  Stoke-on-Trent 505.4kg	✓	S	U	H	P	The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain. However, reductions in the amount of waste created and collected would demonstrate a more environmentally considerate population.
Percentage of household/commercial waste recycled	Regional Energy Strategy / AMR 2006/7  13.5% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 14.79%	✓✓	S	U	H	P	Increases in recycling demonstrate a positive approach to waste.



Amount of derelict/contaminated land	Derelict Land Monitoring 2006/07 Newcastle 102.67ha Stoke – on-Trent 252ha	✓✓	S	U	H	P	Reductions in the amount of derelict and/or contaminated land
<b>17. To reduce the amount of development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).</b>							
Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds and water quality	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – None Stoke-on-Trent 2	✓	S	U	L	P	Flooding is not a major issue in the Inner Urban Core.
Development incorporating SUDs	AMR 2007/8 proposed Indicator No data at present	✓	M	U	L	P	SUDS to be incorporated into new developments where possible. Monitoring can be undertaken when developments take place. Flooding is not a major issue in the Inner Urban Core.
<b>18. To increase the efficient use of water resources.</b>							
Water consumption/extracted	Environment Agency Average daily consumption in Stoke-on-Trent and Newcastle is 136 litres/head/day Industry average is 147litres/head/ day	?					The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain.
<b>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	Environment Agency Newcastle – 29% good biological quality, 40% good chemical quality Stoke-on-Trent – 5.79% good biological quality, 17.97% good chemical quality	✓	M/L	U	M	P	An increase in the percentage of rivers/canals classed as good/fair water quality would be positive.
<b>20. To help to maintain distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area</b>							

Number of listed buildings including those at risk	NBC and SCC AMR 2006/7 and Buildings at Risk Register There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke-on-Trent and 378 in Newcastle (no buildings at risk register)	✓	M	U	M	P	The number of listed buildings is outside the scope of the LDF. However, a reduction in the number of buildings at risk could be seen as a positive indicator.
Archaeological features and remains	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 Stoke-on-Trent - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle – 13 scheduled ancient monuments	?					The number of archaeological features and remains is outside the scope of the LDF.
Number and area of listed parks and gardens	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke-on-Trent and 2 in Newcastle	?					The number of listed parks and gardens is outside the scope of the LDF.
Number and area of conservation areas;	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke-on-Trent and 18 in Newcastle	?					The number of conservation areas is outside the scope of the LDF.
<b>21. To help to provide a safe and efficient highway network</b>							
Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network	LTP 2006 Average delay per vehicle mile – 44.2 (secs/vm). Stoke-on-Trent - 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-on-Trent – 91 (2004/05) Target of 75 by 2010	✓	M	U	M	P	Reductions in vehicle delays and the level of car commuting Para 5.146 makes specific reference to the green travel agenda, and sustainability is one of the key considerations of the whole strategy.

**Summary:**

Undertaking the SA for an Area Spatial Strategy is a broader assessment than for specific policies, which are much more straightforward to quantify. Most indicators are assessed as benefiting from positive or very positive effects as a result of this Area Spatial Strategy. The creation of attractive, vibrant and sustainable communities will have positive impact on sustainability measures. There is a very positive impact meeting the housing needs of the community especially through affordable housing and concentrating growth in priority areas. Green Belt is unaffected, as there is no Green Belt in the Inner Urban Core, and any adverse effects on the natural or built environment are expected to be negligible. Significant new development could have adverse effects on water demand/consumption and traffic congestion but measures will be in place to reduce any negative impact. Further SA consideration will be undertaken as DPDs are developed for specific areas within the Inner Urban Core.

**Mitigation proposals:** At this early stage the SA has not highlighted any significant areas of concern. Clearly if through the monitoring system, any issues of concern are highlighted then mitigation measures will have to be developed.

<b>Stoke-on-Trent Outer Urban Area Spatial Strategy</b>							
<b>SA Objectives and Indicators</b>	<b>Key baseline information and target (where available)</b>	<b>Impact</b> ✓✓ ✓ 0 x xx ?	<b>Likely timing of impact (short, med, long term)</b>	<b>Geographical scale: Urban/ Rural</b>	<b>Likelihood of impact: H/M/L</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent Impact</b>	<b>Commentary (include any cumulative, secondary or synergistic impacts and recommendations for improvement/ mitigation of adverse effects)</b>
<b>1. To help to meet the housing needs of the whole community</b>							
The number of non local authority owned vacant dwellings returned to occupation or demolished as a direct result of action by the local authority.	Stoke-on-Trent and NBC BVPI Number of unfit homes made fit or demolished in 2006/7 was 173 in Stoke-on-Trent and in Newcastle was 27	✓	<b>M</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>P</b>	Bringing empty homes back into use has a positive impact on both the housing stock of the area, and the environment.
Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 0% Stoke-on-Trent 0%	✓✓	<b>L</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>P</b>	Cumulative long term positive impact of strategy on housing needs.
Percentage of new homes permitted on previously developed land.	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 66.5% Stoke-on-Trent 99.6%	✓✓	<b>L</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>P</b>	Cumulative long term positive impact of strategy on housing needs.
Changes in house prices relative to the regional average	AMR 2006/7 House prices in Stoke-on-Trent - £87,993 and Newcastle - £142,560 are well below WM regional averages	✓	<b>L</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>P</b>	Paras 5.151 and 5.156-5.157 outline the strategy for housing market renewal in the Outer Urban Area.
Number of houses completed annually	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle - 260 Stoke-on-Trent 850	✓	<b>L</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>P</b>	Cumulative long term positive impact of strategy on housing needs.
Proportion of households accepted as statutory homeless by the Authority within the last two years (BV 214)	BVPI 2006/7 0.85% of households accepted as being homeless in Stoke-on-Trent. Newcastle is 1%	?	<b>S</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain.

<b>2. To increase life expectancy and improve the health of the population overall</b>							
Percentage of population with good health	ONS 2001 Stoke-on-Trent 63% good, 24% fairly good, 13% not good  Newcastle 66% good, fairly good 23% and not good 11%.	✓	L	U	M	P	The strategy addresses the availability of, and access to local facilities (para 5.163), including health, shopping, education, sport & recreation, leisure, transport and employment, and takes account of the need for further investment in sports facilities and healthcare (paras 5.128/9).
Life expectancy at birth	ONS 2001 Newcastle – Males 76.9, Females 81.5  Stoke-on-Trent – Males 74.5, Females 79.6	✓	L	U	M	P	The strategy addresses the need for further investment in the primary health care system (para 5.128), as well as the overriding theme of improving the quality of life in the Outer Urban Area (para 5.168).
<b>3. To provide the best possible environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment</b>							
Average weekly earnings by residence	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was £457.10  In Stoke-on-Trent it was £382.10	✓	L	U	M	P	The economic uplift sought by the strategy should have a positive impact.
Average weekly earnings by workplace	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was £400.70  In Stoke-on-Trent it was £394.30	✓	L	U	M	P	The economic uplift sought by the strategy should have a positive impact.
Jobs Density (ration of total jobs to working age population)	NOMIS 2006 In Newcastle it was 0.66  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 0.78	✓	L	U	M	P	The economic uplift sought by the strategy should have a positive impact.
Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active	NOMIS 2007  75.3% of the Newcastle population are economically active  74.9% of the Stoke-on-Trent population are economically active	✓	L	U	H	P	The Vision in para 5.149, and para 5.151 highlight the need for increased vitality and vibrancy in the Outer Urban Area, which must be allowed to grow in a manner which meets local needs without prejudicing the sustainable regeneration of the Inner Urban Core.

5 or more GCSE passes at grade A-C	SCC and DfES Newcastle 55.7%  Stoke-on-Trent 54%	✓	L	U	H	P	Para 5.127 notes that consideration is being given to investment in higher level school facilities in the city. This includes the Building Schools for the Future programme.
Number of VAT registrations (includes rural businesses)	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle registrations 265, de-registrations 230 Total Stock 2930.  In Stoke-on-Trent registrations 500, de-registrations 500 Total Stock 5040.	✓	L	U	M	P	The economic uplift sought by the strategy should have a positive impact.
Number of Jobseeker Allowance claimants in Borough and City	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was 1.9%  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 3.2%	✓	L	U	H	P	The Vision in para 5.149, and para 5.151 highlight the need for increased vitality and vibrancy in the Outer Urban Area, which must be allowed to grow in a manner which meets local needs without prejudicing the sustainable regeneration of the Inner Urban Core.
Sq metres of Class B development completed in year	AMR 2006/7 In Newcastle it was 16,121 m <sup>2</sup>  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 33,000m <sup>2</sup>	✓	L	U	M	P	The economic uplift sought by the strategy should have a positive impact.
Percentage of Class B development completed that has taken place on brownfield sites	AMR 2006/7 In Newcastle it was 72.8%  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 100%	✓✓	L	U	M	P	The economic uplift sought by the strategy should have a positive impact in maximising the amount of development on brownfield sites.
Quantity of national and regional quality employment land.	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 18 hectares.  In Stoke-on-Trent 40 hectares	✓	L	U	M	P	The Vision in para 5.149, and para 5.151 highlight the need for increased vitality and vibrancy in the Outer Urban Area, which must be allowed to grow in a manner which meets local needs without prejudicing the sustainable regeneration of the Inner Urban Core. Supply of other sites to be brought forward through AAPs in line with RSS requirements.

<b>4. To enable access to the widest range possible of shopping and commercial services for the resident population</b>							
Percentage retail/commercial floor space by type	North Staffs Retail and Leisure Study 2005.  For Newcastle Town Centre 19.86% convenience, comparison 51.86%; 18% services: 7.92% vacant.  Within Stoke-on-Trent City Centre 4.86% convenience, 50.81% comparison, 24.86% services, 18.02% vacant	✓	L	U	M	P	The vision aims to improve the amount of retail and commercial floorspace available to serve local needs. Paras 5.152-5.155 contain details.
Loss of Community Facilities	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 3 facilities – 1 doctor's surgery, 1 adult education centre, 1 nursery school.  Stoke-on-Trent - no data	✓	L	U	H	P	The vision and para 5.163 aim to improve the accessibility and availability of local services.
<b>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</b>							
Rank of centre	Experian  Stoke-on-Trent is ranked 54 <sup>th</sup> (vitality 194 <sup>th</sup> and Newcastle 237 <sup>th</sup> (vitality 107 <sup>th</sup> ) out of the top 500 centres	O					See equivalent SA assessment for the City centre & Etruria Road AAP.
Number of vacant shop units	AMR 2006/7 259 vacant shops exist in Stoke-on-Trent.  Newcastle Town Centre 23 Other centres 15.	✓	M	U	M	S	A reduction in the number of vacant units would indicate increased vitality and viability.
Percentage of primary shopping frontage within town/city centre in A1 use	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 66.3%  Stoke-on-Trent : no data	✓	M	U	M	P	Additional development, as outlined in para 5.70, should increase the percentage of A1 uses within the town centres.

<b>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</b>							
Pattern of deprivation	Indices of Deprivation 2004 Stoke-on-Trent is 18 <sup>th</sup> most deprived area in in England. Newcastle is ranked 138 <sup>th</sup> out of 354 English districts	✓✓	L	U	H	P	The strategic vision and aims of the Core Spatial Strategy, and the outcome in paragraph 4.3, have the common intention of creating a positive transformation.
Participation rates in sport	No local data currently available	✓	M	U	M	P	The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain. However, there are likely to be positive outcomes in respect of open spaces and recreational activity.
The number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12	NBC LPI 2006/7 & North Staffs Green Space Strategy Newcastle 2.86 per 1,000  Stoke-on-Trent – 2.16 per 1,000	✓	M	U	M	P	The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain. However, there are likely to be positive outcomes in respect of open spaces and recreational activity.
Percentage of Local Authority buildings open to the public in which all public areas are suitable for and accessible to disabled people	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 48.39%  Stoke-on-Trent 63.58%	✓	M	U	M	P	The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain. However, there are likely to be positive outcomes in respect of access to public buildings.
<b>7. Reduce crime and the fear of crime</b>							
Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 8.17  Stoke-on-Trent 17.04	✓	S	U	M	P	The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain. However, the economic, social and environmental uplift sought by the strategy should have a positive impact.
Violent crimes per 1000 population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 25.58  Stoke-on-Trent 37.70	✓	M	U	M	P	The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain. However, the economic, social and environmental uplift sought by the strategy should have a positive impact.
Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 9.57  Stoke-on-Trent 16.65	✓	M	U	M	P	The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain. However, the economic, social and environmental uplift sought by the strategy should have a positive impact.



The level of fear of crime in older people	LPI - Crime Audit 2007 Newcastle 31.3%  Stoke-on-Trent 1 <sup>st</sup> Citizen's panel – 20% very worried by crime, 47% fairly worried, 30% not worried, 3% not worried at all	✓	S	U	M	P	The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain. However, the economic, social and environmental uplift sought by the strategy should have a positive impact.
<b>8. To reduce the need to travel while increasing accessibility for all</b>							
Journey to work- modal split (% of car, bus,rail and other means of travel)	LTP 2006 Car 65%, Motorcycle 1%, Cycling 2%, Walking 13%, Taxi 1%, Work at Home 9%, Train 1%, Bus 8%.	✓✓					Paras 5.159-5.163 make specific reference to the sustainable travel agenda, and sustainability is one of the key considerations of the whole strategy.
Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – Hospitals 86%, Town Centre 93%, GP 99%, High School 96%, Primary School 99% , Employment Sites 98%  Stoke on Trent 100% for all	✓✓	M	U	H	P	The strategy addresses the need for further investment in the primary health care system (para 5.128), as well as the overriding theme of improving the quality of life in the Outer Urban Area.
<b>9. To encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking</b>							
Cycle trips (annualised index)	LTP 2006 2004/5 94.6	✓	M	U	L	P	The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain. Paras 5.159-5.163 make specific reference to the sustainable travel agenda, and sustainability is one of the key considerations of the whole strategy.
Total journeys by bus	LTP 2006 16,623, 000 in 2004/5	✓	S	U	M	P	The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain. Paras 5.159-5.163 make specific reference to the sustainable travel agenda, and sustainability is one of the key considerations of the whole strategy.
Access to major shopping centre by bus	LTP 2006 Within 15 minutes 28.9%, within 30 minutes 82.4%	✓	M	U	M	P	Paras 5.159-5.163 make specific reference to the sustainable travel agenda, and sustainability is one of the key considerations of the whole strategy.
Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network.	LTP 2006 Average delay per vehicle mile – 44.2 (secs/vm).	✓	S	U	H	P	The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain. However, there are likely to be positive outcomes in respect of congestion.

Proportion of workforce covered by travel plans	LTP 2006 12.8% 2004/5	✓	S	U	M	P	Paras 5.159-5.163 make specific reference to the sustainable travel agenda, and sustainability is one of the key considerations of the whole strategy.
Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – Hospitals 86%, Town Centre 93%, GP 99%, High School 96%, Primary School 99% , Employment Sites 98%  Stoke-on-Trent 100% for all	✓✓	M	U	H	P	The strategy addresses the need for further investment in the primary health care system (para 5.128), as well as the overriding theme of improving the quality of life in the Outer Urban Area.
<b>10. To increase the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new development and redevelopment.</b>							
Percentage of energy created from renewable sources	Regional Energy Strategy / AMR 2006/7 0% created from major renewable resources – does not account for decentralised microgeneration-monitoring system is being developed for both authorities	✓	M	U	L	P	The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain. However, there are likely to be positive outcomes in respect of renewable energy generation in the medium to long term.
Energy efficiency of dwellings	Newcastle Housing Stock Condition Survey 2002 – SAP rating 49  Stoke-on-Trent SAP rating 65	✓	M	U	M	P	The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain. However, building regulations are likely to bring positive outcomes in respect of energy efficiency in dwellings.
<b>11. To improve air quality, creating cleaner and healthier air</b>							
Number of days per year that air quality is below national standards	LTP 2006 See LTP indicator M18 (LTP8)	✓	S	U	M	P	The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain. However, reductions in emissions as a result of the general sustainability agenda will hopefully reduce the number of days affected.
<b>12. Retain and enhance the species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan</b>							
No reduction in the abundance and distribution of BAP species/ habitats	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	✓	M	U	M	P	No loss / increase in BAP species / habitats.

Increase in the area of native broadleaved woodland	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	✓	M	U	L	P	There may be opportunities to increase woodland cover.
Reversal in the decline of farmland birds	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	?					
Endangered species	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	?					
<b>13. Ensure that there is no loss in the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs, RIGs</b>							
Percentage loss of SBIs (known as NHAs in Stoke-on-Trent) and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded	No data currently available	✓	M	U	M	P	No loss / increase in SBIs etc.
SSSI land of "unfavourable" condition	English Nature 62ha is in favourable condition out of a total of 82ha (75%)	✓	M	U	H	P	Increase in favourable SSSIs
Number and size of local wildlife sites e.g. LNRs SBIs	NBC Local Plan A 57 SBIs in Newcastle Stoke-on-Trent 22 Natural Heritage Sites – total area 486ha	✓	M	U	M	P	No loss / increase in LNRs, SBIs etc.
<b>14. Increase the amount accessible natural green space</b>							
The area of Council owned parks and green spaces managed for biodiversity.	NBC LPI 2006/7 Newcastle 680 hectares. Stoke-on-Trent 322ha	✓	M	U	M	P	The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain. However, the economic, social and environmental uplift sought by the strategy should have a positive impact on the availability and management of parks and open spaces.
Total area of Council owned parks and green spaces	NULBC AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 738 hectares Stoke-on-Trent 678 hectares	✓	M	U	M	P	The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain. However, the economic, social and environmental uplift sought by the strategy should have a positive impact on the availability and management of parks and open spaces.
<b>15. Reduce the amount of land in SSSIs classified in an 'unfavourable' condition</b>							

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	H	P	Increase in favourable SSSIs
<b>16. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites</b>							
Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	AMR 2006/7 66.5% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 99.6%	✓✓	S	U	H	P	The percentage of homes built on previously developed land is already high. Maintaining a high rate will have a positive impact on the environment.
Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	AMR 2006/7 72.8% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 100%	✓✓	S	U	H	P	The percentage of commercial development on previously developed land is already high. Maintaining a high rate will have a positive impact on the environment.
Amount and type of development in the Green Belt	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – 3 permissions - 1 replacement dwelling, 1 new dwelling and 1 commercial unit  In Stoke-on-Trent no new development took place in the Green Belt	✓✓	S	U	H	P	No loss of Green Belt to inappropriate development.
Amount of waste collected per head of population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 414.7 kg  Stoke-on-Trent 505.4kg	✓	S	U	H	P	The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain. However, reductions in the amount of waste created and collected would demonstrate a more environmentally considerate population.
Percentage of household/commercial waste recycled	Regional Energy Strategy / AMR 2006/7 13.5% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 14.79%	✓✓	S	U	H	P	Increases in recycling demonstrate a positive approach to waste.

Amount of derelict/contaminated land	Derelict Land Monitoring 2006/07 Newcastle 102.67ha Stoke – on-Trent 252ha	✓✓	S	U	H	P	Reductions in the amount of derelict and/or contaminated land
<b>17. To reduce the amount of development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).</b>							
Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds and water quality	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – None Stoke-on-Trent 2	✓	S	U	L	P	Flooding is not a major issue in the Outer Urban Area.
Development incorporating SUDs	AMR 2007/8 proposed Indicator No data at present	✓	M	U	L	P	SUDS to be incorporated into new developments where possible. Monitoring can be undertaken when developments take place. Flooding is not a major issue in the Outer Urban Area.
<b>18. To increase the efficient use of water resources.</b>							
Water consumption/extracted	Environment Agency Average daily consumption in Stoke-on-Trent and Newcastle is 136 litres/head/day Industry average is 147litres/head/ day	?					The direct impact of the strategy on this objective is uncertain.
<b>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	Environment Agency Newcastle – 29% good biological quality, 40% good chemical quality Stoke-on-Trent – 5.79% good biological quality, 17.97% good chemical quality	✓	M/L	U	M	P	An increase in the percentage of rivers/canals classed as good/fair water quality would be positive.

<b>20. To help to maintain distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area</b>							
Number of listed buildings including those at risk	NBC and SCC AMR 2006/7 and Buildings at Risk Register There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke-on-Trent and 378 in Newcastle (no buildings at risk register)	✓	M	U	M	P	The number of listed buildings is outside the scope of the LDF. However, a reduction in the number of buildings at risk could be seen as a positive indicator.
Archaeological features and remains	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 Stoke-on-Trent - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle – 13 scheduled ancient monuments	?					The number of archaeological features and remains is outside the scope of the LDF.
Number and area of listed parks and gardens	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke-on-Trent and 2 in Newcastle	?					The number of listed parks and gardens is outside the scope of the LDF.
Number and area of conservation areas;	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke-on-Trent and 18 in Newcastle	?					The number of conservation areas is outside the scope of the LDF.
<b>21. To help to provide a safe and efficient highway network</b>							
Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network	LTP 2006 Average delay per vehicle mile – 44.2 (secs/vm). Stoke-on-Trent - 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-on-Trent – 91 (2004/05) Target of 75 by 2010						Reductions in vehicle delays and the level of car commuting Para 5.146 makes specific reference to the green travel agenda, and sustainability is one of the key considerations of the whole strategy.

**Summary:**

Undertaking the SA for an Area Spatial Strategy is a broader assessment than for specific policies, which are much more straightforward to quantify. Most indicators are assessed as benefiting from positive or very positive effects as a result of this Area Spatial Strategy. Adverse effects on the natural or built environment are expected to be negligible. The strategy aims to increase the vitality of Longton, Fenton, Tunstall and Meir centres, improving accessibility and availability of modern facilities. Care will be taken to ensure that this growth is achieved in a manner that complements the sustainable regeneration of the Inner Urban Core. There are particular positive benefits through redeveloping previously developed land thereby reducing contamination, regenerating degraded environments, maintaining resources and minimising development on Greenfield sites. Significant new development could have adverse effects on water demand/consumption and traffic congestion but measures will be in place to reduce any negative impact. Further SA consideration will be undertaken as sites are brought forward for development within the Outer Urban Area.

**Mitigation proposals:** Measures in place to ensure that OUA development does not prejudice the sustainable regeneration of the Inner Urban Core.

<b>Newcastle Town Centre Area Spatial Strategy</b>							
<b>SA Objectives and Indicators</b>	<b>Key baseline information and target (where available)</b>	<b>Impact</b> ✓✓ ✓ 0 x xx ?	<b>Likely timing of impact (short, med, long term)</b>	<b>Geographical scale: Urban/ Rural</b>	<b>Likelihood of impact: H/M/L</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent Impact</b>	<b>Commentary (include any cumulative, secondary or synergistic impacts and recommendations for improvement/ mitigation of adverse effects)</b>
<b>1. To help to meet the housing needs of the whole community</b>							
The number of non local authority owned vacant dwellings returned to occupation or demolished as a direct result of action by the local authority.	Stoke-on-Trent and NBC BVPI Number of unfit homes made fit or demolished in 2006/7 was 173 in Stoke-on-Trent and in Newcastle was 27	0?	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 0% Stoke-on-Trent 0%	✓	M/L	Urban	H/M	P	1400 additional dwellings are planned for the period 2006 -2026 within the town centre – approximately 20-25% of these will be affordable.
Percentage of new homes permitted on previously developed land.	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 66.5% Stoke-on-Trent 99.6%	✓✓	M/L	Urban	H/M	P	All additional residential development within the town centre will be on previously developed land
Changes in house prices relative to the regional average	AMR 2006/7 House prices in Stoke-on-Trent - £87,993 and Newcastle - £142,560 are well below WM regional averages	✓	M/L	Urban	H/M	P	Improving the quality of the housing offer within the town centre in addition to environmental improvements should serve to improve the health of the local housing market. It should be noted however that this will place greater emphasis upon the provision of high quality affordable housing
Number of houses completed annually	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle - 260 Stoke-on-Trent 850	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Proportion of households accepted as statutory homeless by the Authority within the last two years (BV 214)	BVPI 2006/7 0.85% of households accepted as being homeless in Stoke-on-Trent. Newcastle is 1%	0?	-	-	-	-	No clear impact



<b>2. To increase life expectancy and improve the health of the population overall</b>							
Percentage of population with good health	ONS 2001 Stoke-on-Trent 63% good, 24% fairly good, 13% not good  Newcastle 66% good, fairly good 23% and not good 11%.	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Life expectancy at birth	ONS 2001 Newcastle – Males 76.9, Females 81.5  Stoke-on-Trent – Males 74.5, Females 79.6	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>3. To provide the best possible environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment</b>							
Average weekly earnings by residence	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was £457.10  In Stoke-on-Trent it was £382.10	✓	M/L	Urban	M	P	Raising the profile of the town centre as an attractive destination for high value businesses may have a positive impact upon earnings
Average weekly earnings by workplace	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was £400.70  In Stoke-on-Trent it was £394.30	✓	M/L	Urban	M	P	Raising the profile of the town centre as an attractive destination for high value businesses may have a positive impact upon earnings
Jobs Density (ration of total jobs to working age population)	NOMIS 2006 In Newcastle it was 0.66  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 0.78	✓	M/L	Urban	M	P	Raising the profile of the town centre as an attractive destination for high value businesses may have a positive impact upon the number of jobs within the borough
Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active	NOMIS 2007  75.3% of the Newcastle population are economically active  74.9% of the Stoke-on-Trent population are economically active	✓	M/L	Urban	M	P	Raising the profile of the town centre as an attractive destination for high value businesses may have a positive impact upon the accessibility to employment opportunities within the borough

5 or more GCSE passes at grade A-C	SCC and DfES Newcastle 55.7%  Stoke-on-Trent 54%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number of VAT registrations (includes rural businesses)	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle registrations 265, de-registrations 230 Total Stock 2930.  In Stoke-on-Trent registrations 500, de-registrations 500 Total Stock 5040.	✓	M/L	Urban	M	P	Raising the profile of the town centre as an attractive destination for high value businesses may have a positive impact upon the rate of new business start ups in the plan area.
Number of Jobseeker Allowance claimants in Borough and City	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was 1.9%  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 3.2%	✓	M/L	Urban	M	P	Raising the profile of the town centre as an attractive destination for high value businesses may have a positive impact upon the accessibility to employment opportunities within the borough
Sq metres of Class B development completed in year	AMR 2006/7 In Newcastle it was 16,121 m2  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 33,000m2	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of Class B development completed that has taken place on brownfield sites	AMR 2006/7 In Newcastle it was 72.8%  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 100%	✓✓	M/L	Urban	H	P	All additional employment development within the town centre will be located on previously developed land
Quantity of national and regional quality employment land.	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 18 hectares.  In Stoke-on-Trent 40 hectares	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

<b>4. To enable access to the widest range possible of shopping and commercial services for the resident population</b>							
Percentage retail/commercial floor space by type	North Staffs Retail and Leisure Study 2005.  For Newcastle Town Centre 19.86% convenience, comparison 51.86%; 18% services: 7.92% vacant.  Within Stoke-on-Trent City Centre 4.86% convenience, 50.81% comparison, 24.86% services, 18.02% vacant	✓	M/L	Urban	H/M	P	Delivery of the strategy is likely to have a considerable impact upon the vitality of the town centre and the viability of the businesses located within it. This should ensure that the attractiveness of the retail offer within the centre is significantly enhanced.
Loss of Community Facilities	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 3 facilities – 1 doctor's surgery, 1 adult education centre, 1 nursery school.  Stoke-on-Trent - no data	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>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</b>							
Rank of centre	Experian  Stoke-on-Trent is ranked 54 <sup>th</sup> (vitality 194 <sup>th</sup> and Newcastle 237 <sup>th</sup> (vitality 107 <sup>th</sup> ) out of the top 500 centres	✓	M/L	Urban	H/M	P	Delivery of the strategy is likely to have a considerable impact upon the vitality of the town centre and the viability of the businesses located within it. This should ensure that the attractiveness of the retail offer within the centre is significantly enhanced. This is likely to result in an improvement of the national ranking of the town centre
Number of vacant shop units	AMR 2006/7 259 vacant shops exist in Stoke-on-Trent.  Newcastle Town Centre 23 Other centres 15.	✓	M/L	Urban	H/M	P	Delivery of the strategy is likely to have a considerable impact upon the vitality of the town centre and the viability of the businesses located within it. This should ensure that the attractiveness of the retail offer within the centre is significantly enhanced, which in turn should see a reduction in vacant premises within the town centre.
Percentage of primary shopping frontage within town/city centre in A1 use	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 66.3%  Stoke-on-Trent : no data	✓	M/L	Urban	H/M	P	Delivery of the strategy is likely to have a considerable impact upon the vitality of the town centre and the viability of the businesses located within it. This should ensure that the attractiveness of the retail offer within the centre and specifically within the primary shopping frontage is significantly enhanced

<b>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</b>							
Pattern of deprivation	Indices of Deprivation 2004 Stoke-on-Trent is 18 <sup>th</sup> most deprived area in in England. Newcastle is ranked 138 <sup>th</sup> out of 354 English districts	✓	M/L	Urban	H/M	L	An improvement to the vitality and viability of the town centre could possibly have a positive impact upon levels of deprivation, both in terms of improved access to services and a reduction in economic deprivation due to and increase in jobs/earnings
Participation rates in sport	No local data currently available	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
The number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12	NBC LPI 2006/7 & North Staffs Green Space Strategy Newcastle 2.86 per 1,000  Stoke-on-Trent – 2.16 per 1,000	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of Local Authority buildings open to the public in which all public areas are suitable for and accessible to disabled people	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 48.39%  Stoke-on-Trent 63.58%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>7. Reduce crime and the fear of crime</b>							
Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 8.17  Stoke-on-Trent 17.04	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Violent crimes per 1000 population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 25.58  Stoke-on-Trent 37.70	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 9.57  Stoke-on-Trent 16.65	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

The level of fear of crime in older people	LPI - Crime Audit 2007 Newcastle 31.3%  Stoke-on-Trent 1 <sup>st</sup> Citizen's panel – 20% very worried by crime, 47% fairly worried, 30% not worried, 3% not worried at all	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>8. To reduce the need to travel while increasing accessibility for all</b>							
Journey to work- modal split (% of car, bus,rail and other means of travel)	LTP 2006 Car 65%, Motorcycle 1%, Cycling 2%, Walking 13%, Taxi 1%, Work at Home 9%, Train 1%, Bus 8%.	✓	M/L	Urban	H/M	P	Locating a greater proportion of residential and employment development within the town centre could possibly result in a reduction in the number of journeys to work by car.  In addition the Core Strategy in conjunction with the Staffordshire County Council led 'Newcastle Urban Transport and Development Strategy' will deliver significant improvements to the transport network and infrastructure, including improvements to public transport provision and opportunities for walking and cycling.
Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – Hospitals 86%, Town Centre 93%, GP 99%, High School 96%, Primary School 99% , Employment Sites 98%  Stoke on Trent 100% for all	✓	M/L	Urban	H/M	P	Locating a greater proportion of residential development within the town centre should improve access to key services
<b>9. To encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking</b>							
Cycle trips (annualised index)	LTP 2006 2004/5 94.6	✓	M/L	Urban	H/M	P	The Core Strategy in conjunction with the Staffordshire County Council led 'Newcastle Urban Transport and Development Strategy' will deliver significant improvements to the transport network and infrastructure, including improvements to public transport provision and opportunities for walking and cycling
Total journeys by bus	LTP 2006 16,623, 000 in 2004/5	✓	M/L	Urban	H/M	P	The Core Strategy in conjunction with the Staffordshire County Council led 'Newcastle Urban Transport and Development Strategy' will deliver significant improvements to the transport network and infrastructure, including improvements to public transport provision and opportunities for walking and cycling

Access to major shopping centre by bus	LTP 2006 Within 15 minutes 28.9%, within 30 minutes 82.4%	✓	M/L	Urban	H/M	P	The Core Strategy in conjunction with the Staffordshire County Council led 'Newcastle Urban Transport and Development Strategy' will deliver significant improvements to the transport network and infrastructure, including improvements to public transport provision and opportunities for walking and cycling
Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network.	LTP 2006 Average delay per vehicle mile – 44.2 (secs/vm).	✓	M/L	Urban	H/M	P	The Core Strategy in conjunction with the Staffordshire County Council led 'Newcastle Urban Transport and Development Strategy' will deliver significant improvements to the transport network and infrastructure, including improvements to public transport provision and opportunities for walking and cycling. This should counter any worsening of congestion due to additional development within the town centre
Proportion of workforce covered by travel plans	LTP 2006 12.8% 2004/5	✓	M/L	Urban	H/M	P	Locating greater amounts of additional employment development within the town centre is likely to make green travel plans more necessary, more viable and easier to implement
Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – Hospitals 86%, Town Centre 93%, GP 99%, High School 96%, Primary School 99% , Employment Sites 98%  Stoke-on-Trent 100% for all	✓	M/L	Urban	H/M	P	Locating a greater proportion of residential development within the town centre should improve access to key services
<b>10. To increase the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new development and redevelopment.</b>							
Percentage of energy created from renewable sources	Regional Energy Strategy / AMR 2006/7 0% created from major renewable resources – does not account for decentralised microgeneration-monitoring system is being developed for both authorities	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Energy efficiency of dwellings	Newcastle Housing Stock Condition Survey 2002 – SAP rating 49  Stoke-on-Trent SAP rating 65	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

<b>11. To improve air quality, creating cleaner and healthier air</b>							
Number of days per year that air quality is below national standards	LTP 2006 See LTP indicator M18 (LTP8)	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>12. Retain and enhance the species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan</b>							
No reduction in the abundance and distribution of BAP species/ habitats	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Increase in the area of native broadleaved woodland	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Reversal in the decline of farmland birds	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Endangered species	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>13. Ensure that there is no loss in the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs, RIGs</b>							
Percentage loss of SBIs (known as NHAs in Stoke-on-Trent) and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded	No data currently available	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
SSSI land of "unfavourable" condition	English Nature 62ha is in favourable condition out of a total of 82ha (75%)	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Number and size of local wildlife sites e.g. LNRs SBIs	NBC Local Plan A 57 SBIs in Newcastle Stoke-on-Trent 22 Natural Heritage Sites – total area 486ha	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>14. Increase the amount accessible natural green space</b>							
The area of Council owned parks and green spaces managed for biodiversity.	NBC LPI 2006/7 Newcastle 680 hectares.  Stoke-on-Trent 322ha	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Total area of Council owned parks and green spaces	NULBC AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 738 hectares  Stoke-on-Trent 678 hectares	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>15. Reduce the amount of land in SSSIs classified in an 'unfavourable' condition</b>							
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 clear impact
<b>16. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites</b>							
Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	AMR 2006/7 66.5% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 99.6%	✓✓	M/L	Urban	H	H	All additional residential development within the town centre will be on previously developed land
Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	AMR 2006/7 72.8% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 100%	✓✓	M/L	Urban	H	P	All additional employment development within the town centre will be located on previously developed land
Amount and type of development in the Green Belt	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – 3 permissions - 1 replacement dwelling, 1 new dwelling and 1 commercial unit  In Stoke-on-Trent no new development took place in the Green Belt	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact



Amount of waste collected per head of population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 414.7 kg Stoke-on-Trent 505.4kg	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of household/commercial waste recycled	Regional Energy Strategy / AMR 2006/7 13.5% in Newcastle Stoke-on-Trent 14.79%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Amount of derelict/contaminated land	Derelict Land Monitoring 2006/07 Newcastle 102.67ha Stoke – on-Trent 252ha	✓✓	M/L	Urban	H	P	As it is likely that all additional development within the town centre will take place on previously developed land – it is anticipated that this will result in a reduction in the amount of derelict/contaminated land
<b>17. To reduce the amount of development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).</b>							
Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds and water quality	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – None Stoke-on-Trent 2	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Development incorporating SUDs	AMR 2007/8 proposed Indicator No data at present	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>18. To increase the efficient use of water resources.</b>							
Water consumption/extracted	Environment Agency Average daily consumption in Stoke-on-Trent and Newcastle is 136 litres/head/day  Industry average is 147litres/head/ day	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

<b>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	Environment Agency  Newcastle – 29% good biological quality, 40% good chemical quality  Stoke-on-Trent – 5.79% good biological quality, 17.97% good chemical quality	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>20. To help to maintain distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area</b>							
Number of listed buildings including those at risk	NBC and SCC AMR 2006/7 and Buildings at Risk Register There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke-on-Trent and 378 in Newcastle (no buildings at risk register)	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Archaeological features and remains	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 Stoke-on-Trent - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle – 13 scheduled ancient monuments	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number and area of listed parks and gardens	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke-on-Trent and 2 in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number and area of conservation areas;	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke-on-Trent and 18 in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

21. To help to provide a safe and efficient highway network							
Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network	LTP 2006 Average delay per vehicle mile – 44.2 (secs/vm). Stoke-on-Trent - 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-on-Trent – 91 (2004/05) Target of 75 by 2010	✓	M/L	Urban	H/M	P	The Core Strategy in conjunction with the Staffordshire County Council led 'Newcastle Urban Transport and Development Strategy' will deliver significant improvements to the transport network and infrastructure, including improvements to public transport provision and opportunities for walking and cycling. This should counter any worsening of congestion due to additional development within the town centre
<p><b>Summary:</b></p> <p>The strategy seeks to create a vital and attractive Town Centre capable of accommodating a vibrant mix of retail, leisure, office and residential development. A successful Newcastle Town Centre is vital for the social and economic sustainability of the plan area. Ensuring that all development appropriate for a town centre is focused primarily towards the Town Centre will also contribute towards enhancing accessibility to key services and employment opportunities by walking and cycling and reducing the volume of necessary journeys by car, therefore making a local contribution towards addressing both global climatic issues and local air quality. Successful delivery of this strategy will also ensure that the optimum use of the Borough's finite brownfield land supply will be made, therefore contributing towards preserving the Borough's greenfield sites.</p>							
<p><b>Mitigation proposals:</b></p> <p>At this early stage the SA has not highlighted any significant areas of concern. Clearly if through the monitoring system, any issues of concern are highlighted then mitigation measures will have to be developed</p>							

<b>Newcastle and Kidsgrove Urban Neighbourhoods Area Spatial Strategy</b>							
<b>SA Objectives and Indicators</b>	<b>Key baseline information and target (where available)</b>	<b>Impact</b> ✓✓ ✓ 0 x xx ?	<b>Likely timing of impact (short, med, long term)</b>	<b>Geographical scale: Urban/ Rural</b>	<b>Likelihood of impact: H/M/L</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent Impact</b>	<b>Commentary (include any cumulative, secondary or synergistic impacts and recommendations for improvement/ mitigation of adverse effects)</b>
<b>1. To help to meet the housing needs of the whole community</b>							
The number of non local authority owned vacant dwellings returned to occupation or demolished as a direct result of action by the local authority.	Stoke-on-Trent and NBC BVPI Number of unfit homes made fit or demolished in 2006/7 was 173 in Stoke-on-Trent and in Newcastle was 27	✓✓	M/L	Urban	H/M	P	The council is working closely with RENEW and local RSLs to transform the quality of the plan area's housing market. This will involve both significant refurbishment to existing dwellings and some selective clearance of surplus stock
Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 0% Stoke-on-Trent 0%	✓✓	M/L	Urban	H/M	P	Approximately 20-25% of the planned residential development will be affordable – both social and intermediate. This will represent a significant increase in the quantity of new affordable housing in comparison to past trends
Percentage of new homes permitted on previously developed land.	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 66.5% Stoke-on-Trent 99.6%	✓	M/L	Urban	H/M	P	Additional residential development within this area will primarily be on previously developed land. However it may be necessary for some development to take place on greenfield sites – if this proves to be necessary, these sites will be phased towards the end of the plan period. The council is currently conducting a Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment. Once completed, this study will provide a much clearer picture of the brownfield capacity of the borough.
Changes in house prices relative to the regional average	AMR 2006/7 House prices in Stoke-on-Trent - £87,993 and Newcastle - £142,560 are well below WM regional averages	✓	M/L	Urban	H/M	P	A key aim of both the Core Strategy and RENEW is to transform the qualitative and quantitative nature and health of the plan area's housing market. In the long term this is likely to mean that local house prices will be closer to regional and national averages. This will also mean that providing adequate levels of affordable housing will become increasingly important.
Number of houses completed annually	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle - 260 Stoke-on-Trent 850	0?					Long term targets for annual housing completions are set in the RSS Phase 2 Revision

Proportion of households accepted as statutory homeless by the Authority within the last two years (BV 214)	BVPI 2006/7 0.85% of households accepted as being homeless in Stoke-on-Trent. Newcastle is 1%	✓	M/L	Urban	M/L	P	Delivery of the strategy will result in a significant increase in the provision of high quality affordable housing. Whilst it is recognised that homelessness is a product of more than simply a lack of affordable housing, this strategy will, nevertheless, have a positive impact.
<b>2. To increase life expectancy and improve the health of the population overall</b>							
Percentage of population with good health	ONS 2001  Stoke-on-Trent 63% good, 24% fairly good, 13% not good  Newcastle 66% good, fairly good 23% and not good 11%.	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Life expectancy at birth	ONS 2001  Newcastle – Males 76.9, Females 81.5  Stoke-on-Trent – Males 74.5, Females 79.6	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>3. To provide the best possible environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment</b>							
Average weekly earnings by residence	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was £457.10  In Stoke-on-Trent it was £382.10	✓	M/L	Urban	H/M	P	The strategy seeks to attain both quantitative and qualitative improvement to the range of employment opportunities within the plan area. In particular, the strategy seeks to support a growth in high value/high skilled jobs. As such this should have an impact upon the average earnings of residents. Furthermore the location of additional employment development will ensure that employment opportunities are highly accessible to the areas of most need.

Average weekly earnings by workplace	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was £400.70  In Stoke-on-Trent it was £394.30	✓	M/L	Urban	H/M	P	The strategy seeks to attain both quantitative and qualitative improvement to the range of employment opportunities within the plan area. In particular, the strategy seeks to support a growth in high value/high skilled jobs. As such this should have an impact upon the average earnings of residents. Furthermore the location of additional employment development will ensure that employment opportunities are highly accessible to the areas of most need.
Jobs Density (ration of total jobs to working age population)	NOMIS 2006 In Newcastle it was 0.66  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 0.78	✓	M/L	Urban	H/M	P	The strategy seeks to attain both quantitative and qualitative improvement to the range of employment opportunities within the plan area.
Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active	NOMIS 2007  75.3% of the Newcastle population are economically active  74.9% of the Stoke-on-Trent population are economically active	✓	M/L	Urban	H/M	P	The strategy seeks to attain both quantitative and qualitative improvement to the range of employment opportunities within the plan area
5 or more GCSE passes at grade A-C	SCC and DfES Newcastle 55.7%  Stoke-on-Trent 54%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number of VAT registrations (includes rural businesses)	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle registrations 265, de-registrations 230 Total Stock 2930.  In Stoke-on-Trent registrations 500, de-registrations 500 Total Stock 5040.	✓	M/L	Urban	H/M	P	The strategy seeks to create an environment conducive to entrepreneurial growth
Number of Jobseeker Allowance claimants in Borough and City	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was 1.9%  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 3.2%	✓	M/L	Urban	H/M	P	The strategy seeks to attain both quantitative and qualitative improvement to the range of employment opportunities within the plan area

Sq metres of Class B development completed in year	AMR 2006/7 In Newcastle it was 16,121 m2  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 33,000m2	✓	M/L	Urban	H/M	P	The RSS set broad targets for employment land development. Completion of the Council's Employment Land Review will provide a detailed picture of the quantitative and qualitative nature of the borough's employment land supply. This will inform the identification of future sites in the Site Allocations DPD.
Percentage of Class B development completed that has taken place on brownfield sites	AMR 2006/7 In Newcastle it was 72.8%  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 100%	✓?	M/L	Urban	H/M	P	Whilst the clear priority is to locate as much new employment development on previously developed land, it must be recognised that to meet the needs of the plan area over (and beyond) the plan period, suitable sites on greenfield land may need to be identified.
Quantity of national and regional quality employment land.	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 18 hectares.  In Stoke-on-Trent 40 hectares	0	-	-	-	-	The area is served by the RIS at Chatterley Valley. This site was allocated in the Local plan 2011. The RSS states that with this site and the site at Blythe Bridge, North Staffordshire has an adequate provision of regional/national quality employment land
<b>4. To enable access to the widest range possible of shopping and commercial services for the resident population</b>							
Percentage retail/commercial floor space by type	North Staffs Retail and Leisure Study 2005.  For Newcastle Town Centre 19.86% convenience, comparison 51.86%; 18% services; 7.92% vacant.  Within Stoke-on-Trent City Centre 4.86% convenience, 50.81% comparison, 24.86% services, 18.02% vacant	✓	M/L	Urban	M	P	The strategy will support additional retail development outside of Newcastle Town Centre if it can be demonstrated that it will meet local needs only and is of a nature and scale appropriate
Loss of Community Facilities	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 3 facilities – 1 doctor's surgery, 1 adult education centre, 1 nursery school.  Stoke-on-Trent - no data	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

<b>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</b>							
Rank of centre	Experian Stoke-on-Trent is ranked 54 <sup>th</sup> (vitality 194 <sup>th</sup> and Newcastle 237 <sup>th</sup> (vitality 107 <sup>th</sup> ) out of the top 500 centres	✓	M/L	Urban	M	P	Focusing a large proportion of new housing within the urban areas with good access to the Town Centre, should support the continued vitality of the Town centre and may result in an improvement of its national ranking
Number of vacant shop units	AMR 2006/7 259 vacant shops exist in Stoke-on-Trent.  Newcastle Town Centre 23 Other centres 15.	✓	M/L	Urban	M	P	Focusing a large proportion of new housing within the urban area's with good access to the Town Centre, should support the continued vitality of the Town centre and therefore contribute towards bring vacant premises back into use.  Furthermore, concentrating development within the urban area should improve the vitality and viability of the smaller local and district centres. This should impact positively upon vacancies in these complementary centres
Percentage of primary shopping frontage within town/city centre in A1 use	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 66.3%  Stoke-on-Trent : no data	✓	M/L	Urban	M	P	Focusing a large proportion of new housing within the urban areas with good access to the Town Centre, should support the continued vitality of the Town centre and therefore ensuring a healthy mix of uses in the primary shopping frontage.
<b>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</b>							
Pattern of deprivation	Indices of Deprivation 2004 Stoke-on-Trent is 18 <sup>th</sup> most deprived area in in England. Newcastle is ranked 138 <sup>th</sup> out of 354 English districts	✓	M/L	Urban	M	P	The strategy will focus development/investment towards the areas of most need. A significant proportion of the planned housing development will take place within the Renew area of intervention, these areas are primarily those that display the highest levels of deprivation
Participation rates in sport	No local data currently available	✓	M/L	Urban	M	P	Improved facilities delivered through this strategy will provide the opportunity for people to increase their participation in sporting activities
The number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12	NBC LPI 2006/7 & North Staffs Green Space Strategy Newcastle 2.86 per 1,000  Stoke-on-Trent – 2.16 per 1,000	✓	M/L	Urban	M	P	Residential development delivered through this strategy will contribute towards the provision of the appropriate number of playgrounds, play areas etc.



Percentage of Local Authority buildings open to the public in which all public areas are suitable for and accessible to disabled people	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 48.39%  Stoke-on-Trent 63.58%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>7. Reduce crime and the fear of crime</b>							
Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 8.17  Stoke-on-Trent 17.04	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Violent crimes per 1000 population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 25.58  Stoke-on-Trent 37.70	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 9.57  Stoke-on-Trent 16.65	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
The level of fear of crime in older people	LPI - Crime Audit 2007 Newcastle 31.3%  Stoke-on-Trent 1 <sup>st</sup> Citizen's panel – 20% very worried by crime, 47% fairly worried, 30% not worried, 3% not worried at all	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>8. To reduce the need to travel while increasing accessibility for all</b>							
Journey to work- modal split (% of car, bus,rail and other means of travel)	LTP 2006 Car 65%, Motorcycle 1%, Cycling 2%, Walking 13%, Taxi 1%, Work at Home 9%, Train 1%, Bus 8%.	✓	M/L	Urban	M	P	A large proportion of the overall residential and employment development will be focused towards the Newcastle and Kidsgrove Urban Area. This should ensure that accessibility to employment and key services by non-car modes of travel will be maximised. To ensure that there is a genuine reduction in car journeys, investment will be needed in the public transport and sustainable transport infrastructure. Implementation of the Newcastle Urban Transport and Development Strategy should ensure that this is the case.

Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – Hospitals 86%, Town Centre 93%, GP 99%, High School 96%, Primary School 99% , Employment Sites 98%  Stoke on Trent 100% for all	✓	M/L	Urban	M	P	A large proportion of the overall residential and employment development will be focused towards the Newcastle and Kidsgrove Urban Area. This should ensure that accessibility to employment and key services by non-car modes of travel will be maximised. To ensure that there is a genuine reduction in car journeys, investment will be needed in the public transport and sustainable transport infrastructure. Implementation of the Newcastle Urban Transport and Development Strategy should ensure that this is the case.
<b>9. To encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking</b>							
Cycle trips (annualised index)	LTP 2006 2004/5 94.6	✓	M/L	Urban	M	P	A large proportion of the overall residential and employment development will be focused towards the Newcastle and Kidsgrove Urban Area. This should ensure that accessibility to employment and key services by non-car modes of travel will be maximised. To ensure that there is a genuine reduction in car journeys, investment will be needed in the public transport and sustainable transport infrastructure. Implementation of the Newcastle Urban Transport and Development Strategy should ensure that this is the case.
Total journeys by bus	LTP 2006 16,623, 000 in 2004/5	✓	M/L	Urban	M	P	A large proportion of the overall residential and employment development will be focused towards the Newcastle and Kidsgrove Urban Area. This should ensure that accessibility to employment and key services by non-car modes of travel will be maximised. To ensure that there is a genuine reduction in car journeys, investment will be needed in the public transport and sustainable transport infrastructure. Implementation of the Newcastle Urban Transport and Development Strategy should ensure that this is the case.
Access to major shopping centre by bus	LTP 2006 Within 15 minutes 28.9%, within 30 minutes 82.4%	✓	M/L	Urban	M	P	A large proportion of the overall residential and employment development will be focused towards the Newcastle and Kidsgrove Urban Area. This should ensure that accessibility to employment and key services by non-car modes of travel will be maximised. To ensure that there is a genuine reduction in car journeys, investment will be needed in the public transport and sustainable transport infrastructure. Implementation of the Newcastle Urban Transport and Development Strategy should ensure that this is the case.

Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network.	LTP 2006 Average delay per vehicle mile – 44.2 (secs/vm).	✓	M/L	Urban	M	P	A large proportion of the overall residential and employment development will be focused towards the Newcastle and Kidsgrove Urban Area. This should ensure that accessibility to employment and key services by non-car modes of travel will be maximised. To ensure that there is a genuine reduction in car journeys, investment will be needed in the public transport and sustainable transport infrastructure. Implementation of the Newcastle Urban Transport and Development Strategy should ensure that this is the case. This should ensure that any potential extra congestion due to additional development could be countered.
Proportion of workforce covered by travel plans	LTP 2006 12.8% 2004/5	✓	M/L	Urban	M	P	The focusing of employment development primarily within the North Staffordshire Regeneration Zone should ensure that a significant proportion of employment opportunities are easily accessible by non car modes of travel. This should ensure that the production and implementation of viable travel plans is relatively straightforward
Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – Hospitals 86%, Town Centre 93%, GP 99%, High School 96%, Primary School 99% , Employment Sites 98%  Stoke-on-Trent 100% for all	✓	M/L	Urban	M	P	A large proportion of the overall residential and employment development will be focused towards the Newcastle and Kidsgrove Urban Area. This should ensure that accessibility to employment and key services by non-car modes of travel will be maximised. To ensure that there is a genuine reduction in car journeys, investment will be needed in the public transport and sustainable transport infrastructure. Implementation of the Newcastle Urban Transport and Development Strategy should ensure that this is the case.
<b>10. To increase the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new development and redevelopment.</b>							
Percentage of energy created from renewable sources	Regional Energy Strategy / AMR 2006/7 0% created from major renewable resources – does not account for decentralised microgeneration-monitoring system is being developed for both authorities	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Energy efficiency of dwellings	Newcastle Housing Stock Condition Survey 2002 – SAP rating 49  Stoke-on-Trent SAP rating 65	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

<b>11. To improve air quality, creating cleaner and healthier air</b>							
Number of days per year that air quality is below national standards	LTP 2006 See LTP indicator M18 (LTP8)	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>12. Retain and enhance the species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan</b>							
No reduction in the abundance and distribution of BAP species/ habitats	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Increase in the area of native broadleaved woodland	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Reversal in the decline of farmland birds	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Endangered species	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>13. Ensure that there is no loss in the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs, RIGs</b>							
Percentage loss of SBIs (known as NHAs in Stoke-on-Trent) and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded	No data currently available	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
SSSI land of "unfavourable" condition	English Nature 62ha is in favourable condition out of a total of 82ha (75%)	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Number and size of local wildlife sites e.g. LNRs SBIs	NBC Local Plan A 57 SBIs in Newcastle Stoke-on-Trent 22 Natural Heritage Sites – total area 486ha	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>14. Increase the amount accessible natural green space</b>							
The area of Council owned parks and green spaces managed for biodiversity.	NBC LPI 2006/7 Newcastle 680 hectares.  Stoke-on-Trent 322ha	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Total area of Council owned parks and green spaces	NULBC AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 738 hectares  Stoke-on-Trent 678 hectares	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>15. Reduce the amount of land in SSSIs classified in an 'unfavourable' condition</b>							
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 clear impact
<b>16. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites</b>							
Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	AMR 2006/7 66.5% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 99.6%	✓	M/L	Urban	M	P	Of the 5700 house for the entire plan area, 3400 will be in this specific area. As such, a large proportion is likely to be on brownfield sites. The outcome of the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment will provide a clearer picture of the brownfield capacity of the area and will inform the identification of suitable sites to be included in the proposed Site Allocations DPD
Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	AMR 2006/7 72.8% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 100%	✓?	M/L	Urban	M	P	Whilst the priority will be to locate additional employment development on brownfield land, it is recognised that to meet the employment targets for the plan period, greenfield sites may need to be identified.

Amount and type of development in the Green Belt	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – 3 permissions - 1 replacement dwelling, 1 new dwelling and 1 commercial unit  In Stoke-on-Trent no new development took place in the Green Belt	✓	M/L	Rural	M	H	Focusing a large proportion of all new development within the conurbation will ensure that the level of development in the greenbelt will be minimized
Amount of waste collected per head of population	BVPI 2006/7  Newcastle 414.7 kg  Stoke-on-Trent 505.4kg	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of household/commercial waste recycled	Regional Energy Strategy / AMR 2006/7  13.5% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 14.79%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Amount of derelict/contaminated land	Derelict Land Monitoring 2006/07  Newcastle 102.67ha  Stoke – on-Trent 252ha	✓	M/L	Urban	M	P	Focusing a large proportion of all new development within the conurbation and on brownfield land should ensure a reduction in the amount of derelict/contaminated land
<b>17. To reduce the amount of development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).</b>							
Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds and water quality	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – None  Stoke-on-Trent 2	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Development incorporating SUDs	AMR 2007/8 proposed Indicator No data at present	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

<b>18. To increase the efficient use of water resources.</b>							
Water consumption/extracted	Environment Agency Average daily consumption in Stoke-on-Trent and Newcastle is 136 litres/head/day  Industry average is 147litres/head/ day	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>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	Environment Agency  Newcastle – 29% good biological quality, 40% good chemical quality  Stoke-on-Trent – 5.79% good biological quality, 17.97% good chemical quality	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>20. To help to maintain distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area</b>							
Number of listed buildings including those at risk	NBC and SCC AMR 2006/7 and Buildings at Risk Register There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke-on-Trent and 378 in Newcastle (no buildings at risk register)	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Archaeological features and remains	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 Stoke-on-Trent - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle – 13 scheduled ancient monuments	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number and area of listed parks and gardens	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke-on-Trent and 2 in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Number and area of conservation areas;	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke-on-Trent and 18 in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>21. To help to provide a safe and efficient highway network</b>							
Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network	LTP 2006 Average delay per vehicle mile – 44.2 (secs/vm). Stoke-on-Trent - 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-on-Trent – 91 (2004/05) Target of 75 by 2010	✓	M/L	Urban	M	P	A large proportion of the overall residential and employment development will be focused towards the Newcastle and Kidsgrove Urban Area. This should ensure that accessibility to employment and key services by non-car modes of travel will be maximised. To ensure that there is a genuine reduction in car journeys, investment will be needed in the public transport and sustainable transport infrastructure. Implementation of the Newcastle Urban Transport and Development Strategy should ensure that this is the case.
<b>Summary:</b>							
<p>Creating genuinely vibrant communities is central to the social sustainability of the area; the strategy will contribute towards achieving this by ensuring that the quality of all new residential development is of the highest standard and is served by easily accessible local services and facilities. The strategy is closely aligned with the aims and objectives of Renew North Staffordshire, focusing a significant proportion of new development towards the neighborhoods which have historically suffered from weak housing markets and relatively high levels of social and economic deprivation. Focusing a large proportion of the new development in these areas will also ensure the optimum use of the area's finite brownfield land resources, although it is recognized in the SA analysis that it may be necessary to look to potential greenfield sites to meet the employment land requirements throughout the plan period. The strategy also aims to improve the quality and quantity of employment opportunities within the Borough, raising incomes and aspirations and therefore the social and economic sustainability if the area.</p>							
<b>Mitigation proposals:</b>							
<p>At this early stage the SA has not highlighted any significant areas of concern. Clearly if through the monitoring system, any issues of concern are highlighted then mitigation measures will have to be developed</p>							



<b>Rural Areas Spatial Strategy</b>							
<b>SA Objectives and Indicators</b>	<b>Key baseline information and target (where available)</b>	<b>Impact</b> ✓✓ ✓ 0 x xx ?	<b>Likely timing of impact (short, med, long term)</b>	<b>Geographical scale: Urban/ Rural</b>	<b>Likelihood of impact: H/M/L</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent Impact</b>	<b>Commentary (include any cumulative, secondary or synergistic impacts and recommendations for improvement/ mitigation of adverse effects)</b>
<b>1. To help to meet the housing needs of the whole community</b>							
The number of non local authority owned vacant dwellings returned to occupation or demolished as a direct result of action by the local authority.	Stoke-on-Trent and NBC BVPI Number of unfit homes made fit or demolished in 2006/7 was 173 in Stoke-on-Trent and in Newcastle was 27	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 0% Stoke-on-Trent 0%	?					The low levels residential development proposed for the rural area may impact upon the ability to deliver adequate quantities of affordable housing in the rural area. The lower threshold for requiring contributions towards affordable housing (5 dwellings) may partially address this. It is likely that the council will have to be proactive in identifying the need and opportunities for delivering affordable housing on Rural Exception Sites.
Percentage of new homes permitted on previously developed land.	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 66.5% Stoke-on-Trent 99.6%	✓	M/L	Rural	M	P	Focusing development within the village envelopes of the key rural service centres will make the maximum use of the available and sustainably located brownfield land within the rural area.
Changes in house prices relative to the regional average	AMR 2006/7 House prices in Stoke-on-Trent - £87,993 and Newcastle - £142,560 are well below WM regional averages	? ✓ X	M/L	Rural	M	T	The relatively low levels of housing planned for the rural area may have a significant impact upon rural house prices – if demand exceeds supply. This may place even greater importance on delivering appropriate levels of affordable rural housing
Number of houses completed annually	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle - 260 Stoke-on-Trent 850	0?	-	-	-	-	The planned level of rural housing is considerably lower than recent historical rates

Proportion of households accepted as statutory homeless by the Authority within the last two years (BV 214)	BVPI 2006/7 0.85% of households accepted as being homeless in Stoke-on-Trent. Newcastle is 1%	?					The low levels residential development proposed for the rural area may impact upon the ability to deliver adequate quantities of affordable housing in the rural area. Could this have an impact upon homelessness?
<b>2. To increase life expectancy and improve the health of the population overall</b>							
Percentage of population with good health	ONS 2001  Stoke-on-Trent 63% good, 24% fairly good, 13% not good  Newcastle 66% good, fairly good 23% and not good 11%.	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Life expectancy at birth	ONS 2001  Newcastle – Males 76.9, Females 81.5  Stoke-on-Trent – Males 74.5, Females 79.6	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>3. To provide the best possible environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment</b>							
Average weekly earnings by residence	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was £457.10  In Stoke-on-Trent it was £382.10	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Average weekly earnings by workplace	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was £400.70  In Stoke-on-Trent it was £394.30	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Jobs Density (ration of total jobs to working age population)	NOMIS 2006 In Newcastle it was 0.66  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 0.78	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active	NOMIS 2007 75.3% of the Newcastle population are economically active  74.9% of the Stoke-on-Trent population are economically active	?					The relatively low levels of development planned for the rural area could possibly contribute towards an ageing, stagnant population in some settlements. This may result in increased levels of people who are not economically active i.e. retired. This places greater importance upon ensuring the appropriate levels of affordable housing to meet local needs
5 or more GCSE passes at grade A-C	SCC and DfES Newcastle 55.7%  Stoke-on-Trent 54%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number of VAT registrations (includes rural businesses)	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle registrations 265, de-registrations 230 Total Stock 2930.  In Stoke-on-Trent registrations 500, de-registrations 500 Total Stock 5040.	✓	M/L	Rural	L	P	The Rural Areas Strategy supports the innovative, sustainable and sensitive diversification of agricultural industries – in line with rural strategies in the WM Economic Strategy. This should result in greater numbers of small rural enterprises
Number of Jobseeker Allowance claimants in Borough and City	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was 1.9%  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 3.2%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Sq metres of Class B development completed in year	AMR 2006/7 In Newcastle it was 16,121 m2  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 33,000m2	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of Class B development completed that has taken place on brownfield sites	AMR 2006/7 In Newcastle it was 72.8%  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 100%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Quantity of national and regional quality employment land.	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 18 hectares.  In Stoke-on-Trent 40 hectares	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>4. To enable access to the widest range possible of shopping and commercial services for the resident population</b>							
Percentage retail/commercial floor space by type	North Staffs Retail and Leisure Study 2005.  For Newcastle Town Centre 19.86% convenience, comparison 51.86%; 18% services: 7.92% vacant.  Within Stoke-on-Trent City Centre 4.86% convenience, 50.81% comparison, 24.86% services, 18.02% vacant	✓	M/L	Rural	M	P	Focusing development towards the key rural service centres should ensure these centres retain a healthy mix of shopping and key services.
Loss of Community Facilities	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 3 facilities – 1 doctor's surgery, 1 adult education centre, 1 nursery school.  Stoke-on-Trent - no data	✓	M/L	Rural	M	P	Focusing development towards the key rural service centres should ensure these centres retain a healthy mix of shopping and key services.
<b>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</b>							
Rank of centre	Experian  Stoke-on-Trent is ranked 54 <sup>th</sup> (vitality 194 <sup>th</sup> and Newcastle 237 <sup>th</sup> (vitality 107 <sup>th</sup> ) out of the top 500 centres	✓	M/L	Urban	L/M	P	Newcastle Town Centre performs an important role providing access to major retail for the rural area. Focusing development towards the rural settlements with the best access to the Town Centre may have a positive impact upon the continued vitality of the Town Centre
Number of vacant shop units	AMR 2006/7 259 vacant shops exist in Stoke-on-Trent.  Newcastle Town Centre 23 Other centres 15.	✓	M/L	Urban	L/M	P	Newcastle Town Centre performs an important role providing access to major retail for the rural area. Focusing development towards the rural settlements with the best access to the Town Centre may have a positive impact upon the continued vitality of the Town Centre

Percentage of primary shopping frontage within town/city centre in A1 use	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 66.3%  Stoke-on-Trent : no data	✓	M/L	Urban	L/M	P	Newcastle Town Centre performs an important role providing access to major retail for the rural area. Focusing development towards the rural settlements with the best access to the Town Centre may have a positive impact upon the continued vitality of the Town Centre
<b>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</b>							
Pattern of deprivation	Indices of Deprivation 2004 Stoke-on-Trent is 18 <sup>th</sup> most deprived area in in England. Newcastle is ranked 138 <sup>th</sup> out of 354 English districts	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Participation rates in sport	No local data currently available	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
The number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12	NBC LPI 2006/7 & North Staffs Green Space Strategy Newcastle 2.86 per 1,000  Stoke-on-Trent – 2.16 per 1,000	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of Local Authority buildings open to the public in which all public areas are suitable for and accessible to disabled people	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 48.39%  Stoke-on-Trent 63.58%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>7. Reduce crime and the fear of crime</b>							
Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 8.17  Stoke-on-Trent 17.04	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Violent crimes per 1000 population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 25.58  Stoke-on-Trent 37.70	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 9.57  Stoke-on-Trent 16.65	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
The level of fear of crime in older people	LPI - Crime Audit 2007 Newcastle 31.3%  Stoke-on-Trent 1 <sup>st</sup> Citizen's panel – 20% very worried by crime, 47% fairly worried, 30% not worried, 3% not worried at all	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>8. To reduce the need to travel while increasing accessibility for all</b>							
Journey to work- modal split (% of car, bus,rail and other means of travel)	LTP 2006 Car 65%, Motorcycle 1%, Cycling 2%, Walking 13%, Taxi 1%, Work at Home 9%, Train 1%, Bus 8%.	✓	M/L	Rural	M	P	Whilst the rural area is served by public transport, it is recognised that a large proportion of journeys in the rural area are, necessarily, by car. As such, both the scale and location of planned rural development (relatively low and focused towards the key rural service centres respectively), should contribute towards ensuring that journeys by car are as low as feasibly possible.
Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – Hospitals 86%, Town Centre 93%, GP 99%, High School 96%, Primary School 99% , Employment Sites 98%  Stoke on Trent 100% for all	✓	M/L	Rural	M	P	Focusing housing development towards the key rural service centres should ensure that access to essential services is maximised
<b>9. To encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking</b>							
Cycle trips (annualised index)	LTP 2006 2004/5 94.6	✓	M/L	Rural	M	P	Focusing housing development towards the key rural service centres should ensure that access to essential services by non car modes of transport is maximised
Total journeys by bus	LTP 2006 16,623, 000 in 2004/5	✓	M/L	Rural	M	P	Focusing housing development towards the key rural service centres should ensure that access to essential services and the Town Centre by public transport is maximised
Access to major shopping centre by bus	LTP 2006 Within 15 minutes 28.9%, within 30 minutes 82.4%	✓	M/L	Rural	M	P	Focusing housing development towards the key rural service centres should ensure that access to essential services and the Town Centre by public transport is maximised

Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network.	LTP 2006 Average delay per vehicle mile – 44.2 (secs/vm).	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Proportion of workforce covered by travel plans	LTP 2006 12.8% 2004/5	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – Hospitals 86%, Town Centre 93%, GP 99%, High School 96%, Primary School 99% , Employment Sites 98%  Stoke-on-Trent 100% for all	✓	M/L	Rural	M	P	Focusing housing development towards the key rural service centres should ensure that access to essential services is maximised
<b>10. To increase the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new development and redevelopment.</b>							
Percentage of energy created from renewable sources	Regional Energy Strategy / AMR 2006/7 0% created from major renewable resources – does not account for decentralised microgeneration-monitoring system is being developed for both authorities	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Energy efficiency of dwellings	Newcastle Housing Stock Condition Survey 2002 – SAP rating 49  Stoke-on-Trent SAP rating 65	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>11. To improve air quality, creating cleaner and healthier air</b>							
Number of days per year that air quality is below national standards	LTP 2006 See LTP indicator M18 (LTP8)	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

<b>12. Retain and enhance the species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan</b>							
No reduction in the abundance and distribution of BAP species/ habitats	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	✓	M/L	Rural	M	P	The relatively low levels of development proposed for the rural areas and the focusing of this development towards the key rural service centres should ensure that any impacts upon the areas natural assets will be minimised.
Increase in the area of native broadleaved woodland	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	✓	M/L	Rural	M	P	The relatively low levels of development proposed for the rural areas and the focusing of this development towards the key rural service centres should ensure that any impacts upon the areas natural assets will be minimised.
Reversal in the decline of farmland birds	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	✓	M/L	Rural	M	P	The relatively low levels of development proposed for the rural areas and the focusing of this development towards the key rural service centres should ensure that any impacts upon the areas natural assets will be minimised.
Endangered species	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	✓	M/L	Rural	M	P	The relatively low levels of development proposed for the rural areas and the focusing of this development towards the key rural service centres should ensure that any impacts upon the areas natural assets will be minimised.
<b>13. Ensure that there is no loss in the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs, RIGs</b>							
Percentage loss of SBIs (known as NHAs in Stoke-on-Trent) and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded	No data currently available	✓	M/L	Rural	M	P	The relatively low levels of development proposed for the rural areas and the focusing of this development towards the key rural service centres should ensure that any impacts upon the areas natural assets will be minimised.
SSSI land of "unfavourable" condition	English Nature 62ha is in favourable condition out of a total of 82ha (75%)	✓	M/L	Rural	M	P	The conservative levels of development proposed will minimise the risk of further worsening of local SSSIs directly as a result of new development



Number and size of local wildlife sites e.g. LNRs SBIs	NBC Local Plan A 57 SBIs in Newcastle Stoke-on-Trent 22 Natural Heritage Sites – total area 486ha	0?	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>14. Increase the amount accessible natural green space</b>							
The area of Council owned parks and green spaces managed for biodiversity.	NBC LPI 2006/7 Newcastle 680 hectares.  Stoke-on-Trent 322ha	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Total area of Council owned parks and green spaces	NULBC AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 738 hectares  Stoke-on-Trent 678 hectares	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>15. Reduce the amount of land in SSSIs classified in an 'unfavourable' condition</b>							
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	M	P	The conservative levels of development proposed will minimise the risk of further worsening of local SSSIs directly as a result of new development
<b>16. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites</b>							
Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	AMR 2006/7 66.5% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 99.6%	✓?	M/L	Rural	M	P	Focusing much of the development towards the key settlements should ensure the maximum possible use of sustainable brownfield sites. It is however recognised that to meet the development needs throughout the entire plan period, greenfield sites may need to be identified
Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	AMR 2006/7 72.8% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 100%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Amount and type of development in the Green Belt	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – 3 permissions - 1 replacement dwelling, 1 new dwelling and 1 commercial unit  In Stoke-on-Trent no new development took place in the Green Belt	✓	M/L	Rural	M	P	Focusing much of the development towards the key settlements should ensure that the levels of development in the greenbelt is minimised.
Amount of waste collected per head of population	BVPI 2006/7  Newcastle 414.7 kg  Stoke-on-Trent 505.4kg	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of household/commercial waste recycled	Regional Energy Strategy / AMR 2006/7  13.5% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 14.79%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Amount of derelict/contaminated land	Derelict Land Monitoring 2006/07  Newcastle 102.67ha  Stoke – on-Trent 252ha	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>17. To reduce the amount of development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).</b>							
Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds and water quality	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – None  Stoke-on-Trent 2	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Development incorporating SUDs	AMR 2007/8 proposed Indicator No data at present	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

<b>18. To increase the efficient use of water resources.</b>							
Water consumption/extracted	Environment Agency Average daily consumption in Stoke-on-Trent and Newcastle is 136 litres/head/day  Industry average is 147litres/head/ day	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>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	Environment Agency  Newcastle – 29% good biological quality, 40% good chemical quality  Stoke-on-Trent – 5.79% good biological quality, 17.97% good chemical quality	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>20. To help to maintain distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area</b>							
Number of listed buildings including those at risk	NBC and SCC AMR 2006/7 and Buildings at Risk Register There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke-on-Trent and 378 in Newcastle (no buildings at risk register)	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Archaeological features and remains	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 Stoke-on-Trent - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle – 13 scheduled ancient monuments	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number and area of listed parks and gardens	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke-on-Trent and 2 in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Number and area of conservation areas;	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke-on-Trent and 18 in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>21. To help to provide a safe and efficient highway network</b>							
Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network	LTP 2006 Average delay per vehicle mile – 44.2 (secs/vm). Stoke-on-Trent - 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-on-Trent – 91 (2004/05) Target of 75 by 2010	✓	M/L	Rural	M	P	Whilst the rural area is served by public transport, it is recognised that a large proportion of journeys in the rural area are, necessarily, by car. As such, both the scale and location of planned rural development (relatively low and focused towards the key rural service centres respectively), should contribute towards ensuring that journeys by car are as low as feasibly possible.
<p><b>Summary:</b></p> <p>The strategy has a number of key aims that will impact positively upon the social, environmental and economic sustainability of the plan area: - Firstly to reverse the historical trend of out migration from the MUA to the rural areas; to support the continued vitality of the key rural service centres and the essential services that they provide; and to minimize any impacts from new development upon the plan area's protected and non-protected natural assets. To achieve this, the strategy makes provision for only a relatively minimal amount of new residential development in comparison to recent historical rates. This development will be focused towards the identified 'rural service centres' to support local needs/requirements. There is a slight concern that these relatively low levels of development could result in a static, ageing population within some settlements and could further increase the problem of affordability in the rural settlements. The housing situation in the rural areas and in particular the issue of affordable housing is monitored closely through the Annual Monitoring Report, the Housing Development Monitoring Report and the 5 year rolling program of Parish Housing Needs Surveys. This will enable the identification of any specific local needs/shortfalls in supply. The strategy makes reference to the possible use Rural Exception Sites as a tool for addressing rural affordable housing needs.</p>							
<p><b>Mitigation proposals:</b></p> <p>The housing situation in the rural areas and in particular the issue of affordable housing is monitored closely through the Annual Monitoring Report, the Housing Development Monitoring Report, the 5 year rolling program of Parish Housing Needs Surveys and through the monitoring carried out by . This will enable the identification of any specific local needs/shortfalls in supply. The strategy makes reference to the possible use Rural Exception Sites as a tool for addressing rural affordable housing needs.</p>							

<b>Core Strategic Policy 1: Design Quality</b>							
<b>SA Objectives and Indicators</b>	<b>Key baseline information and target (where available)</b>	<b>Impact</b> ✓✓ ✓ 0 x xx ?	<b>Likely timing of impact (short, med, long term)</b>	<b>Geographical scale: Urban/ Rural</b>	<b>Likelihood of impact: H/M/L</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent Impact</b>	<b>Commentary (include any cumulative, secondary or synergistic impacts and recommendations for improvement/ mitigation of adverse effects)</b>
<b>1. To help to meet the housing needs of the whole community</b>							
The number of non local authority owned vacant dwellings returned to occupation or demolished as a direct result of action by the local authority.	Stoke-on-Trent and NBC BVPI Number of unfit homes made fit or demolished in 2006/7 was 173 in Stoke-on-Trent and in Newcastle was 27	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 0% Stoke-on-Trent 0%	?	M-L	U/R	L	T	There is a slight concern that requiring the highest standards of design quality and requiring developer contributions towards affordable housing provision may impact upon the commercial viability of residential development whilst the market continues to be relatively weak.
Percentage of new homes permitted on previously developed land.	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 66.5% Stoke-on-Trent 99.6%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Changes in house prices relative to the regional average	AMR 2006/7 House prices in Stoke-on-Trent - £87,993 and Newcastle - £142,560 are well below WM regional averages	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	It is anticipated that improving the quality of new development will have a significant impact upon the attractiveness of the plan area and the health of the housing market. Improving the quality of the housing offer is also a central aim of RENEW North Staffordshire – the organisation leading the plan area’s Housing Market Renewal Initiative.

Number of houses completed annually	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle - 260 Stoke-on-Trent 850	?	M-L	U/R	L	T	There is a slight risk that requiring the highest standards of design quality may impact upon the commercial viability of residential development and therefore the delivery of the projected housing targets
Proportion of households accepted as statutory homeless by the Authority within the last two years (BV 214)	BVPI 2006/7 0.85% of households accepted as being homeless in Stoke-on-Trent. Newcastle is 1%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>2. To increase life expectancy and improve the health of the population overall</b>							
Percentage of population with good health	ONS 2001  Stoke-on-Trent 63% good, 24% fairly good, 13% not good  Newcastle 66% good, fairly good 23% and not good 11%.	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Life expectancy at birth	ONS 2001  Newcastle – Males 76.9, Females 81.5  Stoke-on-Trent – Males 74.5, Females 79.6	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>3. To provide the best possible environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment</b>							
Average weekly earnings by residence	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was £457.10  In Stoke-on-Trent it was £382.10	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Average weekly earnings by workplace	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was £400.70  In Stoke-on-Trent it was £394.30	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Jobs Density (ration of total jobs to working age population)	NOMIS 2006 In Newcastle it was 0.66  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 0.78	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active	NOMIS 2007  75.3% of the Newcastle population are economically active  74.9% of the Stoke-on-Trent population are economically active	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
5 or more GCSE passes at grade A-C	SCC and DfES Newcastle 55.7%  Stoke-on-Trent 54%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number of VAT registrations (includes rural businesses)	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle registrations 265, de-registrations 230 Total Stock 2930.  In Stoke-on-Trent registrations 500, de-registrations 500 Total Stock 5040.	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number of Jobseeker Allowance claimants in Borough and City	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was 1.9%  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 3.2%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Sq metres of Class B development completed in year	AMR 2006/7 In Newcastle it was 16,121 m2  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 33,000m2	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Percentage of Class B development completed that has taken place on brownfield sites	AMR 2006/7 In Newcastle it was 72.8%  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 100%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Quantity of national and regional quality employment land.	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 18 hectares.  In Stoke-on-Trent 40 hectares	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>4. To enable access to the widest range possible of shopping and commercial services for the resident population</b>							
Percentage retail/commercial floor space by type	North Staffs Retail and Leisure Study 2005.  For Newcastle Town Centre 19.86% convenience, comparison 51.86%; 18% services; 7.92% vacant.  Within Stoke-on-Trent City Centre 4.86% convenience, 50.81% comparison, 24.86% services, 18.02% vacant	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Loss of Community Facilities	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 3 facilities – 1 doctor's surgery, 1 adult education centre, 1 nursery school.  Stoke-on-Trent - no data	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>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</b>							
Rank of centre	Experian  Stoke-on-Trent is ranked 54 <sup>th</sup> (vitality 194 <sup>th</sup> and Newcastle 237 <sup>th</sup> (vitality 107 <sup>th</sup> ) out of the top 500 centres	✓	M-L	U	M	P	Improving the design quality of new development should have a significant impact upon the image and perceptions of the plan area's centres. The increased attractiveness of these centres as destinations will positively impact upon their vitality and viability



Number of vacant shop units	AMR 2006/7 259 vacant shops exist in Stoke-on-Trent.  Newcastle Town Centre 23 Other centres 15.	✓	M-L	U	M	P	See comments above – increased vitality of centres should result in reduced levels of vacancies
Percentage of primary shopping frontage within town/city centre in A1 use	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 66.3%  Stoke-on-Trent : no data	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>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</b>							
Pattern of deprivation	Indices of Deprivation 2004 Stoke-on-Trent is 18 <sup>th</sup> most deprived area in in England. Newcastle is ranked 138 <sup>th</sup> out of 354 English districts	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Participation rates in sport	No local data currently available	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
The number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12	NBC LPI 2006/7 & North Staffs Green Space Strategy Newcastle 2.86 per 1,000  Stoke-on-Trent – 2.16 per 1,000	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of Local Authority buildings open to the public in which all public areas are suitable for and accessible to disabled people	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 48.39%  Stoke-on-Trent 63.58%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

<b>7. Reduce crime and the fear of crime</b>							
Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 8.17  Stoke-on-Trent 17.04	✓	M-L	U/R	L/M	T	Well designed residential developments may reduce domestic burglary.
Violent crimes per 1000 population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 25.58  Stoke-on-Trent 37.70	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 9.57  Stoke-on-Trent 16.65	✓	M-L	U/R	L/M	T	Well designed residential developments and parking may reduce incidences of vehicle crime
The level of fear of crime in older people	LPI - Crime Audit 2007 Newcastle 31.3%  Stoke-on-Trent 1 <sup>st</sup> Citizen's panel – 20% very worried by crime, 47% fairly worried, 30% not worried, 3% not worried at all	✓	M-L	U/R	L/M	T	Well designed and secure residential developments may reduce perceptions of fear of crime
<b>8. To reduce the need to travel while increasing accessibility for all</b>							
Journey to work- modal split (% of car, bus,rail and other means of travel)	LTP 2006 Car 65%, Motorcycle 1%, Cycling 2%, Walking 13%, Taxi 1%, Work at Home 9%, Train 1%, Bus 8%.	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact - previous report suggested a link but it is highly tenuous
Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – Hospitals 86%, Town Centre 93%, GP 99%, High School 96%, Primary School 99% , Employment Sites 98%  Stoke on Trent 100% for all	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact - previous report suggested a link but it is highly tenuous

<b>9. To encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking</b>							
Cycle trips (annualised index)	LTP 2006 2004/5 94.6	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact - previous report suggested a link but it is highly tenuous
Total journeys by bus	LTP 2006 16,623, 000 in 2004/5	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact - previous report suggested a link but it is highly tenuous
Access to major shopping centre by bus	LTP 2006 Within 15 minutes 28.9%, within 30 minutes 82.4%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact - previous report suggested a link but it is highly tenuous
Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network.	LTP 2006 Average delay per vehicle mile – 44.2 (secs/vm).	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact - previous report suggested a link but it is highly tenuous
Proportion of workforce covered by travel plans	LTP 2006 12.8% 2004/5	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact - previous report suggested a link but it is highly tenuous
Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – Hospitals 86%, Town Centre 93%, GP 99%, High School 96%, Primary School 99% , Employment Sites 98%  Stoke-on-Trent 100% for all	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact - previous report suggested a link but it is highly tenuous

<b>10. To increase the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new development and redevelopment.</b>							
Percentage of energy created from renewable sources	Regional Energy Strategy / AMR 2006/7 0% created from major renewable resources – does not account for decentralised microgeneration-monitoring system is being developed for both authorities	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	M-H	P	Adaptability is a key aspect of good design – therefore the increased energy efficiency and microgeneration capabilities of new development – both residential and commercial should have a significant impact upon the plan area's contribution towards addressing climate change. This policy is further reinforced by Policy CSP 3.
Energy efficiency of dwellings	Newcastle Housing Stock Condition Survey 2002 – SAP rating 49  Stoke-on-Trent SAP rating 65	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	M	P	Adaptability is a key aspect of good design – therefore the increased energy efficiency and microgeneration capabilities of new development – both residential and commercial should have a significant impact upon the plan area's contribution towards addressing climate change. This policy is further reinforced by Policy CSP 3.
<b>11. To improve air quality, creating cleaner and healthier air</b>							
Number of days per year that air quality is below national standards	LTP 2006 See LTP indicator M18 (LTP8)	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	M	P	Improved energy efficiency and accessibility as a result of good design may have a positive impact
<b>12. Retain and enhance the species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan</b>							
No reduction in the abundance and distribution of BAP species/ habitats	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Increase in the area of native broadleaved woodland	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Reversal in the decline of farmland birds	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Endangered species	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>13. Ensure that there is no loss in the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs, RIGs</b>							
Percentage loss of SBIs (known as NHAs in Stoke-on-Trent) and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded	No data currently available	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
SSSI land of "unfavourable" condition	English Nature 62ha is in favourable condition out of a total of 82ha (75%)	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number and size of local wildlife sites e.g. LNRs SBIs	NBC Local Plan A 57 SBIs in Newcastle Stoke-on-Trent 22 Natural Heritage Sites – total area 486ha	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>14. Increase the amount accessible natural green space</b>							
The area of Council owned parks and green spaces managed for biodiversity.	NBC LPI 2006/7 Newcastle 680 hectares. Stoke-on-Trent 322ha	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Total area of Council owned parks and green spaces	NULBC AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 738 hectares Stoke-on-Trent 678 hectares	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>15. Reduce the amount of land in SSSIs classified in an 'unfavourable' condition</b>							

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 clear impact
<b>16. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites</b>							
Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	AMR 2006/7 66.5% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 99.6%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	AMR 2006/7 72.8% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 100%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Amount and type of development in the Green Belt	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – 3 permissions - 1 replacement dwelling, 1 new dwelling and 1 commercial unit  In Stoke-on-Trent no new development took place in the Green Belt	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Amount of waste collected per head of population	BVPI 2006/7  Newcastle 414.7 kg  Stoke-on-Trent 505.4kg	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of household/commercial waste recycled	Regional Energy Strategy / AMR 2006/7  13.5% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 14.79%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Amount of derelict/contaminated land	Derelict Land Monitoring 2006/07 Newcastle 102.67ha Stoke – on-Trent 252ha	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>17. To reduce the amount of development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).</b>							
Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds and water quality	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – None Stoke-on-Trent 2	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Development incorporating SUDs	AMR 2007/8 proposed Indicator No data at present	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	M	P	Adaptability is key aspect of good design, this includes the capability to use essential resources such as water efficiently
<b>18. To increase the efficient use of water resources.</b>							
Water consumption/extracted	Environment Agency Average daily consumption in Stoke-on-Trent and Newcastle is 136 litres/head/day  Industry average is 147litres/head/ day	✓	M-L	Urban/Rural	M	P	Adaptability is key aspect of good design, this includes the capability to use essential resources such as water efficiently
<b>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	Environment Agency Newcastle – 29% good biological quality, 40% good chemical quality  Stoke-on-Trent – 5.79% good biological quality, 17.97% good chemical quality	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

<b>20. To help to maintain distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area</b>							
Number of listed buildings including those at risk	NBC and SCC AMR 2006/7 and Buildings at Risk Register There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke-on-Trent and 378 in Newcastle (no buildings at risk register)	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Archaeological features and remains	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 Stoke-on-Trent - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle – 13 scheduled ancient monuments	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number and area of listed parks and gardens	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke-on-Trent and 2 in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number and area of conservation areas;	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke-on-Trent and 18 in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>21. To help to provide a safe and efficient highway network</b>							
Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network	LTP 2006 Average delay per vehicle mile – 44.2 (secs/vm). Stoke-on-Trent - 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-on-Trent – 91 (2004/05) Target of 75 by 2010	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact



**Summary:**

Raising the design standards of all new development will be a key step towards improving the sustainability of the plan area. In particular positive benefits will be achieved through high quality housing design, improving the vitality and viability of plan area's centres, reducing crime levels through good design and increasing the uses of renewable energy and sustainable drainage systems. In addition raising the design quality of new development is likely to enhance the attractiveness of the plan area for new inward investment and potential new residents. The SA analysis does suggest a slight concern that requiring the highest levels of design quality may impact upon the commercial viability of new development whilst the market remains relatively weak and may impact upon the delivery of the proposed housing targets. This issue will be closely monitored. In recognition of the importance of this policy both Councils are now taking forward the development of a s Design Guidance Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) covering both local authority areas. This process is benefiting from the specialist input from Urban Vision North Staffordshire and CABA.

**Mitigation proposals:**

At this early stage the SA has not highlighted any significant areas of concern. Clearly if through the monitoring system, any issues of concern are highlighted then mitigation measures will have to be developed. The balance between high standards of design and viability of redevelopment will be reviewed.

<b>Core Strategic Policy 2: Historic Environment</b>							
<b>SA Objectives and Indicators</b>	<b>Key baseline information and target (where available)</b>	<b>Impact</b> ✓✓ ✓ 0 x xx ?	<b>Likely timing of impact (short, med, long term)</b>	<b>Geographical scale: Urban/ Rural</b>	<b>Likelihood of impact: H/M/L</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent Impact</b>	<b>Commentary (include any cumulative, secondary or synergistic impacts and recommendations for improvement/ mitigation of adverse effects)</b>
<b>1. To help to meet the housing needs of the whole community</b>							
The number of non local authority owned vacant dwellings returned to occupation or demolished as a direct result of action by the local authority.	Stoke-on-Trent and NBC BVPI Number of unfit homes made fit or demolished in 2006/7 was 173 in Stoke-on-Trent and in Newcastle was 27	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 0% Stoke-on-Trent 0%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of new homes permitted on previously developed land.	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 66.5% Stoke-on-Trent 99.6%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Changes in house prices relative to the regional average	AMR 2006/7 House prices in Stoke-on-Trent - £87,993 and Newcastle - £142,560 are well below WM regional averages	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number of houses completed annually	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle - 260 Stoke-on-Trent 850	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Proportion of households accepted as statutory homeless by the Authority within the last two years (BV 214)	BVPI 2006/7 0.85% of households accepted as being homeless in Stoke-on-Trent. Newcastle is 1%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>2. To increase life expectancy and improve the health of the population overall</b>							
Percentage of population with good health	ONS 2001  Stoke-on-Trent 63% good, 24% fairly good, 13% not good  Newcastle 66% good, fairly good 23% and not good 11%.	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Life expectancy at birth	ONS 2001  Newcastle – Males 76.9, Females 81.5  Stoke-on-Trent – Males 74.5, Females 79.6	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>3. To provide the best possible environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment</b>							
Average weekly earnings by residence	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was £457.10  In Stoke-on-Trent it was £382.10	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Average weekly earnings by workplace	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was £400.70  In Stoke-on-Trent it was £394.30	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Jobs Density (ration of total jobs to working age population)	NOMIS 2006 In Newcastle it was 0.66  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 0.78	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active	NOMIS 2007  75.3% of the Newcastle population are economically active  74.9% of the Stoke-on-Trent population are economically active	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
5 or more GCSE passes at grade A-C	SCC and DfES Newcastle 55.7%  Stoke-on-Trent 54%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number of VAT registrations (includes rural businesses)	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle registrations 265, de-registrations 230 Total Stock 2930.  In Stoke-on-Trent registrations 500, de-registrations 500 Total Stock 5040.	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number of Jobseeker Allowance claimants in Borough and City	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was 1.9%  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 3.2%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Sq metres of Class B development completed in year	AMR 2006/7 In Newcastle it was 16,121 m2  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 33,000m2	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of Class B development completed that has taken place on brownfield sites	AMR 2006/7 In Newcastle it was 72.8%  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 100%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Quantity of national and regional quality employment land.	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 18 hectares.  In Stoke-on-Trent 40 hectares	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>4. To enable access to the widest range possible of shopping and commercial services for the resident population</b>							
Percentage retail/commercial floor space by type	North Staffs Retail and Leisure Study 2005.  For Newcastle Town Centre 19.86% convenience, comparison 51.86%; 18% services: 7.92% vacant.  Within Stoke-on-Trent City Centre 4.86% convenience, 50.81% comparison, 24.86% services, 18.02% vacant	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Loss of Community Facilities	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 3 facilities – 1 doctor's surgery, 1 adult education centre, 1 nursery school.  Stoke-on-Trent - no data	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>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</b>							
Rank of centre	Experian  Stoke-on-Trent is ranked 54 <sup>th</sup> (vitality 194 <sup>th</sup> and Newcastle 237 <sup>th</sup> (vitality 107 <sup>th</sup> ) out of the top 500 centres	✓	M-L	Urban	M	P	Protecting and enhancing the historic built environment will have a positive effect upon the image and perceptions of the plan area's centres as attractive visitor destinations. It is anticipated that this will enhance the vitality of these centres
Number of vacant shop units	AMR 2006/7 259 vacant shops exist in Stoke-on-Trent.  Newcastle Town Centre 23 Other centres 15.	✓	M-L	Urban	M	P	Protecting and enhancing the historic built environment will have a positive effect upon the image and perceptions of the plan area's centres as attractive visitor destinations. It is anticipated that this will enhance the vitality of these centres. This should impact positively upon vacancy levels

Percentage of primary shopping frontage within town/city centre in A1 use	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 66.3%  Stoke-on-Trent : no data	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>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</b>							
Pattern of deprivation	Indices of Deprivation 2004 Stoke-on-Trent is 18 <sup>th</sup> most deprived area in in England. Newcastle is ranked 138 <sup>th</sup> out of 354 English districts	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Participation rates in sport	No local data currently available	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
The number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12	NBC LPI 2006/7 & North Staffs Green Space Strategy Newcastle 2.86 per 1,000  Stoke-on-Trent – 2.16 per 1,000	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of Local Authority buildings open to the public in which all public areas are suitable for and accessible to disabled people	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 48.39%  Stoke-on-Trent 63.58%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>7. Reduce crime and the fear of crime</b>							
Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 8.17  Stoke-on-Trent 17.04	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Violent crimes per 1000 population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 25.58  Stoke-on-Trent 37.70	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 9.57  Stoke-on-Trent 16.65	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
The level of fear of crime in older people	LPI - Crime Audit 2007 Newcastle 31.3%  Stoke-on-Trent 1 <sup>st</sup> Citizen's panel – 20% very worried by crime, 47% fairly worried, 30% not worried, 3% not worried at all	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>8. To reduce the need to travel while increasing accessibility for all</b>							
Journey to work- modal split (% of car, bus,rail and other means of travel)	LTP 2006 Car 65%, Motorcycle 1%, Cycling 2%, Walking 13%, Taxi 1%, Work at Home 9%, Train 1%, Bus 8%.	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – Hospitals 86%, Town Centre 93%, GP 99%, High School 96%, Primary School 99% , Employment Sites 98%  Stoke on Trent 100% for all	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>9. To encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking</b>							
Cycle trips (annualised index)	LTP 2006 2004/5 94.6	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Total journeys by bus	LTP 2006 16,623, 000 in 2004/5	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Access to major shopping centre by bus	LTP 2006 Within 15 minutes 28.9%, within 30 minutes 82.4%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network.	LTP 2006 Average delay per vehicle mile – 44.2 (secs/vm).	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Proportion of workforce covered by travel plans	LTP 2006 12.8% 2004/5	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – Hospitals 86%, Town Centre 93%, GP 99%, High School 96%, Primary School 99% , Employment Sites 98%  Stoke-on-Trent 100% for all	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>10. To increase the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new development and redevelopment.</b>							
Percentage of energy created from renewable sources	Regional Energy Strategy / AMR 2006/7 0% created from major renewable resources – does not account for decentralised microgeneration-monitoring system is being developed for both authorities	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Energy efficiency of dwellings	Newcastle Housing Stock Condition Survey 2002 – SAP rating 49  Stoke-on-Trent SAP rating 65	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact



<b>11. To improve air quality, creating cleaner and healthier air</b>							
Number of days per year that air quality is below national standards	LTP 2006 See LTP indicator M18 (LTP8)	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>12. Retain and enhance the species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan</b>							
No reduction in the abundance and distribution of BAP species/ habitats	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Increase in the area of native broadleaved woodland	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Reversal in the decline of farmland birds	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Endangered species	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>13. Ensure that there is no loss in the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs, RIGs</b>							
Percentage loss of SBIs (known as NHAs in Stoke-on-Trent) and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded	No data currently available	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
SSSI land of "unfavourable" condition	English Nature 62ha is in favourable condition out of a total of 82ha (75%)	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Number and size of local wildlife sites e.g. LNRs SBIs	NBC Local Plan A 57 SBIs in Newcastle Stoke-on-Trent 22 Natural Heritage Sites – total area 486ha	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>14. Increase the amount accessible natural green space</b>							
The area of Council owned parks and green spaces managed for biodiversity.	NBC LPI 2006/7 Newcastle 680 hectares.  Stoke-on-Trent 322ha	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Total area of Council owned parks and green spaces	NULBC AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 738 hectares  Stoke-on-Trent 678 hectares	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>15. Reduce the amount of land in SSSIs classified in an 'unfavourable' condition</b>							
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 clear impact
<b>16. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites</b>							
Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	AMR 2006/7 66.5% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 99.6%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	AMR 2006/7 72.8% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 100%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Amount and type of development in the Green Belt	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – 3 permissions - 1 replacement dwelling, 1 new dwelling and 1 commercial unit  In Stoke-on-Trent no new development took place in the Green Belt	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Amount of waste collected per head of population	BVPI 2006/7  Newcastle 414.7 kg  Stoke-on-Trent 505.4kg	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of household/commercial waste recycled	Regional Energy Strategy / AMR 2006/7  13.5% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 14.79%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Amount of derelict/contaminated land	Derelict Land Monitoring 2006/07  Newcastle 102.67ha  Stoke – on-Trent 252ha	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>17. To reduce the amount of development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).</b>							
Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds and water quality	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – None  Stoke-on-Trent 2	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Development incorporating SUDs	AMR 2007/8 proposed Indicator No data at present	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

<b>18. To increase the efficient use of water resources.</b>							
Water consumption/extracted	Environment Agency Average daily consumption in Stoke-on-Trent and Newcastle is 136 litres/head/day  Industry average is 147litres/head/ day	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>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	Environment Agency  Newcastle – 29% good biological quality, 40% good chemical quality  Stoke-on-Trent – 5.79% good biological quality, 17.97% good chemical quality	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>20. To help to maintain distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area</b>							
Number of listed buildings including those at risk	NBC and SCC AMR 2006/7 and Buildings at Risk Register There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke-on-Trent and 378 in Newcastle (no buildings at risk register)	✓✓	S/M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	The policy sets out a comprehensive approach towards both protecting and enhancing the plan area's historic built heritage – the policy/ strategy is highly proactive and therefore should, in time, have a significant impact upon the number of buildings identified as 'at risk' – assuming that adequate funding can be obtained to implement any intervention.
Archaeological features and remains	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 Stoke-on-Trent - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle – 13 scheduled ancient monuments	✓	S/M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	This policy, in conjunction with national guidance in PPG 15, the North Staffordshire Design SPD and in Newcastle ,the planned Conservation and Heritage SPD – will provide effective protection for the plan area's valued archaeological assets
Number and area of listed parks and gardens	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke-on-Trent and 2 in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Number and area of conservation areas;	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke-on-Trent and 18 in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>21. To help to provide a safe and efficient highway network</b>							
Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network	LTP 2006 Average delay per vehicle mile – 44.2 (secs/vm). Stoke-on-Trent - 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-on-Trent – 91 (2004/05) Target of 75 by 2010	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<p><b>Summary:</b></p> <p>Protecting and enhancing the area's historical built environment is central to the attractiveness of the area for both existing and future residents and for inward investment. As such this policy should have an impact upon the plan area's social and economic sustainability.</p>							
<p><b>Mitigation proposals:</b></p> <p>At this early stage the SA has not highlighted any significant areas of concern. Clearly if through the monitoring system, any issues of concern are highlighted then mitigation measures will have to be developed</p>							

Core Strategic Policy 3: Sustainability and Climate Change							
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)
<b>1. To help to meet the housing needs of the whole community</b>							
The number of non local authority owned vacant dwellings returned to occupation or demolished as a direct result of action by the local authority.	Stoke-on-Trent and NBC BVPI Number of unfit homes made fit or demolished in 2006/7 was 173 in Stoke-on-Trent and in Newcastle was 27	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 0% Stoke-on-Trent 0%	?	-	-	-	-	There is a slight concern that requiring higher standards energy efficiency for new residential dwellings in addition to requiring significant contributions towards the provision of affordable housing may impact upon the commercial viability of new development
Percentage of new homes permitted on previously developed land.	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 66.5% Stoke-on-Trent 99.6%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Changes in house prices relative to the regional average	AMR 2006/7 House prices in Stoke-on-Trent - £87,993 and Newcastle - £142,560 are well below WM regional averages	?	-	-	-	-	Whilst there is an aspiration to create a healthier housing market, affordability is still an important issue. There are slight concerns that requiring higher standards of energy efficiency may intensify affordability problems
Number of houses completed annually	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle - 260 Stoke-on-Trent 850	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Proportion of households accepted as statutory homeless by the Authority within the last two years (BV 214)	BVPI 2006/7 0.85% of households accepted as being homeless in Stoke-on-Trent. Newcastle is 1%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>2. To increase life expectancy and improve the health of the population overall</b>							
Percentage of population with good health	ONS 2001  Stoke-on-Trent 63% good, 24% fairly good, 13% not good  Newcastle 66% good, fairly good 23% and not good 11%.	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Life expectancy at birth	ONS 2001  Newcastle – Males 76.9, Females 81.5  Stoke-on-Trent – Males 74.5, Females 79.6	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>3. To provide the best possible environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment</b>							
Average weekly earnings by residence	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was £457.10  In Stoke-on-Trent it was £382.10	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Average weekly earnings by workplace	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was £400.70  In Stoke-on-Trent it was £394.30	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Jobs Density (ration of total jobs to working age population)	NOMIS 2006 In Newcastle it was 0.66  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 0.78	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active	NOMIS 2007 75.3% of the Newcastle population are economically active  74.9% of the Stoke-on-Trent population are economically active	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
5 or more GCSE passes at grade A-C	SCC and DfES Newcastle 55.7%  Stoke-on-Trent 54%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number of VAT registrations (includes rural businesses)	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle registrations 265, de-registrations 230 Total Stock 2930.  In Stoke-on-Trent registrations 500, de-registrations 500 Total Stock 5040.	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number of Jobseeker Allowance claimants in Borough and City	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was 1.9%  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 3.2%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Sq metres of Class B development completed in year	AMR 2006/7 In Newcastle it was 16,121 m2  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 33,000m2	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of Class B development completed that has taken place on brownfield sites	AMR 2006/7 In Newcastle it was 72.8%  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 100%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact



Quantity of national and regional quality employment land.	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 18 hectares.  In Stoke-on-Trent 40 hectares	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>4. To enable access to the widest range possible of shopping and commercial services for the resident population</b>							
Percentage retail/commercial floor space by type	North Staffs Retail and Leisure Study 2005.  For Newcastle Town Centre 19.86% convenience, comparison 51.86%; 18% services: 7.92% vacant.  Within Stoke-on-Trent City Centre 4.86% convenience, 50.81% comparison, 24.86% services, 18.02% vacant	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Loss of Community Facilities	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 3 facilities – 1 doctor's surgery, 1 adult education centre, 1 nursery school.  Stoke-on-Trent - no data	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>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</b>							
Rank of centre	Experian  Stoke-on-Trent is ranked 54 <sup>th</sup> (vitality 194 <sup>th</sup> and Newcastle 237 <sup>th</sup> (vitality 107 <sup>th</sup> ) out of the top 500 centres	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number of vacant shop units	AMR 2006/7 259 vacant shops exist in Stoke-on-Trent.  Newcastle Town Centre 23 Other centres 15.	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Percentage of primary shopping frontage within town/city centre in A1 use	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 66.3%  Stoke-on-Trent : no data	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>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</b>							
Pattern of deprivation	Indices of Deprivation 2004 Stoke-on-Trent is 18 <sup>th</sup> most deprived area in in England. Newcastle is ranked 138 <sup>th</sup> out of 354 English districts	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Participation rates in sport	No local data currently available	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
The number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12	NBC LPI 2006/7 & North Staffs Green Space Strategy Newcastle 2.86 per 1,000  Stoke-on-Trent – 2.16 per 1,000	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of Local Authority buildings open to the public in which all public areas are suitable for and accessible to disabled people	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 48.39%  Stoke-on-Trent 63.58%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>7. Reduce crime and the fear of crime</b>							
Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 8.17  Stoke-on-Trent 17.04	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Violent crimes per 1000 population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 25.58  Stoke-on-Trent 37.70	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 9.57  Stoke-on-Trent 16.65	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
The level of fear of crime in older people	LPI - Crime Audit 2007 Newcastle 31.3%  Stoke-on-Trent 1 <sup>st</sup> Citizen's panel – 20% very worried by crime, 47% fairly worried, 30% not worried, 3% not worried at all	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>8. To reduce the need to travel while increasing accessibility for all</b>							
Journey to work- modal split (% of car, bus,rail and other means of travel)	LTP 2006 Car 65%, Motorcycle 1%, Cycling 2%, Walking 13%, Taxi 1%, Work at Home 9%, Train 1%, Bus 8%.	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – Hospitals 86%, Town Centre 93%, GP 99%, High School 96%, Primary School 99% , Employment Sites 98%  Stoke on Trent 100% for all	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>9. To encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking</b>							
Cycle trips (annualised index)	LTP 2006 2004/5 94.6	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Total journeys by bus	LTP 2006 16,623, 000 in 2004/5	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Access to major shopping centre by bus	LTP 2006 Within 15 minutes 28.9%, within 30 minutes 82.4%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network.	LTP 2006 Average delay per vehicle mile – 44.2 (secs/vm).	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Proportion of workforce covered by travel plans	LTP 2006 12.8% 2004/5	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – Hospitals 86%, Town Centre 93%, GP 99%, High School 96%, Primary School 99% , Employment Sites 98%  Stoke-on-Trent 100% for all	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>10. To increase the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new development and redevelopment.</b>							
Percentage of energy created from renewable sources	Regional Energy Strategy / AMR 2006/7 0% created from major renewable resources – does not account for decentralised microgeneration-monitoring system is being developed for both authorities	✓✓	S/M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	Clearly implementation of this policy will have a significant effect upon the levels of commercial and residential, decentralised microgeneration
Energy efficiency of dwellings	Newcastle Housing Stock Condition Survey 2002 – SAP rating 49  Stoke-on-Trent SAP rating 65	✓✓	S/M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	Sustainable Design is about much more than just microgeneration. Of equal (or arguably) greater importance is the energy efficiency of new development. Energy efficiency is a key aspect of meeting the various levels in the Code for Sustainable Homes.

<b>11. To improve air quality, creating cleaner and healthier air</b>							
Number of days per year that air quality is below national standards	LTP 2006 See LTP indicator M18 (LTP8)	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>12. Retain and enhance the species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan</b>							
No reduction in the abundance and distribution of BAP species/ habitats	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Increase in the area of native broadleaved woodland	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Reversal in the decline of farmland birds	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Endangered species	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>13. Ensure that there is no loss in the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs, RIGs</b>							
Percentage loss of SBIs (known as NHAs in Stoke-on-Trent) and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded	No data currently available	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
SSSI land of "unfavourable" condition	English Nature 62ha is in favourable condition out of a total of 82ha (75%)	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Number and size of local wildlife sites e.g. LNRs SBIs	NBC Local Plan A 57 SBIs in Newcastle Stoke-on-Trent 22 Natural Heritage Sites – total area 486ha	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>14. Increase the amount accessible natural green space</b>							
The area of Council owned parks and green spaces managed for biodiversity.	NBC LPI 2006/7 Newcastle 680 hectares.  Stoke-on-Trent 322ha	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Total area of Council owned parks and green spaces	NULBC AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 738 hectares  Stoke-on-Trent 678 hectares	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>15. Reduce the amount of land in SSSIs classified in an 'unfavourable' condition</b>							
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 clear impact
<b>16. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites</b>							
Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	AMR 2006/7 66.5% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 99.6%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	AMR 2006/7 72.8% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 100%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Amount and type of development in the Green Belt	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – 3 permissions - 1 replacement dwelling, 1 new dwelling and 1 commercial unit  In Stoke-on-Trent no new development took place in the Green Belt	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Amount of waste collected per head of population	BVPI 2006/7  Newcastle 414.7 kg  Stoke-on-Trent 505.4kg	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of household/commercial waste recycled	Regional Energy Strategy / AMR 2006/7  13.5% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 14.79%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Amount of derelict/contaminated land	Derelict Land Monitoring 2006/07  Newcastle 102.67ha  Stoke – on-Trent 252ha	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>17. To reduce the amount of development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).</b>							
Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds and water quality	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – None  Stoke-on-Trent 2	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Development incorporating SUDs	AMR 2007/8 proposed Indicator No data at present	✓✓	S/M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	The policy encourages the incorporation of SUDs in residential and commercial development

<b>18. To increase the efficient use of water resources.</b>							
Water consumption/extracted	Environment Agency Average daily consumption in Stoke-on-Trent and Newcastle is 136 litres/head/day  Industry average is 147litres/head/ day	✓✓	S/M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	The policy encourages the incorporation of SUDS in residential and commercial development
<b>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	Environment Agency  Newcastle – 29% good biological quality, 40% good chemical quality  Stoke-on-Trent – 5.79% good biological quality, 17.97% good chemical quality	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>20. To help to maintain distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area</b>							
Number of listed buildings including those at risk	NBC and SCC AMR 2006/7 and Buildings at Risk Register There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke-on-Trent and 378 in Newcastle (no buildings at risk register)	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Archaeological features and remains	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 Stoke-on-Trent - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle – 13 scheduled ancient monuments	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number and area of listed parks and gardens	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke-on-Trent and 2 in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact



Number and area of conservation areas;	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke-on-Trent and 18 in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>21. To help to provide a safe and efficient highway network</b>							
Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network	LTP 2006 Average delay per vehicle mile – 44.2 (secs/vm). Stoke-on-Trent - 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-on-Trent – 91 (2004/05) Target of 75 by 2010	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<p><b>Summary:</b></p> <p>Successful implementation of this policy should have a clear impact upon environmental sustainability at both local and global scales. Successful implementation of this policy will make a positive contribution towards achieving renewable energy/energy consumption/carbon emissions reduction targets set at local, sub regional, regional and national scales. There is a slight concern that requiring very high standards of environmental performance for new residential development may impact upon the ability of new development to deliver other key requirements such as affordable housing. This issue will be monitored very closely. The standards expected reflect those set at regional level and do not, at present impose higher requirements. The encouragement of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) may contribute towards reducing the potential for flooding and undesirable impacts upon the plan areas protected and non protected natural sites and habitats through water contamination or increased water consumption. The Appropriate Assessment Screening Report highlights the importance of such measures to ensure that new development has no significant adverse impacts upon the plan area's designated European Sites.</p>							
<p><b>Mitigation proposals:</b></p> <p>At this early stage the SA has not highlighted any significant areas of concern. Clearly if through the monitoring system, any issues of concern are highlighted then mitigation measures will have to be developed</p>							

## Core Strategic Policy 4: Natural 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)
<b>1. To help to meet the housing needs of the whole community</b>							
The number of non local authority owned vacant dwellings returned to occupation or demolished as a direct result of action by the local authority.	Stoke-on-Trent and NBC BVPI Number of unfit homes made fit or demolished in 2006/7 was 173 in Stoke-on-Trent and in Newcastle was 27	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 0% Stoke-on-Trent 0%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of new homes permitted on previously developed land.	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 66.5% Stoke-on-Trent 99.6%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Changes in house prices relative to the regional average	AMR 2006/7 House prices in Stoke-on-Trent - £87,993 and Newcastle - £142,560 are well below WM regional averages	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number of houses completed annually	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle - 260 Stoke-on-Trent 850	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Proportion of households accepted as statutory homeless by the Authority within the last two years (BV 214)	BVPI 2006/7 0.85% of households accepted as being homeless in Stoke-on-Trent. Newcastle is 1%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>2. To increase life expectancy and improve the health of the population overall</b>							
Percentage of population with good health	ONS 2001  Stoke-on-Trent 63% good, 24% fairly good, 13% not good  Newcastle 66% good, fairly good 23% and not good 11%.	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Life expectancy at birth	ONS 2001  Newcastle – Males 76.9, Females 81.5  Stoke-on-Trent – Males 74.5, Females 79.6	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>3. To provide the best possible environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment</b>							
Average weekly earnings by residence	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was £457.10  In Stoke-on-Trent it was £382.10	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Average weekly earnings by workplace	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was £400.70  In Stoke-on-Trent it was £394.30	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Jobs Density (ration of total jobs to working age population)	NOMIS 2006 In Newcastle it was 0.66  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 0.78	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active	NOMIS 2007  75.3% of the Newcastle population are economically active  74.9% of the Stoke-on-Trent population are economically active	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
5 or more GCSE passes at grade A-C	SCC and DfES Newcastle 55.7%  Stoke-on-Trent 54%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number of VAT registrations (includes rural businesses)	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle registrations 265, de-registrations 230 Total Stock 2930.  In Stoke-on-Trent registrations 500, de-registrations 500 Total Stock 5040.	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number of Jobseeker Allowance claimants in Borough and City	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was 1.9%  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 3.2%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Sq metres of Class B development completed in year	AMR 2006/7 In Newcastle it was 16,121 m2  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 33,000m2	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of Class B development completed that has taken place on brownfield sites	AMR 2006/7 In Newcastle it was 72.8%  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 100%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Quantity of national and regional quality employment land.	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 18 hectares.  In Stoke-on-Trent 40 hectares	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>4. To enable access to the widest range possible of shopping and commercial services for the resident population</b>							
Percentage retail/commercial floor space by type	North Staffs Retail and Leisure Study 2005.  For Newcastle Town Centre 19.86% convenience, comparison 51.86%; 18% services: 7.92% vacant.  Within Stoke-on-Trent City Centre 4.86% convenience, 50.81% comparison, 24.86% services, 18.02% vacant	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Loss of Community Facilities	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 3 facilities – 1 doctor's surgery, 1 adult education centre, 1 nursery school.  Stoke-on-Trent - no data	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>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</b>							
Rank of centre	Experian  Stoke-on-Trent is ranked 54 <sup>th</sup> (vitality 194 <sup>th</sup> and Newcastle 237 <sup>th</sup> (vitality 107 <sup>th</sup> ) out of the top 500 centres	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number of vacant shop units	AMR 2006/7 259 vacant shops exist in Stoke-on-Trent.  Newcastle Town Centre 23 Other centres 15.	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Percentage of primary shopping frontage within town/city centre in A1 use	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 66.3%  Stoke-on-Trent : no data	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>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</b>							
Pattern of deprivation	Indices of Deprivation 2004 Stoke-on-Trent is 18 <sup>th</sup> most deprived area in in England. Newcastle is ranked 138 <sup>th</sup> out of 354 English districts	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Participation rates in sport	No local data currently available	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
The number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12	NBC LPI 2006/7 & North Staffs Green Space Strategy Newcastle 2.86 per 1,000  Stoke-on-Trent – 2.16 per 1,000	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of Local Authority buildings open to the public in which all public areas are suitable for and accessible to disabled people	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 48.39%  Stoke-on-Trent 63.58%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>7. Reduce crime and the fear of crime</b>							
Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 8.17  Stoke-on-Trent 17.04	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Violent crimes per 1000 population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 25.58  Stoke-on-Trent 37.70	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 9.57  Stoke-on-Trent 16.65	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
The level of fear of crime in older people	LPI - Crime Audit 2007 Newcastle 31.3%  Stoke-on-Trent 1 <sup>st</sup> Citizen's panel – 20% very worried by crime, 47% fairly worried, 30% not worried, 3% not worried at all	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>8. To reduce the need to travel while increasing accessibility for all</b>							
Journey to work- modal split (% of car, bus,rail and other means of travel)	LTP 2006 Car 65%, Motorcycle 1%, Cycling 2%, Walking 13%, Taxi 1%, Work at Home 9%, Train 1%, Bus 8%.	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – Hospitals 86%, Town Centre 93%, GP 99%, High School 96%, Primary School 99% , Employment Sites 98%  Stoke on Trent 100% for all	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>9. To encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking</b>							
Cycle trips (annualised index)	LTP 2006 2004/5 94.6	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Total journeys by bus	LTP 2006 16,623, 000 in 2004/5	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Access to major shopping centre by bus	LTP 2006 Within 15 minutes 28.9%, within 30 minutes 82.4%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network.	LTP 2006 Average delay per vehicle mile – 44.2 (secs/vm).	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Proportion of workforce covered by travel plans	LTP 2006 12.8% 2004/5	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – Hospitals 86%, Town Centre 93%, GP 99%, High School 96%, Primary School 99% , Employment Sites 98%  Stoke-on-Trent 100% for all	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>10. To increase the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new development and redevelopment.</b>							
Percentage of energy created from renewable sources	Regional Energy Strategy / AMR 2006/7 0% created from major renewable resources – does not account for decentralised microgeneration-monitoring system is being developed for both authorities	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Energy efficiency of dwellings	Newcastle Housing Stock Condition Survey 2002 – SAP rating 49  Stoke-on-Trent SAP rating 65						



<b>11. To improve air quality, creating cleaner and healthier air</b>							
Number of days per year that air quality is below national standards	LTP 2006 See LTP indicator M18 (LTP8)	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>12. Retain and enhance the species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan</b>							
No reduction in the abundance and distribution of BAP species/ habitat Staffordshire Ecological Record	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	✓✓	S/M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	A key aim of the policy is to support and assist in achieving the key aims of the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan
Increase in the area of native broadleaved woodland	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	✓	S/M/L	Rural	H	P	Clear conformity with sustainability objectives
Reversal in the decline of farmland birds	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	✓	S/M/L	Rural	H	P	Clear conformity with sustainability objectives
Endangered species	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	✓	S/M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	Clear conformity with sustainability objectives
<b>13. Ensure that there is no loss in the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs, RIGs</b>							
Percentage loss of SBIs (known as NHAs in Stoke-on-Trent) and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded	No data currently available	✓✓	S/M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	A key aim of the policy is to protect assets such as SBIs and LNRs. In addition the Core Strategy offers significant support for the implementation of the Urban North Staffordshire Green Space Strategy - a key aim for which is to implement a programme for the identification and designation of additional Local Nature Reserves and improvements to the condition of existing sites.
SSSI land of "unfavourable" condition	English Nature 62ha is in favourable condition out of a total of 82ha (75%)	✓✓	S/M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	A key policy aim is to support action towards improving the condition of the plan areas SSSIs
Number and size of local wildlife sites e.g. LNRs SBIs	NBC Local Plan A 57 SBIs in Newcastle Stoke-on-Trent 22 Natural Heritage Sites – total area 486ha	✓✓	S/M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	A key aim of the policy is to protect assets such as SBIs and LNRs. In addition the Core Strategy offers significant support for the implementation of the Urban North Staffordshire Green Space Strategy - a key aim for which is to implement a programme for the identification and designation of additional Local Nature Reserves and improvements to the condition of existing sites.

<b>14. Increase the amount accessible natural green space</b>							
The area of Council owned parks and green spaces managed for biodiversity.	NBC LPI 2006/7 Newcastle 680 hectares.  Stoke-on-Trent 322ha	✓✓	S/M/L	Urban	H	P	This policy in combination with CSP5 – Open Space presents explicit support to the implementation of the Green Space Strategy. A key aim of this strategy is to further the councils programme for managing green space for biodiversity
Total area of Council owned parks and green spaces	NULBC AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 738 hectares  Stoke-on-Trent 678 hectares	✓	S/M/L	Urban	H	P	The implementation of the programme of Green Space Strategy action plans will result in significant improvements to the quality of council owned parks and green spaces. It is also possible that they may also result in a change in the quantity of green space – possibly a reduction, where the green space assets are rationalised and surplus land is disposed of for other suitable land uses.
<b>15. Reduce the amount of land in SSSIs classified in an 'unfavourable' condition</b>							
Area and Number of SSSIs in 'favourable' condition	62Ha of SSSI in favourable condition out of 82Ha Target of 95% by 2010	✓✓	S/M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	A key policy aim is to support action towards improving the condition of the plan areas SSSIs
<b>16. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites</b>							
Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	AMR 2006/7 66.5% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 99.6%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	AMR 2006/7 72.8% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 100%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Amount and type of development in the Green Belt	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – 3 permissions - 1 replacement dwelling, 1 new dwelling and 1 commercial unit  In Stoke-on-Trent no new development took place in the Green Belt	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Amount of waste collected per head of population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 414.7 kg Stoke-on-Trent 505.4kg	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of household/commercial waste recycled	Regional Energy Strategy / AMR 2006/7 13.5% in Newcastle Stoke-on-Trent 14.79%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Amount of derelict/contaminated land	Derelict Land Monitoring 2006/07 Newcastle 102.67ha Stoke – on-Trent 252ha	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>17. To reduce the amount of development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).</b>							
Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds and water quality	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – None Stoke-on-Trent 2	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Development incorporating SUDs	AMR 2007/8 proposed Indicator No data at present	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>18. To increase the efficient use of water resources.</b>							
Water consumption/extracted	Environment Agency Average daily consumption in Stoke-on-Trent and Newcastle is 136 litres/head/day  Industry average is 147litres/head/ day	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

<b>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	Environment Agency  Newcastle – 29% good biological quality, 40% good chemical quality  Stoke-on-Trent – 5.79% good biological quality, 17.97% good chemical quality	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>20. To help to maintain distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area</b>							
Number of listed buildings including those at risk	NBC and SCC AMR 2006/7 and Buildings at Risk Register There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke-on-Trent and 378 in Newcastle (no buildings at risk register)	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Archaeological features and remains	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 Stoke-on-Trent - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle – 13 scheduled ancient monuments	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number and area of listed parks and gardens	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke-on-Trent and 2 in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number and area of conservation areas;	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke-on-Trent and 18 in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

21. To help to provide a safe and efficient highway network							
Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network	LTP 2006 Average delay per vehicle mile – 44.2 (secs/vm). Stoke-on-Trent - 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-on-Trent – 91 (2004/05) Target of 75 by 2010	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>Summary:</b>							
. This policy aims to protect and enhance the plan area's statutory and non-statutory natural assets. As such it is likely to have a significant positive impact upon the environmental sustainability of the plan area. Furthermore it should serve to create an environment attractive to visitors, existing and future residents and inward economic investment, and therefore it is likely to have a positive impact upon the area's social and economic sustainability.							
<b>Mitigation proposals:</b>							
At this early stage the SA has not highlighted any significant areas of concern. Clearly if through the monitoring system, any issues of concern are highlighted then mitigation measures will have to be developed							

<b>Core Strategic Policy 5: Open Space/Sport/Recreation</b>							
<b>SA Objectives and Indicators</b>	<b>Key baseline information and target (where available)</b>	<b>Impact</b> ✓✓ ✓ 0 x xx ?	<b>Likely timing of impact (short, med, long term)</b>	<b>Geographical scale: Urban/ Rural</b>	<b>Likelihood of impact: H/M/L</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent Impact</b>	<b>Commentary (include any cumulative, secondary or synergistic impacts and recommendations for improvement/ mitigation of adverse effects)</b>
<b>1. To help to meet the housing needs of the whole community</b>							
The number of non local authority owned vacant dwellings returned to occupation or demolished as a direct result of action by the local authority.	Stoke-on-Trent and NBC BVPI Number of unfit homes made fit or demolished in 2006/7 was 173 in Stoke-on-Trent and in Newcastle was 27	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 0% Stoke-on-Trent 0%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of new homes permitted on previously developed land.	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 66.5% Stoke-on-Trent 99.6%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Changes in house prices relative to the regional average	AMR 2006/7 House prices in Stoke-on-Trent - £87,993 and Newcastle - £142,560 are well below WM regional averages	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number of houses completed annually	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle - 260 Stoke-on-Trent 850	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Proportion of households accepted as statutory homeless by the Authority within the last two years (BV 214)	BVPI 2006/7 0.85% of households accepted as being homeless in Stoke-on-Trent. Newcastle is 1%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>2. To increase life expectancy and improve the health of the population overall</b>							
Percentage of population with good health	ONS 2001  Stoke-on-Trent 63% good, 24% fairly good, 13% not good  Newcastle 66% good, fairly good 23% and not good 11%.	✓	S/M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	The policy sets out the approach for improving the quality and quantity of public open spaces and community sports/leisure/recreation facilities. It is logical to assume that improved access to such facilities will have a positive beneficial impact upon the communities health and fitness
Life expectancy at birth	ONS 2001  Newcastle – Males 76.9, Females 81.5  Stoke-on-Trent – Males 74.5, Females 79.6	✓	S/M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	The policy sets out the approach for improving the quality and quantity of public open spaces and community sports/leisure/recreation facilities. It is logical to assume that improved access to such facilities will have a positive beneficial impact upon the communities health and fitness
<b>3. To provide the best possible environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment</b>							
Average weekly earnings by residence	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was £457.10  In Stoke-on-Trent it was £382.10	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Average weekly earnings by workplace	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was £400.70  In Stoke-on-Trent it was £394.30	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Jobs Density (ration of total jobs to working age population)	NOMIS 2006 In Newcastle it was 0.66  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 0.78	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active	NOMIS 2007  75.3% of the Newcastle population are economically active  74.9% of the Stoke-on-Trent population are economically active	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
5 or more GCSE passes at grade A-C	SCC and DfES Newcastle 55.7%  Stoke-on-Trent 54%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number of VAT registrations (includes rural businesses)	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle registrations 265, de-registrations 230 Total Stock 2930.  In Stoke-on-Trent registrations 500, de-registrations 500 Total Stock 5040.	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number of Jobseeker Allowance claimants in Borough and City	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was 1.9%  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 3.2%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Sq metres of Class B development completed in year	AMR 2006/7 In Newcastle it was 16,121 m2  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 33,000m2	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of Class B development completed that has taken place on brownfield sites	AMR 2006/7 In Newcastle it was 72.8%  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 100%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact



Quantity of national and regional quality employment land.	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 18 hectares.  In Stoke-on-Trent 40 hectares	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>4. To enable access to the widest range possible of shopping and commercial services for the resident population</b>							
Percentage retail/commercial floor space by type	North Staffs Retail and Leisure Study 2005.  For Newcastle Town Centre 19.86% convenience, comparison 51.86%; 18% services: 7.92% vacant.  Within Stoke-on-Trent City Centre 4.86% convenience, 50.81% comparison, 24.86% services, 18.02% vacant	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Loss of Community Facilities	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 3 facilities – 1 doctor's surgery, 1 adult education centre, 1 nursery school.  Stoke-on-Trent - no data	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	L-M	P	The policy in conjunction with the Leisure Needs and Playing Pitch will prevent the loss of some forms of essential community facilities
<b>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</b>							
Rank of centre	Experian  Stoke-on-Trent is ranked 54 <sup>th</sup> (vitality 194 <sup>th</sup> and Newcastle 237 <sup>th</sup> (vitality 107 <sup>th</sup> ) out of the top 500 centres	✓	M/L	Urban	M	P	Improvements in the quality of urban greenspaces within or close to the centres may have a positive impact upon the image and perception of the centres as attractive destination for both local residents and visitors. This should have an impact upon the vitality and viability of the centres
Number of vacant shop units	AMR 2006/7 259 vacant shops exist in Stoke-on-Trent.  Newcastle Town Centre 23 Other centres 15.	✓	M/L	Urban	M	P	Improvements in the quality of urban greenspaces within or close to the centres may have a positive impact upon the image and perception of the centres as attractive destination for both local residents and visitors. This should have an impact upon the vitality and viability of the centres

Percentage of primary shopping frontage within town/city centre in A1 use	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 66.3%  Stoke-on-Trent : no data	✓	M/L	Urban	M	P	Improvements in the quality of urban greenspaces within or close to the centres may have a positive impact upon the image and perception of the centres as attractive destinations for both local residents and visitors. This should have an impact upon the vitality and viability of the centres
<b>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</b>							
Pattern of deprivation	Indices of Deprivation 2004 Stoke-on-Trent is 18 <sup>th</sup> most deprived area in in England. Newcastle is ranked 138 <sup>th</sup> out of 354 English districts	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	Improved access to high quality open spaces and sports/leisure facilities may impact upon the general health and well being of the community
Participation rates in sport	No local data currently available	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	The policy, in conjunction with the Green Space Strategy and both authorities Sports/Playing Pitch Strategies should improve access to open space/facilities. Therefore, improving access may impact upon participation rates.
The number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12	NBC LPI 2006/7 & North Staffs Green Space Strategy Newcastle 2.86 per 1,000  Stoke-on-Trent – 2.16 per 1,000	✓✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	The policy supports (and will seek funding for) the implementation of the Urban North Staffordshire Green space Strategy. The GSS sets targets/guidelines for the appropriate levels of provision of playgrounds/play areas.
Percentage of Local Authority buildings open to the public in which all public areas are suitable for and accessible to disabled people	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 48.39%  Stoke-on-Trent 63.58%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>7. Reduce crime and the fear of crime</b>							
Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 8.17  Stoke-on-Trent 17.04	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Violent crimes per 1000 population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 25.58  Stoke-on-Trent 37.70	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 9.57  Stoke-on-Trent 16.65	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
The level of fear of crime in older people	LPI - Crime Audit 2007 Newcastle 31.3%  Stoke-on-Trent 1 <sup>st</sup> Citizen's panel – 20% very worried by crime, 47% fairly worried, 30% not worried, 3% not worried at all	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>8. To reduce the need to travel while increasing accessibility for all</b>							
Journey to work- modal split (% of car, bus,rail and other means of travel)	LTP 2006 Car 65%, Motorcycle 1%, Cycling 2%, Walking 13%, Taxi 1%, Work at Home 9%, Train 1%, Bus 8%.	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – Hospitals 86%, Town Centre 93%, GP 99%, High School 96%, Primary School 99% , Employment Sites 98%  Stoke on Trent 100% for all	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>9. To encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking</b>							
Cycle trips (annualised index)	LTP 2006 2004/5 94.6	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Total journeys by bus	LTP 2006 16,623, 000 in 2004/5	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Access to major shopping centre by bus	LTP 2006 Within 15 minutes 28.9%, within 30 minutes 82.4%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network.	LTP 2006 Average delay per vehicle mile – 44.2 (secs/vm).	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Proportion of workforce covered by travel plans	LTP 2006 12.8% 2004/5	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – Hospitals 86%, Town Centre 93%, GP 99%, High School 96%, Primary School 99% , Employment Sites 98%  Stoke-on-Trent 100% for all	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>10. To increase the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new development and redevelopment.</b>							
Percentage of energy created from renewable sources	Regional Energy Strategy / AMR 2006/7 0% created from major renewable resources – does not account for decentralised microgeneration-monitoring system is being developed for both authorities	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Energy efficiency of dwellings	Newcastle Housing Stock Condition Survey 2002 – SAP rating 49  Stoke-on-Trent SAP rating 65	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

<b>11. To improve air quality, creating cleaner and healthier air</b>							
Number of days per year that air quality is below national standards	LTP 2006 See LTP indicator M18 (LTP8)	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>12. Retain and enhance the species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan</b>							
No reduction in the abundance and distribution of BAP species/ habitats	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	✓✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	As part of the implementation of the Green Space Strategy, Biodiversity Action Plans will be produced for non strategic semi natural greenspaces and local nature reserves
Increase in the area of native broadleaved woodland	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Reversal in the decline of farmland birds	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Endangered species	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>13. Ensure that there is no loss in the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs, RIGs</b>							
Percentage loss of SBIs (known as NHAs in Stoke-on-Trent) and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded	No data currently available	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
SSSI land of "unfavourable" condition	English Nature 62ha is in favourable condition out of a total of 82ha (75%)	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Number and size of local wildlife sites e.g. LNRs SBIs	NBC Local Plan A 57 SBIs in Newcastle Stoke-on-Trent 22 Natural Heritage Sites – total area 486ha	✓✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	As part of the implementation of the Green Space Strategy, additional Local Nature Reserves may be designated.
<b>14. Increase the amount accessible natural green space</b>							
The area of Council owned parks and green spaces managed for biodiversity.	NBC LPI 2006/7 Newcastle 680 hectares.  Stoke-on-Trent 322ha	✓✓	S/M/L	Urban	H	P	This policy in combination with CSP4 – Natural Assets presents explicit support to the implementation of the Green Space Strategy. A key aim of this strategy is to further the councils programme for managing green space for biodiversity
Total area of Council owned parks and green spaces	NULBC AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 738 hectares  Stoke-on-Trent 678 hectares	✓	S/M/L	Urban	H	P	The implementation of the programme of Green Space Strategy action plans will result in significant improvements to the quality of council owned parks and green spaces. It is also possible that they may also result in a change in the quantity of green space – possibly a reduction, where the green space assets are rationalised and surplus land is disposed of for other suitable land uses.
<b>15. Reduce the amount of land in SSSIs classified in an 'unfavourable' condition</b>							
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 clear impact
<b>16. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites</b>							
Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	AMR 2006/7 66.5% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 99.6%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	AMR 2006/7 72.8% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 100%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Amount and type of development in the Green Belt	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – 3 permissions - 1 replacement dwelling, 1 new dwelling and 1 commercial unit  In Stoke-on-Trent no new development took place in the Green Belt	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Amount of waste collected per head of population	BVPI 2006/7  Newcastle 414.7 kg  Stoke-on-Trent 505.4kg	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of household/commercial waste recycled	Regional Energy Strategy / AMR 2006/7  13.5% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 14.79%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Amount of derelict/contaminated land	Derelict Land Monitoring 2006/07  Newcastle 102.67ha  Stoke – on-Trent 252ha	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>17. To reduce the amount of development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).</b>							
Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds and water quality	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – None  Stoke-on-Trent 2	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Development incorporating SUDs	AMR 2007/8 proposed Indicator No data at present	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

<b>18. To increase the efficient use of water resources.</b>							
Water consumption/extracted	Environment Agency Average daily consumption in Stoke-on-Trent and Newcastle is 136 litres/head/day  Industry average is 147litres/head/ day	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>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	Environment Agency  Newcastle – 29% good biological quality, 40% good chemical quality  Stoke-on-Trent – 5.79% good biological quality, 17.97% good chemical quality	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>20. To help to maintain distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area</b>							
Number of listed buildings including those at risk	NBC and SCC AMR 2006/7 and Buildings at Risk Register There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke-on-Trent and 378 in Newcastle (no buildings at risk register)	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Archaeological features and remains	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 Stoke-on-Trent - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle – 13 scheduled ancient monuments	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number and area of listed parks and gardens	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke-on-Trent and 2 in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact



Number and area of conservation areas;	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke-on-Trent and 18 in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>21. To help to provide a safe and efficient highway network</b>							
Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network	LTP 2006 Average delay per vehicle mile – 44.2 (secs/vm). Stoke-on-Trent - 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-on-Trent – 91 (2004/05) Target of 75 by 2010	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>Summary:</b>							
The central aim of this policy is to: - ensure that new development makes provision for appropriate quantities of high quality public open space; achieve a significant improvement in the quality of existing open spaces; and to ensure there is an appropriate provision of sports/leisure facilities. As such this policy should ensure a significant improvement to the health, well being and general quality of life of the resident population and will enhance the general attractiveness of the area for potential new residents and businesses.							
<b>Mitigation proposals:</b>							
At this early stage the SA has not highlighted any significant areas of concern. Clearly if through the monitoring system, any issues of concern are highlighted then mitigation measures will have to be developed							

<b>Core Strategic Policy 6: Affordable Housing</b>							
<b>SA Objectives and Indicators</b>	<b>Key baseline information and target (where available)</b>	<b>Impact</b> ✓✓ ✓ 0 x xx ?	<b>Likely timing of impact (short, med, long term)</b>	<b>Geographical scale: Urban/ Rural</b>	<b>Likelihood of impact: H/M/L</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent Impact</b>	<b>Commentary (include any cumulative, secondary or synergistic impacts and recommendations for improvement/ mitigation of adverse effects)</b>
<b>1. To help to meet the housing needs of the whole community</b>							
The number of non local authority owned vacant dwellings returned to occupation or demolished as a direct result of action by the local authority.	Stoke-on-Trent and NBC BVPI Number of unfit homes made fit or demolished in 2006/7 was 173 in Stoke-on-Trent and in Newcastle was 27	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 0% Stoke-on-Trent 0%	✓✓ ?	M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	Having a clear and deliverable strategy for the delivery of affordable housing will make a significant contribution towards the quantity and quality of affordable housing provision in the plan area. There is a slight concern that not requiring any affordable housing within the city centre will not contribute towards genuinely mixed communities – However, the City Council believe that requiring developers to provide affordable housing within the centre would work as a disincentive for developers to invest in what is at present, an untested and unknown market
Percentage of new homes permitted on previously developed land.	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 66.5% Stoke-on-Trent 99.6%	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Changes in house prices relative to the regional average	AMR 2006/7 House prices in Stoke-on-Trent - £87,993 and Newcastle - £142,560 are well below WM regional averages	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number of houses completed annually	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle - 260 Stoke-on-Trent 850	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Proportion of households accepted as statutory homeless by the Authority within the last two years (BV 214)	BVPI 2006/7 0.85% of households accepted as being homeless in Stoke-on-Trent. Newcastle is 1%	✓	S/M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	Meeting the affordable dwelling requirements of the plan area should have a positive impact upon levels of homelessness. Although it would be too simplistic to assume that lack of affordable housing is the only cause of homelessness
<b>2. To increase life expectancy and improve the health of the population overall</b>							
Percentage of population with good health	ONS 2001  Stoke-on-Trent 63% good, 24% fairly good, 13% not good  Newcastle 66% good, fairly good 23% and not good 11%.	✓	S/M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	The policy aims to not just increase affordable housing provision, but also to raise the quality of new affordable housing development. There is a clear link between the quality of housing and the general health of communities.
Life expectancy at birth	ONS 2001  Newcastle – Males 76.9, Females 81.5  Stoke-on-Trent – Males 74.5, Females 79.6	✓	S/M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	The policy aims to not just increase affordable housing provision, but also to raise the quality of new affordable housing development. There is a clear link between the quality of housing and the general health of communities.
<b>3. To provide the best possible environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment</b>							
Average weekly earnings by residence	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was £457.10  In Stoke-on-Trent it was £382.10	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Average weekly earnings by workplace	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was £400.70  In Stoke-on-Trent it was £394.30	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Jobs Density (ration of total jobs to working age population)	NOMIS 2006 In Newcastle it was 0.66  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 0.78	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active	NOMIS 2007  75.3% of the Newcastle population are economically active  74.9% of the Stoke-on-Trent population are economically active	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
5 or more GCSE passes at grade A-C	SCC and DfES Newcastle 55.7%  Stoke-on-Trent 54%	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number of VAT registrations (includes rural businesses)	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle registrations 265, de-registrations 230 Total Stock 2930.  In Stoke-on-Trent registrations 500, de-registrations 500 Total Stock 5040.	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number of Jobseeker Allowance claimants in Borough and City	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was 1.9%  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 3.2%	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Sq metres of Class B development completed in year	AMR 2006/7 In Newcastle it was 16,121 m2  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 33,000m2	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of Class B development completed that has taken place on brownfield sites	AMR 2006/7 In Newcastle it was 72.8%  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 100%	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Quantity of national and regional quality employment land.	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 18 hectares.  In Stoke-on-Trent 40 hectares	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>4. To enable access to the widest range possible of shopping and commercial services for the resident population</b>							
Percentage retail/commercial floor space by type	North Staffs Retail and Leisure Study 2005.  For Newcastle Town Centre 19.86% convenience, comparison 51.86%; 18% services: 7.92% vacant.  Within Stoke-on-Trent City Centre 4.86% convenience, 50.81% comparison, 24.86% services, 18.02% vacant	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Loss of Community Facilities	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 3 facilities – 1 doctor's surgery, 1 adult education centre, 1 nursery school.  Stoke-on-Trent - no data	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>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</b>							
Rank of centre	Experian  Stoke-on-Trent is ranked 54 <sup>th</sup> (vitality 194 <sup>th</sup> and Newcastle 237 <sup>th</sup> (vitality 107 <sup>th</sup> ) out of the top 500 centres	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number of vacant shop units	AMR 2006/7 259 vacant shops exist in Stoke-on-Trent.  Newcastle Town Centre 23 Other centres 15.	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Percentage of primary shopping frontage within town/city centre in A1 use	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 66.3%  Stoke-on-Trent : no data	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>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</b>							
Pattern of deprivation	Indices of Deprivation 2004 Stoke-on-Trent is 18 <sup>th</sup> most deprived area in in England. Newcastle is ranked 138 <sup>th</sup> out of 354 English districts	✓	S/M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	A central aspect of deprivation is a lack of access to quality housing. This policy will improve both the quantity and quality of affordable housing.
Participation rates in sport	No local data currently available	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
The number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12	NBC LPI 2006/7 & North Staffs Green Space Strategy Newcastle 2.86 per 1,000  Stoke-on-Trent – 2.16 per 1,000	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of Local Authority buildings open to the public in which all public areas are suitable for and accessible to disabled people	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 48.39%  Stoke-on-Trent 63.58%	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>7. Reduce crime and the fear of crime</b>							
Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 8.17  Stoke-on-Trent 17.04	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Violent crimes per 1000 population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 25.58  Stoke-on-Trent 37.70	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 9.57  Stoke-on-Trent 16.65	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
The level of fear of crime in older people	LPI - Crime Audit 2007 Newcastle 31.3%  Stoke-on-Trent 1 <sup>st</sup> Citizen's panel – 20% very worried by crime, 47% fairly worried, 30% not worried, 3% not worried at all	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>8. To reduce the need to travel while increasing accessibility for all</b>							
Journey to work- modal split (% of car, bus,rail and other means of travel)	LTP 2006 Car 65%, Motorcycle 1%, Cycling 2%, Walking 13%, Taxi 1%, Work at Home 9%, Train 1%, Bus 8%.	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – Hospitals 86%, Town Centre 93%, GP 99%, High School 96%, Primary School 99% , Employment Sites 98%  Stoke on Trent 100% for all	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>9. To encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking</b>							
Cycle trips (annualised index)	LTP 2006 2004/5 94.6	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Total journeys by bus	LTP 2006 16,623, 000 in 2004/5	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Access to major shopping centre by bus	LTP 2006 Within 15 minutes 28.9%, within 30 minutes 82.4%	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network.	LTP 2006 Average delay per vehicle mile – 44.2 (secs/vm).	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Proportion of workforce covered by travel plans	LTP 2006 12.8% 2004/5	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – Hospitals 86%, Town Centre 93%, GP 99%, High School 96%, Primary School 99% , Employment Sites 98%  Stoke-on-Trent 100% for all	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>10. To increase the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new development and redevelopment.</b>							
Percentage of energy created from renewable sources	Regional Energy Strategy / AMR 2006/7 0% created from major renewable resources – does not account for decentralised microgeneration-monitoring system is being developed for both authorities	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Energy efficiency of dwellings	Newcastle Housing Stock Condition Survey 2002 – SAP rating 49  Stoke-on-Trent SAP rating 65	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact



<b>11. To improve air quality, creating cleaner and healthier air</b>							
Number of days per year that air quality is below national standards	LTP 2006 See LTP indicator M18 (LTP8)	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>12. Retain and enhance the species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan</b>							
No reduction in the abundance and distribution of BAP species/ habitats	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Increase in the area of native broadleaved woodland	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Reversal in the decline of farmland birds	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Endangered species	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>13. Ensure that there is no loss in the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs, RIGs</b>							
Percentage loss of SBIs (known as NHAs in Stoke-on-Trent) and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded	No data currently available	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
SSSI land of "unfavourable" condition	English Nature 62ha is in favourable condition out of a total of 82ha (75%)	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Number and size of local wildlife sites e.g. LNRs SBIs	NBC Local Plan A 57 SBIs in Newcastle Stoke-on-Trent 22 Natural Heritage Sites – total area 486ha	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>14. Increase the amount accessible natural green space</b>							
The area of Council owned parks and green spaces managed for biodiversity.	NBC LPI 2006/7 Newcastle 680 hectares.  Stoke-on-Trent 322ha	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Total area of Council owned parks and green spaces	NULBC AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 738 hectares  Stoke-on-Trent 678 hectares	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>15. Reduce the amount of land in SSSIs classified in an 'unfavourable' condition</b>							
Area and Number of SSSIs in 'favourable' condition	62Ha of SSSI is in favourable condition out of 82Ha Target of 95% by 2010	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>16. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites</b>							
Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	AMR 2006/7 66.5% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 99.6%	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	AMR 2006/7 72.8% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 100%	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Amount and type of development in the Green Belt	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – 3 permissions - 1 replacement dwelling, 1 new dwelling and 1 commercial unit  In Stoke-on-Trent no new development took place in the Green Belt	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Amount of waste collected per head of population	BVPI 2006/7  Newcastle 414.7 kg  Stoke-on-Trent 505.4kg	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of household/commercial waste recycled	Regional Energy Strategy / AMR 2006/7  13.5% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 14.79%	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Amount of derelict/contaminated land	Derelict Land Monitoring 2006/07  Newcastle 102.67ha  Stoke – on-Trent 252ha	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>17. To reduce the amount of development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).</b>							
Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds and water quality	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – None  Stoke-on-Trent 2	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Development incorporating SUDs	AMR 2007/8 proposed Indicator No data at present	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

<b>18. To increase the efficient use of water resources.</b>							
Water consumption/extracted	Environment Agency Average daily consumption in Stoke-on-Trent and Newcastle is 136 litres/head/day  Industry average is 147litres/head/ day	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>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	Environment Agency  Newcastle – 29% good biological quality, 40% good chemical quality  Stoke-on-Trent – 5.79% good biological quality, 17.97% good chemical quality	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>20. To help to maintain distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area</b>							
Number of listed buildings including those at risk	NBC and SCC AMR 2006/7 and Buildings at Risk Register There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke-on-Trent and 378 in Newcastle (no buildings at risk register)	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Archaeological features and remains	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 Stoke-on-Trent - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle – 13 scheduled ancient monuments	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number and area of listed parks and gardens	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke-on-Trent and 2 in Newcastle	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Number and area of conservation areas;	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke-on-Trent and 18 in Newcastle	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>21. To help to provide a safe and efficient highway network</b>							
Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network	LTP 2006 Average delay per vehicle mile – 44.2 (secs/vm). Stoke-on-Trent - 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-on-Trent – 91 (2004/05) Target of 75 by 2010	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<p><b>Summary:</b></p> <p>Having a clear, consistent and deliverable policy on affordable housing should ensure that the housing needs of the plan area are met. The policy will make a positive contribution towards meeting sub regional and regional targets for the provision of affordable housing. There is a slight concern that not requiring any contribution towards affordable housing within the City Centre boundary may have an impact upon the accessibility of affordable housing for city centre workers and will not contribute towards creating a genuinely mixed and sustainable community within the City Centre. The percentages and thresholds included in this policy have been tested locally and therefore it is not anticipated that this policy will place an undue burden upon the commercial viability of new residential development within the plan area. The delivery of affordable housing will be closely monitored in both authorities Annual Monitoring Reports and in the Newcastle Housing Development Monitoring Report. These reports will provide key evidence, alongside the Strategic Housing  Market Assessment and Parish Housing Needs Surveys, on the effectiveness of the policy and will highlight any potential need to revise the policy to improve delivery. A Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) has been adopted by Stoke-on-Trent City Council to provide further detail and practical guidance in relation to Affordable Housing. An affordable housing SPD for Newcastle under Lyme is currently being produced.</p>							
<p><b>Mitigation proposals:</b></p> <p>The delivery of affordable housing will be closely monitored in both authorities Annual Monitoring Reports and in the Newcastle Housing Development Monitoring Report. These reports will provide key evidence, alongside the Strategic Housing  Market Assessment and Parish Housing Needs Surveys, on the effectiveness of the policy and will highlight any potential need to revise the policy to improve delivery.</p>							

## Core Strategic Policy 7: Gypsy and Travellers

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)
<b>1. To help to meet the housing needs of the whole community</b>							
The number of non local authority owned vacant dwellings returned to occupation or demolished as a direct result of action by the local authority.	Stoke-on-Trent and NBC BVPI Number of unfit homes made fit or demolished in 2006/7 was 173 in Stoke-on-Trent and in Newcastle was 27	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 0% Stoke-on-Trent 0%	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of new homes permitted on previously developed land.	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 66.5% Stoke-on-Trent 99.6%	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Changes in house prices relative to the regional average	AMR 2006/7 House prices in Stoke-on-Trent - £87,993 and Newcastle - £142,560 are well below WM regional averages	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number of houses completed annually	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle - 260 Stoke-on-Trent 850	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Proportion of households accepted as statutory homeless by the Authority within the last two years (BV 214)	BVPI 2006/7 0.85% of households accepted as being homeless in Stoke-on-Trent. Newcastle is 1%	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>2. To increase life expectancy and improve the health of the population overall</b>							
Percentage of population with good health	ONS 2001  Stoke-on-Trent 63% good, 24% fairly good, 13% not good  Newcastle 66% good, fairly good 23% and not good 11%.	✓	S/M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	The health of G & T community is likely to be improved through the provision of new facilities.
Life expectancy at birth	ONS 2001  Newcastle – Males 76.9, Females 81.5  Stoke-on-Trent – Males 74.5, Females 79.6	✓	S/M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	The health of G & T community is likely to be improved through the provision of new facilities.
<b>3. To provide the best possible environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment</b>							
Average weekly earnings by residence	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was £457.10  In Stoke-on-Trent it was £382.10	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Average weekly earnings by workplace	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was £400.70  In Stoke-on-Trent it was £394.30	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Jobs Density (ration of total jobs to working age population)	NOMIS 2006 In Newcastle it was 0.66  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 0.78	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active	NOMIS 2007  75.3% of the Newcastle population are economically active  74.9% of the Stoke-on-Trent population are economically active	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
5 or more GCSE passes at grade A-C	SCC and DfES Newcastle 55.7%  Stoke-on-Trent 54%	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number of VAT registrations (includes rural businesses)	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle registrations 265, de-registrations 230 Total Stock 2930.  In Stoke-on-Trent registrations 500, de-registrations 500 Total Stock 5040.	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number of Jobseeker Allowance claimants in Borough and City	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was 1.9%  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 3.2%	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Sq metres of Class B development completed in year	AMR 2006/7 In Newcastle it was 16,121 m2  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 33,000m2	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of Class B development completed that has taken place on brownfield sites	AMR 2006/7 In Newcastle it was 72.8%  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 100%	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact



Quantity of national and regional quality employment land.	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 18 hectares.  In Stoke-on-Trent 40 hectares	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>4. To enable access to the widest range possible of shopping and commercial services for the resident population</b>							
Percentage retail/ commercial floor space by type	North Staffs Retail and Leisure Study 2005.  For Newcastle Town Centre 19.86% convenience, comparison 51.86%; 18% services; 7.92% vacant.  Within Stoke-on-Trent City Centre 4.86% convenience, 50.81% comparison, 24.86% services, 18.02% vacant	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Loss of Community Facilities	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 3 facilities – 1 doctor's surgery, 1 adult education centre, 1 nursery school.  Stoke-on-Trent - no data	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>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</b>							
Rank of centre	Experian  Stoke-on-Trent is ranked 54 <sup>th</sup> (vitality 194 <sup>th</sup> ) and Newcastle 237 <sup>th</sup> (vitality 107 <sup>th</sup> ) out of the top 500 centres	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number of vacant shop units	AMR 2006/7 259 vacant shops exist in Stoke-on-Trent.  Newcastle Town Centre 23 Other centres 15.	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Percentage of primary shopping frontage within town/city centre in A1 use	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 66.3%  Stoke-on-Trent : no data	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>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</b>							
Pattern of deprivation	Indices of Deprivation 2004 Stoke-on-Trent is 18 <sup>th</sup> most deprived area in in England. Newcastle is ranked 138 <sup>th</sup> out of 354 English districts	✓	S/M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	No clear impact, although the accessibility of services to the G & T community will be improved.
Participation rates in sport	No local data currently available	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
The number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12	NBC LPI 2006/7 & North Staffs Green Space Strategy Newcastle 2.86 per 1,000  Stoke-on-Trent – 2.16 per 1,000	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of Local Authority buildings open to the public in which all public areas are suitable for and accessible to disabled people	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 48.39%  Stoke-on-Trent 63.58%	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>7. Reduce crime and the fear of crime</b>							
Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 8.17  Stoke-on-Trent 17.04	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Violent crimes per 1000 population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 25.58  Stoke-on-Trent 37.70	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 9.57  Stoke-on-Trent 16.65	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
The level of fear of crime in older people	LPI - Crime Audit 2007 Newcastle 31.3%  Stoke-on-Trent 1 <sup>st</sup> Citizen's panel – 20% very worried by crime, 47% fairly worried, 30% not worried, 3% not worried at all	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>8. To reduce the need to travel while increasing accessibility for all</b>							
Journey to work- modal split (% of car, bus,rail and other means of travel)	LTP 2006 Car 65%, Motorcycle 1%, Cycling 2%, Walking 13%, Taxi 1%, Work at Home 9%, Train 1%, Bus 8%.	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – Hospitals 86%, Town Centre 93%, GP 99%, High School 96%, Primary School 99% , Employment Sites 98%  Stoke on Trent 100% for all	✓	S/M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	No clear impact, although consideration of travelling distances to local services will be considered when future locations of G & T sites are determined.
<b>9. To encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking</b>							
Cycle trips (annualised index)	LTP 2006 2004/5 94.6	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Total journeys by bus	LTP 2006 16,623, 000 in 2004/5	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Access to major shopping centre by bus	LTP 2006 Within 15 minutes 28.9%, within 30 minutes 82.4%	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network.	LTP 2006 Average delay per vehicle mile – 44.2 (secs/vm).	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Proportion of workforce covered by travel plans	LTP 2006 12.8% 2004/5	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – Hospitals 86%, Town Centre 93%, GP 99%, High School 96%, Primary School 99% , Employment Sites 98%  Stoke-on-Trent 100% for all	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>10. To increase the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new development and redevelopment.</b>							
Percentage of energy created from renewable sources	Regional Energy Strategy / AMR 2006/7 0% created from major renewable resources – does not account for decentralised microgeneration-monitoring system is being developed for both authorities	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Energy efficiency of dwellings	Newcastle Housing Stock Condition Survey 2002 – SAP rating 49  Stoke-on-Trent SAP rating 65	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

<b>11. To improve air quality, creating cleaner and healthier air</b>							
Number of days per year that air quality is below national standards	LTP 2006 See LTP indicator M18 (LTP8)	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>12. Retain and enhance the species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan</b>							
No reduction in the abundance and distribution of BAP species/habitats	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Increase in the area of native broadleaved woodland	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Reversal in the decline of farmland birds	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Endangered species	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>13. Ensure that there is no loss in the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs, RIGs</b>							
Percentage loss of SBIs (known as NHAs in Stoke-on-Trent) and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded	No data currently available	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
SSSI land of "unfavourable" condition	English Nature 62ha is in favourable condition out of a total of 82ha (75%)	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Number and size of local wildlife sites e.g. LNRs SBIs	NBC Local Plan A 57 SBIs in Newcastle Stoke-on-Trent 22 Natural Heritage Sites – total area 486ha	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>14. Increase the amount accessible natural green space</b>							
The area of Council owned parks and green spaces managed for biodiversity.	NBC LPI 2006/7 Newcastle 680 hectares. Stoke-on-Trent 322ha	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Total area of Council owned parks and green spaces	NULBC AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 738 hectares Stoke-on-Trent 678 hectares	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>15. Reduce the amount of land in SSSIs classified in an 'unfavourable' condition</b>							
Area and Number of SSSIs in 'favourable' condition	62Ha of SSSI is in favourable condition out of 82Ha Target of 95% by 2010	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>16. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites</b>							
Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	AMR 2006/7 66.5% in Newcastle Stoke-on-Trent 99.6%	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	AMR 2006/7 72.8% in Newcastle Stoke-on-Trent 100%	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Amount and type of development in the Green Belt	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – 3 permissions - 1 replacement dwelling, 1 new dwelling and 1 commercial unit  In Stoke-on-Trent no new development took place in the Green Belt	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Amount of waste collected per head of population	BVPI 2006/7  Newcastle 414.7 kg  Stoke-on-Trent 505.4kg	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of household/commercial waste recycled	Regional Energy Strategy / AMR 2006/7  13.5% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 14.79%	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Amount of derelict/contaminated land	Derelict Land Monitoring 2006/07  Newcastle 102.67ha  Stoke – on-Trent 252ha	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>17. To reduce the amount of development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).</b>							
Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds and water quality	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – None  Stoke-on-Trent 2	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Development incorporating SUDs	AMR 2007/8 proposed Indicator No data at present	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

<b>18. To increase the efficient use of water resources.</b>							
Water consumption/extracted	Environment Agency Average daily consumption in Stoke-on-Trent and Newcastle is 136 litres/head/day  Industry average is 147litres/head/ day	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>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	Environment Agency  Newcastle – 29% good biological quality, 40% good chemical quality  Stoke-on-Trent – 5.79% good biological quality, 17.97% good chemical quality	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>20. To help to maintain distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area</b>							
Number of listed buildings including those at risk	NBC and SCC AMR 2006/7 and Buildings at Risk Register There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke-on-Trent and 378 in Newcastle (no buildings at risk register)	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Archaeological features and remains	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 Stoke-on-Trent - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle – 13 scheduled ancient monuments	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number and area of listed parks and gardens	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke-on-Trent and 2 in Newcastle	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact



Number and area of conservation areas;	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke-on-Trent and 18 in Newcastle	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>21. To help to provide a safe and efficient highway network</b>							
Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network	LTP 2006 Average delay per vehicle mile – 44.2 (secs/vm). Stoke-on-Trent - 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-on-Trent – 91 (2004/05) Target of 75 by 2010	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<p><b>Summary:</b></p> <p>Policy will ensure that the residential needs of this specific section of the community are adequately addressed. The criteria in CSP7 will be considered when identifying suitable sites for Gypsy and Travellers sites in future Site Allocations DPDs. In addition both authorities contribute towards the North Staffordshire Gypsy and Traveller Working Group that is ensuring the recommendations and Action Plan from the Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment are being implemented.</p>							
<p><b>Mitigation proposals:</b></p> <p>At this early stage the SA has not highlighted any significant areas of concern. Clearly if through the monitoring system, any issues of concern are highlighted then mitigation measures will have to be developed</p>							

<b>Core Spatial Strategy – Policy CSP8 - Minerals</b>							
<b>SA Objectives and Indicators</b>	<b>Key baseline information and target (where available)</b>	<b>Impact</b> ✓✓ ✓ 0 x xx ?	<b>Likely timing of impact (short, med, long term)</b>	<b>Geographical scale: Urban/ Rural</b>	<b>Likelihood of impact: H/M/L</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent Impact</b>	<b>Commentary (include any cumulative, secondary or synergistic impacts and recommendations for improvement/ mitigation of adverse effects)</b>
<b>1. To help to meet the housing needs of the whole community</b>							
The number of non local authority owned vacant dwellings returned to occupation or demolished as a direct result of action by the local authority.	Stoke-on-Trent and NBC BVPI Number of unfit homes made fit or demolished in 2006/7 was 173 in Stoke-on-Trent and in Newcastle was 27	0					Not relevant.
Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 0% Stoke-on-Trent 0%	0					Not relevant.
Percentage of new homes permitted on previously developed land.	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 66.5% Stoke-on-Trent 99.6%	0					Not relevant.
Changes in house prices relative to the regional average	AMR 2006/7 House prices in Stoke-on-Trent - £87,993 and Newcastle - £142,560 are well below WM regional averages	0					Not relevant.
Number of houses completed annually	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle - 260 Stoke-on-Trent 850	0					Not relevant.
Proportion of households accepted as statutory homeless by the Authority within the last two years (BV 214)	BVPI 2006/7 0.85% of households accepted as being homeless in Stoke-on-Trent. Newcastle is 1%	0					Not relevant.

<b>2. To increase life expectancy and improve the health of the population overall</b>						
Percentage of population with good health	ONS 2001 Stoke-on-Trent 63% good, 24% fairly good, 13% not good  Newcastle 66% good, fairly good 23% and not good 11%.	o				Not relevant.
Life expectancy at birth	ONS 2001 Newcastle – Males 76.9, Females 81.5  Stoke-on-Trent – Males 74.5, Females 79.6	o				Not relevant.
<b>3. To provide the best possible environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment</b>						
Average weekly earnings by residence	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was £457.10  In Stoke-on-Trent it was £382.10	o				Not relevant.
Average weekly earnings by workplace	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was £400.70  In Stoke-on-Trent it was £394.30	o				Not relevant.
Jobs Density (ration of total jobs to working age population)	NOMIS 2006 In Newcastle it was 0.66  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 0.78	o				Not relevant.
Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active	NOMIS 2007  75.3% of the Newcastle population are economically active  74.9% of the Stoke-on-Trent population are economically active	o				Not relevant.

5 or more GCSE passes at grade A-C	SCC and DfES Newcastle 55.7%  Stoke-on-Trent 54%	o					Not relevant.
Number of VAT registrations (includes rural businesses)	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle registrations 265, de-registrations 230 Total Stock 2930.  In Stoke-on-Trent registrations 500, de-registrations 500 Total Stock 5040.	o					Not relevant.
Number of Jobseeker Allowance claimants in Borough and City	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was 1.9%  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 3.2%	o					Not relevant.
Sq metres of Class B development completed in year	AMR 2006/7 In Newcastle it was 16,121 m2  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 33,000m2	o					Not relevant.
Percentage of Class B development completed that has taken place on brownfield sites	AMR 2006/7 In Newcastle it was 72.8%  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 100%	o					Not relevant.
Quantity of national and regional quality employment land.	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 18 hectares.  In Stoke-on-Trent 40 hectares	o					Not relevant.

<b>4. To enable access to the widest range possible of shopping and commercial services for the resident population</b>							
Percentage retail/commercial floor space by type	North Staffs Retail and Leisure Study 2005.  For Newcastle Town Centre 19.86% convenience, comparison 51.86%; 18% services: 7.92% vacant.  Within Stoke-on-Trent City Centre 4.86% convenience, 50.81% comparison, 24.86% services, 18.02% vacant	O					Not relevant.
Loss of Community Facilities	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 3 facilities – 1 doctor's surgery, 1 adult education centre, 1 nursery school.  Stoke-on-Trent - no data	O					Not relevant.
<b>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</b>							
Rank of centre	Experian  Stoke-on-Trent is ranked 54 <sup>th</sup> (vitality 194 <sup>th</sup> and Newcastle 237 <sup>th</sup> (vitality 107 <sup>th</sup> ) out of the top 500 centres	O					Not relevant.
Number of vacant shop units	AMR 2006/7 259 vacant shops exist in Stoke-on-Trent.  Newcastle Town Centre 23 Other centres 15.	O					Not relevant.
Percentage of primary shopping frontage within town/city centre in A1 use	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 66.3%  Stoke-on-Trent : no data	O					Not relevant.

<b>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</b>						
Pattern of deprivation	Indices of Deprivation 2004 Stoke-on-Trent is 18 <sup>th</sup> most deprived area in in England. Newcastle is ranked 138 <sup>th</sup> out of 354 English districts	o				Not relevant.
Participation rates in sport	No local data currently available	o				Not relevant.
The number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12	NBC LPI 2006/7 & North Staffs Green Space Strategy Newcastle 2.86 per 1,000  Stoke-on-Trent – 2.16 per 1,000	o				Not relevant.
Percentage of Local Authority buildings open to the public in which all public areas are suitable for and accessible to disabled people	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 48.39%  Stoke-on-Trent 63.58%	o				Not relevant.
<b>7. Reduce crime and the fear of crime</b>						
Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 8.17  Stoke-on-Trent 17.04	o				Not relevant.
Violent crimes per 1000 population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 25.58  Stoke-on-Trent 37.70	o				Not relevant.
Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 9.57  Stoke-on-Trent 16.65	o				Not relevant.

The level of fear of crime in older people	LPI - Crime Audit 2007 Newcastle 31.3%  Stoke-on-Trent 1 <sup>st</sup> Citizen's panel – 20% very worried by crime, 47% fairly worried, 30% not worried, 3% not worried at all	o					Not relevant.
<b>8. To reduce the need to travel while increasing accessibility for all</b>							
Journey to work- modal split (% of car, bus,rail and other means of travel)	LTP 2006 Car 65%, Motorcycle 1%, Cycling 2%, Walking 13%, Taxi 1%, Work at Home 9%, Train 1%, Bus 8%.	o					Not relevant.
Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – Hospitals 86%, Town Centre 93%, GP 99%, High School 96%, Primary School 99% , Employment Sites 98%  Stoke on Trent 100% for all	o					Not relevant.
<b>9. To encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking</b>							
Cycle trips (annualised index)	LTP 2006 2004/5 94.6	o					Not relevant.
Total journeys by bus	LTP 2006 16,623, 000 in 2004/5	o					Not relevant.
Access to major shopping centre by bus	LTP 2006 Within 15 minutes 28.9%, within 30 minutes 82.4%	o					Not relevant.
Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network.	LTP 2006 Average delay per vehicle mile – 44.2 (secs/vm).	o					Not relevant.
Proportion of workforce covered by travel plans	LTP 2006 12.8% 2004/5	o					Not relevant.

Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – Hospitals 86%, Town Centre 93%, GP 99%, High School 96%, Primary School 99% , Employment Sites 98%  Stoke-on-Trent 100% for all	o					Not relevant.
<b>10. To increase the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new development and redevelopment.</b>							
Percentage of energy created from renewable sources	Regional Energy Strategy / AMR 2006/7 0% created from major renewable resources – does not account for decentralised microgeneration-monitoring system is being developed for both authorities	o					Not relevant.
Energy efficiency of dwellings	Newcastle Housing Stock Condition Survey 2002 – SAP rating 49  Stoke-on-Trent SAP rating 65	o					Not relevant.
<b>11. To improve air quality, creating cleaner and healthier air</b>							
Number of days per year that air quality is below national standards	LTP 2006 See LTP indicator M18 (LTP8)	o					Not relevant.
<b>12. Retain and enhance the species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan</b>							
No reduction in the abundance and distribution of BAP species/ habitats	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	o					Not relevant.
Increase in the area of native broadleaved woodland	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	o					Not relevant.
Reversal in the decline of farmland birds	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	o					Unlikely to be relevant.



Endangered species	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	o					Not relevant.
<b>13. Ensure that there is no loss in the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs, RIGs</b>							
Percentage loss of SBIs (known as NHAs in Stoke-on-Trent) and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded	No data currently available	o					Not relevant.
SSSI land of "unfavourable" condition	English Nature 62ha is in favourable condition out of a total of 82ha (75%)	o					Not relevant.
Number and size of local wildlife sites e.g. LNRs SBIs	NBC Local Plan A 57 SBIs in Newcastle Stoke-on-Trent 22 Natural Heritage Sites – total area 486ha	o					Not relevant.
<b>14. Increase the amount accessible natural green space</b>							
The area of Council owned parks and green spaces managed for biodiversity.	NBC LPI 2006/7 Newcastle 680 hectares.  Stoke-on-Trent 322ha	o					Not relevant.
Total area of Council owned parks and green spaces	NULBC AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 738 hectares  Stoke-on-Trent 678 hectares	o					Not relevant.
<b>15. Reduce the amount of land in SSSIs classified in an 'unfavourable' condition</b>							
Area and Number of SSSIs in 'favourable' condition	62Ha of SSSI is in favourable condition out of 82Ha Target of 95% by 2010	o					Not relevant.
<b>16. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites</b>							
Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	AMR 2006/7 66.5% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 99.6%	o					Not relevant.

Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	AMR 2006/7 72.8% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 100%	O					Not relevant.
Amount and type of development in the Green Belt	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – 3 permissions - 1 replacement dwelling, 1 new dwelling and 1 commercial unit  In Stoke-on-Trent no new development took place in the Green Belt	O					Not relevant.
Amount of waste collected per head of population	BVPI 2006/7  Newcastle 414.7 kg  Stoke-on-Trent 505.4kg	O					Not relevant.
Percentage of household/commercial waste recycled	Regional Energy Strategy / AMR 2006/7  13.5% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 14.79%	?	S/M	U	L	T	Potential for an increase in related waste streams in the short term
Amount of derelict/contaminated land	Derelict Land Monitoring 2006/07  Newcastle 102.67ha  Stoke – on-Trent 252ha	O					Not relevant.
<b>17. To reduce the amount of development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).</b>							
Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds and water quality	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – None  Stoke-on-Trent 2	O					Unlikely to be relevant.
Development incorporating SUDs	AMR 2007/8 proposed Indicator No data at present	O					Not relevant.

<b>18. To increase the efficient use of water resources.</b>						
Water consumption/extracted	Environment Agency Average daily consumption in Stoke-on-Trent and Newcastle is 136 litres/head/day  Industry average is 147litres/head/ day	o				Not relevant.
<b>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	Environment Agency  Newcastle – 29% good biological quality, 40% good chemical quality  Stoke-on-Trent – 5.79% good biological quality, 17.97% good chemical quality	o				Not relevant.
<b>20. To help to maintain distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area</b>						
Number of listed buildings including those at risk	NBC and SCC AMR 2006/7 and Buildings at Risk Register There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke-on-Trent and 378 in Newcastle (no buildings at risk register)	o				Not relevant.
Archaeological features and remains	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 Stoke-on-Trent - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle – 13 scheduled ancient monuments	o				Not relevant.
Number and area of listed parks and gardens	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke-on-Trent and 2 in Newcastle	o				Not relevant.
Number and area of conservation areas;	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke-on-Trent and 18 in Newcastle	o				Not relevant.

21. To help to provide a safe and efficient highway network						
Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network	LTP 2006 Average delay per vehicle mile – 44.2 (secs/vm). Stoke-on-Trent - 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-on-Trent – 91 (2004/05) Target of 75 by 2010	o				Not relevant.
<p><b>Summary:</b></p> <p>The purpose of this policy is to safeguard scarce Etruria Marl reserves and will ensure that if reserves are threatened by necessary surface development, steps will be taken to avoid sterilisation usually by advance working. Therefore essentially this policy is largely preventative and is unlikely to impact upon the sustainability of the plan area other than through safeguarding finite natural resources.</p>						
<p><b>Mitigation proposals:</b></p> <p>At this early stage the SA has not highlighted any significant areas of concern. Clearly if through the monitoring system, any issues of concern are highlighted then mitigation measures will have to be developed</p>						

<b>Core Strategic Policy 9: Comprehensive Area Regeneration</b>							
<b>SA Objectives and Indicators</b>	<b>Key baseline information and target (where available)</b>	<b>Impact</b> ✓✓ ✓ 0 x xx ?	<b>Likely timing of impact (short, med, long term)</b>	<b>Geographical scale: Urban/ Rural</b>	<b>Likelihood of impact: H/M/L</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent Impact</b>	<b>Commentary (include any cumulative, secondary or synergistic impacts and recommendations for improvement/ mitigation of adverse effects)</b>
<b>1. To help to meet the housing needs of the whole community</b>							
The number of non local authority owned vacant dwellings returned to occupation or demolished as a direct result of action by the local authority.	Stoke-on-Trent and NBC BVPI Number of unfit homes made fit or demolished in 2006/7 was 173 in Stoke-on-Trent and in Newcastle was 27	✓	<b>S/M/L</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>P</b>	Direct investment into priority areas. In particular through RENEWs transformational change of the housing markets through improvements and demolition to housing stock.
Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 0% Stoke-on-Trent 0%	✓	<b>M/L</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>P</b>	New provision of Affordable Housing provided where needed.
Percentage of new homes permitted on previously developed land.	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 66.5% Stoke-on-Trent 99.6%	✓✓	<b>M/L</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>P</b>	High proportion of new developments on previously developed land. i.e. renewal strategies prioritise the most deprived communities.
Changes in house prices relative to the regional average	AMR 2006/7 House prices in Stoke-on-Trent - £87,993 and Newcastle - £142,560 are well below WM regional averages	✓✓	<b>S/M/L</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>P</b>	The aims of the CSS and RENEW North Staffordshire aim to transform the plan areas housing market.
Number of houses completed annually	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle - 260 Stoke-on-Trent 850	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Proportion of households accepted as statutory homeless by the Authority within the last two years (BV 214)	BVPI 2006/7 0.85% of households accepted as being homeless in Stoke-on-Trent. Newcastle is 1%	-	-	-	-	-	Improving access to affordable housing and general housing provision may contribute towards reducing homelessness.
<b>2. To increase life expectancy and improve the health of the population overall</b>							
Percentage of population with good health	ONS 2001  Stoke-on-Trent 63% good, 24% fairly good, 13% not good  Newcastle 66% good, fairly good 23% and not good 11%.	✓	M/L	Urban	M	P	Focussing regeneration to the most deprived communities will have an impact on improvements to the communities health
Life expectancy at birth	ONS 2001  Newcastle – Males 76.9, Females 81.5  Stoke-on-Trent – Males 74.5, Females 79.6	✓	M/L	Urban	M	P	Focussing regeneration to the most deprived communities will have an impact on improvements to the communities health
<b>3. To provide the best possible environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment</b>							
Average weekly earnings by residence	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was £457.10  In Stoke-on-Trent it was £382.10	✓	M/L	Urban	M	P	Business Development will be managed to match regeneration partners investment streams towards priority areas

Average weekly earnings by workplace	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was £400.70  In Stoke-on-Trent it was £394.30	✓	M/L	Urban	M	P	Business Development will be managed to match regeneration partners investment streams towards priority areas
Jobs Density (ration of total jobs to working age population)	NOMIS 2006 In Newcastle it was 0.66  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 0.78	✓	M/L	Urban	M	P	Business Development will be managed to match regeneration partners investment streams towards priority areas
Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active	NOMIS 2007  75.3% of the Newcastle population are economically active  74.9% of the Stoke-on-Trent population are economically active	✓	M/L	Urban	M	P	Business Development will be managed to match regeneration partners investment streams towards priority areas
5 or more GCSE passes at grade A-C	SCC and DfES Newcastle 55.7%  Stoke-on-Trent 54%	O	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number of VAT registrations (includes rural businesses)	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle registrations 265, de-registrations 230 Total Stock 2930.  In Stoke-on-Trent registrations 500, de-registrations 500 Total Stock 5040.	O	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number of Jobseeker Allowance claimants in Borough and City	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was 1.9%  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 3.2%	O	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Sq metres of Class B development completed in year	AMR 2006/7 In Newcastle it was 16,121 m2  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 33,000m2	O	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of Class B development completed that has taken place on brownfield sites	AMR 2006/7 In Newcastle it was 72.8%  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 100%	✓✓	M/L	Urban	H	P	The principle of focusing development towards the areas of most need will clearly mean that the percentage of new employment development on brownfield land will be high.
Quantity of national and regional quality employment land.	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 18 hectares.  In Stoke-on-Trent 40 hectares	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>4. To enable access to the widest range possible of shopping and commercial services for the resident population</b>							
Percentage retail/commercial floor space by type	North Staffs Retail and Leisure Study 2005.  For Newcastle Town Centre 19.86% convenience, comparison 51.86%; 18% services; 7.92% vacant.  Within Stoke-on-Trent City Centre 4.86% convenience, 50.81% comparison, 24.86% services, 18.02% vacant	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Loss of Community Facilities	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 3 facilities – 1 doctor's surgery, 1 adult education centre, 1 nursery school.  Stoke-on-Trent - no data	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact



<b>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</b>							
Rank of centre	Experian Stoke-on-Trent is ranked 54 <sup>th</sup> (vitality 194 <sup>th</sup> and Newcastle 237 <sup>th</sup> (vitality 107 <sup>th</sup> ) out of the top 500 centres	✓	M/L	Urban	H	P	Comprehensive Area Regeneration aims to develop the most deprived areas and concentrate a wide range of regeneration efforts in these areas. This will turn around the vitality and viability of plan centres.
Number of vacant shop units	AMR 2006/7 259 vacant shops exist in Stoke-on-Trent.  Newcastle Town Centre 23 Other centres 15.	✓	M/L	Urban	H	P	As above
Percentage of primary shopping frontage within town/city centre in A1 use	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 66.3%  Stoke-on-Trent : no data	✓	M/L	Urban	H	P	As above
<b>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</b>							
Pattern of deprivation	Indices of Deprivation 2004 Stoke-on-Trent is 18 <sup>th</sup> most deprived area in in England. Newcastle is ranked 138 <sup>th</sup> out of 354 English districts	✓✓	M/L	Urban	H	P	Focussed regeneration in areas of need to have a wide ranging positive impact
Participation rates in sport	No local data currently available	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
The number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12	NBC LPI 2006/7 & North Staffs Green Space Strategy Newcastle 2.86 per 1,000  Stoke-on-Trent – 2.16 per 1,000	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Percentage of Local Authority buildings open to the public in which all public areas are suitable for and accessible to disabled people	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 48.39%  Stoke-on-Trent 63.58%	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>7. Reduce crime and the fear of crime</b>							
Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 8.17  Stoke-on-Trent 17.04	✓	M/L	Urban	H	P	Regeneration schemes to include crime reduction measures
Violent crimes per 1000 population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 25.58  Stoke-on-Trent 37.70	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 9.57  Stoke-on-Trent 16.65	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
The level of fear of crime in older people	LPI - Crime Audit 2007 Newcastle 31.3%  Stoke-on-Trent 1 <sup>st</sup> Citizen's panel – 20% very worried by crime, 47% fairly worried, 30% not worried, 3% not worried at all	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>8. To reduce the need to travel while increasing accessibility for all</b>							
Journey to work- modal split (% of car, bus,rail and other means of travel)	LTP 2006 Car 65%, Motorcycle 1%, Cycling 2%, Walking 13%, Taxi 1%, Work at Home 9%, Train 1%, Bus 8%.	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – Hospitals 86%, Town Centre 93%, GP 99%, High School 96%, Primary School 99% , Employment Sites 98%  Stoke on Trent 100% for all	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>9. To encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking</b>							
Cycle trips (annualised index)	LTP 2006 2004/5 94.6	✓	M/L	Urban	M	P	Transforming areas easily accessible by public transport and reversing out migration to outer suburbs will lesson the need to rely on private cars as the primary mode of transport.
Total journeys by bus	LTP 2006 16,623, 000 in 2004/5	✓	M/L	Urban	M	P	Transforming areas easily accessible by public transport and reversing out migration to outer suburbs will lesson the need to rely on private cars as the primary mode of transport
Access to major shopping centre by bus	LTP 2006 Within 15 minutes 28.9%, within 30 minutes 82.4%	✓	M/L	Urban	M	P	Transforming areas easily accessible by public transport and reversing out migration to outer suburbs will lesson the need to rely on private cars as the primary mode of transport
Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network.	LTP 2006 Average delay per vehicle mile – 44.2 (secs/vm).	✓	M/L	Urban	M	P	Transforming areas easily accessible by public transport and reversing out migration to outer suburbs will lesson the need to rely on private cars as the primary mode of transport

Proportion of workforce covered by travel plans	LTP 2006 12.8% 2004/5	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – Hospitals 86%, Town Centre 93%, GP 99%, High School 96%, Primary School 99% , Employment Sites 98%  Stoke-on-Trent 100% for all	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>10. To increase the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new development and redevelopment.</b>							
Percentage of energy created from renewable sources	Regional Energy Strategy / AMR 2006/7 0% created from major renewable resources – does not account for decentralised microgeneration-monitoring system is being developed for both authorities	✓	M/L	Urban	M	P	Opportunities for new developments to utilise renewal energy.
Energy efficiency of dwellings	Newcastle Housing Stock Condition Survey 2002 – SAP rating 49  Stoke-on-Trent SAP rating 65	✓	M/L	Urban	M	P	Improvements through regeneration programme
<b>11. To improve air quality, creating cleaner and healthier air</b>							
Number of days per year that air quality is below national standards	LTP 2006 See LTP indicator M18 (LTP8)	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>12. Retain and enhance the species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan</b>							
No reduction in the abundance and distribution of BAP species/ habitats	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Increase in the area of native broadleaved woodland	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Reversal in the decline of farmland birds	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Endangered species	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>13. Ensure that there is no loss in the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs, RIGs</b>							
Percentage loss of SBIs (known as NHAs in Stoke-on-Trent) and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded	No data currently available	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
SSSI land of "unfavourable" condition	English Nature 62ha is in favourable condition out of a total of 82ha (75%)	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number and size of local wildlife sites e.g. LNRs SBIs	NBC Local Plan A 57 SBIs in Newcastle Stoke-on-Trent 22 Natural Heritage Sites – total area 486ha	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>14. Increase the amount accessible natural green space</b>							
The area of Council owned parks and green spaces managed for biodiversity.	NBC LPI 2006/7 Newcastle 680 hectares. Stoke-on-Trent 322ha	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Total area of Council owned parks and green spaces	NULBC AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 738 hectares Stoke-on-Trent 678 hectares	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

<b>15. Reduce the amount of land in SSSIs classified in an 'unfavourable' condition</b>							
Area and Number of SSSIs in 'favourable' condition	62Ha of SSSI is in favourable condition out of 82Ha Target of 95% by 2010	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>16. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites</b>							
Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	AMR 2006/7 66.5% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 99.6%	✓✓	M/L	Urban	H	P	Focus development on areas most in need i.e. previously developed.
Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	AMR 2006/7 72.8% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 100%	✓✓	M/L	Urban	H	P	Focussed within NSRZ ie. Previously developed
Amount and type of development in the Green Belt	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – 3 permissions - 1 replacement dwelling, 1 new dwelling and 1 commercial unit  In Stoke-on-Trent no new development took place in the Green Belt	-	-	-	-	-	Minimal
Amount of waste collected per head of population	BVPI 2006/7  Newcastle 414.7 kg  Stoke-on-Trent 505.4kg	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of household/commercial waste recycled	Regional Energy Strategy / AMR 2006/7  13.5% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 14.79%	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Amount of derelict/contaminated land	Derelict Land Monitoring 2006/07 Newcastle 102.67ha Stoke – on-Trent 252ha	-	-	-	-	-	Maximising use of existing brownfield sites therefore reclamation of sites will be part of regeneration process
<b>17. To reduce the amount of development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).</b>							
Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds and water quality	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – None Stoke-on-Trent 2	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Development incorporating SUDs	AMR 2007/8 proposed Indicator No data at present	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>18. To increase the efficient use of water resources.</b>							
Water consumption/extracted	Environment Agency Average daily consumption in Stoke-on-Trent and Newcastle is 136 litres/ head/day  Industry average is 147litres/ head/ day	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>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	Environment Agency Newcastle – 29% good biological quality, 40% good chemical quality  Stoke-on-Trent – 5.79% good biological quality, 17.97% good chemical quality	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

<b>20. To help to maintain distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area</b>							
Number of listed buildings including those at risk	NBC and SCC AMR 2006/7 and Buildings at Risk Register There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke-on-Trent and 378 in Newcastle (no buildings at risk register)	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Archaeological features and remains	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 Stoke-on-Trent - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle – 13 scheduled ancient monuments	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number and area of listed parks and gardens	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke-on-Trent and 2 in Newcastle	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number and area of conservation areas;	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke-on-Trent and 18 in Newcastle	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>21. To help to provide a safe and efficient highway network</b>							
Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network	LTP 2006 Average delay per vehicle mile – 44.2 (secs/vm). Stoke-on-Trent - 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-on-Trent – 91 (2004/05) Target of 75 by 2010	-	-	-	-	-	No clear impact



**Summary:**

The aim of the strategy is to ensure that policies are put into practice. In order to achieve our targeted comprehensive area regeneration approach it is necessary for a wide range of partners to work together to achieve coordinated mid and long term goals. This policy establishes the need for partnership working and to utilize resources in an effective way to ensure integrated renewal strategies for the most deprived communities and coordinated housing market renewal, economic, employment and environmental efforts. This policy has positive benefits for sustainability measures particularly to meet housing and local service needs of the community and align and encourage employment opportunities.

**Mitigation proposals:**

At this early stage the SA has not highlighted any significant areas of concern. Clearly if through the monitoring system, any issues of concern are highlighted then mitigation measures will have to be developed

## Core Strategic Policy 10: Planning Agreements

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)
<b>1. To help to meet the housing needs of the whole community</b>							
The number of non local authority owned vacant dwellings returned to occupation or demolished as a direct result of action by the local authority.	Stoke-on-Trent and NBC BVPI Number of unfit homes made fit or demolished in 2006/7 was 173 in Stoke-on-Trent and in Newcastle was 27	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 0% Stoke-on-Trent 0%	✓✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	The policy sets out the areas where developer contributions will be sought. A key part of this will be the provision of affordable housing through section 106 agreements
Percentage of new homes permitted on previously developed land.	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 66.5% Stoke-on-Trent 99.6%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Changes in house prices relative to the regional average	AMR 2006/7 House prices in Stoke-on-Trent - £87,993 and Newcastle - £142,560 are well below WM regional averages	?	?M/L	Urban/Rural	L	T	There is a slight concern that the cost of infrastructure provision secured through developer contributions may be indirectly passed onto house buyers. Therefore exacerbating issues of affordability
Number of houses completed annually	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle - 260 Stoke-on-Trent 850	?	?M/L	Urban/Rural	L	T	There is a slight concern that the cost of infrastructure provision secured through developer contributions may be indirectly passed onto house buyers. Therefore exacerbating issues of affordability

Proportion of households accepted as statutory homeless by the Authority within the last two years (BV 214)	BVPI 2006/7 0.85% of households accepted as being homeless in Stoke-on-Trent. Newcastle is 1%	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	The policy sets out the areas where developer contributions will be sought. A key part of this will be the provision of affordable housing through section 106 agreements. This may have an impact upon levels of homelessness, although it is accepted that affordability is not the only cause of homelessness
<b>2. To increase life expectancy and improve the health of the population overall</b>							
Percentage of population with good health	ONS 2001  Stoke-on-Trent 63% good, 24% fairly good, 13% not good  Newcastle 66% good, fairly good 23% and not good 11%.	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	The provision of essential infrastructure such as high quality affordable housing, accessible public open space, community facilities etc, may have a beneficial impact upon the health of the community
Life expectancy at birth	ONS 2001  Newcastle – Males 76.9, Females 81.5  Stoke-on-Trent – Males 74.5, Females 79.6	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	The provision of essential infrastructure such as high quality affordable housing, accessible public open space, community facilities etc, may have a beneficial impact upon the health of the community
<b>3. To provide the best possible environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment</b>							
Average weekly earnings by residence	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was £457.10  In Stoke-on-Trent it was £382.10	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Average weekly earnings by workplace	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was £400.70  In Stoke-on-Trent it was £394.30	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Jobs Density (ration of total jobs to working age population)	NOMIS 2006 In Newcastle it was 0.66  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 0.78	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active	NOMIS 2007  75.3% of the Newcastle population are economically active  74.9% of the Stoke-on-Trent population are economically active	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
5 or more GCSE passes at grade A-C	SCC and DfES Newcastle 55.7%  Stoke-on-Trent 54%	✓	<b>M/L</b>	<b>Urban/Rural</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>P</b>	The policy identifies education infrastructure as an area where developer contributions may be sought. This may have a beneficial impact upon educational achievements in the plan area
Number of VAT registrations (includes rural businesses)	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle registrations 265, de-registrations 230 Total Stock 2930.  In Stoke-on-Trent registrations 500, de-registrations 500 Total Stock 5040.	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number of Jobseeker Allowance claimants in Borough and City	NOMIS 2007 In Newcastle it was 1.9%  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 3.2%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Sq metres of Class B development completed in year	AMR 2006/7 In Newcastle it was 16,121 m2  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 33,000m2	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of Class B development completed that has taken place on brownfield sites	AMR 2006/7 In Newcastle it was 72.8%  In Stoke-on-Trent it was 100%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Quantity of national and regional quality employment land.	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 18 hectares.  In Stoke-on-Trent 40 hectares	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>4. To enable access to the widest range possible of shopping and commercial services for the resident population</b>							
Percentage retail/ commercial floor space by type	North Staffs Retail and Leisure Study 2005.  For Newcastle Town Centre 19.86% convenience, comparison 51.86%; 18% services: 7.92% vacant.  Within Stoke-on-Trent City Centre 4.86% convenience, 50.81% comparison, 24.86% services, 18.02% vacant	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Loss of Community Facilities	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 3 facilities – 1 doctor's surgery, 1 adult education centre, 1 nursery school.  Stoke-on-Trent - no data	√?	M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	The policy identifies the provision of essential community facilities as an area where developer contributions may be sought. Whilst this will not prevent the loss of facilities it may provide mitigation for any potential losses.
<b>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</b>							
Rank of centre	Experian  Stoke-on-Trent is ranked 54 <sup>th</sup> (vitality 194 <sup>th</sup> and Newcastle 237 <sup>th</sup> (vitality 107 <sup>th</sup> ) out of the top 500 centres	√?	M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	Improvements to transport infrastructure through developer contributions may improve access to the centres may enhance their vitality and viability
Number of vacant shop units	AMR 2006/7 259 vacant shops exist in Stoke-on-Trent.  Newcastle Town Centre 23 Other centres 15.	√?	M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	Improvements to transport infrastructure through developer contributions may improve access to the centres may enhance their vitality and viability

Percentage of primary shopping frontage within town/city centre in A1 use	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 66.3%  Stoke-on-Trent : no data	✓?	M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	Improvements to transport infrastructure through developer contributions may improve access to the centres may enhance their vitality and viability
<b>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</b>							
Pattern of deprivation	Indices of Deprivation 2004 Stoke-on-Trent is 18 <sup>th</sup> most deprived area in in England. Newcastle is ranked 138 <sup>th</sup> out of 354 English districts	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	Provision of essential infrastructure such as high quality affordable housing, health facilities, education facilities, open space etc – may have a beneficial impact upon level of deprivation in the plan area.
Participation rates in sport	No local data currently available	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	Developer contributions will be sought for the provision of community facilities – this may include sports/leisure facilities, and therefore may improve access to facilities.
The number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12	NBC LPI 2006/7 & North Staffs Green Space Strategy Newcastle 2.86 per 1,000  Stoke-on-Trent – 2.16 per 1,000						Developer contributions will be sought for the provision of public open spaces. Developer contributions will play a key role in funding the implementation of the Urban North Staffordshire Green Space Strategy
Percentage of Local Authority buildings open to the public in which all public areas are suitable for and accessible to disabled people	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 48.39%  Stoke-on-Trent 63.58%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>7. Reduce crime and the fear of crime</b>							
Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 8.17  Stoke-on-Trent 17.04	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Violent crimes per 1000 population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 25.58  Stoke-on-Trent 37.70	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 9.57  Stoke-on-Trent 16.65	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

The level of fear of crime in older people	LPI - Crime Audit 2007 Newcastle 31.3%  Stoke-on-Trent 1 <sup>st</sup> Citizen's panel – 20% very worried by crime, 47% fairly worried, 30% not worried, 3% not worried at all	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>8. To reduce the need to travel while increasing accessibility for all</b>							
Journey to work- modal split (% of car, bus,rail and other means of travel)	LTP 2006 Car 65%, Motorcycle 1%, Cycling 2%, Walking 13%, Taxi 1%, Work at Home 9%, Train 1%, Bus 8%.	✓✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	Developer contributions through section 106 agreements will provide a major funding source for essential transport infrastructure and for the implementation of local transport strategies. A key aim of these strategies will be the increased reliance upon sustainable modes of transport – public transport, cycling, walking etc.
Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – Hospitals 86%, Town Centre 93%, GP 99%, High School 96%, Primary School 99% , Employment Sites 98%  Stoke on Trent 100% for all	✓✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	Developer contributions through section 106 agreements will provide a major funding source for essential transport infrastructure and for the implementation of local transport strategies. A key aim of these strategies will be the increased reliance upon sustainable modes of transport – public transport, cycling, walking etc.
<b>9. To encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking</b>							
Cycle trips (annualised index)	LTP 2006 2004/5 94.6	✓✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	Developer contributions through section 106 agreements will provide a major funding source for essential transport infrastructure and for the implementation of local transport strategies. A key aim of these strategies will be the increased reliance upon sustainable modes of transport – public transport, cycling, walking etc.
Total journeys by bus	LTP 2006 16,623, 000 in 2004/5	✓✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	Developer contributions through section 106 agreements will provide a major funding source for essential transport infrastructure and for the implementation of local transport strategies. A key aim of these strategies will be the increased reliance upon sustainable modes of transport – public transport, cycling, walking etc.
Access to major shopping centre by bus	LTP 2006 Within 15 minutes 28.9%, within 30 minutes 82.4%	✓✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	Developer contributions through section 106 agreements will provide a major funding source for essential transport infrastructure and for the implementation of local transport strategies. A key aim of these strategies will be the increased reliance upon sustainable modes of transport – public transport, cycling, walking etc.

Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network.	LTP 2006 Average delay per vehicle mile – 44.2 (secs/vm).	✓✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	Developer contributions through section 106 agreements will provide a major funding source for essential transport infrastructure and for the implementation of local transport strategies. A key aim of these strategies will be the increased reliance upon sustainable modes of transport – public transport, cycling, walking etc.
Proportion of workforce covered by travel plans	LTP 2006 12.8% 2004/5	✓✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	Developer contributions through section 106 agreements will provide a major funding source for essential transport infrastructure and for the implementation of local transport strategies. A key aim of these strategies will be the increased reliance upon sustainable modes of transport – public transport, cycling, walking etc.
Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – Hospitals 86%, Town Centre 93%, GP 99%, High School 96%, Primary School 99% , Employment Sites 98%  Stoke-on-Trent 100% for all	✓✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	Developer contributions through section 106 agreements will provide a major funding source for essential transport infrastructure and for the implementation of local transport strategies. A key aim of these strategies will be the increased reliance upon sustainable modes of transport – public transport, cycling, walking etc.
<b>10. To increase the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new development and redevelopment.</b>							
Percentage of energy created from renewable sources	Regional Energy Strategy / AMR 2006/7 0% created from major renewable resources – does not account for decentralised microgeneration-monitoring system is being developed for both authorities	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Energy efficiency of dwellings	Newcastle Housing Stock Condition Survey 2002 – SAP rating 49  Stoke-on-Trent SAP rating 65	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact



<b>11. To improve air quality, creating cleaner and healthier air</b>							
Number of days per year that air quality is below national standards	LTP 2006 See LTP indicator M18 (LTP8)	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>12. Retain and enhance the species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan</b>							
No reduction in the abundance and distribution of BAP species/ habitats	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	✓?	M/L	Urban/Rural	M/L	P	It may be possible to secure funding through developer contributions to fund environmental/biodiversity enhancement of mitigation measures
Increase in the area of native broadleaved woodland	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Reversal in the decline of farmland birds	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Endangered species	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan/ Staffordshire Ecological Record	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>13. Ensure that there is no loss in the extent and quality of SBIs, LNRs, RIGs</b>							
Percentage loss of SBIs (known as NHAs in Stoke-on-Trent) and number of Grade 1 sites downgraded	No data currently available	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
SSSI land of "unfavourable" condition	English Nature 62ha is in favourable condition out of a total of 82ha (75%)	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number and size of local wildlife sites e.g. LNRs SBIs	NBC Local Plan A 57 SBIs in Newcastle Stoke-on-Trent 22 Natural Heritage Sites – total area 486ha	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

<b>14. Increase the amount accessible natural green space</b>							
The area of Council owned parks and green spaces managed for biodiversity.	NBC LPI 2006/7 Newcastle 680 hectares.  Stoke-on-Trent 322ha	✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	Developer contributions will be sought to fund key elements of the North Staffordshire Green Space Strategy – this will include producing biodiversity action plans for council owned open space
Total area of Council owned parks and green spaces	NULBC AMR 2006/7 Newcastle 738 hectares  Stoke-on-Trent 678 hectares	✓?	M/L	Urban/Rural	M	P	May not have an impact upon quantity but should have a positive impact upon the quality of green spaces
<b>15. Reduce the amount of land in SSSIs classified in an 'unfavourable' condition</b>							
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 clear impact
<b>16. To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites</b>							
Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	AMR 2006/7 66.5% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 99.6%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	AMR 2006/7 72.8% in Newcastle  Stoke-on-Trent 100%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Amount and type of development in the Green Belt	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – 3 permissions - 1 replacement dwelling, 1 new dwelling and 1 commercial unit  In Stoke-on-Trent no new development took place in the Green Belt	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

Amount of waste collected per head of population	BVPI 2006/7 Newcastle 414.7 kg Stoke-on-Trent 505.4kg	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Percentage of household/commercial waste recycled	Regional Energy Strategy / AMR 2006/7 13.5% in Newcastle Stoke-on-Trent 14.79%	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Amount of derelict/contaminated land	Derelict Land Monitoring 2006/07 Newcastle 102.67ha Stoke – on-Trent 252ha	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>17. To reduce the amount of development within the floodplain and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).</b>							
Number of applications contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds and water quality	AMR 2006/7 Newcastle – None Stoke-on-Trent 2	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Development incorporating SUDs	AMR 2007/8 proposed Indicator No data at present	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>18. To increase the efficient use of water resources.</b>							
Water consumption/extracted	Environment Agency Average daily consumption in Stoke-on-Trent and Newcastle is 136 litres/head/day  Industry average is 147litres/ head/ day	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

<b>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	Environment Agency  Newcastle – 29% good biological quality, 40% good chemical quality  Stoke-on-Trent – 5.79% good biological quality, 17.97% good chemical quality	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
<b>20. To help to maintain distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area</b>							
Number of listed buildings including those at risk	NBC and SCC AMR 2006/7 and Buildings at Risk Register There are 192 listed buildings (34 at risk) in Stoke-on-Trent and 378 in Newcastle (no buildings at risk register)	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Archaeological features and remains	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 Stoke-on-Trent - 598 includes 5 scheduled ancient monuments Newcastle – 13 scheduled ancient monuments	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number and area of listed parks and gardens	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 There are 4 listed parks & gardens in Stoke-on-Trent and 2 in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact
Number and area of conservation areas;	NULBC/SOT AMR 2006/7 There are 23 conservation areas in Stoke-on-Trent and 18 in Newcastle	0	-	-	-	-	No clear impact

21. To help to provide a safe and efficient highway network							
Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network	LTP 2006 Average delay per vehicle mile – 44.2 (secs/vm). Stoke-on-Trent - 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-on-Trent – 91 (2004/05) Target of 75 by 2010	✓✓	M/L	Urban/Rural	H	P	Developer contributions through section 106 agreements will provide a major funding source for essential transport infrastructure and for the implementation of local transport strategies. A key aim of these strategies will be the increased reliance upon sustainable modes of transport – public transport, cycling, walking etc.  This should, in the long term, have a significant impact upon the efficiency of the plan area's transport network – and should address issues of congestion.
<p><b>Summary:</b></p> <p>The policy aims to ensure that all new development makes adequate provision for essential infrastructure, community facilities, open spaces etc needed as a direct (or cumulative) result of the development. As such it is likely to have a significant positive impact upon the sustainability of the plan area. There is a slight concern that the cumulative effect of requiring contributions towards transport infrastructure, education, open space, affordable housing etc could result in some developments becoming economically unviable.</p>							
<p><b>Mitigation proposals:</b></p> <p>At this early stage the SA has not highlighted any significant areas of concern. Clearly if through the monitoring system, any issues of concern are highlighted then mitigation measures will have to be developed. As stated above there may be occasions when the cumulative effect of multiple s106 requirements may render a development potentially unviable. This may require a degree of flexibility when negotiating with developers.</p>							