



City of  
**Stoke-on-Trent**

**Stoke-on-Trent City Council**

**Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report**

Prepared on behalf of Stoke-on-Trent City-Council

April 2021

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## **NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

### **What is Sustainability Appraisal?**

- i Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is a process whereby the potential social, environmental and economic effects of a plan or project are identified and assessed. Mitigation or compensatory measures which may be required to overcome any negative effects are also identified as part of the appraisal process. This SA Scoping Report identifies the requirements under the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive and the approach to SA included in the document incorporates SEA requirements. There is a Glossary at Appendix 3 which provides a definition of the terms used within this document.

### **What have we done in the past?**

- i The 2009 adopted Newcastle-under-Lyme and Stoke-on-Trent Core Spatial Strategy was informed by a process of SA. The document states, “Sustainability appraisal has been integrated throughout the plan making process, from the earliest options presented through to the final submission Core Spatial Strategy. Results from the various stages of appraisal have provided key evidence for the identification of, and justification for, the preferred strategies and policies included in this Core Spatial Strategy”. The findings of the previous SA were used to inform the preparation of the Core Spatial Strategy.

### **Why do we need a new SA Scoping Report?**

- ii The approach to sustainability appraisal is set out in national planning policy, via the National Planning Policy Framework and the Planning Practice Guidance. The findings of the previous SA used during the preparation of the Core Spatial Strategy are now out of date and require updating.
- iv Stoke-on-Trent City Council had previously commenced the preparation of a Joint Local Plan with Newcastle-under-Lyme Council but work on this document was stopped in December 2020 and a stand-alone Local Plan for the Stoke-on-Trent City Council area is being undertaken, which once adopted, will replace the Core Spatial Strategy and Saved Local Plan policies.
- v A new SA Scoping Report is required in order to test the potential sustainability of proposed new planning policies and site allocations within the new Stoke-on-Trent City Local Plan (the Local Plan).

## **What does this SA Scoping Report do?**

- vi. This SA Scoping Report has reviewed and updated all the available baseline data for the Stoke-on-Trent City Council area to provide a 'snap-shot' of the relevant social, environmental and economic indicators relevant to the SA process for the Local Plan. Where possible this includes information on historic and likely future trends and also considers the likely future 'evolution' of the area without a plan or programme in place. To provide the context for this, other plans and programmes that are relevant are identified in the SA Scoping Report.
- vii. The updated baseline data has been used to inform the SA process, including setting the new Sustainability Objectives and assessing the potential short, medium, long term and cumulative effects of Local Plan policies and site allocations on the social, economic and environmental conditions of the area.
- viii. The SA methodology set out in this Scoping Report will be used to undertake assessments of proposed Local Plan policies and site allocations and, where considered to be required, Supplementary Planning Documents.

## **How will Sustainability Appraisal be undertaken?**

- ix. The SA process that the council will use for assessing the Local Plan is set out in this document. This includes detailed explanation of the assessments to be undertaken at the different stages in the plan preparation process, including the SA objectives to be used to assess plans and policies.

## **Next steps?**

- x. This SA Scoping Report will be the subject to formal consultation during May 2021 with statutory consultees/stakeholders and the comments received taken into account. This included, as a minimum the three statutory environmental consultation bodies set out in the SEA Regulations (namely Natural England, Environment Agency and Historic England).

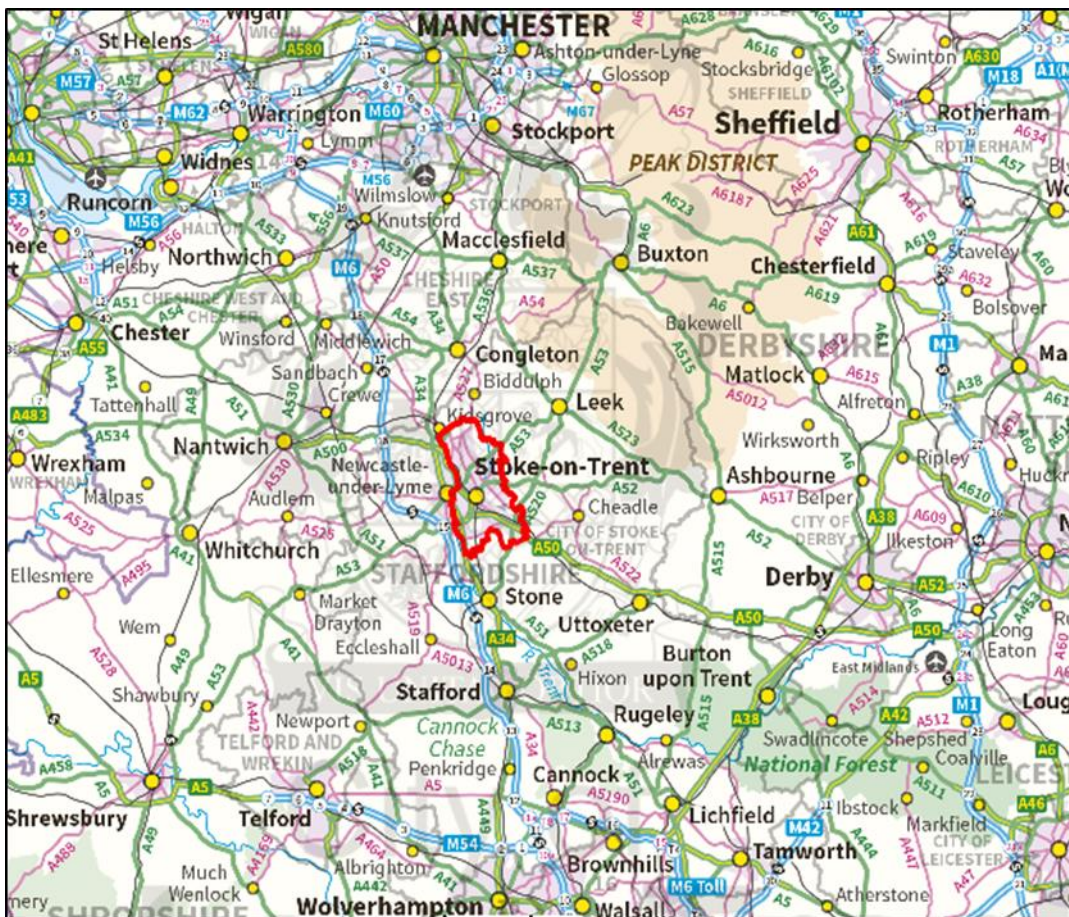
# Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

## Introduction

### Locational Context

- 1.1 The maps below show the locational context of Stoke-on-Trent (edged red on the map). The area is located between Manchester and Birmingham. It is also in close proximity of the Peak District National Park, located to the east, and Derby is located to the south east of Stoke-on-Trent. The county town of Stafford is to the south.

### Map 1: Locational Context

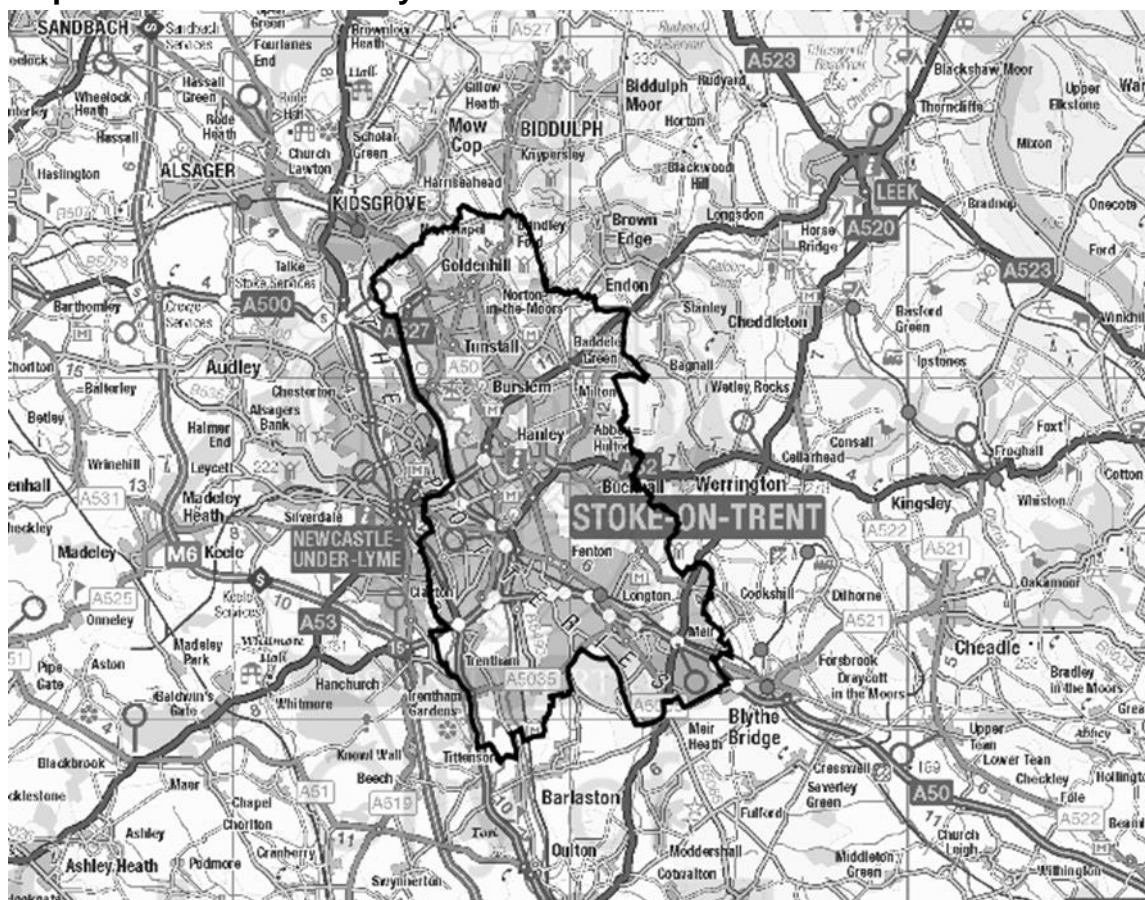


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Source: [Stoke-on-Trent City Council Website Map](#)



## Map 2: Stoke-on-Trent City Council Administrative Area



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Source: [Stoke-on-Trent City Council Website Map](#)

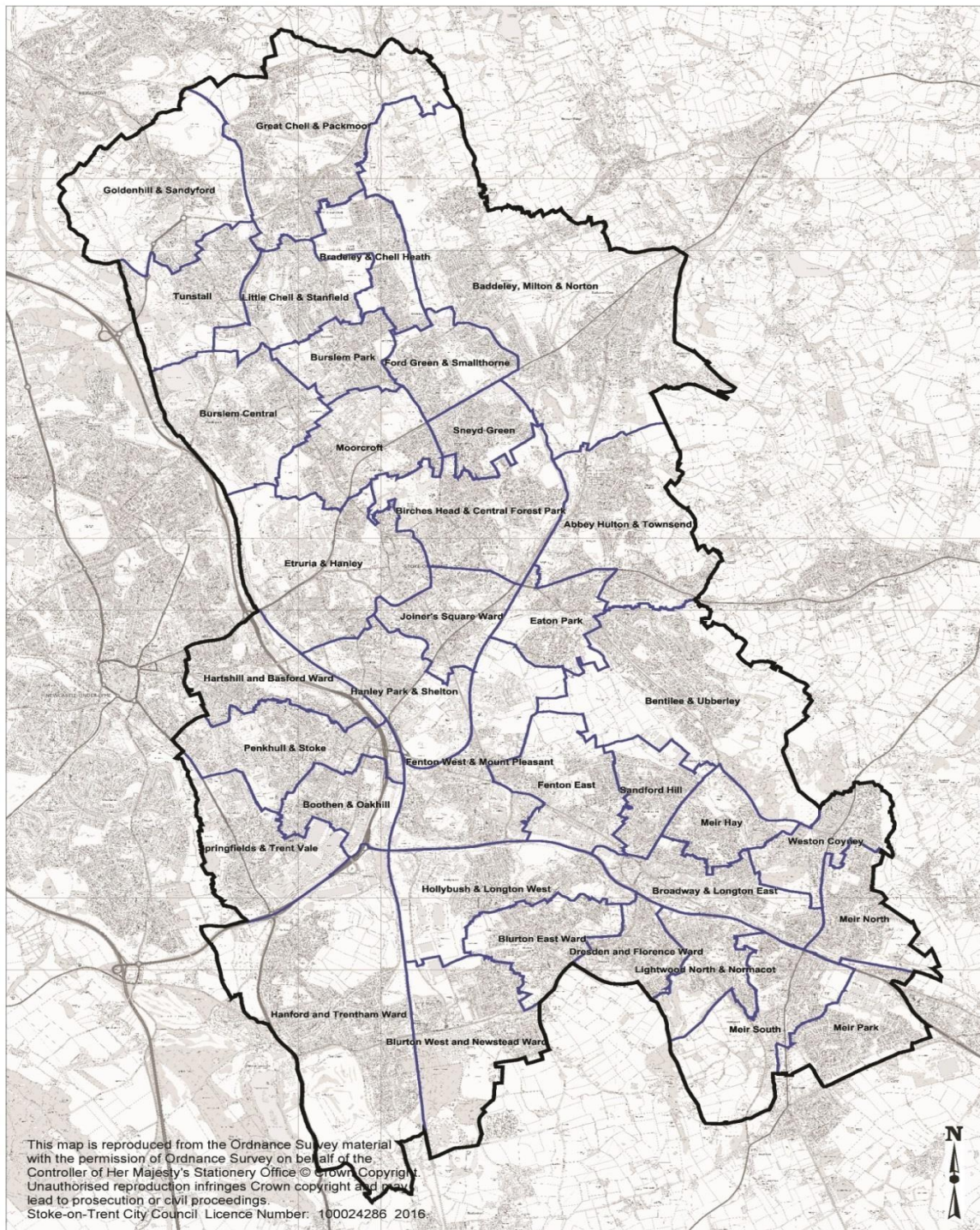
### Reason for preparing a new Scoping Report

- 12 The approach to sustainability appraisal is set out in national planning policy, via the National Planning Policy Framework and the Planning Practice Guidance.
- 13 Stoke-on-Trent City Council had previously commenced the preparation of a Joint Local Plan with Newcastle-under-Lyme Council but work on this document was stopped in December 2020 and a stand-alone Local Plan for the Stoke-on-Trent City Council area is being undertaken which once adopted will replace the Core Spatial Strategy and Saved Local Plan policies.
- 14 Stoke-on-Trent shares an urban area and many interconnections with Newcastle-under-Lyme. The SA will fully consider all relevant cross-boundary considerations.



- 15 A new SA Scoping Report is required in order to test the potential sustainability of proposed new planning policies and site allocations within the new Stoke-on-Trent City Local Plan (the Local Plan). The SA process, as set out within this Scoping Report, will play an important role in informing the production of the Local Plan which, once adopted, will form the development plan for the Stoke-on-Trent City Council area.

**Map 3: Stoke-on-Trent City Council Wards**





## **Requirement to undertake Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment**

### **Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive**

- 1.6 This SA Scoping Report incorporates the requirements to undertake Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to assess the effects of new plans and programmes on the environment. The SEA Directive requires that this assessment takes account of other relevant plans and programmes. This approach seeks to ensure that any objectives and environmental considerations arising from such other relevant plans and programmes can be taken into account during the production of a development plan document.
- 1.7 There are different levels of plans and programmes that are relevant to future development plan documents. A full list of plans and programmes which are considered to be relevant is provided within Appendix 1 of this document. A brief summary of each of the main plans and programmes is provided in the section 'Other Plans and Programmes' within this document. Some of the documents set out in Appendix A are being updated as part of the preparation of the evidence base for the local plan. Any updated documents will be considered as part of the next stage of SA.

### **Regulatory Requirements**

- 1.8 The requirement for local planning authorities to carry out a SA of each of the proposals in a Local Plan during its preparation is contained in Section 19(5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. S39 of the Act requires Local Plans to be prepared with a view to contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. SA is one way of helping fulfil this duty through a structured appraisal of the economic, social and environmental sustainability of the plan. The production of a SA is one of the "tests of soundness" of a Local Plan/SPD.
- 1.9 The requirement to undertake SEA is established in the EU by the European Directive 2001/42/EC, 'The Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment' (commonly known as the SEA Directive). The SEA Directive is transposed into English law by the SEA Regulations which came into force in England and Wales in July 2004.

- 1.10 Although the requirement to undertake both SA and SEA is mandatory, it is possible to satisfy the requirements of both parts of the legislation, through a single appraisal process.

### National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 1.11 National Planning Policy is contained within the National Planning Policy Framework ('NPPF' or 'the Framework' hereafter). The NPPF includes the Government's planning policies for England, highlighting the economic, social and environmental roles of planning, and its contribution to meeting the mutually dependent objectives of a strong, responsive and competitive economy; strong vibrant and healthy communities; and the protection of the natural, built and historic environment.
- 1.12 The NPPF establishes that the purpose of planning is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development (paragraph 7) and in paragraph 8 identifies three overarching objectives which need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways to achieve sustainable development: economic, social and environmental:
- **'An economic objective** – to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure;
  - **A social objective** – To support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering a well-designed and safe built environment, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural well-being; and Planning Statement
  - **An environmental objective** – contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, helping to improve biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy.'
- 1.13 Paragraph 32 of the NPPF specifically references the approach to the Sustainability Appraisal. Paragraph 32 states "Local plans and spatial development strategies should be informed throughout their preparation by a sustainability appraisal that meets the relevant legal requirements. This should demonstrate how the plan has addressed relevant economic, social and environmental objectives (including opportunities for net gains).

Significant adverse impacts on these objectives should be avoided and, wherever possible, alternative options which reduce or eliminate such impacts should be pursued. Where significant adverse impacts are unavoidable, suitable mitigation measures should be proposed (or, where this is not possible, compensatory measures should be considered). To this end, they should be consistent with the principles and policies set out in this Framework, including the presumption in favour of sustainable development”.

## **Planning Practice Guidance**

- 1.14 The PPG identifies that “A sustainability appraisal is a systematic process that must be carried out during the preparation of a Local Plan. Its role is to promote sustainable development by assessing the extent to which the emerging plan, when judged against reasonable alternatives, will help to achieve relevant environmental, economic and social objectives.” The PPG identifies that “This process is an opportunity to consider ways by which the plan can contribute to improvements in environmental, social and economic conditions, as well as a means of identifying and mitigating any potential adverse effects that the plan might otherwise have. By doing so, it can help make sure that the proposals in the plan are the most appropriate given the reasonable alternatives. It can be used to test the evidence underpinning the plan and help to demonstrate how tests of soundness have been met. Sustainability appraisal should be applied to the process informing the development of the Local Plan”.
- 1.15 Further guidance on the preparation of the SA in relation to the stages of Local Plan production together with the information to be covered within the SA Report is set out in the Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) dated March 2014. The PPG states at paragraph 11-009 “The sustainability appraisal should only focus on what is needed to assess the likely significant effects of the Local Plan. It should focus on the environmental, economic and social impacts that are likely to be significant. It does not need to be done in any more detail, or using more resources, than is considered to be appropriate for the content and level of detail in the Local Plan”.
- 1.16 The PPG with regard to the difference between sustainability appraisal, strategic environmental assessment and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) states that SA and SEA are tools used at the plan-making stage to assess the likely effects of the plan when judged against reasonable alternatives whereas EIA is applied to individual projects which are likely to have significant environmental effects”. This Scoping Report is intended to meet the requirements for both SA and SEA.

- 1.17 The PPG provides a table setting out the Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations requirements checklist. This is derived from the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (2004), which are explained in more detail below.

### **Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (2004)**

- 1.18 Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 identifies the process and considerations when undertaking assessments of plans or programmes. In schedule 2 aspects to be considered and included within environmental reports is set out as follows:

- **Outline of the plan or programme** and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.
- **Current state of the environment** and likely “evolution” without implementation of the plan or programme.
- **Environmental characteristics** of the areas likely to be significantly affected.
- Any **existing environmental problems** which are relevant to the plan or programme including those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance (including “areas designated pursuant to Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds and the Habitats Directive”). (Please note that the council intend to undertake an integrated Habitats Regulations Assessment and the findings will be used to inform the SA and Local Plan).
- **Environmental protection objectives**, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way such objectives and environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.
- The Report needs to consider “**likely significant effects on the environment, including short, medium and long-term effects, permanent and temporary effects, positive and negative effects, and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects**, on issues such as—
  - (a) **biodiversity**;
  - (b) **population**;
  - (c) **human health**;
  - (d) **fauna**;
  - (e) **flora**;
  - (f) **soil**;
  - (g) **water**;
  - (h) **air**;
  - (i) **climatic factors**;



- (j) **material assets;**
- (k) **cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage;**
- (l) **landscape; and**
- (m) **the inter-relationship between the issues referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) to (l)."**

- **Identification of mitigation measures**, "to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme."
- Outline **"reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties** (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information."
- **Identification of measures for monitoring** as required by section 17 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.
- **Include a Non- technical summary** of the information required under the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 paragraphs 1 to 9 which are summarised above.

1.19 In order to be able to undertake SAs of planning documents and programmes the council need to have a clear understanding of the area the plan or programme is to cover and areas beyond the plan or programme area but which may be impacted by the plan or programme. This forms the baseline for the SA. The council also needs to understand the potential implications on the baseline situation if no plan was implemented (what the future 'evolution' would be without a plan or programme).

120 The SA Scoping Report also needs to consider how future social, economic and environmental conditions in the area can be monitored, and how the plan or programme itself can also be monitored.

## Other considerations

121 Although not a part of SA or SEA requirements the following initiatives have links to the SA work.

## Aarhus

122 The Aarhus Convention establishes a number of rights of the public with regard to the environment including the right to participate in environmental decision making. The SA/SEA process is understood to meet this requirement.

## **Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA)**

- 123 There are requirements under European legislation to assess the likely impacts on Natura 2000 sites of plans or programmes. The council will undertake this work as part of an integrated SA process. A summary of the assessment findings and how this is to be addressed, or has been addressed, will be incorporated within the SA Report.

## **Integrated Equality Impact Assessment**

- 124 The Equality Act 2010 protects people from discrimination and replaces previous anti-discrimination laws with a single Act. The Act identifies a number of characteristics which are protected. These are detailed below:
- age
  - disability
  - gender reassignment
  - marriage and civil partnership
  - pregnancy and maternity
  - race
  - religion or belief
  - sex
  - sexual orientation
- 125 The Equality Act places a duty on public authorities to eliminate unlawful discrimination in carrying out functions and promote equality of opportunity between men and women, different racial groups and other equality groups. Stoke-on-Trent City Council is committed to meeting their duty regarding equality and diversity and, as such, an Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) will be integrated and assessed at each stage of the SA.
- 126 This Scoping Report sets out the baseline information for Stoke-on-Trent required to undertake an integrated Equality Impact Assessment. In addition, 'equality for all' will be incorporated within a social Sustainability Objective seeking to ensure an equal and diverse society. The Sustainability Objective will be used to assess all the policy intentions and all site allocations, including alternative options, being considered as part of the future evolution of the Local Plan. Accordingly, equality will be embedded in the SA process and thus the final Local Plan.

## **Integrated Health Impact Assessment**

- 127 Human health is a key social consideration within the SEA and SA process and 'health'. Stoke-on-Trent City Council is determined to maximise health benefits and minimise health inequalities in the City, as far as possible, via the Local Plan.
- 128 A Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is a powerful tool to identify the health impacts of a plan or project and recommend improvements on an interactive basis. A HIA will be undertaken as an integral part of the SA process and not as a standalone report. This will allow health related benefits to be identified and brought forward in parallel with other social, environmental and economic benefits.
- 129 This Scoping Report sets out the baseline health and wellbeing information for Stoke-on-Trent required to undertake a Health Impact Assessment as part of the preparation of the draft Local Plan. The outcomes and recommendations of the health impact assessment will be embedded within the SA Report.

## Other Plans and Programmes

- 2.1 The regulations on undertaking SA and SEA require that authorities take into account other relevant plans and programmes. This section provides an overview of plans and programmes which Stoke-on-Trent City Council consider relevant to the SA Scoping Report.

### International

- Aarhus Convention (1998)
- Air Quality Framework Directive 96/62/EC
- The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention)
- Bern Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979)
- Bern Convention on Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC, Habitats Directive) (1992)
- Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)
- The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar Convention) (1971)
- EU Birds Directive (2009/147/EC)
- EU Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)
- European Commission Biodiversity Strategy (2012)
- The European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valetta Convention)
- European Landscape Convention (2000)
- The Floods Directive (2007/60/EC)
- Groundwater Daughter Directive (2006/118/EC)
- Habitat and Species Directive 92/43/EEC (1992)
- Kyoto Protocol (1997)
- Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)
- Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)
- (Wild) Bird Directive 79/409/EEC 1979
- World Heritage Convention (1972)

### National

- A Better Quality of Life – Strategy for Sustainable Development (1999)
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)
- Biodiversity Duty: Public authority duty to have regard to conserving biodiversity (2014)
- The Climate Change Act (2008)
- Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017)
- Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) Regulations (2012)



- Conserving biodiversity – The UK Approach (2007)
- Countryside Rights of Way Act (2000)
- Defra (2007) The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland
- Defra (2011) Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystems Services
- Defra (2013) Government Forestry Policy Statement
- Defra (2011) The White Paper "Water for Life"
- Defra (2012) Noise Policy Statement for England
- Defra (2004) Rural Strategy
- Defra (2011) Safeguarding Our Soils
- Defra (2015) Sustainable Drainage Systems – Non-statutory Technical Standards for Sustainable Drainage Systems
- Enabling the Transition to a Green Economy (2011)
- England Biodiversity Strategy Climate Change Adaption Principles
- Conserving Biodiversity in a Changing World (2008)
- Environment Act (2005)
- Flood and Water Management Act (2010)
- Flood Risk Regulations (2009)
- Groundwater Directive (Water Framework Directive) Direction (2016)
- Government and Forestry Policy Statement (2013)
- Health and Social Care Act (2012)
- Healthy Lives, healthy People: Our Strategy for Public Health in England (DOH 2010)
- Housing & Planning Act (2016)
- Infrastructure Act (2015)
- JNCC/Defra (2012) UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework
- Localism Act (2011)
- Low Carbon Transition Plan (2009)
- The Marmot Review Implications for Spatial Planning (2011)
- National Flood and Coastal Erosion Management Strategy for England (2011)
- National Heritage Protection Plan
- National Infrastructure Plan (2010)
- National Planning Policy Framework
- National Policy Statements for Energy
- National Policy Statements for Transport
- National Policy Statements for Water, Waste Water and Waste
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)
- Natural Environment White Paper (2011)
- Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act (2004)
- The Planning Act (2008)
- Planning Listed Building Conservation Area Act (1990)
- Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2012)

- Renewable Energy Strategy (2009)
- Safeguarding our soils: A Strategy for England (2009)
- Securing the Future – the UK Sustainable Development (2005)
- Sustainable Energy Act (2008)
- The Rural Economy Growth review (2011)
- Urban Waste Treatment Directive (1991)
- UK Bioenergy Strategy (2012)
- Water Act (2003)
- Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981, as amended)

- 22 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that “the planning system should be genuinely plan-led. Succinct and up-to-date plans should provide a positive vision for the future of each area; a framework for addressing housing needs and other economic, social and environmental priorities; and a platform for local people to shape their surroundings”.
- 23 The NPPF highlights the economic, social and environmental roles of the planning system and planning’s contribution towards a strong, responsive and competitive economy; strong, vibrant and healthy communities; and the protection of the natural, built and historic environment. These objectives are seen as mutually dependent and should be pursued in an integrated way.
- 24 The NPPF at heart has a presumption in favour of ‘sustainable development’ “so that sustainable development is pursued in a positive way”. Paragraph 11 states that; for plan-making this means that:
- “a) plans should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area, and be sufficiently flexible to adapt to rapid change;
- b) strategic policies should, as a minimum, provide for objectively assessed needs for housing and other uses, as well as any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas, unless:
- i. the application of policies in this Framework that protect areas or assets of particular importance provides a strong reason for restricting the overall scale, type or distribution of development in the plan area; or
- ii. any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole”.
- 25 The **Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)** sets out the process and guidance for preparing Local Plans including SA and SEA requirements. As detailed earlier in this report.

## Sub-regional

### Environmental Plans and Programmes

#### Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Local Nature Partnership

- 26 The Government White Paper “The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature” (2011) recognised that partnerships are a key to finding sustainable solutions to ecological and economic challenges and it established the creation of Local Nature Partnerships (LNP), comprising of local authorities, businesses, environmental organisations and community representatives. The Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Local Nature Partnership was set up in 2012 with the aim of embedding the concept of natural value in to decision

making at all levels and involves working alongside the Local Enterprise Partnership to develop the green economy and provide opportunities for increased investment in the natural environment. The multiple benefits received from good management of the land and water are to be enjoyed by all in the area.

## **Landscape Character Areas – Shropshire Cheshire and Staffordshire Plain (NCA 61) and The Potteries and Churnet Valley (NCA 64)**

- 27 Stoke-on-Trent straddle two national landscape character areas; Shropshire, Cheshire and Staffordshire Plain (NCA 61), and The Potteries and Churnet Valley (NCA 64). Natural England has published National Character Area profiles for both of these areas.
- 28 The profile for NCA 61 identifies the area as containing “an expanse of flat or gently undulating, lush, pastoral farmland”. Its origins owe much to glaciation, a legacy of which is the continued existence of numerous ponds, meres and mosses within the area. Some of the meres and mosses in this area are considered to be of national and international importance. The profile identifies four Statements of Environmental Opportunity (SEOs) for this area which can be summarised as follows:
- Restore, manage and protect the rivers, streams, lakes, ponds and wetland habitats from diffuse pollution (SEO 1)
  - Preserve the internationally important meres and mosses to benefit water availability, water quality, landscape character, biodiversity and climate regulation (SEO 1)
  - Protect the landscape of the plain, recognising its importance to food production, whilst reducing the fragmentation of semi-natural habitats (SEO 2)
  - Manage and restore lowland heathland and ancient and plantation woodland. Plan appropriately scaled new woodland and restore and reinstate traditional orchards (SEO 3)
  - Protect and manage nationally important geological sites and heritage features (SEO 4)
- 29 The profile for NCA 64 highlights the strong contrasts within the area “between the industrialised landscape of the Potteries and the pastoral, strongly dissected hills and small plateaux that flank the Churnet and Dove valleys”. The natural resources of the area are identified as enabling industrial development, leading to the large settlement pattern that forms the North Staffordshire conurbation. The profile identifies four Statements of Environmental Opportunity (SEOs) for this area which can be summarised as follows:



- Manage, expand, link and buffer semi-natural woodland and protect ancient woodland. Reduce habitat fragmentation and the recreational and experiential qualities of the area (SEO 1)
- Protect and manage rivers, streams and springs to enhance the character of the many valleys and cloughs. Protect water quality from diffuse pollution. Expand riparian habitats to mitigate flood events (SEO 2)
- Reduce habitat fragmentation and restore traditional boundary features (SEO 3)
- Protect and manage historic landscape character and associated heritage assets, including historic transport networks and industrial heritage. Find sustainable solutions to manage visitor pressure at popular attractions, e.g. Trentham Gardens (SEO 4)

### **River Basin Management Plans (RBMP) – Humber RBMP, North Western District RBMP and Severn RBMP**

- 210 The European Water Framework Directive calls for management plans to be developed for each river basin district. This requires an ‘ecosystem approach’ to encourage the sustainable use of water with the aim of achieving a ‘good’ status. These management plans are valid for a period of six years and were most recently revised and published in 2015 to cover the period up to 2021.
- 211 The Humber River Basin Management Plans (RBMP) covers the whole of Stoke-on-Trent. This part of the river basin district is covered by the Trent Valley river catchment area. The priority issues within this catchment area to be tackled by 2021 are; to diffuse pollution from rural areas; man-made changes to the shape and flow of rivers, and; to diffuse pollution from towns and cities.

### **Staffordshire Trent Valley Abstraction Licensing Strategy (February 2013)**

- 212 The Environment Agency oversees the process for Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies (CAMS). The CAMS process involves assessing the availability of water resources for each river catchment and the production of a strategy to manage the abstraction of water within that catchment. The Staffordshire Trent Valley Abstraction Licensing Strategy sets out how water resources and abstraction will be managed within the Staffordshire Trent Valley river catchment. Within most of the plan area it identifies that there is sufficient water resource to allow for licensed abstraction, except when river flows are at lower levels.

## **Flood Risk Management Plans (FRMP) – Humber, North West and Severn River Basin Districts**

- 2.13 The EU Floods Directive 2007 requires member countries to prepare Flood Risk Management Plans for each river basin district within their area. The Environment Agency is responsible for preparing and publishing the Flood Risk Management Plans in England, and these sit alongside each of the River Basin Management Plans summarised above. The purpose of Flood Risk Management Plans is to explain the risk of flooding from rivers, the sea, surface water, groundwater and reservoirs, and to set out how risk management authorities (e.g. the Environment Agency and local authorities) will work with communities to manage the risk of flooding in each river basin district. The priorities and actions of each Flood Risk Management Plan are known as ‘measures’ and each measure is split in to four categories; preventing risk, preparing for risk, protecting from risk and recovery and review. The current Flood Risk Management Plans were published in March 2016 and cover a six year period from 2016 to 2021.
- 2.14 The Humber and North West river basin districts contain very similar measures. Both districts include measures to prevent flood risk by ensuring that new development is appropriate, safe and does not increase flood risk elsewhere. Measures to prepare for flood risk in both districts include working with communities to help them to understand their risk and how to prepare effectively for flooding. To protect from flood risk, both districts include measures for large flood defence schemes, the maintenance of watercourses that pose the most significant risk of flooding, responding quickly to incidents and clearing obstructions from screens and culverts during heavy rainfall. Measures for recovery and review in both districts include carrying out investigations after flooding events, producing recommendation reports and helping communities to recover from floods more quickly.
- 2.15 Prevention measures that are specific to the Humber district include assessing flood risk further by developing strategies, monitoring programmes and improving modelling, and considering opportunities for storing water upstream of towns and cities. Preparation measures specific to the Humber district include implementing schemes and appropriate maintenance.
- 2.16 The North West district management plan includes specific measures to prevent flooding through the identification of reservoirs with a high risk of flooding and working with local enterprise partnerships to support sustainable growth and partnerships in flood prevention schemes.
- 2.17 The Severn Basin Flood Risk Management Plan is prepared jointly by the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales. The measures identified

to prevent flood risk in this district include avoiding inappropriate development in flood risk areas, encouraging sustainable development that takes account of climate change, operating and maintaining existing flood defences, providing appropriate levels of river and watercourse maintenance, encouraging people who own land by a river to fulfil their own responsibilities, and encouraging other parties such as utility providers to assess the resilience of their assets to flooding. Measures to prepare for flood risk include maintaining and improving flood forecasting, flood warning and flood incident response, working with local resilience forums to enable them to reduce the impact of flooding, working with partners and communities to help them to understand the risk of flooding and to develop plans to manage the risks, and working with communities and partners to encourage land management practices to reduce flood risk. Measures to protect from flood risk include inspecting and maintaining flood defences and river channels, providing a flood warning service to communities at risk, reviewing the effectiveness of raised defences, replacing or refurbishing flood defences, working with communities to investigate, develop and implement new flood defence schemes or improve existing defences, and exploring opportunities to restore flood plains in rural areas. Measures for recovery and review include improving and developing services based on lessons learned following flooding events, investigating and producing a recommendations report after flood events, developing procedures for recording floods and helping communities to recover from floods more quickly.

## **Severn Trent's Water Resource Management Plan**

- 2.18 Severn Trent's Water Resources Management Plan sets out how they intend to provide supplies of water to their customers over the next 25 years and beyond. The Plan explains the challenges they face and the uncertainties they have to deal with in planning for the future. The strategy includes demand management and leakage reduction, as well as new water resource development in the longer term to meet the required demand in a sustainable manner.

## **Social Plans and Programmes**

- 2.19 No social plans and programmes have been identified at the sub-regional level.

## **Economic Plans and Programmes**

- 2.20 Work of the **Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP)** includes publication of the **Stoke on Trent and**

**Staffordshire Strategic Economic Plan** in April 2018. This sets a vision and priorities for the period 2017-2030. The vision is that, “An economic powerhouse driven by the transformation of Stoke-on-Trent into a truly competitive and inspiring Core City and enabling the growth of a thriving economy throughout the connected county of Staffordshire where everyone has the opportunity to access a better job.”

- 221 The aim is to “dominate the space between a number of the UK’s largest urban areas, by connecting growth sectors, an offer of super-connectivity and compelling sites, supplying higher skilled labour and exploiting our indigenous energy potential. Our ambition is to sustainably drive:
- rapid growth in Stoke-on-Trent and its contribution to the county and national economy
  - development of the peri-urban areas along the County’s key transport corridors that provide a strong, agile and competitive offer locally and nationally.”
- 222 It goes on to state the aim is “50:50:10 - Our stated aim is to grow the economy by 50% and generate 50,000 new jobs in the next 10 years.”
- 223 There are 4 focuses for the area. These are that Stoke-on-Trent becomes a Core UK City, super connectivity for the county through maximising existing infrastructure, becomes internationally “renowned” as an Applied Materials Technology Centre for advanced research and innovation and that it becomes a powerhouse – “internationally recognised as an investment destination and centre of expertise for indigenous energy.”
- 224 The Strategy sets out five ‘priority advanced manufacturing sectors’ namely:
- **Energy:** building on the long-standing presence of Alstom, ABB, Siemens Wind Power, General Electric and the sustainable energy programme centred around our City Deal, including Europe’s first at scale Smart Energy Network Demonstrator and Stoke-on-Trent’s District Heat Network.
  - **Auto-Aero:** capitalising on the supply-chain opportunities emerging from global businesses such as JCB, Michelin, Jaguar Land Rover, Moog, and Zytex in our area.
  - **Medical Technologies:** in which Keele University and its Science and Innovation Park are internationally recognised leaders.
  - **Agri-Tech:** drawing on our agricultural backdrop and Harper Adams University on our border to capitalise on an increased global focus on food security and the agri-plant capacity at JCB.
  - **Applied Materials:** building upon our recognised heritage in metals and ceramics in both Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire to exploit opportunities in applied uses for polymers, ceramics, glasses and



composites.

- 225 The Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire LEP growth ambitions and targeted sectors will all benefit from a strong digital economy.
- 226 **Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire Growth Deal** includes a number of projects in Stoke-on-Trent which are listed below:
- build a new access from the A500 to reduce congestion and improve access to Etruria Valley Enterprise Area and City Centre.
  - a Local Sustainable Transport Package “for Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire which will improve connectivity and reduce congestion, including projects to introduce smart ticketing, improve bus punctuality and improve city centre and urban traffic management.”
  - additional project recently announced for construction of new highway infrastructure to improve access to business and employment sites in Stoke City Centre.

## Neighbouring Authorities Plans

Neighbouring authority	Plan
Newcastle-under Lyme	Newcastle-under-Lyme and Stoke-on-Trent Core Spatial Strategy adopted October 2008. ‘Saved’ policies of the Newcastle-under Lyme Local Plan (adopted 2003). Work has commenced in January 2021 on a new Local Plan for the Borough of Newcastle.
Cheshire East	Local Plan Strategy 2010 -2030 adopted July 2017.
Staffordshire Moorlands	Local Plan adopted September 2020
Stafford	Local Plan Part 1 adopted June 2014. Part 2 of the plan was adopted January 2017.

## Local

### Environmental Plans and Programmes

#### **Stoke-on-Trent Biodiversity Opportunities Mapping, Newcastle-under- Lyme Biodiversity Opportunities Mapping and Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan**

- 227 The Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan (SBAP) focuses conservation efforts on the areas within the county that will result in the greatest benefit for

ecological networks, habitats and species. By integrating biodiversity objectives with other environmental, social and economic needs, the SBAP aims to provide a sustainable living and working environment that benefits both people and nature.

- 228 Habitat and Species Action Plans are replaced by 14 "Ecosystem Action Plans" (EAPs) and one Rivers Action Plan.
- 229 Lowland heathland/acid grassland complexes are also important in the area as are wetland associated Ponds, Coastal Floodplain Grazing Marsh and Lowland Meadows.
- 230 The other objective in the area is to increase connectivity of semi-natural habitats to create larger habitat complexes using priority habitats where-ever possible. New hedgerows, field margins and woodland extension will be key to achieving this objective.
- 231 Biodiversity opportunities mapping has been completed for Stoke-on-Trent.

### **Staffordshire Geodiversity Action Plan (2010)**

- 232 The plan has four main objectives:
  - Objective 1: Partnership and Involvement
  - Objective 2: Site Evaluation and Geo-audit
  - Objective 3: Site Conservation and Management
  - Objective 4: Education and Site Use

### **Stoke-on-Trent Green Space Strategy (2018)**

- 233 This strategy sets out the council's aims with regards to greenspace. The objectives of the strategy are:
  1. A visible improvement in the quality of parks and green spaces.
  2. Encourage greater use and enjoyment of Stoke-on-Trent's parks and green spaces by all sectors of the community.
  3. Contribute to the wider planning of the urban fabric of the city by providing a range of quality parks and green spaces, which play a significant role in meeting the needs of balanced and sustainable communities and enhancing the landscape, to help make Stoke-on-Trent a green and sustainable city.
  4. Rectify the balance between green space requirements and the city's green space offer.
  5. Contribute to adapting to climate change and promoting biodiversity.
  6. Provide a clear basis for beneficial investment in green spaces – identifying those areas where investments and improvements in green space are most needed – helping the council to 'spend better'

7. Encourage and develop community participation in the improvement, maintenance and management of their green space.

2.34 The Green Space Strategy incorporates;

- an assessment of local needs for green space
- an audit of existing green space provision
- new local standards for future green space provision
- recommendations for prioritising the planning and management of green spaces.

### **Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy**

2.35 This sets out a 'vision for future sustainable waste management within Staffordshire and Stoke on Trent to the year 2020 and beyond'. Its overarching principles are to increase household recycling (with a target of 55% of household waste to be recycled), recover benefit from remaining, non- recyclable waste (for example through energy from waste) and to achieve zero waste going to landfill. The strategy seeks to achieve economic as well as environmental improvement, for example from achieving the best value from resources.

### **Fuel Poverty Strategy 2016-2020**

2.36 This strategy provides a plan for investment and activity to provide a comprehensive and consistent approach to tackling fuel poverty and housing related issues in Stoke-on-Trent.

### **Stoke-on-Trent Air Quality Management Plan**

2.37 The City Council has produced an Air Quality Action Plan which seeks to address the issue of air quality across the City. The Local Air Quality Strategy 2013 sets out how the City Council will work towards improving air quality in the city. The document is to be reviewed annually and renewed in 2018. These documents are available on the City Council's website [Stoke-on-Trent City Council Website Air Quality](#) The Air Quality Strategy 2013 identifies that "Whilst air pollution in the past was caused mainly by industry and domestic heating, today it is mostly associated with emissions from road vehicles. This is especially true of urban areas and Stoke-on-Trent is no exception."

2.38 The Stoke-on-Trent Local Air Quality Strategy, 2013, identifies that "The main pollutant of concern in Stoke-on-Trent is nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>). Nitrogen dioxide is mostly associated with emissions from road vehicles. Nitrogen oxides are formed at high temperature during combustion processes from the oxidation of nitrogen in the air and any nitrogenous components of the fuel or other material being burned. NO<sub>2</sub> is an irritant gas that can aggravate the respiratory system through inflammation of lung

tissue and the airways. The groups of people most vulnerable to these effects are young children and asthmatics.”

### **Stoke-on-Trent Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment**

- 239 The Stoke-on-Trent Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment is prepared by Stoke-on-Trent City Council. The assessment explains the current and future flood risk issues in the City and provide details of how the City Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) will manage this going forward with other partners such as the Environment Agency.
- 240 The PFRA is required to meet the requirements of the European Flood Directive and as a result the PFRA is a statutory process which ties in the UK legislation through the ‘Flood and Water Management Act’.

### **Stoke-on-Trent Contaminated Land Strategy**

- 241 Stoke-on-Trent Council prepared a Contaminated Land Strategy in 2018.
- 242 The strategy confirms that the council is committed to making the city a great place to live, study and work and our plans are driven by our Stronger Together vision - working together to create a stronger city we can all be proud of. The Strategy goes on to state that Stoke-on-Trent has plenty of previously developed land (brownfield land) but that the “priority has been given to inspecting former putrescible landfill sites in close proximity to residential buildings for the potential risks of migrating explosive and asphyxiating ground gases. However, this does not override the authority’s duty to deal with any other site that comes to its attention. Such sites will receive consideration appropriate to the estimated risk at that time”.

## **Social Plans and Programmes**

### **Stoke-on-Trent Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2016 – 2020**

- 243 The document contains a vision that “Stoke-on-Trent is a vibrant, healthy and caring city, which supports its citizens to live more fulfilling, independent and healthy lives”.
- 244 The table below sets out information from the strategy including key elements of the vision, the definition given of these and the identified indicators relating to these:

Key elements of the vision	Definition	Indicator
Vibrant City	A city where everyone will live, work and play in successful attractive environment which supports them to live healthy and fulfilling lives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved access and use of Green space</li> <li>- Reduction of violent crime</li> <li>- Promotion of social connectedness</li> <li>- New/ developing business</li> <li>- Job opportunities</li> </ul>
Healthy City	A successful city where children will enjoy the best start in life and everyone will live longer and healthier lives with equal access to health and care services should they need them.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduction in smoking</li> <li>- Obesity; reduction in excess weight</li> <li>- Increase in physical activity</li> <li>- Health promotion and education</li> <li>- Health improvement programmes</li> </ul>
Caring City	Everyone is supported to live independent lives with fair access to high quality, integrated health and social care services when needed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reducing care mortality</li> <li>- Long term conditions management; supportive health and social care interventions</li> <li>- Reducing emergency/ unplanned hospital admissions</li> <li>- Public perception</li> <li>- Responsive community teams</li> </ul>

245 The strategy identifies a number of transformational programmes including:

- “Locality working: improving the interface between services to deliver more efficient services which better improve outcomes at a locality level
- Reaching out: develop policies which ensure that the outcomes of those most vulnerable are improved

- Mobilising Communities: develop a local movement which encourages local people and local communities to take responsibility for their own health and wellbeing
- Healthy Start: ensuring that resources are targeted at preventing poor health and wellbeing through a focus on both early years and tackling the causes of ill health
- Promoting and maintaining independence: improving structured care of people with long term conditions and supporting their independence by providing services nearer to people's homes and ensuring health promoting services wrap around individuals and their families
- Health First: ensuring that health is built into all local authority and partner organisation strategies, policies and service planning and delivery to help deliver large scale change"

246 The strategy identifies that the board "supports work across the city to transform services and implement the life course approach."

247 For each of the priority outcomes identified in the strategy a number of measures and indicators are identified. The table below sets out the information contained in the strategy.

Priority Outcome	Measures and indicators
1. Reduce the negative impact of drug and alcohol misuse and domestic abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Domestic abuse; supporting and safeguarding vulnerable people and work with perpetrators to change behaviours.</li> <li>• Improved perception of community safety.</li> <li>• Reduction in the number of alcohol related hospital admissions.</li> <li>• Increase in the number of people leaving treatment services drug free.</li> </ul>
2. Mobilise and influence communities around creating independent and healthy lives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved access and use of green space.</li> <li>• Promotion of social connectedness.</li> <li>• Improved mental wellbeing and perceptions of community safety.</li> </ul>
3. Dignity and respect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health/social care related quality of life               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Long term conditions</li> <li>- Dementia (diagnosis, post diagnosis care in sustaining independence and quality of life)</li> <li>- Mental illness</li> <li>- Carers</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public perception</li> </ul>
4. Excluded Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduction in fuel poverty, statutory homelessness and excess winter deaths</li> <li>Mental health; promote independence, increase employment</li> <li>Reduction in the number of children in poverty</li> </ul>

## **Stoke-on-Trent Planning Pitch Strategy 2017-2022**

- 248 The Stoke-on-Trent Planning Pitch Strategy 2017-2022 sets the direction for sport and physical activity in Stoke-on-Trent.

## **Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showperson Accommodation Assessment (2020)**

- 249 Stoke-on-Trent City Council and Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council commissioned a new Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showperson Accommodation Assessment in 2020 (GTAA). This study provides updated evidence to identify the future accommodation needs of Gypsy and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.
- 250 The study identifies that there are currently 55 Gypsy and Traveller caravan pitches in Stoke-on-Trent, of which 45 are on a local authority site and 10 are private authorised pitches. When comparing the levels of need for Gypsy and Traveller accommodation against the existing levels of provision within the next 5 years, the study identifies a shortfall of 10 pitches in Stoke-on-Trent. In the longer term, a further 5 pitches are required in Stoke-on-Trent.
- 251 In addition to the provision of permanent pitches, the study also identifies the requirement to plan for the transit pitch provision. It is recommended that 0.5 additional transit pitches are provided across Stoke-on-Trent. No additional Travelling Showperson plots are required.

## **Stoke-on-Trent Housing Strategy 2017-2022**

- 252 The Stoke-on-Trent Housing Strategy has been prepared by the City Council and seeks to enhance Stoke-on-Trent's housing offer so that people at all stages of life can find and live in a quality home they want at a price they can afford.
- 253 The key objectives of the strategy are:



- To make new housing development viable so that a range of new homes are built that are attractive and affordable to people whatever stage of life they are at
- To improve the condition and liveability of existing homes and rental management practices in Stoke-on-Trent
- To enable people to live well in their homes and make good housing choices throughout their lives
- To respond well to government requirements and make the most of government initiatives that relate to housing

### **Stoke-on-Trent Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy 2020-2025**

- 254 This strategy sets out how the City Council will address and prevent homelessness in Stoke-on-Trent. The objectives identified in the strategy are:
- Sustain low levels of homelessness through the use of effective prevention methods
  - Sustain the reduction in the number of households in temporary accommodation
  - Continue to understand the effect of homelessness on a wide range of individuals, and develop appropriate techniques to deal with this
  - Develop effective affordable and supported housing accommodation options
  - Use bed and breakfast accommodation only as a last resort to prevent rough sleeping, through continuing to develop appropriate provision
  - End rough sleeping by working in partnership with local agencies to understand the multiple and complex needs of those sleeping rough in Stoke-on-Trent
  - Develop innovative and flexible services by actively working with partners to seek out and learn from good practice.

### **Stoke-on-Trent Private Sector Empty Homes Strategy 2014-19**

- 255 This strategy sets out the City Council's approach to addressing the problem of empty private sector homes in Stoke-on-Trent. It seeks to tackle the problem through working in partnership with key stakeholders including private landlords and home-owners to bring these properties back into use.

### **Stoke-on-Trent Older People's Housing Strategy 2015-2020**

- 256 Stoke-on-Trent Older People's Housing Strategy sets out the City Council's approach to meeting the housing and accommodation needs of older people in Stoke-on-Trent.

### **Children, Young People and Families Plan 2016-20**

- 257 The aim of the strategy is to provide strategic planning and priorities for children and young people in the city and is led by the Children and Young People's Strategic Partnership Board, as senior representatives of the wider Children and Young People's Strategic Partnership.
- 258 The plan will help to ensure that resources and contributions of partners in improving outcomes for children, young people and families are deployed in a strategic, efficient and co-ordinated way at a time of rising need and budget pressures. The plan's vision is that all children and young people in the city are happy, safe and healthy, inspired and enabled to succeed.

### **Stoke-on-Trent Fuel Poverty Strategy 2016-2020**

- 259 The aim of the strategy is to reduce energy consumption through behavioural change, improve building fabric and reduce cold-related illnesses, maximise household income and reduce household costs where possible and Increase the amount of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources to provide secure, price predictable energy.

### **Economic Plans and Programmes**

#### **Stoke on Trent and Staffordshire Strategic Economic Plan.**

- 260 The Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire Strategic Economic Plan is an ambitious strategy through which we will help our economy unlock its growth potential and tackle some of our long-standing underlying economic challenges, see Section 2.20 below.

#### **Stoke-on-Trent Local Transport Plan 3**

- 261 There is a Local Transport Plan 3 for Stoke-on-Trent. **Stoke-on-Trent LTP3** strategy was approved by the City Council as part of the Policy Framework in 2011. It provides a 15 year vision to 2026 of how the City's transport network will look, function and how it will support regeneration. Based on the key issues from the evidence base, our LTP3 Strategy has three interlinking key goals:

- Economy; supporting the local economy through increasing productivity for existing businesses and encouraging new investment by making the area more attractive – better connectivity and easier to move around.
- Environment; improving the local environment through reducing the impact of traffic (air and noise) and moving towards more sustainable transport technology and modes, coupled with improving the appearance of local areas

- Health; caring for local health through improving access to transport, transport safety and encouraging active travel such as walking and cycling.

### **Stoke-on-Trent Visitor Economy Strategy and Action Plan**

- 262 The Strategy and Action Plan sets out the Council's vision and action to realizing the potential for the visitor economy to grow over the next three years.
- 263 The vision states that "the City will lead with cultural tourism and in particular ceramics because that is the City's unique positioning for tourism. Ceramics and pottery is synonymous with Stoke-on-Trent". The Strategy seeks to realise Stoke as the World Capital of Ceramics for visitors and using that positioning to inspire our levels of ambition and quality for tourism in the City.
- 264 The Strategy will accelerate growth in the visitor economy by communicating a strong distinctive positioning in the marketplace, delivering more experiences that will attract the higher spending cultural boomers and achieve more overnight stays.

### **Existing Planning Policy**

- 265 At the local level there are a number of existing policies that will influence the production of development plan documents.

### **Stoke-on-Trent Core Spatial Strategy (2009) policies:**

- Policy SP1 Spatial Principles of Targeted Regeneration
- Policy SP2 Spatial Principles of Economic Development
- Policy SP3 Spatial Principles of Movement and Access
- ASP1 – City Centre of Stoke-on-Trent Area Spatial Policy
- ASP2 – Stoke-on-Trent Inner Urban Core Area Spatial Policy
- ASP3 – Stoke-on-Trent Outer Urban Area Spatial Policy
- CSP1 Design Quality
- CSP2 Historic Environment
- CSP3 Sustainability and Climate Change
- CSP4 Natural Assets
- CSP5 Open Space/Sport/Recreation
- CSP6 Affordable Housing
- CSP7 Gypsy and Travellers
- CSP8 Minerals in Stoke-on-Trent

### **Stoke-on-Trent Local Plan (1993) Saved policies:**

- SP7 Non-retail Use
- SP8 Town Centres: Food, Drink etc.

- GP1 Green Belt: New Development
- GP7 New Housing: Open Space
- GP14 Watercourses
- BP12 Design Guides

### **Stoke-on-Trent City Council Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)**

- **Affordable Housing (2008)**; aims to ensure that appropriate provision is made for affordable housing. It provides detailed guidance on a range of affordable housing issues.
- **Inclusive Design (2008)**; aims to ensure that the access needs of everyone irrespective of age, gender or disability are taken into account in the design of buildings, places and spaces.
- **Newcastle-under-Lyme and Stoke-on-Trent Urban Design Guidance (2010)**; the main purpose is to provide a practical tool to help to; promote good, sustainable, urban design; explain how spatial principles and design policies in the Core Spatial Strategy will be applied in relation to different places and topics; provide guidance to applicants and decision makers on what constitutes good, sustainable urban design; provide guidance to public sector commissioning bodies when strategies and proposals are being formulated.
- **Sustainability and Climate Change (2013)**; provides detailed guidance in taking forward and implementing the Newcastle-under-Lyme and Stoke-on-Trent Core Spatial Strategy with regards to sustainability and climate change.
- **Healthy Urban Planning (2013)**; reinforces the message that health is a key consideration in planning. It provides greater detail in relation to Core Spatial Strategy Strategic Aim 2 (SA2) and Core Strategic Policy (CSP1) – Design Quality.
- **Etruria Valley Enterprise Area SPD (2013)**; provides a clear planning strategy and agreed development principles for the Etruria Valley site with the aim of shaping and guiding a high quality, sustainable redevelopment of the area to create job opportunities, housing, community facilities and open space. Etruria Valley is identified as a strategic priority for the city particularly in terms of employment land provision. The document includes guidance and development principles on land use, the amount of planned development, required access arrangements, ground remodeling, principles for the consideration of urban design and open space, landscaping, biodiversity, flooding, drainage and sustainability.
- **Draft Hot Food Takeaway**; currently in draft form with public consultation having been undertaken in July. It sets out a number of principles relating to location, impact and health, against which proposals for new takeaways will be considered and decided.

### **Saved Stoke-on-Trent Supplementary Planning Guidance:**

- Change to City Plan Policy SP7 (Non-retail uses in local shopping centres) 1994
- Policy Guidelines for Retail and Other Uses in Town Centres (1998)

- Residential Development and the Provision of Public Green Space Areas and Facilities (1999)
- Natural Heritage Strategy (2001)
- Rivers Strategy (2004)
- Burslem Masterplan and Urban Design Action Plan (2004)

266 The Stoke-on-Trent's Canals – A Strategy for the Conservation, Enhancement and Regeneration of the Canal Network Supplementary Guidance has not been saved but is still a material consideration.

### **Joint Waste Local Plan**

267 The Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Joint Waste Local Plan 2010-2026 Development Plan Document (Local Plan) was adopted by Staffordshire County Council on the 15 March 2013 and by Stoke-on-Trent City Council on the 21 March 2013. This document was reviewed against the provision of the NPPF and found to be 'up-to date'.

## Requirements and Stages in the Process

### Council approach to Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Local Plan

- 31 SA/SEA is a five-stage process comprising (Stages A, B, C, D and E). The figure below sets out each of the stages and the current position in the SA process.

Stages of the process
<b>Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope</b> 1: Identify other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives 2: Collecting baseline information 3: Identify sustainability issues and problems 4: Develop the SA framework 5: Consult the consultation bodies on the scope of the SA report <b>WE ARE HERE »</b>
<b>Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects</b> 1: Testing the Local Plan objectives against the SA framework 2: Developing the Local Plan options including reasonable alternatives 3: Evaluate the likely effects of the Local Plan and alternatives 4: Considering way of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects 5: Propose measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan
<b>Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report</b>
<b>Stage D: Seek representations on the SA report from consultation bodies and the public</b>
<b>Stage E: Post adoption reporting and monitoring</b> 1: Prepare and publish post-adoption statement 2: Monitor significant effects of implementing the Local Plan 3: Respond to adverse effects

## Baseline Data

- 32 The following section sets out baseline requirements, the available relevant data on the three aspects of sustainability - social, economic and environmental. From this baseline data and the other plans and programmes a set of sustainability objectives have been identified.

## Baseline Requirements

- 33 The national Planning Practice Guidance states “The term ‘baseline information’ refers to the existing environmental, economic and social characteristics of the area likely to be affected by the Local Plan, and their likely evolution without implementation of new policies.” It goes on to say “The area likely to be affected may lie outside the local planning authority boundary and plan makers may need to obtain information from other local planning authorities.” The Planning Practice Guidance identifies the role of baseline data in the SA/SEA process, “Baseline information provides the basis against which to assess the likely effects of alternative proposals in the plan.”
- 34 Figure 1 identifies the types of baseline data required for SA and SEA assessments of plans and programmes. The remainder are considered to be locally important by the council.

**Figure 1: Types of baseline data required for SA and SEA assessments**

<b>Social</b>	<b>Economic</b>	<b>Environmental</b>
Population	Material assets	Biodiversity
Human Health	Education	Fauna
Housing	Employment	Flora
Community and safety	Transport (impacts on social and environmental)	Soil
Social inclusion, equality and deprivation	Leisure and tourism (impacts on social and environmental)	Water
		Air
		Climate
		Cultural heritage
		Landscape

Green boxes indicate the information required by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (i.e. those that fall within the Strategic Environmental Assessment or SEA)

- 35 The Planning Practice Guidance states that “Wherever possible, data should be included on historic and likely future trends, including a ‘business as usual’ scenario



(i.e. anticipated trends in the absence of new policies being introduced). This information will enable the potential effects of the implementation of the Local Plan to be assessed in the context of existing and potential environmental, economic and social trends.”

## **Environmental**

### **Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora**

- 36 The City has approximately 12% of its area as semi-natural habitat, with 72% of this being accessible to the public.
- 37 The most valuable wildlife and earth science sites in the city are protected through a series of statutory and non-statutory designations.

### **European and other international sites**

- 38 Stoke-on-Trent has no European designated sites or RAMSAR sites.

### **Nationally Designated Sites - Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)**

- 39 There are 2 Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Stoke-on-Trent:
- one is a biological SSSI – Ford Green Reedbed (5.58 ha)
  - one is a geological SSSI - Hulme Quarry which is within Park Hall Country Park (40.75ha)
- 310 Natural England monitors the condition of SSSIs. The most recent condition monitoring for Hulme Quarry in 2007 found it to be 100% in favourable condition. Ford Green Reedbed was last assessed in 2010 and found to be 100% unfavourable - no change.

### **Local Wildlife Sites/Local Geological Site**

- 311 These non-statutory sites also form a substantial part of the natural heritage resource in Stoke-on-Trent and cover an area of 567.5 hectares (approximately 6% of the area of the city) and there are 41 sites.
- 312 In the last three years in Stoke-on-Trent (1 April 2011 to 31 March 2014) no designated sites have been lost and none have been added.

### **Habitats of Principal Importance**

- 313 In Stoke-on-Trent, 57 hectares of priority habitats of principal importance are identified by Natural England. These comprise of Floodplain Grazing Marsh (43.2ha), Fens (5.7ha) and Wet Woodland (7.7ha). Staffordshire Wildlife Trust also identifies 197 hectares of priority habitats in Stoke, comprising of Floodplain Grazing Marsh (66.6ha) and Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land (130ha).

### **Local Geological/Geomorphological Sites (LoGS)**

- 314 There is one LoGS in Stoke-on-Trent which is Baddeley Edge, Baddeley Green it is described GeoConservation Staffordshire website as “Prominent ridge feature formed from the Namurian Chatsworth Grits.”

### **Local Nature Reserves (LNRs)**

- 315 There are 9 designated Local Nature Reserves in Stoke-on-Trent. The area of LNRs is 246.4 hectares in total.
- 316 Green infrastructure corridors providing routes for wildlife movement. include:
- River Trent
  - Caldon canal
  - Trent and Mersey canal
  - Dismantled railway lines
  - Interlinked ecological sites (e.g. Apedale-Silverdale Country Parks and Bathpool Park-Chatterley Valley-Bradwell Wood)
- 317 Where the council hold existing ecological survey work this will be utilised to inform assessments and any future ecological assessments undertaken will be drawn upon to inform assessments of potential ecological impact.

### **Ancient Woodland**

- 318 Natural England’s Ancient Woodland Inventory identifies 7.85 hectares of Ancient Woodland in Stoke-on-Trent. There are also additional probable ancient woodland sites in the city that have been identified from survey evidence and these are all designated as Local Wildlife Sites.

### **Soil and Agricultural Land Classification**

- 319 The agricultural land classification system identifies five grades of land, with Grade 3 being subdivided into Subgrades 3a and 3b. The best and most versatile land is defined as Grades 1, 2 and 3a and is the land which is considered the most flexible, productive and efficient in response to inputs. One of the main factors in assessing this

grade relates to soil characteristics. Most of Stoke-on-Trent is classified as Urban but with some Grade 3 land to the South West.

- 320 Soil is a vital multi-functional resource which enables food, timber and fibre production; supports a diverse range of habitats; acts as a platform for development and provides invaluable environmental buffering and pollution management services. Transport and the transport network can impact on soils through 'soil sealing', i.e. physically building over soils, through compaction associated with maintenance and by pollution impacts associated with run-off and nitrate depositions from emissions. The Natural England agricultural land classification map does not distinguish between Grade 3a and 3b and shows category Grade 3.

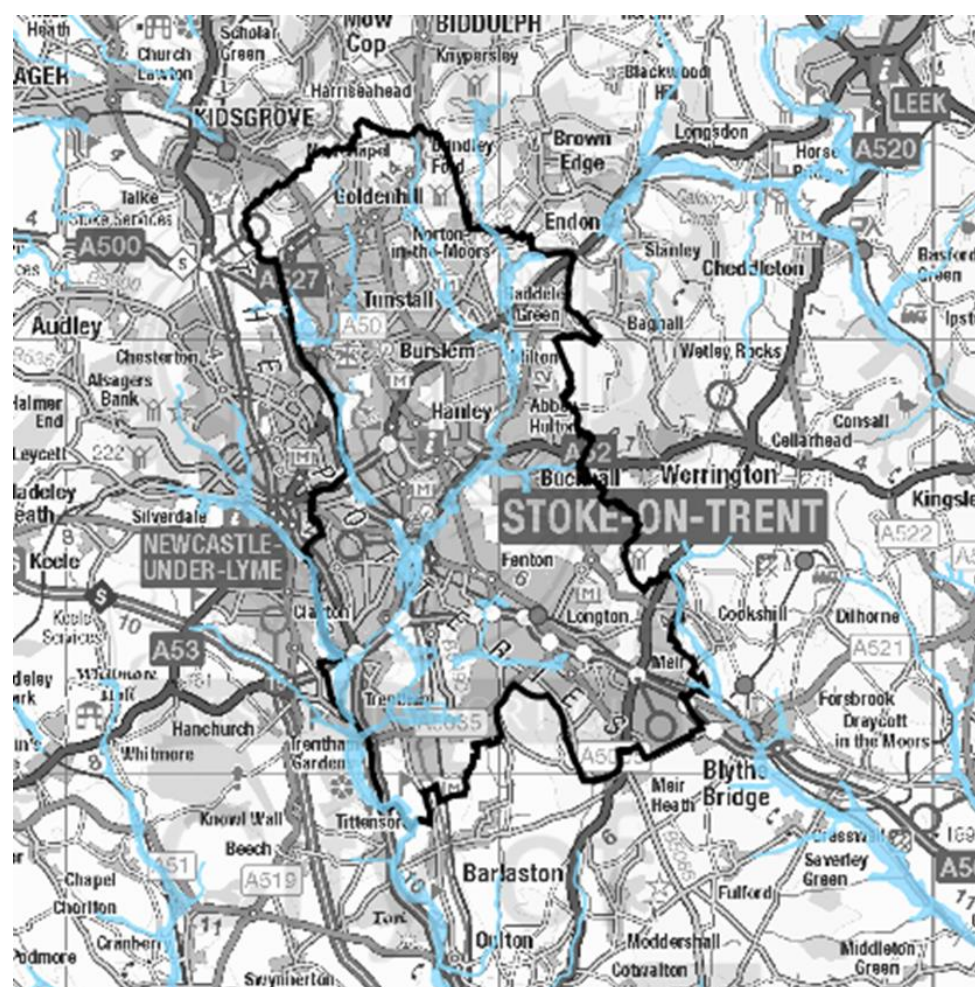
### **Contaminated Land**

- 321 Stoke on Trent hold a Public Register of contaminated land. The list only contains sites which have been determined to be contaminated within the statutory definition of being contaminated, and a Remediation Notice, Statement or Declaration has been issued.

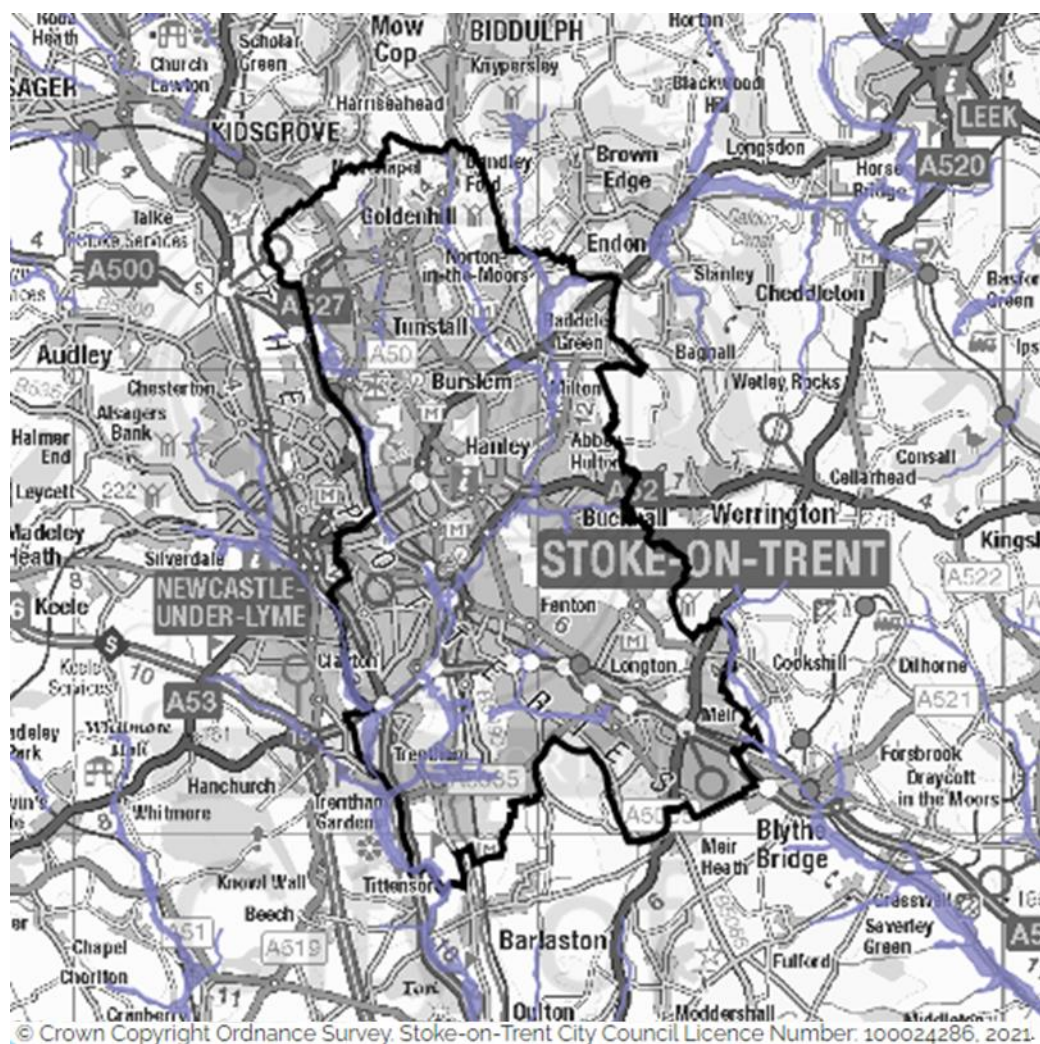
### **Water**

- 322 Stoke-on-Trent holds data on flood risk from rivers and surface water. The maps below show Flood Zones 2 and Flood Zones 3 in Stoke-on- Trent.

### **Map 4: Flood Zone 2 in Stoke-on-Trent**



**Map 5: Flood Zone 3 in Stoke-on-Trent**



Source: [Stoke-on-Trent Council Website Map](#)

## Surface Water

- 323 Through the Updated Map for Surface Water, Stoke-on-Trent City Council and Staffordshire County Council (as Lead Local Flood Authorities) hold data and mapping on flood risk from surface water and flooding hotspots. This data will be used to inform the sustainability appraisals.

## Water Quality

- 324 The Environment Agency's data shows that the overall chemical and biological quality of rivers and canals in the Midlands has improved since 1990 although this rate of improvement has slowed in recent years with a marginal decline in chemical water quality since 2000.

- 325 Biological water quality in Stoke-on-Trent's rivers and canals is below average; 3.2% of Stoke on Trent's waterways were classed as good or fair quality in 2000, compared to 84% of Staffordshire County Council's and 94% nationally in the same year. 24.5% of waterways in Stoke on Trent were classed as good or fair for chemical water quality, compared to 95% for Staffordshire County Council which was in line with the national average. 2006/07 results for Stoke-on-Trent show much improvement, but indicates that biological quality is still below average.
- 326 With regards to Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZ), "these are designated where land drains and contributes to the nitrate found in "polluted" waters. Polluted waters include:
- surface or ground waters that contain at least 50mg per litre (mg/l) nitrate
  - surface or ground waters that are likely to contain at least 50mg/l nitrate if no action is taken
  - waters which are eutrophic, or are likely to become eutrophic if no action is taken"<sup>61</sup>
- 327 Stoke-on-Trent is in surface water NVZ Area. The south eastern area of Stoke-on-Trent is a eutrophic NVZ area.

## **Water Extraction**

- 328 The Environment Agency has published a Catchment Area Management Strategy (CAMS) for the Staffordshire Trent Valley. This provides information on how existing abstraction is regulated and whether water is available for further extraction within the Trent Valley river basin. The strategy identifies that water flow rates in the Trent Valley within the plan area, (upstream of Strongford) are sufficient to allow licenses to be made available for water extraction for at least 50% of the time.

## **Groundwater Quality**

- 329 With regards to groundwater quality, the plan area covers several Water Framework Directive Groundwater Bodies and so there are difficulties in providing a general picture of the situation. However, the Environment Agency has advised that the 'Staffordshire Trent Valley – Coal Measures Stoke' (GB40402G304600) Groundwater Body covers most of Newcastle and Stoke so the SA should refer to the data in the Humber RBMP for data in relation to this ground water body. The overall status of this groundwater body is 'Poor' with the Quantitative Status 'Good' and the Chemical Status 'Poor'. This is primarily due to mine water impacts in Stoke which the Coal Authority are responsible for tackling and the Environment Agency has stated that it is not anything that Newcastle-under-Lyme Council can influence.

## **Air**



- 330 The City of Stoke-on-Trent is within an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA). The main pollutant of concern for the city is nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) emitted from road traffic as identified in the 2014 Air Quality Progress Report for Stoke-on-Trent City Council.
- 331 The City Council's Air Quality Action Plan, 2014, states that "The results of long-term monitoring throughout the city generally shows an overall improving trend for air quality in Stoke-on-Trent for all of the monitored pollutants. Stoke-on-Trent complies with all of the air quality objectives except for that in relation to nitrogen dioxide. Monitoring has shown that several areas of the city continue to exceed the UK NO<sub>2</sub> annual mean objective and one area exceeds the UK NO<sub>2</sub> 1-hour objective. Each of the areas consists of major roads, road junctions or narrow, busy streets lined by residential properties. However, monitoring results from 2007 to 2011 indicate a downward trend in concentration at some locations."

## **Climate**

- 332 The Earth's climate is changing and will continue to change over this century and beyond. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (4th Assessment Report) identified the main impacts of climate change as:-
- Hotter drier summers;
  - Wetter warmer winters;
  - More intense weather events (rain storms; high winds; extended dry periods; extended cold spells – snow and ice).
- 333 In addition to the IPCC report, detailed investigations on climate change have been undertaken through the UK Climate Projections programme (UKCIP). The UKCIP recognises that past and current global greenhouse emissions mean that the world is already committed to some level of future climate change, therefore the need for adaptation to address the resulting consequences is highlighted.
- 334 The City of Stoke-on-Trent is not considered to be as vulnerable to the effects of changing weather patterns as some parts of the country (coastal regions and large flood plains). However, a number of the changes will affect all areas and it is important that Stoke-on-Trent, as far as possible, is able to adapt.

## **Cultural Heritage**

### **Listed Buildings and Structures**

- 335 There are 207 Listed Buildings and structures in Stoke-on-Trent, of these, 1 is Grade I, 21 are Grade II\* and 185 are Grade II.
- 336 Stoke-on-Trent City Council also holds a Local List of buildings of special local interest and whilst buildings must demonstrate some historic value, new architecture can also be considered.

## **Scheduled Ancient Monuments**

- 337 Scheduled Ancient Monuments are of national importance and have legal protection under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
- 338 There are 5 Scheduled Ancient Monuments in Stoke-on-Trent. These are:
- The former Chatterley Whitfield Colliery
  - Etruscan Bone Mill at Etruria Industrial Museum
  - The Anglo Saxon Cross in Stoke Churchyard
  - Lawn Farm moated site at Berryhill
  - Hulton Abbey (small Cistercian Monument)

## **Registered Parks and Gardens**

- 339 There are 5 Registered Parks and Gardens in Stoke-on-Trent, these are:
- Burslem Park
  - Hanley Park
  - Hartshill Cemetery
  - Queen's Park, Longton
  - Victoria Park, Tunstall

## **Conservation Areas**

- 340 There are 23 designated Conservation Areas in Stoke-on-Trent and of these 18 are subject to an Article 4 Direction. The designated Conservation Areas in Stoke-on-Trent are:
- The Villas, Stoke
  - Winton Square, Stoke
  - Penkhull Village
  - Stoke Town Centre (incorporating the former St Peters Churchyard and Conservation Area)
  - Burslem Town Centre
  - Blurton Church
  - Longton Town Centre (incorporating former Gladstone and Short Street Conservation Areas)
  - Ash Green, Trentham
  - Hartshill
  - St Christophers Avenue, Penkhull
  - Dresden
  - Albert Square, Fenton
  - Trent and Mersey Canal
  - Tower Square, Tunstall
  - Park Terrace, Tunstall



- Victoria Place, Fenton
- Hitchman Street, Fenton
- Newcastle Street, Middleport
- City Centre
- Caldon Canal
- Hanley Park
- Victoria Park, Tunstall
- Penkhull Garden Village

- 341 Historic England has a list of heritage which is considered to be at Risk. There are currently 8 buildings/ structures/ monuments on the list in the Stoke-on-Trent area.

**Figure 4a: Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register Listed Buildings/Structures/Scheduled Ancient Monuments – Stoke-on-Trent**

Building/ structure	Designation	Condition	Priority Category	Occupancy
Former Wedgewood Institute (Public Library), Queen Street, Burslem	Listed Building Grade II* CA (Conservation Area)	Poor	C (F) Slow decay; no solution agreed  Action implemented/scheme in progress	Part occupied/part in use  Charity (heritage)
Bethesda Methodist Chapel, Albion Street, Hanley	Listed Building Grade II* CA	Poor	F (F) = Repair scheme in progress and (where applicable) end use or user identified; functionally redundant buildings with new use agreed but not yet implemented.	Vacant/ not in use  Charity (heritage)
Bottle oven and factory, Price and Kensington Teapot Works, Newcastle Street, Longport	Listed Building Grade II* CA	Very bad	A (A) = Immediate risk of further rapid deterioration or loss of fabric: no solution agreed.	Part occupied/part in use  Local Authority
Chatterley Whitfield Colliery, Biddulph Road, Stoke-on-Trent	Scheduled Monument	Very bad	A (A) = Immediate risk of further rapid deterioration or loss of fabric: no solution agreed.	Vacant/ not in use  Local Authority

Chatterley Whitfield Colliery, Biddulph Road, Stoke-on-Trent	Listed Buildings Grade II* (18-21)	Very bad	A (A) = Immediate risk of further rapid deterioration or loss of fabric: no solution agreed	Vacant/ not in use
Mausoleum, Stone Road, Trentham	Listed Building Grade I CA	Fair	F (E) = Under repair or in fair to good repair, but no user identified; or under threat of vacancy with no obvious new user (applicable only to buildings capable of beneficial use).	Religious Organisation
Church of St John the Baptist Cross Hill, Burslem	Listed Place of Worship Grade II	Poor	C (C) Slow decay; no solution agreed.	Religious Organisation
Church of St Mark, Broad Street, Stoke on Trent	Listed Place of Woship Grade II	Poor	A (A) Immediate risk of further rapid deterioration or loss of fabric: no solution	Religious Organisation

Source: Historic England West Midlands Register 2018

- 342 There are 5 designated conservation areas in Stoke-on-Trent which are on the Historic England at risk register (Caldon Canal, Longton Town Centre, Newcastle Street, Stoke Town, Trent & Mersey Canal)

**Figure 4b: Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register Conservation Areas – Stoke-on-Trent**

Conservation Area	Condition	Vulnerability	Trend
Caldon Canal	Very bad	Medium	Improving
Longton Town Centre	Very bad	Medium	Improving
Newcastle Street, Middleport	Poor	High	No significant change
Stoke Town	Very bad	Medium	No significant change
Trent & Mersey Canal	Very bad	Medium	No significant change

Source: Historic England West Midlands Register 201

## Local Listing

- 343 Local heritage lists are compiled by local authorities to identify historic buildings and structures which have not been given a formal designation by Historic England, but which are considered important enough to have material consideration in the planning process.
- 344 Stoke-on-Trent City Council's local list contains 469 buildings or structures. The list is kept under review allowing for further buildings and structures to be added. Criteria for inclusion on the list include age, local architecture or historic interest, social history or other considerations such as buildings that are landmarks on the landscape or townscape or where clusters of buildings that have a collective value.

## Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 345 As part of a national programme supported by Historic England, Staffordshire County Council has undertaken a countywide Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) project including Stoke-on-Trent. HLC is a desk-based project which analyses historic maps, aerial photographs and a range of other data sets including the Historic Environment Record. Through the use of a computerised Geographic Information System (GIS) a map of the county has been produced which describes the historic components of the landscape and enables us to understand the processes that affect the way in which the landscape looks today. HLC is an important tool for managing change in the landscape. Any future historic environment landscape characterisation work will be used to inform assessments of potential impact on the historic landscape.

## Landscape

- 346 Stoke-on-Trent Council area falls within two national landscape character areas; Shropshire, Cheshire and Staffordshire Plain (NCA 61), and The Potteries and Churnet Valley (NCA 64). Natural England has published National Character Area profiles for both of these areas, summaries of which have been provided earlier in this report.
- 347 Stoke-on-Trent sits within the wider landscape of Staffordshire. Staffordshire can be described in terms of three well-delineated physical regions. These are the northern hills, the central plain and the southern plateau. Stoke-on-Trent sits within the northern hills area. To the east of Stoke-on-Trent, the land rises up to the extensive Palaeozoic sandstone and limestone uplands of the Peak District. Much of this upland edge to Staffordshire is between the 120 and 250m contours, dissected by a series of parallel rivers which flow from north-west to south-east into the River Trent. Stoke-on-Trent sits to the western side of these high hills in the North Staffordshire coalfields, beyond

which, on the western and southern edges of the coalfields, there is a border of sandstones forming a more elevated landscape.

- 348 The central plain is a low-lying tract of gently undulating landform, underlain predominantly by Triassic mudstones, formerly known as the Keuper Marls. A series of small rivers feeds the River Trent, which rises north-east of Stoke-on-Trent and sweeps south-eastwards in a great curve.
- 349 The City of Stoke-on-Trent is primarily characterised as settlement, with many areas of ornamental, parkland and recreation, and industrial and extractive. To a lesser extent there are areas characterised as fieldscapes, and woodland. Some areas are characterised as water and valley floors mainly along the Trent Valley and Westport Lake. Some small areas are characterised as communications, mainly associated with railway areas, plus there is unimproved land characterised at Park Hall Country Park. These landscapes form the setting and link strongly to cultural heritage as many are man-made and the result of the built environment.

## Social

### Population

- 350 The tables below provide information on the population of Stoke-on-Trent.

**Figure 5a: Population**

	Stoke-on-Trent
Population: All people	256,375

Source: ONS 2019 Mid-Year Estimate

	Stoke-on-Trent
Population: Males	129,105
Population: Females	127,270

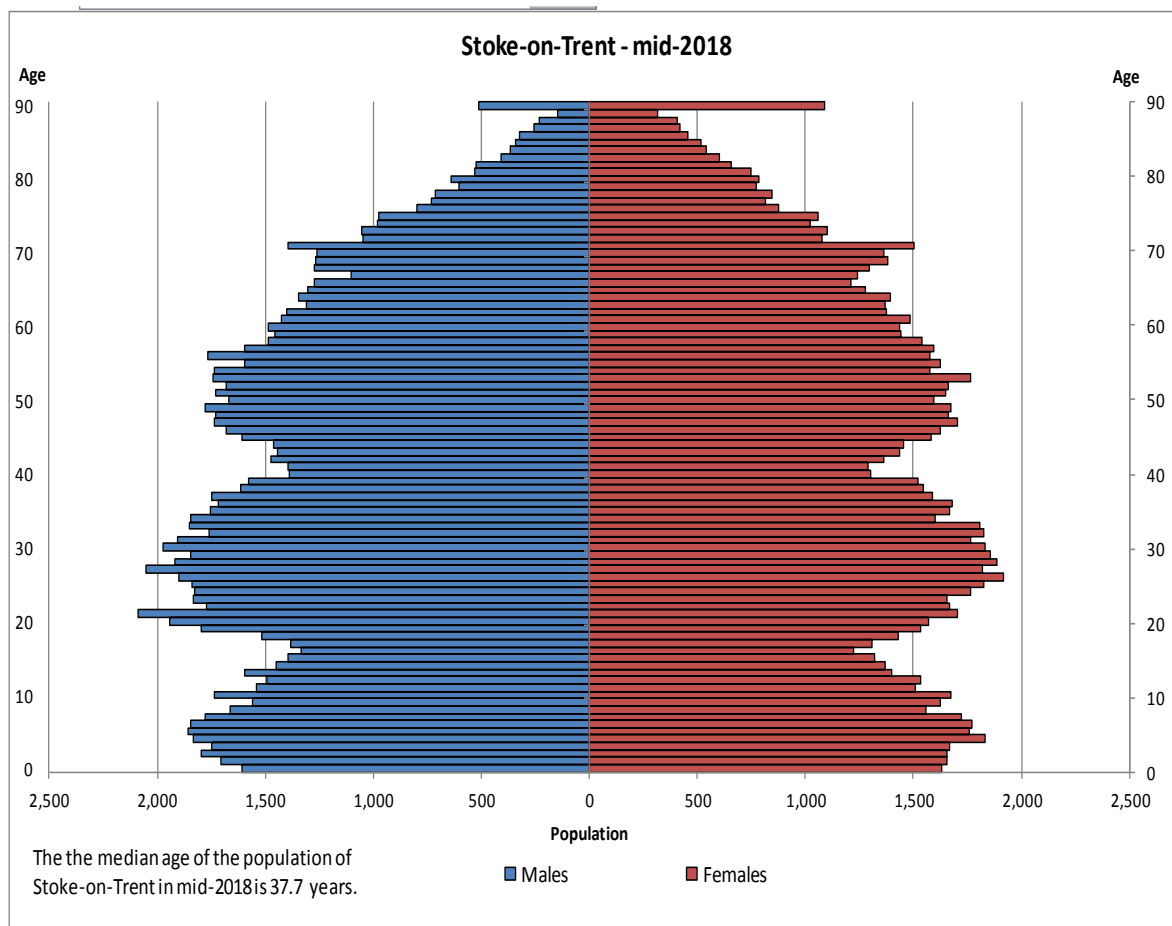
**Figure 5b: Population Age Structure**

Age	Total	Male	Female
All Ages	256,375	129,105	127,270
Age 0 - 4	16,665	8,584	8,081
Aged 5-9	17,457	8,863	8,594
Aged 10-14	15,587	7,904	7,683
Aged 15-19	14,328	7,551	6,777
Aged 20-24	17,502	9,344	8,158

Aged 25-29	18,817	9,589	9,228
Aged 30-34	18,325	9,291	9,034
Aged 35-39	16,626	8,599	8,027
Aged 40-44	14,093	7,213	6,880
Aged 45-49	16,067	8,102	7,965
Aged 50-54	16,856	8,541	8,315
Aged 55-59	15,959	8,110	7,849
Aged 60-64	14,037	6,983	7,054
Aged 65-69	12,424	6,143	6,281
Aged 70-74	12,158	5,858	6,300
Aged 75-79	8,519	4,038	4,481
Aged 80-84	5,924	2,540	3,384
Aged 85+	5,031	1,852	3,179

Source: ONS 2019 Mid-Year Estimate

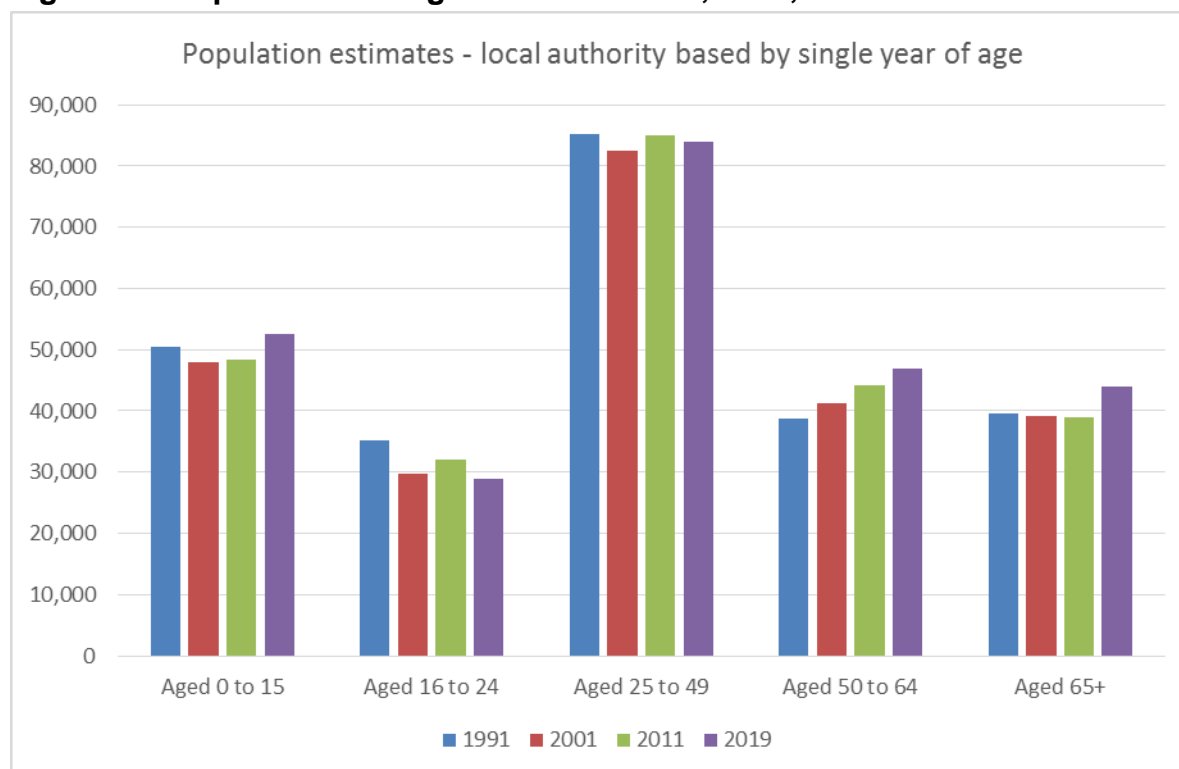
**Figure 5c: The median range of the population of Stoke-on-Trent in mid-2018**



Source: ONS 2018 Mid-Year Estimate

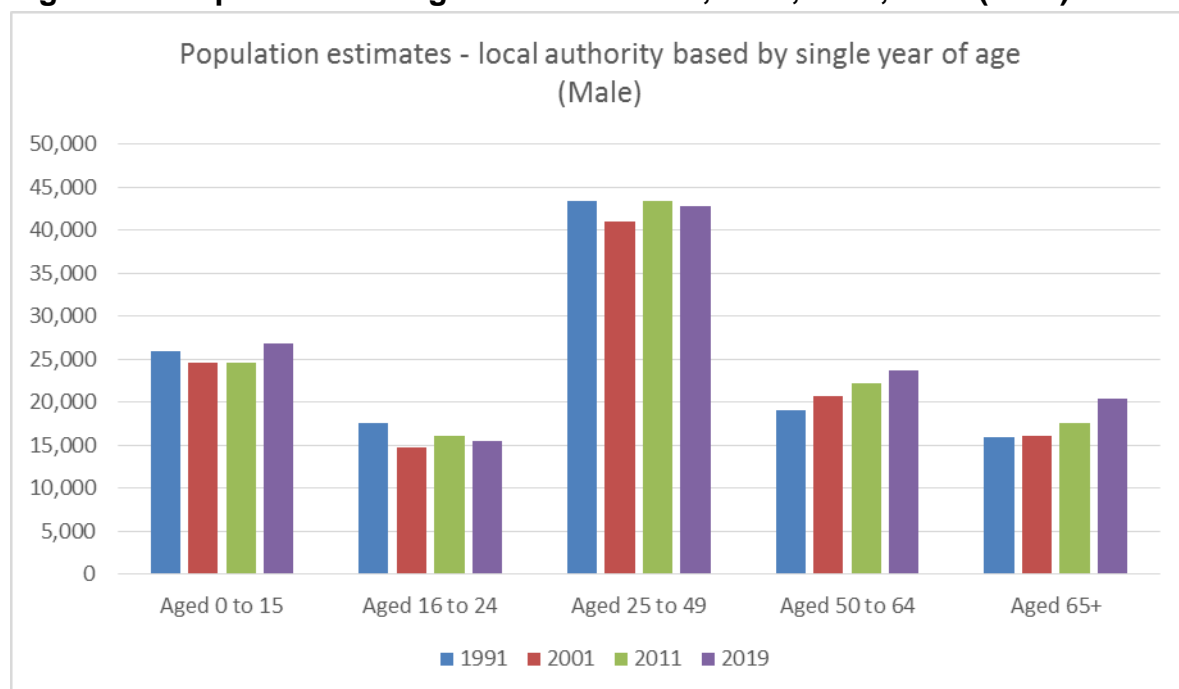
	Under 18	18-34	35-54	55-74	75+
Male	29,325	31,669	32,658	26,832	8,112
Female	28,224	29,460	31,344	27,308	10,901

**Figure 6a: Population Change estimates 1991, 2001, 2011 and 2019**



Source: ONS 2019 Mid-Year Estimate

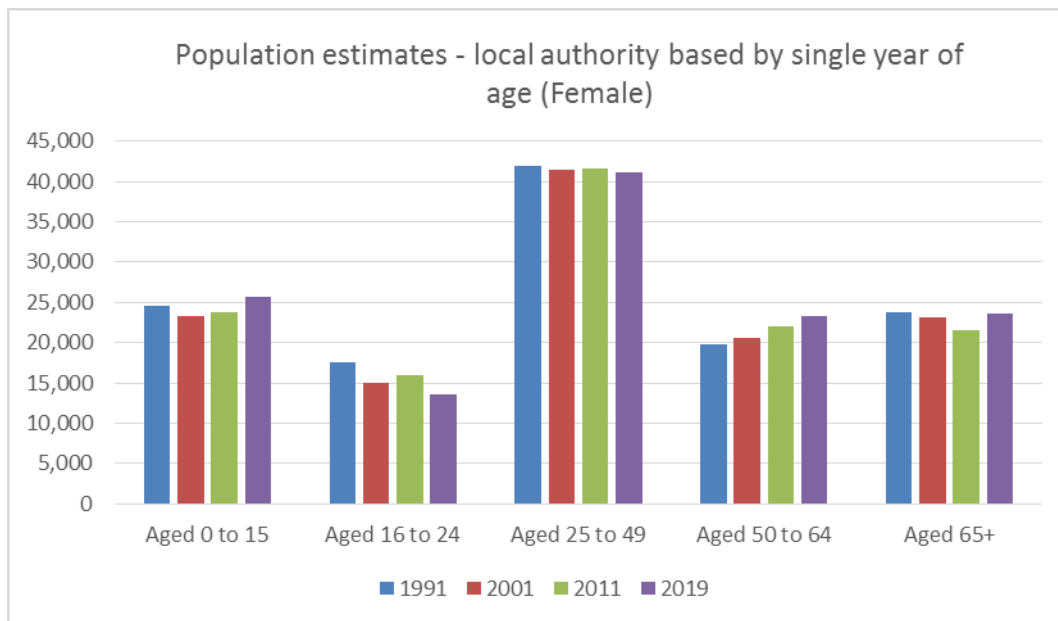
**Figure 6b: Population Change estimates 1991, 2001, 2011, 2019 (Male)**



Source: ONS 2019 Mid-Year Estimate

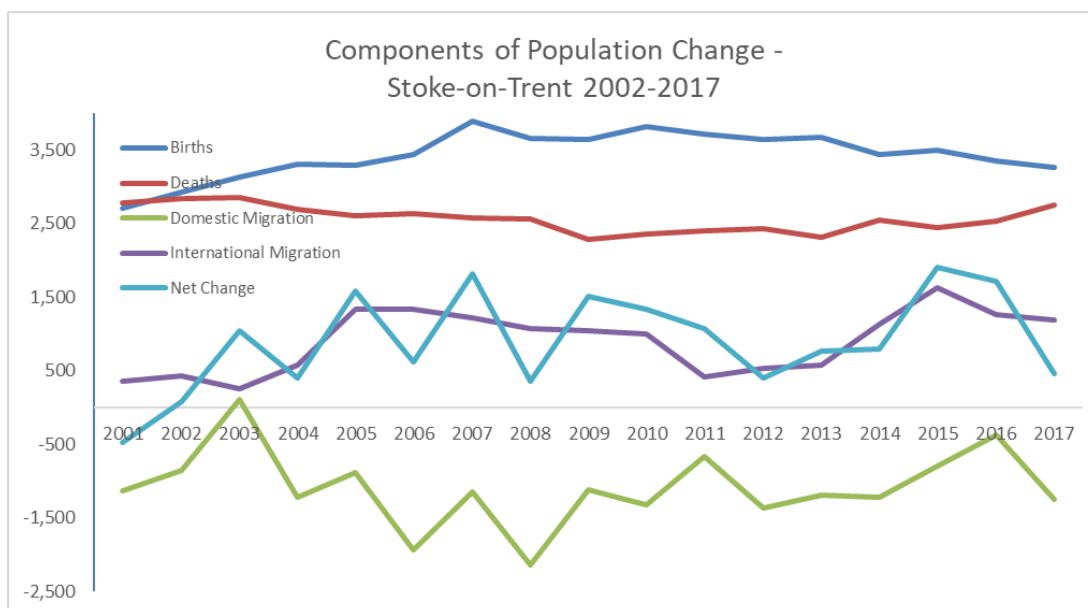
**Figure 6c: Population Change estimates 1991, 2001, 2011, 2019 (Female)**





Source: ONS 2019 Mid-Year Estimate

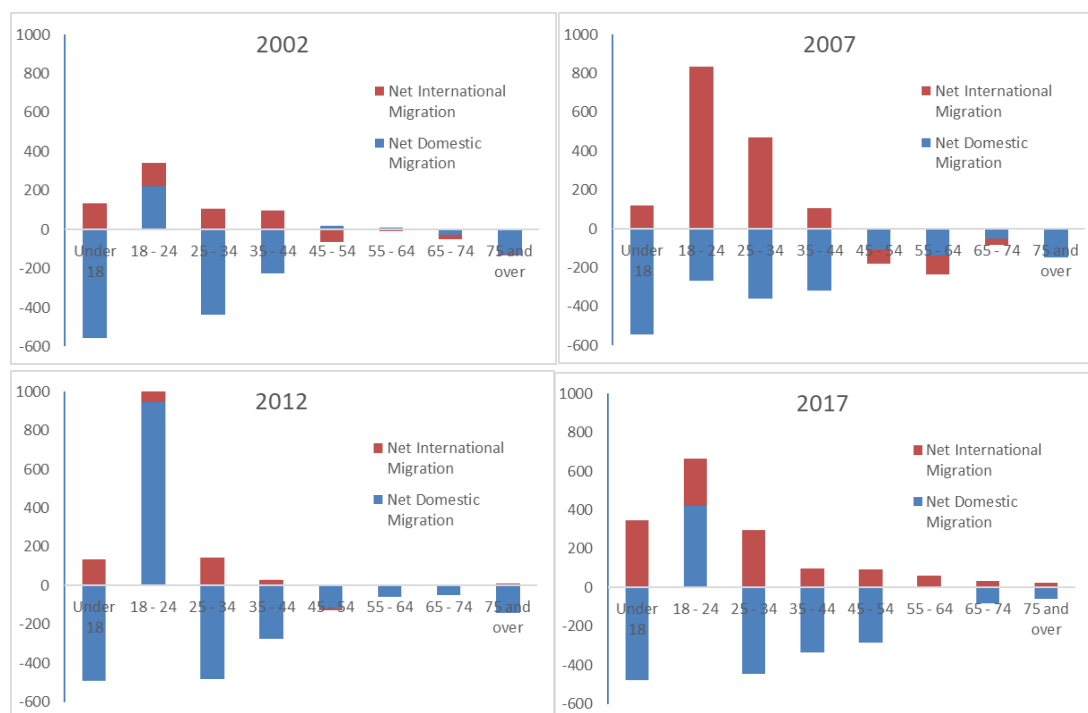
**Figure 7: Components of Population Change – Stoke-on-Trent**



Source: ONS 2018 Mid-Year Estimate - City of Stoke-on-Trent Population, Demography and Migration March 2020 update

- 351 The following four graphs show the net impact of international and domestic (UK) migration by age group between 2002 and 2017.
- 352 It demonstrates the net peak period of international migration to the city during 2006 and 2010 and that this was concentrated in the 18-34 age range.
- 353 The graphs also show that domestically net out-migration is prevalent in all age ranges other than the 18-24 age range – but generally declines with age.

**Figure 8: Components of Population Change (Migration) – Stoke-on-Trent**



Source: City of Stoke-on-Trent Population, Demography and Migration March 2020 update

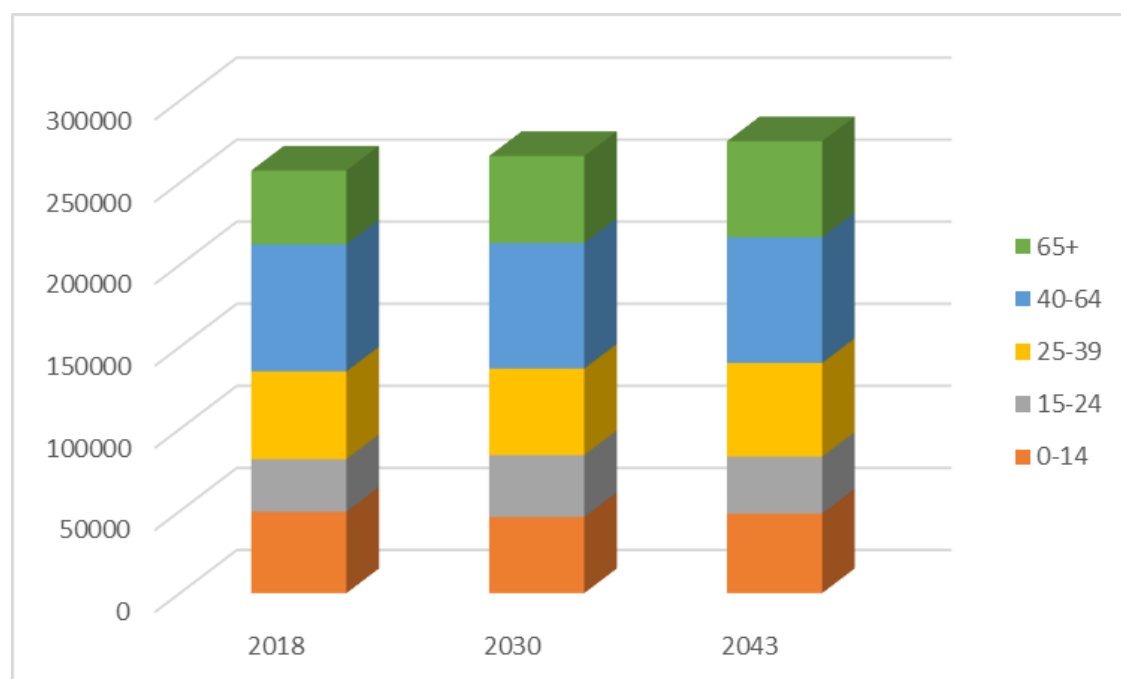
- 354 These projections (based on 2018 mid-year population estimates) suggest that population in Stoke-on-Trent will rise to c.272,462 by 2043 (a rise of 6.5% - or 16,629 persons - compared with 2018 MYE). This change compares with an estimated 10.3% increase expected across England over the same period.
- 355 Growth is anticipated to be concentrated in the 65 and over age group. (An increase of 13,362 persons – or 29.7% - compared with 2018 MYE). The working age population (16-64) is expected to increase by 5,391 persons (3.4%) – with a decline in the 45-64 age groups (2,292 persons -4.7%) offset by an increase in all aged groups from 16-44 totalling 7,683 persons 6.9%). The population aged 0-14 years is expected to fall by 1,149 persons (2.3%) with the decline anticipated to be concentrated in the 5-9 age range (950 persons 5.5%).

### Comparison with neighbouring boroughs and elsewhere

- 356 The City's projected growth of 6.5% over the 2018-43 period, is only the 214th highest out of 317 English districts but below that of 9.7% growth projected across Staffordshire. Growth of 9.4% is predicted across Newcastle-under-Lyme (163rd highest), while Stafford Borough is expected to experience an 15.8% increase (69th), and Staffordshire Moorlands 3.2% (266th).

357 Projected growth of over 20% is forecast in 31 districts outside of London – largely in the South East, East of England and East Midlands– with growth of 29.9% expected in Tower Hamlets, and perhaps more notably 24.4% in Coventry and 21.4% in Wakefield.

**Figure 9: 2018-based Population Projections**



ONS 2018-based Population Projections, Stoke-on-Trent by broad age range

## Human Health

- 358 Life expectancy and mortality data enable us to monitor how Stoke-on-Trent is developing as a healthy city. As it is difficult to assess which aspects of our populations' health are improving and which require attention, lifestyle choices which can be influenced by the surrounding environment and wider determinants of health have also been considered.

### Life expectancy

- 359 Life expectancy at birth provides an estimate of the number of years a new-born baby would survive were they to experience age-specific mortality rates for that time period in a particular locality throughout their life. It is important to note that these figures do not estimate the number of years a baby born in the area in each time period would actually expect to live nor can it be used to guide remaining years of life.

**Figure 10: Life Expectancy & Healthy Life Expectancy 2013-17 (Years)**

Life Expectancy & Healthy Life Expectancy 2013-17 (Years)	England	Stoke-on-Trent
Healthy Life Expectancy at Birth (Male)	63.5	57.9
Healthy Life Expectancy at Birth (Female)	64.8	59.2
Life Expectancy at Birth (Male)	79.1	76.5
Life Expectancy at Birth (Female)	83.1	80.9

Source: [fingertips Website](#) 2019

- 360 Stoke-on-Trent has the lowest life expectancy in the West Midlands and amongst the lowest in England (being 2.6 years less than the national average for men and 2.2 years less for women).
- 361 Healthy life expectancy lags still further behind the national average – with only the comparable authorities of Sunderland, Hull, Middlesbrough, Rochdale and Sandwell having similarly low figures.

### Mortality

- 362 In 2018 the City had the second highest mortality rate of any district in England behind Blackpool – having had the 13th highest rate in 2013. While the number of deaths in the City has remained relatively stable – between 2,500 and 2,550 - in the 2014-17 period, they increased by 10% to 2,800 in 2018.

- 363 It can be seen from Table 11 that mortality rates have diverged from the national average – and are now more than one-third higher than the national rate.

**Figure 11: Age Standardised mortality rate (SMR)**

Age Standardised mortality rate (SMR)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
England	979.08	946.72	986.57	959.79	958.82	957.20
Stoke-on-Trent	1,195.40	1,133.32	1,215.79	1,188.50	1,205.51	1,311.50

Source: City of Stoke-on-Trent Population, Demography and Migration March 2020 Update

- 364 Almost one percent of all deaths in Stoke-on-Trent are to children under the age of one – a SMR of 802.7 (2018) – more than double the national rate (384.0) and the 8th highest in England.
- 365 Only 18% of all deaths in the City are to persons aged 90 and over – compared with 21.8% nationally – however the SMR is more than one-third above the national average and the 4th highest figure observed.
- 366 Figure 12 – using 2018 data – shows the SMR for selected age ranges against the national average.

**Figure 12: Age Standardised mortality rate (SMR) / City rank out of 317**

Age Standardised mortality rate (SMR) / City rank out of 317)	Under 1	1-4	30-34	45-49	55-59	65-69	85-89
England	384.0	12.9	61.8	214.2	472.8	1,178.1	10,799.0
Stoke-on-Trent	802.7	43.2	104.6	441.0	708.0	1,880.4	14,654.2
	8 <sup>th</sup>	8 <sup>th</sup>	33 <sup>rd</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	7 <sup>th</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>

Source: City of Stoke-on-Trent Population, Demography and Migration March 2020 Update

- 367 The overall mortality rate (directly age standardised per 100,000) from all causes in Stoke-on-Trent has fallen since 1995 but Stoke-on-Trent is still well above England and Staffordshire.

### **Lifestyle Indicators Physical Activity**

- 368 People who have a physically active lifestyle have a 20-35% lower risk of cardiovascular disease, coronary heart disease and stroke compared to those who

have a sedentary lifestyle. Regular physical activity is also associated with a reduced risk of diabetes, obesity, some cancers and improved mental health and well-being. The estimated direct cost of physical inactivity to the NHS across the UK is over £1.6 billion per year. The Chief Medical Officer currently recommends that adults undertake 150 minutes (2.5 hours) of moderate activity per week, in bouts of 10 minutes or more.

## Excess weight and obesity

- 3.69 Obesity is a priority area with The Government's 'Call to Action' acknowledging that the UK is experiencing an epidemic of obesity affecting both adults and children. The consequence of excess weight, obesity and sedentary behaviour are a range of health issues which will place increasing demands and cost for health authorities of which local authorities are now responsible.

**Figure 13: Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese**

Period		Stoke-on-Trent		West Midlands	England
		Count	Value		
2015/16	●	-	66.9%	63.9%	61.3%
2016/17	●	-	66.0%	63.6%	61.3%
2017/18	●	-	72.8%	65.7%	62.0%
2018/19	●	-	65.4%	65.6%	62.3%

Source: Public Health England 2019 (based on Active Lives survey, Sport England)

- 3.70 Figure 13 shows Stoke-on-Trent is significantly higher than the England average and around two-thirds of the population are overweight or obese. However, it is worth noting that these figures are calculated using self-reported height and weight measurements.
- 3.71 Children are classified as overweight (including obese) if their BMI is on or above the 85<sup>th</sup> centile of the British 1990 growth reference (UK90) according to age and sex. Looking at figure 14, the proportion of children aged 10-11 classified as overweight or obese is over a third of the population. Excess weight in children aged 10-11 years in Stoke-on-Trent is significantly higher than the England average which reflects adult obesity. Unlike data on excess weight in adults, these figures are derived from National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) attending participating state maintained schools in England as a proportion of all children measured which is more reliable than self-report. The national goal is to achieve "a sustained downward trend in the level of excess weight in children by 2020" as set out in a Healthy lives, healthy people: A call to action on obesity in England.

## Diabetes

- 3.72 Type 2 diabetes can be prevented or delayed by lifestyle changes (exercise, weight loss, healthy eating). Diabetic complications (including cardiovascular, kidney, foot and eye diseases) have a detrimental impact on quality of life and morbidity. Figure 15 presents diabetes prevalence in adults (aged 17 and over) per 100 patients registered with GP practices.

**Figure 14: Children aged 10-11 (Year 6) Prevalence of overweight (including obesity)**

Period	Stoke-on-Trent			West Midlands	England
		Count	Value		
2006/07	●	737	34.5%	*	31.7%
2007/08	●	805	32.8%	34.1%	32.6%
2008/09	●	906	36.2%	34.3%	32.6%
2009/10	●	961	37.3%	35.4%	33.4%
2010/11	●	908	36.2%	35.2%	33.4%
2011/12	●	973	39.0%	36.3%	33.9%
2012/13	●	933	38.2%	35.5%	33.3%
2013/14	●	931	36.3%	35.9%	33.5%
2014/15	●	1,064	39.2%	35.8%	33.2%
2015/16	●	1,074	37.8%	36.6%	34.2%
2016/17	●	1,084	38.8%	37.1%	34.2%
2017/18	●	1,110	37.1%	37.1%	34.3%
2018/19	●	1,270	39.9%	37.5%	34.3%
2019/20	●	1,270	40.4%	38.2%	35.2%

Source: Public Health England, 2019 (NHS Digital, National Child Measurement Programme)

**Figure 15: Diabetes QOF prevalence ages 17+**

Period	NHS Stoke On Trent CCG			England
		Count	Value	
2012/13	○	15,975	7.2%	6.0%
2013/14	○	16,030	7.3%	6.2%
2014/15	○	17,264	7.6%	6.4%
2015/16	○	17,805	7.8%	6.5%
2016/17	○	18,039	7.9%	6.7%
2017/18	○	18,708	8.1%	6.8%
2018/19	○	19,571	8.4%	6.9%*
2019/20	○	20,095	8.6%	7.1%

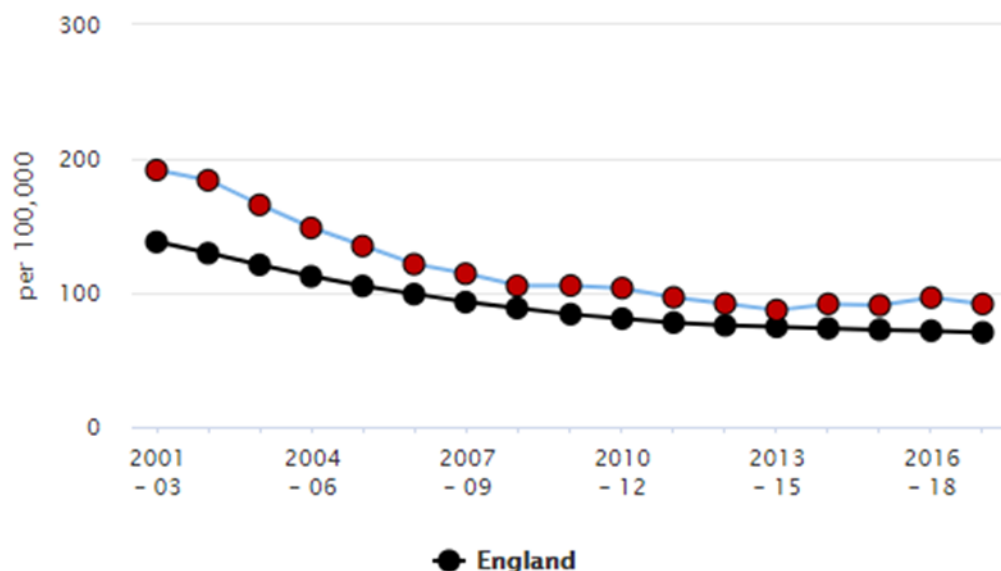
Source: Public Health England (based on Quality and Outcomes Framework QOF, NHS Digital)

- 3.73 The general trend from over the last five years indicates that the number of adults diagnosed with diabetes is continuing to increase. While this could be because detection rate has improved and awareness has increased, considering the previous health indicators discussed it is likely that actual prevalence is increasing. Stoke-on-Trent has the highest levels of type 2 diabetes, increasing over time and significantly higher than the national average.

## Cardiovascular disease

- 3.74 Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is one of the major causes of death in under 75s in England.
- 3.75 Figure 16 presents the Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases (including heart disease and stroke) in persons less than 75 years per 100,000. This demonstrates that there has been a reduction in CVD across all localities. Since 2001 Stoke-on-Trent (shown by a red dot) has experienced a steep decrease in deaths which has narrowed the gap with the national average but still remains significantly higher than the national average and much higher than the West Midlands average.

**Figure 16: Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases (per 100,000)**



Source: Public Health England (based on ONS source data), 2019



## Cancer, Dementia, Alzheimer disease

- 3.76 Figure 17 shows age standardised mortality rate for Stoke-on-Trent.
- 3.77 Cancer is the highest cause of death in England in under 75s and accounts for more than one-quarter of all deaths in Stoke-on-Trent.
- 3.78 Between 2013 and 2018 deaths attributed to Dementia and Alzheimer disease increased by more than one-half – contributing to an overall increase in the number of deaths of locally of 13.4% and 6.8% nationally. Dementia and Alzheimer disease now account for more than one-in-eight, and Ischaemic heart disease one-in-ten.
- 3.79 Although less prevalent the number of deaths attributable to Hypertensive diseases, Parkinson’s disease, Diabetes, and Acute respiratory diseases have increased significantly (2013-18). Locally rates of all major causes of death are higher than the national average – apart from Cerebrovascular diseases. The following table – using 2018 data – shows the SMR for the leading causes against the national average.

**Figure 17: Age Standardised mortality rate (SMR) / City rank out of 317**

Age Standardised mortality rate (SMR) / City rank out of 317)	Cancer (malignant neoplasms)	Dementia and Alzheimer disease	Ischaemic heart diseases	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	Cerebrovascular diseases	Influenza and pneumonia	Accidents
England	259.77	123.61	98.50	57.25	55.12	51.53	26.75
Stoke-on-Trent	342.77	194.64	138.91	106.12	48.53	60.60	56.39
Stoke-on-Trent	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	11 <sup>th</sup>	6 <sup>th</sup>	228 <sup>th</sup>	62 <sup>nd</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>

Source: City of Stoke-on-Trent Population, Demography and Migration March 2020 Update

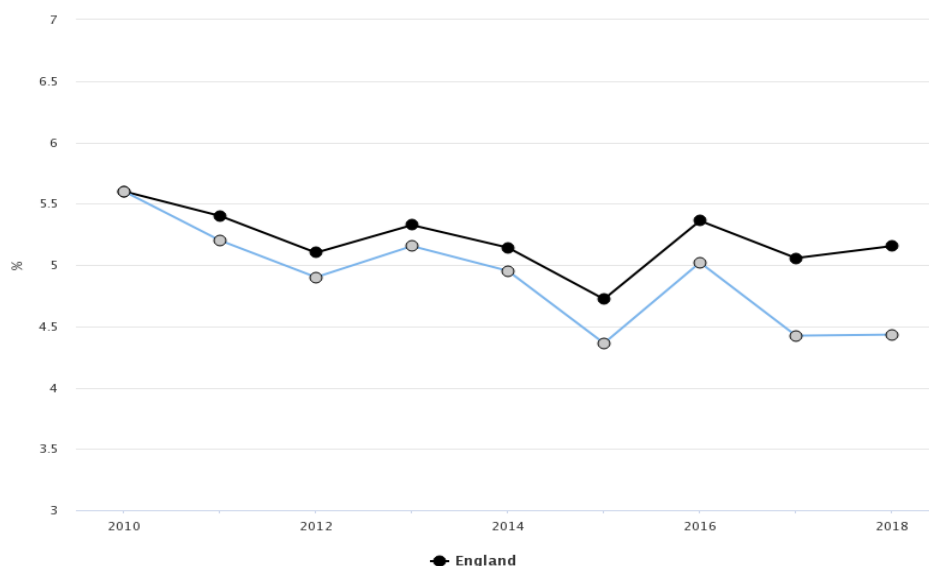
## Mortality attributable to particular air pollution

- 3.80 The burden of particulate air pollution in the UK in 2008 was estimated to be equivalent to nearly 29,000 deaths at typical ages and an associated loss of population life of 340,000 life years lost. Figure 18 presents the fraction of mortality attributable to anthropogenic (human-made) particulate air pollution (measured as fine particulate

matter, PM2.5) 2010-2018. There has been a recent increase across all localities but Stoke-on-Trent remains lower than the national average.

**Figure 18: Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution (%) 2010-2018**

Period	Stoke-on-Trent					West Midlands	England
		Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI		
2010	○	-	5.6%	-	-	5.7%	5.6%
2011	○	-	5.2%	-	-	5.3%	5.4%
2012	○	-	4.9%	-	-	5.1%	5.1%
2013	○	-	5.2%	-	-	5.4%	5.3%
2014	○	-	5.0%	-	-	5.2%	5.1%
2015	○	-	4.4%	-	-	4.8%	4.7%
2016	○	-	5.0%	-	-	5.5%	5.4%
2017	○	-	4.4%	-	-	4.9%	5.1%
2018	○	-	4.4%	-	-	5.0%	5.2%



Source: Public Health England (based on DEFRA source data), 2018

## Alcohol related harm

- 381 Alcohol consumption is a contributing factor to hospital admissions and deaths from a diverse range of conditions. Alcohol misuse is estimated to cost the NHS about £3.5 billion per year and society as a whole £21 billion annually.
- 382 In 2017, Public Health England data confirmed that there were over 2,200 years of life lost due to alcohol-related conditions in Stoke-on-Trent. On average, nearly three people (2.8) die a week in the city from an alcohol-related problem.

- 3.83 Latest data from the Local Alcohol Profiles for England show that (when compared with England), Stoke-on-Trent had significantly higher levels of:
- alcohol-related mortality (all ages, 2017)
  - alcohol-specific mortality (all ages, 2015-17)
  - mortality from chronic liver disease (all ages, 2015-17)
  - hospital admissions for alcohol-specific conditions (all ages, 2016/17)
  - hospital admissions for alcohol-related conditions (all ages, 2016/17)
  - admissions for alcohol-related conditions (ages 40-64, 65 and over, 2016/17)
- 3.84 Admissions to hospital due to alcohol for a range of conditions such as circulatory disease, mental and behavioural disorders, and intentional self-poisoning are all significantly higher locally.

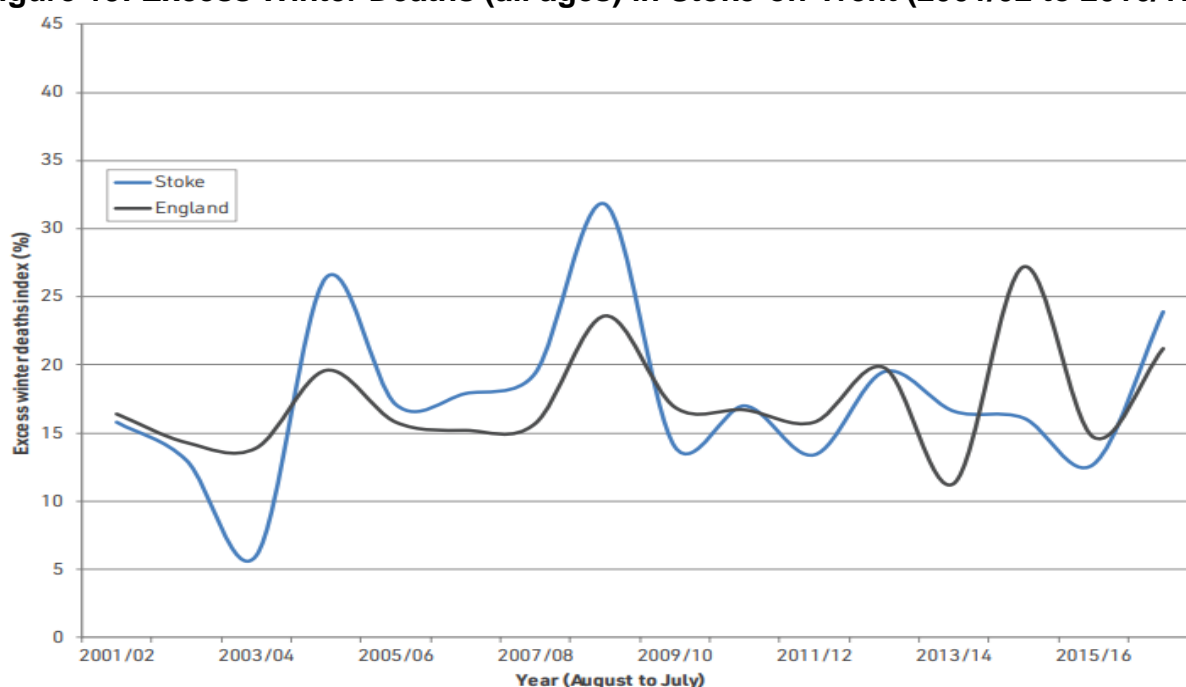
## **Fuel Poverty**

- 3.85 Low temperatures are strongly linked to a range of negative health outcomes and excess winter deaths. Fuel poverty levels in the city were ranked 9th highest in the country in 2016.
- 3.86 In 2016 Public Health England estimated that around 17,200 households in Stoke-on-Trent were experiencing fuel poverty, which is 15.4% of all local households (compared with 11.1% in England). This means that around 39,000 local people could be experiencing fuel poverty in the city.

## **Excess Winter Deaths**

- 3.87 The Excess Winter Deaths (EWD) Index provides a ratio of extra deaths from all causes that occur in the winter months compared with the expected number of deaths, based on the average of the number of non-winter deaths. The number of excess winter deaths depends on the temperature and the level of disease in the population as well as other factors, such as how well-equipped people are to cope with the drop-in temperature. Most excess winter deaths are due to circulatory and respiratory diseases.
- 3.88 In 2016/17 there were 190 excess winter deaths (all ages) in Stoke-on-Trent, the highest number locally since 2008/09 (when there were 240). The excess winter deaths index (percentage) has fluctuated over time, with the current percentage being higher in the city compared with England (23.9% versus 21.2%) See Figure 19.
- 3.89 In contrast with fuel poverty, figure 19 indicates that the number of excess winter deaths in Stoke-on-Trent fell below the England average in 2009 and remained there until 2015/16 when they started to increase. The Excess Winter Deaths for Stoke-on-Trent are now above the England average.

**Figure 19: Excess Winter Deaths (all ages) in Stoke-on-Trent (2001/02 to 2016/17)**

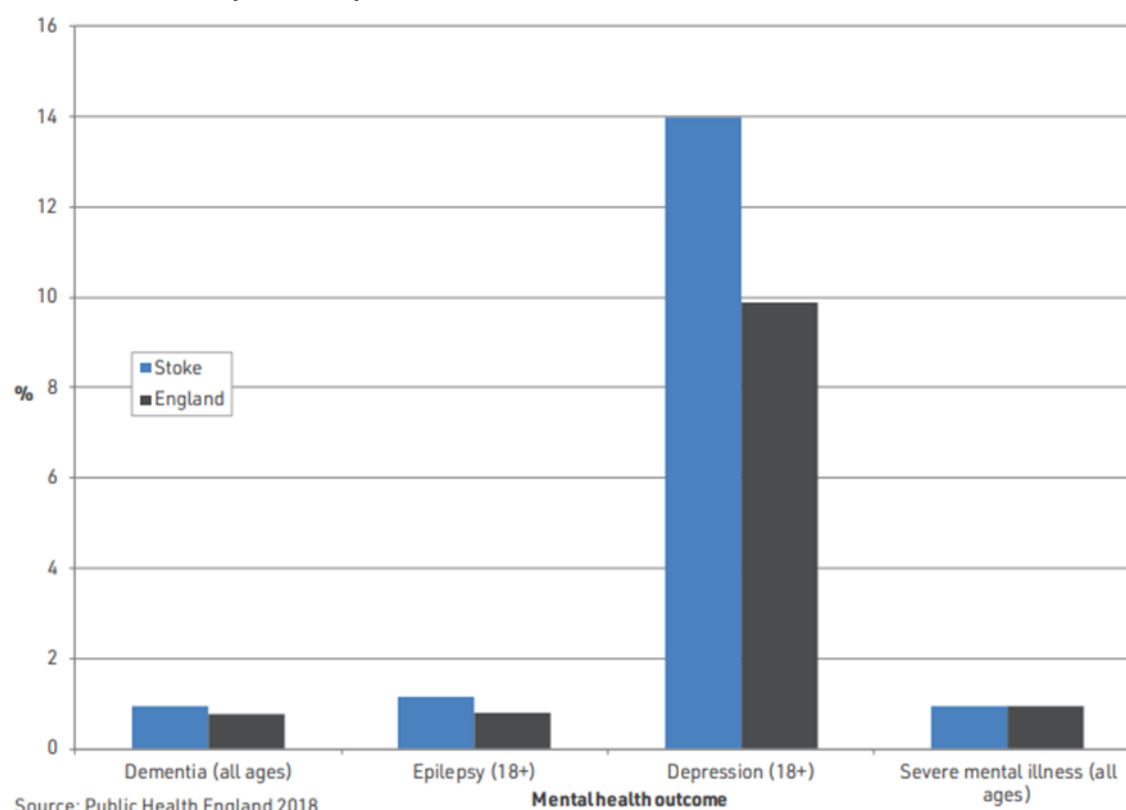


Source: Public Health England, 2018

## Mental Well-Being

- 3.90 Public Health England data estimates that there were nearly 32,000 patients (aged 18 and over) with depression that were registered with general practices in the area covered by Stoke-on-Trent Clinical Commissioning Group in 2017/18. This is 14.0% of all patients compared with 9.9% across England.
- 3.91 The prevalence of dementia, epilepsy and other severe mental health conditions were higher locally compared with England. Across all four conditions, around 39,900 patients across the city were on GP registers (notwithstanding that some patients may have more than one condition, whilst others may not be recorded as having a mental health condition), see Table 20.
- 3.92 The number of adults (aged 18-64) in Stoke-on-Trent with a common mental health disorder (such as anxiety and depression) is currently around 24,700 (in 2017). By 2030, Public Health England predict that this number will fall slightly to around 24,300.

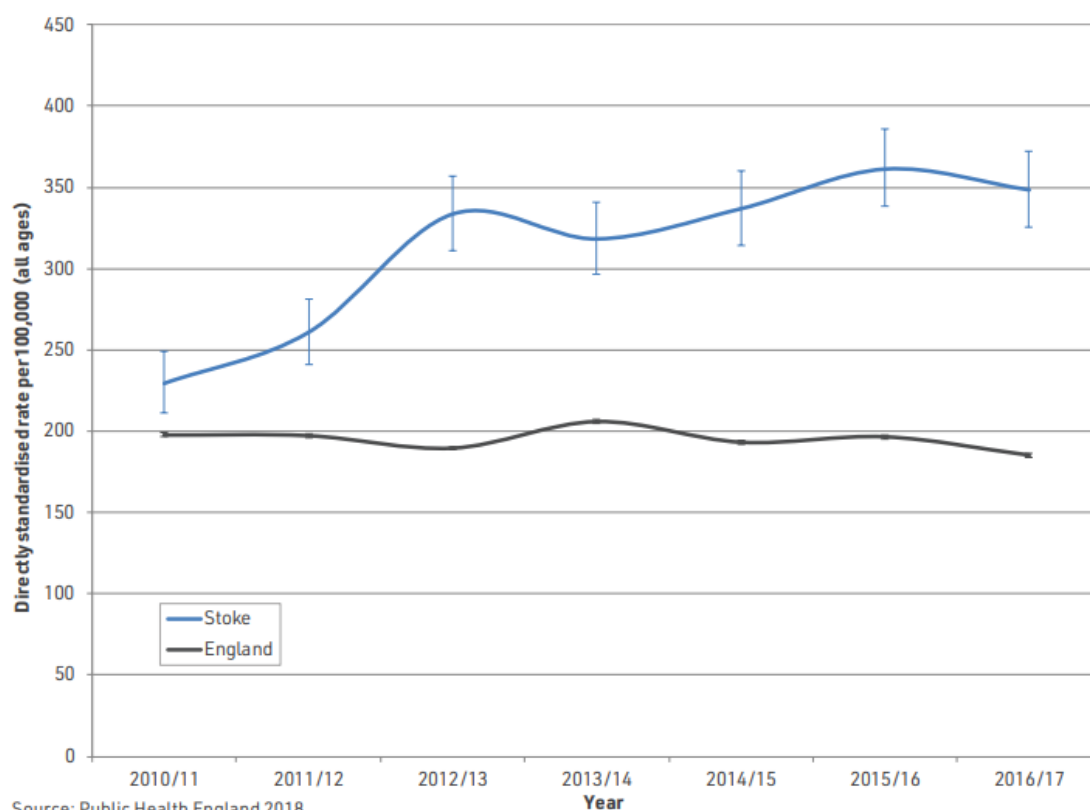
**Figure 20: Prevalence of patients on GP registers with mental health conditions in Stoke-on-Trent (2017/18)**



## Emergency Admissions to Hospital Due to Self-Harm

- 3.93 Self-harm is an expression of personal distress. It can result from a wide range of social, physical psychological and psychiatric problems and self-harm can be a risk for subsequent suicide. This indicator looks at the number of emergency admissions to hospital as a result of self-harm per 100,000 resident population.
- 3.94 The emergency hospital admission rate for intentional self-harm has increased recently in Stoke-on-Trent and was 348.4 (per 100,000, all ages) in 2016/17 compared with 185.3 in England. This is significantly higher than the England rate.
- 3.95 Figure 21 shows that self-related harm is higher in Stoke-on-Trent when compared with England in 2016/2017.

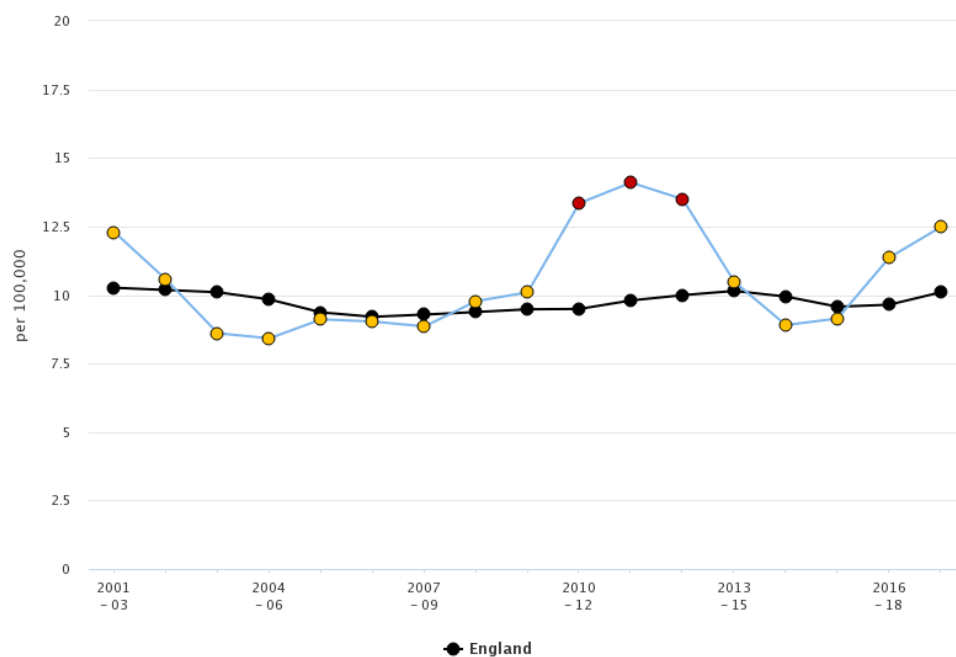
**Figure 21: Emergency hospital admissions (all ages) for intentional self-harm in Stoke-on-Trent (2010/11 to 2016/17)**



## Suicide Rate

- 3.96 Suicide is a significant cause of death in young adults, and is considered an indicator of underlying rates of mental ill-health. Figure 22 provides the age- standardised mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent per 100,000 population (aged 15 and over). Suicide rate is significantly higher in Stoke-on-Trent than the national average.

**Figure 22: Suicide rate (persons) per 100,000 population**



Source: Office for National Statistics 2019

Period	Stoke-on-Trent					West Midlands	England
		Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI		
2001 - 03	●	80	12.3	9.7	15.3	10.5	10.3
2002 - 04	●	68	10.6	8.2	13.4	9.9	10.2
2003 - 05	●	55	8.6	6.5	11.2	9.7	10.1
2004 - 06	●	54	8.4	6.3	11.0	9.2	9.8
2005 - 07	●	58	9.1	6.9	11.8	8.5	9.4
2006 - 08	●	58	9.0	6.8	11.7	8.7	9.2
2007 - 09	●	57	8.9	6.7	11.5	8.9	9.3
2008 - 10	●	64	9.8	7.5	12.5	9.5	9.4
2009 - 11	●	65	10.1	7.8	12.9	9.2	9.5
2010 - 12	●	87	13.3	10.7	16.5	9.2	9.5
2011 - 13	●	91	14.1	11.3	17.4	9.3	9.8
2012 - 14	●	87	13.5	10.8	16.7	10.2	10.0
2013 - 15	●	67	10.5	8.1	13.3	10.3	10.1
2014 - 16	●	57	8.9	6.7	11.6	10.0	9.9
2015 - 17	●	59	9.1	6.9	11.8	9.5	9.6
2016 - 18	●	74	11.4	8.9	14.3	9.7	9.6
2017 - 19	●	80	12.5	9.9	15.6	10.2	10.1

Source: Office for National Statistics 2019

## Police Recorded Crime

- 3.97 Following the Health and Social Care Bill, Directors of Public Health in local authorities have “become responsible for the public health aspects of the promotion of community safety, violence prevention, responses to violence, and local initiatives to tackle social exclusion”.
- 3.98 Since 2012/13, the number of recorded offences in the city has increased by over 9,500 – a rise of 46.5% compared with a rise of 35.3% in England and Wales. The 2017/18 Crime Survey for England and Wales show that in Stoke-on-Trent there were:
- over 8,200 recorded offences for violence
  - nearly 4,200 offences of criminal damage and arson
  - just under 2,800 offences of shoplifting
  - over 1,850 offences of burglary
  - around 1,200 sexual offences
  - just over 600 drug offences
  - a total of 29,958 recorded offences across the city.
- 3.99 Other national data shows that:
- Rates of violent crime (including sexual offences) continue to increase in Stoke-on-Trent, and the 2017/18 local rate of 42.7 (per 1,000, all ages) is significantly higher than the England average of 23.7 (this increase could in part be explained by greater reporting and recording of incidents).
  - Rates of domestic abuse-related incidents and crime were higher in Stoke-on-Trent than England in 2016/17 (28.5 versus 22.5 (per 1,000, 16 and over)). This is likely to be an underestimate as the incidents of domestic abuse tend to be under-reported.
  - The proportion of adult offenders (aged 18 and over) who reoffend in Stoke-on-Trent has remained unchanged between 2006 and 2016 with 31.5% of offenders reoffending in 2006 compared with 32.8% in 2016.<sup>57</sup> and
  - Levels of reoffending have remained unchanged nationally and are currently 28.6%.

## Noise Complaints

- 3.100 The Government's policy on noise is set out in the Noise Policy Statement for England (DEFRA, 2010). The policy's long term vision aims to promote good health and a good quality of life through the effective management of noise in the context of Government policy on sustainable development. Within this context and through the effective management and control of environmental, neighbour and neighbourhood noise, the policy aims to: avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life; mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life; where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life.



3.101 Based on Public Health England data, during 2015/16 there were nearly 1,800 complaints about noise by local residents in Stoke-on-Trent. Although the current rate of complaints is higher in the city than the national average (7.1 versus 6.3, per 1,000, all ages), the rate has more than halved locally from a high of 15.0 in 2011/12.

## Traffic accidents

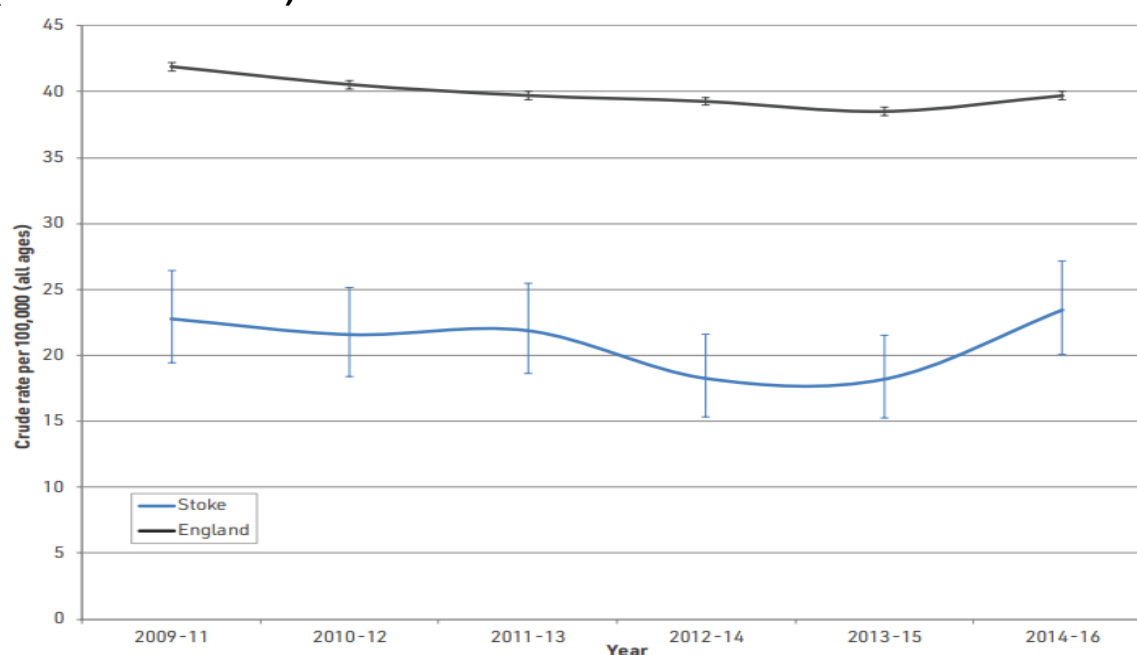
3.102 Motor vehicle traffic accidents “are a major cause of preventable deaths and morbidity, particularly in younger age groups”.

3.103 For children and for men aged 20-64 years, mortality rates for motor vehicle traffic accidents are higher in lower socioeconomic groups. The vast majority of road traffic accidents are preventable and can be avoided through improved education, awareness, road infrastructure and vehicle safety.

3.104 Based on Public Health England data, nearly 180 people were killed and seriously injured on roads in Stoke-on-Trent in 2014-16. This is the highest number since 2009-11.

3.105 Figure 23 provides the number of people reported killed or seriously injured (KSI) on the roads, all ages, per 100,000 resident population (crude rate). Although the rate locally is the highest it has been over the last five years (23.4 per 100,000, all ages), it remains significantly lower than the national rate of 39.7. This shows that the rate for Stoke-on-Trent is significantly better than the national average.

**Figure 23: Killed or seriously injured casualties on roads, all ages, in Stoke-on-Trent (2009-11 to 2014-16)**



Source: Public Health England 2018

## Housing

### Number of Houses

- 3.106 Figure 24 provides the number of dwellings in Stoke-on-Trent for the years 2001 and 2011 and shows that the number increased by approximately 3,855.

**Figure 24: Number of Houses 2001 and 2011**

Year	Stoke-on-Trent
2001	108,010
2011	111,865
Change between 2001 and 2011	3,855 (3.6%)

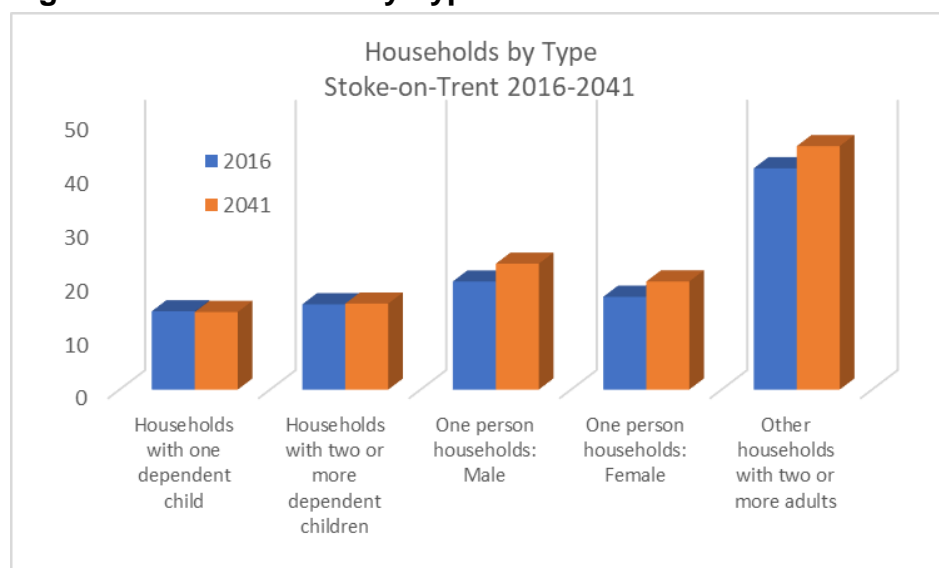
Source: 2001 and 2011 Census

- 3.107 A Strategic Housing Needs Assessment is currently under preparation as part of the evidence base of the Local Plan. The findings and conclusions of the assessment will be taken into account in the SA once published.

### Household Projections

- 3.108 In parallel with population projections, ONS publishes projections of changes in the number of households in each local authority district. (The latest projections being 2016-based). The projections of household change for Stoke -on-Trent for the period 2016 to 2041 is presented in Figure 26.
- 3.109 Across Stoke-on-Trent the number of households is expected to increase by a further 10,258 up to 2041 – from 108,757 at the time of the 2016 estimate to 119,015.
- 3.110 Based on population projections over the same period - average household size in Stoke-on-Trent is therefore expected to decline from 2.33 to 2.27 persons per household.
- 3.111 Projections of changes to Household type across the city indicate that single occupancy will continue to increase from 34.3% to 36.5% of all households by 2041 (compared with 26% in 1991) – increasing in absolute terms from 37,300 to 43,440 households.
- 3.112 Those households with dependent children will fall from 27.9% to 25.5% of all households – but remain constant in absolute terms at 30,380 households.

**Figure 25: Households by Type Stoke-on-Trent 2016-2041**



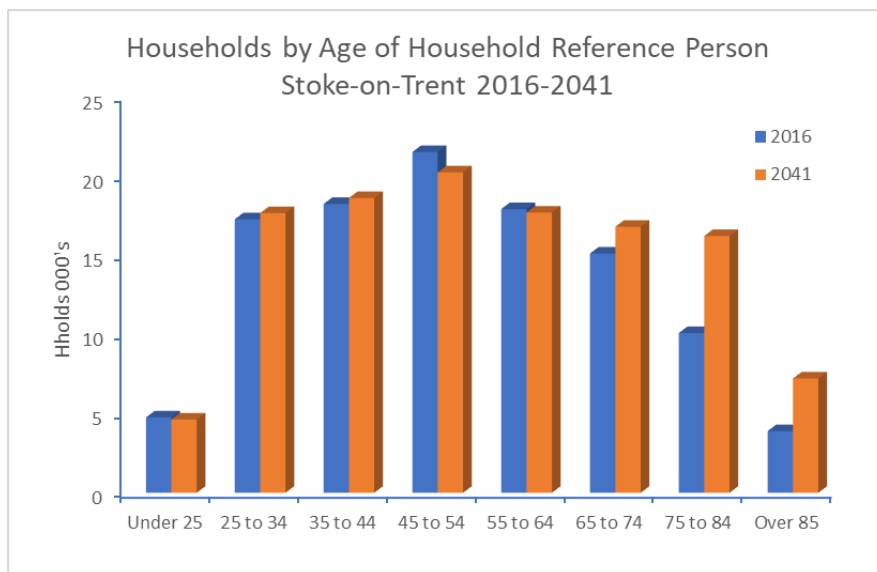
(\*) – Other households include couples with no children, households of multiple occupancy and communal establishments.

Source: ONS based Housing Projections, Stoke-on-Trent

### Number of dependent children

- 3.113 The number of households in Stoke-on-Trent with three or more dependent children is projected to increase from 5,540 to 5,771 – moving from 5.1% of all households to 4.8%, in-line with, but above the equivalent figures for England 4.6% and 3.9% respectively.
- 3.114 The number of households with two children in Stoke-on-Trent is expected to fall from 10,289 to 10,200 – from 9.5% to 8.6% of all households – in-line with the national trend.
- 3.115 While the number of households with one child is expected to decrease from 14,547 to 14,405 – falling from 13.4% to 12.1% of all households – in-line with the national trend decreasing from 13.1% to 11.7% of all households.
- 3.116 The number of households in Stoke-on-Trent with no dependent children is projected to increase from 78,380 to 88,640 – moving from 72.1% of all households to 74.5%, in-line with the picture across England.
- 3.117 Expected changes in **Household composition by Age across the City** indicate that the majority of the growth between 2016 and 2041 will occur in households aged 65 and over – with over 6,120 additional households aged 75-84 and 3,320 aged 85 and over. The number of households aged 45-64 is expected to decline by 1,510.

**Figure 26: Households by Age of Household Reference Person Stoke-on-Trent 2016-2041**



Source: ONS based Housing Projections, Stoke-on-Trent

- 3.118 The projections of household by age of the head of household (often referred to as the Household Reference Person – HRP) in Stoke -on-Trent for the period 2016 to 2041 is presented in Figure 26.
- 3.119 Households where the head of household (often referred to as the Household Reference Person – HRP) is aged under-35 will fall from 20.3% to 18.7% of all households – but still above the England figures of 16.8% and 14.5% respectively.
- 3.120 Households where the HRP is aged 65 and over will increase from 26.7% to 33.8% (below the national figures of 28.3% and 37.2% respectively) - and those where the HRP is aged over 75 are projected to increase from 12.9% to 19.7% of all households (again below the national figures of 14.1% and 22.4% respectively).

### Household composition – type and gender

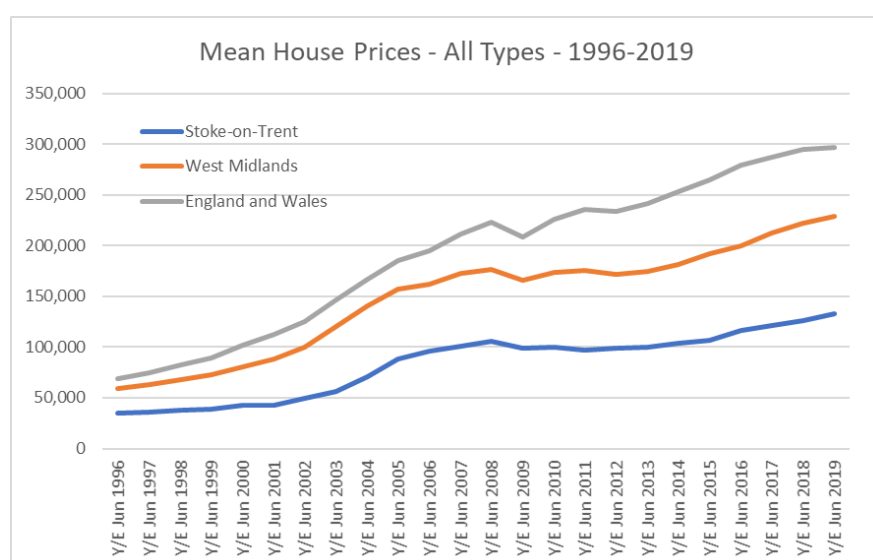
- 3.121 Single male occupancy – particularly in older age – is the single largest change expected the composition of households across the City over the next twenty years – mirroring a trend that has been observed both locally and nationally over the last twenty years.
- 3.122 In 1991 single male occupancy accounted for less than one-in-ten City households – currently for more than one-in-six households – and is projected to account for approaching one-in-four households (22.6%) by 2037. Over the same period single female occupancy is expected to fall from almost one-in-six households (16.1%) to less than one-in-seven households (13.8%).

## Average house prices, average monthly private rental and affordability ratio

3.123 Figure 27 shows that the average house price in Stoke-on-Trent is £133,016 compared to the England average figure of £296,508. The average monthly private rental in Stoke-on-Trent, for the year 2018/19, is £490, compared to England figure of £852.

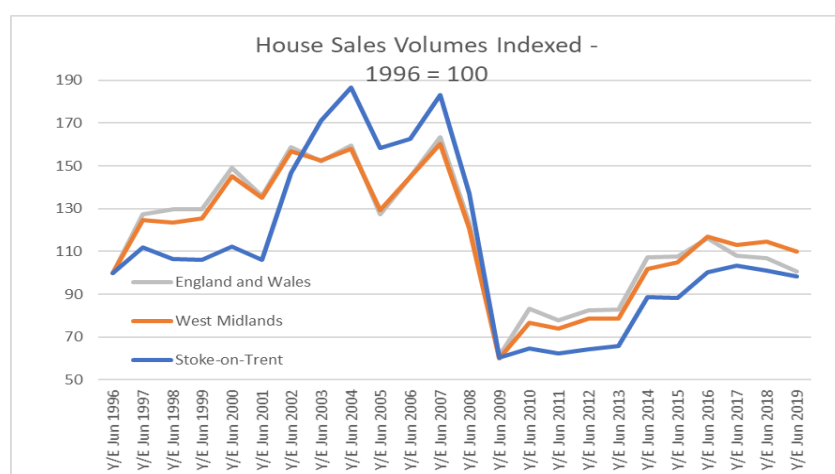
3.124 The affordability ratio (lower quartile income vs lower quartile house prices 2013) is currently between 4.5 and 4.7x income in Stoke-on-Trent. This is compared to the England figure of 6.5 and 7.7x income.

**Figure 27: Mean House Prices – All Types – 1996 - 2019**



Source: Stoke-on-Trent Council - Property and Environment December 2019

**Figure 28: House Sales Volumes Indexed – 1996 =100**



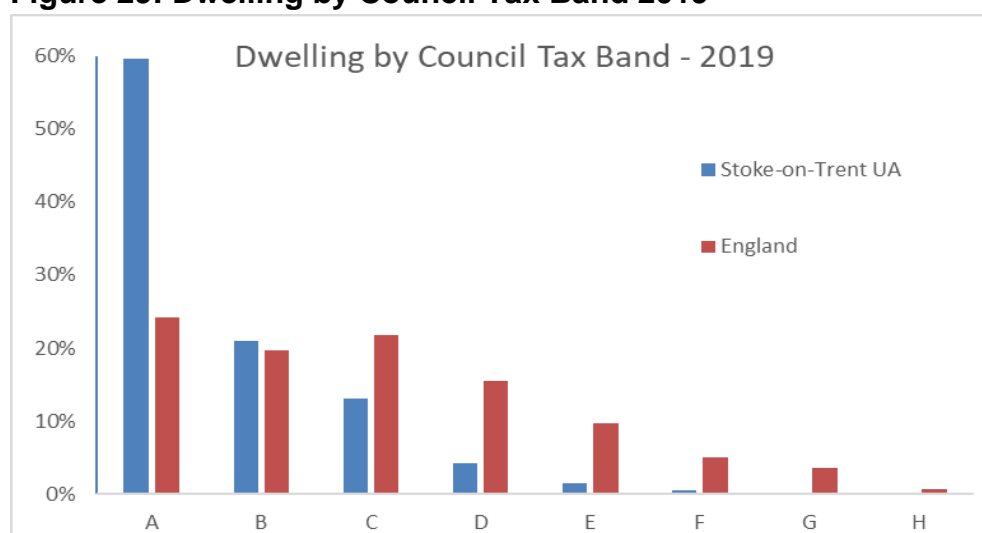
Source: Stoke-on-Trent Council - Property and Environment December 2019

## Council Tax Banding

3.125 Figure 29 sets out the number of dwellings by Council Tax Band in Stoke-on-Trent. Stoke-on-Trent has the second highest proportion of properties banded A-C - 93.7%. Only Kingston upon Hull - 95.0% is higher – Sandwell 91.8% ranked third highest. The average across all of England is 65.7%.

3.126 Conversely 19.0% of all properties across England are banded E to H – whereas only 2.2% of City properties fall into these bands. Again, this is the second lowest proportion in England – behind Kingston upon Hull with 1.4% and ahead of Sandwell- 2.7% - ranked 3rd.

**Figure 29: Dwelling by Council Tax Band 2019**



Source: Stoke-on-Trent Council - Property and Environment December 2019

## Household Tenure

3.127 Figure 30 confirms the mix of properties in Stoke-on-Trent recorded at the time of the 2011 Census based on household numbers – i.e. not including vacant properties.

**Figure 30: Household Tenure in Stoke-on-Trent**

	Total	Detached	Semi-detached	Terraced	Flat/Maisonette
All Tenure	107,575	15,454	48,781	30,923	12,417
Owner Occupier (OO)	64,347	13,440	32,014	17,659	1,234

Rented from Local Authority (LA)	19,712	776	11,036	3,732	4,168
Other Social rented (HA/RSL)	6,287	130	1,337	1,351	3,469
Private Rented (PR)	17,229	1,108	4,394	8,181	3,546

Source: ONS, 2011 Census

- 3.128 At an aggregate level 24.2% of the City's housing stock was Socially Rented, i.e. rented from a Local Authority, Housing Association (HA) or Registered Social Landlord (RSL), at the time of the 2011 Census compared with only 17.7% across England as a whole.
- 3.129 While only 5.9% of Detached houses fell into this category, 61.5% of Flats /Maisonettes were also Socially Rented – Compared with 2.6% and 36.9% across England respectively.
- 3.130 More than one-quarter (25.4%) of Semi-Detached housing (15.4% nationally), and 16.4% of Terraced housing (17.3% nationally) were also Socially Rented.
- 3.131 While 20% of the Owner-occupied stock was Detached less than 4% of the LA stock and only 2% of the HA/ RSL was. More than half (56%) of the LA stock was Semi-Detached compared with 21% of HA /RSL stock and 25% of the Private Rented sector.
- 3.132 More than half of the HA/ RSL stock were Flats/ Maisonettes compared with one-fifth of LA and Private Rented stock, and less than 2% of the Owner-occupied stock.
- 3.133 Approaching half (47.5%) of Private Rented tenants lived in Terraced housing compared with one-in-five in the Social Rented sector – and slightly more than one-quarter of Owner-occupiers.

## Social Inclusiveness and Deprivation

### Indices of Deprivation

- 3.134 The Indices of Deprivation 2019 are compiled from a series of themes, called 'domains'. The rankings for each theme and overall are provided in the table below for Stoke-on-Trent. The rankings shown are out of 317 local authorities in England.

**Figure 31: Indices of Deprivation 2019 – Stoke-on-Trent**

	Stoke-on-Trent
Overall deprivation	14 <sup>th</sup> most deprived
Income	25 <sup>th</sup> most deprived
Employment	22 <sup>nd</sup> most deprived

Education skills and training	7 <sup>th</sup> most deprived
Health	11 <sup>th</sup> most deprived
Crime	34 <sup>th</sup> most deprived
Barriers to housing and services	269 <sup>th</sup> most deprived
Living environment	108 <sup>th</sup> most deprived

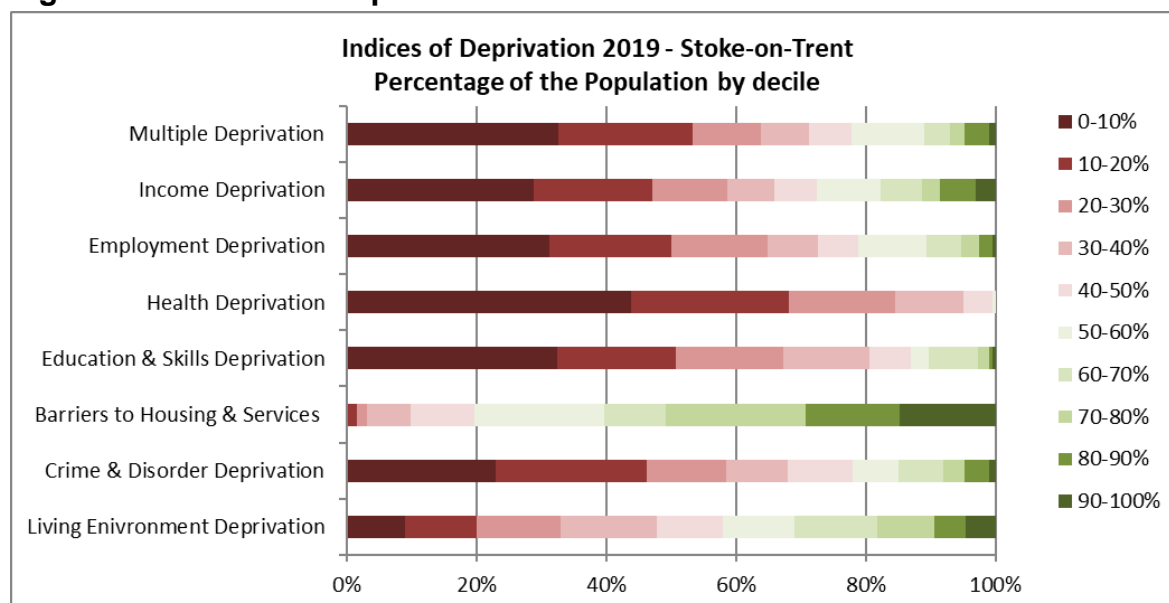
Source: 2019 Indices of Multiple Deprivation, DCLG

- 3.135 When compared to the Indices of Deprivation 2015 and 2010, Stoke-on-Trent remains the 14<sup>th</sup> most deprived district in England – out of 317 districts - compared with 326 districts on the 2015 index, and 16<sup>th</sup> on the two indices in 2010 and 2007.
- 3.136 32% of the population of Stoke-on-Trent – 83,500 persons - are classified as living in areas in the 10% most deprived in England compared with 31% in 2010.
- 3.137 More than half of the population of Stoke-on-Trent (53% - 136,200 persons) live in areas classified in the 20% most deprived in England – unchanged since 2010.
- 3.138 With regard to individual domains (where lower rankings indicate higher deprivation):
- Income deprivation is now ranked 25<sup>th</sup> a decline from 29<sup>th</sup> in 2010,
  - Employment deprivation – now ranked 22<sup>nd</sup> an improvement from 19<sup>th</sup> in 2010,
  - Health deprivation and disability – now ranked 11<sup>th</sup> a decline from 14<sup>th</sup> in 2010,
  - Education, skills and training – now ranked 7<sup>th</sup> an improvement from 5<sup>th</sup> in 2010,
  - Barriers to Housing and Services – now ranked 269<sup>th</sup> a marginal decline from 268<sup>th</sup>, in 2010,
  - Crime deprivation – now ranked 34<sup>th</sup> a decline from 37<sup>th</sup> in 2010,
  - Living Environment – now ranked 103<sup>rd</sup> an improvement from 98<sup>th</sup> in 2010,
- 3.139 The 2019 indices also include two 'supplementary' measures looking at deprivation affecting children and older people.
- In terms of Income Deprivation Affecting Children the City is now ranked as 18<sup>th</sup> most deprived compared with 26<sup>th</sup> on the 2015 index, and
  - In terms of Income Deprivation Affecting Older People the City is now ranked as 55<sup>th</sup> most deprived compared with 48<sup>th</sup> on the 2015 index.
- 3.140 For comparison purposes, the neighbouring boroughs have performed as follows:
- Newcastle-under-Lyme – now ranked 151<sup>st</sup> a decline from 156<sup>th</sup> in 2010,
  - Staffordshire Moorlands – now ranked 206<sup>th</sup> a marginal decline from 207<sup>th</sup> in 2010.
  - Stafford Borough – now ranked 230<sup>th</sup> a decline from 233<sup>rd</sup> in 2010.



3.141 The Indices of Deprivation are also presented as a percentage of the population in Stoke-on-Trent in Figure 32.

**Figure 32: Indices of Deprivation 2019: Stoke-on-Trent**



Source: City of Stoke-on-Trent Poverty, Deprivation, Debt and Insolvency April 2020

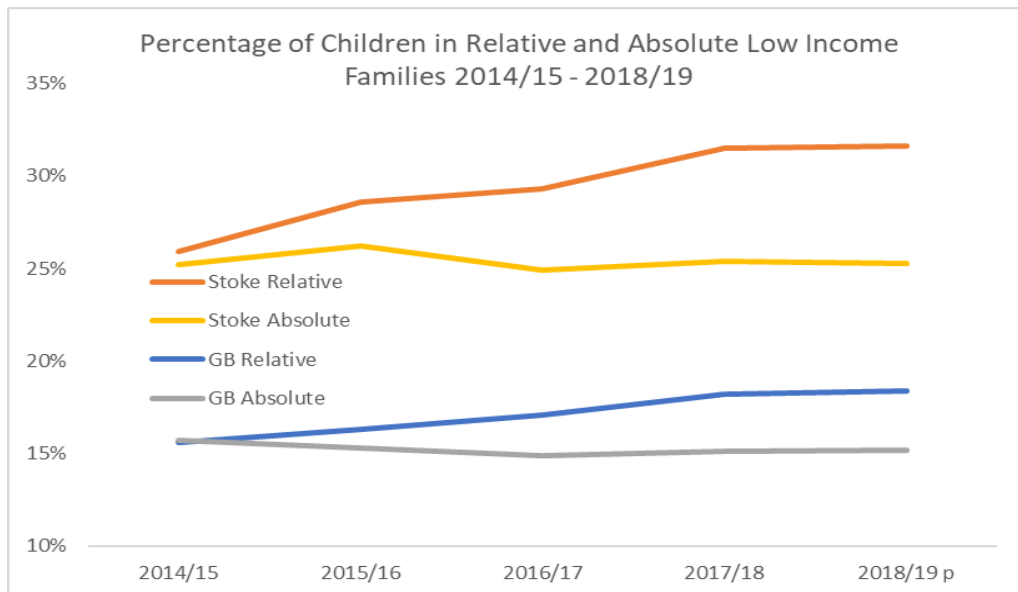
## Children in Low Income Families

3.142 On the 26th March 2020 the DWP and HMRC released local area statistics on the number (and proportion) of children living in low income families across Great Britain for the years from 2014/15 to 2018/19.

3.143 The data is expected to provide a complement to the DWP's Households Below Average Income (HBAI) survey that provides estimates at national and regional level broken-down by family type and work status.

3.144 The following graph shows the change in relative and absolute percentages for the City and Great Britain between 2014/15 and 2018/19.

**Figure 33: Children in Low Income Families**



Source: City of Stoke-on-Trent - Poverty, Deprivation, Debt and Insolvency April 2020

## Economic

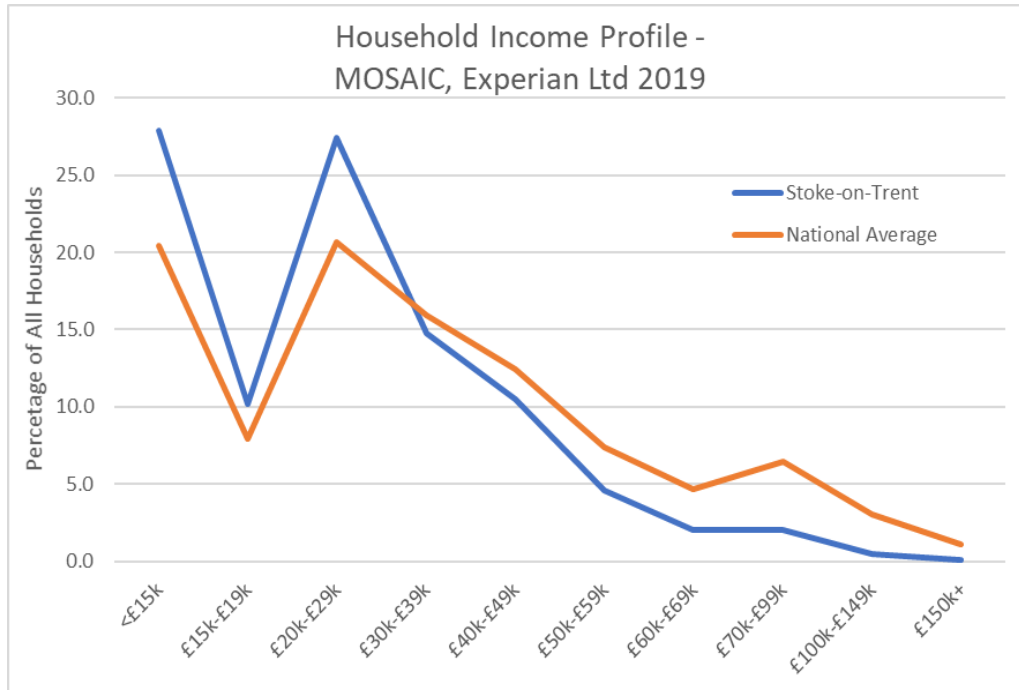
### Material Assets

- 3.145 The City of Stoke-on-Trent, in 2016, has the fifth lowest gross household income of any local authority area in Great Britain

### Household Income Profile

- 3.146 Figure 34 shows the income profile of households for 2019 based on data from MOSAIC, Experian Ltd. It shows that some 38% of city households have an income below £20,000 per annum compared with 28% nationally. Less than 5% of city households have an income above £50,000 per annum compared with more than 15% nationally.

### Figure 34: Household Income Profile Stoke-on-Trent



Source: MOSAIC Gross Household Income data – 2019

3.147 Figure 35 show the estimates of the mean (average) and middle (median) figures for household income in Stoke-on Trent and nationally. The figures show that, in 2019, the level of household income in Stoke-on-Trent is 27.9% (£10,500) lower than the national average.

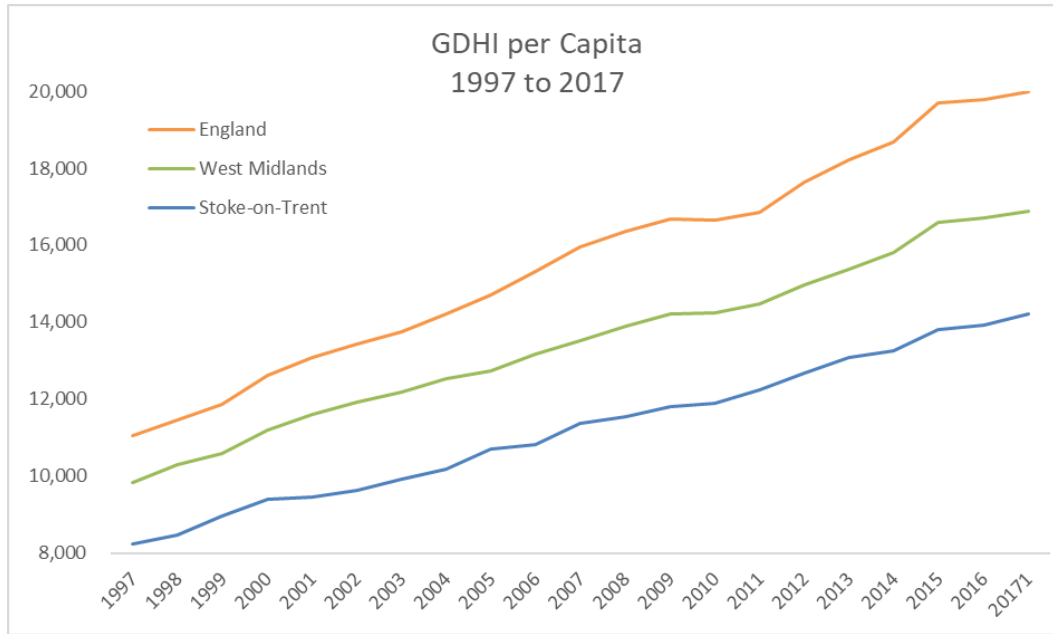
**Figure 35: Estimates of the mean (average) and middle (median)**

	Stoke-on-Trent	National	Gap
Mean	£27,034	£37,521	£10,500 / 27.9%
Median	£25,419	£34,542	£9,100 / 26.4%

Source: MOSAIC Gross Household Income data – 2019

**3.148** Of 391 districts across the UK Stoke-on-Trent had the 381st highest GDHI per capita in 2017 with a figure of £14,217. The graph in Figure 36 shows how the gap in GDHI per capita between the city and the England average has increased from £2,800 to £5,800 over the last twenty years.

**Figure 36: Gross Disposable Household Income**

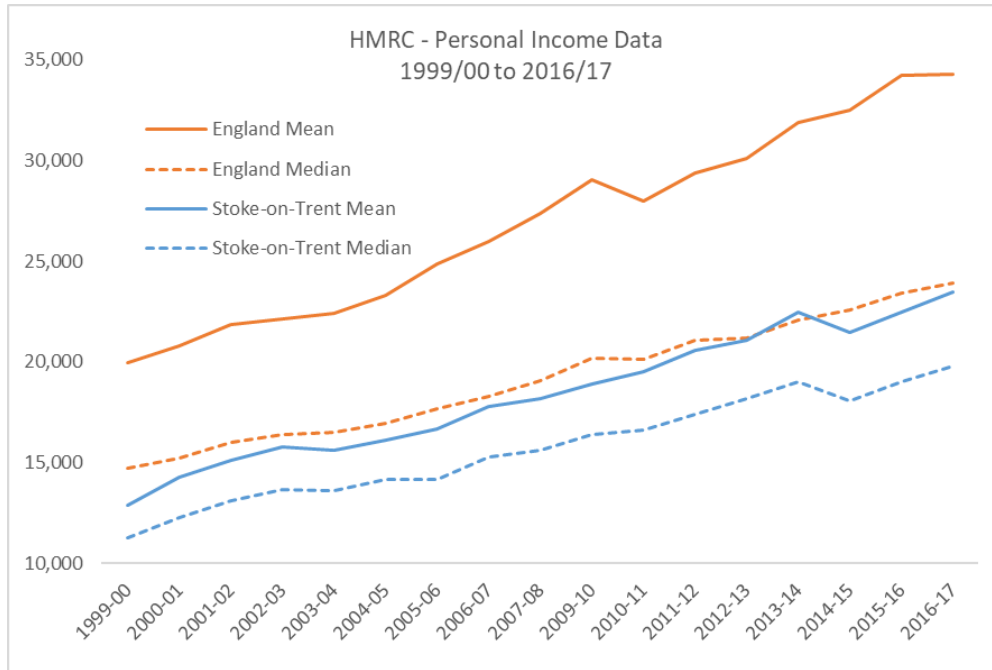


Source: City of Stoke-on-Trent Council – Economy and Employment December 2019

3.149 HM Revenues & Customs data for the years from 1999-00 to 2016-17, presented on Figure 37, shows that on an individual basis - incomes across the City of Stoke-on-Trent for 2016-17 are the third lowest of 326 districts in England and some 31% below the national average (£23,500 compared with an England average of £34,300).

**3.150** In terms of median (middle) income figures the City of Stoke-on-Trent is 18% below the national average (£19,800 against £23,900) and the 9th lowest in England.

### Figure 37: Personal Income



Source: City of Stoke-on-Trent Council – Economy and Employment December 2019

3.151 The absolute gap between both the mean income across the City and the England average has increased over the above period from £7,000 to £9,400 – whereas the median personal income ‘gap’ has increased from c£3,000 to over £4,000. This is set out in Figure 38.

**Figure 38: The absolute gap between the mean income across the City of Stoke-on-Trent and England**

		1999-2000	2016-2017
Stoke-on-Trent	Mean	£12,900	£23,500
	Median	£11,300	£19,800
England	Mean	£19,990	£34,300
	Median	£14,750	£23,900

Source: City of Stoke-on-Trent Council – Economy and Employment December 2019

3.152 Personal Incomes include all of the following sources - self-employment, other employment, pension and investment income. HMRC provide estimates of both mean and median incomes for all of these sources. Mean Pension income is joint lowest in England (with Sandwell) and the lowest in the UK.

3.153 Figure 39 compares the City against the national average by each of the main income sources:

**Figure 39: City of Stoke-on-Trent against the national average**

2016-2017		Self-Employment	Employed	Pension
Stoke-on-Trent	Mean	£15,300	£22,700	£13,000
	Median	£12,400	£19,800	£12,500
England	Mean	£24,500	£31,300	£17,700
	Median	£13,300	£22,500	£14,800

Source: City of Stoke-on-Trent Council – Economy and Employment December 2019

3.154 Figure 40 demonstrates a small range of the variables available using the latest data from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings from the Office for National Statistics for 2019. The figure for Stoke-on-Trent is presented first followed by England average in brackets.

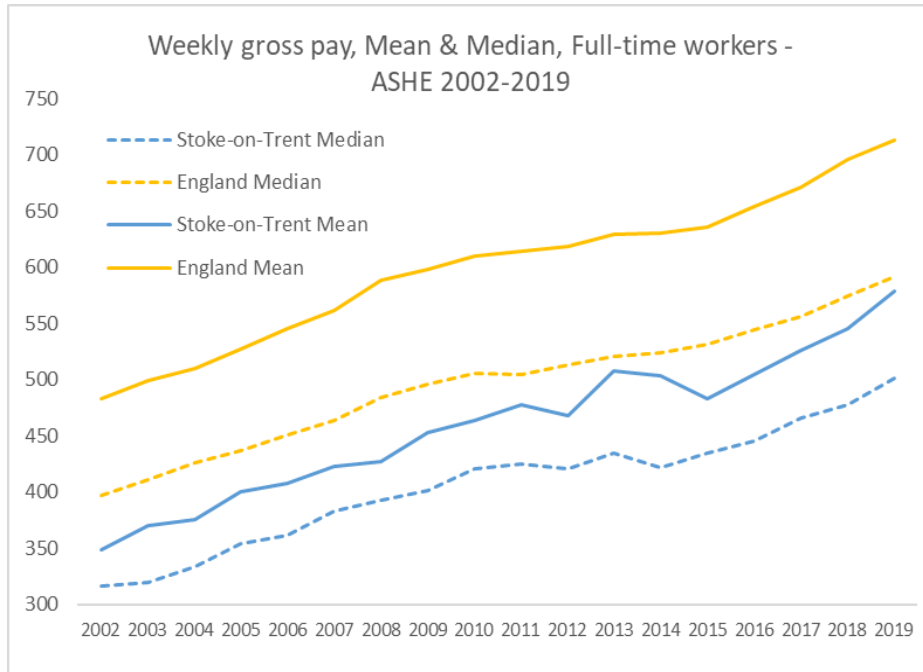
**Figure 40: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings**

<b>Resident-based Analysis</b>	All Workers	Full-time Workers	Part-time Workers
Median figures			
Weekly pay – gross	£422 (£482)	£501 (£591)	£186 (£196)
Weekly pay – excluding overtime	£403 (£469)	£480 (£575)	£180 (£191)
Weekly pay – basic	£391 (£460)	£461 (£560)	£180 (£188)
Mean figures			
Weekly pay – gross	£486 (£580)	£578 (£713)	£202 (£240)
Weekly pay – excluding overtime	£470 (£567)	£560 (£698)	£195 (£233)
Weekly pay - basic	£456 (£556)	£543 (£683)	£191 (£229)

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings ONS – 2019

3.155 Figure 41 shows the upward trend in weekly gross pay for full time workers in Stoke-on-Trent and England between 2002 and 2019. The figure demonstrates that the weekly gross pay in Stoke-on-Trent remains below the Median (Middle) figure for England.

**Figure 41: Weekly Gross Pay, Mean & Median, Full Time workers**



Source: ASHE 2002-2019

## Economic Activity

3.156 The following figures (Figures 42 to 43) show the level of economically active and inactive people (aged 16-74) in Stoke-on-Trent and the relevant split of employees by sector, occupation and density.

**Figure 42: Economic Activity – All People**

Economic Activity	Stoke-on-Trent Oct 2019 – Sep 2020
Economically Active	125,500
Economically Active: In Employment	120,900
Economically Active: Employees	109, 000
Economically Active: Self Employed	11, 800
Economically Active: Student (including full-time students)	7,400
Economically Inactive: Looking after home/ family/ retired	8,400
Economically Inactive: Permanently sick/ disabled	13,500
Economically Inactive: Unemployed	6,200

Source: From NOMIS website – ONS 2019 – Economic Activity, All People

**Figure 43: Employee Jobs by Industry 2019 (selected groups) – Total Employees aged 16-74 in employment**

Economic Activity	Stoke-on-Trent	Stoke-on-Trent %
All people aged 16-74 in employment	120,000	
Full-Time	81,000	67.5%
Part-Time	38,000	32.5%
Manufacturing (C)	15,000	12.5%
Construction (F)	5,000	4.2%
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles (G)	18,000	15.0%
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security, Education, Human health and social work activities (O,P,Q)	37,000	30.8%

Source: From NOMIS website - 2019 ONS: Employee Jobs by Industry – Selected groups

**Figure 44: Employment by Occupation**

Economic Activity	Stoke-on-Trent	Stoke-on-Trent %
Managers, senior officials, Professional/ Ass. Prof and technical occupations (Soc 2010 Major Group 1-3)	41,100	34.1%
Skilled trades occupations (Soc 2010 Major Group 4-5)	20,300	16.9%
Personal service occupations Sales and customer service occupations (Soc 2010 Major Group 6-7)	26,300	21.8%
Process; plant and machine operatives (Soc 2010 Major Group 8)	11,400	9.4%
Elementary occupations (Soc 2010 Major Group 9)	21,300	17.6%

Source: From NOMIS website – ONS: Employee Jobs Occupation (Oct 2019 – Sep 2020)

The jobs density for Stoke-on-Trent is slightly lower than the Great Britain figure.

**Figure 45: Labour Demand – Jobs Density (2019)\***

	Stoke-on-Trent (jobs)	Stoke-on-Trent (density)	Stoke-on-Trent (density)	Great Britain (density)



Jobs density	134,000	0.84	0.82	0.87
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Source: From NOMIS website\*Notes (ONS): The density figures represent the ratio of total jobs to population aged 16-64. Total jobs includes employees, self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces

3.157 Figure 46 compares the split of job types in Stoke-on-Trent with the West Midlands and Great Britain. Stoke on Trent has a higher percentage of jobs in the manufacturing, transport storage and public admin, education and health than the rest of the West Midlands and Great Britain.

**Figure 46: Employee Jobs (2019)\***

	Stoke-on-Trent (employee jobs)	Stoke-on-Trent (%)	West Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total employee jobs	120,000	-	-	-
Full-time	81,000	67.5	66.6	67.8
Part-time	39,000	32.5	33.4	32.2
Employee Jobs by Industry				
Primary Services (A-B: Mining and Quarrying)	150	0.1	0.1	0.2
Manufacturing (C)	15,000	12.5	11.7	8.0
Energy and Water (D-E)	300	0.2	0.4	0.4
Construction (F)	5,000	4.2	4.5	4.9
Wholesale and retail, including motor trades (G)	18,000	15.0	16.1	15.0
Transport storage (H)	11,000	9.2	6.0	4.9
Accommodation and food services (I)	6,000	5.0	7.4	7.7
Information and communication (J)	4,500	3.8	2.6	4.3
Financial and other business services (K-N)	16,000	13.3	20	22.9

Public admin, education and health (O-Q)	24,000	30.8	26	26.2
Other services (R-S)	6,500	5.5	4.3	4.5

Source: From NOMIS website \*Notes (ONS): The density figures represent the ratio of total jobs to population aged 16-64. Total jobs includes employees, self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces

## Local Economy

- 3.158 The Stoke-on-Trent economy has grown by 37.9% over the 2008-2018 period, arguably the duration of the recession and austerity period, compared with 32.7% across the whole of the UK. This ranks Stoke-on-Trent as the 36<sup>th</sup> fastest growing economy in the UK.
- 3.159 Over the same period Stoke-on-Trent's value per head of population (GVA per Capita) grew by 32.3% ranking it as the 17<sup>th</sup> fastest growing economy – per capita - in the UK. National growth over the same period was 23.5%.
- 3.160 The GVA value of the Stoke-on-Trent economy is £5,666m. The GVA value for the City would have to increase by 30% (£1,683m) to £7,349m for per capita rates to match the UK average.
- 3.161 An Economic Needs Assessment is currently under preparation as part of the evidence base of the Local Plan. The findings and conclusions of the assessment will be taken into account in the SA once published.

## Education

- 3.162 Figure 47 compares educational qualifications in Stoke-on-Trent with the West Midlands and Great Britain. Stoke on Trent has a higher percentage of people aged 16-64 with no qualifications than the rest of the West Midlands and Great Britain.

**Figure 47: Qualifications**

	Stoke-on-Trent (Level)	Stoke-on-Trent (%)	West Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
People aged 16-64 with no qualifications	20,100	12.6	10.2	7.7

People aged 16-64 NVQ1 And Above	128,000	80.5	82.0	85.6
People aged 16-64 NVQ2 And Above	107,200	67.5	71.7	75.6
People aged 16-64 NVQ3 And Above	73,200	46.1	52.9	58.5
People aged 16-64 NVQ4 And Above	41,000	25.8	34.1	40.3
Other Qualifications	10,800	6.8	7.8	6.7

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey (Jan 2019 – Dec 2019)

## Transport

3.163 The efficient and reliable movement of people and goods to, from, through and within the city is essential to maintaining Stoke-on-Trent as a competitive as well as a liveable city.

### Stoke-on-Trent Local Transport Plan (LTP)

3.164 The Stoke-on-Trent LTP3 strategy was approved by the City Council as part of the Policy Framework in 2011. It provides a 15 year vision to 2026 of how the City's transport network will look, function and how it will support regeneration. Based on the key issues from the evidence base, our LTP3 Strategy has three interlinking key goals:

- Economy; supporting the local economy through increasing productivity for existing businesses and encouraging new investment by making the area more attractive – better connectivity and easier to move around.
- Environment; improving the local environment through reducing the impact of traffic (air and noise) and moving towards more sustainable transport technology and modes, coupled with improving the appearance of local areas
- Health; caring for local health through improving access to transport, transport safety and encouraging active travel such as walking and cycling.

3.165 Monitoring of the LTP includes the transport indicators described below:

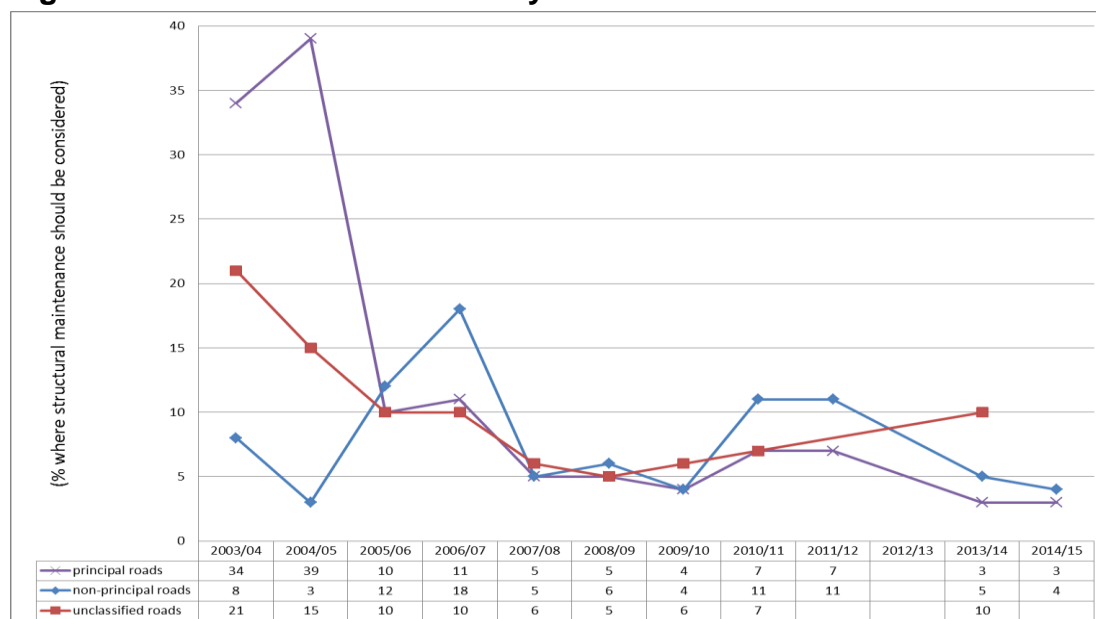
## Material Assets

3.166 The condition of highway assets is monitored via surveys to calculate the percentage of roads (principals, non-principal, and unclassified) where maintenance should be considered. This data previously formed National Indicators and part of the Best Value Performance Indicators. Some caution needs to be taken in the trend as the exact

calculation has changed over time. In recent years the methodology has been broadly comparable. Whilst the condition of principal and non-principal roads are in a stable condition (with only a small percentage where maintenance should be considered), the percentage of unclassified roads where maintenance should be considered has a slight increasing trend (see Figure 48).

- 3.167 The City Council will continue to prioritise works in line with available funding, economic priorities and safety implications. Utilisation of the City Council's available capital resources has been predominately weighted in favour of stability of condition on those routes which have significant economic and strategic importance to the city. In practice this has meant a limited availability of funding to address replacement of life expired assets on estate roads

**Figure 48: Annual condition surveys of Stoke-on-Trent roads**



Source: Department for Transport Statistics: The condition of local authority managed roads (RDC01): [Government Website - Statistics](#) [Government Website - Statistics](#)

## Congestion and Accessibility

- 3.168 Congestion and Accessibility problems link to the economic, environmental and social issues in North Staffordshire, well documented in the Local Transport Plan evidence base.
- 3.169 Car ownership is low in Stoke-on-Trent with many reliant on sustainable modes. Historically travel patterns to industry have been short and often walking distance. Changing employment spatial patterns have increased car dependency, which for low income areas can cause 'transport poverty' problems. Travel problems in the area are increased by the polycentric structure, resulting in many instances of poor non-car accessibility. Where public transport is available, journey times can compare unfavourably with those of the private motor vehicle, and fares can be expensive.
- 3.170 Unpredictable congestion locally (local road network vulnerable to incidents, especially on the M6, A500 and A50) has meant bus operators have over time sacrificed fast journey times, to allow time in their timetables to ensure on-time departure from timing points. However punctuality remains a challenge. There are issues with severance in the centre of the conurbation created by the combination of the A500, West Coast Main Line and Trent & Mersey Canal, with limited numbers of east-west crossing points and congestion at junctions on the A500.

## Car Ownership

- 3.171 The 2011 Census indicated that almost 31% of the City's households do not own a car or van compared with less than 26% nationally. In 2011 almost 25% of the city's households owned two or more vehicles compared with just over 32% nationally.

3.172 Figure 49 shows the trends in car ownership in the city over the past forty years – With the number of vehicles more than doubling – and the proportion of households with two or more cars increasing by c.5% each decade.

**Figure 49: Trends in Car Ownership – Stoke-on-Trent**

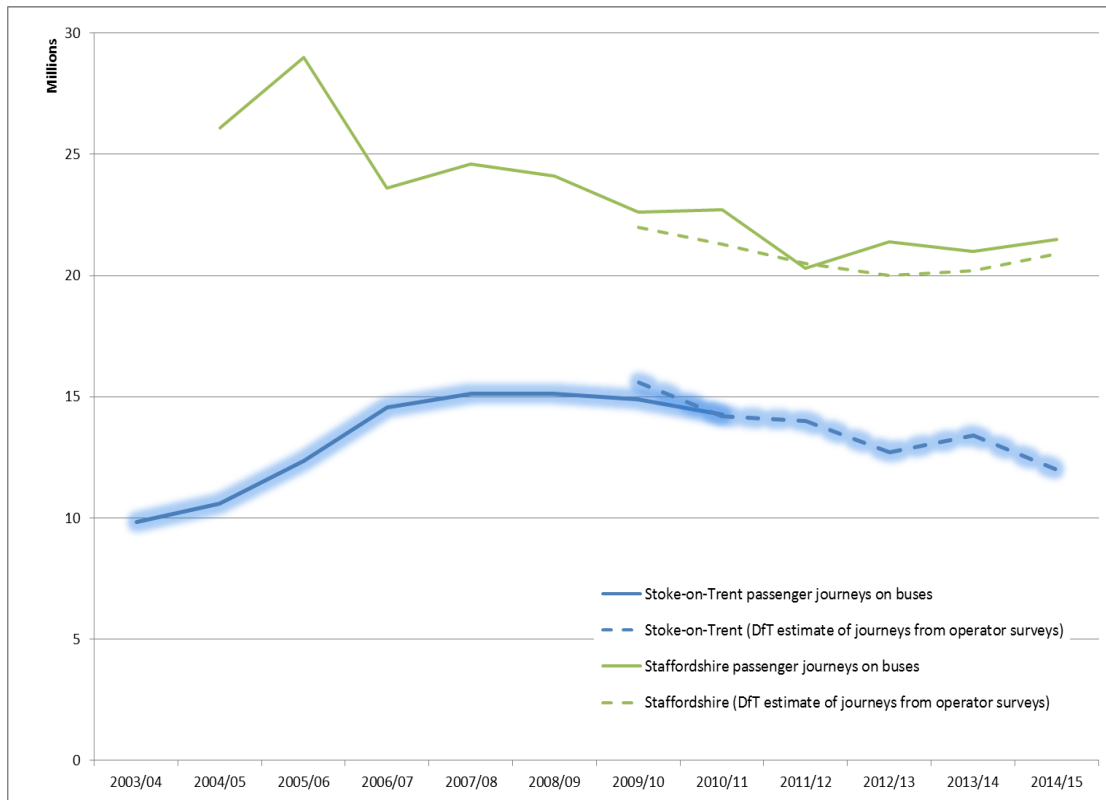
Census	Households with no car	Households with 2 or more cars	Cars / 1000 households
1971	53,086 (58.5%)	3,955 (4.4%)	458.2
1981	44,307 (47.3%)	8,710 (9.4%)	630.8
1991	39,261 (40.2%)	15,204 (15.5%)	777.2
2001	35,709 (34.6%)	20,868 (20.5%)	901.5
2011	33,225 (30.9%)	26,358 (24.8%)	1002.4

Source: City of Stoke-on-Trent Economy and Employment December 2019

3.173 Data for the number of bus passenger journeys has been collected by Local Transport Authorities and the Department for Transport. The level of patronage is driven in particular by economic activity together with the modal share of journeys. Bus modal share tends to be higher to activity in Town and City Centres, where car ownership is lower, and where making journeys by bus is relatively attractive compared to other modes.

3.174 12 million bus passenger journeys were made in Stoke-on-Trent in 2014/15, higher than the number a decade ago, but a slight decline from over 15 million before the global economic crisis in 2008 (see Figure 50). The number of bus passenger journeys in the Staffordshire County Council area has also declined over this period. This pattern of a slight decline is consistent with regional and national figures outside of London.

**Figure 50: Bus Patronage in Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire**



Source: Department for Transport Statistics: Local bus passenger journeys (BUS01)  
[Government Website - local bus passenger journeys information](#)

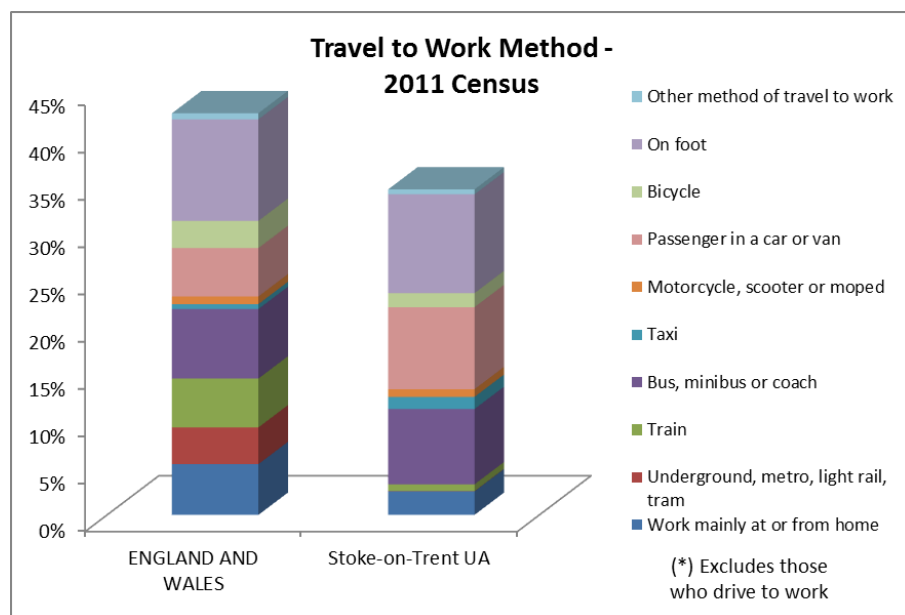
3.175 This decline now sees less than 50 passenger journeys per head of population per year in Stoke-on-Trent which is much less than other large urban areas: 75 per person in Hull, Plymouth, York, Sheffield, and Manchester, whilst in West Midlands, Nottingham, Reading, Tyne and Wear there are around or significantly above 100 journeys. This is without counting passenger transport journeys also made by metro and tram systems in some of these urban areas. However, it is higher than the level in surrounding, predominantly rural, local transport authorities.

## Travel to work – Mode of Transport

3.176 Data from 2011 showed that almost two-thirds (65.6%) of residents in Stoke-on-Trent in employment usually travel to work as a driver in a car or van compared with 57% nationally. Disproportionally few people resident in the city travel to work by train or bicycle or work at home compared with national averages. Figure 65 compare the travel to works methods in Stoke-on-Trent with the England and Wales average.

3.177 In Stoke-on-Trent, 2,690 persons were recorded as working mainly at or from home, 2.5% of those in employment, compared with 5.4% across England & Wales. Less than 1% (800 persons) of Stoke-on-Trent residents travel to work by either train, tram or underground compared with 9.1% nationally.

**Figure 51: Travel to Work Method – Stoke-on-Trent and England & Wales**



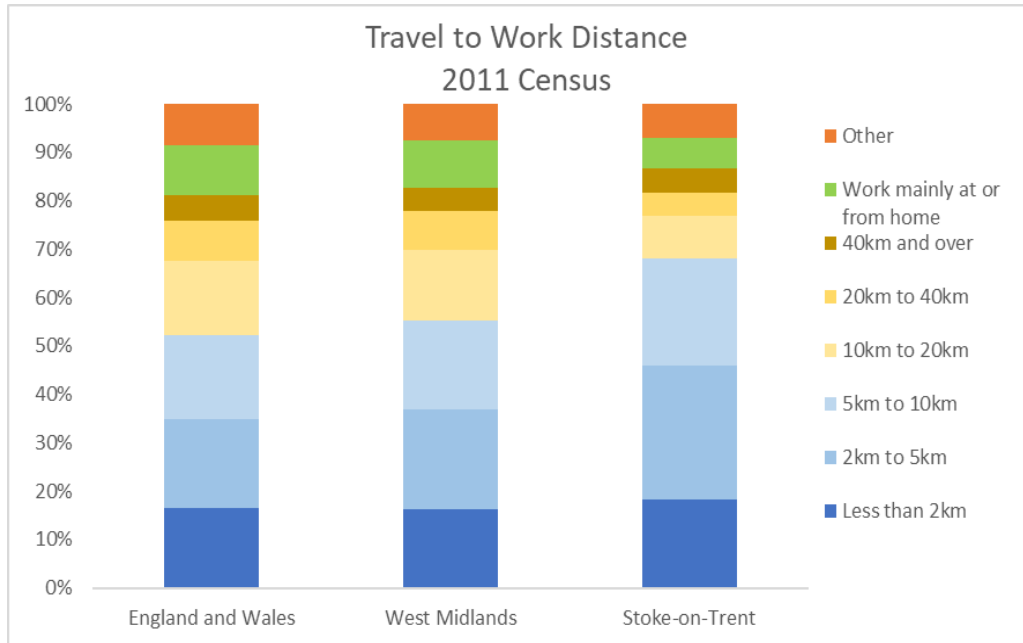
Source: 2011 Census ONS – Method of Travel to Work

### Travel to work – distance

- 3.178 Data from 2011 showed that residents in Stoke-on-Trent had one of the shortest commuting distances to work of any area in England outside of inner London – with few travelling further than the confines of the North Staffordshire conurbation to their usual place of employment.
- 3.179 With an average commuting distance of 11.8km the Stoke-on-Trent ranked 10th outside of capital behind Leicester (10.7km) that had the shortest distance observed. The neighbouring boroughs of Stafford (16.0km), Staffordshire Moorlands (15.7km), and Newcastle-under-Lyme (14.1km) were not dissimilar to the national average of 15.0km.
- 3.180 Some 46% of those in employment travel less than 5km to their place of work compared with only 34.9% nationally. Figure 52 compares the distance travelled to work for people resident in the city against regional and national averages.

**Figure 52: Travel to work – distance**





Source: City of Stoke-on-Trent Economy and Employment December 2019

## Leisure and tourism

- 3.181 The leisure and tourism sector is an important employer in Stoke on Trent. The Stoke Visitor Economy Strategy and Action Plan sets out a vision for supporting accelerated growth in the visitor economy.
- 3.182 In 2014 4.7 million trips were undertaken to Stoke-on-Trent resulting in a total spend for all visits of £327 million. Tourism related industries in Stoke-on-Trent supports 6,070 jobs.

## **Sustainability Appraisal Objectives**

### **SA Objectives**

- 41 The SA objectives to be used for sustainability appraisal of the Local Plan have been prepared based on a review of the updated baseline data plans and programmes set out in the previous sections of this Scoping Report.
- 42 The SA objectives and the associated indicators are set out in the Table below and have been structured in a way that is considered to clearly reflect the principles of sustainability set out in the NPPF, which seeks to achieve a balance of the social, economic and environmental aspects of planning.
- 43 The SA objectives will be used to undertake the sustainability appraisals for each stage of the Local Plan preparation process. The SA assessment at each stage in the Local Plan production process will be undertaken by the SA team comprising experienced Tetra Tech staff and will be independent of the City Council.

SA No.	Sustainability Aspect	SEA Objective	SA Objective	Indicators
1	Environmental	Climate	To contribute to carbon reduction and adapt to a changing climate, including increasing the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing, new development and redevelopment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of renewable energy schemes – completion data</li> <li>• Per Capita emissions</li> <li>• Electricity generated from low carbon energy systems (number of installations by technology and total kWh)</li> <li>• Heat generated from low carbon or renewable energy systems (number of installations by technology and total kWh generated). Where information on these is readily available.</li> </ul>
2	Environmental	Air	To improve air quality, creating cleaner and healthier air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air quality assessments</li> <li>• Green space provision</li> <li>• Provision of multi-functional green space</li> </ul>
3	Environmental	Biodiversity, fauna, flora	To ensure that there is an overall net gain in the extent and quality of biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ecological surveys</li> <li>• Quality and extent of habitats of principal importance</li> <li>• Quality and extent of local wildlife sites</li> <li>• Distribution and population size of protected species and/or species of principal importance</li> <li>• Increase or decrease in ecological connectivity</li> <li>• Ecological water quality (WFD)</li> <li>• Provision of multi-functional green infrastructure</li> </ul>

4	Environmental	Soil	To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, re-use materials, and maintain soil, geological and land resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of planning applications approved and implemented which include remediation</li> <li>• Soil nitrate levels</li> <li>• Survival and condition of geological sites (extent/number of geological sites (LoGS)</li> <li>• Amount of best and most versatile agricultural land</li> <li>• Area (or percentage) of brownfield land that is developed</li> </ul>
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SA No.	Sustainability Aspect	SEA Objective	SA Objective	Indicators
5	Environmental	Water	To increase the efficient use of water resources, improve water quality, promote the use of sustainable drainage systems and reduce the amount of development within locations at risk of flooding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount of development in high risk flood areas (within Flood Zones 2 and 3)</li> <li>• Number of surface water flood events</li> <li>• Amount of development incorporating sustainable drainage systems</li> <li>• Amount of new green infrastructure provided within development schemes</li> <li>• Surface Water Management Plan</li> <li>• Water Framework Directive</li> <li>• River Management Plan</li> <li>• Provision of multi-functional green infrastructure</li> <li>• Amount of development meeting water efficiency standards (e.g. building regulation standards)</li> <li>• Ecological and chemical status of water bodies</li> <li>• No deterioration of water bodies as a result of development</li> <li>• Growth does not prevent achievement of Good Ecological status/ potential</li> <li>• Where possible developments incorporate improvements to local watercourses.</li> </ul>

SA No.	Sustainability Aspect	SEA Objective	SA Objective	Indicators
6	Environmental	Cultural heritage	To conserve, enhance and promote interest in local distinctiveness, the historic environment, heritage, cultural assets and their settings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of conservation areas</li> <li>• % of conservation areas with an up-to-date character appraisal</li> <li>• Number and percentage of listed buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other heritage assets identified as 'at risk' on Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register</li> <li>• Number and condition of scheduled ancient monuments</li> <li>• Proposals affecting heritage asset (setting of a listed building, within/adjoining a conservation area, Scheduled Ancient Monument, Listed Building, Conservation Area, Registered Park and Gardens etc.)</li> </ul> <p>Approved applications which affect designated and non- designated heritage assets (and their respective settings)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection, conservation and mitigation measures attached to approved applications affecting heritage assets (particularly non-designated archaeological, historic and cultural sites of local importance)</li> <li>• Review of each council's Register of Locally Important Buildings and Structures</li> </ul>

7	Environmental	Landscape	To strengthen the quality of the landscape and city townscape including historic landscape character in urban and rural areas, and deliver well designed development which respects local character and distinctiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural England's National Character Area Profiles</li> <li>• Landscape character assessments including historic landscape characterisation</li> <li>• Impact of proposals on landscape character, sensitivity and quality</li> <li>• Design considerations</li> <li>• Consideration of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Character</li> <li>○ Continuity and enclosure</li> <li>○ Quality of the public realm</li> <li>○ Ease of movement</li> <li>○ Legibility</li> <li>○ Adaptability</li> <li>○ Diversity</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Number of Tree Preservation Orders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount of green infrastructure, open space, facilities and accessibility</li> <li>• Tree cover</li> </ul>
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SA No.	Sustainability Aspect	SEA Objective	SA Objective	Indicators
8	Environmental	Material Assets	To ensure the efficient use of mineral resources, including the recycling and reuse of existing materials where possible in order to limit the use of primary aggregates and to safeguard their supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount of primary aggregates extracted</li> <li>• Amount of existing materials recycled and reused</li> <li>• Location of proposed development</li> <li>• Waste and recycling data – amounts recycled and going to landfill</li> </ul>
9	Environmental / Social	Human health, biodiversity, fauna and flora	Maintain and enhance quality and accessibility of green space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount of natural green space and green infrastructure</li> <li>• Quality of provision of natural green space</li> <li>• Access to natural greenspace within walking distance</li> <li>• Number, area and accessibility of Country Parks, Local Nature Reserves and other designated sites</li> <li>• Quality and extent of footpaths and rights of way.</li> </ul>
10	Environmental/ Social	Material Assets	Encourage schemes that contribute to self-sufficiency in waste treatment and encourage local communities to take responsibility for the waste that they generate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Re-use of materials</li> <li>• Residual waste and recycling</li> </ul>



11	Social	Not SEA	To provide housing choice and help meet the housing needs of the whole community	<p>Range of housing types and tenures available – housing completions by type and tenure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Range of house types and tenure proposed</li> <li>• Housing need – SHMA</li> <li>• Housing stock condition surveys</li> <li>• Affordability of housing</li> <li>• Council Tax Banding</li> </ul>
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SA No.	Sustainability Aspect	SEA Objective	SA Objective	Indicators
12	Social	Population/ human health	To increase life expectancy and improve the health and mental well-being of the population overall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Life expectancy</li> <li>• Health and mental well-being indicators</li> <li>• Noise/amenity issues</li> <li>• Employment levels (occupation and industry)</li> <li>• Qualifications.</li> </ul>
13	Social	Population / human health	To encourage a more equitable and diverse society where the provision of the widest possible range of community, cultural, educational, health, recreational and leisure facilities, and access to public transport are available to all sectors of the population with particular emphasis on deprived neighbourhoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human health and mental well- being data</li> <li>• Indices of deprivation data by ward</li> <li>• Promoting equality in terms of gender, age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race religion or belief sex and sexual orientation.</li> <li>• Location of new community, cultural, educational, health, recreational and leisure facilities</li> <li>• Net gain/loss and existing provision of community, cultural, educational, health, recreational and leisure facilities</li> <li>• Educational attainment</li> <li>• Children living in poverty</li> <li>• Number of young people not in education employment and training (NEETS)</li> <li>• Accessibility to services</li> </ul>

14	Social	Not SEA	To reduce the need to travel while increasing transport choice and accessibility for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Removal of need to travel (proportion of residents working from home)</li> <li>• Distance travelled to work</li> <li>• Location of development</li> <li>• Availability of transport modes/ provision for walking and cycling</li> <li>• Quality and extent of footpaths and rights of way.</li> </ul>
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SA No.	Sustainability Aspect	SEA Objective	SA Objective	Indicators
15	Social/ Economic	Not SEA	To enable access to the widest range possible of shopping and commercial services for the resident population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distance of new development to shopping and commercial services (measured by different modes of transport)</li> <li>Quantitative and qualitative requirement – Retail and Leisure Study</li> </ul>
16	Economic	Material Asset	To provide a range of employment land and premises that meets the needs of the business community and tackles socio- economic inequalities within the population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employment completions by type (Use Class), floorspace and site size</li> <li>Business sectors, business start- up rates, GVA per head</li> <li>Employment need by economic sector – ELR</li> <li>Unemployment including youth unemployment/ NEETS</li> <li>Type of jobs (occupation and industry)</li> <li>Socio-economic data (Indices of Deprivation)</li> </ul>
17	Economic	Not SEA	To protect and enhance the vitality and viability of the city, town and district centres within the urban areas and village centres in the rural area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location of main town centre uses in/out/edge of centre.</li> <li>Loss/gain in retail floorspace – measured by whether in/out/edge of centre</li> </ul>

18	Economic	Material Assets	To provide a safe, efficient transport network and increase the use of public transport, cycling and walking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Condition of the highway</li> <li>• Bus patronage, user satisfaction with local bus services and proportion of bus services running on time</li> <li>• Travel to work methods</li> <li>• Local rail patronage</li> <li>• Quality and extent of footpaths and rights of way.</li> </ul>
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### Baseline condition, future trends and links to SA Objectives KEY

Baseline condition (current)	Future
Good	Improving
Mixed/ Moderate	Stay the same
Poor	Declining

### Environmental, Social and Economic Indicators for SA

SEA Requirement	Indicator	Data (including past trends where available)	Baseline condition	Anticipated 'evolution' without plan/ programme - future trends	Link to SA Objectives
EA requirement - biodiversity, fauna and flora	SSSIs	SSSI condition data, last assessed in 2007 and 2010 = 1 unfavourable no change, 1 favourable	Mixed/ Moderate: One site is unfavourable with no change, the other is in favourable condition.	Staying the same if management and maintenance regimes remain the same.	3

SEA Requirement	Indicator	Data (including past trends where available)	Baseline condition	Anticipated 'evolution' without plan/ programme - future trends	Link to SA Objectives
SEA requirement - Biodiversity fauna and flora	Area of biodiversity added/lost	Area of biodiversity added/lost (Council's AMR data 2014 = 0 lost/ added)	Good – none being lost however none added since 2010 (in 2010, as a result of on-going surveys 3 new sites totalling 4.1 hectares were designated as Local Wildlife Sites).	Staying the same	3 and 4
SEA requirement – biodiversity,	Amount of ancient woodland	Amount of ancient woodland 7.85 hectares, 0.1% of city (Natural England's Ancient Woodland Inventory)	No data available	Unknown	3 and 4

SEA Requirement	Indicator	Data (including past trends where available)	Baseline condition	Anticipated 'evolution' without plan/ programme - future trends	Link to SA Objectives
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SEA requirement – biodiversity, fauna and flora	Quality of green space  Green Space Strategy (2018)	Average overall quality scores from the Stoke Green Space Strategy audit (Table 12): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allotments =68%,</li> <li>• Amenity recreation = 80%</li> <li>• Cemetery s and churchyard = 88%,</li> <li>• Formal parks and Gardens = 89%</li> <li>• Green Corridors = 81%</li> <li>• Playgrounds =89%</li> <li>• Semi natural =68%</li> </ul>	All scored about 65%	Unknown – may stay the same without plan or programme intervention	9
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SEA Requirement	Indicator	Data (including past trends where available)	Baseline condition	Anticipated 'evolution' without plan/ programme - future trends	Link to SA Objectives
SEA requirement - soil	Agricultural land classification	Natural England data identifies 973 hectares of Grade 3 (10% of the city), <b>not broken down to 3a and 3b</b> . No Grade 1 or 2.	No further detail about land condition available.	Unknown – may stay the same	4
SEA requirement - soil	Contaminated land	No data available	No data available	N/A	4
SEA requirement- water	Flood zones	403 hectares (4% of the city) in Flood Zone 3. An additional 134 hectares (1.4% of the city) are in Flood Zone 2.	No data available	Staying the same	5

SEA Requirement	Indicator	Data (including past trends where available)	Baseline condition	Anticipated 'evolution' without plan/ programme - future trends	Link to SA Objectives
SEA Requirement - water	Surface Water	8,907 residential and 1,629 non-residential properties at risk from surface water flooding (sourced from Environment Agency Flood Risk from Surface Water Maps)	Poor – a good score would require no properties to be at risk of flooding	Properties at risk from flooding unlikely to change without intervention.	5
SEA requirement- water	Water Quality– Surface Water Bodies	Humber River Basin Management Plan (Environment Agency, 2015)	Mixed: Humber RBMP: Ecological status: Good/high = 148 Moderate = 671 Bad/poor = 168 Chemical status: Good = 955 Fail = 32	Humber RBMP: “It is estimated that without these controls, 43% of surface waters in the river basin district would deteriorate by 2027”	5

SEA Requirement	Indicator	Data (including past trends where available)	Baseline condition	Anticipated 'evolution' without plan/ programme - future trends	Link to SA Objectives
SEA requirement- water	Water Quality – Groundwater bodies	Humber River Basin Management Plan (Environment Agency, 2015)	Mixed: Humber RBMP: Quantitative status: Good = 38 Poor = 13 Chemical status: Good = 26 Poor = 25	Humber RBMP: “For groundwater bodies only, not meeting these objectives may also mean the water body is classed as poor chemical status”	5
SEA requirement- air	Air Quality	City Council's Air Quality Action Plan, 2014 and Annual Air Quality Report	Mixed	Improving - Results of long term monitoring throughout the city generally show an overall improving trend for air quality in SOT (City Council's Air Quality Action Plan, 2014)	2
SEA Requirement	Indicator	Data (including past trends where available)	Baseline condition	Anticipated 'evolution' without plan/ programme - future trends	Link to SA Objectives

SEA requirement – climate	Measures to reduce carbon emissions (CO2 tonnes per capita) UK Government website: <a href="#">Government website - Statistics</a>	2012 = 5.8 (England = 6.0) 2011 = 5.6 2010 = 6.0 2009 = 5.8 2008 = 6.2 2007 = 6.7 2006 = 7.1 2005 = 7.3	Good – below England average	Past trends have seen an overall decline and this trend may continue in future	1
SEA requirement-climate	Installed renewable energy	2015 = 27 MW (England Average = 58 MW) 2014 = 28 MW	Poor – below England average	Likely to decrease if past trend continues	1
SEA requirement – cultural heritage	Condition of Listed buildings/structures (Grade II* and above)	3 very bad, 6 poor, 1 fair Historic England at Risk Register	Poor	5 are priority A=Immediate risk of further rapid deterioration or loss of fabric: no solution agreed	6 and 7
SEA Requirement	Indicator	Data (including past trends where available)	Baseline condition	Anticipated 'evolution' without plan/ programme - future trends	Link to SA Objectives

SEA requirement – cultural heritage	Condition of Conservation Areas	4 very bad, 1 poor	Poor	2 improving, 3 no significant change	6 and 7
SEA requirement – cultural heritage	Cultural heritage – recording of archaeological heritage as part of the planning process	Number of approved planning applications with conditions requiring recording of archaeological heritage: 2009 = 31 2010 = 26 2011 = 70 2012 = 47 2013 = 42 2014 = 50 2015 = 43	Good (figures relate to proposals where conditions have been required). No data since 2015 available.	Conditions reducing due to increased engagement with developers at the pre-application stage	6 and 7
SEA requirement	Landscape	Stoke-on-Trent is urban and not covered by Landscape designations.	N/A	N/A	7 and 9

SEA Requirement	Indicator	Data (including past trends where available)	Baseline condition	Anticipated 'evolution' without plan/ programme - future trends	Link to SA Objectives
SEA Requirement Population	Population change	1981 = 249,840 1991 = 244,638 2001 = 240, 636 2011 = 249,008 (Census)	Improving population trend – increase from 2001 to 2011, addressing previous decline – almost back to 1981 figure.	2018-based SNPP indicate increase of 16,629 people between 2018 & 2043	12 and 13

SEA Requirement Population	Age Structure	Census 2011: Age 0-4= 6.9% 5-7=3.6% 8-9 = 2.1% 10-14=5.7% 15=1.1% Below 16 years of age=19.4% 16-17=2.5% 18-19=2.8% 20-24=7.7% 16 to 24=13% 25-29=7.3% 30-44=20% 45-59=18.8% 60-64=5.9% <b>25 to 64=52%</b> <b>65-74=8.4%</b> <b>75-84=5.3%</b> <b>85-89=1.3%</b> <b>Age 90 and  over 0.6%</b>	Percentage of below 16 years of age is higher in Stoke-on- Trent than England 19.4% compared to 18.9%. The 16 to 24 figure is also greater than England percentage at 13% compared to 11.9%.However 25 to 64 is slightly lower at 52% compared to 52.9%. All 65 and above categories are slightly lower in Stoke-on-Trent than England.	2018-based sub- national Population projections show increase of 65+ age group from 19% to 29% in 2043. All other age groups decline as a percentage of the population.	12 and 13
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EA Requirement	Indicator	Data (including past trends where available)	Baseline condition	Anticipated 'evolution' without plan/ programme - future trends	Link to SA Objectives
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SEA – Human Health	Life expectancy – females (ONS 2018)	2008-10:80.0 2009-11:80.5 2010-12:80.5 2011-13:80.6 2012-14:80.9 2013-17:80.9	Significantly below national average (2.2 years below England)	Female LE is increasing. Gap with national average has reduced slightly over last two years but still significantly lower. This trend may be expected to continue.	12
SEA – Human Health	Life expectancy (years) – males (ONS, 2018)	2008-10:78.1 2009-11:78.6 2010-12:78.9 2011-13:78.6 2012-14:78.6 2013-17: 6.5	Significantly below national average (2.60 years below England)	Male LE is increasing. Though the male LE gap with the national average has increased in recent years. This trend may continue in future.	12
EA Requirement	Indicator	Data (including past trends where available)	Baseline condition	Anticipated ‘evolution’ without plan/ programme - future trends	Link to SA Objectives

SEA – Human Health	All-cause mortality, directly age standardised mortality rates (per 100,000)(HS CI, 2015)	2010: 1192.4 2011: 1138.1 2012: 1198.8 2013: 1195.3 2014: 1133.4	186.6 greater than England average	Decreasing, though the gap with the national average has been increasing slightly	12
SEA – Human Health	Mortality rate from causes considered preventable (deaths per 100,000 population) (Public Health England, 2018)	2008-10: 268 2009-11: 259.4 2010-12: 251.5 2011-13: 255.6 2012-14: 250.8 2016-18: 250.2	Significantly higher than the national average (68.1 higher than national average in 2016-14)	Although there has been a recent reduction since 2011-13, this remains higher than previous years and significantly higher than the national average. This also applies to the gap with the national average.	12

SEA Requirement	Indicator	Data (including past trends where available)	Baseline condition	Anticipated 'evolution' without plan/ programme - future trends	Link to SA Objectives
SEA – Human Health	Physically active adults (Sport England, health profiles, 2018)	2012: 50.2% 2013: 45.6% 2014: 51.6%	Significantly lower than the national average 5.4% below England average)	Recent increase in the number of physically active adults. Has increased beyond figures first recorded in 2012.	12
SEA – Human Health	Percentage of 15 year olds physically active for at least one hour per day seven days a week	2014/15 15.2%	Slightly higher than the national average (13.9%)	New measure introduced but if 2014/15 figure continues it will always be above England average	12

SEA – Health	Adults (Percentage of adults classified as overweight or obese - Sport England, 2019)	2012-14 68.6% 2015/16 66.9% 2016/17 66.0% 2017/18 72.8% 2018/19 65.4%	the national Average of 62.3%)	Unknown	12
SEA Requirement	Indicator	Data (including past trends where available)	Baseline condition	Anticipated 'evolution' without plan/ programme - future trends	Link to SA Objectives

SEA – Human Health	Excess weight in children (aged 4-5 years) (PHE, 2015)	2010/11 23.4%	Significantly higher than the national average (21.9%).	Slight reduction and a slight reduction in the gap with the national average over recent years.	12
		2011/12 22.6%			
		2012/13 24%			
		2013/14 24%			
		2014/15 23.1%			

SEA – Human Health	Excess weight in children (aged 10-11 years) (PHE, 2019)	2011/12: 39% 2012/13: 38.2% 2013/14: 36.3% 2014/15: 39.2% 2015/16: 37.8% 2016/17: 38.8% 2017/18: 37.1% 2018/19: 39.9% 2019/20: 40.4%	Significantly higher than the national average (35.2%)	Data fluctuates but general trend is increasing	12
SEA Requirement	Indicator	Data (including past trends where available)	Baseline condition	Anticipated 'evolution' without plan/ programme - future trends	Link to SA Objectives
SEA – Human Health	Healthy eating adults (eating 5 or more fruit portions a day) (PHE and Sport England, 2015)	2014 47%	Significantly lower than the national average (53.5%)	New measure introduced but if 2014 figure continues it will always be below the national average	12

SEA – Human Health	Diabetes prevalence (PHE, 2019)	2010/11: 6.9%	Significantly higher than the national average (7.1%)	Increasing trend. Gap with the national average has remained steady over recent years.	12
		2011/12: 7%			
		2012/13: 7.2%			
		2013/14: 7.3%			
		2014/15: 7.6%			
		2015/16: 7.8%			
		2016/17: 7.9%			
		2017/18: 8.1%			
		2018/19: 8.4%			
		2019/20: 8.6%			

SEA – Human Health	Excess	Aug 09-Jul 10	Higher than the national average	Steadily increasing trend	12
	Winter	14.6			
	Deaths	Aug 10-Jul 11			
	Index	15.6			
	(Single year,	Aug 11-Jul 12			
	all ages,	18.2			
	PHE, 2018)	Aug 13-Jul 14			
		17.5			
		Aug 15- Jul 16			
		12.5			
		Aug 17 -Jul 18			
		24.1			



SEA Requirement	Indicator	Data (including past trends where available)	Baseline condition	Anticipated 'evolution' without plan/ programme - future trends	Link to SA Objectives
SEA – Human Health	Killed or Seriously Injured casualties per 100k residents (PHE, 2018)	2008-10: 18.6 2009-11: 22.8 2010-12: 21.6 2011-13: 21.9 2012-14: 18.3 2013-15: 18.4 2014-16: 22.5	Significantly lower than the national average (39.7)	Decreasing but gap with national average is narrowing (which itself has been decreasing).	12

SEA – Human Health	Violent Crime (per 1000) PHE, 2018	2010/11 :23.5 2011/12: 19.5 2012/13: 20.0 2013/14: 23.3 2014/15: 25.5 2017/18: 42.7	Significantly higher than the national average (23.7)	The trend has increased in recent years. This is in line with the national average	12
SEA Requirement	Indicator	Data (including past trends where available)	Baseline condition	Anticipated 'evolution' without plan/ programme - future trends	Link to SA Objectives
SEA – Human Health	Alcohol related admissions to hospital (per 100,000) (DSR) PHE, 2015	2009/10 854.2 2010/11 832.6 2011/12 870.3 2012/13 996.0 2013/14 982.5	Significantly higher than the national average (645.1)	The trend has observed a recent decrease and a decrease in the gap with the national average.	12

SEA – Human Health	Noise complaints (PER 1000 PHOF, 2018)	2010/11 14.9  2011/12 15.0  2012/13 10.1  2013/14 7.5  2015/16 7.1	Slightly higher than the national Average of 6.3	Trend has decreased in recent years but remains above the national average	12
SEA Requirement	Indicator	Data (including past trends where available)	Baseline condition	Anticipated 'evolution' without plan/ programme - future trends	Link to SA Objectives

SEA – Human Health	Fuel poverty (DECC, 2015 and PHE, 2016)	2010: 25.0  2011: 15.4  2012: 16.1  2013: 14.7  2016: 15.4	Significantly higher than the national average (11.1)	Trend has fluctuated with a recent slight decrease	12
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SEA – Human Health	Mortality attributable to particulate air pollution (DEFRA, 2015 and PHE, 2015)	2010:5.6% 2011: 5.2% 2012: 4.9% 2013: 5.2% 2014: 5.0% 2015: 4.4% 2016: 5.0% 2017: 4.4% 2018: 4.4%	0/1% less than England average (5.2%)	The trend has observed a slight increase recently. The gap with the national average has reduced slightly.	12
SEA Requirement	Indicator	Data (including past trends where available)	Baseline condition	Anticipated 'evolution' without plan/ programme - future trends	Link to SA Objectives

SEA – Human Health	Under 75 mortality rate from all CVD (per 100,000 population, directly age standardise) (PHE, 201)	2008-10: 105.2 2009-11: 105.4 2010-12: 103.6 2011-13: 96.6 2012-14: 91.9 2013-15: 92.2 2016-18: 99.8	Significantly higher than the national average (75.7)	Trend has decreased over recent years but remains well above the national average. The gap with the national average has decreased in recent years.	12
SEA – Human Health	Health related Quality of Life for older people (PHE, 2018)	2011/12: 0.68 2012/13 : 0.68 2017/18 : 0.71	Significantly lower than the national average.	No change.	12

SEA – Human Health	Suicide rate (per 100,000 population, directly age standardized (ONS 2019))	2010-12: 13.3 2011-13: 14.1 2014-16: 8.9 2016-18: 11.4 2017-19: 12.5	Significantly higher than the national average (10.1)	Trend appears to be increasing.	12
SEA Requirement	Indicator	Data (including past trends where available)	Baseline condition	Anticipated 'evolution' without plan/ programme - future trends	Link to SA Objectives
SEA – Human Health	Reporting a long term mental health problem	7.5%	3% more than England average	N/A – increases or decreases in reporting can be positive or negative (but the underlying health problem can be negative if it is increasing)	12
SEA – Human Health	Emergency admissions due to self-harm per 100,000	348.4	185.3 greater than England average	Rates remain greater than the England average	12

Not an SEA requirement - housing	Affordable housing (combined shared ownership and social rented) SHMA 2017)	24.6% (24.2% social rent, 0.4% shared ownership)	Above national figure (England 17.7% and 0.8%)	Social rented properties have increased since 2001 (+820) while shared ownership properties have decreased (-731)	11
SEA Requirement	Indicator	Data (including past trends where available)	Baseline condition	Anticipated 'evolution' without plan/programme - future trends	Link to SA Objectives
Not an SEA requirement - housing	Housing completions (net increase)	2015-16 = 445 2016-17 = 748 2017-18 = 703 2018-19 = 1008 2019-20 = 917	Mixed – net completions started high but then decreased and subsequently increased again to higher levels	The SHMA identifies that all alternative projections of future growth will result in higher average levels of housing completions.	11
Not an SEA requirement- housing	Average house price (Q2, 2019) – SHMA, derived from Land Registry	£133,016 (England average = £296,508)  £98,234 in 2012 £103,518 in	Good– lower than England figure	Prices have previously increased at a slower rate than the national average and	11



		2007 £37,834 in 1997 (SHMA/CLG)		there is no Current evidence to suggest that this will change	
Not an SEA requirement-housing	Average monthly private rental cost (SHMA, derived from VOA 2018)	£490 (England =£852)	Good – lower than England figure	No indication that prices are likely to change	11
SEA Requirement	Indicator	Data (including past trends where available)	Baseline condition	Anticipated 'evolution' without plan/ programme - future trends	Link to SA Objectives
Not an SEA requirement-housing	Affordability ratio (lower quartile income vs. lower quartile house prices 2019 – SHMA)	4.5x income (England =6.5) Increased from approximately 2.2x income in 1997 to a high of approximately 4.6x income in 2007/8.	Good – lower than England figure and currently on a downward trajectory	The affordability ratio is currently on a downward trajectory (which means that affordability is likely to improve in the short to medium term)	11 and 12

Not an SEA requirement-housing	Overcrowding (Census 2011 and 2001)	4.4% of households overcrowded in 2011 (England = 4.6%, West Midlands = 4.5%) 5.2% in 2001 Census	Below England and West Midlands averages, and lower in 2011 than in 2001	If trend between 2001 and 2011 continues then overcrowding is likely to reduce in future	11
SEA Requirement	Indicator	Data (including past trends where available)	Baseline condition	Anticipated 'evolution' without plan/programme - future trends	Link to SA Objectives
Not an SEA requirement – social inclusion and deprivation	English Indices of Deprivation ranking (English Indices of Deprivation 2019, 2015 and 2010, DCLG)	14 <sup>th</sup> (out of 317) most deprived local authority area in England in 2015, up from 16 <sup>th</sup> in 2010.	The city remains ranked high on the Indices of Multiple Deprivation in 2019 as it did in 2010 and 2005. It is within the top 4% of local authorities on this measure.	If current trends continue then the city is likely to climb higher in the deprivation rankings	12 and 13

Not an SEA requirement – social inclusion and deprivation	English Indices of Deprivation ranking – Income (English Indices of Deprivation 2019, 2015 and 2010, CLG)	25 <sup>nd</sup> (out of 317) most deprived local authority area on the Income domain in England in 2019, decline from 29 <sup>nd</sup> most deprived on this measure in 2015.	The city ranks lower on the Income domain in 2015 than it did in 2019 and remains within the top 10% of local authorities on this measure.	If current trends continue then the city is likely to fall lower in the rankings for this domain	13 and 16
SEA Requirement	Indicator	Data (including past trends where available)	Baseline condition	Anticipated 'evolution' without plan/ programme - future trends	Link to SA Objectives
Not an SEA requirement – social inclusion and deprivation	English Indices of Deprivation ranking – Employment (English Indices of Deprivation 2019, 2015 and 2010, CLG)	22 <sup>th</sup> (out of 317) most deprived local authority area on the Employment domain in England in 2019, up from 19 <sup>th</sup> most deprived on this measure in 2015.	The city ranks lower on the Employment domain in 2019 than it did in 2015, but it is within the top 3% of local authorities on this measure.	If current trends continue then the city is likely to fall lower in the rankings for this domain	16

Not an SEA requirement – social inclusion and deprivation	English Indices of Deprivation ranking – Education, Skills and Training (English Indices of Deprivation 2019, 2015 and 2010, CLG)	7 <sup>th</sup> (out of 317) most deprived local authority area on the Education, Skills and Training domain in England in 2019, up from 5 <sup>th</sup> most deprived on this measure in 2015.	The city ranks lower on the Education, Skills and Training domain in 2015 than it did in 2019, although it remains within the top 20% of local authorities on this measure.	If current trends continue then the city is likely to fall lower in the rankings for this domain	13 and 16
SEA Requirement	Indicator	Data (including past trends where available)	Baseline condition	Anticipated 'evolution' without plan/ programme - future trends	Link to SA Objectives
Not an SEA requirement – social inclusion and deprivation	English Indices of Deprivation ranking – Health (English Indices of Deprivation 2019, 2015 and 2010, CLG)	11 <sup>th</sup> (out of 317) most deprived local authority area on the Health domain in England in 2019, down from 15 <sup>th</sup> most deprived on this measure in 2015.	The city ranks higher on the Health domain in 2019 than it did in 2015, and it is within the top 5% of local authorities on this measure.	If current trends continue then the city is likely to climb higher in the rankings for this domain	11, 13 and 14
Not an SEA	English	34 <sup>th</sup> (out of 317)	The city ranks	If current trends	13

requirement – social inclusion and deprivation	Indices of Deprivation ranking – Crime (English Indices of Deprivation 2019, 2015 and 2010, CLG)	most deprived local authority area on the Crime domain in England in 2019, down from 37 <sup>th</sup> most deprived on this measure in 2015.	higher on the Crime domain in 2019 than it did in 2015, and it is within the top 9% of local authorities on this measure.	continue then the city is likely to climb higher in the rankings for this domain	
SEA Requirement	Indicator	Data (including past trends where available)	Baseline condition	Anticipated 'evolution' without plan/ programme - future trends	Link to SA Objectives
Not an SEA requirement – social inclusion and deprivation	English Indices of Deprivation ranking – Barriers to Housing and Services (English Indices of Deprivation 2019, 2015 and 2010, CLG)	269 <sup>nd</sup> (out of 317) most deprived local authority area on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain in England in 2019, marginally down from 268 <sup>th</sup> most deprived on this measure in 2015.	The city ranks lower on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain in 2019 than it did in 2015, but it is within the lower 20% of local authorities on this measure.	If current trends continue then the city is likely to fall lower in the rankings for this domain	11

Not an SEA requirement – social inclusion and deprivation	English Indices of Deprivation ranking – Living Environment (English Indices of Deprivation 2019, 2015 and 2010, CLG)	103 <sup>th</sup> (out of 317) most deprived local authority area on the Living Environment domain in England in 2019, up from 98 <sup>th</sup> most deprived on this measure in 2015.	The city ranks lower on the Living Environment domain in 2015 than it did in 2010, although it remains within the top 28% of local authorities on this measure.	If current trends continue then the city is likely to fall lower in the rankings for this domain	1, 2, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13 and 16
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SEA Requirement	Indicator	Data (including past trends where available)	Baseline condition	Anticipated 'evolution' without plan/ programme - future trends	Link to SA Objectives
Material assets	Mean income – average (CACI, 2019)	£27,034 England = £37,521)	Poor– below England averages	No trend data but will remain below regional and national average incomes if 2019 levels continue	16

Material assets	Home ownership – owned outright or with a mortgage/loan (Census 2011 and 2001)	59.5% in 2011, 64% in 2001 (West Midlands = 64.9%, England = 63.4% in 2011)	Below regional and national averages, and home ownership has declined between 2001 and 2011	If trend continues then there will be further decline.	11
Material assets	Affordable housing - shared ownership and social rented (Census 2011 and 2001)	24.6% in 2011, 25.5% in 2001 (West Midlands = 38.7%, England = 36.2% in 2011)	Below regional and national averages. Tenure has slightly decreased between 2001 and 2011	If past trends continue then this tenure may decline further in future	11

SEA Requirement	Indicator	Data (including past trends where available)	Baseline condition	Anticipated 'evolution' without plan/programme - future trends	Link to SA Objectives
Material assets	Private rented - landlord/other (Census 2011 and 2001)	14.4% in 2011, 7.5% in 2001 (West Midlands = 14%, England = 16.8% in 2011)	Comparable to regional average but lower than national average. Tenure has significantly increased between 2001 and 2011	If past trends continue then this tenure is likely to increase in future	11
Not an SEA requirement-housing	Affordability ratio (lower quartile income vs. lower quartile house prices 2019 – SHMA)	4.5x income (England =6.5)	Affordability is better than the national average	If past trends continue then affordability is likely to worsen in future	11 and 16



Material assets - condition of highway (% where maintenance should be considered)	Principal roads	2008/09: 5% 2009/10: 4% 2010/11: 7% 2011/12: 7% 2012/13: n/a 2013/14: 3% 2014/15: 3%	Good – better than England and West Midlands figures	Staying the same	18
SEA Requirement	Indicator	Data (including past trends where available)	Baseline condition	Anticipated 'evolution' without plan/programme - future trends	Link to SA Objectives
Material assets - condition of highway (% where maintenance should be considered)	Non-principal roads	2008/09: 6% 2009/10: 4% 2010/11: 15 2011/12: 11% 2012/13: n/a 2013/14: 5% 2014/15: 4%	Good - better than England and West Midlands figures	Staying the same	18
Material assets - condition of highway (% where maintenance should be considered)	Unclassified roads	2008/09: 5% 2009/10: 6% 2010/11: 7% 2011/12: n/a 2012/13: n/a 2013/14: 10% 2014/15: n/a	Good - better than England and West Midlands figures	Declining	18

Not SEA - employment	% of working age population in employment	<u>2011 Census:</u> 56.5% in employment, 5.3% unemployed  <u>2001 Census:</u> 69% in employment, 5% unemployed	Poor – employment below England figure (62.1%) and unemployment higher than England (4.38%)	Census data indicates a decline, but 2011 followed an economic downturn and so may not be representative of a longer term trend. Future trend unknown	18
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SEA Requirement	Indicator	Data (including past trends where available)	Baseline condition	Anticipated 'evolution' without plan/programme - future trends	Link to SA Objectives
Not SEA - education	Qualifications – no qualifications (aged 16-74)	<u>2011 Census:</u> 33.8% <u>2001 Census:</u> 43%	Poor – higher than England figure (22.5%) but improved between 2001 and 2011	If past trends continue then there are likely to be further reductions in the proportion of the population with no qualifications	13 and 16

Not SEA - education	Qualifications – highest level 4/5 (aged 16-74)	<u>2011 Census:</u> 15.5% <u>2001 Census:</u> 10%	Poor – below England figure (27.4%) but improved between 2001 and 2011	If past trends continue then there is likely to be further improvement in the proportion of the population with level 4/5 qualifications	13 and 16
Not SEA – transport - bus patronage	Passenger journeys on local bus services (per head of population)	2008/09: 15.1m 2009/10: 15.6m (63.6) 2010/11: 14.2m (57.4) 2011/12: 14.0m (56.3) 2012/13: 12.7m (50.9) 2013/14: 13.4m (53.6) 2014/15: 12.0m (47.9)	Mixed/moderate - below England and West Midlands figures per head of population	Declining	15 and 18

SEA Requirement	Indicator	Data (including past trends where available)	Baseline condition	Anticipated 'evolution' without plan/programme - future trends	Link to SA Objectives
Not SEA – transport - bus user satisfaction with local bus services	% fairly satisfied or very satisfied	2008/09: 67.7% 2009/10: 74.7% 2010/11: 78.3% 2011/12: 77.5% 2012/13: 72.9% 2013/14: 69.4%	Poor	Declining	15 and 18
Not SEA – transport - proportion of bus services running on time	Average % departing timing points between 60 seconds early and 5 minutes, 59 seconds late	2008/09: 79% 2009/10: 77% 2010/11: 75% 2011/12: 82% 2012/13: 81% 2013/14: 75% 2014/15: 69%	Poor	Declining	15 and 18

Not SEA - transport	Travel to work methods (2001 and 2011 Census ONS) – Sustainable modes (on foot, bicycle, bus, mini bus or coach, train, or working from home)	<p><u>2011 Census:</u>  Train = 0.423% (England 3.456%)  Bus, minibuss or coach = 4.707% (England 4.852%)  Bicycle = 0.876% (England 1.91%)  On foot = 6.175% (England 6.948%)  Working from home = 1% (England 3%)</p> <p>2001 Census:  Train = 0.4%  Bus, minibuss or coach = 9.9%  Bicycle = 1.6%  On foot = 11.7%  Working from home = 6.6%</p>	Poor – lower than England figures for each of the modes	There has been a decline in all forms of sustainable travel to work between 2001 and 2011. If this trend is to continue then there are likely to be further declines in future.	15 and 18
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Not SEA - transport	Travel to work distances (Census)	<p><u>Census 2011:</u> 25% of residents travel less than 2km to work, or work from home (England = 27%)</p> <p>Census 2001: 29.75% of residents travel less than 2km to work includes home working (England= 33.65%) Census 2001</p>	Poor - lower than England	There has been a decline in the proportion of the population that travel less than 2km to work or that work from home. If these past trends continue then there will be further decline in future.	15 and 18
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SEA Requirement	Indicator	Data (including past trends where available)	Baseline condition	Anticipated 'evolution' without plan/ programme - future trends	Link to SA Objectives
Not SEA – transport	Local rail patronage – estimates of station usage figures. Source: UK Government Website: <a href="http://orr.gov.uk/statistics/published-stats/station-usage-estimates">http://orr.gov.uk/statistics/published-stats/station-usage-estimates</a>	2013-2014: Longport 43,026 Longton 60,370 Stoke-on-Trent 2,647,156 (outside the plan area but important to the SE of urban area 68,444 Blythe Bridge)	Good	Increasing rail patronage if past trends continue	16 and 18

**Proposed Methodology for Sustainability Appraisal**

**Stages involved in undertaking the Sustainability Appraisal for Stoke-on-Trent Local Plan Production**

**1. Issues and Options Stage**

Assessment of Compatibility of Local Plan Objectives against SA Objectives:

SA Objectives	Local Plan Draft Objectives		
	1.	2.	etc.
1.			
2.			
Etc.			

Compatibility Key	Description
XX	Major positive effect
X	Positive effect
-	Neutral
X	Negative effect
X X	Major negative effect
?	Effect unknown/uncertain
I	Dependent on implementation



## Commentary

To consider the following:

- Identification of possible conflicts
- Can anything be done to address possible conflicts –i.e. identification of mitigation/ compensatory measures
- Any effects unknown/ uncertain – reasons for this

- Where compatibility is dependent on implementation provide reasons for this

#### SA Recommendations

- Are any modifications to the Local Plan Objectives suggested as a result of the assessment of compatibility with the SA Objectives?

#### Assessment of Strategic Options against SA objectives:

- Undertake an assessment of each of the options for each theme considered in the plan making process.

SA Objectives	Theme 1		
	Option 1	Option 2	Etc.
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
Etc.			

SA Objectives	Theme 2 etc.		
	Option 1	Option 2	Etc.
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			

5.			
6...			

Compatibility Key	Description
XX	Major positive effect
X	Positive effect
-	Neutral
X	Negative effect
X X	Major negative effect
?	Effect unknown/uncertain
I	Dependent on implementation

#### Commentary

To consider the following:

- Identification of possible negative effects
- Can anything be done to address possible conflicts—i.e. identification of mitigation/ compensatory measures
- Any effects unknown/ uncertain – reasons for this
- Where compatibility is dependent on implementation provide reasons for this

#### SA Recommendations

- Any mitigation possible/ suggestions?

Assessment of Site Options against the SA objectives (if applicable at this stage):

SA Objectives	Site Options		
	Site Option 1	Site Option 2	Etc.
1.			

2.			
3.			
4.			
Etc.			

Compatibility Key	
XX	Major positive effect
X	Positive effect
-	Neutral
X	Negative effect
X X	Major negative effect
?	Effect unknown/uncertain
I	Dependent on implementation

#### Commentary

To consider the following:

- Identification of possible negative effects
- Can anything be done to address possible conflicts—i.e. identification of mitigation/ compensatory measures
- Any effects unknown/ uncertain – reasons for this
- Where compatibility is dependent on implementation provide reasons for this

#### SA Recommendations

- Any mitigation possible/ suggestions?

## 2. Draft Stoke-on-Trent Local Plan Stage

Assessment of Preferred Option and any other options considered against the SA objectives:

SA Objectives	Overall approach		
	Draft Plan - Preferred Option	Other Option	Etc.
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
Etc.			

Compatibility Key	Description
XX	Major positive effect
X	Positive effect
-	Neutral
X	Negative effect
X X	Major negative effect
?	Effect unknown/uncertain
I	Dependent on implementation

Commentary

To consider the following:

- Identification of possible negative effects
- Can anything be done to address possible conflicts —i.e. identification of mitigation/ compensatory measures
- Any effects unknown/ uncertain – reasons for this
- Where compatibility is dependent on implementation provide reasons for this



SA Recommendations

- Any mitigation possible/ suggestions and how can/ have been incorporated into the Draft Local Plan

How has SA informed selection of preferred approach?

- Explanatory text

Assessment of Local Plan Objectives against SA Objectives (if amended from Issues & Options stage)

SA Objectives	Local Plan Objectives		
	1.	2.	etc.
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
Etc.			

Compatibility Key	Description
XX	Major positive effect
X	Positive effect
-	Neutral
X	Negative effect
X X	Major negative effect
?	Effect unknown/uncertain
I	Dependent on implementation

## Commentary

To consider the following:

- Identification of possible conflicts
- Can anything be done to address possible conflicts—i.e. identification of mitigation/ compensatory measures

- Any effects unknown/ uncertain – reasons for this
- Where compatibility is dependent on implementation provide reasons for this

#### SA Recommendations

- Are any modifications to the Local Plan Objectives suggested as a result of the assessment of compatibility with the SA Objectives?

#### Assessment of Strategic Policies

- Undertake an assessment of each of the strategic policies including options considered in developing the Draft Plan

SA Objectives	Strategic Policy 1		
	Draft Plan - Preferred Option	Other Option	Etc.
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
Etc.			

Compatibility Key	Description
XX	Major positive effect
X	Positive effect
-	Neutral

X	Negative effect
X X	Major negative effect
?	Effect unknown/uncertain
I	Dependent on implementation

Commentary

To consider the following:

- Identification of possible negative effects
- Can anything be done to address possible conflicts—i.e. identification of mitigation/ compensatory measures
- Any effects unknown/ uncertain – reasons for this
- Where compatibility is dependent on implementation provide reasons for this

SA Recommendations

- Any mitigation possible/ suggestions?

How has SA informed selection of preferred approach?

- Explanatory text

Assessment of Development Management Policies

- Undertake an assessment of each of the detailed policies including options considered in developing the Draft Plan

SA Objectives	Development Management Policy 1		
	Draft Plan - Preferred Option	Other Option	Etc.
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
Etc.			

Compa tibility Key	
XX	Major positive effect
X	Positive effect
-	Neutral
X	Negative effect

Compatibility Key	
X X	Major negative effect
?	Effect unknown/uncertain
I	Dependent on implementation

#### Commentary

To consider the following:

- Identification of possible negative effects
- Can anything be done to address possible conflicts—i.e. identification of mitigation/ compensatory measures
- Any effects unknown/ uncertain – reasons for this
- Where compatibility is dependent on implementation provide reasons for this

#### SA Recommendations

- Any mitigation possible/ suggestions?

How has SA informed selection of preferred approach?

- Explanatory text

How is it proposed that the Draft Plan will be monitored?

### 3. Assessment of Final Draft/Submission Stoke-on-Trent Local Plan

Assessment of the Overall Approach – the Development Strategy

SA Objectives	Overall Approach – Development Strategy
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
Etc	

Compa tibility Key	
XX	Major positive effect
X	Positive effect
-	Neutral
X	Negative effect
X X	Major negative effect
?	Effect unknown/uncertain
I	Dependent on implementation

Commentary

To consider the following:

- Identification of possible negative effects
- Can anything be done to address possible conflicts—i.e. identification of mitigation/ compensatory measures



- Any effects unknown/ uncertain – reasons for this
- Where compatibility is dependent on implementation provide reasons for this

#### SA Recommendations

- Any mitigation possible/ suggestions and how can/ have been incorporated into the Final Draft Local Plan

How has SA informed Final Draft Stoke-on-Trent Local Plan?

- Explanatory text

Assessment of Final Draft Local Plan Objectives against SA Objectives (if amended since the Draft Local Plan)

Compa tibility Key	
XX	Major positive effect
X	Positive effect
-	Neutral
X	Negative effect
X X	Major negative effect
?	Effect unknown/uncertain
I	Dependent on implementation

SA Objectives	Local Plan Objectives		
	1.	2.	etc.
1.			
2.			
3.			
Etc.			

Commentary  
To consider the following:

- Identification of possible conflicts
- Can anything be done to address possible conflicts—i.e. identification of mitigation/ compensatory measures
- Any effects unknown/ uncertain – reasons for this
- Where compatibility is dependent on implementation provide reasons for this

SA Recommendations

- Are any modifications to the Local Plan Objectives suggested as a result of the assessment of compatibility with the SA Objectives?

Assessment of Strategic Policies

- Undertake an assessment of each of the strategic policies of the Final Draft Local Plan

SA Objectives	Strategic Policy 1
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
Etc.	

Compa tibility Key	
XX	Major positive effect
X	Positive effect
-	Neutral
X	Negative effect
X X	Major negative effect
?	Effect unknown/uncertain
I	Dependent on implementation

## Commentary

To consider the following:

- Identification of possible negative effects
- Can anything be done to address possible conflicts—i.e. identification of mitigation/ compensatory measures
- Any effects unknown/ uncertain – reasons for this

- Where compatibility is dependent on implementation provide reasons for this

#### SA Recommendations

- Any mitigation possible/ suggestions?

#### How has SA informed the Final Draft Local Plan?

- Explanatory text

#### Assessment of Development Management Policies

- Undertake an assessment of each of the development plan policies contained in the Final Draft Plan

SA Objectives	Development Management Policy 1
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6....	

Compatibility Key	Description
XX	Major positive effect
X	Positive effect
-	Neutral

X	Negative effect
X X	Major negative effect
?	Effect unknown/uncertain
I	Dependent on implementation

## Commentary

To consider the following:

- Identification of possible negative effects
- Can anything be done to address possible conflicts—i.e. identification of mitigation/ compensatory measures
- Any effects unknown/ uncertain – reasons for this
- Where compatibility is dependent on implementation provide reasons for this

## SA Recommendations

- Any mitigation possible/ suggestions?

How has SA informed the Final Draft Local Plan?

- Explanatory text

How is it proposed that the Final Draft Plan will be monitored?



### **SA Team Approach**

Tetra Tech have been appointed by the City of Stoke-on-Trent Council to undertake an integrated Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating the provisions of the EU SEA Directive, Health Impact Assessment and Equality Impact Assessment of the Stoke on Trent Local Plan. Tetra Tech are highly experienced in completing SAs and SEAs of spatial planning documents and can bring a multi-disciplinary team of environmental professionals to the SA Team as required.

The SA team approach to undertake SA assessments at the various stages in the plan making process outlined in the preceding sections. The SA team will comprise of representatives of several of the different specialisms listed below:

- Health
- Regeneration
- Economic development
- Housing
- Ecology
- Open space/ landscape
- Leisure
- Heritage
- Transport
- Environmental health
- Planning

This list is not exhaustive and may include other specialisms as and when required.

The SA scoring process will be based on available baseline information applicable to each policy and site option as the SA team's judgement. In order to ensure consistency in the appraisal of the options a set of appraisal questions will be developed to enable the SA team to consider each effect within clear parameters.

## Quality Assurance Checklist (as required by SEA Regulations)

SEA Quality Assurance Checklist	Notes
<p>Objectives and context</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The plan's or programme's objectives are made clear.</li> <li>➤ Environmental issues and constraints, including international and EC environmental protection objectives, are considered in developing objectives and targets.</li> <li>➤ SEA objectives, where used, are clearly set out and linked to indicators and targets where appropriate.</li> <li>➤ Links with other related plans, programmes and policies are identified and described.</li> </ul>	<p>See Introduction and SA Objectives sections. See Baseline Data section.</p> <p>See New SA Objectives table which sets out the sustainability aspect, SEA Objective and new SA Objective (relationship to Core Spatial Strategy SA objective) and indicators. See Other Plans and Programmes section.</p>
<p>Scoping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Consultation Bodies are consulted in appropriate ways and at appropriate times on the content and scope of the Environmental Report.</li> <li>➤ The assessment focuses on significant issues.</li> <li>➤ Technical, procedural and other difficulties encountered are discussed; assumptions and uncertainties are made explicit.</li> <li>➤ Reasons are given for eliminating issues from further consideration.</li> </ul>	<p>Draft Scoping Report being sent to consultation bodies as required by the regulations.</p> <p>See Baseline Data.</p> <p>See Baseline Data and table below for difficulties encountered.</p> <p>See Baseline Data and SA Objectives.</p>
Any difficulties encountered during the SA/SEA process	Notes

Draft Scoping Report	Some difficulties experienced in obtaining comparable data for both authorities in some topic areas. Internal officers have been consulted with regards to the summary baseline data to try to ensure that the most appropriate data has been used in the Draft Scoping Report. So far have been unable to obtain agricultural land classification data that distinguishes between grade 3a and 3b.
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**The Final SA of the Local Plan will include a monitoring framework for the SA/SEA.**

## **Appendix 1 – Other Plans and Programmes**

### **International**

- Aarhus Convention (1998)
- Air Quality Framework Directive 96/62/EC
- The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention)
- Bern Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979)
- Bern Convention on Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC, Habitats Directive) (1992)
- Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)
- The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar Convention) (1971)
- EU Birds Directive (2009/147/EC)
- EU Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)
- European Commission Biodiversity Strategy (2012)
- The European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valetta Convention)
- European Landscape Convention (2000)
- The Floods Directive (2007/60/EC)
- Groundwater Daughter Directive (2006/118/EC)
- Habitat and Species Directive 92/43/EEC (1992)
- Kyoto Protocol (1997)
- Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)
- Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)
- (Wild) Bird Directive 79/409/EEC 1979
- World Heritage Convention (1972)

### **National**

- A Better Quality of Life – Strategy for Sustainable Development (1999)
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)
- Biodiversity Duty: Public authority duty to have regard to conserving biodiversity (2014)
- The Climate Change Act (2008)
- Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017)
- Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) Regulations (2012)
- Conserving biodiversity – The UK Approach (2007)
- Countryside Rights of Way Act (2000)
- Defra (2007) The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland

- Defra (2011) Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystems Services
- Defra (2013) Government Forestry Policy Statement
- Defra (2011) The White Paper "Water for Life"
- Defra (2012) Noise Policy Statement for England
- Defra (2004) Rural Strategy
- Defra (2011) Safeguarding Our Soils
- Defra (2015) Sustainable Drainage Systems – Non-statutory Technical Standards for Sustainable Drainage Systems
- Enabling the Transition to a Green Economy (2011)
- England Biodiversity Strategy Climate Change Adaption Principles Conserving Biodiversity in a Changing World (2008)
- Environment Act (2005)
- Flood and Water Management Act (2010)
- Flood Risk Regulations (2009)
- Groundwater Directive (Water Framework Directive) Direction (2016)
- Government and Forestry Policy Statement (2013)
- Health and Social Care Act (2012)
- Healthy Lives, healthy People: Our Strategy for Public Health in England (DOH 2010)
- Housing & Planning Act (2016)
- Infrastructure Act (2015)
- JNCC/Defra (2012) UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework
- Localism Act (2011)
- Low Carbon Transition Plan (2009)
- The Marmot Review Implications for Spatial Planning (2011)
- National Flood and Coastal Erosion Management Strategy for England (2011)
- National Heritage Protection Plan
- National Infrastructure Plan (2010)
- National Planning Policy Framework
- National Policy Statements for Energy
- National Policy Statements for Transport
- National Policy Statements for Water, Waste Water and Waste
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)
- Natural Environment White Paper (2011)
- Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act (2004)
- The Planning Act (2008)
- Planning Listed Building Conservation Area Act (1990)
- Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2012)
- Renewable Energy Strategy (2009)
- Safeguarding our soils: A Strategy for England (2009)
- Securing the Future – the UK Sustainable Development (2005)
- Sustainable Energy Act (2008)

- The Rural Economy Growth review (2011)
- Urban Waste Treatment Directive (1991)
- UK Bioenergy Strategy (2012)
- Water Act (2003)
- Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981, as amended)

## Sub-regional

### Environmental

- Landscape Character Area - Potteries and Churnet Valley National Character Area (Natural England 2015)
- River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) – The Humber RBMP, North West District RBMP and Severn RBMP
- Staffs Trent Valley Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy
- Flood Risk Management Plans (FRMP) – Humber River Basin District FRMP, North West River Basin District FRMP and Severn River Basin FRMP
- Severn Trent's Water Resource Management Plan

### Social

- None identified

### Economic

- Stoke on Trent and Staffordshire Strategic Economic Plan (2018)
- Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire Growth Deal

## Neighbouring Authorities

Neighbouring authority	Plan
Newcastle-under Lyme	Newcastle-under-Lyme and Stoke-on-Trent Core Spatial Strategy adopted October 2008. 'Saved' policies of the Newcastle-under Lyme Local Plan (adopted 2003). Work has commenced in January 2021 on a new Local Plan for the Borough of Newcastle.
Cheshire East	Local Plan Strategy 2010 -2030 adopted July 2017.
Staffordshire Moorlands	Local Plan adopted September 2020
Stafford	Local Plan Part 1 adopted June 2014. Part 2 of the plan was adopted January 2017.

## Local

### Environmental Plans and Programmes

- Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan
- Staffordshire Geodiversity Action Plan (2010)
- The Humber River Basin Management Plan
- Staffs Trent Valley Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy
- Humber River Basin District Flood Risk Management Plan
- North West River Basin District Flood Risk Management Plan

- Severn River Basin District Flood Risk Management Plan

### **Stoke-on-Trent City Council**

- Stoke-on-Trent Green Space Strategy (2018)
- Stoke-on-Trent Air Quality Management Plan
- Stoke-on-Trent Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
- Stoke-on-Trent Contaminated Land Strategy (2018)
- Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy

## **Social Plans and Programmes**

### **Stoke-on-Trent**

- Stoke-on-Trent Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2016-2020
- Stoke-on-Trent Planning Pitch Strategy 2017-2022
- Stoke-on-Trent Housing Strategy 2017-2022
- Stoke-on-Trent Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy 2020-2025
- Stoke-on-Trent Private Sector Empty Homes Strategy 2014-2019
- Stoke-on-Trent Older People's Housing Strategy 2015-2020
- Stoke-on-Trent Fuel Poverty Strategy 2016-20
- Stoke-on-Trent Children, Young People and Families Plan 2016-2020
- Stoke-on-Trent Fuel Poverty Strategy 2016-2020
- Gypsy and Traveller Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment (2020)

## **Economic Plans and Programmes**

### **Stoke-on-Trent**

- Stoke-on-Trent & Staffordshire Strategic Economic Plan (2018)
- Stoke-on-Trent Local Transport Plan 3
- Stoke-on-Trent Visitor Economy Strategy and Action Plan

## **Existing Planning Policy**

- **Newcastle-under-Lyme and Stoke-on-Trent Core Spatial Strategy (2006-2026) adopted 2009.**
  - Policy SP2 Spatial Principles of Economic Development
  - Policy SP3 Spatial Principles of Movement and Access
  - ASP1 – City Centre of Stoke-on-Trent Area Spatial Policy
  - ASP2 – Stoke-on-Trent Inner Urban Core Area Spatial Policy
  - ASP3 – Stoke-on-Trent Outer Urban Area Spatial Policy
  - CSP1 Design Quality
  - CSP2 Historic Environment
  - CSP3 Sustainability and Climate Change
  - CSP4 Natural Assets
  - CSP5 Open Space/Sport/Recreation



- CSP6 Affordable Housing
  - CSP7 Gypsy and Travellers
  - CSP8 Minerals in Stoke-on-Trent
- **Stoke-on-Trent Local Plan (1993) Saved policies:**
- SP7 Non-retail Use
  - SP8 Town Centres: Food, Drink etc.
  - GP1 Green Belt: New Development
  - GP7 New Housing: Open Space
  - GP14 Watercourses
  - BP12 Design Guides
- **Stoke-on-Trent City Council Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)**
- Affordable Housing (2008)
  - Inclusive Design (2008)
  - Newcastle-under-Lyme and Stoke-on-Trent Urban Design Guidance (2010)
  - Sustainability and Climate Change (2013)
  - Healthy Urban Planning (2013)
  - Etruria Valley SPD (2013)
  - Draft Hot Food Takeaway (not adopted)
- **Saved Stoke-on-Trent Supplementary Planning Guidance:**
- Change to City Plan Policy SP7 (Non-retail uses in local shopping centres) 1994
  - Policy Guidelines for Retail and Other Uses in Town Centres (1998)
  - Residential Development and the Provision of Public Green Space Areas and Facilities (1999)
  - Natural Heritage Strategy (2001)
  - Rivers Strategy (2004)
  - Burslem Masterplan and Urban Design Action Plan (2004)

The Stoke-on-Trent's Canals – A Strategy for the Conservation, Enhancement and Regeneration of the Canal Network Supplementary Guidance has not been saved but is still a material consideration.

- **Joint Waste Local Plan**

## **Appendix 2 - Consultation List for the SA Scoping Report**

### **Required by regulations:**

- Natural England
- Historic England
- Environment Agency

### **Neighbouring Local Authorities:**

- Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council
- East Staffordshire Borough Council
- Peak District National Park
- Stafford Borough Council
- Staffordshire County Council
- Staffordshire Moorlands District Council

## Appendix 3 - Glossary

**Aarhus Convention:** establishes a number of rights of the public in relation to the environment including a right to participate in environmental decision making.

**Appropriate Assessment:** Stage 2 of the Habitat Regulations Assessment process. If it cannot be ruled out that there will be no significant effects on European Sites then Stage 2 – Appropriate Assessment is required to assess whether there will be any adverse effects on European Sites.

**Cumulative:** the impact of a number of elements together.

**Equality Impact Assessment:** process for assessing the potential equality impact of a plan or programme.

**Habitat Regulations Assessment:** “The Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992) requires competent authorities to decide whether or not a plan or project can proceed having undertaken the following “appropriate assessment requirements” to:

- Determine whether a plan or project may have a significant effect on a European site (Stage 1)
- If required, undertake an appropriate assessment of the plan or project (Stage 2)
- Decide whether there may be an adverse effect on the integrity of the European site in light of the appropriate assessment”

**Health Impact Assessment:** is a way of assessing potential health impacts of plans, policies and projects. The process includes recommendations aimed at minimising potential negative impacts on health and maximising positive ones.

**Synergistic:** when things act together.

**Strategic Environmental Assessment:** The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive requires that an assessment is made of plans and programmes which could have significant environmental effects. SEA is a tool used in plan-making to assess the likely effects of the plan when judged against reasonable alternatives. Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes regulations 2004 identifies the process and considerations when undertaking assessments of plans or programmes.

## Appendix 4 – References

Map 1: Locational Context

Stoke-on-Trent City Council website - [Stoke Council Website](#)

Map 2: Stoke-on-Trent City Council Administrative Areas

Stoke-on-Trent City Council website - [Stoke Council Website](#)

Map 3: Stoke-on-Trent City Council Wards

Stoke-on-Trent City Council

Map 4: Flood Zone 2 in Stoke-on-Trent

Stoke-on-Trent City Council website - [Stoke Council Website](#)

Map 5: Flood Zone 3 in Stoke-on-Trent

Stoke-on-Trent City Council website - [Stoke Council Website](#)

Figure 4a: Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register Listed

Buildings/Structures/Schedules Ancient Monuments – Stoke-on-Trent

Historic England web-site [Historic England Website](#)

Figure 4b: Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register Conservation Areas – Stoke-on-Trent

Historic England web-site [Historic England Publications Website](#)

Figure 5a: Population

Source: ONS 2019 Mid-Year Estimate

Figure 5b: Population Age Structure

Source: ONS 2019 Mid-Year Estimate

Figure 5c: The median range of the population of Stoke-on-Trent in mid 2018

City of Stoke-on-Trent Population, Demography and Migration March 2020 update

Figure 6a: Population Change estimates 1991, 2001, 2011, 2019

Source: ONS 2019 Mid-Year Estimate

Figure 6b: Population Change estimates 1991, 2001, 2011, 2019 (Male)

Source: ONS 2019 Mid-Year Estimate

Figure 6c: Population Change estimates 1991, 2001, 2011, 2019 (Female)

Source: ONS 2019 Mid-Year Estimate

Figure 7: Components of Population Change – Stoke-on-Trent

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Figure 8: Components of Population Change (Migration) – Stoke-on-Trent  
City of Stoke-on-Trent Population, Demography and Migration March 2020 update

Figure 9: 2018-based Population Projections

Figure 10: Life Expectancy & Healthy Life Expectancy 2013-17 (Years)  
Source: Office for National Statistics, 2015

Figure 11: Age Standardised mortality rate (SMR)  
Source: City of Stoke-on-Trent Population, Demography and Migration March 2020 Update

Figure 12: Age Standardised mortality rate (SMR) / City rank out of 317  
Source: City of Stoke-on-Trent Population, Demography and Migration March 2020 Update

Figure 13: Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese  
Source: Public Health England 2019 (based on Active Lives survey, Sport England)

Figure 14: Children aged 10-11 (year 6) Prevalence of overweight (including obesity)  
Source: Public Health England, 2019 (NHS Digital, National Child Measurement Programme)

Figure 15: Diabetes QOF prevalence ages 17+  
Source: Public Health England (based on Quality and Outcomes Framework QOF, NHS Digital)

Figure 16: Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases (per 100,000)  
Source: Public Health England (based on ONS source data), 2019

Figure 17: Age Standardised mortality rate (SMR) / City rank out of 317  
Source: City of Stoke-on-Trent Population, Demography and Migration March 2020 Update

Figure 18: Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution (%) 2010-2018  
Source: Public Health England (based on DEFRA source data), 2018

Figure 19: Excess Winter Deaths (all ages) in Stoke-on-Trent (2001/02 to 2016/17)  
Source: Public Health England, 2018

Figure 20: Prevalence of patient on GP registers with mental health conditions in Stoke-on-Trent (2017/18)

Source: Public Health England, 2018

Figure 21: Emergency hospital admissions (all ages) for intentional self-harm in Stoke-on-Trent (2010/11 to 2016/17)

Source: Public Health England, 2018

Figure 22: Suicide rate (persons) per 100,000 population

Source: Office for National Statistics 2019

Figure 23: Killed or seriously injured casualties on roads, all ages, in Stoke-on-Trent (2009-11 to 2014-16)

Source: Public Health England, 2018

Figure 24: Number of Houses 2001 and 2011

Source: 2001 and 2011 Census

Figure 25: Households by Type Stoke-on-Trent 2016-2041

Source: ONS based Housing Projections, Stoke-on-Trent

Figure 26: Households by Age of Household Reference Person Stoke-on-Trent 2016-2041

Source: ONS based Housing Projections, Stoke-on-Trent

Figure 27: Mean House Prices – All Types – 1996 - 2019

Source: Stoke-on-Trent Council - Property and Environment December 2019

Figure 28: House Sales Volumes Indexed – 1996 =100

Source: Stoke-on-Trent Council - Property and Environment December 2019

Figure 29: Dwelling by Council Tax Band 2019

Source: Stoke-on-Trent Council - Property and Environment December 2019

Figure 30: Household Tenure in Stoke-on-Trent

Source: ONS, 2011 Census

Figure 31: Indices of Deprivation 2019 – Stoke-on-Trent - Table

Source: 2019 Indices of Multiple Deprivation, DCLG

Figure 32: Indices of Deprivation 2019: Stoke-on-Trent - Graph

Source: City of Stoke-on-Trent Poverty, Deprivation, Debt and Insolvency April 2020

Figure 33: Children in Low Income Families

Source: City of Stoke-on-Trent - Poverty, Deprivation, Debt and Insolvency April 2020

Figure 34: Household Income Profile Stoke-on-Trent

Source: MOSAIC Gross Household Income data – 2019

Figure 35: Estimates of the mean (average) and middle (median)

Source: MOSAIC Gross Household Income data – 2019

Figure 36: Gross Disposable Household Income

City of Stoke-on-Trent Economy and Employment December 2019

Figure 37: Personal Income

City of Stoke-on-Trent Economy and Employment December 2019

Figure 38: The absolute gap between the mean income across the

City of Stoke-on-Trent Economy and Employment December 2019

Figure 39: City of Stoke-on-Trent against the national average

City of Stoke-on-Trent Economy and Employment December 2019

Figure 40: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings ONS – 2019

Figure 41: Weekly Gross Pay, Mean & Median, Full Time workers

Source: ASHE 2002-2019

Figure 42: Economic Activity – All People

Source: From NOMIS website – ONS 2019 – Economic Activity, All People

Figure 43: Employee Jobs by Industry 2019 (selected groups) – Total Employees aged 16-74 in employment

Source: From NOMIS website - 2019 ONS: Employee Jobs by Industry – Selected groups

Figure 44: Employment by Occupation

Source: From NOMIS website – ONS: Employee Jobs Occupation (Oct 2019 – Sep 2020)

Figure 45: Labour Demand – Jobs Density (2019)\*

Source: From NOMIS website

\*Notes (ONS): The density figures represent the ratio of total jobs to population aged 16-64. Total jobs includes employees, self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces

Figure 46: Employee Jobs (2019)\*

Source: From NOMIS website

\*Notes (ONS): The density figures represent the ratio of total jobs to population aged 16-64. Total jobs includes employees, self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces

Figure 47: Qualifications

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey (Jan 2019 – Dec 2019)

Figure 48: Annual condition surveys of Stoke-on-Trent roads

Source: Department for Transport Statistics: The condition of local authority managed roads (RDC01): <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/rdc01-roads-where-maintenance-sould-be-considered>

Figure 49: Trends in Car Ownership – Stoke-on-Trent

Source: City of Stoke-on-Trent Economy and Employment December 2019

Figure 50: Bus Patronage in Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire

Source: Department for Transport Statistics: Local bus passenger journeys (BUS01)

Figure 51: Travel to Work Method – All persons aged 16-74 in employment

Source: 2011 Census ONS: Table QS701 – Method of Travel to Work

Figure 52: Travel to work – distance

City of Stoke-on-Trent Economy and Employment December 2019