

**Agreed matters (within the Statement of Common Ground agreed by the Borough Council, Staffordshire Moorlands District Council, Stoke on Trent City Council and Stafford Borough Council)**

Working towards meeting development requirements

a. Housing provision

The proposed Staffordshire Moorlands Local Plan makes provision for an average annual development of 320 dwellings up to the year 2031. This is towards the top of the range of the objectively assessed need for housing identified for the District in the 2017 SHMA Update (235 to 330dpa). This is supported by Green Belt release to enable housing growth in Biddulph and the Rural Areas. There is a shortfall of 190 homes from the top of the objectively assessed need range over the period 2012 to 2031.

Staffordshire Moorlands District Council is unable to accommodate any potentially arising unmet housing needs from neighbouring authorities due to development constraints. In particular, the supply of land in the District is limited by Green Belt which should only be released in exceptional circumstances. Furthermore, the District also partly lies within the Peak District National Park

The adopted Plan for Stafford Borough makes provision for an average annual development of 500 dwellings up to the year 2031 in accordance with the objectively assessed need for housing identified for the Borough in the 2012 SHMA. Housing growth is focussed at Stafford and Stone on large-scale Strategic Development Locations as well as being delivered across a number of Key Service Villages. Since 2011 a total of 3,337 new homes have been completed with 3,509 having planning consent. Stafford Borough currently has more than a 5 year supply of housing land.

In February 2018 Staffordshire Moorlands District Council made a request to Stafford Borough to assist with meeting the shortfall of 190 new homes. However based on this need having to be met within the relevant Housing Market Area, the adjoining area between Stafford Borough and Staffordshire Moorlands is contained within the North Staffordshire Green Belt and therefore delivery is severely constrained in this area. At this stage no request has been received from the City of Stoke-on-Trent Council or Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council to accommodate any unmet housing needs within Stafford Borough, although it is noted that the Joint Local Plan currently has a shortfall of over 1,200 new homes compared to deliverable sites.

Taking into account the Joint Local Plan evidence base Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council has published for consultation purposes, with Stoke-on-Trent City Council, a preferred growth strategy which seeks to provide for 11,720 homes over a twenty year plan period between 2013 and 2033 within Newcastle-under-Lyme. However, within the urban area of Newcastle-under-Lyme the Borough Council can only demonstrate delivery of 6,611 dwellings against this requirement. The Council has therefore proposed and consulted on the release land within the Green Belt to help meet its housing needs. At this stage the Council has identified sites within the Green Belt with a capacity of 3,010 dwellings. The total delivery against the requirement is 9,621 (82% of their apportionment) leaving a shortfall of -2099. Between, 1 April 2013 and 31 March 2017, 1,080 homes have been completed in the borough.

Taking into account the Joint Local Plan evidence base Stoke-on-Trent City Council has a housing need requirement of 16,080 dwellings which is the city council's appointment of the

joint plan area's requirement of 27,800 dwellings. The city council has published for consultation purposes, with Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council, a preferred options growth strategy which seeks to deliver 16,892 homes over a twenty year plan period between 2013 and 2033 within Stoke-on-Trent (105% of their appointment). How this supply is calculated is set out at paragraph 2.76 of the Preferred Options Consultation Document. Between 1 April 2013 and 31 March 2017, 2,235 homes have been completed in the city.

Stoke-on-Trent City Council and Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council are both unable to assist in meeting SMDC's housing development requirements due to the fact that the Stoke-on-Trent and Newcastle-under-Lyme Joint Local Plan is in the early stages of preparation.

The councils are still gathering evidence and have just completed a consultation on the Preferred Options which aims to meet the needs of the Joint Local Plan area. The Joint Local Plan will need to be at a more advanced stage before the councils can consider the needs of adjoining authorities as the Joint Local Plan Preferred Options consultation identifies a shortfall in housing supply within the Housing Market Area of Newcastle-under-Lyme and Stoke-on-Trent and which would need to be resolved before the consideration of housing need arising from Staffordshire Moorlands could be considered.

All four authorities will liaise on future consideration and evidence gathering in relation to housing requirements and provision undertaken as part of future plan making.

b. Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

The Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showperson Accommodation Assessment (2015) identified the requirement as identified in this Statement of Common Ground.

There are 4 pitches in Staffordshire Moorlands. The residual requirement for pitches in the period 2014/15 to 2018/19 in the District is 3.

The proposed Staffordshire Moorlands Local Plan does not identify any land to accommodate the identified needs due to a lack of suitable and available land. Policy H4 of the Core Strategy and emerging Local Plan will help to deliver the shortfall in pitches through the determination of appropriate windfall sites.

Staffordshire Moorlands District Council is unable to accommodate any potentially arising unmet needs from neighbouring authorities due to the lack of available land.

There are currently 69 households living on Gypsy and Traveller pitches in Stafford Borough, 12 pitches on a Local Authority site and 56 on authorised sites alongside 8 unauthorised.

The Plan for Stafford Borough Part 2 identifies current new provision for 43 pitches over the period 2011 to 2027 of which 36 new pitches having planning consent at St Alban's Road, Stafford. There is an unidentified need for 7 pitches which will be delivered through windfall sites over the Plan period in line with Policy C7 of the adopted Plan for Stafford Borough.

The Stafford Borough New Local Plan will allocate a new gypsy site to meet requirements through to 2040 but will be unable to accommodate any potentially arising unmet needs from neighbouring authorities due to the lack of available land despite having a request from Staffordshire Moorlands District Council to do so in February 2018. Stafford Borough will need to update the Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showperson Accommodation Assessment through the New Local Plan either jointly with neighbouring authorities or independently.

The Joint Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showperson Accommodation Assessment (2015) identifies a shortfall of one pitch between 2014 and 2019 for Newcastle-under-Lyme. A further six pitches are required between 2019 and 2034, bringing the total requirement to seven permanent pitches. In addition to the provision of permanent pitches, the study identifies the requirement to plan for five transit pitches across Newcastle-under-Lyme between 2015/16 and 2018/19.

Within Stoke-on-Trent the Joint Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showperson Accommodation Assessment (2015) identifies a shortfall of 22 pitches between 2014 and 2019 and a further requirement for 16 pitches between 2019 and 2034, bringing the total requirement to 38 permanent pitches. In addition to the provision of permanent pitches, the study identifies the requirement to plan for five transit pitches across Stoke-on-Trent between 2015/16 and 2018/19.

Stoke-on-Trent City Council and Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council have cooperated on the preparation of a Joint methodology to identify the provision of pitches. Preparations are underway to consult on the Joint methodology and potential land to accommodate the requirement later in 2018. Therefore, at this stage the borough council is not in a position to identify suitable and/or available land within Newcastle-under-Lyme to accommodate its needs, or the needs of other local authorities. However, the shortfall of housing and employment land within Newcastle-under-Lyme means that the borough council is unable to accommodate any potentially arising unmet gypsy and traveller needs from neighbouring authorities due to a lack of available land.

c. Employment provision

The proposed Staffordshire Moorlands Local Plan makes provision for 27ha of employment land up to the year 2031. This is the top end of the objectively assessed need for employment land for the District and supports the growth of approximately 800 jobs within the District.

Staffordshire Moorlands District Council is unable to accommodate any potentially arising unmet employment needs from neighbouring authorities due to development constraints. In particular, the supply of land in the District is limited by Green Belt which should only be released in exceptional circumstances. Furthermore, the District also partly lies within the Peak District National Park.

Stafford Borough Council published an Employment Land Review in 2012 as part of the evidence for the Plan for Stafford Borough 2011-2031 which concluded that 160 hectares of employment land is required for the area at 8 hectares per year.

The Plan allocates a total of 89 hectares of new employment land on strategic development areas at Stafford, Stone, Ladfordfields and Raleigh Hall. Currently 23.2 hectares have been completed since 2011 and 70 hectares (gross) have planning commitments, with 50.4 hectares allocated. At this stage no request has been received from neighbouring authorities to accommodate any unmet employment needs within Stafford Borough.

Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council and Stoke-on-Trent City Council agreed a Joint Employment Land Review in December 2015 to inform the preparation of a new Joint Local Plan. The ELR together with the SHMA, recommends that the OAN for employment land should be set to meet the Cambridge Econometrics LEFM, amounting to 199 hectares of land to be delivered for B-Class uses over the plan period 2013 to 2033. This OAN is made up of 68 hectares for Newcastle-under-Lyme and 131 hectares for Stoke-on-Trent.

However the availability of land for employment development in the plan area has led the councils to identify a preferred employment land supply of 230 hectares, which is approximately 15% higher than the OAN. Both councils propose to maintain this high level of supply across the plan area so as to help deliver wider economic aspirations and give flexibility and choice for the market.

Within Newcastle-under-Lyme this supply is made up of the following:

- 4 hectares of completed employment land between 2013 and 2017
- 28 hectares of vacant land with planning approval
- 18 hectares of vacant employment land that is currently considered to be suitable and available.

Within Newcastle-under-Lyme there is currently an identified shortfall of 18 hectares of employment land. However in support of the delivery of an innovation led, higher value employment growth, as advocated by the Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire LEP, the Joint Local Plan Preferred Options Consultation Document has proposed the development of 12.5 ha of B1a/B1b land within the Green Belt adjacent to the existing Keele Science and Innovation Park. This leaves a shortfall of 5.5 hectares against the identified need of 68 hectares. However, as indicated above this shortfall can be met across the Functional Economic Market Area.

The new jobs that are projected to be created under the OAN total 17,372 jobs. Of this total job growth figure, 7,613 are projected to be in Newcastle-under-Lyme and 9,759 in Stoke-on-Trent. Within Stoke-on-Trent the Joint Local Plan Preferred Options Consultation Document (para. 2.32 – 2.35) identifies a supply of 167 hectares of employment land (against a requirement of 131 hectares) within Stoke-on-Trent, the supply is made up of the following:

- 37 hectares of completed employment land between 2013 and 2017
- 87 hectares of vacant land with planning approval
- 43 hectares of vacant employment land that is currently considered to be suitable and available.

In Stoke-on-Trent 89% of the employment land supply comprises of previously developed land and the preferred sites are all identified within the urban area of Stoke-on-Trent and are concentrated close to the City and Town centres and around major transport corridors (that is the A50 and A500 and the Manchester-Stafford and Crewe-Derby railway lines). The Ceramic Valley Enterprise Zone covers a large proportion of this employment land supply, from Cliffe Vale and Etruria Valley in the centre of the conurbation to Chatterley Valley and Tunstall in the north. The updated monitoring evidence identifies that Stoke-on-Trent is experiencing a marked improvement in the take-up of employment land in recent years and this is now at a level that is comparable to longer-term trends. All four authorities will liaise on future consideration and evidence gathering in relation to employment requirements and provision undertaken as part of future plan making.

d. Co-ordination of shared infrastructure

Signatories to this statement will co-ordinate green infrastructure strategies and any subsequent delivery plans to ensure a consistent and complementary approach

Highways England has identified the need to consider the cumulative impact of development at Blythe Vale along with growth identified in the Joint Stoke-on-Trent and Newcastle

Borough Local Plan and East Staffordshire Local Plan on the A50 with a detailed assessment of the impact of the A50/A521 junction a priority.

Staffordshire Moorlands District Council will work with partners, including the signatories to this Statement of Common Ground and others such as Staffordshire County Council, East Staffordshire Borough Council, Highways England, landowners and developers to implement the requirements of Policy DSR1 to ensure that cross boundary strategic planning matters are addressed. This will include consideration of the transport implications for the A50, associated improvements as required by Highways England and the Derby-Crewe railway line and services.

There are cross boundary movements of pupils between the respective authority areas. The signatories to this statement will liaise with one another and Staffordshire County Council to address matters that may arise in terms of accommodating growth and the subsequent demand for school places.

e. Green Belt

The adopted and proposed Green Belt boundaries in Staffordshire Moorlands prevent urban sprawl and the merging of towns and villages along the border of the Local Plan areas.

The North Staffordshire Green Belt boundary was originally defined in 1967 and its function defined in The North Staffordshire Green Belt Local Plan adopted in 1983 (Summary of Survey and Issues Section, para 1.02) as directing the continuing pressure for development in rural areas to the regeneration of the older parts of the urban areas and maintaining the valuable tracts of open countryside near the built up area.

At paragraph 2.03, it sets out the established aims of the Green Belt in North Staffordshire, as originally approved by the County Council in 1967. This is as follows:

“To limit the expansion into adjoining open country of the urban areas of North Staffordshire forming part of the Potteries Conurbation.

To prevent the following towns and settlements in the adjoining open area from merging with the Potteries Conurbation and with other settlements;

- The built up areas of Kidsgrove (within Newcastle-under-Lyme) and Biddulph;
- The settlements of:

Brown Edge, Endon, Stanley, Bagnall, Stanley Moor, Norton Green, Baddeley Green, Baddeley Edge, Light Oaks, Werrington, Cellarhead, Caverswall, Cookshill, Blythe Bridge, Forsbrook, Meir Heath, Barlaston (within Stoke-on-Trent)

Alsagers Bank, Halmer End, Miles Green, Wood Lane, Bignall End and Audley.  
(within Newcastle-under-Lyme)

To prevent the coalescence of the following towns and settlements around the Potteries Conurbation:

- Madeley Heath with Madeley;
- Betley with Audley. (within Newcastle-under-Lyme)
  
- Leek with Longsdon;
- Leek with Cheddleton;
- Longsdon with Cheddleton;
- Longsdon with Endon;

- Cheddleton with Folly Lane;
- Folly Lane with Wetley Rocks;
- Wetley Rocks with Cellarhead;
- Cheadle with Kingsley Holt;
- Kingsley with Kingsley Holt;
- Cheadle with Dilhorne;
- Cheadle with Forsbrook;
- Fulford with Meir Heath;
- Stone with Oulton;
- Stone with Yarnfield;
- Tittensor with Barlaston;
- Barlaston with Stone;

The adopted Plan for Stafford Borough 2011-2031 (June 2014) identifies the Green Belt boundaries for the Borough, located to the north of Stone forming part of the North Staffordshire Green Belt area and south east of Stafford as part of the West Midlands Green Belt area. As there is sufficient land to serve the development needs of Stafford Borough outside of these Green Belt areas no safeguarded land or boundary changes have been identified. However Policy E5 does identify Major Developed Sites in the Green Belt at Hadleigh Park, Moorfields Industrial Estate and the former Meaford Power Station site where employment uses are supported on previously developed areas. The North Staffordshire Green Belt will be maintained through the new Local Plan in line with the national policy position and the local context.

The authorities will liaise on any future Green Belt reviews that would affect shared the Green Belt boundaries in order to consider the merits of a consistent approach.

f. Constellation Partnership

All signatories to this statement form part of the Constellation Partnership which is in the process of developing a growth strategy to maximise the economic benefits of the potential HS2 hub at Crewe across Cheshire and Staffordshire.

Joint working between the signatories of this statement and the wider partnership are set out in the terms of the Constellation Partnership Concordat.

Emerging or future Local Plans will have regards to the Constellation Partnership's Growth Strategy.

g. Blythe Vale Strategic Allocation

The Staffordshire Moorlands Local Plan includes a 48.5ha mixed-use allocation for approximately 300 dwellings, employment and supporting infrastructure at Blythe Vale. The site lies adjacent to the A50 and is in close proximity to the boundary with Stoke-on-Trent and Stafford Borough.<sup>1</sup>

Policy DSR1 (Blythe Vale) of the Staffordshire Moorlands Local Plan includes a requirement for the preparation of a comprehensive master plan for the site, the provision of a Transport Assessment, Travel Plan, flood risk assessment, landscaping scheme, ecological survey and management plan, measures to improve sustainable transport routes and connectivity

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<sup>1</sup> On 2nd November 2017, full planning consent was granted by Staffordshire Moorlands District Council on part of the allocation for 118 dwellings, access, pedestrian and cycle linkages, open space, landscaping and sustainable urban drainage measures.

with Blythe Bridge and contributions towards open space, education and other community needs as required.

Stafford Borough Council notes the significant mixed use development at Blythe Vale including 300 new homes and over 48 hectares of employment land, which is supported through the Constellation Partnership provided this notes new development at Hadleigh Park, a Major Developed Site in the Green Belt of Stafford Borough. However the Borough Council wish to be consulted on further detailed studies regarding new infrastructure at Blythe Vale as well as a master plan for the area setting out links to adjoining areas and landscape implications. Whilst the Borough Council welcomes the Blythe Bridge Opportunity corridor for green infrastructure, areas designated for potential new floodplain and riparian woodland within Stafford Borough Council's area should be removed from the Staffordshire Moorlands Local Plan's Green Infrastructure Strategy maps.

The Newcastle-under-Lyme and Stoke-on-Trent Joint Employment Land Review 2015 identified the Blythe Bridge strategic site as playing an important role in meeting the investment needs of the Stoke and Newcastle conurbation in the early 1990s.

Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council considers that the proposed employment land allocation at Blythe Vale (southern part of the 'site) should be protected from being developed for housing and promoted for B2/B8 uses.

Stoke-on-Trent City Council considers the Blythe Vale site to be an important strategic employment site on the boundary of Stoke-on-Trent, as recognised within the Newcastle-under-Lyme and Stoke-on-Trent Joint Employment Land Review 2015. The allocation of the Blythe Vale site is supported, particularly for employment generating uses and in particular the southern part of the site should be protected for employment uses (B2/B8).

Policy DSR1 (Blythe Vale) of the Staffordshire Moorland Local Plan Submission Version) states that the "residential development should be located to the north of the site". The development will be subject to a comprehensive masterplan for the whole site, including the delivery of employment land to the south of the A50.

Staffordshire Moorlands District Council proposes to introduce a more flexible approach to the site by opening the potential range of employment to all B-use class developments, including B8. This departure from the former approach to the Regional Investment Site is proposed in order to facilitate the delivery of the site which to date has been restricted to B1 and B2 (where appropriate) without success.

Staffordshire Moorlands District Council will work with partners, including the signatories to this Statement of Common Ground to implement the requirements of Policy DSR1 to ensure that cross boundary strategic planning matters are addressed.