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Question 1 Do you agree with the Vision for the Borough? If not, how could the Vision be improved?

- Considered by some including CPRE & developers to be too insular, too limited, parochial, lacking imagination
- The Local Plan does not seem to follow the Vision – does not set high enough targets for the Borough to achieve
- Place more emphasis on living in town centres
- Should contain Vision Statements for individual settlements
- Improving/maintaining existing roads & improving network of community transport e.g. mini metro using 'old' railway links
- Green Belt should not be seen as an opportunity nor should any development be to its detriment/loss
- More emphasis on walking & cycling (public transport/active travel in general)
- Climate change must be at the heart of the Vision, with environment the main focus, with the assertion that we cannot build out of climate catastrophe
- Remove the word 'endeavour' in creating more sustainable places to demonstrate how serious the Local Authority is
- Should include desire to protect wild & green spaces
- The term 'jobs' should be defined – variety of skilled jobs?
- Does not reflect the economic reality & changed public health circumstances post Covid

Question 2 Do you agree with the Strategic Objectives? If not, how could these be improved?

- Poorly drafted & contains weakened commitments, not specific enough, too generic
- Alignment to Vision is not absolute
- Include a Strategic Objective on historic environment
- Emphasis on brownfield sites & town centre development is not strong enough
- Lack of clarity in terminology e.g. aspirational housing, re-imagination of town centres, enabling balanced growth etc
- Terms such as where possible, subject to viability & deliverability should be removed, although some parties thought there were valuable
- Objectives contradict each other - climate change, environment & development ambitions
- Confusion as to whether the Strategic Objectives are in priority order
- Development on Green Belt concerns were a very common theme
- Lack of understanding re: what constitutes Exceptional Circumstances
- Distribution & Logistics should not form part of the sectors for growth
- Audley & Keele numerous site specific concerns including Strategic Employment & the Golf Course
- Relationship to Neighbourhood Planning
- Infrastructure capacity & environmental damage concerns
- Desire for preservation of all green spaces

Question 3 Do you have specific comments to make with regard to this chapter [housing and economy]?

- Challenges to population statistics, stagnated employment and impact of the pandemic which results in suggestions that no new housing is required
- Should only utilise brownfield sites and sites in the town centre/regeneration sites for new housing, and not Green Belt or green field land
- Calculations should be refreshed in light of the 2021 census and to reflect the impact of the pandemic
- Opposition to development on Green Belt land and at J16 and in Audley Parish
- No need for new warehouses when the calculations show we have surplus employment land. Some suggestions that this surplus should be used for housing. Some suggestions that warehousing will only provide low skilled jobs.
- Concern over the impact of housing on infrastructure, particularly the transport network
- Government targets are overestimates and should be challenged in line with a clause in the NPPF
- Some scepticism over the findings of the housing and economic needs assessment, particularly the case for higher growth scenarios
- Suggestions that the chapter could have been written more clearly, or that there were issues with the interpretation of data
- Some support for new home building to reflect the findings of the housing need assessment and to address past under delivery. Support also for maintaining a 5 year supply of housing

Question 4 Which option for growth is the most appropriate to use in the Local Plan?

- Majority support for option 1 – national minimum, standard methodology target. This option was considered to have a lesser impact on infrastructure and was more in line with past delivery
- A large number of respondents disagreed with any housing growth, some suggested challenging the government target on the basis of brexit, the pandemic, population, stagnant employment, the 2021 census or they disagreed with the need.
- Once all brownfield sites were developed there was no need for further development.
- Some suggested growth is at odds with mitigating against climate change.
- Some suggested higher growth scenarios were deliberate to justify Green Belt release
- Safeguard Green Belt land and build in town centres and brownfield first
- Some respondents, mainly representatives of landowners or the development industry agreed with the justification in the housing and economic needs assessment for targets above the standard methodology and put forward detailed reasons for support, for example to address past under delivery, to support economic growth, in line with modelling.
- Should focus more on town centre regeneration, housing mix not number, and the type of employment development needed
- Bring empty homes back into use

Question 5 Do you agree with the proposed hierarchy of centres? If answering no, why?

- Generally even response – slightly more than half the respondent's that answered the quantitative question do support the hierarchy
- Many respondents supported the hierarchy in principle but had one or two main points of disagreement which meant they couldn't overall mark support for the hierarchy – essentially a yes and no answer.
- The hierarchy does not reflect proposals in the plan which focus on large scale rural development.
- Prioritise development in urban centres, particularly town centres, protect the Green Belt and villages.
- Some disagreement with the District Centres identified and concern over further development of these.
- Some disagreement or issues associated with Baldwin's Gate and Betley and Wrinehills proposed classification of a rural centre from those Parish Council's and some other respondents.
- Concern over the link between position in the hierarchy and link to the level of development that could come forward. Some suggested infrastructure and capacity had not been given sufficient consideration
- Thistleberry missed from list of centres

Question 6 Do you have suggestions for new development sites within development boundaries? Please see the evidence base & topic papers webpages (link below) for maps of all existing development boundaries. <https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/all-services/planning/planning-policy>

- Some site suggestions were put forward for consideration either land/sites that had been observed or sites being promoted through the Local Plan process. Not all respondents were clear on whether the sites were in the development boundary or provided information about the ownership of land
- Many non-specific site suggestions were put forward seeking for the Council to examine all derelict land, vacant and commercial premises, brownfield land and surplus employment which could be converted to residential, empty homes
- The majority of comments objected to consideration of release of Green Belt land
- Some comments acknowledged the position that there is limited land supply remaining for development in the urban area
- General agreement with the process of exhausting land in development boundaries before consideration of other sources of sites
- suggestion that the land supply from within the existing urban area should be properly scrutinised through the Local Plan process to ensure that sites relied upon within the supply will come forward during the plan period, and that sufficient flexibility is built into the supply to deal with any potential non-delivery.
- Some criticism of the difficulty in viewing the current development boundary maps

Question 7 Are there any areas in Newcastle-under-Lyme, Kidsgrove and within the development boundaries of Rural Service Centres that should be protected from development?

- Some specific spaces were highlighted, mostly areas of nature reserves, open space or recreational land.
- Many highlighted the need to protect open space within built up areas and spaces such as conservation areas, locally designated green spaces, schools playing fields, allotments and recreation grounds
- Many highlighted land in the Green Belt to protect including specific suggestions including the former municipal golf course at Keele and land around Audley Parish
- Some mentioned agricultural land including specific landholdings
- Consider brownfield first
- The benefits of protecting green spaces were often highlighted to health, wellbeing, nature and climate change
- Existing boundaries should be protected and only allow development in line with Neighbourhood Development Plans
- Issues associated with loss of green space were highlighted including pressure on infrastructure and climate change

Question 8 Which option/s for expansion do you support?

- There were several consultees that did not support any of the growth directions. The reasons are as follows:
- There is a belief that brownfield sites are available in non-Green Belt locations to accommodate growth. Development should be in accordance with the Hierarchy of Centres, focusing on non-Green Belt locations within Urban Centres, Rural Centres, Neighbourhood Centres and Villages.
- There was concern Green Belt release would negatively impact the rural character and countryside. Furthermore, the rural area does not have the road / highway infrastructure to accommodate growth. Existing services and facilities are already constrained with capacity issues.

- A greater proportion supported either growth directions 1, 2 and 6. The reasons are stated below:
- Growth Directions 1 and 6 encourage development of brownfield sites, and within defined centres in accordance with the hierarchy. Suggested development opportunities exist at Ryecroft, Roebuck Centre, Mid Way and numerous units above retail shops within the town Centre.
- Growth directions 1 and 6 encourages a more even distribution of growth across the Borough, and impacts of development would be minimized in comparison to larger and fewer sites at a specific location. This approach would help to maintain a housing supply in the medium and long term.
- The countryside and agricultural land should be protected.
- Some considered growth direction 2 as a suitable option because Keele has existing development and infrastructure to accommodate future growth (i.e. university, employment, and transport connections to Newcastle Town Centre).
- An urban extension at Keele would attract workers at the university and Science and Business Park to live within the area. This would encourage more sustainable modes of transport and less vehicle usage. Furthermore, development would support the growth of the University.
- An extension at Keele would provide the opportunity to deliver affordable housing.

- Growth directions 3, 4 and 5 were less favoured in comparison to the others. However, some supporting comments were made:
- Growth direction 3 was considered suitable because Talke and Chesterton has existing infrastructure (retail, employment provision, transport connections) to accommodate growth. The proximity of housing and employment would encourage sustainable modes of transport and less vehicle usage.
- Growth direction 3 provides opportunities to enhance access and extend public transport routes between proposed development, Newcastle and Kidsgrove Town Centre, and Kidsgrove Railway Station.
- Growth Direction 4 was considered suitable as Kidsgrove has existing infrastructure, services and facilities (i.e. shops, schools, community centres etc). This growth option provides the opportunity to expand and upgrade Kidsgrove Railway Station, and to enhance transport connections associated with it.
- Growth at Kidsgrove would support neighbouring rural settlements such as Mow Cop.
- There are development opportunities at Slacken Road, Kidsgrove.
- Growth direction 5 was least supported. However, it was highlighted Audley has minimal retail and employment offer. Previous industries such as coal mining have disappeared, and opportunities in agriculture are limited. Growth at Audley would help to address this and provide greater employment opportunities.

Question 9 Which option/s for expansion do you disagree with?

- There were several consultees that disagreed with all six growth directions for the following reasons:
- Growth in the Green Belt would result in the loss of agricultural land, open / green space, biodiversity, and amenity.
- The loss of Green Belt would impact the environment's ability to mitigate climate change through carbon sequestration.
- It is believed there are plenty of development opportunities on brownfield sites (e.g. warehousing / industrial sites) in non-Green Belt locations. Empty and vacant properties should be prioritised, especially within Town Centres before considering new development.
- Development in the Green Belt would result in a greater reliance of vehicle travel, and not encourage sustainable modes of travel across the Borough. Increases in traffic, congestion and pollution would occur.

- Proportionately, disagreement was evenly spread between the individual growth directions. For each growth direction, the reasons for were as follows:
- Growth Direction 1 would result in increasing car journeys which would then increase traffic, congestion and pollution.
- Large scale rural extensions would encourage urban sprawl into rural areas across the Borough.
- Growth direction 2 would result in the merging of Keele and Silverdale, losing their individual identities and undermining the function of the Green Belt.
- Growth at Keele would impact on the historic, heritage and natural environment. Development at Keele Golf Course would impact the ability to mitigate climate change and increase carbon sequestration on Council owned sites as suggested in the AECOM report.
- Keele has already witnessed growth at the Hawthorns and Hamptons sites. The existing road / highway network cannot accommodate further growth. Parking provision is an existing problem.
- The university's growth aspirations were questioned due to the pandemic. Suggestions were made that the pandemic has altered the demand for student accommodation and housing around Keele. The lack of demand for student housing could also free up units for the housing market.
- Growth direction 2 contradicts the local plan objectives SO-II and SO-X.
- It is viewed that improvements are required to the existing road / highway network including the A500 and A34 to accommodate development at Talke and Chesterton under growth direction 3. Currently, there are limited pathways, cycleways and public transport connections across the area.
- Growth direction 3 would bring the settlements of Talke, Chesterton and Audley closer together, and would diminish their individual character and identities.
- Further development at Talke and Chesterton would place greater existing pressures on services and facilities including schools and healthcare.
- There is a variety of open and green spaces hosting an abundance of wildlife and biodiversity. Sites include Parrots Drumble Nature Reserve, Bathpool Woods and Bradwell Woods. Development would have an adverse impact on these sites.
- Growth direction 4 would lead to urban sprawl and the merging of Kidsgrove, Harseahead, Mow Cop and Stoke (i.e. Goldenhill) to the north-east, and Kidsgrove and Alsager to the north-west. This undermines the purpose of the Green Belt.
- Growth direction 5 was of particular interest with more detailed comments in comparison to others. There were concern about the cumulative impact of housing and employment development at Audley under growth direction 5.
- Growth at Audley would severely impact the open and rural character of the parish and the settlements within it. Urban sprawl would result in the merging of settlements

within Audley, thereby losing their individuality and identities. Furthermore, growth would impact on the historic (Conservation Area) and natural environment (loss of biodiversity).

- The existing road / highway network does not have the capacity to accommodate further housing and employment development. Roads within Audley are narrow and would increase traffic, congestion and pollution (air and light). Parking provision is an existing problem.
- Proposed growth would undermine Audley's status and a Rural Service Centre, and the aims and objectives of the emerging Neighbourhood Development Plan. It contradicts local plan objective SO-IV, and would not be compliant with part 2.8 of the NPPF.
- It was suggested that Audley is already a sustainable location given its status as a Rural Service Centre, and therefore growth is not required. Church Street hosts a variety of retail services (e.g. hairdressers, supermarket, restaurants, library, doctors (latter oversubscribed) etc).
- Numerous consultees expressed their disapproval for the allocation of strategic employment site (AB2) stating it was not in keeping with Audley in terms of density, type and design of development. The site is viewed as open space used for leisure and recreational purposes (i.e. walking, horse riding etc).
- Site AB2 currently has no public transport connections (e.g. bus travel), and the surrounding road / highway infrastructure is not HGV compatible.
- It is perceived that jobs created will be low skilled and low paid, and would not benefit the residents of Newcastle-under-Lyme due to the site's location bordering Cheshire East. Neighbouring employment developments in Crewe and Alsager (e.g. Radway Green) was often highlighted as a reason to not allocate site AB2.

Question 10 Are there any alternative options which require consideration?

- Many of the alternative options suggested were made up of components already forming parts of the existing six growth directions. Other suggestions moved away from housing and employment growth entirely. The following suggestions were made:
- No Green Belt release at all, and to build in non-Green Belt locations and on brownfield sites. Development should be considered on surplus commercial and industrial land. Redevelopment opportunities at Ryecroft and Roebuck Centre are examples. Refurbishment of empty, derelict and abandoned building (i.e. retail units and residential properties) should be considered. Bring back the 1000+ empty properties into use within the Borough.
- Development should be focused in accordance with the Hierarchy of Centres, with the Urban Centres (Newcastle and Kidsgrove) being the first point of call, followed by the District Centres, Neighbourhood Centres and then villages. Priority should be made to improve the health of the town centres. Reduce business rates and rents and ensure completion of unfinished developments (e.g. Nelson roundabout – Sky Building) before building elsewhere.
- Equal amounts of growth across the Rural Service Centres and other rural settlements – Madeley, Betley, Keele, Baldwins Gate, Loggerheads and Audley. Greater dispersion of development would have less impact in comparison to a large single strategic site.
- A combination of smaller sites adjacent to existing settlements and strategic sites. This would help to maintain a housing supply within the Borough in the medium / long term. Another suggestion was strategic sites only within sustainable rural areas.
- To continue development to fulfil Policy ASP5 which seeks to address the failing housing market through focusing development in Newcastle and Kidsgrove Town Centre, Silverdale, Thistleberry, Knutton, Cross Heath, Chesterton, Clayton, Westlands, Seabridge, May Bank, Wolstanton, Porthill and Bradwell.
- Focus development along the A500 and A34 corridors. Development opportunity at land east of the A34 between High Carr and the A500.
- Optimise and uplifting the density of development within the urban area and town centres. Consider building upwards rather than outwards to use less land.
- If Green Belt was to be released, the weaker performing sites should be developed on.
- Focus on a long-term sustainable approach rather than development alone. The climate emergency and environmental protection should be the priority.
- Growth should be target where identified within Neighbourhood Development Plans.
- Fulfil the development needs and growth through Duty to Co-operate – Stafford, Stoke-onTrent, Shropshire, Cheshire East, Staffordshire Moorlands.
- Central Government should be challenged in terms of their national growth targets.

Question 11 Should development in the rural area be spread equally across the Rural Centres? If not, how should growth be distributed in the rural area?

- The majority that responded quantitatively (66%) suggested that development should not be spread equally
- A high number of respondents suggested that evidence and unique factors to each settlement including local need, history, infrastructure capacity, and character should be considered
- Development should be balanced and proportionate to reflect the character and identity of settlements
- Some mentioned planning gains should be taken into consideration which align with economies of scale in terms of housing numbers
- Comments supporting an urban first approach, protecting the rural area from over development
- Support for small scale and infill development
- Concern about impact on the rural road network and additional commuting
- For those that did support equally spreading growth this was often in the context of fairness and only after other options had been exhausted
- Should be in line with Neighbourhood Development Plans.

Question 12 Do you have suggestions for potential Gypsy & Traveller sites which are deliverable?

- Very few site suggestions were put forward. Walleys Quarry, extension to the existing site at Cemetery Road was the most popular suggestion. The former municipal golf course at Keele and a couple of further observations of potential sites were put forward but there was no formal site submissions or sites put forward by landowners.
- Many suggested talking to the Gypsy and Traveller community to identify sites
- Some supported addressing the needs of this community, some expressed concerns or suggested there was no need or the need should not be differentiated from general housing need.

Question 13 Which option should the Council use to address the need for transit provision?

- There was a limited response to this question. Of those that responded, the most supported options were for a negotiated stopping policy or a transit pitch with 3-13 pitches.
- Most responded 'other' and suggested talking to the Gypsy and Traveller community to determine what the best solution was, or suggested a mix of the options to address transit provision, as opposed to one solution.
- There were some suggestions that any transit site required defined rules, there was a suggestion that sites on Council owned land could be better controlled.
- One suggested the need was underestimated, whilst another suggested there was no need

Question 14 Should the Local Plan set an alternative target for affordable housing to the national minimum (10%)?

- Some were content with the national minimum of 10% affordable housing. However, there was greater support for setting an alternative target above the 10% requirement.
- The West Midlands Housing Association Planning Consortium provided detailed justification for a higher affordable housing target.
- Suggestions of 15% and 25% affordable housing was made. A tiered approach was also suggested starting with a minimum of 15%.
- Many discussed low income households and first time buyers cannot afford to get onto the property ladder, and this is a reason for increasing the affordable housing requirement.
- There was the view that the affordable housing target should reflect the local needs of the settlements and Borough as a whole.
- Developers should develop not just for financial gain. They should comply with the affordable housing triggers and requirements associated with new housing development.
- From a developer's perspective, the affordable housing contributions should not render development schemes unviable.

Question 15 Do you agree with the general ratio of 5% social rented, 2.5% first homes and 2.5% flexibility to make up the composition of affordable homes on qualifying sites?

- Some considered first homes should be prioritised
- Some felt the ratio for affordable housing should be higher than 10% to help people to access the housing market and to reduce poverty. Suggestions for 30% and 50% put forward.
- Suggestion for more local housing need surveys to inform policy
- Some support from the development industry for 10% affordable ratio. The level should only be based on what the market can sustain.
- Tiered system suggested based on the land value as this differs across the borough.
- Some support for models which enable eventual full private home ownership
- Some concern on the social rented element, how this will be delivered
- The West Midlands Housing Association Planning Consortium highlighted that the ratio of tenures is not compatible with national policy
- A detailed late representation was received from Aspire

Question 16 How should the Local Plan help to deliver accommodation for older and disabled people and the specific needs of other groups?

- Several observations were made that older people's accommodation should be located with good access to services and facilities. This included healthcare and retail shops.
- More evidence and community consultation required with carers and elderly required to understand housing solutions
- Help older people remain in their homes and to be independent
- Encourage private providers to develop buildings and offer high quality care
- Increase social renting
- Schemes such as extra care, retirement villages, co-housing sites, lifetime homes standards
- Encourage community led development
- Promote integration of different groups and avoid creating ghettos
- No further student accommodation is required
- Specific need and allocations for C2 uses required
- Need for larger family housing

Question 17 Do you think a strategic employment site should be allocated in the Local Plan?

- Significant focus on the proposals at Junction 16, M6 in so far as they could impact on Audley and the surrounding localities
- Extensive submission from promoters of Junction 16, M6 detailing its merits & supporting evidence
- Capacity of infrastructure would be far exceeded
- Major negative impacts on biodiversity & green belt loss
- Such proposals contradict climate change objectives & settlement hierarchy
- Rather than a single large site, the focus should be on a series of smaller sites potentially tied in with existing employment areas/more central locations
- Existing empty units should be utilised first
- Air, noise & light pollution consequences
- Enough sites need to be allocated to flexibly support employment opportunities
- Schemes within adjacent Local Authorities offer similar development types as well as alternative, more sustainable, transport methods such as rail hubs. Further expansion at Chatterley Valley also advocated.
- Focus should be on higher value industries
- Detrimental to the identity of settlements & the Parish would not directly benefit
- Extensive car borne in-commuting
- The benefits to the affected areas would be very limited/non-existent
- Such schemes should be focussed on areas of higher unemployment than within Newcastle under Lyme
- Areas should be retained for agriculture and leisure pursuits
- Enhanced graduate retention benefits potentially accrued from further development at Keele
- There remains areas undeveloped within the University that should be exploited first, with considerable capacity remaining for growth
- Hub for technological business growth at Keele seen as having value & potential
- The Local Plan does not set out a clear rationale for a new strategic employment site and more cooperation is needed with the adjoining boroughs.
- The Local Plan evidence base does not reflect the post-Covid economic environment
- Staffordshire County Council highlight that Keele Science & Innovation Park remains one of their flagship employment sites and supports plans for its continued development. They also support the notion of the development of a site at M6 J16.

Question 18 Should Site AB2 – Land south east of Junction 16 be considered for Green Belt release?

- A strong majority were not in favour of site AB2 being released from the Green Belt. The reasons are stated below:
- Existing employment development already located at Crewe and Alsager (i.e. Radway Green). The abundance of employment development will have cumulative impacts.
- Concerns were made that the existing road and highway network cannot accommodate the proposed growth for housing and employment. Roads are narrow within the settlement of Audley which would cause traffic and congestion. Local roads are not suitable for HGV traffic.
- Growth would result in increasing vehicle usage, which turn would cause greater noise and air pollution.
- Site AB2 is viewed as a valuable green space and is used for recreational purposes, i.e. walking, cycling, horse riding.
- Development would result in the loss of agricultural land and biodiversity (habitats and species). Furthermore, development would have a negative impact on the rural and landscape character of Audley.
- The development of site AB2 would contradict the Local Plan objectives SO-I, SO-II, SO-IV, SO-VI, SO-XI and SO-XIII.
- Part of the site falls within Flood Zones 2 and 3. Development would cause further flooding.
- Employment development on site is associated with lower waged and lower skilled jobs (i.e warehousing). This is not aspirational for the Local Plan.

Question 19 Should site KL15 -Land to the south and east of new development site, Keele University be considered for Green Belt release?

- Emphasis should be more on climate change than economic growth
- Presents a positive opportunity if sustainable building techniques were employed and the site was developed sensitively e.g. green roofing with full consideration of biodiversity aspects
- Flora & fauna and significant recreational value of the site is significant. Geology may also be an issue
- Opportunity to build upon the existing infrastructure owing to its proximity to the town centre & symbiosis with the higher education facility
- Serve to encourage high skilled, well-paid roles to the area and this aligns with SSLEP evidence base
- Ongoing dialogue between the University & the Local Authority should be maintained
- Full justification should be provided to establish the need for the expansion
- Absence of detail, such as Keele Masterplan not being publicly available, makes forming a view difficult. Environmental impacts also need to be fully evaluated.
- The University has ample land to the south toward Newcastle that is developed in readiness for buildings
- Infrastructure pressures for existing community which are already exacerbated by Walley's Quarry
- Flood risk concerns
- Alternative sites such as Ryecroft would present better options for expansion of the University
- Any loss of green belt should be accompanied by opportunities for improvement being maximised, with impacts minimised and mitigated as far as possible
- Will serve to coalesce Keele Village with other areas such as Seabridge & Westlands. This is challenged by the University itself who also contest that it's not a valued landscape and would involve a limited release of countryside
- Historic England have concerns as to heritage impacts
- Presence of a high voltage cable would be expensive to re-route underground
- Existing congestion problems would be exacerbated. Add to pollutant levels in Newcastle under Lyme town centre.
- The site is not of strategic scale & should not in any way be considered as an alternative to the proposals for J16, M6
- Additional sites are promoted for residential purposes that it is argued would complement the expansion of the University.
- Release of further land in the University Growth Corridor advocated for high quality and accessible new residential development, to support the attraction and retention of employees, academics and future graduates as part of a mixed sustainable settlement for the Borough.

Question 20 Do you agree with the key principles of development boundaries?

- Of those that responded, most (62%) supported the key principles of development boundaries
- Support for boundaries that prevent settlement expansion or building on green spaces and the Green Belt
- Boundary maps need to be provided as there isn't clarity on the boundaries
- Boundaries are not appropriate for every settlement – for example where a boundary would be ill defined
- Support for boundaries which protect Audley and Keele
- Some suggested boundaries need to change to reflect new allocations in the Local Plan, others did not want to see boundaries change to accommodate growth
- Some disagreed with the list of areas which should be excluded from the development boundary
- Suggestion that the term built up area boundaries is more appropriate
- Suggestion that any adjustment should be overseen by Neighbourhood Plan groups
- Make use of sites temporarily built on rather than exclude them
- Support for an alternative criteria based approach which would enable more flexibility

Question 21 Do you think the development boundaries should be reviewed? If so, through the Local Plan or through Neighbourhood Plans?

- Of those that responded, 62% considered that development boundaries should be reviewed with most supporting this to be undertaken through the Neighbourhood Development Plans
- The boundaries are not currently clear so review is welcomed
- Some supported maintaining the boundaries as they are
- For those that supported review through Neighbourhood Plans it was felt local people are better placed to draw appropriate boundaries
- For those that supported boundary review through the Local Plan, many suggested that boundary reviews had not taken place for some time and would align with new site allocations through the Local Plan. It was also said that reviewing boundaries through Neighbourhood plans could result in delays to the Local Plan
- Review of boundaries should be an open and transparent process subject to consultation
- Any boundary review should benefit local people not developers

Question 22 What would you like to see on your local high street?

- Key themes in the responses to this question were shopping, competition posed by sources such as online retail and out-of-town retail parks, parking, issues related to feeling safe and residential accommodation.
- Of 87 responses to this question, 44 respondents used the word 'shop', a smaller proportion of responses used alternative words with similar meanings such as 'retail' and 'retailer' instead. 25 responses used the word 'market'.
- Multiple respondents acknowledge changes in the average person's shopping habits, with shoppers preferring to spend their money either with online retailers, or at out-of-town retail parks, and that this is syphoning business away from the high street. The general consensus was that it is futile to challenge these rivals to high-street shopping directly but rather an alternative needs to be presented by the high-street which online and out of town retail cannot provide. 14 respondents expressed the view that Newcastle-under-Lyme should return to its roots as a market town.
- Respondents expressed that they would like to see a greater diversity of high street shops, a significant proportion stated a desire to see independent shops, specialist shops, and artisans; the word 'independent' or a misspelling of it appears some 26 times.
- In contrast to this, some other respondents stated a desire for more well-known, high-end, high-class, upmarket, boutique, or quality shops and brands, the phrases used varied so it's harder to count these, but there were fewer people asking for this than those asking independent shops.
- Several respondents note the difficulty posed in making up-market or independent high street shops sustainable, so that the people who live here can afford what is being sold, and the retailers themselves can afford rent. A reassessment of/ reduction in business rates was suggested, as was the offering of 'incentives'.
- The kinds of shops some respondents said they would like to see include, bars, restaurants and eateries, coffee shops, book shops, craft shops, convenience stores, post offices, doctors, and dentists. Out of 87 respondents, 12 said they would like to see more 'leisure.'
- 'Charity shops', 'bargain shops', or 'pound shops' are mentioned 14 times, in all but 1 of these instances they were being described as a negative aspect of local high streets as they exist currently.
- There are 11 separate respondents who were unhappy with and mentioned specifically the number of empty or derelict shops and premises.
- More than once respondent suggest that other high streets such as Leek, Congleton, Nantwich, Sandbach, and 'towns in Cheshire' should be looked to as successes, and as examples of what to do with our own high street.
- Of 87 responses, the word 'parking' is used in 12 responses. Of those 12, 3 respondents expressed wanting 'free parking. Some respondents felt that easier, and reduced or free parking would encourage shoppers to stay longer in the town
- Of 87 responses, 4 respondents desired an increase in 'police' or 'policing', 6 used the word 'safe', still others did not use these exact words but expressed concern for their safety in terms of homelessness and vagrancy, and of gatherings of teenagers with nothing to do and nowhere to go, and of anti-social behaviour. Still others expressed a simpler desire for the high street to be clean and tidy.
- 11 respondents suggested that they would like to see more dwellings alongside or above high street shops.

Question 23 What should the Local Plan do to enhance the vitality & vibrancy of the Borough's retail centres?

- Many of the same themes appeared in this question as appeared in the previous one, question 22. In brief, a majority of respondents stated that the plan should prioritise the viability of existing retail centres. Providing a healthier balance of retailers, and improvements to the appearance of existing shop fronts, by encouraging market stalls, and offering business rates that are attractive to independent retailers. Uses should be found for vacant units E.g., flea markets and pop-up shops. More dwellings should be provided around the in and around the town. Mix in housing with retail developments. More accommodation for the elderly/retired close to town. Areas above shops should be converted into accommodation if viable. Neighbouring retail centres should be looked to for inspiration and support should be given to rural areas for their own retail growth.
- Transport and access to retail centres was a new key theme. Again, respondents expressed desire for cheaper/ easier or free parking which it was felt by several respondents would increase footfall. More should be done to encourage cycling and walking, creating cycle routes, improving public transport for example by having more evening buses. A respondent suggested the introduction of 'smart crossings' to manage traffic. Further pedestrianisation of the High Street, reducing speed limits in these areas, allowing for a café culture to develop/ outside eating in the summer.
- Linked to the matter of access to the retail centres, public safety was a recurring theme; respondents wanted the council to tackle the problems of homelessness/ vagrancy, and increase visible police presence in retail centres, as well as to provide convenient pedestrian access to and through the town for people who don't wish to use the underpasses or alleyways, or at least to make them safer.
- More events should be put on which will encourage people to come to the town centre, the Council should make sure that they are publicised so that people know about them.
- Many suggestions touched upon the promotion of urban green spaces and open spaces; more should be done to maintain and enhance existing gardens, and consideration should be given to the creation of 'linear parks', creating and connecting smaller scale wildlife habitats to each other, green walls and roofs, wildflower areas, community growing spaces, more trees in streets. We should add more colour and greenery to the town.
- One respondent suggested that incentives should be offered which attract skilled and green businesses to the area. That Newcastle could become known for eco-friendly/ carbon neutral business.

Question 24 Do you agree with the recommended changes to the town centre boundaries? If you don't agree, why?

- Of those that responded, just over half the respondents had no opinion on changes to town centre boundaries
- Just over a quarter agreed with the changes
- There were very few detailed comments on the boundaries overall
- A few mentioned that the community should be consulted and should agree
- More detail on the proposals and rationale were sought by some
- Some sought specific expansions; in Newcastle to expand the centre beyond the ring road and in Kidsgrove to incorporate the railway for regeneration purposes.
- One noted there was an anomaly between the text in table 12 and the map of Newcastle boundary

Question 25 Is a Local Plan policy on air pollution required? If so, what should a policy on air pollution contain?

- A strong majority indicated a policy on air pollution is required for the Local Plan.
- Whalley's Quarry was a popular theme for this question. We should learn from the mistakes of Whalley's Quarry and ensure future air quality issues are avoided from new and existing development.
- The Local Plan and relevant policies are expected to address the impacts of air quality on people and the environment.
- It is recommended to monitor air pollutants and particulates, ensuring they do not reach thresholds above national standards from existing and new development.
- Growth in Audley was raised several times, with concerns of the cumulative impacts of housing and employment development on air quality.
- It is observed that growth would lead to increasing vehicle usage, which in turn would result in increasing traffic, congestion and air pollution. These impacts should be avoided or mitigated as a result of development.

Question 26 Is a Local Plan policy on water quality required? If so, what would it contain?

- A strong majority stipulated a policy on water quality is required for the Local Plan.
- It is observed the Issues and Strategic Options Consultation Document provided little detail about water quality and relevant issues within the Borough.
- It is recommended water quality should be monitored to ensure the highest possible standards, and it is not impacted by existing and future developments.
- Whalley's Quarry was mentioned several times with the suggestion of monitoring the effects of landfill sites on water quality. Again, we should learn from the mistakes from Whalley's Quarry.
- Growth in Audley is mentioned on numerous occasions with reference to the Water Cycle Study on page 55. It states Audley does not have the capacity at the treatment works the proposed growth in the Local Plan.
- A policy on water quality should protect all existing waterbodies, watercourses and habitats, and ensure the control of discharge and wastewater from new and existing development.
- The implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDs) should be strongly encouraged, and policies on Green Infrastructure should be adopted to reduce or prevent flood risk and water related impacts.
- The Local Plan should address water quality and flood risk management in line with paragraphs 159-169 of the NPPF.
- Up to date and relevant evidence should inform the Local Plan on water quality and flooding issues (e.g. River Basin Management Plans).

Question 27 Is a Local Plan policy on environmental quality required? If so, what should a policy on environmental quality contain?

- A strong percentage stated a policy on environmental quality is required for the Local Plan. Development proposals should not pose a threat to environmental quality.
- It is perceived that Green Belt release and development would compromise the quality of the environment within the rural areas.
- Efforts must be made to prevent fly-tipping.
- Environmental quality covers a broad spectrum of themes which was reflected in the responses. However, many comments were focused around the protection of the natural environment.
- Policies in the Local Plan should ensure new and existing development does not negatively impact on habitats and species, biodiversity (including international, national and local designated sites for nature conservation), air quality, water quality and amenity.
- Planning policies and decisions should protect and enhance the natural environment in accordance with paragraph 175 and 180a of the NPPF.
- The Local Plan should set out an approach to deliver biodiversity net gains from developments. This includes transport proposals, housing and community infrastructure etc.
- Policies should be in place to ensure the protection of irreplaceable habitats such as ancient woodlands, and ancient and veteran trees.
- The Local Plan should safeguard soils and versatile agricultural land as they play a role in carbon storage and sequestration – climate change mitigation.

Question 28 Do we need additional measures in the Local Plan to support national policies and guidance including the National Model Design Code on the design of development?

- Some confusion over what the National Model Design Code is and whether this was an appropriate discussion point
- A fair level of support was received for the principle of design codes to provide certainty to the development industry about design quality but also to improve the sustainability credentials of development
- A number of sustainable construction standards were referenced and suggested that these should be required in new development such as BREEAM and Passivhaus.
- Support from Sport England for using Sport England Active Design principles and from the County Council for reflecting cycle infrastructure design transport notes
- Some felt this was already clearly covered at a national level and that any change should be set through building regulations rather than the Local Plan
- Suggestions that officers and members should receive additional training on design
- Where appropriate, Neighbourhood Plans should feed into design codes.
- Public realm, Sustainable urban drainage, co-housing, affordable housing, renewable energy, adequate on and off road parking and heritage were also frequently referenced themes
- Mix of high level design framework in the Local Plan and more detailed codes in the Neighbourhood Plan could be used.
- Beautiful design is subjective, who decides?

Question 29 Do you agree that the Local Plan should set out identified areas for ecological recovery?

- The majority were in support of the Local Plan identifying areas for ecological recovery.
- The Local Plan should aim to achieve 10% biodiversity net gain as stated within the Environment Act. Any approach should be in line with paragraph 73, 104, 120, 174, 175 and 180a of the NPPF.
- Policies on ecological recovery should be informed by relevant evidence base work and should complement Nature Recovery Strategies at County level.
- Observations were made that the local plan evidence on ecology and biodiversity needs to be updated. Current evidence includes the Biodiversity Opportunities Mapping Report produced in 2014. Engagement with statutory and non-statutory stakeholders is encouraged when updating evidence and identifying sites for ecological recovery.
- Development plan policies should promote and encourage the use of the Biodiversity Metric 3.0 to calculate net gains and losses of biodiversity resulting from development.
- A Habitats Bank and offsetting sites register should be established to enable developer compliance, and resources to be directed towards important areas for nature recovery.
- Natural England and Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management provide good practice guidance for biodiversity net gain which could inform the Local Plan.
- As well as ecological recovery, the Local Plan should identify opportunities for new multi-functional green and blue infrastructure, and recognize the functions and benefits they provide (i.e. climate change mitigation, reduce flood risk, physical and mental well-being, education, amenity etc).
- It is perceived that all Green Belt sites are rich in biodiversity and should be protected. Development should not take place in the Green Belt. The former Keele Golf Course site and Chorlton Moss were highlighted as examples.

Question 30 Is a local policy on heritage required? If so, what should a local policy on heritage contain?

- Respondents overwhelmingly stated that they would like to see a local policy on heritage, with 97.5% of respondents answering in the affirmative. Of the 2 respondents who answered 'no', they stated that they did not think it would be required if it was simply a duplication of national policies. While all of the 78 respondents who answered 'yes' felt a policy should be in place to preserve, enhance, and promote local heritage, thoughts, suggestions and priorities concerning how this should be done varied.
- New developments should only be undertaken well away from places of historic interest. Designs should be sympathetic to the area and in keeping with other local buildings. Requirements that developments do not obstruct long-standing views.
- Measures should be in place to protect heritage assets from theft or damage. Every heritage asset should have its heritage status reviewed and changed if needed, each should have a protection management plan to examine what is being retained, and what must be done to protect it.
- Some felt that this should not be left in the hands of a lay person, and that skilled people with local knowledge should be making these assessments. An alternative approach was voiced by another respondent who felt that there is too much reliance placed on communities having the knowledge to designate heritage assets for the local list and more resources should be made available to help them do this. The importance of local knowledge was touched upon in many responses, with one respondent writing that this is a key reason why neighbourhood plans are so important, saying they should be used to inform local plans, because that community knowledge base is vital to recognising heritage significance.
- Among the responses we had, some took a broader view of heritage, they stressed that preserving heritage is not just about assets in the sense of buildings but can mean the protection of the countryside, lanes and footpaths. These are an important part of the borough's heritage and should be maintained at all times as part of any heritage policy.
- Multiple respondents felt that special consideration should be given in the Local Plan to protecting the Borough's industrial heritage. 6 responses used the word 'mining', 4 used 'industry', 2 used 'mine.' 2 used 'industrial.'
- Visitor centres, information boards, and monuments could be erected at sites of historic interest, work should be undertaken to offer tours to school parties and other groups, educational videos could be produced for online viewing, social media accounts dedicated to promoting local heritage could be set up. One respondent suggested that to further promote the history of the borough, consideration could be given to employing a small touring theatre group to visit schools and enact short plays about the history of the area.
- Another respondent suggested that Apedale could still be further developed; we could build an outdoor activities centre and encourage much more use of the heritage centre to attract paying visitors.
- Staffordshire County Council strongly advises that a local policy on heritage is required. It advises that an up-to-date historic environment evidence base is needed, the evidence base we have is not as robust as elsewhere. Our baseline understanding of the historic character and sensitivities of the borough is not where it needs to be, and that this is leaving us blind to the impact which medium to large scale development may be having. The County Council makes a number of detailed recommendations to remedy this in their representation.

Question 31 What are your perspectives on the policy approach advocated in the 2019 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment?

- The majority of comments were focused around content and why a policy on flood risk is required in the Local Plan, rather than specifically referring to the SFRA 2019. They are as follows:
- The natural environment is already at risk of flooding which impacts on habitats and species (biodiversity).
- Policies on flood risk should ensure landowners better manage their land to prevent or reduce water run-off, whether it is a result of agriculture practices or new and existing development. Development will result in an increase of surface run-off.
- A flood risk assessment should be required prior to any development. Upgrades to property and highway drains should be implemented to accommodate proposed growth.
- There is a general assumption that developing in the Green Belt would result in increasing flood risks.
- The local plan needs to acknowledge climate change, with the evidence indicating an increase in rainfall events, which in turn will increase flood risk.
- The Local Plan should actively promote the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS), and areas of natural drainage should be preserved to reduce flood risk.

Question 32 Do you agree that an open space policy should set out open space provision requirements in new developments?

- The majority were supportive of an open space policy establishing open space provision requirements from new developments.
- It is suggested that the quantum of open space provision should be in accordance with national policy and relevant evidence base work such as the Open Space Strategy.
- A Local Plan policy should make new and existing open space publicly accessible by foot and bike. This will encourage active lifestyles and offer travel alternatives to vehicles. It would promote sustainable modes of travel.
- New open spaces, walkways and cycle paths should be created to increase accessibility and connectivity across the Borough.
- The plan should recognise the benefits of open space provision. Open space provides health benefits both physically and mentally such as reducing obesity. Open space also provides environmental benefits such reducing flood risk and hosting wildlife.

Question 33 Is a Local Plan policy on transport required? If so, what should a policy on transport contain?

- Responses to this question answered overwhelmingly in the affirmative, with 96.34% of people saying 'yes'.
- A key theme in 'yes' answers was that more should be done by the local authority to ensure to promote alternatives to driving in a private vehicle which uses fossil fuel, and that a policy on transport in the local plan could enshrine this, and any such policy should be linked closely with policies concerning the environment, e.g. green infrastructure, air quality, ecological networks, and supporting resident's access to nature.
- Public transport should be cheaper and more reliable. There should be better co-ordination across the borough between bus, coach, and rail. More environmentally friendly public transport vehicles should be introduced for example electric or hybrid buses. It should be ensured that developments and expansions give greater consideration to walking, cycling, public transport and links to bus stops and stations, routes and service frequency. E.g. Any development north of Audley will need to include cycle/footway to Alsager station.
- Developers should also give greater consideration to the safety and usability of existing roads which can be affected by new developments.
- The network of walking and cycling routes across the Borough should be expanded, existing routes should be consolidated and improved. One respondent suggested that whenever possible cycling infrastructure should be segregated from the highway to increase safety and uptake of active travel.
- Respondents want the council to consider measures such as increased provision of electric vehicle charging points (EVCPs), at car parks and on all new developments (some adding the caveat; so long as they don't jeopardise the viability of the development).
- The County Council states their opinion that a policy on transport is required. The County Council considers walking, cycling and public transport as the key to sustainable transport and meeting the climate change declaration. The Staffordshire Local Transport Plan 2011 is outdated and does not reflect current policy. The policy will need to reflect Staffordshire's Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (LCWIP) 2021 and Bus Service Improvement Plan 2021. The key evidence should include the Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Integrated Transport Strategy. New development should be located and designed to limit journeys by car and should contribute to a step change in accessibility by active travel modes and public transport. The residual impact of traffic generation from new developments should be considered. Junction improvements, access roads and highway widening if deemed necessary should meet design standards.

Question 34 What measures would you like to see in a Local Plan policy on renewable energy?

- All consultees approved of a renewable energy policy for the Local Plan.
- The 'fabric first' approach was referenced on several occasions which has implications for building design. New buildings should be designed maximising the performance of components and materials they are made up of, ensuring buildings are energy efficient and eco-friendly.
- The installation of solar panels and sustainable heating systems (or pumps) should be a mandatory requirement for new build developments.
- Employment allocations or proposed development, specifically in relation to industrial and warehousing should be in proximity to the rail network. This would offer sustainable modes of transport for the transfer of goods.
- A design policy for new builds should establish design standards that go beyond the requirements of Building Regulations.
- There was confusion with carbon zero targets. The Council / Local Plan has set a carbon zero target for the Borough by 2030. The Government has set a carbon zero target for Britain by 2050. Is the Borough target realistic, and should it be more aligned with the Government's target?
- There was also the view that the Local Plan should not deviate away from Government targets for reducing carbon emissions. Higher targets may affect the viability of development schemes.
- Policies on renewable energy and climate change matters should be informed by the AECOM Climate Change Study. Several policy options and strategies from the evidence could be implemented through the Local Plan.

Question 35 Are there any other topics that the Local Plan should address?

- The environment and health were at the forefront of people's minds in answering this question.
- The word 'green' appeared in 13 out of 62 responses to this question, the word 'development' appeared 9 times. The majority of respondents who answered this question and who used these key words in their comments were against green belt loss/ release, though one respondent advocated a review of the existing green belt boundaries which they called out of date. Other comments expressed; that communities should be consulted on any developments in their areas, that the Local plan should give greater consideration to the climate emergency and the National Government's stated target of net zero by 2050, and that the Local Plan should give more consideration the impact which new developments have on local services and amenities like healthcare and schools.
- 2 respondents stated that the Local Plan should recognise the impacts which the HS2 project and the COVID-19 pandemic would have upon the Borough; as it relates to any housing site proposals, land charges, transport, environment, ecological recovery policies that may form part of the Local Plan.
- Related to COVID-19, the health of the Boroughs residents both in terms of mental and physical health and wellbeing was a key issue. 10 out of 62 responses to this question used the word 'health.' Within this context of the Local Plan promoting good health and wellbeing, respondents comments touched upon encouraging healthier lifestyles, safeguarding and improving open spaces and making sure residents have access to it, reducing pollution and introducing cleaner public transport, the creation of more cycle routes and footpaths for recreation and to enable active methods of commuting, developers needing to consider the health and wellbeing of residents in their proposals, and making activities and resources available to communities, especially the elderly, after what may have amounted to years spent in isolation.
- Two respondents referenced Walley's Quarry stating that greater consideration should be given to waste and minerals in the Plan, and that thought should be given to the perceived negative health impacts which the site could cause those living nearby.
- The suggestion that a Local Nature Recovery Strategy should be introduced, which would address concerns such as restoring degraded peatland, preventing large scale tree loss and replacing any lost trees, implementing root protection zones, and the creation and sequestering of habitats for carbon storage such as wetlands, woodlands, and diverse grasslands was made.
- There were some comments which touched upon communication about the progress of the Local Plan to residents of the Borough, and that this needed to improve. A small number of complaints were voiced here about the website. Several respondents also took this opportunity to re-iterate their feelings about previous consultation points.

Question 36 Are there any other matters you would like to make a comment on?

- There were a large number of individual letters which did not relate to any specific question but had general comments on the content of the plan
- Points raised included concern that the plan will have a negative impact on climate change, population and statistical issues, potential green belt loss, infrastructure issues.
- In addition to the template letter which made a number of detailed points of concern including the potential for development in Audley Parish including at J16 of the M6, there were further unique letters that raised similar issues particularly in terms of infrastructure in Audley Parish, impact on the transport network, disagreement with the rationale for more housing or large scale employment sites, concern over impact on land holdings, agriculture, the countryside, wildlife and the environment
- Some noted issues with the consultation such as that it was not transparent, not advertised well enough or that technical issues with consultation portal / objective made it difficult to submit comments. Some also suggested there were too many questions or that these were leading questions
- Some noted issues with the content of the document suggesting it was too long or language within the consultation document was difficult to understand and that the consultation period should have been extended to be able to read, digest, interpret and respond to the consultation material

Question 37 Do you have any files to upload?

- The majority of submissions to this question were more detailed and lengthily representations to the questions in the general consultation, often by organisations including statutory consultees or agents on behalf of landowners. Note: these have been summarised under the relevant questions
- There were a few detailed submissions which promoted specific sites with development potential seeking allocation through the Local Plan
- Some of the letters submitted as attachments addressed very similar to issues for those raised for question 36 including issues with the consultation and concern about potential development in Audley Parish

Report Settings Summary

Table 1

Event	Local Plan Issues and Options
Total Responses	3,604
Total Respondents	290
Questions	<i>Custom selection (see Table Of Contents)</i>
Filter	<i>(none)</i>
Pivot	<i>(none)</i>
Document Name	
Created on	2022-04-14 10:03:06
Created by	Jacob Wood

Question 1	4
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Question 18	17
Question 19	18
Question 20	19
Question 21	20
Question 21b	21
Question 24	22
Question 25	23
Question 26	24
Question 27	25
Question 30	26

Question 32	27
Question 33	28
Question 34	29

Question 1

Question responses: 138 (3.83%)

Do you agree with the Vision for the Borough?

Table 2

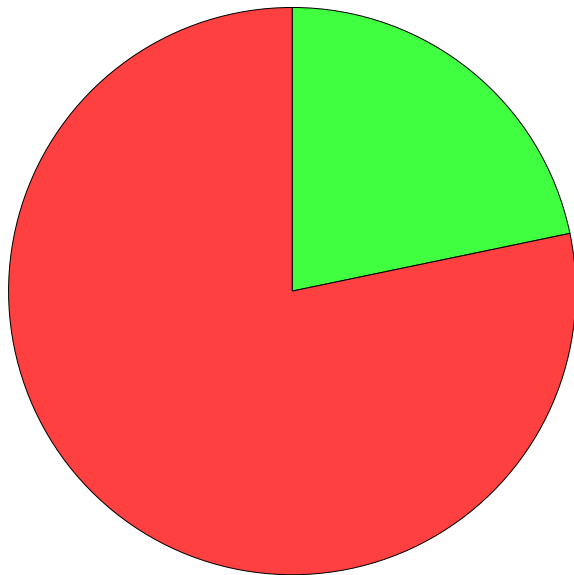


Table 3

	% Total	% Answer	Count
Yes	0.83%	21.74%	30
No	3.00%	78.26%	108
[No Response]	96.17%	--	3,466
Total	100.00%	100.00%	3,604

Question 2

Question responses: 134 (3.72%)

Do you agree with the Strategic Objectives?

Table 4

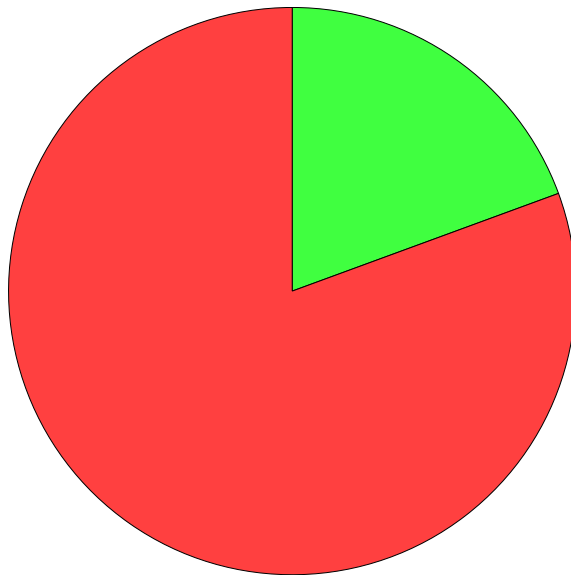


Table 5

	% Total	% Answer	Count
■ Yes	0.72%	19.40%	26
■ No	3.00%	80.60%	108
■ [No Response]	96.28%	--	3,470
Total	100.00%	100.00%	3,604

Question 4

Question responses: **101 (2.80%)**

Which option for growth is the most appropriate to use in the Local Plan?

Table 6

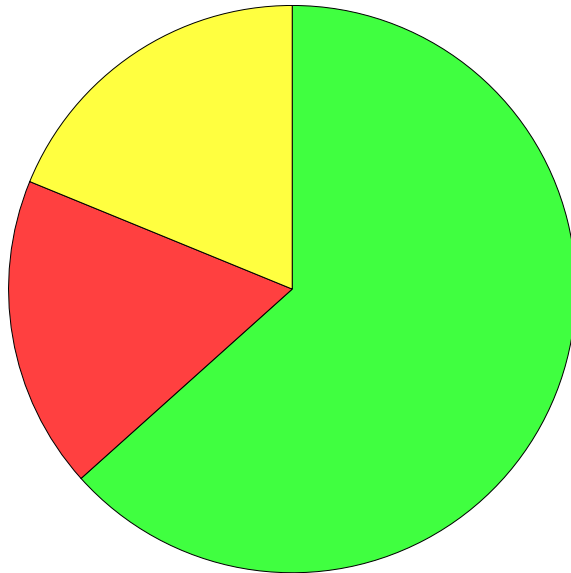


Table 7

	% Total	% Answer	Count
Option 1 - Nationally set growth target (Standard Methodology)	1.78%	63.37%	64
Option 2 - Sustainable growth target (Experian Baseline)	0.50%	17.82%	18
Option 3 - Greater job growth target (Experian Plus)	0.53%	18.81%	19
[No Response]	97.20%	--	3,503
Total	100.00%	100.00%	3,604

Question 5

Question responses: 100 (2.77%)

Do you agree with the proposed hierarchy of centres?

Table 8

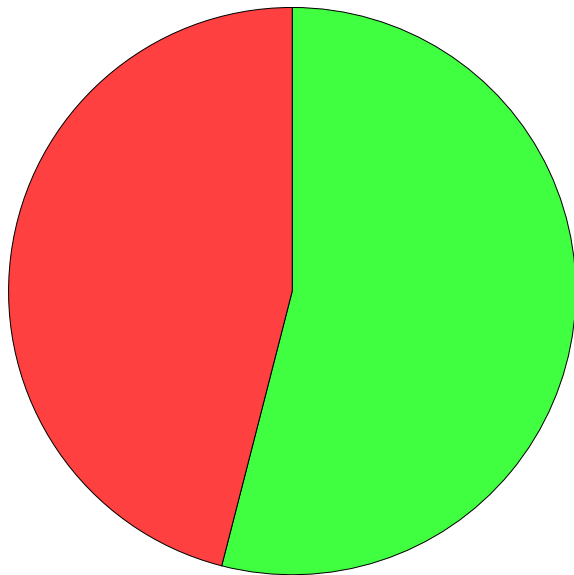


Table 9

	% Total	% Answer	Count
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	1.50%	54.00%	54
<input type="checkbox"/> No	1.28%	46.00%	46
<input type="checkbox"/> [No Response]	97.23%	--	3,504
Total	100.00%	100.00%	3,604

Question 8

Question responses: **78 (2.16%)**

Which option/s for expansion do you support?

Table 10

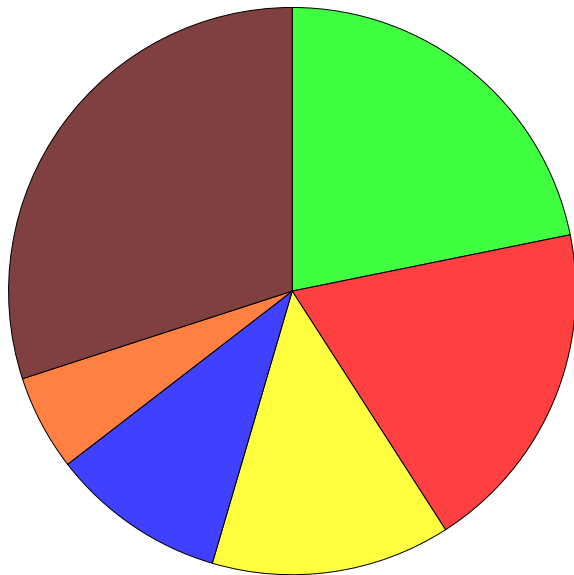


Table 11

	% Total	% Answer	Frequency	Count
■ Growth direction 1: Development on strategic sites outside the Green Belt - Large scale rural extensions	0.66%	21.82%	0.67%	24
■ Growth direction 2: Strategic green belt release for an urban extension - University Growth Corridor	0.58%	19.09%	0.58%	21
■ Growth direction 3: Green belt release for development of strategic sites - Talke and Chesterton expansion	0.41%	13.64%	0.42%	15
■ Growth direction 4: Green belt release for development of strategic sites - Kidsgrove expansion	0.30%	10.00%	0.31%	11
■ Growth direction 5: Green belt release for development of strategic sites - Audley Rural Expansion	0.17%	5.45%	0.17%	6
■ Growth direction 6: Combination of strategic sites across the Borough comprising both sites outside the green	0.91%	30.00%	0.92%	33

	% Total	% Answer	Frequency	Count
belt and sites which require green belt release				
<input type="checkbox"/> [No Response]	96.97%	--	97.84%	3,526
Total	100.00%	100.00%	0%	3,636

Question 9

Question responses: **123 (3.41%)**

Which option/s for expansion do you disagree with?

Table 12

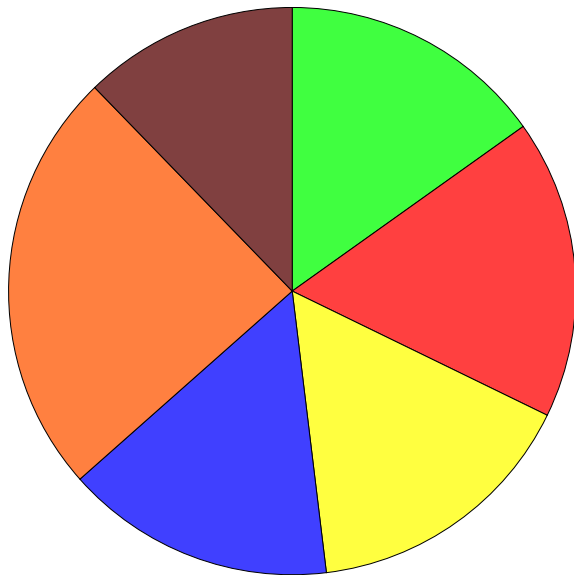


Table 13

	% Total	% Answer	Frequency	Count
■ Growth direction 1: Development on strategic sites outside the Green Belt - Large scale rural extensions	1.62%	15.14%	1.75%	63
■ Growth direction 2: Strategic green belt release for an urban extension - University Growth Corridor	1.82%	17.07%	1.97%	71
■ Growth direction 3: Green belt release for development of strategic sites - Talke and Chesterton expansion	1.69%	15.87%	1.83%	66
■ Growth direction 4: Green belt release for development of strategic sites - Kidsgrove expansion	1.64%	15.38%	1.78%	64
■ Growth direction 5: Green belt release for development of strategic sites - Audley Rural Expansion	2.59%	24.28%	2.80%	101
■ Growth direction 6: Combination of strategic sites across the Borough comprising both sites outside the green	1.31%	12.26%	1.42%	51

	% Total	% Answer	Frequency	Count
belt and sites which require green belt release				
<input type="checkbox"/> [No Response]	89.33%	--	96.59%	3,481
Total	100.00%	100.00%	0%	3,897

Question 11

Question responses: **91 (2.52%)**

Should development in the rural area be spread equally across the Rural Centres?

Table 14

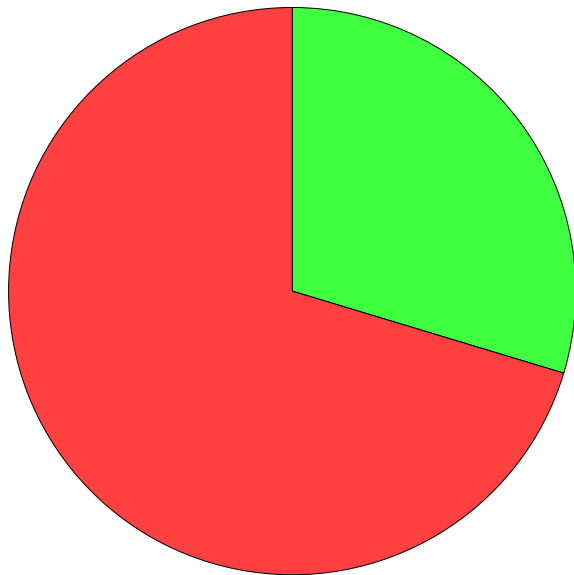


Table 15

	% Total	% Answer	Count
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	0.75%	29.67%	27
<input type="checkbox"/> No	1.78%	70.33%	64
<input type="checkbox"/> [No Response]	97.48%	--	3,513
Total	100.00%	100.00%	3,604

Question 13

Question responses: **48 (1.33%)**

Which option should the Council use to address the need for transit provision?

Table 16



Table 17

	% Total	% Answer	Count
■ I. Transit Site with 3 pitches	0.08%	6.25%	3
■ II. Transit Site with 3-13 pitches	0.31%	22.92%	11
■ III. Temporary stopover site	0.11%	8.33%	4
■ IV. Negotiated stopping policy	0.36%	27.08%	13
■ Other	0.47%	35.42%	17
■ [No Response]	98.67%	--	3,556
Total	100.00%	100.00%	3,604

Question 14

Question responses: **87 (2.41%)**

Should the Local Plan set an alternative target for affordable housing to the national minimum (10%)?

Table 18

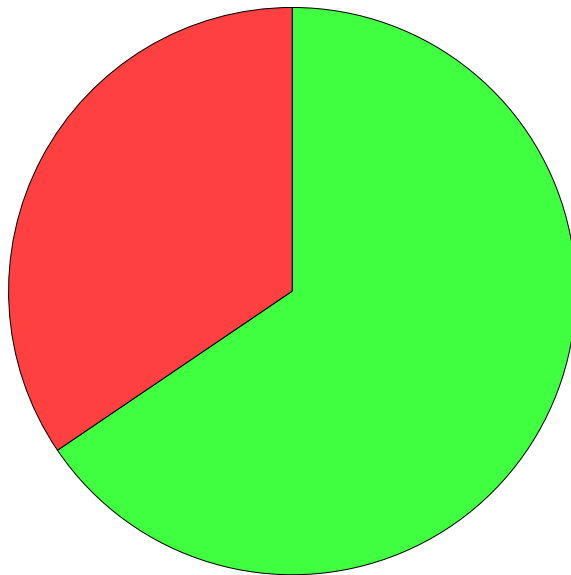


Table 19

	% Total	% Answer	Count
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	1.58%	65.52%	57
<input type="checkbox"/> No	0.83%	34.48%	30
<input type="checkbox"/> [No Response]	97.59%	--	3,517
Total	100.00%	100.00%	3,604

Question 15

Question responses: **72 (2.00%)**

Do you agree with the general ratio of 5% social rented, 2.5% first homes and 2.5% flexibility to make up the composition of affordable homes on qualifying sites?

Table 20

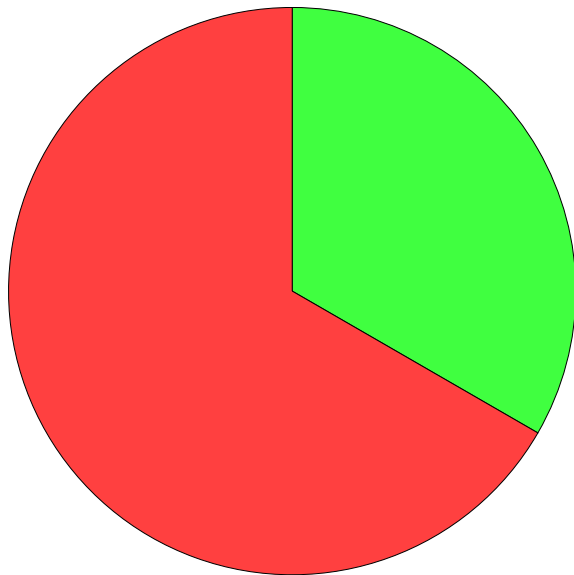


Table 21

	% Total	% Answer	Count
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	0.67%	33.33%	24
<input type="checkbox"/> No	1.33%	66.67%	48
<input type="checkbox"/> [No Response]	98.00%	--	3,532
Total	100.00%	100.00%	3,604

Question 17

Question responses: **94 (2.61%)**

Do you think a strategic employment site should be allocated in the Local Plan?

Table 22

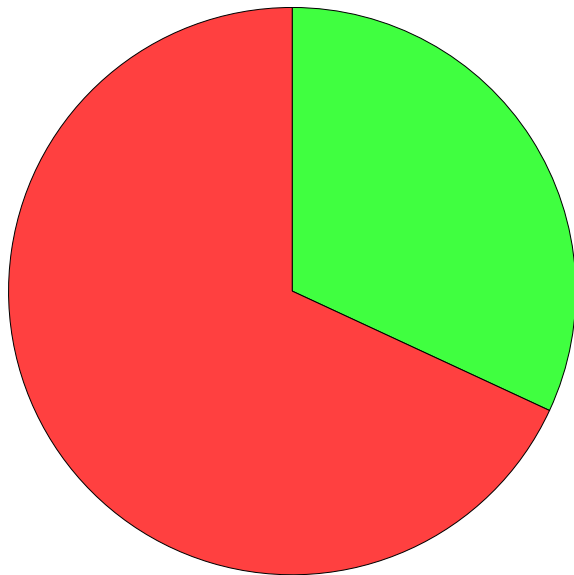


Table 23

	% Total	% Answer	Count
■ Yes	0.83%	31.91%	30
■ No	1.78%	68.09%	64
■ [No Response]	97.39%	--	3,510
Total	100.00%	100.00%	3,604

Question 18

Question responses: 126 (3.50%)

Should site AB2 - Land south east of Junction 16 - be considered for green belt release?

Table 24

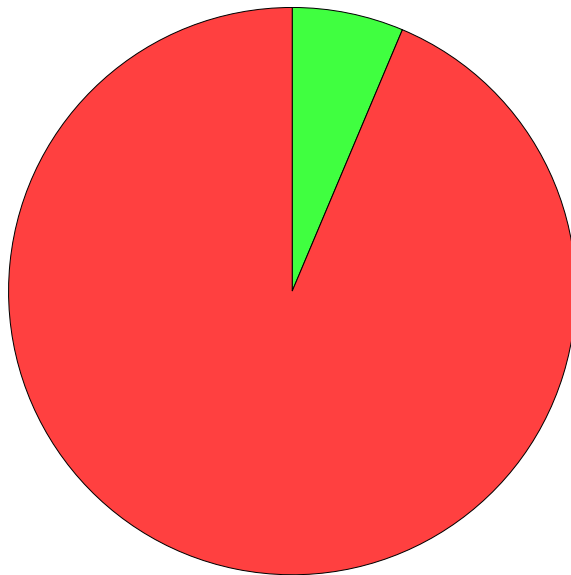


Table 25

	% Total	% Answer	Count
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	0.22%	6.35%	8
<input type="checkbox"/> No	3.27%	93.65%	118
<input type="checkbox"/> [No Response]	96.50%	--	3,478
Total	100.00%	100.00%	3,604

Question 19

Question responses: **96 (2.66%)**

Should Site KL15 - Land to the south and east of new development site, Keele University - be considered for green belt release?

Table 26

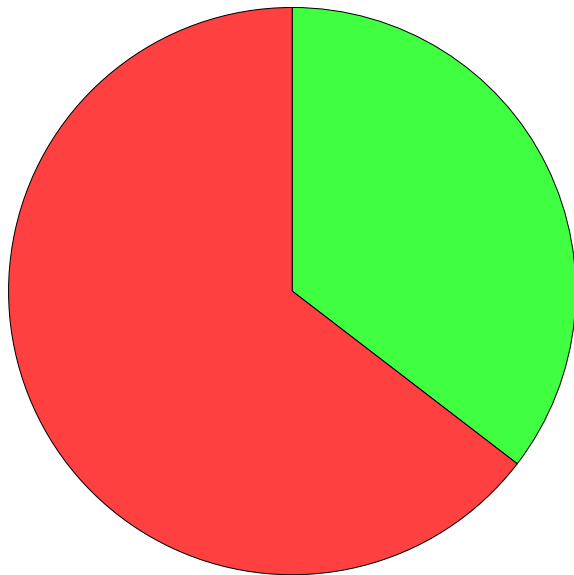


Table 27

	% Total	% Answer	Count
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	0.94%	35.42%	34
<input type="checkbox"/> No	1.72%	64.58%	62
<input type="checkbox"/> [No Response]	97.34%	--	3,508
Total	100.00%	100.00%	3,604

Question 20

Question responses: **73 (2.03%)**

Do you agree with the key principles of development boundaries?

Table 28

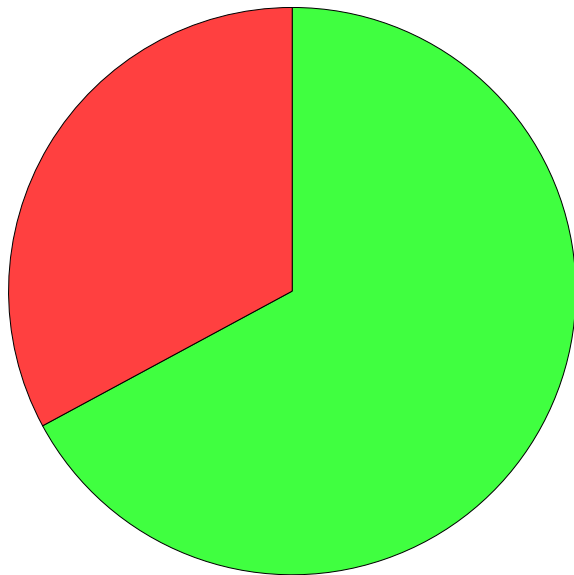


Table 29

	% Total	% Answer	Count
Yes	1.36%	67.12%	49
No	0.67%	32.88%	24
[No Response]	97.97%	--	3,531
Total	100.00%	100.00%	3,604

Question 21

Question responses: **72 (2.00%)**

Do you think the development boundaries should be reviewed?

Table 30

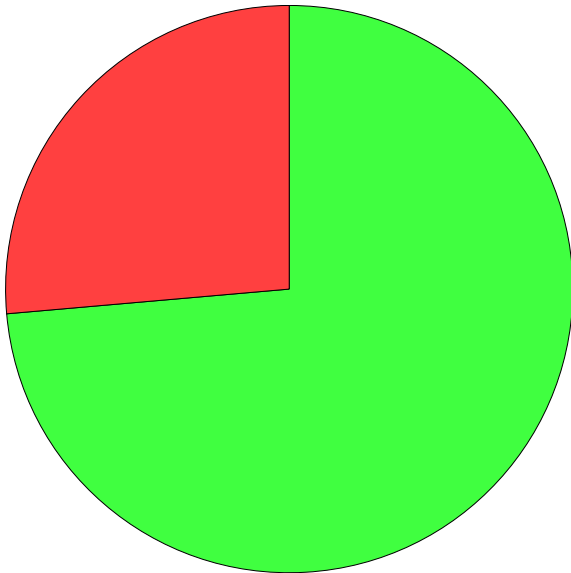


Table 31

	% Total	% Answer	Count
Yes	1.47%	73.61%	53
No	0.53%	26.39%	19
[No Response]	98.00%	--	3,532
Total	100.00%	100.00%	3,604

Question 21b

Question responses: **51 (1.42%)**

If so, through the Local Plan or through Neighbourhood Plans?

Table 32

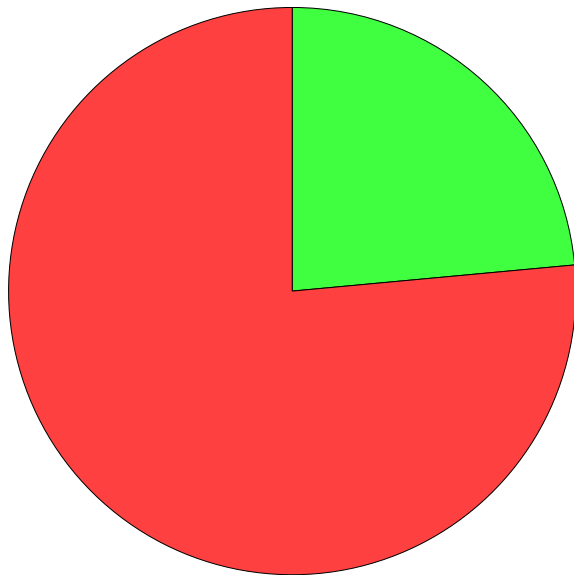


Table 33

	% Total	% Answer	Count
<input type="checkbox"/> Local Plan	0.33%	23.53%	12
<input type="checkbox"/> Neighbourhood Plans	1.08%	76.47%	39
<input type="checkbox"/> [No Response]	98.58%	--	3,553
Total	100.00%	100.00%	3,604

Question 24

Question responses: **65 (1.80%)**

Do you agree with the recommended changes to the town centre boundaries?

Table 34

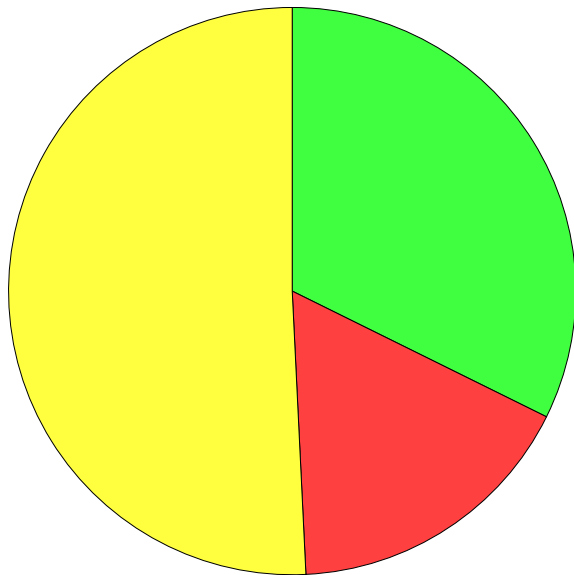


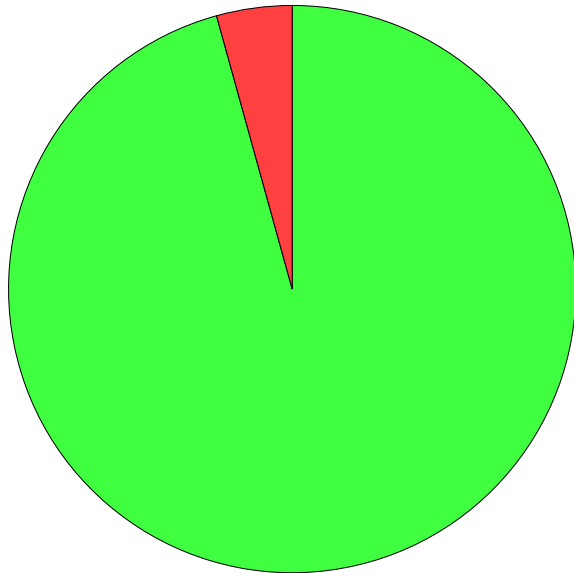
Table 35

	% Total	% Answer	Count
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	0.58%	32.31%	21
<input type="checkbox"/> No	0.31%	16.92%	11
<input type="checkbox"/> No opinion	0.92%	50.77%	33
<input type="checkbox"/> [No Response]	98.20%	--	3,539
Total	100.00%	100.00%	3,604

Question 25

Is the Local Plan policy on air pollution required?

Table 36



Question responses: **93 (2.58%)**

Table 37

	% Total	% Answer	Count
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	2.47%	95.70%	89
<input type="checkbox"/> No	0.11%	4.30%	4
<input type="checkbox"/> [No Response]	97.42%	--	3,511
Total	100.00%	100.00%	3,604

Question 26

Question responses: **84 (2.33%)**

Is a Local Plan policy on water quality required?

Table 38

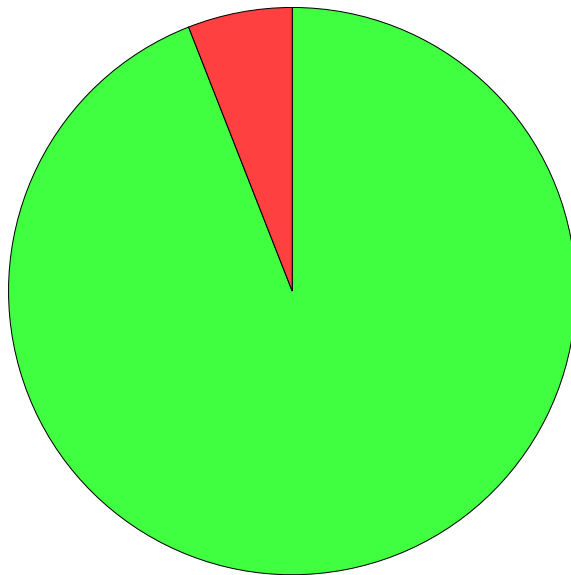


Table 39

	% Total	% Answer	Count
Yes	2.19%	94.05%	79
No	0.14%	5.95%	5
[No Response]	97.67%	--	3,520
Total	100.00%	100.00%	3,604

Question 27

Question responses: **84 (2.33%)**

Is a Local Plan policy on environmental quality required?

Table 40



Table 41

	% Total	% Answer	Count
Yes	2.28%	97.62%	82
No	0.06%	2.38%	2
[No Response]	97.67%	--	3,520
Total	100.00%	100.00%	3,604

Question 30

Question responses: **80 (2.22%)**

Is a local policy on heritage required?

Table 42



Table 43

	% Total	% Answer	Count
Yes	2.16%	97.50%	78
No	0.06%	2.50%	2
[No Response]	97.78%	--	3,524
Total	100.00%	100.00%	3,604

Question 32

Question responses: **79 (2.19%)**

Do you agree that an open space policy should set out open space provision requirements in new development?

Table 44

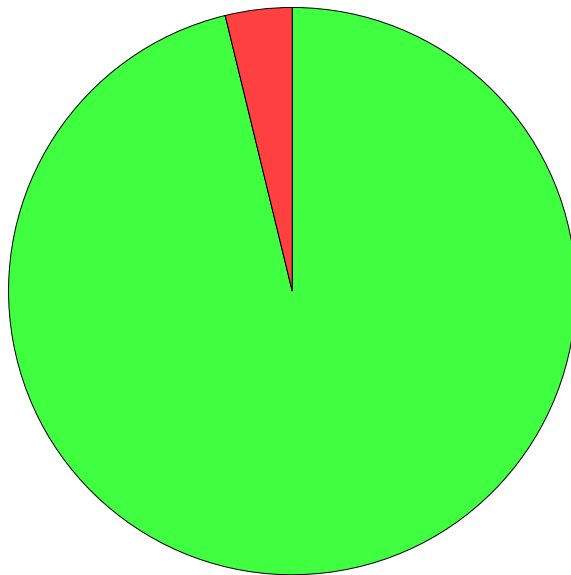


Table 45

	% Total	% Answer	Count
■ Yes	2.11%	96.20%	76
■ No	0.08%	3.80%	3
■ [No Response]	97.81%	--	3,525
Total	100.00%	100.00%	3,604

Question 33

Question responses: **82 (2.28%)**

Is a Local Plan policy on transport required?

Table 46

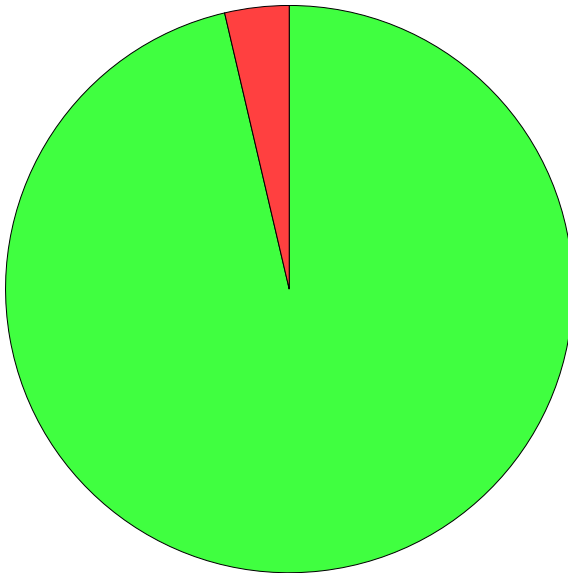


Table 47

	% Total	% Answer	Count
■ Yes	2.19%	96.34%	79
■ No	0.08%	3.66%	3
■ [No Response]	97.72%	--	3,522
Total	100.00%	100.00%	3,604

Question 34

Question responses: **79 (2.19%)**

What measures would you like to see in a Local Plan policy on renewable energy?

Table 48

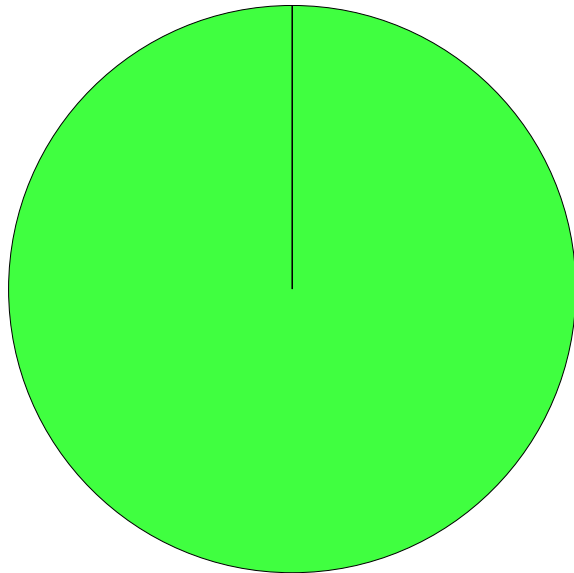


Table 49

	% Total	% Answer	Count
■ [Responses]	2.19%	100.00%	79
■ [No Response]	97.81%	--	3,525
Total	100.00%	100.00%	3,604