INTRODUCTION

Plymouth Plan Toolkits have been produced covering the entire city in terms of providing a statistical summary of city neighbourhoods covering subjects such as housing, deprivation, health, wellbeing, arts and culture and education. In addition these toolkits have a practical element, Plymouth Plan Part One took a strategic overview of policy for the city, Plymouth Plan Part Two will cover site specific policies as well as infrastructure needs. In order to facilitate a conversation with city residents, the Toolkits include information such as current land availability identified within the (INSERT YEAR) call for sites and known infrastructure projects, the idea here is equip community groups with enough information for them to be able to adequately think about what they need in terms of not only community infrastructure but how each neighbourhood can help the city achieve its housing delivery requirements.

DATA COLLECTION

Most data was collected at Lower Super Output Areas, Super Output Areas are a geography for the collection and publication of small area statistics. They are used on the Neighbourhood Statistics site and across National Statistics. There are currently two layers of SOA, Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) and Middle Layer Super Output Area (MSOA). The SOA layers form a hierarchy based on aggregations of Output Areas (OAs).

Given that LSOA’s are statistical boundaries and not spatial, they take account of natural boundaries such as roads and greenspaces. As in 2014 with the Plymouth Plan Area Assessments, Plymouth Plan areas have been used to separate the toolkits. The Plymouth Plan areas are an amalgamation of neighbourhoods and wards.

The eight Plymouth Plan areas are:
Plymstock
Plympton
South
South West
West
North West
North
Central
Spatially these can be seen below;
The Plymouth Plan areas cover the following neighbourhoods

**Plymstock Neighbourhoods:**
- Plymstock and Radford
- Turnchapel Hooe and Oreston
- Goosewell
- Elburton and Dunstone

**Plympton Neighbourhoods:**
- Plympton St Maurice and Yealmstone
- Woodford
- Chaddlewood
- Colebrook
- Newnham & Ridgeway

**South Neighbourhoods:**
- Parts of Devonport
- East End
- Plymouth City Centre
- Stonehouse

**South West Neighbourhoods:**
- Stoke
- Morice Town
- Keyham
- Ford
- Parts of Devonport
### West Neighbourhoods:
- Barne Barton
- North Prospect and Weston Mill
- Beacon Park
- Ham
- Pennycross
- St Budeaux and Kings Tamerton

### North West Neighbourhoods
- Ernesettle
- Honicknowle
- Tamerton Foliot
- Whitleigh

### North Neighbourhoods
- Derriford
- Crownhill
- Manadon and Widey
- Egguckland
- Leigham and Mainstone
- Estover and Glenholt

### Central Neighbourhoods
- Peverell and Hartley
- Higher Compton
- Mannnamead
- Mutley
- Greenbank and University
- Mount Gould
- Lipson and Laira
- Efford

The assessments will be done at the Plymouth Plan area level using LSOAs as a means of data capture and visualising data in order to describe issues at a smaller level within the larger confines of the Plymouth Plan areas. The benefits of doing it this way are that cross boundary issues will be reduced and the issues can be considered holistically before looking down more closely at a local level. There are weaknesses with this method; these weaknesses are attributed to the LSOAs sometimes split by a Plymouth Plan area boundary. In order to organise and analyse data for each Plymouth Plan area using census data (at LSOA level) a look up table was created using a spatial query.

It took the name from the underlying Plymouth Plan layer and then added it to a corresponding LSOA reference number. In instances where an LSOA was split over two areas it took the name of the PP area where the majority of the LSOA resides. This is an identified weakness of the study, however the instance are rare and usually accounted for a small number of households, therefore averages shouldn’t be adversely affected. The mapping of the data will allow for these discrepancies to be identified as the visual data wasn’t altered, only the application of a Plymouth Plan area boundaries. The assessments used a combination of numerical statistics and evaluation of the data expressed visually through mapping to provide an accurate account of the planning issues in each area.

Quantitative data to support the toolkits was extracted from the census 2011 at lower super output area (LSOA) and then organised into their constituent Plymouth Plan areas the look up tables explained in the previous section, the data was then analysed to benchmark against English and city averages. The census categories used were:

- Provision of unpaid care
- Day to Day activities limited
- Housing Tenure
- Usual resident population
Accommodation type – households
Household type (i.e married, co-habitation etc)
Economic activity
Highest level of qualification
Method of travel to work (Total resident population) \[1\]
Occupancy rating (bedrooms)
Population density
General health
Long term health problem or disability
Population
Ethnic background
Main language

These census data sets were chosen as they best represented and aligned with the question topics. In addition to census data, data from Experian Mosaic was used. Data was extracted from this data set to gauge ‘likelihood’, as the data sets aren’t comprehensive and pulled from surveys and other national statistics. Data from Mosaic was used to understand people’s likelihood to attend arts events and understand the likelihood for people to have problems with their homes, as well as household income. Other data sets come from the Department for Energy and Climate Change (fuel poverty and domestic energy & gas consumption) and NHS England (Health Care Facilities and GP sizes).

In terms of a baseline figure for measure GP surgery need, the size criteria used was 500m2 per 6,000 patients for the first 10,000 patients and 250m2 per 6,000 patients thereafter, a figure supplied by the NHS. This enabled the toolkits to highlight GP surgeries which are under sized. However, it is recognised this doesn’t account for the actual availability of general practitioners in terms of staffing quantity, working patterns and patient registers, as well as GP’s that run in partnership with others. This data wasn’t readily available on production of the toolkits and it was considered necessary to include some data relating to GP’s as often this is an important local issue, the data used is often used by the NHS to negotiate for section 106 contributions.

Baseline figures used in the toolkits were derived from census averages for both city and English average. Averages for energy consumption and fuel poverty were obtained from the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC). There are omissions from this data due to the way the data was collected by the DECC, in most cases the omissions can be traced back to when a meter is allocated to a company’s HQ or PO Box rather than the actual address of the meter. For more in depth understanding into how the data was collected the methodology linking to this data set can be found here: [www.gov.uk/government/publications/regional-energy-data-guidance-note](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/regional-energy-data-guidance-note)

**DATA PRESENTATION & STRUCTURE**

Data has been presented using a mixture of maps and infographics to create a user friendly experience allowing users to understand socio-economic issues at local levels.

The information has been presented in an order to allow community groups to systematically work through the document. The document can effectively be broken up into four components;

1. Introductions and explanation of how to use the toolkit.
2. Plymouth Plan Area overview covering;
   a. What’s special about the area.
b. Issues and Options we have identified.

c. A strategic growth area summary in relevant areas (North, South, Plymstock, Plympton)

3. Worksheets

a. Known infrastructure projects and questions regarding other needs

b. Green Infrastructure information covering current designations' and accessible/inaccessible greenspaces, questions will ask the community to think about any other designations they would like to make and way to improve accessibility.

c. Land availability, questions will ask the community to think about housing allocation, employment, community facilities and sites for gypsies and travellers.

4. Infographics/statistics to give the community some context of the area in terms of deprivation, housing, health, education and transport.

The infographics present data in a much clearer visual way to create a document with ease of use in mind. In developing the toolkits, the ordering of the data was considered to be important to help to try and form a story, to help inform this ordering we looked to Maslows Hierarchy of Needs as it was considered appropriate to get people thinking about basic needs first, figure 1 is a diagram of the Hierarchy of Needs and adapted for data presentation.

Figure 1 – Hierarchy of Need adapted for Plymouth Plan Toolkits

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1 Some designations were removed (public rights of way, county wildlife site, scheduled ancient monuments, conservation areas, regionally important geological sites)

**LAND AVAILABILITY**

The land availability map was produced following an exercise of a call for sites looking into land which was available either from private owners or unused council land,
Appendix (Census and Mosaic categories explanation)

**Arts events** - Arts events in Mosaic classified as any performance in a theatre, art galleries or exhibitions, pop/rock concerts, jazz music, classical music, contemporary dance

**Occupation rating** - Over occupation relates to people occupying housing with less bedrooms than they need (either by 1 or 2 bedrooms) Under occupation related to people occupying housing with more bedrooms than they need (either by 1 or 2 bedrooms)

**Housing problems** - Housing problems classified as: shortage of space, noise from neighbours, street noise, not enough light, lack of adequate heating, condensation, leaky roof, damp walls, floors etc, rot in windows, floors, pollution/environmental problems, vandalism or crime

**Health** - Health categories were taken from the census where people had to qualify their current health on a sliding scale of very good, good, fair, bad and very bad.

**Unpaid care** (between 1-50 hours per week), ‘people providing unpaid care for an ill, frail or a disabled family member or friend’ (Source: ONS)

**Education levels** –

- **Level 1 qualifications**: 1-4 O Levels/CSE/GCSEs (any grades), Entry Level, Foundation Diploma, NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ, Basic/Essential Skills
- **Level 2 qualifications**: 5+ O Level (Passes)/CSEs (Grade 1)/GCSEs (Grades A*-C), School Certificate, 1 A Level 2-3 AS Levels/VCEs, Intermediate/Higer Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Intermediate Diploma, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ, City and Guilds Craft, BTEC First/General Diploma, RSA Diploma,
- **Apprenticeship**
- **Level 3 qualifications**: 2+ A Levels/VCEs, 4+ AS Levels, Higher School Certificate, Progression/Advanced Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Advanced Diploma, NVQ Level 3; Advanced GNVQ, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, ONC, OND, BTEC National, RSA Advanced Diploma
- **Level 4+ qualifications**: Degree (for example BA, BSc), Higher Degree (for example MA, PhD, PGCE), NVQ Level 4-5, HNC, HND, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher level, Foundation degree (NI), Professional qualifications (for example teaching, nursing, accountancy)
- **Other qualifications**: Vocational/Work-related qualifications, foreign qualifications (Not stated/ level unknown).

**Deprivation** - The dimensions of deprivation used to classify households are indicators based on the four selected household characteristics. A household is deprived in a dimension if they meet one or more of the following conditions:

- **Employment**: any member of a household not a full-time student is either unemployed or long-term sick,
- **Education**: no person in the household has at least level 2 education (see highest level of qualification), and no person aged 16-18 is a fulltime student,
- **Health and disability**: any person in the household has general health 'bad or very bad' or has a long term health problem.
- **Housing**: Household’s accommodation is ether overcrowded, with an occupancy rating -1 or less, or is in a shared dwelling, or has no central heating.

A household is classified as being deprived in none, or one to four of these dimensions in any combination.

**Sources:**

Census - [www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011)


Experian Mosaic - [www.experian.co.uk/marketing-services/products/mosaic-uk.html](www.experian.co.uk/marketing-services/products/mosaic-uk.html)

Plymouth Neighbourhood Development Plan Documents -

Plymouth Census Profiles -

NHS Choices for iShare

Plymouth Thrive - [www.plymouth.gov.uk/thrive](www.plymouth.gov.uk/thrive)