Council

16 October 2023

Title:	**State of the District**
Lead Officer:	**Melanie Jeffery, Consultation and Insight Officer (melanie.jeffery@stratford-dc.gov.uk)**
Portfolio Holder/ Lead Member:	**Councillor S Juned**

Summary

The State of the District needs to be assessed by the Council. This report summarises the events of the past year, along with an outline of future proposals. It also provides information on the current economic, social and environmental profile of the District.

Recommendation

That the State of the Stratford-on-Avon District is noted and the issues raised are considered as part of the budget-making process for 2024/25.

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1 Background/Information

1.1 Stratford-on-Avon District Council's Constitution stipulates that the Council will debate the State of the District at the Council Meeting in the autumn.

1.2 The Constitution states that the Leader will decide the form of the debate.

1.3 The results of the debate will be:

a) disseminated as widely as possible within the community;

b) considered by the Leader in proposing the Budget and Policy Framework to the Council for 2024/25; and

c) considered in the shaping of the Council's future policies and strategies.

2 2023 Approach

2.1 The report contains the current State of the District in terms of data and contains information from different sources. It covers many different areas from health to the economy, not all of which Stratford-on-Avon District Council (SDC) can influence. It is important to note that the figures included in the report are from the most relevant data available, and reference to events happening at the Council refer to the year ending 31 March 2023 for the most part. Desk research has been undertaken using a variety of information sources.

2.2 **Appendix 1** contains a summary of the State of the District in the form of an infographic.

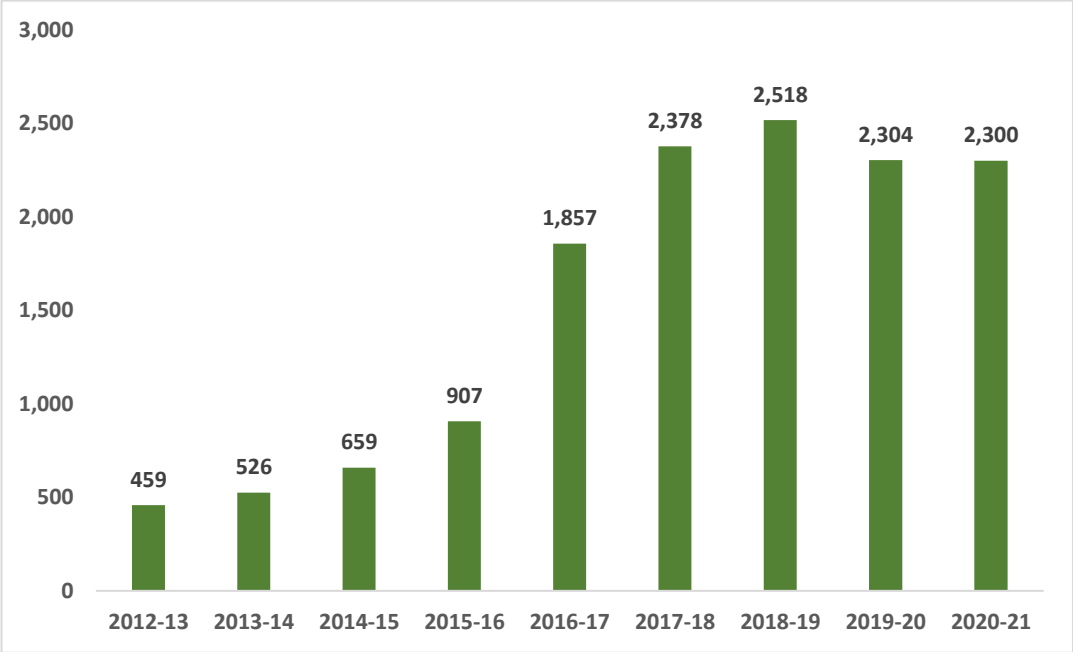
3 Population

Key Facts	
Population: Census 2021	134,725
Median Age	48.3 years
Density	139 people per km²

3.1 Population Size and Profile

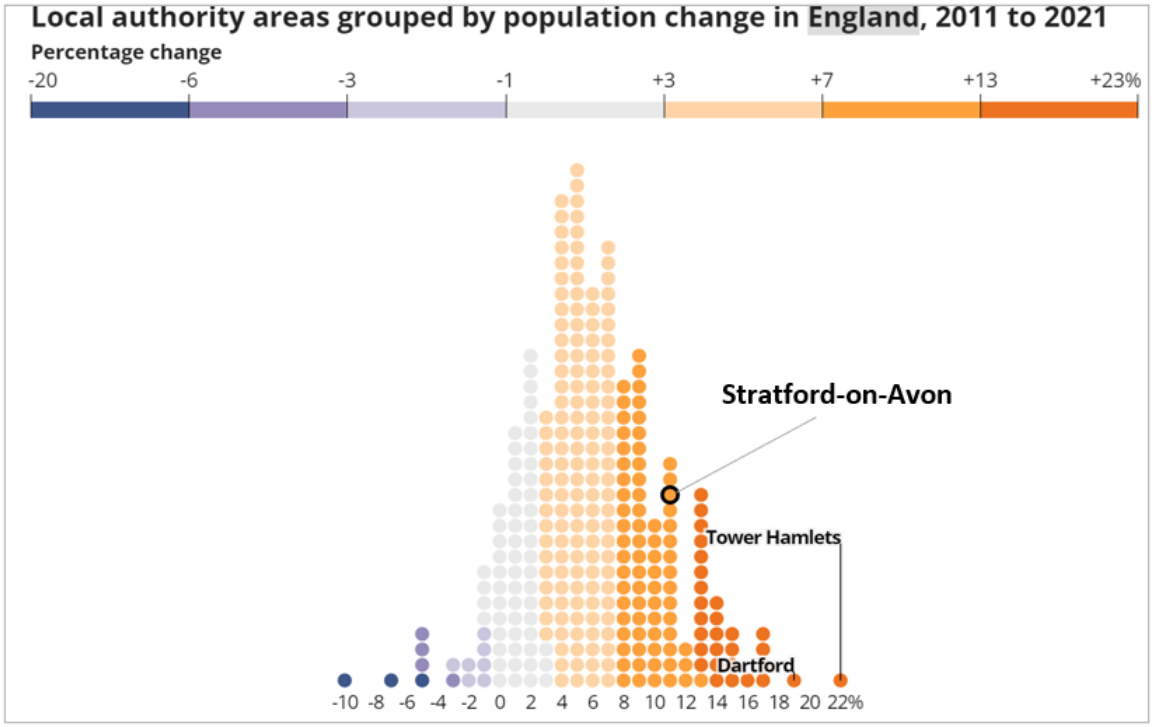
3.1.1 According to the Census population estimate by ONS the population of Stratford-on-Avon District in March 2021 was 134,725.[1] As can be seen in Figure 1, increases in population have been much larger since 2016.

Figure 1: Population increases each year.



3.1.2 The population of Stratford-on-Avon District is estimated to have increased by 11.8% between 2011-2021. This is the third highest population increase of all authorities within the West Midlands region: only Rugby and Wychavon grew more – by 14.3% and 13.3% respectively. With a growth of 11.8%, Stratford-on-Avon sits in the upper half of all authorities for growth (see Figure 2). Tower Hamlets in London saw the largest growth.

Figure 2: Where our District sits compared to other authorities in terms of % change in population from 2011-2021



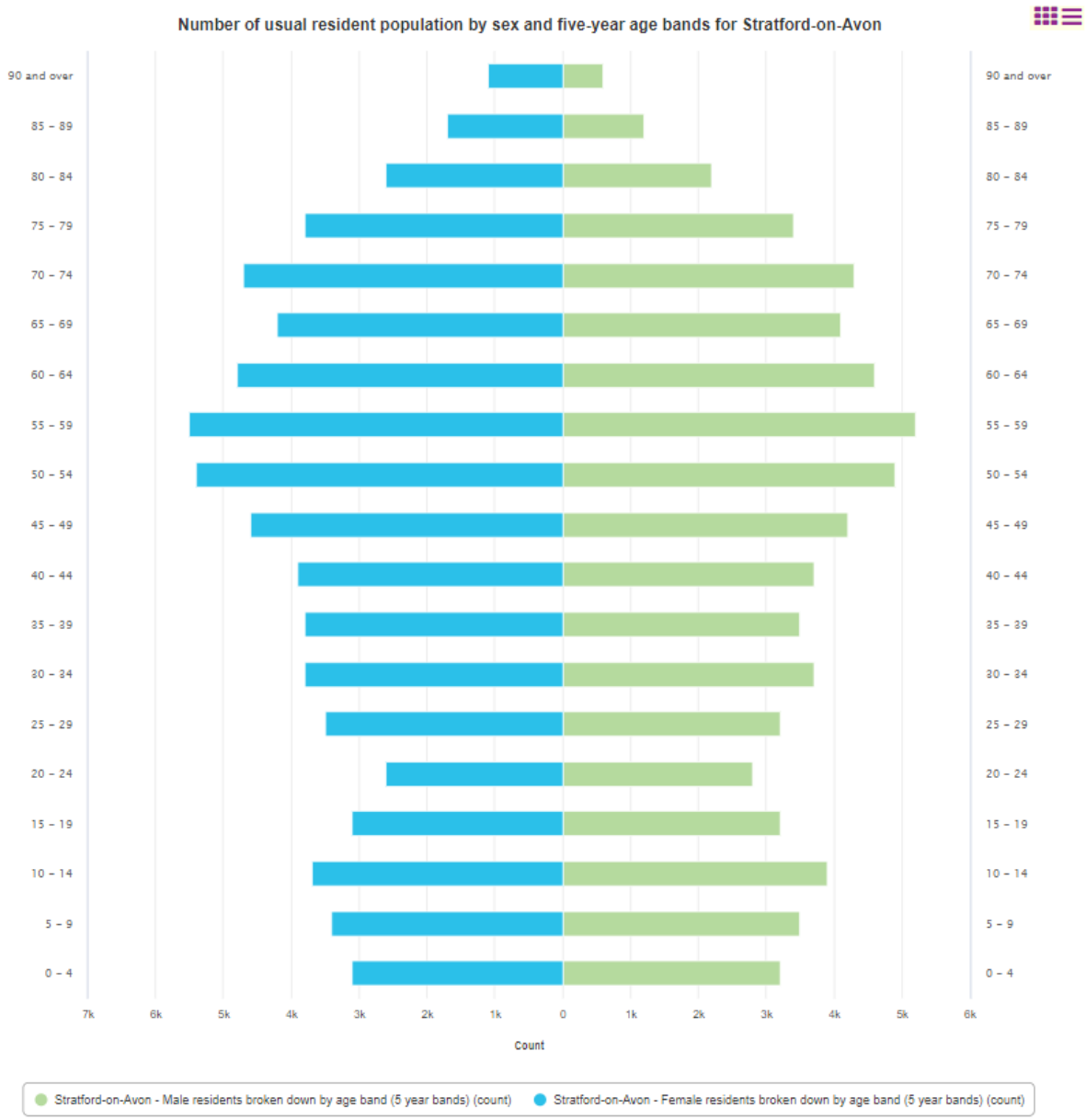
3.1.3 The area of Stratford-on-Avon District is 978km², therefore population density mid-2021 was estimated to be 139 people per km². This places SDC in the 20% least densely populated local authorities.

3.1.4 Figure 3 shows the estimated demographic breakdown of the District population mid-2021[2]. This shows clearly that the population is heavily weighted towards the older end of the scale. Over 65s make up just over 25% of the population, with 60% aged between 18-64 years, and 15% under 18 years old. There are significantly fewer children and younger adults living in the District compared to the West Midlands region and England as a whole[3].

3.1.5 The median age of the District in mid-2021 was 48.3 years, while the England median average age was 40.5 years. This places SDC at 56th oldest authority for median age population, out of 372 authorities across the UK, and fifth highest in the West Midlands after Malvern Hills District Council (51.0 years), Herefordshire (48.8 years) and Shropshire and South Staffordshire (both 48.5 years). The oldest authority is North Norfolk, with a median age of 54.9 years.

3.1.6 The male to female ratio across the population is 48.5%:51.5%.

Figure 3: Female vs male populations at different age bands, Census 2021



3.2 Population Projections

3.2.1 The population projections produced by ONS have reduced slightly on previous years. Now the ONS figures show that the population of Stratford-on-Avon District is projected to increase by 10,685 by mid-2028 to a total population of 145,385. This represents an increase of 7.93% on 2021[4].

3.3 Population by Ward

3.3.1 Table 1 below shows the population of each ward in both 2021 and 2011, and the change between the two (using the new ward boundaries for both dates), in order of largest population first.

3.3.2 The two-member wards have the largest populations. Single-member wards vary in population size, the smallest having a population of 2,148 (Tiddington) and the largest having 4,422 (Stratford Orchard Hill).

3.3.3 The new ward of Long Marston saw the biggest population increase since 2011, growing 184% (+1,595 population). Four other wards saw population increases of over 50% / over 1,000 people. These are highlighted in yellow in Table 1 below. Seven wards saw small falls in their populations with 5% (168 people) being the largest drop seen (Southam East, Central & Stockton).

3.3.4 Stratford Avenue saw the largest proportion of working-age people, with 69% falling into this category. Welford-on-Avon had the lowest proportion, with 52%.

3.3.5 There was a significant difference between wards in how young they were. Long Marston saw the greatest proportion of young people, with 25.5% population aged between 0-15 years old. Stratford Welcombe had the smallest proportion of young people, with only 11% aged between 0-15 years.

3.3.6 Stratford Guildhall & Bridgetown had the largest proportion of older people, with 35% population aged 65 years or above. Stratford Avenue had the smallest proportion of older people, with just 11%. Stratford Guildhall & Bridgetown also saw the largest proportion of their population aged 85 years or above, at 7.82%. Stratford Tiddington followed, with 7.02% aged 85 years+. Long Marston had the smallest proportion aged 85 years and above, with 0.89%.

Table 1: Population for Wards 2011 and 2021

Ward	2021	2011	Pop Change	% change
Bishop's Itchington, Fenny Compton & Napton	6,828	5,968	+860	+14.41%
Gaydon, Kineton & Upper Lighthorne	5,576	5,235	+341	+6.51%
Stratford Orchard Hill	4,422	3,839	+583	+15.19%
Quinton	4,154	3,589	+565	+15.74%
Studley South	3,922	3,797	+125	+3.29%
Stratford Guildhall & Bridgetown	3,905	3,812	+93	+2.44%
Wootton Wawen	3,796	3,616	+180	+4.98%
Kinwarton	3,664	3,318	+346	+10.43%
Stratford Shottery	3,612	3,575	+37	+1.03%
Stratford Welcombe	3,599	3,612	-13	-0.36%
Harbury	3,596	3,130	+466	+14.89%
Wellesbourne North & Rural	3,578	3,637	-59	-1.62%
Bidford East	3,490	3,383	+107	+3.16%
Stratford Avenue	3,484	2,190	+1,294	+59.09%
Brailes & Compton	3,374	3,265	+109	+3.34%
Tredington	3,356	3,032	+324	+10.69%
Wellesbourne South	3,333	2,710	+623	+22.99%
Bidford West	3,328	1,967	+1,361	+69.19%
Tysoe	3,317	3,211	+106	+3.30%
Wellesbourne East & Rural	3,313	2,417	+896	+37.07%
Stratford Clopton	3,292	3,341	-49	-1.47%
Southam West	3,236	2,959	+277	+9.36%
Stratford Hathaway	3,231	3,066	+165	+5.38%
Henley-in-Arden	3,230	3,064	+166	+5.42%
Tanworth-in-Arden	3,228	3,104	+124	+3.99%
Shipston North	3,227	3,290	-63	-1.91%
Alcester East	3,168	3,244	-76	-2.34%
Claverdon & Snitterfield	3,119	2,988	+131	+4.38%
Southam North & Long Itchington	3,068	2,013	+1,055	+52.41%
Salford Priors & Alcester Rural	3,043	2,812	+231	+8.21%
Alcester West	3,036	3,186	-150	-4.71%
Southam South	3,035	1,803	+1,232	+68.33%
Southam East, Central & Stockton	2,984	3,152	-168	-5.33%
Studley North	2,936	2,926	+10	+0.34%
Shipston South	2,927	2,053	+874	+42.57%
Welford-on-Avon	2,893	2,526	+367	+14.53%
Stratford Bishopton	2,802	2,780	+22	+0.79%
Long Marston	2,463	868	+1,595	+183.76%
Stratford Tiddington	2,148	2,007	+141	+7.03%

4 Housing

Key facts

Housing Facts	
Number of dwellings	65,291
Median house price	£365,000
Owner occupied	73%
Number of new dwellings	1,568

4.1 Number of dwellings

4.1.1 According to the Valuation Office list, there were 65,291 properties in the District at the end of March 2023. Of these, the most common dwelling type is a detached house.

4.1.2 The housing stock available does not follow the same pattern as Warwickshire or England, as seen in Figure 4. Stratford-on-Avon has more detached houses and bungalows than the Warwickshire or England average, and fewer flats/maisonettes, and terraced properties (Table 2).

Figure 4: Comparison of breakdown of house types, 2023

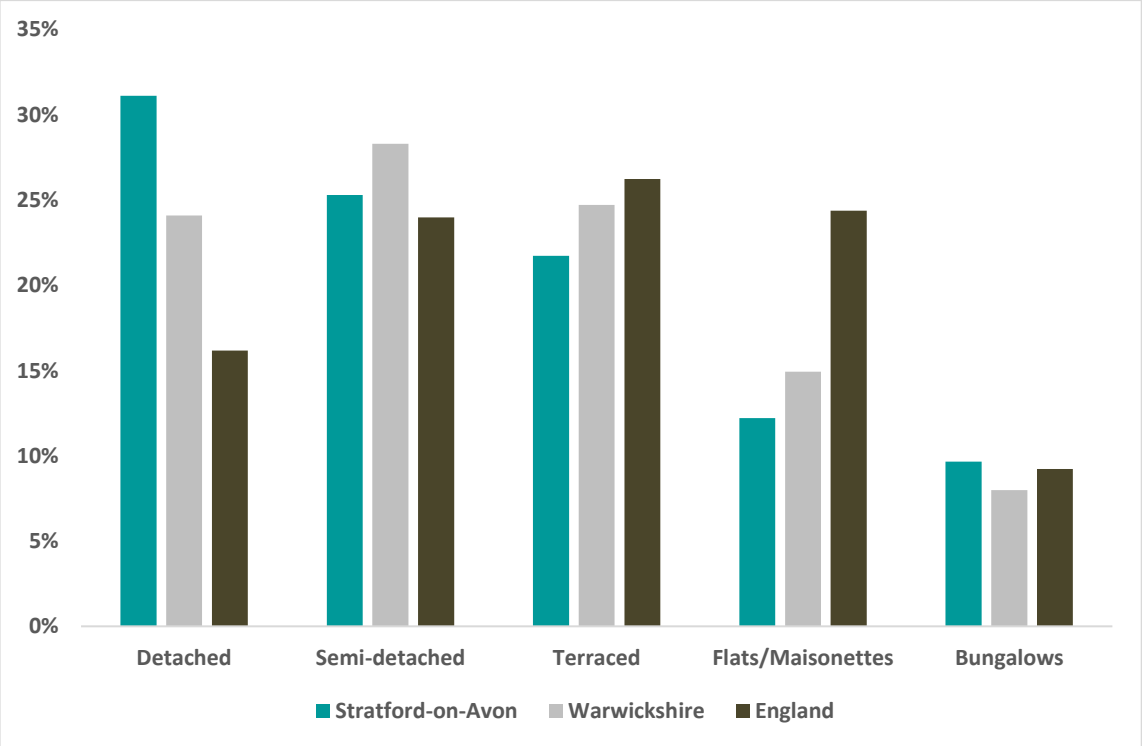


Table 2: Number of properties by house type

	Stratford-on-Avon		Warwickshire		England	
	No	***%***	***No***	***%***	***No***	***%***
Detached	19,510	*31.11%*	64,230	*24.08%*	4,042,560	*16.18%*
Semi-detached	15,860	*25.29%*	75,460	*28.29%*	5,993,940	*23.99%*
Terraced	13,630	*21.73%*	65,920	*24.72%*	6,556,200	*26.24%*
Flats/Maisonettes	7,660	*12.21%*	39,810	*14.93%*	6,092,170	*24.38%*
Bungalows	6,060	*9.66%*	21,300	*7.99%*	2,305,390	*9.23%*

4.2 House Prices

4.2.1 The median house price for the District was £365,000 in the year to end- December 2022, well above the Warwickshire median of £285,000, and England median of £286,000.[5]

4.2.2 The median house price in the District has risen £115,000 or 46% over seven years since the year to end-December 2014.

4.2.3 The lower quartile house price for the District in the year to end-December 2022 was £265,000 (25% of houses were below this price, 75% above). This is higher than the lower quartile for England of £186,000, and that for Warwickshire of £210,000.[6]

4.2.4 The tenth percentile price for the District in the year to end-December 2022 was £193,500 (10% of houses were below this price, 90% above). This is higher than the tenth percentile price of £127,500 for England and £159,000 for Warwickshire[7].

4.2.5 Figure 5 and Table 3 shows the median house prices for different house types within the District and the average for Warwickshire and England[8]. The median detached price in Stratford-on-Avon is 17% higher than the England and Warwickshire median average. The median semi-detached price is 22% higher than the England median average, and 20% above the Warwickshire average. Terraced houses are 15% above the England average, and 17% above the Warwickshire average.

Figure 5: Median house prices for different house types



Table 3: Median house prices for different house types

	Stratford-on-Avon	Warwickshire	England
Flats/Maisonettes	£175,000	£165,000	£230,000
Terraced	£270,000	£230,500	£235,000
Semi-Detached	£330,000	£275,000	£270,000
Detached	£510,000	£435,000	£435,650

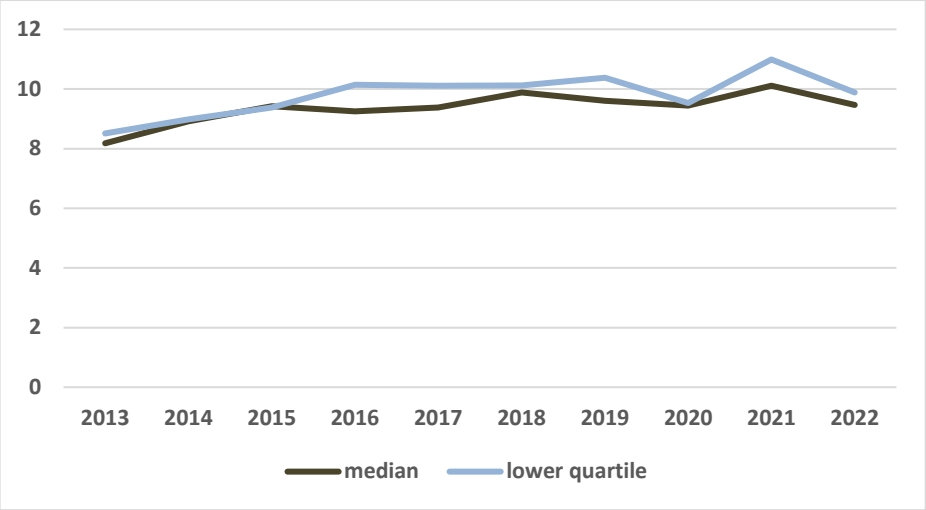
4.3 Ratio of House Prices to Earnings

4.3.1 The median house price to median earnings ratio in the District stood at 9.47 in 2022[9]. This was the third highest ratio in the West Midlands region, with Wychavon and Malvern Hills higher at 10.15 and 9.88 respectively. By comparison, the ratio for Warwickshire was 8.03 and that for England was 8.28.

4.3.2 The lower quartile house price to lower quartile earnings ratio in the District was 9.88 in 2022[10]. This was the highest ratio for the West Midlands region. By comparison, the lower quartile house price to earnings ratio for Warwickshire was 8.33 and for England was 7.36.

4.3.3 Figure 6 below shows that the lower quartile price to earnings ratio has largely stayed ahead of the median ratio, meaning those in the lower income bracket have been affected worse than those with median income by house price rises.

Figure 6: Change in the median and lower quartile price to earnings ratio over time.



4.4 Rents

4.4.1 The median monthly private rent payable in the District in the year to end-March 2023 was £795, as seen in Figure 7. This was the third highest rent across the West Midlands, with Solihull and Warwick higher at £850 and £870 respectively.[11]

4.4.2 The lower quartile monthly private rent payable in the District in the year to end-March 2023 was £775, as seen in Figure 8. This was the second highest rent across the West Midlands, with only Solihull higher at £795.

Figure 7: Median rents for different sized properties, 2023

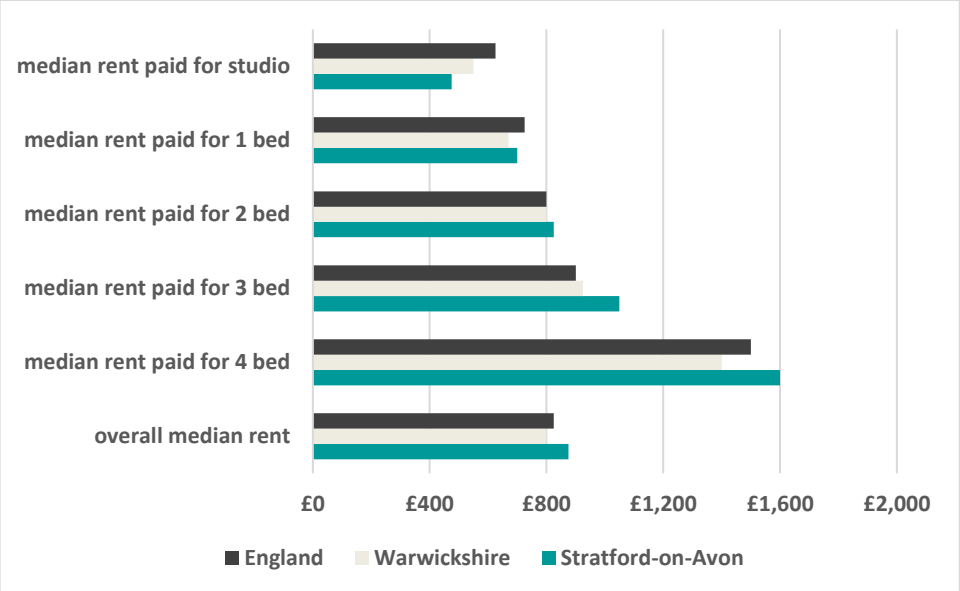
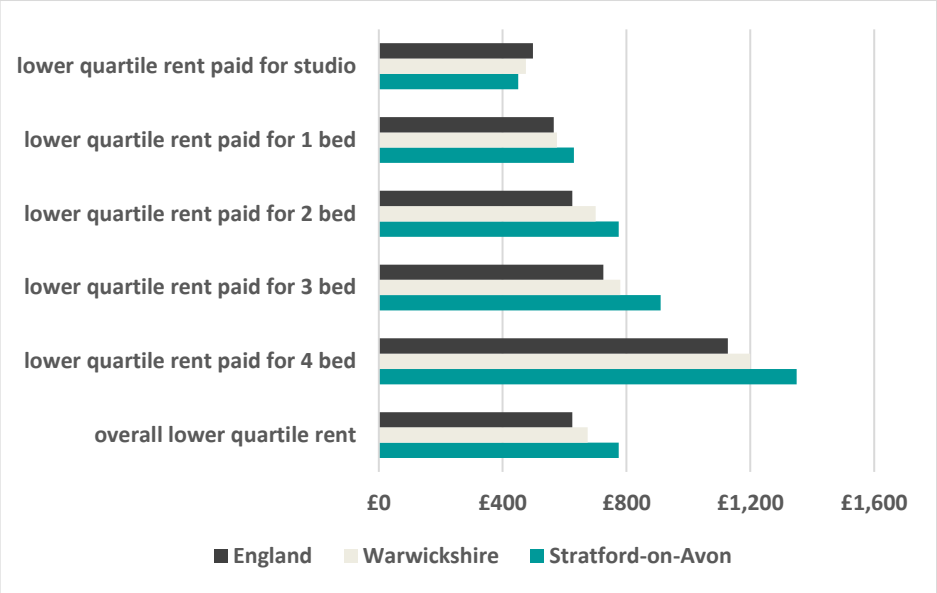


Figure 8: Lower quartile rents for different sized properties, 2023



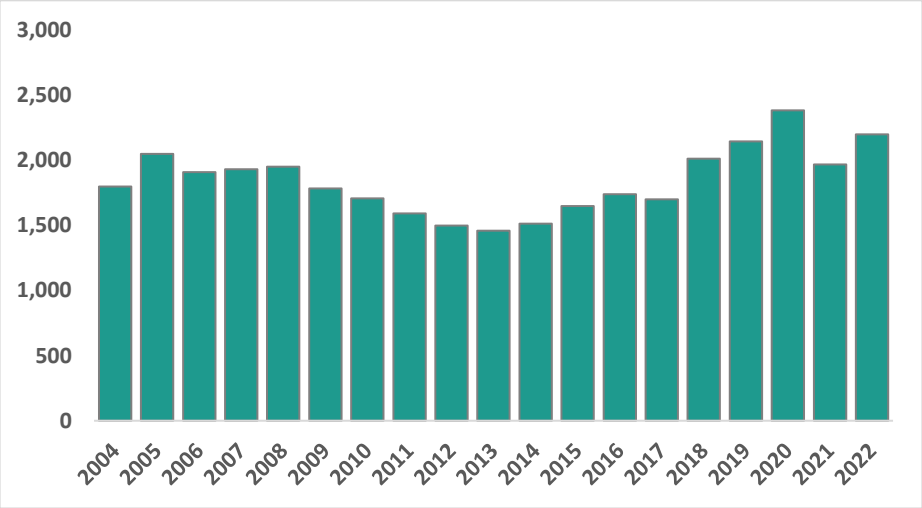
4.5 Housing Occupancy

4.5.1 Approximately 2,200 dwellings were thought to be vacant across the District in October 2022.[12] The number of vacant properties in the District has fluctuated over the last 18 years, but the last five years have seen greater numbers of vacant properties than previously (see Figure 9).

4.5.2 917 (42%) of all vacant properties were classed as 'long-term vacant'.

4.5.3 201 (9%) of all vacant properties were owned by a Private Registered Provider (Housing Association); of these 38 were classed as 'long-term vacant'.

Figure 9: Number of vacant properties across the district 2004-2022



4.6 Home Tenure

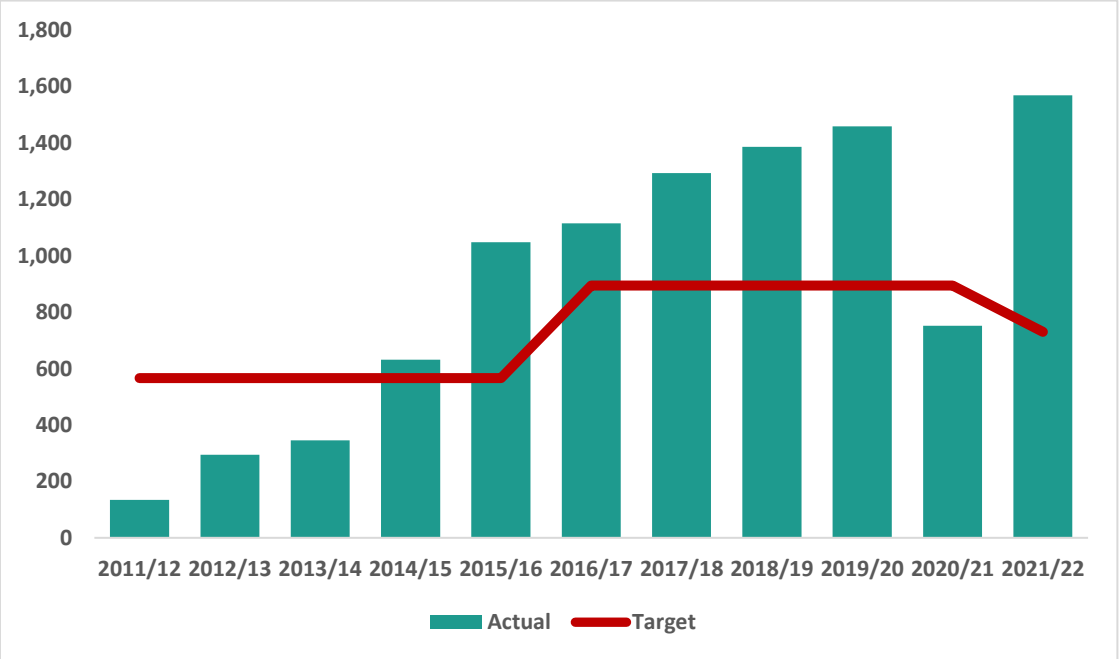
4.6.1 According to the ONS Census 2021, approximately 73% of dwellings in the District were owner-occupied, comprising 41% owned outright, 30% owned via a mortgage or loan and 2% shared ownership. 14% were privately rented and 14% were socially rented[13].

4.6.2 Patterns of tenure varied considerably across the District: the percentage of homes owned outright ranged from 54% in Welford-on-Avon down to 17% in Stratford Avenue; the percentage owned via a mortgage varied from 44% in Southam South down to 20% in Stratford Clopton; the percentage socially rented ranged from 29% in Alcester East down to 4% in Tanworth-in-Arden; and privately rented ranged from 30% in Stratford Welcombe down to 6% in Claverdon & Snitterfield.

4.7 House Building

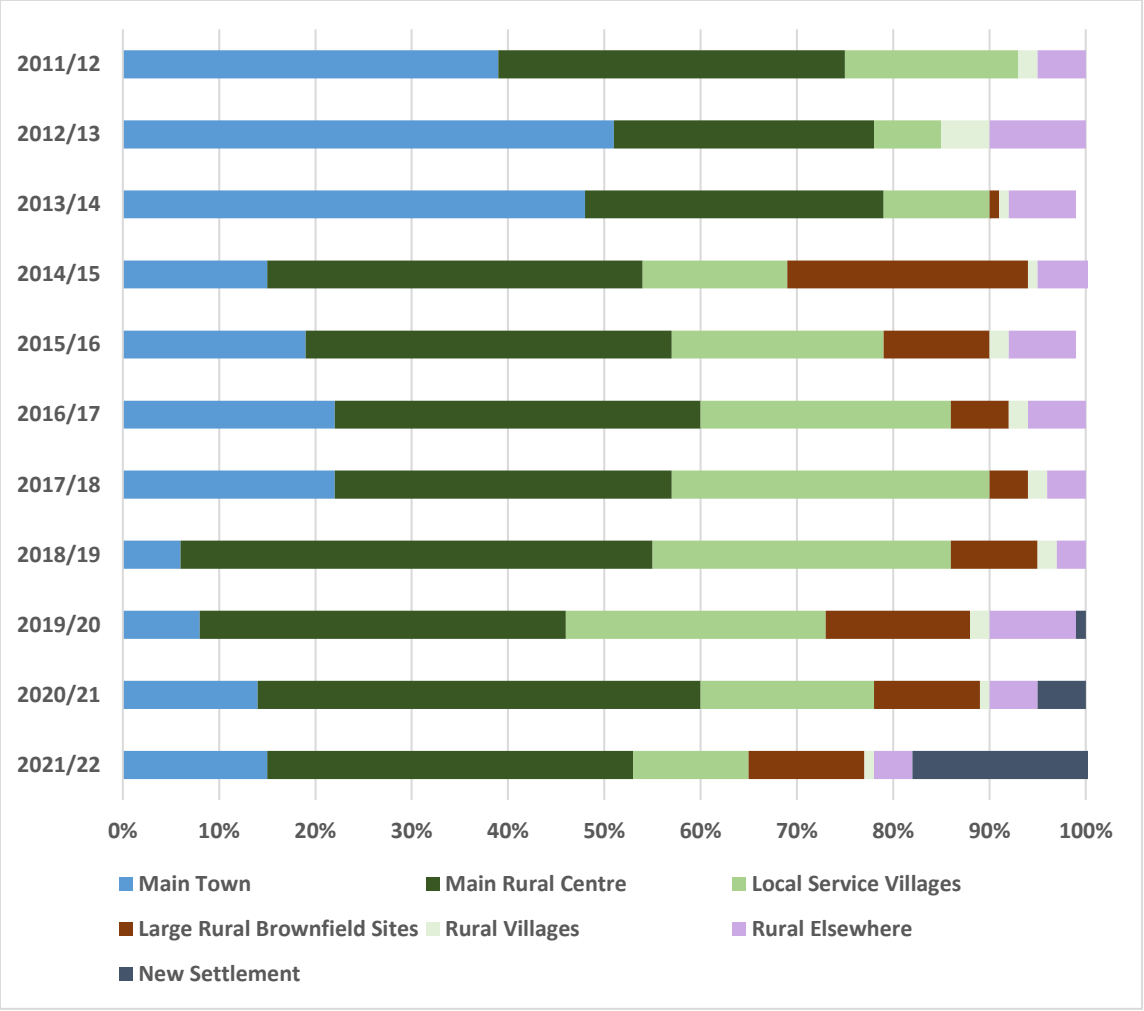
4.7.1 A total net of 1,568 new dwellings were added to the housing stock in 2022[14]. This represented 215% of the target for total new dwelling completions in 2021/20, 838 over the target of 730 (see Figure 10). The target housing requirement is set by the District Core Strategy, based on an objective assessment of housing needs for the Coventry and Warwickshire Housing Market Area. This identified a need for 14,600 new homes within our District over a 20 year period, 2011-2031, with the majority of these needed to house people moving into the district due to assumptions about an increase in the numbers of jobs over that same period.

Figure 10: Number of actual new homes completed vs target, 2011/12-2021/22.



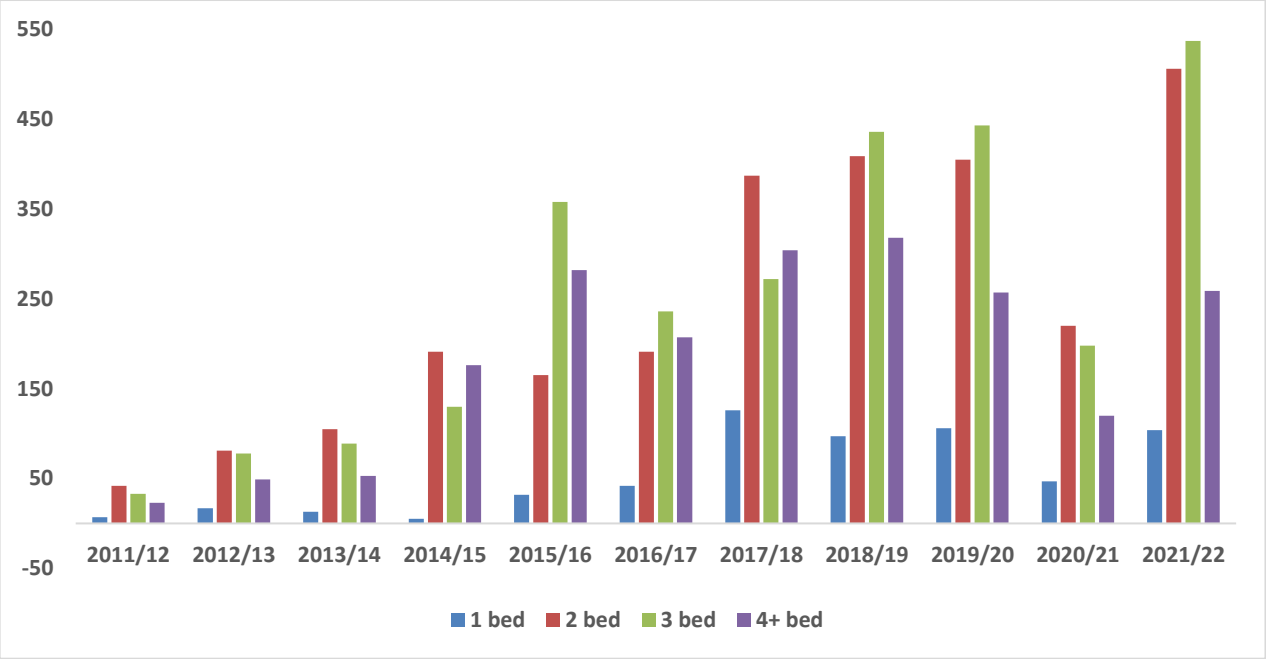
4.7.2 Figure 11 shows the net dwelling completions per settlement type over the past eight years[15]. There has been a definite change over this time in where new dwellings are being built. Main rural centres saw the greatest proportion of new homes over the year to 2021-22, with 38% all new homes built there. These main rural centres comprise Alcester, Bidford-on-Avon, Henley-in-Arden, Kineton, Shipston-on-Stour, Southam, Studley and Wellesbourne. New settlements accounted for 19% all new homes.

Figure 11: Location of new dwelling completions 2011 onwards



4.7.3 Figure 12 shows the size of new dwellings completed over the past ten years (some new builds are unaccounted for as size is unknown)[16]. In 2021/22 two and three bed homes made up 74% of completions, with four+ beds accounting for approximately 18%. One bed homes made up less than 10% of the total.

Figure 12: Size of new dwelling completions since 2011/12



4.8 Affordable Housing

4.8.1 Affordable Housing is defined by the National Planning Policy Framework (which sets of the government's planning policies for England and how it is expected to be applied) as housing for eligible households whose needs are not met by the market[17]. As such it encompasses a number of different schemes and ways of buying/renting a property to live in. These include Social Rent; Affordable Rent; Build to Rent and Rent to Buy; Discount Market homes; First Homes; Shared Ownership; and Shared equity.

4.8.2 Discount market homes are homes sold for a discount of *at least* 20% below local market value. Affordable houses for rent are where the rent is set in accordance with the Government's rent policy for Social Rent or Affordable Rent or is *at least* 20% below local market rents (including service charges where applicable).[18]

4.8.3 Affordable Housing is usually provided as a proportion of homes (i.e. 35% as set out in the Core Strategy) on eligible general housing sites (also known as s106 sites) but can also be delivered through affordable housing schemes. 'Low cost' market homes, whilst may arguably be actually more affordable, do not fall within the NPPF definition.

4.8.4 Affordable housing has made up an average of 29% of all new dwellings completed since 2012[19]. In 2021/22, affordable housing made up 32% of net new dwellings, corresponding to 495 out of a total of 1,568 net new dwellings (see Figure 13).

4.8.5 2021/22 saw the highest amount of affordable homes completed since monitoring began, at 495. This is due to a 75-unit extra-care housing scheme completed[20].

Figure 13: Number of net new dwellings completed which are affordable vs not affordable.



5 Crime

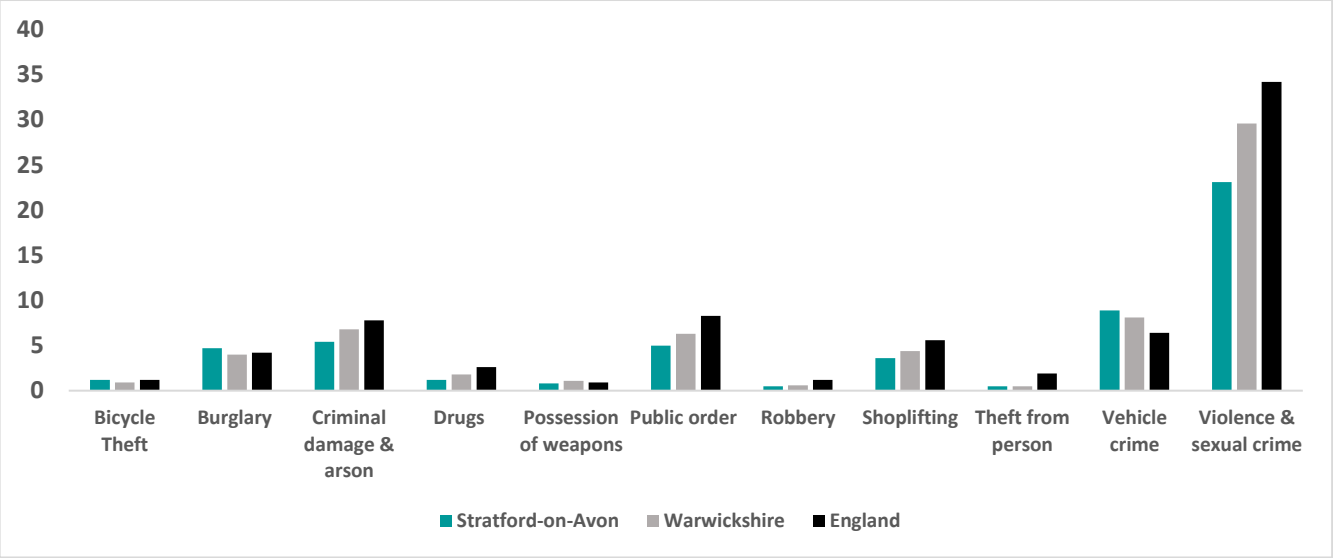
5.1 Recorded Crimes

5.1.1 The total number of recorded crimes in the District in the year to June 2022 was 8,178[21]. This is a rate of 63 crimes per 1,000 people, which is the lowest rate across Warwickshire. This reflects a rise on the previous year when the rate was 56 crimes per 1,000 people.

5.1.2 The most prevalent crimes in the District were violent and sexual offences, with a rate of 23.1 per 1,000 people. This is lower than the same rate across Warwickshire (29.6) and England (34.2).

5.1.3 As Figure 14 below shows, all other crimes were significantly lower in number. The second most prevalent crime was vehicle crime. Our District saw a higher rate of vehicle crime at 8.9 crimes per 1,000 than the Warwickshire average of 8.1 per 1,000 people, and the English average of 6.4.

Figure 14: Types of crimes logged 2022.



6 Employment and Qualifications

6.1 Employment

6.1.1 In March 2023, there were approximately 79,500 people aged between 16 and 64 years[22]. 68,200 (87.2%) were classed as 'economically active' in the District i.e. in work (employed or self-employed) or unemployed, while 9,200 (12.8%) were 'inactive' i.e. retired, student, sick or looking after the home.

6.1.2 The 87.2% who were economically active comprised: 71.9% who were employed, 12.1% who were self-employed and 3.1% who were unemployed.

6.1.3 The number of males who were in employment, either as an employee or self-employed was 35,100. This was higher than the number of females, which stood at 31,200.

6.1.4 6,900 males (approximately 19% economically active males) were self-employed compared to 4,900 females (approximately 16% economically active females).

6.2 Unemployment Benefit Claims

6.2.2 In August 2023 there were 1,500 residents claiming unemployment benefits of some kind in Stratford District23. 54% of these were men, 46% women.

6.2.3 Younger adults had a higher rate of claiming benefits than headline rate: 2.7% of all those aged 18-24 years in the District compared to 2.3% those aged 25-49 and 1.3% those aged 50+.

6.3 Earnings - residents

6.3.1 The median gross weekly earnings in 2022 for full time workers who live in the District (not necessarily working in the District) was £732.80[24]. This was higher than the average for the West Midlands at £613.30, and that for Great Britain at £642.20.

6.3.2 This represented an 8.4% increase on the median weekly wage for 2021.

6.3.3 The weekly median for full time men was £766.80 while that for full time women was £671.30. Women's weekly median pay is therefore 87.5% that of men.

6.3.4 The median hourly wage for full time males living in the District was £19.98 while that for full time females was £17.99.

6.4 Earnings – those who work in the District.

6.4.1 The median gross weekly earnings in 2022 for full time workers who worked within the District (not necessarily living in the District) was £627.60[25] This is slightly higher than the median average for the West Midlands, but lower than the GB median.

6.4.2 The median weekly earnings for a full time male worker in the District was £705.10, while that for a female was £507.60, meaning that females working in the District earned 72% what males earned.

6.4.3 The median hourly wage for full time males working in the District was £17.45, while that of full time females was £13.78.

6.5 Qualifications

6.5.1 In 2022, Stratford-on-Avon was the fourth most qualified authority within the West Midlands area, with 55% of adults aged 16-64 years possessing an NVQ4 qualification or higher (NVQ4 is equivalent to an HNC, NVQ6 is equivalent to an undergraduate degree, NVQ3 is equivalent to A Level)[26]. The average for England is 45%, while for Warwickshire it is 48%.

6.5.2 1.8% of working-age people in our District had no qualifications at all. This compared to the England average of 6.6% and that across the Warwickshire of 5.4%. This figure is much lower than previous year's estimates, and there is some issues around the reliability of this data due to small sample size; however, it can be said that the general trend over time is downwards as the population becomes better qualified.

6.6 Jobs by Industry

6.6.1 In 2021 there were 82,000 jobs in the District; job-density was therefore roughly 1.03 jobs per working-age person. This compares to 0.81 across the West Midlands and 0.85 across GB. A high job-density reflects a place acting as an employment centre to which people commute for work; a low job-density reflects a place with fewer jobs, out of which people commute to find work.

6.6.2 Table 4 shows the breakdown of the number of jobs by industry sector[27]. Manufacturing accounts for the largest number of jobs at 12,000, representing 17.32% total jobs in the district. This is a higher proportion of jobs than the average for both West Midlands (10.9%) and Great Britain (7.9%).

6.6.3 The wholesale and retail trade/repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles was the next largest sector in terms of jobs, with 10,000, meaning that 14.43% total jobs in the district were in this sector. This is the same as the Great Britain average and slightly lower than the West Midlands figure of 16.1%.

6.6.4 Tourism-related jobs are an important part of the District services sector. According to the 2021 Tourism Economic Impact Assessment, there were 6.628 tourism-related jobs in the District, equating to 4,826 full-time jobs. This is much lower than previous years' figures and is a direct result of the Covid-19 pandemic which had a devastating impact on the tourism industry within the district. This equates to 11.5% of all employment in the District.

Table 4

	No.jobs	***%***
Agriculture, mining, electricity, gas, water and waste	2,260	*3.26%*
Manufacturing	12,000	*17.32%*
Construction	3,000	*4.33%*
Wholesale and retail trade	10,000	*14.43%*
Transportation and Storage	1,250	*1.80%*
Accommodation and Food service	6,000	*8.66%*
Information and communication	2,500	*3.61%*
Financial and insurance	3,000	*4.33%*
Real estate	1,250	*1.80%*
Professional, scientific and technical	6,000	*8.66%*
Administrative and support services	4,000	*5.77%*
Public administration and defence	1,000	*1.44%*
Education	4,500	*6.50%*
Health and social work	7,000	*10.10%*
Arts, entertainment and other recreation	1,750	*2.53%*
Other services	1,750	*2.53%*

7 Business and Economy

7.1 Productivity: Gross Value Added (GVA)

7.1.1 The total estimated GVA of the District in 2021 was £4.8 billion. This is an estimated increase of £210 million on 2020.

7.1.2 Table 5 shows the breakdown of £GVA by industry sector and per job[28]. Manufacturing accounts for over a third of all £GVA in the district – amounting to £1,567,000,000. This economic imbalance means that the district's economy is less resilient and more open to threats than the more balanced economies of districts such as Warwick.

Table 5: Breakdown of £GVA by industry

Sector	***GVA 2021***		***GVA per job***
	***GVA* £m**	**%**	
Agriculture, mining, electricity, gas, water and waste	138	*2.79%*	**£61,062**
Manufacturing	1,567	*34.59%*	**£130,583**
Construction	297	*5.56%*	**£99,000**
Wholesale and retail trade	436	*9.28%*	**£43,600**
Transportation and Storage	36	*0.92%*	**£28,800**
Accommodation and Food service	160	*2.40%*	**£26,667**
Information and communication	173	*3.55%*	**£69,200**
Financial and insurance	280	*6.07%*	**£93,333**
Real estate	690	*15.44%*	**£552,000**
Professional, scientific and technical	220	*4.08%*	**£36,667**
Administrative and support services	219	*3.74%*	**£54,750**
Public administration and defence	62	*1.45%*	**£62,000**
Education	195	*3.44%*	**£43,333**
Health and social work	162	*2.98%*	**£23,143**
Arts, entertainment and other recreation	51	*0.85%*	**£29,143**
Other services	113	*2.79%*	**£64,571**

7.2 Business Numbers[29]

7.2.1 In December 2022, the number of businesses in the District stood at 8,535. 89.8% of these were classed as micro-businesses (0-9 employees), with a further 8.8% being small (10-49 employees). There were 100 medium businesses (50-249 employees), ten fewer than 2021; and there were 15 large businesses (over 250 employees), five fewer than 2021.

7.2.2 The break-down of businesses by size reflected the averages for the district versus Warwickshire and England as a whole, as can be seen in Table 6 below.

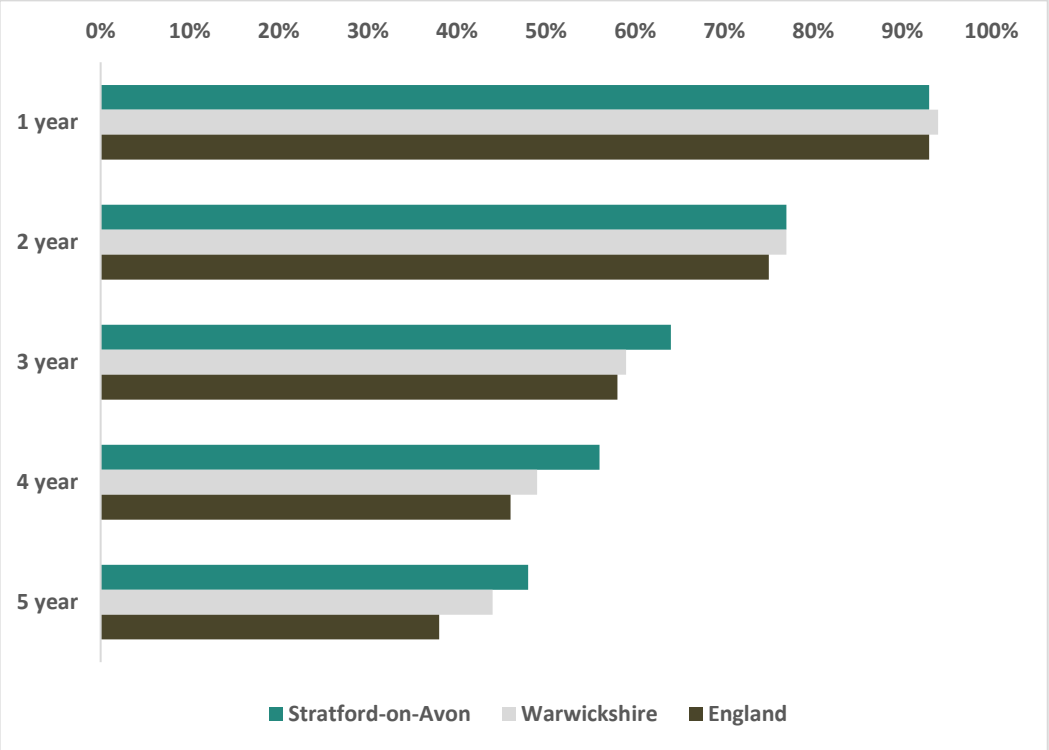
Table 6: Number of businesses by size

Size	Stratford-on-Avon		Warwickshire		England	
	Count	*%*	*Count*	*%*	*Count*	*%*
Large (250+)	15	0.2	110	0.4	9,345	0.4
Medium (50-249)	100	1.2	400	1.5	36,490	1.5
Small (10-49)	755	8.8	2,390	8.8	204,960	8.5
Micro (0-9)	7,665	89.8	24,300	89.3	2,157,245	89.6
Total	**8,535**	**100**	**27,200**	**100**	**2,408,040**	**100**

7.2.3 The business density ratio for the district of 676 per 10,000 people is the second highest density in the West Midlands, with only Bromsgrove higher at 780 businesses[30].

7.2.4 Figure 15 shows the business survival rates for Stratford-on-Avon compared to Warwick and the Warwickshire average. In 2021, there were 1,260 business starts, while there were 905 business deaths[31]. In their first two years, business survival rates are very similar to the county and national average. Businesses in the third year and onwards have a better chance of surviving in our District than typical for Warwickshire and England; however, there are still fewer than half of new businesses surviving into their fifth year.

Figure 15: Business survival rates 2021



7.3 Businesses by Industry

7.3.1 Table 7 shows the number of businesses within each industry sector in the District in 2022, and the proportion of total businesses which each sector accounts for, along with the Warwickshire and England averages[32].

Table 7: Number of businesses by industry sector

Sector	SOA	SOA	Warks	England
	Count	*%*	*%*	*%*
1: Agriculture, forestry & fishing (A)	765	*9.0%*	*5.3%*	*3.9%*
2: Mining, quarrying & utilities (B)	0	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*
3: Manufacturing (C)	425	*5.0%*	*5.7%*	*4.9%*
4: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning (D)	10	*0.1%*	*0.2%*	*0.2%*
5: Water supply; sewerage, waste management etc (E)	30	*0.4%*	*0.3%*	*0.3%*
6: Construction (F)	1,020	*12.0%*	*11.6%*	*13.6%*
7: Wholesale/retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (G)	1,075	*12.6%*	*13.5%*	*15.0%*
8: Transport & storage (inc. postal) (H)	345	*4.0%*	*7.6%*	*5.1%*
9: Accommodation & food services (I)	525	*6.2%*	*5.8%*	*6.1%*
10: Information & communication (J)	470	*5.5%*	*6.7%*	*7.5%*
11: Financial & insurance (K)	145	*1.7%*	*1.6%*	*2.3%*
12: Property (L)	405	*4.7%*	*4.2%*	*4.1%*
13: Professional, scientific & technical (M)	1,595	*18.7%*	*17.8%*	*16.1%*
14: Business administration & support services (N)	790	*9.3%*	*8.5%*	*8.5%*
15: Public administration & defence (O)	55	*0.6%*	*0.4%*	*0.3%*
16: Education (P)	150	*1.8%*	*1.8%*	*1.8%*
17: Health (Q)	230	*2.7%*	*3.2%*	*3.8%*
18: Arts, entertainment and recreation (R)	240	*2.8%*	*2.2%*	*2.6%*
19: Other service activities (S)	270	*3.2%*	*3.7%*	*3.9%*

7.3.2 In 2022, the largest number of businesses in the District were within the professional, scientific and technical services industry, at 1,595. This industry accounted for just over 18% of all businesses, a slightly higher proportion than the Warwickshire and England averages.

7.3.3 Wholesale, retail and motor vehicle repair accounted for 12.6%, similar to slightly lower than the county and national averages.

7.3.4 Construction accounted for 12% of all businesses, slightly above the county but just under the national average.

7.3.5 Agriculture, forestry and fishing accounted for 9% all business, a higher proportion than either the Warwickshire average (5.3%) or national average (3.9%).

8 Health

8.1 Overview

8.1.1 People in Stratford-on-Avon District are generally in better health than average. Life expectancy in 2021 years for women was 84.8 years (Warwickshire = 83.1y; England = 82.8y) and for men it was 81.2 years (Warwickshire = 79.3y; England = 78.7y)[33].

8.2 Disease, death and injury

8.2.1 Mortality rates for cancer, respiratory disease, circulatory disease and stroke are much lower in the District than the West Midlands' average[34].

8.2.2 In 2021/22 65.1% of adults in the District were classed as overweight or obese, compared to 66.9% across the West Midlands and 63.8% across England[35].

8.2.3 19.7% of Reception-aged children (4-5 years) were classed as overweight/obese compared to 22% in England; this had risen to 31.5% by Year 6 (10-11 years) compared to 38% in England.

8.2.4 In 2022, 64% of adults said that they were active for at least 30 minutes per week compared to 61.9% across the West Midlands and 63.1% across England.

8.2.5 Child hospital admissions (aged 0-14 years) caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries were 94 per 10,000 children, which was significantly higher than the English average of 84 and West Midlands average of 81.

8.2.6 The rate of dementia diagnosis in August 2022 was 52.5%. This is the estimated percentage of people with dementia who are actually diagnosed with it: in other words, 52.5% people with dementia in the district received a diagnosis, meaning that 47.5% people who have dementia are undiagnosed. This is under the West Midlands average rate of 60.3, meaning that fewer people with dementia in our District got a diagnosis than average across the region[36].

8.2.7 In 2021/22, hospital admission rates for alcohol-related conditions in the District were 361 per 100,000 for women, while the rate for men was 647 per 100,000. This is lower than the average rates across the West Midlands which stood at 392 and 753 respectively[37].

8.2.8 Suicide rates were similar to that across the West Midlands and nationally: 10.5 per 100,000 people in our District compared to 10.7 in West Midlands and 10.4 across England.[38]

9 Poverty/cost of living crisis

9.1 Risk factors for poverty

9.1.1 There are a number of indicators which can mean that an individual is at risk of living in poverty. They include:

- Living in fuel poverty
- Lone parent households
- Living with a disability or long-term health issue
- Receiving unemployment or low-income benefits
- Renting privately (in conjunction with another of the above)

9.2 Fuel poverty[39]

9.2.1 15.6% of households in the District were in fuel poverty according to the latest data for 2021, compared to 15.1% in Warwickshire and 13.1% in England.[40]

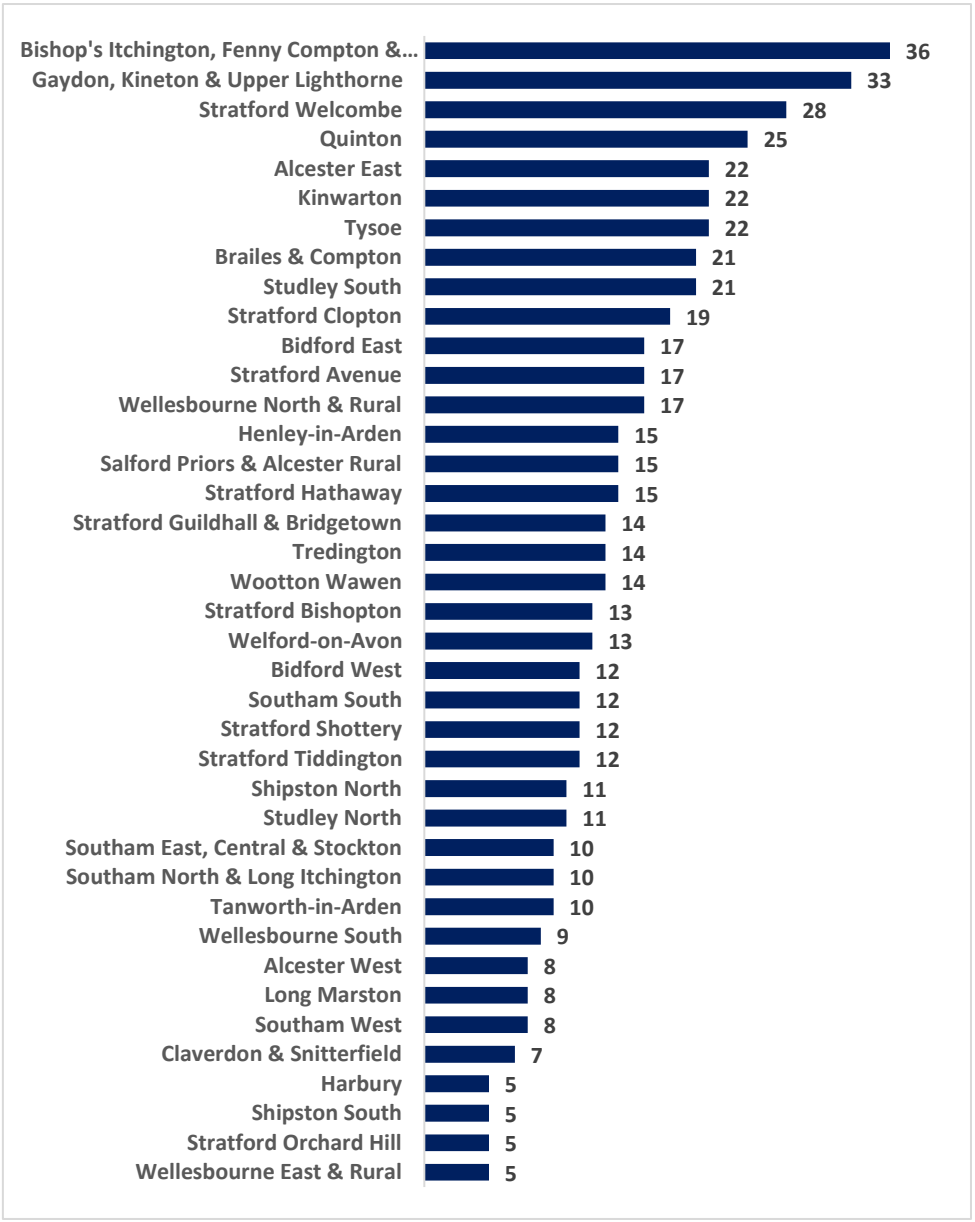
9.2.2 There was huge variation across the District in the proportion of households in fuel poverty, ranging from 26% in Dunnington & Salford LSOA to 5.5% in Stratford Bishopton LSOA. 15 LSOAs saw a rate of 20% or more.

9.3 Dwellings without central heating

9.3.1 According to Census 2021, there were 573 households living in homes without central heating.

9.3.2 Bishop's Itchington, Fenny Compton & Napton saw the greatest number at 36 (see Figure 16 below).

Figure 16: Number of households living without central heating in each ward, Census 2021



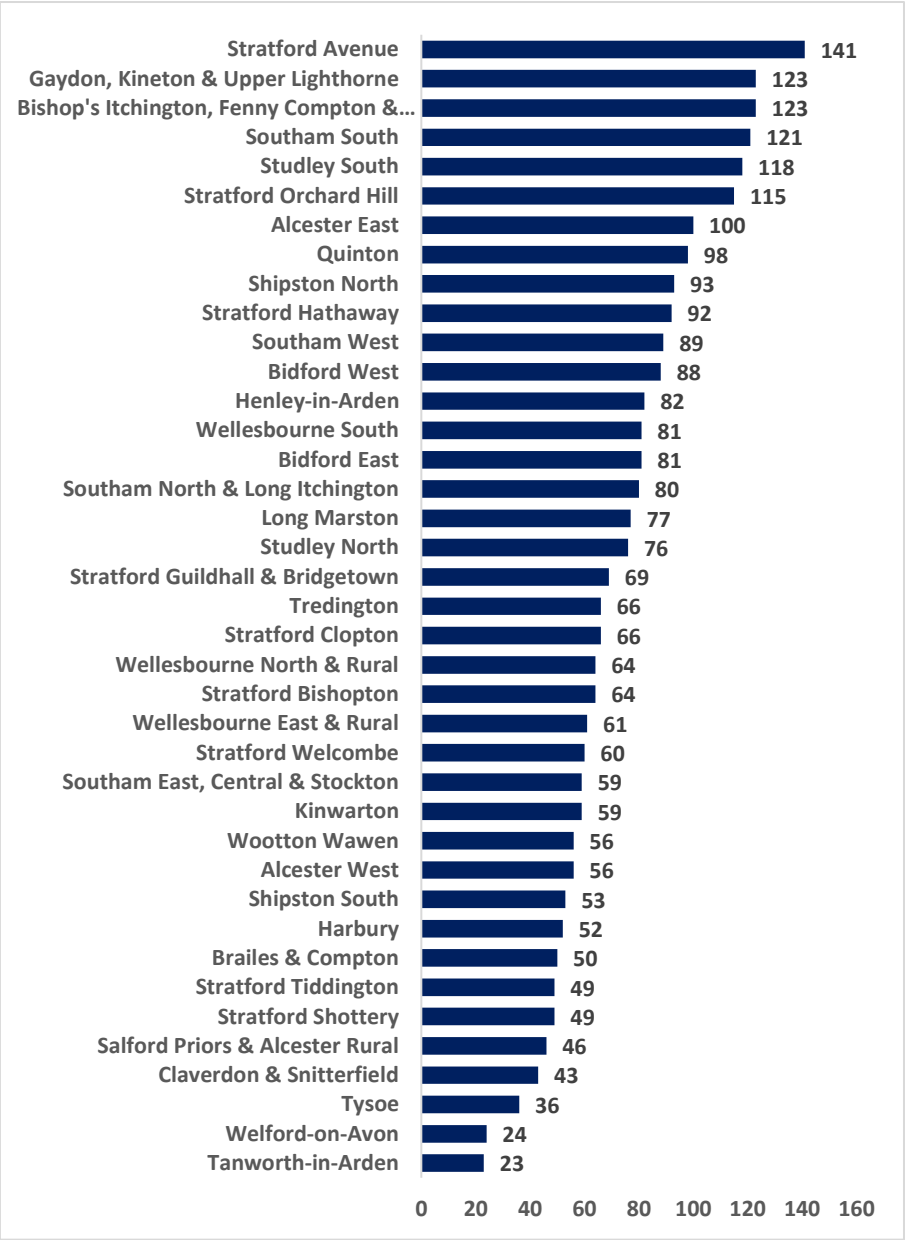
9.4 Lone Parent Households

9.4.1 According to The Institute for Fiscal Studies, in 2020 49% of children who were living in single-parent families lived in relative poverty, compared to 25% children living in 2-parent families. Lone parents have the highest poverty rate of all working-age adults, with 43% living in poverty.

9.4.2 According to Census 2021, there were 2,883 lone-parent households in the District. This equates to about 5% all households.

9.4.3 Stratford Avenue ward saw the highest number of lone-parent households, at 141 (approximately 9% all households). Tanworth-in-Arden had the fewest, at 23 households (see Figure 17 below).

Figure 17: Number of lone parent households in each ward, Census 201

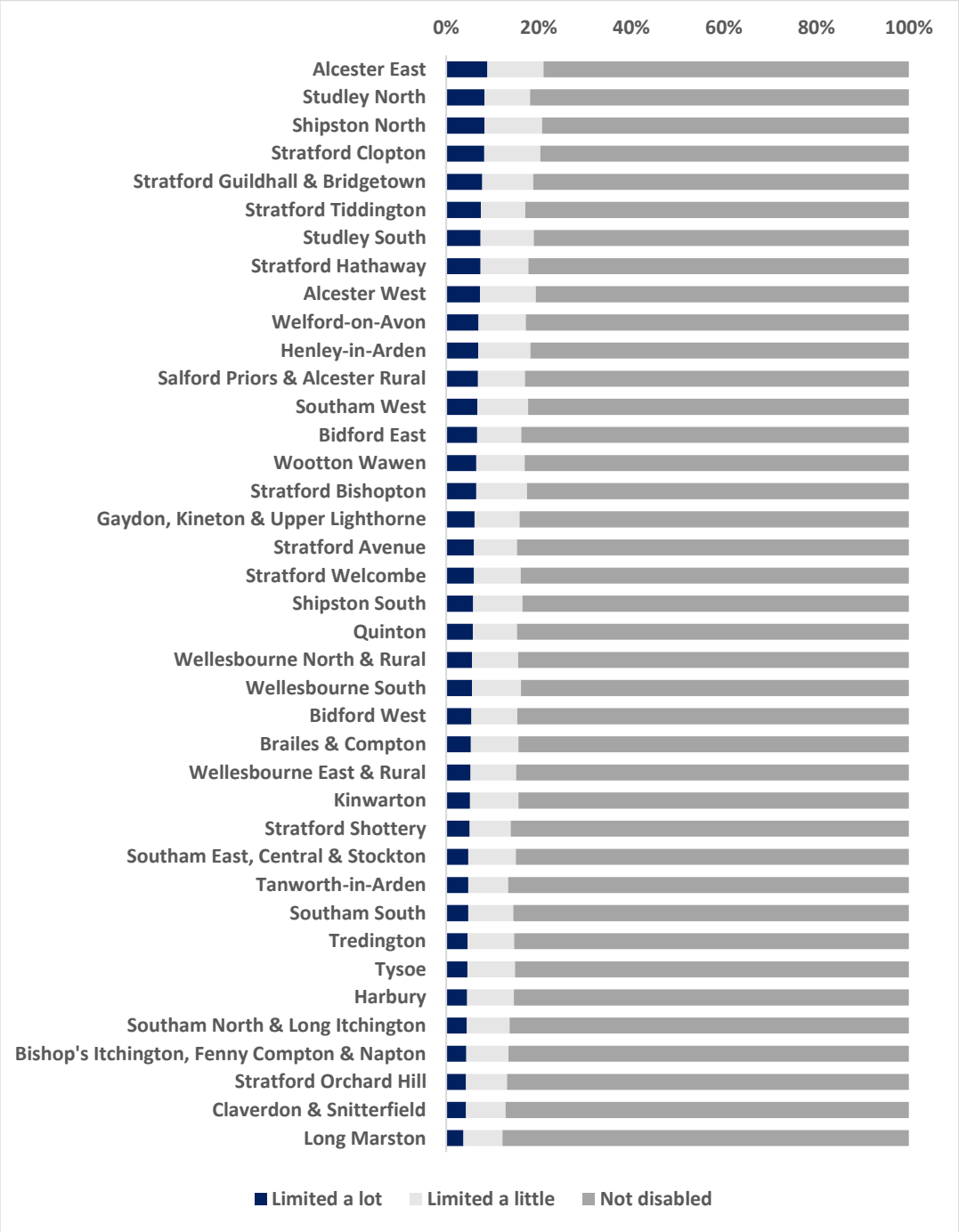


9.5 People with a long-term health problem or disability

9.5.1 According to Census 2021, there were 8,023 residents with long-term health problems or disability in the District, equating to 6% of the total population.

9.5.2 The number varied from ward to ward, with Gaydon, Kineton & Upper Lighthorne seeing the greatest number of residents who said that they had long-term health problems or disability, at 341 equating to 6.1% of the total ward population; however Alcester East saw the greatest proportion of the population having long-term health problems/disability, with 8.9% total ward population saying so (282 people). See Figure 18.

Figure 18: Proportion of the population in each ward with long-term health problems or disability



9.6 Claimant Counts

9.6.1 In August 2023 there were 8,274 people claiming Universal Credit in the District, of which 3,664 were in employment. Quinton ward had the highest number of claimants at 489 (19% of ward population). However, as a percentage of the population, Wellesbourne East & Rural saw the greatest proportion of residents claiming Universal Credit at 22% (Table 8).

Table 8: Claimant counts by ward.

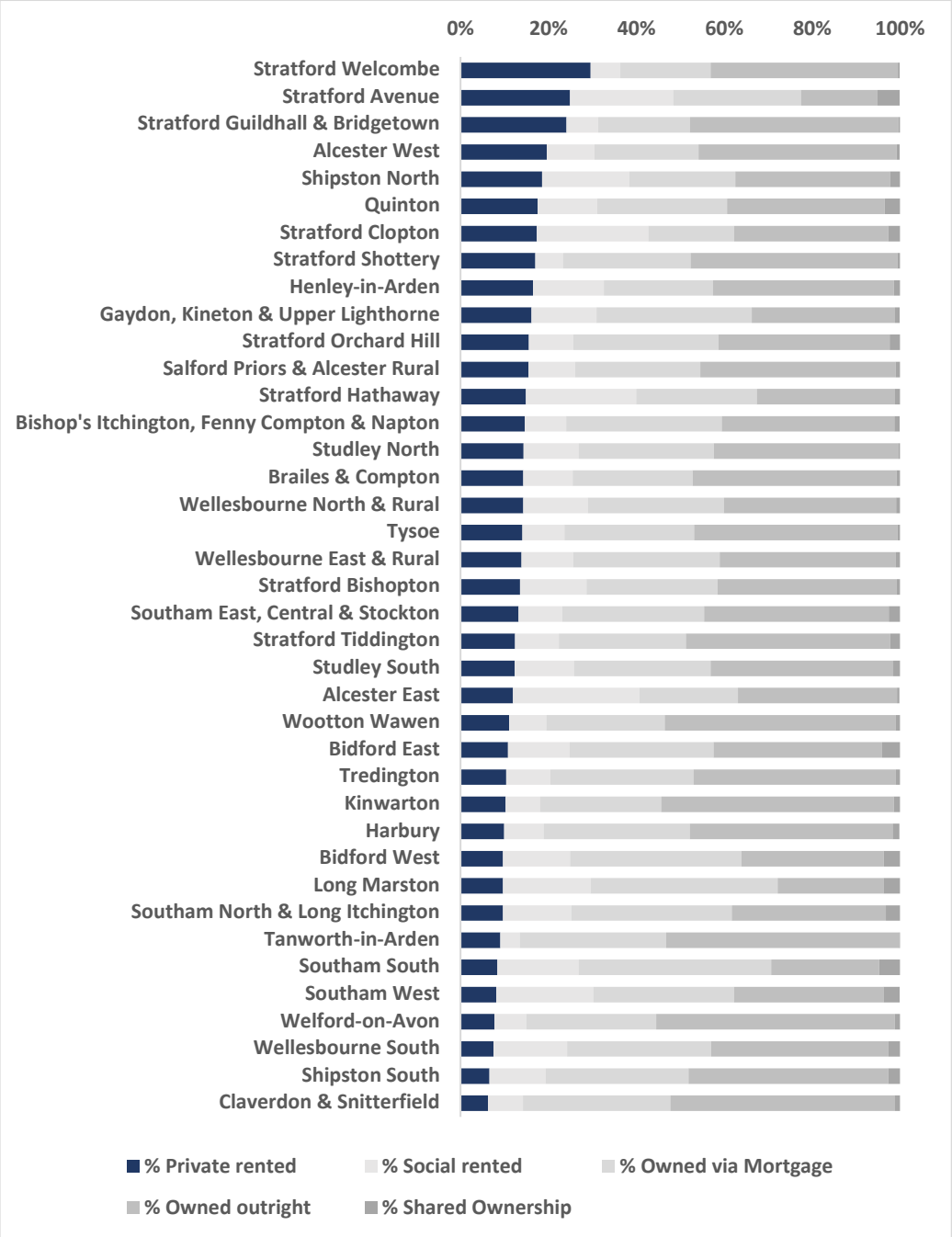
Ward	No. of people on Universal Credit (Aug 23)	No. of people in employment on Universal Credit (July 23)	% Universal Credit claimants in employment (July 23)	% of population aged 16-65 on Universal Credit (Aug 23)
Alcester East	329	139	42.0	17.8
Alcester West	135	57	44.5	7.6
Bidford East	402	187	46.9	16
Bidford West	104	58	55.2	7.1
Bishop's Itchington, Fenny Compton & Napton	250	126	52.3	6.2
Brailes & Compton	155	63	41.2	8.4
Claverdon & Snitterfield	125	52	44.8	7.6
Gaydon, Kineton & Upper Lighthorne	440	186	43.9	12.5
Harbury	214	87	42.9	10.7
Henley-in-Arden	169	76	45.5	9.1
Kinwarton	156	67	41.9	7.5
Quinton	489	229	47.7	18.9
Salford Priors & Alcester Rural	130	43	35.8	7.2
Shipston North	310	133	44.8	15.2
Shipston South	79	37	43.5	6.7
Southam East, Central & Stockton	69	22	31.9	3.1
Southam North & Long Itchington	176	73	43.7	11.7
Southam South	213	104	49.1	14.6
Southam West	342	166	51.2	18.6
Stratford Avenue	348	161	47.6	14.9
Stratford Bishopton	228	103	44.6	12.7
Stratford Clopton	280	139	48.4	12.8
Stratford Guildhall & Bridgetown	132	63	46.3	6.2
Stratford Hathaway	202	88	44.2	9.5
Stratford Orchard Hill	254	130	52.6	8.7
Stratford Shottery	276	113	41.7	12.3
Stratford Tiddington	166	84	51.5	15.1
Stratford Welcombe	266	114	42.1	11.5
Studley North	303	140	47	17.8
Studley South	216	99	45.6	9.6
Tanworth-in-Arden	82	42	50	4.6
Tredington	220	73	35.4	11.3
Tysoe	83	20	23.3	4.2
Welford-on-Avon	290	124	45.9	18.3
Wellesbourne East & Rural	275	136	49.6	21.5
Wellesbourne North & Rural	216	71	31.8	9.4
Wellesbourne South	113	46	40.4	5.2
Wootton Wawen	37	13	44.8	1.9

9.7 **Private rent**

9.7.1 According to Census 2021, 8,371 households were renting their homes privately, equating to approximately 14% all households.

9.7.2 Stratford Welcombe saw the greatest number of households renting privately at 539 (30% of all households in the ward). Claverdon & Snitterfield saw the fewest at 79 (6% of households) (see Figure 19 below).

Figure 19: Proportion of population in each ward who rents privately.



10 Achievements/Key Events during 2022/23

10.1 The Council started to implement the Council Plan 2019-2023 during 2019/20, and this was continued during the last year. 2022/23 was the last full year of the current Council Plan. The Council Plan 2019-2023 is an ambitious programme that summarised the overall vision for the Council and highlighted the key ambitions and objectives for our communities as follows:

Stratford-on-Avon District Council Vision

We are ambitious for the future of the District as an excellent place to live, work, learn, visit, and invest.

The plan sets out our vision for Stratford-on-Avon District as a place in 2030 and for local government in 2030.

The core of the plan is a set of ambitions and actions for the Council over the next four years under five key objectives:

- Working on regional, national, and international stages
- Responding to the climate emergency
- Enhancing the quality of Stratford-on-Avon as place
- Nurturing a thriving, innovative and inclusive economy
- Putting residents and communities centre stage.

In agreeing the longer-term vision, specific priorities were also agreed for the four years up to September 2023, these priorities are as follows:

Working on regional, national, and international stages

We will promote Stratford-on-Avon externally and use our relationships and reputation to help deliver our vision for 2030 and our ambitions for 2023.

Enhancing the quality of Stratford-on-Avon as a place

We will use our roles and powers, an ever-closer relationship with Warwickshire County Council and effective collaboration with other partners to enable us to ensure that Stratford-on-Avon is an excellent place to live, work, learn, visit, and invest.

Nurturing a thriving, innovative and inclusive economy

We will work with the Warwickshire Local Enterprise Partnership, West Midlands Combined Authority and Midlands Engine to support our local economy.

Responding to the climate emergency

We will do all we can locally to contribute to national carbon reduction targets, fulfil our aim to becoming a carbon-neutral District by 2030 and support measures to adapt to the impact of climate change.

Putting residents and communities centre stage

We will listen to and engage with residents and communities, use what we hear to shape what we do, and communicate the results.

In order to deliver this, we will become a more agile and resilient Council.

10.2 In implementing the Council Plan for 2022/23 a set of specific actions were agreed by The Cabinet at their meeting on 5 September 2022. The consideration of these measures was delayed due to the issues surrounding the end of the merger discussions with Warwick District Council. They unusually also covered an 18-month period up to September 2023; this was in recognition of the elections to be held in May 2023 and the time it would take the authority to develop the Council Plan 2023-2027. The agreed actions took into account the reduced corporate capacity which related to the ongoing COVID pandemic, however they were still stretching and extremely ambitious. The delivery of these actions is reported separately within this report.

10.3 As discussed above, Council will be aware that a decision was made by Council in May 2022 not to pursue the merger with Warwick District Council. As a result of this decision alternative arrangements were implemented in relation to management of the organisation on 11 May 2022. In order to gain maximum learning from this experience an independent review was commissioned by the Overview and Scrutiny Committee, and this was supported by the Local Government Association. The result of this review was presented to the OSC at their meeting on 13 January 2023.

10.4 Whilst the merger was not pursued, there were a number of positive outcomes from the working with Warwick District Council which will be continued, these include:

- Implementation of the revised Refuse and Recycling Contract
- Developing jointly a South Warwickshire Local Plan
- Developing a South Warwickshire Economic Strategy
- Developing a joint Regulatory Services Enforcement Policy
- Agreed a shared set of ambitions regarding the Climate Emergency

10.5 In relation to the Council's finances this continues to be a challenging period. Inflation has been a significant issue to the Council during 2022/23 and this continues to cause concerns. The Government agreed a 3% funding guarantee for local authorities, however, at points during the year inflation was more than 10%. The Council is in the process of preparing the budgets for 2024/25, there remains uncertainty surrounding the longer term financial position for the Council.

10.6 The Council is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for, and used economically, efficiently and effectively.

10.7 The Council also has a duty under the *Local Government Act 1999* to make arrangements to secure continuous improvements in the way in which its functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

10.8 The Annual Government Statement identifies the framework that comprises the systems, processes, culture and values, by which the Council is directed and controlled and its activities through which it accounts to, engages with and leads the community. It enables the Council to monitor the achievement of its strategic priorities and to consider whether those priorities have led to the delivery of appropriate, cost-effective services.

10.9 The roles and responsibilities of the executive, non-executive, scrutiny and officer functions, along with the delegations from The Cabinet and the Council are set out in the Constitution. In addition, there are member role profiles and an officer/member protocol that sets out the respective responsibilities and relationships of officers and members. The Constitution is kept under regular review, overseen by the Audit and Standards Committee and the document is fully reviewed every three years. A revised Leader's Statement has been developed which summarises all of the executive delegations which are currently in place.

10.10 A risk management framework is reviewed annually which is supported by the County Council. The provision of such advice is now built into the service level agreement for audit services. Operational risks form part of the service plans, and high-level risks are identified in the strategic risk register, which is periodically reviewed by the Management Team.

10.11 2022/23 saw the following achievements.

- Leisure centres set to launch membership offer for people with Parkinson's.
- Launch of E-Cargo Bike scheme.
- Food caddies for new 123+ waste collection service delivered in preparation of the new service on 1 August.
- Nearly 850 jobs created / safeguarded in Stratford District as part of £1.2m government funding scheme to help businesses with their post-Covid recovery plans.
- Redevelopment starts at Stratford-upon-Avon's Canal Quarter, delivering 500 new homes.
- At the beginning of May, 27,083 eligible residents had been paid the £150 energy rebate rising to £4.26m being paid to 28,445 residents in June.

- Southam Leisure Centre rated 'excellent' following Quest Facilities Plus Assessments.
- In May, the Council agreed to formally withdraw the request to merge with Warwick District Council and create a South Warwickshire Council
- SDC secured a further £135,000 from Central Government for the Long Marston Garden Village development.
- Heart of England Forest receives £499,446 from the Trees Call to Action Fund and will lead a three-year project in partnership with SDC, WDC and Wychavon.
- In July SDC held a six-week public consultation on the Revised Preferred Options version of its Site Allocations Plan.
- SDC works with the Growth Hub to help businesses apply for the £1.2m Additional Restrictions Grant given by the Government, having spent the previous grants allocations.
- In July, the Birmingham 2022 Queen's Baton Relay visited Stratford-on-Avon District.
- SDC administer cost of living payments to residents on means-tested benefits, as part of a government package to help families with the cost-of-living pressures.
- Shipston Leisure Centre working with Stour Health and Wellbeing partnership secures £10K for free activities supporting older adults across the community to become more mobile.
- District leisure centres offer free membership to children in care and care experienced young people.
- New 123+ refuse and recycling service starts in August.
- WCC's new food waste contract with Severn Trent Green Power ensuring that the most is made from household food waste collected in Stratford District
- SDC offers condolences, lowered flag to half-mast and opened a book of condolence following the Queen's death.
- SDC hold proclamation ceremony for King Charles III with Stratford Town Council.
- District Council offices used as a donation point to help Medical Aid Ukraine.
- Over 44,700 households across Stratford-on-Avon District Council helped with the Council Tax Rebate Scheme – the £150 non-repayable rebate for households in England in Council Tax bands A to D – with SDC paying out over £5.74m in the Government provided grant.
- District leisure centres join forces with the JogOn campaign which aims to keep 1million pair of running shoes out of landfill.
- SDC hosts 'Become a District Councillor' event.
- SDC holds public consultation on a revised Part L (Open Space) of the Development Requirements Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) incorporating amendments to the existing Part L

- SDC working with Act on Energy to help residents with energy costs and administer £50K from the Energy Support Fund.
- Consultation held on the final proposals for changes to Stratford-on-Avon parliamentary constituency boundaries.
- A further five Neighbourhood Plan Referendums took place during the year for – Tanworth-in-Arden, Bishop's Itchington, Quinton, Fenny Compton and Long Itchington – bringing the total number to 27.
- SDC takes part in the Warwickshire Cost of Living Summit.
- In February SDC hosted *The Driving Innovation & Growth Summit*, bringing together 50 leading and cutting-edge businesses from across Stratford District and launched Economic Growth Plan.
- Launch of consultation on draft Wellesbourne University Innovation Campus Framework Masterplan Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) the strategic masterplan for the University of Warwick Wellesbourne.
- SDC helps District charities secure over half a million pounds in funding.
- 13 community projects in the District receive a combined total of nearly £2.7m from the District Council's Community Infrastructure Levy.
- Bishop's Itchington and Quinton Neighbourhood Development Plans adopted.
- SDC allocated £2.35m of support for refugees from Afghanistan and Ukraine from the Government's £500m Local Authority Housing Fund (LAHF) – to be used to provide an additional 17 homes in the District.
- SDC secures future of wildlife haven at Knight's Lane, Tiddington.
- Success of SDC's grants awarded to local voluntary and community sector to support the mental wellbeing of young people in the District.
- SDC awards the contract for a Community Builder for the Clopton and Bishopton areas in Stratford-upon-Avon to Warwickshire Community and Voluntary Action (WCAVA).
- Funding for feasibility study in partnership with WDC to help inform the future infrastructure for Electric Vehicle charging approved.
- New Veterans Contact Point – South Warwickshire hub launched.
- SDC approves funding of over £100K to help support the local economy.
- First allocations of the UK Shared Prosperity Fund (UKSPF) for SDC approved.

10.12 We continue to develop our relationships at a regional level, where we play a full role in CWLEP and the WMCA. In the latter case we are members of:

- The WMCA itself
- The Housing and Land Board
- The Investment Board
- The Growth Company
- The Economic Impact Group

11 Key Issues and Targets

The third year of the Council Plan has been completed (following position is as at 31 March 2023):

11.1 ***Priority 1 –Working on regional, national and international stages.***

- Raise the District's profile nationally and regionally to deliver benefits for residents.
- Work ever more closely with Warwickshire County Council, regional authorities and institutions, neighbouring districts and town and parish councils on shared priorities.
- Ensure the district benefits from Coventry City of Culture (2021) and the Birmingham Commonwealth Games (2022).

Progress 2022/23:

- Shakespeare's England in discussions with other local authority partners in respect of wider reforms to the DMO landscape and creation of LVEPs.
- Developed the Council's Investment Plan for 2022/23 under the Shared Prosperity Fund programme.
- Senior politician and officer briefing sessions with representatives from the County Council.
- Continued to explore opportunities with other Districts and Boroughs for shared procurement and shared service arrangements.
- Active Communities Strategy being delivered by Everyone Active on behalf of the Council.

Priority 2 – Enhancing the quality of Stratford-on-Avon as a place.

- Promote, enhance and protect the cultural, heritage and natural assets of the district.
- Improve the health and wellbeing of all residents.
- Maintain the high level of community safety and address perceptions of crime.

- Strengthen the District's reputation for high quality education, research and development.
- Increase the level and quality of broadband coverage.

Progress 2022/23:

- Development Brief approved for the Gateway Masterplan.
- Delivery of the Stratford-upon-Avon Riverside Project.
- Continued development of the Active Social Inclusion Strategy.
- Roll out of the £50K scheme to support residents with the cost-of-living crisis.
- Full delivery of the CCTV project to include Earlswood CCTV.
- Implementation of four additional CCTVs across the District all set to be installed later in 2023.
- Delivered the relevant actions within the Crime and Disorder Strategy.
- UKSPF Investment plan approved and Round 1 projects funded.
- Economic summit on innovation and technology took place in February 2023.
- Promotion of Community Fibre programme rollout – monthly meetings with BDUK/BT Openreach to monitor and encourage scheme take up across the District - Meetings with OpenReach continue and assistance provided to local parishes / groups who are trying to access the Gigabit Voucher Scheme.

Priority 3 – Nurturing a thriving, innovative and inclusive economy.

- Obtain maximum benefit for the district from the implementation of the West Midlands Local Industrial Strategy
- Enable the growth of businesses in key sectors, including automotive & transport, agricultural technologies and medical sectors.

Progress 2022/23:

- New South Warwickshire Economic Strategy continued to be developed.
- Successful confirmation of Investment Plan and monies. Local Prosperity Advisory Panel established to advise on bids and spend in accordance with the Investment Plan. Round 1 funding bids approved.

- Stratford Riverside Project - Main works on site completed.
- Review of the future operation of Venture House put back to 2023-24.
- Continued to support the ambitions for growth at the Wellesbourne Campus and Quinton Rail Technology Centre.
- South Warwickshire Local Plan – Ongoing with the completion of Stage 2 the Issues and Options Consultation.

Priority 4 – Responding to the Climate Change Emergency

- Take action to adapt to the impact of climate change.

Progress 2022/23:

- A number of actions from the Climate Change Action Plan have been achieved in the year.
- Maintained the Council's membership on the Sherbourne Recycling Limited Board to oversee the joint project to construct the Joint Materials Recycling Centre.
- Tree planting scheme established with partner councils and Heart of England Forest.
- Successfully implemented the joint Waste and Recycling 123+ arrangements from August 2022

Priority 5 – Putting residents and communities centre stage.

- Ensure that residents are confident that the council will convene focussed and timely discussions on issue of concern to them.
- Communicate actively with residents and respond quickly to customers.
- Be on the front foot in our media and communications activities.

Progress 2022/23:

- Public Open Space Policy still being developed.
- Climate Change Panel has regular agenda slots for public participation.
- Continuing through the use of Compulsory Purchase Order powers if necessary to preserve the future aviation function at Wellesbourne Mountford Airfield in line with the Core Strategy.
- Review undertaken of the Council's Senior Citizens Action Network.
- Ensured that meetings of the Council can continue to be attended by members of the public remotely.
- Ensured that all communities are informed of developments as part of the delivery of HS2.

- Communications Strategy review and Digital Strategy review still to be undertaken.
- Commissioned and implemented a replacement audio/visual system for the Council Chamber at Elizabeth House.

Priority 6 – We will become a more agile and resilient council.

- Create a working environment and culture which enables responsive and agile working.
- Be recognised as a champion of diversity and inclusion.
- Provide a sustainable medium-term financial plan by 2023 and enable the council to be less dependent on central government financing.

Progress 2022/23:

- Trial completed, hybrid working policy developed for consultation.
- Established a project team to support the major Council initiatives.
- Undertook a review of the Management Team.
- Task and Finish Group review completed in relation to the lessons learnt from the merger proposals with Warwick District Council.
- Relaunched the Respect Champions Network and developed an action plan.
- Carry out an inclusion audit including exploration of potential external accreditation – not achieved.
- Prepared a sustainable Medium Term Financial Strategy.

12 Options available to Council

12.1 None.

13 Evidence Base

13.1 All the evidence is contained within the report.

14 Consultation and Members' Comments

14.1 Comments from the Leader of the Council are contained within this report.

15 Implications of the Proposal

15.1 ***Legal/Human Rights Implications***

15.1.1 There are no direct implications arising from this report.

15.2 ***Financial***

15.2.1 There are no direct implications arising from this report.

15.3 ***Council Plan***

15.3.1 There are no direct implications arising from this report.

15.4 ***Environmental/Climate Change Implications***

15.4.1 There are no environmental or climate change implications arising from this report.

15.5 ***Analysis of the effects on Equality***

15.5.1 There are no direct implications arising from this report.

15.6 ***Data Protection***

15.6.1 There are no direct implications arising from this report.

15.7 ***Health and Wellbeing***

15.7.1 There are no direct implications arising from this report.

16 Risk Assessment

16.1 The evidence provided in this report, either through insight or public opinion, must be taken into account in the decision-making processes, when setting the budget and formulating strategy/policies. This report has therefore been produced to support and inform local decision-making and the setting of priorities.

17 Conclusion/Reasons for the Recommendation

17.1 The report outlines the past year's actions and future proposals for 2023/24.

Councillor Susan Juned

LEADER OF THE COUNCIL

Background papers:
None.

Supporting documents:
Information Sources

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How life has changed in Stratford-on-Avon: Census 2021 (ons.gov.uk)

[2] Census 2021
Stratford-on-Avon population change, Census 2021 – ONS

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[5] InstantAtlas Warwickshire
Housing - LTLA | Stratford-on-Avon | InstantAtlas Reports (warwickshire.gov.uk)

[6] ONS
Lower quartile house prices for administrative geographies: HPSSA dataset 15 - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

[7] ONS
Tenth percentile house prices for wards: HPSSA dataset 40 - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

[8] InstantAtlas Warwickshire
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[12] ONS
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[13] ONS Census via Nomis
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[27] Nomis
Labour Market Profile - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics (nomisweb.co.uk)

[28] ONS
Regional gross value added (balanced) by industry: all ITL regions - Office for National Statistics

[29] Nomis
Labour Market Profile - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics (nomisweb.co.uk)

[30] LGInform
Business density (businesses per 10,000 people in Stratford-on-Avon | LG Inform (local.gov.uk)

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An Overview of Health and Wellbeing in Your Area | LG Inform (local.gov.uk)

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[40] The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy
Sub-regional fuel poverty in England, 2023 (2021 data) - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Report Information Sheet

Please complete and submit to Democratic Services with report.

Committee / Date	Council / 16 October 2023
Title of report	State of the District

Consultee	Date	Name
Ward Members(s)		
Portfolio Holder/Committee Chair	4/10/23	Councillor Susan Juned
Financial Services		
Legal Services		
Other Services		
Chief Executive (if applicable)	18/9/23	David Buckland
Respective Head of Service		
Other organisations		

Final decision by Council?	Yes
Contrary to Policy / Budget framework?	No
Does this report contain exempt info/Confidential? **If so, which paragraph(s)?**	No
Does this report relate to a key decision (referred to in the Cabinet Forward Plan)?	No