



BCP Community Plan

Update to the BCP Community Strategy 2004 - 2014

(Adopted April 2008)

Broadland.....where quality of life matters

Broadland Community Plan

Update to the BCP Community Strategy 2004 – 2014

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Refreshing the Community Plan

The Broadland Community Partnership was created in 2002. Its job is to bring together statutory bodies, voluntary agencies, businesses and local people, to discuss how, collectively, we can make Broadland a better place in which to live.

Broadland Community Partnership launched their original Community Plan in 2004, following extensive consultations with the Broadland public and with stakeholder agencies delivering services into Broadland.

Nationally, things have moved on.

- LSPs are seen as representing the voice of the local community, so a strengthened role identified for LAAs and for Local Strategic Partnerships
- rising public expectations for service delivery
- tighter public spending
- public services not sufficiently well co-ordinated
- need for communities, and therefore community strategies to be “sustainable
- development of the housing growth agenda and the need for an LSP perspective
- flexible funding directed towards the LAA

Within our own LSP we identified the need to ensure our own community plan is sustainable, with systems to

- update regularly our evidence base
- provide ongoing engagement with the public we represent
- organically update our action plan
- improve governance to ensure we remain fit for purpose, our strategy and action plan sustainable
- strengthen the environmental elements of our strategy
- provide a direction of travel to support other partnerships delivering services into Broadland
- provide support for the Greater Norwich Development Partnership in delivering the growth agenda
- consciously striving to reduce inequalities and improve access for Broadland residents.

Three years later, in autumn 2007, the Partnership went back to the community and to stakeholders to report back on work undertaken to date; to check the vision remained appropriate, and to ask for priorities for the next three years.

The document which follows should be treated as a supplement to our 2004 Community Plan, which remains our primary document. This supplement summarises the actions resulting from the public and stakeholder consultation, and outlines the improvements made to our Strategy, and the first year priorities within our 2008 – 2011 action plan.

Current Quality of Life in Broadland

Introduction

The general quality of life in Broadland is good. Many residents experience low levels of crime and deprivation and enjoy the beautiful countryside and national heritage the area offers. Indeed, 88% of Broadland's residents on the latest Citizens' Panel believe that quality of life is good.

In that same survey, panellists stated that the top three factors essential to their future quality of life are:

1. Feeling safe in the community (66%)
2. Having access to facilities and services needed (42%) and
3. Living in a place where the special character of the countryside, natural and built environment is valued (35%).

Broadland is multifaceted, with pockets of deprivation, residents' concern about safety and barriers to access to facilities being issues in parts of the district. These factors exist within a context of change for Broadland. The issues of climate change, economic growth and housing development, community cohesion and Local Government Review necessitate that preserving the quality of life, whilst embracing progress is an ever-important challenge for the sustainable future of Broadland.

Profile of Broadland Residents

From the Population Estimates for 2006¹ the total population for Broadland is 122,184 (this can be compared to the 118,513 recorded in the 2001 census). Of that population 17.3% are under 15 years of age and 23.7% are over 60.² 56.0% are aged 16-64 years old.³

Diversity

51.2% of Broadland's residents are female and 48.8% are male. Ethnic minorities represent 4.3% of the population⁴ (the 2001 census figure is 2.7%). The top three groups are White Other (1.56%), Asian/Asian British (0.74%) and Mixed (0.66%). Broadland borders with Norwich City which has the highest levels of ethnic minority residents in Norfolk, at 9%.

In the 2001 Census 3.86% of Broadland residents, aged 16-74, described themselves as permanently sick or disabled. The percentage of people who are claiming incapacity/severe disability allowance is 5.16%, compared with 7.27% in Norfolk and 5.56% in the East of England. Those who are sick and disabled claimants, aged 16-59 years are 6.15% of the population⁵.

¹ Office for National Statistics (ONS)

² This figure represents Females aged 60 plus and Males aged 65 plus.

³ This figure represents Females aged up to 59 and Males aged up to 64.

⁴ Experimental figures from ONS Experimental Estimates of Ethnicity.

⁵ Source: Department of Work and Pensions, 2007

Geography

The district is spread over 65 civil parishes covering 55,266 hectares. These make up 27 Wards with 47 District Councillors representing them. 11 (41%) of these wards are classified as Urban and 7 (26%) as Town and Fringe. Nine (33%) Wards are rural areas. Broadland District borders with five of the six other districts in Norfolk, the largest geographical border being Norwich City. The most densely populated areas are the urban centres of Sprowston, Thorpe St Andrew and Hellesdon.

Feeling Safe

In the latest survey of Norfolk Citizens' Panel (reported in December 2007), 63% of Broadland panellists stated that feeling safe was essential to their quality of life. Of the top five spending priorities for Broadland reducing crime and vandalism was nominated as the second most important. In the BVPI Survey in 2006, residents in Broadland stated that the low level of crime was the most important factor to their quality of life. Broadland residents, therefore, have made feeling safe a priority.

Levels of Crime

There are low levels of crime in Broadland and in the East of England as a whole, which experiences the lowest burglary rate, the lowest offences against vehicles rate and lower than the national average risk of personal and household crime. Broadland District is committed to working in partnership to reduce the levels of crime and disorder, and the fear of crime in Broadland. The Community Safety Partnership works very closely with a variety of agencies including Norfolk Constabulary to address crime and disorder in the district. Although crime is low, our citizens' fear of crime is still a priority for the Partnership.

Broadland has a crime rate of 40 crimes per 1000 people, compared with 82 per 1000 people in the East of England and 100 per 1000 people in the whole of England and Wales.⁶

Year	Number of Crimes in Broadland
2003-04	5398
2004-05	5080
2005-06	4902
2006-07	4840 ⁷

This shows a reduction of 10% in crime from 2003-04 to 2006-07.

⁶ Figures from CDRP Analyst, Norfolk Constabulary for 2006-07. Population: mid-2006 estimate.

⁷ Figures from Norfolk Constabulary

Domestic Violence

Although the violent crime rate in Broadland is one of the lowest in the East of England, the rate of hospital admissions following assault to females aged 15-64 between 2000-01 to 2005-06 was greater than five per 100,000 – almost at the East of England Rate⁸. The number of domestic incidents where an arrest has been made has been steadily increasing from 2003-04 to 2006-07, when 204 arrests were made.⁹ Broadland District Council is a member of the Norfolk Sanctuary Scheme, which helps to secure the home and enable survivors of domestic abuse to remain in their own homes.

Ease of Access

Deprivation

Broadland is considered to be one of the most least deprived areas in England¹⁰. However, pockets of deprivation do exist. Broadland's lowest ranking in deprivation indicators is in the area of employment, closely followed by income scale.¹¹

Most areas of deprivation tend to be found in urban areas. However, rural deprivation also exists: 2.2% of the population in Broadland is experiencing deprivation in rural areas¹².

It is acknowledged that accessibility to jobs, services and facilities enables people to make the most of their lives, in all areas including health, work and education¹³. The link between deprivation, access and social exclusion has prompted Norfolk County Council to identify areas of priority concerning access. These Accessibility Action Areas (AAAs) can help communities with evidence needed for targeted funding programmes.

The Reepham-Aylsham AAA profile lies in Broadland. In this AAA 20.2% of households have no vehicle, which highlights the importance of good public transport for access to facilities. The other indicators of deprivation looked at to profile AAAs are population, occupation, low income, employment and enterprise, health, education and housing.¹⁴

Travel

The number of Broadland residents who travel to work by private motor vehicle is 72.2%, above the national mean average. 7.6% of residents use public transport to travel to work and 9.8% walk or cycle. 9.1% travel over 20km to work.

⁸ INpho briefing paper Oct 2007, NHS

⁹ Figures from CDRP analyst, Norfolk Constabulary

¹⁰ The English Indices of Deprivation (IMD) 2007 ranks Broadland as 301st where 354 is the least deprived. The IMD 2004: Broadland is ranked between 100th and 218th out of the 239 non-metropolitan districts in England, relative to the measure taken. (The lower the rank, the higher the deprivation.)

¹¹ Out of 239 non-Metropolitan Districts Broadland ranks 100th and 130th respectively.

¹² Deprivation in Rural Norfolk, OCSI, 2006: looking at profiles of rural areas in Broadland, based on the 2001 census for population counts.

¹³ Norfolk County Council, Local Transport Plan, 2006.

¹⁴ AAA1 Reepham-Aylsham and Blakeney-Briston Profile, Deprivation in Rural Norfolk, OCSI 2006.

Public Transport

In 2003/04 61.4% residents thought that public transport had got better or stayed the same in Broadland in the three years previously, whilst 28.06% thought that the level of traffic congestion had got better or stayed the same in the same time period.¹⁵ In December 2007, 43% of the Citizens' Panel stated that funding should be directed to public transport.

Transport Facilities

Norwich International Airport, which currently carries over 700,000 passengers a year is located within Broadland. The airport recently announced a five-year, £18m investment package in infrastructure and facilities which is set to further establish the location as an important transport facility in the East of England.

The rail network serves mainly the Eastern and central parts of the district. These services and others from Norwich operate or link to Cromer, Sheringham, Great Yarmouth, Lowestoft, London, Cambridge, King's Lynn, Peterborough, Liverpool, Sheffield and Manchester.

The main roads are the A11, A47 and A140, with most journeys not on these roads taking place on B and C class roads. To tackle the congestion issues in the suburban parts of the district Norfolk County Council have a preferred route for the Northern Distributor Road. The option is on the Local Transport Plan and the planning application for the NDR is expected in 2008¹⁶.

Access and Communication

The Community Partnership has its internet access point on Broadland District Council's website. The Community Partnership Board meets quarterly and the Multi-Agency Support Team (MAST) meets eight times a year. For more details on the partnership please refer to www.broadland.gov.uk. At the Council an extensive refurbishment programme is being carried out, which has included improving access to the reception and incorporating facilities for disabled customers/staff. One of the ways needs are assessed is via the Equality Impact Assessment, which flag up issues of access and inequality. The promotion of translation and access services via Intran and BrowseAloud is being standardised.

Where We Live

Broadland residents on the latest Citizens' Panel chose in their top three important factors for their future quality of life to live in a place where the special character of the countryside, natural and built environment is valued (35%).

Broadland is predominantly rural and much of the landscape is defined as an Area of Landscape Value. The Broads Authority Executive Area lies on part of the Eastern Area, for which the Broads Authority is the local planning authority, and covers the renowned Norfolk Broads.

¹⁵ Best Value General Satisfaction Survey 2003-04

¹⁶ See Local Transport Plan on www.norfolk.gov.uk

Broadland has 15 sites of Specific Interest, 19 historic parklands, 45 commons, eight village greens and 30 ancient woodland sites. The Catton Park restoration project, aided by a Heritage Lottery Fund bid was awarded Bronze at the International LivCom awards, a United Nations Environment Programme, in December 2007.

The built environment also has a wealth of assets; there are 17 conservation areas, over 1200 listed buildings and 24 scheduled Ancient Monuments.

Good Health

Broadland's population can expect to live longer than average, with life expectancy for females at 82.3 years and males at 78.6 years – higher than the Norfolk, Regional and England averages.¹⁷ Generally, there are low levels of binge drinking, teenage pregnancy and levels of people who consider their health to be “not good”.

The rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (amongst those under 75 years per 100,000 of the population), has improved from 68.4 in 2002-04 to 64.3 in 2003-05. In the same age category, the rate of death from cancer has also improved from 102.3 in 2002-04 to 99.4 in 2003-05. In both categories Broadland fares significantly better than the England averages.

However, the birth rate is lower and the rate of infant deaths is higher than national rates, respectively. In 2001 17.47% of the total population of Broadland had a limiting long-term illness. The rate of hospital admissions for over 65s with a hip fracture is higher than the national average¹⁸. Smoking accounts for nearly 200 deaths a year in Broadland.

Among young people the teenage pregnancy rate (under 18 years old) is low and in the 2001 Census Broadland had the lowest rate of under 18s living in overcrowded housing. Of all over 16s, 20% undertake a form of moderate exercise for 30 minutes, three times a week (slightly under the 21% England rate). 6.7% of over 16s take part in an organised competitive sport, compared with 15% nationally.¹⁹

However, rates for healthy eating are higher than the England average, 26.8 compared with 23.8, respectively and the rate of adult obesity in Broadland, 20.9, is just under the England average of 21.8. The childhood obesity rate for children in Reception (aged 4-5) and Year 6 (aged 10-11) for Broadland is 11.66, under the Norfolk rate of 12.47²⁰.

The Partnership has developed an effective partnership between health organisations and leisure services to deliver and manage the *Broadly Active* scheme, where GPs refer people whose health could benefit from increasing their activity.

¹⁷ ONS 2005

¹⁸ Broadland Health Profile, 2007, NHS

¹⁹ The Active People Survey, Sport England, 2005-06.

²⁰ Broadland Health Profile, 2007, NHS

Decent Homes

The number of dwellings in 2007 was 53,705. 48,911 were privately owned and 4,552 were owned by social landlords (housing associations). 897 privately owned and 59 socially owned houses were vacant and none were classed as unfit²¹.

The mean house price in January 2007 in Broadland was £198,052, which is higher than the Norfolk average (£182,239) but lower than the East of England average (£218,852)²². Whilst this acknowledges the desirability of the area, the house price to income ratio continues to increase; from 4.52 in 2003 to 7.4 in 2005.

The Greater Norwich Housing Partnership was established in 2003. It built on the previous work of the Greater Norwich Housing Forum. The Partnership's intended purpose was to provide a vehicle for: "... collaborative working, information sharing and joint bidding and funding arrangements for tackling key housing priorities in the sub region." The GNHP launched its original Housing Strategy in June 2005. The new strategy will be adopted in February 2008. From 2006-07 to 2008-09, 410 affordable homes will be built in Broadland. In 2006-07 107 homes were built in Broadland.

One of the outcomes of the Partnership is the sub-regional Choice Based Lettings Scheme, which started its operation in November 2007, empowering people to participate in their housing options, and tackling homelessness.

Concurrently, the speed of processing benefit payments, fast tracking homeless benefit application and providing a greater range of payment methods has improved the Council's response to meeting community needs. In 2007, in a Countywide partnership, *The Housing and Support Needs of Black and Minority Ethnic Communities in Norfolk and Waveney* was researched²³. The majority of respondents rented privately, with a large number finding accommodation via informal methods. Three quarters of respondents wished to receive additional help in finding accommodation.

Thriving Economy

Income

In 2007 52.1% of Broadland householders were "well off", compared with 45.1% for Norfolk. 42.3% were "comfortably off" which compared favourably with the Norfolk percentage of 38.5% and 5.5% were "hard pressed", which is substantially lower than the 16.2% for Norfolk²⁴.

²¹ Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix, 2007

²² Dept of Communities and Local Government

²³ *The Housing and Support Needs of Black and Minority Ethnic Communities in Norfolk and Waveney*, Fordham Research, 2007

²⁴ CACI/ACORN lifestyle categories

In 2007 the mean household income was £34,000, which is the same as the national average figure and higher than Norfolk (£31,000), but lower than the East of England (£36,000). In 2005 the gross average annual pay in Broadland was £20,081, which is above the Norfolk average of £19,512, but below the national average of £23,854. The gross *median* annual pay in Broadland in 2005 was £17,198, which shows the middle figure of income distribution.

Employment

In 2005 1.2% of the working age population of Broadland claimed Job Seekers Allowance and 11.9% of these claimants had been out of work for over a year which is less than the 13.2% in Norfolk, but just over the 11.2% nationally.²⁵ The top three employment destinations in 2004 were the service sector (79.8%), Public Administration, education and health (23.4%) and distribution, hotels and restaurants (22.8%).

Business & Enterprise

Within Broadland the number of businesses in 2004 was over 3500 employing more than 26,000 employees²⁶. Over 80% of businesses have five or less employees, the other 20% with six or more employees.

Business Start-up training has been delivered to over 60 prospective businesses in 2006-07, funded by the Local Authority Business Growth Initiative award of £505,000, which was successfully bid for in 2006-07. Local existing businesses have been supported with the Broadland Life Card, issued to every resident in 2006-07, which promotes Broadland businesses with offers for the community.

Tourism

Tourism in Broadland is important to the local economy, with two million people visiting the Norfolk Broads every year. The beautiful towns and scenery of the district draw tourists in to visiting the area. The number of people who visited Broadland in 2004 was 2,261,000, and, in total, they stayed for 1,445,000 nights and spent over £57,146,000²⁷. This is higher than the year before, when £54,917,000 was spent.

Our Potential

There are 14 first, 19 primary, ten middle and seven infant/first and nursery schools in the district. Seven high schools and one special needs school are also found in Broadland. In Broadland in 2006 52.5% of pupils gained an A* - C grade in five or more GCSEs (including English and maths). This compares favourably with the Norfolk percentage of 44.8%²⁸. In the same year 78.1% of Year 11 School Leavers continued in full time education, 12.9% entered a job and 5.0% were unemployed²⁹.

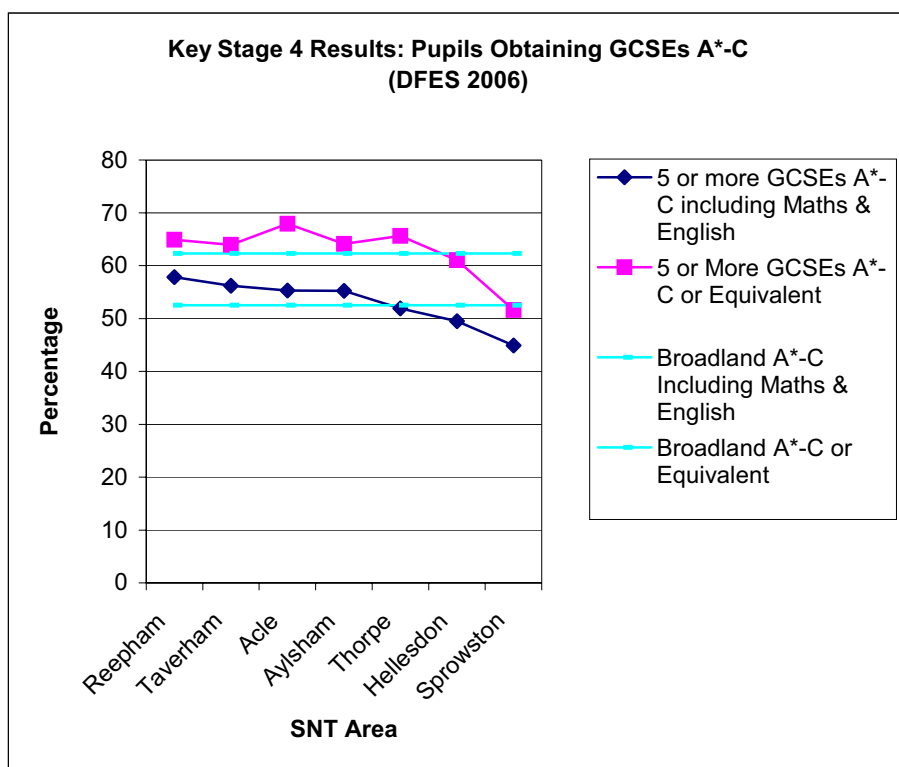
²⁵ Audit Commission, March 2005

²⁶ *Economic Development and Tourism in Broadland*, Strategy 2004-09

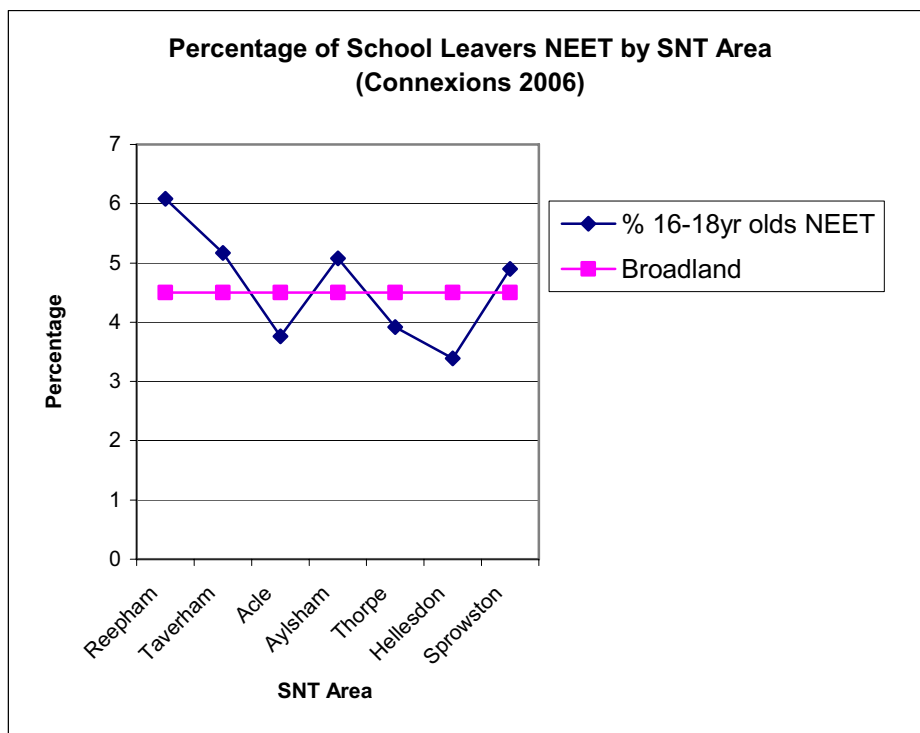
²⁷ Tourism in Norfolk – Business Survey Results, 2006

²⁸ DfES

²⁹ Connexions Norfolk



In Broadland the percentage of school leavers not in employment, education or training (NEET) was 4.5% of 16-18 year olds in 2006. A successful Foundation Training Programme called Impact, aimed specifically for NEET young people has been delivered in Broadland.



In the Summer 2007 Citizens' panel, of Broadland residents 32% had been on a course to develop their skills in the previous two years, 23% had undertaken a taught course which led to a qualification and 46% had not embarked on any course. Of the same panel 90% thought that apprenticeships were as useful as A'levels, 69% preferring this option for their child rather than a job without any built in formal training. In response, the Council's Business & Leisure Services has managed a successful student apprenticeship consortium in Norfolk in the year 2007-08.

Living for the Future

In Broadland in 2006-07 26,629 tonnes of waste was disposed of other than by recycling and composting, etc from all households in the district. 99.4% of the Broadland population has their waste removed by a kerb side collection and 45.69% of the waste is recycled. The Government has set targets to increase recycling to 33% by 2015 and Broadland is already exceeding this target.

Climate change is another factor faced by the area. The ecological footprint in Broadland is 5.7% global hectares per person. The UK figure and global figures are 5.7gha/pp and 2.2gha/pp³⁰. Energy efficiency measures have been promoted to help improve the lives of the hundreds of residents, including the elderly and vulnerable.

Sustainable development is also a challenge for the area. For the planning future of Broadland, a sub regional partnership has decided to tackle the Government's growth targets together. The Greater Norwich Development Partnership was formed in December 2006. This Partnership is co-ordinating the growth activity for the three councils, with Norfolk County Council and supported by the Broads Authority. The Partnership's Joint Core Strategy will be based on the current consultation on issues and options on growth in the sub region of Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk. More information can be found at the following website: www.eastspace.net/gndp.

Pride of Place

Voluntary Groups

The number of voluntary and community organisations (VCOs) in Norfolk is at least 3994 and they help 641,250 people. 41% of VCOs support children and 43% support older people. 91,470 volunteers give up an estimated 465,800 hours providing social activities, advocacy, education and training, health awareness, campaigning and environmental activity³¹.

Broadland District Council has designed the Broadland Life Community Grants scheme, which helps to meet the needs of community groups in their development and provision of community based projects.

Community Involvement

³⁰ *The Ecological Footprint of Broadland*, Stockholm Education Institute, Jan 2006

³¹ *The Sector Counts*, Norwich Voluntary Services, 2006.

There are many opportunities for residents to get involved in community life via parish activities and consultation activities. Residents can play a greater role in their community by helping to develop Parish Plans, participate in the Youth Council and taking part in surveys such as the Norfolk Citizens' Panel. As part of the Local Development Framework Parish councils are statutory consultees, which further increases public engagement in community development.

Community Cohesion

Results from the latest Citizens Panel wave suggest that there is a link between perceptions of community cohesiveness and considerations about quality of life. 20% of those who disagree that "people from different backgrounds get on well together" feel that the quality of life in Broadland has deteriorated in the last four years.

Many partnerships have been developed with community organisations, members of the community and faith groups to promote community cohesion and good relations. Broadland District Council is a partner on the Countywide Community Cohesion Network (CCN) and currently chairs the Network. The CCN is a multi-agency forum which aims to voice community concerns and promote good practice. Norfolk Constabulary and the local authorities of Norfolk are the main partners and expertise from other agencies, such as the Norwich & Norfolk Racial Equality Council is used to enhance service provision.

Working in partnership in community involvement, the Network and Norfolk Citizens' Panel produced the Disability Equality Schemes for each partner. The Panel Partnership won the Best Consultation Campaign award from the Chartered Institute of Public Relations Local Government Group Excellence in Communications Awards 2007. Currently the Network has worked together to produce the refresh of the Race Equality Schemes for each partner.

Please refer to the Area Profiles Appendix A for more detailed information on the District, broken down into Safer Neighbourhood Team areas.

For more information contact the Research officer, Broadland District Council, on 01603 430477 or the BCP Co-ordinator, on 01603 430595, or e-mail kate.devries@broadland.gov.uk.

The Vision for Broadland

From the 2003 public consultation, a series of nine vision statements were identified, and adopted by the Broadland Community Partnership. During the October 2007 consultation a resounding confirmation was given by Broadland's residents, that the original quality of life themes remain both pertinent and comprehensive. They are therefore restated here, as the basis of work the Partnership will undertake over the period 2004 – 2014.

The Vision

In 2014 Broadland people will

- **feeling safe**
feel safer in our communities
- **ease of access**
access to facilities and services that we need
- **where we live**
live where the special character of the countryside and the natural and built environments are valued
- **good health**
make informed choices about our own health
- **decent homes**
have choice about homes appropriate to our needs
- **thriving economy**
benefit from a thriving economy
- **our potential**
develop our full potential
- **living for the future**
live more sustainably
- **pride of place**
have pride in where we live, have more opportunities to shape decisions and take appropriate action to improve our quality of life.

Updating the BCP Community Strategy

BCP principles

- That we work towards reducing overall inequalities within Broadland, by targeting our efforts towards the most needy, within the most deprived areas
- That we tackle the causes, not just the symptoms of the issue in question
- That we address spatial inequalities within Broadland, and provide spatial guidance to the Greater Norwich Development Partnership
- That we consider how the voluntary and community sector might already be or could be involved in improving service delivery
- That we celebrate and reflect the differences between our Broadland communities, both rural and urban
- Where conflicts in policy exist, we will prioritise according to community needs, whilst always aiming to ensure that minority issues are heard and addressed
- We will continue to ensure our evidence base is accurate and up to date, so as to underpin appropriate development of future projects

Updating the Strategy

This Partnership is committed to constantly evolving and updating its Partnership structure in order to best enable the BCP to support its membership in delivering, via our sustainable community strategy, improvements in the overall quality of life for those living, working and studying in Broadland.

We undertook an initial Sustainability Assessment in December 2007, and commit ourselves to making use of this tool to assess annually our Community Strategy and Action Plan

We acknowledge the need for our Community Strategy to provide direction to the Greater Norwich Development Partnership, in delivering the regional growth agenda within the Greater Norwich area. We will support this process by engaging in the Local Development Framework consultation process at all stages. We will encourage our partner organisations to have regard to spatial issues (especially in relation to rural deprivation) when developing their service delivery plans for Broadland.

We accept the findings of our initial Sustainability Appraisal in its conclusion that the original Community Plan focussed on social issues, with a limited and more generalised approach to environment and economic issues. Indeed, this was a deliberate policy, in that the original Plan concentrated on areas in which the Partnership itself could deliver.

However, this Partnership notes and approves of the national impetus to strengthen the role of Local Strategic Partnerships, and we intend to fully utilise future opportunities to benefit our Broadland population. We will continue, as a Partnership to deliver on those aspects of our sustainable strategy which are within our capability – and this will in large part be social delivery.

However, we have already begun to identify the underlying economic and environmental trends which need to be addressed to meet our vision. The Partnership will offer economic and environmental guidance and “direction of travel”, in order to support the strategic direction of other agencies and partnerships more suited to delivery of economic and environment outcomes.

The Partnership restates its original commitment to working across all nine Vision themes during the next Action Plan period (2008 – 2011). We will however, prioritise our effort and spend so as to deliver again the community’s key priorities.

The 2007 Broadland Citizen’s Panel questionnaire entirely validated the three key priorities established in 2003, listed as part of the top five Quality of Life themes listed in the left hand column of the table below.

Possibly because of the current unitary debate, and the fact that we actively supported the LDF team in promoting debate on the growth agenda at our public meetings, the 2007 consultation has suggested to a re-ordering of the top priorities (194 residents participated in this prioritisation exercise).

2003 Consultation	2007 Consultation
Theme One – Feeling Safe	Theme One – Feeling Safe
Theme Two – Ease of Access	Theme Three – Where We Live
Theme Three – Where We Live	Theme Nine – Pride in Place
Theme Four – Good Health	Theme Four – Good Health
Theme Five – Decent Homes	Theme Two – Ease of Access

The Partnership will continue to support crime prevention, crime reduction and reassurance of the public as a key activity in the coming period.

The public’s raising up the agenda of the need to protect our natural and built inheritance also concurs with the Partnership’s commitment to working with the Greater Norwich Development Partnership, environmental agencies, and others, to ensure what is best about Broadland’s environment is protected and enhanced through the growth agenda and by Partnership support for development of environmental policies addressing climate change and the green infrastructure. We will continue to lobby to provide residents with the wide range of housing types and tenures, and an increasing proportion of affordable homes.

We note the imperative to continue to provide a voice for Broadland residents, to support capacity building, and to empower our residents to influence decisions made in relation to service delivery in Broadland.

The desire to protect and improve health and well-being of residents is noted, and this Partnership will continue to work to promote access to choices and opportunities for healthy lifestyles.

Finally, despite Broadland’s overall classification as a comparatively prosperous, safe and desirable place to live (88% of our residents categorising their quality of life as “good”), the Partnership are committed to

tackling the pockets of deprivation that do exist within our Broadland boundaries. Much deprivation and social isolation is linked to rural access issues, and this Partnership is committed to ensuring that time and resources are directed to address pockets of deprivation.

As a Partnership we commit to making best use of the evidence base we have to target energies and resources. We commit to ensuring our evidence base is as accurate and up to date as it can be, asking Partner organisations to share in data gathering and analysis, and making the results of our efforts available to all agencies who can help deliver quality of life improvements.

Partnership Action and Achievement to date

Feeling safe

- funding allocated to the Anti-Social Behaviour Co-ordinator, for ASB related project work developed by Broadland's CDRP (Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership)
- 3 year funding of Reducing Residential Burglary project
- Allocation of funding to the Sanctuary project (domestic violence)
- Various school based educational projects, including Leeway's Domestic Violence project and NSPCC's Respectful Relations programme
- Joint work by BCP and CDRP in aligning strategies and priorities
- British Crime Survey data sharing
- Allocation of £18,000 to fund projects supporting the Stairway initiative

Ease of access

- Active support of Norfolk County Council Transport Department's Access4Life project focussed on the Reepham, Cawston, Aylsham area.
- Active partnership work with Broadland Life to improve access to facilities
- Development of the Travel Aware scheme, aiming to increase awareness of public transport options by improving access to information.
- Hubland – a long term plan to identify options to create transport travel hubs across Broadland
- Partnership representation on the Norfolk Rural Forum
- Awareness raising in terms of the forthcoming Post Office closure consultation.
- Broadland Handyman Scheme developed, which offers subsidised support for small house repairs, with accredited contractors, for the over 60s in Broadland

Where We Live

- Promote the District Council's Culture and Leisure sector, including supporting the development of Broadland Life and its leisure discount scheme.
- Support the development of a "Quiet Lanes" network across the district
- Ongoing work with the Community Clear Up Campaign

Good Health

- Development of Get Physical – became the Broadly Active project.
- Funding to add value to the Disabled Facilities Grant project. A comparatively small amount of money enabled the project to offer loan bathing equipment prior to user needing to make a purchase – expect to see a higher rate of purchase of equipment as a result of this scheme.
- As employers the individual organisations supported and promoted the Tobacco Control and Smoking Cessation Actions
- Smoking Cessation Champions identified in some Partner organisations
- Influence over and support for health impacting strategies such as BDC's Play Strategy.
- BDC's Healthy Lunchtime Walks now regularly programmed.....

Decent Homes

- Involvement in the re-development of the St Michael's Hospital site
- Active partner in the development of the Little Plumstead Hospital site (in both cases providing affordable homes, mixed tenure housing and community facilities).
- Working with the Greater Norwich Development Partnership to publicise the Local Development Framework (LDF) and the opportunity to get involved in the Issues and Options consultation.

Thriving Economy

- Development of the Enterprising Eynesford project, IIC funded, which had been identified by the OCSI research as being within the 10% most deprived in terms of access to employment and with high incapacity benefit claimants. The project will identify isolated rural businesses and look to develop business support strategies.
- Development of the Broadland Food Strategy through Broadland Cittislow and Broadland Life.
- Joint engagement with the Broadland Business Forum's events
- Creation of the Broadland Learning Network, and its production of leaflets on qualification options – versions for employers, teachers, parents, and young people
- Developing a partnership approach to understanding data/issues of poor literacy and numeracy.

Our Potential

- Engagement with the 14 – 19 Learning Network
- The Partnership supported Aylsham High School's Ask Jesta project.
- Support for the County's Youth Bank.
- Joint working with the Museums and Archaeology Service to run a series of courses for young people working with the Youth Offending Team, to develop skills to allow them to reintegrate into the community.

Living for the Future

- Commitment to 3 year funding support for the start up of the Taverham Help Shop
- Community Clear Up Campaign funding

Pride in Place

- Active support for the District Council's Youth Worker and the development of a BDC Youth Engagement Strategy.
- Aylsham Arts intergenerational project completed in summer 07 and exhibited around Broadland. Exhibition the result of intergenerational work (young people and elderly residents in Sprowston).
- Partnership presence at the annual Broadland Youth Conference
- Commitment to public consultation element of the Community Plan refresh
- £10,000 allocated to the Small Grants Programme in 2007, to fund Broadland community projects. Maximum of £5,000 available per grant.
- a leaflet sent to all the faith communities, to inform them about the Broadland Community Partnership, its aims, and how to access information on joint working
- Building Success funding fairs for the voluntary sector, capacity building within Broadland

Action Plan Summary

The public and stakeholder consultation has provided validation of what the Partnership is already doing well; provided stimulus for increased emphasis in certain areas, and raised priorities.

Confirmation of key elements which need to be continued

- To prioritise issues relating to crime, disorder and reassurance, reducing fear of crime
- To reduce rural deprivation and issues of social isolation
- To work towards increasing both affordable housing, but also mixed housing types and tenures within local areas to maximise choice and opportunity for local residents.
- To support capacity building amongst Broadland's volunteering community
- To support opportunities for independent living for the elderly
- To signpost to and support existing initiatives such as Broadly Active and the Healthy Walks scheme
- To work with other partnerships and with the Safer Neighbourhood Teams

Impetus to strengthen action in other areas

- To strengthen our aims and objectives within the environmental Vision theme "Living for the Future". The draft action plan lists new objectives and actions in support of climate change mitigation, and in supporting agencies and residents to reduce our carbon footprint.
- To work harder to engage with young people, with community groups and those who are "hard to reach", so that all social groupings within Broadland have an opportunity to be heard. To work to fight apathy and increase community engagement. Recommendation for new representation on the Partnership will be actioned in 2008.
- To strengthen our engagement in raising skills and aspirations, both in schools, and within the working population

New areas for BCP action

- The growth agenda, and concerns of Broadland residents over its impact, has provided the Partnership with a new objective and actions. The Partnership has committed to active and ongoing support of the LDF process: engaging in and promoting consultation; representing the views of Broadland residents; and commitment to promoting understanding of the planning process.
- In economic terms, placement of a new focus on Broadland as a part of the Greater Norwich area. A broader focus should enable the Partnership to better grasp opportunities for economic benefit to Broadland businesses and residents alike.
- To develop a Partnership wide Information Strategy, so that key messages of importance to our Broadland residents can be disseminated effectively.
- To update our Strategy so that it provides "direction of travel" guidance to other Partnerships working within Broadland.

Appendix A – Broadland Area Profiles

Area Profiles

What are they?

For the Broadland Community Partnership's Community Plan refresh Broadland District Council has undertaken research in the district. The research has created a profile of the District broken down into seven Safer Neighbourhood Team (SNT) areas. These are the teams that Norfolk Constabulary uses for its neighbourhood policing, and the areas harmonise with ward boundaries.

The Area Profiles aim to present a rich picture of the area, focussing on people and places, community involvement and cohesion, economic wellbeing, housing, the environment, transport and access, community safety, health and social well-being, education and culture and leisure. The profiles also aim to present a different perspective on familiar issues and identify priorities for the future.

Methodology

The Broadland Area Profiles are made up of an overview of the District, *Current Quality of Life in Broadland*, and seven SNT Area Profiles with an Appendix of data tables. The other supporting documents will be a Glossary of Terms, Bibliography and Acknowledgements. It's at this point that we have to thank volunteer researcher, Michelle Bales, who has created the Area Profile chapters.

The chapters align themselves with the aims and objectives of the Community Plan Refresh and the national indicators which would inform the Community Partnership on performance, progress and outcomes. Not all the desired data has been available at Ward/SNT level and, thus, the *Current Quality of Life in Broadland* chapter encompasses the information available only at district level.

The other challenge faced when compiling this research has been the availability of data with a range of time scales. The researchers have been challenged with which data to present, which is the most up to date and/or are comparable with other data, to present a meaningful picture. A premium has been made on data quality and collection and all the information has been referenced clearly.

The Themes

The *Current Quality of Life in Broadland* is broken down into the following chapters, which is also the structure of the Area Profiles, where possible. The chapters are: Profile of Residents, Feeling Safe, Ease of Access, Where we Live, Good Health, Decent Homes, Thriving Economy, Our Potential, Living for the Future and Pride of Place.

Some SNT Soundbites!

Acle SNT has

- one of the lowest rates of obesity and overweight children,
- has the highest number of homes in Council Tax Band B and F,
- the highest number of dwellings,
- the lowest percentage of 16-24 year olds living in the area,
- the highest number of school leavers continuing into full time education and
- the second lowest percentage of 16-18 year olds who are NEET.

Aylsham SNT has

- the second lowest population density,
- the highest percentage of 16-74 year olds not in good health,
- the highest percentage of 16-74 year olds with a limiting long term illness,
- the highest percentages of both 75-84 year olds and 85+ year olds,
- the highest number of dwellings in Council Tax Band A,
- second highest number of school leavers who continuing into full time education, and
- higher than the Broadland and Norfolk averages on GCSE scores A*-C in both categories.

Hellesdon SNT has

- the lowest percentage of 0-15 year olds and the highest percentage of 65-74 year olds,
- the highest percentage of 16-74 year olds were classed as permanently sick or disabled,
- has the highest percentage of 16-74 year olds with no qualifications,
- the highest number of houses in Council Tax Band C,
- the second lowest GCSE A*-C scores in both categories, and
- the lowest 16-18 year olds classified as NEET.

Reepham SNT has

- the lowest population density out of all the SNT areas,
- the highest GCSE scores for A*-C including English & Maths,
- the highest NEET figures,
- the highest school leaver unemployment,
- the second lowest percentage of school leavers continuing into full time education,
- the lowest owner occupies housing,
- the second highest figures for Council Tax Band A, and
- the lowest obesity & overweight rate for children.

Sprowston SNT has

- second highest population density,
- the highest owner occupies housing,
- the lowest socially rented housing,
- the lowest number of houses with Council Tax Band A,
- the lowest number of school leavers continuing into full time education,
- but not the highest NEET, and
- not the highest school leaver unemployment,
- the lowest GCSE scores for A*-C including English and Maths and
- the lowest GCSE scores for A*-C or equivalent.

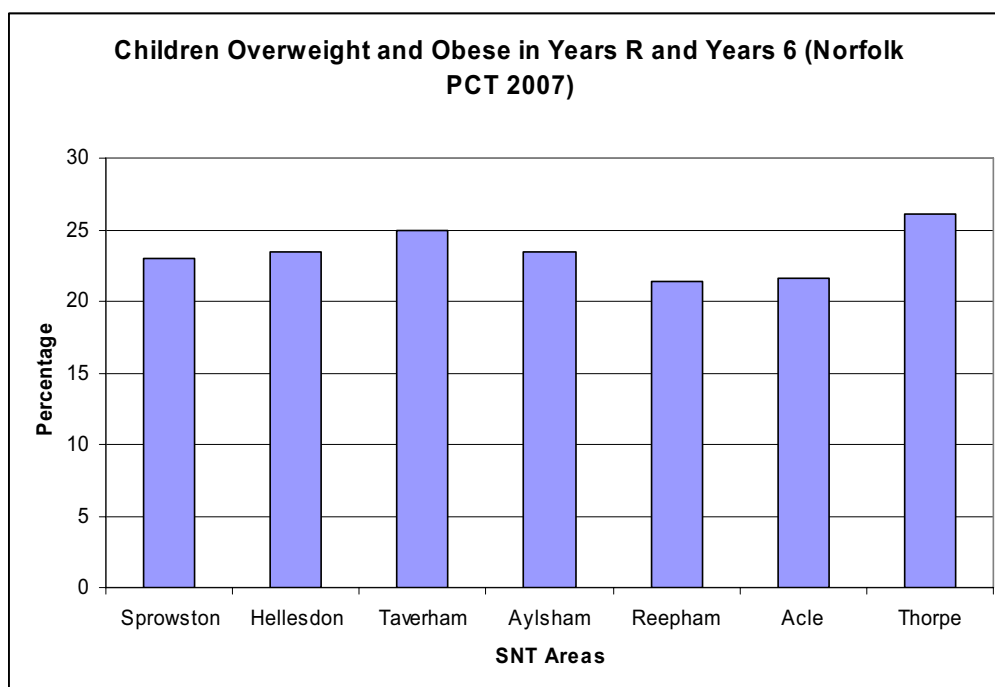
Taverham SNT has

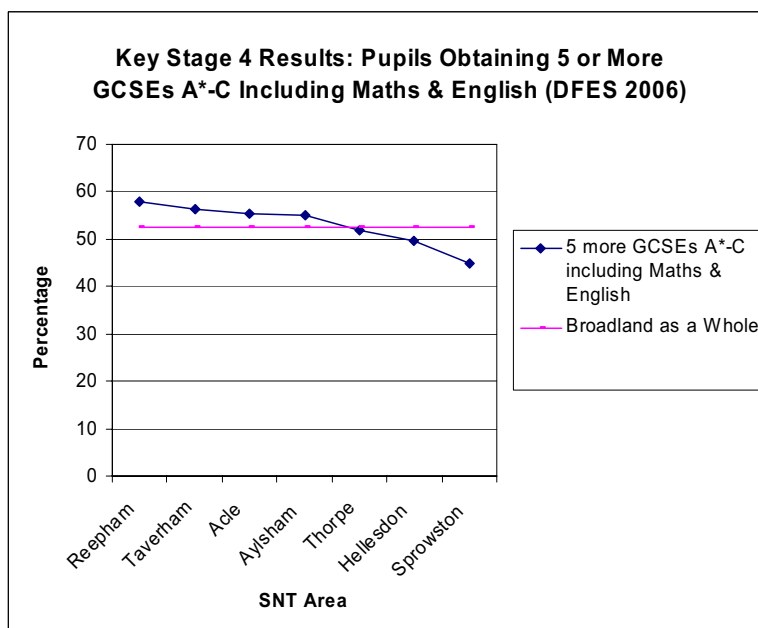
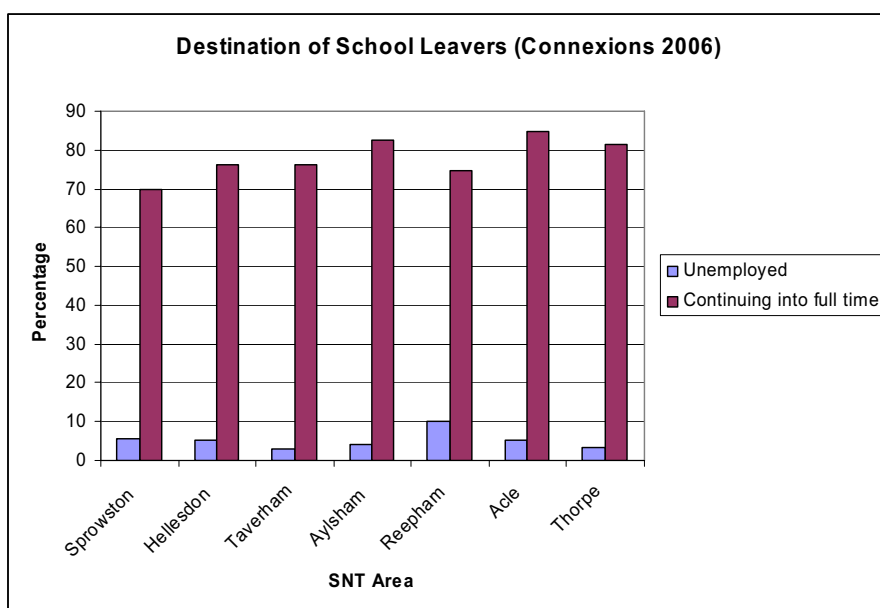
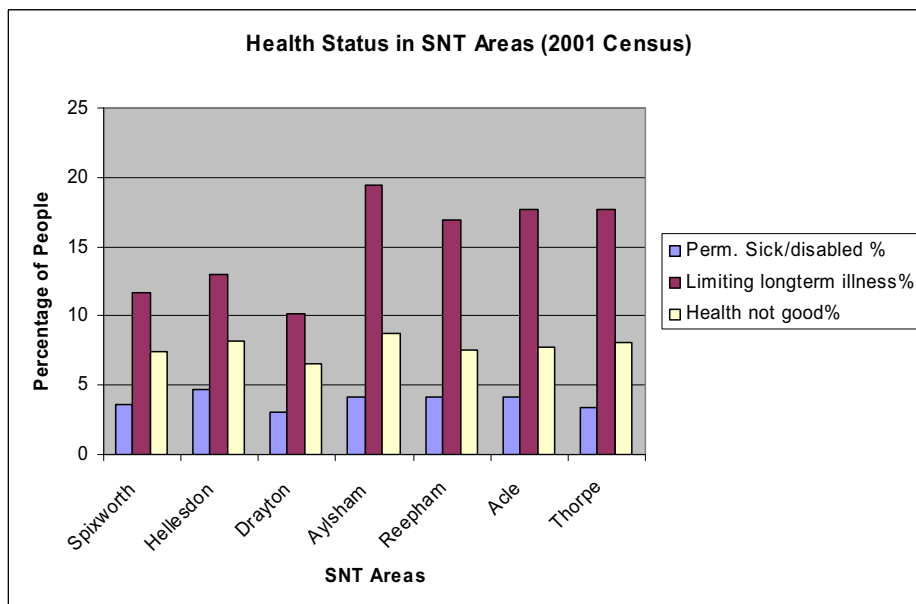
- the highest percentage of 0-15year olds, 16-24 year olds and 25-44 year olds,
- the second highest rate of owner occupied dwellings,
- the highest percentage of properties classed as Council Tax D,
- the lowest percentage of 16-74 year olds with no qualifications,
- the second highest rate of obese and overweight children, and
- the second highest 16-18 year olds classified as NEET

Thorpe SNT has

- the highest population density,
- the highest rate of obese and overweight children,
- the third lowest GCSE scores A*-C including English and maths, and
- the second highest GCSE scores A*-C or equivalent.

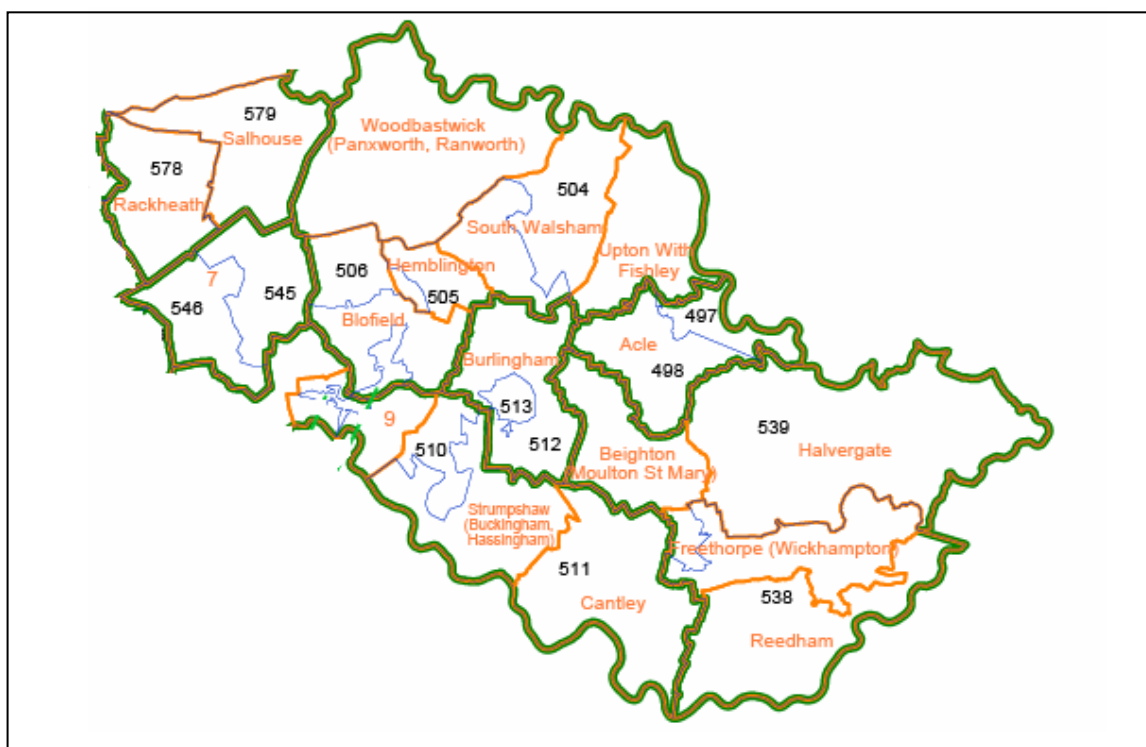
Some interesting comparisons





Profile for Acle SNT Area

Geography



The Acle SNT Area includes:

- Acle
- Beighton
- Blofield
- Brundall
- Cantley
- Freethorpe
- Great and Little Plumstead
- Halvergate
- Hemblington
- Lingwood and Burlingham
- Rackheath
- Reedham
- Salhouse
- South Walsham
- Strumpshaw
- Upton with Fishley
- Woodbastwick

Population

According to the 2001 census Acle has 1.29 persons per hectare. This figure make up a population of 24,716 (ONS 2005), which is the highest population of the Broadland SNT areas.

Diversity

The population can be broken down to identify gender numbers, of which females equate over 50% of the SNT population, (12,658) and males at 12,058.

The 2001 Census also calculates minority groups within the SNT area and identifies 0.9% of the population being from black/minority groups and 3.22% of the population being born outside the UK (2001 Census).

Furthermore the 2001 Census identifies that the Acle SNT has the lowest percentage of 16-24 year olds living in the area compared to the other Broadland SNT areas. The 2001 Census also shows that 45-64 year olds make up the largest age group within the Acle SNT area (2001 Census).

Feeling Safe

The Acle SNT residents recognise three main priorities for their Safer Neighbourhood Team; Youth loitering, Criminal damage and Anti-social behaviour.

Ease of Access

Deprivation

In 2007 7.23% of households had an income under 10K, 26.99% had an income under 20K and 73.01% had an income over 20K (CACI 2007). According to the DWP 2007 1.41% of 16-59 year olds were unemployed claimants. 5.31% were claiming incapacity/severe disability allowance. 71.43% of households in 2007 claimed to be "well off" (CACI 207) 23.52% "comfortably off" and 4.59% "hard pressed". 2.02% of all people aged 16-74 in 2001 were unemployed (2001 Census) and of all 16-74 year olds who were unemployed 20.38% were aged between 16 and 24 (2001 Census).

Travel

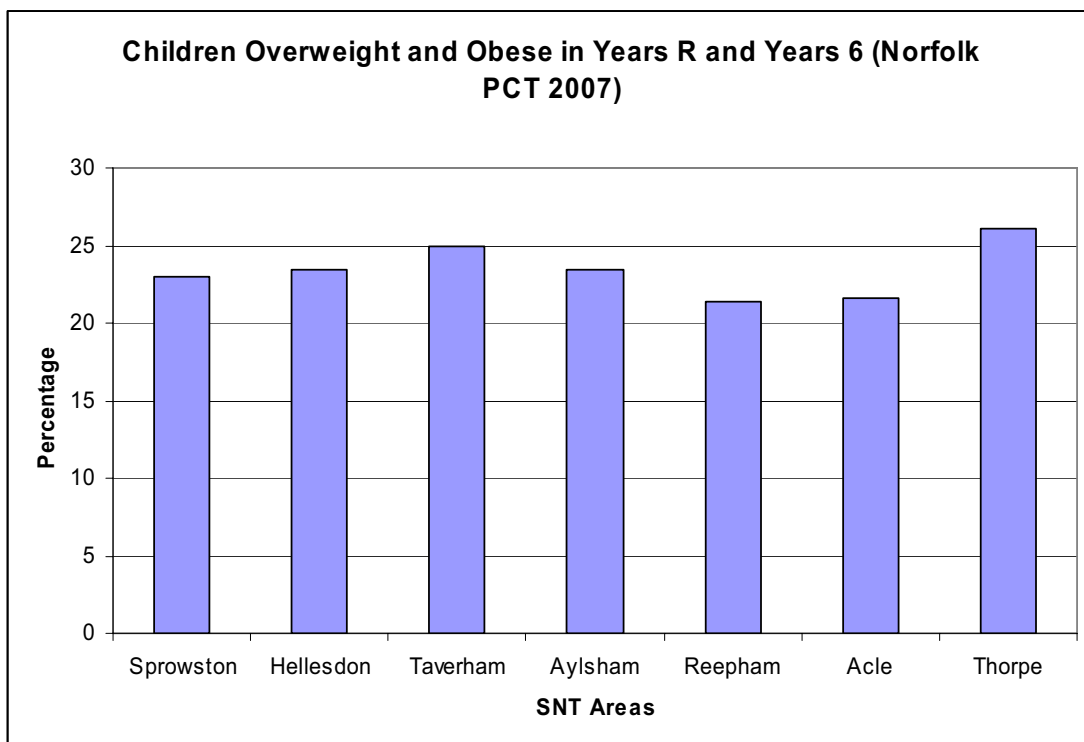
Of 16-74 year olds in employment 72.73% travelled to their fixed place of work by vehicle. 4.04% travelled via bus/coach and 2.13% of 16-74 year olds in employment travelled to work by rail. The percentage of rail uses for access to work is highest amongst the Acle SNT area than any other Broadland SNT area (2001 Census). 44.45% of all households also reported to owning one vehicle, whilst 11.66% of households in the Acle SNT area reported NOT owning a car or van, (2001 Census).

Good Health

The 2001 Census figures identify that 7.73% of people aged 16-74 in the Acle SNT area report their health to be “not good”. The Acle SNT area also notes 17.72% of 16-74 year olds as having a limiting long-term illness and 4.19% of 16-74 year olds as being permanently sick/disabled (2001 Census).

Young People

The 2007 Norfolk PCT statistics for children overweight and obese in years Reception and years 6 shows that 21.64% of children are overweight and obese. This figure is one of the lowest compared to other SNT areas.



Decent Homes

Number of Dwellings

The 2006 report by the Department of Communities and Local Authorities states that Acle SNT area has 10,906 dwellings, which is the highest number of dwellings of all the Broadland SNT areas (2006 Dept CLA)

Ownership

The 2001 Census was the last report on tenure in the SNT areas in Broadland. The Census identifies Acle SNT dwellings as being predominantly owner occupied (82.77%). Acle SNT also has 9.19% of its housing rented by a social landlord or local authority as well as 8.04% of homes rented from private landlords (2001 Census).

Affordable Homes

The Department of Communities and Local Government categorises Acle SNT area as having homes mainly in Council Tax Band C, (29.45%). Other high council tax bands highlighted in Acle SNT area are Band B and Band F. Acle SNT area also has the highest amount of properties categorised as Band F (6.44%) compared to other SNT areas in Broadland (Dept. CLA 2006).

Our Potential

Adult Numeracy/Literacy

According to the 2001 Census 26.58% of 16-74 year olds in the area had no qualifications.

Number of Schools

Acle SNT area has 13 Primary/Junior schools and 1 high school. These are:

- Blofield Primary School
- Reedham Primary School
- Freethorpe Community Primary School
- Cantley Primary School
- Rackheath Primary School
- Salhouse CE VC Primary School
- Hemblington Primary School
- Little Plumstead CE VA Primary School
- Fairhaven CE VC Primary School
- SCle St Edmunds CE VC Primary School
- Lingwood First & Nursery School
- Lingwood Junior School
- Brundall School

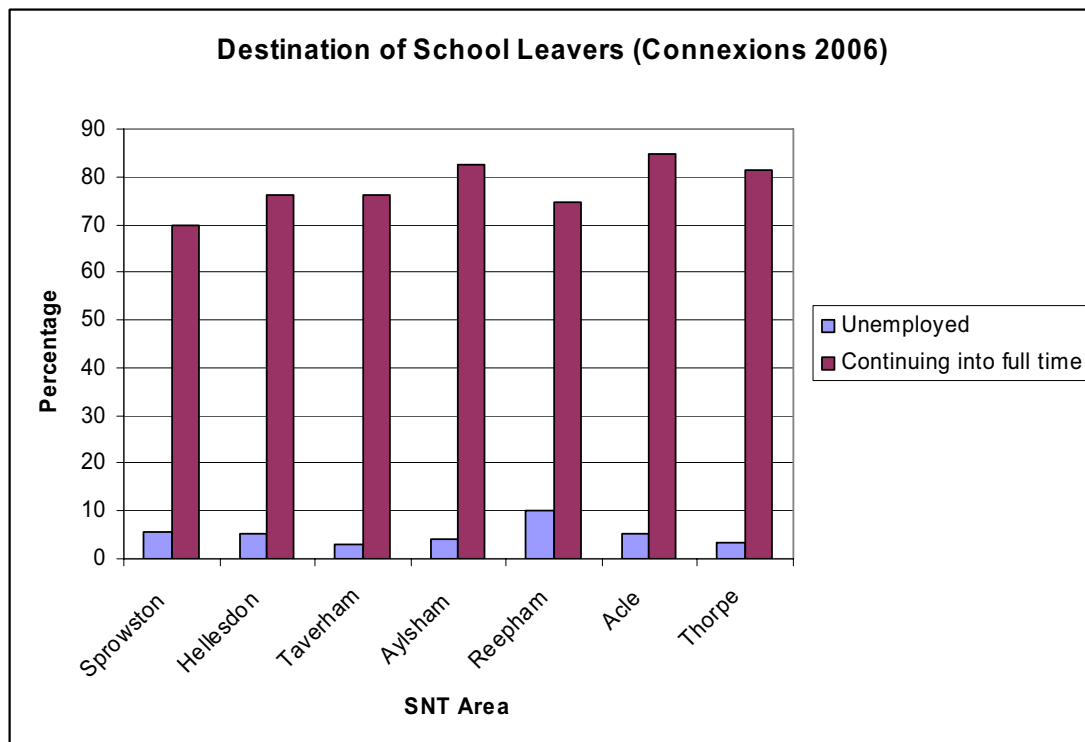
- Acle High School

GCSEs A*-C

Norfolk Connexions 2006 acknowledges the whereabouts of pupils leaving school after year 11. According to the figures 55.3% of year 11 pupils in the Acle SNT area gain 5 or more GCSEs A*-C including Maths and English. 67.9% gain 5 or more GCSEs A*-C or equivalent which is 12.2% higher than the Norfolk average.

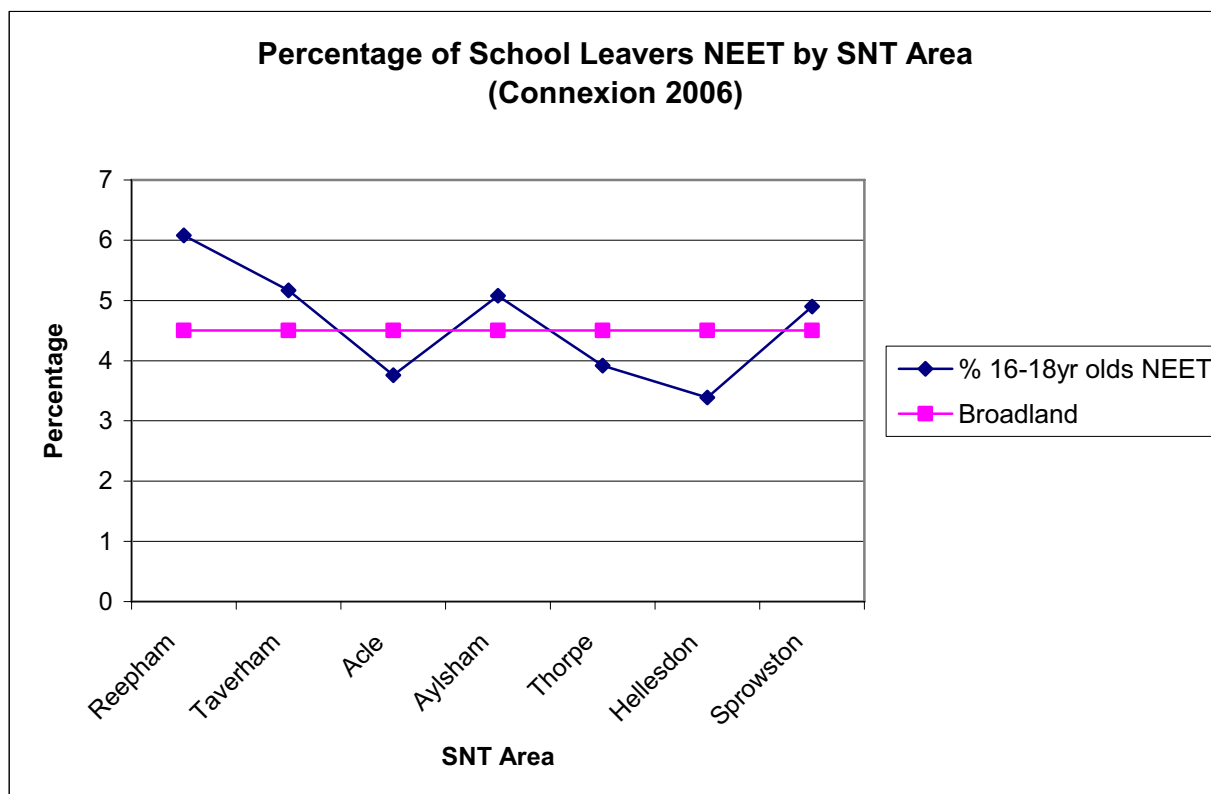
Connexions also reported on the placement of pupils after leaving year 11 and notes that 84.92% of pupils were continuing into full time education. This is the highest percentage of students continuing into further education compared to all the Broadland SNT areas.

Connexions also note that 5.12% of pupils leaving year 11 were unemployed, (Connexions 2006).



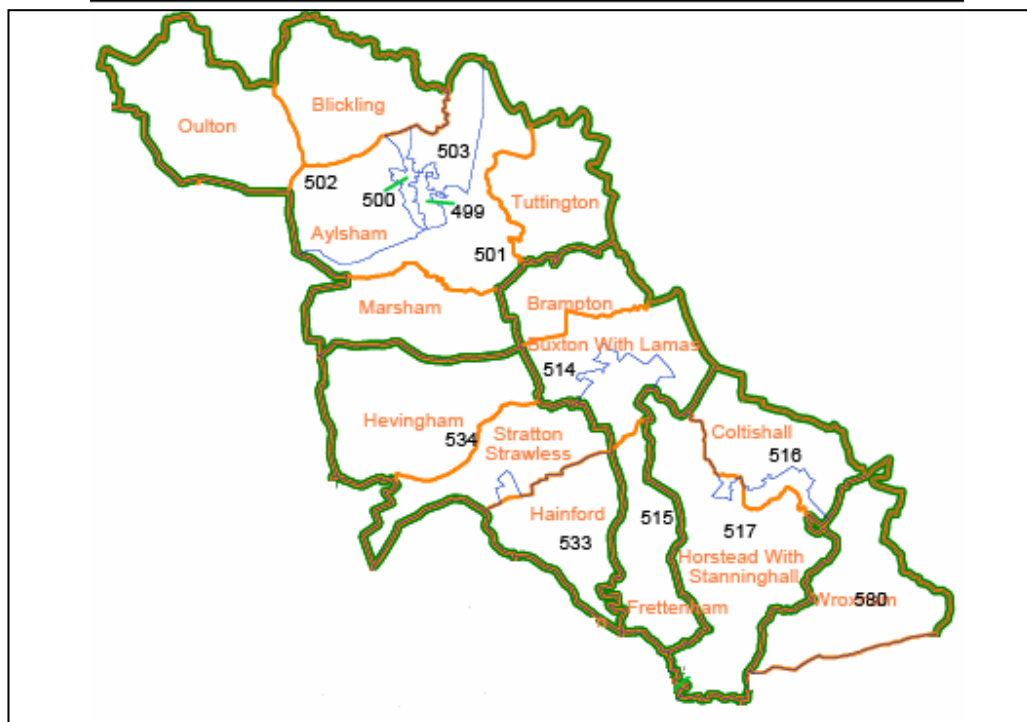
NEET

According to the information provided by Connexions Acle SNT area has the second lowest percentage of 16-18 year olds becoming NEET in 2006.



Profile for Aylsham SNT Area

Geography



The Aylsham SNT area includes:

- Aylsham
- Blickling
- Brampton
- Burgh and Tuttington
- Buxton with Lammas
- Coltishall
- Crostwick
- Frettenham
- Hainford
- Hevingham
- Marsham
- Oulton
- Stratton Strawless
- Wroxham

Population

According to the 2001 Census Aylsham has one of the lowest persons per hectare figures compared to all the Broadland SNT areas. It is calculated that the area has 1.26 persons per hectare (2001 Census).

Diversity

In 2005 ONS reported the Aylsham SNT area total population to be 16,371. This figure can be broken down to identify 7950 males and 8421 females make up the population. The age structure according to the 2001 Census identifies Aylsham as having the highest percentages of both 75-84 year olds (7.85%) and 85+ year olds (3.27%) when compared to the other Broadland SNT areas.

The 2001 Census also identifies that 0.95% of the SNT area are from black/minority groups and that 3.52% of the population total were born outside the UK (2001 Census).

Feeling Safe

The residents of the Aylsham SNT area identify a number of priorities for their safer neighbourhood teams to tackle. These include noise & anti-social behaviour, vehicle speeding & road safety, underage street drinking and tackling restricted access, direction and obstruction of vehicles.

Ease of Access

Deprivation

In 2007 8.56% has an income under 10K, 30.83% had an income under 20K and 69.16% had an income over 20K (CACI 2007). According to the DWP 2007 1.20% of 16-59 year olds were unemployed claimants. 5.61% were claiming incapacity/severe disability allowance. 64.21% of households in 2007 claimed to be “well off” (CACI 2007) 29.56% “comfortable off” and 6.23% were “hard pressed”.

2.02% of all 16-74 year old in 2001 were unemployed and of all 16-74 year olds who were unemployed 16.88% were aged between 16 and 24 (2001 Census).

Travel

Of 16-74 year olds in employment 69.74% travelled to their fixed place of work by vehicle. 3.32% travelled by bus/coach and 0.44% of 16-74 year olds travelled to work via rail (2001 Census). 44.88% of all households were also reported to owning one car or van, whilst 13.97% of households reported to not owning a car or van (2001 Census).

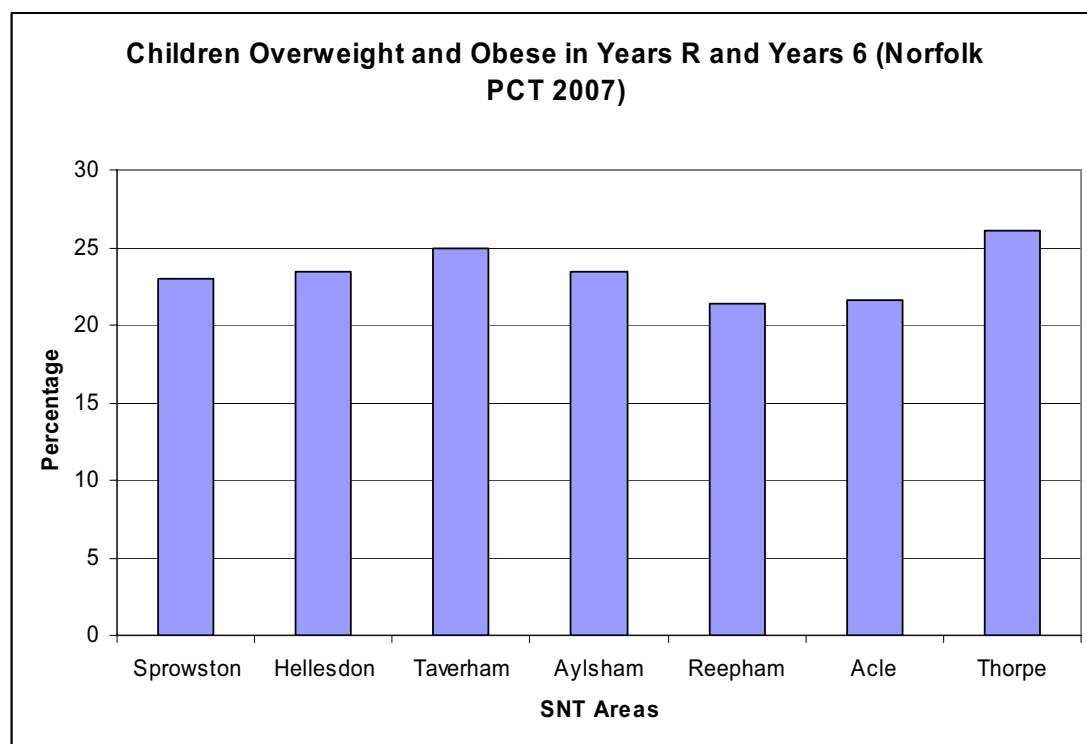
Good Health

The 2001 Census figures identify that the Aylsham SNT area has the highest percentage of 16-74 year olds reporting their health as ‘not good’ (8.68%). It also has the highest percentage of 16-74 year olds reporting to have a limiting

long-term illness (19.42%). This percentage of 16-74 year olds reporting a limiting long-term illness is 1.70% higher than that reported in the Acle SNT area and 9.26% higher than in the Taverham SNT area. Aylsham SNT area also reports 4.14% of all 16-74 year olds to be permanently sick/disabled (2001 Census).

Young People

The Norfolk PCT statistics for children overweight and obese in years Reception and years 6 in 2007 show that 23.4% of children are overweight and obese in the Aylsham SNT. This percentage is 0.01% lower than the overall figure representing the whole of Broadland and 2.39% lower than the percentage used to represent Norfolk (Norfolk PCT 2007).



Decent Homes

Number of Dwellings

The 2006 report by the Department of Communities and Local Authorities states that Aylsham SNT has 7423 dwellings (2006 Dept CLA).

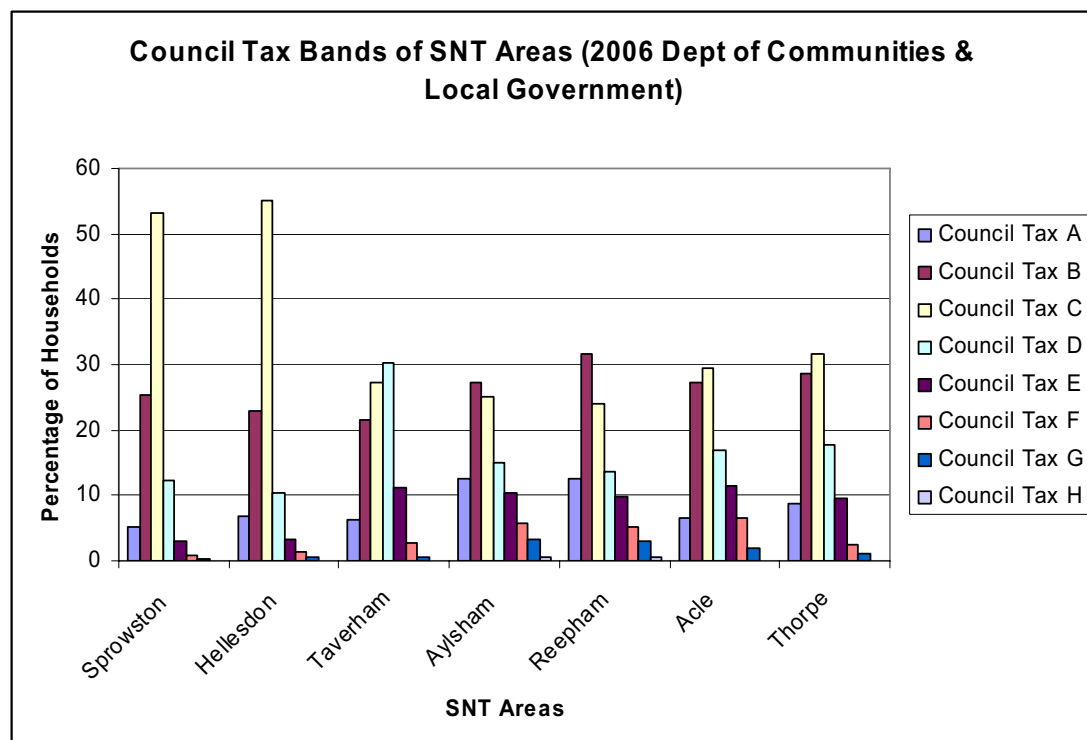
Ownership

The tenure of the dwellings in the Aylsham SNT area were calculated in the 2001 Census. The census identifies Aylsham SNT area to have one of the lowest percentages of owner occupied properties in Broadland, (76.71%). Only Reepham has a lower percentage of owner occupied properties (2001 Census). The area also has a number of Social Rented accommodation as

well as Private rented properties. Aylsham has the second highest percentage of Social Rented accommodation compared to other SNT areas in Broadland (10.25%) and also the second highest percentage of Private Rented accommodation (13.04%), (2001 Census).

Affordable Homes

The Department of Communities and Local Government state that Aylsham SNT is mostly made up of properties within Council Tax Band B. It also has the highest percentage of properties ranked under Council Tax Band G (3.33%) compared to the other SNT areas in Broadland (Dept. CLA 2006).



Our Potential

Adult Numeracy/Literacy

The 2001 Census reports that 28.86% of 16-74 year olds had no qualifications.

Number of Schools

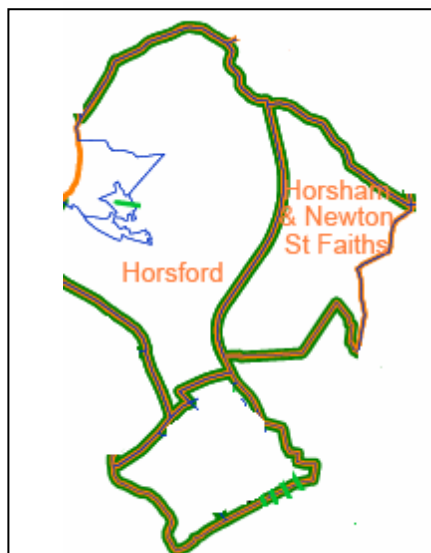
Aylsham SNT Area has 8 Primary/Junior schools as well as 1 High school. These are:

- Hainford Primary School
- Hevingham Primary School
- Buxton Primary School

- Marsham Primary School
 - John of Gaunt Infant & Nursey Primary School
 - Coltishall Primary School
 - St Michaels CE VC Nursery & Infant School
 - Frettenham Primary Partnership School
-
- Aylsham High School

Profile for Hellesdon Safer Neighbourhood Team

Geography



The Hellesdon SNT area includes:

- Hellesdon
- Horsford
- Horsham St Faiths
- Newton St Faiths

Population

The 2001 Census reports that the Hellesdon area has 4.99 persons per hectare. The total population figure provided by ONS 2005 calculates a population total of 16,776.

Diversity

The population total represents 8,268 males and 8,485 females (ONS 2005). The population structure can be broken down into age categories where by 27.57% of the population are aged between 45-64, which equates to the largest age group of the area followed by 25-44 year olds (26.56%) (2001 Census). When compared to other Broadland SNT areas Hellesdon is identified as having the lowest percentage of 0-15 year olds (16.94%) and the highest percentage of 65-74 year olds (11.51%) (2001 Census).

According to the 2001 Census 0.94% of the population is in black and minority groups and 2.82% of the population was born outside the UK.

Feeling Safe

The residents in the Hellesdon SNT identify three main priorities for their safer neighbourhood team. These are; to target anti-social behaviour, tackle safety in relation to dangerous parking and to tackle speeding outside schools.

Ease of Access

Deprivation

Of all the households in the Hellesdon SNT area in 2007, 9.07% of households had an income under 10K. 32.29% had an income under 20K and 67.7% had an income over 20K. (CACI 2007).

34.37% of households were reportedly “well off”; this is a much lower percentage of households than in the Taverham SNT where 61.29% of households were reported as “well off” (2007 CACI/ACORN Lifestyle Categories). Subsequently, of all households in 2007 60.74% reported to being “comfortably off” compared to 4.89% who were “hard pressed”. 4.44% of households regarded themselves as “struggling families”.

According to the 2007 DWP statistics 1.25% of the population in the Hellesdon SNT area was unemployed claimants. 4.34% were disability claimants and 5.73% were claiming incapacity/ severe disability benefits.

Of all people aged 16-74 who were unemployed in 2001, 24.63% were aged 16-24, 21.98% of were also regarded as long term unemployed.

The 2001 Census also reports that 24.42% of the population in Hellesdon SNT are of pensionable age.

Travel

The 2001 Census shows that 68.85% of all people aged 16-74 in employment travelled to work by vehicle. 7.8% travel to work via bus or coach and 0.46% travel by rail. It is also noted that on average the people living in the Hellesdon SNT area travel 12.58km to their fixed place of work. (2001 ONS)

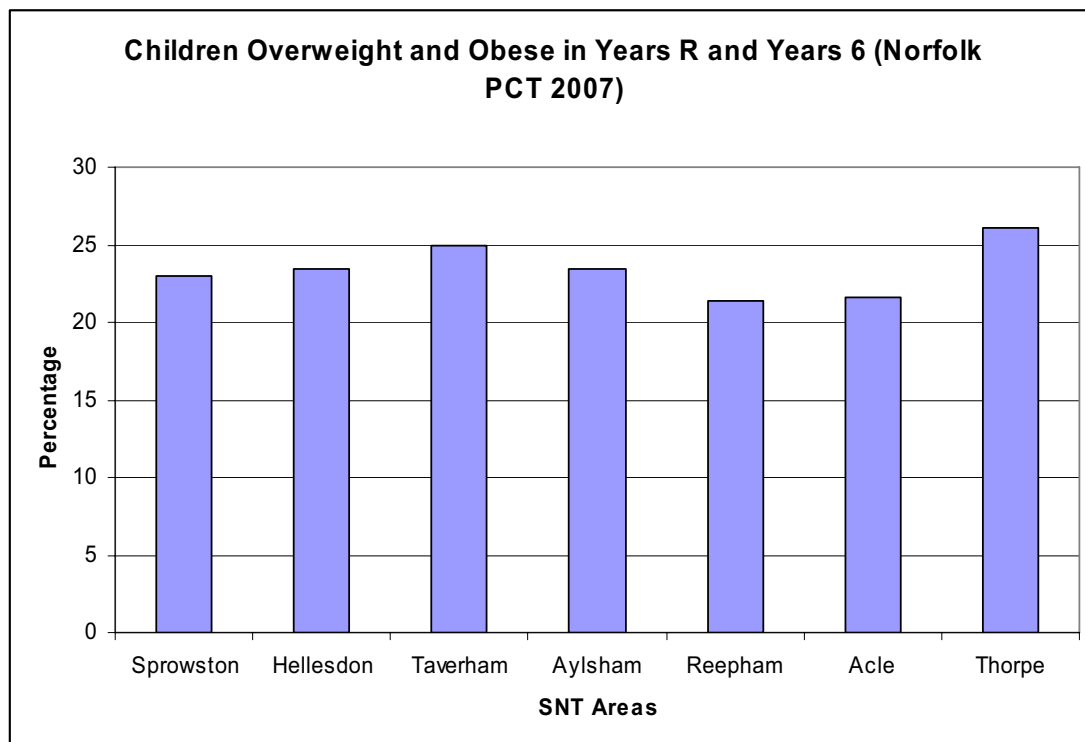
The 2001 Census also reports that 50.40% of households have access to one car or van but 14.50% do not have any car or van as mode of transport (2001 Census).

Good Health

The 2001 Census notes that 8.19% of people in the area regarded their health to be “not good”. 4.64% of 16-74year olds were classed as permanently sick or disabled, which is the highest in Broadland, and 13.04% reported a limiting long-term illness.

Young people

The 2007 Norfolk PCT statistics for children overweight and obese in years Reception and years 6 shows that the Hellesdon SNT area reports 23.5% of children in years reception and year 6 are overweight and obese. This is the third highest percentage of children being overweight and obese in children years Reception and 6 in the Broadland SNT areas (both Thorpe and Taverham SNT areas have a higher percentage of childhood obesity).



Decent Homes

Number of Dwellings

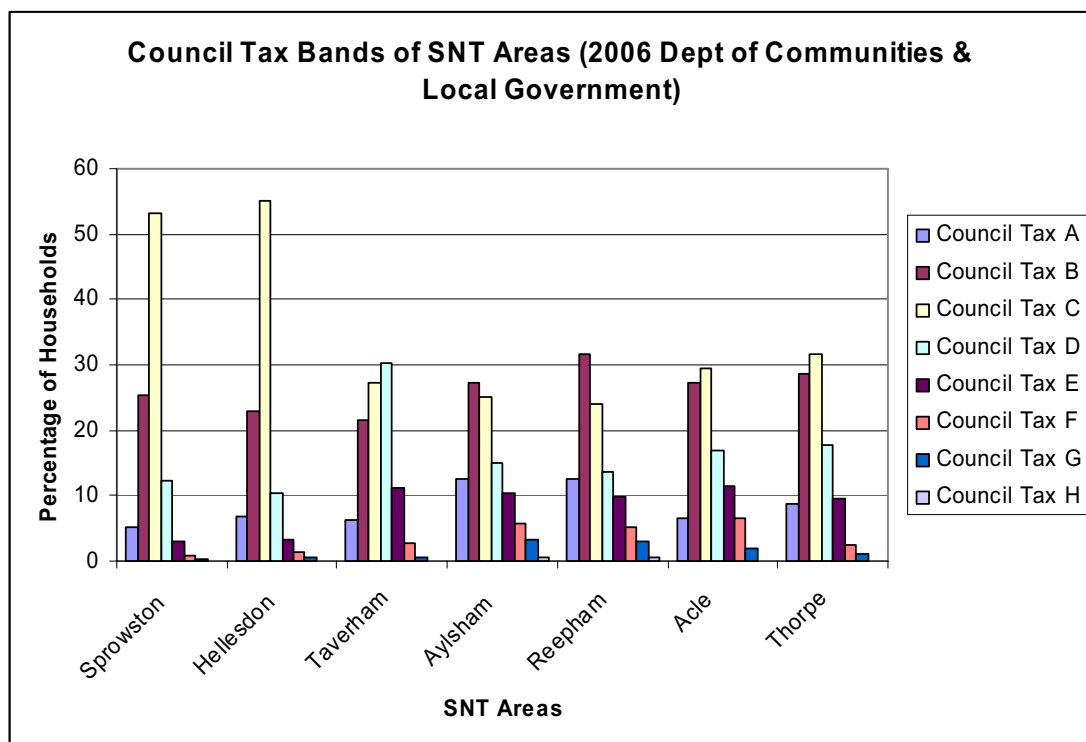
The 2006 Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) reports that there are 7363 dwellings in the Hellesdon SNT area.

Ownership

The ownership of the Hellesdon SNT area dwellings can be broken down into types of ownership. In the Hellesdon SNT area 85.47% of the properties were owner occupied, 7.69% were social rented properties and 6.84% were rented by a private landlord (2001 Census).

Affordable Homes

The Department of Communities and Local Government state that Hellesdon SNT area has the highest percentage of properties categorised as Council Tax Band C. The SNT area also has 22.94% of its properties under Council Tax Band B (Dept. CLA 2006).



Our Potential

Adult Numeracy/Literacy

The 2001 census reports that of 12,331 people aged 16-74 32.66% had no qualifications. This means that Hellesdon SNT has the highest percentage of 16-74 year olds with no qualifications compared to the other Broadland SNT areas (2001 Census).

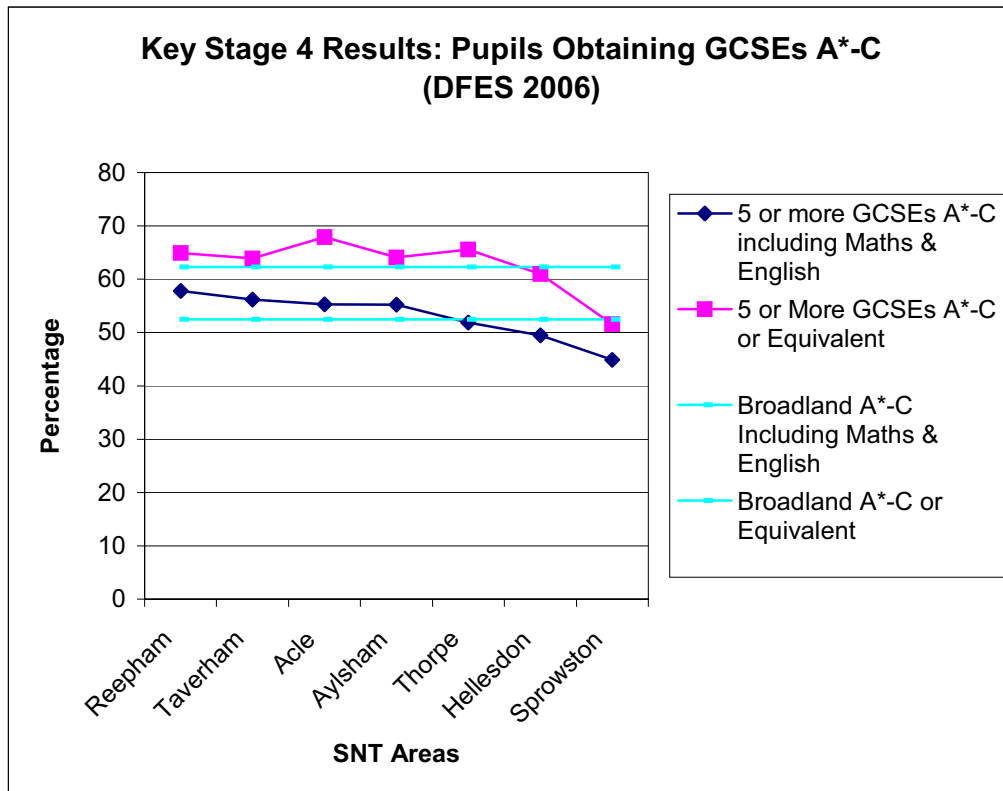
Number of Schools

The Hellesdon SNT area has 8 Primary/Junior schools as well as 1 High School. These are:

- St Faiths CE VC Primary School
- Horsford Church of England Junior School
- Heather Avenue Infant School
- Firside Junior School
- Horsford CE VC Infant School
- Kinsale Infant School
- Kinsale Junior School
- Arden Grove Infant School
- Hellesdon High School

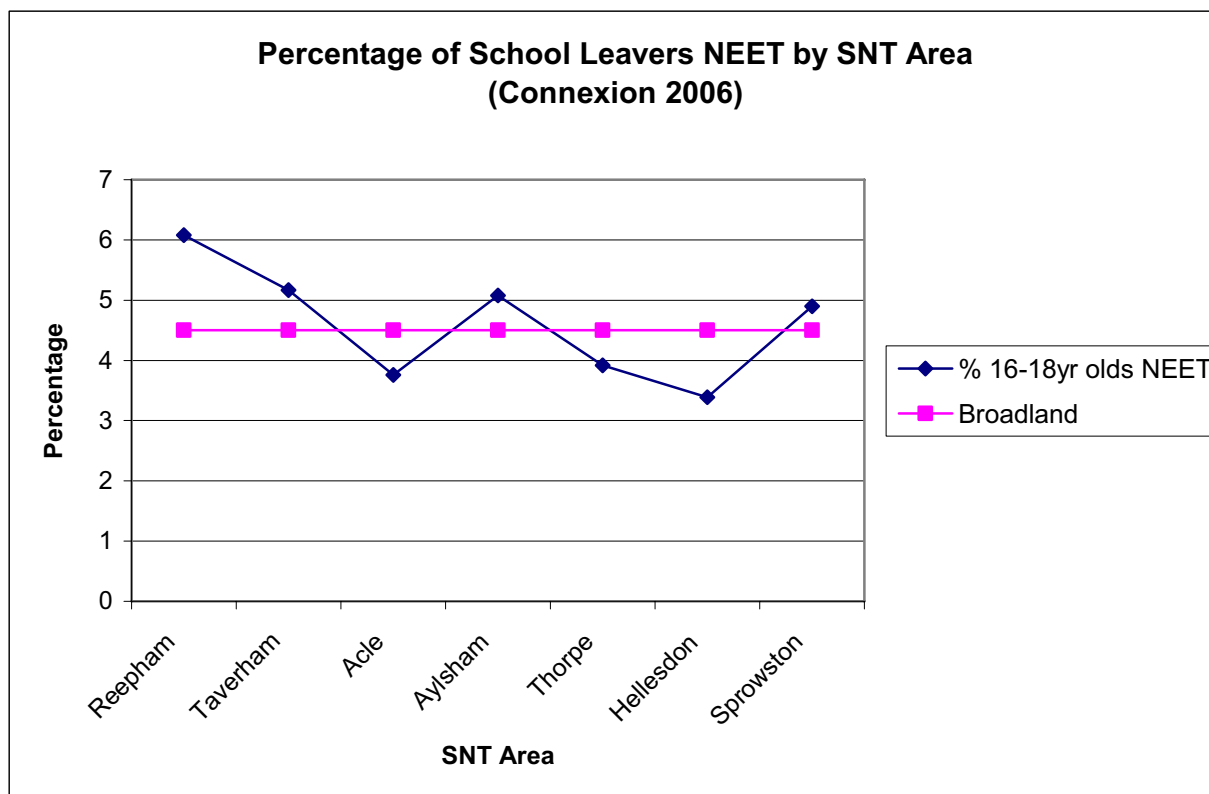
GCSEs A*-C

Norfolk Connexions 2006 reports on the achievements and activities of year 11 students. According to the 2006 report Hellesdon SNT area had one of the lowest achievement percentages of students obtaining 5 or more GCSEs A*-C including Maths and English (49.5%). The SNT area also has one of the lowest percentage for achieving 5 or more GCSEs A*-C or equivalent (61%) compared to the other Broadland SNT areas. Both these percentages are lower than the Broadland average for GCSE results, but they are above the Norfolk average.



NEET

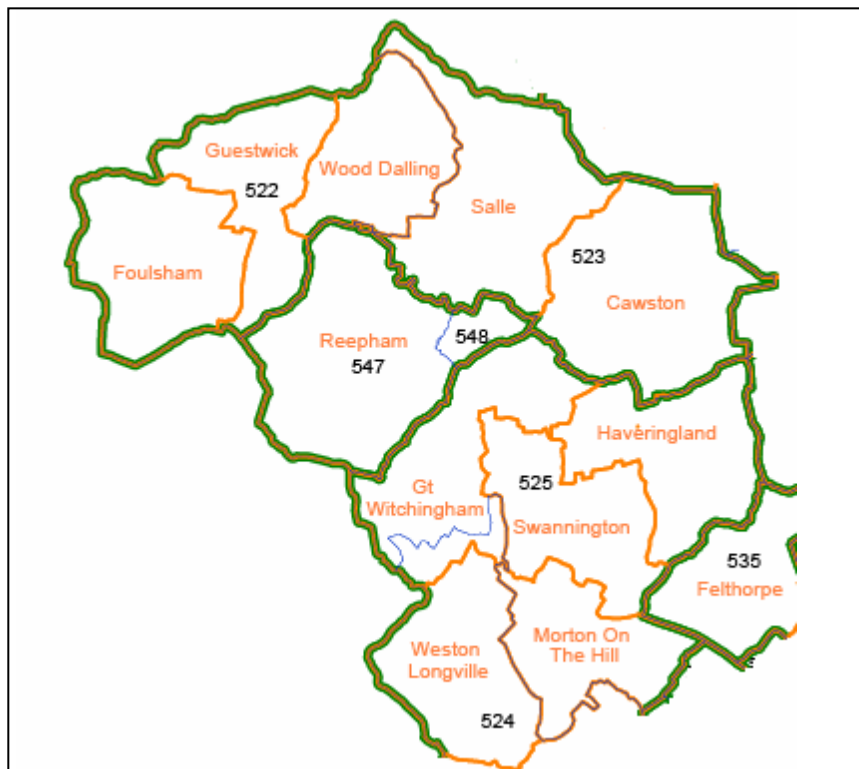
Connexions 2006 reports that of 16-18 Year olds only 3.39% were classed as NEET (not in education, employment or training). This is the lowest percentage of NEET compared to the other Broadland SNT areas (Norfolk Connexions 2006).



Connexions 2006 also notes that Hellesdon has the third highest percentage of year 11 pupils becoming unemployed (Connexions 2006).

Profile for Reepham SNT Area

Geography



The Reepham SNT area includes:

- Attlebridge including Morton on the Hill
- Cawston
- Felthorpe
- Foulsham
- Great Witchingham
- Guestwick
- Haveringland
- Heydon
- Reepham
- Swannington
- Weston Longville
- Wood Dalling

Population

According to the 2001 Census Reepham has the lowest persons per hectare figure compared to the other Broadland SNT areas, (0.52) (2001 Census)

Diversity

The 2005 ONS calculate Reepham SNT area to have a population of 8055 which is the lowest population number of all the SNT areas in Broadland. This figure can be broken into male and female divisions which shows that there are slightly more females in the area than males (4096 and 3959 respectively).

The 2001 Census also identifies that Reepham has the lowest percentage of black/minority group residents (0.5%) and also that 3.08% of people in the SNT area were born outside of the UK (2001 census).

Furthermore the 2001 Census finds that Reepham SNT has the highest percentage of 45-64 year olds compared to the other Broadland SNT areas.

Feeling Safe

According to the Safer Neighbourhood Team in Reepham tackling anti-social behaviour is a key priority.

Ease of Access

Deprivation

In 2007 8.41% of households had an income under 10K, 30.39% had an income under 20K and 69.6% had an income over 20K, (CACI 2007). According to the DWP 2007 1.16% of 16-59 year olds were unemployed claimants. 5.70% were claiming incapacity/severe disability allowance. 65.29% of households in 2007 claimed to be "well off" (CACI 2007) 31.06% "comfortably off" and 3.65% "hard pressed". Also 2.29% of all 16-74 year olds in 2001 were unemployed and of all 16-74 year olds who were unemployed 35.36% were aged between 16 and 24 (2001 Census).

Travel

Of 16-74 year olds in employment 69.07% travelled to their fixed place of work via car or van. 4.41 % travel by bus or coach and 0.71% travel to work via rail. The 2001 Census also identifies that 42.76% of all households owned one car or van whilst 12.38% of households had no car or van as modes of transport.

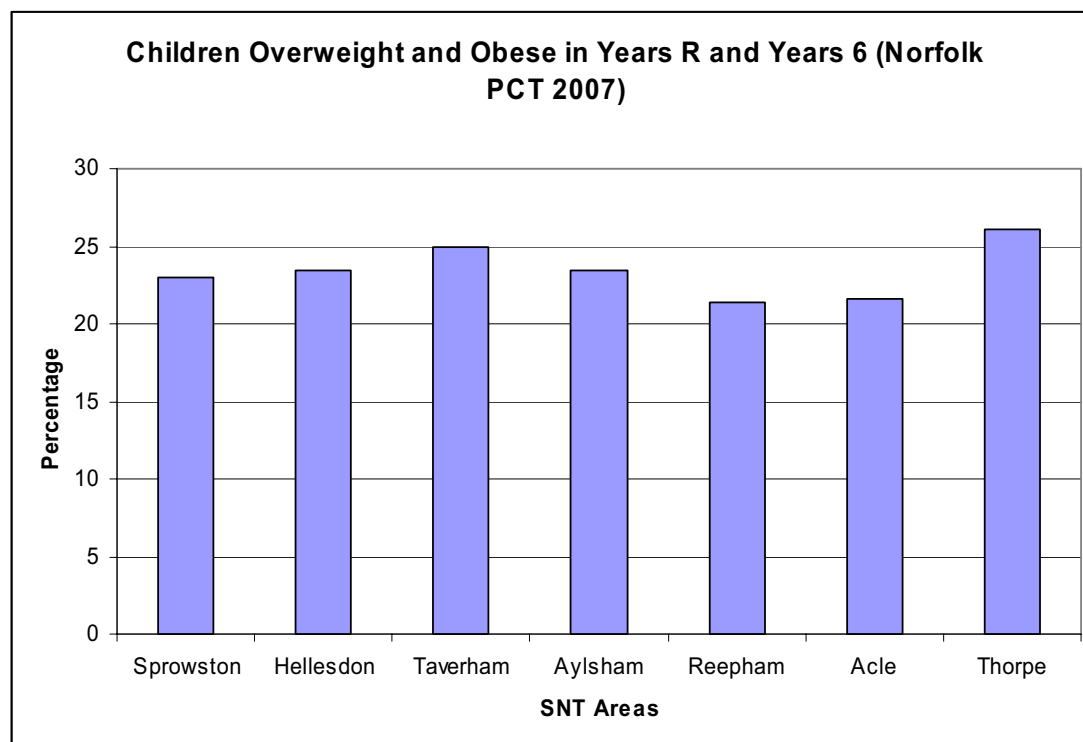
Good Health

The 2001 Census figures report on the peoples' health with SNT areas. The results show that in Reepham 7.48% of people claim their health to be "not good", whilst 16.92% of 16-74 year olds claim to have a limiting long-term

illness and 4.15% of 16-74 year olds are reportedly permanently sick or disabled, (2001 census).

Young People

The 2007 Norfolk PCT examines child health by examining overweight and obese levels in children from years Reception and years 6. In the Reepham SNT area the data shows that 21.4% of children in years Reception and 6 are obese and overweight. This is the lowest percentage of child obesity amongst Broadland SNT areas (Norfolk PCT 2007).



Decent Homes

Number of Dwellings

The 2006 report by the Department of Communities and Local Authorities calculates the Reepham SNT area to have the lowest amount of dwellings compared to other Broadland SNT areas, with 3567 dwellings (Dept CLA 2006).

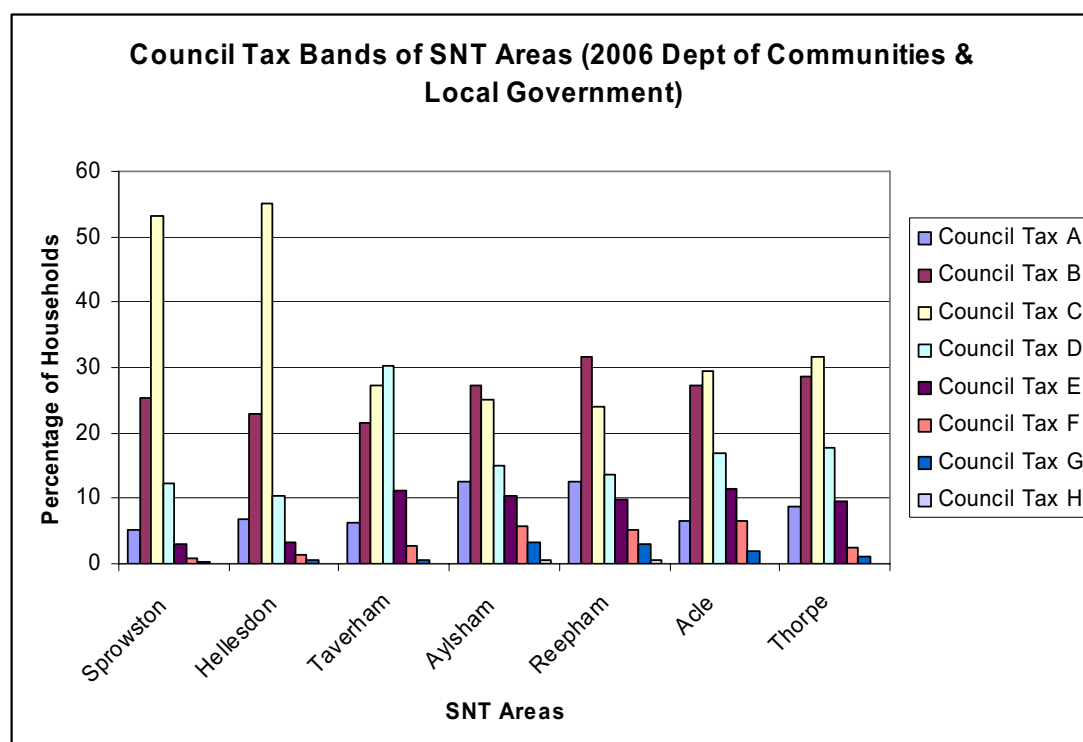
Ownership

The dwellings available in the Reepham SNT area can be categorised by their tenure. The Reepham SNT area has 71.66% of its properties owner occupied, however this is the lowest owner occupied percentage of all the SNT areas in Broadland. 10.32% of the dwellings in the Reepham SNT are Social Rented properties which is the highest percentage of social rented properties compared to the other SNT areas and Reepham SNT area also has 18.02% of

its properties rented privately, which is subsequently the highest percentage of private rented properties of all the SNT areas in Broadland (2001 Census).

Affordable Homes

According to the data provided by the Dept CLA 2006, Reepham SNT area is made up of 31.57% of properties under council tax band B, this is the highest percentage of council tax band B properties compared to the other SNT areas. Reepham SNT area also has the highest percentage of properties under council tax band G and H (2.97% and 0.58% respectively).



Our Potential

Adult Numeracy/Literacy

According to the 2001 census 29.28% of 16-74 year olds in the area had no qualifications.

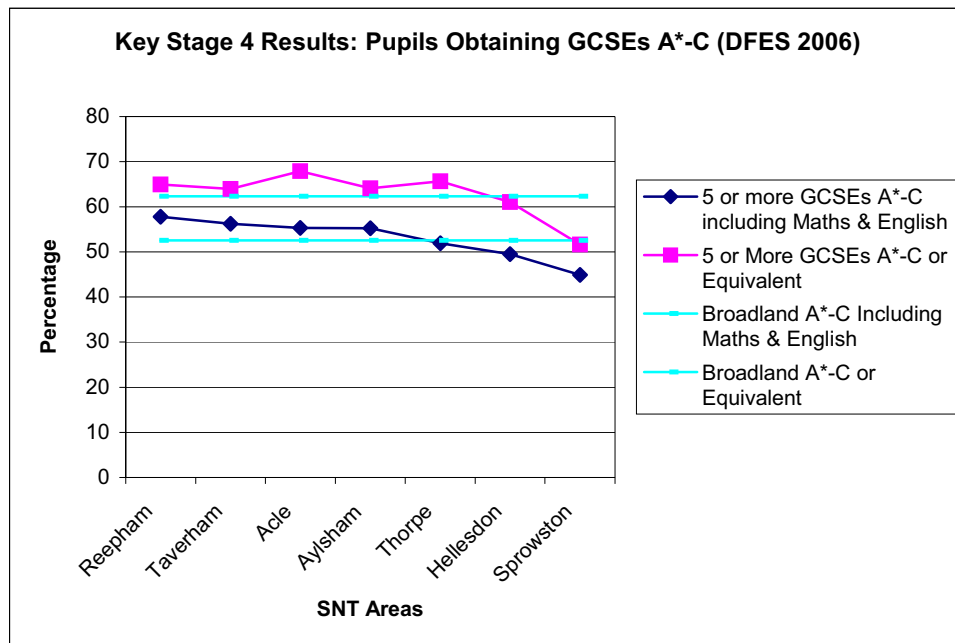
Number of Schools

Reepham SNT area has 3 Primary/Junior schools as well as 1 High School. These are:

- Foulsham Primary School
- Cawston VC Primary School
- Great Witchingham CE VA Primary School
- Reepham High School

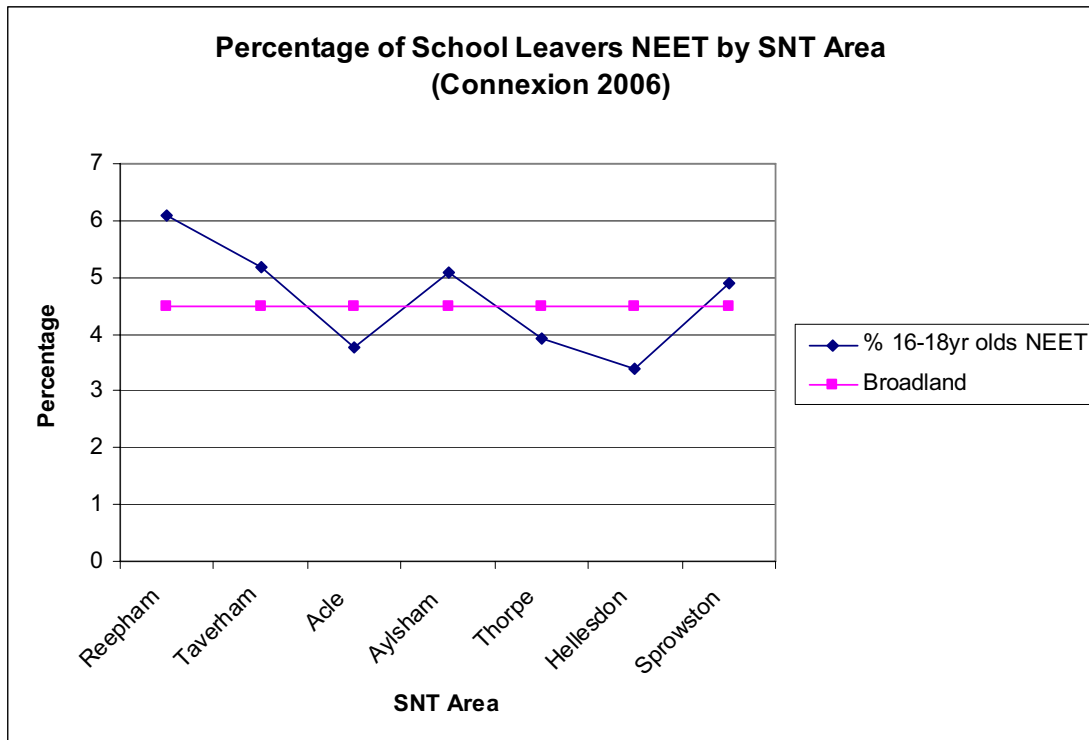
GCSEs A*-C

Norfolk Connexions 2006 report on the number of pupils leaving school after year 11 and their subsequent movements. The 2006 data shows that 57.8% of year 11 pupils gained 5 or more GCSEs A*-C including Maths and English, and 64.9% of pupils gained 5 or more GCSEs A*-C or equivalent. These percentages are higher than the Broadland and Norfolk averages (Connexions 2006).

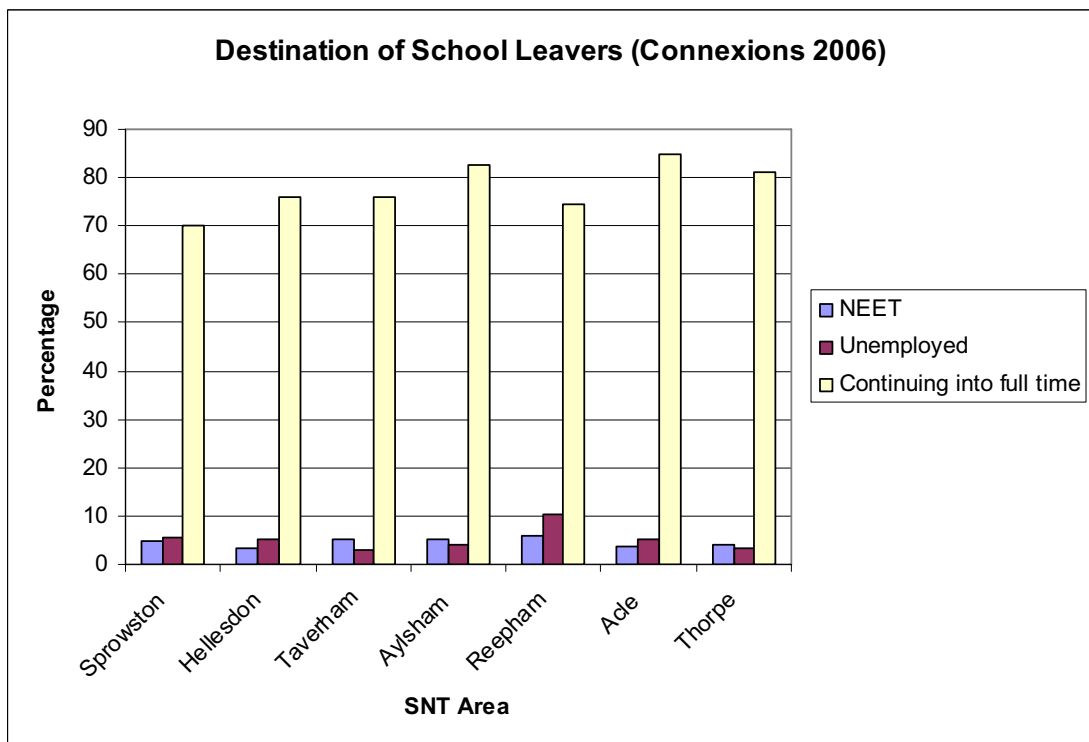


NEET

Connexions 2006 also reported on the Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) statistics. In the Reepham SNT area 6.08% of 16-18 year olds were categorised as NEET, which is the highest percentage of NEET 16-18 year olds when compared to other Broadland SNT areas.

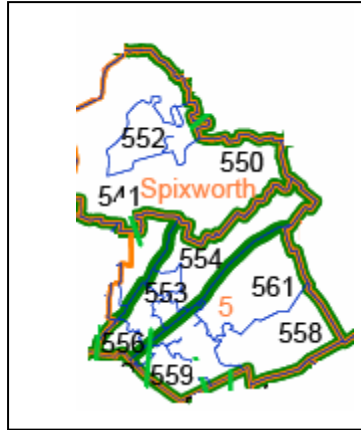


Connexion 2006 subsequently discovered that Reepham SNT has the highest percentage of year 11 school leavers becoming unemployed.



Profile for Sprowston Safer Neighbourhood Team

Geography



The Sprowston SNT area includes:

- Old Catton
- Sprowston
- Spixworth

Population

Of all the Broadland SNT areas, Sprowston SNT has the second largest persons per hectare ratio at 12.41, (Thorpe St Andrew has the highest persons per hectare) (2001 Census). The 2005 ONS also reports the population of Sprowston SNT to be 24,302 which is also the second highest population figure amongst the SNT areas.

Diversity

The 2001 Census population total of 23,763 was represented by 11,594 males and 12,169 females. The population structure can also be broken down into age categories whereby 24.37% of all people in 2001 were aged between 45 and 64. 16-29 year olds make up the smallest category in the Sprowston SNT 14.28%. The 2001 Census also identifies Sprowston SNT as having the lowest percentage of 85+ year olds (1.71%).

1.58% of the Sprowston SNT area population recorded in 2001 were of black and minority groups and 2.98% of the population in sprowston SNT were born outside of the UK (2001 Census).

Feeling Safe

The residents of the Sprowston SNT area identify two main priorities for their Safer Neighbourhood Teams to tackle. These are the issues of Anti-social behaviour and Criminal damage.

Ease of Access

Deprivation

In 2007 8.6% of households had an income under 10K. 30.96% had an income under 20K and 69.03% had an income over 20K (CACI 2007). According to the DWP 2007 1.07% of 16-59 year olds were unemployed claimants. 5.06% of benefit claimants were claiming incapacity/severe disability allowance. 32.32% of households in 2007 reported to being “well off” (CACI 2007) 60.80% were “comfortably off” and 6.88% were “hard pressed”.

Also, in 2001, 1.85% of all 16-74 year olds in the Sprowston SNT were unemployed and of all 16-74 year olds who were unemployed 20.97% were ages between 16 and 24 (2001 Census).

Travel

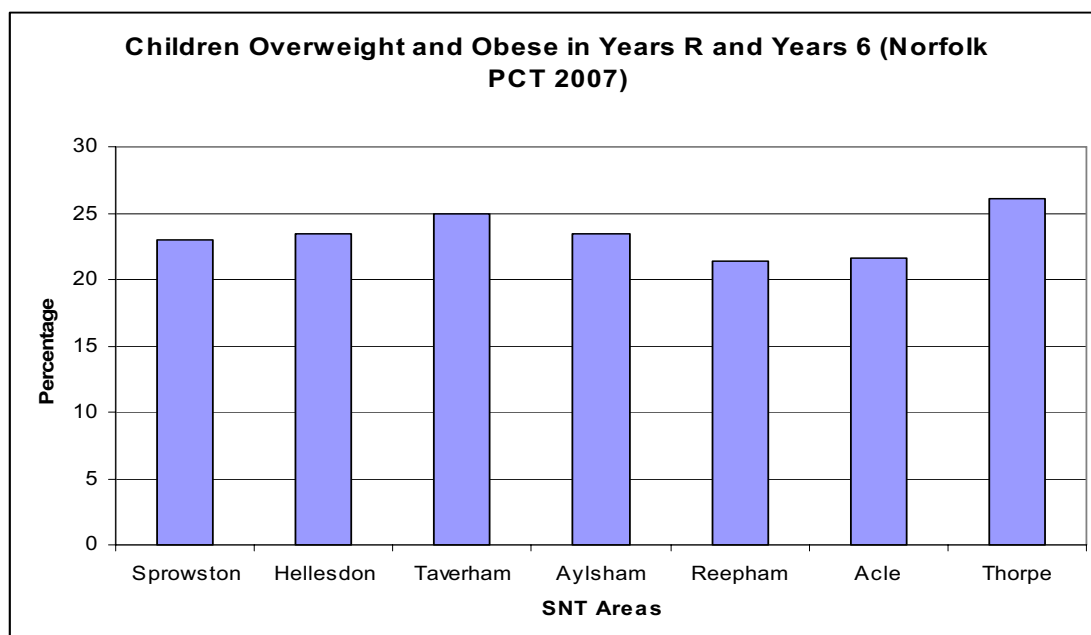
Of 16-74 year olds in employment 67.32% travel to a fixed place of work by vehicle, 9.59% travel by bus or coach and 0.4% travel by rail (2001 Census). 53.30% of households were also reported to own at least 1 car/van, and 14.63% of households reported to have no cars/vans (2001 Census).

Good Health

The 2001 Census reports that 7.45% of all 16-74 year olds in Sprowston SNT class their health as ‘not good’. 11.68% of all 16-74 year olds are classed as having a limiting long-term illness and 3.57% of 16-74 year olds are classed as permanently sick/disabled.

Young People

According to the Norfolk PCT 2007 the Sprowston SNT area has a slightly lower percentage of cases of children being obese/overweight in years Reception(R) and Years 6 than the overall percentage found in Broadland. (Sprowston SNT =23.04% Broadland = 23.41%). (Norfolk PCT 2007).



Decent Homes

Number of Dwellings

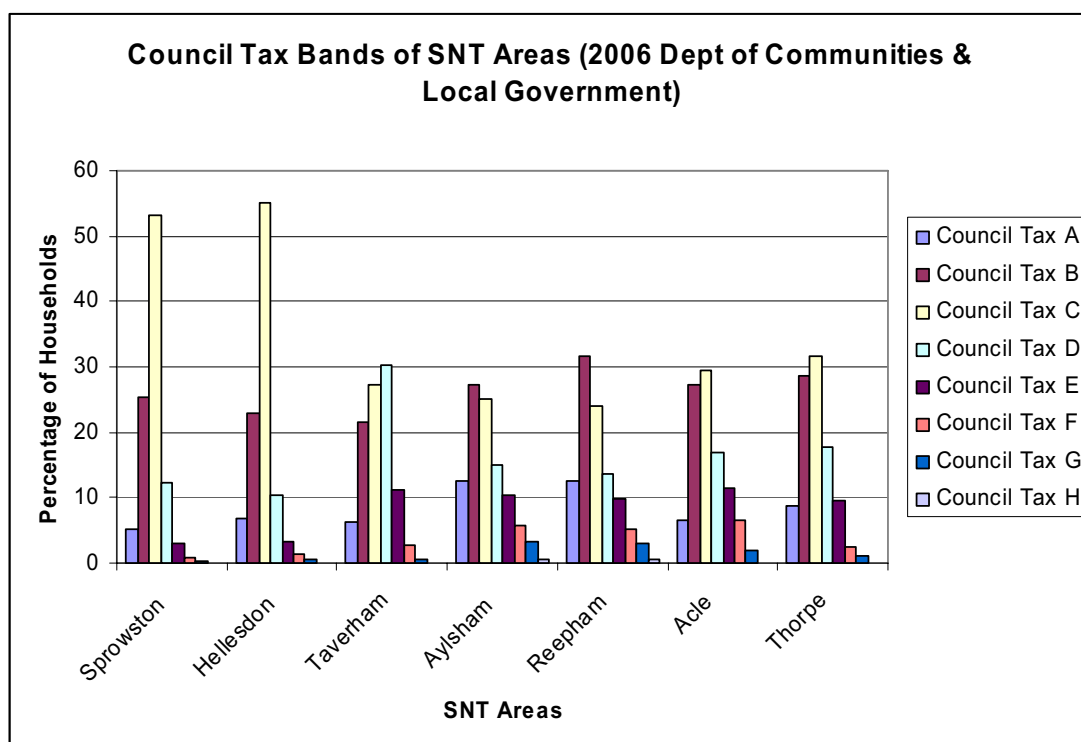
There are 10,854 dwellings in the Sprowston SNT area according to the 2006 Department CLA which is the second highest amount of dwellings in the SNT areas in Broadland (only Thorpe St Andrews SNT area has more dwellings).

Ownership

The housing tenure of the dwellings in the Sprowston SNT area were calculated in the 2001 Census. The Census found that the Sprowston SNT area has the highest percentage of owner occupied housing than any other Broadland SNT area (87.19%). The area also has the lowest number of Social Landlord rented properties as well as Private rented properties (6.31% and 6.50% respectively), (2001 Census).

Affordable Homes

The 2006 Dept. of Communities & Local Government report that the dwellings in the Sprowston SNT area are by majority in Council Tax Band C (53.07%). The second highest rated Council Tax Band in the area is Council Tax Band B. It also states that the area contains the lowest percentage of dwellings in Council Tax Band F than any other Broadland SNT area (0.91%), (2006 Dept. CLA). The data subsequently shows that Sprowston has the lowest percentage of council tax band A in the Broadland SNT areas (2006 Dept CLA).



Our Potential

Adult Numeracy/Literacy

According to the 2001 census 30.22% of 16-74 year olds had no qualifications. This is the second highest level of 16-74 year olds having no qualifications when compared to the other Broadland SNT areas.

Number of Schools

There are 13 Primary/Junior schools in the area as well as 1 High school. These are:

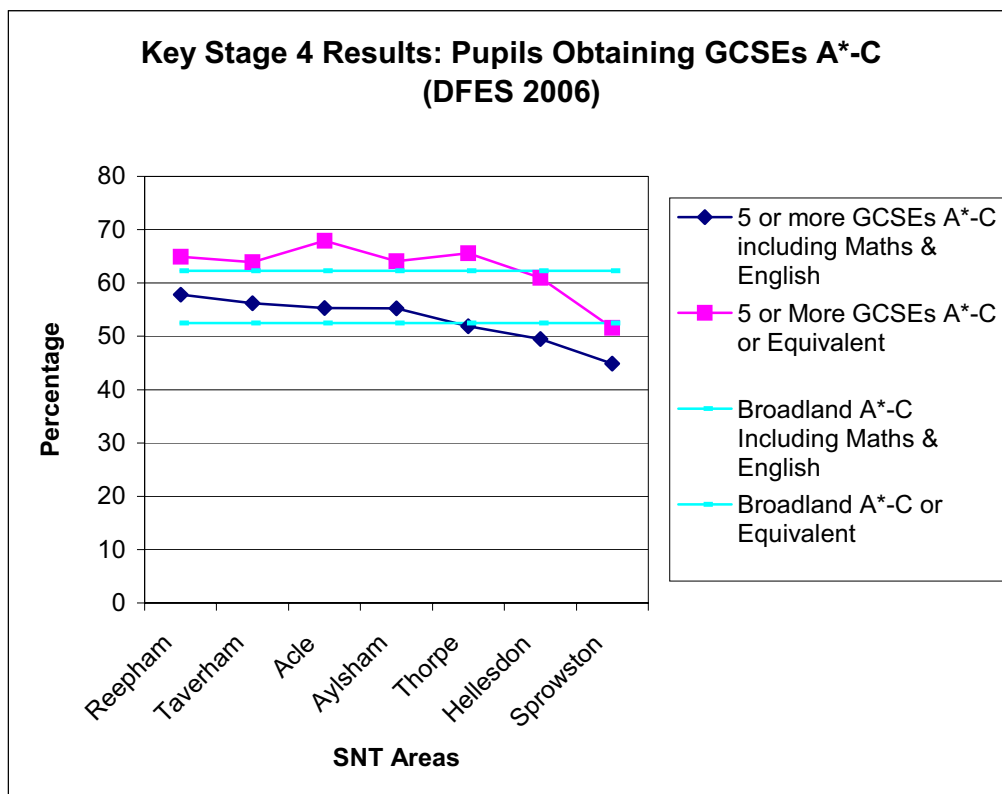
- Old Catton CE Junior School
- Hall School (Old Catton)
- Garrick Green Infant School (Old Catton)
- Lodge Lane Infant School (Old Catton)
- Catton Grove Primary School (Old Catton)
- Sparhawk Infant School & Nursery
- Cecil Gowing Infant School
- Spixworth Infant School
- Sprowston Junior School
- White Woman Lane Junior School
- Falcon Junior School
- Sprowston Infant School
- Sprowston Community High School

GCSEs A*-C

Norfolk Connexions 2006 reports on the destination of year 11 school leavers in SNT areas, and identifies Sprowston SNT as having the lowest percentage of year 11 school leavers continuing into full time education 69.96%. This is 14.96% less than Thorpe St Andrew which has the highest amount of year 11 school leavers continuing into full time education.

Connexions also noted that in the Sprowston SNT area 5.7% of school leavers were unemployed, only the Reepham SNT area has a higher level of unemployed school leavers at 10.23%. (Connexions 2006).

The DFES also examines Key Stage 4 results in 2006. From these findings it is evident that Sprowston SNT has the lowest Broadland SNT percentage of pupils obtaining 5 or more A*-C GCSEs including Maths and English, at 44.9%. Also Sprowston SNT has the lowest Broadland SNT percentage of pupils obtaining 5 or more GCSEs A*-C or equivalent (51.6%). Although these figures are also lower than the overall percentages of Broadland (52.5% and 62.3% respectively) they are over the percentages provided at the Norfolk Level (44.8% and 55.7% respectively).



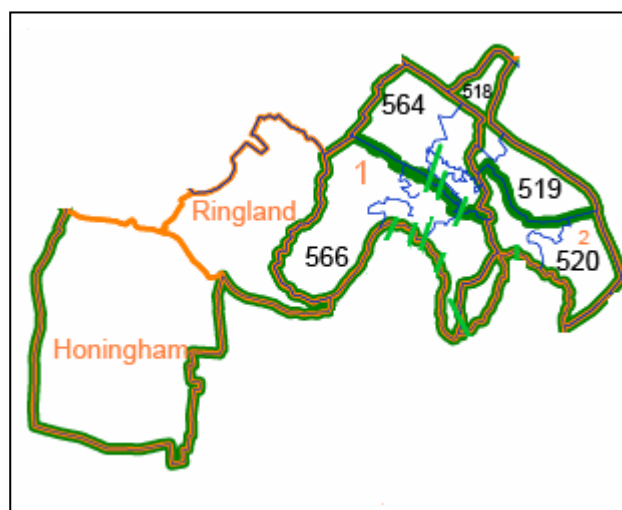
NEET

According to the information provided by Norfolk Connexions 4.90% of 16-18year olds are classed as NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training)

in the Sprowston SNT area. This is just above the Broadland average of 4.5% (Connexions 2006).

Profile for Taverham Safer Neighbourhood Team

Geography



The Taverham SNT (area B31) includes:

- Ringland
- Taverham
- Honingham
- Drayton

It is located on the fringe of Broadland District Council. It is surrounded by Broadland areas; Weston Longville, Morton on the Hill, Attlebridge, Felthorpe, Honsford and Hellsdon, as well as parishes belonging to Breckland, Norwich and South Norfolk Councils.

Population

According to the 2001 Census statistics, Taverham SNT has 6.04 persons per hectare. The total population figures provided by ONS 2005 calculate a population of 15,957 people.

Diversity

The population total can be broken down into male and female categories whereby 48.96% of the population (7793) are male and 51.04% (8065) female.

Minority and ethnic groups can also be identified and according to the 2001 census 1.58% of the population were in black/minority groups and 3.75% of the population were born outside the UK.

The 2001 Census also shows that Taverham SNT area has the highest percentage of 0-15year olds, 16-24 year olds and 25-44 year olds when

compared to the other Broadland SNT areas. The data also shows that Taverham SNT has the lowest percentage of 65-74 year olds and 75-84 year olds (2001 Census).

71.85% of people over the age of 16 in a household were living as a couple, 2.2% higher than the Broadland figure of 70.30%. 59.49% were either married or remarried which can be compared to 60.52% in Broadland (1.7% lower). In addition to these figures it is evident that the Taverham SNT area has a 9.9% higher amount of single/never married population than Broadland as a whole.

The percentage of lone parent households with dependent children is 14.1% higher in the Taverham area than Broadland, with a percentage of 4.53%.

Feeling Safe

The residents in the Taverham SNT area have identified three main priorities for the Safer neighbourhood team to tackle. These are; to continue the evolution of “Taverham Massive” to sustain reductions of criminal damage, tackle inconsiderate and illegal parking outside schools and to reduce the levels of anti-social behaviour.

Ease of Access

Deprivation

There are 6,811 households in the Taverham area, 6.67% of which have an income under 10K. 25.37% have an income under 20K and 74.62% have an income over 20K (CACI 2007).

0.70% of 16-59 year olds were job seekers allowance claimants according to the DWP 2007 figures. Of the 9,518 16-59 year olds in the area 4.97% claimed to be sick and disabled claimants, whilst 0.86% of 16-59 year olds were unemployed claimants.

In 2007 61.29% of households in the area were “well off” and 38.71% were comfortably off” (CACI/ACORN Lifestyle categories).

The 2001 census states that of all the unemployed 16-74 year olds, 20.75% were aged between 16-24. Furthermore 13.72% of all 16-74 year olds were retired and economically inactive.

Travel

Of 16-74 year olds in employment 74.71% travel to work by vehicle, 7.70% travel by bus or coach and 0.45% travel by rail (2001 census). 49.32% of

households in the area reported to have 1 car or van and 42.79% had 2 or more cars or vans.

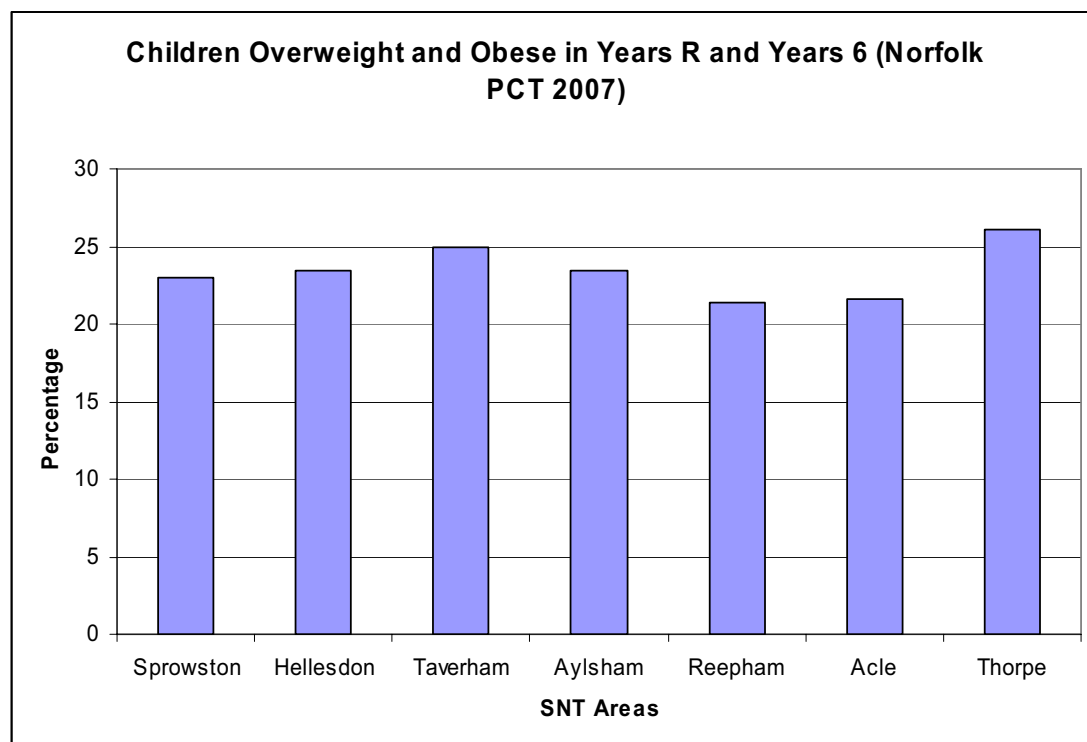
The A47 goes through the Honingham area providing good access to Great Yarmouth, Dereham and Swaffham.

Good Health

3.01% of 16-74 year olds in the area were classed as permanently sick or disabled and 10.16% of working age people classed themselves to have a limiting long term illness. 6.31% of people in SNT area claimed their health was not good (2001 Census).

Young People

The 2007 Norfolk PCT statistics for children overweight and obese in years Reception and years 6 shows that Taverham SNT has one of the highest percentage levels of childhood overweight and obesity when compared to the other Broadland SNT areas. 24.97% of children in years Reception and 6 were overweight and obese.



Decent Homes

Number of Dwellings

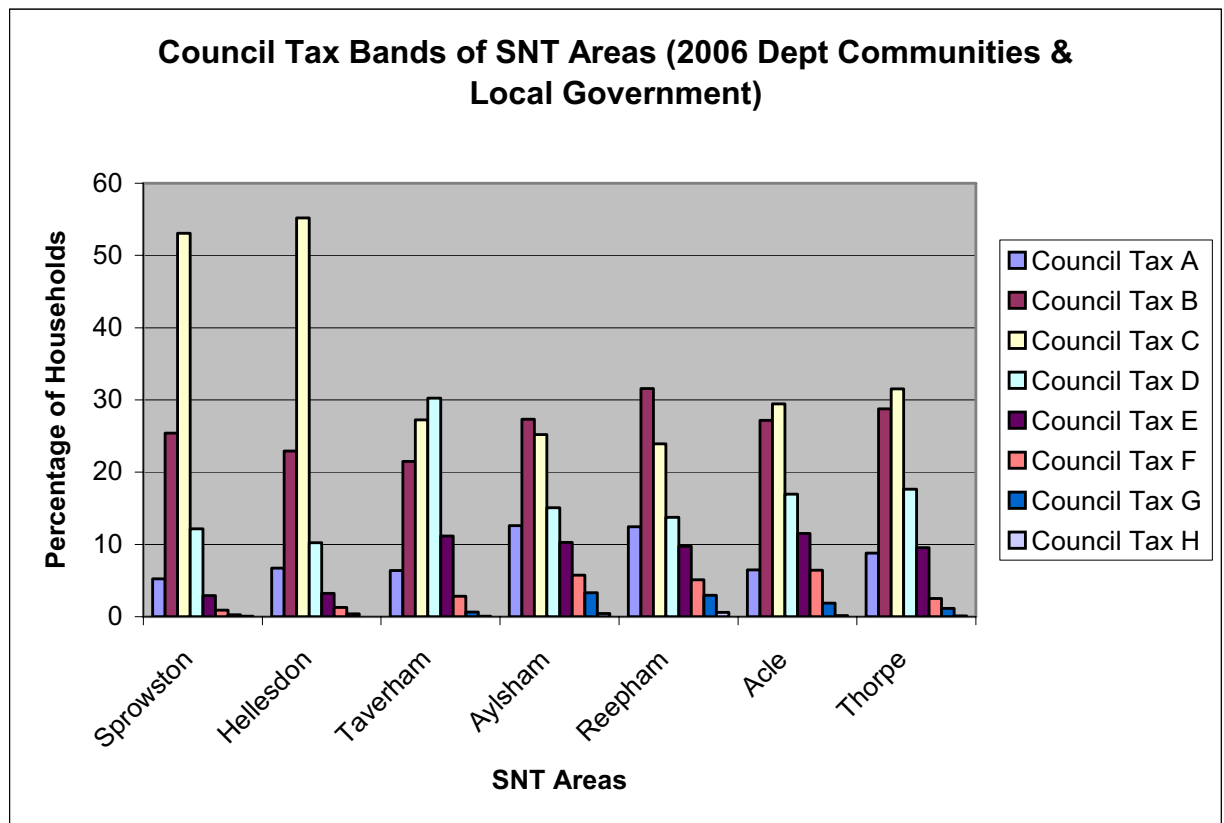
Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) 2006 reports there was a total of 6,730 dwellings in the area.

Ownership

The ownership of the dwellings in the area can be categorised as either owner occupied, social rented or private rented. In the Taverham SNT area 86.57% of the properties were owner occupied which is one of the highest levels of owner occupancy amongst the Broadland SNT areas. 6.4% of the properties were social rented which is subsequently one of the lowest social rented percentages compared to other areas of Broadland and 7.03% of properties were private rented (2001 Census).

Affordable Homes

The dwellings can also be categorised into the council tax bands; in the Taverham SNT area 6.37% were Band A, 21.52% Band B, 27.22% Band C, 30.23% Band D. 0.04% of the dwellings were classed under Band H. This shows that the Taverham SNT area has the highest percentage of properties classed as Council Tax D when compared to the other Broadland SNT areas (Dept CLA 2006).



Our Potential

Adult Numeracy/Literacy

In the Taverham area 20.30% of the 11,558 people aged 16-74 had no qualifications. This is the lowest percentage of people with no qualifications compared to the other Broadland SNT areas. 24.33% of the 16-74 year olds had their highest qualification obtained at level 2 (5+ O Levels or 5+ GCSEs grade 1) this is 12.1% higher compared to 21.70% in Broadland. In 2006 there were 206 year 11 school leavers, 3.11% of which are unemployed (2001 Census).

Of working age people 55.57% of females and 92.43% of males worked full time hours (more than 30 hours a week) (2001 Census).

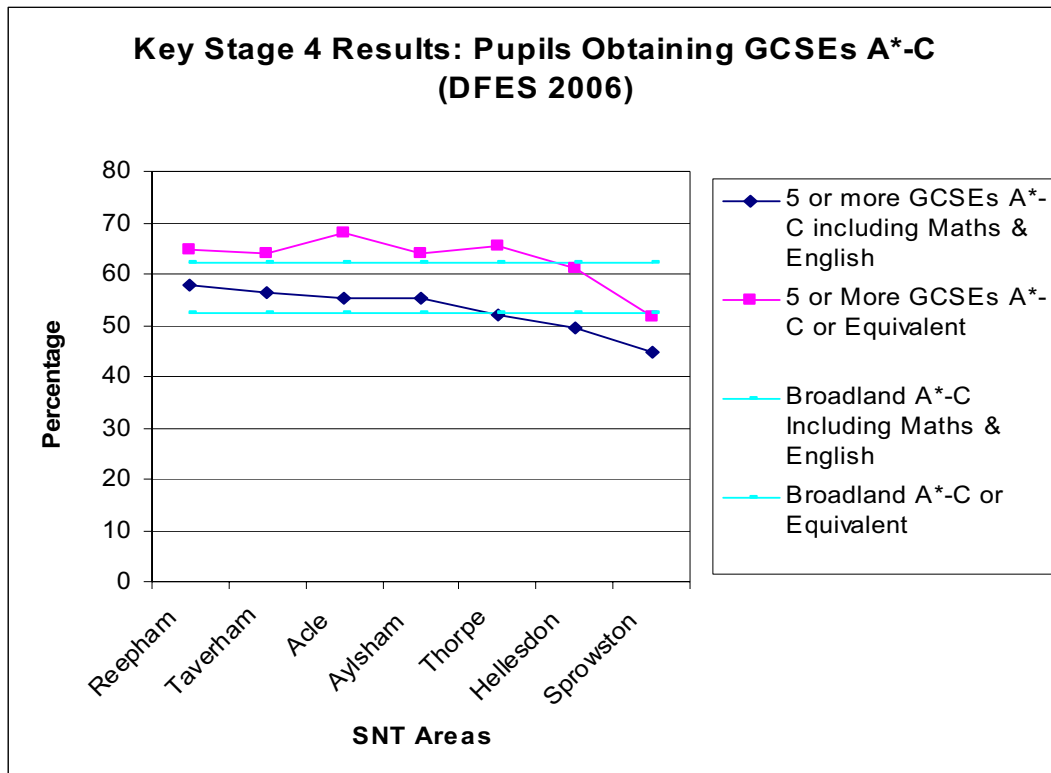
Number of Schools

Taverham SNT area has 5 Primary/Junior schools and 1 high school. These are:

- Drayton CE VC Junior School
- Drayton Community School
- Ghost Hill Infant & Nursery
- Taverham Junior School
- Nightingale Infant School
- Taverham High School

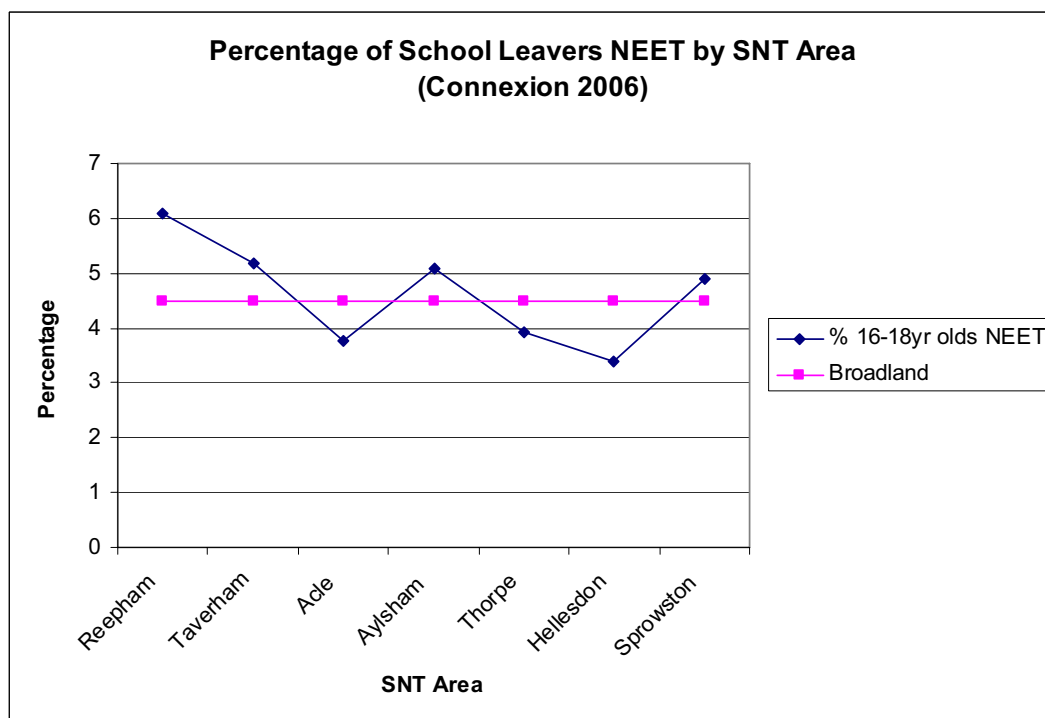
GCSEs A*-C

Norfolk Connexions 2006 acknowledges the activities of pupils leaving year 11 and the qualifications they have obtained. According to their report 56.2% of year 11 pupils gained 5 or more GCSEs A*-C including Maths and English, which is one of the highest levels when compared to other Broadland SNT areas and is also 11.4% higher than the Norfolk average. Furthermore, 63.9% of pupils gained 5 or more GCSEs A*-C or equivalent which is 12.3% higher than Sprowston SNT area.



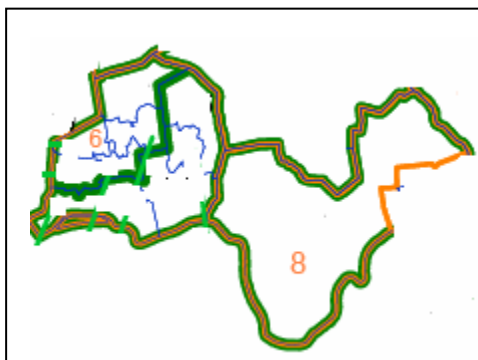
NEET

According to the information provided by Connexions 2006, 5.17% of 16-18 year olds were classed as NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training) in Taverham SNT, which is one of the highest percentages of NEET amongst the Broadland SNT areas (Connexions 2006).



Profile for Thorpe St Andrew SNT

Geography



The Thorpe St Andrew SNT Area includes:

- Thorpe St Andrew
- Postwick

Population

According to the 2001 Census statistics, Thorpe SNT area has the highest person per hectare figures when compared to the other Broadland SNT areas (15.34 persons per hectare). The total population figures reported by the ONS in 2005 calculate a number of 14,746 people in the area.

Diversity

The population total of 14,746 can be broken down into male and female categories. This shows that there is a higher amount of females in the area than males, (7681 females and 7065 males) (2005 ONS).

From the 2001 Census black/minority groups can also be identified in the SNT areas. Thorpe SNT area has the largest number of black/minority groups amongst the Broadland SNT areas with 1.73%. The 2001 Census also indicates that 3.83% of the population in Thorpe SNT were born outside the UK.

The 2001 Census also shows the age structure of Thorpe SNT area. 25-44 year olds make up the largest group in the Thorpe SNT. Thorpe SNT also has the lowest percentage of 45-64 year olds living in the area compared to the other Broadland SNT areas (2001 Census).

Feeling Safe

The residents in the Thorpe St Andrew SNT area regard Alcohol provision to juveniles, Cyclist riding on pavements and Vehicle speeding as the main priorities to be tackled in their area.

Ease of Access

Deprivation

In 2007 7.47% of households had an income under 10K. 27.35% had an income under 20K and 72.64% had an income over 20K (CACI 2007) According to the 2007 DWP 1.37% of the population in Thorpe SNT were unemployed claimants. 5.84% were disability claimants. Also 41.91% of households in 2007 reported to being “well off” (CACI 2007) 46.52 were “comfortably off” and 11.57% were “hard pressed”.

2.19% of 16-74 year olds in 2001 census were unemployed and of all 16-74 year old unemployed people 22.58 were aged between 16 and 24 (2001 census).

Travel

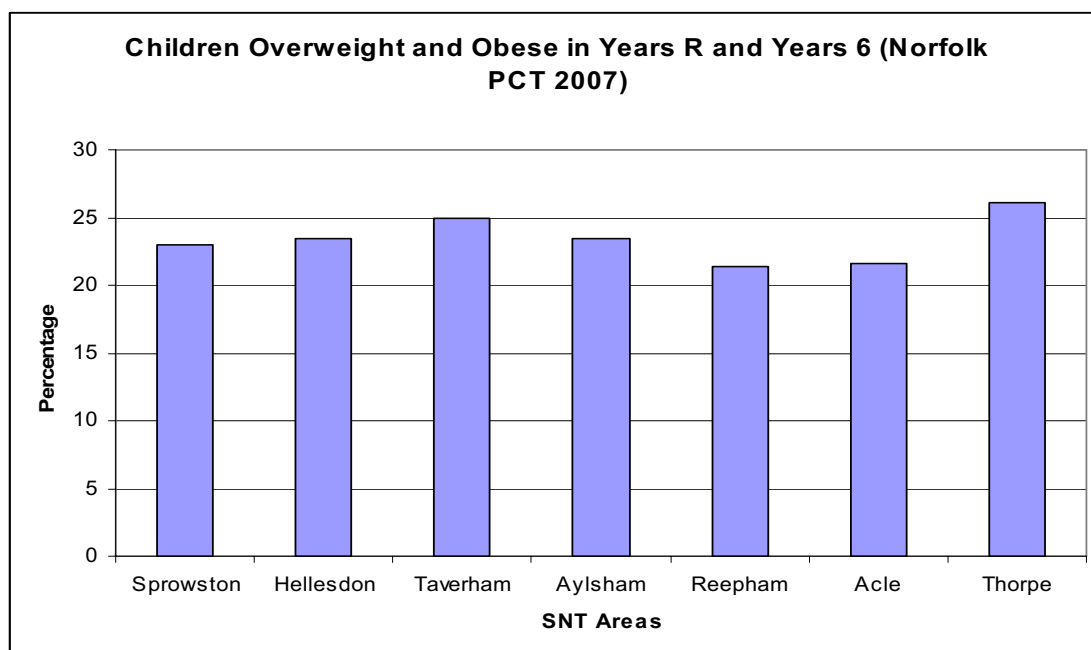
Of 16-74 year olds in full time employment 69.67% travelled to their fixed place of work by car or van. 8.72% travelled via bus or coach and 0.99% travelled to work by rail (2001 Census). 51.13% of all households in the Thorpe SNT area reported to owning one car or van whilst 16.40% reported not having a car or van (2001 Census).

Good Health

The 2001 Census report shows that generally health is regarded as good in the Thorpe SNT area with only 8.04% of 16-74 year olds stating their health as “not good”. The statistics also identify that 17.64% of 16-74 year olds claim to have a limiting long-term illness and 3.34% of 16-74 year olds are permanently sick/disabled. This is one of the lowest percentages of permanently sick/disabled groups amongst the Broadland SNT areas, only Taverham SNT area has a lower rate (3.01%) (2001 Census).

Young People

The 2007 Norfolk PCT statistics for children overweight and obese in years Reception and years 6 shows that Thorpe SNT area has the highest amount of overweight/obese child cases than any other SNT area in Broadland. 26.12% of children in the age group were classified as overweight and obese which is 4.72% higher than the Reepham SNT area (2007 Norfolk PCT).



Decent Homes

Number of Dwellings

The 2006 report by the Department of Communities and Local Authorities states that Thorpe SNT area has 6,611 dwellings which is 4,243 dwellings less than the Sprowston SNT area.

Ownership

According to the 2001 Census the dwellings in the Thorpe SNT area are mostly owner occupied, with 83.57% owning the property they reside in. 9.24% of properties in the area are rented by social landlords and 7.25% of properties are rented from a private landlord.

Affordable Homes

The 2006 report by the Department of Communities and Local Government states that Council Tax band C is the most common council tax band in the Thorpe St Andrew SNT area. 28.75% of dwellings are classed as Council tax band B and 17.65% of homes are classed as band D (Dept CLA 2006).

Our Potential

Adult Numeracy/Literacy

According to the 2001 Census 24.63% of 16-74 year olds had no qualifications.

Number of Schools

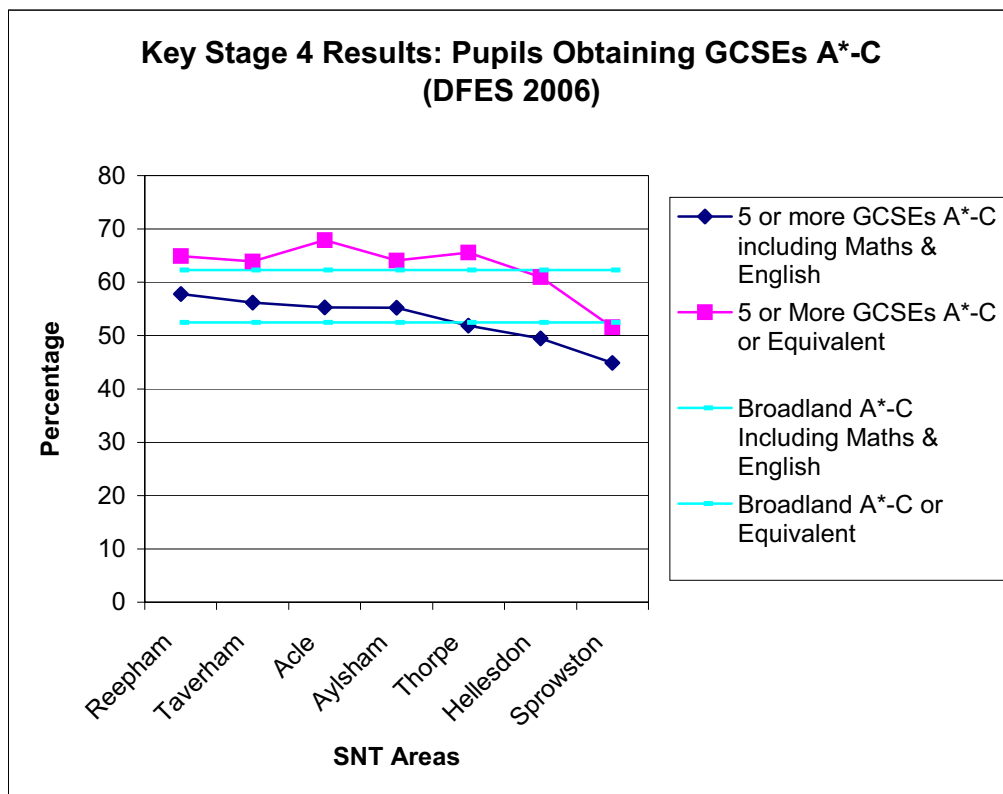
There are 3 Primary/Junior schools in the area and 1 high school. These are:

- Dussindale Primary School
- Hillside Avenue Primary & Nursery School
- St William's Primary School
- Thorpe St Andrew School (High School)

GCSEs A*-C

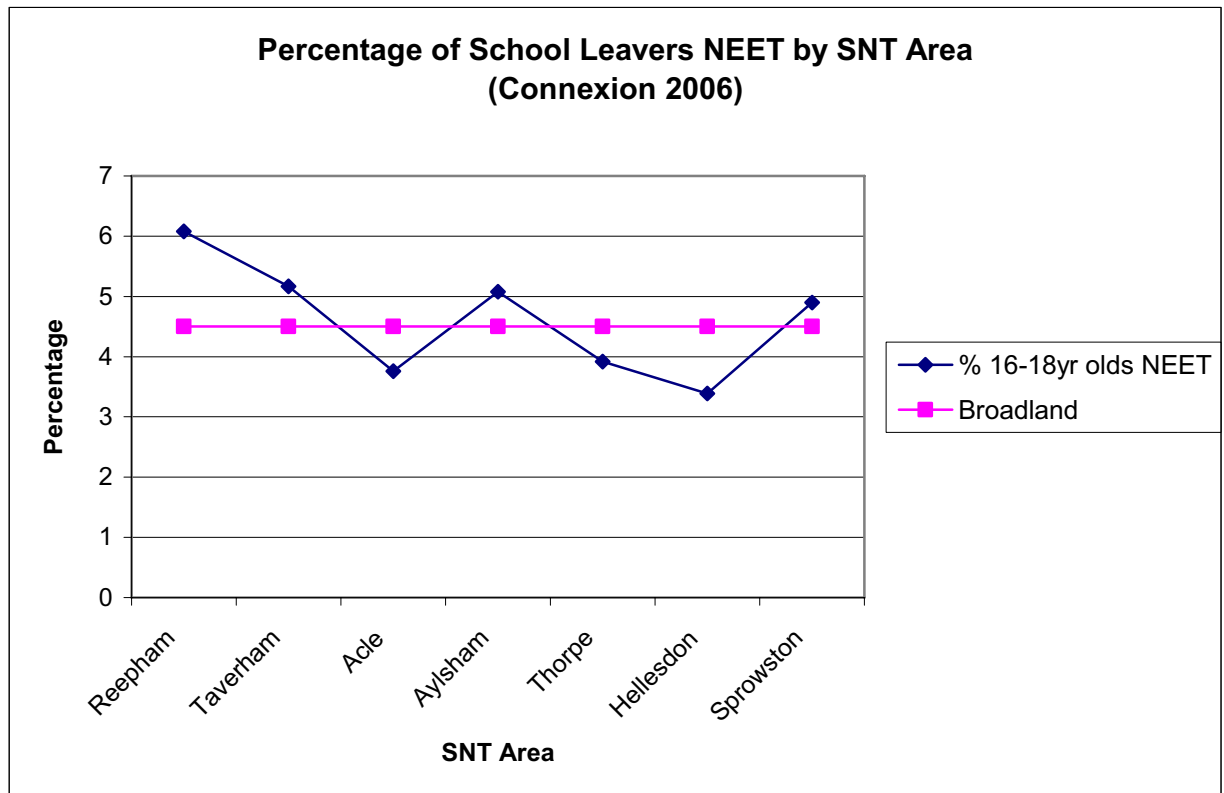
The Norfolk connexions 2006 report acknowledges the whereabouts of pupils and the grades they have achieved at and after year 11. From the report Connexions notes that in the Thorpe SNT area 51.9% of year 11 pupils gained 5 or more GCSEs A*-C including Maths and English. The report also notes that despite the GCSEs A*-C including Maths and English being low the number of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs A*-C or equivalent is 65.6% which is one of the highest results in the Broadland SNT areas.

Furthermore Connexions also monitor the choices pupils make once leaving year 11 and from the report 81.31% of pupils continued into full time education. There was only 3.48% of year 11 pupils who became categorised as unemployed which is one of the lowest percentages of the Broadland SNT areas (Connexions 2006).



NEET

The information provided by the 2006 Connexions report indicates that 3.92% of 16-18 year olds were classed as NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training), which is less than 16-18 year olds in the Taverham SNT area (Connexions 2006).



GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ACCESSIBILITY: The ease of which facilities and services are available to the public, regardless of location and/or impairments.

CITIZENS' PANEL: A way of consulting with the local population on a range of questions, of which several parties may have an interest.

DEPRIVATION: The condition of not having something. This can be absolute or relative. Absolute deprivation means the lack of things or items required for basic survival. Relative deprivation means the lack of things or items compared to others in society, relating a sense of being deprived.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: Any act considered as abusive, violent or threatening inflicted by one household member on another.

ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT: Data on human consumption, lifestyle and demand analysed and compared to nature's ability to provide. The Ecological Footprint can be used to educate people about the impact humans are having on the natural world and how negative impacts such as pollution can be reduced.

LOCAL TRANSPORT PLAN: *Statement of policy and programme for transport investment over a five year period, prepared by Norfolk County Council, and subject to annual monitoring and periodic review.*

SITE OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST (SSSI): Site or area designated as being of national importance because of its wildlife plants or flower species and/or unusual or typical geological features. SSSIs are identified by English Nature and have protected status under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: Following strategies that allow for the growth required to maintain society's current needs without damaging or compromising the ability for growth to continue in the future.

AAA	-	Accessibility Action Areas
ASB	-	Anti-Social Behaviour
BME	-	Black & Minority Ethnic
BVPI	-	Best Value Performance Indicators
CCN	-	Community Cohesion Network
CDRP	-	Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership
Dept CLA	-	Department of Communities & Local Authorities
Dept CLG	-	Department Communities & Local Government
DfES	-	Department for Education & Skills
DWP	-	Department of Work & Pensions
GNHP	-	Greater Norwich Housing Partnership
GP	-	General Practitioner
IMD	-	Indices of Multiple Deprivation.
LI	-	Local Indicator
MAST	-	Multi-Agency Support Team
NEET	-	Not in Education, Employment or Training
NHS	-	National Health Service
NI	-	National Indicator
OCSI	-	Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion
ONS	-	Online national Statistics
PCT	-	Primary Care Trust
SOA	-	Super Output Area
SNT	-	Safer Neighbourhood Team
VCO	-	Voluntary Community Organisations