

Joint Core Strategy

for Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report
Adopted December 2007



in partnership with



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Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

Adopted December 2008

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 This Scoping Report is the first stage of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Greater Norwich Core Strategy Development Plan Document.

A Core Strategy Development Plan for Greater Norwich

- 1.2 The Core Strategy will form part of the suite of plans within the Local Development Framework of each of the three authorities that make up Greater Norwich, i.e. Broadland District Council, Norwich City Council and South Norfolk Council. This is a development strategy that will set out the policies and proposals to guide future development in Greater Norwich until 2021, dealing with the broad strategic issues and setting the context for the other subsidiary documents that will follow the Core Strategy.
- 1.3 The Joint Core Strategy will guide development in the 'Greater Norwich' area. Greater Norwich consists of the three local authorities of Broadland District Council, Norwich City Council and South Norfolk District Council. It includes the largest urban area in Norfolk and is a regional focus for the East of England. The area is also adjacent to the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads, the only designated area with status equivalent to a National Park in South East England. Although not part of the Greater Norwich Core Strategy, it does form a key stakeholder in the area's plans.
- 1.4 Within Greater Norwich, The Regional Spatial Strategy also identifies a "Norwich Policy Area" based on Norwich, the adjoining suburbs and the adjacent rural area, within which most development in the Greater Norwich Area is to be concentrated. The importance of the 'Norwich Policy Area' within the region has been recognised by its designation as both a Growth Point, and a Key Centre for Development and Change in the Regional Spatial Strategy.

Background to Sustainability Appraisal

- 1.5 Sustainability Appraisal is a requirement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act of 2004. The principle originated from the requirement for Development Plan Documents to undergo an environmental assessment under the terms of the Strategic Environment Assessment Directive (the SEA Directive 2001/42/EC), which was transposed into UK legislation by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. Sustainability Appraisal covers the requirements of the SEA to produce an Environmental Report, but it also expands on this by requiring social and economic matters to be addressed as part of an overall assessment of sustainability.

Purpose

- 1.6 Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is a systematic process undertaken throughout the preparation of a plan or strategy. It's role is to assess the extent to which emerging plans and proposals will help to achieve relevant environmental, social and economic objectives, identifying adverse effects and offering suggestions for minimising the possible impacts. As such, it is an integral part of producing a Local Development Framework that incorporates the principles of sustainability.
- 1.7 The Scoping Report is the first element of the Sustainability Appraisal. As the name implies, it sets out the scope of the appraisal, identifying the information, issues and means of assessment, the process of which is discussed further in the following sections. The purpose of the Scoping Report is to:

- Identify environmental, social and economic objectives contained in other plans and programmes that are relevant to the Greater Norwich Core Strategy;
- Identify the issues that the Core Strategy should seek to address by assessing the broad environmental, social and economic characteristics of Greater Norwich and how these may change during the period up to 2021;
- Set out an appropriate framework for the remainder of the SA, including objectives against which draft policies and options for strategy may be assessed, and their progress monitored into the future; and,
- Supplement the growing evidence base behind the Local Development Frameworks in Greater Norwich.

Method

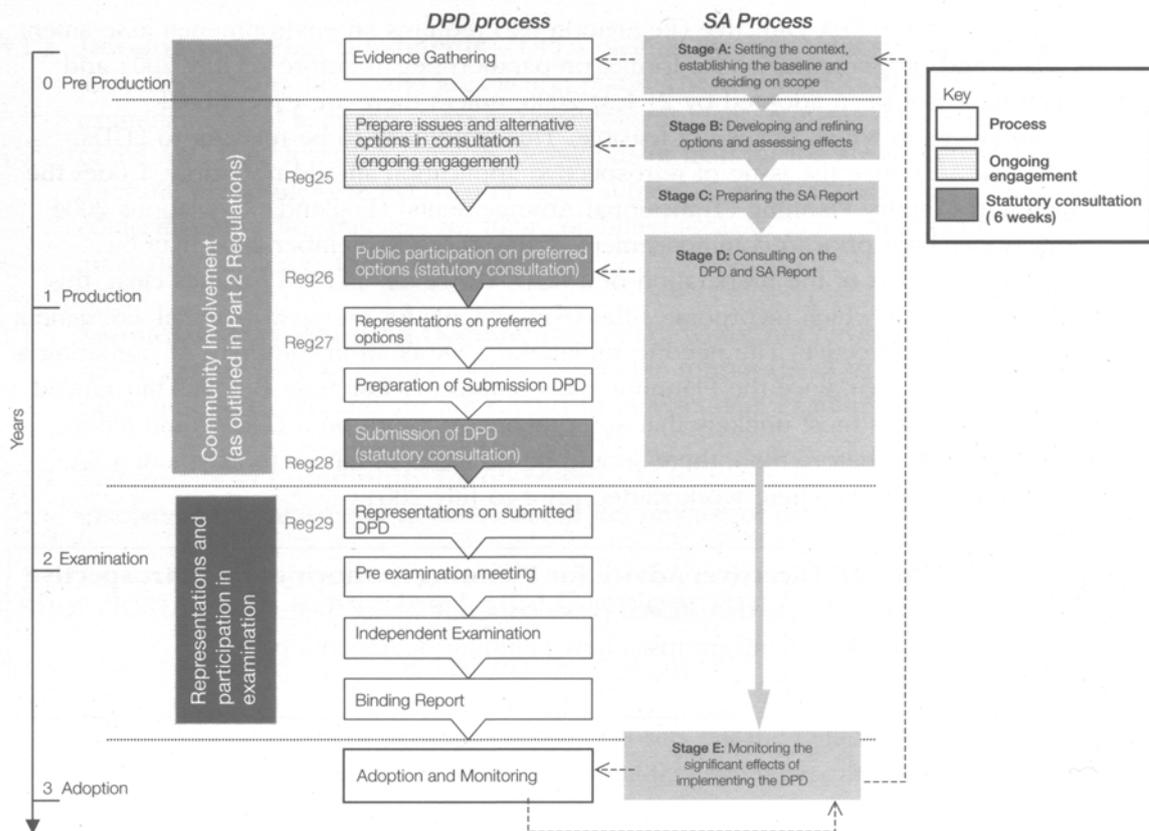
- 1.8 There is a five-stage process to Sustainability Appraisal:
1. Stage A – Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope;
 2. Stage B – Developing and refining options;
 3. Stage C – Appraising the effects of the plan;
 4. Stage D – Consulting on the plan and the SA report;
 5. Stage E – Monitoring implementation of the plan.
- 1.9 Each stage is split into a number of smaller steps, as detailed in Figure 1, reproduced from the original Government guidance. This Scoping Report covers Stage A, and follows the same structure for ease of interpretation, although often stages overlap.

Figure 1: Summary of the course of the Sustainability Appraisal process

<p>Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A1: Identifying relevant policies, plans, programmes and objectives. • A2: Collecting baseline information. • A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems. • A4: Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework. • A5: Consulting on the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal. <p>Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B1: Testing the DPD objectives against the SA framework. • B2: Developing the DPD options. • B3: Predicting the effects of the DPD. • B4: Evaluating the effects of the DPD. • B5: Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximize the benefits. • B6: Proposing measures to monitor significant effects of implementing the DPDs. <p>Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C1: Preparing the SA Report. <p>Stage D: Consulting on the preferred options of the DPD and SA Report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D1: Public participation on preferred options of the DPD and the SA Report. • D2(i): Appraising significant changes. • D2(ii): Appraising significant changes resulting from representations. • D3: Making decisions and providing information. <p>Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the DPD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E1: Finalising aims and methods for monitoring. • E2: Responding to adverse effects.
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- 1.10 The first stage in the production of the Scoping Report is two-fold; an assessment of the wider context of programmes under which the SA functions (Task A1) and an appreciation of the character of the area and its changing environmental, social and economic conditions (Task A2).
- 1.11 The results of these surveys then help identify key issues and problems that are likely to face the area and should be addressed throughout the duration of the plan (Task A3). Sustainability Appraisal Objectives then assess each strategy's ability to tackle those issues, by considering their effects against a number of key questions and indicators (Task A4); this assessment Framework is applied to each policy option. Crucially, this SA Scoping Report is subjected to consultation with key stakeholders (Task A5) to ensure that it remains accurate and relevant in providing an impartial and objective assessment of a plan's viability and likely success prior to its implementation.
- 1.12 Following the production of the Scoping Report, the Sustainability Appraisal process, and the Framework in particular, goes on to help the emerging Core Strategy options consider their sustainability impacts. It identifies the benefits, drawbacks and areas for improvement on all the emerging options and suggests ways for policy to improve its likely performance. The public will be able to see the findings of the Sustainability Appraisal as the Core Strategy undergoes continual development, and will be consulted on a Sustainability Appraisal Report that is published to accompany the Core Strategy Preferred Options consultation. Figure 2 illustrates the relationship between Development Plan Documents and their interaction with Sustainability Appraisal.

Figure 2: Development Plan Document preparation and inter-relationship with the Sustainability Appraisal process (taken from ODPM guidance, 2005).



2. Task A1 – The Review of Plans, Programmes and Policies

Identifying relevant plans, programmes and sustainability appraisal objectives

- 2.1 The first stage of the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report is to assess other relevant policies, plans and programmes that form the context in which the Greater Norwich Core Strategy is prepared. This is an exercise that can assist in identifying issues, opportunities and implications for both the Local Development Framework and the Sustainability Appraisal process.
- 2.2 The review should consider guidance at the international, national, regional and local level, and the SEA Directive specifically requires environmental protection objectives to be taken into account. There is a significant degree of overlap between these documents and often they are hierarchical in nature, with some documents reflecting and applying the objectives of more strategic plans. Policy documents at the regional level, for example, will have taken into account sustainability considerations from national and international level documents. Therefore, this review focuses on the main documents relevant to the Greater Norwich Core Strategy. Emerging policies in the Joint Core Strategy will have to pay regard to the concerns and possible conflicts of neighbouring authority development plans.
- 2.3 A list of the reviewed documents is included in Figure 3, below. The full review, which details the key objectives, targets and indicators of each document, and considers possible implications for the LDF and some emerging issues for the Sustainability Appraisal, can be seen in Appendix 1 of the Scoping Report.

Figure 3: Plans, programmes and strategies subjected to Literature Review

International Level:

The Rio Earth Summit, 1992
The World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, 2002
Kyoto Protocol and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992
The Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora Directive (92/43/EEC)
Directive on the Promotion of Bio-fuels and other Renewable Fuels for transport (2003/30/EC)
European Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)
European Spatial Development Perspective
European Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC) (and supplementary ones)
European Renewable Energy Directive (2001/77/EC)

National Level:

Securing the Future - the UK Sustainable Development Strategy 2005
Sustainable Communities Plan: Building for the future
Air Quality Strategy for England etc (Jan 2000 and February 2003 addendum)
Airports White Paper, DfT (2003)
Planning (Control of Major Accident Hazards) Regulations (implements obligations under Seveso II Directive Council Directive 96/82/EC)
Rural White Paper: Our Countryside (2000)
Rural Strategy 2004
Urban White Paper- Our Towns and Cities: The Future (2000)
Energy White Paper: Our Energy Future – creating a low carbon economy (2003)
Energy Review 2006
Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation White Paper (1999)
UK Climate Change Programme – first published Jan. 1994, produced annually (latest version March 2006).

Local Government White Paper 2006 – Strong and Prosperous Communities
Code for Sustainable Homes (2007)

National Planning Policy Statements (including Annexes and Practice Guides):

PPS 1 Delivering Sustainable Development (2005)
PPS 3 Housing (2006)
PPG 4 Industrial and Commercial Development and Small Firms (2001)
PPS 6 Planning for Town Centres (2005)
PPS 7 Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (2004)
PPG 8 Telecommunications (2001)
PPS 9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005)
PPG 13 Transport (2001)
PPG 14 Development on Unstable Land (1990)
PPG 15 Planning and the Historic Environment (1994)
PPG 16 Archaeology and Planning (1993)
PPG 17 Planning for open space, sport and recreation (2002)
PPS 22 Renewable Energy (2004)
PPS 23 Planning and Pollution Control (2004)
PPG 24 Planning and Noise (1994)
PPS 25 Development and Flood Risk

Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism (May 2006)

Regional Level:

A Sustainable Development Framework for the East of England (EERA, 2001)
Woodland for Life - Regional Woodland strategy for the East of England (2003)
Sustainable Futures: The Integrated Regional strategy for the East of England (2005)
Living with Climate Change in the East of England, EERA and Sustainable Development
Round Table for the East of England
Sustainable Communities in the East of England (2003)
Sustainable Tourism Strategy for the East of England (2004)
East of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy - The Secretary of State's Proposed Changes
to the Regional Spatial Strategy for the East of England (Dec 2006)
Water resources for the future: a strategy for the Anglian Region
Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire Strategic Health Authority Health Strategy 2005 – 2010

Local Level:

Local Transport Plan for Norfolk 2006 – 2011 (inc. Transport Strategy to 2021)
Shaping the Future - an economic strategy for Norfolk and Waveney, and a social cohesion
strategy for Norfolk
Norfolk Biodiversity Action Plan 2004
Norfolk Ambition
Gypsies and Travellers Strategy for Norfolk (2005-2008)
Broadland Rivers Catchment Flood Management Plan (Draft – June 2006)
Broadland Rivers Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy
The Broads Plan 2004
The Broads Core Strategy (2007)
Greater Norwich Housing Strategy (2005 – 2010)
Joint Municipal Waste Strategy for Norfolk (2006-2020)
Learning Disability Employment Plan for Norfolk (2006)

Broadland Community Plan
Broadland Culture and Leisure Strategy
Broadland Economic Development and Tourism Strategy (2004)
Broadland Crime and Disorder and Drugs Misuse Strategy (2005)

South Norfolk Local Agenda 21 Strategy
South Norfolk Economic Development Strategy (2004)
South Norfolk Empty Homes Strategy (2003)
South Norfolk Tourism Strategy (2004)
South Norfolk Corporate Equality Plan (2003)
South Norfolk Crime Reduction Strategy (2003)
South Norfolk Alliance Sustainable Community Strategy (2004)
Towards Stronger Communities: South Norfolk's Strategy for Community Cohesion (2006)
South Norfolk Cycling Strategy (2005)
South Norfolk Corporate Environment Strategy
South Norfolk Leisure/Culture & Countryside Strategy (2006 - 2016)
South Norfolk Council's Strategy for Health and Well-Being (2006 – 2016)

Norwich: City Destination Strategy (2004)
Norwich's Environment Strategy 2003 - 2008
Norwich City Council Economic Strategy 2003 – 2008
Norwich Community Safety Strategy and Audit Report 2005 - 2008
Norwich Homelessness Strategy
Norwich Sustainable Community Strategy 2007 -2020 (draft)
Norwich Area Transport Strategy
Norwich River Valleys Strategy

3. Task A2 – Collecting baseline information

Collecting and using baseline information

- 3.1 There is a wide range of information and data relating to the Greater Norwich area. Certain aspects can be used to provide a 'baseline' of the current status of the three districts. Although Greater Norwich is considered as a wider entity, there are some significant characteristics within the three individual districts that should be recognised specifically. This helps to ensure that local detail and distinctiveness is still appreciated, and issues tackled, within emerging plans. Most of the sources of information are available publicly, such as through the Audit Commission, or from assessments such as the Census or Indices of Multiple Deprivation.
- 3.2 The baseline information will be monitored as the LDF is regularly reviewed and subsidiary strategies are developed. It will also be considered alongside the outcomes of the Annual Monitoring Reports, which are produced by each district as a mark of progress against certain aspects of plan delivery and implementation performance. The baseline information is intended to provide a characterisation or spatial portrait of Greater Norwich, to contribute to the identification of issues to be addressed through the LDF (Task A3). It will also help identify objectives that can be used to assess the emerging policies through the sustainability appraisal framework (Task A4). Whilst this chapter offers an overview of Greater Norwich, Appendix 2 provides information against more detailed key indicators that will be used to monitor the performance of a policy against the Sustainability Appraisal objectives.

The wider evidence base

- 3.3 The Local Development Framework process relies on a large and ongoing process of evidence gathering, including a number of public exercises throughout policy formulation. Producing the Core Strategy and further Local Development Documents will also be able to draw on a number of specialist background studies commissioned to inform the strategy production. Although these are not yet available in finalised form, the range of subjects covered by studies for Greater Norwich include:

- Employment Growth;
- Green Infrastructure;
- Housing Market Assessment;
- Infrastructure for Development;
- Open Space and Leisure Audit;
- Retail, Town Centre and large-scale Leisure;
- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment; and,
- Water Supply and Treatment Capacity.

A Spatial Portrait of Greater Norwich

- 3.4 The following chapter of the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report offers a characterisation, or a spatial portrait, of Greater Norwich. It provides baseline information to enable the identification of sustainability issues, which should be addressed through the Core Strategy. It will also act as a reference against which the sustainability implications of those Core Strategy policies can be monitored.
- 3.5 The spatial portrait is concerned with describing the wider Greater Norwich area but also highlights some key spatial differences within the area affected by the Core Strategy and subsequent local development plans. The section is structured such that various aspects of Greater Norwich are described within an overall theme, for example 'environmental characteristics', followed by certain nuances being highlighted at a district-level within individual summaries.

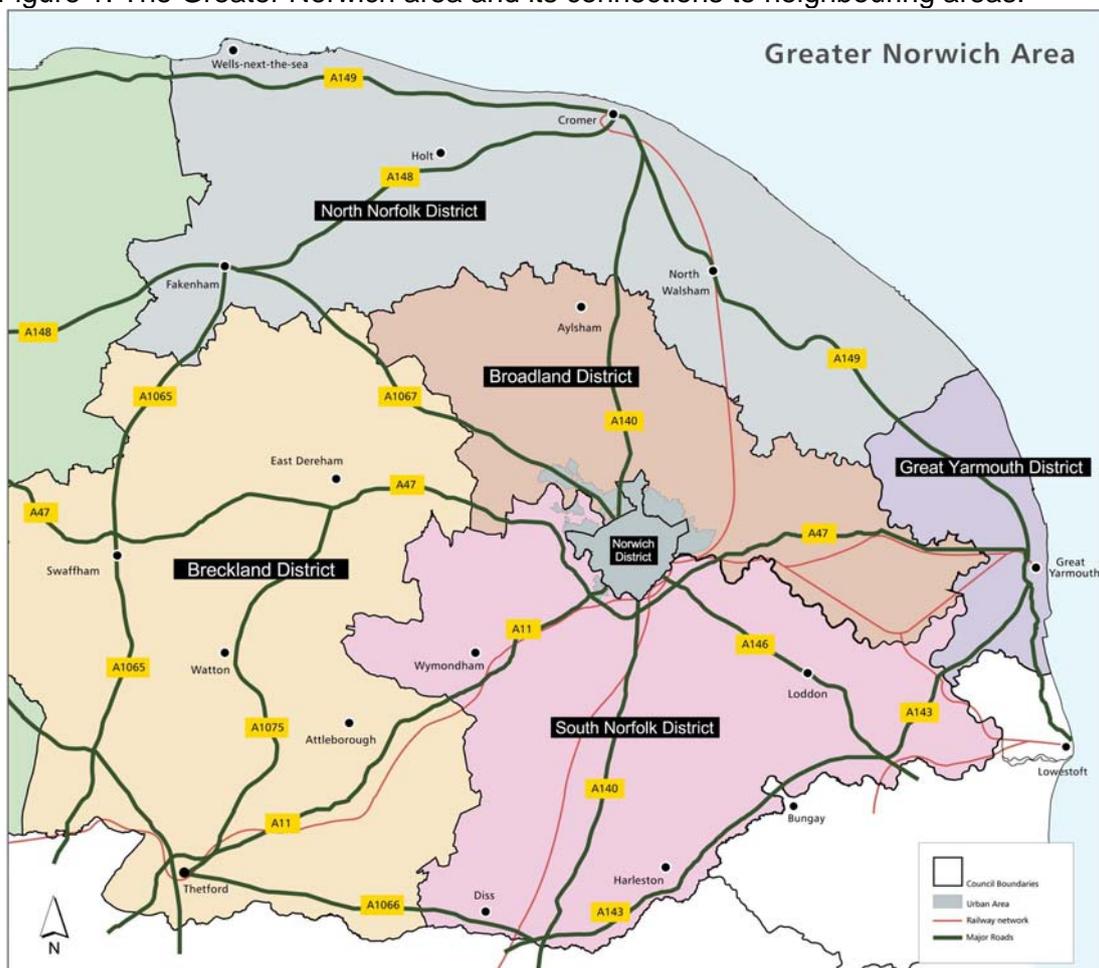
4. A Characterisation of Greater Norwich

Contents:	
Geographical overview	
Demographics	<i>Current population Ethnic diversity Population distribution Forecasted change</i>
Environment	<i>Landscapes Nature Water resources and flood risk Minerals provision and household waste management Renewable energy Carbon dioxide emissions and ecological footprints District summaries</i>
Society and housing	<i>Income patterns Health and recreation Crime Education Housing markets Housing stock type Housing stock condition Housing tenure House prices and affordability Housing need District summaries</i>
Economy	<i>Employment patterns Employment sectors District summaries</i>
Transport and Access	<i>Transport availability Travel to work trends Minimising transport impacts</i>

Geographical overview

- 4.1 Greater Norwich has important national and regional transport links via the A11 and A47 trunk roads, and mainline train routes to Cambridge, the Midlands and London, with links to the coast and rural fringes via local lines to Cromer and Sheringham to the north, and Great Yarmouth and Lowestoft to the east. Greater Norwich and its links to neighbouring areas can be seen in Figure 1. The opening of Stratford International station in 2007 will provide a fast rail link from Norwich to the continent via Eurostar. The recently expanded use of Norwich Airport has increased the international dimension of the area's economic and tourism opportunities. Norwich has a diverse, largely service-focussed, economic base. It benefits from hosting the internationally renowned University of East Anglia and its close links to the Norwich Research Park, which together offer a scientific research and development cluster to complement Cambridge and the M11 corridor.

Figure 1: The Greater Norwich area and its connections to neighbouring areas.



- 4.2 The three authorities of the Greater Norwich Area cover an area of some 1,495 sq km (149,572 hectares) in total, some of which is also covered by the Broads Authority for planning purposes. Individually, Broadland covers some 546 sq km, South Norfolk 909 sq km, and Norwich 41 sq km. The area extends from places such as Foulsham to the north-west, Blickling and Aylsham in the north, Halvergate and Burgh St Peter to the east, Hingham in the west and Diss in the south. Much of the area has a strong rural character, with most of the land being countryside and largely in agricultural or forestry use. Scattered throughout this rural area are a

number of small to medium sized towns, and many villages and hamlets. At its centre lies the large urban area of the city of Norwich.

- 4.3 The city of Norwich has grown from its historic core to develop a distinctive suburban fringe, including the recent expansion of nearby villages. In fact, approximately half of the population of Broadland is concentrated into the part of the district that forms part of the north and east of the Norwich urban area. To the south, expansion of the City has been constrained by the Yare river valley and the A47 Norwich Southern Bypass.
- 4.4 Outside Norwich there is a dispersed settlement pattern with a number of towns that provide local focuses. Wymondham, some 10 miles south-west of Norwich, is a significant local employment centre, and has a population of over 12,000. Diss, Harleston, Hingham, Loddon, Wroxham, Reepham, Acle and Aylsham are also important centres for population, services and employment, with Diss being the largest with a population of around 7,000. The rest of the area is very rural, characterised by numerous villages and hamlets.
- 4.5 Close to Norwich, the villages are heavily influenced by their proximity to the City, particularly in terms of employment and secondary education. Further afield the influence reduces, and other centres may also begin to have an effect; for example, Great Yarmouth and Lowestoft in the east; Dereham, Thetford and Cambridge in the west; and Ipswich, London and the South-East to the south.

5 Demographics

- 5.1 The demographic characteristics of Greater Norwich are varied and likely to continue to change over time, presenting many challenges for the Core Strategy to address. A significant characteristic of the need to provide extra housing is the continued division of household sizes, for example, as people both live longer and in smaller groups. The household structure of Greater Norwich generally follows from its slightly older population; there are more pensioner households and also adult couple households without children compared with England as a whole. The 2001 Census also shows the age structure of the population of Greater Norwich to include far fewer young families in the area than in England as a whole.
- 5.2 Greater Norwich is also expected to experience significantly increased in-migration as redevelopment and jobs growth occurs in the future. However, such calculated predictions for development-led growth are not yet available, so those figures shown in the following discussions are trend-based, i.e. being assumptions for future levels of births, deaths and migration based on observed levels over five years (2001 to 2006). They show what the population will be if recent trends in these continue.

Current population

- 5.3 The area has a varied population. Though the overall age-profile for Greater Norwich is similar to the rest of the country, examining demographic characteristics can help identify some sustainability issues. The overall population in Greater Norwich increased by 6.4% between 1991 and 2001 (20,974 people), particularly in Broadland (11.5%) as the city fringe expanded. If previous rates of growth are taken to predict a future trend in demographic change, then the population will be projected to increase by at least 16% from 2001 to 2021.
- 5.4 The Greater Norwich Joint Core Strategy will affect an area containing over 350,000 people between the three authorities; some 150,000 households. The 2001 Census showed that in general there is an older population in Broadland and South Norfolk, whereas more younger people aged between 15 and 44 live in the City. Migration between the districts is characterised traditionally by couples and older people moving out of the urban areas and into the suburban and rural locations, while younger people, or single people of all ages, show a preference for living in the city. Emerging evidence also suggests older, single people are moving back into the city.
- 5.5 There is generally the same proportion of children in all three authorities, but current mid-year estimates (2006) indicate a large majority of 16-44 year olds living in Norwich (48%). This is far more than in South Norfolk (32%) and Broadland (34%), which are home to more older people; nearly half of their populations are over 45, compared to only 35% in Norwich, a characteristic that is likely to remain unchanged throughout the plan period.

Ethnic diversity

- 5.6 In the 2001 Census, black and minority ethnic populations comprised just 4% of the total population in Greater Norwich (compared with 8.6% for the Eastern region and 12.5% for England and Wales) but there has been a gradual increase in multi-ethnicity as more people move to the area. Greater Norwich's largest ethnic minority groups in 2001 were recorded as White Other (1.7%), White Irish (0.5%), Indian (0.25%), Chinese (0.25%) and Other Ethnic Group (0.25%). Although migrants from other European Union states have increased rapidly in some other local authorities in Norfolk, where traditional labour markets of agriculture and food production are popular employment sectors, eastern European populations amount to less than 1%

of the total Greater Norwich population (Home Office, Workers Registration Scheme, 2006). Generally there is more diversity found in Norwich, where roughly 7% of the population were not classed as 'white British' in 2001, although this was thought to have risen to 7.9% in the ONS mid-2003 population estimates¹.

5.7 Traditionally, Gypsy and Traveller communities have always been drawn to the more agricultural and rural parts of the area. Across the county of Norfolk, Gypsies and Travellers form the second largest minority ethnic population after the Portuguese. The Gypsy caravan count in July 2006 for South Norfolk was 79 (the second-largest in Norfolk), whilst Broadland (40) and Norwich (27) also contain significant groups.

Population distribution

5.8 Population distribution and density varies across Greater Norwich and can be divided into three broad zones:

- Relatively high densities within Norwich itself, with particularly high densities in the city centre, especially on recent developments;
- Medium density development in suburban fringe locations;
- Mainly low density of development in rural areas, with market towns forming local focuses for higher densities.

5.9 The majority of the population in Greater Norwich lives in the main urban area (58%). Significant proportions live in the fringe and market towns (20%) and rural areas (22%) (Figure 2). South Norfolk in particular has one of the lowest population densities in the country; an average of only 1.2 people per hectare compared to 3.4 across England and Wales.

Figure 2: Spatial distributions of residential populations in Greater Norwich.
(Source: Norfolk County Council, taken from 2001 Census)

Geographical area	Broadland population	South Norfolk population	Norwich population	Greater Norwich
Rural	24 %	44 %	0 %	22 %
Towns / Fringe	25 %	36 %	0 %	20 %
Urban	51 %	20 %	100%	58 %

5.10 The Greater Norwich area is a particularly self-contained sub-region; 69% of people who moved home in 2000/01 stayed within the area covered by the three districts². However, residential movement between the three authorities is very fluid, causing each individual authority to have a rather lower rate of self-containment. South Norfolk and Broadland have similar, lower rates of self-retention for home-movers; of all their home-movers in 2000/01, only 44% and 46%, respectively, remained within the boundaries of their original district. Norwich showed itself to have the highest levels of self-retention, remaining home to 54% of those moving house in 2000/01.

¹ Source: 2001 census.

² Greater Norwich Sub-Region, Evidence base for a Housing Market Assessment: A study of housing need and stock condition (2006)

Forecasted change

5.11 Recent growth in the Greater Norwich population can be seen in Figure 3, below. There was approximately 12% growth between 1981 and 2004, which was in line with that of the East of England (13%). Based on 2003 estimates and previous trends, the population of Greater Norwich is projected to rise to 432,000 by 2028, as shown in Figure 4. This would be nearly a 20% rise between 2003 and 2028³.

Figure 3: Population of Greater Norwich, Eastern Region and England: 1981 - 2004 (Source: ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates⁴)

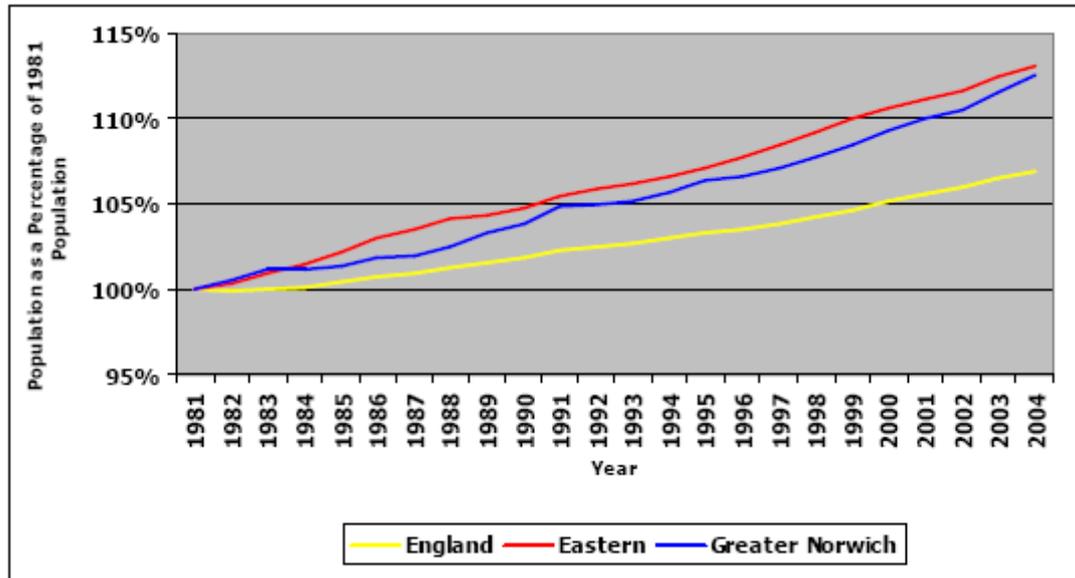
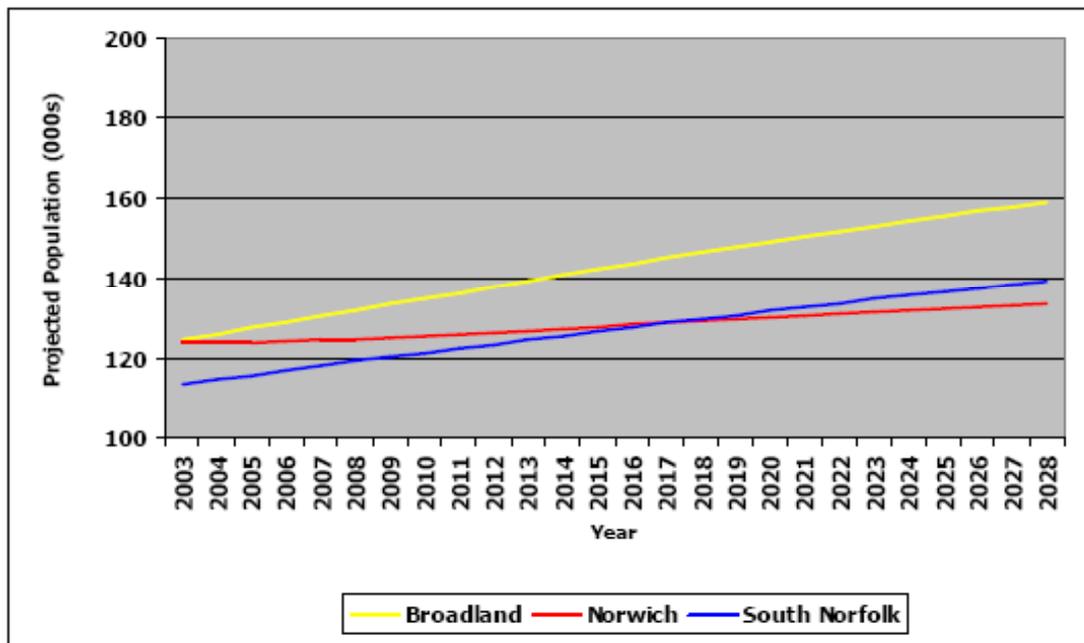


Figure 4: Population Projections for Greater Norwich: 2003 - 2028 (Source: ONS Sub-national Population Projections: 2003 based data⁵)



³ Greater Norwich Sub-Region, Evidence base for a Housing Market Assessment: A study of housing need and stock condition (2006)

⁴ *ibid*

⁵ *ibid*

- 5.12 Trend-based population forecasts indicate that the overall Greater Norwich population will increase by some 16% between 2001 and 2021. However, from 2006 the area will experience a continued fall in the share of younger people (a drop of 5% in 0-44 year olds) against a 5% increase in the population aged over 45 years old. This shift is particularly noticeable in Broadland and South Norfolk whose residents over retirement age will form more than a quarter of their total populations by 2021.
- 5.13 The trend-based estimates also show that Greater Norwich would be expected to continue to experience one of the fastest rates of growth in the region in the next 15 years. An increase of 8.8% would be projected in the immediate future from 2001 to 2011, equivalent to some 30,717 people, the overwhelming majority of which will be in the city (13.4% growth). In the subsequent 10 years until 2021, growth projections would be expected to slow slightly (a 6.4% increase), and the majority of this growth would be in South Norfolk and Broadland (a combined extra 24,170 people) as growth in the Norwich population would plateau.
- 5.14 These forecasts are trend-based, assumed from previous rates of migration into the area and previous rates of household division. Further population statistics and forecasts can be seen in Figure 5, below. These trend-based projections do not take into account any future policy changes or requirements for extra housing provision, for example, that have not yet occurred. They are constrained at a national level by the national projections produced by the Government Actuary Department and are based on the 2004 mid-year population estimates. As improvements in the methodology are implemented, these projections may be subject to revision.
- 5.15 Nevertheless, there are also certain changes in key sequential migration patterns emerging too. As household sizes decrease overall, young people are moving into the city, particularly the city centre, as many new dwellings have recently been able to cater for this swell in numbers. This also coincides with a general trend that families of an early middle age and with young children are moving into the suburbs, fringe or rural villages. In addition to this, there is also anecdotal evidence that older single or divorced people are showing signs of moving back into the city to be close to services, some of which are catered for in specially-designed developments. These migrations, particularly around the Norwich urban area, are complemented by a wider influx into Greater Norwich from other areas, including, amongst others, European peoples.
- 5.16 The challenges of providing for the needs of such changing demographic circumstances are important ones for building sustainable, integrated communities with the facilities and services needed to benefit all of Greater Norwich's residents now and in the long-term.

Figure 5: Demographic characteristics of the Greater Norwich area in 2001.
(Source: ONS and Norfolk County Council).

Note: These estimates are trend-based and do not account for future regional house-building requirements.

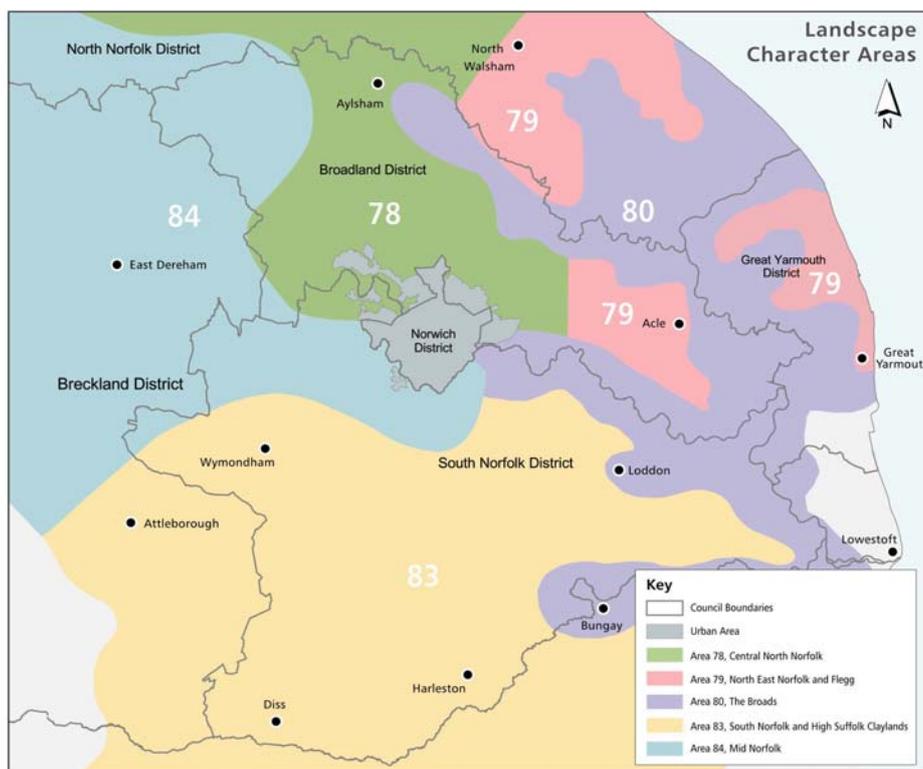
	Broadland	South Norfolk	Norwich	Greater Norwich
Baseline figures				
Population 2001 total	118,513	110,710	121,550	350,773
Households 2001 total	50,009	46,607	54,584	151,200
Population age 2001 (%):				
a) 0 - 14 yrs old	a) 17.0	a) 16.9	a) 16.3	a) 16.9
b) 15 - 24	b) 9.4	b) 9.5	b) 16.6	b) 11.9
c) 25 - 44	c) 27.1	c) 25.6	c) 29.5	c) 27.5
d) 45 - 64	d) 27.2	d) 28.2	d) 20.8	d) 25.3
e) 65 and over	e) 19.3	e) 19.3	e) 16.8	e) 18.4
Urban : fringe : rural split (populations %)	51 : 25 : 24	20 : 36 : 44	100 : 0 : 0	58 : 20 : 22
Population density (mean)	2.2	1.2	30.0	2.3 p/ha
Growth trends and projections				
Previous				
Population 1991 census total	106,292	102,612	120,895	329,799
Households 1991 total	41,715	41,100	52,733	135,548
Present				
2006 Mid-Year population estimates	121,440	116,160	129,520	367,120
2006 Mid-Year forecasted ages (%):				
a) 0 - 15 yrs old	a) 17.4	a) 18.5	a) 15.8	a) 17.2
b) 16 - 44	b) 33.8	b) 32.3	b) 48.1	b) 38.4
c) 45 - 64	c) 28.4	c) 29.1	c) 20.7	c) 25.9
d) 65 and over	d) 20.4	d) 20.1	d) 15.4	d) 18.5
Future: immediate				
Projected total populations for 2011	123,330	120,300	137,860	381,490
2011 forecast ages (%):				
a) 0 - 15 yrs old	a) 16.5	a) 17.9	a) 16.1	a) 16.8
b) 16 - 44	b) 31.7	b) 30.2	b) 47.6	b) 37.0
c) 45 - 64	c) 29.5	c) 29.6	c) 21.2	c) 26.5
d) 65 and over	d) 22.3	d) 22.3	d) 15.1	d) 19.7
Future: longer-term				
Projected total populations for 2021	136,700	131,100	137,700	405,800
2021 forecast ages (%):				
a) 0 - 15 yrs old	a) 14.6	a) 15.1	a) 14.1	a) 14.6
b) 16 - 44	b) 30.4	b) 30.0	b) 48.4	b) 36.4
c) 45 - 64	c) 29.0	c) 28.5	c) 21.3	c) 26.2
d) 65 and over	d) 26.0	d) 26.4	d) 16.2	d) 22.8
Summary of growth rates				
Population trends:				
a) 1991-2001	a) + 11.5 %	a) + 7.9 %	a) + 0.5 %	a) + 6.4 %
b) 2001-2011 (estimate)	b) + 4.1 %	b) + 8.7 %	b) + 13.4 %	b) + 8.8 %
c) 2011-2021 (estimate)	c) + 10.1 %	c) + 9.0 %	c) - 0.1 %	c) + 6.4 %

6 Environment

Landscapes

- 6.1 Norfolk is recognised widely for its quality of life, natural landscapes, and architectural heritage such as historic country estates and preserved town centres. The Greater Norwich area makes a significant contribution to this local identity and national recognition through its cultural heritage and historic environmental assets. A large area of the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads, which has the status of a national park, also falls within the area of Greater Norwich's three districts.
- 6.2 Although the Broads Area is outside the area covered by the Joint Core Strategy, it and the historic core of Norwich city are some of the primary environmental assets within the area and, indeed, in Norfolk and the East of England. Regard must be had to its national status as a landscape, nature and recreation resource, the implications of which may extend beyond the Broads area boundary to include its setting. The Broads Authority Local Development Framework will work to preserve these qualities, but it will need support from its neighbours.
- 6.3 There is a diversity of landscapes in the Greater Norwich area. This is reflected by the fact that five nationally defined landscape character areas converge around Norwich, a level of complexity unique within the East of England region. Figure 6, below, illustrates this. The National Landscape Character Areas cover:
- the fens and marshes of the Broads (character area 80);
 - rolling landscapes of varied geology including woodland, heath and former parkland estates in the west and north of the area (78 and 84);
 - an extensive open clay plateau incised by rivers in the south (83); and,
 - a more intimate landscape of small fields and hedgerows in the east (79).

Figure 6: National Landscape Character Areas covering the Greater Norwich area.



- 6.4 Large tracts of rural Greater Norwich are valuable for the agricultural land they contain, a high proportion of which are grades 1-3a. This soil quality is vital to supporting the agricultural economy, which in turn shapes a large, important part of the overall rural landscape character. There is also a need to avoid degrading any landscapes whilst retaining and enhance the particular characteristics of each landscape area and their transition zones⁶. To assist this, more detailed landscape character assessments have been carried out for the non-urban parts of the area. A systematic assessment of countryside character helps to identify where change is occurring and how it affects the landscapes that people value. This will inform policies for enhancing and maintaining the character and quality of our countryside and wider landscapes. Understanding how landscapes will respond to climate change and development pressures will help to develop strategies for sustainable management of countryside and natural resources. The Countryside Quality Counts project found that between 1999 and 2003, existing landscape character was maintained for all four of the character areas within Greater Norwich except the Broads character area, where the landscape character was actually enhanced⁷.
- 6.5 Norwich has been able to meet many of its recent housing development needs by utilising brownfield or previously developed sites. In 2005/06, 70% of housing completions were on previously developed land, with the figure rising to 77% of all current outstanding permissions and allocations. The high level of allocations being made on brownfield sites is likely to continue within the City. However, in Broadland and South Norfolk there has been little brownfield land available for development recently. In 2005/06 there was only a 39% use of brownfield sites for housing in South Norfolk, and 54% in Broadland, although these were significant improvements on previous years (27% in 2004/05 in South Norfolk and 39% in Broadland). Although there are generally fewer brownfield sites available in rural areas, there has been greater emphasis in recent years to develop land at higher densities in order to make more efficient use of land.
- 6.6 The need to develop multi-functional accessible urban fringes is now a major policy nationally. The 'Fringe' area around Norwich benefits from a number of schemes that seek to improve its habitats, landscapes and recreational attractions. These include the Norwich Fringe Project and the Wensum Valley Trust, promoting landscape enhancement and biodiversity conservation, and the 'Water Cities International' scheme, which promotes opportunities for making the most of river corridors. A Green Infrastructure Strategy is presently being produced to guide the landscape, recreation and natural habitat policy as the population of the area expands, with the aim of creating linked networks throughout the area. The historic environment and many heritage features also make a valuable contribution to high quality green infrastructure across the Greater Norwich area.

Nature

- 6.7 The Greater Norwich area is also home to some significant nature conservation interests. Figure 7 summarises these and establishes the baseline. There are large areas of internationally important wildlife sites across the area designated for both habitat and species protection, these being Special Areas of Conservation [SACs], Special Protection Areas [SPA] and Ramsar sites for wetland importance. There are also many nationally important Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and national and local wildlife sites dispersed widely across the area. Of the total of 3,578 hectares of SSSI, an average of only 44% of sites in Greater Norwich were

⁶ The character of each of the five large areas are identified by Natural England, described in more detail at: http://www.countryside.gov.uk/LAR/Landscape/CC/the_east/index.asp.

⁷ The Countryside Quality Counts project assessment can be seen at www.cqc.org.uk.

considered to be in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition in May 2007, compared to a national average of 72% in 2006.

- 6.8 In addition to designated sites, the Norfolk Biodiversity Action Plan recognises 23 habitats and 37 native species that are distinctive to Norfolk, many of which can be found in Greater Norwich and which ought to benefit from specific habitat protection or restoration and re-creation programmes. Along with protected species and habitats (such as the great crested newt in South Norfolk), non-designated habitats, including a variety of areas such as open spaces, parks, graveyards, allotments, field edges, hedgerows and gardens, are increasingly being recognised for their wildlife value. Roadside verges are often important wildlife reserves in rural areas and an extensive network of roadside nature reserves are being established to improve ecological connectivity. Ecological networks, which are intended to form continuous links to the "core" habitats areas in river valleys, are also being developed across the area. Many schemes are also in place in the countryside in order to redress previous losses of biodiversity that occurred as a result of intensive agriculture.

Figure 7: Conservation and natural environment features in Greater Norwich.

Conservation and natural environment features in the Greater Norwich area.		Norwich	Broadland	South Norfolk	Greater Norwich
Built Heritage features	Conservation Areas	17	17	51	85
	Listed Buildings	1580	1200	3,464	6,244
	Scheduled Ancient Monuments	24	24	46	94
Landscape features	Historic Parks and Gardens	9	19	18	46
	Ancient Woodlands	1	30	123	154
	Tree Preservation Orders	411	500	415	1,326
Wildlife Conservation	International sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar)	1		1	2
	SSSI (Sites of Special Scientific Interest)	5	15	26	46
	NNR National Nature Reserves	-	1 wholly in Broadland 1 in both districts		2
	LNR Local Nature Reserves	8	2	4	14
	CWS County Wildlife Sites	33	102	242	377

Water resources and flood risk

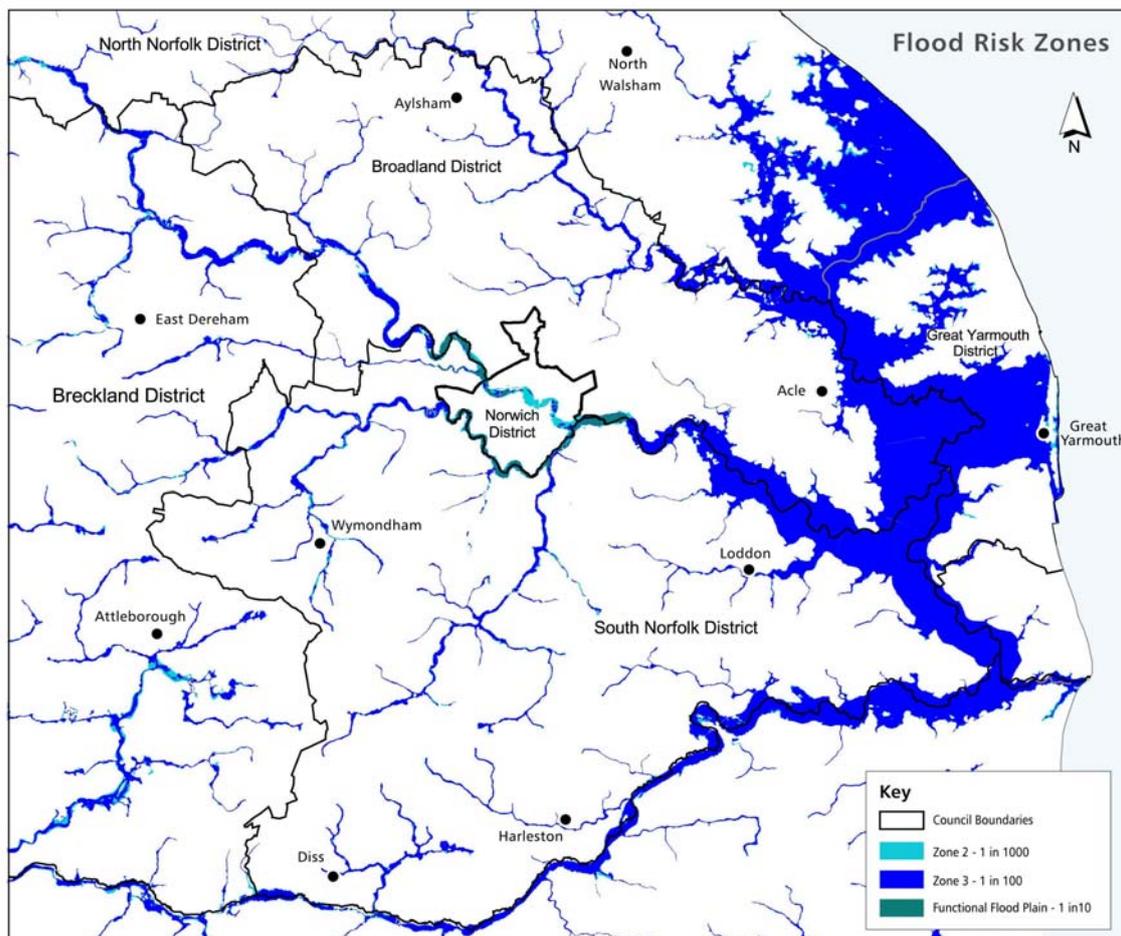
- 6.9 East Anglia is recognised as one of the driest areas of the country, with pressure on water resource supplies being exacerbated by lower rainfall, widespread agricultural water use and new residential and employment growth. Daily domestic water use per capita in Greater Norwich averages 140 litres, which is below the national average of 154 litres per person. Water is a shared resource and is important for tourism in the area, so the pressures from development on water quality, biodiversity and flood risk are also likely to be significant across boundaries, such as within the Broads Authority area. If development can reduce risks of damage, it should do so.
- 6.10 Rivers such as the Wensum, Yare and Bure are important aspects of the Broadland catchment, feeding into the Broads and providing an important nutrient resource, but also containing vital habitat of their own, including areas that are internationally

protected for their wildlife value. The River Waveney valley is also important, acting as the Norfolk-Suffolk border and containing a large, active flood plain. The majority of this dynamic catchment area is administered by the Broads Authority for planning, navigational and recreation interests.

6.11 Biological quality of the area's rivers is high. An average of 93% of the river length was assessed as being in 'good' status in 2005, and showed a generally positive trend of improvement in recent years since 2000, in comparison with a national average of 54%. On the other hand, chemical quality of the rivers is below average and would seem to be declining, particularly in Norwich.

6.12 Figure 8, below, illustrates the areas at risk of flooding in Greater Norwich, as defined by the Environment Agency in April 2007. Although protected, the Wensum Valley in the Norwich city centre is the area where flooding could most likely be a risk to development potential. As the map demonstrates, there is an important area of active functional flood plain around Norwich city centre, to the west (River Wensum) and to the east and south (River Yare). There are extensive areas where flood risk is considered relatively high, particularly along the rivers Waveney, Yare and Bure. A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment is being undertaken for all three districts, along with North Norfolk and the Broads area, which will also identify the types of sustainable drainage systems (SUDS) that might be used to help reduce flood risk.

Figure 8: Flood Zones in Greater Norwich (Environment Agency, April 2007).



Minerals provision and household waste management

- 6.13 Growth in Greater Norwich will also need to be supported by increased provision of minerals resources and household waste management and disposal facilities. These are planned for by Norfolk County Council, although the commercial sector provides the facilities according to need and cost. Their provision will have significant implications for spatial planning of homes and employment in Greater Norwich. There are currently 45 minerals workings sites in Norfolk, which produce sand and gravel, crushed rock, silica sand and secondary and recycled aggregates for the development industry. Restoration programmes cover all these minerals working schemes. These will help restore biodiversity and mitigate visual impacts⁸, or otherwise return the land to high quality agricultural use. There are also 153 waste sites active in Norfolk. Many of these minerals and waste facilities are situated in Greater Norwich, although pressures to locate new sites and provide alternative means of processing are intensifying as minerals resources run low and capacity for waste disposal decreases.
- 6.14 The importance of waste management in particular is more than simply disposal; expanding the service offers opportunities for job creation, improving local environmental amenity, and recovering heat or energy. In 2005/06, 87% of methane emissions from Norfolk's landfill sites were used in power generation, but on the whole little energy is recovered from Norfolk's waste, and 65% of household waste is still sent to landfill, which is high compared to the national average of 62%.
- 6.15 Although municipal waste is a major concern for Greater Norwich, the household waste stream is a small but very significant aspect of the overall waste management process. Household waste management standards in Greater Norwich have actually been improving of late. Figure 9, below, summarises the key aspects of household waste management performance in 2005/06. The area generates some 100kg less waste per person than the Norfolk average, a considerable difference, even more so compared to the national average of 505kg per head of population. The trends also show a near 6% decrease in the amount of waste produced per person than for the previous year (Best Value Performance Indicators [BVPIs] 84a and 84b).
- 6.16 The proportion of household waste recycled in 2005/06 actually showed a 0.2% drop on figures for 2004/05, but it was still particularly high in Broadland (31%) and South Norfolk (29.9%). Over the year, Greater Norwich sent some 34,617 tonnes of household waste for recycling (BVPI 82a), a quarter of all household waste, which is more than the Norfolk average and far more than the average for England (15.2%). Although South Norfolk and Broadland managed to collect at least two recyclable materials from all households (BVPI 91b), Norwich was only able to achieve this level of performance for 89% of its kerbside collections, possibly due in part to urban layout and design. Despite Broadland actually producing most waste per head of population, being the only authority to show an increased waste production on the previous year, and experiencing a 7.3% drop in recycling rates on the previous year, it did still achieve 12th place nationally for recycling performance in 2005/06.
- 6.17 Although 6,443 tonnes of household waste were sent for composting (BVPI 82b), this only accounted for 4.4% of all household waste in Greater Norwich, compared to the 11.1% average in Norfolk, although it should be noted that household composting is still a limited collection scheme that in fact has only been possible in Norwich for a matter of months. Despite this, Broadland contributes by far the most in this respect,

⁸ Norfolk Minerals and Waste Development Framework; Core Strategy and Development Control Development Plan Document, Issues and Options (Norfolk County Council, May 2007).

managing to compost over 12% of its household waste, some 95% of the compost collection in Greater Norwich.

Figure 9: Waste management performance across Greater Norwich in 2005/06.
(Source: Local Authority Best Value Performance Indicators)

Best Value Performance Indicator (BVPIs) – 2005/06	Broadland	South Norfolk	Norwich	Greater Norwich	Norfolk average ⁹
84a - Kg household waste collected per head of population	407	329	403	380	486
84b - Household waste collection per head, percentage change on last years' amount	+ 2%	- 11.6%	- 7.8%	-5.8%	-
82a (i) - % of household waste recycled	31.0%	29.9%	15.5%	25.5%	23.8%
<i>% of Greater Norwich total household waste recycled</i>	44%	33%	23%	100%	-
82b (i) - % of household waste sent for composting or treatment by anaerobic digestion	12.5%	0.8%	0 %	4.4%	11.1%
<i>% of Greater Norwich total household waste composted</i>	95%	5%	0%	100%	-

Renewable energy

- 6.18 Sustainable energy includes both renewable energy and Combined Heat and Power (CHP). Renewable energy development locally should contribute to the overall East of England target set out in RSS14 of 14% of electricity needs from renewable sources by 2010 and 44% by 2020 (baseline figure for 2006 = 4.5%). There are no major renewable energy sites in Greater Norwich at present, though potential exists for wind farms and biomass power stations. Detail of the potential for wind power in South Norfolk is being looked into through research on landscape character areas and the visual impact of large-scale wind turbines.
- 6.19 There are a number of small-scale renewable energy installations across the three districts, generated mainly from Combined Heat and Power, Solar Hot Water, Landfill Gas and Ground Source Heat pumps. The total capacity for renewable energy generation installed in 2005/06 was approximately 41 MW.

Carbon Dioxide emissions and ecological footprints

- 6.20 Figure 10, below, indicates how Greater Norwich contributes to climate change, through Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) emissions, and impacts on the resources of the world. CO₂ emissions locally are below the national average of 10.6 tonnes per capita, the lower figure for Norwich being typical of the national picture, as emissions are generally lower in urban areas than more rural areas.
- 6.21 Vehicle emissions are also partly responsible for Norwich containing three areas of poor air quality, where action must be taken to improve the conditions. These are the only Air Quality Management Areas in Greater Norwich, and are located in areas of high traffic volumes within the city centre, at Grapes Hill, Castle Meadow and St Augustine's Street.

⁹ Norfolk Minerals and Waste Development Framework; Core Strategy and Development Control Development Plan Document, Issues and Options (Norfolk County Council, May 2007).

6.22 Ecological Footprints, measured in global hectares (gha) per capita (through the REAP assessment tool developed by the Stockholm Environment Institute in 2006), represents the amount of land the average resident of an area needs to support their lifestyle (also shown in Figure 10). In Greater Norwich these are all above the national average, and significantly above the global average of 2.2 gha per capita and the 'sustainable world footprint' of 1.8 gha per capita.

Figure 10: Indicators of environmental impact across Greater Norwich.

Local Authority	CO₂ emissions (tonnes) per capita 2003 (DEFRA)	Ecological footprint (gha per capita) (REAP)
Broadland	10.2	5.76
South Norfolk	10.2	5.80
Norwich	6.8	5.49

District Profiles

6.23 *Whilst it is important to consider the Greater Norwich area as one entity, there are many locally-distinctive nuances that add to the character of the overall area and should not be forgotten. Summaries of these are included below:*

Broadland

6.24 Broadland is a largely rural district and contains a wealth of environmental assets. Most of the land is 'countryside' with large areas being classed as of high agricultural quality, or used for forestry. Just over 5% is developed, with a further 1.8% containing roads and railways. The landscape varies from low lying fens and wide river valleys in the east, much of which is incorporated within the Broads Area, to the more rolling and wooded countryside and valleys to the north and west. The character of this landscape has been defined in more detail and assessed through a local Landscape Character Assessment. Much of this is defined as an Area of Landscape Value, parts of which are within the Broads Environmentally Sensitive Area management scheme.

6.25 Key features within this landscape are the historic parklands, including Blickling and Catton, (which have national designations), the 45 commons, and 8 village greens. There are extensive areas of woodland, including 30 ancient woodlands and nearly 500 Tree Preservation Orders applying throughout the district. There is also a considerable amount of valuable wildlife habitat, of international and national importance as well as numerous local County Wildlife Sites. Of the 2,216 hectares of SSSI, 47% were in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition in May 2007. In addition, the district's built heritage is recognised through the designation of large numbers of Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments. The countryside is also important as an informal recreation resource, accessed through the public rights of way and "open access" land.

6.26 Broadland is the leading district in Greater Norwich for household waste recycling success, achieving a 31% recycling rate and 12.5% composting rate of household waste collected in 2005/06. However, by nature of its rural geography and an increased reliance on the car, amongst other factors, Broadland and South Norfolk did contribute the most CO₂ emissions per capita in 2003, although these were still just below the national average. As with the rest of Greater Norwich, Broadland's ecological footprint is more than three times the size of the 'sustainable world footprint'.

South Norfolk

- 6.27 The South Norfolk landscape is a mixture of broad, open arable farmland plateaus and six main river valleys, including the major watercourses of the Rivers Yare and Waveney and the adjoining Norfolk and Suffolk Broads to the north and east. The district lies mainly on glacial deposit geology. The local Landscape Character Assessment refines the national Landscape Character Areas shown in Figure 6 and identifies seven separate landscape types across the district.
- 6.28 Throughout the district there are a number of areas of locally significant landscape value. Many of these follow the route of important river valleys, predominantly along the River Wensum and the rivers Waveney, Tiffey and Yare. Additional areas of landscape value also include areas of open land that maintain a separation between certain settlements, and a large landscape protection area around the A47 south of Norwich, which is considered important for preserving the historic context of the city of Norwich.
- 6.29 Like Broadland there are many valuable wildlife habitats of international and national importance, nearly 250 County Wildlife Sites and over 100 areas of ancient woodland. Of the 1,289 hectares of SSSI (some 26 sites), 36% were in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition in May 2007.
- 6.30 The towns and villages scattered around the district are home to many historic buildings and heritage features, which help create their own distinctive character. The district has a wealth of Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, and Conservation Areas. In fact, there are three times as many Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings as in the other authorities, and nearly twice as many Monuments. There are also historic gardens covering 25 hectares remaining from significant estates in the District, although at least 26 more have been lost since the 1880s. There are also many areas of archaeological interest within the district, including a protected area of Roman-era hedgerow patterns in Dickleburgh.
- 6.31 Although South Norfolk produces the least household waste per capita in Greater Norwich (some 11% less than in 2004/05), and recycled almost 30% of this, the district composted less than 1% of its household waste in 2005/06. There are a number of small household-size renewable energy projects installed across the district, but as of yet no major renewable energy generation facilities exist. Along with CO₂ emissions being, with Broadland, the highest in Greater Norwich, South Norfolk's ecological footprint is also the most resource-intensive, with residents requiring some 5.8 global hectares of land per capita to support their lifestyles.

Norwich

- 6.32 Norwich is characterised largely by its historic townscape and its green setting with many trees. 25% of the city's area consists of open spaces, which form green wedges into the city. These include river valleys and other open spaces such as Mousehold Heath (the city's major ancient woodland to the east of the city), parks and golf courses. A number form continuous green links out to open countryside and include foot and cycle access. The Yare Valley forms a linear green space to the south of the city, providing an attractive gateway. The Wensum Valley provides a green link through the city and in places steep wooded ridges provide viewpoints to and from the city centre.
- 6.33 Key wildlife conservation designations in the city consist mainly of marshland and meadows in the river valleys and wooded former chalk pits. Norwich has 3.65 hectares of SSSI, with some 27% of these were in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable

recovering' condition in May 2007. Domestic gardens play a key role in providing habitats in many parts of the urban area. The pressure from development on the city's natural features is reflected in there being some 411 tree preservation orders issued and more Local Nature Reserves than elsewhere in Greater Norwich.

- 6.34 Norwich's distinctive townscape contains Conservation Areas covering 17% of the total area of the city, including the whole of the city centre. Scheduled Ancient Monuments include the medieval cathedral, castle and city walls. 32 pre-reformation churches are located within the walled city and there is a wealth of Listed (1,580) and locally listed buildings (2,600). Historic parks help to define the character of many suburban areas. Preserving and enhancing the distinctive landscapes and townscapes will be a key concern when considering development within the Greater Norwich urban area.
- 6.35 Norwich showed poorer performance in household waste management than South Norfolk and Broadland, recycling 15% of household waste but not sending any to be composted, although the net amount of household waste produced per head dropped by nearly 8% per person. It should also be noted that Norwich is in the formative stages of introducing a household composting collection service, which will serve to improve their recycling rates. Norwich residents have a smaller ecological footprint than the rest of Greater Norwich, and a far lower level of CO₂ emissions (only 6.8 tonnes per capita).

7 Society and Housing

- 7.1 The Greater Norwich Area is relatively affluent as a whole, but contains areas of significant urban deprivation and pockets of hidden rural deprivation, particularly for issues relating to access to jobs, services and housing.
- 7.2 The Index of Multiple Deprivation is a very useful tool to compare the three local authorities. It provides a wide variety of information, which is set out in 'domains' and updated regularly, first in 2000 and then in 2004. The information used to determine the rankings of each local authority will be updated regularly to provide a picture of the issues affecting the Greater Norwich area.
- 7.3 Each domain measures various indicators, and shows both an overall ranking score for each local authority and a score for each theme individually. There are 354 local authorities in England that the rankings are scored against, with a lower score indicating greater deprivation (i.e. 1 = most deprived, 354 = least deprived). The difference between the City and Broadland and South Norfolk is notable; while Norwich ranks 61st, South Norfolk is ranked at 291 with Broadland least deprived with a ranking of 302 (see Figure 11).

Figure 11: Relative deprivation in Greater Norwich
(Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2004 and Audit Commission)

	Broadland	South Norfolk	Norwich
Overall IMD score	302	291	61
Income deprivation IMD score	239	236	92
Employment deprivation IMD score	209	229	92
% of the Super Output Areas that feature within the 20% most deprived Super Output Areas in the country	0%	0%	37%
% of children that live in income deprived families	9.5%	9.3%	30.3%
% of the population over 60 who live in households that are income deprived	10.1%	11.1%	18.5%

Income patterns

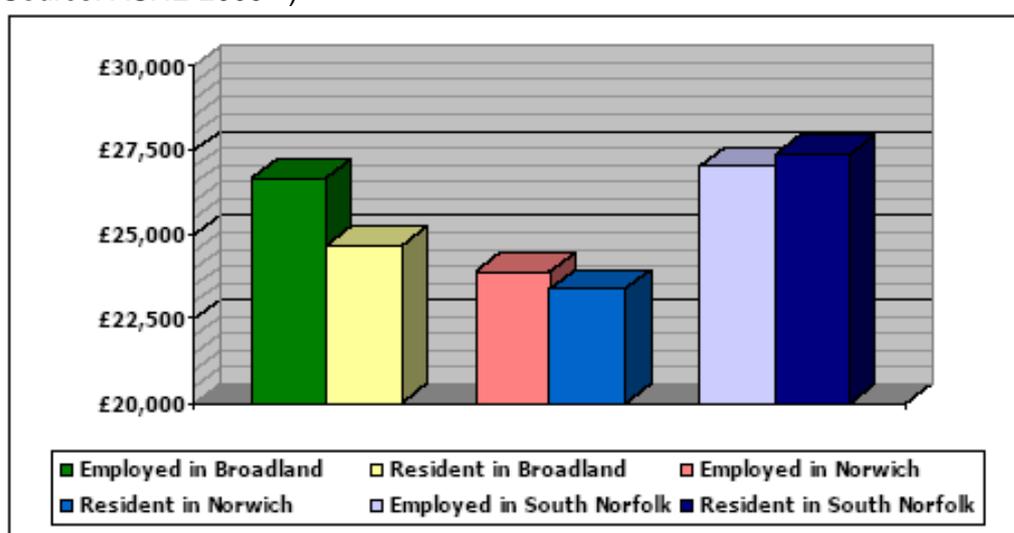
- 7.4 Figure 11 also shows that Norwich scores lower than its neighbours in employment and income deprivation, although the gap between the authorities is significantly reduced, particularly for employment deprivation. Income deprivation indicators also show a distinct difference between the urban and rural areas of Greater Norwich. Income deprivation is more severe in the city (particularly in Mancroft, Mile Cross, Wensum and Bowthorpe wards) where over a third of the city's Super Output Areas (areas of 1000 population) fall within the 20% most deprived nationally. Households with children are particularly vulnerable to income deprivation in the city. The same can also be said for households with residents aged over 60, although the latter is an issue spread more evenly across the three authorities.
- 7.5 There are some significant differences in household income levels within Greater Norwich; overall some 40% of households earn less than £15,000, but a third of households earn £30,000 or more. The average annual wage for full-time employees resident in Greater Norwich is £25,819, compared to the national average of £29,331 the United Kingdom (Annual Survey of hours and Earnings, 2006). Broken down to

district-level, average full-time salaries are notably lower for people living in Norwich (£23,649) than in Broadland (£26,164) and South Norfolk (£27,643).

- 7.6 As can also be seen in Figure 12, below, average wages paid to employees at South Norfolk's businesses have been consistently higher than elsewhere in Greater Norwich, although Broadland's are increasing far more rapidly than in South Norfolk and Norwich¹⁰. It is also apparent that average wages paid from city businesses and received by Norwich residents are the lowest in Greater Norwich, whilst Broadlands businesses are able to pay significantly higher wages than their residents earn.

Figure 12: Mean gross annual earnings for local authorities in Greater Norwich in 2005 for full-time employees.

(Source: ASHE 2005¹¹)



Health and recreation

- 7.7 An important factor in good health and well being is the benefit derived from sporting and recreational activities. Open space, sports and recreational facilities and public rights of way for example all have a vital role to play in promoting healthy living, preventing illness, and assisting in the social development of children through play and sport. Such activities can also contribute to more general social development and community cohesion, enabling individuals to interact with others in the community. The provision of, and access to, facilities has recently been assessed in Broadland and South Norfolk, with a similar assessment currently being undertaken in Norwich. This has been done in accordance with the Government guidance set out in PPG17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation. A summary of the results, for Broadland and South Norfolk, are set out in the table below (Figure 13). It is important to recognise that the tables illustrate provision across the districts, and that there may be wide variations in the scale or type of provision in specific areas.

¹⁰ Greater Norwich Sub-Region, Evidence base for a Housing Market Assessment: A study of housing need and stock condition. (2006)

¹¹ *ibid*

Figure 13: Recreation facilities provision in Broadland and South Norfolk

(Source: Broadland and South Norfolk District Councils; PPG17 Open Spaces, Indoor Sports and Community Recreation Assessment, 2007)

Typology of open space, sports, recreation & leisure facilities	Provision in Hectares		Provision per 1,000 Population	
	Broadland	South Norfolk	Broadland	South Norfolk
Formal Open Space (Parks, gardens and recreation grounds)	133.62 hectares	108.66 hectares	1.13 ha	0.98 ha
Natural and semi-natural greenspace (Natural greenspace, woodland, commons)	443.46 hectares	562.08 hectares	3.74 ha	5.08 ha
Amenity open space (passive and active space in housing areas)	26.38 hectares	78.16 hectares	0.22 ha	0.71 ha
Provision for children and young people (Stand alone sites)	3.90 hectares	19.10 hectares	0.17 ha	0.84 ha
Provision for children and young people (all play areas within other typologies) (all provision and per 1,000 young people aged 2-19)	8.52 hectares	44.3 hectares	0.36 ha	1.9 ha
Allotments	18.90 hectares	12.09 hectares	0.16 ha	0.11ha
Outdoor Sport (Stand alone)	115.27 hectares	113.51 hectares	0.97 ha	1.03 ha
Outdoor Sport (all pitches, greens and courts)	199.21 hectares	201.61 hectares	1.68ha*	1.82 ha**
District Total	741.53 ha*	893.6 ha**	6.2 ha	8.07 ha

*1.6 ha of sports pitches; 0.08 ha of courts and greens.

**1.75 ha of sports pitches; 0.07 ha of courts and greens.

- 7.8 Generally, Greater Norwich has a good level of health, although in comparison to the rest of the East of England, health in Greater Norwich is marginally worse, with 32.5% of households containing someone with a long-term limiting illness. Health levels vary across the area though. In the City, a larger percentage of people have limiting long-term illness than in Broadland and South Norfolk (Figure 14), reflecting the fact that residents of the most deprived wards generally have worse health conditions. This may suggest a generally better level of health exists in the more rural authorities, but there are areas within these where residents are less healthy.

Figure 14: Health factors in Greater Norwich
(Source: 2001 Census(*) and Audit Commission(#))

	Broadland	South Norfolk	Norwich	Greater Norwich	England & Wales
% of population with limiting long term illness *	17.5	17.0	19.4	18.0	17.9
Life expectancy at birth – males #	78.3	79.1	76.2	77.9	76.6
Life expectancy at birth – females #	81.3	83.0	82.2	82.2	80.9
Infant mortality per 1000 births #	6.1	4.9	5.1	5.4	4.9

Crime

- 7.9 As Figure 15 shows, crime figures are generally higher in Norwich than they are in Broadland and South Norfolk. In 2004/5 the number of domestic burglaries per 1000 households in Broadland was 3.64 for example, but compared to the Norfolk average of 5.85, and the regional and national averages of just over 11, Norwich is performing rather less well, although this could be attributed to the city's urban nature.

Figure 15: Crime figures in Greater Norwich (2004/05).
(Source: Audit Commission)

	Broadland	South Norfolk	Norwich
Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households	3.64	5.33	12.05
Violent offences committed per 1,000 households	7.79	9.65	32.92
Theft of a vehicle per 1,000 population	1.2	1.46	4.1

Education

- 7.10 Even though a high proportion of residents in Greater Norwich have a high level of qualifications (many with current or prior connections to the university), a high proportion of residents of working age have no qualifications. This latter figure is broadly the same across the three districts (a 27% average for Greater Norwich in 2001). There are however, significant differences in qualifications gained by school leavers; in 2006, 49% of students left school with 5 or more GCSEs at grades A*-C in Norwich, compared to 62% in Broadland, 66% in South Norfolk and 57% nationally. This is possibly linked to there being more deprived areas in Norwich than in Broadland and South Norfolk. Greater Norwich overall has a higher standard of GCSE-level educational attainment than the national average, though a slightly lower success rate at 'A'-level standard. Figure 16 expands on educational attainment.

Figure 16: Educational achievement across Greater Norwich
(Source: 2001 Census and Norfolk County Council)

	Broadland	South Norfolk	Norwich	Greater Norwich	England & Wales
% people of working age (16-74 yrs) with no qualifications (at 2001)	27.6	28.7	29.9	28.7	-
% School leavers at Key Stage 4 (15/16yrs) with 5 or more GCSEs at A*-C grade (at 2006)	62.3	66.2	48.8	59.1	57.1
% people of working age (16-74 yrs) with highest qualification gained from level 4/5 (GCE 'A')	14.9	17.6	20.6	17.7	19.9

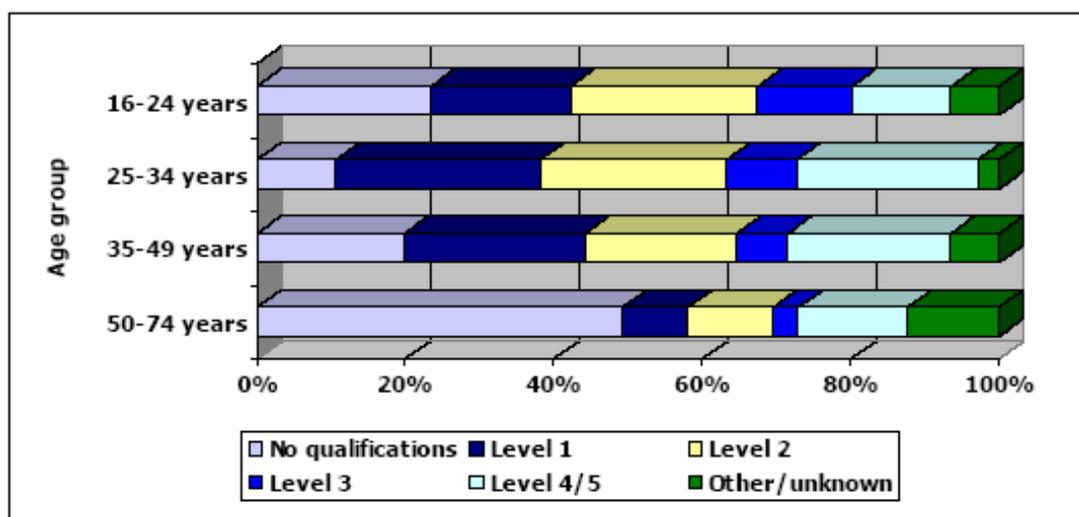
Level or equivalent) (at 2001)					
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7.11 The population of Greater Norwich is over-represented in the 'no qualification' category and under-represented in the 'degree and above' category. Figures 17 and 18, based on the 2001 Census, show that nearly 50% of the population of Greater Norwich aged over 50 years possesses no formal educational qualifications. The results for younger adult populations are much more encouraging, however, with around a quarter of everyone aged 25-49 years having achieved the educational level equivalent to a degree or higher (Level 4/5).

Figure 17: Qualifications by age group in Greater Norwich (Source: 2001 Census¹²)

Level	Percentage of Age group			
	16-24	25-34	35-49	50+
Level 0	23.5%	10.7%	19.9%	49.2%
Level 1	18.7%	27.6%	24.2%	8.9%
Level 2	25.3%	25.1%	20.4%	11.4%
Level 3	12.7%	9.4%	6.8%	3.6%
Level 4 / 5	13.3%	24.3%	22.0%	14.6%
Other / unknown	6.5%	3.0%	6.7%	12.4%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Figure 18: Qualifications by age group in Greater Norwich (Source: 2001 Census¹³)



Housing markets

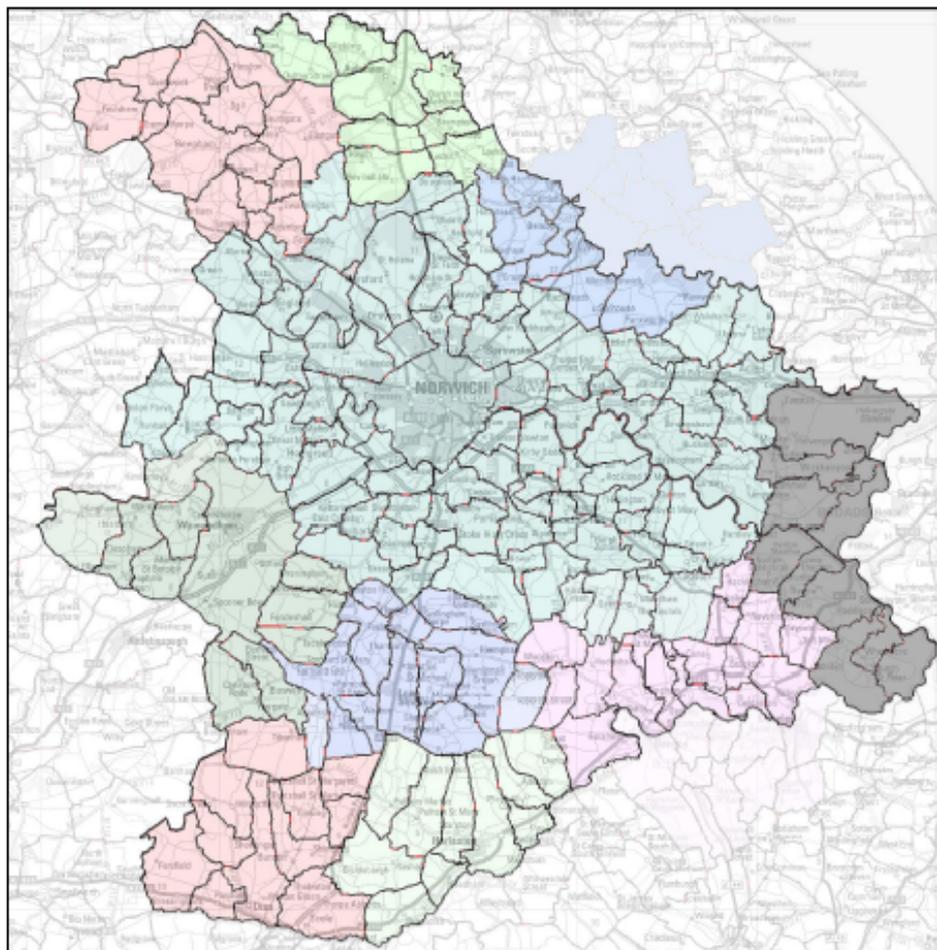
7.12 The Greater Norwich Housing Strategy has identified local housing needs and housing market issues. Alongside the Core Strategy, it will help to deliver housing solutions for the communities within Greater Norwich. The Housing Strategy covers ten local functional 'Housing Market Areas' (HMAs) based on local movements or migrations made by residents of Greater Norwich (see Figure 19). The largest HMA is focused on the extended urban area of Norwich and its fringe, but it also stretches to Loddon, Acle, Hethersett and Attlebridge. Market towns in both Broadland and

¹² Greater Norwich Sub-Region, Evidence base for a Housing Market Assessment: A study of housing need and stock condition (2006)

¹³ *ibid*

South Norfolk form distinct localised housing market areas, each with their own centre of population and distinct migration and travel to work patterns. A collection of even smaller village housing markets in the Norfolk Broads also has an influence on the Greater Norwich housing market, as do the towns of Beccles and Bungay in Suffolk.

Map 19: Functional Housing Market Areas in Greater Norwich
(Source: Greater Norwich Housing Partnership¹⁴)



7.13 The study shows the Greater Norwich housing market to include certain patterns:

- One in every twelve households (8%) moved home within the last year, with more movements in Norwich (12%) than South Norfolk and Broadland (7%);.
- The most significant turnover was in the private rented sector where 27% of tenants had lived at their current address for less than a year. By comparison, this was only 11% amongst owner-occupier households.
- 40% of households moving home left the private renting sector to become owner-occupiers.

7.14 The housing assessment found that nearly half of the population in Greater Norwich (142,000 people) also work in the sub-region, representing around 83% of all those living in the area who have a job. This relatively sustainable pattern suggests that Greater Norwich is able to meet most of its accommodation and employment needs.

¹⁴ Greater Norwich Sub-Region, Evidence base for a Housing Market Assessment: A study of housing need and stock condition (2006)

Housing stock type

- 7.15 The housing stock of Greater Norwich is similar to the position found for England as a whole, but with a slightly higher proportion of detached houses and flats. As seen in Figure 20 below, in both Broadland and South Norfolk, around 50% of dwellings are detached properties (Norwich has 10%). 35% of homes in Broadland are semi-detached, reflecting the 'suburban fringe' nature of the district, compared to about 27% in South Norfolk and 21% in Norwich. For HMAs other than Norwich the availability of a particular dwelling type is less likely to influence home movers than location would, but this is not the case in the city where nearly 40% of its housing stock are terraces and over 30% are flats.

Figure 20: Housing stock by type in percentages.

(Source: Greater Norwich Household and Physical Survey 2005/06¹⁵)

Housing stock in districts (Amounts & % of total)	Broadland	South Norfolk	Norwich	Total Stock in Greater Norwich
Detached	25,000 48%	27,900 56%	6,100 10%	59,000 37%
Semi-detached	18,700 35%	13,300 27%	12,500 21%	44,600 27%
Terraced	6,100 12%	5,800 12%	21,600 37%	33,400 21%
Flats	2,500 5%	2,500 5%	18,900 32%	24,000 15%
<i>Total dwellings</i> Greater Norwich contribution	52,400 32 %	49,500 31 %	59,100 37 %	161,000 100%

Housing stock condition

- 7.16 Housing stock condition is also indicative of the quality of residential accommodation in Greater Norwich. When considered against the Decent Homes Standard¹⁶, Greater Norwich properties classified as being 'non-decent' number some 42,900 dwellings, 29.7% of the overall housing stock. This is only slightly below the proportion in England (30.1%) as a whole (Greater Norwich Household and Physical Survey 2005/06¹⁷). Assessing the tenure of non-decent housing (see Figure 21) reveals that rented homes in the private sector are most culpable, particularly in Broadland, despite the district as a whole containing the smallest proportion of non-decent homes.
- 7.17 Presently in Greater Norwich, there are 30,570 private sector dwellings occupied by 'vulnerable' residents in receipt of means-tested benefits. Of these, 24% live in non-decent dwellings. On this basis Greater Norwich currently exceeds the minimum standard required by 2006/07 for decent homes occupied by vulnerable people in the private sector (65%) by approximately 170 dwellings¹⁸.

¹⁵ Greater Norwich Sub-Region, Evidence base for a Housing Market Assessment: A study of housing need and stock condition (2006)

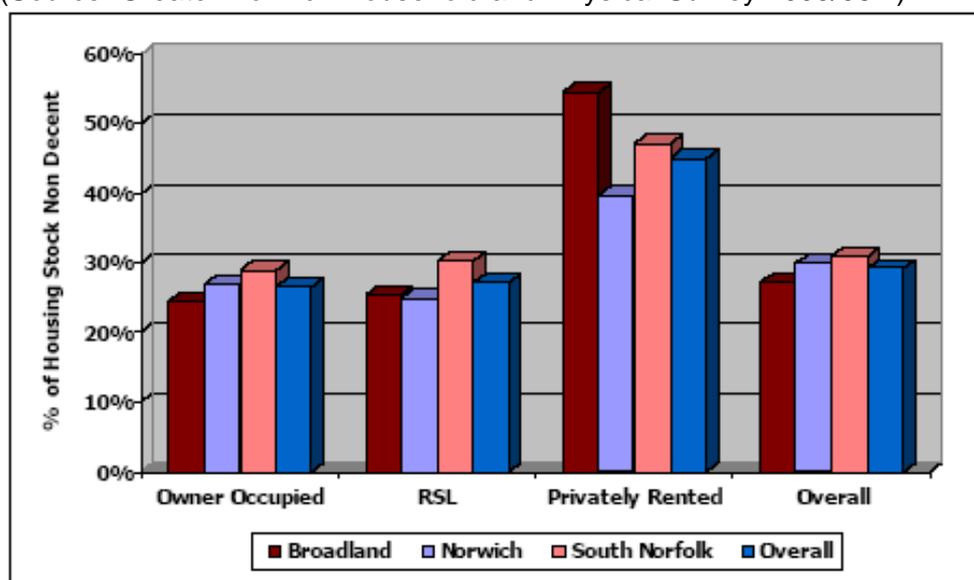
¹⁶ The Decent Home Standard assesses whether properties are: within legal standards; in a reasonable state of repair; have reasonably modern facilities/services; and provide effective heating and insulation.

¹⁷ Greater Norwich Sub-Region, Evidence base for a Housing Market Assessment: A study of housing need and stock condition. (2006)

¹⁸ *ibid*

- 7.18 Although the city contains areas where development has taken place and which have much lower rates of non-decency, Norwich does contain high levels of non-decency in areas of older, terraced housing adjacent to the city centre. The survey shows that converted flats provide the highest proportion of non-decent dwellings (66%), failures being strongly associated with unfitness and repair issues, particularly so in the privately rented sector. Most non-decent dwellings were also built prior to 1919 (49%), with failings relating to disrepair and non-compliance with thermal comfort criteria.
- 7.19 In general, areas that have significant amounts of rural stock often have higher-than-average levels of non-decency (Reepham and Harleston HMAs in particular), due to age-related problems of energy efficiency, such as mains gas supply, damp and cold exposure. Overall, South Norfolk has the largest proportion of homes failing to meet the 'decent homes standard' (31.2%), as seen in Figure 22.

Figure 21: Non Decent dwellings by tenure in Greater Norwich.
(Source: Greater Norwich Household and Physical Survey 2005/06¹⁹)



- 7.20 Estimates suggest there are 4,300 vacant dwellings, 3% of the housing stock, within Greater Norwich, roughly the same as the national average. 1.2% (1,570) of these are long-term vacant (for six months or more) or subject to unlicensed occupation (Figure 22). Whilst the overall number of vacant properties may be high, in relative terms there is not a substantial problem with properties remaining long-term vacant.²⁰

Figure 22: Housing stock condition across Greater Norwich
(Source: Greater Norwich Household and Physical Survey 2005/06²¹).

	Broadland	South Norfolk	Norwich	Total Stock in Greater Norwich
Total number of dwellings	51,404	48,384	56,957	156,745
% vacant dwellings	2.7%	1.8%	3.7%	2.7%
% of dwellings failing to meet 'non-decent' homes standard	27.6%	31.2%	30.5%	29.7%

¹⁹ *ibid*

²⁰ *ibid*

²¹ *ibid*

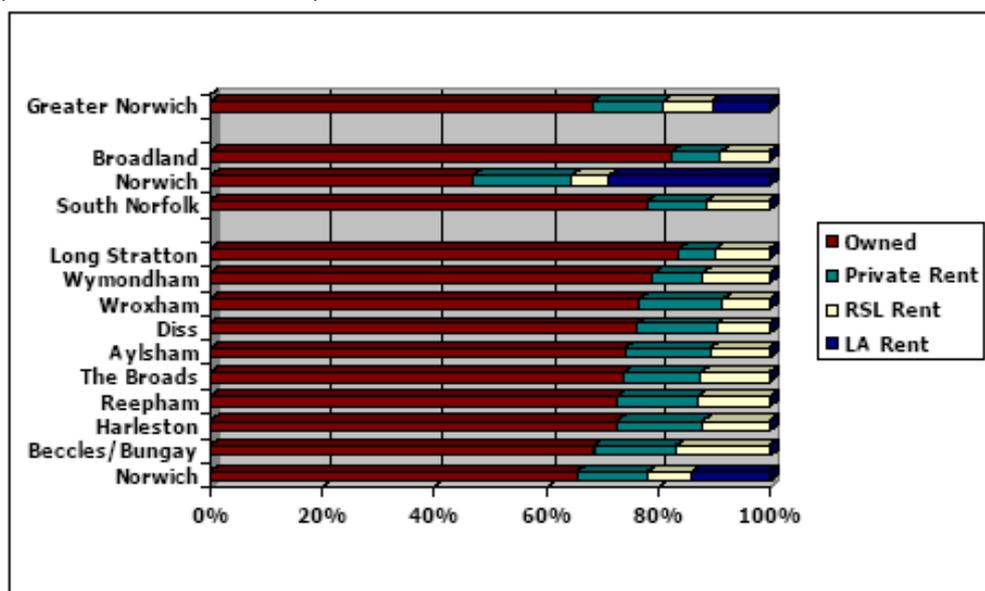
Housing tenure

- 7.21 Figures 23 and 24 show the housing stock of each area by tenure. The dominant form of tenure is owner occupation, with nearly 68% of all properties across Greater Norwich being owned outright or with a mortgage. Whilst the overall proportion of social housing in Greater Norwich exceeds both the English and Eastern Region averages there are key differences within Greater Norwich. Norwich City has the highest proportion of social housing in the East of England (36% of all dwellings), but Broadland and South Norfolk Districts have amongst the lowest proportions (8% and 11% respectively)²².

Figure 23: Housing Tenure across Greater Norwich (not including empty dwellings)
(Source: Greater Norwich Household and Physical Survey 2005/06²³)

Tenure of Housing Stock (Amounts & % of total)	Broadland	South Norfolk	Norwich	Total stock in Greater Norwich
Owner Occupied	42,100 82%	38,000 78%	26,800 47%	106,800 68%
Private Rented	4,500 9%	5,100 11%	10,000 17%	19,500 13%
Registered Social Landlord / Housing Association	4,500 9%	5,500 11%	3,900 7%	13,800 9%
Local Authority (Norwich stock not transferred to a RSL)	0 0%	0 0%	16,300 29%	16,300 10%
Total dwellings	51,000	48,600	57,000	156,500
Greater Norwich contribution	33 %	31 %	36 %	100%

Figure 24: Housing tenure by housing market area and local authority.
(Source: 2001 Census²⁴)



²² Greater Norwich Sub-Region, Evidence base for a Housing Market Assessment: A study of housing need and stock condition. (2006). Figures may not tally due to roundings.

²³ *ibid*

²⁴ *ibid*

House prices and affordability

7.22 The relationship between local property prices and local incomes is clearly important, especially for single person households without existing equity. Figure 25 shows how relative property prices in Greater Norwich compare to average incomes. In 1999, the average property price in Greater Norwich was just over 4.5 times the average earnings. By 2003 this had risen to over 8 times the average earnings²⁵, although by 2006 it seems to have reduced slightly to over 6 times average household income (Figure 25b). This still remains a very high figure for those people who wish to secure mortgages without encountering financial difficulty.

Figure 25a: Average house price in Greater Norwich relative to average gross annual earnings, 1999 – 2005.

(Source: Land Registry, New Earnings Survey and ASHE²⁶)

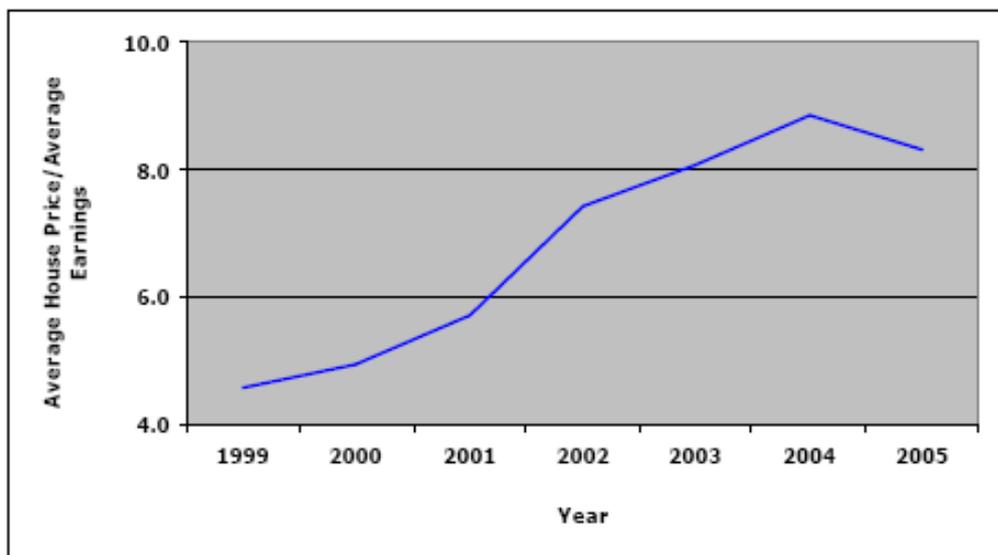


Figure 25b: House price to income ratio December 2006.

(Source: Norfolk Data Observatory and Land Registry)

	Average House Price (Dec. 2006)	Mean Household Income (Dec 2006) (Approximate)	House Price to Income Ratio (Approximate)
Broadland	£201,918	£32,500	6.21
Norwich	£170,678	£27,500	6.21
South Norfolk	£209,420	£32,000	6.54
Greater Norwich	£194,005	£30,666	6.33

7.23 Figure 26, below, illustrates how property prices have changed in Greater Norwich since 2000 when over 60% of all property sales were priced at less than £80,000. However, this price band comprised less than 5% of all sales in 2005²⁷. Conversely, the number of houses selling for over £150,000 has risen sharply, from less than

²⁵ *ibid*

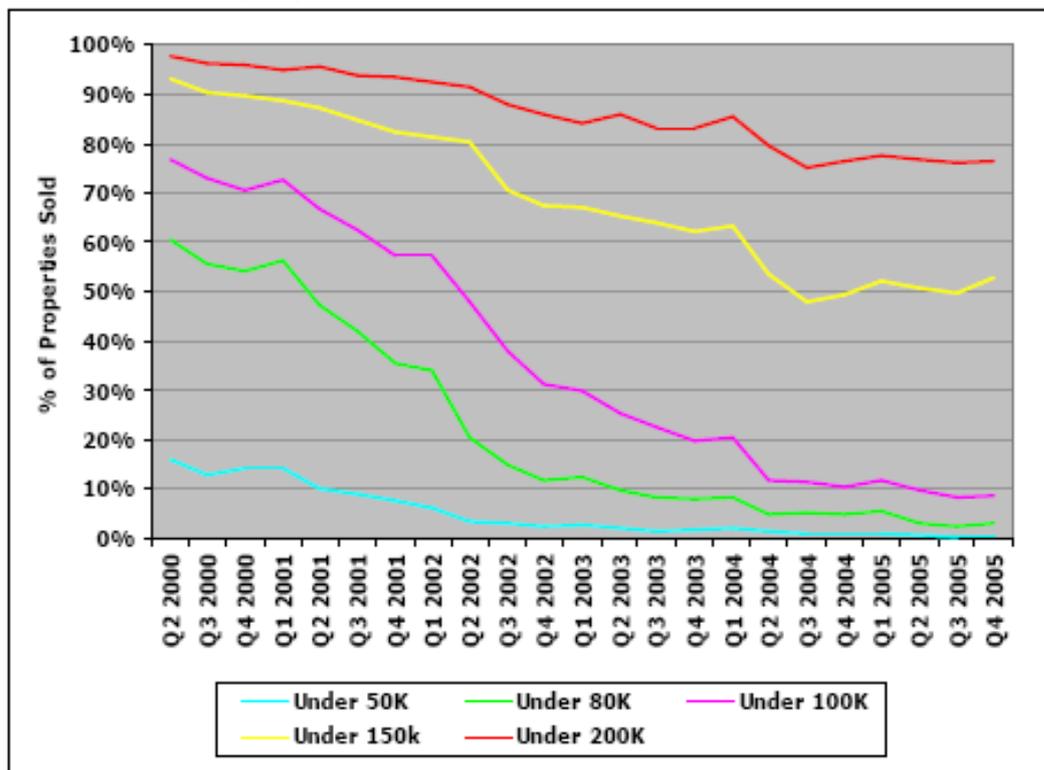
²⁶ Greater Norwich Sub-Region, Evidence base for a Housing Market Assessment: A study of housing need and stock condition. (2006).

²⁷ £80,000 is a key price band because it is around the maximum mortgage, which is likely to be available to single first-time buyers from key worker groups such as teachers, nurses and police officers. Therefore, affordability for this group of workers has declined sharply.

10% of the market in 2000 to around 50% in 2005. Although this increase may be due in part to more sales of detached properties, an overall surge in property prices in Greater Norwich in 2002-2004 is clearly shown in the falling proportion of properties selling for less than any of the given categories. House prices may have stabilised in 2005 but the level at which this has happened has left the vast majority of properties in Greater Norwich beyond the reach of many first time buyers.

7.24 Between 1999 and 2005 the average property price in Broadland rose by 160%, in Norwich by 141% and in South Norfolk by 180%. Much of the increase in property prices occurred between 2002 and 2004; average prices fell in 2005 in Broadland and Norwich and rose only marginally in South Norfolk. Since then, however, the Land Registry has identified that prices across Greater Norwich have risen substantially, on average by some £20,000 between April 2005 and December 2006 (see Figure 27). This makes it difficult for first-time buyers to access the market, particularly as the average price of flats or maisonettes in Greater Norwich has reached £140,000 and £156,000 for terrace homes, the traditional 'starter-units'.

Figure 26: Percentage of houses sold for less than key price bands in Greater Norwich between the 2nd quarter in 2000 and the last quarter in 2005. (Source: Land Registry²⁸)



²⁸ Greater Norwich Sub-Region, Evidence base for a Housing Market Assessment: A study of housing need and stock condition. (2006).

Figure 27: Average house prices across Greater Norwich, Apr 2005 – Dec 2006.
(Source: Land Registry; www.landregistry.gov.uk)

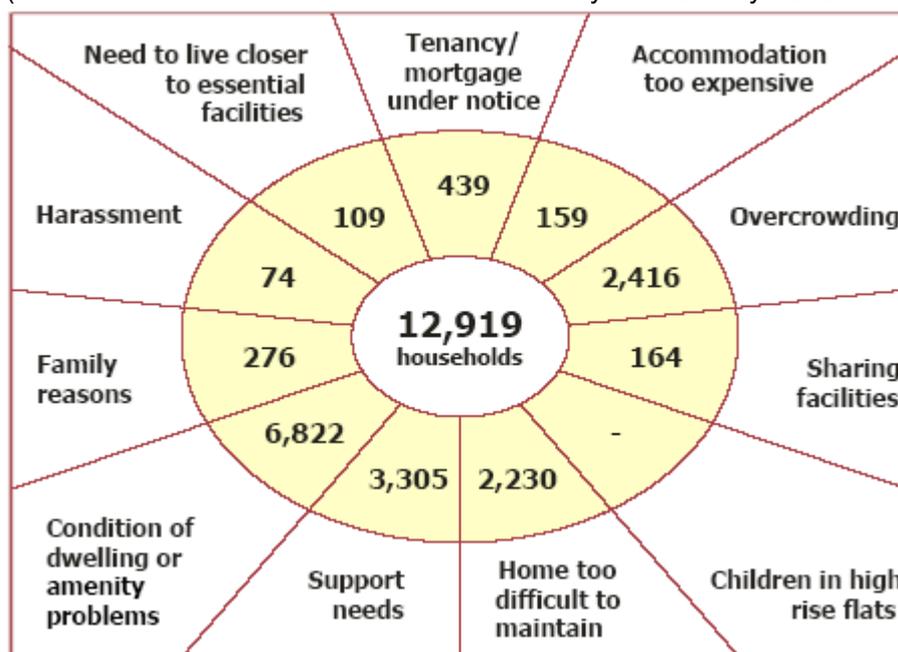
APR - JUL 2005	Semi-				Overall
	Detached	Detached	Terraced	Flat	
	Ave Price £	£	£	£	Ave Price £
Broadland	221,217	150,725	136,233	136,857	178,266
South Norfolk	255,130	157,741	135,745	89,711	190,724
Norwich	245,085	154,221	142,863	113,231	151,961
Greater Norwich	240,477	154,229	138,280	113,266	173,650

OCT - DEC 2006	Semi-				Overall
	Detached	Detached	Terraced	Flat	
	Ave Price £	£	£	£	Ave Price £
Broadland	242,758	179,242	148,918	148,495	201,918
South Norfolk	256,962	170,489	160,075	146,264	209,420
Norwich	265,795	170,777	159,634	132,573	170,678
Greater Norwich	255,171	173,502	156,209	142,444	194,005

Housing need

7.25 An important element of housing requirements is housing need – i.e. households lacking their own housing or living in housing which is inadequate or unsuitable, who are unlikely to be able to meet their needs in the housing market without some form of assistance. Overall, a total of 12,919 households were assessed as living in unsuitable housing, some 8% of all households in Greater Norwich (though many may not need to move home as in-situ solutions may be more appropriate). Figure 28, below, illustrates the proportion of existing households in Greater Norwich registered as being in housing need due to various reasons.

Figure 28: Established households living in unsuitable housing in Greater Norwich.
(Source: Greater Norwich Household and Physical Survey 2005/06²⁹)



²⁹ Greater Norwich Sub-Region, Evidence base for a Housing Market Assessment: A study of housing need and stock condition. (2006).

- 7.26 Of those households deemed to be in housing need, young adults and households with teenage children are most likely to live in unsuitable housing: 15% of single parent households, 11% of adult groups without children and as many as 26% of adults with dependent children are living in unsuitable housing. Most unsuitably-housed households are in Norwich City (11%) – though this reduces to 9% when the entire Norwich HMA is considered, which suggests that relatively low levels of unsuitably housed households are found in the South Norfolk and Broadland areas of the Norwich fringe.
- 7.27 For those people who are unable to access the open housing market, perhaps because current prices are beyond their means, the local authorities have been trying to provide affordable housing to meet the identified need. Figure 29 shows the number of affordable homes that have been developed across Greater Norwich in recent years, indicating an increasing trend in numbers although this will often remain dependent on the overall number of homes built on the private market.

Figure 29: Affordable home construction in Greater Norwich, 2004-2006.
(Source: Annual Monitoring Reports of each authority)

	Broadland	South Norfolk	Norwich	Greater Norwich
Affordable units provided in 2004/05	82	6 (1%)	255 (37%)	343
Affordable units provided in 2005/06	32 (23% of all new housing)	32 (9%)	209 (23%)	275 (19%)
Net change in affordable unit completions per year: 2004/05 – 2005/06	- 50	+ 26	- 46	- 68

District Profiles

- 7.28 *Whilst it is important to consider the Greater Norwich area as one entity, there are many locally-distinctive nuances that add to the character of the overall area and should not be forgotten. Summaries of these are included below:*

Broadland

- 7.29 Although infant mortality is higher in Broadland than the Norfolk average, the life expectancy in Broadland is relatively longer; for males it is 78.3 years and females 81.3 years, both higher than for Norfolk and nationally. Provision of healthcare is also relatively good; more people can obtain a routine appointment quickly in Broadland than for Norfolk as a whole or nationally.
- 7.30 Educational provision reflects the largely rural geographical nature of the district; first/primary level schools are located in villages of reasonable size but high schools are situated in the market towns, large villages and the Norwich fringe, which entails travel for many children. Further education is available in the adjoining urban centres, primarily Norwich, Great Yarmouth and North Walsham.
- 7.31 Crime levels in Broadland are amongst the lowest in England, particularly for domestic burglaries. In addition, people's perception of crime levels is also encouraging; in 2003/04, 52.9% of Broadland's residents thought that the level of crime in their local area, over the previous three years, had reduced or stayed the same (compared to 39.8% for Norfolk, 38.6% regionally, and 42.8% nationally).

7.32 Broadlands housing stock is dominated by family-sized housing, with over 80% of homes being owner-occupied. Despite adding 114 affordable homes built between 2004 and 2006, the share of social housing only amounts to 9% of the total housing stock. Average house prices are highest for semi-detached homes, but starter units offer more accessible prices as terraces and flats are evenly priced (£148,000 in Dec. 2006). Although this does represent a significant jump in prices between the traditional 'starter-unit' and family-sized home, the fluidity of movement between housing markets possibly lessens this impact. Related to this, Broadland does have relatively few households in unsuitable accommodation.

South Norfolk

7.33 The residents of South Norfolk are some of the healthiest in the country, although the higher levels of deprivation in Costessey and Diss do present challenges of a less healthy population. If present trends continue, South Norfolk as a whole is the only district in Norfolk expected to achieve all 4 Our Healthier Nation targets by 2010. Educational achievement in 2006/07 was higher than the national average at GCSE grade level. Crime levels are lower than the national average but are slightly higher than the figures for Broadland.

7.34 The district is not ranked highly in the Index of Deprivation (ranking 291 out of 354), although some pockets of deprivation exist. Old Costessey is the most deprived ward in the district, and is within the third most deprived nationally for income, education and child poverty. The District's rural character presents some problems in accessing services, with five wards in the district being within the thousand most deprived nationally.

7.35 Similar to Broadland, the housing is predominantly owner-occupied (78%) and contains only 11% social housing. However, provision of new affordable housing has been slower in South Norfolk than elsewhere in Greater Norwich, as only 38 affordable homes were provided between 2004 and 2006. Characterised by a large proportion of older, rural housing stock, South Norfolk has the highest share of the Greater Norwich housing stock that fails to meet the 'decent homes' standard. The price of houses in South Norfolk has increased the most rapidly in Greater Norwich, and the average price in Dec. 2006 stood at almost £210,000.

Norwich

7.36 There are distinct differences in deprivation levels between different areas of the city, although overall Norwich is the most deprived local authority within the East of England, and has higher crime rates than elsewhere in Greater Norwich. Health standards are not markedly different to the rest of Greater Norwich. Two wards within Norwich are ranked in the 10% of most deprived wards nationally, with a further six in the worst 20% (Source: IMD, 2004). The City performs particularly badly in the 2004 Index of Multiple Deprivation domain for education, which measures a variety of indicators related to skills and education. Five wards, Mile Cross, Crome, Wensum, Lakenham and Bowthorpe, are within the worst performing 5% of wards nationally for this indicator. Norwich has a lower level of educational attainment at GCSE standard (49% of school leavers had 5 or more GCSE's at A*-C standard in 2006). The proportion of those in employment with qualifications at 'A'-level standard or equivalent (15%) is also lower than the national average (19%).

7.37 Norwich is characterised significantly by areas of terraced housing adjacent to the city centre, which, being older properties, comprise the largest proportion of homes that fail to meet the 'decent home' standards. Unfortunately there are higher-than-

average numbers of 'vulnerable' residents in Norwich residing in non-decent homes. The city also contains a significant number of flats and apartments, which together comprise some 30% of the housing stock. Norwich also contains higher proportions of households living in accommodation that is unsuitable for their needs.

7.38 House prices in Norwich have increased at a slower rate than other areas in Greater Norwich, but this was still a rise of some 141% between 1999 and 2005. Although average house prices in Norwich are lower than elsewhere in Greater Norwich (£170,678), the relative scarcity of detached units in particular make these more expensive even than those in South Norfolk and Broadland where average prices are generally significantly higher. It could be said that there are more opportunities to access the housing market in Norwich as there are more starter units available, with flats in particular being some £15,000 cheaper than elsewhere. Norwich continues to provide the most affordable homes in Greater Norwich (over 450 in the past two years), and actually contains the largest proportion in the East of England; some 36% of the housing stock is social housing.

8 Economy

Employment patterns

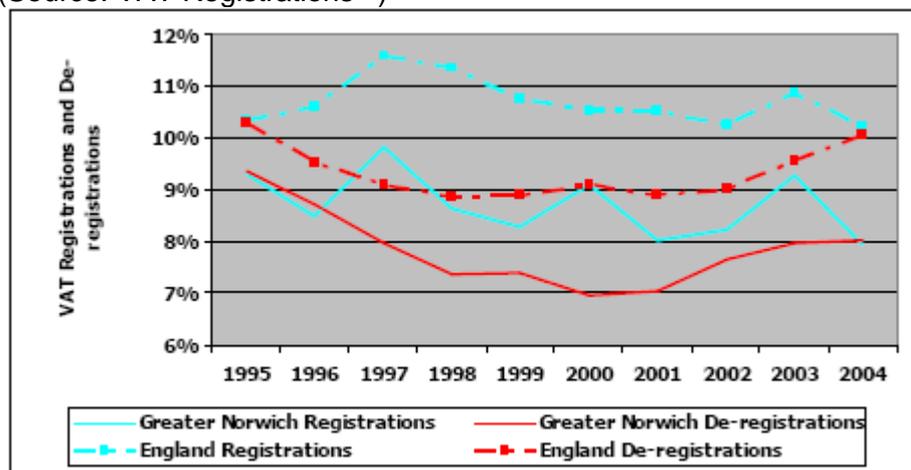
- 8.1 In general, the Greater Norwich area has a successful and growing economy, with a buoyant jobs market. With Norwich at its centre, the area provides the largest concentration of jobs in the eastern region. Businesses have access to a high skills base; a high proportion of people are employed in professional occupations and there is a high graduate retention rate, particularly in Norwich itself.
- 8.2 Figure 30 shows that despite having lower wages than the regional average there is generally the same level of employment and a sizeable number of small businesses. Business start-ups indicate the health of an economy's innovation and entrepreneurship by assessing VAT registrations and de-registrations. As Figure 31 shows, Greater Norwich may have experienced less business turnover than the rest of England, due to its large agricultural area, but the number of businesses in Greater Norwich is growing as registrations have exceeded de-registrations since 1996.

Figure 30: Employment figures for Greater Norwich (various sources)

	Broadland	South Norfolk	Norwich	Greater Norwich	East of England
Average gross weekly pay by residence – full time (2006)	£411.80	£435.80	£409.00	£418.90	£470.00
Unemployed – February 2007 (% claiming JSA)	1.4 %	1.5 %	3.6 %	2.2 %	2.1 %
Number of small businesses (2005)*	3,662	4,184	4,181	12,027	-
Total number of VAT registered businesses at the end of 2004 (Source: NOMIS)	3,645	4,270	3,335	11,250	-

* Figure excludes farm-based agricultural data.

Figure 31: New VAT Registered and De-registered businesses in Greater Norwich and England as a % of previous years' stock: 1995-2005. (Source: VAT Registrations³⁰)

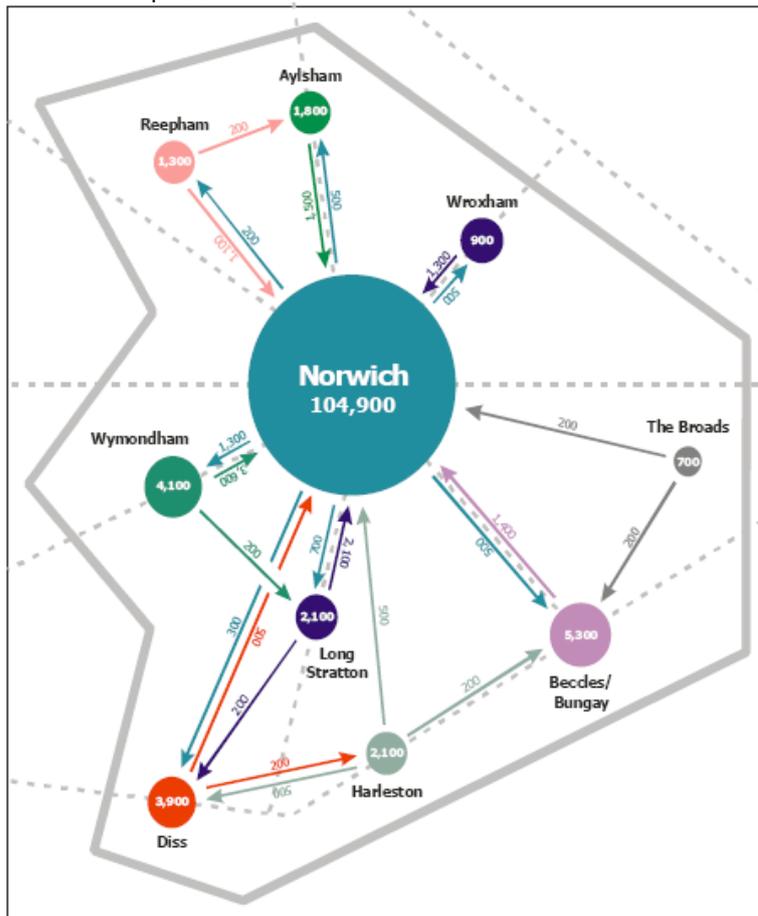


³⁰ Greater Norwich Sub-Region, Evidence base for a Housing Market Assessment: A study of housing need and stock condition. (2006)

- 8.3 A recent study into the relations between employment patterns and the Greater Norwich housing market found that of the 171,700 employees working in the area, 83% also live there. Of the 164,100 people in employment who live in the sub-region, 86% work in the area³¹. The desire amongst residents to remain within Greater Norwich when considering moving home is in part a reflection of the area's economic appeal and the job opportunities offered in Greater Norwich.
- 8.4 As Figure 32 demonstrates, a survey into the commuter patterns of Greater Norwich residents between April 2000 and 2001 found that by far the majority of movements to the workplace from and to Norwich were from the Wymondham Housing Market Area. Norwich draws heavily on commuter-input from other areas of Greater Norwich, most notably from Long Stratton and closer areas and less so from Diss and Harleston. Relatively few commuter movements occur between other HMAs, and most of these are between areas on the periphery of Greater Norwich. Wymondham, Diss and Beccles/Bungay HMAs (the largest population areas) are the most independent in terms of the overall live/work self-containment.

Figure 32: Travel to work patterns within Housing Market Areas in Greater Norwich (Source: 2001 Census³²)

Note: (i) Figures rounded to nearest 100; flows of 100 or less are not shown.
(ii) The figures within each location show the number of people who both live and work within the HMA, whereas the arrows show the number of people travelling between HMAs to the workplace.



³¹ *ibid*

³² *ibid*

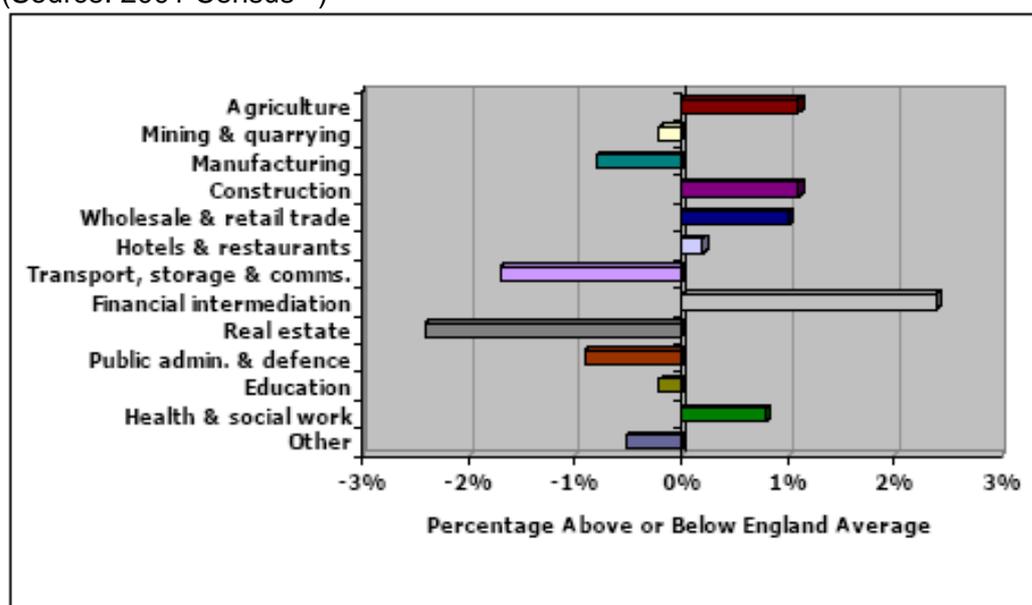
Employment sectors

- 8.5 The Annual Business Inquiry of 2005 showed that the area's workers are employed across a varied mix of sectors, though dependent on the service industry. The financial sector is particularly important to Norwich (31% of employment), whilst public administration, education and health are the main sector for employment in South Norfolk (35%). Broadland has a more even distribution of employment across sectors. Despite being the traditional form of employment, agriculture only accounts for 2% of employment in Greater Norwich. Instead, financial services and the hotelier industry accounts for nearly half the workforce collectively. The spread of employment across Greater Norwich is seen in Figure 33, below, and compared against the average sector-based spread for England in Figure 34.

Figure 33: Employment sector distribution across Greater Norwich local authorities.
(Source: Annual Business Inquiry 2005)

Sector (% of total employment)	Broadland	South Norfolk	Norwich	Greater Norwich	England & Wales
Agriculture and fishing	2.5	3.5	0	2.0	0.9
Manufacturing	16.8	11.3	8.7	12.3	11.1
Construction	7.0	6.5	4.0	5.8	4.6
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	24.2	20.6	24.2	23.2	24.1
Transport and communications	4.6	3.4	5.2	4.4	6.0
Banking, finance and insurance	16.9	14.4	31.4	20.8	20.7
Public administration, education and health	24.3	35.4	21.3	27.0	26.9
Others	3.7	4.9	5.2	4.5	5.8

Figure 34: Employment sectors in Greater Norwich compared to the English average.
(Source: 2001 Census³³)



³³ Greater Norwich Sub-Region, Evidence base for a Housing Market Assessment: A study of housing need and stock condition. (2006)

- 8.6 The evening and night-time economy is becoming increasingly important for the economy of Norwich, which has developed into something of a sub-regional hub for the cultural and evening economy; around 29,000 people visit the pubs and clubs of the city centre on a Saturday night, for example. The tourism and leisure industry accounted for approximately 8% of total jobs in the City, Broadland and South Norfolk in 2005 (Annual Business Inquiry, 2005).
- 8.7 Norwich is a regional cultural centre. For a city of its size, it is extremely well provided with a wide variety of cultural venues, including a range of theatres and museums, and the Norfolk and Norwich Millennium Library, one of the busiest libraries in the country. These facilities are mainly located within the city centre. Outside of Norwich there are smaller, localised hubs of cultural significance based in market towns, Wymondham being a more prominent example. In Diss and Aylsham there is also a cultural initiative for supporting healthy, local food production, farmers markets and the promotion of living a generally less hectic pace of life, known as the Cittaslow movement.
- 8.8 More specific employment activities in Greater Norwich are:
- Financial and insurance services, consisting of both major companies and many specialist companies;
 - Health and life science: Norwich Research Park is Europe's largest single-site concentration of research and development in plants; microbes; food, diet and health; the environment and information systems. The Norfolk and Norwich University Hospital is another major employer in this sector;
 - Media and creative industries: the largest cluster in the eastern region, this sector includes long-established companies such as regional broadcasting headquarters and the UK's largest independent regional newspaper, as well as young, innovative companies, all of which are likely to play an important role in employment growth in the Greater Norwich area;
 - Tourism: Tourism is becoming increasingly important to Greater Norwich, and especially the rural areas of South Norfolk and Broadland where it can help to diversify the employment base and offset the loss of jobs and incomes in agriculture. The natural landscape is very important for the tourism economy in Greater Norwich; the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads, nearby north and east Norfolk coasts, and the Norfolk countryside all ensure that tourism is an important element of the local economy. The important heritage of the area is invaluable in terms of both the local character and the local economy and tourism industry. The continued preservation of these assets will have many far-reaching benefits. Norwich is a gateway to the Broads National Park, and many of the towns and villages in the locality benefit from related trade. Tourism is becoming increasingly important, supporting approximately 6,000 jobs in the sector with recent figures suggesting that tourism is worth some £400 million a year to the area and is expected to continue to grow;
 - Retail and leisure: Norwich is also regularly ranked as one of the top ten most popular shopping destinations in the UK. There are many modern facilities, for example the Chapelfield centre, retail parks and traditional town centre shopping environments in the Greater Norwich area. Norwich city attracts

five million day visitors per year for shopping, tourism and leisure interests; and,

- Higher Education: A range of high quality and expanding higher education facilities are located in the Greater Norwich area at the University of East Anglia (UEA), City College, Easton College and the Norwich School of Art and Design.
- Other characteristic elements of the economy include high quality engineering (at such facilities as the nationally-important Hethel Engineering Centre), including industry-leading automotive engineering, distribution services, and business park uses.
- Agriculture is still a dominant land-use in Broadland and South Norfolk. However, employment in this sector is declining, and currently only accounts for 2.5% and 3.5% of employment in these two districts respectively.

8.9 Employment in Norfolk is expected to grow by 9% between 2000 and 2010, with most growth anticipated in the hospitality, financial services, business sectors and retail sectors. Traditional agriculture and industry sectors are declining (Norfolk Employment Growth Study, Roger Tym and Partners, 2005).

District Profiles

8.10 *Whilst it is important to consider the Greater Norwich area as one entity, there are many locally-distinctive nuances that add to the character of the overall area and should not be forgotten. Summaries of these are included below:*

Broadland

8.11 A large proportion of jobs are located outside the district, primarily within the City of Norwich. 2001 Census 'Travel to work' data shows that only 13.6% of working residents in Broadland travel less than 2km to the workplace (compared to over 20% for Norfolk) despite over half the population living in the Norwich city suburbs. This may suggest there to be a general lack of local employment opportunities in Broadland, particularly in the more rural areas as people are forced to travel away from their residential areas to find work.

8.12 There are a significant number and range of employers within Broadland; the number of VAT registered businesses was 3,645 at the end of 2004 (Nomis). The majority of these businesses are small, employing one to five people, though there are also large employers. In total, there are over 40,000 employee jobs in the district, nearly 15,000 of these being part-time, many possibly within the important tourism sector.

South Norfolk

8.13 For a predominantly rural area, South Norfolk is relatively affluent, and does not have the significant issues of unemployment or deprivation of more urban areas. Some residents do experience issues associated with low income, at or towards the minimum wage (average adult earnings are only 85% of the national average) and obtaining access to services, especially in the more remote parts of the district, is often problematic in accessing the workplace.

8.14 Within South Norfolk, the biggest employers are the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital and the science research park at Colney. More than half of South Norfolk's resident workforce is employed within Norwich city. Wymondham is recognised as a

regionally important strategic employment centre and is already home to Lotus Cars, the Hethel Engineering Centre, Gateway 11 Business Park and the Norfolk Police Headquarters.

- 8.15 The majority of employers are small; only 5% employ more than 25 people. To the south of the district, most of the land is used for agriculture and food related uses, which remains a significant influence. Despite the rural nature of the district, agriculture and fishing only form 3.5% of employment. The economy continues to move from traditional agriculture and industry towards an office-based economy.

Norwich

- 8.16 The economy of Norwich is characterised by a high proportion of jobs in large businesses. One third of all jobs in Norwich are in only 66 large organisations (200+ employees). There are a significant number of high-level, professional jobs, and there is potential to increase this number.
- 8.17 A positive aspect of Norwich' economy is the high retention of graduates, although they fill a large proportion of intermediate jobs for which they are over-qualified. As a consequence, this creates problems for less well-qualified people and those who grew-up in Greater Norwich to access the jobs market, and it means that there are fewer opportunities to move from lower paid employment into intermediate employment.

9 Transport and Access

Transport availability

- 9.1 Access to jobs and services is an important issue in both rural and urban areas. Public transport is available to those living in the city and built-up areas close to Norwich, but is limited in the more rural areas. There are local branch rail-lines serving parts of the district east and north of Norwich, with additional main line stops at Wymondham and Diss, however, the main form of transport remains the private motor vehicle.
- 9.2 Greater Norwich also contains the Norwich International Airport, the main part being within the City of Norwich, with some operational land being in Broadland. The airport carries over 400,000 passengers a year, and is a major link for tourism and business both nationally and internationally. It is expected that airport usage will grow in the future.
- 9.3 In the rural areas, the use of a car is often essential in reaching vital services. Due to the more dispersed population and the longer distances it can be less viable to use more sustainable forms of transport. Realistically, in the more rural areas there is limited alternative to the use of the private car to meet transport requirements. Public transport primarily provides links to and from Norwich and the main service centres, and supports the need for specific services such as school bus services and rural hopper services. In some rural villages and towns there are demand-responsive community transport schemes that may be funded by parish councils to offer a vital service for the community, in particular those with less mobility.

Travel to work trends

- 9.4 Figure 35 below shows the different methods by which residents travel to work. In the whole Greater Norwich area, the majority of residents use private motor vehicles at similar levels to the average for the region and in England. However, this disguises substantial differences within the area, with relatively low levels of private motor vehicle use in Norwich, but the proportion increases significantly outside Norwich. Correspondingly, travel by foot or cycle is high in Norwich, but low in Broadland and South Norfolk. Public transport use is relatively low compared to regional and national levels, even in Norwich. These differences are probably a reflection of the urban / rural split with the Greater Norwich Area, and the focus of employment provision being within Norwich.

Figure 35: Travel to work data (resident working population) from 2001 census.
(Source: National Statistics – Neighbourhood Statistics)

Modes of travel to work (%)	Broadland	South Norfolk	Norwich	Greater Norwich	East of England	England
Private motor vehicle	72.0 %	72.2 %	51.5 %	65.4 %	65.8 %	62.1%
Public transport	7.8 %	5.3 %	9.9 %	7.7 %	11.3 %	15.4 %
On foot or cycle	9.8 %	9.8 %	31.5 %	16.9 %	12.9 %	12.8 %
Works at or mainly from home	9.8 %	12.0 %	6.7 %	9.5 %	9.4 %	9.2 %

9.5 Also of interest is the distances travelled to work, as seen in the table below (Figure 36). In Broadland and South Norfolk most journeys to work in 2001 were of medium distances, between 2km and 20km, with relatively few travelling less than 2 km. In Norwich, a significantly higher proportion of people had short journeys to work, which ties in with the substantial numbers that walk or cycle. In addition, overall in the Greater Norwich Area fewer people travel large distances (over 20 km) to work than do so for the region or in England. Long distance commuting is noticeably lower in Norwich and Broadland, but higher in South Norfolk. This would seem to indicate that most Norwich residents work within Norwich and that most Broadland residents do not live close to where they work, and not within walking distance, but that they do work within the district or adjoining areas, such as Norwich. In South Norfolk the greater size of the district, and perhaps the attractions of urban areas to the south and west, eased by the presence of rail connections to London, Ipswich and Cambridge, result in higher levels of longer distance commuting.

Figure 36: Travel to work data (resident working population) from 2001 census.
(Source: National Statistics – Neighbourhood Statistics)

Distances travelled to work	Broadland	South Norfolk	Norwich	Greater Norwich	East of England	England
Less than 2km	13.6%	14.6 %	34.2 %	20.6 %	20.6 %	20.0 %
2 – 20km	62.2 %	53.9 %	46.0 %	54.3 %	45.4 %	53.5 %
More than 20km	9.1%	13.9 %	8.8 %	10.5 %	19.7 %	12.6 %
Works at or mainly from home	9.8 %	12.0 %	6.7 %	9.5 %	9.4 %	9.2 %

(Note: Tables exclude “other” such as no fixed place of work, working outside UK etc)

9.6 In particular, the tables above illustrate the advantage of residents living closer to work in order to encourage walking and cycling, and the opportunity that arises for public transport to cater for commuters in ‘middle distance’ areas. For the future, there is perhaps scope for the improvement of public transport usage, particularly for the mid-distance travel that arises outside Norwich. Schools need to be sited as close as possible to the homes they serve to encourage alternatives to the car, and safe and pleasant pedestrian and cycle paths to schools need to be designed into neighbourhoods. Frequent public transport connections need to be available to all schools, especially with connections to the more distant residential areas they serve.

Minimising transport impacts

9.7 One of the main disadvantages of motor vehicle use is the pollution that is generated. Air pollution does have an impact on the health of those people working and living in the areas of concentrated pollutants, so minimising pollutants’ impacts is essential. In the Greater Norwich area there are particular problems within Norwich, where traffic levels are concentrated. Norwich contains three Air Quality Management Areas. NO₂ levels in these areas are higher than the maximum allowed by DEFRA, and therefore the local authority has to reduce these. The three Air Quality Management Areas are:

- St Augustines Street
- Grapes Hill
- Castle Meadow

9.8 Traffic counts (2001-2004) show that the number of cars crossing Norwich Inner Ring Road around the city centre has decreased. In the same period there has been an

increase in the number of pedestrians and cyclists (Norfolk Local Transport Plan). This is partly due to an expanding Park & Ride service providing access to the city centre. There are currently six Park & Ride sites with over 5,000 parking spaces round the periphery of the city. This has led to an increase in bus patronage to the city centre and a significant reduction in vehicle miles - in excess of 2 million by 2006 – and consequent carbon dioxide emissions.

- 9.9 Transport improvements for the area are included in Norfolk County Council's (the Transport Authority) Local Transport Plan, together with the Norwich Area Transport Strategy. Current key proposals include high quality public transport improvements, pedestrian priority measures in the centre, and a range of traffic restraint measures. Another significant project is the provision of a 'Northern Distributor Road' to the north of Norwich, which will address orbital traffic movements and tackle congestion problems in the northern urban fringe, whilst providing opportunities for improvements for other travel modes.
- 9.10 The many miles of public rights of way (e.g. footways and bridleways) in the districts are important in providing informal access to the Greater Norwich countryside. Particular schemes to encourage people to access the countryside for leisure and recreation include long-distance routes such as the national cycle route 1 which runs the length of Greater Norwich to connect Fakenham, Norwich and Beccles. The Weaver's Way, Marriotts Way, Wherrymans Way, Boudica Way and Bure Valley Walk and Cycleway are all popular recreational routes. There is also designation of a number of shared use 'Quiet Lanes' in the south of South Norfolk. Public access is also available to certain areas classed as "open access land".

10. Task A3 – Identifying Sustainability Issues

- 10.1 Reviewing the relevant plans and strategy documents (Task A1), and considering the baseline character of the area (Task A2) highlights a number of “key sustainability issues” facing Greater Norwich. These are relevant to producing the Local Development Framework for the Greater Norwich area and must be considered when undertaking the Sustainability Appraisal of the Joint Core Strategy. The issues identified (Task A3) are summarised in the tables in Figure 37, below, grouped under environmental, social and economic themes.
- 10.2 As issues emerge they help to identify Sustainability Appraisal Objectives. These objectives form the basis of the appraisal framework (Task A4), and will help to assess how sustainable the Core Strategy options are as they are developed. Links between the issues and the objectives are shown to highlight how the framework will ensure the issues are considered throughout the appraisal process.
- 10.3 The Sustainability Issues also fall under the remit of certain topics identified by the SEA Directive that need to be covered within development strategies. These are also identified within Figure 37. In addition, an important link exists between the issues and the objectives of the East of England Regional Sustainable Development Framework, itself part of the emerging Integrated Regional Strategy. The relationship between issues in Greater Norwich and their links to both the SEA topics and the objectives of the regional framework are also identified within Figure 37.

Sustainability Issues summarised:

- 10.4 The issues identified in Task A3 are those faced across Greater Norwich, which need to be tackled by the Core Strategy. They reflect shared issues and implications for managing growth throughout Greater Norwich. Although certain aspects may appear spatially specific, these do reflect important differences faced across the area. A very brief overview of the main issues reveals that:
- As the population grows and ages, the need to supply facilities and services, and in particular the access to them, especially in the rural area, will become increasingly pressing;
 - The retention and attraction of young people through jobs provision and access to the housing market will be a key priority;
 - The character/quality of natural and built environments must be preserved and enhanced whilst being faced by widespread development pressure;
 - The Greater Norwich area is the principle access to the Broads national park, and has a critical role in promoting tourism, preserving character and protecting the environment through its spatial policies.
 - Reducing contributions to, and mitigating against the impacts of, climate change will be crucial to the long-term viability of Greater Norwich as a place to live and work, to visit and to invest in.
 - Reliance on the car should be reduced through improved access to public transport and improved cycling and walking links to local facilities / services.
 - Creating balanced and integrated communities will be an essential aspect of providing new development, through design benefits, for example.
 - Promoting healthy lifestyles will be important throughout policy.
 - Lifelong learning opportunities should be increased for all members of society, particularly in providing vocational training for school leavers.
 - Difficulties in accessing the housing market must be minimised;
 - Housing of all types and tenures is essential for mixed communities;

- Employment businesses, particularly in rural areas, need support to diversify. This will be particularly important to strengthening the tourism industry, although promoting the tourism product of the area will need to be done in a sustainable way.

Figure 37: The Key Sustainability Issues identified as needing to be addressed through the Greater Norwich Core Strategy.

SEA Directive Topic	Key Sustainability Issues for the Greater Norwich Core Strategy	East of England Sustainable Development Framework Objectives	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives
ENVIRONMENT			
Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora Water and Soil / Land Cultural Heritage and Landscape	<p>Natural environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a wealth of natural assets and ecology (including high levels of water quality), which needs protecting, maintaining and enhancing, and re-creating where lost. • There is a wealth of high quality agricultural land, which makes Greater Norwich an important supplier to the food industry. This will need protecting, as its loss would be irreversible. • Improving sustainable access to the countryside. • Making the city and urban areas greener and with increased links to the fringe areas. This will require some retrofitting of existing areas if a genuine sustainable city is to be developed. • Green spaces and green corridors will need to be integrated into development, and include the use of walking and cycling networks. • There is a generally poor status of SSSIs, particularly in Norwich. Overall, the quality of habitats needs to be improved and some areas need extending. • Pressures from new development means that a significant area of Greenfield land may be needed for new development. • Landscape character and heritage should be retained, reflected and enhanced through the designs of new developments. • Cross-boundary effects are also an important consideration. Activity promoted through the Joint Core Strategy is also likely to have an effect on areas outside its administrative boundary, such as the Broads Authority area. Water quality and biodiversity downstream will be particularly vulnerable to changes from new development. 	To protect and maintain our most valuable regional assets such as designated habitats, landscapes of natural beauty, and our historic built heritage, and to improve the wider environment by means of adequate investment and management. (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENV 2 • ENV 4 • ENV 5 • SOC 7 • EC 4

	<p><i>(Natural environment continued)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water quality is important for freshwater ecosystems and as a secondary effect the angling and tourism industry. Biological and chemical water quality will need to be enhanced through land use practices, such as installing SUDs and treatment works. 		
<p>Cultural Heritage and Landscape</p> <p>The Urban Environment</p>	<p>Built environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Greater Norwich Area has a wealth of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings and other architecturally distinctive structures all of which need protection. The special historic character of Norwich and its hinterland should be preserved and enhanced; the unusual number of churches in the city, the valued listed buildings and the largest groups of industrial monuments in the country, namely windmills, will be important in retaining the city's unique character and heritage. Preserve the distinctive character of the historic built environment and landscape, protecting and enhancing these and using them to promote the Greater Norwich and Broads areas. New developments will need to be integrated into the existing form and character of local areas in order to minimise the negative impacts that could be brought to the heritage of the area. Historic Landscape Characterisations can provide valuable assistance for integrating landscape distinctiveness into new developments. Brownfield land is in increasingly short supply, particularly in rural areas, so there is pressure to make best use of sites that do exist. New construction can have negative impacts on existing development, town and cityscape from noise, air quality and dust. Indirect impacts on the built environment could arise from the additional pressures of development and climate change. Measures should be taken to enhance the historic core of Norwich and other distinctive heritage features, by making them able to withstand development pressures arising in the immediate future, such as traffic growth. 	<p>To protect and maintain our most valuable regional assets such as designated habitats, landscapes of natural beauty, and our historic built heritage, and to improve the wider environment by means of adequate investment and management. (3)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ENV 5 SOC 7 EC 4

<p>Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora</p> <p>Water and Soil / Land</p> <p>Natural Resources and Climate</p> <p>The Global Environment and Local Resources</p> <p>The Urban Environment</p>	<p>Climate change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change threatens the long-term future of some habitats and species; their capacity to withstand these changes must be improved. • Significant areas in Greater Norwich are at risk of flooding, including previously developed areas in the City. The area at risk of flooding will increase with climate change. • Flood risk in areas like the Broads can also be exacerbated by developments upstream causing a change to natural watercourses and the water cycle. • There is a need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and ensure that contributions to climate change are reduced throughout, particularly as the rural areas of Broadland and South Norfolk are so much more reliant on using the private car. • All new, and some existing, developments will need to adapt to the likely consequences of climate change through their design and locations. • Adapting to the effects of climate change will need to include the ability to design developments that are water efficient and recycle water resources as Norfolk is one of the drier parts of the country. • Some aspects of retrofitting existing development, such as improving energy efficiency in private sector housing, tackling traffic congestion and promoting reduction, reuse and recycling of waste. • Some aspects of change could bring benefits e.g. more wetlands. • Renewable energy solutions for the area will be essential and should be sought in order to minimise the use of carbon-burning technology for energy generation. This would also have the benefit of opening a number of new opportunities for economic development, such as a hydrogen energy sector. • Norwich and Norfolk's carbon footprints are currently unsustainable, and promoting adaptive lifestyles will be necessary to reduce them. • New developments in all sectors, land uses and activities will need to minimise their carbon emissions. The growth in popularity of Norwich Airport use will also need to be redressed though carbon-saving elsewhere. 	<p>To deliver more sustainable patterns of location of development, including employment and housing (2)</p> <p>To reduce our consumption of fossil fuels (4)</p> <p>To avoid using the global environment to underwrite our own unsustainable way of life (8)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENV 3 • ENV 4 • ENV 6 • ENV 7 • SOC 7 • EC 4
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<p>Natural Resources and Climate</p> <p>Water and Soil / Land</p> <p>Air</p> <p>The Global Environment and Local Resources</p>	<p>Natural resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is increasing pressure on the natural resources needed to facilitate new development, which will impact on water quality and supply, air quality, energy and minerals use. • Water quality must be enhanced given the rise in phosphate levels that are occurring in water courses. • The irrevocable loss of quality soil resources should be minimised. • Water supplies must be sufficiently able to service new developments and new designs of development must conserve water use as much as possible and seek to reduce the water use throughout the area. Greater Norwich should consider the impact on catchment reserves. • Minerals efficiency will need to be improved to minimise the environmental impact of extraction and processing, including increasing the use of aggregate captured from recycled construction material. • Ensuring that existing and new development is resource efficient. • There is a need to reduce the amount of waste from Greater Norwich sent to landfill sites, and find alternative methods of disposal. • Energy captured from waste should be increased. • Waste management will experience increased pressure on services to accommodate growth, supply new treatment facilities and minimise waste production overall. • Efforts should be made to treat and use contaminated land as a priority for restoration, provided it's use won't present health risks. 	<p>To use natural resources, both finite and renewable, as efficiently as possible, and re-use finite resources or recycled alternatives wherever possible (6)</p> <p>To avoid using the global environment to underwrite our own unsustainable way of life (8)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENV 3 • ENV 6 • ENV 8 • ENV 9 • EC 4
<p>Air</p> <p>Natural Resources and Climate</p> <p>Population and Human Health</p> <p>The Urban</p>	<p>Transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High motor vehicle use, particularly in rural areas, stemming from a general dependency on the private car. • Use of transport, in urban areas in particular, and its growth in volume has impacts on human health through contributing to poorer air quality in urban areas. • There is an ongoing urgent need to encourage a modal shift in transport use away from private cars and into public transport, and to replace CO₂ emitting modes with less polluting forms of transport. • General environmental amenity will be put under pressure from new 	<p>To deliver more sustainable patterns of location of development, including employment and housing (2)</p> <p>To reduce our consumption of fossil fuels (4)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENV 1 • ENV 3 • ENV 5 • ENV 6 • SOC 2 • SOC 8 • EC 3

Environment	<p>development, particularly due to noise, air and water pollution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport movements associated with minerals, waste and other service provision will need to be minimised. 		
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SEA Directive Topic	Key Sustainability Issues for the Greater Norwich Core Strategy	East of England Sustainable Development Framework Objectives	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives
SOCIAL			
<p>Population and Human Health</p> <p>The Global Environment and Local Resources</p> <p>Natural Resources and Climate</p>	<p>Population</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rising population through inward migration requires more homes, services and facilities. • Creation of unbalanced communities through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increasingly ageing population in rural areas; ○ Increasingly younger population in the city; and, ○ Migration of families from the city towards the suburban and rural areas. • Household sizes are becoming smaller as more people remain single for longer or become single, and as a result require more homes to cater for this trend. • In-migration of populations from other areas in the region, and nationally and internationally, is increasing the demand for housing, community facilities and services. • The proportion of the population for whom English is their second language is increasing. This is likely to have implications for the future provision of services and facilities such as education and community learning. • Reducing the environmental impact of individuals will be important in maintaining sustainable communities. 	<p>To achieve a more equitable sharing of the benefits of prosperity across all sectors of society and fairer access to services, focusing on deprived areas in the region (5)</p> <p>To use natural resources, both finite and renewable, as efficiently as possible, and re-use finite resources or recycled alternatives wherever possible (6)</p> <p>To avoid using the global environment to underwrite our own unsustainable way of life (8)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENV 6 • ENV 9 • SOC 1 • SOC 5 • SOC 7 • SOC 8 • EC 4

<p>Population and Human Health</p>	<p>Deprivation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deprivation affects certain sectors of the community in many different ways, including distinct variations between urban and rural areas. • Deprivation is generally heightened in urban areas, but also affects significant pockets of rural communities. • Reducing deprivation includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Education and attainment ○ Income deprivation ○ Health and environmental quality ○ Crime ○ Social exclusion • Reducing levels of unemployment will help reduce poverty and inequality and improve home affordability. • If the house price – income ratio continues to widen, home owners will have less disposable income as mortgages/rents increase. 	<p>To achieve sustainable levels of prosperity and economic growth (1)</p> <p>To achieve a more equitable sharing of the benefits of prosperity across all sectors of society and fairer access to services, focusing on deprived areas in the region (5)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SOC 1 • SOC 2 • SOC 3 • SOC 4 • SOC 5 • SOC 6 • SOC 7 • SOC 8 • EC 1 • EC 4
<p>Population and Human Health</p> <p>The Urban Environment</p>	<p>Access to services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Greater Norwich population dispersal has a distinct urban, rural and urban-fringe split, which has implications for accessing facilities, providing services for dispersed communities, and identifying a role for some settlements. • There is a pressing need to find the best location for new development to have access to services and facilities. • Services must be provided for an increasingly aging population, and all services must take into account the rising levels of disability in the population. This includes building homes to lifetime homes standards as well as providing specialised accommodation. • Access to higher education establishments is problematic for pupils in the more rural areas where public transport links are poor. Difficulties in accessibility should not be allowed to restrict training opportunities, as this would have economic impacts for the future. • As the population is rather dispersed, the roles of towns and local settlements will be important in order to cater for people’s needs. 	<p>To revitalize town centres to promote a return to sustainable urban living (9)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENV 5 • SOC 1 • SOC 2 • SOC 3 • SOC 5 • SOC 6 • SOC 8

<p>Population and Human Health</p>	<p>Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to promote healthy lifestyles, particularly through the design of, and access to, new developments. • More health infrastructure, and better access to health facilities, is needed for all communities. • Addressing the links between lower levels of health and higher deprivation will help to reduce social inequalities. • Air Quality Management Areas should be mitigated and the impacts of congestion and localised emissions concentrations should be reduced through traffic management schemes. Projects such as the CIVITAS Initiative can help cities to achieve a more sustainable, clean and energy efficient urban transport system through integrated technology and policy based measures. • Traffic can have negative health impacts across the area and these should be mitigated against, such as if the airport expands. • Providing permanent sites for Gypsy and traveller groups will lead to better access to health care facilities as well as education. • Localised health facilities, such as cottage hospitals, could be more viable and provide an essential service to new growth, particularly in the rural areas, to relieve pressure on the major hospitals. 	<p>To achieve a more equitable sharing of the benefits of prosperity across all sectors of society and fairer access to services, focusing on deprived areas in the region (5)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENV 3 • ENV 5 • SOC 2 • SOC 7 • SOC 8
<p>Population and Human Health</p> <p>The Urban Environment</p>	<p>Crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some higher crime levels exist in the urban areas, particularly in the more deprived wards. • Improving community identity and welfare will be needed to help to reduce anti-social behaviour and increase the feel of local ownership of an area. • Reducing anti-social behaviour will be closely associated with managing the evening economy. • Building-up community cohesion will increase the viability of local community-based events and facilities, and improve local democracy and public participation in local elections and Parish planning. 	<p>To revitalize town centres to promote a return to sustainable urban living (9)</p> <p>To achieve a more equitable sharing of the benefits of prosperity across all sectors of society and fairer access to services, focusing on deprived areas in the region (5)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SOC 1 • SOC 5 • SOC 7 • EC 4

<p>Population and Human Health</p> <p>The Urban Environment</p>	<p>Leisure, culture and recreation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to provide access to a good range of cultural and leisure facilities, including improved access to the countryside and local green spaces. • Facilities for local play and interaction are needed to help build strong communities. • Access to cultural activity is very important for recreation and personal development and community integration. Adequate cultural provision, such as libraries, will be integral to sustainable communities and need to be planned for from the outset. • Lifelong learning can also utilise cultural facilities and provision of community centres where community capacity and neighbourhood identity can be promoted. • An emphasis on good design of new facilities will ensure that communities can benefit from improved standards and it will bring some more 'identity' and community involvement in the area. • Tourism can play an important part in building-up cultural awareness and also for providing jobs and business growth. Support should be given to local tourism-related development linking cultural, social and economic aspects. • Town and village centres should be retained and encouraged as a focus point or a hub of community activity, particularly in response to local services and facilities being amalgamated or withdrawn from villages into larger settlements, affecting the viability of communities. 	<p>To achieve a more equitable sharing of the benefits of prosperity across all sectors of society and fairer access to services, focusing on deprived areas in the region (5)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENV 5 • SOC 2 • SOC 5 • SOC 7 • SOC 8 • EC 1 • EC 2 • EC 4
<p>Population and Human Health</p> <p>The Urban Environment</p>	<p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are varying levels of attainment across the area; generally lower levels are experienced in the urban area and amongst older people. • Ensuring the viability of educational services in rural areas will be increasingly difficult as populations in those areas become collectively older. This has implications not only for facilities provision but also for maintaining the existing high standards of educational achievement. 	<p>To achieve sustainable levels of prosperity and economic growth (1)</p> <p>To achieve a more equitable sharing of the benefits of prosperity across all sectors of society and fairer access to services, focusing on deprived areas in region (5)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SOC 1 • SOC 3 • SOC 5 • SOC 6 • SOC 8 • EC 2 • EC 4

	<p>(Education continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities for lifelong skills and training need to be encouraged in order to 'up-skill' the overall workforce. • Links between lower educational attainment, workplace qualifications and deprivation need to be addressed. • As in-migration rises there may be a need to improve educational opportunities within communities. 		
<p>Population and Human Health</p>	<p>Housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a variety of housing tenure across the area, with significantly more owner-occupation outside Norwich city. • There is a need to provide a sufficient and appropriate mix of housing types and tenures to meet the needs of all and reduce the number of household in unsuitable accommodation, for example Norwich may prove to contain too many flats and not enough family units. • The most sustainable locations for a substantial number of new housing developments will need to be found, exact numbers of which must be planned for as arise from the Regional Spatial Strategy. • The need to improve the quality of new and existing housing stock. • There is an increasing gap between house prices and income levels, particularly in South Norfolk and Broadland. • The affordability of new housing stock needs to be at a level that will ensure that local communities and key workers can access their local housing markets. • The potential for providing new affordable homes must be maximised in each development proposal. • Gypsies and Travellers should also benefit from a measured provision of sites across Greater Norwich and be treated equally. • More effective use of the exiting housing stock, such as returning vacant homes to beneficial use, could increase access to housing. 	<p>To deliver more sustainable patterns of location of development, including employment and housing (2)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENV 1 • ENV 5 • ENV 6 • ENV 7 • ENV 8 • ENV 9 • SOC 1 • SOC 2 • SOC 4 • SOC 5 • SOC 7 • SOC 8 • EC 4

Population and Human Health	<p>Transport and accessibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving access to jobs, services and facilities by public transport and reducing the need to travel by private car. Providing appropriate transport infrastructure. Improving the accessibility to services and facilities for those who wish to walk and cycle. There is a need to improve the opportunities to walk and cycle and use open space provisions as a means of recreation and for leading a more sustainable lifestyle. 	To deliver more sustainable patterns of location of development, including employment and housing (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ENV 1 ENV 3 ENV 6 SOC 1 SOC 2 SOC 3 SOC 6 SOC 7 SOC 8 EC 3 EC 4
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SEA Directive Topic	Key Sustainability Issues for the Greater Norwich Core Strategy	East of England Sustainable Development Framework Objectives	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives
ECONOMIC			
Population and Human Health The Global Environment and Local Resources	<p>Growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a generally diverse, successful and growing economy, with a strong Research and Development industry. There is a focus of employment provision in the city, with a smaller, growing importance of areas outside the city. Currently, there is an emphasis towards large employers being located in the City, and small employers in Broadland and South Norfolk. This may suggest a need to improve diversity of employers across the economy. Maintaining high levels of employment and improving the ability of local populations and those with fewer qualifications to access employment markets. Where agricultural viability declines, diversification and indigenous investment needs support in rural economies. Locating employment growth in the most sustainable locations will be a key factor for a prosperous economy. 	To achieve sustainable levels of prosperity and economic growth (1) To deliver more sustainable patterns of location of development, including employment and housing (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SOC 1 SOC 3 SOC 6 SOC 8 EC 1 EC 2 EC 3 EC 4

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The evening economy can bring a 24-hour business diversity for business opportunities in some areas. • Increasing the provision of jobs in local areas will increase local economic growth and prosperity, so local jobs provision should be encouraged that can also offer vocational training opportunities. • Allocations for new jobs, as required under the Regional Spatial Strategy must be provided for in the most sustainable locations. ▪ Diversification and extension of the tourism base across the area. ▪ Promotion of tourism development whilst protecting the important landscapes, environment and cultural heritage of Greater Norwich and the Broads area. 		
<p>Natural Resources and Climate</p> <p>The Global Environment and Local Resources</p>	<p>Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic and business waste management, including waste minimization, increased recycling and resource efficiency improvements, such as energy generation and recovery. • Maximising opportunities for economic growth and employment through new waste management facilities. • Promotion of sustainable energy technologies. • Enabling sustainable production and consumption. • Agriculture provides a significant resource for the Greater Norwich economy and its ability to compete in the national and regional sector needs to be supported. • An environmentally-sustainable economy can be developed through a general reduction in food and business mile generation, improved energy savings, development of the renewable energy sector, and through enterprises such as eco-tourism. 	<p>To use natural resources, both finite and renewable, as efficiently as possible, and re-use finite resources or recycled alternatives wherever possible (6)</p> <p>To minimize our production of by-products or wastes, aiming for 'closed systems' where possible (7)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENV 6 • ENV 8 • ENV 9 • SOC 7 • SOC 8 • EC 2 • EC 3 • EC 4
<p>Population and Human Health</p>	<p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting the knowledge economy will be a key influence in the growth of Greater Norwich and will require support through business infrastructure and training opportunities. • There is an unbalanced workforce, as graduates take up intermediate jobs and so present difficulties for those with lower qualifications to access jobs. 	<p>To achieve sustainable levels of prosperity and economic growth (1)</p> <p>To achieve a more equitable sharing of the benefits of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SOC 1 • SOC 3 • SOC 6 • SOC 8 • EC 1 • EC 2

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving the levels of educational attainment amongst school-leavers will be a vital part of improving the skills and training of the Greater Norwich workforce. The knowledge economy needs to be able to develop an environmentally-friendly sector that helps provide localised training to provide skills for creating sustainable communities, such as sustainable construction skills. 	prosperity across all sectors of society and fairer access to services, focusing on deprived areas in the region (5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EC 4
Population and Human Health	<p>Transport Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to jobs needs to be improved, particularly for those in rural areas where local employment opportunities may not be so readily available. Providing job opportunities closer to centres of population, particularly in the rural areas, will be important in reducing the dependency on the private car, reducing the need to travel, and building community cohesion. Links to regional, national and international transport networks should be maximised for their ability to bring growth and investment. 	To deliver more sustainable patterns of location of development, including employment and housing (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ENV 1 ENV 3 ENV 5 ENV 6 SOC 8 EC 1 EC 2 EC 3

11. Task A4 – Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework

- 11.1 A framework of objectives, key questions for decision-making criteria, and indicators have been developed to cover the broad range of environmental, social and economic factors arising from the characterisation and issues assessment. Together, these form the basis of the Sustainability Appraisal matrix that will be used to assess the emerging options and policies as they are developed. The appraisal process examines the effects and implications of policy over short-, medium-, and long-term time-scales, and considers the cumulative impacts that might arise as one or more policies are put together. The appraisal will be able to offer a summary of the possible environmental, social and economic effects.
- 11.2 Sustainability Appraisal Objectives are used to guide a strategy's creation, to assess the viability of a proposal in being as sustainable as possible. These objectives are based on those suggested in Government guidance³⁴, and are tailored from findings of the policy review, baseline characterisation and identification of issues. As part of the framework, they will clarify where there are any conflicts between the aims for reaching sustainability and the policies in the plans. The Sustainability Appraisal Objectives that form the basis of the Appraisal Framework can be seen in Figure 38, below. In addition, the compatibility of the SA Objectives can be considered to identify possible tensions in the assessment, such as those seeking to preserve land and those advocating growth (as seen in Appendix 3).
- 11.3 During the appraisal process, the SA objectives are complemented by a series of decision-making criteria key questions. These suggest to the policy writer some important considerations that should be included within the assessment of emerging policy. These questions do not necessarily require individual answers and commentary but rather seek to prompt lines of enquiry.
- 11.4 Objectives are accompanied by a number of indicators that offer an insight into how trends have recently been experienced. They will measure how closely policies are able to achieve their wider aims, as well as suggesting targets for a policy to work towards. Indicators will offer comparisons between the local data and wider picture, a 'comparator value'.
- 11.5 Appendix 4 contains the Sustainability Appraisal Framework as an assessment matrix. Each of the objectives is listed alongside the decision-making criteria and indicators. As an assessment is made, the likely effects are considered and noted in the framework, in accordance with the rating system of 'positive' or 'negative' or 'uncertain' effects. As well as providing a summary of the effects, the Framework also provides recommendations for how each policy option can be improved or their negative effects lessened.

³⁴ 'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks: Guidance for regional planning bodies and local planning authorities', (ODPM, 2005).

Figure 38: Sustainability Appraisal Objectives for assessing Core Strategy policies.

Environmental Objectives:	
ENV 1	To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment.
ENV 2	To improve the quality of the water environment.
ENV 3	To improve environmental amenity, including air quality.
ENV 4	To maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.
ENV 5	To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment.
ENV 6	To adapt to and mitigate against the impacts of climate change.
ENV 7	To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk.
ENV 8	To provide for sustainable use and sources of water supply.
ENV 9	To make the best use of resources, including land and energy and to minimise waste production.
Social Objectives:	
SOC 1	To reduce poverty and social exclusion.
SOC 2	To maintain and improve the health of the whole population and promote healthy lifestyles.
SOC 3	To improve education and skills.
SOC 4	To provide the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home.
SOC 5	To build community identity, improve social welfare, and reduce crime and anti-social activity.
SOC 6	To offer more opportunities for rewarding and satisfying employment for all.
SOC 7	To improve the quality of where people live.
SOC 8	To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and jobs.
Economic Objectives:	
EC 1	To encourage sustained economic growth.
EC 2	To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment.
EC 3	To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth.
EC 4	To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy.

12. Task A5 – Consulting on the Scope of the Sustainability Appraisal

12.1 The Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report was open to comment from various stakeholders with an interest in the effects of development plans. It is important to ensure that key organisations are able to play a part in the ongoing SA process and help the emerging development plans take into account the wide variety of factors identified through the Scoping process. In accordance with the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, the Scoping Report was available for consultation for a minimum of five weeks, and was specifically opened to consultation by three statutory bodies, and others as deemed appropriate.

12.2 The three statutory bodies consulted on the Scope of the Sustainability Appraisal were:

- Natural England (formerly the Countryside Agency and English Nature);
- English Heritage;
- Environment Agency.

12.3 In addition, the Scoping Report was also sent to:

- Breckland District Council;
- Broadland District Council;
- Great Yarmouth Borough Council;
- Kings Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council;
- North Norfolk District Council;
- Norwich City Council;
- South Norfolk Council;
- The Broads Authority;
- Norfolk County Council;
- Waveney District Council;
- Mid-Suffolk District Council;
- Suffolk County Council.

- The Norfolk Alliance; (Local Strategic Partnership)
- Norwich Community Partnership; (Local Strategic Partnership)
- Broadland Community Partnership (Local Strategic Partnership)
- The South Norfolk Alliance (Local Strategic Partnership)

- East of England Development Agency
- Norfolk Primary Care Trust
- Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
- Council to Protect Rural England
- Norfolk Biodiversity Partnership
- Norfolk Chamber of Commerce
- Shaping Norfolk's Future

12.4 Consultation on the Scoping Report took place between July 27th and August 31st 2007, and was also available on the Internet for public viewing. The consultation process specifically asked the following questions:

1. Are the relevant policies, plans and programmes reviewed in the Literature Review (Appendix 1) appropriate, or are there others that should be assessed?

2. Is the baseline data provided for Greater Norwich appropriate (Appendix 2), or are there other areas that should be investigated?
3. Are the sustainability issues (Task A3) identified for Greater Norwich correct, or are there more concerns that should be addressed through the Core Strategy?
4. Are the sustainability appraisal objectives within the SA Framework (Task A4) appropriate to Greater Norwich, or should they be amended?
5. Do you have any other comments on the Sustainability Appraisal Framework?

12.5 The consultation generated comments from all three statutory bodies as well as The Broads Authority and Norfolk County Council. The comments received were responded to as detailed in Appendix 5. These helped to create this finalised version of the Scoping Report that was taken forward for use in the Issues and Options stage, and beyond, to help shape the Core Strategy for Greater Norwich.

12.6 The Framework devised through the Scoping Report will play a significant role in developing policies within the emerging Core Strategy. Its application will be documented in a Sustainability Appraisal Report, the suggested structure of which can be seen in Appendix 6, the template for the full Sustainability Appraisal Report, which will be published to accompany the Core Strategy's Preferred Options stage of public consultation. This latter report will document how the sustainability appraisal process has been accounted for throughout the development of the different Joint Core Strategy policy options.

Appendix 1.

Literature Review assessment: a review of relevant plans, programmes and strategies for sustainable development.

Document Title (and main reference point where appropriate)	Key Relevant Objectives	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Local Development Framework	Issues for Sustainability Appraisal
INTERNATIONAL				
The Rio Earth Summit, 1992	<p>Five separate agreements made at the Summit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Convention on Biological Diversity • The Framework Convention on Climate Change • Principles of Forest Management • The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development – 27 key principles • Agenda 21 - an action plan for developing the planet sustainably into the 21st century. <p><i>Particular issues include - systematic scrutiny of patterns of production — particularly the production of toxic components, such as lead in gasoline, or poisonous waste</i></p> <p>alternative sources of energy to replace the use of fossil fuels which are linked to global climate change</p> <p>new reliance on public transportation systems in order to reduce vehicle emissions, congestion in cities and the health problems caused by polluted air and smog</p> <p>the growing scarcity of water</p>		<p>Promotion of renewable energy & energy efficiency.</p> <p>Promotion of sustainable development patterns & public transport.</p> <p>Promotion of water efficiency.</p> <p>Promotion of biodiversity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sustainability of new development patterns - contribution to public transport - contribution to renewable energy and efficiency - contribution to biodiversity
The World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, 2002	<p>International commitment to Sustainable Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reverse trend in loss of natural resources, e.g. through resource efficiency • Increase renewable energy and efficiency • Reduce loss of biodiversity 	<p>Strengthen global commitments on sustainable development set out at Rio (Plan of Implementation). Agreements were made to halve the 2</p>	<p>Promotion of sustainable development patterns.</p> <p>Promotion of renewable energy and energy efficiency.</p> <p>Protection and enhancement of biodiversity.</p> <p>Protection of natural resources.</p> <p>Promotion of health and economic well-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sustainability of new development patterns - contribution to renewable energy and efficiency - contribution to biodiversity - maintenance of natural resources - minimisation of waste - impact on health

		billion people living without clean water by 2015, to set up a solidarity fund to wipe out poverty, to restore depleted fish stocks by 2015 and to reduce the loss of species by 2015.	being.	- contribution to economic well-being
Kyoto Protocol and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992	To achieve stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at safe levels	UK target is set at 12.5% less than the 1990 output emission levels by 2012. (Domestic goal of 20% reduction of CO2 emissions below 1990 levels by 2010 - Climate Change - UK Programme 2000)	To encourage a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions (directly or through the use of alternatives).	- impact on greenhouse gas emissions - contribution to renewable energy and efficiency
The Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora Directive (92/43/EEC)	To contribute towards ensuring biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna; designation of Special Areas of Conservation Requirement for "appropriate assessments" to consider effects on sites of European importance.		Protection and management of biodiversity and areas of significant habitat and ecological importance.	- impact on habitats and species - development to avoid areas of particular importance - particular consideration of SACs and SPAs
Directive on the Promotion of Biofuels and other Renewable Fuels for transport (2003/30/EC)	Creating a European wide framework for the adoption of biofuels in transport fuel.	National targets of 5.75% by 2010 and 10% by 2020.	Consider infrastructure requirements for expansion in biofuels (farming, manufacture, delivery etc)	- contribution to use of biofuels
European Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	Framework for the protection of inland, surface, transitional and coastal waters		Protection and management of water resources.	- impact on water resources - integration of different sectors
European Spatial Development Perspective	Across the regions of the EU: - Economic and Social cohesion - Conservation and management of natural resources and the cultural heritage - More balanced competitiveness		Management of economic, social and environmental matters	- balancing of potentially conflicting economic, social and environmental issues
European Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC) (and supplementary ones)	Maintain air quality where it is good, and improve where it is not.		Avoid detrimental impacts on air quality. Help to mitigate those areas that have been designated Air Quality Management Areas.	- impact on air quality - need to identify areas where improvement is necessary.
European Renewable Energy Directive (2001/77/EC)	Promotion of development of renewable energy sources and their use		Promotion of renewable energy	- contribution to use of renewable energy

NATIONAL				
Securing the Future - the UK Sustainable Development Strategy 2005	A sustainable, innovative and productive economy that delivers high levels of employment; and a just society that promotes social inclusion, sustainable communities and personal wellbeing; done in ways that protect and enhance the physical and natural environment, and use resources and energy as efficiently as possible.		Promotion of a sustainable economy and sustainable communities. Protecting and enhancing the environment. Promotion of resource and energy efficiency.	- contribution to economy - contribution to sustainable communities - impact on / enhancement of environment - contribution to resource efficiency - contribution to energy efficiency
Sustainable Communities Plan: Building for the future Part 1 Decent homes, decent places	Ensure all social tenants have a decent home Ensure all communities have a clean, safe, and attractive environment Ensure that existing housing stock standards are improved.		Provision of housing for all sectors of the community. Promote good community environments. Promote improved housing standards.	- contribution to meeting housing requirement - contribution to environmental quality - contribution to housing suitability
Part 3 Housing supply	Tackle the housing shortage - more homes of the right type in the right place; address the needs for more affordable housing; make best use of existing housing stock. To work towards a better balance in the housing market in the longer term. To ensure communities are sustainable, the environment is enhanced and countryside protected		Provide for housing development that meets the needs of the community, in type and location, whilst protecting the environment.	- contribution to housing requirement - appropriateness of type and sustainability of location - efficiency / management of land - impact on / contribution to environment
Part 4 Land, countryside and rural communities	Protect the countryside and enhance its quality, avoiding urban sprawl. Address the housing needs of rural communities		Encourage brownfield development. Protect and enhance the countryside. Provide for rural housing needs	- impact on countryside - contribution to meeting rural housing needs
Part 5 Sustainable Growth	Alleviate pressures on services and housing caused by economic success where these pressures cannot readily be dealt with within existing towns and cities Ensure new and expanded communities are sustainable, well-designed, high quality and attractive places in which people will positively choose to live and work.		Provide for adequate levels of housing and service development. Apply the aims of sustainable development to new / expanded communities	- contribution to meeting housing requirement - contribution to meeting services requirement - sustainability of policies and proposals
Air Quality Strategy for England etc (Jan 2000 + Feb. 2003 addendum)	Improve air quality to protect people's health and the environment without imposing unacceptable economic or social costs, with objectives for nine main air pollutants		Encourage a reduction in air pollutants	- contribution to reducing air pollution
Airports White Paper, DfT (2003)	There is scope for Norwich airport to help meet local and regional demand and its further development is supported in principle, subject to relevant		The importance of air travel to our national and regional economic prosperity should be recognised.	- appraisal should help to reduce and minimise the impacts of airports on those who live nearby, and on the

	environmental considerations.			natural environment;
Planning (Control of Major Accident Hazards) Regulations (implements obligations under Seveso II Directive Council Directive 96/82/EC)	Prevent major accidents from hazardous substances and limit their consequences		Consider location of establishments where hazardous substances are used or stored Consider issue of development within vicinity of establishments where hazardous substances are present	- consideration of hazardous substances and impact on health and the environment
Rural White Paper: Our Countryside (2000)	Sustain and enhance the distinctive environment, economy and social fabric of the English countryside for the benefit of all.		Consider the means for contributing to the environmental, social and economic fabric of the rural area	- contribution to rural environment, economy and social wellbeing
Rural Strategy 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic and Social Regeneration – supporting enterprise across rural England, but targeting greater resources at areas of greatest need; • Social Justice for All – tackling rural social exclusion wherever it occurs and providing fair access to services and opportunities for all rural people • Enhancing the Value of our Countryside – protecting the natural environment for this and future generations. 		Consider the means for contributing to the environmental, social and economic fabric of the rural area.	- contribution to rural environment, economy and social wellbeing
Urban White Paper- Our Towns and Cities: The Future (2000)	Urban areas that offer a high quality of life and opportunity for all. Urban renaissance should benefit everyone, making towns and cities vibrant and successful, and protecting the countryside from development pressure. Promotes- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community involvement • Good sustainable design and planning • Prosperous and inclusive cities • Good quality services • Protection from crime 		Consider the means for contributing to the environmental, social and economic fabric of the urban area	- contribution to urban environment, economy and social wellbeing
Energy White Paper: Our Energy Future – creating a low carbon economy (2003)	Long term strategic vision for energy policy, combining environmental security of supply, competitiveness and social goals.		Promotion of sustainable energy	- contribution to sustainable energy development and use
Energy Review 2006	to tackle climate change by reducing carbon dioxide emissions; and to deliver secure, clean energy at affordable prices, as we move to increasing dependence on imported energy	Energy Savings of 6-9 MtC by 2020 (this is on top of savings –12 MtC - announced in the Climate Change Programme of 2006 by 2010)	Promotion of energy efficiency, more efficient transport, distributed energy generation, renewable energy, security of supply.	- contribution to sustainable energy development and use

Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation White Paper (1999)	An action plan to improve the health of everyone, focusing on particular illnesses.		Consider how spatial planning can contribute to improved health	- contribution to health
UK Climate Change Programme – In Jan. 1994 first published, identifying obligations and commitments to help tackle climate change. Produced annually (latest version March 2006).	Strategy for climate change, reducing emissions that contribute to climate change and adaptation to climate change	The Climate Change Programme sets out how energy efficiency will save 10.2 million tonnes of carbon (MtC) per year by 2010. These savings will be split between the business sector (5.1MtC); the household sector (4.8MtC); and the public sector (0.3MtC).	Consider the means for reducing emissions and designing / locating development that deals with the risks from climate change	- impact on greenhouse gas emissions - contribution to renewable energy and efficiency - risks of flooding
Local Government White Paper 2006 – Strong and Prosperous Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsive services and empowered communities • Effective, accountable and responsive local government • Strong cities and strategic regions • Local government as strategic leader and place-shaper • Performance framework • Efficiency in transforming local services • Community cohesion 		Consider how spatial planning can contribute to better communities	- contribution to community wellbeing
Code for Sustainable Homes: A step-change in sustainable home building practice. (2006)	<p>Minimum standards for improved performance in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy and Carbon Dioxide emissions • Water consumption • Materials used • Surface water run-off • Waste • Pollution • Health and well-being • Management • Ecology 		<p>The Core Strategy should ensure that all homes strive towards improved environmental standards to minimise impact on the environment and improve social wellbeing and health from home occupation.</p> <p>Consider how housing can enhance the environment and create a healthy living environment for residents.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - impact on greenhouse gas emissions - contribution to renewable energy and efficiency - contribution to water conservation - making best use of recycling material - minimising waste and increasing recycling - minimising impacts from pollution - contribution to community wellbeing - improving health of residents - improved security / minimised crime - contribution to enhanced biodiversity
National Planning Guidance (including Annexes and Practice Guides)				
PPS 1 Delivering Sustainable Development (2005) Para. 4	<p>Sustainable development is the core principle underlying planning</p> <p>Four aims to be tackled in an integrated way:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social progress which recognises the needs of 		<p>Apply the aims of sustainable development.</p> <p>Strategies should ensure that new</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sustainability of policies and proposals - integration / potential conflicts

(draft Supplement – Planning and Climate Change. Dec 2006)	<p>everyone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Effective protection of the environment - Prudent use of natural resources - Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment <p>Planning should contribute to reducing emissions and stabilising climate change (mitigation) and take into account the unavoidable consequences (adaptation).</p>		<p>development takes account of the historic environment.</p> <p>Consider the means for reducing emissions and designing / locating development that deals with the risks from climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - contribution to reducing greenhouse gas emissions - risks of flooding
PPS3 Housing (2006) Para 9	<p>Ensure that everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent home, which they can afford, in a community where they want to live:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To achieve a wide choice of high quality homes, both affordable and market housing, to address the requirements of the community. - To widen opportunities for home ownership and ensure high quality housing for those who cannot afford market housing, in particular those who are vulnerable or in need. - To improve affordability across the housing market, including by increasing the supply of housing. - To create sustainable, inclusive, mixed communities in all areas, both urban and rural. 		<p>Provide for housing development that is sustainable as regards location, layout and design and meets the needs of the community.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - contribution to meeting housing requirement (market and affordable) - sustainability of choice of locations - efficiency / management of use of land - quality of design - contribution to inclusive communities
PPG4 Industrial and Commercial Development and Small Firms (2001) Para. 5 Para. 6	<p>Provide for industrial and commercial development, including small businesses</p> <p>Ensure adequate and appropriate land is available for businesses</p>		<p>Identify business development needs and provide for in policies and allocations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - contribution to economic provision
PPS6 Planning for Town Centres (2005) Para. 1.3	<p>Promote vitality and viability of town centres, by planning for growth and development of existing centres; and focusing development in such centres and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment, accessible to all .</p>		<p>Identify retail and service centre requirements, considering the network and hierarchy of centres, and provide for in policies and allocations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - contribution to retail and service centre provision
PPS7 Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (2004) Para. 2 Para. 3 Para. 6/7/19 Para. 13/14	<p>Facilitate and promote sustainable development patterns</p> <p>Sustain and enhance towns and villages whilst maintaining local character and environment</p> <p>Focus development on local service centres</p> <p>Provide for appropriate and accessible economic and community needs</p> <p>Maintenance and enhancement of countryside and</p>		<p>Promote sustainable development patterns.</p> <p>Identify and provide for rural needs.</p> <p>Protect countryside and rural character.</p> <p>Provide for tourism needs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - contribution to meeting rural needs and quality of life - sustainability of choice of locations - protection of countryside and character - contribution to tourism provision

Para 35	rural character Provide for tourist needs in appropriate locations			
PPG8 Telecommunications (2001) Para. 1	Facilitate the growth of new and existing telecommunication systems whilst keeping environmental impact to a minimum.		Provide for telecommunications development, having regard to environmental impacts and technical constraints	- contribution to telecommunications system development and sustainability
PPS9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005) Objectives, bullet point 1 bullet point 2 bullet point 3	Biological and geological diversity are conserved and enhanced as part of sustainable development. Conserve, enhance and restore diversity of wildlife and geology Contribute to rural renewal and urban renaissance (taking account of biodiversity's role in quality of life and high quality environments)		Identify, protect and enhance biodiversity and important geology	- impact on biodiversity (habitats and species) and geology - contribution to enhancement and restoration
PPG13 Transport (2001) Para. 4	Promote more sustainable transport choices for people and freight Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling Reduce the need to travel, especially by car	National maximum parking standards (Annex D)	Promote development in sustainable locations (good accessibility by walking, cycling and public transport)	- accessibility of development (inc. links to jobs, services etc)
PPG14 Development on Unstable Land (1990) Para. 21	Minimise the risks from land instability		Consider and address risks from land instability	- risks from land instability
PPG15 Planning and the Historic Environment (1994) Para. 1.1	Effective protection for all aspects of the historic environment		Identify, protect and enhance the historic environment	- impact on historic environment - contribution to enhancement and restoration
PPG16 Archaeology and Planning (1993) Para. 6 Para. 7	Ensure archaeological remains are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed Presumption in favour of physical preservation of nationally important remains and their setting		Consider and address archaeological interests	- impact on archaeology
PPG17 Planning for open space, sport and recreation (2002) Planning objectives and paras. 10-9	Local networks of high quality and well managed and maintained open spaces, sports and recreational facilities and the maintenance of an adequate supply.	Local standards to be set	Assess recreational needs, set standards, protect and enhance appropriate provision	- impact / contribution on recreational provision
PPS22 Renewable Energy (2004) Govt's Objectives	Increased development of renewable energy resources	20% of UK electricity to be from renewables by 2020	Promotion of renewable energy. Set criteria for renewable energy projects,	- contribution to renewable energy provision
PPS23 Planning and Pollution Control (2004) Para.9	Protecting and improving the natural environment, public health and safety, and amenity		Consider risks from pollution, balance with other factors	- risks / impact from pollution
PPG24 Planning and Noise (1994)	Minimise the adverse impacts of noise		Consider the risk of impacts from noise generating development	- risks of noise impacts
PPS25 Development and Flood	Avoid flood risk where possible, manage and reduce		Consider and limit risks of flooding,	- risks of flooding

Risk (2006) Para. 5/6	risk, avoid increasing flood risk		avoid locating development in areas at risk where possible, reduce flood-risks.	
Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism (May 2006) Para. 2.7	Maximising the economic, social and environmental benefits of tourism, and achieving these in the most sustainable manner.		Promote sustainable tourism	- contribution to tourism - impact on economy, environment, and social issues
REGIONAL				
A Sustainable Development Framework for the East of England (EERA, 2001) (section 6.1) (nb. This provides the framework for a number of regional strategies including the: Regional Environment Strategy Regional Economic Strategy Regional Housing Strategy Regional Social Strategy Regional Cultural Strategy, and also the integrated strategy (Sustainable Futures) included below. These have also been taken into account in the regional spatial strategy discussed below).	High level objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve sustainable levels of prosperity and economic growth. To deliver more sustainable patterns of location of development, including employment and housing. To protect and maintain our most valuable regional assets such as designated habitats, landscapes of natural beauty, and our historic built heritage, and to improve the wider environment by means of adequate investment and management. To reduce our consumption of fossil fuels. To achieve a more equitable sharing of the benefits of prosperity across all sectors of society and fairer access to services, focusing on deprived areas in the region. To use natural resources, both finite and renewable, as efficiently as possible, and re-use finite resources or recycled alternatives wherever possible. To minimise our production of by-products or wastes, aiming for "closed systems" where possible. To avoid using the global environment to underwrite our own unsustainable way of life (eg. dependence on unsustainably produced and/or transported food imports or timber). To revitalise town centres to promote a return to sustainable urban living. 		Promote sustainable development, including location and urban living. Protect and enhance environmental assets. Promote resource and energy efficiency. Improve access to jobs, services and facilities for all.	- sustainability of development - impact on environment - impact on resources - contribution to energy efficiency and renewable energy - accessibility of development
Woodland for Life - Regional Woodland strategy for the East of England (Nov. 2003)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the lives of individuals and the places in which they live and work. Add to the general economy of the region, with the woodland economy at the heart of providing the wide range of social and environmental benefits associated with woodlands. The use of wood as an alternative source of energy to fossil fuels. Deliver wider societal benefits using woodlands 		Consider the retention and enhancement of woodland for its contribution to social, economic and environmental factors	- impact on, or contribution to enhancement of, woodlands

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> as resources for learning. A high quality natural environment that is protected and enhanced. 			
Sustainable Futures: The Integrated Regional strategy for the East of England (2005)	<p>Priorities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieving high quality and sustainable solutions in areas facing growth and regeneration pressures. Harness strengths in science, research and development. Address persistent deprivation and social exclusion. Use and manage resources and environmental assets efficiently. Sustainable management of transport infrastructure. 		Ensure that priorities are addressed in an integrated and sustainable manner.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identification and consideration of conflicts contribution to sustainable development and construction contribution to quality of life
<p>Living with Climate Change in the East of England</p> <p>EERA and Sustainable Development Round Table for the East of England (Summary Report supported by technical report)</p> <p>Page 9</p> <p>Table at pg. 17</p>	<p>Key messages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By planning ahead we can avoid the worst impacts and take advantage of opportunities. Climate change will create opportunities as well as threats eg tourism. Business activity will be significantly affected. The "northern heartland", which includes the Greater Norwich Area, is the least vulnerable area in the East of England (with fluvial flooding and agricultural impacts likely being the most significant impacts) <p>Planning policies should influence the location and design of new buildings to minimise vulnerability to climate change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Address impacts on economic development. Adapt properties to make them more resilient to flood damage and ensure siting does not exacerbate flood risk. Improve ventilation, cooling and shading in properties. Include Water conservation measures. Create well shaded green spaces. 		<p>Consider and limit risks of flooding.</p> <p>Promote good design that addresses climate change (eg flood risk, ventilation, shading).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> risks of flooding contribution to quality of design / sustainable construction
Sustainable Communities in the East of England (2003)	Creation of sustainable communities, addressing housing, planning and neighbourhood renewal issues.		Encourage creation of sustainable communities	- contribution towards community wellbeing
Sustainable Tourism Strategy for the East of England (2004)	Achievement of tourism goals in a sustainable manner		Encourage sustainable tourism	- contribution to sustainable tourism
East of England Plan Regional	(i) To reduce the region's impact on, and exposure to,		Locate development so as to reduce	- accessibility of development

<p>Spatial Strategy</p> <p>The Sec. of States Proposed Changes to the Regional Spatial Strategy for the East of England (Dec 2006) Para 2.2</p>	<p>the effects of climate change.</p> <p>(ii) To increase housing opportunities for people in the region.</p> <p>(iii) To realise the economic potential of the region and its people.</p> <p>(iv) To improve the quality of life for the region's people.</p> <p>(v) To improve and conserve the region's environment</p>	<p>the need for travel.</p> <p>Effect a major shift in travel towards public transport, walking and cycling and away from car use.</p> <p>Maximise the energy efficiency of development and promoting the use of renewable and low carbon energy sources.</p> <p>Reduce the risk of damage from flooding.</p> <p>Secure the delivery of additional housing (particularly in the Key Centres for Development and Change).</p> <p>Give priority to the provision of affordable housing to meet identified needs.</p> <p>Faciliate the development needed to support business, improving skills and widening opportunities.</p> <p>Provide job growth, broadly matching housing provision, and improve the alignment between the locations of workplaces and homes.</p> <p>Maintain and strengthen inter-regional connections.</p> <p>Ensure adequate and sustainable transport infrastructure.</p> <p>Ensure new development fulfils the principles of sustainable communities, providing a well designed living environment adequately supported by social and green infrastructure.</p> <p>Promote social cohesion by improving access to work, services and other</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - contribution to more sustainable modes of travel - contribution to energy efficiency - contribution to use of renewable / low carbon energy - risks of flooding - contribution to housing provision - contribution to affordable housing - contribution to economic provision - sustainability of development locations - contribution to strategic infrastructure - contribution to sustainable transport infrastructure - contribution to social infrastructure - protection of and contribution to green infrastructure - contribution to accessibility for all - contribution to cultural diversity - contribution to regeneration and renewal - contribution to community involvement - impact on environmental assets - impact on / enhancement of countryside and the environment
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			<p>facilities, especially for those who are disadvantaged.</p> <p>Maintain cultural diversity and address the distinctive needs of different areas.</p> <p>Promote regeneration and renewal of disadvantaged areas.</p> <p>Increase community involvement in implementation.</p> <p>Ensure the protection and enhancement of environmental assets, including the built and historic environment, landscape and water.</p> <p>Re-use previously developed land, and seek environmental as well as development gains from the use of undeveloped land.</p> <p>Protect, and where appropriate, enhance biodiversity through the protection of habitats and species and through creating new habitats through development.</p> <p>Provide a network of multi-function accessible greenspace.</p> <p>Reduce the demand for and use of water and other natural resources, and reduce waste and increase the sustainable management of waste.</p>	
Water resources for the future: a strategy for the Anglian Region	Abstraction of water that is environmentally and economically sustainable, providing the right amount of water for people, agriculture, commerce and industry, and an improved water-related environment.		<p>Availability of water supply.</p> <p>Limit impacts on the water resource.</p>	<p>- impact on water resource (supply and environment)</p> <p>- contribution to water efficiency</p>
<p>Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire Strategic Health Authority Health Strategy 2005 – 2010</p> <p>(review by successor authority, East</p>	<p>Vision-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People choosing healthier lifestyles • People fully involved in decisions about their healthcare • Better quality care, with safe, more effective 		<p>Consider the issue of promoting healthier lifestyles and provision of facilities</p>	<p>- contribution to healthy lifestyles and provision of facilities</p>

of England SHA, proposed)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> treatment tailored to the individual Services delivered locally with more support at home and in the community and less time in hospital Improved health outcomes for vulnerable groups and reduced inequalities Efficient and effective use of available resources to deliver sustainable services 			
LOCAL				
Local Transport Plan for Norfolk 2006 - 2011 (inc. Transport Strategy to 2021)				
Delivering sustainable growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve strategic accessibility to reduce the remoteness of Norfolk and improve economic performance - to reduce the need to travel by balancing jobs and housing growth, and reducing the need to travel to jobs outside the county. Improve connections by road and particularly public transport. Make house and jobs growth more sustainable, by locating it to minimise the need to travel, especially by car, and that this is supported by transport improvements. Take into account transport consequences, and the need to reduce travel demand. 		<p>Consider need for strategic transport improvements related to development</p> <p>Consider accessibility for development, and need for local transport improvements</p>	<p>- accessibility of development / location and links to jobs and services</p> <p>- accessibility of development / location and links to jobs and services</p>
Improving accessibility	Improve local connections and promote better accessibility to jobs and services, especially by public transport, cycling and walking. Prioritise improvements in those more deprived areas of the county with low car ownership and poor public transport.		Focus development on accessible locations where need to travel is reduced, providing for transport improvements where necessary.	- accessibility of development / location and links to jobs and services
Reducing congestion	Reduce delays to people and traffic, and focus interventions on those areas where congestion is worst, and particularly where delays are affecting public transport most. This will be by improving the efficiency of the transport network and enabling people to reduce their car use, but in some cases will involve increasing road capacity.		Reduce need for travel	- accessibility of development / location and links to jobs and services
Protecting and enhancing the environment	Reduce emissions from transport at source by enabling a shift to alternative fuels and low emission vehicles.		Require road safety measures / improvements where appropriate	- impact on road safety

Major schemes	rural hinterland. Proposed major schemes include the Norwich Northern Distributor Road.			
Shaping the Future - an economic strategy for Norfolk and Waveney, and a social cohesion strategy for Norfolk	Increase wealth creation by building a dynamic and supportive environment for business and enable our people to participate in the economy and maximise their potential whilst ensuring that we protect and enhance our physical environment. 5 Social cohesion themes - access, sustainable jobs, employment and personnel practices, community development, young people's needs.	Raise annual average rate of growth from projected 2.1 % to 2.5% Create by 2007 an additional 11,000 above the projected figure of 348,000 Reduce unemployment to 1% below UK national average	Encourage employment development in appropriate locations.	- contribution to economic provision
Norfolk Biodiversity Action Plan 2004	Conservation of species and habitats in Norfolk, inc. action plans		Protect and enhance the natural environment (habitats and species)	- impact on wildlife
Norfolk Ambition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the quality of life for all the people of Norfolk. Key themes being: Individuals have the opportunity to achieve a good quality of life Healthy lifestyles and access to health and social care People feel safe Educational attainment and opportunities for learning throughout life All can play an active part in community life Environment is respected and enhanced, including renewable energies Culture, creativity and spirituality Distinctive economy Physical and virtual communications infrastructure 		Maintain and enhance the elements that contribute to the quality of life of residents	- contribution to or impact on quality of life elements : health, safety, educational attainment, community life, environment, culture, economy, communications infrastructure
Gypsies and Travellers Strategy for Norfolk (2005-2008) Vision	A Norfolk where Gypsies and Travellers have equality of opportunity with other members of the community to enable them to access services provided by agencies working together in an inclusive, cohesive and transparent manner.		Address the identified need of Gypsy and Traveller communities	- reduction of social exclusion and contribution to quality of life for all
Learning Disability Employment Plan for Norfolk (2007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> people with learning difficulties should have the same access to employment as others people with learning difficulties should be supported 		Address the identified needs of people with learning difficulties, and their support networks.	- reduction of social exclusion and contribution to quality of life for all - contribution to economic provision

	<p>to have a job and a career</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there should be the services to support people with learning difficulties to gain a job or job related activities as they want • people, their carers, families, friends and people who support people with learning difficulties should have the right information about different ways of getting a job, benefits and who can help • employers and services should be given support and good information so that they can work together to get more people into real jobs • employment should be seen as a key issue for growing up amongst people with learning difficulties 			
Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Norfolk 2006 – 2020.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce the growth in municipal waste by promoting waste reduction and reuse initiatives; • To promote waste awareness through public education and awareness campaigns; • To increase recycling and composting of waste to achieve statutory performance standards and national recycling and recovery standards; • To progressively increase the recovery and diversion of biodegradable waste from landfill in accordance with the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme; • To deliver an efficient, effective and affordable waste management service that promotes the implementation of the most practical, social, environmental and economically acceptable solutions; • To procure appropriate technologies to manage and treat residual municipal waste; • To ensure that the way residual waste is treated will support practices higher up the waste hierarchy; • To minimise as far as possible the residual waste requiring treatment and final disposal; • The Norfolk Authorities will work together to achieve the Objectives and Actions within the waste management strategy. 		<p>Improve the rates of waste recovery and recycling and re-use.</p> <p>To reduce the amount of waste produced at the beginning of the waste chain.</p> <p>To ensure that waste collections and treatment processes are sustainable and able to cater for the new growth from housing and employment.</p> <p>To utilise the waste treatment process as an important opportunity for employment generation.</p>	<p>To improve environmental amenity, including air quality;</p> <p>To make the best use of resources, including land and energy and to minimise waste production;</p> <p>To offer more opportunities for rewarding and satisfying employment for all;</p> <p>To improve the quality of where people live;</p> <p>To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy.</p>
Broadland Rivers Catchment Flood Management Plan (Draft – June 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce flood risk to people, especially vulnerable groups, property and infrastructure. • Reduce risk to life from flooding. • Reduce disruption to major transport links, essential infrastructure and urban and village communities. 		<p>Consider the implications of flood risk for development, avoiding risks where possible and enabling improvements</p>	<p>- risks of flooding</p> <p>- contribution to reducing risks and impacts of flooding</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore, protect and where possible improve nature conservation sites of international importance. • Protect and where possible improve recreation and fisheries resources. • Extend navigation where appropriate. • Protect and improve sustainable water abstraction schemes. • Maintain and increase the connectivity of the river and floodplain. • Restore new areas of functional flood plain and improve in-stream features. • Meet river quality objectives and standards. • Protect designated cultural heritage features from flooding, where possible. • Protect and where possible improve the Broads Executive Area 'national park' & Norfolk Coast AONB. 			
Broadland Rivers Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy	Manage water to ensure that it is available for abstraction whilst protecting the needs of the natural environment		Consider the implications for the water resource.	- impacts on water resource (supply and environment)
The Broads Plan 2004 Guiding principles (Broads Area is outside Greater Norwich joint Core Strategy area but it is of relevance due to its location and status).	<p>The Broads will be promoted as a national park, accessible to people of all abilities and social backgrounds to enjoy in quiet and environmentally sustainable ways that are in keeping with its distinctive natural and cultural beauty and that are appropriate to a nationally and internationally protected area.</p> <p>Tranquillity and wildness of the area protected and enhanced.</p> <p>Information will be readily accessible.</p> <p>Tourism will be of a high standard, contributing to local communities etc.</p> <p>Water resources will be managed sustainably to ensure the proper functioning of the wetland system.</p> <p>Archaeological features will be identified and safeguarded; the Broads distinctiveness will be restored, enhanced and protected; good design and sustainable construction will be encouraged.</p>		Consider the implications of potential effects on the Broads Area, and contributions to the achievement of the Broads Plan.	- impacts on the Broads Area and its management

	<p>Waterways will be maintained and enhanced.</p> <p>Land-based access will be protected and enhanced.</p> <p>Precautionary measures will be taken to prevent environmental designation.</p> <p>Management will be informed by scientific knowledge.</p> <p>Economic and social development will focus on sustaining thriving rural communities through key sectors, such as tourism, marine industry and agriculture.</p> <p>The impacts of climate change will be managed sustainably over the longer term.</p> <p>The flood plain will be managed sustainably to alleviate flooding in the Broads.</p> <p>The Broads Authority will work with relevant organisations and communities.</p>			
<p>The Broads Authority Local Development Framework Core Strategy (Adopted 2007)</p> <p>The Vision and Strategic Objectives</p>	<p>The Vision for the Broads:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintaining the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads and where appropriate enhancing as a unique wildlife, leisure and educational resource within a special landscape with its own sense of place. - A planning policy framework for economically, socially and environmentally sensitive development will underpin a thriving community. The framework will support innovation and diversification, and promote sustainable infrastructures, which will include the maintenance and enhancement of the Navigation, for promoting enjoyment of the Broads. - Only allowing development on the floodplain that has regard to the social and economic well-being of the area, the character of the landscape, natural resources, risks from flooding and respect the natural functioning of the flood plain. <p>The 12 Strategic Objectives for the Core Strategy are grouped together under three themes:</p>		<p>Enhancing the tourism offer for the Greater Norwich and the Broads area.</p> <p>Protecting and enhancing the environmental resources and cultural heritage of the area.</p> <p>Increasing accessibility and use of public transport.</p> <p>Enhancing the business opportunities offered by the area, particularly for rural diversification.</p> <p>Building sustainable communities and increasing access to affordable housing, especially for key workers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - impacts on water resource (supply and environment) - risks of flooding - contribution to reducing risks and impacts of flooding - reduction of social exclusion and contribution to quality of life for all - contribution to housing provision (market and social) - impact on / enhancement of the environment - contribution to healthy environment and provision of facilities

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Respecting the environment and cultural assets; 2. The use and enjoyment of water and land; 3. Fostering communities. 			
Greater Norwich Housing Strategy (2005 – 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Balancing the housing market - Increasing the supply of affordable housing - Tackling homelessness more effectively - Making best use of existing housing stock - Supporting independent living 		Provide for housing requirements (for all sectors of the population)	- contribution to housing provision (market and social)
Broadland Community Plan	<p>The people in Broadland will :</p> <p>Feel safer in their communities</p> <p>Have access to facilities and services they need</p> <p>Live in a place where the special character of the countryside, natural and built environment is valued</p> <p>Be able to make informed choices about their own health</p> <p>Have choices about their homes appropriate to their needs</p> <p>Benefit from a thriving economy</p> <p>Be able to develop to their full potential</p> <p>Be living a more sustainable lifestyle</p> <p>Be proud of where they live and have more opportunities to be involved in shaping decisions and taking action to improve quality of life</p>		<p>Promote a safe environment</p> <p>Improve access to jobs, facilities and services for all</p> <p>Protect and enhance the natural and built environment</p> <p>Consider issue of health and the promotion of a healthy environment and provision of facilities</p> <p>Provide for housing requirements (for all sectors of the population)</p> <p>Encourage economic development</p> <p>Provide for educational requirements</p> <p>Promote sustainable development</p> <p>Promote local character and diversity</p>	<p>- contribution to a safe environment</p> <p>- contribution to accessibility</p> <p>- impact on / enhancement of the environment</p> <p>- contribution to healthy environment and provision of facilities</p> <p>- contribution to housing provision</p> <p>- contribution to economic provision</p> <p>- contribution to educational provision</p> <p>- contribution to sustainability</p> <p>- contribution to local character and diversity</p>
Broadland Culture and Leisure Strategy	Ensure that people know the benefits of culture and leisure, are aware of culture and leisure, and are able to access them.		Provide for and retain culture and leisure facilities in appropriate locations	- contribution to culture and leisure provision
Broadland Economic Development and Tourism Strategy 2004	<p>A steady and gradual growth in the local economy, sympathetic to Broadland's mixed rural and suburban communities and the type of businesses which typify the district.</p> <p>5 strategic objectives -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality of life - through successful businesses • Support for small and medium sized businesses • Tourism promotion 		Provide for economic development and employment growth requirements (inc. tourism)	- contribution to economic provision

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and skills • Inward investment - by supporting the development of suitable sites etc. 			
Broadland Crime and Disorder and Drugs Misuse Strategy 2005	Reduce the incidence of crime and disorder in Broadland and to reduce the number of people who live in fear of crime		Consider issue of crime and disorder, and the promotion of a safe environment through design and layouts of developments	- contribution to a safe environment
South Norfolk Local Agenda 21 Strategy	<p>Promote Economic Success</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a vibrant local economy that gives access to satisfying and rewarding work without damaging the local, national or global environment • Value unpaid work <p>Meet Social Needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect human health and amenity through safe, clean, pleasant environments 1998/99 • Emphasis health service prevention action as well as care 65% • Maximise everyone's access to the skills and knowledge £146 needed to play a full part in society • Ensure access to good food, water, housing and fuel at a reasonable cost • Encourage necessary access to facilities, services, goods and other people in ways which make less use of the car and minimise impacts on the environment • Make opportunities for culture, leisure and recreation readily available to all • Meet local needs locally wherever possible • Create or enhance places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look well • Make settlements 'human' in scale and form • Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness and strengthen local community and cultural identity <p>Protect and Enhance the Environment</p>		Various issues to be reflected in LDD policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - contribution to local economy - contribution to maintenance and improvement of the health of the population - contribution to Improving education and skills of the population - encouragement of local community identity, good behaviour and co-operative attitudes - contribution to opportunities for all sections of the population to have rewarding and satisfying employment - contribution to the quality of where people live - accessibility to essential services and facilities - reduction of effect of traffic on the environment - contribution to maintaining and enhancing biodiversity, geodiversity, flora and fauna - contribution to maintaining and enhancing the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes and townscapes - provision for sustainable use and sources of water supply

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use energy, water and other natural resources efficiently and with care • Minimise waste, then re-use or recover it through recycling, composting or energy recovery and finally dispose of what is left • Limit pollution to levels which do not damage natural systems • Value and protect the diversity of nature 			- contribution to minimising the production of waste
South Norfolk Economic Development Strategy (2004)	<p>The Vision for 2009 for South Norfolk's Economy is:</p> <p>"To be an area where economic opportunity and development is diverse, sustainable and accessible to all the community."</p> <p>Stimulate the creation and retention of all employment in South Norfolk</p> <p>Raise learning expectations and achievements, meeting the needs of the economy</p> <p>Break down the barriers to economic success in rural areas</p>		<p>Address economic development, allowing for new developments</p> <p>Consider accessibility issues.</p> <p>Consider effects on rural communities.</p>	<p>- contribution to sustained economic growth</p> <p>- contribution to encouraging and accommodating both indigenous and inward investment</p> <p>- opportunities for all sections of the population to have rewarding and satisfying employment</p> <p>- contribution to improving the education and skills of the population</p> <p>- contribution to improving economic performance in rural areas</p>
South Norfolk Empty Homes Strategy (2003)	<p>Empty Homes Strategy objectives and targets</p> <p>Bringing empty homes back into productive use for the benefit of South Norfolk's residents will assist in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributing to a reduction in the number of unfit dwellings • Contributing to the revitalisation of market towns • Increasing the supply of affordable housing • Increasing the provision of rented properties for those without homes 		Contribution to housing provision	- contribution to providing everybody with the opportunity of a decent home
South Norfolk Tourism Strategy (2004)	<p>Plan to achieve:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Income from tourism will be further increased. 2. We will encourage more accommodation providers and attractions to meet quality standards with a series of initiatives 3. The South Norfolk tourism profile will be improved to increase the number of visitors to the district 4. Responding to the industry's requests, partners 		<p>Reflect locations of tourist activities. Built and unbuilt environment is key factor.</p>	<p>- contribution to sustained economic growth</p> <p>- contribution to maintaining and enhancing the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes and townscapes</p> <p>- contribution to conserving and</p>

	<p>will promote schemes to extend the season, retain skills and encourage investment in the industry</p> <p>5. We will seek to involve all tourism partnerships and local communities in the marketing of destinations, events and themes in South Norfolk</p> <p>6. We will seek to help local tourism businesses to promote and identify themselves to the general public</p> <p>Development of tourism in South Norfolk will enhance the natural and built environment.</p>			enhancing the historic environment
South Norfolk Corporate Equality Plan (2003)	<p>AIMING FOR EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY</p> <p>“Putting People First” means ensuring that the views and priorities of all citizens are reflected in South Norfolk Council policies. We aim to ensure that equality is included in the day-to-day work we carry out in delivering services and in our role as an employer.</p> <p>To achieve that, the Council will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make our services and information about them accessible to all • Ensure, where appropriate, that we work in partnership with others to deliver equality • Meet our statutory requirements • Ensure that employees are treated fairly • Ensure that our policy development and planning processes recognise the vital importance of equalities 		Reflect equalities issues	- contribution to equality
South Norfolk Crime Reduction Strategy (2003)	<p>Strategic Priorities</p> <p>Burglary Vehicle-related crime Crimes of violence: Public and Domestic Partnerships give strategic importance to <u>violent crime and disorder</u>. As the issues surrounding <u>domestic violence</u> differ from violent crime in general these were given distinct priority status.</p>		Consider the issue of crime and the links with promoting reduced crime through good design, and the need for early liaison with Police.	<p>- contribution to Improving the quality of where people live</p> <p>- contribution to reducing anti-social activity</p> <p>- contribution to encouraging local community identity, good behaviour and co-operative attitudes</p>
South Norfolk Alliance Sustainable Community Strategy (2004)	<p>Vision: Working together, local people, local businesses, the voluntary sector and public bodies will strive to make South Norfolk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A place where a wide diversity of local people take the central role in making decisions about their community and its development and where the public services they receive are excellent and 		<p>Provide for housing requirements -for all sectors of the community, in suitable locations.</p> <p>Encourage economic development.</p> <p>Promote accessibility.</p>	<p>- contribution to housing provision</p> <p>- contribution to economic development</p> <p>- contribution to accessibility</p>

	<p>provide good value for money</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A healthier and even safer place to live, where the crime levels and 'fear of crime' are low • A place where suitable accommodation, support and care are available for all whatever their needs • An area of high learning expectations and achievement, meeting the needs of individuals and the economy • A place where the environment is protected and respected, quality housing is available to all and it is possible to travel around using varied forms of transport • An area where economic opportunity and development is diverse, sustainable, accessible and appropriate to the needs of all the community • An area that provides quality value for money, culture and leisure opportunities that improve the life and well being of residents and visitors <p>Homes and Housing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase, year on year, the number of affordable properties, including shared ownership homes built in South Norfolk, in order to eliminate homelessness and reduce the number of people in housing need. • Locate as many new homes as possible, whether in villages or towns or on large or small sites, in communities where people can reach a range of basic services, jobs and community support without being forced to use a car • Improve the quality of people's living environment by achieving a high standard of design and efficient use of resources, including using products from sustainable sources in all housing developments. <p>Development of the economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the availability of good quality jobs and the ability of local people to get them. Develop the economy in our rural villages and town centres. • Assist economic regeneration through the promotion of adult and community learning and 		<p>Promote sustainable development, address the causes and implications of climate change, protect natural environments and the countryside, minimise waste and encourage recycling.</p> <p>Promote safe environments.</p> <p>Promote healthy environments and the provision of health and social facilities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - contribution to sustainable development - impact on climate change - impact on natural environment and countryside - contribution to a safe environment - contribution to a healthy environment - contribution provision of health and social facilities
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	<p>vocational learning, to enhance the skills of the workforce in South Norfolk.</p> <p>Transport and getting about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the use of and to improve the provision of transport, providing an integrated public transport service. • Improve rural accessibility to jobs, services and facilities whilst reducing the adverse environmental impact of the car, giving residents greater opportunities to increase their local wealth and access to health care, cultural and learning opportunities. • Focus on increasing the number of people using community transport schemes (including schemes such as Diss and District Borderhoppa, Wymondham Flexi-bus and Car Link). <p>The environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make South Norfolk a place where carbon dioxide emissions are reduced and alternative methods of energy production are supported. • Implement our Local Agenda 21 action plan, which aims to improve quality of life using sustainable development to maintain the quality of our natural environment whilst delivering social progress and economic growth. • Protect South Norfolk's countryside landscape and the species and habitats that make it up. • Minimise waste and where waste is produced, ensure it is recycled to an increasing degree each year. <p>Community life:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access to jobs and services by locating most new development in locations which give people easy access to their essential needs, a choice of means of transport and the ability to reduce their need to travel. • Promote social inclusion and income maximisation amongst residents and to encourage the take up of benefits which people are entitled to. • Local people should have clear and meaningful 			
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	<p>opportunities to influence the development of their communities by working with development partnerships, tourist forums and other service providers and by producing a parish plan or village appraisal, to contribute to the planning Local Development Framework.</p> <p>Crime and community safety:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work through the South Norfolk Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership and its working groups, to reduce crime, disorder, anti social behaviour and fear of crime. • Eliminate anti-social behaviour in South Norfolk, knowing the effect it can have on peoples' lives. We will encourage reports and respond to them. • Improve safety and security in all construction developments, adhering to the secure by design guidelines. • Work with the Norfolk Casualty Reduction Partnership to improve road and fire safety to reduce accidents. <p>Health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage user involvement in the provision of health and social care services. • Help people to take responsibility for their lifestyles and health, with good access to all healthcare requirements. • Encourage walking and cycling through the provision of safe and convenient routes and pedestrian / car-free areas, to help to reduce the need for car access and to improve individual's safety, fitness and health. • Work with the Norfolk and Waveney Mental Health Partnership to improve life for people suffering from mental health problems. • Develop initiatives to tackle health inequalities in South Norfolk, which are concerned with responding to the housing, poverty and access to educational needs of disadvantaged populations, in order to improve their quality of life and life expectancy. <p>Young people:</p>			
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In partnership with others, to work on tackling the key issues for young people living in South Norfolk. These include lack of transport and leisure facilities, which result in rural isolation, boredom and difficulty in accessing training. • To listen to young people and to provide young people with opportunities to engage positively in the democratic process. • To tackle rural isolation to help young people access the services they require. 			
Towards Stronger Communities: South Norfolk's Strategy for Community Cohesion (Oct 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone has a sense of belonging and shares some common values • Those from different backgrounds have similar life opportunities • The diversity of people's backgrounds and circumstances is appreciated and positively valued. • There is mutual respect for differing opinions and views • Strong and positive relationships are being developed from different backgrounds in all areas of community life, including workplaces, schools and within neighbourhoods. 		Consider the issue of community cohesion and social inclusion	- contribution to local community identity, good behaviour and co-operative attitudes
South Norfolk Cycling Strategy (2005)	<p>The Main aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To encourage cycling in support of the Government's aims • To maximise the use of cycling as a convenient, attractive, safe, healthy and secure means of transport and ensures its integration with other modes of transport • To ensure that policies to encourage cycling and to provide for cyclists ' needs are integrated with the Community Strategy and Local Development Framework <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maximise the provision of convenient, safe and attractive cycle routes • To provide for convenient, safe and secure cycle parking • To integrate provisions for cycles with other forms of transport • To raise public awareness and to encourage and publicise cycling 		Encourage cycling and provision for cyclists needs	- contribution to accessibility and sustainable transport

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve cyclists' safety To reduce cycle theft 			
South Norfolk Corporate Environment Strategy	<p>7 key policy areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managing the Council's environmental impact Reducing the use of natural resources and energy consumption Transport Air, land and water quality Bio- and Geo-diversity The built and urban environment Waste management 		Consider the means for reducing environmental impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - contribution to reducing traffic - impact on air quality - contribution to maintaining and enhancing biodiversity, geodiversity, flora and fauna - contribution to maintaining and enhancing the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes and townscapes - contribution to the use of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency - contribution to reducing vulnerability to climate change - impact on water resources - contribution to minimising production of waste
South Norfolk Leisure/Culture & Countryside Strategy (2006-2016)	The achievement and improvement of health and wellbeing, and creating a sense of place and community.		Ensure adequate provision of facilities and the protection and enhancement of the environment. Links to community development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - contribution to maintaining distinctiveness of the environment. - contribution to reduction in social exclusion. - contribution to accessibility to essential services.
South Norfolk Council's Strategy for Health and Well-Being (2006 – 2016)	<p>This strategy sets out how South Norfolk Council will strive to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the health and well-being of everyone who lives or works in South Norfolk Reduce the health inequalities of those who are most in need 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote regular exercise -To protect local air quality - To reduce the health impact of land contamination - To reduce the effects of noise - To protect public health - To reduce the risk of road traffic accidents - To improve partnership working and supporting community development - To Integrate communities - To help people access transport services - To reduce financial hardship - To improve the standard of the private housing stock within the district - To increase the availability of affordable housing - <i>To help the most vulnerable</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - contribution to maintaining and improving health - contribution to reduction in social exclusion. - contribution to accessibility to essential services.
Norwich: City Destination Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance facilities for residents and develop pride in city 		Ensure adequate provision of facilities.	- contribution to leisure and tourism

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encouraging local sustainable provision of goods + purchasing <p>To develop sustainable transport by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encouraging walking, cycling + public transport use; Measures to mitigate impact of motorised transport. <p>To protect and improve health and well being by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving air quality Reducing noise + light pollution Reducing road casualties Keeping street and other public places well maintained Improving access to green spaces Encouraging increased physical activity 			
<p>Norwich City Council Economic Strategy 2003 - 2008</p> <p>Vision</p>	Norwich will be recognised in Europe as the capital city of the region with a thriving, diverse and sustainable economy, providing all its citizens with opportunities and a great quality of life		Promote economic development, focussing on key strengths and tackling key challenges	- contribution to economic development
Norwich Community Safety Strategy and Audit Report 2005-8	To reduce crime and anti-social behaviour.	<p>To reduce crime in Norwich by 21% by 2007/8</p> <p>To reduce common assault by 5% by 2007/8</p>	Consider crime and safety issues	- contribution to a safe environment
Norwich Homelessness Strategy	Changed government policy objectives to focus on prevention of homelessness at an early stage	<p>To prevent homelessness</p> <p>To ensure that sufficient and suitable accommodation is available for people who are or may become homeless.</p>	Consider how provision of housing and hostels can address homelessness issues	- contribution to a healthy environment

	- To boost aspirations of, and opportunities for, people of all ages			
Norwich Area Transport Strategy				
Vision	To provide the highest possible level of access to and within the strategy area to benefit people's individual needs and enhance the economic health of the strategy area. To ensure that journeys minimise any adverse impact on people and the built and natural environment.		Consider transport issues	- Contribution to enhancing accessibility - Contribution to a safe environment - Contribution to mitigate pollution and improve air quality
Overall objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote a vibrant city centre, and other commercial centres, by improving accessibility for people and goods - Cater for the travel consequences arising from growth aspirations, including the airport - Maximise transport choice for all travellers - To reduce social exclusion - To enhance access for non-car modes - To minimise congestion and delays - To implement transport solutions that protect open space, wildlife habitats and water resources 			
Other relevant objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To maximise safety and security for everyone - To protect and enhance residential amenity and minimise community severance 			
Norwich River Valleys Strategy	Long term vision to create a network of green links, including riverside walks within the city and out to the open countryside.		Provide for adequate and accessible Green Infrastructure	- contribution to green infrastructure / environmental assets - a need to encourage the provision of linkages between the valleys and other green spaces and wildlife corridors.

Appendix 2 – Baseline Information

SA Objective Indicator (and Source)	Broadland	South Norfolk	Norwich	Greater Norwich	Trends	Comparison Value	Target	Comments
Environmental Baseline								
ENV 1: % of residents who travel to work: a) by private motor vehicle; b) by public transport; c) by foot or cycle; d) work at or mainly from home. <i>Source: 2001 Census</i>	2001: a) 72.0 b) 7.8 c) 9.8 d) 9.8	2001: a) 72.2 b) 5.3 c) 9.8 d) 12.0	2001: a) 51.5 b) 9.9 c) 31.5 d) 6.7	2001: a) 65.4 b) 7.7 c) 16.9 d) 9.5	No data available at present.	East of England 2001: a) 65.8 b) 11.3 c) 12.9 d) 9.4	(a) decrease; (b) increase; (c) increase; (d) increase.	There is more public transport use in the City, which is expected, but more walking / cycling overall than regionally.
ENV 2: % of river length assessed as: a) good biological quality; b) good chemical quality. <i>Source: Environment Agency</i> --- Development permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on water quality grounds. <i>Source: Local Authority AMR.</i>	No data available at present. 2004/05: None 2005/06: None	No data available at present. 2004/05: None 2005/06: None	No data available at present. 2004/05: <i>unknown</i> 2005/06: None	Average biological: 93% of river length 'good'. 2004/05: Unknown 2005/06: None	There were no approvals against EA advice in 2004/05 in the area either.	The national average for biological quality is 54%.	National standards of 95% at 'good' level To have no applications permitted contrary to EA advice.	Recent new developments have not had a significant impact on water quality.
ENV 3: Number of designated Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs). <i>Source: Defra - www.airquality.co.uk</i> --- Concentrations of selected air pollutants (µg/m3): a) annual average concentration of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2); b) annual average particulate matter levels (PM10). <i>Source: Defra - www.airquality.co.uk</i>	None 2001: a) 19.7 b) 19.3 2004: a) 12.1 b) 20.1	None 2001: a) 17.8 b) 19.2 2004: a) 11.3 b) 20.2	3. 2001: a) 28.9 b) 22.7 2004: a) 21.5 b) 25.4	3 (all in Norwich): 1-Grapes Hill 2-Castle Meadow 3-St. Augustine's Street 2001: a) 22.1 b) 20.4 2004: a) 15.0 b) 21.9	AQMAs have been identified since 1997. Overall air quality seems to be varied, with good reductions in NO2 levels, but slight increases in particulate levels.	There are 5 Air Quality Management Areas in Norfolk.	To remove the need for Air Quality Management Areas in the long-term. To reduce levels of air pollution overall.	The 3 Air Quality Management Areas in Norwich are all designated due to their Nitrogen Dioxide Levels being of concern. Forecasts actually show that pollutant levels should improve, particularly for Nitrogen Dioxide.

SA Objective Indicator (and Source)	Broadland	South Norfolk	Norwich	Greater Norwich	Trends	Comparison Value	Target	Comments
<p>ENV4: % of SSSI sites in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition.</p> <p>---</p> <p>% of SSSIs are in:</p> <p>a) Favourable condition; b) Unfavourable recovering c) Unfavourable no change d) Unfavourable declining e) Destroyed / part destroyed</p> <p>Source: Natural England (English Nature). www.naturalengland.org.uk</p>	<p>May 2007: 47.0</p> <p>---</p> <p>a – 20.1 b – 26.9 c – 49.6 d – 3.4 e - 0</p>	<p>May 2007: 35.5</p> <p>---</p> <p>a – 11.9 b – 23.6 c – 40.5 d – 24 e - 0</p>	<p>May 2007: 27.4</p> <p>---</p> <p>a – 27.4 b – 0 c – 72.6 d – 0 e - 0</p>	<p>May 2007: 44.3</p> <p>---</p> <p>a – 18.2 b – 26.1 c - 47.6 d - 8.1 e - 0</p>	<p>PSA Targets 2005/06: 70%</p> <p>South Norfolk: 70%</p> <p>Broadland: 45.9%</p> <p>Norwich: No data</p> <p>Greater Norwich: No complete data</p>	<p>Norfolk County SSSIs: May 2007: 87.9</p> <p>Whole of England, 2006: 72%</p>	<p>PSA Target: 95% of SSSIs in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition.</p>	<p>Norfolk Wildlife Trust will soon expand this data source to include a similar County Wildlife Site survey.</p> <p>A disappointing status of the site conditions, particularly compared to Norfolk figures.</p>

SA Objective Indicator (and Source)	Broadland	South Norfolk	Norwich	Greater Norwich	Trends	Comparison Value	Target	Comments
<p>ENV5: Heritage at risk – Number of: a) Listed Buildings; and, b) Scheduled Ancient Monuments on the Buildings at Risk register.</p> <p><i>Source: Local Authority reports: Norfolk Buildings at Risk Register.</i></p>	<p>2006: a – 54 b – 2</p> <p>2007: a – 51 b – 0</p>	<p>2006: a – 58 b – 0</p> <p>2007: Data not readily available at present.</p>	<p>2006: a – 40 b – 2</p> <p>2007: Data not readily available at present.</p>	<p>2006: a – 152 b – 4</p> <p>2007: Data not readily available at present.</p>	<p>South Norfolk contained most vulnerable Listed Buildings in 2006, although it contains more Listed Buildings overall.</p> <p>---</p> <p>To emerge at a later date.</p> <p>In the first assessment, between 1990 and 1998, all areas showed “Some or no change largely consistent with landscape character”, except Mid Norfolk which had shown “Marked change inconsistent with countryside character”.</p>	<p>Nationally, 2006: 8% of Grade I and II* buildings on the ‘at risk’ register.</p> <p>East of England buildings at risk average is between 2 and 3%.</p> <p>---</p> <p>None available at present</p> <p>---</p> <p>Nationally, between 1999 and 2003, existing landscape character was maintained in 51% of England’s landscapes and enhanced in a further 10%. Loss of character was shown in 20% of landscapes.</p>	<p>To show an overall decrease in buildings and monuments on the ‘at risk’ register.</p> <p>---</p> <p>No TPO trees to be lost as a result of development.</p> <p>---</p> <p>To enhance the quality of landscapes as much as possible.</p>	<p>Buildings at Risk in 2006 formed 2.4% of the Listed Buildings stock in Greater Norwich.</p> <p>---</p> <p>TPOs indicate the extent of development pressures on the heritage of each District.</p> <p>---</p> <p>Nationally, ‘Woodland and trees’, ‘Semi-natural habitats’ and River and coastal features’ were generally stable across the majority of character areas, whereas ‘Boundary features’ and ‘Historic features’ generally showed signs of being neglected.</p>
<p>---</p> <p>Number of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOS).</p> <p><i>Source: Local Authority reports.</i></p>	<p>2007: 415</p>	<p>2007: 500</p>	<p>2007: 411</p>	<p>2007: 1,326</p>	<p>---</p> <p>In the first assessment, between 1990 and 1998, all areas showed “Some or no change largely consistent with landscape character”, except Mid Norfolk which had shown “Marked change inconsistent with countryside character”.</p>	<p>---</p> <p>None available at present</p> <p>---</p> <p>Nationally, between 1999 and 2003, existing landscape character was maintained in 51% of England’s landscapes and enhanced in a further 10%. Loss of character was shown in 20% of landscapes.</p>	<p>---</p> <p>No TPO trees to be lost as a result of development.</p> <p>---</p> <p>To enhance the quality of landscapes as much as possible.</p>	<p>---</p> <p>TPOs indicate the extent of development pressures on the heritage of each District.</p> <p>---</p> <p>Nationally, ‘Woodland and trees’, ‘Semi-natural habitats’ and River and coastal features’ were generally stable across the majority of character areas, whereas ‘Boundary features’ and ‘Historic features’ generally showed signs of being neglected.</p>
<p>---</p> <p>Relative changes in the different characters of the landscape as part of the Countryside Quality Counts assessment</p> <p><i>Source: Countryside Quality Counts project www.cqc.org.uk</i></p>	<p>See Greater Norwich area</p>	<p>See Greater Norwich area</p>	<p>See Greater Norwich area</p>	<p>1999-2003: Character Maintained in following landscape areas: Central North Norfolk Area; North East Norfolk and Flegg Area; South Norfolk and High Suffolk Claylands; Mid-Norfolk Area.</p> <p>Character Enhanced in The Broads.</p>	<p>In the first assessment, between 1990 and 1998, all areas showed “Some or no change largely consistent with landscape character”, except Mid Norfolk which had shown “Marked change inconsistent with countryside character”.</p>	<p>---</p> <p>Nationally, between 1999 and 2003, existing landscape character was maintained in 51% of England’s landscapes and enhanced in a further 10%. Loss of character was shown in 20% of landscapes.</p>	<p>---</p> <p>To enhance the quality of landscapes as much as possible.</p>	<p>---</p> <p>Nationally, ‘Woodland and trees’, ‘Semi-natural habitats’ and River and coastal features’ were generally stable across the majority of character areas, whereas ‘Boundary features’ and ‘Historic features’ generally showed signs of being neglected.</p>

SA Objective Indicator (and Source)	Broadland	South Norfolk	Norwich	Greater Norwich	Trends	Comparison Value	Target	Comments
<p>ENV6: Total CO2 emissions per capita (tonnes carbon equivalent). <i>Source: Local Authority / DTI</i></p> <p>---</p> <p>Renewable energy generating capacity installed by type. <i>Source: Local Authority AMRs</i></p> <p>---</p> <p>CO2 Carbon Footprint of area (global hectares per capita). <i>Source: Local Authority REAP tool</i></p>	<p>2003: 10.2 tonnes per capita</p> <p>16 solar water heaters and 2 ground source heat pumps were funded in 2005/06.</p> <p>5.76</p>	<p>2003: 10.2 tonnes per capita</p> <p>2005/06: 36.5MW, of which: Solar tubes: 25.6MW; Wind turbines: 9.5kW; Ground source heat pumps: 10.9MW</p> <p>5.80</p>	<p>2003: 6.8 tonnes per capita</p> <p>2005/06: None</p> <p>5.49</p>	<p>2003 average: 9.1 tonnes per capita</p> <p>Capacity installed in 2005/06 was approx 41MW.</p> <p>2006: 5.68 gha/capita.</p>	<p>No previous data available.</p> <p>South Norfolk included 61.1MW from 47 solar water heating systems in 2004/05.</p> <p>No prior data available.</p>	<p>National average: 10.6 tonnes/capita</p> <p>East of England 2006: generated 4.5% of electricity from renewables.</p> <p>Global average: 2.2 gha / capita.</p> <p>Sustainable footprint: 1.8.</p>	<p>To reduce the overall carbon emissions.</p> <p>Regionally, 14% of electricity to come from renewable sources by 2010.</p> <p>To reduce the overall size of the footprint.</p>	<p>The area has no major renewable sites at present, although biomass may prove influential in the future.</p> <p>The REAP tool used to assess the ecological footprints of an area was developed in 2006.</p>
<p>ENV7: Development permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk. <i>Source: Local Authority AMR.</i></p>	<p>2005/06: None</p>	<p>2005/06: One</p>	<p>2005/06: None</p>	<p>2005/06: One</p>	<p>There were no permissions granted contrary to advice in the previous year, 2004/05.</p>	<p>N/a</p>	<p>To have no development that is permitted without being to the satisfaction of the EA.</p>	<p>Every effort is made to minimise the reasons for EA objection and to amend proposals where possible.</p>
<p>ENV8: Daily domestic water use (per capita consumption). <i>Source: Regional water authority</i></p>	<p>No data available at present.</p>	<p>No data available at present.</p>	<p>No data available at present.</p>	<p>140 litres per person per day.</p>	<p>No data available.</p>	<p>National average: 154 litres per person / day.</p>	<p>Overall decrease per person.</p>	<p>Greater Norwich water use is below the national rate of water use per day.</p>

SA Objective Indicator (and Source)	Broadland	South Norfolk	Norwich	Greater Norwich	Trends	Comparison Value	Target	Comments
<p>ENV9: Dwellings built on previously developed land or as conversions.</p> <p>Source: Local Authority AMR.</p> <p>---</p> <p>% new dwellings completed at: a) less than 30 per hectare; b) 30 – 50 per hectare; and, c) more than 50 per hectare.</p> <p>Source: Local Authority AMR.</p> <p>---</p> <p>Waste arisings: a) Kilograms of waste produced per head of population; and, b) % change on previous year.</p> <p>Source: Local Authority BVPI 84a,b</p> <p>---</p> <p>Recycling - % of household waste: a) recycled; and, b) composted.</p> <p>Source: Local Authority BVPI 82a,b</p>	<p>2005/06: 54%.</p> <p>---</p> <p>2005/06: No data available.</p> <p>---</p> <p>2005/06: a) 407 kg b) + 2%</p> <p>---</p> <p>2005/06: a) 31.0% b) 12.5%</p>	<p>2005/06: 38.5%</p> <p>---</p> <p>2005/06: a) 47.4%. b) 34.7% c) 17.9%</p> <p>---</p> <p>2005/06: a) 329 kg b) – 11.6%</p> <p>---</p> <p>2005/06: a) 29.9% b) 0.8%</p>	<p>2005/06: 71%</p> <p>---</p> <p>2005/06: a) 2% b) 35.9% c) 61.9%</p> <p>---</p> <p>2005/06: a) 403 kg b) – 7.8%</p> <p>---</p> <p>2005/06: a) 15.5% b) 0%</p>	<p>2005/06 average: 54.5%</p> <p>---</p> <p>2005/06: Data set incomplete.</p> <p>---</p> <p>2005/06: a) 380 kg b) – 5.8%</p> <p>---</p> <p>2005/06: a) 23.8% b) 11.1%</p>	<p>2004/05: Broadland: 39% South Norfolk: 27%</p> <p>An overall increase in the density at which housing developments are being built.</p> <p>An overall decrease in waste collected per capita of population, despite Broadland increasing its amount.</p>	<p>East of England ave, 2005/06: 71%</p> <p>---</p> <p>East of England ave, 2005/06: a) 48% b) 22% c) 30%</p> <p>---</p> <p>Norfolk waste averages, 2005/06: a) 23.8% recycled; b) 11.1% composted</p>	<p>60 of all development to be on Previously Developed Land</p> <p>Indicative national target: 100% above 30/ha.</p> <p>Overall reduction in waste produced and sent to landfill sites.</p> <p>Overall increase in waste recycled as a % of total.</p>	<p>There has been an improvement in both the proportion of dwellings built on previously developed land as well as a general increase in the density of homes being built.</p> <p>Broadland secured 12th place nationally in 2005/06 for its recycling success.</p> <p>Composting in Greater Norwich is in its infancy but needs to be developed more, particularly in City.</p>

SA Objective Indicator (and Source)	Broadland	South Norfolk	Norwich	Greater Norwich	Trends	Comparison Value	Target	Comments
Social Baseline								
<p>SOC1: Child poverty - % of children living in low-income households. <i>Source: Audit Commission (2004).</i> ---</p> <p>Index of Income Deprivation (IMD) – Ranking for scores in the IMD. <i>Source: Audit Commission (2004).</i> ---</p> <p>Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) – Ranking for overall score in the IMD. <i>Source: Audit Commission (2004).</i> ---</p> <p>Population of working age (16-74 yrs old) who are long-term unemployed. <i>Source: Audit Commission (2004)</i></p>	<p>2004: 9.5%</p> <p>2004: 239 out of 354 (1st = most deprived)</p> <p>2004: 302 out of 354</p> <p>0.58%</p>	<p>2004: 9.3%</p> <p>2004: 236 out of 354</p> <p>2004: 291 out of 354</p> <p>0.56%</p>	<p>2004: 30.3%</p> <p>2004: 92 out of 354</p> <p>2004: 61 out of 354</p> <p>1.30%</p>	<p>Average: 2004: 16.4%</p> <p>2004 Average ranking: 189</p> <p>2004 Average ranking: 218</p> <p>Average: 1.11%</p>		<p>No data available.</p> <p>Norfolk county: 0.89%</p>	<p>To improve the performance by minimising the instances of child poverty and unemployment and improving the ranking in the Indices of Multiple Deprivation.</p>	<p>As the Index of Multiple Deprivation covers all 354 Local Authority areas, with 1st being the most deprived, it can be seen that Norwich is classed as far more deprived than its more rural neighbours, with higher levels of unemployment and child poverty.</p>
<p>SOC2: % of population receiving incapacity benefits (August 2004) <i>Source: Audit Commission</i> ---</p> <p>Life expectancy (yrs) at birth, of: a) males; b) females. <i>Source: Audit Commission</i></p>	<p>5%</p> <p>2002/03: a) 78.6 b) 81.7</p>	<p>5%</p> <p>2002/03: a) 79.7 b) 82.5</p>	<p>8%</p> <p>2002/03: a) 76.9 b) 82</p>	<p>Average figure: 6%</p> <p>Average figure: a) 78.4 b) 82.1</p>	<p>No previous data available.</p>	<p>East of England: 5%</p> <p>England: 7%</p> <p>East of England 2002/03: a) 77.6 b) 81.6</p>	<p>To reduce the number of people receiving incapacity benefit through improved healthy lifestyles.</p>	<p>There are more people receiving incapacity benefit in Norwich than the national and regional average.</p> <p>Life expectancy is similar in all three authority areas.</p>

SA Objective Indicator (and Source)	Broadland	South Norfolk	Norwich	Greater Norwich	Trends	Comparison Value	Target	Comments
<p>SOC3: Workforce qualifications - % of working age population with qualifications at NVQ Level 4 or above.</p> <p>Source: 2001 Census (National statistics online)</p> <p>---</p> <p>School leaver qualifications - % of school leavers with 5 or more GCSEs at A*-C grades.</p> <p>Source: Audit Commission</p>	<p>2001: 14.89%</p> <p>2006: 62.3%</p>	<p>2001: 17.63%</p> <p>2006: 66.2%</p>	<p>2001: 20.57%</p> <p>2006: 48.8%</p>	<p>2001: 17.70%</p> <p>Average figure (2006): 59.1%</p>	<p>---</p> <p>2005: Broadland: 60.3%</p> <p>South Norfolk: 66.1%</p> <p>Norwich: 40.3%</p> <p>Greater Norwich ave: 55.6%</p>	<p>2001: East of England: 18.14%</p> <p>England: 19.90%</p> <p>---</p> <p>2005: East of England: 56.7%</p> <p>England: 56%</p>	<p>To encourage the spread of higher-qualified residents around all the three districts.</p> <p>To increase proportion of school leavers with 5 or more GCSEs at A*-C grades.</p>	<p>Norwich has a higher level of residents with qualifications at Level 4/5 due to the high proportion of students living within the city.</p>
<p>SOC4: Affordable Housing stock provision:</p> <p>a) % of total housing stock that is affordable housing;</p> <p>b) Total affordable housing unit completions in past year;</p> <p>c) % of past years' dwellings completions that are affordable.</p> <p>Source: a) national statistics online; b) and c) Local Authority AMRs.</p> <p>---</p> <p>Total unfit dwellings in housing stock.</p> <p>Source: Audit Commission</p>	<p>2005/06: a) 9% b) 32 units c) 23%</p> <p>Apr 2005: 0.0%</p>	<p>2005/06: a) 11% b) 32 units c) 9.4%</p> <p>Apr 2005: 6.4%</p>	<p>2005/06: a) 36% b) 209 units c) 19%</p> <p>Apr 2005: 7.4%</p>	<p>2004/05 Affordable housing provision: 343 units</p> <p>2005/06: b) 275 units c) 19%</p> <p>Average figure: 4.6%</p>	<p>Affordable Housing units, 2004/05:</p> <p>Broadland: b) 82 units c) unknown</p> <p>South Norfolk: b) 6 units c) 1.2%</p> <p>Norwich: b) 255 units c) 37%</p>	<p>---</p> <p>Total unfit dwellings, April 2005:</p> <p>East of England: 3.2%</p> <p>England: 4.4%</p>	<p>To increase the overall provision of affordable housing and its proportion amongst the total housing stock.</p> <p>To reduce the proportion of unfit dwellings in the total housing stock.</p>	<p>Affordable housing provision actually slowed in the last two years, although it still accounted for almost a fifth of the total housing stock completed in the last year.</p> <p>---</p> <p>There are generally more unfit dwellings than nationally.</p>
<p>SOC5: Incidences of crime committed per 1,000 households:</p> <p>a) Domestic burglaries;</p> <p>b) Violent offences;</p> <p>c) Theft of a vehicle.</p> <p>Source: Audit Commission.</p>	<p>2004/05: a) 3.64; b) 7.79; c) 1.2</p>	<p>2004/05: a) 5.33; b) 9.65; c) 1.46</p>	<p>2004/05: a) 12.05; b) 32.92; c) 4.1</p>	<p>2004/05 Average figure: a) 7.01; b) 16.79; c) 2.25</p>	<p>Unknown.</p>	<p>No data available at present.</p>	<p>To reduce the incidences of crime overall.</p>	<p>There are more crime occurrences, as may be expected, in the city area.</p>

SA Objective Indicator (and Source)	Broadland	South Norfolk	Norwich	Greater Norwich	Trends	Comparison Value	Target	Comments
<p>SOC6: % of the economically active population (16-74yrs) who are unemployed.</p> <p><i>Source: National Statistics online</i> ---</p> <p>% of unemployed people of working age (16-74yrs) who are long-term unemployed.</p> <p><i>Source: National Statistics online</i></p>	<p>2001 Census: 1.97 %</p> <p>2001 Census: 29.64%</p>	<p>2001 Census: 2.07%</p> <p>2001 Census: 27.2%</p>	<p>2001 Census: 4.12%</p> <p>2001 Census: 31.49%</p>	<p>Average figure: 2001 Census: 2.72%</p> <p>2001 Census: 29.44%</p>	<p>No data available at present.</p>	<p>East of England: 2.6%</p> <p>England: 3.35%</p> <p>---</p> <p>East of England: 27.13%</p> <p>England: 30.26%</p>	<p>To reduce the proportion of unemployed people amongst the working age population.</p>	<p>Although Norwich has more unemployment overall, there is a fairly similar balance between the proportion of long-term unemployed in Greater Norwich. Both are below national figures.</p>
<p>SOC7: Unfit housing - % of homes from overall housing stock not meeting the 'Decent Homes Standard'.</p> <p><i>Source: Local Authority Report.</i> ---</p> <p>% of public housing stock built to the standard of the Code for Sustainable Homes (indicator pending).</p> <p><i>Source: Local Authority Report.</i></p>	<p>2005/06: 27.6%</p> <p>No data available at present.</p>	<p>2005/06: 31.2%</p> <p>No data available at present.</p>	<p>2005/06: 30.5%</p> <p>No data available at present.</p>	<p>2005/06: 29.7%</p> <p>No data available at present.</p>	<p>No data available at present.</p>	<p>2005/06 England: 30.1%</p> <p>No data available at present.</p>	<p>To reduce the proportion of homes not meeting the decent homes standards.</p> <p>To improve the overall sustainability of housing.</p>	<p>Most non-decent homes appear to be in older housing, and as private rented tenure, such as terrace housing areas adjacent to the City centre.</p>
<p>SOC8: % of residents who travel to work: a) by private motor vehicle; b) by public transport; c) by foot or cycle; d) work at or mainly from home.</p> <p><i>Source: 2001 Census</i></p> <p><i>Other indicators for access to services and access deprivation to be developed in the future.</i></p>	<p>2001: a) 72.0 b) 7.8 c) 9.8 d) 9.8</p>	<p>2001: a - 72.2 b - 5.3 c - 9.8 d - 12.0</p>	<p>2001: a - 51.5 b - 9.9 c - 31.5 d - 6.7</p>	<p>2001: a - 65.4 b - 7.7 c - 16.9 d - 9.5</p>		<p>East of England 2001: a - 65.8 b - 11.3 c - 12.9 d - 9.4</p>	<p>(a) decrease; (b) increase; (c) increase; (d) increase.</p>	<p>There is more public transport use in the City, which is expected, but more walking / cycling overall than regionally.</p>

SA Objective Indicator (and Source)	Broadland	South Norfolk	Norwich	Greater Norwich	Trends	Comparison Value	Target	Comments
Economic Baseline								
<p>EC1: % change in the total number of VAT registered businesses</p> <p>Source: NOMIS</p> <p>---</p> <p>Average weekly pay by residence, full time workers.</p> <p>Source: NOMIS</p>	<p>Data not yet available – but Total VAT registered businesses at end 2004: 3,645</p> <p>2006: £411.80</p>	<p>Data not yet available – but Total VAT registered businesses at end 2004: 4,270</p> <p>2006: £435.80</p>	<p>Data not yet available – but Total VAT registered businesses at end 2004: 3,335</p> <p>2006: £409.00</p>	<p>Data not yet available – but Total VAT registered businesses at end 2004: 11,270</p> <p>2006: £418.90</p>	<p>No data available at present.</p>	<p>No data available.</p> <p>East of England average: 2006: £470.00</p>	<p>To increase the number of VAT registered businesses overall.</p> <p>To improve weekly earnings.</p>	<p>Norwich seems to be relatively more reliant on larger businesses, with South Norfolk having a large proportion of smaller, local businesses.</p>
<p>EC2: Number of small businesses (not including farm-based agriculture)</p> <p>Source: NOMIS</p>	<p>2005: 3,662</p>	<p>2005: 4,184</p>	<p>2005: 4,181</p>	<p>2005: 12,027</p>	<p>No data available at present.</p>	<p>No data available at present.</p>	<p>To increase small businesses and local entrepreneurs.</p>	<p>There are similar levels of smaller, local businesses across Greater Norwich.</p>
<p>EC3: % of residents who travel to work by: a - private motor vehicle, b - public transport, c - foot or cycle d - works at or mainly from home</p> <p>Source: Census, 2001</p> <p>---</p> <p>Average distance travelled to the workplace by residents</p> <p>Source: National Statistics online</p>	<p>2001: a) 72.0 b) 7.8 c) 9.8 d) 9.8</p> <p>Census 2001: 14.43 km</p>	<p>2001: a) 72.2 b) 5.3 c) 9.8 d) 12.0</p> <p>Census 2001: 16.00 km</p>	<p>2001: a) 51.5 b) 9.9 c) 31.5 d) 6.7</p> <p>Census 2001: 10.83 km</p>	<p>Average figures, 2001: a) 65.4 b) 7.7 c) 16.9 d) 9.5</p> <p>Census 2001: 13.75 km</p>	<p>No data available at present.</p>	<p>Travel to Work trends, 2001: East England: a) 65.8 b) 11.3 c) 12.9 d) 9.4 England: a) 62.1 b) 15.4 c) 12.8 d) 9.2 ---</p> <p>East England: 15.88 km England: 13.31 km</p>	<p>To increase number of jobs per resident a) to decrease b) to increase c) to increase d) to increase</p> <p>To provide more employment opportunities closer to home to reduce the distance to work overall.</p>	<p>There is more public transport and far higher cycling/walking use in Norwich where access to the workplace may be easier and the need to work from home is less.</p> <p>Employment in Norwich attracts longer journeys from residents in adjacent districts.</p>

<p>EC4: % of various employment development types on previously developed land or as conversions: a – B1 uses (Business) b – B2 uses (General industrial) c – B1 and B2 uses combined d – use undefined e – use unknown</p>	<p>2005/06: Overall figure of 76%.</p>	<p>2005/06: a – 100% b – 0% c – 0% d – 0% e – 100%</p>	<p>2005/06: a – 0% b – 100% c – 0% d – 0% e – 0%</p>	<p>2005/06: Overall assessment is not possible to make.</p>	<p>In 2004/05, South Norfolk could not provide any B1 uses on brownfield sites, so 2005/06 was a 100% improvement.</p>	<p>East of England average figure, 2005/06: 64%</p>	<p>National target of 60% of all development to be on brownfield land.</p>	<p>There is a need to provide as much employment land as possible on brownfield sites, although that is harder to achieve in the more rural parts of Greater Norwich.</p>
<p>--- Number or growth in flights to and from Norwich Airport.</p>	<p>No data available</p>	<p>No data available</p>	<p>No data available</p>	<p>Airport use has grown to some 21,350 flights in 2006.</p>	<p>--- "Aircraft movements" in and out of the airport rose by 24 percent in 2006 to some 21,350.</p>	<p>--- No data available at present.</p>	<p>To minimise the number of flights necessary from the airport.</p>	<p>Norwich airport has had the fourth-highest year-on-year rise in passengers outside London.</p>
<p>--- Ecological footprint – Global Hectares (gha) required per capita to support current production & consumption of resident lifestyles.</p>	<p>2006: 5.76 gha per capita</p>	<p>2006: 5.80 gha per capita</p>	<p>2006: 5.49 gha per capita</p>	<p>Average figure, 2006: 5.68 gha per capita</p>	<p>--- No previous data available.</p>	<p>--- Global average: 2.2 gha per capita.</p>	<p>Sustainable world footprint: 1.8 gha per capita</p>	<p>Although there is more unemployment in Norwich, Greater Norwich overall has lower unemployment than regionally or nationally (2%).</p>
<p>--- Unemployment benefit receipt: a) % of population in receipt of Job Seekers Allowance (JSA); b) Claimants of JSA by age range: A – 16-24 yrs old B – 25-49 yrs old C – 50+ yrs old</p>	<p>August 2004: a) 1% b) A – 29% B – 47% C – 23%</p>	<p>August 2004: a) 1% b) A – 30% B – 45% C – 25%</p>	<p>August 2004: a) 3% b) A – 31% B – 53% C – 15%</p>	<p>Average figure, August 2004: a) 1.7% b) A – 30% B – 48% C – 21%</p>	<p>--- No data available at present.</p>	<p>--- East of England August 2004: a) 2% b) A – 30% B – 51% C – 18%</p>	<p>To reduce unemployment overall, and increase the ability of young people to find work.</p>	<p>More people are unemployed from the 25-49yrs age group, and there is far less unemployment amongst people over 50 years old.</p>
<p>Source: National Statistics online.</p>								

Appendix 3 – Compatibility between sustainability appraisal objectives.

i.e. √ = positive compatibility • = no significant conflict × = potential conflict

	SOC 1	SOC 2	SOC 3	SOC 4	SOC 5	SOC 6	SOC 7	SOC 8	ENV 1	ENV 2	ENV 3	ENV 4	ENV 5	ENV 6	ENV 7	ENV 8	ENV 9	EC 1	EC 2	EC 3	EC 4
Social																					
SOC1	■	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	×	•	•	•	•	×	•	•	•	√	√	√	•
SOC2		■	•	•	•	•	√	√	√	√	√	•	•	√	•	√	√	•	•	•	√
SOC3			■	•	√	√	•	√	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	√	√	•	•
SOC4				■	√	•	√	•	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	√	√	√	√
SOC5					■	•	√	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
SOC6						■	•	√	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	√	√	√	√
SOC7							■	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	•	•	•	√
SOC8								■	×	•	×	•	•	×	•	•	•	•	•	√	√
Environmental																					
ENV1									■	√	√	•	√	√	•	•	•	×	×	√	√
ENV2										■	•	√	√	•	√	√	•	•	•	•	√
ENV3											■	•	•	√	•	•	•	•	•	•	√
ENV4												■	√	•	•	•	•	×	×	•	√
ENV5													■	•	•	•	•	×	×	•	√
ENV6														■	√	•	√	×	×	√	√
ENV7															■	√	•	×	×	•	√
ENV8																■	•	×	×	•	√
ENV9																	■	×	×	•	√
Economic																					
EC1																		■	√	√	×
EC2																			■	√	×
EC3																				■	√
EC4																					■

Appendix 4: The Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Option Appraised:

SCORING SYSTEM PROPOSED:

☺ = positive effects ☹ = negative effects N = neutral effects ☺ ☹ = mixed effects ? = uncertain effects n/a = no effects

SA Objective	Decision making criteria	Indicators and targets	Short-Term 0-5 yrs	Medium Term 5-20 yrs	Long-Term 20+ yrs	Comments / Justification Inc. cumulative effects
ENVIRONMENTAL						
ENV 1 - To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment.	<p>Will it reduce traffic volumes, ease the flow of traffic and reduce congestion?</p> <p>Will it increase the proportion of journeys using modes other than the car?</p> <p>Will it reduce the effect of HGV traffic on people and the environment?</p> <p>Will more benign modes of travel be encouraged?</p> <p>Will new development be in the best locations to reduce the need for people to travel?</p>	<p>% of residents who travel to work:</p> <p>a) by private motor vehicle;</p> <p>b) by public transport;</p> <p>c) by foot or cycle;</p> <p>d) to work at or mainly from home.</p> <p>Source: Census 2001</p> <p>Target: (a) to decrease (b), (c) and (d) to increase</p>				
ENV 2 - To improve the quality of the water environment	<p>Will it improve the quality of the water environment (streams, rivers, lakes etc)?</p> <p>Will it help to support wetland habitats and species?</p>	<p>% of river length assessed as:</p> <p>c) good biological quality; and,</p> <p>d) good chemical quality.</p> <p>Source: Environment Agency. Target: National standards of 95%</p> <p>Development permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on water quality grounds. Source: Local Authority AMR. Target: None</p>				

<p>ENV 3 - To improve environmental amenity, including air quality.</p>	<p>Will it improve air quality?</p> <p>Will it reduce the emission of atmospheric pollutants?</p>	<p>Number of designated Air Quality Management Areas. <i>Source: Defra www.airquality.co.uk</i> <i>Target: Decrease</i></p> <p>Concentrations of selected air pollutants ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$): - annual average concentration of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂); - annual average particulate matter levels (PM10). <i>Source: Defra www.airquality.co.uk</i> <i>Target: Decrease</i></p>				
<p>ENV 4 - To maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.</p>	<p>Will it conserve / enhance natural or semi-natural habitats, and promote habitat connections?</p> <p>Is it likely to have a significant effect on sites designated for international, national or local importance?</p> <p>Will it conserve / enhance species diversity, and in particular avoid harm to protected species?</p>	<p>Net change in condition of SSSIs – % of SSSIs in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition. <i>Source: Natural England.</i> <i>Target: 95%.</i></p> <p>Norfolk Biodiversity Action Plan Progress: a) Habitat Actions in progress / completed; b) Species Actions in progress / completed. <i>Source: Norfolk Biodiversity Action Plan 3-yearly Progress Reports.</i> <i>Target: To increase.</i></p>				
<p>ENV 5 - To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment.</p>	<p>Will it protect and enhance the quality of landscapes, townscapes and countryside character, including the character of the Broads and its setting where relevant?</p> <p>Will it maintain and enhance the distinctiveness of the landscapes/townscapes and heritage?</p> <p>Will it reduce the amount of derelict, underused land?</p>	<p>Heritage at risk – Number and % of: a - Listed Buildings; and, b - Scheduled Ancient Monuments on the Buildings at Risk register <i>Source: Local Authority reports.</i> <i>Target: Decrease.</i></p> <p>Net change in number of Tree Preservation Orders. <i>Source: Local Authority reports.</i></p>				

	Will it protect and enhance features of historical, archaeological and cultural value?	<i>Target - none to be lost as a result of development.</i>				
ENV 6 - To adapt to and mitigate against the impacts of climate change.	<p>Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by reducing energy consumption?</p> <p>Will it lead to an increased proportion of energy needs being met from renewable sources?</p> <p>Will it increase the capacity of the area to withstand the effects of climate change?</p> <p>Will it ensure that risks to lives, land and property are minimised?</p>	<p>Total CO2 emissions per capita (million tonnes carbon equivalent). <i>Source: Local Authority / DTI</i> <i>Target: Decrease</i></p> <p>Renewable energy generating capacity installed by type. <i>Source: Local Authority AMRs</i> <i>Target: Increase overall</i></p> <p>CO2 Carbon Footprint of area. <i>Source: Local Authority REAP tool.</i> <i>Target: Decrease</i></p>				
ENV 7 - To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk.	Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?	<p>Development permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk. <i>Source: Local Authority AMR.</i> <i>Target: None</i></p> <p>Number of dwellings permitted within the high risk flood-risk areas (Env. Agency Flood Zones 2&3). <i>Source: Local Authority Reports</i> <i>Target: None</i></p>				
ENV 8 - To provide for sustainable use and sources of water supply.	<p>Will it conserve groundwater resources?</p> <p>Will it minimise water consumption?</p>	<p>Daily domestic water use (per capita consumption). <i>Source: Regional water authority</i> <i>Target: Decrease</i></p>				
ENV 9 - To make the best use of resources, including land and energy, and to minimise waste production.	<p>Will it minimise consumption of materials and resources?</p> <p>Will it promote the use of land in sustainable locations that has been previously developed?</p>	<p>% of dwellings built on previously developed land. <i>Source: Local Authority AMR.</i> <i>Target: 60% of all development</i></p> <p>% new dwellings completed at:</p>				

	<p>Will it use land efficiently?</p> <p>Will it minimise the loss of "greenfield" land?</p> <p>Will it avoid the loss of good quality agricultural land and preserve soil resources?</p> <p>Will it minimise energy consumption and promote energy efficiency?</p> <p>Will it promote the use of renewable energy sources?</p> <p>Will it lead to less waste being produced?</p> <p>Will it lead to less waste being disposed, by promoting more recycling and composting?</p> <p>Will it increase waste recovery for other means eg. energy generation?</p>	<p>A - less than 30 per hectare; B - 30 – 50 per hectare; and, C - more than 50 per hectare. <i>Source: Local Authority AMR. Indicative Target: 100% above 30/ha</i></p> <p>Waste arisings: A - Kilograms of waste produced per head of population; and, B - % change on previous year. <i>Source: Local Authority BVPI 84a,b Target: Decrease</i></p> <p>Recycling - % of household waste: A - recycled; and, B - composted. <i>Source: Local Authority BVPI 82a,b Target: Increase</i></p>				
SOCIAL						
SOC 1 - To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	<p>Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected?</p> <p>Will it help to reduce deprivation levels?</p> <p>Will the needs of residents best be met?</p>	<p>Child poverty - % of children living in low-income households. <i>Source: Audit Commission Target: Decrease</i></p> <p>Index of Income Deprivation – Average ward scores in the IMD. <i>Source: Audit Commission (2004). Target: To decrease deprivation</i></p> <p>Index of Multiple Deprivation – Average ward scores in the IMD. <i>Source: Audit Commission (2004). Target: To decrease deprivation</i></p> <p>Key benefit claimants – % of working age popn claiming benefits</p>				

		<i>Source: Local Authority. Target: Decrease</i>				
SOC 2 - To maintain and improve the health of the whole population and promote healthy lifestyles.	<p>Will it improve access to high quality health facilities?</p> <p>Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? How?</p> <p>Will adequate health infrastructure be provided for existing and new communities?</p> <p>Will the links between poorer health and deprivation be addressed?</p> <p>Will links to the countryside be maintained and enhanced?</p>	<p>% of population receiving incapacity benefits. <i>Source: Audit Commission Target: Decrease.</i></p> <p>Life expectancy of residents. <i>Source: Audit Commission. Target: Increase</i></p>				
SOC 3 - To improve education and skills.	<p>Will it improve qualifications and skills for both young people and amongst the workforce?</p> <p>Will it help to retain key workers and provide more skilled workers from school leavers?</p> <p>Will adequate education infrastructure be provided for existing and new communities?</p> <p>Will lifelong learning and skills training be promoted?</p> <p>Will links between lower levels of education and deprivation be addressed?</p>	<p>Workforce qualifications - % of working age population with qualifications at NVQ Level 4 or above. <i>Source: National Statistics online Target: Increase</i></p> <p>School leaver qualifications - % of school leavers with 5 or more GCSEs at A*-C grades. <i>Source: National Statistics Target: Increase.</i></p>				
SOC 4 - To provide the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home.	<p>Will it increase the range of types, sizes and affordability of housing for all social groups?</p> <p>Will it reduce the housing need and ensure that housing provision addresses the needs of all?</p> <p>Will housing requirements best be accommodated to provide for sustainable communities?</p>	<p>Affordable Housing stock provision: A - % of housing stock that is affordable housing B – Total affordable housing unit completions in past year C - % of past year's dwellings that are affordable. <i>Source: Local Authority AMRs. Target: Increase</i></p>				

	Will best use be made of existing housing stock?	Total unfit dwellings in housing stock. <i>Source: Audit Commission</i> <i>Target: Decrease</i>				
SOC 5 - To build community identity, improve social welfare, and reduce crime and anti-social activity.	Will it encourage engagement in community activities? Will it contribute to the achievement of a mixed and balanced community? Will it reduce actual levels of crime? Will it reduce the fear of crime?	Incidences of crime committed per 1,000 households: A – Domestic burglaries B – Violent offences C – Theft of a vehicle <i>Source: Audit Commission (2004).</i> <i>Target: Decrease</i>				
SOC 6 - To offer more opportunities for rewarding and satisfying employment for all.	Will it reduce unemployment overall? Will it help to improve earnings?	% of the economically active population who are unemployed. <i>Source: National Statistics</i> <i>Target: Decrease</i> % of unemployed people who are long-term unemployed. <i>Source: National Statistics</i> <i>Target: Decrease</i>				
SOC 7 - To improve the quality of where people live.	Will it improve the quality of dwellings? Will it improve the quality of local open space? Will it improve the satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods?	Unfit housing - % of overall housing stock not meeting the 'Decent Homes Standard'. <i>Source: Local Authority Report.</i> <i>Target: Decrease</i> % of public housing stock built to the standard of the Code for Sustainable Homes (pending). <i>Source: Local Authority Report.</i> <i>Target: Increase</i>				
SOC 8 - To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and	Will it improve accessibility to key local services and facilities (including health, education, leisure, open space, the countryside and community	% of residents who travel to work: - by private motor vehicle; - by public transport;				

jobs.	<p>facilities)?</p> <p>Will it improve accessibility for all whilst reducing dependency on the private car?</p> <p>Will access to jobs and services be improved for all?</p> <p>What transport infrastructure is required for the existing situation and for proposed future development?</p>	<p>- by foot or cycle; - to work at or mainly from home. <i>Source: Census 2001</i> <i>Target:</i> <i>(a) to decrease</i> <i>(b), (c) and (d) to increase</i></p>				
ECONOMIC						
EC 1 - To encourage sustained economic growth.	<p>Will it assist in strengthening the local economy?</p> <p>Will it improve business development and enhance competitiveness?</p> <p>Will it reduce vulnerability to economic shocks?</p> <p>Will it promote growth in key sectors?</p> <p>Will it increase vitality & viability of town centres and improve economic diversity?</p>	<p>% change in the total number of VAT registered businesses. <i>Source: NOMIS</i> <i>Target: Increase number of businesses</i></p> <p>Average weekly pay for full-time employees. <i>Source: NOMIS</i> <i>Target: Increase average wage</i></p>				
EC 2 - To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment.	<p>Will it encourage indigenous businesses?</p> <p>Will it encourage inward investment?</p> <p>Will it make land and property available for business?</p> <p>Will it improve economic performance across the Greater Norwich area?</p> <p>Will it support / encourage rural diversification?</p> <p>Will it support / encourage small city businesses?</p>	<p>Number of small businesses (not including farm-based agriculture). <i>Source: Census, 2001</i> <i>Target: Increase</i></p>				

<p>EC 3 - To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth.</p>	<p>Will it improve provision of local jobs?</p> <p>Will it improve accessibility to work, particularly by public transport, walking and cycling?</p> <p>Will it reduce journey times between key employment areas and key transport interchanges?</p> <p>Will it improve efficiency and sustainability of freight distribution?</p> <p>Will it support provision of key communications infrastructure?</p> <p>How can access to jobs be improved?</p>	<p>% of residents who travel to work by: A - private motor vehicle B - public transport, C - foot or cycle D - work at or mainly from home <i>Source: Census, 2001</i> <i>Target -</i> (a) decrease (b), (c), (d) increase</p> <p>Average distance travelled to the workplace by residents. <i>Source: National Statistics online</i> <i>Target: Decrease</i></p>				
<p>EC 4 - To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy.</p>	<p>Will it reduce the impact on the environment from businesses?</p> <p>Will it reduce the impact on residents from businesses?</p> <p>Will it attract new investment and skilled workers to the area?</p> <p>Will existing business and employment provision be maintained?</p> <p>Where would employment provision best be located to serve urban and rural residents?</p>	<p>Amount of various employment development on previously developed land or conversions <i>Source: Local Authority AMRs</i> <i>Target: 60% of all development</i></p> <p>Ecological footprint – Hectares required per capita to support current production & consumption. <i>Source: Local Authority REAP assessment report.</i> <i>Target: Decrease</i></p> <p>Unemployment benefit receipt: b) % of population in receipt of Job Seekers Allowance (JSA); b) Claimants of JSA by age range: A – 16-24 yrs old B – 25-49 yrs old C – 50+ yrs old <i>Source: National Statistics online.</i> <i>Target: Decrease unemployment</i></p>				

Overall Conclusions	
Summary of Environmental Impacts identified through Sustainability Appraisal	
Summary of Social Impacts	
Summary of Economic Impacts	
<p style="text-align: center;">Overall summary on the merits, benefits or impacts of this policy or option.</p> <p><i>Including:</i> Suggestions for possible mitigation measures for future policy. Recommendations for further research into the impacts. Consideration of the cumulative impacts of the various policies.</p>	

Appendix 5: Feedback and actions arising from the Joint Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report consultation

A: Review of Policies, Plans and Programmes

Observation A1 – Local policy [Representation made by: *The Broads Authority*]

- The literature review does not include any local spatial plans, and there are relevant spatial planning policies from cross-boundary authorities that should be considered in the Sustainability Appraisal.

Response: This is a valid consideration, and the possibilities of conflicting policies should not be taken lightly. The Joint Core Strategy will aspire to be as sustainable as possible through its own policies, and will note the importance of identifying strategic conflicts with policies elsewhere. The Broads Authority Core Strategy affects some areas covered by the Local Authority boundaries of the Greater Norwich Development Partnership districts, so the spatial objectives of that plan will have to be considered specifically.

Action: *The literature review includes the following caveat within para. 2.2 : “Emerging policies in the JCS will have to pay regard to the concerns and possible conflicts of neighbouring authority development plans.”*

The strategic objectives of the Broads Authority Core Strategy have subsequently also been reviewed within Appendix 1.

Observation A2 – Transport strategy [The Broads Authority]

- The Broads Area Transportation Strategy should be included to inform the Core Strategy, particularly as this is a cross-boundary issue.

Response: This, and other local area transportation strategies, was produced in conformity with, the Norfolk-wide Local Transport Plan which itself has been reviewed comprehensively. These strategies will be important in improving access in local areas, but will themselves have to respond to the JCS.

Action: No further action is necessary.

Observation A3 – Waste strategy [Norfolk County Council]

- Reference should be made to the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Norfolk, as developed by the Norfolk Waste Partnership.

Response: This strategy will help to inform the way the Joint Core Strategy pays regard to waste management as an integral part of growth planning until 2020.

Action: The Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Norfolk is added to the list of strategies reviewed within Appendix 1.

Observation A4 – Housing strategy [Norfolk County Council]

- Reference should be made to the Mental Health Housing Strategy for Norfolk, the Learning Difficulty Housing Plan and the Learning Disability Employment Plan.

Response: The Mental Health Housing Strategy and the Learning Difficulty Housing Plan are currently at the formative stages of strategic assessment, and have not yet been transferred into strategic plans, although their use will be valuable in the future when adopted. The Learning Disability Employment Plan will be important as part of social development and community welfare, and will be reviewed accordingly.

Action: The strategic objectives of the Learning Disability Employment Plan have been added for review within Appendix 1.

Observation A5 – PPS1 [English Heritage]

- The literature review in Appendix 1 seems comprehensive, and the issues column could reflect the message in PPS1 that new development should take account of the historic environment.

Response: The support is welcomed, and the PPS1 suggestion will be included.

Observation A6 – Further additions [Environment Agency]

- We consider the national, regional and local literature included within Appendix 1 to be suitable to the issues that require consultation within the joint authority area. We recommend the following are also included:
- *Code for Sustainable Homes;*
- *Practice Guides and Annexes to national planning policy;*
- *East of England Capacity Delivery Study;*
- *Greater Norwich flood risk, water cycle and green infrastructure studies.*
- *Norwich City Council Flood Risk and Development SPG.*

Response: The Code for Sustainable Homes will be an important plan for ensuring that all homes planned through the Joint Core Strategy strive towards the best sustainability standards and minimal environmental impact.

The review of national policy is taken to include the Annex and Practice Guides.

The East of England Capacity Delivery Study has been taken into account by the Regional Spatial Strategy for the East of England, with has already been reviewed and with which the Joint Core Strategy will be in conformity.

The Greater Norwich studies are all under preparation and will be taken into account when preparing the Preferred Options stage of the Joint Core Strategy. Their importance has been stressed within the Scoping Report, and the individual studies identified within Para. 3.3. The Norwich City Council Flood Risk SPG is more of a guide for submitting a planning application rather than a strategy that can play a role in the Core Strategy. The principles of accounting for flood risk in development will be established through the updated studies for Greater Norwich.

Action: Code for Sustainable Homes is reviewed; no other action necessary.

B: Baseline Information

Observation B1 – Housing affordability [The Broads Authority]

- In addition to the housing data provided, a key indicator of housing affordability is the current house price to income ratio. This is a more meaningful way of assessing housing affordability in general terms.

Response: This is a valuable addition to the baseline data and will help gauge the necessary response of housing policy.

Action: The following data has been added to Figure 25, and paragraph 7.22:

“Figure 25b – House price to income ratio December 2006. (Source: Norfolk Data Observatory and Land Registry)

	Average House Price (Dec. 2006)	Mean Household Income (Dec 2006) (Approximate)	House Price to Income Ratio (Approximate)
Broadland	£201,918	£32,500	6.21
Norwich	£170,678	£27,500	6.21
South Norfolk	£209,420	£32,000	6.54
Greater Norwich	£194,005	£30,666	6.33

(Para 7.22): ... although by 2006 it seems to have reduced slightly to over 6 times average household income (Figure 25b). This still remains a very high figure for those people who wish to secure mortgages without encountering financial difficulty.”

Observation B2 – Air quality [The Broads Authority]

- The health information could be complemented by more explicit data on the pollutant concentrations in the Air Quality Management Areas, to help the SA team to assess their effects linked to health issues.

Response: Although an important issue to include, this data is extremely technical and could confuse readers. If people wish to find out more, they can do so via the AQMA strategies listed with the indicators (Appendix 4). The connection to health issues is raised within para 9.7 through the addition of the following text:

Action: *Include within para 9.7:*

“Air pollution does have an impact on the health of those people working and living in the areas of concentrated pollutants, so minimising pollutants’ impacts is essential.”

Observation B3 - Accessibility [The Broads Authority]

- Inaccessible at risk populations should be included as a measure of the accessibility across Greater Norwich.

Response: Inaccessibility is considered throughout the scoping exercise, and reducing it is a key factor in building sustainable communities. No action necessary.

Observation B4 – Travel to work [The Broads Authority]

- Consider alternatives to the 2001 Census information for modes of travel to work.

Response: This indicator is rather dated, but it does provide a good baseline of the situation across the area. Efforts will be made to find a more up-to-date indicator for use in subsequent SA reports.

Observation B5 – Additional indicators [The Broads Authority]

- Additional indicators proposed for use:

ENV 1 - “The number of Air Quality Management Areas declared from traffic sources and pollutant concentrations in each AQMA.” (See below)

SOC 8 – “Inaccessible at risk population equivalent” or “Geographical Barriers Deprivation” (These indicators do not appear readily available)

EC 3 – Include different indicators for modes of commuting, including a measure of the increased flow of traffic into the city, for example. (New indicators are sought.)

ENV 9 – Consider indicators for household waste converted into energy. (See below)

SOC 2 – Include health deprivation indicators for super output areas in the worst 20% nationally (see below). Include numbers of road traffic accidents (unnecessary).

SOC 3 – Add more up to date information, rather than just census data. (See below)

Response:

ENV 1 - AQMA pollution monitoring will help to assess the impacts of traffic in these key areas. A suitable indicator will be added for use in subsequent SA reports.

ENV 9 – Best use of energy resources would include incorporating household waste into heat, power and energy generation.

SOC 3 – The Learning and Skills Council produces annual reports for adults with fewer qualifications, and % of working age population with no qualifications.

Action: *The following indicators will be included in subsequent SA reports:*

ENV 1 - Include the above indicator for ENV1, for use when options are more definitive. All three AQMAs in Norwich (St. Augustines, Grapes Hill and Castle) are designated due to Nitrogen Dioxide, a pollutant arising from transport emissions.

ENV 9 – Inclusion of Best Value Performance Indicator 82c - % of household waste used in heat, power and energy recovery.

SOC 2 – Include % or # of SOAs in worst 20% nationally for health deprivation.

SOC 3 – To include indicators on % of working age population with no Level 2 qualifications or no qualifications, broken down by district, from the LSC.

Observation B6 – SEA Directive [The Broads Authority]

- The SA will need to show how the environment will evolve without the implementation of the plan in order to comply with the SEA Directive.

Response: This is noted and will be included within the SA Report for the JCS.

Observation B7 – Background information [The Broads Authority]

- Maps would be helpful to show the distribution of environmental assets and their relation to the Broads Authority area boundary.

Response: This recommendation is noted for future reports. No action taken.

Observation B8 – Carbon emissions [The Broads Authority]

- We were pleased to see the inclusion of a carbon dioxide indicator, but could this be broken down into emissions by sector, e.g. transport and industrial?

Response: Although the DEFRA website contains a national figure for this information, there doesn't appear to be any local level figures available. Without local information a national value wouldn't reflect the progress or otherwise of the Greater Norwich area. No action taken.

Observation B9 - Heritage [The Broads Authority]

- Cultural heritage is an important feature of the Broads, and little mention was given in the text as to its importance for tourism. Visitors to the Broads are also likely to visit the Greater Norwich area and historic assets are one of the greatest draws to this part of Norfolk. We think this subject warrants more explicit mention in the baseline.

Response: This concern is noted, and will prove a valuable addition to the scoping exercise. In the absence of definitive visitor numbers to such attractions, this will be added in the baseline and identification of issues.

Action: *This is raised in para 6.1, and the following text is added to para 8.8:*
“The important heritage of the area is invaluable in terms of both the local character and also for the local economy and tourism industry. The continued preservation of these assets will have many far-reaching benefits.”

Observation B10 - Support [The Broads Authority]

- We are pleased to see recognition that the Broads LDF will require support from neighbouring Local Planning Authorities, and recommend an inclusion that the Broads area could be affected by the Joint Core Strategy, and vice versa.

Response: Support welcomed. The inclusion of the Broads within the datasets and sustainability issues is recognition of the interrelationships between the two development plans.

Observation B11 – The Broads [The Broads Authority]

- Whilst we appreciate the explicit reference that Norwich is the gateway to the Broads, its importance was not adequately drawn out in the identification of issues, objectives and indicators.

Response: The importance of tourism and the role of the plan in supporting that aspect of the economy is considered throughout, and supported by the SA objectives relating to economic development.

Action: *Add under para 10.4:*
“The Greater Norwich area is the principle access to the Broads national park, and has a critical role in promoting tourism, preserving character and protecting the environment through its spatial policies.”

Observation B12 - Flooding [The Broads Authority]

- Para 6.12 should mention that the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment will also cover the areas of North Norfolk, and the Broads authority.

Response: This has been amended accordingly.

Observation B13 - Employment [Norfolk County Council]

- Within the economy section the case for high quality engineering (not just automotive) is understated.

Response: This concern is noted, and will be a valuable amendment.

Action: *Amend para. 8.8 to read:*

“Other characteristic elements of the economy include high quality engineering (at such centres as the nationally-important Hethel Engineering Centre), including industry-leading automotive engineering, distribution services, and business park uses.”

Observation B14 - Waste [Norfolk County Council]

- *Norfolk is predominantly reliant on landfill as a means of disposal for its waste, although this approach will change as landfill use must decrease. Para 6.13 suggests that the County Council administers waste disposal facilities, although this is actually often the commercial sector’s role.*

Response / Action: *This amendment is welcomed. Para 6.13 will now read:*

“Growth in Greater Norwich will also need to be supported by increased provision of minerals resources and waste management and disposal facilities. These are planned for by Norfolk County Council, although the commercial sector provides the facilities according to need and cost. Their provision will have significant implications for spatial planning of homes and employment in Greater Norwich. ...”

Observation B15 - Waste [Norfolk County Council]

- Para 6.14 suggests that 65% of Norfolk’s entire waste is sent to landfill, and should clarify if this is household waste. Para 6.15 should also clarify if the statistical improvements in Figure 9 are also from household waste.

Response / Action: These references will be amended accordingly.

Observation B16 - Culture [Norfolk County Council]

- When mentioning Norwich as a regional cultural centre (para 8.7), acknowledgement should also be given to the Norfolk and Norwich Library.

Response / Action: Para 8.7 will be amended to read:

“For a city of its size, it [Norwich] is extremely well provided with a wide variety of cultural venues, including a range of theatres and museums, and the Norfolk and Norwich Millennium Library, one of the busiest libraries in the country.”

Observation B17 - Landscape [Norfolk County Council]

- Within the baseline information, the only indicator which has been identified in respect of landscape is the number of Tree Preservation Orders. Whilst this indicator is easy to measure and could be included, it does not really give any indication of change in the overall landscape quality. It is suggested that the following two additional indicators could also be used:
- *“The amount of brownfield land developed through use of private gardens;*
- *The countryside quality counts indicator of landscape character area quality is recorded on a national basis and should be used to assess the health or otherwise of the five landscape character areas which converge on Norwich.”*

Response: The loss of private gardens will be a difficult indicator to maintain a record for, but the Countryside Quality Counts (CQC) indicator will be valuable. The CQC provides a systematic assessment of how the countryside is changing and helps to understand where change is occurring and the way it affects the landscapes that people value. This information can inform policies for enhancing and maintaining the character and quality of our countryside and wider landscapes. Understanding the way landscapes will respond to climate change and other pressures will be essential in helping to develop strategies for the future sustainable management of countryside and natural resources.

Action: Indicators for SA Objective ENV5 (To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment) will include the following indicator relating to landscape change in the 5 character areas:
“Relative changes in the different characters of the landscape as part of the Countryside Quality Counts assessment [Source: Countryside Quality Counts project www.cqc.org.uk].”

Para.6.4 will be amended to include the following information:

“...A systematic assessment of countryside character helps to identify where change is occurring and how it affects the landscapes that people value. This will inform policies for enhancing and maintaining the character and quality of our countryside and wider landscapes. Understanding how landscapes will respond to climate change and development pressures will help to develop strategies for sustainable management of countryside and natural resources. The Countryside Quality Counts project found that between 1999 and 2003, existing landscape character was maintained for all four of the character areas within Greater Norwich except the Broads character area, where the landscape character was actually enhanced.”

Observation B18 - Transport [Norfolk County Council]

- Schools need to be sited as close as possible to the homes they serve to encourage alternatives to the car, and safe and pleasant pedestrian and cycle paths to schools need to be designed into neighbourhoods. Frequent public transport connections need to be available to all schools, especially with connections to the more distant residential areas they serve.

Response / Action: Suggestion is welcomed, and will be included within Para. 9.6.

Observation B19 – Habitats [Natural England]

- Habitat re-creation should be included as part of wildlife promotion. Roadside verges and protected species should also be acknowledged for their wildlife value and importance for protection.

Response: These are important wildlife reserves and will continue to be a valuable aspect of the Greater Norwich biodiversity qualities.

Action: Para. 6.8 has been amended to read:
“Along with protected species and habitats (such as the great crested newt in South Norfolk), non-designated habitats, including a variety of areas such as open spaces, parks, graveyards, allotments, field edges, hedgerows and gardens, are increasingly being recognised for their wildlife value. Roadside verges are often important wildlife reserves in rural areas and an extensive network of roadside nature reserves are being established to improve ecological connectivity.”

Observation B20 – Minerals [Natural England]

- Clarification should be provided as to whether minerals extraction sites are to be restored for biodiversity and habitat uses or returned to agricultural land.

Response / Action: Para. 6.13 has been amended accordingly.

Observation B21 - Heritage [English Heritage]

- The report should have some commentary added about current pressures and trends relevant to the wider character of the historic environment.

Response: These pressures have been identified throughout (eg. Figure 37).

Observation B22 - Heritage [English Heritage]

- The coverage of the area’s cultural heritage seems rather sparse in the overview in the baseline information. Norwich is a historic city, for example, and should be recognised for its built environment assets, as should the contribution made by cultural heritage assets to high quality green infrastructure in Para 6.6.

Response: These amendments will be made to reflect the importance of heritage.

Action: Para 6.2 is amended to read:
“Although the Broads Area is outside the area covered by the Joint Core Strategy, it and the historic core of Norwich city are some of the primary environmental assets within the area and, indeed, in Norfolk and the East of England.”

Para 6.6 is amended to include the following addition:
“The historic environment and many heritage features also make a valuable contribution to high quality green infrastructure across the Greater Norwich area.”

Observation B23 - Support [Environment Agency]

- We consider that the baseline date used is suitable for the purpose of a Core Strategy SA. In general we do not have any comments to make at this stage on the data. The target for ENV2 should be revised to read: *“No developments are permitted contrary to Environment Agency advice”*.

Response / Action: Support is welcomed, and the target will be revised as suggested.

C: Sustainability Issues

Observation C1 – The Broads [The Broads Authority]

- We would appreciate the inclusion of a more explicit commentary on how the plan could impact the Broads in sustainability terms.

Response:

This is a valid concern; though the Greater Norwich Joint Core Strategy does not cover the Broads Executive Area, it will inevitably have significant environmental, social and economic effects on the Broads.

The JCS SA Scoping Report has sought to consider the impacts of the JCS on the Broads area wherever possible. It is certainly agreed that the impacts of policy will need to be assessed against the vulnerability of the Broads, especially for nature conservation, historic assets, water quality and flood risk. Current environmental indicators have included assets within the Broads because the area still remains part of their surrounding authorities. The Scoping Report tries to take a holistic view to consider wider effects on ecosystems in general. Commentary will draw people's intentions to the possibility that activities promoted by the Joint Core Strategy could have an effect on assets in the Broads, such as water quality and biodiversity.

Action:

Paragraph 6.9. Added commentary:

“Water is a shared resource and is important for tourism in the area, so the pressures from development on water quality, biodiversity and flood risk are also likely to be significant across boundaries, such as within the Broads Authority area. If development can reduce risks of damage, it should do so.”

Figure 37: Add under ‘Natural Environment’:

“Cross-boundary effects are also an important consideration. Activity promoted through the Joint Core Strategy is also likely to have an effect on areas outside its administrative boundary, such as the Broads Authority area. Water quality and biodiversity downstream will be particularly vulnerable to changes from new development.”

Figure 37: Add under ‘Climate Change’:

“Flood risk in areas like the Broads can be exacerbated by developments upstream that cause change to natural watercourses and the water cycle.”

Observation C2 – River quality [The Broads Authority]

- Given the decline in chemical river quality, we feel this should be included as an issue in its own right, as it is as low as 25% in the Broads area. Suggested use of chemical water quality data in the baseline information.

Response: This is an important consideration as the area relies on good chemical water quality to support freshwater ecosystem habitats and angling interests. The data is included in Appendix 2 under ENV 2 – ‘To improve the quality of the water environment’. The issue will be raised in Figure 37, concerning natural environments.

Action:

To include the following sustainability issue in Figure 37, ‘Natural Environment’:

“Water quality is important for freshwater ecosystems and as a secondary effect the angling and tourism industry. Biological and chemical water quality will need to be enhanced through land use practices, such as installing SUDs and treatment works.”

Observation C3 – Air quality [The Broads Authority]

- There is an implication within Figure 37 that biofuels can improve air quality. Biodiesel emits more nitrous dioxide than conventional fuels, which could exacerbate the problems already felt in the Air Quality Management Areas and is unlikely to improve overall air quality.

Response: This is an interesting point. The Scoping Report should be amended to avoid suggesting that biofuels will improve air quality, and instead be revised to emphasise the benefits in reducing carbon dioxide emissions.

Action: *Figure 37 ‘Health’ will be revised to remove reference to biofuels and promote improved traffic management systems. It will be amended to read:*
“Air Quality Management Areas should be mitigated and the impacts of congestion and localised emissions concentrations should be reduced through traffic management schemes. Projects such as the CIVITAS Initiative can help cities to achieve a more sustainable, clean and energy efficient urban transport system through integrated technology and policy based measures.”

Observation C4 - Tourism [The Broads Authority]

- There is a lack of an explicit issues relating to tourism and the local economy, despite its importance to both Greater Norwich and the Broads area.

Response: This is a welcome suggestion, and clearly an important issue that shouldn’t be missed.

Action: *Amendment to para 10.4:*
“Employment businesses, particularly in rural areas, need support to diversify. This will be particularly important to strengthening the tourism industry, although promoting the tourism product of the area will need to be done in a sustainable way.”

Addition to Figure 37 ‘Growth’:

- “Diversification and extension of the tourism base across the area.
- Promotion of tourism development whilst protecting the important landscapes, environment and cultural heritage of Greater Norwich and the Broads area.”

Observation C5 – Heritage [Norfolk County Council]

- The special historic character of Norwich and to a lesser extent its hinterland should be highlighted more. It is the unusual number of churches in the city and the very highly graded listed buildings that make the city so special.
- There should be more recognition of the special character of the Broads area which features one of the largest groups of industrial monuments in the country, namely windmills, set in open isolated locations.
- Development on the scale of the Joint Core Strategy will have to be carefully sited and more protection offered to the city’s historic character if it is to remain the main magnet for people visiting the city.

Response: This is a welcome suggestion, as the preservation of the city's heritage and unique character will be important for developing the tourism economy. The issue of preserving the city's heritage is described as an important issue within Figure 37, and this can be extended to include the recognition of the Broads assets.

Action: *Amendment to 'Built Environment' within Figure 37 to read:*

- "The special historic character of Norwich and its hinterland should be preserved and enhanced; the unusual number of churches in the city, the valued listed buildings and the largest groups of industrial monuments in the country, namely windmills, will be important in retaining the city's unique character and heritage"
- "Preserve the distinctive character of the historic built environment, protecting and enhancing these and using them to promote the Greater Norwich and Broads areas."

Observation C6 - Culture [Norfolk County Council]

- There is no mention of enabling access to cultural activity, whether this is access to libraries, museums or art. There is no mention of sustaining adequate library and museum provision especially in the context of growing populations, expanding housing, raising educational attainment and employability. Libraries and museums are facilities through which people grow and develop and are a source of information about opportunities.
- There is no mention about support for learning throughout life. This is important for service provision that supports community capacity building, neighbourhood renewal and promoting a sense of place and identity.

Response: Although lifelong learning has been identified as an important issue within para 10.4, these are important aspects that need to be given specific attention, and so will be included within the sustainability issues for Greater Norwich.

Action: Figure 37 will include the addition of the following text under 'Leisure, culture and recreation':

"Access to cultural activity is very important for recreation and personal development and community integration. Adequate cultural provision, such as libraries, will be integral to sustainable communities and need to be planned for from the outset.

Lifelong learning can also utilise cultural facilities and provision of community centres where community capacity and neighbourhood identity can be promoted."

Observation C7 - Deprivation [Norfolk County Council]

- Within 'Deprivation' in Figure 37, there should also be acknowledgement that the house price rise will also affect people in private rented accommodation.

Response: This is an important consideration, and will be given specific mention.

Action: 'Deprivation' in Figure 37 will be amended to read: *"If the house price – income ratio continues to widen, home owners will have less disposable income as mortgages increase, and those people in private rented accommodation will be vulnerable to increased rents as the market is not regulated."*

Observation C8 - Accessibility [Norfolk County Council]

- Within 'Access to Services' in Figure 37, there should also be mention that all services need to be accessible to an increasing proportion of disabled people.

Response: This is an important consideration, and will be given specific mention.

Action: 'Access to services' in Figure 37 will be amended to read: *"Services must be provided for an increasingly aging population, and all services must take into account the rising levels of disability in the population. This includes building homes to lifetime homes standards as well as providing specialised accommodation."*

Observation C9 - Heritage [English Heritage]

- We welcome inclusion of enhancement of heritage as part of the sustainability issues, although there could be more attention given to the indirect impacts on the historic environment, such as pressure from increased road traffic.

Response: Support is welcomed. Impacts such as increased car use could lead to pressures for road widening in the historic core, for example, and create issues for maintaining the quality of the built environment.

Action: These concerns are reflected in additions to Figure 37, to read: *"Indirect impacts on the built environment could arise from the additional pressures of development and climate change. Measures should be taken to enhance the historic core and other distinctive heritage features, by making them able to withstand development pressures arising in the immediate future such as traffic growth."*

Observation C10 – Historic landscapes [English Heritage]

- Reference should be made to pressures on the historic core of Norwich and the importance of local Historic Landscape Characterisations providing assistance for integrating landscape distinctiveness into new developments.

Response: These are important concerns that can be included within Figure 37.

Action: Figure 37, 'Built environment' will be amended to read: *"New developments will need to be integrated into the existing form and character of local areas in order to minimise the negative impacts that could be brought to the heritage of the area. Historic Landscape Characterisations can provide valuable assistance for integrating landscape distinctiveness into new developments."*, and *"...Measures should be taken to enhance the historic core of Norwich and other distinctive heritage features..."*

Observation C11 - General [Environment Agency]

- Within Figure 37 'Climate Change', amendment to read: *"The area at risk of flooding will increase with climate change."*
- Water quality should be included as an aspect of 'Natural resources', which needs to be enhanced given the rising levels of phosphates in water courses.

Response / Action: These are welcome suggestions, and the suggested changes will be made accordingly.

D: The Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Observation D1 - Waste [The Broads Authority]

- SA Objective ENV9 – Suggest splitting this into two objectives; to make best use of resources including waste; and to minimise waste production.

Response: This is unnecessary because the priority must be to reduce waste production and then make the best use of the waste generated. No action taken.

Observation D2 – Transport [The Broads Authority]

- SA Objective EC3 – Suggest rephrasing the “efficient patterns of movement” into “encouraging sustainable transport”.

Response: This is well intentioned, but in an economic sense to do so could also miss the possibility of the movement of information via electronic methods. No action.

Observation D3 - General [The Broads Authority]

- Questions phrased “How can it...” do not allow the effects to be considered sufficiently as these are open ended questions their assistance in assessment would be restricted.

Response: This is a good point. All the relevant decision making criteria have been changed to assist the assessment process.

Observation D4 - Support [English Heritage]

- We agree that the sustainability appraisal objectives are appropriate.

Response: This support is welcomed.

Observation D5 - Support [Environment Agency]

- We are satisfied that the objectives identified should be sufficient to enable the emerging policy options to be assessed.

Response: This support is welcomed.

Appendix 6: Structure for the forthcoming Sustainability Appraisal Report to accompany the Preferred Options consultation.

Structure of report

Information to include:

Report to include a table sign-posting the components of the SA Report, which make up the Environmental Report of the SEA Directive

1	Summary and outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Non-technical summary 1.2 A statement of the likely significant effects of the plan 1.3 Statement of differences process has made to date 1.4 How to comment on the report
2	Appraisal methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 Approach adopted to the SA 2.2 When the SA was carried out 2.3 Who conducted the SA 2.4 Who was consulted, when and how 2.5 Difficulties encountered in compiling information or carrying out the assessment
3	Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 Purpose of the SA and the SA Report 3.2 Plan objectives and outline of contents 3.3 Compliance with the SEA Directive / Regulations
	3 Sustainability objectives, baseline and context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1 Links to other policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives and how these have been taken into account 4.2 Description of the social, environmental and economic baseline characteristics and the predicted future baseline 4.3 Main social, environmental and economic issues and problems identified 4.4 Limitations of the information, assumptions made etc. 4.5 The SA framework, inc objectives, targets, indicators
5	Plan issues and options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.1 Main strategic options considered & how identified 5.2 Comparison of the social, environmental and economic effects of the options 5.3 How social, environmental and economic issues were considered in choosing the preferred options 5.4 Other options considered and why these were rejected 5.5 Any proposed mitigation measures
6	Plan policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1 Significant social, environmental and economic effects of the preferred options 6.2 How social, environmental and economic problems were considered in developing policies & proposals 6.3 Proposed mitigation measures 6.4 Uncertainties and risks
7	Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7.1 Links to other tiers of plans and programmes and the project level (EIA, design guidance etc.) 7.2 Proposals for monitoring

Source: Reproduced from Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents (ODPM Guidance 2005)



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