Appendix 1

Greater Norwich Development Partnership

Annual Monitoring Report 2010-2011

Jobs, homes, prosperity for local people

Broadland District Council
NORWICH City Council
South Norfolk Council
Norfolk County Council

Greater Norwich Development Partnership Annual Monitoring Report 2010-2011

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This first Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) sets the baseline for future monitoring of the Joint Core Strategy and provides a useful indication of how the GNDP area is currently performing in terms of its overall objectives. Monitoring of the JCS will be reviewed before each annual publication in order to improve the presentation of outputs and understanding of performance. Indeed indicators may need to be altered over time as data publications change but, wherever possible, appropriate data proxies will be used-in order to keep a clear view of how the Strategy is performing. As this is the first joint AMR for the GNDP area feedback on the approach taken is welcomed as part of this overall process of reporting.

There are many targets in the Joint Core Strategy's monitoring framework that are currently being met or where clear improvements have been made since April 2008:

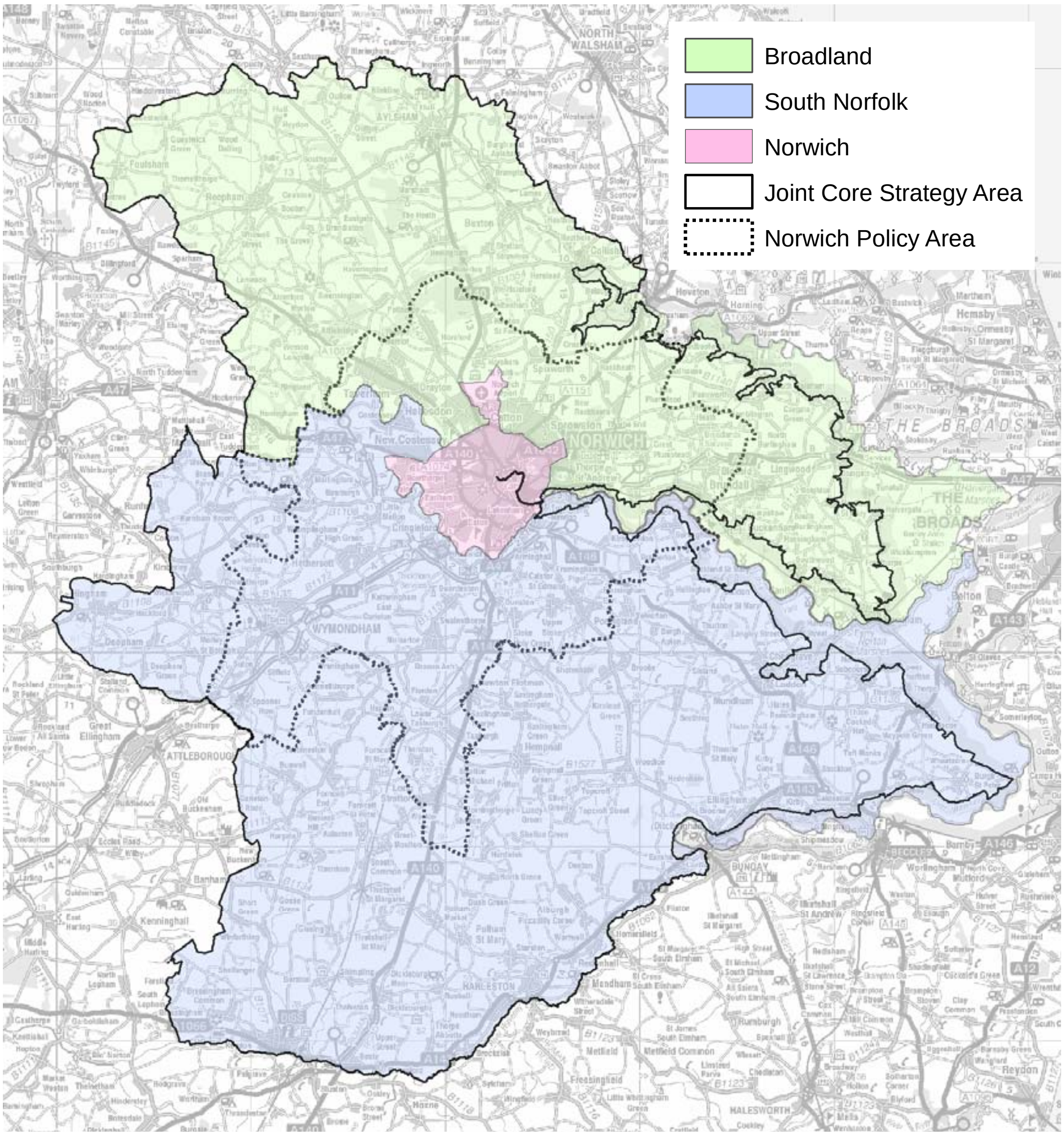
- Carbon emissions have reduced substantially;
- More planning permissions are being granted in accordance with the advice of the Environment Agency;
- More household waste is being recycled and composted;
- The number of conservation areas with appraisals has increased;
- The quality of the GNDP area's SSSIs has improved;
- No listed buildings have been lost through development;
- The proportion of new dwellings built on previously developed land has consistently achieved targets;
- Pro-rata targets for new office floorspace have been achieved;
- The proportion of school leavers obtaining 5 or more GCSEs has increased since 2007;
- A greater proportion of people are qualified to at least A-level and degree standard;
- Deprivation, relative to England as a whole, has shown an improvement; and
- Objectives around crime, road safety, healthy lifestyles and community engagement have been met.

There are a number of indicators where targets are not currently being met. Many of these indicators are likely to have been adversely affected by the global economic downturn. For example, national housing completions have fallen dramatically since 2007 and the same is true for the GNDP area. New housing completions in 2010/11 were 54% lower than they were in 2007/08. Employment rates were 2.5% lower in 2010/11 than they were in 2007/08 but it must be recognised that jobs may well have been created over this period as well as some lost. Despite the economic downturn retailing in Norwich has been remarkably resilient unlike the national trends with high levels of shop closures. Norwich has improved its national retail ranking over the monitored period. There are indicators which are perhaps less influenced by external factors such as the global economy, including housing need, the environment and education. These are where the overall focus for action must be placed.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Greater Norwich Development Partnership (GNDP) is Broadland District Council, Norwich City Council and South Norfolk Council working together with Norfolk County Council, the Broads Authority and representatives from the Homes and Community Agency and Local Enterprise Partnership to plan for and deliver growth in the Greater Norwich area. The Joint Core Strategy (JCS) for the three component districts (excluding the Broads Authority) was adopted on 24 March 2011 and sets out the long-term vision and objectives for the area.

Fig. 1 – Greater Norwich area and its component districts



Each district is now working on their Site Specific Allocation documents individually. For more information on the progress of each district please see the individual Local Planning Authority's Annual Monitoring Reports.

1.1 Objectives of the Joint Core Strategy

Spatial planning objectives provide the framework to monitor the success of the plan. They are derived from the Districts' Sustainable Community Strategies.

1. **To minimise the contributors to climate change and address its impact**
2. **To allocate enough land for housing, and affordable housing, in the most sustainable settlements**
3. **To promote economic growth and diversity and provide a wide range of jobs**
4. **To promote regeneration and reduce deprivation**
5. **To allow people to develop to their full potential by providing educational facilities to support the needs of a growing population**
6. **To make sure people have ready access to services**
7. **To enhance transport provision to meet the needs of existing and future populations while reducing travel need and impact**
8. **To positively protect and enhance the individual character and culture of the area**
9. **To protect, manage and enhance the natural, built and historic environment, including key landscapes, natural resources and areas of natural habitat or nature conservation value**
10. **To be a place where people feel safe in their communities**
11. **To encourage the development of healthy and active lifestyles**
12. **To involve as many people as possible in new planning policy**

This Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) is based upon the objectives and targets set out in the Joint Core Strategy and covers the period between **1st April 2010 and 31st March 2011.**

2. OVERVIEW OF THE AREA

2.1 Characteristics of the area

The Greater Norwich area is one of the most important city regions in the East of England. It has the region's largest economy and the highest ranking retail centre. The area has three assets of international importance – its heritage, natural environment and the growing knowledge economy.

Outside Norwich the area retains a largely rural character and high environmental quality. Small towns and numerous villages are spread though attractive countryside, which also provides the setting for the city of Norwich. Large parts of Broadland fall within the urban area and parishes close to the city centre have a strong relationship with Norwich. Away from the urban area the district extends into a rural landscape distinguished by market towns and small villages. South Norfolk has a smaller urban fringe and large parts of the district look to the network of major centres, such as Wymondham, Diss and Harleston, and smaller centres, such as Loddon and Long Stratton to meet their everyday needs.

2.2 Population of Area

The population of the Greater Norwich area was estimated to be 382,900 in mid-2009, compared with 352,000 in 2001. This equates to a 9% increase in population in the 8-year period between 2001 and 2009. Total population in Norwich was estimated at 140,100 in mid-2009 compared to 123,000 in Broadland and 119,800 in South Norfolk. Distribution of growth (2001-2009) across the component districts varies somewhat with Broadland having the smallest population growth over the period (4,200 or 4%) and Norwich having the largest (17,800 or 15%). Over the same period South Norfolk's population grew by 8,900 people (or 8%).

2.3 Population Density

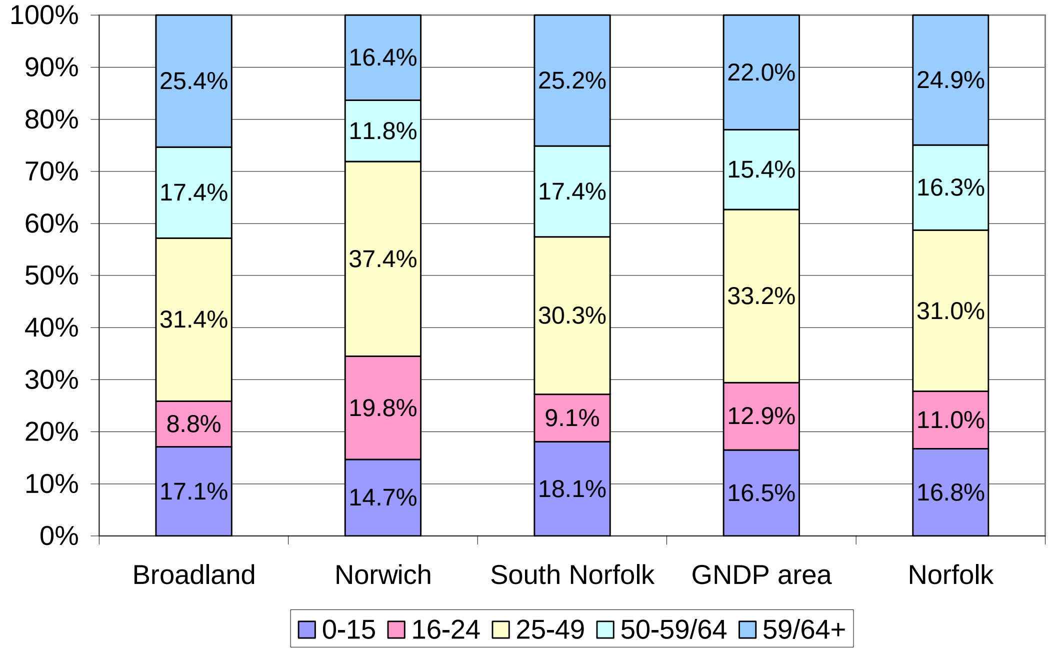
Norwich unsurprisingly has a significantly higher population density at 34.6 people per hectares than either Broadland or South Norfolk. Broadland's population density is currently estimated at 2.2 people per hectare while South Norfolk has the lowest population density of the three districts at only 1.3 people per hectare.

2.4 Age structure

Overall in the Greater Norwich area there is a larger proportion of working age population than there is in Norfolk as a whole (61.5% compared with 58.3%) and a smaller proportion of retirement age population (22.0% compared with 24.9%). This is fuelled predominantly by a large working age population in Norwich (68.9%). The other component districts of the Greater Norwich area, Broadland and South Norfolk, actually have a proportion of working age population which is less than the Norfolk average (57.6% and 56.8% respectively). The opposite is true of the retirement aged population in that

Norwich has a relatively small proportion compared with both Broadland and South Norfolk (16% compared with 25.4% and 25.2% respectively). It is also apparent that while the Greater Norwich area has a similar proportion of young population (0-15 years) to that of the County as a whole, Norwich has relatively few young people while both Broadland and South Norfolk have a higher proportion.

Fig. 2 – Age structure



2.5 Urban/Rural spread of population

According to the 'Rural and Urban Area Classification 2004', 41% of the GNDP area's wards were classified as being urban, 22% as town and fringe and 37% as village, hamlet or isolated dwelling. Of the 31 urban wards, 11 are in Broadland, 13 are in Norwich (all wards in Norwich are classed as urban) and 7 are in South Norfolk. Of the remaining wards in Broadland 7 are classed as 'town and fringe' and 9 as 'village, hamlet or isolated dwelling'. Of the 29 wards in South Norfolk which are not classed as urban only 10 are classed as being 'town and fringe' wards with the remaining 19 wards being classed as 'village, hamlet or isolated dwelling'.

Of the 382,900 people who live in the Greater Norwich Area, 284,800 (74%) live in the Norwich Policy Area, with the remaining 98,100 living in the rural areas of both Broadland and South Norfolk. Given that the area covered by the Norwich Policy Area is 39,685 hectares this gives the NPA a population density of 7.2 people per hectare and the rural area a population density of just 0.9 people per hectare. The Greater Norwich area's market towns (Aylsham, Diss, Harleston and Wymondham) are home to 33,800 people (9%), while only 8,100 people live in parishes of less than 300 people.

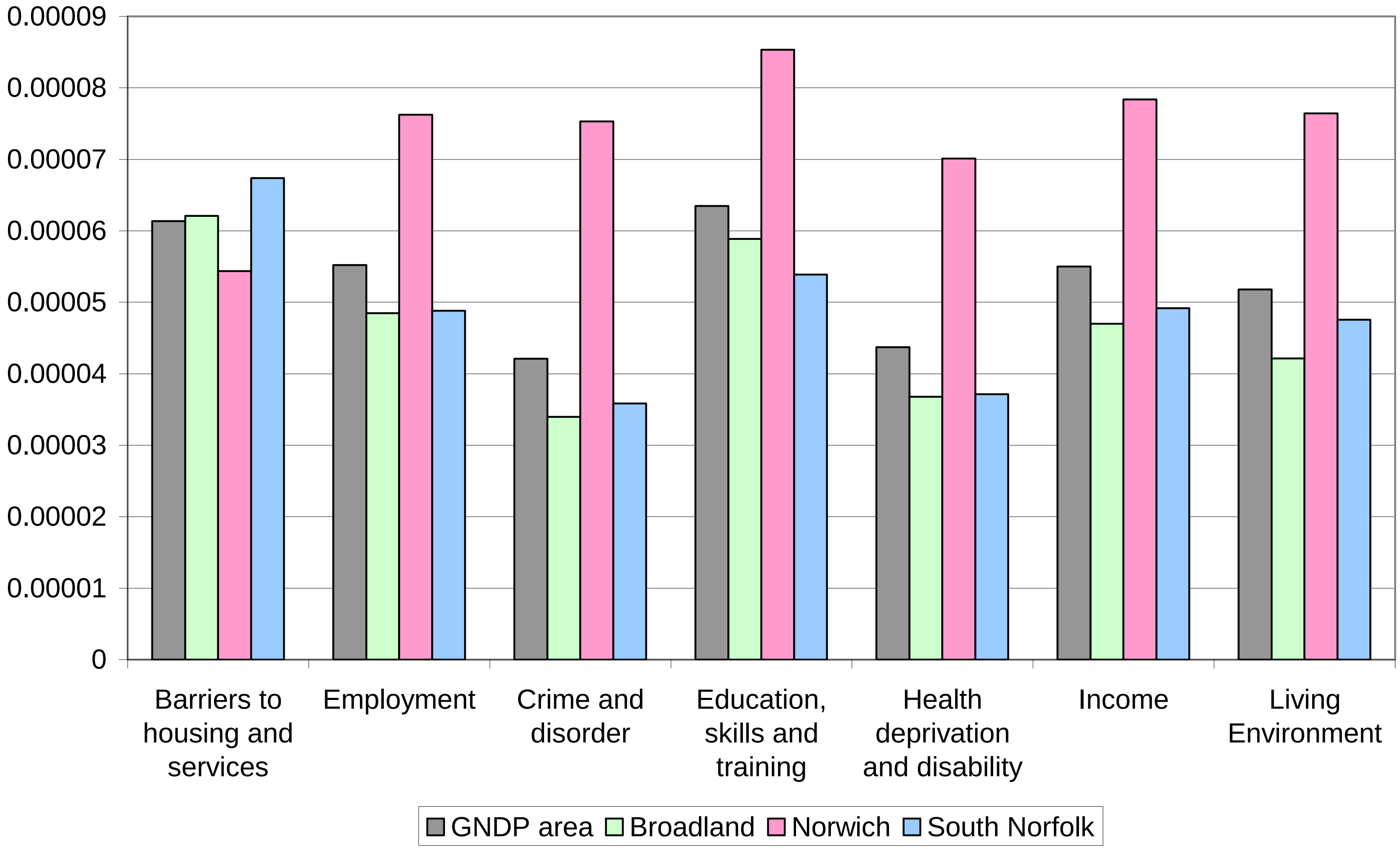
Table 1 – Total Population[1]										
	2001	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2001-2009**
Broadland	118,814	119,396	120,264	120,862	121,348	121,899	122,510	122,677	123,019	3.5%
Norwich	122,366	122,728	123,559	124,716	126,619	129,154	132,598	137,250	140,143	14.5%
South Norfolk	110,848	112,413	113,538	114,363	115,194	115,566	116,512	118,139	119,749	8.0%
Greater Norwich Area	352,028	354,537	357,361	359,941	363,161	366,619	371,620	378,066	382,911	8.8%

2.6 Ethnic Profile

Table 2 – Ethnic profile				
Percentage of people who are:	**GNDP area**	**Broadland**	**Norwich**	**South Norfolk**
White	89.71%	96.10%	89.36%	96.07%
White British	93.41%	93.41%	83.65%	92.90%
White Irish	0.57%	0.49%	0.64%	0.58%
White Other	3.34%	2.11%	5.07%	2.59%
Asian or Asian British	2.67%	1.30%	5.00%	1.34%
Chinese or Other	1.57%	1.06%	2.57%	0.92%
Mixed Race	1.28%	0.98%	1.78%	1.00%
Black of Black British	0.94%	0.65%	1.36%	0.75%

[1] ONS mid-year estimates

Fig. 3 – inverse of average LSOA rank of deprivation



2.7 Deprivation

The English Indices of Deprivation 2010 ranks Broadland as 279, Norwich as 70 and South Norfolk as 259 out of 326 of all non-metropolitan districts, metropolitan districts, London boroughs and unitary authorities in terms of rank of average score (the population weighted averages of the combined scores for all the LSOAs in the District). A rank of ‘1’ represents the most deprived area and ‘326’ represents the least deprived.

The GNDP area is least deprived (relative to the rest of England) with respect to crime and disorder and more deprived in terms of education, skills and training when compared against the other indices. All indices, with the exception of barriers to housing and services, show that Norwich is the most deprived component district of the GNDP area relative to the rest of England. Both Broadland and South Norfolk are broadly equally deprived. South Norfolk is more deprived in terms of barriers to housing and services, and living environment while Broadland is more deprived in terms of education, skills and training.

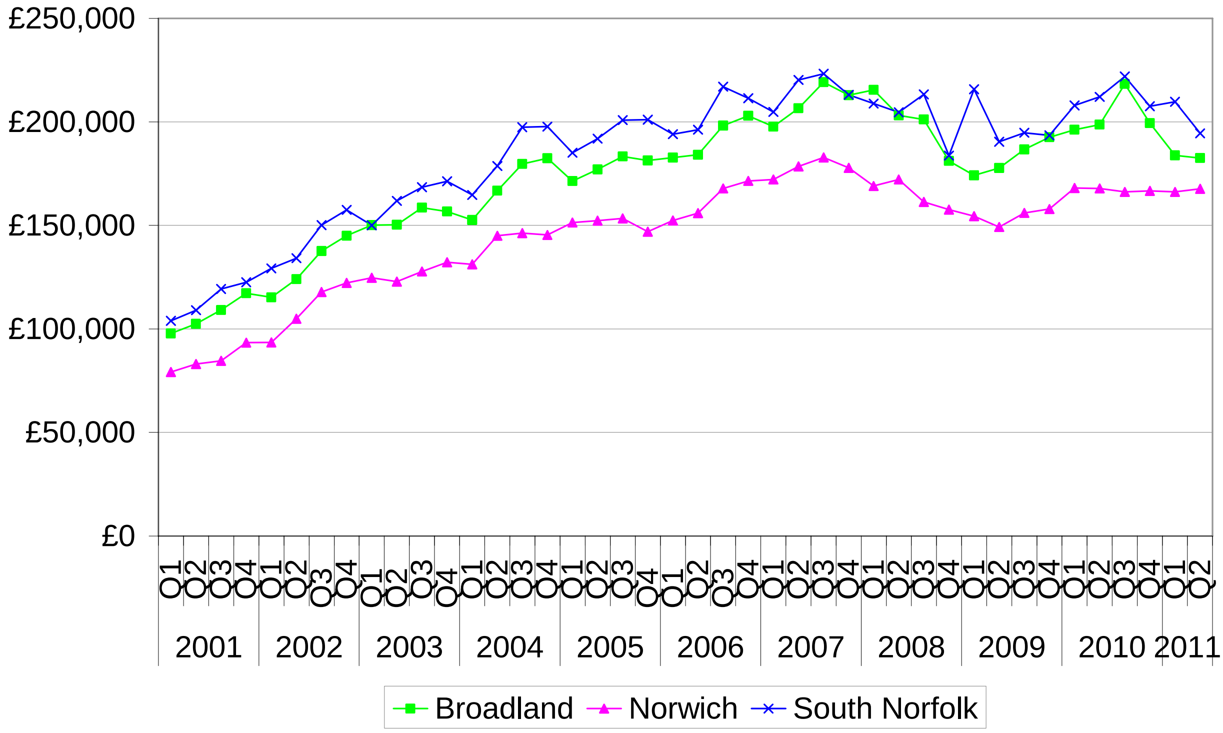
2.8 Housing

Average house prices in the GNDP area have generally followed national trends, with a peak in Q3 of 2007 (£219,158 in Broadland; £182,801 in Norwich; £223,192 in South Norfolk). However, Broadland and South Norfolk achieved almost the same average sales prices in Q3 of 2010. Latest figures suggest that in Q2 of 2011, average house sales prices were: Broadland £182,528 (17% below peak); Norwich £167,667 (8% below peak); South Norfolk £194,445 (13% below peak).

Lower Quartile affordability affects the ability of first-time buyers and key workers to enter the housing market. CLG publish lower quartile affordability information using the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE, based on a 1% sample of employee jobs as at April) as a ratio compared to HM Land Registry data for lower quartile house prices. All three districts exhibited an upward trend in the ratio from 2001-2007, signifying a gradual decline in affordability at this level across the GNDP area. On average over the period 2001-2010, Broadland was the least affordable district and Norwich the most affordable, at lower quartile. Affordability improved from 2007-2009 but in 2010 the ratio of lower quartile earnings to lower quartile house prices rose again: Broadland 8.37; Norwich 6.63; South Norfolk 8.07. 2011 ratios will be available from January 2012.

Vacant dwellings are an indicator of health in the housing market, and are measured via the Council Tax Base every October. In Broadland, the total number of vacant dwellings increased from 2004-2008, with a slight drop to 2010. In Norwich, there was a slight upward trend from 2004-2009, but a decrease in 2010. In South Norfolk, the trend is an increase since 2004, but the number of vacant dwellings has decreased since 2008.

Fig. 4 - mean house price



SOURCE: CLG

2.9 Employment

In terms of sectoral employment, the health sector is by far the largest sector in terms of overall employment with 25,500 employees or 15.2% of all employees. The second biggest sector is retail with 20,000 employees or 11.9% of all employees in the GNDP area. Other sectors with a large employee share are the education sector (15,900 employees or 9.5%), the manufacturing sector (14,100 employees or 8.4%), the administration and business support sector (11,800 employees or 7.0%) and the financial and insurance sector (10,800 employees or 6.4%).

The biggest employers in Broadland are

The biggest employers in Norwich include Aviva, Virgin Money, Marsh, Archant, Anglia TV, Norfolk County Council, Norwich City Council and the University of East Anglia.

The biggest employers in South Norfolk are the Norfolk and Norwich University Hospital, the Norwich Research Park, Lotus, the Hethel Engineering Centre and Norfolk Police Headquarters

Table 3 – Number of employees by sector and proportional share of all employees (September 2010)		
Industry	**Employees**	**Proportion of all employees**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	300	0.2%
Manufacturing	14,100	8.4%
Mining, quarrying and utilities	1,300	0.8%
Construction	9,400	5.6%
Motor trades	3,200	1.9%
Wholesale trades	7,400	4.4%
Retail	20,000	11.9%
Transportation and storage	5,500	3.3%
Accommodation and food service activities	9,800	5.8%
Information and communication	3,800	2.3%
Financial and insurance activities	10,800	6.4%
Real estate activities	3,600	2.1%
Professional, scientific and technical activities	8,300	4.9%
Administrative and support service activities	11,800	7.0%
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	9,500	5.7%
Education	15,900	9.5%
Human health and social work activities	25,500	15.2%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	4,200	2.5%
Other service activities	3,700	2.2%

3. JOINT CORE STRATEGY MONITORING

The sections that follow show how each of the objectives and indicators highlighted in the monitoring framework of the Joint Core Strategy have progressed since the 2008 base date of the Plan.

In some instances timely data is released after the publication of this report and as such some indicators do not have complete time series information. In addition information from across the area will not always be consistent given that we are drawing from three different Local Authority sources. Where this is the case the reasons for these inconsistencies will be stated.

Since the Joint Core Strategy's monitoring framework was drawn up various datasets have been withdrawn or altered. Again, where this is the case reasons for incomplete data will be given and where possible proxies used instead.

Spatial Planning Objective 1: To minimise the contributors to climate change and address its impact

Throughout Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk, high standards of design and sustainable access will be promoted to reduce greenhouse gases and adapt to the impact of climate change. Zero and low carbon developments will be encouraged. Water efficiency will be a priority in both new and existing development. New development will generally be guided away from areas with a high probability of flooding. Where new development in such areas is desirable for reasons of sustainability (e.g. in the city centre), flood mitigation will be required and flood protection will be maintained and enhanced.

Table 4 – Objective 1 indicators

Indicator	**Target**		**2007/08**	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2010/11 actual**
Total CO^2 emissions per capita[2]	By 2010/11:	**GNDP area**	**6.9**	**6.7**	**6.1**	Data not yet available
	Broadland - 6.08 t	Broadland	6.2	6.1	5.7	
	Norwich - 6.62 t	Norwich	6.2	5.9	5.2	
	South Norfolk - 8.26 t	South Norfolk	8.3	8.2	7.5	
Renewable energy capacity permitted[3] by type	Year-on-year increase		**See Table 6**			
Decentralised and renewable or low carbon energy sources permitted[3] in major developments	Year-on-year percentage increase	Broadland	No data	100%	75%	67%
		Norwich	Good progress is being made-see below for detail			
		South Norfolk	No data	No data	No data	No data
Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality	Zero	**GNDP area**	**4**	**4**	**1**	Data not yet available
		Broadland	0	0	0	
		Norwich	1	2	1	
		South Norfolk	3	2	0	
All new housing schemes permitted to reach Code for Sustainable Homes level 4 for water on adoption and housing schemes of a minimum of 500 dwellings to reach level 6 for water by 2015		**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	This is a new requirement and as such there is no back data. All developments of 10+ dwellings will have to prove they will meet this standard. The target will be 100% compliance			

[2] Calendar year results
[3] Monitoring framework – installed rather than permitted. This indicator was altered as it is not always possible to accurately monitor when permissions have been implemented.

Indicator	Target		2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 actual
Percentage of household waste that is a) reused[4], b) recycled and c) composted	Year-on-year increase in total	**GNDP area[5]**	**36%**	**42%**	**41%**	**43%**
		Broadland	b) 33% c) 14%	b) 32% c) 18%	b) 30% c) 18%	b) 28% c) 22%
		Norwich	b) 23% c) 1%	b) 28% c) 6%	b) 28% c) 6%	b) 28% c) 10%
		South Norfolk	b) 32% c) 7%	b) 30% c) 9%	b) 28% c) 10%	b) 28% c) 11%

[4] Re-use is difficult to measure as it includes collection by charity banks and is likely to be higher than any current measurable data. 1.23 tonnes of bicycles were collected for re-use in Broadland in 2010/11 but this represented less than 0.01% of total waste arising. All other figures from Broadland and Norwich were 0%.

[5] Using waste arising per head of population and mid-year population estimates

Total CO2 emissions per capita

A Norfolk-wide target of an 11% reduction was set in the Norfolk Local Area Agreement (LAA) for the period 2005 – 2010/11. District targets were also set based only on measures which local authorities can influence. These are the targets stated in Table 5. The baseline results have been revised since the publication of the Norfolk LAA and 2011 figures are yet to be released. However, Broadland has seen a reduction in per capita CO^2 emissions of 9.6%, Norwich a reduction of 24.3% and South Norfolk a reduction of 11.9%. In the Greater Norwich area as a whole per capita CO^2 emissions have reduced by 15.6% in the same period.

As a result, although 2011 results are yet to be released, if current trends continue, the overall target of the area is likely to contribute enough to the overall county target. Indeed, each component district is projected to meet its contribution individually.

Fig. 5 - CO^2 emissions per capita (tonnes)

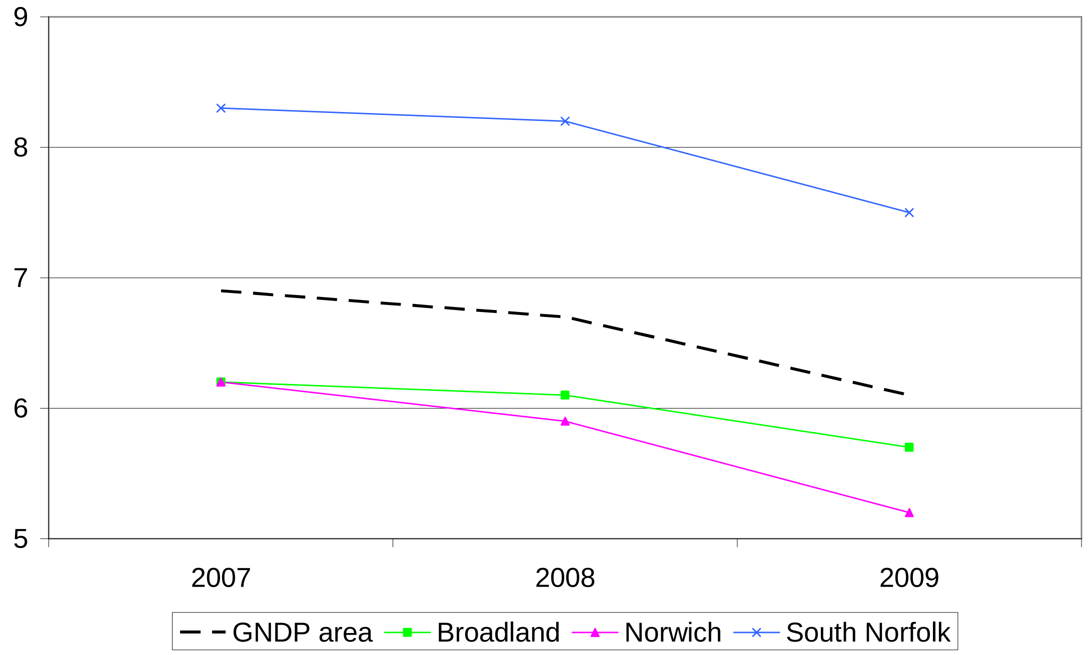


Table 5 – district per capita CO^2 savings based on aspects that Local Authorities can influence	
District	**2010/11 improvement target on 2005**
Broadland	3.4% (0.22 tonnage savings/capita)
Norwich	2.8% (0.18 tonnage savings/ capita)
South Norfolk	2.8% (0.24 tonnage savings/capita)

Renewable energy capacity permitted by type

Incomplete data makes it difficult to establish whether or not permitted renewable energy capacity has increased year-on-year, as the target requires, across the GNDP area or any of its component districts.

In many cases micro generation of renewable energy on existing buildings does not require planning permission. Precise information on the amount of renewable energy is therefore not systematically recorded or available.

Table 6 – Renewable energy capacity permitted by type					
Area	Type	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Broadland	Wind Solar PV Hydro Biomass	No data No data No data No data	12 kW Unknown 0 MW 0 MW	0.3 kW Unknown 0 MW 1 MW	20 kW 91 MW+[6] 0 MW 0.2 MW
Norwich		No schemes submitted	No schemes submitted	Biomass - 12MW	No schemes submitted
South Norfolk	TOTAL	1.9 MW	2.1 MW	0.2 MW	
	Wind Solar PV Sewerage Biomass	14 kW 23 kW 1.8 MW 0.1 MW	2 MW 20 kW 0 MW 0.1 MW	10 kW 0.1 MW 0 MW 0.1 MW	No data No data No data No data

Decentralised and renewable or low carbon energy sources installed in major developments

Limited data across the GNDP area means that it is difficult to establish whether or not the use of decentralised and renewable or low carbon energy sources on major developments is increasing year-on-year as the target requires. However, good progress has been made towards increasing the standard of construction through both the requirement for major planning applications to demonstrate 10% of the energy requirement from renewable or low carbon sources (under policy ENG1 of the East of England Plan) and the need for affordable dwellings to meet Code for Sustainable Homes level 3 to gain grant money. Whilst the revocation of the East of England Plan will remove the former policy requirement, it has partially been superseded by amendments to the Building Regulations in October 2010 requiring all residential development to achieve Code level 3 for energy, a similar requirement to the former regional policy. Joint Core Strategy Policy 3 further strengthens the requirement of renewable energy provision in both residential and non residential development.

In Broadland, where time series data is available, a year-on-year decline has been observed. However, it must be noted that this result is made up of only a small number of sites and therefore might be expected to fluctuate somewhat one year to the next at this early stage in the plan period.

[6] Five schemes where total generating capacity is unknown

Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality

The number of planning permissions that have been granted contrary to advice of the Environment Agency has been low but not zero since 2007. However, in 2009/10 there was only one planning permission granted contrary to Environment Agency advice in the Greater Norwich area compared with 4 in both the previous years so present data suggests that an improvement on target is being achieved.

Over the period (2007-2011) Broadland has granted no planning permissions contrary to Environment Agency advice while Norwich and South Norfolk granted 4 and 5 respectively over the same period.

All new housing schemes to reach Code for Sustainable Homes level 4 for water on adoption and housing schemes of a minimum of 500 dwellings to reach level 6 for water by 2015

This is a new requirement and as such there is no back data. All developments of 10+ dwellings will have to prove they will meet this standard therefore 100% compliance will be the target.

Percentage of household waste that is reused, recycled and composted[7]

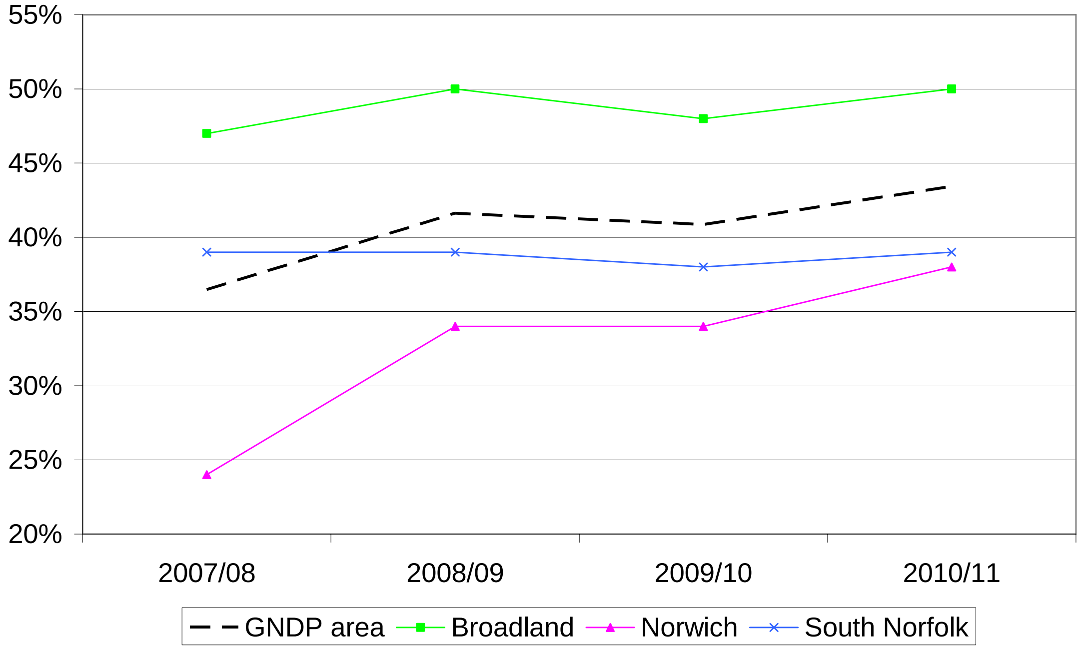
Across the GNDP area improvements have been made over the past four years with respect to the proportion of household waste that is reused, recycled or composted. There was however a slight drop in this proportion between 2008/09 (42%) and 2009/10 (41%).

Within the component districts of the GNDP area Broadland consistently performs well compared to both Norwich and South Norfolk. South Norfolk typically has the smallest proportion of waste that is reused, recycled and composted but has observed the biggest improvement over the past four years therefore narrowing the inequality between the three districts over time for this indicator.

Although a year-on-year increase has not been observed, as the target requires, there has been a clear improvement in the past four years with respect to proportion of household waste which is reused, recycled or composted.

[7] Broadland data includes only household waste that is recycled and composted

Fig. 6 – percentage of household waste that is reused, recycled and composted



Summary

Total CO^2 emissions have reduced significantly and more waste is now being reused, recycled and composted than it was in 2007/08. It is likely that over time it will become easier to measure indicators relating to renewable energy generation as the 'green agenda' continues to be more widely recognised.

Indicator	Achieving target?
Total CO^2 emissions per capita	YES
Renewable energy capacity permitted by type	Incomplete time series data
Decentralised and renewable or low carbon energy sources installed in major developments	Incomplete time series data
Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality	Improvement
All new housing schemes to reach Code for Sustainable Homes level 4 for water on adoption and housing schemes of a minimum of 500 dwellings to reach level 6 for water by 2015	New requirement, no data
Percentage of household waste that is reused, recycled and composted	Improvement

Spatial Planning Objective 2: To allocate enough land for housing, and affordable housing, in the most sustainable settlements

The type, size and tenure, including affordable housing, will meet the needs identified by the Greater Norwich Sub Regional Housing Assessments. Most new homes will be built in the Norwich Policy Area (around 33,000 out of 36,820 between 2008 and 2026). Smaller sustainable settlements will accommodate smaller-scale growth. People will have alternatives to using cars and new housing, employment and services will be planned so they are grouped together wherever possible. The settlement hierarchy defines the towns and villages with a good range of jobs, services and facilities. Appropriate densities will make sure land is used efficiently and community needs will be met.

Table 7 – Objective 2 indicators

Indicator	**Target**		**2007/08**	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2010/11 actual**
Net housing completions[8]	**NPA – 1,825 per annum** **GNDP area – 2,097 pa** Broadland NPA – 617 pa Broadland RPA – 111 pa Norwich – 477 pa South Norfolk NPA – 731 South Norfolk RPA – 162	**NPA** **GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	**2,060** **2,532** NPA 108 RPA 160 1,040 NPA 912 RPA 312	**1,193** **1,736** NPA 104 RPA 198 527 NPA 562 RPA 345	**923** **1,237** NPA 84 RPA 109 399 NPA 440 RPA 205	**910** **1,168** NPA 81 RPA 69 377 NPA 452 RPA 189
Affordable housing completions	33% of all developments on new allocations or above qualifying threshold where permission is first granted after adoption of strategy	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	**532** **22%** 39 16% 291 28% 202 17%	**684** **34%** 83 27% 235 45% 366 40%	**322** **26%** 55 27% 92 23% 175 27%	**243** **21%** 31 19% 112 30% 100 16%

[8] Monitoring framework – housing supply rather than net housing completions. Details on housing supply will be included in the supporting housing supply paper.

Indicator	**Target**		**2007/08**	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2010/11 actual**
New house completions by bedroom number, based on the proportions set out in the most recent Sub-regional Housing Market Assessment	Figures within 10% tolerance: 1 bedroom – 17% 2 bedrooms – 29% 3 bedrooms – 35% 4+ bedrooms – 19%		See Table 8			
Housing to meet the needs of older people, defined as a key group in the housing market assessment. Assessed by satisfaction of people over 65 with both home and neighbourhood[9]	Increasing satisfaction recorded at successive biennial surveys	Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	No data No data No data	No data 84% 90%	No data No data No data	No data No data No data
Provision of Gypsy and Traveller pitches to meet the RSS review requirements	**GNDP area – 58 (06 – 11)** Broadland – 15 (06 – 11) Norwich – 15 (06 -11) South Norfolk – 28 (06 – 11) Future provision to be determined by local research[10]	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	**2** 0 0 2	**4** 2 0 2	**19** 8 0 11	**7** 0 0 7[11]
The proportion of households without a car in rural areas able to access a market town or key service centre at least twice a week by public transport in 30 minutes[12]	Increase	**NORFOLK**	**76.55%**	**78.8%**	**79%**	**80.9%**

[9] Survey data collected biennially – no ongoing data source
[10] Monitoring Framework – target relates to East of England Plan for future provision. As the Government has signalled its intention to revoke the Regional Spatial Strategies this target has been altered to allow for additional local research to feed into targets post 2011.
[11] Permissions granted
[12] Monitoring framework – NI 175. Indicator altered to align with the Norfolk's second Local Transport Plan

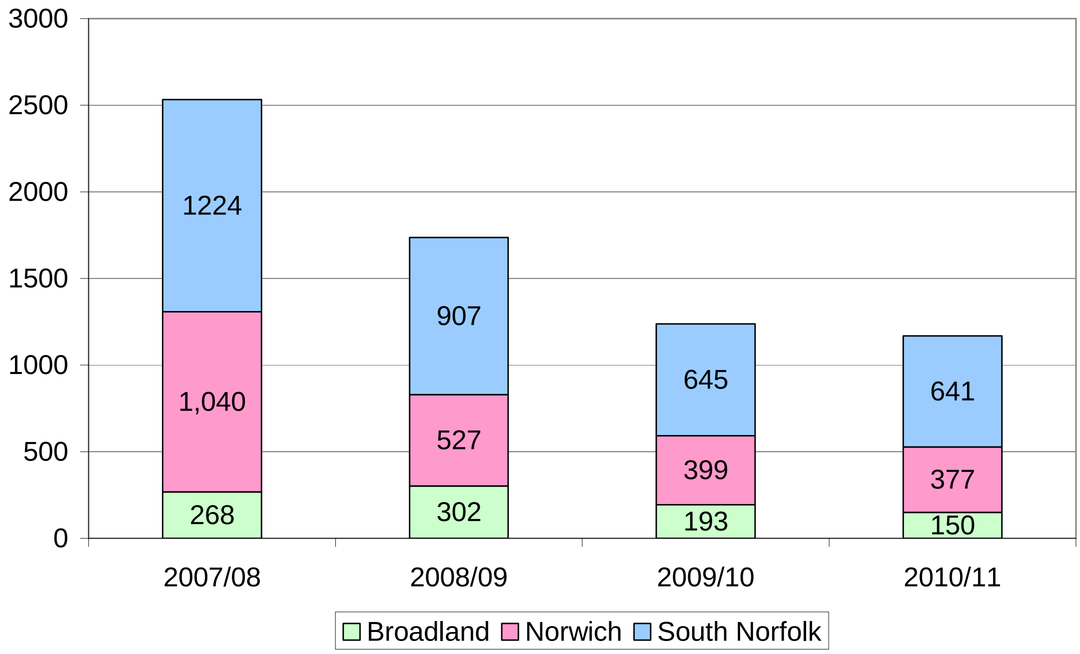
Indicator	**Target**		**2007/08**	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2010/11 actual**
Accessibility to market towns and key centres of employment during the morning peak (0700-1000), returning in the afternoon peak (1600-1900)[13]	Increase	**GNDP area**	**No data**	**No data**	**No data**	**97%[14]**
Percentage of completions scoring at least 14 out of 20 (silver standard) in Building for Life (BfL) criteria	Year on year increase in proportion achieving at least 14 out of 20 in BfL	Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	0% No data 35%	0% 57% 28%	0% 90% No data	0% No data No data

[13] New indicator – added to align with Connecting Norfolk – Norfolk's third Local Transport Plan
[14] September 2011

Net housing completions

In the GNDP area as a whole the annual target for housing completions has not been achieved since the base date of the JCS (April 2008). In 2008/09 completions were 17% below target, in 2009/10 completions were 41% below target and in 2010/11 completions were 44% below target. This is perhaps not unexpected given the difficulty the housing market has faced as a result of the global financial crisis. However, it does mean that over the remainder of the plan period annual housing completions will have to increase in order to meet the overall JCS target of 37,500 new homes.

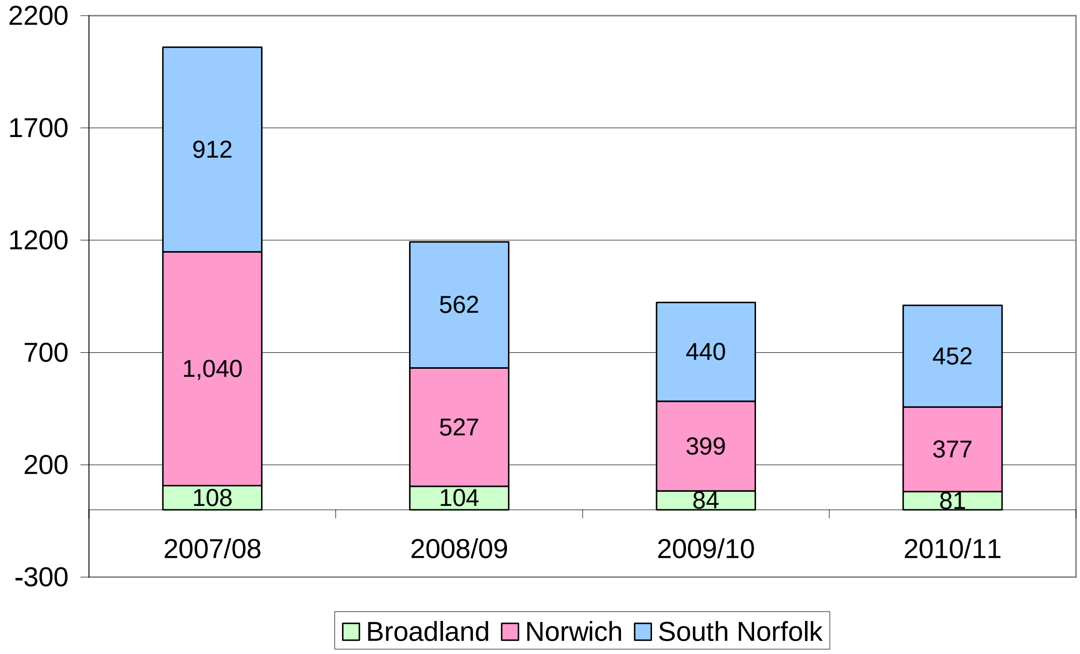
Fig. 7 – net housing completions in the GNDP area



Completions in the Norwich Policy Area have followed a similar pattern to those in the GNDP area as a whole. The annual target (1,825) has not been achieved since the April 2008 base date of the JCS. Since then completions have fallen considerably below target (2008/09: -35%, 2009/10: -49%, 2010/11: -50%).

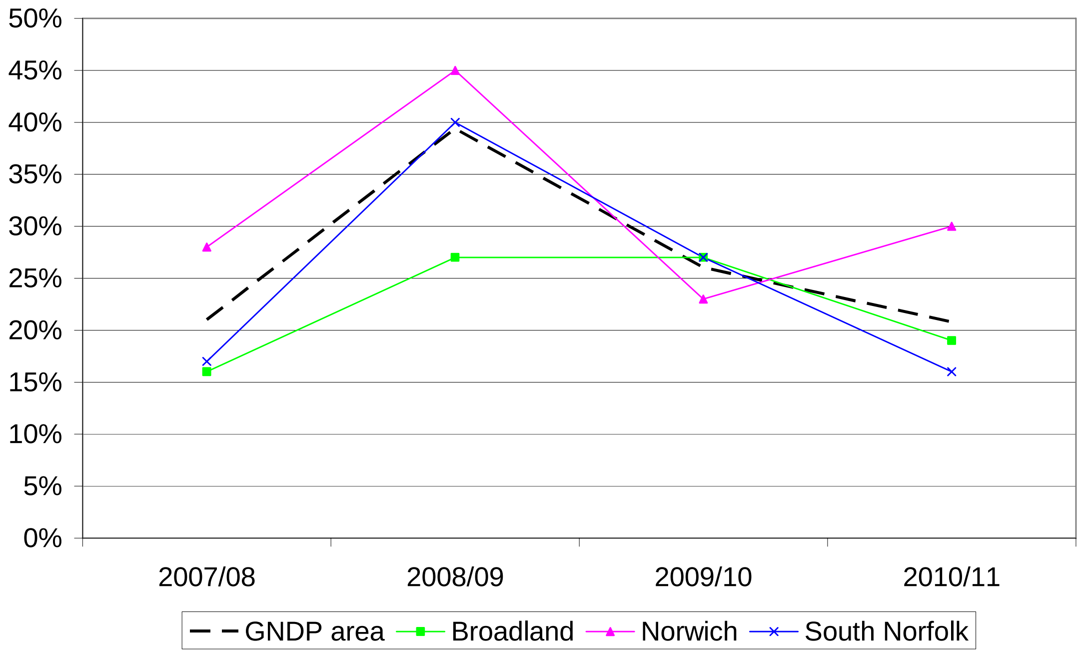
The JCS has apportioned these targets across the component districts: Broadland has a new housing commitment of 728 per annum (617 in the NPA and 111 in the RPA), Norwich has a commitment of 477 per annum and South Norfolk has a commitment of 893 per annum (731 in the NPA and 162 in the RPA). Over the period since April 2008 Norwich and South Norfolk has achieved their district-wide target in one year (2008/09) with Broadland not yet achieving it 728 per annum target. In terms of the NPA, Broadland and South Norfolk are yet to achieve their pro-rata annual target. In terms of the RPA South Norfolk has consistently achieved its target while Broadland achieved its target of 111 new completions in 2008/09.

Fig. 8 – net housing completions in the NPA



Affordable housing completions

Fig. 9 – Affordable housing completions as a proportion of all housing



Affordable housing completions in Greater Norwich have totalled 1,781 or 27% in the last four years. In 2010/11 totals were 243 or 21%. Within the component districts, 33% has never been achieved with the exception of Norwich and South Norfolk in 2008/09 when affordable completions totalled 45% and 40% respectively.

Only in 2008/09 did affordable housing completions equal above the 33% target in the Greater Norwich area, fuelled by a large proportion of completions in Norwich and South Norfolk. Indeed proportions have fallen since 2008/09 so this indicator shows targets are not being met.

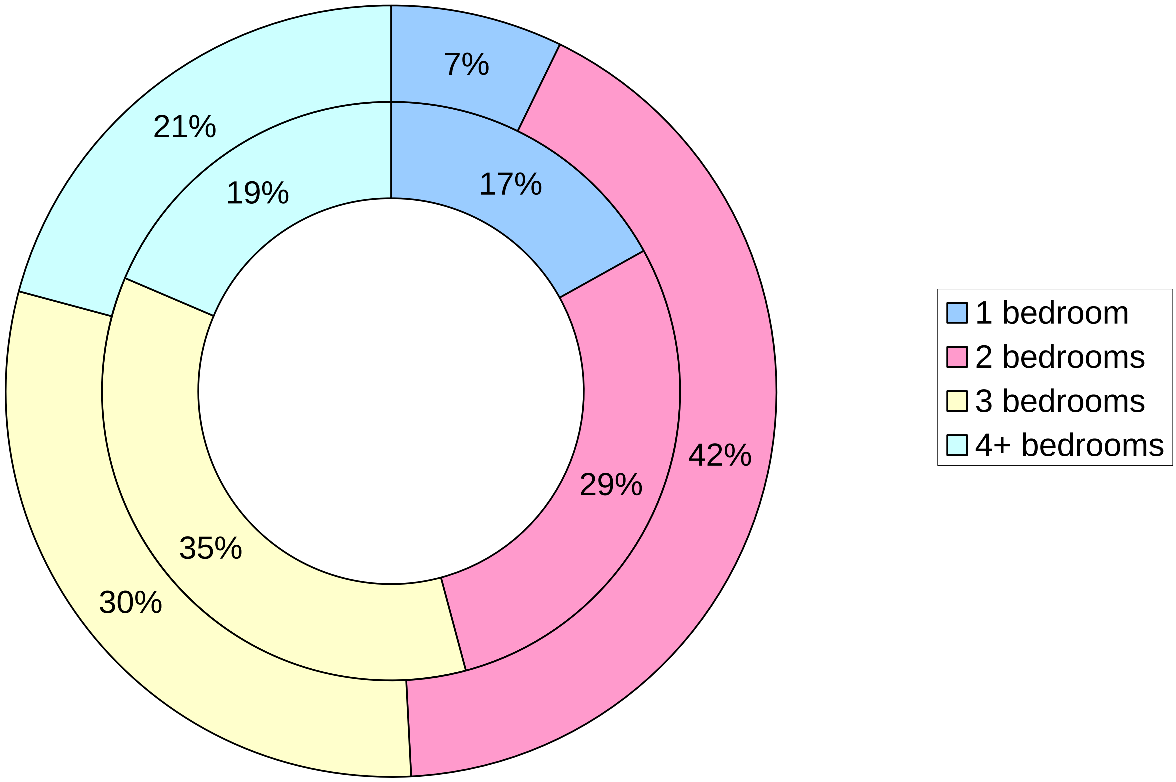
House completions by bedroom number, based on the proportions set out in the most recent Sub-regional Housing Market Assessment

Although complete data is only available for the last two years, completions by bedroom information shows that there has been an oversupply of two bedroom properties and a undersupply for one and three bedroom properties. It is difficult to say whether or not over a five year period the proportion of dwellings provided will meet the need identified in the Greater Norwich Housing Market Assessment but between 2009 and 2011 the 10% tolerance target has not been achieved because the proportion of two bedroom dwellings provided was 42% compared with a needs assessment requirement of only 29%.

Table 8 – New house completions by bedroom number

	2007/08	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2010/11**
GNDP area	**No data**	**No data**	**1 bed – 52 2 bed – 447 3 bed – 299 4 bed – 240**	**1 bed – 100 2 bed – 445 3 bed – 335 4 bed – 201**
Broadland	No data	No data	1 bed – 6 2 bed – 45 3 bed – 76 4 bed – 79	1 bed – 15 2 bed – 51 3 bed – 46 4 bed – 34
Norwich	No data	No data	1 bed – 39 2 bed – 266 3 bed – 24 4 bed – 16	1 bed – 66 2 bed – 249 3 bed – 52 4 bed – 10
South Norfolk	No data	1 bed – 57 2 bed – 221 3 bed – 420 4 bed – 209	1 bed – 7 2 bed – 136 3 bed – 199 4 bed – 145	1 bed – 19 2 bed – 145 3 bed – 237 4 bed – 157

Fig. 10 – New housing completions by bedroom number inner wheel - identified proportion by Housing Market Assessment; outer wheel – 2009 – 2011 data



Housing to meet the needs of older people, defined as a key group in the housing market assessment. Assessed by satisfaction of people over 65 with both home and neighbourhood

This dataset is no longer available

Provision of Gypsy and Traveller pitches

If 58 gypsy and travellers pitches are required over the period 2006-2011 a pro-rata requirement for the period 2007-2011 would be 46 pitches. Over this period only 32 pitches have been provided so it cannot be shown that overall this indicator is achieving target.

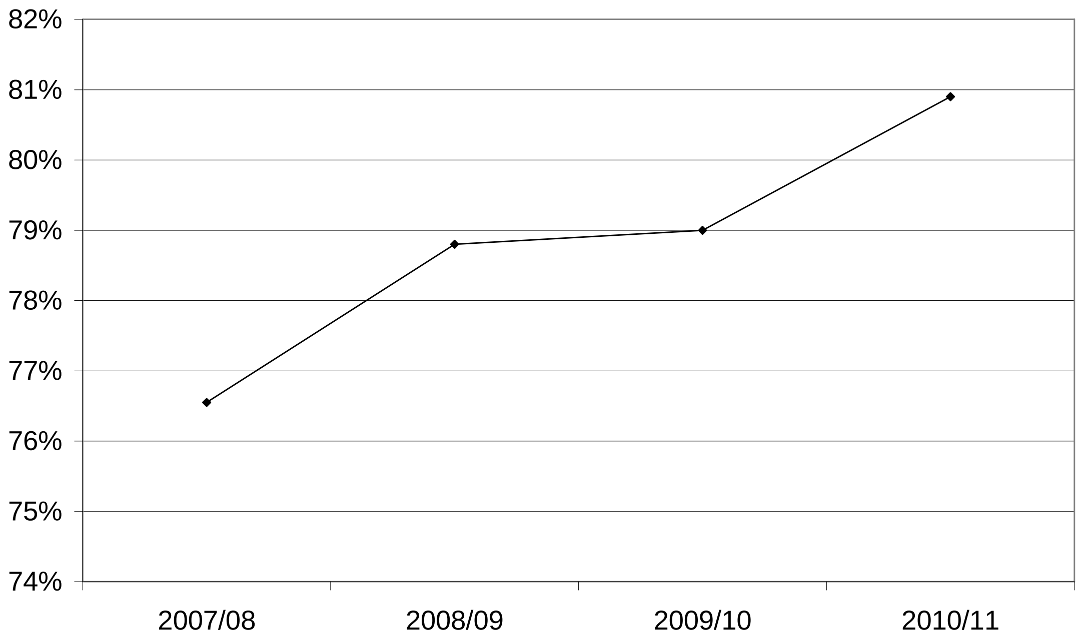
Pro-rata equivalent targets for Broadland and Norwich would require the provision of 12 gypsy and traveller pitches (2007-11) and South Norfolk would require 22 over the same period. Broadland has only achieved 10 gypsy and traveller pitches over this period while Norwich has not delivered any. South Norfolk has achieved 22 gypsy and traveller pitches in the period, meaning the district has provided their share of pitches over the period.

The proportion of households (in Norfolk) without a car in rural areas able to access a market town or key service centre at least twice a week by public transport in 30 minutes

The proportion of households without a car, in Norfolk, who are currently able to access services by public transport at least twice a week is 80.9%.

Although this dataset is not specifically related to the Greater Norwich area, the proportion of households without a car in rural areas able to access services in Norfolk as a whole has increased year-on-year since April 2008. Therefore it is a reasonable assumption to say that the Greater Norwich area has seen a similar proportional increase in the same period.

Fig. 11 - The proportion of households (in Norfolk) without a car in rural areas able to access a market town or key service centre at least twice a week by public transport in 30 minutes



In future, this indicator will be replaced by a new LTP3 indicator - accessibility to market towns and key centres of employment during the morning peak (0700-1000), returning in the afternoon peak (1600-1900). Current data sets this proportion at 83.0%.

Accessibility to market towns and key centres of employment during the morning peak (0700-1000), returning in the afternoon peak (1600-1900)

No trend data available as new LTP3 indicator

Percentage of completions scoring good or very good in Building for Life criteria

Incomplete time series information makes it difficult to determine whether or not this indicator has been achieving it target.

Figures in Broadland have been 0% throughout the period. In many cases, development proposals lacked sufficient evidence to enable full assessment against the Building for Life criteria, therefore limiting the ability for the scheme to achieve this standard. It is possible that if sufficient data was available that some schemes may have achieved a 'good' or 'very good' standard.

Summary

In terms of this objective many of the indicators are not currently being achieved. However, the global financial crisis and the slowdown in the construction sector are having a significant impact on housing completions and viability of affordable housing. Data on housing completions by bedroom number indicates that an over provision of two bedroom properties at the expense of both one and three bedroom properties. The provision of gypsy and traveller pitches has not been achieved across the GNDP area as a whole but provision across the component districts has varied. In terms of access to services, more people are able to access key services by public transport than at the start of the plan period.

Indicator	Achieving target?
Housing supply	**NO**
Affordable housing completions	**NO**
House completions by bedroom number	**NO**
Housing to meet the needs of older people	**No time series data**
Provision of Gypsy and Traveller pitches	**Broadland and Norwich – NO** **South Norfolk – YES**
The proportion of households (in Norfolk) without a car in rural areas able to access a market town or key service centre at least twice a week by public transport in 30 minutes	**YES**
Accessibility to market towns and key centres of employment during the morning peak (0700-1000), returning in the afternoon peak (1600-1900)	**No time series data**
Percentage of completions scoring good or very good in Building for Life criteria	**Incomplete time series data**

Spatial Planning Objective 3: To promote economic growth and diversity and provide a wide range of jobs

Existing employment sites will be safeguarded and enough land for employment development will be allocated to meet the needs of inward investment, new businesses and existing businesses wishing to expand or relocate. Norwich city centre will continue to exert a powerful economic influence over the wider area. Its growth will be further encouraged, so that the centre remains one of the best in the country for retail and employment. Within the Norwich Policy Area, Thorpe St Andrew, Longwater, Norwich Research Park, Norwich Airport, Rackheath, Hethel and Wymondham will also be the focus of further jobs growth. Supporting economic growth in the market towns and revitalising the rural economy are also priorities. Mixed-use development, live/ work units and diversification schemes will be encouraged to reduce the need for local people to commute long distances to work. As the employment needs of the area are so diverse it is essential to provide jobs for all people in the community.

Table 9 – Objective 3 indicators

Indicator	**Target**		**2007/08**	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2010/11 actual**
Amount of floorspace[15] developed by employment type	B1 – 118 hectares/295,000sqm[16] B2/8 – 111 hectares 2007 – 2026	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	See Table 10			
Office space 07-26: 100,000 sqm Norwich City Centre 100,000 sqm NRP 50,000 sqm BBP 50,000 sqm elsewhere		Norwich NRP BBP Elsewhere	6,276 m^2	13,205m^2	657 m^2	2,404 m^2
Annual count of employee jobs by BRES across Plan area[17,18]	1,750 per annum increase	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	**181,100** 42,600 95,000 43,500	**174,200** 40,800 90,700 42,700	**173,200** 44,800 86,200 42,200	**168,100** 44,100 80,400 43,600

[15] Monitoring framework – land rather than floorspace. Indicator altered to align with more accurate monitoring procedure. Greater Norwich Employment Growth and Employment Sites and Premises Study 2008 used to convert between land and floorspace
[16] Calculated using figures from the Greater Norwich Employment Growth and Employment Sites and Premises Study 2008
[17] Monitoring framework – ABI rather than BRES. Altered as ABI has been discontinued as a data source. 2007/08 and 2008/09 data from ABI

Indicator	Target		2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 actual
Employment rate of working age population[19]	To be determined	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	**76.0%** 78.2% 71.5% 79.2%	**73.3%** 78.9% 68.9% 73.6%	**73.6%** 76.1% 72.3% 72.9%	**73.5%** 76.6% 70.4% 74.6%
Number in employment in rural area[19]	To be determined	**GNDP area**	**No data[20]**	**51,235**	**50,822**	**No data**
New business registration rate per 10,000 population 16+[21]	09/10 46.0 per 10,000 population 16+ 10/11 48.3 per 10,000 population 16+	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	**50.8** 47.2 50.4 55.1	**41.4** 38.6 42.9 42.4	**41.8** 40.7 39.3 45.9	Data not yet available
New business registration rate as a percentage of business stock[19]	To be determined	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	**11.2%** 10.5% 12.3% 10.7%	**9.2%** 8.6% 10.8% 8.3%	**9.4%** 8.9% 10.2% 9.0%	Data not yet available
Percentage of workforce employed in higher occupations (managers and senior officials, professional occupations and associate professional and technical occupations)	Annual increase of 1%	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	**43%** 40% 43% 46%	**46%** 44% 51% 42%	**46%** 43% 47% 47%	**42%** 41% 41% 43%
National retail ranking for Norwich	Maintain top 10 ranking	**Norwich**	13th	11th	10th	10th

18 Data gathered in September
19 New indicator – added to align with Greater Norwich Economic Strategy
20 No data due to change from Annual Business Inquiry to Business Register and Employment Survey
21 Calendar year data

Indicator	Target		2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 actual
Net change in retail floorspace in city centre	Increase by 20,000 sqm of comparison goods floorspace in City Centre 2007-2016 (split into 5 year tranches)	**Norwich**	**-**	**-68sqm**	**-547sqm**	**-1,055sqm**
Percentage of completed town centre uses in identified centres and strategic growth locations	Increase	Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	 No data A1=48% A2=100% B1a=0% D2=0%	 No data A1=73% A2=0% B1a=0% D2=0%	 No data A1=29% A2=100% B1a=11% D2=64%	 No data A1 = 96% A2 = 100% B1a = 84% D2 = 0%

Amount of land developed by employment type

The amount of new floorspace developed for employment has fluctuated somewhat from year to year. In 2007/08 20 hectares of employment land was developed, in 2008/09 this had reduced to 10.8 hectares and by 2009/10 it had reduced to 9.6 hectares, less than half of the 2007/08 figure. By 2010/11 the amount of land developed for employment had risen to 16.2 hectares.

A pro-rata annual target of 6.6 hectares for B1 uses is required in order to meet the overall plan period target of 118 hectares. This result has been achieved on average since the beginning of the plan period.

A pro-rata annual target of 6.2 hectares for B2/8 uses is required in order to meet the overall plan period target of 111 hectares. This result has not been achieved on average since the beginning of the plan period.

Table 10 – Gross floorspace developed for employment					
		2007/08	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2010/11**
GNDP area (floorspace)	**B1** **B2** **B8**	**29,026 sqm** **6,815 sqm** **10,050 sqm**	**19,244 sqm** **5,589 sqm** **2,525 sqm**	**5,414 sqm** **2,072 sqm** **10,325 sqm**	**30,294sqm** **2,056 sqm** **5,357 sqm**
GNDP area (hectares)[22]	**B1** **B2** **B8** **B2/B8**	**11.6 ha** **1.7 ha** **6.7 ha** **8.4 ha**	**7.7 ha** **1.4 ha** **1.7 ha** **3.1 ha**	**2.2 ha** **0.5 ha** **6.9 ha** **7.4 ha**	**12.1 ha** **0.5 ha** **3.6 ha** **4.1 ha**
Broadland	B1 B2 B8	8,750 sqm 300 sqm 850 sqm	4,857 sqm 1,613 sqm 1,593 sqm	1,348 sqm 0 sqm 892 sqm	23,161 sqm 408 sqm 4,553 sqm
Norwich	B1 B2 B8	6,276 sqm 4,645 sqm 1,100 sqm	13,205 sqm 1,696 sqm 932 sqm	657 sqm 0 sqm 0 sqm	2,404 sqm 0 sqm 0 sqm
South Norfolk	B1 B2 B8	14,000 sqm 1,870 sqm 8,100 sqm	1,182 sqm 2,586 sqm 0 sqm	3,409 sqm 2,072 sqm 9,433 sqm	4,729 sqm 1,648 sqm 804 sqm

Fig. 12 – Gross floorspace (sqm) developed for employment by type

Over the period since April 2008 Broadland has delivered 53% of all new office floorspace, Norwich has delivered 30% and South Norfolk has delivered 17%. Over the same period Broadland has delivered 32% of all new B2/B8 employment floorspace, Norwich 9% and South Norfolk 59%.

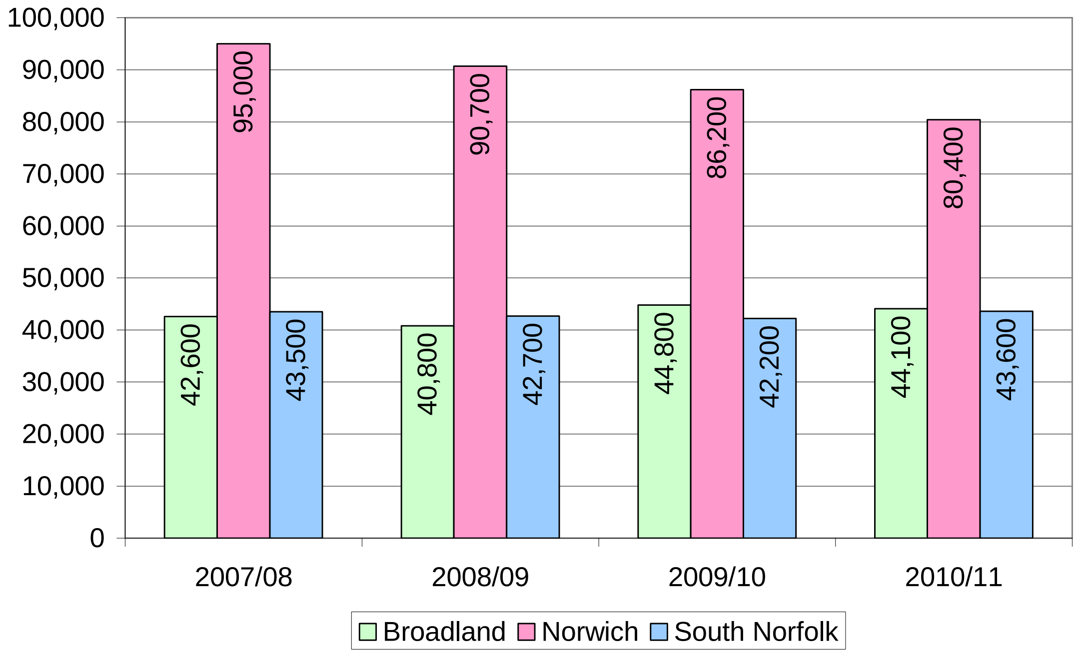
[22] Calculated using figures from the Greater Norwich Employment Growth and Employment Sites and Premises Study 2008

Annual count of employee jobs[23,24]

Total employee jobs have declined year-on-year in the Greater Norwich area. This has been fuelled by a year-on-year drop in Norwich. Indeed over the period neither Broadland nor South Norfolk have observed a fall in employee jobs with Broadland actually observing a rise over the period as a whole. Between 2007/08 and 2008/09 total employee jobs fell by 4%, between 2008/09 and 2009/10 total employee jobs fell by 1% and between 2009/10 and 2010/11 total employee jobs fell by a further 3%. Within the three component districts growth was only observed between 2008 and 2009 in Broadland and 2009 and 2010 in South Norfolk.

The JCS requires a pro-rata jobs growth of 1,750 per year. This is not currently being achieved. This is likely to be symptomatic of the global financial crisis and as such is not unexpected. However, it must be noted that this dataset is not considered to be particularly accurate at monitoring jobs from one year to the next due to various discontinuities so this must be taken into account in any future monitoring reports.

Fig. 13 - Annual count of employee jobs



Employment rate of working age population

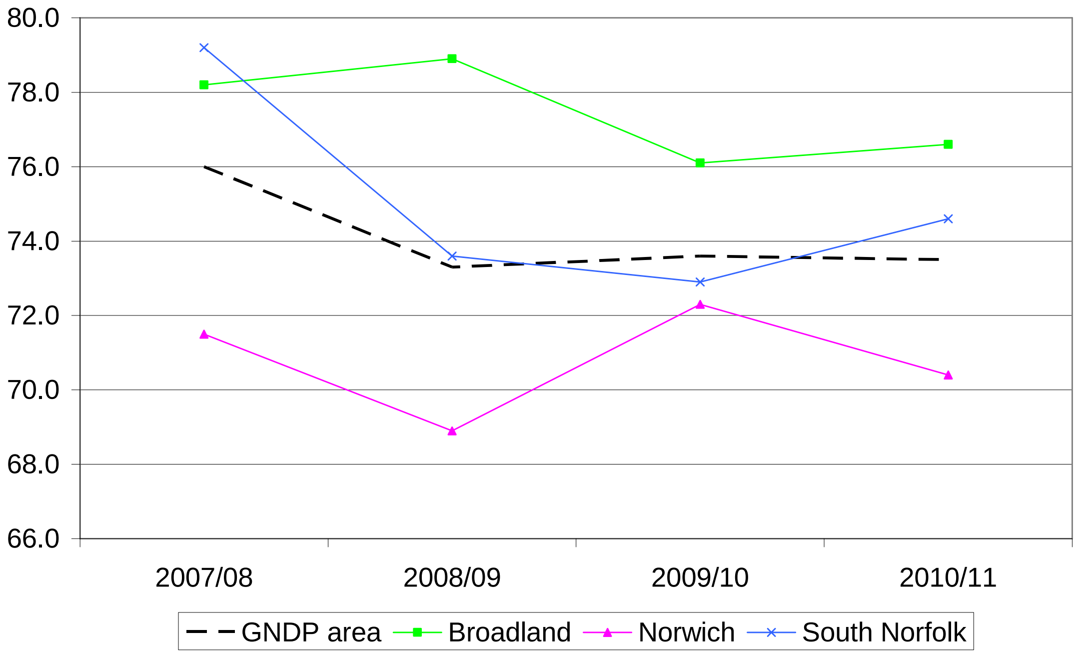
In the GNDP area as a whole employment rates dropped from 76.0% in 2007/08 to 73.3% in 2008/09 and have remained broadly static since. Broadland typically has the highest rates of employment within the component districts while Norwich consistently has the lowest. South Norfolk has seen the biggest drop in employment rates since 2007/08 while rates in Norwich

23 Data gathered in September
24 2007/08 and 2008/09 data from Annual Business Inquiry

have remained relatively steady. Thus the gap between the three districts has narrowed over time.
This indicator produces slightly different results from that of the previous one. This is because data for this indicator is collected on residence base whereas the previous indicator is collected on a workplace base. The fact that total employee jobs have reduced in Norwich in the past four years yet employment rates have stayed broadly constant is possibly related to commuting influences. For example jobs lost in Norwich may belong to people living in either Broadland or South Norfolk therefore employment rates fall there rather than in Norwich itself.

There is no immediately available target for this indicator as this has been included for consistency with the Greater Norwich Economic Strategy monitoring.

Fig. 14 - Employment rate of working age population



Number in employment in rural area

The number of people in employment in the rural areas of the GNDP area fell slightly, by 0.8%, between 2009/10 and 2010/11.

There is no immediately available target for this indicator as this has been included for consistency with the Greater Norwich Economic Strategy monitoring.

New business registration rates – by 10,000 population 16+ and as a proportion of business stock

New business registration rates by 10,000 population 16 + fell in the Greater Norwich area and each of its component districts between 2007 and 2008. In

2009 rates had improved marginally in both Broadland and South Norfolk but had fallen again in Norwich resulting in an overall stable result across the Greater Norwich area as a whole.

The target for the Greater Norwich area for 2009/10 was 46.0 per 10,000 16+ population. As the actual rate was only 41.8 per 10,000 16+ population, this indicator is not currently meeting its target.

Fig. 15 - New business registration rate

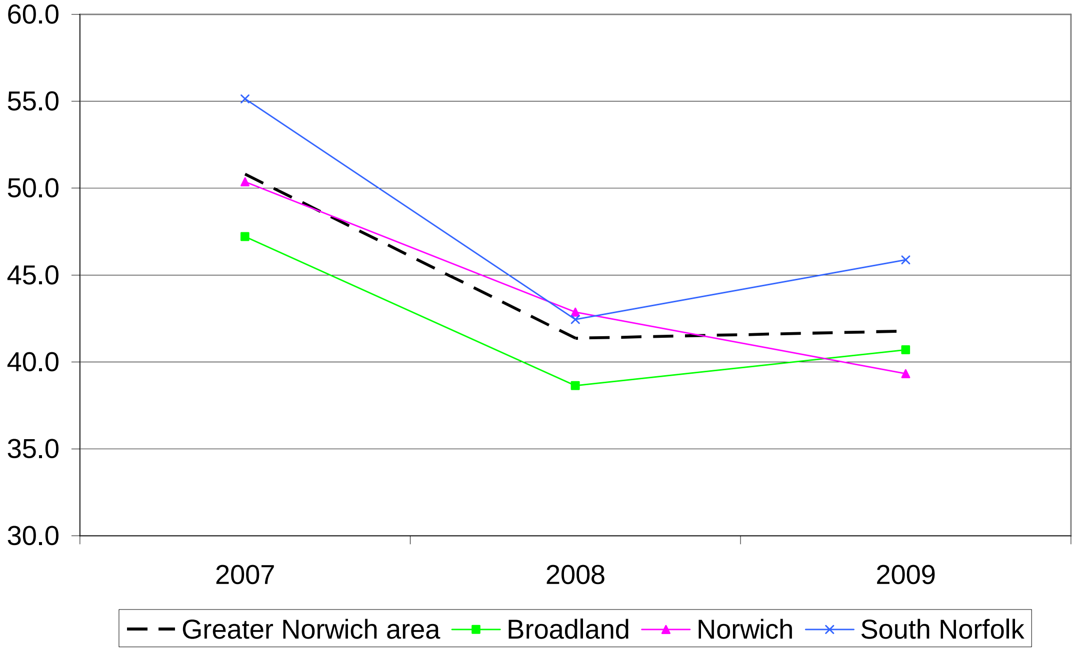
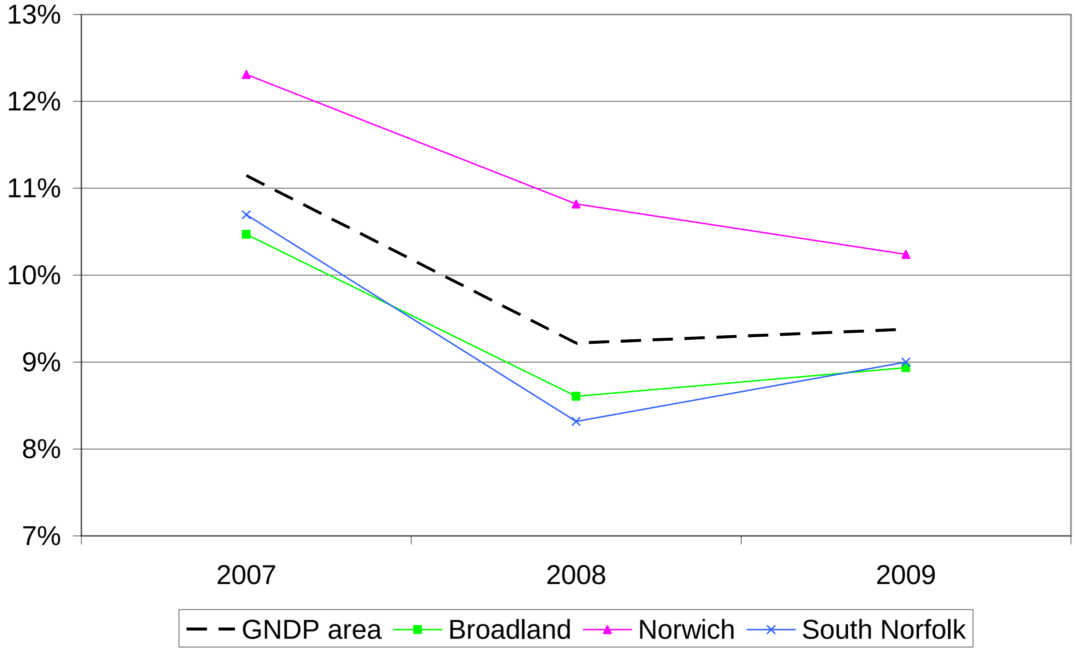


Fig. 16 - New business registration rate as a percentage of business stock



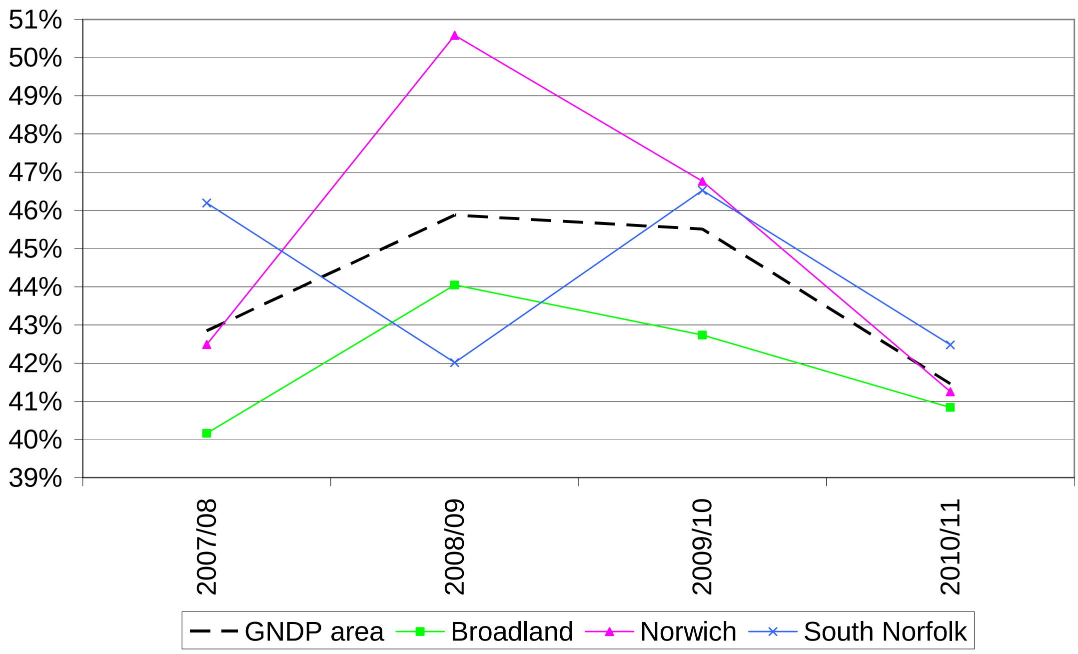
New business registration rates as a proportion of total businesses also fell in the Greater Norwich area and each of its component districts between 2007 and 2008. In 2009 rates had improved marginally in both Broadland and South Norfolk but had fallen again in Norwich resulting in an overall stable result across the Greater Norwich area as a whole.

There is no immediately available target for this indicator as this has been included for consistency with the Greater Norwich Economic Strategy monitoring.

Percentage of workforce employed in higher occupations (managers and senior officials, professional occupations and associate professional and technical occupations)

In 2007/08 43% of the GNDP area's workforce was employed in higher occupations. By 2008/09 this had risen to 46%, but by 2010/11 it had fallen to only 42%. Within the component districts of the GNDP area results have fluctuated substantially over the last four years. This fluctuation is likely to be due to, in a large part, the fact that results are based on sample surveys. However, the combined result at the GNDP area level shows that the drop between 2009/10 and 2010/11 is outside the limits of the dataset's confidence intervals and therefore likely to be a more accurate reflection of recent trends.

Fig. 17 - Percentage of workforce employed in higher occupations (managers and senior officials, professional occupations and associate professional and technical occupations)



The target for this indicator is a 1% annual increase in the proportion of workforce employed in higher occupations. Although there was a 3% rise between 2007/08 and 2008/09, results from 2010/11 show that most current proportions are lower than at any time in the last four years so this indicator is below its target.

National retail ranking for Norwich

Norwich has improved its national retail ranking from 13th in 2007/08 to 10th in 2010/11 therefore it is successfully reaching its target of being in the top ten centres nationally.

Net change in retail floorspace in city centre

There has been a small year-on-year net loss of retail floorspace in the city centre over the last three years, amounting to a decrease of 0.7% of total floorspace. Given that the target is to deliver 20,000 sqm of new comparison goods floorspace in the ten year period 2007-2016 this indicator is not achieving its target. However, since these figures cover the period of recent economic recession, retailing in the city has been remarkably resilient to national trends for high retail closures. To a minor extent, the fall also reflects the new more flexible JCS approach to promote the early evening economy and make the city centre more vibrant at all times, by allowing some conversions of retail to restaurant and café/bars. Recent substantial retail developments, such as increased floorspace at Marks and Spencer and re-opening of large stores in St. Stephens and Riverside, are likely result in a positive trend in forthcoming retail surveys.

Percentage of completed town centre uses in identified centres and strategic growth locations

Incomplete data

Summary

This objective focuses on promoting economic growth. Given the global financial crisis it is not perhaps unexpected that overall this objective is not being met. However, targets for new office development have been met and despite difficult financial times Norwich has improved its national retail ranking. This suggests that Norwich as a centre has faired relatively well compared to other places across the country.

Indicator	**Achieving target?**
Amount of land developed by employment type	**B1 – YES** **B2/8 – NO**
Annual count of employee jobs	**NO**
Employment rate of working age population	**To de determined**
Number in employment in rural area	**To be determined**
New business registration rate	**NO**
New business registration rate as a percentage of business stock	**To be determined**
Percentage of workforce employed in higher occupations	**NO**
National retail ranking for Norwich	**YES**
Net change in retail floorspace in city centre	**NO**
Percentage of completed town centre uses in identified centres and strategic growth locations	

Spatial Planning Objective 4: To promote regeneration and reduce deprivation

There are significant concentrations of deprivation in Norwich, as well as equally serious pockets of deprivation in surrounding towns, villages and rural areas. Growth will be used to bring benefits to local people, especially those in deprived communities, to regenerate communities, local economies, under-used brownfield land and neighbourhoods by creating safe, healthy, prosperous, sustainable and inclusive communities. Development and growth will be used to bring benefits to local people, especially those in deprived communities.

Table 11 – Objective 4 indicators

Indicator	Target		2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 actual
Number of Lower Super Output Areas in national most deprived 20%	Reduction by 50% in plan period (28 out of 242 in 2007)	**GNDP area**	**28**	No data	No data	**23**
		Broadland	0	No data	No data	0
		Norwich	28	No data	No data	23
		South Norfolk	0	No data	No data	0
Percentage of developed land which is vacant for more than 5 years	Year-on-year reduction	Broadland	0.6%	1.0%	1.3%	1.4%
		Norwich	No data			
		South Norfolk	No data	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%

Number of Lower Super Output Areas in national most deprived 20%

The Index of Multiple Deprivation allows each Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) in England to be ranked relative to one another according to their level of deprivation. It must be noted that just because the rank of deprivation has improved it does not mean that deprivation itself has improved in any given area. Indeed it could mean that deprivation and/or the number of people suffering from deprivation has worsened.

Although the Index of Multiple Deprivation is not released annually a relative[25] improvement has been observed between the 2007 and 2010 releases. Across the component districts, all the deprived LSOAs in this regard are in Norwich.

[25] Relative to all other Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in England

As the target is, by 2026 the target is for half as many LSOAs in the national most deprived 20% we would expect to see an average relative reduction of around 3 LSOAs every 4 years. Given that a relative reduction of 5 LSOAs has been observed in three years it is reasonable to say this indicator is currently on track to meet its target.

Percentage of developed land which is vacant for more than 5 years

Data from across the GNDP area as a whole is incomplete. However, over the past few years the percentage of developed land vacant for more than five years has more than doubled in Broadland, but is still only very small at 1.4%. Conversely, in South Norfolk the percentage of developed land which has been vacant for more than five years has reduced slightly. All districts are currently developing their site allocations plans which will actively provide brownfield sites for development.

Summary

In terms of deprivation the GNDP area has now got fewer LSOAs in the national most deprived 20% indicating a relative improvement. In terms of the percentage of developed land which has been vacant for more than five years, Broadland has seen an increase over the last few years while South Norfolk has seen a decrease.

Indicator	**Achieving target?**
Number of Lower Super Output Areas in national most deprived 20%	**YES**
Percentage of developed land which is vacant for more than 5 years	**Broadland – NO** **South Norfolk – YES**

Spatial Planning Objective 5: To allow people to develop their full potential by providing educational facilities to meet the needs of the existing and future populations, while reducing the need to travel

Within Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk there is a need to improve, expand and develop new education provision to serve an increasing population and higher educational aspirations. It is essential to provide an environment and the facilities to improve the skills of the workforce to support the developing economy of the area.

Table 12 – Objective 5 indicators

Indicator	**Target**		**2007/08**	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2010/11 actual**
School leaver qualifications - % of school leavers with 5 or more GCSEs at A* to C grades including Maths and English[26]	Year-on-year increase from 2007 value of 53%	**GNDP area**	**52.93%**	**55.29%**	**59.29%**	No data available
		Broadland	58.93%	62.08%	65.20%	
		Norwich	39.90%	40.24%	44.12%	
		South Norfolk	58.39%	61.59%	63.00%	
16 to 18 year olds who are not in education, employment or training[27]	Year-on-year reduction compared with 2006 value of 6%	**GNDP area**	**5.8%**	**4.6%**	**5.7%**	**5.6%**
		Broadland	3.5%	2.6%	3.6%	6.6%
		Norwich	10.5%	7.6%	9.1%	5.2%
		South Norfolk	3.5%	3.5%	4.4%	5.0%
Proportion of population aged 16-64 qualified to NVQ level 2 or higher[28]	Annual 2% increase	**GNDP area**	**63.8%**	**63.7%**	**69.9%**	**69.4%**
		Broadland	63.0%	66.3%	70.0%	67.3%
		Norwich	64.4%	61.9%	65.0%	66.5%
		South Norfolk	60.6%	62.7%	76.8%	75.3%
Proportion of population aged 16-64 qualified to NVQ level 4 or higher[28]	Annual increase	**GNDP area**	**28.2%**	**26.7%**	**28.5%**	**32.6%**
		Broadland	23.1%	25.4%	24.8%	26.0%
		Norwich	31.6%	28.6%	30.5%	39.1%
		South Norfolk	28.9%	25.4%	29.4%	30.6%

[26] School year data
[27] Calendar year data
[28] Monitoring Framework – age range 19-64 rather than 16-64. Altered as data no longer published for ages 19-59/64.

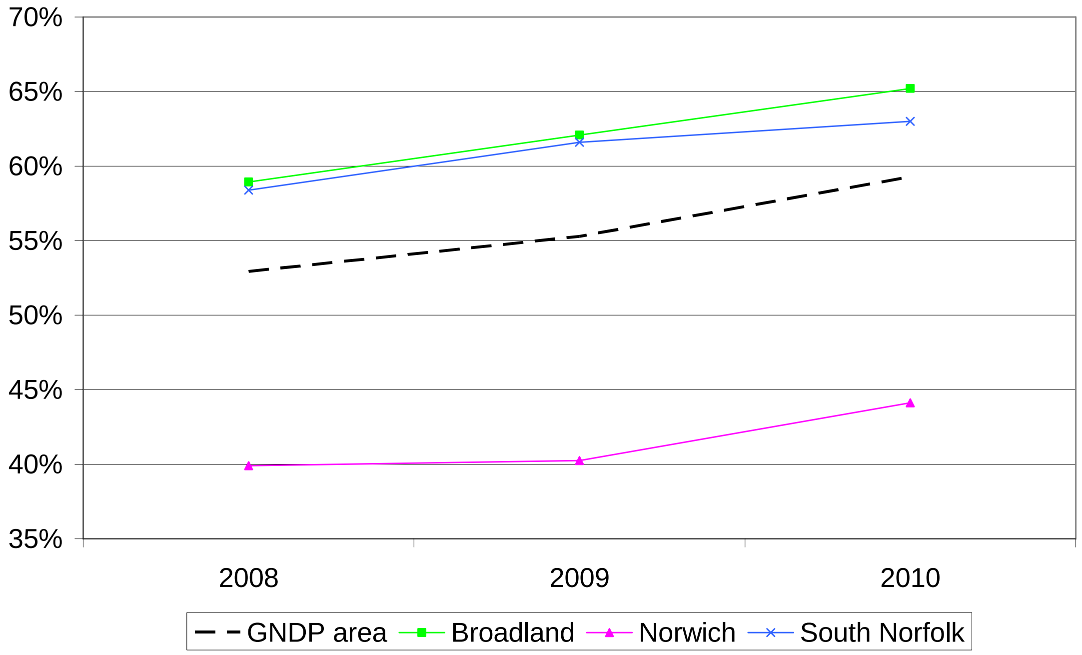
Indicator	Target		2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 actual
Achievement of at least 78 points across the Early Years Foundation Stage, with at least 6 in each of the scales in PSE and CLL[26]	2008/09 – 57.8% 2009/10 – 58.9% 2010/11 – 59.4%	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	**53.00%** 59.18% 47.10% 52.54%	**51.99%** 59.27% 44.68% 52.6%	**53.54%** 60.20% 43.90% 57.3%	No data available

School leaver qualifications - % of school leavers with 5 or more GCSEs at A* to C grades including Maths and English

The proportion of school leavers achieving at least 5 GCSEs grades A* to C including both Maths and English has improved year-on-year in the GNDP area since 2007. In 2007 rates were at 53% but this improved to 59% in 2010. Year-on-year improvements have also been observed in each of the constituent Local Authorities. The greatest improvement over the period was in Broadland, while Norwich had the smallest gain between 2008 and 2010.

In terms of this particular indicator targets are being achieved.

Fig. 18 – School leaver qualifications - % of school leavers with 5 or more GCSEs at A* to C grades including Maths and English

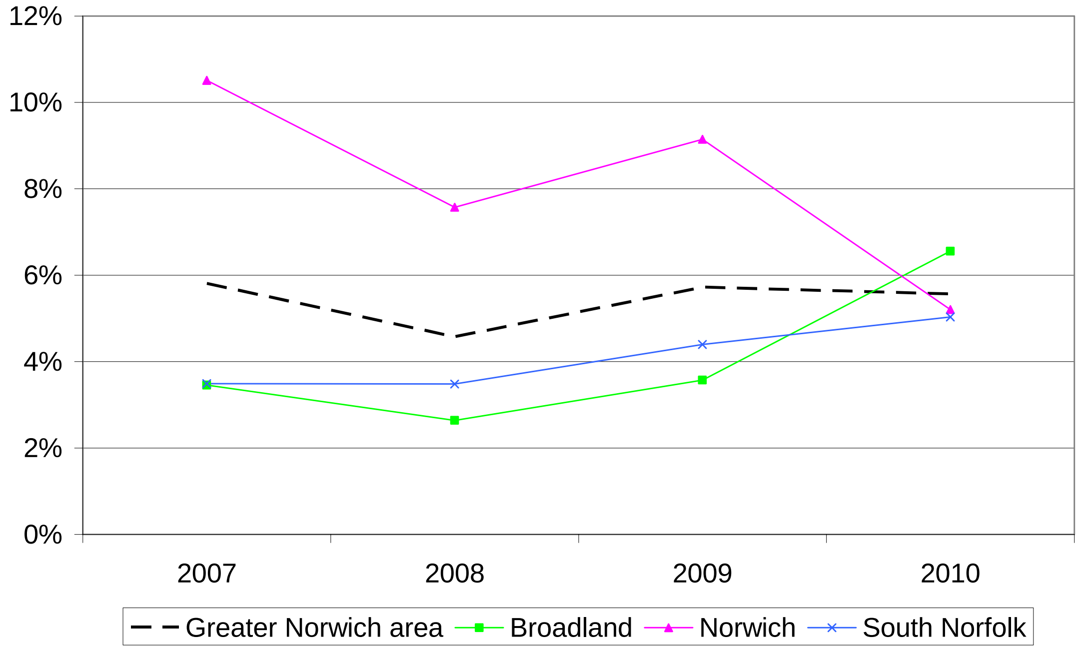


16 to 18 year olds who are not in education, employment or training

The current proportion of 16 to 18 year olds who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) is 5.6% in the Greater Norwich area. This has been a broadly consistent proportion since 2008 with the exception of 2008/09 when levels were only 4.6%. Within the Greater Norwich area trends in both Broadland and South Norfolk have been for this proportion to have increased over time whereas the opposite is true of Norwich.

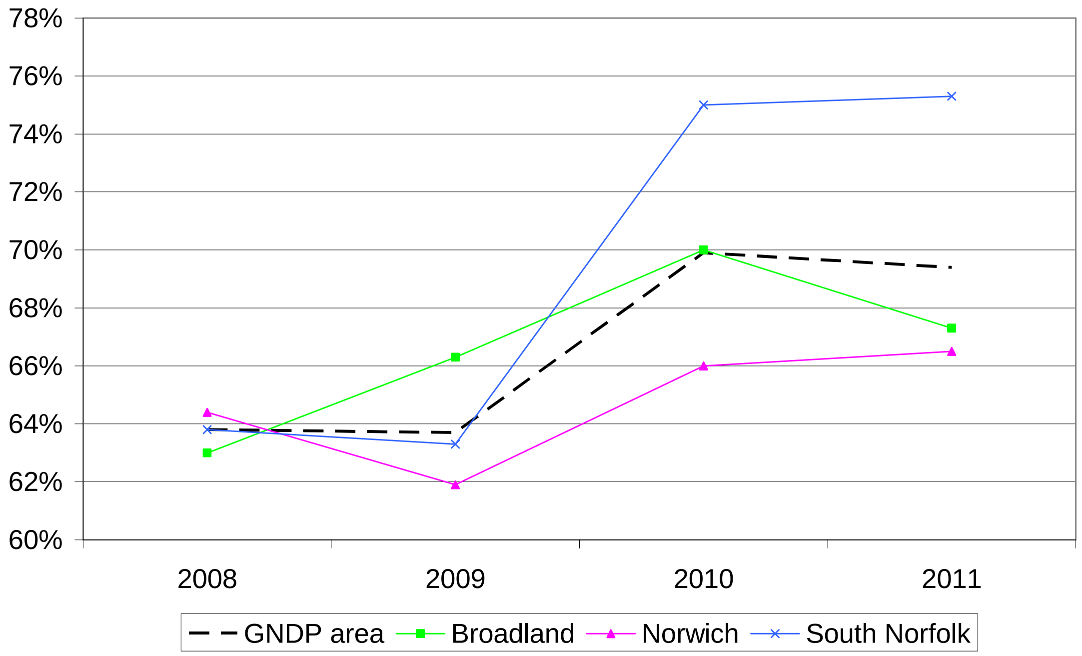
In the Greater Norwich area overall, because rates have not fallen it cannot be shown that the target for this indicator is being achieved nor an improvement made.

Fig. 19 – Proportion of 16 to 18 year olds who are note in education, employment or training



Proportion of population aged 16-64 qualified to NVQ level 2 or higher

Fig. 20 – Proportion of population aged 16-64 qualified to NVQ level 2 or higher



The target for the proportion of the population aged 16-64 qualified to at least NVQ level 2 was set at a 2% annual improvement. This equates to an overall improvement of 6% between 2008 and 2011. In the GNDP area as a whole the proportion of population qualified to at least NVQ level 2 has increased by 5.6% over this period, just short of the 6% target. In the constituent districts, Broadland had an increase of 4.3% over the period; Norwich a rise of 2.1% and South Norfolk a rise of 14.7%.

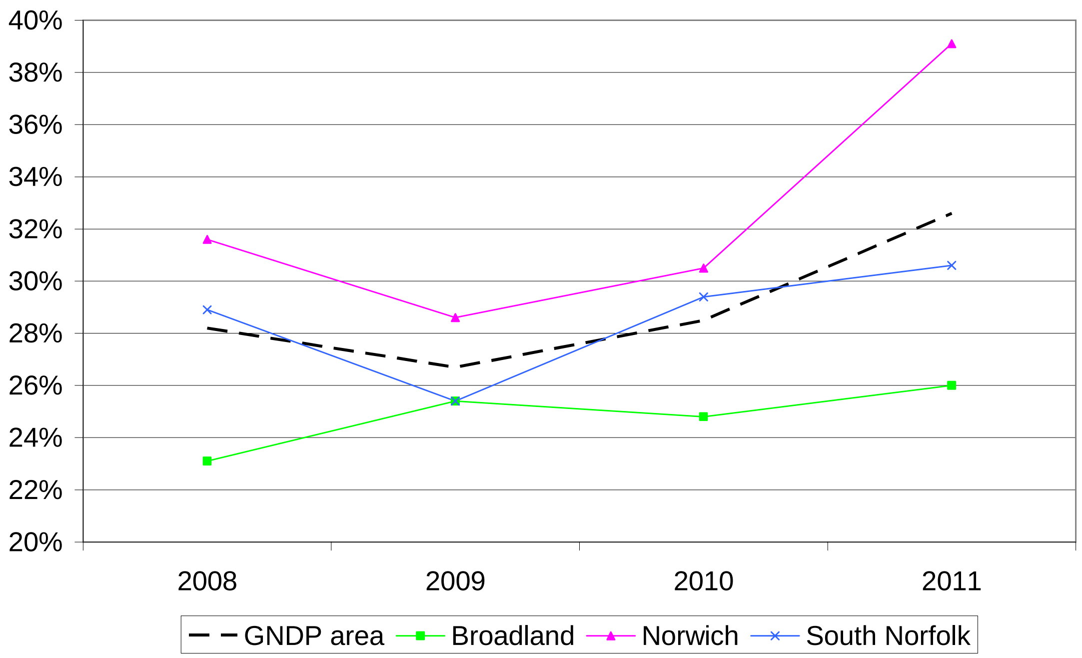
In terms of this particular target, while the GNDP as a whole has had a close to target improvement between 2008 and 2011, the constituent districts have seen varying degrees of change. It must however be noted that the source of data for this indicator is a sample survey and as such has associated confidence intervals.

Proportion of population aged 16-64 qualified to NVQ level 4 or higher

The proportion of the population aged 16-64 qualified to at least NVQ level 4 has not improved year-on-year as the target required, but there has been an overall improvement in the period 2008 to 2011. In 2008 28.2% of the GNDP area's 16-64 population was qualified to NVQ level 4. By 2011 this had increased to 32.6%. In each GNDP Local Authority improvement has been observed overall between 2008 and 2011, but not consistently year-on year. However, as with the proportion of population qualified to at least NVQ level 2, data is based on a sample survey so there are associated confidence intervals.

In terms of this indicator, while a year-on-year improvement has not been observed, improvement over the whole period 2008-2011 has.

Fig. 21 – Proportion of population aged 16-64 qualified to NVQ level 4 or higher

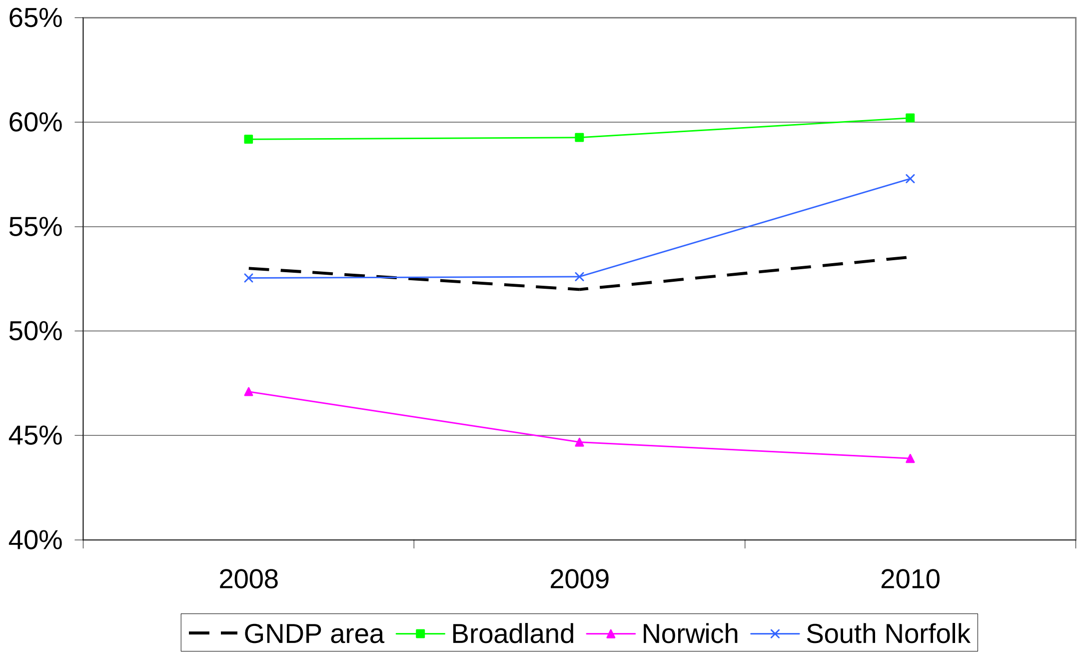


Achievement of at least 78 points across the Early Years Foundation Stage, with at least 6 in each of the scales in Personal, Social and Emotional Development and Communication, Language and Literacy

Targets for this indicator were not achieved in the GNDP area in any year since 2008. Indeed they were not achieved in either Norwich or South Norfolk (despite improving most of the three districts). Only Broadland achieved target in all years but had a considerably higher baseline than the other districts. There has not been an improvement at GNDP area level over the period 2008-2010, mostly due to a decline in results from Norwich falling from 47% to 44% over the period.

This indicator cannot be shown to be reaching target or making and real progress towards it at the GNDP area level.

Fig. 22 – Achievement of at least 78 points across the Early Years Foundation Stage, with at least 6 in each of the scales in Personal, Social and Emotional Development and Communication, Language and Literacy



Summary

Improvement has been observed in areas with the exception of the proportion of 16 to 18 year olds classed as NEET (levels have remained steady rather than fallen as the target requires) and the Early Years Foundation Stage results, where levels have remained steady over the 2008-2010 period. However, it must be recognised that the target did require a large lift in results over the period and the GNDP area did perform better in terms of the baseline result than Norfolk as a whole, on which the target was based. The best performing indicator for the period was the school leaver qualification indicator where year-on-year improvements were observed for the GNDP area as a whole and each of the constituent districts.

Indicator	**Achieving target?**
School leaver qualifications - % of school leavers with 5 or more GCSEs at A* to C grades including Maths and English	**YES**
16 to 18 year olds who are not in education, employment or training	**NO**
Proportion of population aged 16-64 qualified to NVQ level 2 or higher	**Improvement**
Proportion of population aged 16-64 qualified to NVQ level 4 or higher	**Improvement**
Achievement of at least 78 points across the Early Year Foundation Stage, with at least 6 in each of the scales in Personal, Social and Emotional Development and Communication, Language and Literacy	**NO**

Spatial Planning Objective 6: To make sure people have ready access to services

Norwich city centre will continue to provide a wide range of services accessible to a very wide area. The diversity, vitality and accessibility of the city centre will be maintained and enhanced. Investment will be encouraged in district and local centres to enhance accessibility, vitality and viability. The surrounding market towns and service centres will continue to play a key service role. Innovative approaches will be taken to support rural service provision. Wherever new homes or jobs are to be developed, existing supporting services must either already be adequate or will be provided at the right stage of a new development. This will ensure existing and future residents and workers will have access to the services they need.

Table 13 – Objective 6 indicators

Indicator	Target		2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 actual
Net change in retail floorspace in city centre	20,000 sqm comparison goods floorspace in City Centre 2007-2016 (split into 5 year tranches)	**Norwich**	**-**	**-68sqm**	**-547sqm**	**-1,055sqm**
National retail ranking for Norwich	Maintain top 10 ranking	**Norwich**	**13th**	**11th**	**10th**	**10th**
Percentage of units vacant in defined primary shopping areas[29]	Not more than 5%	Broadland **Norwich** South Norfolk	No data **7.2%** No data	Aylsham – 11% **7.7%** Diss – 8% Harleston – 13% Loddon – 5% Long Stratton – 5% Wymondham – 9%	No data **9.2%** No data	Aylsham – 9% **7.8%** Diss – 6% Harleston – 11% Loddon – 7% Long Stratton – 7% Wymondham – 4%

[29] Possible data discontinuities in market town information due to changing methodology

Net change in retail floorspace in city centre

There has been a small year-on-year net loss of retail floorspace in the city centre over the last three years, amounting to a decrease of 0.7% of total floorspace. Given that the target is to deliver 20,000 sqm of new comparison goods floorspace in the ten year period 2007-2016 this indicator is not achieving its target. However, since these figures cover the period of recent economic recession, retailing in the city has been remarkably resilient to national trends for high retail closures. To a minor extent, the fall also reflects the new more flexible JCS approach to promote the early evening economy and make the city centre more vibrant at all times, by allowing some conversions of retail to restaurant and café/bars. Recent substantial retail developments, such as increased floorspace at Marks and Spencer and re-opening of large stores in St. Stephens and Riverside, are likely result in a positive trend in forthcoming retail surveys.

National retail ranking for Norwich

Norwich has improved its national retail ranking from 13th in 2007/08 to 10th in 2010/11 therefore it is successfully reaching its target of continuing to be one of the top 10 shopping centres nationally.

Percentage of units vacant in defined primary shopping areas

Current vacancy rates in Norwich are 7.8% which is considerably better than results from 2009/10 when the result was 9.2% but not dissimilar to results in either 2007/08 and 2008/09 indicating that the City Centre has ‘bounced back’ relatively well in response to the ‘credit crunch’ and resulting recession.

The target for this indicator is ‘not more than 5%’. The only town which achieves this target is Wymondham, all other market towns and Norwich City Centre have higher than 5% vacancy rates. This means that this indicator’s target is not currently being achieved.

Summary

Norwich has improved its national retail ranking over the past few years which shows that Norwich is an improving, vibrant and successful shopping centre. However retail space has been lost in the city centre year-on-year since 2007/08 and vacancy rates are generally higher than the 5% target. The global economic crisis and high inflation rates are having an impact on Norwich and its surrounding retail centres.

Indicator	**Achieving target?**
Net change in retail floorspace in city centre	**NO**
National retail ranking for Norwich	**YES**
Percentage of units vacant in defined primary shopping areas	**NO**

Spatial Planning Objective 7: To enhance transport provision to meet the needs of existing and future populations while reducing travel need and impact

The location and design of development will reduce the need to travel especially by private car. Greater use of sustainable modes of transport will be encouraged by better public transport, footways and cycle networks, and by co-location of housing with services, jobs, shops, schools and recreational facilities. A Bus Rapid Transit system and general enhancement to bus infrastructure will be introduced on key routes in the Norwich area. The strategic road network is also essential, especially for the health of the economy. The road network will provide improved access within Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk in particular through the construction of the Northern Distributor Road. More than 90% of the area is rural and rural isolation can be reduced by encouraging newer communication and information technologies.

Table 14 – Objective 7 indicators

Indicator	Target		2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 actual
The proportion of households without a car in rural areas able to access a market town or key service centre at least twice a week by public transport in 30 minutes[30]	Increase	**NORFOLK**	**76.55%**	**78.8%**	**79%**	**80.9%**
Accessibility to market towns and key centres of employment during the morning peak (0700-1000), returning in the afternoon peak (1600-1900)[31]	Increase	**GNDP area**	**No data**	**No data**	**No data**	**97%**[32]
Percentage of people crossing Norwich's inner ring road on foot or bike[33]	Increase	**Inner ring road**	45,066 34%	45,845 35%	47,207 36%	43,962 34%
Building for Life Transport criteria – proportion of schemes which achieve 3 out of 5[34]	Increase	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk		 78	 60 No data	 No data

[30] Monitoring framework – NI 175. Indicator altered to align with the Norfolk's second Local Transport Plan
[31] New indicator – added to align with Connecting Norfolk – Norfolk's third Local Transport Plan
[32] September 2011
[33] Monitoring Framework – Percentage of residents who travel to work by foot/cycle in the NPA only available with census. Ring road analyses used as proxy
[34] Monitoring Framework – East of England sustainability transport criteria. Building for life used as proxy

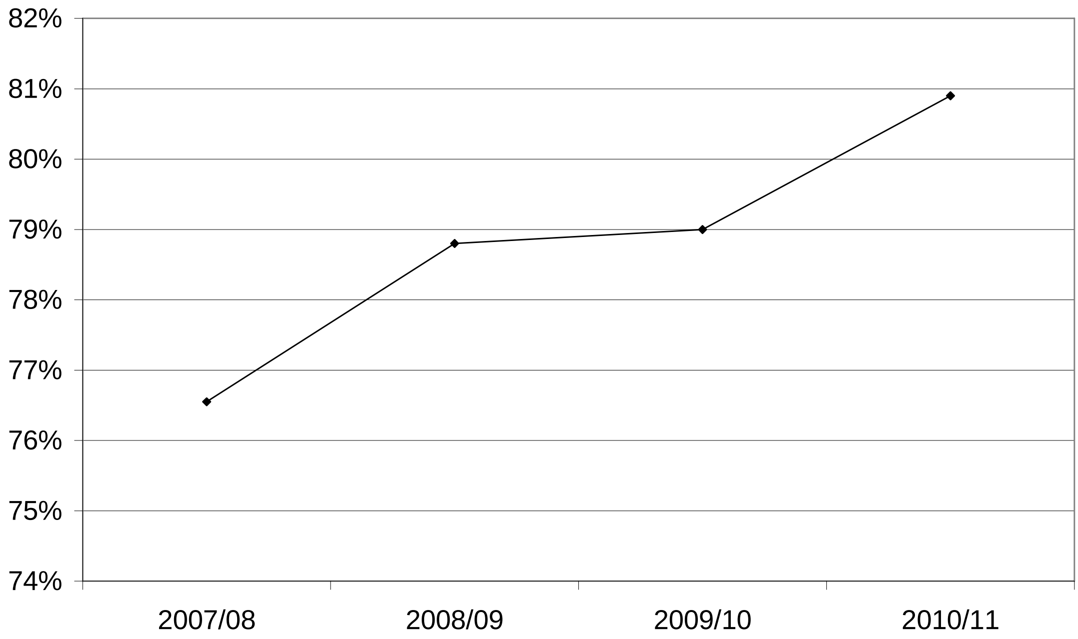
The proportion of households (in Norfolk) without a car in rural areas able to access a market town or key service centre at least twice a week by public transport in 30 minutes

The proportion of households without a car, in Norfolk, who are currently able to access services by public transport at least twice a week is 80.9%.

Although this dataset is not specifically related to the Greater Norwich area, the proportion of households without a car in rural areas able to access services in Norfolk as a whole has increased year-on-year since April 2008. Therefore it is a reasonable assumption to say that the Greater Norwich area has seen a similar proportional increase in the same period.

In future, this indicator will be replaced by a new LTP3 indicator - accessibility to market towns and key centres of employment during the morning peak (0700-1000), returning in the afternoon peak (1600-1900). Current data sets this proportion at 83.0%.

Fig. 23 - The proportion of households (in Norfolk) without a car in rural areas able to access a market town or key service centre at least twice a week by public transport in 30 minutes



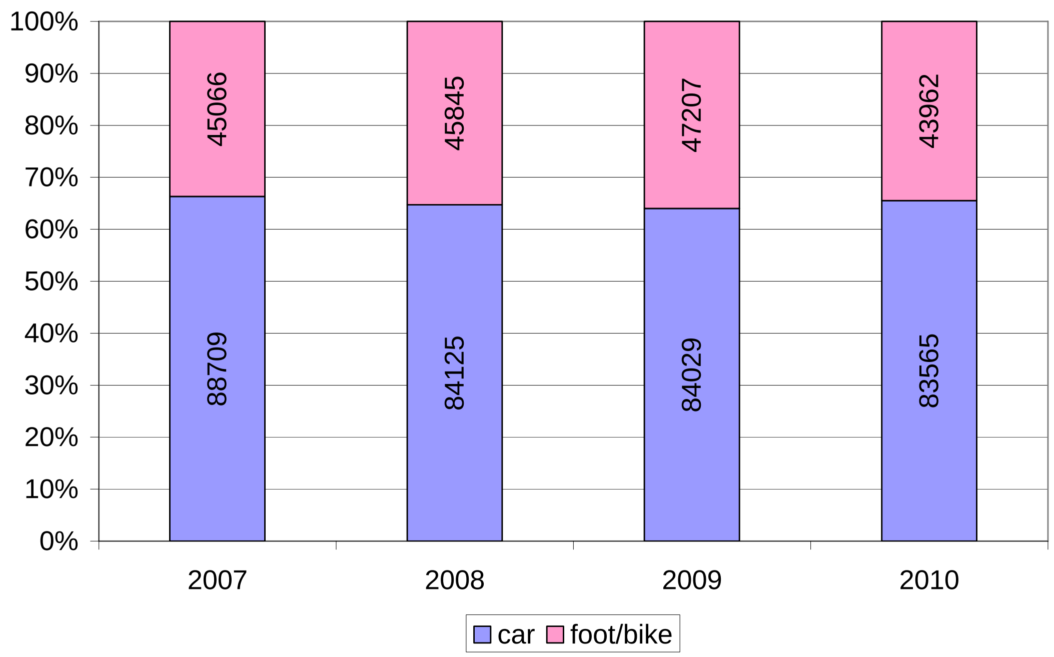
Accessibility to market towns and key centres of employment during the morning peak (0700-1000), returning in the afternoon peak (1600-1900)

No trend data available as new LTP3 indicator

Percentage of people crossing Norwich's inner ring roads by foot or bike

The percentage of people crossing Norwich's inner ring road by foot or bike steadily rose between 2007 and 2010, but there was a fall in 2011 back to 2007 levels (34%). The number of people crossing Norwich's inner ring road between 2010 and 2011 fell by almost 7%. However, the number of cars crossing Norwich's inner ring road between 2007 and 2011 has fallen year-on-year or by 6% in the three year period. Consequently there is enough evidence to show that improvements have been made, even if in the last year the positive trend was not continued.

Fig. 24 – total number of people crossing the inner ring road by car or foot/bike



Building for Life Transport criteria – proportion of schemes who achieve 3 out of 5

No data

Summary

Overall, improvements have been observed against this objective. Access to services by public transport have improved over the last few years and despite the proportion of people crossing the Norwich inner ring road by foot or bike having stayed broadly constant over time, a 6% reduction in cars crossing the inner ring road shows that interventions have generally improved congestion issues in Norwich and encouraged less travel by car.

Indicator	**Achieving target?**
The proportion of households (in Norfolk) without a car in rural areas able to access a market town or key service centre at least twice a week by public transport in 30 minutes	**YES**
Accessibility to market towns and key centres of employment during the morning peak (0700-1000), returning in the afternoon peak (1600-1900)	**No time series data**
Percentage of people crossing the inner ring road on foot or bike	**Improvement**
Building for Life Transport criteria – proportion of schemes who achieve 3 out of 5	

Spatial Planning Objective 8: To positively protect and enhance the individual character and culture of the area

Promoting culture will help to develop the economy, stimulate further regeneration, increase sustainable tourism and promote community involvement. The role of Norwich as the cultural capital of East Anglia will be enhanced, so local people and visitors have access to a variety of facilities such as theatres, art galleries, museums and buildings of architectural and historic interest. Smaller scale cultural opportunities exist throughout the rest of the area and, in particular, in the market towns. Adequate public open space, sport and recreational facilities, as well as access to the countryside, is needed locally to make sure everyone can take part in community activities. More visitors will be encouraged to the area by protecting the very qualities that make the area attractive. Gateways between the wider Norwich area and the Broads, the Brecks and the coast will be enhanced in a way that does not harm their special character.

Table 15 – Objective 8 indicators

Indicator	Target		2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 actual
Percentage of developed land which is vacant for more than 5 years	Year-on-year reduction	Broadland	0.6%	1.0%	1.3%	1.4%
		Norwich	No data			
		South Norfolk	No data	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%
Percentage of Conservation Areas with appraisals	Year-on-year increase	Broadland	No data	No data	No data	70%
		Norwich	47%	47%	59%	71%
		South Norfolk	No data	No data	9%	10%
New residential developments of 10 or more units achieving silver standard against Building for Life	100%	Broadland	0%	0%	0%	0%
		Norwich	No data	57%	90%	No data
		South Norfolk	35%	28%	No data	No data

Percentage of developed land which is vacant for more than 5 years

Data from across the GNDP area as a whole is incomplete. However, over the past few years the percentage of developed land vacant for more than five years has more than doubled in Broadland, but is still only very small at 1.4%. Conversely, in South Norfolk the percentage of developed land which has been vacant for more than five years has reduced slightly. All districts are currently developing their site allocations plans which will actively provide brownfield sites for development.

Percentage of Conservation Areas with appraisals

Despite incomplete data progress has been made in Norwich and standards in Broadland are high. South Norfolk does not perform as well as the other component districts. However prior to 2006, when English Heritage updated their guidance, South Norfolk had 60% of its Conservation Areas with appraisals. Figures from 2009/10 and 2010/11 have been calculated using this more recent guidance and there is an ongoing programme of producing new appraisals.

Percentage of completions scoring good or very good in Building for Life criteria

Incomplete time series information makes it difficult to determine whether or not this indicator has been achieving it target.

Figures in Broadland have been 0% throughout the period. In many cases, development proposals lacked sufficient evidence to enable full assessment against the Building for Life criteria, therefore limiting the ability for the scheme to achieve this standard. It is possible that if sufficient data was available that some schemes may have achieved a ‘good’ or ‘very good’ standard.

Summary

In overall terms it is difficult to determine whether progress has been made by this objective. The percentage of Conservation Areas with appraisals has increased; the proportion of developed land which has been vacant for 5 years has reduced in South Norfolk and despite the figure rising in Broadland, the overall numbers are still low; further Building for Life data will be required in future to determine how this particular indicator is progressing.

Indicator	**Achieving target?**
Percentage of developed land which is vacant for more than 5 years	**Broadland – NO** **South Norfolk – YES**
Percentage of Conservation Areas with appraisals	**YES**
New residential developments of 10 or more units achieving silver standard against Building for Life	**Incomplete time series data**

Spatial Planning Objective 9: To protect, manage and enhance the natural, built and historic environment, including key landscapes, natural resources and areas of natural habitat or nature conservation value

The area is a special place and everyone should be proud of where they live, work, or study. Norwich has a remarkable historic centre with some fine architecture. There are also extensive areas of open space, historic parks and gardens, wildlife sites and wooded ridges in the city. The surrounding market towns and villages are very attractive with each having its own identity. People living in the area have access to open countryside, river valleys, wildlife sites and the special qualities of the Broads and the coast. It is a priority to maintain and improve these special qualities so that everyone can enjoy them. The use of previously developed land will be prioritised to minimise the loss of agricultural land and the countryside. The scale of development we have to accommodate will require the development of some significant greenfield areas, which will affect the existing landscape. Where this is necessary, development must provide environmental gains through green infrastructure, including allotments and community gardens. Biodiversity, geodiversity and locally distinctive landscapes will be protected and enhanced. Linkages between habitats will be promoted, helping to enable adaptation to climate change. Sustainable access to the countryside will be promoted. Efficient use will be made of minerals, energy and water resources, and the production of waste will be minimised.

Table 16 – Objective 9 indicators

Indicator	**Target**		**2007/08**	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2010/11 actual**
Net change in County Wildlife Sites in "Positive Conservation Management"[35]	Year-on-year improvements	Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	53% 74% 38%	53% 74% 44%	53% 78% 48%	59% 81% 55%
Percentage of river length assessed as: a) good biological quality b) good chemical quality[36]	Above the national standard of 95% 'good'	**Broadland Rivers**	No data	No data	**a) 27%** **b) 29%**	No data
Number of designated Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)	None	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	**4** 1 3 0	**4** 1 3 0	**4** 0 4 0	**4** 0 4 0
Indicator	**Target**		**2007/08**	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2010/11 actual**

[35] Monitoring Framework – Change in areas of local biodiversity importance. Working with Norfolk Biodiversity Partnership to develop monitoring indicators
[36] Data published December 2009

Percentage of SSSIs in: a) favourable condition b) unfavourable recovering c) unfavourable no change d) unfavourable declining e) destroyed/part destroyed	95% of SSSIs in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	 46% 80% 34%	 50% 80% 33%	 77% 80% 40%	 84% 100% 86%
Number of listed buildings lost/demolished	None	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	**0** 0 0 0	**0** 0 0 0	**0** 0 0 0	**0** 0 0 0
Number of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) where trees are lost through development	None	Broadland[37] Norwich South Norfolk	20 No data No data	35 No data No data	48 No data No data	95 No data No data
Percentage of new and converted dwellings on Previously Developed Land	25%	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	 67% 93% 24%	 75% 95% 38%	 65% 99% 32%	 45% 94% 29%

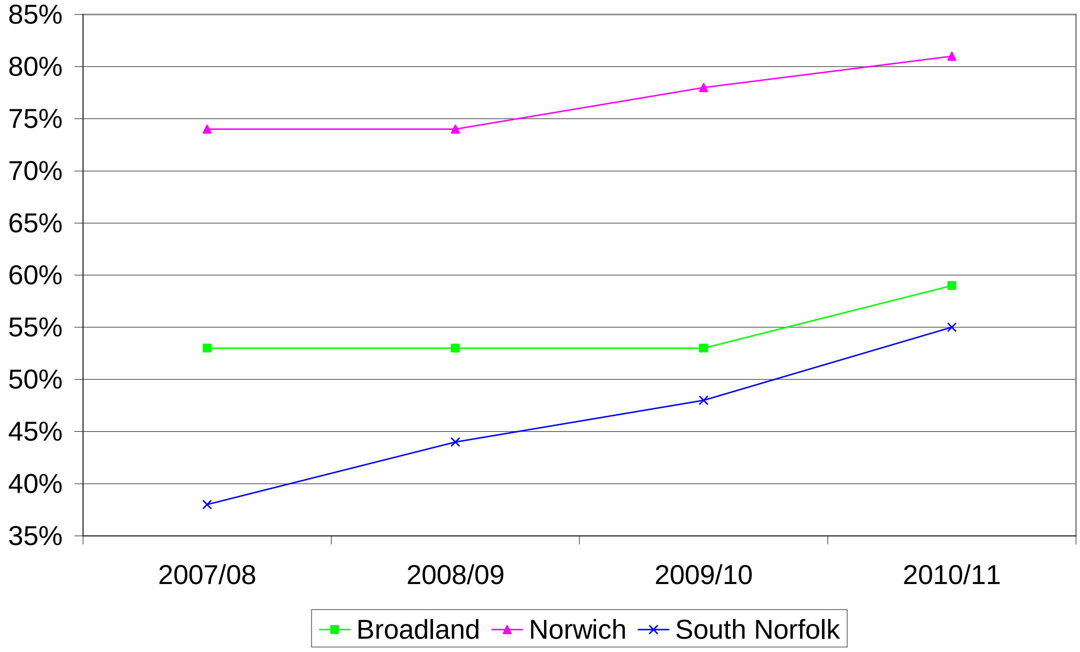
[37] Net change in all TPOs, not just those lost through development

Net change in County Wildlife Sites in "Positive Conservation Management"

While there has not been a year-on-year improvement in this indicator improvements have been made consistently over the period. Indeed figures have not decreased from one year to the next in any district over the period.

Therefore this indicator can be shown to be achieving target.

Fig. 25 – Proportion of County Wildlife Sites in Positive Conservation Management



Percentage of river length assessed as: a) good biological quality; and b) good chemical quality

Most recent data from December 2009 shows that the percentage of river length assessed as good biological quality was 27% and the percentage assessed as good chemical quality was 29%.

The target for each type is set at 95% indicating that targets are not currently being achieved in this indicator.

Number of designated Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)

There are currently four Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) in the Greater Norwich area. These are all located in Norwich at St Augustines, Riverside Road, Grapes Hill and the Castle.

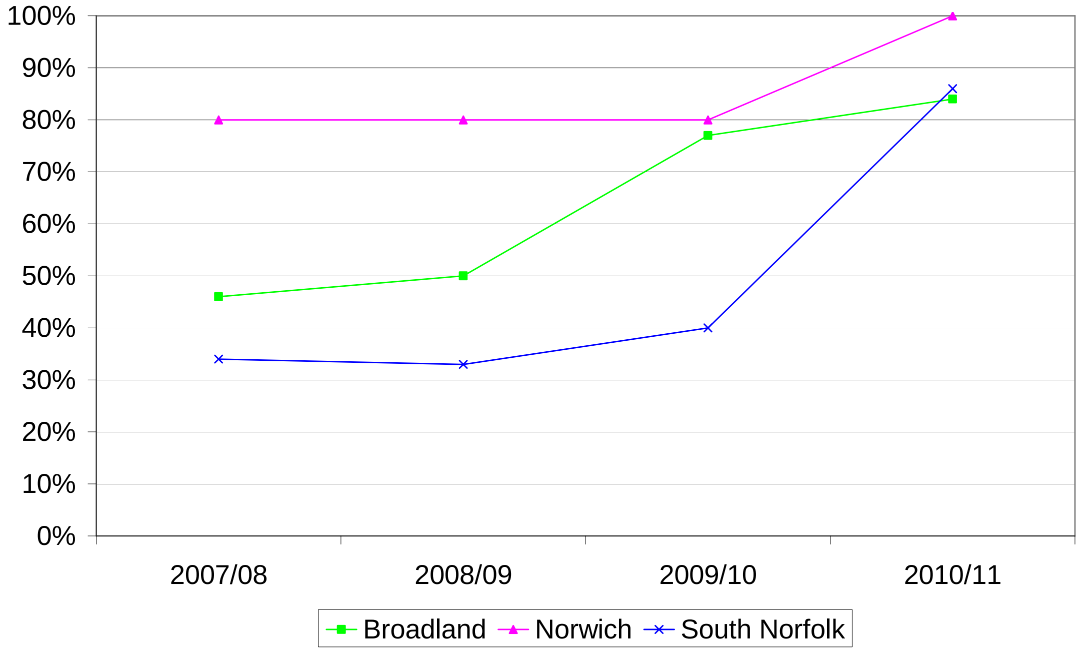
The target is for no AQMAs, so it cannot be shown at this stage that this target is being achieved, though site specific measures in each of these locations are actively addressing pollution issues.

Percentage of SSSIs in: a) favourable condition; and b) unfavourable recovering

The proportion of SSSIs in a favourable or unfavourable recovering condition has increased over the past few years in all of the GNDP area's component districts.

Despite not making the 95% target (except in Norwich in 2010/11) clear improvements have been made towards this target.

Fig. 26 – percentage of SSSIs in a) favourable condition; and b) unfavourable recovering



Number of listed buildings lost/demolished

All available data shows that no listed buildings have been lost or demolished in the period between 2007 and 2011.

Number of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) where trees are lost through development

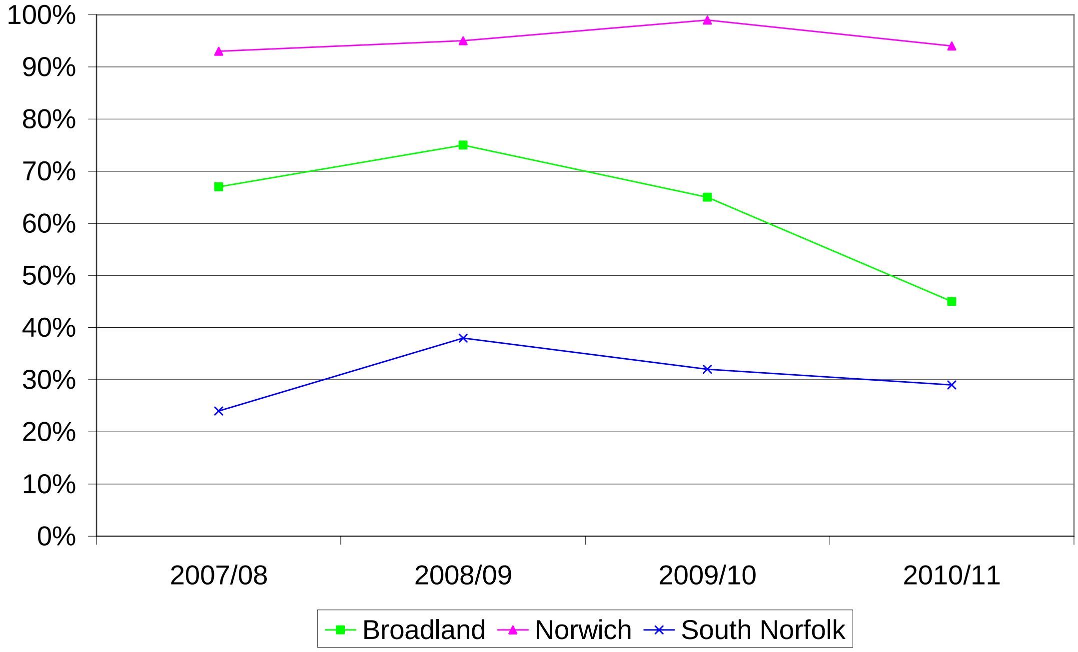
Results are only available for Broadland for this indicator. Despite having a net loss of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) in each year it must be noted that it is unclear as to what number of these were lost as a result of development.

Therefore it is not possible to determine whether or not this target (no trees with TPOs lost as a result of development) has been achieved in Broadland or in the GNDP area as a whole.

Percentage of new and converted dwellings on Previously Developed Land

The proportion of new and converted dwellings built on previously developed land (PDL) has consistently been above the 25% target set in the JCS. Indeed in many occasions it has been significantly above the 25% target with Norwich achieving over 90% every year since 2007/08. Between 2009/10 and 2010/11 proportions fell in each component district with South Norfolk having the smallest proportion at 29% (2010/11).

Fig. 27 – percentage of new and converted dwellings on Previously Developed Land



Summary

In summary, some indicators for this objective are being achieved and others are not. No listed buildings have been lost over the past four years, the proportion of new and converted dwellings built on Previously Developed Land (PDL) has consistently been above its 25% target and improvements have been observed in the condition of the area's SSSIs. However, the overall biological and chemical quality of the Broadland rivers is currently poor and there are more Air Quality Management Areas in the area than the target requires.

Indicator	**Achieving target?**
Net change in County Wildlife Sites in "Positive Conservation Management"	YES
Percentage of river length assessed as: a) good biological quality b) good chemical quality	NO
Number of designated Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)	NO
Percentage of SSSIs in: a) favourable condition b) unfavourable recovering	**Improvement**
Number of listed buildings lost/demolished	YES
Number of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) where trees are lost through development	**Insufficient data**
Percentage of new and converted dwellings on Previously Developed Land	YES

Spatial Planning Objective 10: To be a place where people feel safe in their communities

People will have a stronger sense of belonging and pride in peoples' surroundings. There will be reduced crime and the fear of crime. Better community facilities, better road safety and design of new developments will help to reduce crime.

Table 17 – Objective 10 indicators

Indicator	Target					2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 actual
Reduction in overall crime		08/09	09/10	10/11	**GNDP area**	**27,349**	**24,159**	**21,699**	**20,284**
	Broadland	4,419	4,297	4,101	Broadland	4,632	3,799	3,545	3,318
	Norwich	16,901	16,338	15,427	Norwich	17,890	16,176	14,176	13,151
	South Norfolk	4,605	4,478	4,273	South Norfolk	4,827	4,184	3,978	3,815
Number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents[38]	GNDP-wide targets:				**GNDP area**	**203**	**167**	**147**	**150**
	2008 – 187				Broadland	63	62	51	46
	2009 – 178				Norwich	54	43	37	42
	2010 – 160				South Norfolk	86	62	59	62

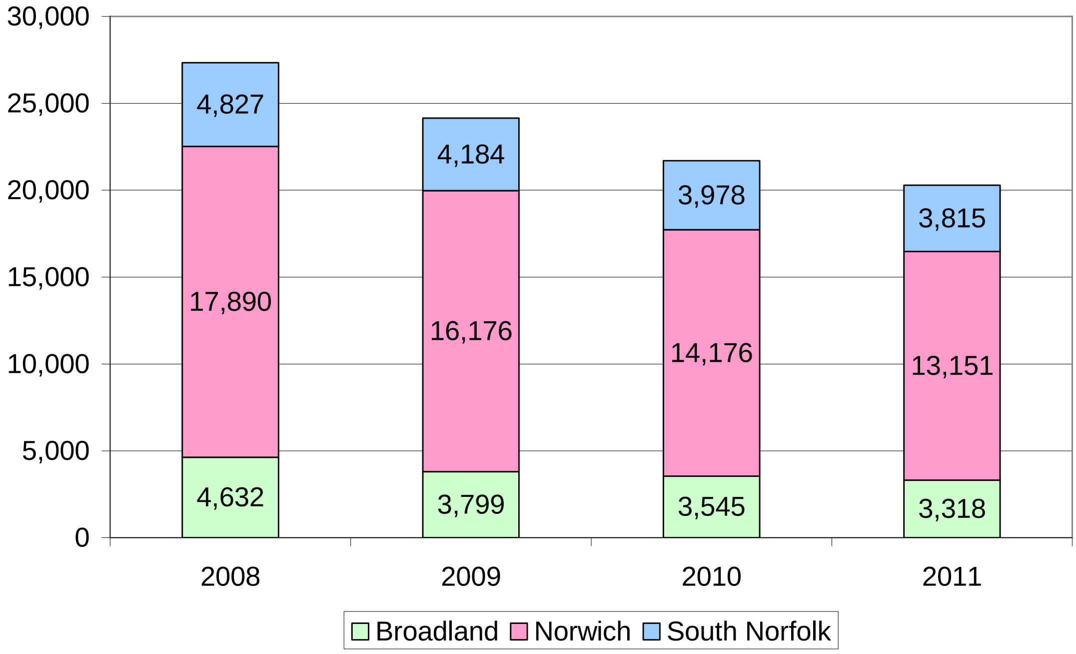
[38] Data is based on calendar year information.

Reduction in overall crime

Overall crime has reduced consistently year-on-year in the GNDP area as a whole and in each of the three component districts. Indeed overall crime has reduced by 25% in the GNDP area in the three year period covered by this report; by 28% in Broadland; by 26% in Norwich and by 21% in South Norfolk in the same period. This indicates a significant improvement.

Targets were set at a reduction of 13% across the GNDP area as a whole, 11% in Broadland, 14% in Norwich and 11% in South Norfolk in the three year period of this report. This indicator is currently outperforming its target significantly.

Fig. 28 - Overall crime

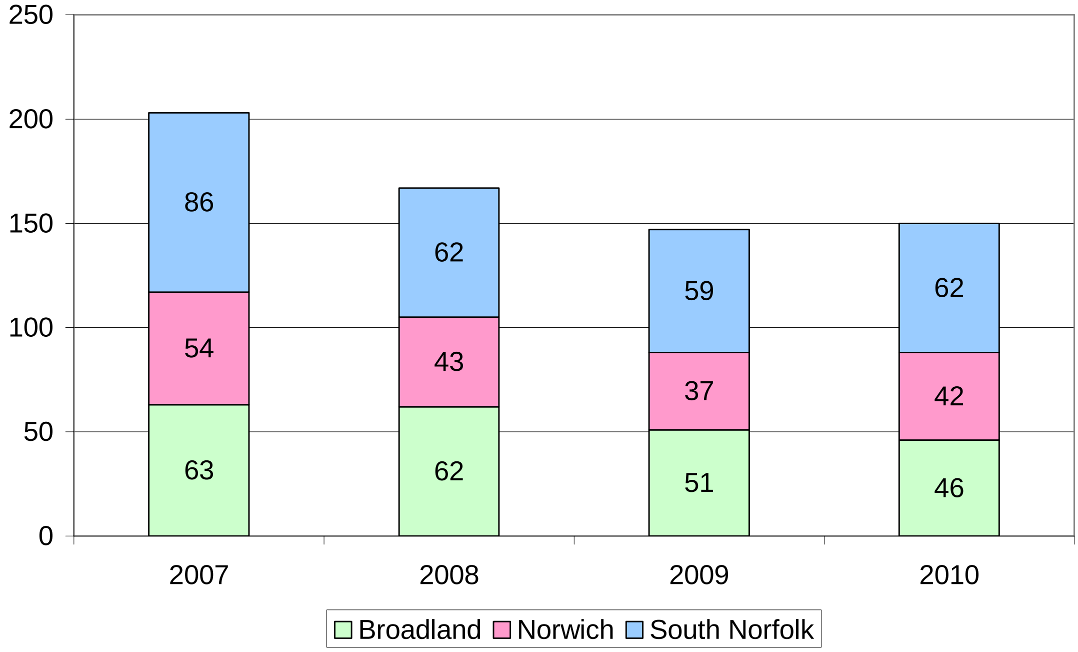


Number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents

The number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents has fallen substantially since 2007. In 2007 203 people were killed or seriously injured in the Greater Norwich area compared with 150 people in 2010. This indicates a reduction of 26% across the Greater Norwich area as a whole. In the individual districts greatest improvements have been observed in Broadland and South Norfolk (both 28% 2007-2010) but Norwich had the smallest number of people killed or seriously injured in both 2007 and 2010 despite seeing the smallest decrease (22%).

While there was a slight rise between 2009 and 2010 (the 2009 figure was 147) targets for this indicator have been achieved.

Fig. 29 - Number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents



Summary

There has been a year-on-year reduction in crime greater than targets required and a better than target reduction in the number of people killed and seriously injured in road traffic accidents since 2007.

Indicator	Achieving target?
Reduction in overall crime	YES
Number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents	YES

Spatial Planning Objective 11: To encourage the development of healthy and active lifestyles

Within Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk the accessibility of open space, the countryside, sports and recreational facilities will be improved. People will also be offered the best opportunities to make healthy travel choices as part of their daily lives. By working with NHS Norfolk and Norfolk County Council, medical and social facilities will be properly planned for new developments and will be accessible to all.

Table 18 – Objective 11 indicators

Indicator	**Target**		**2007/08**	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2010/11 actual**
Percentage of working age population receiving Employment Support Allowance and incapacity benefits	No increase on 2007 level in spite of predicted ageing population	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	**5.6%** 4.6% 7.1% 4.5%	**5.5%** 4.6% 7.0% 4.5%	**5.4%** 4.6% 6.7% 4.5%	**5.5%** 4.6% 6.9% 4.5%
Healthy life expectancy at age 65 of a) males and b) females[39]	Increase at each survey	Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	a) 18.2 b) 20.7 a) 18.4 b) 21.6 a) 19.5 b) 21.3	a) 18.3 b) 20.8 a) 18.8 b) 21.8 a) 19.5 b) 21.3	a) 18.7 b) 20.8 a) 18.7 b) 22.1 a) 19.7 b) 21.5	Data not yet released
The proportion of households without a car in rural areas able to access a market town or key service centre at least twice a week by public transport in 30 minutes[40]	Increase	**NORFOLK**[41]	**76.55%**	**78.8%**	**79%**	**80.9%**

[39] Data is gathered over a three year period. Data stated for 2007/08 is 2006-2008 ONS data.
[40] Monitoring framework – NI 175. Indicator altered to align with the Norfolk's second Local Transport Plan
[41] Data not available at GNDP area level

Indicator	**Target**		**2007/08**	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2010/11 actual**
Accessibility to market towns and key centres of employment during the morning peak (0700-1000), returning in the afternoon peak (1600-1900)[42]	Increase	**GNDP area**	**No data**	**No data**	**No data**	**97%[43]**
Accessibility of leisure and recreation facilities based on Sport England Active Places Power website	Trajectory to reduce by half the percentage of wards with less than the EoE average personal share of access to sports halls (2009 base = 67%), swimming pools (65%) and indoor bowls (12%)	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	See Table 19			

[42] New indicator – added to align with Connecting Norfolk – Norfolk's third Local Transport Plan
[43] September 2011

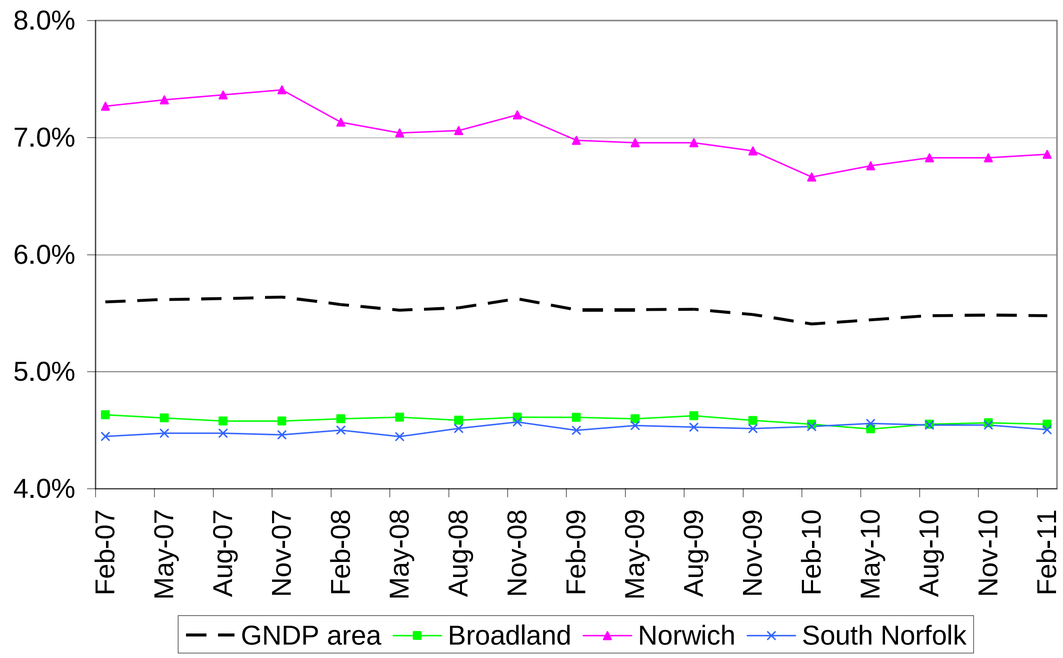
Percentage of Working Age Population receiving Employment Support Allowance (ESA) and Incapacity Benefits (IB)

Current proportions of working age population claiming either ESA or IB stand at 5.5% in the Greater Norwich area as a whole. Rates are higher in Norwich (6.9%), whereas both Broadland and South Norfolk have similar values at 4.6% and 4.5% respectively.

In the Greater Norwich area as a whole the proportion of working age people claiming either ESA or IB has remained broadly constant since 2008. Indeed the same is true for both Broadland and South Norfolk. Norwich has observed a marginal fall in the proportion of working age population claiming either ESA or IB in the same period.

Given that the target for this indicator is to observe a stable proportion over the plan period it is reasonable to say that this indicator is currently achieving target.

Fig. 30 - Percentage of Working Age Population receiving Employment Support Allowance and Incapacity Benefits



Healthy life expectancy at 65

Most recent data shows that a healthy male at the age of 65 might expect to live to the age of 83.7 years in Broadland, 83.7 years in Norwich and 84.7 years in South Norfolk. The equivalent age for females is 85.8 years in Broadland, 87.1 years in Norwich and 86.5 years in South Norfolk.

Healthy life expectancy at 65 for men has increased in each of the component districts of the GNDP area since 2006-08 but a drop was observed in Norwich between 2007-09 and 2008-10. There has also been an overall increase in each component district for the female series.

As there has been an increase in healthy life expectancy at 65 in each district in both the male and female series this indicator is currently achieving target.

Fig. 31 – Healthy life expectancy at 65 - male

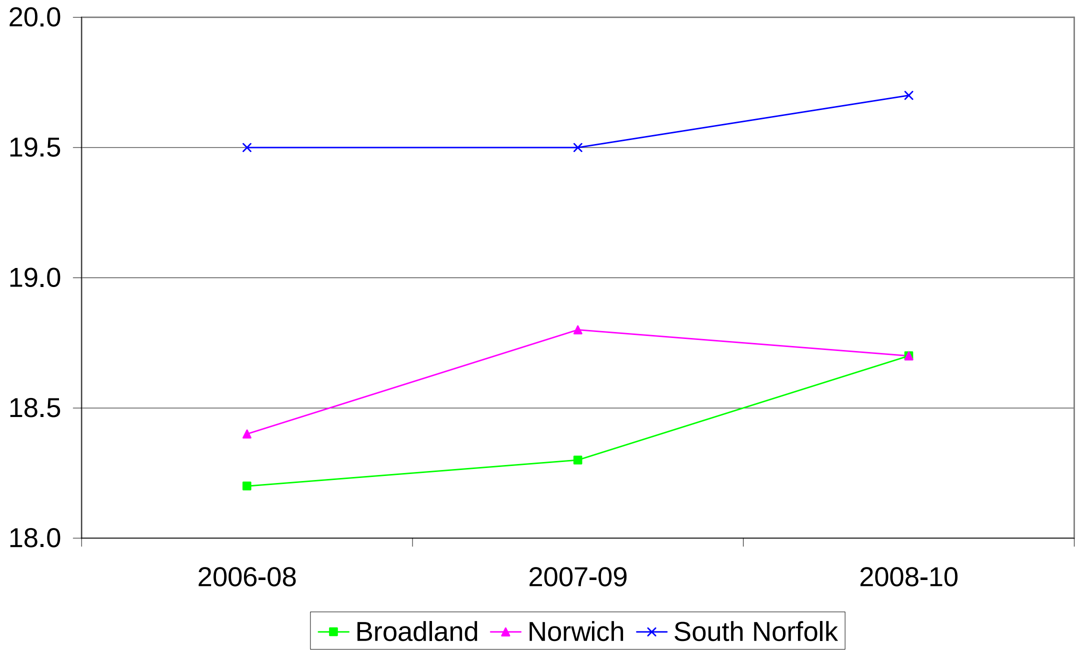
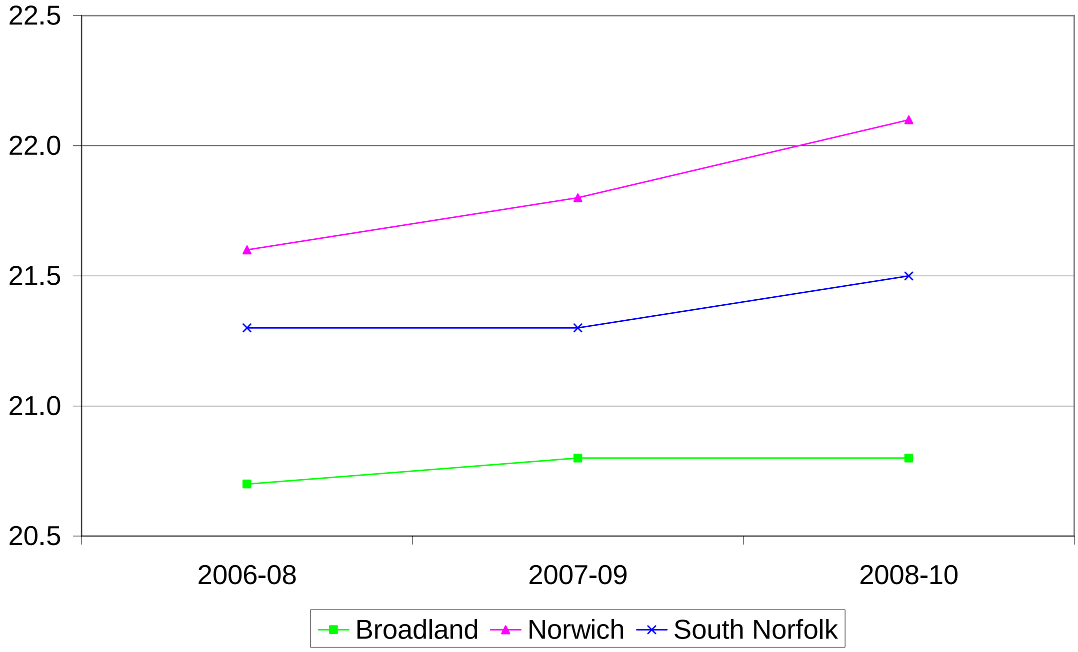


Fig. 32 – Healthy life expectancy at 65 - female



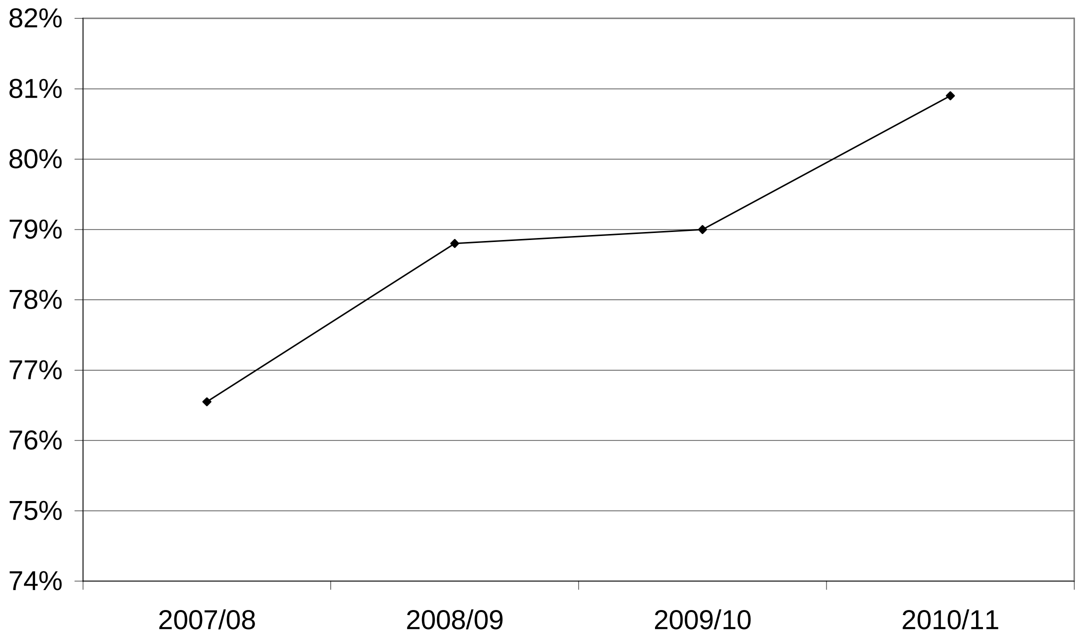
The proportion of households (in Norfolk) without a car in rural areas able to access a market town or key service centre at least twice a week by public transport in 30 minutes

The proportion of households without a car, in Norfolk, who are currently able to access services by public transport at least twice a week is 80.9%.

Although this dataset is not specifically related to the Greater Norwich area, the proportion of households without a car in rural areas able to access services in Norfolk as a whole has increased year-on-year since April 2008. Therefore it is a reasonable assumption to say that the Greater Norwich area has seen a similar proportional increase in the same period.

In future, this indicator will be replaced by a new LTP3 indicator - accessibility to market towns and key centres of employment during the morning peak (0700-1000), returning in the afternoon peak (1600-1900). Current data sets this proportion at 83.0%.

Fig. 33 - The proportion of households (in Norfolk) without a car in rural areas able to access a market town or key service centre at least twice a week by public transport in 30 minutes



Accessibility to market towns and key centres of employment during the morning peak (0700-1000), returning in the afternoon peak (1600-1900)

No trend data available as new LTP3 indicator

Accessibility of leisure and recreation facilities

This indicator represents the proportion of wards with a less than East of England average personal share of access to a number of different leisure facilities. The higher the percentage, the less wards have equivalent access to these leisure facilities than the regional average. In 2008/09 in the GNDP area as a whole 67% of wards had a lower than regional average personal share of access to sports halls, which had reduced to 60% by 2010/11. Also in 2008/09 the proportion of wards in the GNDP area with a less than East of England share of access to a swimming pool was 65%, which had also reduced by 2010/11. However, the equivalent results for access to indoor bowls was 12% in 2008/09 and 15% in 2010/11 indicating that access to this particular type of facility, when compared to the East of England average, actually decreased over the period.

Over the plan period the target requires access to sports halls to improve to 34%, swimming pools to 33% and indoor bowls to 6%. Access has improved towards this target in both the sports halls and swimming pools but not in terms of indoor bowls.

Table 19 - Accessibility of leisure and recreation facilities

		2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
GNDP area	**Sports Halls**	**No data**	**67%**	**No data**	**60%**
	Swimming Pool		**65%**		**61%**
	Indoor Bowls		**12%**		**16%**
Broadland	**Sports Halls**	No data	No data	No data	85%
	Swimming Pool				89%
	Indoor Bowls				21%
Norwich	**Sports Halls**	No data	No data	No data	69%
	Swimming Pool				46%
	Indoor Bowls				46%
South Norfolk	**Sports Halls**	No data	No data	No data	36%
	Swimming Pool				44%
	Indoor Bowls				0%

Summary

In terms of this objective targets are overall being met. The proportion of working age population who are claiming Incapacity Benefit or Employment Support Allowance has stayed broadly constant over time, healthy life expectancy at 65 has increased over the last few years and access to services by public transport has also improved. Indeed, access to sports halls and swimming pools has also improved.

Indicator	Achieving target?
Percentage of working age population receiving employment support allowance and incapacity benefits	YES
Healthy life expectancy at age 65	YES
The proportion of households (in Norfolk) without a car in rural areas able to access a market town or key service centre at least twice a week by public transport in 30 minutes	YES
Accessibility to market towns and key centres of employment during the morning peak (0700-1000), returning in the afternoon peak (1600-1900)	-
Accessibility of leisure and recreation facilities based on Sport England Active Places Power website	Sports Halls and Swimming Pools – YES Indoor Bowls – NO

Spatial Planning Objective 12: To involve as many people as possible in new planning policy

All sections of the community will be actively encouraged to express their own vision of the future through this strategy, further plans and planning applications. There will be a particular focus on involving people who have not previously had a say in planning. As many people as possible should play a part in the ambitious long-term plans for growth across the whole area. This will help make planning more inclusive, and give confidence that the benefits of growth are felt more equally across existing and new communities in and around Norwich.

Table 20 – Objective 12 indicators

Indicator	Target		2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 actual
Statement of Community Involvement/Engagement	Statement of compliance Accepted	Broadland	Adopted 2006			
		Norwich	First adopted in 2007 and updated in 2010			
		South Norfolk	Adopted 2007			
Recognised participatory design process for major growth locations	Used for all major growth locations – over 500 dwellings	Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	Will apply to future proposals only. Developer will have to demonstrate at planning application stage. Assumed compliance.			

Statement of Community Involvement/Engagement

As each district has an adopted Statement of Community Involvement/Engagement the target for this indicator is being achieved.

Recognised participatory design process for major growth locations

As developers have to demonstrate this process at the planning application stage compliance is assumed. Targets are therefore also assumed to be achieved.

Summary

The objective ‘To involve as many people as possible in new planning policy’ is currently being achieved according to the indicators expressed here.

4. CONCLUSIONS

- **To minimise the contributors to climate change and address its impact**

Clear improvements have been observed over the past four years. Total CO^2 emissions have reduced significantly and more waste is now being reused, recycled and composted than it was in 2007/08. It is likely that over time it will become easier to measure indicators relating to renewable energy generation as the ‘green agenda’ continues to be more widely recognised.

- **To allocate enough land for housing, and affordable housing, in the most sustainable settlements**

In terms of this objective many of the indicators are not currently being achieved. However, the global financial crisis and the slowdown in the construction sector are having a significant impact on housing completions and viability of affordable housing. Data on housing completions by bedroom number indicates that an over provision of two bedroom properties at the expense of both one and three bedroom properties. The provision of gypsy and traveller pitches has not been achieved across the GNDP area as a whole but provision across the component districts has varied. In terms of access to services, more people are able to access key services by public transport than at the start of the plan period.

- **To promote economic growth and diversity and provide a wide range of jobs**

This objective focuses on promoting economic growth. Given the global financial crisis it is not perhaps unexpected that overall this objective is not being met. However, targets for new office development have been met and despite difficult financial times Norwich has improved its national retail ranking. This suggests that Norwich as a centre has faired relatively well compared to other places across the country.

- **To promote regeneration and reduce deprivation**

In terms of deprivation the GNDP area has now got fewer LSOAs in the national most deprived 20% indicating a relative improvement. In terms of the percentage of developed land which has been vacant for more than five years, Broadland has seen an increase over the last few years while South Norfolk has seen a decrease.

- **To allow people to develop to their full potential by providing educational facilities to support the needs of a growing population**

Improvement has been observed in areas with the exception of the proportion of 16 to 18 year olds classed as NEET (levels have remained steady rather than fallen as the target requires) and the Early Years Foundation Stage results, where levels have remained steady over the 2008-2010 period.

However, it must be recognised that the target did require a large lift in results over the period and the GNDP area did perform better in terms of the baseline result than Norfolk as a whole, on which the target was based. The best performing indicator for the period was the school leaver qualification indicator where year-on-year improvements were observed for the GNDP area as a whole and each of the constituent districts.

- **To make sure people have ready access to services**

Norwich has improved its national retail ranking over the past few years which shows that Norwich is an improving, vibrant and successful shopping centre. However retail space has been lost in the city centre year-on-year since 2007/08 and vacancy rates are generally higher than the 5% target. The global economic crisis and high inflation rates are having an impact on Norwich and its surrounding retail centres.

- **To enhance transport provision to meet the needs of existing and future populations while reducing travel need and impact**

Overall, improvements have been observed against this objective. Access to services by public transport have improved over the last few years and despite the proportion of people crossing the Norwich inner ring road by foot or bike having stayed broadly constant over time, a 6% reduction in cars crossing the inner ring road shows that interventions have generally improved congestion issues in Norwich and encouraged less travel by car.

- **To positively protect and enhance the individual character and culture of the area**

In overall terms it is difficult to determine whether progress has been made by this objective. The percentage of Conservation Areas with appraisals has increased; the proportion of developed land which has been vacant for 5 years has reduced in South Norfolk and despite the figure rising in Broadland, the overall numbers are still low; further Building for Life data will be required in future to determine how this particular indicator is progressing.

- **To protect, manage and enhance the natural, built and historic environment, including key landscapes, natural resources and areas of natural habitat or nature conservation value**

In summary, some indicators for this objective are being achieved and others are not. No listed buildings have been lost over the past four years, the proportion of new and converted dwellings built on Previously Developed Land (PDL) has consistently been above its 25% target and improvements have been observed in the condition of the area’s SSSIs. However, the overall biological and chemical quality of the Broadland rivers is currently poor and there are more Air Quality Management Areas in the area than the target requires.

- **To be a place where people feel safe in their communities**

There has been a year-on-year reduction in crime greater than targets required and a better than target reduction in the number of people killed and seriously injured in road traffic accidents since 2007.

- **To encourage the development of healthy and active lifestyles**

In terms of this objective targets are overall being met. The proportion of working age population who are claiming Incapacity Benefit or Employment Support Allowance has stayed broadly constant over time, healthy life expectancy at 65 has increased over the last few years and access to services by public transport has also improved. Indeed, access to sports halls and swimming pools has also improved.

- **To involve as many people as possible in new planning policy**

The objective ‘To involve as many people as possible in new planning policy’ is currently being achieved according to the indicators expressed here.

5. UPDATE ON SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL BASELINE

Environment

Table 21 – Environmental indicators

Indicator	Target		2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 actual
Percentage 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 at home	 a) decrease b) increase c) increase d) increase	 **GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	**CENSUS** **a) 64% b) 8% c) 17% d) 9%** a) 70% b) 8% c) 9% d) 10% a) 50% b) 9% c) 32% d) 7% a) 71% b) 5% c) 10% d) 12%			
Percentage of river length assessed as: a) good biological quality b) good chemical quality	National standards of 95% at good level	**Broadland Rivers**	No data	No data	**a) 27%** **b) 29%**	No data
Development permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on water quality grounds	None	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	**0** 0 0 0	**1** 0 1 0	**1** 0 1 0	**-** 0 No data 0
Number of designated Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)	Decrease	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	**4** 1 3 0	**4** 1 3 0	**4** 0 4 0	**4** 0 4 0

Indicator	Target		2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 actual
Concentrations of selected air pollutants ($\mu g/m^3$) a) annual average concentrations of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO^2) b) annual average Particulate Matter levels (PM10)	To decrease	**GNDP area**				
		Broadland		a) 9.7[44] b) 17.2	a) 8.5[45] b) 16.7	a) 8.2[45] b) 16.6
		Norwich				
		South Norfolk	No data	No data	No data	No data
Net change in condition of SSSIs – percentage of SSSIs in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition a) favourable condition b) unfavourable recovering c) unfavourable no change d) unfavourable declining e) destroyed/part destroyed	95% of SSSIs in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition	**GNDP area**				
		Broadland	46%	50%	77%	84%
		Norwich	80%	80%	80%	100%
		South Norfolk	34%	33%	40%	86%
Norfolk Bio-diversity Action Plan progress: a) habitats actions in progress/completed b) species actions in progress/completed	To increase	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	Options for other indicators are currently being explored with the Norfolk Biodiversity Partnership			
Net change in County Wildlife Sites in "Positive Conservation Management" – percentage of sites	To increase Provisional targets for Norfolk: 2008/09: 51% 2009/10: 57% 2010/11: 64%	**GNDP area**				
		Broadland	53%	53%	53%	59%
		Norwich	74%	74%	78%	81%
		South Norfolk				

[44] Data from Sustainability Appraisal
[45] Calendar year

Indicator	**Target**		**2007/08**	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2010/11 actual**
Heritage at risk – number and percentage of: a) Listed Buildings; and b) Scheduled Ancient Monuments on Buildings at Risk Register	To decrease	**GNDP area**				
		Broadland	a) 51 b) 0	No data No data	No data No data	a) 31 b) 2
		Norwich	a) 30 b) 4	a) 29 b) 5	a) 33 b) 5	a) 29 b) 5
		South Norfolk	a) 54 b) N/D	a) 53 b) N/D	a) 49 b) N/D	a) 47 b) 3
Net change in number of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs)	None to be lost as a results of development	**GNDP area**				
		Broadland	20	35	48	95
		Norwich	No data	No data	No data	No data
		South Norfolk	No data	No data	No data	No data
Total CO2 emissions per capita (million tonnes carbon equivalent)	To decrease	**GNDP area**				
		Broadland	6.2	6.1	5.7	Data not yet available
		Norwich	6.2	5.9	5.2	
		South Norfolk	8.3	8.2	7.5	
Renewable energy generating capacity permitted by type	Increase	**GNDP area**				
		Broadland				
		Norwich				
		South Norfolk				
Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds.	Zero	**GNDP area**	**4**	**3**	**0**	Data not yet available
		Broadland	0	0	0	
		Norwich	1	1	0	
		South Norfolk	3	2	0	
Number of dwellings permitted within the high risk flood areas (Environment Agency Flood Zones 2 and 3)	None	**GNDP area**				
		Broadland	0	0	0	0
		Norwich	No data	No data	No data	No data
		South Norfolk	0	0	0	0

Indicator	**Target**		**2007/08**	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2010/11 actual**
Daily domestic water use – per capita consumption	Decrease	**GNDP area**	**141.0**	**148.1**	**142.7**	**144.5**
		Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	Data not available at district level. Figures refer to the Norwich and Broads Water Resource Zone which provides the most appropriate proxy area			
Percentage of dwellings built on previously developed land	60%	Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	67% 93% 24%	75% 95% 38%	65% 99% 32%	45% 94% 29%
Percentage of new dwellings completed at: a) less than 30 per hectare b) 30-50 per hectare c) More than 50 per hectare	100% above 30 dwellings per hectare	Broadland			a) 39.7% b) 37.1% c) 23.2%	a) 47.3% b) 36.7% c) 16.0%
		Norwich	a) 0.4% b) 17% c) 82%	a) 1.9% b) 19% c) 80%	a) 2.7% b) 17% c) 80%	a) 0.6% b) 16% c) 83%
		South Norfolk	a) 18% b) 64% c) 18%	a) 18% b) 78% c) 4%	a) 32% b) 51% c) 17%	a) 33% b) 55% c) 12%
Waste arising: a) kilograms of waste produced per head of population b) percentage change on previous year	Decrease	Broadland	a) 410 b) -	a) 449 b) +9%	a) 448 b) 0%	a) 436 b) -3%
		Norwich	a) 379 b) 0%	a) 341 b) -10%	a) 328 b) -4%	a) 316 b) -4%
		South Norfolk	a) 336 b) -	a) 335 b) 0%	a) 224 b) -33%	a) 200 b) -11%
Recycling – percentage of household waste: a) recycled b) composted	Increase	Broadland	a) 33% b) 14%	a) 32% b) 18%	a) 30% b) 18%	a) 28% b) 22%
		Norwich	a) 23% b) 1%	a) 28% b) 6%	a) 28% b) 6%	a) 28% b) 10%
		South Norfolk	a) 32% b) 7%	a) 30% b) 9%	a) 28% b) 10%	a) 28% b) 11%

Social

Table 22 – Social indicators

Indicator	Target		2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 actual
Income deprivation affecting children – percentage of children living in income deprived families – average LSOA score	Decrease	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	**16.74%** 10.05% 29.81% 10.78%	No data	No data	**16.67%** 10.29% 29.18% 10.95%
Income Deprivation – average LSOA scores from IMD	Decrease	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	**0.12** 0.08 0.19 0.09	No data	No data	**0.12** 0.08 0.19 0.09
Index of Multiple Deprivation – average LSOA score	Decrease	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	**16.27** 10.15 28.18 10.87	No data	No data	**15.80** 10.43 25.96 11.34
Total benefit claimants – percentage of working age population claiming benefits	Decrease	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	**11.0%** 8.5% 14.3% 8.5%	**12.1%** 9.8% 15.2% 9.8%	**12.1%** 9.7% 15.2% 10.0%	**11.8%** 9.5% 15.1% 9.7%
Percentage of working age population receiving ESA and incapacity benefit	Decrease	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	**5.6%** 4.6% 7.1% 4.5%	**5.5%** 4.6% 7.0% 4.5%	**5.4%** 4.6% 6.7% 4.5%	**5.5%** 4.6% 6.9% 4.5%
Life expectancy of residents (at birth) a) males b) females	Increase	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	**2006-08** a) 79.7 b) 83.4 a) 77.8 b) 83.0 a) 80.0 b) 83.3	**2007-09** a) 79.7 b) 83.1 a) 77.7 b) 83.2 a) 80.3 b) 83.3	**2008-10** a) 80.3 b) 83.2 a) 77.8 b) 83.5 a) 80.7 b) 83.2	No data

Indicator	Target		2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 actual
Workforce qualifications – percentage of working age population with qualifications at NVQ level 4 or above	Increase	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	**28.2%** 23.1% 31.6% 28.9%	**26.7%** 25.4% 28.6% 25.4%	**28.5%** 24.8% 30.5% 29.4%	**32.6%** 26.0% 39.1% 30.6%
School leaver qualifications – percentage of school leavers with 5 or more GCSEs at A* to C grades	Increase	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	**63.50%** 69.62% 52.63% 66.77%	**67.95%** 73.79% 55.64% 72.78%	**72.26%** 78.15% 58.06% 75.33%	No data available
Affordable housing stock provision: a) percentage of housing stock that is affordable b) Total affordable housing units completed in past year c) Percentage of past year's dwellings that are affordable	Increase	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	**a)** **b)** **c)** a) - b) 39 c) 16% a) N/D b) 291 c) 28% a) 12% b) 202 c) 17%	**a)** **b)** **c)** a) - b) 83 c) 27% a) 27% b) 235 c) 45% a) 12% b) 366 c) 40%	**a)** **b)** **c)** a) 9% b) 55 c) 27% a) 25% b) 92 c) 23% a) 13% b) 175 c) 27%	**a)** **b)** **c)** a) 9% b) 31 c) 19% a) 25% b) 112 c) 30% a) 13% b) 109 c) 16%
Total dwellings with Category 1 hazards	Decrease	Broadland Norwich	No data 4,384	No data 4,381	4,000 4,203	4,140 4,148
		South Norfolk	2005 – 4,600 (9%) Currently being assessed			

Indicator	Target		2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 actual
Incidences of crime committed per 1,000 households: a) domestic burglaries b) violent offences against the person (with/without injury) c) Offences against a vehicle Household figures only available to 2008 – totals used	Decrease	**GNDP area**	**A - 1,145** **B - 4,484** **C - 2,858**	**A - 815** **B - 4,215** **C - 2,341**	**A - 829** **B - 4,142** **C - 2,194**	**A - 940** **B - 4,159** **C - 1,651**
		Broadland	A - 185 B - 646 C - 477	A - 103 B - 595 C - 358	A - 171 B - 604 C - 408	A - 198 B - 651 C - 308
		Norwich	A - 614 B - 3,206 C - 1,831	A - 537 B - 3,008 C - 1,567	A - 500 B - 2,902 C - 1,318	A - 577 B - 2,864 C - 963
		South Norfolk	A - 161 B - 632 C - 550	A - 175 B - 612 C - 416	A - 158 B - 636 C - 468	A - 165 B - 644 C - 380
Percentage of the economically active population who are unemployed	Decrease	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	**2.7%** 3.3% 2.3% 2.5%	**4.6%** 4.5% 4.3% 5.2%	**7.2%** 6.2% 9.7% 5.0%	**6.7%** 4.4% 7.1% 8.6%
Percentage of people claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) who have been doing so for: a) over 1 year; b) over 2 years	Decrease	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	**a) 10.8%** **b) 3.8%** a) 9.5% b) 3.8% a) 11.4% b) 3.6% a) 9.3% b) 4.4%	**a) 7.6%** **b) 1.0%** a) 5.4% b) 0.9% a) 9.7% b) 1.2% a) 4.8% b) 0.6%	**a) 18.6%** **b) 3.4%** a) 13.6% b) 2.7% a) 21.1% b) 4.0% a) 16.2% b) 2.6%	**a) 16.1%** **b) 5.6%** a) 12.3% b) 4.0% a) 18.0% b) 6.4% a) 14.3% b) 4.7%
Unfit housing – percentage of overall housing stock not meeting 'Decent Homes Standard'	Decrease	**GNDP area**				
		Broadland	Last recorded in 2006 – 14%			
		Norwich	7.4%	7.4%	6.6%	6.5%
		South Norfolk	2005 – 15,450 (31.2%) Currently being assessed			

Indicator	**Target**		**2007/08**	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2010/11 actual**
Percentage of new public housing stock built to the standard of the Code for Sustainable Homes	All new affordable homes should be built to C4SH level 4	**GNDP area**				
		Broadland	No data	No data	36% - 3 14% - 4	87% - 3 13% - 5
		Norwich	No data	28% - 1 72% - 3	80% - 3 20% - 4	12% - 1 75% - 3 13% - 4
		South Norfolk	None	4 - lvl. 4	34 - lvl. 4	42 - lvl. 4
Percentage 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 at home	a) decrease b) increase c) increase d) increase		**CENSUS**			
		GNDP area	**a) 64% b) 8% c) 17% d) 9%**			
		Broadland	a) 70% b) 8% c) 9% d) 10%			
		Norwich	a) 50% b) 9% c) 32% d) 7%			
		South Norfolk	a) 71% b) 5% c) 10% d) 12%			

Economic

Table 23 – Economic indicators

Indicator	**Target**		**2007/08**	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2010/11 actual**
Percentage change in total number of active enterprises	Increase	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	**2.8%** 3.2% 2.6% 2.8%	**0.2%** 0.1% -0.3% 0.7%	**0.6%** 1.2% 0.3% 0.2%	Data not yet available
Median a) hourly; b) weekly; c) annual pay for full-time employees	Increase	Broadland	a) £10.25 b) £425 c) £22,026	a) £10.74 b) £447 c) £22,859	a) £11.51 b) £475 c) £24,113	a) £ 12.00 b) £497 c) £24,748
		Norwich	a) £9.80 b) £404 c) £21,555	a) £10.00 b) £413 c) £22,641	a) £10.99 b) £432 c) £23,641	a) £11.95 b) £461 c) 23,748
		South Norfolk	a) £10.73 b) £439 c) £23,464	a) £11.77 b) £465 c) £24,435	a) £12.41 b) £493 c) £25,206	a) £12.26 b) £510 c) £26,470
Number of small businesses	Increase	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	**9,055** 3,000 2,380 3,675	**11,985** 3,940 3,375 4,670	**11,835** 3,915 3,315 4,605	**11,610** 3,885 3,215 4,510
Percentage 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 at home	 a) decrease b) increase c) increase d) increase	 **GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	**CENSUS** **a) 64% b) 8% c) 17% d) 9%** a) 70% b) 8% c) 9% d) 10% a) 50% b) 9% c) 32% d) 7% a) 71% b) 5% c) 10% d) 12%			
Percentage of people employed who travel: a) less than 2km b) 2 to 5km c) 5 to 10km d) 10 to 20km e) More than 20km	Decrease in distance travelled	 **GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	**CENSUS** **a) 20.6% b) 21.8% c) 17.8% d) 14.7% e) 10.5%** a) 13.6% b) 21.3% c) 23.9% d) 17.0% e) 9.0% a) 34.2% b) 32.8% c) 8.5% d) 4.7% e) 8.8% a) 14.6% b) 11.0% c) 20.5% d) 22.4% e) 13.9%			

Indicator	Target		2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 actual
Amount of various employment developed on previously developed land or conversions	60%	**GNDP area**				
		Broadland	0%	48%	67%	45%
		Norwich				
		South Norfolk	19%	95%	79%	
Unemployment benefit receipt: percentage of population in receipt of Job Seekers Allowance (JSA); claimants of JSA by age range: a) 16-24 years old b) 25-49 years old c) 50+ years old	Decrease	**GNDP area**	**a) 2.8%** **b) 1.8%** **c) 1.1%**	**a) 4.7%** **b) 3.2%** **c) 1.7%**	**a) 5.0%** **b) 3.3%** **c) 1.7%**	**a) 4.5%** **b) 3.1%** **c) 1.6%**
		Broadland	a) 2.1% b) 1.0% c) 0.7 %	a) 4.9% b) 2.2% c) 1.3%	a) 5.0% b) 2.1% c) 1.2%	a) 4.3% b) 2.0% c) 1.1%
		Norwich	a) 3.1% b) 3.0% c) 2.1%	a) 4.5% b) 4.4% c) 2.7%	a) 5.1% b) 4.8% c) 2.9%	a) 4.6% b) 4.5% c) 3.0%
		South Norfolk	a) 2.6% b) 0.9% c) 0.7%	a) 5.0% b) 2.4% c) 1.3%	a) 4.9% b) 2.4% c) 1.3%	a) 4.3% b) 2.0% c) 1.2%

APPENDICES

To include each individual district's local AMR

To include 5 year housing supply paper

Appendix 1 – DELETED INDICATORS

The following indicators have been deleted because datasets are no longer available and no suitable proxy identified:

- The percentage of small businesses in the area showing employment growth
- This indicator was deleted because the dataset is no longer available
- Dealing with local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local council and police
- Improving community pride: civic participation in the local area
- Carbon footprint of the area
- Ecological footprint

Glossary of terms – see the Joint Core Strategy for Glossary of Terms