

SITE ALLOCATIONS DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENT

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING REPORT

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0. INTRODUCTION

This Scoping Report is the first stage of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Site Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD) that forms part of the Norwich Local Development Framework (LDF).

This Scoping Report has regard to and builds upon the 'Greater Norwich Joint Core Strategy' Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, adopted in December 2007, produced jointly to cover the districts of Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk. The Joint Core Strategy Scoping Report contained a broad range of information relevant to the production of the Site Allocations DPD.

The Joint Core Strategy is produced by Greater Norwich Development Partnership (GNDP) which is a partnership between Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk who are working together with Norfolk County Council and the Broads Authority to develop long term plans for housing growth and jobs in the Greater Norwich area. This is a development strategy that will set out the policies and proposals to guide future development in Greater Norwich until 2021, dealing with the broad strategic issues and setting the context for the other subsidiary documents that will follow the Core Strategy.

The Joint Core Strategy sets out a strategy to achieve the target of 47,500 new homes between 2001 and 2026, which meant that, as at April 2008, a further 21,900 homes need to be identified in addition to the existing completions and commitments. The target for growth in employment is to provide 33,000 new jobs between 2008 and 2026. The implications for Norwich is that additional 3,000 homes will be provided and 100,000 m² of additional floorspace will need to be identified for employment use. The Site Allocations DPD is produced to present these targets and strategies at sites level.

0.1 Background to Sustainability Appraisal

Sustainability Appraisal is a requirement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act of 2004. The principle originated from the requirement for Development Plan Documents to undergo an environmental assessment under the terms of the Strategic Environment Assessment Directive (the SEA Directive 2001/42/EC), which was transposed into UK legislation by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. Sustainability Appraisal covers the requirements of the

SEA to produce an Environmental Report, but it also expands on this by requiring social and economic matters to be addressed as part of an overall assessment of sustainability.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is an essential process to identify and report the likely significant environmental, social and economic impacts of a plan. It is a continuous process that informs all stages of the plan preparation process. It aims to identify potential adverse impacts and where possible, to avoid or mitigate them. An SA, therefore, is carried out alongside the preparation of the Development Plan Documents to ensure environmental, social and economic impacts are considered appropriately. The primary purpose of sustainability appraisal is to promote sustainable development through the better integration of sustainability considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans.

0.2 The Purpose of the Scoping Report

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is a systematic process undertaken throughout the preparation of a plan or strategy. Its role is to assess the extent to which emerging plans and proposals will help to achieve relevant environmental, social and economic objectives, identifying adverse effects and offering suggestions for minimising the possible impacts. As such, it is an integral part of producing a Local Development Framework that incorporates the principles of sustainability.

The Scoping Report is the first element of the Sustainability Appraisal. As the name implies, it sets out the scope of the appraisal, identifying the information, issues and means of assessment, the process of which is discussed further in the following sections. The purpose of the Scoping Report is to:

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

0.3 Method

There is a five-stage process to Sustainability Appraisal:

1. Stage A – Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope;
2. Stage B – Developing and refining options;
3. Stage C – Appraising the effects of the plan;
4. Stage D – Consulting on the plan and the SA report;
5. Stage E – Monitoring implementation of the plan.

Each stage is split into a number of smaller steps, as detailed in Figure 0.1, reproduced from the original Government guidance. This Scoping Report covers Stage A, and follows the same structure for ease of interpretation, although often stages overlap.

Figure 0.1: Summary of the course of the Sustainability Appraisal process

Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope A1: Identifying relevant policies, plans, programmes and objectives. A2: Collecting baseline information. A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems. A4: Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework. A5: Consulting on the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal.
Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects B1: Testing the DPD objectives against the SA framework. B2: Developing the DPD options. B3: Predicting the effects of the DPD. B4: Evaluating the effects of the DPD. B5: Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximize the benefits. B6: Proposing measures to monitor significant effects of implementing the DPDs.
Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report C1: Preparing the SA Report.
Stage D: Consulting on the preferred options of the DPD and SA Report

D1: Public participation on preferred options of the DPD and the SA Report.

D2 (i): Appraising significant changes.

D2 (ii): Appraising significant changes resulting from representations.

D3: Making decisions and providing information.

Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the DPD

E1: Finalising aims and methods for monitoring.

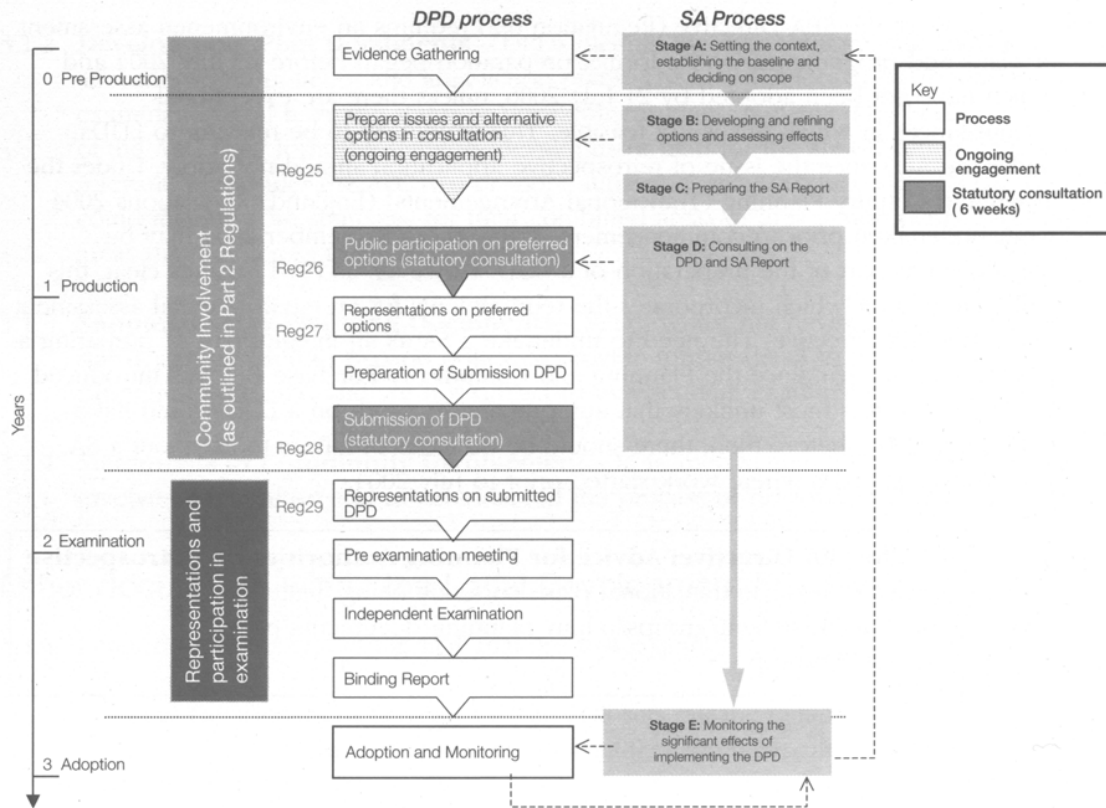
E2: Responding to adverse effects.

The first stage in the production of the Scoping Report is two-fold; an assessment of the wider context of programmes under which the SA functions (Task A1) and an appreciation of the character of the area and its changing environmental, social and economic conditions (Task A2).

The results of these surveys then help identify key issues and problems that are likely to face the area and should be addressed throughout the duration of the plan (Task A3). Sustainability Appraisal Objectives then assess each strategy's ability to tackle those issues, by considering their effects against a number of key questions and indicators (Task A4); this assessment Framework is applied to each policy option. Crucially, this SA Scoping Report is subjected to consultation with key stakeholders (Task A5) to ensure that it remains accurate and relevant in providing an impartial and objective assessment of a plan's viability and likely success prior to its implementation.

Following the production of the Scoping Report, the Sustainability Appraisal process, and the Framework in particular, goes on to help the emerging Site Allocations DPD consider their sustainability impacts. It identifies the benefits, drawbacks and areas for improvement on all the emerging options and suggests ways for policy to improve its likely performance. The public will be able to see the findings of the Sustainability Appraisal as the Site Allocations DPD undergoes continual development, and will be consulted on a Sustainability Appraisal Report that is published to accompany the Regulation 25 (2) consultation. Figure 0.2 illustrates the relationship between Development Plan Documents and their interaction with Sustainability Appraisal.

Figure 0.2: Development Plan Document preparation and inter-relationship with the Sustainability Appraisal process (taken from ODPM guidance, 2005).



1. CONTEXT REVIEW – IDENTIFY OTHER RELEVANT PLANS, POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES AND SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OBJECTIVES (TASK A1)

The first stage of the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report is to assess other relevant policies, plans and programmes that form the context in which the Site Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD) is prepared. This is an exercise that can assist in identifying issues, opportunities and implications for both the Local Development Framework and the Sustainability Appraisal process.

The review considers guidance at the international, national, regional and local level, and the SEA Directive specifically requires environmental protection objectives to be taken into account. There is a significant degree of overlap between these documents and often they are hierarchical in nature, with some documents reflecting and applying the objectives of more strategic plans. Policy documents at the regional level, for example, will have taken into account sustainability considerations from national and international level documents. Therefore, this review focuses on the main documents relevant to the Site Allocations DPD. Proposed allocations in the plan will have to pay regard to the concerns and possible conflicts of neighbouring authority development plans.

A list of the reviewed documents is included in Figure 1.1 below. Based on the review of the literatures, **Appendix 1** details the key objectives, targets and indicators of each document, and considers possible implications for the LDF and some emerging issues for the Sustainability Appraisal.

Figure 1.1 List of reviewed documents

International
1. Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development http://www.parliament.the-stationery-office.co.uk/pa/cm200203/cmselect/cmenvaud/98/9809.htm
2. The UNECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision Making and Access to Justice for Environmental Matters (The Aarhus Convention) (2001) http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/aarhus/

3. EC Directive on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment 2001/42/EC
National
4. Urban White Paper – Our Towns and Cities: The Future (2000) http://www.communities.gov.uk/archived/general-content/citiesandregions/publicationscities/urbanwhitepaper/
5. Aviation White Paper: The Future of Air transport, 2003 http://www.dft.gov.uk/about/strategy/whitepapers/air/
6. A New Deal for Transport: Better Deal for Everyone 1998 Government White paper (Department for Transport) http://www.dft.gov.uk/about/strategy/whitepapers/previous/anewdealfortransportbetterfo5695
7. Department for Transport 10 Year Transport Plan http://www.dft.gov.uk/about/strategy/whitepapers/previous/transporttenyearplan2000
8. ODPM Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention (2004) http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/saferplaces
9. The Environment Act 1995 http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts1995/Ukpga_19950025_en_1
10. Planning Policy Statement 1 & Planning and Climate Change - Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1 http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/planningpolicystatements/ppsclimatechange/
11. PPS 6: Planning for Town Centres http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/planningpolicystatements/pps6/

12. Planning for Town Centres: Guidance on Design and Implementation Tools - accompanies PPS6 http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningtown
13. PPS 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/historicenvironment/pps9/
14. PPS 12: Local Spatial Planning http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/regionallocal/localdevelopmentframeworks/pps12/
15. PPS 22 Renewable Energy http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/planningpolicystatements/pps22/
16. PPS23 Planning and Pollution Control http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/planningpolicystatements/pps23/
17. PPS 3 – Housing http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps3housing
18. PPG4 Industrial, Commercial Development and Small Firms http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/ppg4
19. Consultation paper – PPS4 Planning for Sustainable Economic Development http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/consultationeconomicpps
20. PPG 13 – Transport http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/ppg13

<p>21. PPG 15 - Planning and the Historic Environment http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/historicenvironment/ppg15/</p>
<p>22. PPG 16 Archaeology and Planning http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/ppg16</p>
<p>23. PPG 17 Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicyguidance17</p>
<p>24. Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism (May 2006) http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/goodpracticeguide</p>
<p>25. PPG 24 Planning and Noise http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/ppg24</p>
<p>26. PPS 25 Development and Flood Risk http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/planningpolicystatements/pps25/</p>
<p>27. Waste Strategy for England 2007 Defra http://www.defra.gov.uk/ENVIRONMENT/waste/strategy/strategy07/pdf/waste07-strategy.pdf</p>
<p>28. Climate Change: The UK Programme 2006 http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/uk/ukccp/pdf/ukccp06-all.pdf</p>
<p>29. Securing the Future - UK Government sustainable development strategy– March 2005 http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/publications/uk-strategy/</p>

30. The Communities Plan: Sustainable Communities, Building for the Future February 2003 http://www.communities.gov.uk/communities/sustainablecommunities/sustainablecommunities/
31. UK Biodiversity Habitat Action Plan for Urban Areas http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=754
32. Working with the Grain of Nature: A Biodiversity Strategy for England, 2002 (DEFRA) http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/biodiversity/action-uk/e-biostrat.htm
33. The Historic Environment: A Force for the Future (Department for Culture, Media and Sport) http://www.culture.gov.uk/reference_library/publications/4667.aspx
34. Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, DEFRA 2000 and February 2003 addendum http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/airquality/strategy/
35. Planning (Control of Major Accident Hazards) Regulations (implements obligations under Seveso II Directive Council Directive 96/82/EC) http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2005/20051088.htm
36. Rural White Paper: Our Countryside (2000) http://www.defra.gov.uk/rural/pdfs/ruralwp/rural.pdf
37. Rural Strategy 2004 http://www.defra.gov.uk/rural/strategy/default.htm
38. The Energy White Paper: Our Energy Future – creating a low carbon economy (2003) http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file10719.pdf
39. Energy Review 2006

http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file31890.pdf
40. Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation White Paper 2004 http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_4118614
Regional
41. A Sustainable Development Framework for the East of England (EERA, 2001) http://www.gos.gov.uk/goee/docs/193713/193722/Regional_Strategy/Regional_Sustainable_Develo1.pdf
42. Sustainable Futures – the Integrated Sustainability Framework for the East of England (EERA 2009) http://www.eera.gov.uk/What-we-do/developing-regional-strategies/integrated-sustainability-framework/
43.. East of England Plan (May 2008) http://www.gos.gov.uk/goeast/planning/regional_planning/
44. Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire Strategic Health Authority Health Strategy (Healthy Futures) 2005-2010 http://www.erpho.org.uk/Download/Public/18962/1/EERA%2040%20RHS.pdf
45. Urban and Rural Prioritisation in the East of England, 2003 http://www.eera.gov.uk/publications-and-resources/studies/topic-based-studies/economic-studies/urban-and-rural-prioritisation-in-the-east-of-england/
46. Sustainable Tourism Strategy for the East of England 2004
47. East of England Regional Social Strategy http://www.eera.gov.uk/What-we-do/developing-regional-strategies/regional-social-strategy/
(The document contains a vision and objectives and suggests means to achieve a fair and inclusive society in the East of England, through an action plan. It identifies problems and potential solutions in relation to social exclusion. There are examples of problems

and solutions from Norwich, which are of value to the sustainability appraisal.)
48. The Broads Plan (2004) http://www.broads-authority.gov.uk/authority/publications/general-publications.html
49. The Broads Core Strategy http://www.broads-authority.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy/local-development-framework/core-strategy-dpd.html
50. Living with Climate Change in the East of England: Summary Report http://www.sustainabilityeast.org.uk/pdf/Living%20with%20Climate%20Change%20Summary.pdf
51. Woodland for Life: The Regional Woodland Strategy for the East of England (2003) http://www.woodlandforlife.net/wfl-rep/default.html
52. Environment Agency Water Resources for the Future: A Strategy for the Anglian Region (2001) http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/static/documents/Research/wr_anglia.pdf
53. Towards Sustainable Construction – A Strategy for the East of England http://www.sustainabilityeast.org.uk/pdf/Towards%20Sustainable%20Construction%20-%20A%20strategy%20for%20the%20East%20of%20England.pdf
54. Regional Housing Strategy for the East of England 2005-10 (Revised) http://www.gos.gov.uk/goee/docs/187700/187733
55. A Shared Vision: The Regional Economic Strategy for the East of England (EEDA, 2004) http://insighteast.org.uk/RES_Review.asp
56. Sustainable Communities in the East of England http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/143600.pdf

57. Towns and Cities Strategy – Urban Renaissance in the East of England http://www.inspire-east.org.uk/townsandcitiesstrategy_1.aspx
58. Our Environment, Our Future: Regional Environmental Strategy for the East of England (EERA 2003) http://www.eera.gov.uk/Documents/About%20EERA/Policy/Environment/RENS.pdf
COUNTY PLANS AND PROGRAMMES
59. Norfolk Community Strategy (Norfolk Ambition) http://www.norfolkambition.gov.uk/consumption/idcplg?IdcService=SS_GET_PAGE&nodeId=3987
60. Provisional Second Local Transport Plan for Norfolk 2006 - 2011 http://www.norfolk.gov.uk/consumption/idcplg?IdcService=SS_GET_PAGE&nodeId=3536
61. Biodiversity – Supplementary Planning Guidance for Norfolk http://www.norwich.gov.uk/intranet_docs/A-Z/Planning%20Policy/Biodiversity_SPG_adopted_Sept04.pdf
62. Norfolk Supporting People Strategy 2005-2010 (Norfolk County Council, 2005) http://www.spkweb.org.uk/Your_local_area/GOEE/Norfolk/Strategy_and_policies
63. Gypsies and Travellers Strategy for Norfolk (2005-2008) http://www.equalbutdifferent.org.uk/pdfs/Norfolk%20strategy_for_gypsies_and_travellers.pdf
64. Joint Municipal Waste Strategy for Norfolk 2006 – 2020 http://www.norfolk.gov.uk/consumption/groups/public/documents/article/ncc049079.pdf
65. Learning Disability Employment Plan for Norfolk (2006) http://www.committees.norfolk.gov.uk/papers/cabinet/cabinet290304/cabinet290304item18apdf.pdf

66. Norfolk Live – Norfolk Cultural Strategy 2005-2010 http://www.norfolklive.co.uk/norfolkcfb/documents/NorfolkLive.pdf
67. Shaping the Future: The Economic Development Strategy for Norfolk: 2001 – 2010
68. Tomorrow's Norfolk, Today's Challenge – A Climate Change Strategy for Norfolk (2008) http://www.norfolkambition.gov.uk/consumption/groups/public/documents/article/ncc063866.pdf
69. Norfolk Action - Norfolk's Local Area Agreement 2008-11 (2008) http://www.norfolkambition.gov.uk/consumption/groups/public/documents/article/ncc063700.pdf
LOCAL PLANS AND PROGRAMMES
70. Norwich City Council Economic Strategy 2003-2008 http://www.norwich.gov.uk/intranet_docs/A-Z/Economic%20Strategy.pdf
71. Joint Core Strategy for Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk, Public Consultation Document (Regulation 25) (March 2009) http://www.gndp.org.uk/cms.php?pageid=79
72. GNDP, Green Infrastructure Strategy (2007) http://www.gndp.org.uk/documents_view.php?document_id=469&pageid=76
73. Draft Greater Norwich Economic Strategy 2009-2014 http://www.gndp.org.uk/documents_view.php?document_id=466&pageid=27&audience=Local%20Business
74. Partnership of Norfolk District Councils – Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2008) http://www.gndp.org.uk/sfra
75. Norwich City Destination Strategy

76. Greater Norwich Housing Strategy 2008-2011 http://www.south-norfolk.gov.uk/democracy/866.asp
77. Norwich Area Transportation Strategy http://www.norfolk.gov.uk/consumption/idcplg?IdcService=SS_GET_PAGE&nodeId=3682
78. Norwich's Environmental Strategy 2008-2010 http://www.norwich.gov.uk/intranet_docs/A-Z/Strategies/Environmental_strategy.pdf
79. Biodiversity Action Plan for the City of Norwich http://www.norwich.gov.uk/intranet_docs/A-Z/Green%20Spaces/Biodiveristy%20Action%20Plan%20for%20the%20City%20of%20Norwich%204.pdf
80. Greater Norwich Homelessness Strategy http://www.norwich.gov.uk/intranet_docs/A-Z/Housing/Strategies/Homelessness_Strategy.pdf
81. City of Norwich Replacement Local Plan (Adopted 2004) http://www.norwich.gov.uk/webapps/atoz/service_page.asp?id=1501
82. Northern City Centre Area Action Plan (December 2008) Submission Report http://www.norwich.gov.uk/webapps/atoz/service_page.asp?id=1700
83. Norwich Community Safety Strategy and Audit Report http://www.norwich.gov.uk/intranet_docs/A-Z/Community/Community_Safety_Strategy.pdf
84. Norwich Draft Sustainable Communities Strategy 2007-2020 http://www.norwich.gov.uk/internet_docs/docs/Unitary_Council/AnnexF.pdf
85. Norwich River Valleys Strategy 2001

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2. COLLECTING BASELINE INFORMATION – A PROFILE OF NORWICH AREA (TASK A2)

The Joint Core Strategy (JCS) Sustainability Appraisal scoping report sets out comprehensive baseline information for the three districts as a whole, whilst some district level data are also produced. Further baseline information will be based upon and expand from the existing findings from the JCS scoping report and produced solely at Norwich level.

There is a wide range of information and data relating to the Norwich city, which provides a summary of key information and a baseline for consideration, as well as sets out a spatial portrait of the city. This information is summarised in Appendix 2. This helps to ensure that local detail and distinctiveness is appreciated, and issues tackled, within emerging plans. Most of the sources of information are available publicly, such as through the Audit Commission, or from assessments such as the Census or Indices of Multiple Deprivation.

The format is for the information to be grouped under topics. For each subject the current situation for the City is given, together with comparisons (such as trends or for other areas) where available. This baseline information, together with other contextual information, is used to provide the following brief description of Norwich.

2.1 Geographical overview

Norwich has important national and regional transport links via the A11 and A47 trunk roads, and mainline train routes to Cambridge, the Midlands and London, with links to the coast and rural fringes via local lines to Cromer and Sheringham to the north, and Great Yarmouth and Lowestoft to the east. Norwich and its links to neighbouring areas can be seen in Figure 2.1. The opening of Stratford International station in 2007 will provide a fast rail link from Norwich to the continent via Eurostar. The recently expanded use of Norwich Airport has increased the international dimension of the area's economic and tourism opportunities. Norwich has a diverse, largely service-focussed, economic base. It benefits from hosting the internationally renowned University of East Anglia and its close links to the Norwich Research Park, which together offer a scientific research and development cluster to complement Cambridge and the M11 corridor.

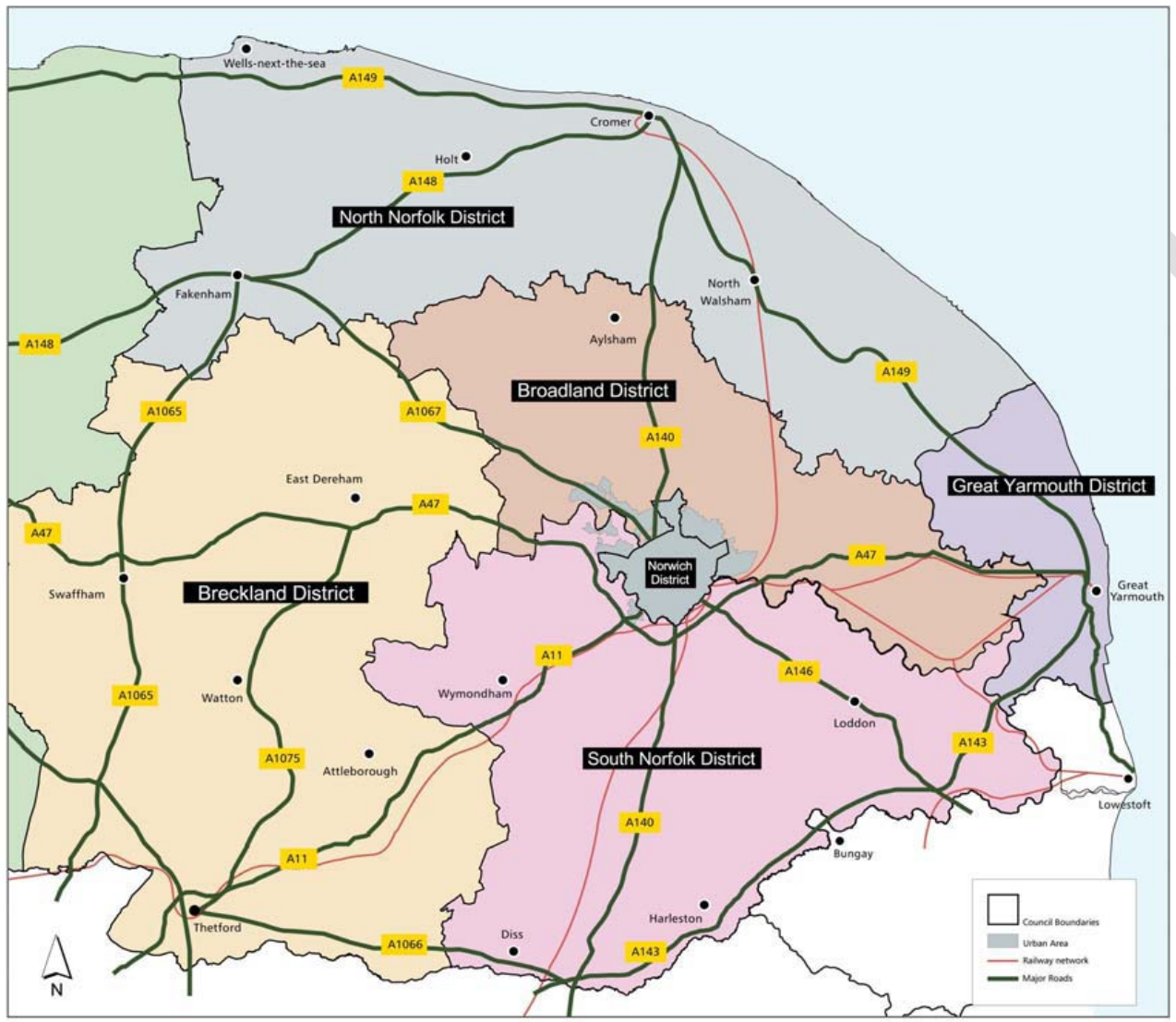


Figure 2.1:
Norwich area and its connections to
neighbouring areas

Norwich City is a part of the three authorities including Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk districts, which form the Greater Norwich Area and cover an area of some 1,495 sq km (149,572 hectares) in total, some of which is also covered by the Broads Authority for planning purposes. Norwich itself covers 41 sq km of the central urban area. The city of Norwich has grown from its historic core to develop a distinctive suburban fringe, including the recent expansion of nearby villages. In fact, approximately half of the population of Broadland is concentrated into the part of the district that forms part of the north and east of the Norwich urban area. To the south, expansion of the City has been constrained by the Yare river valley and the A47 Norwich Southern Bypass.

Norwich heavily influences the surrounding rural areas due to their proximity to the City, particularly in terms of employment and secondary education. Further afield the influence reduces, and other centres may also begin to have an effect; for example, Great Yarmouth and Lowestoft in the east; Dereham, Thetford and Cambridge in the west; and Ipswich, London and the South-East to the south.

2.2 Demographics

Norwich is a distinctive urban area in Norfolk, which comprises 13 wards. From the 2001 Censuses, 121,550 people live in Norwich, of which 16.3% are under 15 years old; 66.9 are of working age and 16.8 are of pensionable age. The projection undertaken by Norfolk County Council revealed that the population in Norwich will be 137,860 by 2011 and in longer term, the population will remain at similar level by 2021. Unlike the neighbouring rural districts, the age structure in the City will remain relatively stable as identified by the projection, although the general trend for Greater Norwich area reveals population increase and especially the proportion of those above 65 will increase from 18.5% (mid-2006) to 22.8% (2021).

In the 2001 Census, black and minority ethnic populations comprised 6.5% of the total population in Norwich (compared with 8.6% for the Eastern region and 13% for England) but there has been a gradual increase in multi-ethnicity as more people move to the area. Norwich's largest ethnic minority groups in 2001 were recorded as White Other (2.7%), White Irish (0.69%), Indian (0.43%), Chinese (0.39%) and Other Ethnic Group (0.48%). Generally there is more diversity found in Norwich, where roughly 7% of the population were not classed as 'white British' in 2001, although this was thought to have risen to 7.9% in the ONS mid-2003 population estimates.

Figure 2.2: Demographic characteristics of Norwich in 2001. (Source: ONS and Norfolk County Council)

		Norwich	Greater Norwich		
Baseline figures	Population 2001 total		121,550	350,773	
	Households 2001 total		54,584	151,200	
	Population by age 2001 (%):	a) 0 - 14 yrs old	a) 16.3	a) 16.9	
		b) 15 - 24	b) 16.6	b) 11.9	
c) 25 - 44		c) 29.5	c) 27.5		
d) 45 - 64		d) 20.8	d) 25.3		
e) 65 and over		e) 16.8	e) 18.4		
Growth trends and projections	Previous	Population 1991 census total	120,895	329,799	
		Households 1991 total	52,733	135,548	
	Present	2006 Mid-Year population estimates	129,520	367,120	
		2006 Mid-Year forecasted ages (%):	a) 0 - 15 yrs old	a) 15.8	a) 17.2
			b) 16 - 44	b) 48.1	b) 38.4
c) 45 - 64	c) 20.7		c) 25.9		
d) 65 and over	d) 15.4		d) 18.5		
Future: immediate	Projected total populations for 2011		137,860	381,490	
	2011 forecast ages (%):	a) 0 - 15 yrs old	a) 16.1	a) 16.8	
		b) 16 - 44	b) 47.6	b) 37.0	
		c) 45 - 64	c) 21.2	c) 26.5	
d) 65 and over		d) 15.1	d) 19.7		
Future: longer-term	Projected total populations for 2021		137,700	405,800	
	2021 forecast ages (%):	a) 0 - 15 yrs old	a) 14.1	a) 14.6	
		b) 16 - 44	b) 48.4	b) 36.4	
		c) 45 - 64	c) 21.3	c) 26.2	
d) 65 and over		d) 16.2	d) 22.8		
Summary of growth rates	Population trends:	a) 1991-2001	a) + 0.5 %	a) + 6.4 %	
		b) 2001-2011 (estimate)	b) + 13.4 %	b) + 8.8 %	
		c) 2011-2021 (estimate)	c) - 0.1 %	c) + 6.4 %	

Traditionally, Gypsy and Traveller communities have always been drawn to the more agricultural and rural parts of the area. Across the county of Norfolk, Gypsies and Travellers form the second largest minority ethnic population after the Portuguese. Despite being an urban area, Norwich contains significant groups, i.e. 27 pitches according to the Gypsy caravan count in July 2006.

Infrastructure Need and Funding Study 2007

Understanding the size and characteristics of the future population is fundamental to understanding the likely future demand for:

- Social infrastructure, including education, health and community facilities;
- Transport Infrastructure;
- Economic infrastructure; and
- Utilities Infrastructure.

All infrastructure will require some form of improvement or upgrading during the growth period and utilities providers should consider growth post 2021. Location of development closer to utilities infrastructure will require less investment (financial and time resources). It will also be important to consider medium and long term constraints at employment sites. It is noted that several key designated employment sites need assistance in providing infrastructure.

2.3 Environment

Landscape

Norwich is characterised largely by its historic townscape and its green setting with many trees. 25% of the city's area consists of open spaces, which form green wedges into the city. These include river valleys and other open spaces such as Mousehold Heath (the city's major ancient woodland to the east of the city), parks and golf courses. A number form continuous green links out to open countryside and include foot and cycle access. The Yare Valley forms a linear green space to the south of the city, providing an attractive gateway. The Wensum Valley provides a green link through the city and, in places; steep wooded ridges provide viewpoints to and from the city centre.

Norwich has been able to meet many of its recent housing development needs by utilising brownfield or previously developed sites. In 2007/08, 93% of housing completions were on previously developed land, with the figure rising to 99.5% of all current

outstanding permissions and allocations. The high level of allocations being made on brownfield sites is likely to continue within the City.

The 'Fringe' area around Norwich benefits from a number of schemes that seek to improve its habitats, landscapes and recreational attractions. A Green Infrastructure Strategy is presently being produced to guide the landscape, recreation and natural habitat policy as the population of the area expands, with the aim of creating linked networks throughout Greater Norwich Area. The historic environment and many heritage features of Norwich urban areas also make a valuable contribution to high quality green infrastructure. The Strategy identifies a number of sustainability issues specific to the Greater Norwich area that green infrastructure can address including;

- Environmental Character and local distinctiveness,
- Biodiversity and the natural environment, and
- Greenspaces and access networks.

The Green Infrastructure Study has also highlighted the following issues for Norwich area;

- To the west of Norwich, there are extensive areas designated as CWS associated with the floodplains of the Rivers Wensum and (to a lesser extent) Tud (in the vicinity of Costessey), and associated with the Floodplain of the River Yare (in the vicinity of Cringleford). It is also important to note that the River Wensum is designated as an SAC.
- In terms of the future baseline under a business as usual scenario, it is important to consider that climate change will lead to increased stress on species populations, and that effects could potentially be intensified by changes to non-planning related land management activities. This makes it all the more important that a green infrastructure network is put in place that supports ecosystem function and promotes resilience to environmental change. The other issue that is likely to worsen in the future under a climate change scenario is flooding. This has implications for green infrastructure, as it is important that areas are not developed that may have an 'opportunity value' when left as open space because they may be able to play a role in terms of flood prevention in the future.

The strategy is designed to meet the requirements of the East of England Plan to develop green infrastructure networks. Policy EVV1 requires such networks to be multifunctional, be capable of meeting a range of social, environmental and economic needs,

and operate at all spatial scales from urban areas to the wider countryside and include connections between urban and rural settlements and between settlements and the countryside,

The proposed criteria for selection of multi-functional green infrastructure projects are:

- 1) Contribution to delivery of the green infrastructure network
- 2) Contribution to delivery of the sustainable movement network
- 3) Contribution to delivery of ecological network
- 4) Contribution to delivery of the green infrastructure core principles.

Nature and historical environment

Key wildlife conservation designations in the city consist mainly of marshland and meadows in the river valleys and wooded former chalk pits. Norwich has 3.65 hectares of SSSI, with some 27% of these were in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition in May 2007. Domestic gardens play a key role in providing habitats in many parts of the urban area. The pressure from development on the city's natural features is reflected in there being some 411 tree preservation orders issued and more Local Nature Reserves than elsewhere in Greater Norwich.

Norwich's distinctive townscape contains Conservation Areas covering 17% of the total area of the city, including the whole of the city centre. Scheduled Ancient Monuments include the medieval cathedral, castle and city walls. 32 pre-reformation churches are located within the walled city and there is a wealth of Listed (1,580) and locally listed buildings (2,600). Historic parks help to define the character of many suburban areas. Preserving and enhancing the distinctive landscapes and townscapes will be a key concern when considering development within the Greater Norwich urban area.

Figure 2.3: Conservation and natural environment features in Norwich

Built Heritage features	Conservation Areas	17
	Listed Buildings	1580
	Scheduled Ancient Monuments	24
Landscape features	Historic Parks and Gardens	9
	Ancient Woodlands	1

	Tree Preservation Orders	411
Wildlife Conservation	International sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar)	1 (jointly with Broadland)
	SSSI (Sites of Special Scientific Interest)	5
	NNR (National Nature Reserves)	-
	LNR (Local Nature Reserves)	8
	CWS (County Wildlife Sites)	33

Water Resources

East Anglia is recognised as one of the driest areas of the country, with pressure on water resource supplies being exacerbated by lower rainfall, widespread agricultural water use and new residential and employment growth. Water is a shared resource and is important for tourism in the area, so the pressures from development on water quality, biodiversity and flood risk are also likely to be significant across boundaries, such as within the Broads Authority area. If development can reduce risks of damage, it should do so.

The Water Cycle Study highlights the potential for some water resource and water quality issues to worsen in the future as climate change leads to more frequent drought conditions.

Water resources are not considered to be the major constraint on development within this area. Anglian Water Services have stated that there are sufficient water resources to meet the growth demands until 2031. It is recommended that any of the large scale developments (-5,000 houses in Norwich Policy Area and -1,000 houses) are subject to further detailed water resource/supply investigations. In terms of wastewater STWs within the Study Area range from having no spare capacity to considerable capacity, with Whitlingham STW having the most opportunity to receive additional flows. Development to the north east of Norwich would most likely discharge to Whitlington. The capacity of the receiving watercourse will be crucial to determining where new discharge consents can be considered, or where existing ones will need to be upgraded. It is assumed that the water quality of any increase in discharge can be discounted through design engineering.

In terms of water quality, phosphate and nitrate loading into the river systems provides the biggest impact to environmental designated sites within the Study Area. The cumulative impacts of individual development should also be considered. The study

notes that flood risk is most relevant on some brownfield sites in Norwich and in the area in the vicinity of the Wensum and Tud to the West of Norwich, where development is proposed in Eaton/Costessey.

The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA);

The 'Partnership of Norfolk District Councils' SFRA was published in January 2008. It examines strategic flood risk across the three authorities covered by the JCS in addition to North Norfolk DC and the Broads Authority. The document states that fluvial flooding affects the upstream areas of some catchments. In Norwich the main threat is from extreme rainfall events in the Wensum or Yare catchments. However, unless there are extreme meteorological conditions, risk is likely to be relatively low because floods will be slow to rise. The SFRA notes that groundwater and surface water flooding can be significant issues (particularly surface water flooding in urban areas), but because of lack of data and predictability, these issues are best addressed in more localised site-specific Flood Risk Assessments (FRAs)

The SFRA highlights the importance of water from further development to the north east of Norwich draining northwards to the Bure catchment, rather than southwards towards the River Wensum and Norwich. It is thought that this should be achievable, but that further investigation is needed. It will also be important to consider the impact on settlements downstream on the River Bure, some of which are already at risk from flooding.

In the context of evolving proposals for the Greater Norwich Policy area and development proposals for north east Norwich, the SuDS mapping indicates that the potential for SuDS is generally much better in areas to the north and east of Norwich than it is to the south of Norwich.

Waste, Energy and Resources

Norwich showed poorer performance in household waste management than South Norfolk and Broadland, recycling 15% of household waste but not sending any to be composted, although the net amount of household waste produced per head dropped by nearly 8% per person. It should also be noted that Norwich is in the formative stages of introducing a household composting collection service, which will serve to improve their recycling rates. Norwich residents have a smaller ecological footprint than the rest of Greater Norwich, and a far lower level of CO₂ emissions (only 6.8 tonnes per capita).

Sustainable Energy Study:

The Sustainable Energy Study assesses the capacity for supplying new development with low carbon energy. The total technical potential for renewable energy within the Greater Norwich Development Partnership (GNDP) area has been established to be 7.7 Million MWh or 129% of the areas current energy consumption. Local biomass and wind resources have been identified as the lowest cost solutions to achieving Zero Carbon developments. The Study proposes to set differing carbon standards for different parts of development sites, with stricter onsite targets for higher density areas. The fact that 70% of new development within the GNDP area will consist of large scale developments should mean that low to zero carbon standards are more achievable, as the developments should be suitable for communal energy systems.

According to the study, anticipated additional cost for developers is another issue that will have to be considered when prescribing zero carbon standards. The additional costs will largely depend on whether the current Government definition of low/zero carbon is followed, or whether the proposed new definitions which allows off-site measures to be eligible is adopted by the council. 'Off-site' renewables should be additional to any commercial renewable energy developments that would occur anyway within the districts.

The Sustainable Energy Study presents key recommendations for progressing low carbon development, including energy and heat mapping, to indicate the low carbon energy systems that developments of particular scales, density and mix, are expected to incorporate. The development of a local Carbon Investment Fund is recommended, to provide the upfront capital needed for financing large scale low carbon infrastructure such as CHP and district heating networks that can supply phased developments. An ESCO or special purpose vehicle led by a public sector organisation may help in taking forward low carbon projects that are not being implemented by the market place due to financial or technological risks.

2.4 Society and housing

Society

The Index of Multiple Deprivation is used to provide a wide variety of information, which is set out in 'domains' and updated regularly, the latest update is in 2007. Each domain measures various indicators, and shows both an overall ranking score for each local authority and a score for each theme individually. There are 354 local authorities in England that the rankings are scored against, with a lower score indicating greater deprivation (i.e. 1 = most deprived, 354 = least deprived). Norwich is ranked at 62 which is performing significantly worse than neighbouring area.

There are distinct differences in deprivation levels between different areas of the city, although overall Norwich is the most deprived local authority within the East of England, and has higher crime rates than elsewhere in Greater Norwich. It is immediately apparent that deprivation in Norwich is significantly worse than in Broadland or South Norfolk districts. Within Norwich it is most notable that the south/south west sector (in the direction of Cringleford) is the least deprived (with some areas roughly on a par with Broadland and South Norfolk). There is no sector within Norwich that stands out as the most deprived, although it is noted that the western sector (which includes Easton/Costessey) is relatively deprived. Health standards are not markedly different to the rest of Greater Norwich. 8.69% of Norwich population are in the 10% most deprived areas and 34.23% of Norwich population are in the 20% most deprived areas nationally.

Even though a high proportion of residents in Norwich have a high level of qualifications (many with current or prior connections to the university), a high proportion of residents of working age have no qualifications. There are however, significant differences in qualifications gained by school leavers Norwich has a lower level of educational attainment at GCSE standard (49% of school leavers had 5 or more GCSE's at A*-C standard in 2006). The proportion of those in employment with qualifications at 'A'-level standard or equivalent (15%) is also lower than the national average (19%).

Housing

Norwich is characterised significantly by areas of terraced housing adjacent to the city centre, which, being older properties, comprise the largest proportion of homes that fail to meet the 'decent home' standards. Unfortunately there are higher-than-average numbers of 'vulnerable' residents in Norwich residing in non-decent homes. The city also contains a significant number of flats and apartments, which together comprise some 30% of the housing stock. Norwich also contains higher proportions of households living in accommodation that is unsuitable for their needs.

Figure 2.4 Housing stock by type (Source: Greater Norwich Household and Physical Survey 2005/06¹)

	Detached	Semi-detached	Terraced	Flats	Total Dwellings
Amounts	6100	12,500	21,600	18,900	59,100
percentage	10%	21%	37%	32%	100%

¹ Greater Norwich Sub-Region, Evidence base for a Housing Market Assessment: A study of housing need and stock condition (2006)

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

*Figure 2.5 Housing stock by tenure**

	Owner Occupied	Private Rented	Registered Social Landlord / Housing Association	Local Authority	Total Dwellings
Amounts	26,800	10,000	3,900	16,300	57,000
percentage	47%	17%	7%	29%	100%
<i>*not including empty dwellings</i>					

Housing Market Assessment

The Housing Market Assessment sets out a detailed picture of housing supply and demand. Of particular relevance to the Core Strategy and site allocations DPD is the provision of an appropriate housing mix of market housing, private rented and affordable housing. Affordability in the market is a problem. This is reflected in the large number of people who apply to the council housing registers in the sub-region. There is evidence of a particular lack of affordability in the first time buyers market. To find a property within their budget first time buyers may need to choose cheaper locations or smaller homes. Single people and couples are the largest groups on the sub-region's housing register, as in addition to being priced out the market they often struggle to afford rents.

The study identifies the main sources of affordable housing supply:

- Housing delivered through the National Affordable Housing Programme (NAHP) and from other grant funding.
- Housing delivered as a condition of planning permission for developments of new housing.

2.5 Economy

Norwich area provides the largest concentration of jobs in the eastern region. The economy of Norwich is characterised by a high proportion of jobs in large businesses. One third of all jobs in Norwich are in only 66 large organisations (200+ employees). There are a significant number of high-level, professional jobs, and here is potential to increase this number.

The Annual Business Inquiry of 2007 showed that workers in Norwich are employed across a varied mix of sectors, though dependent on the service industry. The financial sector is particularly important (31% of employment), whilst public administration, education and health are the second largest sector for employment (25%). Collectively, financial services and the hotelier industry accounts for nearly half the workforce. The spread of employment in Norwich is seen in the table below, and compared against the average sector-based spread for East of England and Great Britain.

Figure 2.6: Employment sector distribution in Norwich, 2007 (Source: ONS annual business inquiry employee analysis)

	Norwich (employee jobs)	Norwich (%)	East of England (%)	Great Britain (%)
Manufacturing	7,400	7.8	10.7	10.6
Construction	3,100	3.3	5.5	4.9
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	21,300	22.3	24.7	23.3
Transport & communications	4,800	5.0	6.1	5.9
Finance, IT, other business activities	29,600	31.0	20.7	21.6
Public admin, education & health	24,800	26.0	25.5	26.9
Other services	4,200	4.4	4.8	5.2

The evening and night-time economy is becoming increasingly important for the economy of Norwich, which has developed into something of a sub-regional hub for the cultural and evening economy; around 29,000 people visit the pubs and clubs of the city centre on a Saturday night, for example. The tourism and leisure industry accounted for approximately 7.3% of total jobs in the City. (Annual Business Inquiry, 2007) Norwich is also regularly ranked as one of the top ten most popular shopping destinations in the UK. There are many modern facilities, for example the Chapelfield centre and retail parks. Norwich city attracts five million day visitors per year for shopping, tourism and leisure interests.

Norwich is a regional cultural centre. For a city of its size, it is extremely well provided with a wide variety of cultural venues, including a range of theatres and museums, and the Norfolk and Norwich Millennium Library, one of the busiest libraries in the country. These facilities are mainly located within the city centre. A range of high quality and expanding higher education facilities are located in the Greater Norwich area at the University of East Anglia (UEA), City College, Easton College and the Norwich School of Art and Design.

Another notable aspect of Norwich' economy is the high retention of graduates, although they fill a large proportion of intermediate jobs for which they are over-qualified. As a consequence, this creates problems for less well-qualified people and those who grew-up in Greater Norwich to access the jobs market, and it means that there are fewer opportunities to move from lower paid employment into intermediate employment.

Greater Norwich Retail and Town Centres Study

This study looks at the role of the city centre as a major regional centre as well as the roles of the smaller market towns and district centres in the Greater Norwich area. The study looks at the impact of predicted population increases in the region, as well as projected increases in household expenditure and changes in retail and leisure provision.

In terms of implications for the growth in and around Norwich:

- Norwich City Centre should be promoted as a retail, cultural, leisure and education centre;
- Development and investment should be directed first to existing town centres, in order to enhance their vitality and viability;
- Development should be consistent with the scale, size and function of the town centre;
- It is suggested that mixed-use retail and leisure developments at town centre or edge-of-centre locations can be effective in supporting regeneration.

The study describes Norwich City Centre as having a strong regional role and a relatively strong and attractive retail offer. There is a need to maintain this competitive position by continued investment in the retail centre, including the historic environment and tourist attraction of the centre.

Employment Growth and Sites and Premises Study

There are plans for 35,000 additional jobs in the Greater Norwich Area. This means that careful consideration and planning for future employment is needed. This document looks at the potential for, and impact of, employment growth within the greater Norwich economy up to 2026. It also includes a review for employment sites and premises which assesses existing and potential land supply.

In terms of implications for the growth in and around Norwich:

- There is a need to focus on Norwich's strengths in relation to an attractive environment, knowledge based industries and strong economic growth prospects;
- A key focus should be to sustain growth in existing and new indigenous businesses, building on the knowledge economy and assisting business start-up growth;
- There is a need to promote growth of sectors with a greater proportion of higher and intermediate level jobs, which will increase the range of opportunities for under-utilised graduates as well as have knock-on benefits for those with lower levels of skills;
- There is potential for the spatial distribution of new employment opportunities to take into account accessibility to deprived sections of the population;
- There are some (constrained) brownfield opportunities in the northern city centre;
- Construction of the Northern Distributor Road will open up new employment areas north of the city;
- There is potential to promote Norwich as an Eco City as well as to promote arts and cultural institutions;
- The improvements of the A11 should be a priority for support;
- Norwich Airport already provides a highly significant asset and there is potential to expand its operations;
- Specific opportunities for new areas of growth could be through development of environmental engineering competencies, or possibly in creating a local retail academy;
- There are shortfalls in the range and variety of industrial land, particularly for smaller firms and in rural areas; and
- Sectoral initiatives are suggested to promote: science-based industries, creative industries, tourism (including linking city and market town/rural area tourism promotion), construction (including promoting the development of a skilled labour force), advanced engineering (within a technology park) financial services, retail and food.

In terms of existing land and premises provision;

- There is a need to afford strong protection to ring road sites and newer larger allocations;

- The City Centre still contains significant long term capacity;
- Norwich Research Park has great potential and is suggested as a priority; and
- There is a case for developing a new north city employment hub – realising the economic potential of the airport and the proposed Northern Distributor Road.

2.6 Transport and Access

Greater Norwich contains the Norwich International Airport, the main part being within the City of Norwich, with some operational land being in Broadland. The airport carries over 400,000 passengers a year, and is a major link for tourism and business both nationally and internationally. It is expected that airport usage will grow in the future. This is also a Train Station and a Bus Station which provides the essential connections to rest of the country.

Access to jobs and services is an important issue. Public transport is generally available across the city. However, the main form of transport remains the private motor vehicle (51.5%), although a large percentage of working population commute to work by foot or cycle. Figure 2.7 below shows the different methods by which residents travel to work. Due to the urban factor of Norwich, despite over half of the residents use private motor vehicles, it is however still significantly lower than the average for the region and England. Public transport use is relatively low compared to regional and national levels.

*Figure 2.7: Travel to work data (resident working population) from 2001 census.
(Source: National Statistics – Neighbourhood Statistics)*

Modes of travel to work	Private motor vehicle	Public transport %	On foot or cycle %	Works at or mainly From home %
Norwich	51.5	9.9	31.5	6.7
East of England	65.8	11.3	12.9	9.4
England	62.1	15.4	12.8	9.2

There are 38,806 people live and work in Norwich. Amongst the Norwich working population, 72.4% also work in the area, whilst amongst those all workplace population in Norwich, only 41.9% live in the area. This coincides the travel to work pattern in the

neighbouring districts, such as a large proportion of population in Broadland and South Norfolk work in Norwich. The table below illustrates the distances travelled to work, with comparison to East of England and England figures. Figure 2.8 shows that a significant proportion of people had short journeys to work, which explains why the substantial numbers that walk or cycle.

*Figure 2.8: Travel to work data (resident working population) from 2001 census.
(Source: National Statistics – Neighbourhood Statistics)*

Distances travelled to work	Less than 2km (%)	2-20km (%)	More than 20km (%)	Work at or mainly from home (%)
Norwich	34.2	46	8.8	6.7
East of England	20.6	54.4	19.7	9.4
England	20.0	53.5	12.6	9.2

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

- St Augustines Street
- Grapes Hill
- Castle Meadow

Traffic counts (2001-2004) show that the number of cars crossing Norwich Inner Ring Road around the city centre has decreased. In the same period there has been an increase in the number of pedestrians and cyclists (Norfolk Local Transport Plan). This is partly due to an expanding Park & Ride service providing access to the city centre. There are currently six Park & Ride sites with over 5,000 parking spaces round the periphery of the city. This has led to an increase in bus patronage to the city centre and a significant reduction in vehicle miles - in excess of 2 million by 2006 – and consequent carbon dioxide emissions.

Transport improvements for the area are included in Norfolk County Council's (the Transport Authority) Local Transport Plan, together with the Norwich Area Transport Strategy. Current key proposals include high quality public transport improvements, pedestrian priority measures in the centre, and a range of traffic restraint measures. Another significant project is the provision of a

'Northern Distributor Road' to the north of Norwich, which will address orbital traffic movements and tackle congestion problems in the northern urban fringe, whilst providing opportunities for improvements for other travel modes.

Public Transport Study

Previous work has concluded that a distribution of housing growth based on a smaller number of larger development sites would be the preferred option from public transport perspective in order to provide strong market opportunities for high frequency bus services and greater scope for truly Public Transport-Orientated Developments.

The proposal for a total of 4,400 additional houses on the A11 corridor is at the borderline of providing a potential market sufficient in size to support the development of a Bus Rapid Transit service. Increasing the total housing allocation to 5,000 would provide greater comfort regarding the market potential for BRT on this corridor.

3. IDENTIFY SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES AND PROBLEMS (TASK A3)

Reviewing the relevant plans and strategy documents (Task A1), and considering the baseline character of the area (Task A2) highlights a number of “key sustainability issues” facing Norwich. These are relevant to producing the Local Development Framework and must be considered when undertaking the Sustainability Appraisal of the Joint Core Strategy. The issues identified (Task A3) are summarised in the tables in Figure 3.1, below, grouped under environmental, social and economic themes.

As issues emerge they help to identify Sustainability Appraisal Objectives. These objectives form the basis of the appraisal framework (Task A4), and will help to assess how sustainable the Core Strategy options are as they are developed. Links between the issues and the objectives are shown to highlight how the framework will ensure the issues are considered throughout the appraisal process.

The Sustainability Issues also fall under the remit of certain topics identified by the SEA Directive that need to be covered within development strategies. These are also identified within Figure 3.1. In addition, an important link exists between the issues and the objectives of the East of England Regional Sustainable Development Framework, itself part of the emerging Integrated Regional Strategy. The relationship between issues in Norwich and their links to both the SEA topics and the objectives of the regional framework are also identified within Figure 3.1.

The issues identified in Task A3 are those faced across Norwich, which need to be tackled by the Local Development Framework, including the Site Allocation DPD. A brief overview of the main issues reveals that:

- As the population grows and ages, the need to supply facilities and services, and in particular the access to them will become increasingly pressing;
- The retention and attraction of young people through jobs provision and access to the housing market will be a key priority;
- The character/quality of natural and built environments must be preserved and enhanced whilst being faced by widespread development pressure;
- The Norwich area is part of the principle access to the Broads national park, and has a critical role in promoting tourism, preserving character and protecting the environment through its spatial policies;

- Reducing contributions to, and mitigating against the impacts of, climate change will be crucial to the long-term viability of Norwich as a place to live and work, to visit and to invest in;
- Reliance on the car should be reduced through improved access to public transport and improved cycling and walking links to local facilities / services;
- Creating balanced and integrated communities will be an essential aspect of providing new development, through design benefits, for example;
- Promoting healthy lifestyles will be important throughout policy;
- Lifelong learning opportunities should be increased for all members of society, particularly in providing vocational training for school leavers;
- Difficulties in accessing the housing market must be minimised;
- Housing of all types and tenures is essential for mixed communities;
- Employment businesses, particularly in rural areas, need support to diversify. This will be particularly important to strengthening the tourism industry, although promoting the tourism product of the area will need to be done in a sustainable way.

Figure 3.1: The Key Sustainability Issues identified as needing to be addressed

SEA Directive Topics	Key Sustainability Issues to be addressed	East of England Sustainable Development Framework Objectives	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives
Environment			
Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora Water and Soil / Land Cultural Heritage and	Natural environment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a wealth of natural assets and ecology (including high levels of water quality), which needs protecting, maintaining and enhancing, and re-creating where lost. • Making the city greener and with increased links to the fringe areas. This will require some retrofitting of existing areas if a genuine sustainable city is to be developed. • Green spaces and green corridors will need to be integrated into development, and include the use of walking and cycling networks. 	Promote sustainable growth within environmental limits (1) Conserve, restore and enhance the region's natural and built environment. (7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENV 2 • ENV 4 • ENV 5 • SOC 7 • EC 4

SEA Directive Topics	Key Sustainability Issues to be addressed	East of England Sustainable Development Framework Objectives	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives
Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a generally poor status of SSSIs in Norwich. The quality of habitats needs to be improved and some areas need extending. • Pressures from new development means that a significant area of Greenfield land may be needed for new development. • Landscape character and heritage should be retained, reflected and enhanced through the designs of new developments. • Activity promoted through the Site Allocation Plan is also likely to have an effect on areas outside its administrative boundary, such as Broadland, South Norfolk and the Broads Authority area. • Water quality is important for freshwater ecosystems and as a secondary effect the angling and tourism industry. Biological and chemical water quality will need to be enhanced through land use practices, such as installing SUDs and treatment works 	Move goods and people sustainably (8)	
Cultural Heritage and Landscape The Urban Environment	<p>Built environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Norwich area has a wealth of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings and other architecturally distinctive structures all of which need protection. • The special historic character of Norwich and its hinterland should be preserved and enhanced; the unusual number of churches in the city, the valued listed buildings and the largest groups of industrial monuments in the country, namely windmills, will be important in retaining the city's unique character and heritage. • Preserve the distinctive character of the historic built environment and landscape, protecting and enhancing these and using them to promote the Greater Norwich and Broads areas. • New developments will need to be integrated into the existing form 	Promote sustainable growth within environmental limits (1) Conserve, restore and enhance the region's natural and built environment. (7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENV 5 • SOC 7 • EC 4

SEA Directive Topics	Key Sustainability Issues to be addressed	East of England Sustainable Development Framework Objectives	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives
	<p>and character of local areas in order to minimise the negative impacts that could be brought to the heritage of the area. Historic Landscape Characterisations can provide valuable assistance for integrating landscape distinctiveness into new developments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brownfield land is in increasingly short supply, so there is pressure to make best use of sites that do exist. • New construction can have negative impacts on existing development, town and cityscape from noise, air quality and dust. • Indirect impacts on the built environment could arise from the additional pressures of development and climate change. • Measures should be taken to enhance the historic core of Norwich and other distinctive heritage features, by making them able to withstand development pressures arising in the immediate future, such as traffic growth. 		
Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora Water and Soil / Land Natural Resources and Climate The Global	<p>Climate change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change threatens the long-term future of some habitats and species; their capacity to withstand these changes must be improved. • Significant areas in the City are at risk of flooding, including previously developed areas. The area at risk of flooding will increase with climate change. • Flood risk in areas like the Broads can also be exacerbated by developments upstream causing a change to natural watercourses and the water cycle. • There is a need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and ensure that contributions to climate change are reduced throughout. 	Promote sustainable growth within environmental limits (1) Reduce greenhouse gas emissions (3) Adapt to the impacts of climate change (4) Conserve, restore and enhance the region's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENV 3 • ENV 4 • ENV 6 • ENV 7 • SOC 7 • EC 4

SEA Directive Topics	Key Sustainability Issues to be addressed	East of England Sustainable Development Framework Objectives	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives
<p>Environment and Local Resources</p> <p>The Urban Environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All new and existing developments will need to adapt to the likely consequences of climate change through their design and locations. • Adapting to the effects of climate change will need to include the ability to design developments that are water efficient and recycle water resources as Norfolk is one of the drier parts of the country. • Some aspects of retrofitting existing development, such as improving energy efficiency in private sector housing, tackling traffic congestion and promoting reduction, reuse and recycling of waste. • Some aspects of change could bring benefits e.g. more wetlands. • Renewable energy solutions for the area will be essential and should be sought in order to minimise the use of carbon-burning technology for energy generation. This would also have the benefit of opening a number of opportunities for economic development. • Norwich and Norfolk's carbon footprints are currently unsustainable, and promoting adaptive lifestyles will be necessary to reduce them. • New developments in all sectors, land uses and activities will need to minimise their carbon emissions. The growth in popularity of Norwich Airport use will also need to be redressed though carbon-saving elsewhere. 	<p>natural and built environment. (7)</p>	
<p>Natural Resources and Climate</p> <p>Water and Soil / Land</p>	<p>Natural resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is increasing pressure on the natural resources needed to facilitate new development, which will impact on water quality and supply, air quality, energy and minerals use. • Water quality must be enhanced given the rise in phosphate levels that are occurring in water courses. • The irrevocable loss of quality soil resources should be minimised. 	<p>Promote sustainable growth within environmental limits (1)</p> <p>Increase resource efficiency and reduce resource use and waste</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENV 3 • ENV 6 • ENV 8 • ENV 9 • EC 4

SEA Directive Topics	Key Sustainability Issues to be addressed	East of England Sustainable Development Framework Objectives	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives
Air The Global Environment and Local Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water supplies must be sufficiently able to service new developments and new designs of development must conserve water use as much as possible and seek to reduce the water use throughout the area. • Minerals efficiency will need to be improved to minimise the environmental impact of extraction and processing, including increasing the use of aggregate captured from recycled construction material. • Ensuring that existing and new development is resource efficient. • There is a need to reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill sites, and find alternative methods of disposal. • Energy captured from waste should be increased. • Waste management will experience increased pressure on services to accommodate growth, supply new treatment facilities and minimise waste production overall. • Efforts should be made to treat and use contaminated land as a priority for restoration, provided its use won't present health risks. 	(6) Conserve, restore and enhance the region's natural and built environment. (7)	
Air Natural Resources and Climate Population and Human Health	Transport <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High motor vehicle use stemming from a general dependency on the private car. • Use of transport, in urban areas in particular, and its growth in volume has impacts on human health through contributing to poorer air quality in urban areas. • There is an urgent need to encourage a modal shift in transport use away from private cars and into public transport, and to replace CO₂ emitting modes with less polluting forms of transport. 	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions (3) Move goods and people sustainably (8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENV 1 • ENV 3 • ENV 5 • ENV 6 • SOC 2 • SOC 8 • EC 3

SEA Directive Topics	Key Sustainability Issues to be addressed	East of England Sustainable Development Framework Objectives	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives
The Urban Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General environmental amenity will be put under pressure from new development, particularly due to noise, air and water pollution. • Transport movements associated with minerals, waste and other service provision will need to be minimised. 		
Social			
Population and Human Health The Global Environment and Local Resources Natural Resources and Climate	<p>Population</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rising population through inward migration requires more homes, services and facilities. • Creation of unbalanced communities through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasingly ageing population in surrounding rural areas; - Increasingly younger population in the city; and, - Migration of families from the city towards the suburban areas. • Household sizes are becoming smaller as more people remain single for longer or become single, and as a result require more homes to cater for this trend. • In-migration of populations from other areas in the region, and nationally and internationally, is increasing the demand for housing, community facilities and services. • The proportion of the population for whom English is their second language is increasing. This is likely to have implications for the future provision of services and facilities such as education and community learning. • Reducing the environmental impact of individuals will be important in maintaining sustainable communities. 	Promote sustainable growth within environmental limits (1) Reduce poverty and inequality and promote social inclusion (2) Promote employment, learning, skills and innovation (5) Meet the needs of the changing regional demographic (9) Provide decent, affordable and safe homes for all (10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENV 6 • ENV 9 • SOC 1 • SOC 5 • SOC 7 • SOC 8 • EC 4

SEA Directive Topics	Key Sustainability Issues to be addressed	East of England Sustainable Development Framework Objectives	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives
Population and Human Health	<p>Deprivation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deprivation affects the well-being of communities and is generally heightened in urban areas. • Reducing deprivation includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education and attainment - Income deprivation - Health and environmental quality - Crime - Social exclusion • Reducing levels of unemployment will help reduce poverty and inequality and improve home affordability. • If the house price – income ratio continues to widen, home owners will have less disposable income as mortgages/rents increase. 	<p>Promote sustainable growth within environmental limits (1)</p> <p>Reduce poverty and inequality and promote social inclusion (2)</p> <p>Provide decent, affordable and safe homes for all (10)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SOC 1 • SOC 2 • SOC 3 • SOC 4 • SOC 5 • SOC 6 • SOC 7 • SOC 8 • EC 1 • EC 4
Population and Human Health The Urban Environment	<p>Access to services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a pressing need to find the best location for new development to have access to services and facilities. • Services must be provided for an increasingly aging population, and all services must take into account the rising levels of disability in the population. This includes building homes to lifetime homes standards as well as providing specialised accommodation. • Difficulties in accessibility should not be allowed to restrict training opportunities, as this would have economic impacts for the future. • As a centre of the sub-region, the role of Norwich is important in order to cater for people’s needs. 	<p>Promote employment, learning, skills and innovation (5)</p> <p>Move goods and people sustainably (8)</p> <p>Meet the needs of the changing regional demographic (9)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENV 5 • SOC 1 • SOC 2 • SOC 3 • SOC 5 • SOC 6 • SOC 8
Population and Human Health	<p>Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to promote healthy lifestyles, particularly through the 	<p>Reduce poverty and inequality and promote</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENV 3 • ENV 5

SEA Directive Topics	Key Sustainability Issues to be addressed	East of England Sustainable Development Framework Objectives	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives
	<p>design of, and access to, new developments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More health infrastructure, and better access to health facilities, is needed for all communities. • Addressing the links between lower levels of health and higher deprivation will help to reduce social inequalities. • Air Quality Management Areas should be mitigated and the impacts of congestion and localised emissions concentrations should be reduced through traffic management schemes. Projects such as the • CIVITAS Initiative can help cities to achieve a more sustainable, clean and energy efficient urban transport system through integrated technology and policy based measures. • Traffic can have negative health impacts across the area and these should be mitigated against, such as if the airport expands. • Providing permanent sites for Gypsy and traveller groups will lead to better access to health care facilities as well as education. • Localised health facilities, could be more viable and provide an essential service to new growth to relieve pressure on the major hospitals. 	<p>social inclusion (2)</p> <p>Meet the needs of the changing regional demographic (9)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SOC 2 • SOC 7 • SOC 8
<p>Population and Human Health</p> <p>The Urban Environment</p>	<p>Crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some higher crime levels exist in the urban areas, particularly in the more deprived wards. • Improving community identity and welfare will be needed to help to reduce anti-social behaviour and increase the feel of local ownership of an area. • Reducing anti-social behaviour will be closely associated with managing the evening economy. 	<p>Reduce poverty and inequality and promote social inclusion (2)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SOC 1 • SOC 5 • SOC 7 • EC 4

SEA Directive Topics	Key Sustainability Issues to be addressed	East of England Sustainable Development Framework Objectives	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building-up community cohesion will increase the viability of local community-based events and facilities, and improve local democracy and public participation in local elections and Parish planning. 		
Population and Human Health The Urban Environment	<p>Leisure, culture and recreation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to provide access to a good range of cultural and leisure facilities, including improved access to local green spaces. Facilities for local play and interaction are needed to help build strong communities. Access to cultural activity is very important for recreation and personal development and community integration. Adequate cultural provision, such as libraries, will be integral to sustainable communities and need to be planned for from the outset. Lifelong learning can also utilise cultural facilities and provision of community centres where community capacity and neighbourhood identity can be promoted. An emphasis on good design of new facilities will ensure that communities can benefit from improves standards and it will bring some more ‘identity’ and community involvement in the area. Tourism can play an important part in building-up cultural awareness and also for providing jobs and business growth. Support should be given to local tourism-related development linking cultural, social and economic aspects. 	<p>Reduce poverty and inequality and promote social inclusion (2)</p> <p>Conserve, restore and enhance the region's natural and built environment. (7)</p> <p>Meet the needs of the changing regional demographic (9)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ENV 5 SOC 2 SOC 5 SOC 7 SOC 8 EC 1 EC 2 EC 4
Population and Human Health The Urban	<p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally lower levels of attainment are experienced in the urban area and amongst older people. Opportunities for lifelong skills and training need to be encouraged in 	<p>Reduce poverty and inequality and promote social inclusion (2)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SOC 1 SOC 3 SOC 5 SOC 6

SEA Directive Topics	Key Sustainability Issues to be addressed	East of England Sustainable Development Framework Objectives	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives
Environment	<p>order to 'up-skill' the overall workforce.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Links between lower educational attainment, workplace qualifications and deprivation need to be addressed. • As in-migration rises there may be a need to improve educational opportunities within communities. 	<p>Promote employment, learning, skills and innovation (5)</p> <p>Meet the needs of the changing regional demographic (9)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SOC 8 • EC 2 • EC 4
Population and Human Health	<p>Housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a variety of housing tenure across the area; however, owner-occupation is low in the city. • There is a need to provide a sufficient and appropriate mix of housing types and tenures to meet the needs of all and reduce the number of household in unsuitable accommodation, for example Norwich may prove to contain too many flats and not enough family units. • The most sustainable locations for a substantial number of new housing developments will need to be found, exact numbers of which must be planned for as arise from the Regional Spatial Strategy. • The need to improve the quality of new and existing housing stock. • There is an increasing gap between house prices and income levels • The affordability of new housing stock needs to be at a level that will ensure that local communities and key workers can access their local housing markets. • The potential for providing new affordable homes must be maximised in each development proposal. • Gypsies and Travellers should also benefit from a measured 	<p>Promote sustainable growth within environmental limits (1)</p> <p>Reduce poverty and inequality and promote social inclusion (2)</p> <p>Move goods and people sustainably (8)</p> <p>Meet the needs of the changing regional demographic (9)</p> <p>Provide decent, affordable and safe homes for all (10)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENV 1 • ENV 5 • ENV 6 • ENV 7 • ENV 8 • ENV 9 • SOC 1 • SOC 2 • SOC 4 • SOC 5 • SOC 7 • SOC 8 • EC 4

SEA Directive Topics	Key Sustainability Issues to be addressed	East of England Sustainable Development Framework Objectives	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives
	provision of sites and be treated equally. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More effective use of the exiting housing stock, such as returning vacant homes to beneficial use, could increase access to housing. 		
Population and Human Health	Transport and accessibility <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving access to jobs, services and facilities by public transport and reducing the need to travel by private car. • Providing appropriate transport infrastructure. • Improving the accessibility to services and facilities for those who wish to walk and cycle. • There is a need to improve the opportunities to walk and cycle and use open space provisions as a means of recreation and for leading a more sustainable lifestyle. 	Conserve, restore and enhance the region's natural and built environment. (7) Move goods and people sustainably (8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENV 1 • ENV 3 • ENV 6 • SOC 1 • SOC 2 • SOC 3 • SOC 6 • SOC 7 • SOC 8 • EC 3 • EC 4
Economic			
Population and Human Health The Global Environment and Local Resources	Growth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a generally diverse, successful and growing economy, with a strong Research and Development industry. • There is a focus of employment provision in the city • Currently, there is an emphasis towards large employers being located in the City, and small employers in neighbouring districts. This may suggest a need to improve diversity of employers across the economy. • Maintaining high levels of employment and improving the ability of local populations and those with fewer qualifications to access 	Promote sustainable growth within environmental limits (1) Conserve, restore and enhance the region's natural and built environment. (7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SOC 1 • SOC 3 • SOC 6 • SOC 8 • EC 1 • EC 2 • EC 3 • EC 4

SEA Directive Topics	Key Sustainability Issues to be addressed	East of England Sustainable Development Framework Objectives	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives
	<p>employment markets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locating employment growth in the most sustainable locations will be a key factor for a prosperous economy. • The evening economy can bring 24-hour business diversity for business opportunities in some areas. • Increasing the provision of jobs in local areas will increase local economic growth and prosperity, so local jobs provision should be encouraged that can also offer vocational training opportunities. • Allocations for new jobs, as required under the Regional Spatial Strategy must be provided for in the most sustainable locations. • Diversification and extension of the tourism base. • Promotion of tourism development whilst protecting the important landscapes, environment and cultural heritage. 	<p>Move goods and people sustainably (8)</p> <p>Meet the needs of the changing regional demographic (9)</p>	
<p>Natural Resources and Climate</p> <p>The Global Environment and Local Resources</p>	<p>Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic and business waste management, including waste minimization, increased recycling and resource efficiency improvements, such as energy generation and recovery. • Maximising opportunities for economic growth and employment through new waste management facilities. • Promotion of sustainable energy technologies. • Enabling sustainable production and consumption. • An environmentally-sustainable economy can be developed through a general reduction in food and business mile generation, improved energy savings, development of the renewable energy sector, and through enterprises such as eco-tourism. 	<p>Promote sustainable growth within environmental limits (1)</p> <p>Increase resource efficiency and reduce resource use and waste (6)</p> <p>Conserve, restore and enhance the region's natural and built environment. (7)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENV 6 • ENV 8 • ENV 9 • SOC 7 • SOC 8 • EC 2 • EC 3 • EC 4

SEA Directive Topics	Key Sustainability Issues to be addressed	East of England Sustainable Development Framework Objectives	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives
Population and Human Health	<p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting the knowledge economy will be a key influence in the growth and will require support through business infrastructure and training opportunities. • There is an unbalanced workforce, as graduates take up intermediate jobs and so present difficulties for those with lower qualifications to access jobs. • Improving the levels of educational attainment amongst school leavers will be a vital part of improving the skills and training of the workforce. • The knowledge economy needs to be able to develop an environmentally friendly sector that helps provide localised training to provide skills for creating sustainable communities, such as sustainable construction skills. 	Promote employment, learning, skills and innovation (5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SOC 1 • SOC 3 • SOC 6 • SOC 8 • EC 1 • EC 2 • EC 4
Population and Human Health	<p>Transport Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to jobs needs to be improved. • Providing job opportunities closer to centres of population will be important in reducing the dependency on the private car, reducing the need to travel, and building community cohesion. • Links to regional, national and international transport networks should be maximised for their ability to bring growth and investment. 	<p>Move goods and people sustainably (8)</p> <p>Meet the needs of the changing regional demographic (9)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENV 1 • ENV 3 • ENV 5 • ENV 6 • SOC 8 • EC 1 • EC 2 • EC 3

4. DEVELOPING THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK (TASK A4)

A framework of objectives, key questions for decision-making criteria, and indicators have been developed to cover the broad range of environmental, social and economic factors arising from the characterisation and issues assessment. Together, these form the basis of the Sustainability Appraisal matrix that will be used to assess the emerging options and policies as they are developed. The appraisal process examines the effects and implications of policy over short-, medium-, and long-term time-scales, and considers the cumulative impacts that might arise as one or more policies are put together. The appraisal will be able to offer a summary of the possible environmental, social and economic effects.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives are used to guide a strategy's creation, to assess the viability of a proposal in being as sustainable as possible. These objectives are based on those suggested in Government guidance², and are tailored from findings of the policy review, baseline characterisation and identification of issues. As part of the framework, they will clarify where there are any conflicts between the aims for reaching sustainability and the policies in the plans. The Sustainability Appraisal Objectives that form the basis of the Appraisal Framework can be seen in Figure 4.1, below.

Figure 4.1: Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

<p>Environmental Objectives:</p>	<p>ENV 1 To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment.</p>	<p>Will it reduce traffic volumes, ease the flow of traffic and reduce congestion?</p> <p>Will it increase the proportion of journeys using modes other than the car?</p> <p>Will it reduce the effect of HGV traffic on people and the environment?</p> <p>Will it encourage more benign modes of travel?</p>
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² 'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks: Guidance for regional planning bodies and local planning authorities', (ODPM, 2005).

		Will new development be located such to reduce the need for people to travel?
	ENV 2 To improve the quality of the water environment.	Will it improve the quality of the water environment (streams, rivers, lakes etc)? Will it help to support wetland habitats and species?
	ENV 3 To improve environmental amenity, including air quality.	Will it improve air quality? Will it reduce the emission of atmospheric pollutants?
	ENV 4 To maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.	Will it conserve/enhance natural or semi-natural habitats, and promote habitat connections? Is it likely to have a significant effect on sites designated for international, national or local importance? Will it conserve/enhance species diversity, and in particular avoid harm to protected species?
	ENV 5 To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment.	Will it protect and enhance the quality of landscapes, townscapes and countryside character, including the character of the Broads and its setting where relevant? Will it maintain and enhance the distinctiveness of the landscapes/townscapes and heritage?

		<p>Will it reduce the amount of derelict, underused land?</p> <p>Will it protect and enhance features of historical, archaeological and cultural value?</p>
	ENV 6 To adapt to and mitigate against the impacts of climate change.	<p>Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by reducing energy consumption?</p> <p>Will it lead to an increased proportion of energy needs being met from renewable sources?</p> <p>Will it increase the capacity of the area to withstand the effects of climate change?</p> <p>Will it ensure that the risks to lives, land and property are minimised?</p>
	ENV 7 To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk.	<p>Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?</p> <p>Can it incorporate new designs to adapt to possible flood risk?</p> <p>Will it promote the use of sustainable drainage systems to reduce run off?</p>
	ENV 8 To provide for sustainable use and sources of water supply.	<p>Will it conserve groundwater resources?</p> <p>Will it minimise water consumption?</p>
	ENV 9 To make the best use of resources, including land and energy and to minimise waste	<p>Will it minimise consumption of materials and resources?</p>

	production.	<p>Will it promote the use of land in sustainable locations that has been previously developed?</p> <p>Will it use land efficiently?</p> <p>Will it minimise the loss of 'greenfield' land?</p> <p>Will it avoid the loss of good quality agricultural land and preserve soil resources?</p> <p>Will it minimise energy consumption and promote energy efficiency?</p> <p>Will it promote the use of renewable energy sources?</p> <p>Will it lead to less waste being produced?</p> <p>Will it lead to less waste being disposed, by promoting more recycling and composting?</p> <p>Will it increase waste recovery for other means e.g. energy generation?</p>
Social Objectives:	SOC 1 To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	<p>Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected?</p> <p>Will it help to reduce deprivation levels?</p> <p>Will it help meet the needs of residents most</p>

		effectively?
	SOC 2 To maintain and improve the health of the whole population and promote healthy lifestyles.	<p>Will it improve access to high quality health facilities?</p> <p>Will it encourage healthy lifestyles?</p> <p>Will it provide adequate health infrastructure for existing and new communities?</p> <p>Will the links between poorer health and deprivation be addressed?</p> <p>Will links to the countryside be maintained and enhanced?</p>
	SOC 3 To improve education and skills.	<p>Will it improve qualifications and skills for both young people and amongst the workforce?</p> <p>Will it help to retain key workers and provide more skilled workers from school leavers?</p> <p>Will adequate education infrastructure be provided for existing and new communities?</p> <p>Will it promote lifelong learning and skills training?</p> <p>Will links between lower levels of education and deprivation be addressed?</p>
	SOC 4 To provide the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home.	Will it increase the range of types, sizes and affordability of housing for all social groups?

		<p>Will it reduce the housing need and ensure that housing provision addresses the need of all?</p> <p>Will it provide the most appropriate solutions to address the housing requirements needed for creating sustainable communities?</p> <p>Will it make best use of existing housing stock?</p>
	SOC 5 To build community identity, improve social welfare, and reduce crime and anti-social activity.	<p>Will it encourage engagement in community activities?</p> <p>Will it contribute to the achievement of a mixed and balanced community?</p> <p>Will it reduce actual levels of crime?</p> <p>Will it reduce the fear of crime?</p>
	SOC 6 To offer more opportunities for rewarding and satisfying employment for all.	<p>Will it reduce unemployment overall?</p> <p>Will it help to improve earnings?</p>
	SOC 7 To improve the quality of where people live.	<p>Will it improve the quality of dwellings?</p> <p>Will it improve the quality of open space?</p> <p>Will It improve satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods?</p>
	SOC 8 To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and jobs.	<p>Will it improve accessibility to key local services and facilities (including health, education, leisure,</p>

		<p>open space, the countryside and community facilities)?</p> <p>Will it improve accessibility for all whilst reducing dependency on the private car?</p> <p>Will it improve access to jobs and services for all?</p>
Economic Objectives:	EC 1 To encourage sustained economic growth.	<p>Will it assist in strengthening the local economy?</p> <p>Will it improve business development and enhance competitiveness?</p> <p>Will it reduce vulnerability to economic shocks?</p> <p>Will it promote growth in key sectors?</p> <p>Will it increase vitality and viability of town centres and improve economic diversity?</p>
	EC 2 To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment.	<p>Will it encourage indigenous business?</p> <p>Will it encourage inward investment?</p> <p>Will it make land and property available for business?</p> <p>Will it improve economic performance across the Greater Norwich area?</p> <p>Will it support/encourage rural diversification?</p>

	<p>EC 3 To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth.</p>	<p>Will it support/encourage small city businesses?</p> <p>Will it provide provision for local jobs?</p> <p>Will it improve accessibility to work, particularly by public transport, walking and cycling?</p> <p>Will it reduce journey times between key employment areas and key transport interchanges?</p> <p>Will it improve efficiency and sustainability of freight distribution?</p> <p>Will it support provision of key communications infrastructure?</p>
	<p>EC 4 To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy.</p>	<p>Will it reduce the impact on the environment from businesses?</p> <p>Will it reduce the impact on residents from business?</p> <p>Will it attract new investment and skilled workers to the area?</p> <p>Will it maintain existing business and employment provision?</p> <p>Will it provide employment in the best locations to</p>

		serve urban and rural residents?
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During the appraisal process, the SA objectives are complemented by a series of decision-making criteria key questions. These suggest to the policy writer some important considerations that should be included within the assessment of emerging policy. These questions do not necessarily require individual answers and commentary but rather seek to prompt lines of enquiry.

Objectives are accompanied by a number of indicators that offer an insight into how trends have recently been experienced. They will measure how closely policies are able to achieve their wider aims, as well as suggesting targets for a policy to work towards. Indicators will offer comparisons between the local data and wider picture, a 'comparator value'.

Appendix 3 contains the Sustainability Appraisal Framework as an assessment matrix. Each of the objectives is listed alongside the decision-making criteria and indicators. As an assessment is made, the likely effects are considered and noted in the framework, in accordance with the rating system of 'positive' or 'negative' or 'uncertain' effects. As well as providing a summary of the effects, the Framework also provides recommendations for how each policy option can be improved or their negative effects lessened.

In addition, the compatibility of the SA Objectives can be considered to identify possible tensions in the assessment, such as those seeking to preserve land and those advocating growth (as seen in Figure 4.2 below).

Figure 4.2 – Compatibility between sustainability appraisal objectives.

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

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

5. Consultation on the Scope of the Sustainability Appraisal (Task A5)

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

The three statutory bodies will be consulted on the Scope of the Sustainability Appraisal:

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

In addition, the Scoping Report is also sent to:

- Breckland District Council
- Broadland District Council
- Great Yarmouth Borough Council
- Kings Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council
- North Norfolk District Council
- Norwich City Council
- South Norfolk Council
- The Broads Authority
- Norfolk County Council
- Waveney District Council
- Mid-Suffolk District Council
- Suffolk County Council
- The Norfolk Alliance (Local Strategic Partnership)
- Norwich Community Partnership (Local Strategic Partnership)

- Broadland Community Partnership (Local Strategic Partnership)
- The South Norfolk Alliance (Local Strategic Partnership)
- East of England Development Agency
- Norfolk Primary Care Trust
- Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
- Council to Protect Rural England
- Norfolk Biodiversity Partnership
- Norfolk Chamber of Commerce
- Shaping Norfolk's Future

The Scoping Report is also available on the Internet for public viewing. The consultation process specifically asked the following questions:

- 1. Are the relevant policies, plans and programmes reviewed in the Literature Review (Appendix 1) appropriate, or are there others that should be assessed?**
- 2. Is the baseline data provided for appropriate (Appendix 2), or are there other areas that should be investigated?**
- 3. Are the sustainability issues (Task A3) identified correct, or are there more concerns that should be addressed?**
- 4. Are the sustainability appraisal objectives within the SA Framework (Task A4) appropriate, or should they be amended?**
- 5. Do you have any other comments on the Sustainability Appraisal Framework?**

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

6. Remaining Stages of the Sustainability Appraisal

The five main stages to the production of Sustainability Appraisal are outlined in the introduction. This Scoping Report and subsequent amendments to it will complete Stage A. The remaining stages of the SA process and how it will run in parallel with the DPD process are shown in Figure 6.1 below:

Figure 6.1 Remaining stages of the SA

	SA Stages	SA tasks
PRODUCTION	SA Stage B: Developing and Refining Options and Assessing Effects	B1: Testing the Site Allocations Plan objectives against the SA Framework
		B2: Developing the Site Allocations Options
		B3: Predicting the effects of the Site Allocations Plan
		B4: Evaluating the effects of the Site Allocations Plan
		B5: Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial ones
		B6: Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Site Allocations Plan
	SA Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report	C1 Preparing the SA Report
EXAMINATION	SA Stage D: Consulting on the draft of the Site Allocations Plan and the SA Report	D1: Public participation on the draft plan and SA report
		D2 (i) Appraising significant changes
ADOPTION AND MONITORING	SA Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing	D2 (ii) Appraising significant changes resulting from representations
		D3: Making decisions and providing information
		E1: Finalising aims and methods for monitoring AAP
		E2: Responding to adverse affects

The next stage will therefore be to assess the likely effects of the proposed site allocations against the Sustainability Appraisal framework. Likely positive and negative effects will be considered and uncertainties about the nature and significance of effects will be noted.

Appendix 1 Review of relevant plans, programmes and policies

Document Title	Key Relevant Objectives	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Site Allocation DPD	Issues for Sustainability Appraisal
International				
1. Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development http://www.parliament.the-stationery-office.co.uk/pa/cm200203/cmselect/cmenvaud/98/9809.htm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote sustainable development - economic development, social development and environmental protection - at local, national, regional and global levels. Promote sustainable consumption and production patterns 	<p>Ensure Environmental Sustainability</p> <p>Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse loss of environmental resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of sustainable development patterns. Promotion of renewable energy and energy efficiency. Protection and enhancement of biodiversity. Protection of natural resources. Promotion of health and economic well-being 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sustainability of new development patterns contribution to renewable energy and efficiency contribution to biodiversity maintenance of natural resources minimisation of waste impact on health contribution to economic well-being
2. The UNECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision Making and Access to Justice for Environmental Matters (The Aarhus Convention) (2001) http://europa.eu.int/comm/env	<p>Access to environmental information held by local authorities;</p> <p>Requirement for public participation in environmental decision-making.</p>		The DPD should involve public consultation throughout	SA should involve public consultation and make environmental information available

Document Title	Key Relevant Objectives	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Site Allocation DPD	Issues for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>ironment/aarhus/</p> <p>3. EC Directive on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment 2001/42/EC</p>	<p>“To provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development.”</p> <p>“Environmental assessments” should be carried out for plans which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.</p>		<p>The DPD should be accompanied by a SA to ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the policies in the plan will contribute to sustainable development - that there is full stakeholder and public consultation in the process 	<p>The SA framework should ensure the objectives of this overarching document are covered</p>
National				
<p>4. Urban White Paper – Our Towns and Cities: The Future (2000)</p> <p>http://www.communities.gov.uk/archived/general-content/citiesandregions/publicationscities/urbanwhitepaper/</p>	<p>Urban areas which offer a high quality of life and opportunity for all, not just the few.</p> <p>Promotes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community involvement; - Good sustainable design and planning; - Prosperous and inclusive cities; - Good quality services; - Protection from crime. <p>Urban renaissance should benefit everyone, making towns and cities vibrant and successful, and protecting the countryside from development pressure.</p>	<p>No specific targets identified – many targets will be relevant</p>	<p>The DPD should promote the urban renaissance locally and take account of the general aim of promoting Sustainable development in urban areas</p>	<p>SA Framework should cover the issues contained in the Vision</p>

Document Title	Key Relevant Objectives	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Site Allocation DPD	Issues for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>5. Aviation White Paper: The Future of Air transport, 2003 http://www.dft.gov.uk/about/strategy/whitepapers/air/</p>	<p>Balanced approach to airport development: - Policy approach to balance the benefits of increased air travel (including growth of regional economy) against the environmental impacts, (including emissions to impact that airports can have on those living nearby).</p> <p>Growth of Norwich Airport: - There is scope for the airport to grow to satisfy local demand.</p>	<p>Demand for air travel is high and predicted to rise rapidly in the region due to the strength of its economy.</p>	<p>The DPD will have to take account of potential growth at Norwich Airport as main public transport links between airport and bus/train stations pass through area.</p>	<p>SA should cover issue of public transport links to airport</p>
<p>6. A New Deal for Transport: Better Deal for Everyone 1998 Government White paper (Department for Transport) http://www.dft.gov.uk/about/strategy/whitepapers/previous/newdealfortransportbetterfo5695</p>	<p>The New Deal for Transport aims to deliver an integrated transport policy to extend choice in transport and secure mobility in a way that supports sustainable development. This means integration: - within and between different types of transport; - with policies for the environment; - with land use planning; and - with policies for education, health and wealth creation.</p>	<p>Local targets eg for improving air quality, road safety, public transport and road traffic reduction established through Local Transport Plans. See LTP for targets</p>	<p>The DPD should take account of RLP and LTP policies and ensure that its own policies promote integration of transport policies with other policies</p>	<p>The SA framework should cover the issue of transport</p>
<p>7. Department for Transport 10 Year Transport Plan http://www.dft.gov.uk/about/strategy/whitepapers/previous/transporttenyearplan2000</p>	<p>To tackle congestion and pollution by improving all types of transport in ways that increase choice. Based on: - integrated transport; - public and private partnership:</p>	<p>- Relevant local targets: - 10% increase in bus passenger journeys to 2010</p>	<p>The DPD should promote integrated transport as part of Sustainable development</p>	<p>SA framework should cover issue of attempting to achieve modal shift to sustainable</p>

Document Title	Key Relevant Objectives	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Site Allocation DPD	Issues for Sustainability Appraisal
	- new projects.	- extensive bus priority schemes, - improve links to deprived urban areas - more park and ride schemes - safer cycling and walking routes, more 20mph areas and Home Zones for safer roads, particularly around schools.		forms of transport
8. ODPM Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention (2004) http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/saferplaces	Promote early consideration of crime prevention as part of the design process to deliver safer places.	Contribution to reduction of crime rates	Ensure that the DPD policies take account of the need to design out crime.	Sustainability Appraisal should cover the issue of designing out crime
9. The Environment Act 1995 http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts1995/Ukpga_19950025_en_1	Air Quality Management Action Plans can be produced for areas where controls are necessary to reduce pollution.	To improve air quality in defined AQMA areas.	Any development in the AQMA areas should be targeted as primary areas for pollution reduction and potential solutions outlined in LTP should be considered	The sustainability framework should cover air quality issues
10. Planning Policy Statement	Sustainable development is the core		Apply the aims of	- sustainability of

Document Title	Key Relevant Objectives	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Site Allocation DPD	Issues for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>1 & Planning and Climate Change - Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1 http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/planningpolicystatements/ppsclimatechange/</p>	<p>principle underlying planning</p> <p>Four aims to be tackled in an integrated way:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone - Effective protection of the environment - Prudent use of natural resources - Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment <p>Planning should contribute to reducing emissions and stabilising climate change (mitigation) and take into account the unavoidable consequences (adaptation).</p>		<p>sustainable development.</p> <p>Strategies should ensure that new development takes account of the historic environment.</p> <p>Consider the means for reducing emissions and designing /locating development that deals with the risks from climate change</p>	<p>policies and proposals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - integration/ potential conflicts - contribution to reducing greenhouse gas emissions - risks of flooding
<p>11. PPS 6: Planning for Town Centres http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/planningpolicystatements/pps6/</p>	<p>Para 1.3: Key objective; Promoting vitality and viability of town centres.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planning for the growth and development of existing centres; and - Promoting and enhancing existing centres, by focusing development in such centres and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment, accessible to all. <p>Para 1.4: Other objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhancing consumer choice through a range of shopping, leisure and local 		<p>Consider the need for policies to enable the key objective to be met in this area where retailing is a key element of the local economy</p> <p>Consider the need for policies to enable the objectives to be</p>	<p>Need to ensure the SA framework picks up these key objectives</p> <p>Need to ensure the SA framework picks up objectives</p>

Document Title	Key Relevant Objectives	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Site Allocation DPD	Issues for Sustainability Appraisal
	<p>services, taking particular account of socially excluded groups;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supporting competitive and innovative sectors, improving accessibility, with development well-served by a choice of means of transport including reducing the need to travel and providing alternatives to car use. <p>Para 1.5: Wider policy objectives;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote social inclusion, - Encourage investment to regenerate deprived areas - Deliver more sustainable patterns of development, through high-density, mixed-use development, - Promote high quality and inclusive design. <p>Para 1.6: Hierarchy Develop a hierarchy and network of centres</p> <p>Para 2.8 Strengthening existing centres Where in decline, existing centres should be consolidated and strengthened by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - focusing wider range of services there, - promote diversification of uses 		<p>met in an area of good public transport and retailing and other local and leisure services</p> <p>Consider the need for policies to enable the objectives to be met</p> <p>The allocations will take into account the hierarchies of service centres. Consider allocations needed to assess the scope for consolidating and strengthening retailing</p>	<p>of promoting choice, competitiveness and accessibility</p> <p>Need to ensure the SA framework picks up these objectives</p> <p>Need to ensure SA framework picks up the issue of strengthening retailing and other services</p>

Document Title	Key Relevant Objectives	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Site Allocation DPD	Issues for Sustainability Appraisal
	<p>- improving the environment.</p> <p>Para 2.16: Policies for investment in deprived areas Develop spatial policies and proposals to promote investment in deprived areas by strengthening and/or identifying opportunities for growth of existing centres, and to seek to improve access to local facilities.</p> <p>Para 2.28 Assessment of Need Local planning authorities should assess the need for development and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) identify the appropriate scale of development b) apply the sequential approach to site selection c) assess the impact of development on existing centres d) ensure that locations are accessible and well served by a choice of means of transport <p>Para 2.51: Physical Regeneration This is a consideration that can be taken into account when selecting sites for development</p>		<p>Promote investment in deprived areas</p> <p>A needs assessment will be undertaken on which policies concerning development should be based. The DPD need to strengthen the need for redevelopment of previously developed sites to enable physical regeneration.</p>	<p>SA framework should address the issue of promoting investment in deprived areas to achieve sustainable outcomes</p> <p>Need to ensure that SA framework addresses the procedures for site selection and that the daily shopping needs of North Norwich are met sustainably.</p> <p>Need to ensure that SA framework covers issue of physical regeneration</p>

Document Title	Key Relevant Objectives	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Site Allocation DPD	Issues for Sustainability Appraisal
	Para 4.2 to 4.4 Indicators Identifies numerous indicators which should be monitored: effective planning and management of vital and viable town centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amount of development - Hierarchies - Further development needed - Crime - Environmental quality 	Indicators should inform DPD and SA Framework and be used for monitoring purposes	
12. Planning for Town Centres: Guidance on Design and Implementation Tools - accompanies PPS6 http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningtown	Design should be high quality and inclusive. Main areas of attention: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Design principles within town centres - Landscaping - Limiting of surface level parking - Public realm and access 		The DPD will need to incorporate the principles of good design.	SA framework should cover issue of good design
13. PPS 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planningpolicyguidance/historicenvironment/pps9/	P6 Broad aim for Planning and biodiversity Development and regeneration should have minimal impacts on biodiversity and enhance it wherever possible. Objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that biodiversity is conserved and enhanced as an integral part of development. - Enhance biodiversity in green spaces and among developments in urban areas so that they are used by wildlife and valued by people, benefiting their health 	Consider appropriate targets, including length of green link created	The DPD should promote new and protect existing biodiversity habitats through development	SA framework should cover issue of habitat protection and creation

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	<p>and quality of life.</p> <p>Networks of Natural Habitats (para 11) Networks should be protected and established to reduce the fragmentation and isolation of natural habitats. They should form part of a wider strategy for the protection and extension of open space. The importance of providing green access routes along rivers is identified.</p> <p>Previously Developed Sites (para 12) Where brownfield sites have substantial biodiversity or geological interest of recognised local importance, this should be retained or incorporated into any development</p> <p>Biodiversity within developments (para 13) Opportunities should be maximized for building-in biodiversity features as part of good design in and around developments. Planning obligations should be used where appropriate.</p>		<p>The allocations should take account the of enhancing green links and establish local network</p> <p>Riverside sites particularly may have existing biodiversity interest</p> <p>biodiversity interest should be built into new development, particularly where green links have been identified adjacent to sites in the plan</p>	<p>SA framework should take account of the need for the creation of green links</p>
<p>14. PPS 12: Local Spatial Planning http://www.communities.gov.uk</p>	<p>Section 5: Other Development Plan Documents (other than Core Strategy) The following issues should be</p>		<p>To ensure all the requirements are met through both the</p>	<p>SA framework should cover issues related to</p>

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k/planningandbuilding/planning/regionallocal/localdevelopmentframeworks/pps12/	<p>considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the scope of and detail in the RSS or core strategy; - market conditions, including the scale of the development challenge (both absolute and relative), whether it be growth or managed change, that LPAs face; - the approach to delivery, including the size and type of land available for new development and how to make the best use of existing buildings/housing stock; - the need for land assembly/CPOs; - the requirements of utilities/ infrastructure providers; - the need to address environmental pressures, constraints and opportunities (for example flood risk or coastal erosion); - timing, particularly in terms of when other regional and local strategies are being brought forward; and - resources and timetabling. <p>Section 8: Adopted proposals map The adopted proposals map should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identify areas of protection, such as nationally protected landscape and internationally, nationally and locally- 		<p>contents and the procedures of producing the DPD.</p> <p>Proposals maps should be produced in accordance to the requirement set out.</p>	<p>market conditions, environmental constraints / opportunities and delivery.</p>

Document Title	Key Relevant Objectives	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Site Allocation DPD	Issues for Sustainability Appraisal
	<p>designated areas and sites, and Green Belt land;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - show areas at risk from flooding; and allocate sites for particular land use and development proposals included in any adopted development plan document and set out the areas to which specific policies apply. 			
<p>15. PPS 22 Renewable Energy http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/planningpolicystatements/pps22/</p>	<p>Objectives Renewable energy development can contribute to all sustainability objectives, particularly environmental protection against climate change and prudent use of natural resources.</p> <p>Key Principles (ii, vi + vii)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LDDs should promote and encourage renewable energy development - Small-scale projects can provide a limited but valuable contribution to overall outputs of renewable energy; - Local authorities should foster community involvement in renewable energy projects <p>Para 8: % of energy from renewables in new developments LPAs may include policies in local development documents that require a</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10% of UK electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010, 20% by 2020 - Regional Target 10% onshore by 2010 	<p>Consider how small scale, possibly community based renewable projects can be encouraged in allocations</p> <p>Consider the possibility of requirement for percentage of energy</p>	<p>Sustainability framework should take cover the issue renewable energy development in this area.</p>

Document Title	Key Relevant Objectives	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Site Allocation DPD	Issues for Sustainability Appraisal
	<p>percentage of the energy to be used in new residential, commercial or industrial developments to come from on-site renewable energy developments.</p> <p>Paras 11 + 18 Renewable Energy in historic areas Renewable energy projects should not compromise objectives of designation of Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings + Registered Parks and Gardens. Small scale renewable energy should be encouraged in LDDs</p>		<p>in new developments to be generated from renewables</p> <p>Consider suitable types of renewable development in a conservation area with numerous other historic designations.</p>	
<p>16. PPS23 Planning and Pollution Control http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/planningpolicystatements/pps23/</p>	<p>Para 18 Government objectives for contaminated land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to identify and remove unacceptable risk - to bring damaged land back into beneficial use; and - to ensure costs are proportionate, manageable and economically sustainable. <p>LDDs should set out the criteria for potentially polluting developments and remediation of contaminated land</p>		<p>The DPD should address pollution control and remediation which reflect PPS23 guidance</p>	<p>Sustainability Framework should cover these aspects of environmental protection</p>
<p>17. PPS 3 – Housing http://www.communities.gov.uk</p>	<p>Ensure that everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent home, which they can</p>		<p>Provide allocations for housing</p>	<p>- Contribution to meeting housing</p>

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k/publications/planningandbuilding/pps3housing	<p>afford, in a community where they want to live.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High quality housing that is well-designed and built to a high standard. - A mix of housing, both market and affordable, particularly in terms of tenure and price, to support a wide variety of households in all areas, both urban and rural. - A sufficient quantity of housing taking into account need and demand and seeking to improve choice. - Housing developments in suitable locations, which offer a good range of community facilities and with good access to jobs, key services and infrastructure. - A flexible, responsive supply of land – managed in a way that makes efficient and effective use of land, including re-use of previously-developed land, where appropriate. 		<p>development that is sustainable as regards location, layout and design and meets the needs of the community.</p>	<p>requirement (market and affordable)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable choice of locations - Efficiency/ management of use of land - Quality of design - Contribution to inclusive communities
<p>18. PPG4 Industrial, Commercial Development and Small Firms http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/ppg4</p>	<p>Para.1 + 7 Aims Economic growth and environmental protection should be integrated to provide positively for enterprise and investment, whilst affording effective environmental protection.</p>	<p>Number. of businesses Numbers employed in area</p>	<p>Site Allocations should promote both economic development and environmental protection</p>	<p>SA framework should cover issue of potential conflicts between economic development and</p>

Document Title	Key Relevant Objectives	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Site Allocation DPD	Issues for Sustainability Appraisal
	<p>11 Locational factors New development should be located so that it is minimizes the need to travel and can be served by public transport</p> <p>15-19 Mixed Use Development Mixed Use development should be promoted in appropriate locations</p> <p>21+23 Re-use of Urban Land Former industrial land should be used in the optimal way to promote regeneration. DPs should indicate appropriate alternative uses, including industrial and commercial uses.</p>	<p>Amount of new mixed use development</p> <p>Brownfield targets</p>	<p>Include allocations promoting development of appropriate businesses in accessible locations</p> <p>Allocations should promote mixed use development in appropriate locations Consider the need for allocations of redevelopment on both unused and under-used industrial sites</p>	<p>environmental protection SA framework should take account of the need for the development of sustainably located businesses</p> <p>SA framework should cover issue of the sustainability implications of the redevelopment of industrial land</p>
<p>19. Consultation paper – PPS4 Planning for Sustainable Economic Development http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/consultationeconomicpps</p>	<p>LAs should plan positively and proactively to encourage economic development, in line with the principles of sustainable development. In particular they should develop flexible policies which are able to respond to economic change and the need for co-ordination with infrastructure and housing provision.</p> <p>Objectives:</p>		<p>Site allocations should take flexible approaches to promote economic development in a sustainable way. Opportunities of mix uses will be sought in the DPD.</p>	<p>SA framework should cover issue of the sustainability implications of economic development and different mix of uses.</p>

Document Title	Key Relevant Objectives	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Site Allocation DPD	Issues for Sustainability Appraisal
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A good range of sites identified for economic development and mixed-use development; - A good supply of land and buildings which offers a range of opportunities for creating new jobs in large and small businesses as well as start-up firms and which is responsive to changing needs and demands; - High quality development and inclusive design for all forms of economic development; - Avoiding adverse impacts on the environment, but where these are unavoidable, providing mitigation; and - Shaping travel demand by promoting sustainable travel choices wherever possible. 			
<p>20. PPG 13 – Transport http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/ppg13</p>	<p>Objectives para 4 Key objective to integrate planning and transport at the local level to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight; 2. promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling, and 3. reduce the need to travel, especially by car 		<p>A key objective of the DPD should be to promote sustainable modes of transport. The improvement of walking and cycling links between the city centre and suburbs should be a key consideration.</p>	<p>The relevant transport aspects of the SA will assess the environmental impacts of the allocations in terms of transport issue. The Sustainability objectives should</p>

Document Title	Key Relevant Objectives	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Site Allocation DPD	Issues for Sustainability Appraisal
	<p>Considerations in preparing Development Plans, para 6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Priority should be given to people over traffic, giving more road space to pedestrians, cyclists and public transport in mixed use developments; - the needs of disabled people should be taken into account; - design should promote road safety and reduce the fear of crime; - sites and routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choices should be protected. <p>Para 16 + 21 High density mixed use development in public transport corridors Promote high density mixed use development in corridors of good public transport and in local centres, (including offices, retail, commercial leisure, hospitals and conference facilities).</p> <p>Para 23 Transport Assessment Where developments will have significant transport implications, Transport Assessments should be prepared and</p>		<p>The allocations should address the issue of promoting public transport use and cycling and walking</p> <p>High density development would be allocated appropriately close to public transport corridors</p> <p>Allocations should use transport assessment to promote sustainable</p>	<p>seek to promote modal shift away from car use.</p> <p>The sustainability framework should develop appropriate transport indicators</p> <p>The framework should address the issue of promoting high density development in areas highly accessible by public transport.</p>

Document Title	Key Relevant Objectives	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Site Allocation DPD	Issues for Sustainability Appraisal
	<p>submitted alongside the relevant planning applications for development</p> <p>Annex D provides minimum parking standards</p>		<p>transport.</p> <p>Parking standards should be applied throughout site allocations and consideration should be made if whether car free housing may be appropriate close to good public transport links.</p>	
<p>21. PPG 15 - Planning and the Historic Environment http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/policyguidance/historicenvironment/ppg15/</p> <p>22. PPG 16 Archaeology and Planning http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/ppg16</p>	<p>Objectives PPG15 para 1.2 + 2.1 and 16</p> <p>- The historic environment should be protected and enhanced through planning. The historic environment consists of individual listed buildings, conservation areas, parks and gardens, and the wider historic landscape. Planning should reconcile the need for economic growth with the need to protect the historic environment.</p> <p>- Archaeological remains should be protected and enhanced.</p>	<p>Monitoring number and condition of SAMS and listed buildings and buildings on the Local List.</p>	<p>The DPD must reflect these objectives. Conservation of the historic environment is a primary concern in Norwich, which includes City Centre Conservation Area and contains SAMS and numerous listed buildings. Allocations need to ensure the preservation of sites of archaeological importance, and the</p>	<p>Ensure that the SA framework covers the issue of development which enhances the historic environment and allows the protection and interpretation of archaeological remains.</p>

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	<p>PPG15 Para 2.3 Development and Conservation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plans should have policies which are relevant to cases where development and conservation issues are linked and will need to be addressed together. 		<p>protection of the historic environment.</p> <p>Development should protect and enhance the valuable historic heritage.</p>	
<p>23. PPG 17 Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicyguidance17</p>	<p>Objectives: Open spaces, sport and recreation facilities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - create attractive local networks of open spaces to benefit nature conservation, biodiversity and air quality; - promote social inclusion and community cohesion; - promote health and well being; - be accessible by walking, cycling and public transport. <p>Para 20 General Principles Establishes principles for good quality open spaces, including good design.</p> <p>Para 24 Unused land</p>	<p>Amount of open space in the area in relation to locally set targets will be established through an audit and Needs Assessment</p>	<p>The DPD needs to allocate open space in relation to city wide targets, in order to promote urban renaissance. Issue of green links between open spaces also important.</p> <p>Site allocations should address the issue of the most suitable forms of open space to meet identified needs.</p> <p>Unused land can be</p>	<p>SA Framework should cover issue of promoting urban renaissance through the provision of good quality open spaces, sports and recreation facilities in line with locally established standards.</p>

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	<p>LAs should consider whether use can be made of land for open space which is otherwise unsuitable for development.</p> <p>Para 33. Planning Obligations Planning obligations should be used as a means to remedy local deficiencies in the quantity or quality of open space, sports and recreational provision. Local authorities will be justified in seeking planning obligations where the quantity or quality of provision is inadequate or under threat, or where new development increases local needs.</p> <p>Annex; Definition 2(x) Open spaces include civic spaces</p>		<p>considered for open space to serve new development</p> <p>Section 106 contributions will be sought to improve the quality, quantity or accessibility open space in the area.</p> <p>Section 106 funds can be used for civic squares</p>	
<p>24. Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism (May 2006) http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/goodpracticeguide</p>	<p>Para. 2.7 Maximising the economic, social and environmental benefits of tourism, and achieving these in the most sustainable manner.</p>		<p>Promote sustainable tourism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - contribution to tourism - impact on economy, environment, and social issues
<p>25. PPG 24 Planning and Noise http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/ppg24</p>	<p>Para. 2 General Principles The planning system should ensure that: - noise-sensitive developments are separated from major sources of noise;</p>	<p>Noise Exposure Categories identify acceptable and unacceptable levels of</p>	<p>The allocations should take account of noise issue</p>	<p>The SA framework should take account of the need to prevent</p>

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ding/ppg24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - new development involving noisy activities should be sited away from noise-sensitive land uses; - where it is not possible to achieve a separation of land uses, LPAs should control or reduce noise levels, or mitigate the impact of noise, through the use of conditions or planning obligations. 	noise in relation to different types of development.		conflict in relation to noise.
26. PPS 25 Development and Flood Risk http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/planningpolicystatements/pps25/	Para 5/6 Avoid flood risk where possible, manage and reduce risk, avoid increasing flood risk		Consider and limit risks of flooding, avoid locating development in areas at risk where possible, reduce flood-risks.	The SA framework should take into account of the risks of flooding
27. Waste Strategy for England 2007 Defra http://www.defra.gov.uk/ENVIRONMENT/waste/strategy/strategy07/pdf/waste07-strategy.pdf	Future of Waste Management - the Government commitment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tackle the amount of waste produced, by breaking the link between economic growth and waste production - put waste which is produced to good use through substantial increases in re-use, recycling, composting, and recovery of energy. 	To recycle or compost at least 30% of household waste by 2010 To reduce the amount of waste landfilled	Assess how the DPD can encourage the minimisation of waste production and the maximization of recycling and re-use of materials	SA framework should cover issue of the minimisation of waste production.
28. Climate Change: The UK Programme 2006 http://www.defra.gov.uk/envir	Integrated policies and measures to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improve business's use of energy, stimulate investment and cut costs; 	UK Kyoto target to cut its greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5%,	The DPD should consider how the climate change issue	SA framework should cover the issue of reducing

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document/climatechange/uk/ukccp/pdf/ukccp06-all.pdf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - stimulate new, more efficient sources of power generation; - cut emissions from the transport sector; - promote better energy efficiency in the domestic sector; - improve energy efficiency requirements - ensure the public sector takes a leading role. 	<p>domestic goal to cut carbon dioxide emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010.</p>	<p>can be addressed and implemented.</p>	<p>greenhouse gas emissions</p>
<p>29. Securing the Future - UK Government sustainable development strategy– March 2005 http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/publications/uk-strategy/</p>	<p>1. Justification for promotion of sustainable Development To reduce:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - effects of climate change - stress on environmental resources + loss of biodiversity - inequality (both for moral reasons and as it is in the nations interests) <p>3. Goals for Sustainable Development in UK - Integrated approach which allows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a sustainable, innovative and productive economy that delivers high levels of employment; - a just society that promotes social inclusion, sustainable communities and personal wellbeing. - protection and enhancement of the physical and natural environment, - efficient use of resources and Energy <p>4. Guiding Principles</p>	<p>National baseline indicators and targets established (in “Sustainable Development indicators in your Pocket”)</p>	<p>Assess how the DPD can help to promote Sustainable development as defined in the strategy and can help to achieve targets</p> <p>The DPD should promote identified goals and consider the possibility of encouraging exemplar projects</p> <p>Ensure the DPD is</p>	<p>SA framework should follow the targets from this key overarching document established nationally.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Living within Environmental Limits - Ensuring a Strong, Healthy and Just Society - Achieving a Sustainable Economy - Using Sound Science Responsibly - Promoting Good Governance <p>5. Shared Priorities for UK Action:</p> <p>Sustainable Consumption and Production:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - how goods and services are produced, impacts of products and materials across their whole lifecycle - building on people's awareness of social and environmental concerns. - reducing the inefficient use of resources, to boost competitiveness and to break the link between economic growth and environmental degradation. <p>Climate Change and Energy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - secure a change in the way we generate and use energy, and in other activities that release these gases. - prepare for the climate change that cannot now be avoided. - set a good example and will encourage others to follow it. 		<p>based on these principles, allocating sites reflecting the needs of sustainability and promote public Involvement.</p> <p>The established priorities should be promoted through the site allocations</p>	

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	<p>Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement Sustainable Communities at the local level to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - achieve good design - involving community in decisions - overcome inequality 			
<p>30. The Communities Plan: Sustainable Communities, Building for the Future February 2003 http://www.communities.gov.uk/communities/sustainablecommunities/sustainablecommunities/</p>	<p>Addressing the housing shortage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Affordable Housing. "key workers" in the public sector, to aid recruitment and retention. - Tackling Homelessness. - Decent homes. - Liveability. The Plan sets out how the Government intends to intensify efforts to improve the local environment of all communities. This includes improved parks and better public spaces. 	<p>National targets established for Improving the standard of social homes and the private rented sector</p> <p>Green spaces (Green Flag standard) should be used by all local authorities.</p> <p>Neighbourhood wardens in over 500 communities, improving the local environment and reducing crime and fear of crime.</p> <p>By 2010, Improved</p>	<p>The DPD should allocate sites for affordable housing, taking into account the measures of improving of the quality of open spaces, encouraging good design and promoting community safety</p>	<p>The issues of affordable housing, community safety and good design should be covered in the Sustainability Framework.</p>

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		design quality of public buildings and places integrated into all communities Affordable and key worker housing indicators.		
<p>31. UK Biodiversity Habitat Action Plan for Urban Areas http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=754</p>	<p>Definition of urban wildlife habitats: Greenspaces and the associated ecological niches found within built up areas. They consist of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Managed greenspaces, including town parks, amenity grassland and private gardens - Naturally seeded urban areas or industrial sites <p>Conservation Direction Maintain the existing diversity and extent of wildlife in all urban areas, expanding the range and distribution of rare and common species and enabling this resource to be utilised as an educational tool.</p> <p>Measures to be considered further include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Survey and evaluate the full range of urban habitats (including buildings) in terms of their importance in maintaining 	Amount of open space in area Length of green links in area	<p>The DPD should preserve existing greenspaces and attempt to identify locations for further greenspace provision</p> <p>to protect existing green space and ensure development protects and enhances biodiversity, most particularly through the provision of green links</p>	SA Framework should address issues of biodiversity protection and enhancement

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	<p>wildlife interest.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protect sites important for wildlife from changes in land use. - Encourage the integration of green networks (incorporating a full range of wildlife habitats) in planning and developments within the urban environment. - Implement strategies to enable the use of vacant and derelict land, either temporarily or permanently as wildlife habitats. - Incorporate the conservation and enhancement of wildlife into the management of urban greenspace. - Encourage community action to survey, plan for and manage wildlife habitats. - Promote wild space in urban areas as an educational resource to inform communities about local wildlife in the context of the wider environment. 			
<p>32. Working with the Grain of Nature: A Biodiversity Strategy for England, 2002 (DEFRA) http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/biodiversity/action-uk/e-biostrat.htm</p>	<p>In Urban areas biodiversity needs to become a part of the development of policy on sustainable communities, urban green space and the built environment</p>	<p>English Nature Accessible Urban Green Space Standards</p>	<p>Allocations should address issue of biodiversity protection and enhancement in a densely developed urban area</p>	<p>SA Framework should address issues of biodiversity protection and enhancement</p>

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	<p>Para 1.8 National aims The general acceptance of biodiversity's essential role in enhancing the quality of life.</p> <p>Para 6.1 National aim for Woodland To increase woodland's role in enhancing people's quality of life</p> <p>Para 7.1 Vision for Urban Areas Towns and cities which have a place for wildlife, and in which a flourishing biodiversity makes a real contribution to the quality of life of urban residents, workers and visitors. Development that makes minimal impact on wildlife habitats and contributes to the conservation of biodiversity.</p> <p>Para 7.1 Aims for Urban Areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To ensure that cities, towns and other settlements contribute fully to the goals of biodiversity conservation - To ensure that construction, planning, development and regeneration have minimal adverse impacts on biodiversity and enhance it where possible - To ensure that biodiversity conservation 		<p>The DPD should raise awareness of importance of role of biodiversity in the local area Consider how new development can promote access to woodland</p> <p>Consider how new allocations can protect and enhance biodiversity</p>	

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	<p>is integral to sustainable urban communities, both in the built environment, and in parks and green spaces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To increase access to biodiversity 			
<p>33. The Historic Environment: A Force for the Future (Department for Culture, Media and Sport) http://www.culture.gov.uk/reference_library/publications/4667.aspx</p>	<p>Para 9: Vision The Government looks to a future in which the historic environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - has a clear leadership and policy - framework to match public interest ; - is accessible and can be identified with by everyone and used as a learning resource - is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations; - is harnessed as an economic asset 	<p>No. of listed buildings Condition of listed buildings</p> <p>No. of buildings on the Local list Grants for listed building improvements</p>	<p>The DPD should take account of government's vision for the preservation and enhancement of the historic environment and policies should consider policies should consider its use it as an economic asset and regeneration tool</p>	<p>The SA framework should take account of the preservation and enhancement of the historic environment</p>
<p>34. Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, DEFRA 2000 and February 2003 addendum http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/airquality/strategy/</p>	<p>Objectives and Standards Sets objectives and standards for 8 specific air pollutants to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protect health - Provide monitoring structure <p>Responsibility of Local Authorities (chapter 5) Local authorities should achieve the air quality objectives locally, using Local Air Quality Management Strategies (LAQMs),</p>	<p>The targets established in the LAQM Plan should be applied.</p>	<p>The allocations should contribute to limiting air pollutions.</p>	<p>The issue of air pollution should be covered by the SA framework</p>

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	<p>smoke control, local traffic powers, public information and education.</p> <p>Role of land use planning (chapter 5) Land use planning and strategies should also have a direct effect on improving air quality through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local transport plans; - Local traffic reduction targets, - Low emissions zones; - Green transport plans; - Parking controls and management. 			
<p>35. Planning (Control of Major Accident Hazards) Regulations (implements obligations under Seveso II Directive Council Directive 96/82/EC) http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2005/20051088.htm</p>	<p>These Regulations are aimed at the prevention of major accidents which involve dangerous substances, and the limitation of their consequences for man and the environment, with a view to ensuring high levels of protection throughout the Community in a consistent and effective manner.</p>		<p>The site allocations should promote high levels of protection for man and the environment.</p>	<p>SA should cover the issues associated with controlling major accident hazards.</p>
<p>36. Rural White Paper: Our Countryside (2000) http://www.defra.gov.uk/rural/pdfs/ruralwp/rural.pdf</p>	<p>A rural area to sustain and enhance the distinctive environment, economy and social fabric of the English countryside for the benefit of all.</p> <p>Key Objectives for the Governments</p>	<p>No specific targets identified – all targets will be relevant</p>	<p>The DPD should promote the rural areas locally and take account of sustaining and enhancing this environment</p>	<p>The SA framework should ensure the objectives of this document are covered.</p>

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	<p>Rural Policies are;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To facilitate the development of dynamic, competitive and sustainable economies in the countryside, tackling poverty in rural areas. 2. To maintain and stimulate communities, and secure access to services which is equitable in all the circumstances, for those who live or work in the countryside. 3. To conserve and enhance rural landscapes and the diversity and abundance of wildlife (including the habitats on which it depends) 4. To increase opportunities for people to get enjoyment from the countryside. To open up public access to mountain, moor heath and down and registered common land by the end of 2005. 5. To promote government responsiveness to rural communities through better working together between central departments, local government, and government agencies and better co-operation with non- 		economically and socially.	

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	government bodies.			
<p>37. The Rural Strategy (2004) http://www.defra.gov.uk/rural/strategy/default.htm</p>	<p>This strategy sets out the Government's approach to policy and delivery. It identifies three key priorities for rural policy, and explains the modernised delivery arrangements.</p> <p>The Government's three priorities for rural policy are:</p> <p>Economic and Social Regeneration; supporting enterprise across England, but targeting greater resources at areas of greatest need.</p> <p>Social Justice for all; tackling rural social exclusion wherever it occurs and providing fair access to services and opportunities for all rural people.</p> <p>Enhancing the Value of our Countryside; protecting the natural environment for this and future generations.</p>	<p>Ensure the Government's policy objective are met by;</p> <p>Better targeting of resource on the areas and people who need them most;</p> <p>Better experience for customers;</p> <p>Better value for money;</p> <p>Better accountability and clarity of roles; and Adaptability to future challenges, both known and unknown.</p>	<p>The DPD should promote sustainable development patterns in rural areas</p>	<p>The SA should include the sustainability of new development patterns and ensure the objectives of this document are covered.</p>
<p>38. Energy White Paper: Our Energy Future – creating a</p>	<p>The White paper defines a long-term strategic vision for energy policy</p>	<p>To put ourselves on a path to cut the UK's</p>	<p>The LDF should aim to minimise CO² and</p>	<p>Needs to ensure targets are picked</p>

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low carbon economy (2003) http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file10719.pdf	combining our environmental, security of supply, competitiveness and social goals.	carbon dioxide emissions-the main contributor to global warming – by some 60% by about 2050 with real progress by 2020.	other greenhouse gas emissions.	up.
39. Energy Review 2006 http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file31890.pdf	<p>This Review aims to put the UK in a position to meet two major long-term challenges in UK energy policy:</p> <p>The need to tackle climate change by reducing carbon dioxide emissions; and the need to deliver secure, clean energy at affordable prices, as we move to increasing dependence on imported energy.</p>	<p>Setting stretching energy efficiency levels for the Code for Sustainable Homes;</p> <p>Making clear that these will govern the future direction of Building Regulations;</p> <p>Reviewing the Building Regulations guidance to improve compliance with them;</p> <p>Requiring all government-funded housing to meet at least Level 3 of the Code for Sustainable Homes;</p> <p>Introducing energy performance certificates for new and existing houses;</p>	Allocations should address issues of energy efficiency.	SA should address issues of energy efficiency in development.

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		Strongly urging English planning authorities to set ambitious policies on renewable energy.		
<p>40. Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation White Paper 2004 http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_4118614</p>	<p>This White Paper sets out the Government's action plan for tackling poor health by improving the health of everyone, and of the worst off in particular. The paper provides ten tips for better health. 'Our Healthier Nation' looks at a new approach to saving lives and at the aims and advances in public health.</p>	<p>It sets tough but attainable targets in priority areas. To achieve better health for everyone and especially for the worst off the Government are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - putting in more money: £21 billion for the NHS alone to help secure a healthier population - tackling smoking as the single biggest preventable cause of poor health - integrating Government, and local government, work to improve health 	<p>Promoting healthier lifestyles should be one of the objectives of the SA</p>	<p>Promoting healthier lifestyles taking relevant targets into account.</p>

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		stressing health improvement as a key role for the NHS - pressing for high health standards for all, not just the privileged few.		
Regional				
41. A Sustainable Development for the East of England (EERA, 2001) http://www.gos.gov.uk/goee/docs/193713/193722/Regional_Strategy/Regional_Sustainable_Develo1.pdf	This strategy aims to improve the quality of life for the people of the East of England which is sustainable for the long term future. The Governments four objectives for sustainable development are; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone; • Effective protection of the environment; • Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment and; • Prudent use of natural resources. 	Achieve economic growth in a balanced way; Spread the benefits of growth more equally; Protect and enhance the quality of the region's natural and built environment; Manage the use of resources sustainability and innovatively; The framework identifies the 21 key sustainability issues for the region; The framework does not contain quantified	The outlined regional issues and objectives should inform the development of the LDF SA Framework.	The indicators proposed should be used as SA indicators to ensure consistency and resource efficiency.

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		targets, but does include 84 indicators.		
42. Sustainable Futures – the Integrated Sustainability Framework for the East of England (EERA 2009) http://www.eera.gov.uk/What-we-do/developing-regional-strategies/integrated-sustainability-framework/	Sustainable Development Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote sustainable growth within environmental limits - Reduce poverty and inequality and promote social inclusion - Reduce greenhouse gas emissions - Adapt to the impacts of climate change - Promote employment, learning, skills and innovation - Increase resource efficiency and reduce resource use and waste - Conserve, restore and enhance the region's natural and built environment - Move goods and people sustainably - Meet the needs of the changing regional demographic - Provide decent, affordable and safe homes for all 		The DPD should implement the sustainability objectives at local level, and the allocations should take into account of how the sustainability objective can be met.	To incorporate the sustainable development objectives into the SA.
43. East of England Plan (May 2008) http://www.gos.gov.uk/goeast/planning/regional_planning/	(i) To reduce the region's impact on, and exposure to, the effects of climate change. (ii) To increase housing opportunities for people in the region. (iii) To realise the economic potential of the region and its people.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Locate development so as to reduce the need for travel. - Effect a major shift in travel towards public transport, walking and cycling and away from car 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - accessibility of development - contribution to more sustainable modes of travel - contribution to energy efficiency - contribution to use of renewable

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	<p>(iv) To improve the quality of life for the region's people.</p> <p>(v) To improve and conserve the region's environment</p>		<p>use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maximise the energy efficiency of development and promoting the use of renewable and low carbon energy sources. - Reduce the risk of damage from flooding. - Secure the delivery of additional housing (particularly in the Key Centres for Development and Change). - Give priority to the provision of affordable housing to meet identified needs. - Facilitate the development needed to support business, improving skills and widening 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> / low carbon energy - risks of flooding - contribution to housing provision - contribution to affordable housing - contribution to economic provision - sustainability of development locations - contribution to strategic infrastructure - contribution to sustainable transport infrastructure - contribution to social infrastructure - protection of and contribution to green infrastructure

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			<p>opportunities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide job growth, broadly matching housing provision, and improve the alignment between the locations of workplaces and homes. - Maintain and strengthen inter-regional connections. - Ensure adequate and sustainable transport infrastructure. - Ensure new development fulfils the principles of sustainable communities, providing a well designed living environment adequately supported by social and green infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - contribution to accessibility for all - contribution to cultural diversity - contribution to regeneration and renewal - contribution to community involvement - impact on environmental assets - impact on / enhancement of countryside and the environment

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote social cohesion by improving access to work, services and other facilities, especially for those who are disadvantaged. - Maintain cultural diversity and address the distinctive needs of different areas. - Promote regeneration and renewal of disadvantaged areas. - Increase community involvement in implementation. - Ensure the protection and enhancement of environmental assets, including the built and historic 	

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			<p>environment, landscape and water.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Re-use previously developed land, and seek environmental as well as development gains from the use of undeveloped land. - Protect, and where appropriate, enhance biodiversity through the protection of habitats and species and through creating new habitats through development. - Provide a network of multi-function accessible greenspace - Reduce the demand for and use of water and 	

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			other natural resources, and reduce waste and increase the sustainable management of waste.	
<p>44. Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire Strategic Health Authority Health Strategy (Healthy Futures) 2005-2010 http://www.erpho.org.uk/Download/Public/18962/1/EERA%2040%20RHS.pdf</p>	<p>East of England's first Regional Health Strategy intended to improve the overall health of people in the region. The strategy has three main purposes;</p> <p>To raise awareness of the issues surrounding the health of people in the East of England, and the extent of health inequalities;</p> <p>To demonstrate that responsibility for the health of people in the East of England is, genuinely, a shared one; and</p> <p>To provide a basis for a meaningful dialogue – in both directions- between health care policy makers and professionals, and other public agencies and organisations operating in the East of England, in order to improve health within the East of England and to reduce health inequalities.</p>	<p>To ensure that the social, economic and environmental foundations of healthy lifestyles are designed creatively into new and existing communities in the East of England, recognising the range of factors that contribute to health outcomes.</p> <p>To provide infrastructure and sustained support to build social capital, particularly among those communities which are experiencing poor health outcomes, recognising the key</p>	<p>The DPD should try to contribute to these outcomes.</p>	<p>The SA should investigate if outcomes are sustainable.</p>

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		<p>role of family and community relationships and the need to support them;</p> <p>To make it possible for communities to 'choose health' positively and more easily, recognising the general importance of access, appropriate information and health literacy, but also harnessing the particular opportunities linked to the 2012 Olympics/Paralympics in encouraging healthy lifestyles.</p> <p>To ensure that children and young people in the East of England can get off to a healthy start in life, linking in with the National Service Framework for children, young people and maternity services,</p>		

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		<p>and recognising the 5 key outcomes set out in Every Child Matters (ECM)</p> <p>To encourage better health for people in the East of England throughout their working lives, recognising the links between people's health and the range of experiences relating to work and workplaces, and worklessness.</p> <p>To support people in the East of England in 'active ageing' and adding life to years, linking in with the National Service Framework for older people, highlighting the needs and opportunities linked to an ageing population, and recognising and</p>		

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		<p>supporting the contribution made by older people to all aspects of life in the East of England.</p> <p>To recognise and respond to the practical implications of international gateways for health and health inequalities within the East of England, acknowledging the needs and opportunities linked to increasing international mobility.</p> <p>To harness the East of England's international position to encourage learning, knowledge development and research development for health, recognising the opportunities to learn from elsewhere and;</p>		

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		To understand and plan for the impacts of climate change and the more sustainable use of resources within the region, in terms of health and health inequalities issues, embracing the imperative to formulate a clear regional response in terms of adaption and mitigation and linking particularly to the first priority.		
45. Urban and Rural Prioritisation in the East of England, 2003 http://www.eera.gov.uk/publications-and-resources/studies/topic-based-studies/economic-studies/urban-and-rural-prioritisation-in-the-east-of-england/	Recommendations: - Enhancing the competitiveness of the east of England - Reducing intra-regional differences in economic performance and prosperity - Reducing social exclusion	Norwich as the most deprived district in the East of England Need for Improvement in Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) score	The plan should embrace allocations that can address the issue of deprivation in the area	SA framework should cover the issue of deprivation in the area and use the IMD as a primary indicator
46. Sustainable Tourism Strategy for the East of	2.1 Principles: objectives of this strategy: - Promote economic benefits of tourism		Consider how objectives can be	SA framework should cover the

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England 2004	<p>especially where it can assist regeneration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainability, balancing the needs of the visitor, the industry, the community and the environment (VICE). - Use of tourism to improve the quality of life of residents. 	<p>9.1 Monitoring A set of key performance indicators will be established and an annual monitoring report produced</p>	<p>taken account of in the allocations.</p>	<p>issue of tourism</p> <p>Assess value of Performance Indicators to Sustainability Appraisal</p>
<p>47. East of England Regional Social Strategy http://www.eera.gov.uk/What-we-do/developing-regional-strategies/regional-social-strategy/</p> <p>(The document contains a vision and objectives and suggests means to achieve a fair and inclusive society in the East of England, through an action plan. It identifies problems and potential solutions in relation to social</p>	<p>Para 1.1 Introduction “Society has a duty to ensure a decent standard of living for everyone and prevent damaging inequalities in health and life chances in general”. Local partnerships and community strategies have a key role to play in this</p> <p>Para 1.4 Vision To achieve social inclusion throughout the East of England</p> <p>Para 1.6 Strategic Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tackle poverty and reduce income inequalities - Promote access to work, tackle low pay 		<p>The allocations should address issues of inequality in health and life chances to reflect community strategy.</p> <p>The proposed allocations should promote social inclusion.</p> <p>Allocations should seek to achieve the strategic objectives</p>	<p>SA framework should cover issues of health and life chances.</p> <p>SA framework should cover issue of social inclusion</p> <p>SA framework should cover the strategic objectives</p>

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<p>exclusion. There are examples of problems and solutions from Norwich, which are of value to the sustainability appraisal.)</p>	<p>and improve conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve life chances of children/young people from disadvantaged families - Improve life chances of adults through learning / skills development - Promote active ageing and reduce exclusion of the elderly - Support development of sustainable communities - Improve access to services – especially for the disadvantaged - Develop social networks, promote community cohesion <p>2.2 SO1 Tackle Poverty Map shows many city wards have some of the lowest average incomes in the East of England (refer also to IMD) (map)</p> <p>Summary of interventions related to planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public transport – high quality, affordable and accessible - Housing – Affordable and suitable (diversified tenure, flexibility and choice) - Design - quality neighbourhoods and environment - Regeneration - economic development in deprived areas 	<p>Average household income</p>	<p>Allocations should aim to promote economic activity to raise average incomes</p>	<p>SA framework should cover issues of low income and this should be monitored</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - older people particularly vulnerable <p>Successes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - training in IT skills for the elderly - advice outreach service in GP surgeries raised patients' health status and quality of life 			
48. The Broads Plan (2004) http://www.broads-authority.gov.uk/authority/publications/general-publications.html	The Broads Plan: Vision promotes: walking, cycling, boat use and visiting historic sites, in a way that is environmentally sensitive and socially acceptable.		Allocations should promote the vision as set out in the Broads Plan.	Environmental and social impacts on water related issues.
49. The Broads Core Strategy http://www.broads-authority.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy/local-development-framework/core-strategy-dpd.html	Policy CS10 - Gateways and entrances between the Broads and settlements will be created and those already existing will be enhanced. Encourage regeneration initiatives in adjoining communities including through LDFs and planning applications of adjoining districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Estimated no. of Visitor Days - Estimated visitor spend Number of passengers on Broads Authority sustainable boat trips 	Allocations to enhance the riverside regeneration.	SA framework should assess impacts on relevant riverside development
50. Living with Climate Change in the East of England: Summary Report http://www.sustainabilityeast.org.uk/pdf/Living%20with%20Climate%20Change%20Summary.pdf	<p>Threats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increases in Flood risk - Increases in Subsidence - Increases in Water shortage <p>Opportunities</p> By planning ahead we can avoid the worst impacts of climate change and take advantage of opportunities:		The site allocations should take account of the threats and opportunities resulting from climate change	The SA framework should cover the issues associated with climate change

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tourism - Environmental technologies to deal with the impacts of climate change. - Live with the impacts of climate change in the long term, rather than fight against them in the short term. <p>The area Norwich lies in is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The least vulnerable area in terms of water supply deficiencies, subsidence and flood risk - The most likely area to benefit in the region as it offers opportunities in climate change terms, for housing and economic growth <p>Planning for adaptation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - keeping options open and flexible so that extra measures can be added in future - avoiding making decisions that make it more difficult to cope with climate change in future - trying to find no-regrets options that deliver benefits whatever the extent of climate change <p>Specific policy approaches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New development should be designed to cope with climate change eg 		<p>The site allocations should promote efficient use of water resources, subsidence and flood risk</p> <p>The site allocations should take account of the specific local</p>	<p>SA framework should cover efficient use of water resources, subsidence and flood risk</p>

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	<p>increased flood risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing development should be retrofitted where possible - Likelihood of increased air pollution problems and spread of pollution via flooding should be addressed 		<p>issues of flood risk (and associated pollution) and air pollution</p>	
<p>51. Woodland for Life: The Regional Woodland Strategy for the East of England (2003) http://www.woodlandforlife.net/wfl-rep/default.html</p>	<p>Vision: trees and woodland are widely recognized as high quality sustainable benefits to all who live and work in the East of England.</p> <p>Three relevant themes: (para 69)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How trees and woodland can improve the quality of life of individuals (Quality of life) 2. The places in which they live and work (Spatial Planning) 6. Underpinning everything is the wider environment (Natural environment) <p>Initiatives for the Urban Fringe and the Built Environment:</p> <p>SP1 Promote sustainable developments set within well designed green space of which trees and woodland play a functional part.</p> <p>SP2 Improve protection of existing woodland and trees.</p>		<p>The allocations should promote a network of green links tree planting associated with new development.</p>	<p>SA framework should cover issue of trees and woodland.</p>
<p>52. Environment Agency</p>	<p>Vision: Abstraction of water that is</p>		<p>New development</p>	<p>The SA framework</p>

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<p>Water Resources for the Future: A Strategy for the Anglian Region (2001) http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/static/documents/Research/wr_anglia.pdf</p>	<p>environmentally and economically sustainable providing the right amount of water for people, agriculture, commerce and industry and an improved water related environment</p> <p>Relevant Objectives: Manage water resources in a way that causes no long term degradation of the environment</p> <p>Strategy: Demand Management Measures, including water conservation and waste minimisation measures for households</p>		<p>should include water conservation measures.</p> <p>SUDs should be implemented in the area</p>	<p>should cover the issue of water conservation</p>
<p>53. Towards Sustainable Construction – A Strategy for the East of England http://www.sustainabilityeast.org.uk/pdf/Towards%20Sustainable%20Construction%20-%20A%20strategy%20for%20the%20East%20of%20England.pdf</p>	<p>Quick Wins (relevant to planning)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reuse existing physical resources on-site to save on import and export costs - Reduce waste in materials delivered to site - Use sustainable urban drainage systems - Plan and construct to protect and enhance site biodiversity <p>High Level Aims and Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The aim of the strategy is to improve quality of life, environment and infrastructure for all the people of the region through the pursuit of more 		<p>The DPD should promote sustainable construction</p>	<p>SA framework should cover the issue of sustainable construction</p>

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	sustainable construction.			
54. Regional Housing Strategy for the East of England 2005-10 (Revised) http://www.gos.gov.uk/goee/docs/187700/187733	<p>Vision and Aims: 'To ensure everyone can live in a decent home which meets their needs, at a price they can afford and in locations that are sustainable'.</p> <p>Contributing aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to use housing investment to support economic development - to provide a sustainable environment and attractive places to live - to promote social inclusion within sustainable communities - to ensure that housing serves to improve the Region's health and well-being and reduce inequalities. 	<p>Targets for housing and affordable housing should cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - balancing housing supply with need and demand - bringing the Region's housing stock up to decent standards - ensuring that communities are sustainable 	The DPD should contribute to achieving sub regional housing and affordable housing targets.	SA framework should cover issue of targets and monitoring
55. A Shared Vision: The Regional Economic Strategy for the East of England (EEDA, 2004) http://insighteast.org.uk/RES/Review.asp	<p>Goals + actions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Skills base that can support a worldclass economy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increasing employment rates in specific communities - supporting young people + developing skills + education to support the knowledge economy. 2. Growing competitiveness, productivity and entrepreneurship <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ensuring business development adds value and vitality to local communities. 3. Promoting Technology and research 		The DPD should support the vision, aims and goals of the strategy	SA framework should cover the issues relating to the goals

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	<p>industries</p> <p>4. High quality places to work and live</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ensuring a suitable supply of homes - ensuring the provision of social and transport infrastructure to make communities sustainable - ensuring a supply of business land + developing green infrastructure - enabling renaissance and regeneration of the region's communities - developing and supporting local mechanisms for implementation and delivery <p>5. Social inclusion and participation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - supporting people and communities to achieve their potential - creating sustainable employment opportunities accessible to all groups and tackling discrimination - promoting access to work and essential services <p>6. Development of international gateways</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - opportunities for airport expansion <p>7. A leading information society</p> <p>8. Exemplar in efficient use of resources</p> <p>Norwich's economic profile: Strengths:</p>	<p>Consider indicators to measure strengths and</p>	<p>Plan should build on strengths where</p>	<p>SA framework should cover</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diverse economic base; - Biotechnology (world leader), food processing, and automotive industries; - Growth of Norwich Airport will be of benefit to business; - Network of service-based activities (finance, insurance and business services); - Leisure, media, tourism and creative industries; - Regional centre for retail, historic and heritage attractions and education (including Norwich School of Art and Design). <p>Weakness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parts of Norwich in top 10% of most deprived wards in England (IMD) - reinforce role as a regional centre by supporting service sector - redeveloping brownfield sites - support workspace creation and reuse - tackle deprivation and harness the economic growth potential of its deprived neighbourhoods - facilitate the sustainable expansion of Norwich Airport 	weaknesses	<p>practicable. The specific identification of pockets of deprivation as a weakness for the whole city is a key priority.</p> <p>The DPD should take account of the strategy to enable implementation of the strategy locally.</p>	<p>issues related to the strengths and weaknesses.</p> <p>SA framework should cover issues focussed on in the strategy and assess if there are any potential conflicts with other strategies and programmes.</p>
56. Sustainable Communities in the East of England http://www.communities.gov.uk	<p>Key issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Addressing problems of high and rapidly rising house prices 	<p>House prices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identifies Norwich as having problems with 	The DPD should address the key issues. The	The SA framework should cover the key issues

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k/documents/communities/pdf/143600.pdf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving transport infrastructure to meet the needs of economic growth. - Ensuring that the benefits of economic growth are spread across the region, particularly to those urban communities facing problems of deprivation and peripherality. - Addressing the development consequences of scarce water resources throughout the region. 	transport infrastructure and deprivation	importance of addressing deprivation in Norwich area is recognised at the regional level.	
57. Towns and Cities Strategy – Urban Renaissance in the East of England http://www.inspire-east.org.uk/townsandcitiesstrategy_1.aspx	1.1 Value of Towns and Cities (Aim of Strategy and Action Plan) This is the East of England’s response to national policy in Urban White Paper and Sustainable Communities Plan. Its purpose to bring about urban renaissance in the East of England. Page 14 The Strategy in Outline Examples provided of best practice in terms of different types of development across region <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People shaping the future of their community; - Attractive, well-kept towns and cities; - Good design and planning which makes it practical to live in a more environmentally sustainable way; - Towns and cities able to create and share prosperity; 		The DPD should promote urban renaissance. Account should be taken of best practice in formulating policies The DPD should implement the strategy for an urban renaissance at the local level	SA framework should reflect need to promote urban renaissance

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	<p>- Good quality services;</p> <p>Page 20 Towns and Cities type in the East of England Identified typical problems, opportunities and potential solutions facing urban centres in East Anglia:</p> <p>Problems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Achieving good building design, affordable housing + mix of uses - large daytime population influx - congestion - threat of loss of distinctiveness of local shops and services - lack of regeneration funding - historic building deterioration <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - established centres with good public transport - distinctive character and history - Industrial restructuring - Growth of service sector <p>Potential Solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plans: Area Action Plans, development briefs and masterplans for key sites - Design Competitions 		<p>The DPD should take account of identified problems and solutions in regional and sub regional centres.</p> <p>The site allocations DPD may set out a mechanism to deliver regeneration of focused area through Area Action Plan and masterplans, e.g. Northern City Centre Area Action Plan and St Stephens Street Area masterplan</p>	<p>SA framework should cover issues raised in the problems, opportunities and solutions</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Image Promotion - Promoting distinctive character - Public spaces in centres - Promoting events and markets - Living over the shop 			
<p>58. Our Environment, Our Future: Regional Environmental Strategy for the East of England (EERA 2003) http://www.eera.gov.uk/Documents/About%20EERA/Policy/Environment/RENS.pdf</p>	<p>Introduction – Vision and Agenda of Strategy</p> <p>Vision: A wealthy and inclusive region which recognises the value of the environment to sustainable development Agenda: To celebrate, protect and enhance the East of England’s natural, historic and built environment</p> <p>1.1 Importance of the Environment</p> <p>Green space – health and recreation investment</p> <p>Regeneration focus through repair and conservation of built environment</p> <p>Priorities and Strategic Aims Development should promote:</p>	<p>State of the historic environment</p> <p>Green Space</p>	<p>Allocations should promote:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - redevelopment of historic environment as a means of promoting regeneration and the local identity of the area - improved green spaces <p>Proposals should reflect these</p>	<p>SA framework should cover the historic environment and green spaces</p> <p>SA framework should cover these</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good design (to strengthen townscape character) - Protection of the historic environment - Sustainable transport - Enhanced environment - Addressing of climate change issues (including energy efficiency) - Enhanced biodiversity - Sustainable lifestyles (including understanding of environmental issues) <p>6.1 Actions and Indicators</p>	<p>A number of environmental actions and indicators are established</p>	<p>environmental priorities and aims</p>	<p>environmental priorities and aims</p> <p>SA framework should cover relevant environmental indicators and monitoring of the indicators should take place as appropriate</p>
COUNTY PLANS AND PROGRAMMES				
<p>59. Norfolk Community Strategy (Norfolk Ambition) http://www.norfolkambition.gov.uk/consumption/idcplg?ldcService=SS_GET_PAGE&nodeId=3987</p>	<p>Vision for 2023: “To improve the quality of life for all of the people of Norfolk” This means in 2023 Norfolk will be recognised as a county:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - where all individuals have the opportunity to achieve a good quality of life - where people enjoy healthy lifestyles and have equitable access to high 		<p>The DPD should implement the county wide vision at the local level in deprived areas</p>	<p>The SA framework should take account of the issues raised in the vision</p>

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	<p>standards of health and social care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - where people in communities feel safe - with excellent educational attainment and opportunities for learning at all stages throughout life - where individuals from all backgrounds can play an active part in community life - where the high quality environment is respected and enhanced for everyone's enjoyment and is matched by a strong reputation for renewable energies - which is renowned for its culture, creativity and spirituality - with a distinctive economy characterised by innovative and dynamic businesses - where the physical and virtual communications infrastructure meets the needs of a forwardlooking county <p>Themes and Headline Indicators (p33) Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inclusive and Diverse - Healthy and Well - Safe - Knowledgeable and Skilled - Active and Engaged - Environmentally responsible - Creative 	<p>The strategy identifies a number of baseline indicators, based on the themes, which will be monitored to assess progress and will be addressed through annual action plans</p>	<p>Consider how site proposals can promote the identified themes and contribute to action plan implementation</p>	<p>The SA framework should take account of the indicators and those relevant to the plan should be monitored</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economically Thriving - Accessible and well housed 			
<p>60. Provisional Second Local Transport Plan for Norfolk 2006 - 2011 http://www.norfolk.gov.uk/consumption/idcplg?IdcService=SS_GET_PAGE&nodId=3536</p>	<p>Vision (Exec. Summary) "Norfolk is a well-connected place in which to live and do business and to visit, and is known as a national leader in making the transport system safer and reducing the transport impacts on climate change".</p> <p>Area Vision Strategy for Norwich Sub-Region (Section 12)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To provide the highest possible level of access to and within the strategy area to benefit people's individual needs and enhance the economic health of the strategy area. - To ensure that journeys minimise any adverse impact on people and the built and natural environment. <p>Area Strategy for Norwich Sub-Region Strategy supports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Norwich's role as a Regional Interchange Centre, especially for public transport links; - agreed Norwich Area Transportation Strategy, including extending the pedestrian dominated area of the city centre; 	<p>5% reduction in traffic crossing inner ring road from 2003/4 baseline by 2010/11</p>	<p>The DPD should support pedestrian, cycling and public transport priority measures.</p>	<p>Transport issues should be covered by the SA framework</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - promoting travel choice and accessibility into and within the area by all modes. <p>Details relevant to Norwich</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Long term aim of removing through traffic from city centre. - Strategy primarily bus based, through potential for light rapid transit will be reviewed post 2011. - Parking: limit amount of car parking in city centre, any new provision should only replace existing. Long stay parking on P+R only - Target congestion affecting public transport on radial routes by various means (see LTAP) 	<p>Reduction of nitrogen dioxide levels in AQMA areas to below AQMA required levels</p>		
<p>61. Biodiversity – Supplementary Planning Guidance for Norfolk http://www.norwich.gov.uk/intranet_docs/A-Z/Planning%20Policy/Biodiversity_SPG_adopted_Sept04.pdf</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Need for on-site habitat surveys prior to development identified, particularly for riverside development. Case study 4 gives advice for a typical riverside brownfield site - Identifies protected species which may be found in Norwich - Gives advice on protection, enhancement and mitigation in relation to biodiversity, including promotion of green links 		<p>Relate to priorities established for urban areas in UK Habitat Action Plan</p>	<p>SA framework should cover issues related to biodiversity protection and enhancement</p>
<p>62. Norfolk Supporting People Strategy 2005-2010 (Norfolk</p>	<p>(page 5) Vision for Norfolk “To sustain, develop and improve good</p>		<p>Consider how the DPD can use land</p>	<p>SA framework should cover the</p>

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<p>County Council, 2005) http://www.spkweb.org.uk/Your_local_area/GOEE/Norfolk/Strategy_and_policies</p>	<p>quality housing support services which help people who are vulnerable or have a disability to live as independently as possible in their communities.”</p> <p>Objectives (relevant to plan):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase the range of accommodation and support to allow more people to choose independent living - social inclusion and equitable access to services 		<p>use policies to promote the provision of suitable housing with support services for vulnerable people and promote social inclusion</p>	<p>issue of social inclusion</p>
<p>63. Gypsies and Travellers Strategy for Norfolk (2005-2008) http://www.equalbutdifferent.org.uk/pdfs/Norfolk%20strategy_for_gypsies_and_travellers.pdf</p>	<p>Vision; A Norfolk where Gypsies and Travellers have equality of opportunity with other members of the community to enable them to access services provided by agencies working together in an inclusive, cohesive and transparent manner.</p> <p>The objections that will help to meet this vision are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To standardise the method of collating data on Gypsies and Travellers to provide information to enable existing services to be reviewed and developed where necessary. - To identify where new services are needed and how those services can be provided. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To strengthen links with Gypsies and Traveller communities. - To establish more stopping places and to deal with Traveller matters in a fair and open way. Co-ordination of a Gypsies and Travellers Accommodation Needs Survey. - To present and explain protocol to all Norfolk parishes, emphasizing the 	<p>The DPD will need to consider provision for Gypsies and Travellers</p>	<p>The SA will assess the suitability of sites.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To work with Gypsies and Travellers and local communities to promote better understanding and mutual respect. - To work with the media to encourage balanced coverage of Gypsies and Traveller issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> benefits to communities of designating SSSP's to manage unauthorised camping. - Las to monitor the number of privately owned sites. - The Gypsy and Traveller Liaison Group will ensure that Planners are represented at meetings in order to progress site identification and improve communication. - Set up a working group in in order to look at ways to improve access into services for those with low levels of literacy. - Instigate improved monitoring of Gypsies and Travellers in 		

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		<p>order to identify ethnicity especially when accessing housing and agency support.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The need for one advocacy worker and one fieldworker that will help Gypsies and Travellers on unauthorised sites, particularly in rural areas. - Las to develop a fast response to unauthorised encampments to ensure that a quick response is made regarding waste disposal. - Improve health status of Gypsies and Travellers. - Increase attendance by 3% over the 2003/4 baseline of all Travellers receiving TES support 		

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assess impact of short stay stopping places on the availability of school places in Norfolk. - The TES and Youth Service look to identify young Gypsies and Travellers who are: underachieving in education, not currently in education; offending or encountering prejudice from the community in which they live. 		
<p>64. Joint Municipal Waste Strategy for Norfolk 2006-2020 http://www.norfolk.gov.uk/consumption/groups/public/documents/article/ncc049079.pdf</p>	<p>The key Objectives that form the basis of the Strategy are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To reduce the growth in municipal waste by promoting waste reduction and reuse initiatives; - To promote waste awareness through public education and awareness campaigns; - To increase recycling and composting of waste to achieve statutory performance standards and national 	<p>Influenced by a number of key national policies and legislation. Targets used in the Waste Strategy can be used.</p>	<p>The allocations should contribute to limiting waste amounts.</p>	<p>The issue of waste should be used by the SA Framework.</p>

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	<p>recycling and recovery standards;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To progressively increase the recovery and diversion of biodegradable waste from landfill in accordance with the Landfill allowance Trading Scheme; - To deliver an efficient, effective and affordable waste management service that promotes the implementation of the most practical, social, environmental and economically acceptable solutions; - To procure appropriate technologies to manage and treat residual municipal waste; - To ensure that the way residual waste is treated will support practices higher up the waste hierarchy; - To minimise as far as possible the residual waste requiring treatment and final disposal; and - The Norfolk Authorities will work together to achieve the Objectives and Actions within the waste management strategy. 			
<p>65.Learning Disability Employment Plan for Norfolk (2006) http://www.committees.norfolk.gov.uk/papers/cabinet/cabine</p>	<p>Develop the employment plan and enable more people with learning difficulties to participate in all forms of employment and to make sure services help people to do the jobs and activities they want.</p>	<p>Develop policy for payment/employment rights for people doing work in day services and focus on</p>	<p>The DPD should support the aim of this Plan and promote equality for those with disabilities</p>	<p>SA Framework should cover issues related to learning disabilities.</p>

Document Title	Key Relevant Objectives	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Site Allocation DPD	Issues for Sustainability Appraisal
t290304/cabinet290304item18apdf.pdf		monitoring progress.		
66. Norfolk Live – Norfolk Cultural Strategy 2005-2010 http://www.norfolklive.co.uk/norfolkcfb/documents/NorfolkLive.pdf	<p>Vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To provide excellent inclusive cultural opportunities to everyone who lives in, works in or visits Norfolk - To promote increased participation in cultural activities - To ensure access to, and celebration of, our built and natural heritage - To support a vibrant cultural industries sector <p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote enjoyment and engagement in cultural and recreational activities - Strive for quality - Support economic and social regeneration - Ensure sustainability - Celebrate local identity and promote cultural diversity - Ensure equal access to cultural activities for all 	Focus on community participation, young people, skills + learning development, Norfolk's image and profile.	The DPD should support vision and aims to promote culture, particularly in relation to the historic built environment	SA framework should cover issues related to cultural development
67. Shaping the Future: The Economic Development Strategy for Norfolk: 2001 – 2010	<p>Targets established to increase economic development throughout Norfolk for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Growth Rate - Employment - Business Creation - Qualifications 	<p>1) Raise the annual average rate of growth over the period 2001 – 2010 from 23% to 28%</p> <p>2) Employment: Create by 2010 an additional</p>	Explore whether the DPD can facilitate in achieving parts of these targets.	Need to ensure that the SA framework addresses the key targets.

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		7,500 jobs above the projected figure of 372,000 3) Unemployment in Norfolk should be no higher than the mid-point between the East of England and the UK as a whole 4) Business creation: Achieve a mid-point between East of England and England 5) NVQ-level 3 qualifications up to 54% in 2010		
68. Tomorrow's Norfolk, Today's Challenge – A Climate Change Strategy for Norfolk (2008) http://www.norfolkambition.gov.uk/consumption/groups/public/documents/article/ncc063866.pdf	To cut carbon emissions by reducing energy consumption and promoting a shift to low-carbon technology (<i>mitigation</i>) To improve Norfolk's resilience to the changing climate, including reduction of the socio-economic and environmental risks associated with flooding and coastal erosion (<i>adaptation</i>)	Norfolk LAA target is an 11% reduction in CO2 emissions across Norfolk by 2011. LAA target is to reach Level 3 of the Government's performance framework by 2011.	The DPD should consider means for reducing emissions and designing / locating development that deals with the risks from climate change	The SA framework should take into account the priorities as set out in the strategy to mitigate climate change.
69. Norfolk Action - Norfolk's Local Area Agreement 2008-11 (2008)	This Local Area Agreement takes the Sustainable Community Strategy of Norfolk County Strategic Partnership	Using national and local indicators as monitoring tools.	Maintain and enhance the elements that	The SA framework should include the element including:

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http://www.norfolkambition.gov.uk/consumption/groups/public/documents/article/ncc063700.pdf	(Norfolk Ambition) and looks to deliver its long term vision.		contribute to the quality of life of residents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve the quality of where people live - improvement of the health of the population - Improve accessibility to services and facilities - Encourage local community identity, good behaviour and co-operative attitudes - Reduce contributions / vulnerability to climate change - Improve education and skills
LOCAL PLANS AND PROGRAMMES				
70. Norwich City Council Economic Strategy 2003-2008 http://www.norwich.gov.uk/intranet_docs/A-	Vision – Norwich will be recognised in Europe as the capital city of the region with a thriving, diverse and sustainable economy, providing all its citizens with opportunities and a great quality of life.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raise business survival rates 10% above national average. - Reduce the 	Investigate if the DPD can facilitate in achieving some/parts of these targets	SA needs to address key targets.

Document Title	Key Relevant Objectives	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Site Allocation DPD	Issues for Sustainability Appraisal
Z/Economic%20Strategy.pdf	Objectives to strengthen Norwich economy in; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enterprise, - Skills, Aspirations and Employment, - Infrastructure for Business, - Profile Raising, 	proportion of the working age population with no qualifications to 14% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce the number of young people (16-18) not in education, employment and training to 6.5% - Increase the number of park and ride spaces by 80+% - Direct link to Eurostar services from Norwich - Norwich to be ranked between 10th and 15th as a recognised international tourist destination. 		
71. Joint Core Strategy for Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk, Public Consultation Document (Regulation 25) (March 2009)	Sets out long term development strategy and policies for the Greater Norwich Area up to 2026.	Identify sites for at least 47,500 new homes between 2001 and 2026. Target for growth in employment to provide 33,000 new jobs between 2008 and 2026.	The Joint Core Strategy is a key plan within the Local Development Framework (LDF). The DPD has to be in accordance with the JCS.	The SA framework should take into account all SA objectives from Joint Core Strategy.
72. GNDP, Green Infrastructure Strategy (2007)	Looks to establish a strategy for green infrastructure that will complement and		The DPD should to protect, and where	The SA framework should include the

Document Title	Key Relevant Objectives	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Site Allocation DPD	Issues for Sustainability Appraisal
	support good quality housing and substantial economic growth by providing high quality, accessible green infrastructure within a comprehensive landscape structure; promoting ecological networks and continuity and links between habitats; improving quality of life; helping to address climate change; improving access to habitats and greenspace; and encouraging community well being.		appropriate, enhance biodiversity through the protection of habitats and species and through creating new habitats through development.	element of protection and enhance of green infrastructure
73. Draft Greater Norwich Economic Strategy 2009-2014	Define priorities for economic development in Greater Norwich for a five year period.		The site proposals in the DPD should Improve access to jobs, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - facilities and services for all - Protect and enhance the natural and built environment - Encourage economic Development - Promote sustainable development 	The SA framework should take into account: economic provision and related themes, e.g. sustainable development locations, contribution to strategic infrastructure and regeneration and renewal etc.
74. Partnership of Norfolk District Councils – Strategic	Ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning		Consider the implications of flood	The SA should assess whether

Document Title	Key Relevant Objectives	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Site Allocation DPD	Issues for Sustainability Appraisal
Flood Risk Assessment (2008)	process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas at highest risk. Where new development is, exceptionally, necessary in such areas, policy aims to make it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reducing flood risk overall.		risk for development, avoid allocate development in areas at risk of flooding	the DPD can avoid, reduce and manage flood risk
75. Norwich City Destination Strategy	<p>Priorities for Strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhance facilities for residents and develop pride in city - Build on strengths – heritage, retail, culture, events, night time economy, sports and leisure, business tourism. - Attract new visitors from UK and Europe: promote high value tourism, business tourism and increase overnight stays - Promote Image and co-ordination between bodies in partnerships. - Need to promote Norwich as a “living city” rather than a “show city” + develop “sense of place”. - Address constraints: labour availability and levels of investment 		The DPD should promote the strategies priorities	SA Framework should cover the issues raised by the priorities
76. Greater Norwich Housing Strategy 2008-2011 http://www.south-	<p>Strategic Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moving towards a balanced housing market 		The DPD should seek to maximise the provision of	The SA framework should take account of the

Document Title	Key Relevant Objectives	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Site Allocation DPD	Issues for Sustainability Appraisal
norfolk.gov.uk/democracy/866.asp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building sustainable and thriving communities - Maximising opportunities for delivering more affordable housing - Achieving decent, healthy and environmentally sustainable homes across all tenures - Providing choice and fair access to services - Delivering outcomes through effective partnership working 		affordable housing and encourage environmentally sustainable housing development and enhanced accessibility for tenures.	strategic aims.
<p>77. Norwich Area Transportation Strategy http://www.norfolk.gov.uk/consumption/idcplg?IdcService=SS_GET_PAGE&nodetd=3682</p>	<p>Vision: To provide the highest possible level of access to and within the strategy area to benefit people's individual needs and enhance the economic health of the strategy area. To ensure that journeys minimise any adverse impact on people and the built and natural environment.</p> <p>Overall objectives of Strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote a vibrant city centre, and other commercial centres, by improving accessibility for people and goods. - Cater for the travel consequences arising from growth aspirations, including the airport - Maximise transport choice for all travellers. <p>Other main objectives</p>		Consider the need for policies that address the vision and objectives.	The SA framework should cover the issue raised in the vision and objectives

Document Title	Key Relevant Objectives	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Site Allocation DPD	Issues for Sustainability Appraisal
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce social exclusion - Enhance access for non-car modes - Reduce the need to travel - Reduce congestion and pollution - Promote economic vitality - Maximise safety and security <p>Action Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Through traffic to be managed more efficiently + removed from city centre when NDR complete (construction to start 2010), along with inner ring road improvements - Further development of travel plans - Walking + cycling – identify and improve core networks - Public transport – focus on bus priority where effected by congestion. 		<p>Consider how action plan measures should be promoted through sites proposals.</p>	<p>SA framework should cover the sustainability implications of transport improvements</p>
<p>78. Norwich's Environmental Strategy 2008-2010 http://www.norwich.gov.uk/intranet_docs/A-Z/Strategies/Environmental_strategy.pdf</p>	<p>Aims and principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social progress that recognises the needs for everyone - Protection of the environment - Prudent use of natural resources <p>Objectives and priorities for action</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To reduce energy consumption 2. Greening procurement 3. To reduce waste arising and increase recycling 		<p>Consider how the objectives and priorities can be promoted through sites proposals.</p>	<p>SA framework to consider how the aims and objectives will be incorporated into the assessment.</p>

Document Title	Key Relevant Objectives	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Site Allocation DPD	Issues for Sustainability Appraisal
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Built environment 5. Natural environment 6. To reduce pollution 7. To provide community leadership on environmental sustainability and climate change. 			
<p>79. Biodiversity Action Plan for the City of Norwich http://www.norwich.gov.uk/intranet_docs/A-Z/Green%20Spaces/Biodiversity%20Action%20Plan%20for%20the%20City%20of%20Norwich%204.pdf</p>	<p>Relevant Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To identify and document natural resources (habitats and species) present in the City. - To establish actions and targets for all partners in order to protect and enhance biodiversity within the City taking into account both national and local priorities. - To monitor progress by establishing a long term monitoring and review programme <p>Promoting Local Biodiversity Identifies local biodiversity habitats and objectives for each:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Churchyards – maintain, protect and promote for wildlife 2. Parks (Gildencroft) – manage to benefit wildlife; 3. The River Wensum- improve wildlife value 		<p>The DPD should protect biodiversity habitats from development and create new ones where possible when new development occurs, particularly through the provision</p>	<p>SA should identify indicators to measure those aspects of biodiversity which can best be promoted in the area – most likely to be green links</p>

Document Title	Key Relevant Objectives	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Site Allocation DPD	Issues for Sustainability Appraisal
	4. The City Wall – chemical free wildlife friendly maintenance 5. Wildlife corridors – maintain and protect Also identifies the importance of domestic gardens and street trees in promoting biodiversity		of green links and street trees.	and areas managed to promote biodiversity.
80. Greater Norwich Homelessness Strategy http://www.norwich.gov.uk/intranet_docs/A-Z/Housing/Strategies/Homelessness_Strategy.pdf	Objectives Changed government policy objectives to focus on prevention of homelessness at an early stage.	A steady rise in the number homelessness applications to 2003/4, with a recent drop		Consider use of city wide homelessness data as an indicator
81. City of Norwich Replacement Local Plan (Adopted 2004)	Land allocated in the Local Plan for various uses.		The DPD should consider the undelivered sites which were allocated in the Local Plan.	Consider building on the indicators employed in the Local Plan.
82. Northern City Centre Area Action Plan (December 2008) Submission Report	Detailed policies and proposals are set out in the AAP, including site specific allocations.		The DPD should promote the regeneration of Northern City Centre area. Detailed proposals should form part of the site allocations.	The SA should consider regeneration of key areas in the city area.
83. Norwich Community Safety Strategy and Audit	Increase community safety and make Norwich a City that is attractive to live in,	The Norwich Community Safety	Consider how site proposals can	The SA should take account of all

Document Title	Key Relevant Objectives	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Site Allocation DPD	Issues for Sustainability Appraisal
Report http://www.norwich.gov.uk/intranet_docs/A-Z/Community/Community_Safety_Strategy.pdf	work in and visit by working together with a wide range of organisations and the community to tackle crime and disorder.	partnership has agreed the following targets for the period 2005-2008 - To reduce crime in Norwich by 21% by 2007/8	contribute to lowering the targets set out by the Report.	issues raised in the Report on reducing crime and disorder.
84. Norwich Draft Sustainable Communities Strategy 2007-2020 http://www.norwich.gov.uk/internet_docs/docs/Unitary_Council/AnnexF.pdf	To work together to enable Norwich to be recognised as a model city of; - Economic growth and enterprise - Environmental excellence - Culture and creativity - Safe and strong communities - Health and well-being - Learning and personal development Key objectives are; - To help enterprise flourish - To raise aspirations, skills and achievement - To develop the right infrastructure business - To raise Norwich's profile -	The strategy identifies a number of baseline indicators based on the objectives which will be monitored to assess progress.	Consider how site proposals can promote the identified themes achieve objectives	The SA should consider the indicators and objectives relevant to the plan and should be monitored.
85. Norwich River Valleys Strategy 2001 www.norwich.gov.uk	The main areas of concern to achieve maximum benefit applicable to the strategy are; Implementing the strategy; Environmental and landscape	Achieve sustainability through enforcing actions on the objectives and monitoring them.	Consider how the objectives can be promoted through site proposals.	SA framework to consider how the vision and objectives will be incorporated into the assessment.

Document Title	Key Relevant Objectives	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Implications for Site Allocation DPD	Issues for Sustainability Appraisal
	improvements, wildlife and wildlife and habitat protection and enhancement; Access; and Education and Interpretation.			

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Appendix 2 Baseline Information for Norwich

SA Objective Indicator	Norwich value	Trends	Comparison value	Target	Comments																								
Environment Baseline																													
ENV 1: % of residents who travel to work: a) by private motor vehicle; b) by public transport; c) by foot or cycle; d) work at or mainly from home. <i>Source: 2001 Census</i>	2001: a) 51.5 b) 9.9 c) 31.5 d) 6.7	No data available at present.	East of England 2001: a) 65.8 b) 11.3 c) 12.9 d) 9.4	(a) decrease; (b) increase; (c) increase; (d) increase.																									
ENV 2: % of river length assessed as: a) good biological quality; b) good chemical quality. <i>Source: Environment Agency</i> Development permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on water quality grounds. <i>Source: Norwich City AMR.</i>	2006 a) 99.8 b) 35.1 None	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>a)</th> <th>b)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2000</td> <td>85.0</td> <td>62.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td></td> <td>62.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>100.0</td> <td>67.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003</td> <td>100.0</td> <td>62.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004</td> <td>100.0</td> <td>40.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005</td> <td>99.8</td> <td>35.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006</td> <td>99.8</td> <td>35.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> None		a)	b)	2000	85.0	62.2	2001		62.2	2002	100.0	67.4	2003	100.0	62.2	2004	100.0	40.7	2005	99.8	35.1	2006	99.8	35.1	2007 national average a. 72.3% b. 76.2% None	a) to restore previous river quality to 100% b) to achieve national standard at 76% To have no applications permitted contrary to EA advice.	Both biological and chemical quality appears to be declining
	a)	b)																											
2000	85.0	62.2																											
2001		62.2																											
2002	100.0	67.4																											
2003	100.0	62.2																											
2004	100.0	40.7																											
2005	99.8	35.1																											
2006	99.8	35.1																											
ENV 3: Number of designated Air Quality Management Areas	3	AQMAs have been identified since 1997.	There are 6 Air Quality Management Areas	To remove the need for Air Quality	The 3 Air Quality Management Areas in Norwich are all																								

SA Objective Indicator	Norwich value	Trends	Comparison value	Target	Comments
(AQMA). Source: Defra - www.airquality.co.uk	(Grapes Hill; Castle Meadow; St. Augustine's Street)		in Norfolk.	Management Areas in the long- term.	designated due to their Nitrogen Dioxide Levels being of concern.
Concentrations of selected air pollutants (µg/m3): a) annual average concentration of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂); b) annual average particulate matter levels (PM10). Source: Defra - www.airquality.co.uk	2001: a: 28.9 b: 22.7 2004: a: 21.5 b: 25.4	Overall air quality seems to be varied, with good reductions in NO ₂ levels, but slight increases in particulate levels.	n/a	To reduce levels of air pollution overall.	Forecasts actually show that pollutant levels should improve, particularly for Nitrogen Dioxide.
ENV4: % of SSSI sites in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition. % of SSSIs are in: a) Favourable condition; b) Unfavourable recovering c) Unfavourable no change d) Unfavourable declining e) Destroyed / part destroyed Source: <i>Natural England</i> (<i>English Nature</i>). www.naturalengland.org.uk	May 2009 27.4 a – 27.4 b – 0 c – 72.6 d – 0 e - 0	May 2007 27.4 a – 27.4 b – 0 c – 72.6 d – 0 e - 0	Norfolk County: May 2007: 87.9% Jan 2009: 88.66% All England, 2006: 72% 2009: 84.69% Norfolk May 2009 a – 75.8 b – 13.2 c – 9.0 d – 1.9 e – 0	PSA Target: 95% of SSSIs in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition.	Norfolk Wildlife Trust will soon expand this data source to include a similar County Wildlife Site survey. A disappointing status of the site conditions, particularly compared to Norfolk figures.
ENV5:			Nationally, 2006:	To show an	Buildings at Risk in

SA Objective Indicator	Norwich value	Trends	Comparison value	Target	Comments
Heritage at risk – Number of: a) Listed Buildings; and, b) Scheduled Ancient Monuments on the Buildings at Risk register. <i>Source: Local Authority reports; Norfolk Buildings at Risk Register.</i>	2008 a – 32 b – 2	2006 a – 40 b – 2	8% of Grade I and II* buildings on the 'at risk' register. East of England buildings at risk average is between 2 and 3%.	overall decrease in buildings and monuments on the 'at risk' register.	2006 formed 2.4% of the Listed Buildings stock in Greater Norwich.
Number of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOS). <i>Source: Local Authority reports.</i>	2008 - 2009: 8	2007 - 2008: 10	None available at present	No TPO trees to be lost as a result of development.	TPOs indicate the extent of development pressures on the heritage.
Relative changes in the different characters of the landscape as part of the Countryside Quality Counts assessment <i>Source: Countryside Quality Counts project www.cqc.org.uk</i>	n/a	n/a	n/a	To enhance the quality of landscapes as much as possible.	Nationally, 'Woodland and trees', 'Seminatural habitats' and River and coastal features' were generally stable across the majority of character areas, whereas 'Boundary features' and 'Historic features' generally showed signs of being neglected.
ENV6: Total CO ₂ emissions per capita	2006:	2003:	UK National	To reduce the	

SA Objective Indicator	Norwich value	Trends	Comparison value	Target	Comments
(tonnes carbon equivalent). <i>Source: Local Authority / DTI</i>	6.5 tones per capita	6.8 tones per capita	average: 7.4 tonnes per capita	overall carbon emissions.	
Renewable energy generating capacity installed by type. <i>Source: Norwich City AMR</i>	2007/08 - 1 Biomass powered CCHP (Combined Cooling, Heat and Power); - 1 on-site CHP; - A number of small scale projects: e.g. solar panels	2006/07 – none 2005/06 – none	East of England 2006: generated 4.5% of electricity from renewables	Regionally, 14% of electricity to come from renewable sources by 2010.	The area has no major renewable sites at present, although biomass may prove influential in the future.
CO ₂ Carbon Footprint of area (global hectares per capita). <i>Source: Local Authority REAP tool</i>	2008: 5.24	2006: 5.49	UK: 5.3 East of England: 5.53	To reduce the overall size of the footprint.	The REAP tool used to assess the ecological footprints of an area was developed in 2006.
ENV7: Development permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk. <i>Source: Norwich City AMR.</i>	1 (Colegate)	n/a	2005/06 – 1 2006/07 – 0	To have no development that is permitted without being to the satisfaction of the EA.	Every effort is made to minimise the reasons for EA objection and to amend proposals where possible.
ENV8: Daily domestic water use (per capita consumption). <i>Source: Regional water authority</i>	2004: 131 Litres per person per day.		National average: 154 litres per person per day.	Overall decrease per person.	

SA Objective Indicator	Norwich value	Trends	Comparison value	Target	Comments
<p>ENV9: Dwellings built on previously developed land or as conversions. <i>Source: Norwich City AMR.</i></p> <p>% new dwellings completed at: a) less than 30 per hectare; b) 30 – 50 per hectare; and, c) more than 50 per hectare. <i>Source: Norwich City AMR.</i></p> <p>Waste arisings: a) Kilograms of waste produced per head of population; and, b) % change on previous year. <i>Source: Local Authority BVPI 84a,b</i></p> <p>Recycling - % of household waste: a) recycled; and, b) composted. <i>Source: Local Authority BVPI 82a,b</i></p>	<p>2007/08 93%</p> <p>2007/08: a – 0.4 b – 17.2 c – 82.4</p> <p>2007/08 a – 379.2 b – +0.4</p> <p>2007/08 a – 22.49 b – 1.11</p>	<p>2006/07 – 88% 2005/06 – 71%</p> <p>2006/07: a – 2.2 b – 25.2 c – 72.5</p> <p>2006/07 a – 377.7 b – -6.26</p> <p>2005/06 a – 403 b – -7.8</p> <p>2006/07 a – 18.37 b – 0</p> <p>2005/06 a – 15.5 b – 0</p>	<p>East of England average: 2005/06: 71%</p> <p>n/a</p> <p>All England a – 433 b – -1.8</p> <p>All England a – 21.9 b – 12.2</p>	<p>95% of all development to be on Previously Developed Land</p> <p>40 dwelling per hectare minimum</p> <p>Overall reduction in waste produced and sent to landfill sites.</p> <p>Overall increase in waste recycled as a % of total.</p>	<p>There has been an improvement in both the proportion of dwellings built on previously developed land.</p> <p>The overall performance has been improved in recent years</p>
Social Baseline					
<p>SOC1: Child poverty - % of children living in low-income</p>	<p>2004: 30.3%</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>No data available.</p>	<p>To improve the performance by minimising the</p>	

SA Objective Indicator	Norwich value	Trends	Comparison value	Target	Comments
households. <i>Source: Audit Commission</i>				instances of child poverty and unemployment and improving the ranking in the Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	
Index of Income Deprivation (IMD) – Ranking for scores in the IMD. <i>Source: Audit Commission</i>	2007: 94 out 354 (1 = most deprived)	2004: 92 out of 354			
Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) – Ranking for overall score in the IMD. <i>Source: Audit Commission</i>	2007: 62 out 354 (1 = most deprived)	2004: 61 out of 354			
Population of working age (16-74 yrs old) who are long-term unemployed. <i>Source: Audit Commission</i>	1.30%		Norfolk county: 0.89%		
SOC2: % of population receiving incapacity benefits (August 06) <i>Source: National Statistics</i>	8	August 04: 8	East of England: 5 All England: 7	To reduce the number of people receiving incapacity benefit through improved healthy lifestyles.	
Life expectancy (yrs) at birth, of: a) males; b) females. <i>Source: National Statistics</i>	Jan04 - Dec06 a) – 76.8 b) – 82.6	2003/03 a) – 76.9 b) – 82	East of England a – 78.3; b – 82.3 All England a – 77.3; b – 81.6		
SOC3: Workforce qualifications - % of working age population with qualifications at NVQ Level 4	2001: 20.57	n/a	East of England: 17.14		

SA Objective Indicator	Norwich value	Trends	Comparison value	Target	Comments
<p>or above. Source: 2001 Census (National statistics online)</p> <p>School leaver qualifications - % of school leavers with 5 or more GCSEs at A*-C grades. Source: Audit Commission</p>	2006: 48.8%		2005: East of England: 56.7% England: 56%	To increase proportion of school leavers with 5 or more GCSEs at A*- C grades.	
<p>SOC4: Affordable Housing stock provision: a) % of total housing stock that is affordable housing; b) Total affordable housing unit completions in past year; c) % of past years' dwellings completions that are affordable. Source: a) national statistics online; b) and c) Norwich City AMR</p> <p>Total unfit dwellings in housing stock. Source: Audit Commission</p>	2007/08 a) n/a b) 291 c) 28%	2006/07 a) n/a b) 277 c) 27%		To increase the overall provision of affordable housing and its proportion amongst the total housing stock.	
	Apr 2005: 7.4%		Total unfit dwellings, April 2005: East of England: 3.2% England: 4.4%	To reduce the proportion of unfit dwellings in the total housing stock.	
<p>SOC5: Incidences of crime committed</p>	2007/08:	2004/05:		To reduce the	All 3 indicators have

SA Objective Indicator	Norwich value	Trends	Comparison value	Target	Comments
per 1,000 households: a) Domestic burglaries; b) Violent offences; c) Theft of a vehicle. <i>Source: Audit Commission.</i>	a) 5 b) 26 c) 3.4	a) 12.05; b) 32.92; c) 4.1		incidences of crime overall.	seen a reduction.
SOC6: % of the economically active population (16-74yrs) who are unemployed. <i>Source: National Statistics online</i> % of unemployed people of working age (16-74yrs) who are long-term unemployed. <i>Source: National Statistics online</i>	2001 Census: 4.12% 2001 Census: 31.49%	No data available at present.	East of England: 2.6% England: 3.35% East of England: 27.13% England: 30.26%	To reduce the proportion of unemployed people amongst the working age population.	
SOC7: Unfit housing - % of homes from overall housing stock not meeting the 'Decent Homes Standard'. <i>Source: Local Authority Report.</i> % of public housing stock built to the standard of the Code for Sustainable Homes (indicator pending). <i>Source: Local Authority Report.</i>	2005/06: 30.5% No data available at present.	No data available at present.	2005/06 England: 30.1% No data available at present.	To reduce the proportion of homes not meeting the decent homes standards. To improve the overall sustainability of housing.	Most non-decent homes appear to be in older housing, and as private rented tenure, such as terrace housing areas adjacent to the City centre.
SOC8: % of residents who travel to	2001:		East of England	(a) decrease;	Norwich has a high

SA Objective Indicator	Norwich value	Trends	Comparison value	Target	Comments
work: a) by private motor vehicle; b) by public transport; c) by foot or cycle; d) work at or mainly from home <i>Source: 2001 Census</i> <i>Other indicators for access to services and access deprivation to be developed in the future.</i>	a - 51.5 b - 9.9 c - 31.5 d - 6.7		2001: a - 65.8 b - 11.3 c - 12.9 d - 9.4	(b) increase; (c) increase; (d) increase.	proportion of people who travel to work by foot or cycle.
Economic Baseline					
EC1: % change in the total number of VAT registered businesses <i>Source: NOMIS</i>	2007: 3.82	2001 2.33% 2002 0.00% 2003 2.74% 2004 0.74% 2005 2.20% 2006 1.44%	East of England: 2.52 Great Britain: 3.00	To increase the number of VAT registered businesses overall.	
Average weekly pay by residence, full time workers. <i>Source: NOMIS</i>	2008: 409.0	2002 335.8 2003 364 2004 370 2005 396.4 2006 404.5 2007 403.6	East of England: 498.7 Great Britain: 479.3	To improve weekly earnings.	
EC2: Number of small businesses (not including farm-based agriculture) <i>Source: NOMIS</i>	2005: 4,181	No data available	No data available	To increase small businesses and local entrepreneurs.	
EC3:			Travel to Work	To increase	There is a high

SA Objective Indicator	Norwich value	Trends	Comparison value	Target	Comments
<p>% of residents who travel to work by: a - private motor vehicle, b - public transport, c - foot or cycle d - works at or mainly from home <i>Source: Census, 2001</i></p>	<p>2001: a - 51.5 b - 9.9 c - 31.5 d - 6.7</p>		<p>trends, 2001: East England: a) 65.8 b) 11.3 c) 12.9 d) 9.4</p> <p>England: a) 62.1 b) 15.4 c) 12.8 d) 9.2</p>	<p>number of jobs per resident a) to decrease b) to increase c) to increase d) to increase ..</p>	<p>cycling/ walking use in Norwich where access to the workplace may be easier and the need to work from home is less.</p>
<p>Average distance travelled to the workplace by residents <i>Source: National Statistics online</i></p>	<p>Census 2001: 10.83 km</p>		<p>East England: 15.88 km England: 13.31 km</p>	<p>To provide more employment opportunities closer to home to reduce the distance to work overall.</p>	
<p>EC4: % of various employment development types on previously developed land or as conversions: a – B1 uses (Business) b – B2 uses (General industrial) c – B1 and B2 uses combined d – use undefined e – use unknown</p>	<p>2007/08: (92.5 overall) a – 100 b – 100 c – 100 d – 100 e – n/a</p>	<p>2006/07 a – 4.9% b – n/a c – 4.9 d – 0 e – n/a</p>	<p>East of England average figure, 2005/06: 64%</p>	<p>To maximise development on Brownfield land</p>	

SA Objective Indicator	Norwich value	Trends	Comparison value	Target	Comments
<p><i>Source: Norwich City AMR.</i></p> <p>Number or growth in flights to and from Norwich Airport. <i>Source: Norwich Airport.</i></p>	<p>Not available. However, the overall Airport use has grown to some 21,350 flights in 2006.</p>	<p>“Aircraft movements” in and out of the airport rose by 24 percent in 2006 to some 21,350.</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>To minimise the number of flights necessary from the airport.</p>	<p>Norwich airport has had the fourth-highest year-on-year rise in passengers outside London.</p>
<p>Ecological footprint – Global Hectares (gha) required per capita to support current production & consumption of resident lifestyles. <i>Source: Local Authority REAP assessment report.</i></p>	<p>2006: 5.49 gha per capita</p>	<p>No previous data available.</p>	<p>Global average: 2.2 gha per capita.</p>	<p>Sustainable world footprint: 1.8 gha per capita</p>	
<p>Unemployment benefit receipt: a) % of population in receipt of Job Seekers Allowance (JSA); b) Claimants of JSA by age range: A – 16-24 yrs old B – 25-49 yrs old C – 50+ yrs old <i>Source: National Statistics online</i></p>	<p>April 2009: a) 4.7 b) A – 29.1 B – 56.9 C – 13.4</p>	<p>April 2008 a) 3.1 b) A - 28.6 B - 55.3 C - 14.9</p> <p>April 2007 a) 3.3 b) A - 30.2 B - 53.0 C - 15.0</p>	<p>Norfolk April 2009: a) 3.7% b) A – 30.4% B – 52.1% C – 17.0%</p> <p>East of England April 2009: a) 3.5% b) A – 28.6% B – 53.4% C – 17.4%</p>	<p>To reduce unemployment overall, and increase the ability of young people to find work.</p>	<p>More people are unemployed from the 25-49yrs age group, and there is far less unemployment amongst people over 50 years old than Norfolk and East of England.</p>

Appendix 3: The Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Option Appraised:

SCORING SYSTEM PROPOSED:

“+” positive effects “-” negative effects “N” neutral effects “M” mixed effects “?” uncertain effects “n/a” no effects

SA Objective	Decision making criteria	Indicators and targets	Short-Term 0-5 yrs	Medium Term 5-20 yrs	Long-Term 20+ yrs	Comments / Justification Inc. cumulative effects
Environmental						
ENV 1 - To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	Will it reduce traffic volumes, ease the flow of traffic and reduce congestion? Will it increase the proportion of journeys using modes other than the car? Will it reduce the effect of HGV traffic on people and the environment? Will more benign modes of travel be encouraged? Will new development be in	% of residents who travel to work: a) by private motor vehicle; b) by public transport; c) by foot or cycle; d) to work at or mainly from home. <i>Source: Census 2001</i> <i>Target:</i> (a) to decrease (b), (c) and (d) to increase				

	the best locations to reduce the need for people to travel?					
ENV 2 - To improve the quality of the water environment	<p>Will it improve the quality of the water environment (streams, rivers, lakes etc)?</p> <p>Will it help to support wetland habitats and species?</p>	<p>% of river length assessed as: c) good biological quality; and, d) good chemical quality. <i>Source: Environment Agency.</i> <i>Target: National standards of 95%</i></p> <p>Development permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on water quality grounds. <i>Source: Norwich City AMR.</i> <i>Target: None</i></p>				
ENV 3 - To improve Environmental amenity, including air quality.	<p>Will it improve air quality?</p> <p>Will it reduce the emission of atmospheric pollutants?</p>	<p>Number of designated Air Quality Management Areas. <i>Source: Defra</i> www.airquality.co.uk <i>Target: Decrease</i></p> <p>Concentrations of selected air pollutants ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$): - annual average concentration of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂); - annual average particulate matter levels (PM₁₀). <i>Source: Defra</i> www.airquality.co.uk <i>Target: Decrease</i></p>				

<p>ENV 4 - To maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.</p>	<p>Will it conserve / enhance natural or semi-natural habitats, and promote habitat connections?</p> <p>Is it likely to have a significant effect on sites designated for international, national or local importance?</p> <p>Will it conserve / enhance species diversity, and in particular avoid harm to protected species?</p>	<p>Net change in condition of SSSIs – % of SSSIs in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition. <i>Source: Natural England.</i> <i>Target: 95%</i></p> <p>Norfolk Biodiversity Action Plan Progress: a) Habitat Actions in progress / completed; b) Species Actions in progress / completed. <i>Source: Norfolk Biodiversity Action Plan 3-yearly Progress Reports.</i> <i>Target: To increase.</i></p>				
<p>ENV 5 - To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment.</p>	<p>Will it protect and enhance the quality of landscapes, townscapes and countryside character, including the character of the Broads and its setting where relevant?</p> <p>Will it maintain and enhance the distinctiveness of the landscapes/townscapes and heritage?</p> <p>Will it reduce the amount of</p>	<p>Heritage at risk – Number and % of: a - Listed Buildings; and, b - Scheduled Ancient Monuments on the Buildings at Risk register <i>Source: Local Authority reports.</i> <i>Target: Decrease.</i></p> <p>Net change in number of Tree Preservation Orders. <i>Source: Local Authority reports.</i> <i>Target - none to be lost as a result of development.</i></p>				

	<p>derelict, underused land?</p> <p>Will it protect and enhance features of historical, archaeological and cultural value?</p>				
<p>ENV 6 - To adapt to and mitigate against the impacts of climate change.</p>	<p>Reducing energy consumption?</p> <p>Will it lead to an increased proportion of energy needs being met from renewable sources?</p> <p>Will it increase the capacity of the area to withstand the effects of climate change?</p> <p>Will it ensure that risks to lives, land and property are minimised?</p>	<p>Total CO2 emissions per capita (million tonnes carbon equivalent). <i>Source: Local Authority / DTI</i> <i>Target: Decrease</i></p> <p>Renewable energy generating capacity installed by type. <i>Source: Norwich City AMR</i> <i>Target: Increase overall</i></p> <p>CO2 Carbon Footprint of area. <i>Source: Local Authority REAP tool.</i> <i>Target: Decrease</i></p>			
<p>ENV 7 - To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk.</p>	<p>Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?</p>	<p>Development permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk. <i>Source: Norwich City AMR.</i> <i>Target: None</i></p> <p>Number of dwellings permitted within the high risk flood-risk</p>			

		<p>areas (Env. Agency Flood Zones 2&3). <i>Source: Local Authority Reports</i> <i>Target: None</i></p>				
<p>ENV 8 - To provide for sustainable use and sources of water supply.</p>	<p>Will it conserve groundwater resources?</p> <p>Will it minimise water consumption?</p>	<p>Daily domestic water use (per capita consumption). <i>Source: Regional water authority</i> <i>Target: Decrease</i></p>				
<p>ENV 9 - To make the best use of resources, including land and energy, and to minimise waste production.</p>	<p>Will it minimise consumption of materials and resources?</p> <p>Will it promote the use of land in sustainable locations that has been previously developed?</p> <p>Will it use land efficiently?</p> <p>Will it minimise the loss of "greenfield" land?</p> <p>Will it avoid the loss of good quality agricultural land and preserve soil resources?</p> <p>Will it minimise energy consumption and promote energy efficiency?</p>	<p>% of dwellings built on previously developed land. <i>Source: Norwich City AMR.</i> <i>Target: 60% of all development</i></p> <p>% new dwellings completed at: A - less than 30 per hectare; B - 30 – 50 per hectare; and, C - more than 50 per hectare. <i>Source: Norwich City AMR.</i> <i>Indicative Target: 100% above 30/ha</i></p> <p>Waste arisings: A - Kilograms of waste produced per head of population; and, B - % change on previous year. <i>Source: Local Authority BVPI 84a,b</i> <i>Target: Decrease</i></p>				

	<p>Will it promote the use of renewable energy sources?</p> <p>Will it lead to less waste being produced?</p> <p>Will it lead to less waste being disposed, by promoting more recycling and composting?</p> <p>Will it increase waste recovery for other means eg. energy generation?</p>	<p>Recycling - % of household waste: A - recycled; and, B - composted. <i>Source: Local Authority BVPI 82a,b</i> <i>Target: Increase</i></p>				
Social						
<p>SOC 1 – To reduce poverty and social exclusion.</p>	<p>Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected?</p> <p>Will it help to reduce deprivation levels?</p> <p>Will the needs of residents' best be met?</p>	<p>Child poverty - % of children living in low-income households. <i>Source: Audit Commission</i> <i>Target: Decrease</i></p> <p>Index of Income Deprivation – Average ward scores in the IMD. <i>Source: Audit Commission (2004).</i> <i>Target: To decrease deprivation</i></p> <p>Index of Multiple Deprivations – Average ward scores in the IMD. <i>Source: Audit Commission (2004).</i> <i>Target: To decrease deprivation</i></p>				

		<p>Key benefit claimants – % of working age population claiming benefits <i>Source: Local Authority.</i> <i>Target: Decrease</i></p>				
<p>SOC 2 - To maintain and improve the health of the whole population and promote healthy lifestyles.</p>	<p>Will it improve access to high quality health facilities?</p> <p>Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? How?</p> <p>Will adequate health infrastructure be provided for existing and new communities?</p> <p>Will the links between poorer health and deprivation be addressed?</p> <p>Will links to the countryside be maintained and enhanced?</p>	<p>% of population receiving incapacity benefits. <i>Source: Audit Commission</i> <i>Target: Decrease.</i></p> <p>Life expectancy of residents. <i>Source: Audit Commission.</i> <i>Target: Increase</i></p>				
<p>SOC 3 - To improve education and skills.</p>	<p>Will it improve qualifications and skills for both young people and amongst the workforce?</p>	<p>Workforce qualifications - % of working age population with qualifications at NVQ Level 4 or above. <i>Source: National Statistics online</i></p>				

	<p>Will it help to retain key workers and provide more skilled workers from school leavers?</p> <p>Will adequate education infrastructure be provided for existing and new communities?</p> <p>Will lifelong learning and skills training be promoted?</p> <p>Will links between lower levels of education and deprivation be addressed?</p>	<p><i>Target: Increase</i></p> <p>School leaver qualifications - % of school leavers with 5 or more GCSEs at A*-C grades. <i>Source: National Statistics</i> <i>Target: Increase.</i></p>				
<p>SOC 4 - To provide the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home.</p>	<p>Will it increase the range of types, sizes and affordability of housing for all social groups?</p> <p>Will it reduce the housing need and ensure that housing provision addresses the needs of all?</p> <p>Will housing requirements best be accommodated to provide for sustainable communities?</p>	<p>Affordable Housing stock provision: A - % of housing stock that is affordable housing B – Total affordable housing unit completions in past year C - % of past year's dwellings that are affordable. <i>Source: Norwich City AMR.</i> <i>Target: Increase</i></p> <p>Total unfit dwellings in housing stock. <i>Source: Audit Commission</i></p>				

	Will best use be made of existing housing stock?	<i>Target: Decrease</i>				
SOC 5 - To build community identity, improve social welfare, and reduce crime and anti-social activity.	<p>Will it encourage engagement in community activities?</p> <p>Will it contribute to the achievement of a mixed and balanced community?</p> <p>Will it reduce actual levels of crime?</p> <p>Will it reduce the fear of crime?</p>	<p>Incidences of crime committed per 1,000 households: A – Domestic burglaries B – Violent offences C – Theft of a vehicle <i>Source: Audit Commission (2004).</i> <i>Target: Decrease</i></p>				
SOC 6 - To offer more opportunities for rewarding and satisfying employment for all.	<p>Will it reduce unemployment overall?</p> <p>Will it help to improve earnings?</p>	<p>% of the economically active population who are unemployed. <i>Source: National Statistics</i> <i>Target: Decrease</i></p> <p>% of unemployed people who are long-term unemployed. <i>Source: National Statistics</i> <i>Target: Decrease</i></p>				
SOC 7 - To improve the quality of where people live.	<p>Will it improve the quality of dwellings?</p> <p>Will it improve the quality of</p>	<p>Unfit housing - % of overall housing stock not meeting the 'Decent Homes Standard'. <i>Source: Local Authority Report.</i></p>				

	<p>local open space?</p> <p>Will it improve the satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods?</p>	<p><i>Target: Decrease</i></p> <p>% of public housing stock built to the standard of the Code for Sustainable Homes (pending). <i>Source: Local Authority Report.</i> <i>Target: Increase</i></p>				
<p>SOC 8 - To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and jobs.</p>	<p>Will it improve accessibility to key local services and facilities (including health, education, leisure, open space, the countryside and community facilities)?</p> <p>Will it improve accessibility for all whilst reducing dependency on the private car?</p> <p>Will access to jobs and services be improved for all?</p> <p>What transport infrastructure is required for the existing situation and for proposed future development?</p>	<p>% of residents who travel to work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - by private motor vehicle; - by public transport; - by foot or cycle; - to work at or mainly from home. <p><i>Source: Census 2001</i> <i>Target:</i> <i>(a) to decrease</i> <i>(b), (c) and (d) to increase</i></p>				
Economic						
<p>EC 1 – To encourage</p>	<p>Will it assist in strengthening the local economy?</p>	<p>% change in the total number of VAT registered businesses.</p>				

<p>sustained economic growth.</p>	<p>Will it improve business development and enhance competitiveness?</p> <p>Will it reduce vulnerability to economic shocks?</p> <p>Will it promote growth in key sectors?</p> <p>Will it increase vitality & viability of town centres and improve economic diversity?</p>	<p><i>Source: NOMIS</i> <i>Target: Increase number of Businesses</i></p> <p>Average weekly pay for full-time employees. <i>Source: NOMIS</i> <i>Target: Increase average wage</i></p>				
<p>EC 2 - To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment.</p>	<p>Will it encourage indigenous businesses?</p> <p>Will it encourage inward investment?</p> <p>Will it make land and property available for business?</p> <p>Will it improve economic performance across the Greater Norwich area?</p> <p>Will it support / encourage rural diversification?</p>	<p>Number of small businesses (not including farm-based agriculture). <i>Source: Census, 2001</i> <i>Target: Increase</i></p>				

	Will it support / encourage small city businesses?					
EC 3 - To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth.	<p>Will it improve provision of local jobs?</p> <p>Will it improve accessibility to work, particularly by public transport, walking and cycling?</p> <p>Will it reduce journey times between key employment areas and key transport interchanges?</p> <p>Will it improve efficiency and sustainability of freight distribution?</p> <p>Will it support provision of key communications infrastructure?</p> <p>How can access to jobs be improved?</p>	<p>% of residents who travel to work by:</p> <p>A - private motor vehicle B - public transport, C - foot or cycle D - work at or mainly from home <i>Source: Census, 2001</i> Target - (a) decrease (b), (c), (d) increase</p> <p>Average distance travelled to the workplace by residents. <i>Source: National Statistics online</i> Target: Decrease</p>				
EC 4 - To improve the social and environmental performance of the	Will it reduce the impact on the environment from businesses?	Amount of various employment development on previously developed land or conversions <i>Source: Norwich City AMR</i>				

economy.	<p>Will it reduce the impact on residents from businesses? Will it attract new investment and skilled workers to the area?</p> <p>Will existing business and employment provision be maintained?</p> <p>Where would employment provision best be located to serve urban and rural residents?</p>	<p><i>Target: 60% of all development</i></p> <p>Ecological footprint – Hectares required per capita to support current production & consumption. <i>Source: Local Authority REAP assessment report.</i> <i>Target: Decrease</i></p> <p>Unemployment benefit receipt: b) % of population in receipt of Job Seekers Allowance (JSA); b) Claimants of JSA by age range: A – 16-24 yrs old B – 25-49 yrs old C – 50+ yrs old <i>Source: National Statistics online.</i> <i>Target: Decrease unemployment</i></p>				
Overall Conclusions						
<p>Summary of Environmental Impacts identified through Sustainability Appraisal</p>						

Summary of Social Impacts	
Summary of Economic Impacts	
Overall summary on the merits, benefits or impacts of this policy or option. <i>Including:</i> <i>Suggestions for possible mitigation measures for future policy.</i> <i>Recommendations for further research into the impacts.</i> <i>Consideration of the cumulative impacts of the various policies.</i>	