



NORWICH LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

NORTHERN CITY CENTRE AREA ACTION PLAN

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

SCOPING REPORT JULY 2006

Norwich belongs to all of us



NORWICH
City Council

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0. INTRODUCTION

This document is the Scoping Report for the Sustainability Appraisal for the North City Centre Area Action Plan.

0.1 Background - Sustainability Appraisal of Area Action Plans

An Area Action Plan is part of the new planning system. It is a Local Development Document covering the North City Centre (see map below defining area) that will form part of the overall plan for Norwich in the forthcoming Local Development Framework. The purpose of Area Action Plans is to co-ordinate and deliver new opportunities for regeneration. This Area Action Plan builds on other work carried out by the Council up to now in:

- The City of Norwich Replacement Local Plan;
- The Regeneration Strategy for the North City Centre;
- The Heritage Economic Regeneration Scheme (HERS), which provided grants to carry out improvements to historic buildings in the area.

An Area Action Plan was chosen as the most suitable planning tool to promote change in the Northern City Centre as it is an area with real development opportunities. The plan will be developed over the next year, with consultation at each stage. It should be adopted in Summer-Autumn of 2007.

The boundaries of the area are shown on the map overleaf:



Figure 1. North City Centre Area Action Plan boundary

This Scoping Report has been prepared as the first stage in the Sustainability Appraisal of the Area Action Plan. Sustainability Appraisal identifies and reports on the likely effects of a plan. It assesses how well the plan is likely to achieve the environmental, social and economic objectives of sustainable development.

In its Sustainable Development Strategy, *Securing the future*, March 2005, the government has defined the guiding principles of Sustainable Development to be:

- Living within Environmental Limits;
- Ensuring a Strong, Healthy and Just Society;
- Achieving a Sustainable Economy;
- Using Sound Science Responsibly;
- Promoting Good Governance.

By assessing the likely results of implementing a plan's policies, Sustainability Appraisal identifies how best progress can be made towards achieving the sometimes mutually exclusive objectives of Sustainable Development. This is achieved by providing sufficient background evidence to enable decisions to be made.

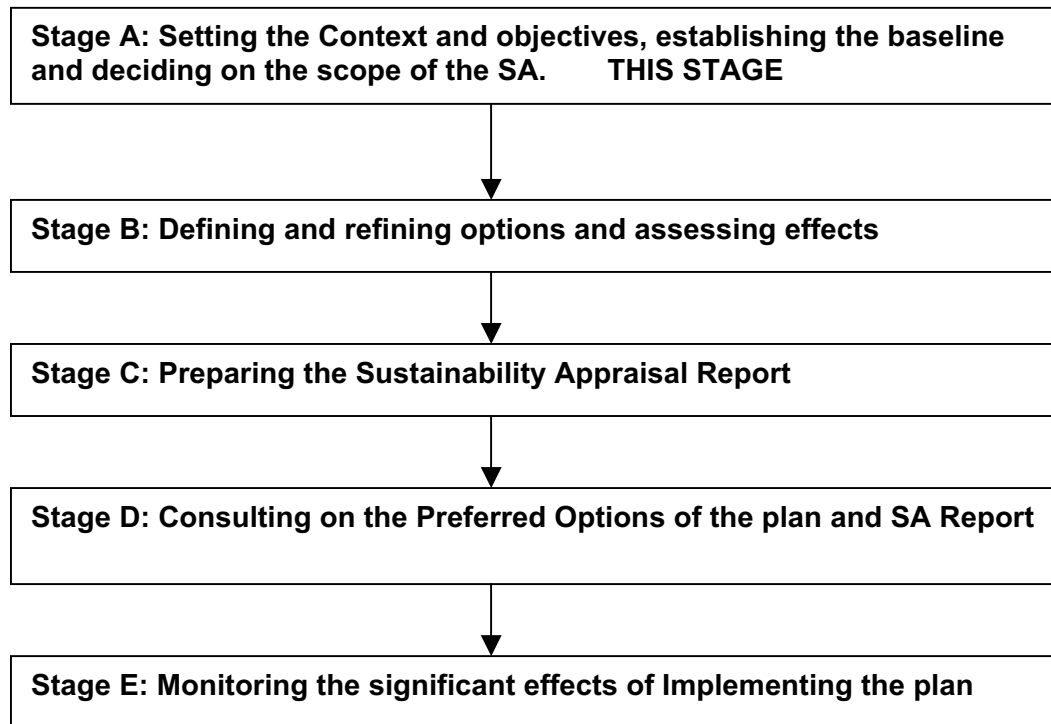
The European Union requires planning documents to be subject to Strategic Environmental Assessment under Directive 2001/42/EC. This covers the environmental effects of plans.

The British government has extended the EU requirements by incorporating the environmental assessment into a wider Sustainability Appraisal. This covers the probable social and economic effects as well as the likely environmental effects of a plan.

Guidance produced by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister on doing Sustainability Appraisal is in "Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents". It requires SA to be done in parallel with the plan making process as it should both inform and assess it. Sustainability Appraisal is an iterative process and therefore consultation is an extremely important part of the approach. This document represents the first written consultation on the Sustainability Appraisal, which is produced prior to the Issues and Options Paper for the Area Action Plan.

This Sustainability Appraisal follows the 5 stage approach promoted in the guidance set out in figure 1 below. This Scoping Report is the final part of stage A, consulting on the scope of the forthcoming Sustainability Appraisal:

Figure 1 ODPM recommended approach to doing SA of Local Development Documents;



0.2 The Purpose of the Scoping Report

This report:

- Identifies economic, social and environmental objectives contained in other plans relevant to the North City Centre Area Action Plan;
- Assess the economic, social and environmental characteristics of the area and changes in these characteristics;
- Identifies key issues and problems that the Area Action Plan should address in order to promote sustainable development;
- Sets out a framework for the SA and sustainability objectives against which the successful implementation of the plan can be tested.

It:

- Contains the findings of Stage A of the SA;
- Suggests a structure for the final version of the SA;
- Follows the five stage approach to doing Stage A of the SA recommended by the ODPM. These are:

Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope of the SA	
Tasks in Stage A	Purpose
A1 Identifying other relevant plans, policies and programmes and sustainability objectives	<p>To take account of how the plan is affected by outside factors. This will allow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • potential synergies to be exploited; • inconsistencies and constraints to be addressed. <p>The relationships between the AAP and other relevant plans will be kept under review through the SA and DPD preparation and monitoring processes.</p>
A2 Collecting Baseline information	<p>This provides the evidence base for predicting and monitoring the effects of the AAP. It helps to identify sustainability problems and alternative ways of dealing with them. It is mainly contained in appendices. Baseline information will be kept up to date through the SA process.</p>
A3 Identifying Sustainability Issues and Problems	<p>This stage streamlines the SA by focussing on the key issues and problems. This focus enables Sustainability Objectives to be established through the SA Framework. It also helps in the prediction of likely effects of the plan and monitoring.</p>
A4 Developing the SA Framework and testing the draft plan objectives against it.	<p>This is the key means to appraise the sustainability of the plan. Sustainability Objectives, Sub Objectives and Indicators to measure them are identified. Indicators for the area are both qualitative and quantitative. Where data is not available at the small scale of the Action Plan Area, Norwich wide indicators are used as a proxy.</p>
A5 Consulting on the scope of the SA	<p>This Scoping Report is a consultation document for the four</p>

	statutory agencies with environmental responsibilities in England (the Countryside Agency, English Heritage, English Nature and the Environment Agency) and other relevant bodies with a sustainability remit or local interest. The technical nature of SA means that it is more appropriate to focus public consultation on the Issues and Options Report rather than the SA Scoping Report.
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0.3 Method

Sustainability Appraisal is an iterative process. This Scoping Report therefore suggests approaches to be taken in the Sustainability Appraisal and is not prescriptive. It aims to promote discussion of the best means of assessing the sustainability of the North City Centre Area Action Plan. Considerable research has been undertaken to build on and update baseline information previously collected for the Regeneration Strategy for the area. This data has proved invaluable for establishing Issues and Options for the area as well as identifying key sustainability issues.

1. CONTEXT REVIEW - IDENTIFYING OTHER RELEVANT PLANS, POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES AND SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES (TASK A1)

The documents scoped to establish other plans, policies, programmes and sustainability objectives relevant to the North City Centre AAP are listed in appendix 1. We welcome views on further documents which could be scoped to inform the AAP and SA processes.

The scoping involved identifying:

- the key objectives relevant to the AAP and its SA;
- the key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and SA;
- the Implications of this for the plan
- the implications of this for the SA

The full scoping document is included in appendix 2 in the interests of brevity in this report. An example of the format used is shown below:

Figure 3 Example of format used for scoping documents relevant to the North City Centre Area Action Plan

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
<p>PPS9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation</p> <p>P6 Broad aim for Planning and biodiversity</p> <p>Objectives</p> <p>Networks of Natural Habitats (para 11)</p> <p>Previously Developed Sites (para 12)</p> <p>Biodiversity within</p>	<p>Development and regeneration should have minimal impacts on biodiversity and enhance it wherever possible.</p> <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 and quality of life. <p>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>Where brownfield sites have substantial biodiversity or geological interest of recognised local importance, this should be retained or incorporated into any development.</p> <p>Opportunities should be maximized for</p>	<p>Consider targets – length of green link created?</p>	<p>AAP should implement RLP policies to promote new and protect existing biodiversity habitats through development</p> <p>AAP should take account of green links policy in RLP to establish local network</p> <p>Brownfield sites particularly may have existing biodiversity interest</p> <p>In line with RLP policies,</p>	<p>SA framework should cover issue of habitat protection and creation</p> <p>SA framework should take account of the need for the creation of green links</p>

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
developments (para 13)	building-in biodiversity features as part of good design in and around developments. Planning obligations should be used where appropriate.		biodiversity interest should be built into new development, particularly where green links have been identified adjacent to sites in the plan	

2. COLLECTING BASELINE INFORMATION - A PROFILE OF THE NORTH CITY CENTRE OF NORWICH (TASK A2)

Appendix 3 gives detail on:

- How scoped documents relate to the area;
- How baseline information was used to identify the key sustainability issues in the area and to establish Sustainability Objectives, Sub Objectives and Indicators identified in Task A4;
- The present situation and trends in relation to different aspects of sustainability in the area.

TASK A3 IDENTIFYING SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES AND PROBLEMS IN THE NORTH CITY CENTRE OF NORWICH

This section identifies key sustainability issues affecting the area, shown in figure 4 below. The issues were identified by:

- Incorporating local issues identified through the Magdalen Street and St. Augustine's Regeneration Strategy (2003) and the Replacement Local Plan (2004);
- Scoping of relevant documents (task A1);
- Analysis of the baseline data and trends (task A2);
- Stakeholder workshops to identify issues for the Area Action Plan.

At this stage it is not a comprehensive list of Sustainability Issues. Since Sustainability Appraisal is intended to be an iterative process, as the plan and SA develop, this list will be amended following consultation. Consultation on the Scoping Report of the Sustainability Appraisal and on future stages of the Area Action Plan will lead to a more comprehensive list being developed.

Figure 4 below;

- identifies the key sustainability issues for the area;
- provides a précis of the key supporting evidence from scoping and baseline data assessment in appendix 2;
- suggests how the Area Action Plan can address the issue.

Where data sources have not yet been identified, proposed sources are shown in italics. More detail is given on the data sources in figure 5 below and in appendix 3.

Figure 4 Key Sustainability Issues for the North City Centre of Norwich

Topic	Issue	Key Supporting Evidence	Data Source	How can the AAP address this?
Social				

Housing	Affordability of housing	IMD Rank of Barriers to Housing shows the southern part of the area to be the most deprived census area in the region and the northern part the seventh most deprived. House prices have risen steeply in recent years. However, recent proportion of affordable housing completed in area high	IMD 2004 HM Land Registry	Plan should ensure that affordable housing is provided in line with RLP policies
	Poor mix of housing types and sizes – low proportion of family housing in area	Existing high proportion of flats and recent development trends have increased the proportion of flats. During the period 2000 to 2005, 73% of the new residential accommodation completed in the area was flats.	Census 2001 NCC monitoring	Ensure larger dwellings suitable for families are provided while continuing to promote high density development overall.
	Low quality of flats above shops		Local Consultation	Support measures to improve the quality of flats and their maintenance.
	High levels of homelessness	Worst ranked in IMD access to housing ranks in region, though this reflects fact that there are homeless hostels in area - there has been a recent drop in homelessness in the city.	IMD 2004	Ensure maximum amount of affordable housing provided through plan.
	Population	Age Structure imbalance	There is a large proportion of elderly people (aged 60 and over) and young people (aged 20-29). There is a small proportion of families.	Census 2001
	Small household Size	Average household size is small (1.63 persons per household), compared to Norwich average (2.15).		

Poverty and Social Exclusion	High rates of deprivation and low incomes	The IMD showed the North area to be ranked among the most deprived 20% of local census areas nationally for income and the south part of the area to be in the worst 30%. The figures showed that elderly people in the north part of the area particularly suffered from income deprivation.	IMD 2004	Ensure plan promotes economic regeneration of the area to benefit all parts of the community, particularly those in most need.
Health and Well Being	High rates of ill health	Three separate indicators show high rates of ill health, particularly in the north part of the area.	Census 2001 IMD 2004 Standardised Mortality ratio	Provide greater access to healthy lifestyles Reduce environmental causes of ill health eg pollution
	Quality, quantity and accessibility of open spaces in the area	Comparison with NCC open space standards and consultation on perceived quality of open space.	Local Consultation/ RLP	Ensure new development provides suitable good quality open space
Education and Skills	Geographically mixed levels of education and skills within area	Overall level of educational qualifications of adults higher than average for Norwich in south SOA as a result of presence of student residences in area, below average for Norwich in north SOA. School leaver qualifications and proportion of young people staying in education beyond the age of 16 in Norwich below national average	Census 2001 Audit Commission BVPI 38 IMD	Improve access to educational facilities for all.
Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour	High rates of crime	Both parts of the AAP area are in the worst 10% of SOAs for crime locally, regionally and nationally.	IMD 2004 Census 2001	Ensure design of new development designs out crime as far as possible

Access to key Services and facilities	Lack of a local foodstore / convenience shopping	The area met basic service needs well on this in IMD 2004 (supermarket, GP, primary school + Post Office). However: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • since then supermarket has shut down; • access to other services such as the hospital and further education facilities is poorer; • poor access on foot around area 	IMD 2004	Ensure AAP includes provision for foodstore / convenience shopping. Ensure AAP provides for better access around area for all and encourages better linkages to other services
Unemployment	High rates of unemployment	Unemployment for area at 5.6% (compared to 3.6% for Norwich) in August 2005.	NOMIS	Plan should promote varied types of employment as a part of regeneration
Community Participation	Potential to build on strong community spirit	Success of projects in promoting regeneration and retailing elsewhere in the city	Local Consultation	Involve community throughout plan making and development process
Cultural Facilities	Potential for development of cultural facilities in area	Potential for growth in cultural based activities in area based on heritage, potential growth of art school and good access.	Local Consultation	Ensure greater community access to culture through improved facilities
Environment				
Waste	Waste production and Recycling levels	Increasing but lower than average levels of waste produced and increasing but lower than average levels of recycling in Norwich	Audit Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure reduction in waste production and increase in recycling; • Promote re-use of materials.
Transport and Pollution	Traffic congestion and resulting pollution	St. Augustine's Street is an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) – pollution must be reduced.	LTP	Co-ordinate with LTP over AQMA – transport issues fundamental to plan

	Need for improved cycle and pedestrian routes and facilities	Poor n-s route and no e-w route	Local Consultation	Ensure pedestrian/cycle routes key element of urban design
	Pedestrian vehicle conflict in certain areas	Pedestrian/ vehicle conflict St Augustine's and pedestrian/bus conflict Magdalen Street	LTP and NCC accident statistics	Co-ordinate with LTP over areas of conflict – transport issues fundamental to plan
	Quality and quantity of parking in area	Multi storey car park poor quality and little used. Surface car parks generally poor quality.	Local Consultation	Ensure there is adequate good quality parking provision as part of a balanced transport approach
	Public transport provision in area	Good level of service though pedestrian/bus conflict in Magdalen Street.	LTP and NCC accident statistics	Co-ordinate with LTP over areas of conflict – transport issues fundamental to plan
Climate Change	Energy efficiency of new development and need to reduce CO2 emissions	Need to improve energy efficiency of new development and promote use of renewables	<i>NCC Monitoring (to be developed)</i> and Renewables East	Implement RLP and forthcoming LDF policies to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy
	Flood Risk	Small areas close to river within 1 to 100 year flood risk area, most of the southern part of the area in the 1 in 1000 year flood risk area.	Environment Agency	Ensure that development takes account of flood risk and includes SUDS
Biodiversity and Green Links	Poor network of Green links (including riverside walks) and open spaces managed to benefit biodiversity	Lack of attractive green links (including riverside walks) providing routes through the area and natural habitats	Local Consultation/ RLP	Ensure new development provides suitable good quality green links and riverside walks and encourage provision of new biodiversity habitats
	Status of protected species in area	No evidence available – possibility of some biodiversity interest on some brownfield sites	<i>Norfolk Biodiversity Partnership</i>	Ensure new development follows RLP policies and takes account of protected species

Heritage and Townscape	Poor state of some historic buildings and the historic park	One Scheduled Ancient Monument and 5 Listed buildings at risk State of historic park (Gildencroft).	Listed Buildings at Risk Register Local List of Historic buildings Local Consultation	Ensure new development implements RLP policies on historic buildings Ensure Gildencroft Park is protected and improved
	Poor state of public realm including shop fronts		Local Consultation	Ensure design of new development improves the public realm
	Loss of street patterns, views and urban grain resulting from previous poorly designed development	Negative effect of some existing development on the historic environment Lack of a basis for objective assessment of the character of the historic environment to guide new development.	Local Consultation/ RLP	Ensure the historic environment is a key element of the design of new development Base specific policies on a Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan
	Opportunity to make more of the historic nature of the area and develop tourism	Insufficient local historic and archaeological interpretation information boards and trails.	Local Consultation	Ensure new development includes historic and archaeological interpretation
Economic				
Employment	Job creation, retention and investment in the area to support local economy	Extensive areas of vacant offices and factories and high unemployment in area	Nomis Interdepartmental Business Register NCC monitoring	Promote regeneration of area through provision of new employment based on studies of office and retail needs
Retailing	Low vitality and investment in district shopping centre	Area not fulfilling its role as a large district retail centre serving the North of Norwich due to dominance of down market shopping and lack of a	NCC Monitoring	Ensure retail development strengthens role of the area as large district centre by providing site for new food / convenience shop.






		supermarket. High vacancy rates in retail units have been reduced recently – area works well as centre for specialist shops.		
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4. DEVELOPING THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK (TASK A4)

4.1 Establishing the Draft Sustainability objectives

Figure 5 below:

- Establishes Sustainability Appraisal Objectives, Sub-objectives and Indicators;
- Summarises the present situation or trend in relation to sustainability in the North City Centre using the following symbols:

-  Uncertain or unclassifiable (at present)
-  Needing Action
-  Priority for Action
-  Present situation / trend favourable
-  Positive and negative aspects to present situation / trend

A short commentary on of the baseline data and trends for the area and a justification for the indicators chosen can be found in figure 5 in 4.2 below. Full analysis can be found in Appendix 3. Where indicators have not yet been established to measure a sub objective or sources need to be developed further, a proposed indicator is shown in italics. In some cases, no local indicator for the area can be identified and a proxy indicator for the whole city is used instead. Proxy indicators are identified in the Indicators column. Where possible, indicators used are the same as those used elsewhere by Norwich City Council, such as in the Draft Community Strategy.

Figure 5: Establishing Sustainability Appraisal Objectives, Sub-objectives and Indicators

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives, Sub-objectives and Indicators			
Objectives	Sub-objectives	Indicators	Present Situation / Trend
Social			
1. To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	Will it reduce homelessness?	Proxy H1 Number of households making homelessness applications to local authorities / 1000 people	😊 / 😞
	Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?	Proxy H2 Percentage of Council Homes which do not meet the Decent Homes Standard	😞
		H3 % of household accommodation without central heating	😊
	Will it provide enough housing?	H4 Housing Completions per year in AAP area	😊
2. To create a balanced, mixed community.	Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups?	BC1 IMD Barriers to Housing Ranking	😞😞

		BC2 Percentage housing completions that are affordable units	☺
	Will it help to create a balanced community?	BC3 Percentage of new residential development which are houses (rather than flats)	☹
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion	Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion for those members of the community experiencing the worst deprivation?	P+SI1 Rank of Overall IMD 2004	☹☹
		P+SI2 a Rank of IMD income score affecting children	☹☹
		P+SI2 b Rank of IMD income score affecting the elderly	☹☹
	Will it reduce fuel poverty?	Proxy Indicator P+SI3 Number of households in fuel poverty in England	☺
4. To improve the health of the population overall	Will it reduce death rates and health inequalities?	H1 IMD Rank of Health Deprivation and Disability Score (2004)	☹☹
		Proxy H2a Standardised Mortality Ratio;	☹☹

		Proxy H2b Mortality from all Causes (DSR - age adjusted)	☺
	Will it encourage healthy lifestyles?	H4 (See TP8 and TP9) Proportion of journeys made on foot and by bicycle	☺
		H5 <i>Open Space meeting Norwich City Council's quality and quantity standards – indictor to be developed</i>	☹ (assumed)
	Will it improve access to high quality health facilities?	H6 See K+SF1 IMD Access to local facilities	☺
	Will it reduce accidents and pollution?	H7 (See T+P3) Killed and Seriously injured road accident casualties	☺
		H8 (See T+P4) NO2 Emissions in St Augustine's Street	☹☹

5. To improve the education and skills of the population overall	Will it improve the qualifications and skills of young people?	Proxy E1 % of 15 year old pupils in local authority schools achieving five or more GCSEs at Grade A*-C or equivalent	☹ / ☺
	Will it improve the education and skills of adults?	E2 % of working population with no qualifications	☺
		E3 IMD Rank of Education, Skills and Training Score	☺ / ☹
6. To ensure that key services and facilities are safely accessible locally	Will it improve access to key local services? Will it improve access to a good range of shopping facilities?	KS+F1 IMD Geographical access to facilities ranking	☺ / ☹
		KS+F2 Shop vacancies in area	☺ / ☹
	Will the facilities be safely accessible on foot?	KS+F3 IMD Outdoor Living Environment ranking	☺ / ☹
7. To reduce anti-social activity	Will it reduce actual levels of crime and anti social behaviour?	AS1 IMD Crime and Disorder ranking	☹☹
		AS2 Anti Social Behaviour incidents per 1000 of population	☹

	Will it reduce fear of crime?	Proxy AS3 % of residents who say they feel safe or fairly safe outside after dark	☺
8. To create greater community cohesion and promote the local area through community based projects	Will it encourage engagement in community activities?	Proxy C1 % of population who feel that community activities in their area have improved in the last 3 years	☺ / ☹
	Will it increase the ability of people to influence decisions?	Proxy C2 Percentage turnout at local elections	☺
	Will it improve ethnic relations?	Proxy C3 The number of racial incidents recorded by the authority per 100,000 population	☹
9. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment	Will it reduce unemployment?	EMP1 IMD Rank of Employment Score	☹
		EMP2 Unemployment Rate	☹
	Will it help to improve earnings?	EMP3 IMD Rank of Income Score	☹☹
10. To improve accessibility, particularly for those most in need	Will it make access more affordable?	<i>Proposed Proxy A1 Real changes in cost of transport indicator to be developed</i>	☹ (assumed)

	Will it make access easier for those with mobility difficulties?	<i>Proposed A2 Access for disabled people indicator to be developed</i>	☹
11. To improve access to cultural, leisure and sports facilities	Will it make it easier for people to access cultural activities?	Proxy CLS1 % of residents who think that over the past three years, that cultural facilities (e.g. cinemas, museums) have got better or stayed the same.	☺ / ☹
	Will it make it easier for people to access sports and leisure activities?	Proxy Indicator CLS2 % of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that sport and leisure facilities have got better or stayed the same.	☺
Environmental Objectives			
12. To reduce the effect of transport on the environment and to promote modal shift	Will it reduce traffic volumes?	T+P1 Traffic Crossing the Inner Ring Road	☺
	Will it reduce the need to travel?	T+P2 Density of development (net dwellings per hectare)	☺
	Will it reduce road accidents?	Proxy T+P3 Killed and Seriously Injured Road Accident Casualties	☺

	Will it improve air quality?	T+P4 NO2 Emissions in St Augustine's Street	☹️☹️
	Will it ensure there is good quality car parking?	T+P5 <i>Proposed Quality parking facilities indicator to be developed</i>	☹️☹️ (assumed)
	Will it increase the number of journeys made by non car modes?	Proxy T+P6 Modal share (all journeys)	😊
		Proxy T+P7 Bus Use	😊
		T+P8 Cycle Counts	😊
		T+P9 Pedestrian Counts	😊
	13. To maintain and enhance biodiversity	Will it conserve and enhance semi natural habitats?	B+GL1; % of homes within 300 metres of an accessible natural green space
B+GL2 <i>Proposed Net area managed as semi-natural green space indicator to be developed</i>			☹️ (assumed)
B+GL3; <i>Proposed Length of good quality ecological (green) links Indicator to be developed.</i>			☹️ (assumed)

	Will it conserve and enhance species diversity?	<i>B+GL4 Proposed Status of protected species in area indicator to be developed</i>	☹️
14. To enhance the appearance and quality of the townscape	Will it reduce the amount of derelict and degraded land and help to contribute to the regeneration of the area?	T1 Percentage of Housing Development on Previously Developed land	😊
		T2 Availability of Brownfield land for development	😊
15. To conserve and enhance the historic environment	Will it protect and enhance archaeology, historic buildings and features?	HE1 Listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments on historic Buildings at Risk Register	😊 / ☹️
		<i>Proposed HE2 Quality of historic parks indicator to be developed</i>	😊 / ☹️ (assumed)
		<i>Proposed HE3 % of developments including archaeological or historic preservation or interpretation indicator to be developed</i>	😊 / ☹️ (assumed)

	Will it make the historic environment a key element of the design of redevelopment	HE4 The existence of an up-to-date Conservation Area character appraisal;	☹
		<i>Proposed HE5 Restoration of historic view lines, vistas and street patterns indicator to be developed</i>	😊 / ☹ (assumed)
16. To reduce contributions to climate change and help to minimise Norwich's ecological footprint	Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by reducing energy consumption?	Proxy CC1 Greenhouse Gas and CO2 emissions in Norwich	😊 / ☹
		Proxy CC2 HECA rating	😊
		<i>Proposed CC3 Number of development in the area accompanied by an Energy Efficiency Statement. Indicator to be developed</i>	☹
	Will it promote the use of sustainable energy?	<i>Proposed CC4 Installed capacity of sustainable energy used in area indicator to be developed</i>	☹
	Will it help to minimise Norwich's ecological footprint?	CC5 Norwich's Ecological footprint	☹

17. To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	Will it minimise the risk of flooding from rivers for people and properties?	FR1 Planning applications granted permission against EA flood risk advice	☺
		<i>Proposed FR2</i> <i>Percentage of developments including SUDS measures and Green Roofs – indicator to be developed</i>	☹
18. To provide for sustainable sources of water supply and improve water quality	Will it ensure water is not wasted?	Proxy W1 Daily domestic water consumption in Norwich (litres per capita)	☺
		<i>Proposed W2</i> <i>Percentage of development with water demand management measures</i>	☹
	Will it improve the quality of the water in Norwich's rivers?	Proxy W3 The % of river length assessed as good biological quality in Norwich	☺

		Proxy W4 The % of river length assessed as good chemical quality in Norwich	☺ / ☹
19. To minimise the production of waste	Will it lead to reduced consumption of materials and resources?	Proxy WS1 Waste arising	☹
	Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?	Proxy WS2 Percentage tonnage of waste which is recycled	☺ / ☹
Economic Objectives			
20. To enhance the image of the area as a business location and encourage investment and economic growth	Will it encourage local business growth and attract new investment and additional skilled workers to the area?	Proxy B+I1 VAT registered businesses	☺ / ☹
		B+I2 OPERA business survey of perceptions of Norwich and Norfolk 2001/2	☹
		B+I3 Employee numbers in area	☹
		<i>Proposed B+I4</i> <i>Planning applications granted for new business floor space</i> <i>Indicator to be developed</i>	☹☹ (Assumed)

		<i>Proposed B+I5 Office vacancy rate in the area Indicator to be developed</i>	☹☹ (assumed)
21. To reduce economic disparities within the area	Will it improve economic performance in advantaged and disadvantaged areas?	E+DP1 Disparities in IMD Income Rank	☹
22. To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy	Will it encourage ethical trading?	<i>Proposed S+EP 1 Companies implementing ethical trading codes of conduct Indicator possibly to be developed</i>	☹
	Will it encourage good employee relations and management practice?	S+EP2 Businesses recognised as Investors on People	☹

4.2 Short Commentary on Sustainability Objectives and Indicators

Sustainability Objective	Summary of evidence and explanation of indicators used
Social Objectives	
1. To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	<p>The IMD Barriers to Housing Score for the area, based on household overcrowding, homelessness and difficulty to access owner occupation, is the worst in the East of England. Homelessness in the area is particularly high and there are more unfit homes than average. However:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • house building rates, including affordable housing, have been high in recent years; • the high homelessness rates may reflect the fact that there are homeless hostels in the area – these rates have started to fall recently .

2. To create a balanced, mixed community.	There has been a high percentage of affordable house building in the area recently, however, house prices have risen significantly, particularly in the south part of the area. The majority of dwelling completions have been flats and there are few houses to meet the needs of families, so the community is therefore not mixed. The forthcoming Housing Needs Survey will provide more detail on this issue.
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion	The Overall Rank of IMD 2004 scores shows the area to be deprived, particularly the north part. The Rank of IMD income scores affecting young and old people shows these groups to be particularly deprived.
4. To improve the health of the population overall	The IMD shows that the area is among the 10% most deprived areas in the East of England in terms of health and disability. The IMD shows that the area has relatively high rates of people who die prematurely, are disabled or whose quality of life is impaired by ill health. This situation may be improving as the age adjusted Mortality from all Causes for the city as a whole shows life expectancy to be rising. Access to local health facilities is good, but access to the hospital is more difficult
5. To improve the education and skills of the population overall	The IMD shows the geographical variation in the overall level of qualifications of the people in the area. In the south the levels of qualification are high, probably reflecting the fact that there is a high proportion of further education students in the area. Use of a proxy indicator for the city shows overall school leaving qualifications to be below the national average.
6. To ensure that key services and facilities are safely accessible locally	<p>The IMD Geographical access to facilities ranking, based on access to a family doctor, a supermarket, a primary school and a post office, does not show problem for the area in terms of access to facilities. However:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since these figures were calculated, the local supermarket has closed down, though there remains a good variety of specialist shopping facilities and overall vacancy rates have been falling; • There is less good access to the hospital and further education facilities; • There are physical and psychological barriers to accessibility on foot in the area, including pollution, busy roads and the perception of danger of accidents, particularly for less mobile people. This is shown by the poor score in the IMD Outdoor Living Environment ranking, which measures accidents and air pollution.

7. To reduce anti-social activity	The IMD Crime and Disorder ranking, based on burglary, theft, criminal damage and violence, shows crime to be a serious issue in the area. Local data identifies Anti Social behaviour in general as a problem, particularly highlighting vehicle crime, burglary, violence against the person and litter and rubbish. Data for the city as a whole on perceptions of crime after dark show these to be better than for many comparator cities, and trends show a reduction in crimes against property but an increase in crimes against the person.
8. To create greater community cohesion and promote the local area through community based projects	<p>Early consultation on the AAP showed the potential for positive community involvement in regeneration of the area. The value of community involvement in regeneration has already been seen in Norwich in King Street. Proxy indicators for Norwich have been identified for this:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The % of population who feel that community activities in their area have improved in the last 3 years. • Local election turnout gives a guide to the degree of engagement in democracy, which in Norwich is lower than average, but in Mancroft is higher than the city wide average. • The proportion of people from ethnic minorities is the same in the AAP area as in the city as a whole, though it is low in comparison with cities nationally. Ethnic relations, measured by the number of reported incidence of racial crimes, are at the national average in Norwich, but such crimes have risen in recent years.
9. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment	<p>Unemployment in the area is twice the city average. The IMD Employment Deprivation indicator measures unemployment, people receiving long term benefits who are unable to work and people in training. It shows that the north part of the area in particular suffers from employment deprivation, though the south part is also in the worst 30% of SOAs in England.</p> <p>The IMD Rank of Income Score showed earnings in the north part of the area to be in the worst 20% nationally and in the south part in the worst 30%.</p>
10. To improve accessibility, particularly for those most in need	<p>No indicator has been identified at present, though the proposed indicator “Real changes in cost of transport” is likely to show that the cost of access by public transport has increased rapidly recently with the rise in petrol prices and consequent steep rise in bus fares in the city. Similarly, although the indicator assessing access for people with mobility difficulties has not yet been developed, it is unlikely to show a very positive picture. The IMD “Outdoor Living Environment”, based on air quality and accidents shows the northern part of the area is in the worst 10% nationally and the southern part the worst 20-40%.</p>

<p>11. To improve access to cultural activities</p>	<p>There is relatively good access to cultural activities in the area at present. There is a cinema, theatre and arts centre in the area and good access to other cultural facilities elsewhere in the city centre. However, due to the historic nature of the area, the possible growth of a creative industries hub locally and to the area's excellent public transport facilities, there is potential for more cultural activities to be provided locally.</p>
<p>Environmental Objectives</p>	
<p>12. To reduce the effect of transport on the environment and to promote modal shift</p>	<p>Transport is probably the single most important sustainability issue affecting the area. It experiences a number of major transport problems resulting from the traffic passing through the area as it has the main routes to the north of Norwich, including the airport and the planned further urban extension to the north east of the city.</p> <p>Census data shows present patterns of movement by local residents to be relatively sustainable and there has been a growth in bus passengers passing through the areas in recent years. The high density development that the area has recently experienced promotes sustainable transport modes and reduces the need for housing development in less sustainable location which would result in more and longer journeys being made. There is</p> <p>A need to promote more sustainable patterns of movement into the future as transport pressures on the area outlined below will increase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The physical and psychological disruption caused by the Inner Ring Road; • Poor pedestrian and cycle routes to and through the area; • Pedestrian/bus conflict in Magdalen Street; • Air pollution in St Augustine's Street, which is above nationally acceptable levels and must be addressed. • The quality of local car parking facilities has been identified as a significant issue by local traders. <p>The key transport issues are summarised in the map in the Issues and Options document.</p>

<p>13. To maintain and enhance biodiversity</p>	<p>No information is available on the proposed indicators at this stage. These indicators are suggested as the best means of promoting biodiversity in such a highly urbanised area is to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote positive management of open spaces to benefit wildlife (this is proposed for Gildencroft Park); • Ensure new development provides green links with semi-natural habitats to link into wider networks, such as the Riverside Walks; • Ensure that all development takes account of any protected species and habitats – the River Wensum in the north west of the area is an environmental asset which is protected from unsympathetic development.
<p>14. To enhance the appearance and quality of the townscape</p>	<p>The area presently suffers from having large tracts of derelict and degraded land which seriously affects the appearance and quality of the townscape. Sustainable use of this land is a key issues for the AAP and success would mean very little of this land would remain vacant and this is therefore used as an indicator. As a result of the amount of vacant land, the area provides an opportunity for further housing growth which will all be on brownfield sites in a sustainable location, but the mix with other uses will be a key sustainability issue.</p> <p>Police Anti Social Behaviour statistics and local consultation show local mangement issues such as litter and poor quality street furniture to be an important issue in the area.</p>
<p>15. To conserve and enhance the historic environment</p>	<p>The area is rich historically, and has benefited from an ongoing programme of improvements to historic buildings. However, a few historic buildings remain on the listed buildings at risk register. Any development in the area must protect and enhance archaeology and historic buildings locally. This may lead to a reduction in numbers of buildings on the register and this is therefore used as an indicator.</p> <p>The historic environment should be a key element of the design of redevelopment and therefore a Character Appraisal for the Conservation Area, which does not exist at present, is essential to the redevelopment of the area and is used as an indicator. Consideration will be given to, and advice would be welcomed on, the best indicators to use to ensure that redevelopment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • leads, where possible, to the restoration of historic view lines, vistas and street patterns; • does not lead to the loss of the character of the historic park at Gildencroft;

<p>16. To reduce contributions to climate change</p>	<p>No CO2 emission data is available for the local area and therefore the proxy indicator for Norwich is used showing CO2 emissions by sector and per capita emissions. The result for the city is good in comparison with other districts in the East of England, reflecting the sustainability of high density development with easy access to services. Thermal efficiency of the council owned housing stock (HECA rating) is used as a proxy indicator and also gives a generally positive picture. However, ecological footprint data is used to give a sustainability overview and does not give such a positive picture for the city as a whole. Advice on the appropriateness of these indicators and the likelihood of other relevant local data becoming available would be welcomed.</p>
<p>17. To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk</p>	<p>Since the Environment Agency is responsible for giving advice on flood risk, the chosen indicator to assess whether the AAP will minimise the risk of flooding from rivers for people and properties is the “Number of developments which have been granted planning permission against flood risk advice.” The trend for this at present is good, as no developments have been granted permission recently against Environment Agency advice. Parts of the area at risk of flood are shown in figure 13 in appendix 3.</p>
<p>18. To provide for sustainable sources of water supply and improve water quality</p>	<p>Whilst the present trends for water usage are relatively good in Norwich in comparison with the nation as a whole, it is essential that new development incorporates measures to reduce water consumption and SUDS to ensure water is not wasted. No information is available on measures to reduce water consumption and SUDS, but the potential to develop such an indicator will be looked at. The biological quality of the water in Norwich’s rivers is very good and the chemical quality is fairly good. Development in the area should ensure that this positive trend continues by ensuring pollutants do not enter water courses.</p>
<p>19. To minimise the production of waste</p>	<p>The proxy indicators for the city measure the consumption of materials and resources. Recent trends are generally not positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Overall waste produced, while less than the national average per capita, is rising. ● Recycling rates are increasing, but are lower than the national average.

Economic Objectives	
20. To enhance the image of the area as a business location and encourage investment and economic growth	The proxy indicator for Norwich local business growth shows a positive trend in recent years. Locally, the situation is less positive, as there have been high office vacancy rates over a number of years. Data is not available yet, but the Office Vacancy Rate will be developed as an indicator. In addition, if it proves practicable, local indicators will be developed for the growth of local businesses employee numbers and the amount of businesses floorspace granted planning permission. Development of the business sector is very important in this highly accessible location which has distinct advantages in sustainability terms over edge of city office locations.
21. To reduce economic disparities within the area	The economic performance of the area will be measured through the differentials in the IMD Income Ranking between the north and south of the area. The present situation is poor for both the north and the south of the area – the south is among the 30% most deprived SOAs in the country and the north is in the most deprived 20%. Therefore there is a need to raise incomes in both parts of the plan area, most particularly in the north.
22. To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy	At present there is no data available on the environmental performance of the economy - any information on how an indicator could be developed on “Companies implementing ethical trading codes of conduct” would be welcomed. Data on “Businesses recognised as Investors in People” as a measure of the social performance of the economy shows potential for growth in this field.

4.3 Testing the Compatibility of Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

There may be tensions between objectives. For example, promoting economic objectives by more office development in the area would reduce the amount of land available for housing and therefore make it less likely that housing objectives could be achieved. Table x below therefore tests the consistency of objectives which could be mutually exclusive. Its purpose is to highlight potential conflicts. This will enable:

- objectives to be amended or
- awareness to be raised of tensions so that future policy decisions in the AAP will be informed as to their likely consequences for sustainable development.

Figure 5: Testing the compatibility of Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

1.	To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home																			
2.	To create a balanced, mixed community	XX																		
3.	To reduce poverty and social exclusion	✓✓	✓✓																	
4.	To improve the health of the population overall	✓	✓	✓✓																
5.	To improve the education and skills of the population overall	✓X	✓ X	✓✓	✓✓															
6.	To ensure that key services and facilities are safely accessible locally	?	✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓														
7.	To reduce anti-social activity	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓													
8.	To create greater community cohesion and to promote the local area through community based projects	✓X	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓												
9.	To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment	X	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓											
10.	To improve accessibility, particularly for those most in need	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓										
11.	To improve access to cultural activities	✓X	O	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓									
12.	To reduce the effect of transport on the environment and promote modal shift	✓X	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓								
13.	To maintain and enhance biodiversity	?	O	O	✓✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓✓							
14.	To enhance the design, appearance and quality of the townscape	?	O	✓	?	?	✓	✓	✓✓	?	✓	✓	✓	?						
15.	To conserve and enhance the historic environment	X	?	?	O	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓✓					
16.	To reduce contributions to climate change	✓	✓	✓X	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓X				
17.	To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	✓	O	O	✓	?	✓	O	O	✓	O	?	?	✓	?	✓X	✓✓			
18.	To improve water quality and provide for sustainable sources of water supply	✓	O	O	✓	?	O	O	O	✓	O	O	✓	?	?	✓	✓✓	✓✓		
19.	To minimise the production of waste	✓	O	✓	✓	?	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	O	O	O	?	✓	✓	✓✓	O	✓	

20. To enhance the image of the area as a business location and encourage investment and economic growth	X	✓ X	✓X	✓✓	✓	✓X	✓	✓X	✓✓	?	?	?	?	✓	?	?	?	O	✓✓																		
21. To reduce economic disparities within the area	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	?	✓✓	✓	✓✓	X	✓	✓	✓	O	O	?	✓✓																	
22. To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy	O	O	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	O	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓																
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Impact</th> <th>Symbol</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Major positive compatible</td> <td>✓✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Positive Compatible</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Both Positive and Negative</td> <td>✓ / X</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Neutral</td> <td>O</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Possible conflict</td> <td>X</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Possible major conflict</td> <td>XX</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Uncertain or depends on implementation</td> <td>?</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>																						Impact	Symbol	Major positive compatible	✓✓	Positive Compatible	✓	Both Positive and Negative	✓ / X	Neutral	O	Possible conflict	X	Possible major conflict	XX	Uncertain or depends on implementation	?
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	1. To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home	2. To create a balanced, mixed community.	3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion	4. To improve the health of the population overall	5. To improve the education and skills of the population overall	6. To ensure that key services and facilities are safely accessible locally	7. To reduce anti-social activity	8. To create greater community cohesion and to promote the local area through community based projects	9. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment	10. To improve accessibility, particularly for those most in need	11. To improve access to cultural activities	12. To reduce the effect of transport on the environment and promote modal shift	13. To maintain and enhance biodiversity	14. To enhance the design, appearance and quality of the townscape	15. To conserve and enhance the historic environment	16. To reduce contributions to climate change	17. To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	18. To improve water quality and provide for sustainable sources of water supply	19. To minimise the production of waste	20. To enhance the image of the area as a business location and encourage investment and economic growth	21. To reduce economic disparities within the area																

4.3 Testing the compatibility of Sustainability Appraisal Objectives against the North City Centre Area Action Plan Issues and Options Report Objectives

Objectives have already been established for the area in the Issues and Options documents of the North City Centre Area Action Plan. These may be amended through consultation on the Area Action Plan, but at this stage it is useful to be able to test these objectives against the proposed Sustainability Objectives:

Figure 7: Testing the compatibility of Sustainability Appraisal Objectives with the Issues and Options Report Objectives

Issues and Option Report Objectives	SA Scoping Report Objectives																					
1. To regenerate the area's physical environment – including buildings, streets, open spaces and public areas	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓✓	?	✓✓	?	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	?	?	?	✓✓	✓	✓✓
2. To achieve sustainability and high quality new development, whilst respecting the area's historic character, in order to attract people living, working in and visiting the area	X	?	?	O	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	?	?	?	✓✓	X	✓✓
3. To reinvigorate the economy of the area, providing for new employment and maintaining the sustainable mix of houses, services and jobs in the area	X	✓X	✓X	✓✓	✓X	✓X	✓✓	✓X	✓	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	O	?	✓✓	?	✓✓
4. To revitalise the retail and service provision in Anglia Square as a major district shopping centre for the north of the city	X	X	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	X	?	?	?	?	✓	?	?	?	✓✓	✓	✓✓
5. To improve traffic circulation in the area and to reduce congestion and air pollution	✓X	?	✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	?	✓✓	?	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	O	✓✓	✓	✓
6. To enhance opportunities for pedestrian and cycle movement through the area	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	?	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	?	✓✓	?	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓
7. To encourage the development of a balanced community with a strong identity and changed perceptions of the area regarding crime and disorder	X	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓X	✓	✓✓	✓✓	O	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	?	✓✓	O	O	✓	✓X	✓	✓✓

Impact	Symbol
Major positive compatible	✓✓
Positive Compatible	✓
Both Positive and Negative	✓ X
Neutral	O
Possible conflict	X
Possible major conflict	XX
Uncertain or depends on implementation	?

1. To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home
2. To create a balanced, mixed community.
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion
4. To improve the health of the population overall
5. To improve the education and skills of the population overall
6. To ensure that key services and facilities are safely accessible locally
7. To reduce anti-social activity
8. To create greater community cohesion and to promote the local area through community based projects
9. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment
10. To improve accessibility, particularly for those most in need
11. To improve access to cultural activities
12. To reduce the effect of transport on the environment and promote modal shift
13. To maintain and enhance biodiversity
14. To enhance the design, appearance and quality of the townscape
15. To conserve and enhance the historic environment
16. To reduce contributions to climate change
17. To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk
18. To improve water quality and provide for sustainable sources of water supply
19. To minimise the production of waste
20. To enhance the image of the area as a business location and encourage investment and economic growth
21. To reduce economic disparities within the area
22. To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy

4.5 Summary of Data Gaps (Check)

Open Spaces meeting Norwich City Council's quantity and quality standards
 Real changes in cost of transport
 Access for disabled people
 Quality of parking facilities
 Homes within 300 metres of an accessible natural green space
 Net area managed as semi-natural green spaces
 Length of Ecological (Green) Links
 Status of Protected Species in area
 Quality of historic park (Gildencroft Park)
 Developments including archaeological or historic preservation or interpretation
 Restoration of historic view lines, vistas and street patterns
 Number of developments in the area accompanied by an Energy Efficiency Statement

Installed capacity of Sustainable Energy Used in Area
Percentage of developments including SUDS measures and Green Roofs
Percentage of developments with water demand management measures
Planning applications granted for new business floor space
Office vacancy rate in the area
Companies implementing ethical trading codes of conduct in area

5. CONSULTING ON THE SCOPE OF THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL (TASK A5)

Consultation at this stage of the Sustainability Appraisal process is particularly important as it helps to ensure that it is comprehensive and robust enough to support the Area Action Plan during its later stages. It is important that key stakeholders and other interested people and organisations locally should have an input into the formulation of Sustainability objectives and Indicators. The SEA Directive formally requires consultation with the four statutory environmental consultation bodies in England.

Norwich City Council will therefore distribute this Scoping Report to:

- the four statutory consultees (The Countryside Agency, English Heritage, English Nature and the Environment Agency);
- Norfolk County Council;
- neighbouring local authorities.

It will also be available at www.norwich.gov.uk and in Planning Reception at City Hall, St Peters Street, Norwich for any other bodies or individuals who wish to comment. Norwich City Council will consider any responses from all consultees and amend this Scoping Report as necessary.

6. REMAINING STAGES OF THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Figure 1 in the Introduction outlines the five main stages to the production of Sustainability Appraisal. 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 Area Action Plan process are shown in figure 8 below:

Figure 8: Remaining Stages of the Sustainability Appraisal process

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

The next stage will therefore be to assess the likely effects of North City Centre Area Action Plan policy options 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 - LIST OF DOCUMENTS SCOPED

INTERNATIONAL / EUROPEAN PLANS / PROGRAMMES
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 PLANS / PROGRAMMES
4. Urban White Paper – Our Towns and Cities: The Future (2000) http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_urbanpolicy/documents/page/odpm_urbpol_608358.hcsp
5. Aviation White Paper: The Future of Air transport, 2003 http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_aviation/documents/divisionhomepage/029650.hcsp
6. A New Deal for Transport: Better Deal for Everyone 1998 Government White paper (Department for Transport) http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_about/documents/page/dft_about_021588-03.hcsp#P41_4954
7. Department for Transport 10 Year Transport Plan http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_about/documents/page/dft_about_503944-03.hcsp#P47_6198
8. ODPM Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_028449.pdf#search='Safer%20Places%20The%20Planning%20System%20and%20Crime%20Prevention'

9. The Environment Act 1995
10. PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development http://www.dclg.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143805
11. PPS 6: Planning for Town Centres http://www.dclg.gov.uk/pub/821/PlanningPolicyStatement6PlanningforTownCentresPDF342Kb_id1143821.pdf
12. Planning for Town Centres: Guidance on Design and Implementation Tools – accompanies PPS6 http://www.dclg.gov.uk/pub/493/PlanningforTownCentresGuidanceonDesignandImplementationToolsPDF111Kb_id1144493.pdf
13. PPS 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation http://www.dclg.gov.uk/pub/833/PlanningPolicyStatement9BiodiversityandGeologicalConservationPDF243Kb_id1143833.pdf
14. PPS 12: Local Development Frameworks http://www.dclg.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143847
15. PPS 22 Renewable Energy http://www.dclg.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143909
16. PPS23 Planning and Pollution Control http://www.dclg.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143917
17. PPG 3 – Housing http://www.dclg.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143941
18. Better Places to live By Design – companion guide to PPG3 http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144788
19. PPG4 Industrial, Commercial Development and Small Firms http://www.dclg.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143959
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International/European Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives				
1. Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, 2002				
Para 5 Promotion of sustainable development at all levels	<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>Goal 7 Ensure Environmental sustainability</p> <p>Target 9 Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse loss of environmental resources</p>	AAP should promote sustainable development at the local level	SA framework should cover all aspects of sustainable development identified in this overarching document.
2. The UNECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision Making and Access to Justice for Environmental Matters (The Aarhus Convention) (2001)				
Public rights with regard to the environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> access to environmental information held by local authorities; requirement for public participation in environmental decision-making. 		AAP should involve public consultation throughout	SA should involve public consultation and make environmental information available
3. EC Directive on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment 2001/42/EC				
Objectives	<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</p>	No targets	<p>The AAP should be accompanied by a Sustainability Appraisal to ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the policies in the plan will contribute to sustainable development 	The SA framework should ensure the objectives of this overarching document are covered

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	significant effects on the environment.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> that there is full stakeholder and public consultation in the process 	
National Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives				
4. Urban White Paper – Our Towns and Cities: The Future (2000)				
Government's Vision for an Urban Renaissance	<p>Urban areas which offer a high quality of life and opportunity for all, not just the few. 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>	No specific targets identified – many targets will be relevant	AAP should promote the urban renaissance locally and take account of the general aim of promoting sustainable development in urban areas	SA Framework should cover the issues contained in the Vision

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5. Aviation White Paper, The Future of Air transport, 2003				
Balanced Approach to Airport Development Growth of Norwich Airport	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). There is scope for the airport to grow to satisfy local demand.	Demand for air travel is high and predicted to rise rapidly in the region due to the strength of its economy.	AAP 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.	SA should cover issue of public transport links to airport
6. A New Deal for Transport: Better Deal for Everyone 1998 (DfT White Paper)				
Chapter 1 Aims	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	Local targets eg for improving air quality, road safety, public transport and road traffic reduction established through Local Transport Plans. See LTP for targets (document ?)	AAP should take account of RLP and LTP policies and ensure that its own policies promote integration of transport policies with other policies	The SA framework should cover the issue of transport
7. DfT 10 Year Transport Plan 2000				
Strategy	To tackle congestion and pollution by improving all types of transport in ways that	Relevant local targets:	AAP policies should promote integrated	SA framework should cover issue of attempting

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	increase choice. Based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • integrated transport; • public and private partnership: • new projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10% increase in bus passenger journeys to 2010 • 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. 	transport as part of sustainable development	to achieve modal shift to sustainable forms of transport
8. Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention				
Aims	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 AAP policies take account of the need to design out crime, with reference to RLP policy HBE19	Sustainability Appraisal should cover the issue of designing out crime
9. Environment Act 1995				
Air Quality Management Action Plans	Air Quality Management Action Plans can be produced for areas where controls are necessary to reduce pollution.	To improve air quality in St Augustine's Street, which is a defined AQMA area. Specific targets in	Any development in the St Augustine's area should take account of policy EP6 of the RLP	The sustainability framework should cover the issue of poor air quality in St. Augustine's

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		LTP	and of targets and potential solutions outlined in LTP	
10. PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development				
<p>Para 3: Core Principles of Planning</p> <p>Para 4/5: Aims of Sustainable Development</p>	<p>Sustainable development is the core principle underpinning planning.</p> <p>Planning should facilitate sustainable development through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Making suitable land available for development in line with economic, social and environmental objectives to improve people’s quality of life; - Contributing to sustainable economic development; - Protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment, and existing communities; - Ensuring high quality development through good and inclusive design, and the efficient use of resources - Ensuring that development supports existing communities and contributes to the creation of safe, sustainable, liveable and mixed communities with good access to jobs and key services for all members of the community. 		<p>AAP policies should address the core principle of planning achieving sustainable development</p> <p>Consider the need for policies to meet aims set by government re sustainable development</p>	<p>Need to ensure the framework picks up all sustainable development issues to implement the principles of this key overarching document for planning</p> <p>Need to ensure the framework adequately assesses sustainability implications of AAP for the local area</p>

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<p>Para 7/8: Plan –led system</p> <p>Para 11: Vision</p> <p>Para 13vi: Community Involvement</p> <p>Para 18: Improving Environmental Quality</p> <p>Para 27ii Regeneration</p> <p>Para 27 viii: Brownfield land</p>	<p>Through the plan-led system, the planning system has a key role to play in integrating sustainable development objectives</p> <p>Planning is a tool for local authorities to use in establishing and taking forward the vision for their areas as set out in their community strategies.</p> <p>Community involvement is essential</p> <p>Planning should seek to maintain and improve the local environment and help to mitigate the effects of declining environmental quality through positive policies on issues such conservation and the provision of public space.</p> <p>Promote urban regeneration to improve the well being of communities, improve facilities, promote high quality and safe development and create new opportunities for the people living in those communities.</p> <p>Planning should promote brownfield development, including conversions</p>	<p>PPG3 targets for brownfield development</p>	<p>Plan policies should be integrate sustainability objectives to enable the aims PPS1 to be met locally</p> <p>Consider the need for policies to enable a vision for the area reflecting that established in the RLP and the Community Strategy</p> <p>Need for community involvement through consultation</p> <p>AAP should contain positive policies on maintaining and improving environmental quality reflecting RLP policies</p> <p>Policies should promote urban regeneration in this deprived area</p> <p>Consider the need for policies to allow development of underused land in this area with extensive brownfield sites</p>	<p>SA framework should assess how successfully AAP will integrate sustainability objectives</p> <p>Need to ensure that SA Framework assesses the vision</p> <p>SA process to include community involvement</p> <p>Need to ensure that SA picks up the issue of maintaining and improving the environment</p> <p>Need to ensure that SA framework covers issues surrounding sustainable urban regeneration</p> <p>Ensure that SA framework addresses the issue of sustainable development of underused land</p>

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Para 33: Good Design	Good design ensures attractive usable, durable and adaptable places and is a key element in achieving sustainable development. Good design is indivisible from good planning.		Consider the need for policies on design to reflect Replacement Local Plan policies, particularly HBE8	Ensure that SA framework addresses the issue of sustainable, good quality design
11. PPS 6 Planning for Town Centres				
Para 1.3: Key objective; Promoting vitality and viability of town centres	Promoted by: <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. 		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	Need to ensure the SA framework picks up these key objectives
Para 1.4: Other objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enhancing consumer choice through a range of shopping, leisure and local services, taking particular account of socially-excluded groups; • 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. 		Consider the need for policies to enable the objectives to be met in an area of good public transport and retailing and other local and leisure services	Need to ensure the SA framework picks up objectives of promoting choice, competitiveness and accessibility
Para 1.5: Wider policy objectives;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote social inclusion, • encourage investment to regenerate deprived areas 		Consider the need for policies to enable the	Need to ensure the SA framework picks up

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<p>Para 1.6: Hierarchy</p> <p>Para 2.8 Strengthening existing centres</p> <p>Para 2.16: Policies for investment in deprived areas</p> <p>Para 2.27 Markets</p>	<p>regenerate deprived areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • deliver more sustainable patterns of development, through high-density, mixed-use development, • promote high quality and inclusive design. <p>Develop a hierarchy and network of centres</p> <p>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 • improving the environment. <p>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>Promotion of enhancement of existing markets and provision of new markets where suitable</p>		<p>objectives to be met</p> <p>It is already established in the RLP that Anglia Square is a large district centre. At this stage it is not proposed that this should be changed. A further retail study will be undertaken in 2006.</p> <p>Consider policies needed to assess the scope for consolidating and strengthening retailing in the AAP area</p> <p>A primary purpose of establishing an AAP for this area is to promote investment in this deprived area</p> <p>Consider the need for policies to introduce (temporary) markets to the area</p>	<p>these objectives</p> <p>Need to ensure SA framework picks up the issue of strengthening retailing and other services</p> <p>SA framework should address the issue of promoting investment in this deprived area to achieve sustainable outcomes</p>

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<p>Para 2.28 Assessment of Need</p> <p>Para 2.51: Physical regeneration</p> <p>Para 4.2 to 4.4 Indicators</p>	<p>Local planning authorities should assess the need for development and</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> identify the appropriate scale of development apply the sequential approach to site selection assess the impact of development on existing centres ensure that locations are accessible and well served by a choice of means of transport <p>This is a consideration that can be taken into account when selecting sites for development</p> <p>Identifies numerous indicators which should be monitored: effective planning and management of vital and viable town centres e.g.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount of development Hierarchies Further development needed Crime Environmental quality 	<p>A needs assessment will be undertaken on which policies concerning development should be based. These should take account of Structure Plan and RLP retailing policies and reflect the appropriate scale for development in relation to Anglia's Square role as a large district centre</p> <p>Consider the need for policies that strengthen the need for redevelopment of previously developed sites to enable physical regeneration.</p> <p>Indicators should inform AAP and SA Framework and be used for monitoring purposes</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>
12. Planning for Town Centres: Guidance on Design and Implementation Tools (ODPM)				
<p>Good design in town centres</p>	<p>Design should be high quality and inclusive. Main areas of attention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design principles within town 		<p>The RLP includes an urban design policy. The policies within the AAP</p>	<p>SA framework should cover issue of good design</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - centres - Landscaping - Limiting of surface level parking - Public realm and access 		will need to incorporate the principles set out within the RLP.	
13. PPS9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation				
<p>P6 Broad aim for Planning and biodiversity</p> <p>Objectives</p> <p>Networks of Natural Habitats (para 11)</p> <p>Previously Developed Sites (para 12)</p> <p>Biodiversity within</p>	<p>Development and regeneration should have minimal impacts on biodiversity and enhance it wherever possible.</p> <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 and quality of life. <p>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>Where brownfield sites have substantial biodiversity or geological interest of recognised local importance, this should be retained or incorporated into any development.</p> <p>Opportunities should be maximized for</p>	<p>Consider appropriate targets, including length of green link created</p>	<p>AAP should implement RLP policies to promote new and protect existing biodiversity habitats through development</p> <p>AAP should take account of green links policy in RLP to establish local network</p> <p>Riverside sites particularly may have existing biodiversity interest</p> <p>In line with RLP policies,</p>	<p>SA framework should cover issue of habitat protection and creation</p> <p>SA framework should take account of the need for the creation of green links</p>

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developments (para 13)	building-in biodiversity features as part of good design in and around developments. Planning obligations should be used where appropriate.		biodiversity interest should be built into new development, particularly where green links have been identified adjacent to sites in the plan	
14. PPS12 Local Development Frameworks				
<p>Para 2.17: Area Action Plans</p> <p>Para 2.19: Allocations and Implementation</p>	<p>AAPs should be used in areas where significant change or conservation is needed. Key feature is focus on implementation. They should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stimulate regeneration - Protect areas particularly sensitive to change - Resolve conflicting objectives in areas subject to development pressures - Focus the delivery of area based regeneration <p>In areas of change, area action plans should identify the distribution of uses and their inter-relationships, including specific site allocation, and set the timetable for the implementation of the proposals.</p>		<p>The area north of the city centre is an area in need of regeneration due to environmental and retail decline. There is a significant amount of heritage in the area, some of which is in poor condition. Therefore the area complies with the AAP criteria used by ODPM.</p> <p>Consider the existing local plan strategic policies and allocations in relation to the AAP. AAP policies should be site specific and include a timetable.</p>	<p>SA framework should cover issues related to sustainable redevelopment of an area subject to both change and conservation.</p>

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15. PPS 22 Renewable Energy				
<p>Objectives</p> <p>Key Principles (ii, vi + vii)</p> <p>Para 8 % of energy from renewables in new developments</p>	<p>Renewable energy development can contribute to all sustainability objectives, particularly environmental protection against climate change and prudent use of natural resources.</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>LPA's may include policies in local development documents that require a percentage of the energy to be used in new residential, commercial or industrial developments to come from on-site renewable energy developments.</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 the AAP area.</p> <p>Consider RLP policies EP18 and 19 and possibility of requirement for percentage of energy in new developments to be generated from renewables</p>	<p>Sustainability framework should take cover the issue renewable energy development in this area.</p>

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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		Refer to Energy SPD for suitable types of renewable development in a conservation area with numerous other historic designations.	
16. PPS23 Planning and Pollution Control				
Para 18 Government objectives for contaminated land	<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>	No targets	AAP should take account of the policies in the RLP to address pollution control and remediation which reflect PPS23 guidance	Sustainability Framework should cover these aspects of environmental protection
17. PPG 3 - Housing				
Para 2: Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide choice, with a mix of size, type and location to create mixed communities; - Prioritise brownfield development, including conversions; - Reduce car dependence through housing which is accessible by public transport, walking and cycling - To promote high quality, inclusive design. 	National target for % of housing development on brownfield land: 60% by 2008	Ensure RLP policies which reflect these key objectives are implemented through AAP.	SA framework should cover issues relating to sustainable housing policy

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<p>Para 11 Density</p> <p>Para 11 Intensive development in areas of high accessibility</p> <p>Para 14 Affordable Housing</p> <p>Para 28 Allocation of sites for housing</p> <p>Para 41 Under-used buildings</p>	<p>Avoid housing development which makes inefficient use of land</p> <p>Promote intensive housing development in and around existing centres and close to public transport nodes</p> <p>Provision of affordable housing based on need.</p> <p>Local plans should identify sites for housing and buildings for conversion and re-use sufficient to meet housing requirements after making an allowance for windfalls, and manage the release of land over the plan period.</p> <p>Local planning authorities should adopt positive policies to identify and bring into housing use empty housing, vacant</p>	<p>Minimum density 30 dwellings per hectare</p>	<p>Minimum density policy in RLP should be implemented through AAP. Account should be taken of the fact that higher densities than envisaged through the RLP for specific sites have recently been achieved.</p> <p>Higher densities should be promoted in the most accessible areas, primarily around Magdalen Street and Anglia Square</p> <p>The RLP has already included policies on the provision of affordable housing. These policies need to be considered in the policies of the AAP</p> <p>The RLP has identified sites for housing developments. The AAP needs to consider policies to deliver these site allocations and any further sites which have been identified since RLP promotes conversion of buildings into housing. These</p>	<p>SA framework should cover housing density</p> <p>Issue of affordable housing should be covered by SA framework</p> <p>SA framework should cover issue of the sustainability of housing sites</p> <p>Ensure that issue of under-used buildings is covered by SA</p>

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<p>Para 49 Mixed Use development</p> <p>Key indicators related to PPG3</p>	<p>commercial buildings and upper floors above shops.</p> <p>Promotes mixed-use development of sites including housing, particularly in city centres. Proportion of floor space which should be residential within such developments should be identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of dwellings provided in plan area - Proportion of dwellings on pdl or by re-use of existing buildings - Number of dwellings provided on windfall sites. - Number of 	<p>policies need to be taken into account when considering policies regarding conversion of empty buildings into housing. Upper floors above shops are of importance in this area. The RLP promotes mixed use development in line with PPG3 through specific land allocations and identifies proportions of floor space for housing. The AAP should carry forward these allocations and consider any further mixed use development which may be appropriate.</p>	<p>framework</p> <p>Ensure that SA framework covers the issue of mixed use developments.</p> <p>Consider appropriate indicators</p>

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		affordable dwellings provided <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Variety of type and mix of sizes of houses - Density of new development - Car parking provision National target for 2008 is that 60% of housing should be on pdl or conversions		
18. Better places to live by design: a companion guide to PPG3				
Importance and Objectives of good design	<p>Places should be designed around people. Good quality design is essential in the provision of high quality spaces. Local Authorities should think more imaginatively about design and layout.</p> <p>By Design identifies 8 objectives for good design: Character; Continuity and enclosure; Quality of the public realm; Ease of movement; Legibility; Adaptability and Diversity.</p>		AAP should implement high quality of design promoted policy HBE12 of the RLP to reflect and enhance the historic character of the area	SA framework should cover the issue of sustainable design
19. PPG 4: Industrial, commercial development and small firms				
Para.1 + 7 Aims	Economic growth and environmental protection should be integrated to provide positively for enterprise and investment, whilst affording effective environmental protection.	No.of businesses / Numbers employed in area	Policies in AAP should promote both economic development and environmental protection	SA framework should cover issue of potential conflicts between economic development and environmental

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<p>11 Locational factors</p> <p>15-19 Mixed Use development</p> <p>21+23 Re-use of Urban Land</p>	<p>New development should be located so that it minimizes the need to travel and can be served by public transport</p> <p>Mixed Use development should be promoted in appropriate locations</p> <p>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 policies promoting development of appropriate businesses in the AAP area in accessible locations</p> <p>AAP policies should promote mixed use development in appropriate locations</p> <p>Consider the need for inclusion of policies to encourage the redevelopment of both unused and under-used industrial sites</p>	<p>protection</p> <p>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>
20. PPG 13 - Transport				
Objectives para 4	<p>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 AAP should be to promote sustainable modes of transport. Magdalen Street is a key public transport route. The improvement of walking and cycling links between this area and the city centre and suburbs should be a key consideration. St Augustine's experiences high amounts of</p>	<p>The relevant transport aspects of the SEA/SA appraisal will assess the environmental impacts of the transport policies in the Plan. The Sustainability objectives should seek to promote modal shift away from car use.</p>

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<p>Considerations in preparing Development Plans, para 6</p> <p>Para 16 + 21 High density mixed use development in public transport corridors</p>	<p>especially by car.</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>PPG3 and PPG13 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>congestion and pollution causing environmental decline. The AAP should address these issues, taking account of LTP policies.</p> <p>The AAP should address the issue of promoting public transport use and cycling and walking</p> <p>High density development would be appropriate close to public transport corridor in Magdalen Street and Anglia Square.</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>

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Para 23 Transport Assessment	Where developments will have significant transport implications, Transport Assessments should be prepared and submitted alongside the relevant planning applications for development	Annex D provides minimum parking standards, as does appendix 4 of the Replacement Local Plan.	<p>RLP policies promoting the use of transport assessment should be implemented through the AAP to promote sustainable transport.</p> <p>Parking standards should be applied throughout the AAP area and consideration should be made if whether car free housing may be appropriate close to good public transport links.</p>	
21. and 22. PPG 15 Planning and the Historic Environment and PPG 16 Archaeology and Planning				
Objectives of PPG15 para 1.2 + 2.1 and 16	<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>	Monitoring number and condition of SAMS and listed buildings and buildings on the Local List.	The AAP must reflect these objectives. Conservation of the historic environment is a primary concern in the AAP area, which lies wholly within the City Centre Conservation Area and contains SAMS and numerous listed buildings. A number of historic buildings in the AAP are in a poor state of repair and their restoration and re-use is a priority.	Ensure that there are SA framework covers the issue of development which enhances the historic environment and allows the protection and interpretation of archaeological remains.

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<p>PPG15 Para 2.3 Development and Conservation</p> <p>PPG15 Para 6: Archaeology</p>	<p>Plans should have policies which are relevant to cases where development and conservation issues are linked and will need to be addressed together.</p> <p>Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite and non-renewable resource, in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure that they survive in good condition.</p>		<p>a priority.</p> <p>There is a need to ensure that the RLP policies in the HBE chapter for the preservation of sites of archaeological importance, and the protection of the historic environment are implemented through the AAP.</p> <p>Development in the area should protect and enhance the valuable historic heritage of the AAP. Restoration and interpretation of the historic environment could be a key element of the AAP.</p> <p>AAP area is in Area of Main Archaeological Interest. RLP policy HBE3 concerning archaeological assessment will be applicable on all development sites. HBE 5 concerning treatment of finds will apply in many cases.</p>	<p>Management of archaeology is a key issue for the SA.</p>

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23. PPG 17 Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation				
<p>Objectives</p> <p>Para 20 General principles</p> <p>Para 24 Unused land</p>	<p>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>Establishes principles for good quality open spaces, including good design.</p> <p>LAs should consider whether use can be made of land for open space which is otherwise unsuitable for development.</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>AAP needs to address issue of provision of open space in the area in relation to city wide targets, in order to promote urban renaissance. Issue of green links between open spaces also important.</p> <p>The AAP should address the issue of the most suitable forms of open space to meet identified needs. RLP policies and SPG should be taken account of as well as the general principle of need for new open spaces to serve the area which has been established through the Local Plan and SPG</p> <p>Unused land can be considered for open space to serve new development</p>	<p>Sustainability 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>Para 33. Planning Obligations</p> <p>Annex; Definition 2(x)</p>	<p>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>Open spaces include civic spaces</p>		<p>The AAP should ensure that Section 106 agreements are used to improve the quality, quantity or accessibility open space in the area.</p> <p>Section 106 agreements can be used for civic squares</p>	
24. PPG 21 Planning and Tourism				
<p>2.4 and 2.5 The role of planning and development plans</p> <p>3.5 Employment</p>	<p>The planning system should facilitate and encourage development and improvement in tourist provision, while tackling any adverse effects of existing tourist attractions and activity in a constructive and positive manner. Development plans should include existing and future provision for tourism and the relationship to other social, economic and environmental objectives.</p> <p>Tourism can play a major role in providing employment in areas in need of regeneration</p>		<p>Develop policies that enable sustainable tourism development to occur in the AAP area, in line with the policy approach in the RLP, which reflects PPG21.</p> <p>Development of tourism could help to reduce unemployment levels in the AAP area and surrounds.</p>	<p>Include tourism development in the SA framework.</p>

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3.10 Priorities facing the Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balancing needs –visitors, hosts + environment • Quality + Value for money • Transport • Training • Promoting growth of industry 		Develop policies that enable these tourism development priorities to be addressed, in line with the policy approach in the RLP.	
4.11 Strategic Tourism Development policies	Strategic Plans should contain policies to promote tourism’s role in economic development, conservation and urban regeneration.		AAP should reflect RSS/Structure Plan policies which promote the role of tourism in regeneration	SA should cover the issue of tourism and regeneration
5.19 Plan policies in historic towns	Plan policies should be based on clear analysis of the nature of tourist demand and should integrate policies for the historic area, particularly traffic management and conservation: eg pedestrianisation, street signing, park and ride, etc.		AAP should co-ordinate the potential for tourism development with environmental improvements in the area	SA should cover tourism development and environmental improvements
5.30 Good design	Good design of new development is particularly important in historic towns		AAP should require good implement RLP aim to promote good design of new development expressed through policy HBE12	SA should cover issue of good design
Annex - Hotels	Converted buildings can be suitable as hotels		AAP should consider whether RLP policy for conversion of Sovereign House or Gildengate as a hotel should be	

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			retained.	
25. PPG 24 Planning and Noise				
Para. 2 General Principles	<p>The planning system should ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • noise-sensitive developments are separated from major sources of noise; • 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 Exposure Categories identify acceptable and unacceptable levels of noise in relation to different types of development.	The AAP should ensure that policies in EP7 to 10 of the RLP are taken account of, so that there is not noise conflict within the AAP area.	The SA framework should take account of the need to prevent conflict in relation to noise.
26. PPG 25 Development and Flood Risk				
Para 8 Objectives	<p>The objectives of sustainable development are contributed to by reducing the vulnerability of the country to unmanaged floods</p> <p>A sequential approach in relation to flood risk should be taken to the allocation of land for development</p> <p>Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS) should be incorporated in new development</p>	None	The AAP should not follow the RLP approach to flood risk by preventing development in the functional flood plain and ensuring that development in other areas at risk of flood is accompanied by a flood risk assessment and includes mitigation measures	The sustainability framework should cover the issue of flood risk

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<p>27. Waste Strategy for England and Wales 2000. Environment Agency</p> <p>Future of Waste Management - the Government commitment</p>	<p>The redevelopment of brownfield sites remains a priority where there is a limited risk of flood, if it can be mitigated.</p> <p>The commitment is to</p> <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. 	<p>To recycle or compost at least 30% of household waste by 2010</p> <p>To reduce the amount of waste landfilled</p>	<p>Assess how AAP can encourage the minimisation of waste production and the maximization of recycling and re-use of materials</p>	<p>SA framework should cover issue of the minimisation of waste production.</p>
<p>28. Climate Change: The UK Programme 2006</p>				
<p>Integrated policies and measures to:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improve business's use of energy, stimulate investment and cut costs; • 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>UK Kyoto target to cut its greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5%, domestic goal to cut carbon dioxide emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010.</p>	<p>AAP should consider how the policies to address climate change can be implemented with reference to the RLP policies and SPD promoting energy efficiency and land use policies which promote sustainability</p>	<p>SA framework should cover the issue of reducing greenhouse gas emissions</p>
<p>29. Sustainable Development Strategy, <i>Securing the future</i>, March 2005</p>				

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<p>1. Justification for promotion of sustainable development</p> <p>3. Goals for Sustainable Development in UK</p> <p>4. Guiding Principles</p>	<p>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>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>Government must promote understanding of sustainable development both to individuals.</p> <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>National baseline indicators and targets established (in “Sustainable Development indicators in your Pocket”)</p>	<p>Assess how AAP can help to promote sustainable development as defined in the strategy and can help to achieve targets</p> <p>AAP should promote identified goals and consider the possibility of encouraging exemplar projects</p> <p>Ensure AAP is based on these principles, including policies which reflect the needs of sustainability and promote public involvement</p>	<p>SA framework should follow the targets from this key overarching document established nationally insofar as they relate to planning and to the AAP area</p>

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5. Shared Priorities for UK action	<p>Sustainable Consumption and Production – achieving more with less. Including:</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 – Aim to:</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>Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement</p> <p>Sustainable Communities at the local level to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • achieve good design • involving community in decisions • overcome inequality 		The established priorities should be promoted through the AAP policies, and related to those already established in the RLP	

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30. The Communities Plan: Sustainable Communities, Building for the Future February 2003 - National Programme of Action to Achieve Sustainable Communities for all				
Key Themes	<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:</p> <p>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,</p> <p>Improved design quality of public buildings and places integrated into all communities</p> <p>Affordable and key worker housing indicators</p>	<p>AAP should contain policies that address the need for affordable housing, taking into account the policy approach of the RLP</p> <p>Consider policies which allow for the improvement 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>
31. UK Biodiversity Action Plan for Urban Areas				
Definition of urban wildlife	Greenspaces and the associated ecological	Amount of open space in	AAP should preserve	SA Framework should

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<p>habitats</p> <p>Conservation Direction</p>	<p>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>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 wildlife interest. • 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 	<p>area</p> <p>Length of green links in area</p>	<p>existing greenspaces and attempt to identify locations for further greenspace provision</p> <p>RLP policies to protect existing green space and ensure development protects and enhances biodiversity should be implemented through the AAP, most particularly through the provision of green links</p>	<p>address issues of biodiversity protection and enhancement</p>

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	<p>management of urban greenspace.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 			
32. Working with the Grain of Nature: A Biodiversity Strategy for England, 2002				
<p>Actions, p7</p> <p>Para 1.8 National aims</p> <p>Para 6.1 National aim for woodland</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>The general acceptance of biodiversity's essential role in enhancing the quality of life.</p> <p>To increase woodland's role in enhancing people's quality of life</p>	<p>English Nature Accessible Urban Green Space Standards</p>	<p>AAP should address issue of biodiversity protection and enhancement in a densely developed urban area</p> <p>AAP should raise awareness of importance of role of biodiversity in the local area</p> <p>Consider how AAP can promote access to woodland</p>	<p>SA Framework should address issues of biodiversity protection and enhancement</p>

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<p>Para 7.1 Vision for Urban Areas</p> <p>Para 7.1 Aims for Urban areas</p>	<p>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> <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 is integral to sustainable urban communities, both in the built environment, and in parks and green spaces • To increase access to biodiversity 		<p>Consider how policies can protect and enhance biodiversity in the AAP area and implement RLP policies for the Natural Environment</p>	
33. The Historic Environment: A Force for the Future				
<p>Para 9: Vision</p>	<p>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 	<p>No. of listed buildings Condition of listed buildings No. of buildings on the Local list Grants for listed building</p>	<p>The AAP should take account of government's vision for the preservation and enhancement of the historic environment and policies should consider</p>	<p>The SA framework should take account of the preservation and enhancement of the historic environment</p>

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	<p>with by everyone and used as a learning resource</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations; • is harnessed as an economic asset 	improvements	policies should consider its use it as an economic asset and regeneration tool	
34. National Air Quality Strategy for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, 2000				
<p>Objectives and Standards</p> <p>Responsibility of Local Authorities (chapter 5)</p> <p>Role of land use planning (chapter 5)</p>	<p>Sets objectives and standards for 8 specific air pollutants to:</p> <p>Protect health Provide monitoring structure Local authorities should achieve the air quality objectives locally, using Local Air Quality Management Strategies (LAQMs), smoke control, local traffic powers, public information and education .</p> <p>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. 	The targets established in the LAQM Plan should be applied to the AAP area	AAP should implement RLP and LTP policies and targets to limit air pollution in the area, particularly in St. Augustine's Street, which is an LAQM plan area.	The issue of air pollution should be covered by the SA framework

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
Regional Plans and Programmes				
35. Sustainable Futures - Integrated Regional Strategy for the East of England (October 2005)				
<p>Vision</p> <p>High Level Outcomes (p. 1 preface)</p> <p>Priorities (p. 36)</p> <p>Indicators (Annex A)</p>	<p>To improve the quality of life for everyone who lives or works in the East of England</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An exceptional knowledge base and a dynamic economy in the Region ▪ Opportunities for everyone to contribute to - and benefit from - the Region's economic dynamism. ▪ Strong, inclusive, healthy and culturally rich communities. ▪ A high quality and diverse natural and built environment. ▪ A more resource efficient Region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable outcomes in parts of the region facing growth pressure • Harness strengths in science and R+D • Address deprivation • Step change in efficiency of resource use • Harness international gateway function 	<p>An extensive list of Indicators for High Level Objectives from the Sustainable Development Framework for the East of England (see below)</p>	<p>AAP should address the vision, high level aims priorities and of the plan at the local level.</p>	<p>SA framework should cover issues related to the vision, high level aims priorities and of the plan</p>

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
36. A Sustainable Framework for the East of England (EERA)				
2.1 Vision	<p>An improved quality of life, through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieving balanced economic • Spreading benefits of growth more equally • Fostering a sense of well-being and self worth • Innovative and sustainable use of resources • A high quality natural and built environment 		AAP should implement vision at the local level	
Paras 4.1- 4.2 Issues and Challenges	<p>Poverty and deprivation, Health, Crime, Culture, Tourism, Community participation, Learning and skills, Natural environment, Historic and built environment, Living with climate change, Energy, Local environmental quality</p>	Form basis for topic for indicators and monitoring		SA framework should cover all issues and challenges
3. Regional Distinctiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History • Non-conformist and living culture • The diversity of the economy • The region's wealth (but pockets of deprivation) • Educational excellence 		AAP should take particular account of local distinctiveness	
5.2 (Present) Key unsustainable activities and trends	<p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy consumption (fossil fuel use, CO2, fuel poverty, construction and manufacturing) • Travel and transportation • Location of development and 	Refer to indicators for high level objectives (see below)	AAP should seek to address unsustainable trends at the local level	SA framework should have a particular focus on unsustainable trends

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	<p>patterns of growth (social inclusion and impact on travel, water demand etc.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste and waste disposal <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change • Economic Growth and Consumption • Consequences of population growth (eg. New construction rather than refurbishment) • The tendency for the benefits of growth to favour certain areas and sections of the community • Uneven access to employment and training • Unequal life expectancy in good health • Anti social behaviour • Age discrimination • Transport growth (including road traffic and air) • Air + water pollution and waste generation • Lack of belief in town centres as places to invest in and provide attractive, sustainable living and working environments 			

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
6.1 Sustainable development High Level Aims and Objectives + Indicators (p.32)	<p>Aim: to improve the quality of life for all the people of the region</p> <p>Objectives to achieve aim:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To achieve sustainable levels of prosperity and economic growth. • To deliver more sustainable patterns of location of development, including employment and housing. • To protect and maintain our most valuable regional assets such as historic built heritage, and to improve the wider environment by means of adequate investment and management. • To reduce consumption of fossil fuels. • To achieve a greater equality and fairer access to services, focusing on deprived areas in the region. • To use natural resources more sustainably • To revitalise town centres to promote a return to sustainable urban living. 	There is an extensive list of Indicators for High Level Objectives	AAP should reflect this aim and these objectives	SA framework should cover these issues and consider the use of indicators for monitoring
37. Draft RSS14 The East of England Plan				
Vision	"To sustain and improve the quality of life for all people who live in, work in, or visit the region, by developing a more sustainable, prosperous and outward looking region, while respecting its diversity and enhancing			

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
Objectives	<p>its assets.”</p> <p>i) increase prosperity and employment growth to meet identified employment needs of the Region, and achieve a more sustainable balance between workers and jobs;</p> <p>(ii) improve social inclusion and access to employment and services and leisure and tourist facilities among those who are disadvantaged;</p> <p>(iii) maintain and enhance cultural diversity while addressing the distinctive needs of different parts of the region;</p> <p>(iv) regenerate disadvantaged areas;</p>	<p>Job growth requirement for 32,700 for the Norwich employment sub region (identified in policy E2)</p> <p>Accessible developments (as promoted in RLP– policy HOU5), provide local access to facilities in a deprived area</p>	<p>Assess how existing employment and mixed use development allocations from the Local Plan will contribute to these objectives and whether there is a need for amendments in the AAP</p> <p>Assess how the issues of social inclusion and access to employment and services are addressed in the RLP and how they contribute to these objectives and whether there is a need for amendments in the AAP</p> <p>Assess how this objective is addressed in local strategies and can be covered in the AAP</p> <p>Ensure that the AAP will bring about is regeneration in the area.</p>	<p>Sustainability framework should include appropriate indicators to and objectives are developed to measure progress to achieving each of the objectives</p>

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
	<p>(v) deliver more integrated patterns of land use, movement, activity and development, including employment and housing;</p> <p>(vi) sustain and enhance the vitality and viability of town centres;</p> <p>(vii) make more use of previously developed land and existing buildings, and use land more efficiently, in meeting future development needs;</p> <p>(viii) meet the region's identified housing needs, and in particular provide sufficient affordable housing;</p>	<p>Assess whether the policies in the AAP contribute to reaching the target of 60% of new development on brownfield sites.</p> <p>Housing target for Norwich by 2021 is 10,800</p>	<p>Assess the land use proposals in the Local Plan and consider the need for amendments in the AAP</p> <p>Assess the existing policies re Anglia Square and surroundings in the Local Plan and consider the need for amendments in the AAP to promote its role as a Major District Centre</p> <p>Ensure that policies in the AAP stimulate the use of brownfield sites for new developments</p> <p>Ensure that policies in the AAP contribute to reaching the set housing target by 2021</p>	

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
	<p>(ix) protect and enhance the built and historic environment and encourage good quality design and use of sustainable construction methods for all new development;</p> <p>(x) protect and enhance the natural environment, including its biodiversity and landscape character;</p> <p>(xi) minimise the demand for use of resources, particularly water, energy supplies, minerals, aggregates, and other natural resources, whether finite or renewable, by encouraging efficient use, re-use, or use of recycled alternatives, and trying to meet needs with minimum impact;</p>		<p>Ensure that AAP policies require proposed developments to fit in with the existing built environment and are complementary to the existing historic environment in the area.</p> <p>Ensure that policies in the AAP protect and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity in the area.</p> <p>Ensure that policies in the AAP take reflect RLP promotion of resource efficiency measures</p>	

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
Spatial Strategy Policies	<p>(xii) minimise the environmental impact of travel, by reducing the need to travel, encouraging the use of more environmentally friendly modes of transport, and widening choice of modes;</p> <p>(xiii) ensure that infrastructure programmes, whether for transport, utilities or social infrastructure, will meet current deficiencies and development requirements; and that the responsible agencies commit the resources needed to implement these programmes and co-ordinate delivery with development; and</p> <p>(xiv) minimise the risk of flooding.</p> <p>SS5: Retail: In areas with weaker economies, retail sector of particular importance to regeneration.</p>		<p>Focus the highest density of developing on the mains public transport corridors. Ensure that the facilities for pedestrians and cyclists within the area are improved.</p> <p>Policies in AAP should ensure that allocated development sites have a suitable infrastructure, or is accompanied by a suitable infrastructure programme.</p> <p>Ensure that policies in the AAP require developers to do a flood risk assessment when necessary.</p>	<p>Ensure that SA Framework establishes indicators and objectives to assess implementation of</p>

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
	<p>SS6: Need for small scale transport improvements (pedestrian and cycle) for local centres</p> <p>SS15: Quality in Built Environment Development should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reflect local character - Make efficient use of land - Be at high density by public transport corridors - Be mixed use - Meet needs of all sectors of the community - Address Crime prevention and health - Be resource and energy efficient - Reduce pollution - Maximise opportunities for built heritage to contribute to physical, economic and community regeneration - Provide access for all transport modes 			<p>implementation of relevant aspects of RSS strategic policies through the AAP</p>

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
Topic based policies	<p>ENV4:Woodland: Provision of new woodland should be made as a condition of or in association with planning permissions, with targeting focused on urban areas over 100,000, transport corridors, addressing BAP targets, expanding and linking existing woodland.</p> <p>ENV5: Historic Environment:</p> <p>ENV 7: Air Quality: Ensure new development does not exacerbate air quality in AQMAs and mitigate existing and potential air quality problems.</p> <p>ENV8: Renewable Energy</p>		<p>The AAP should promote the RLP policies on Green Links to link the urban area with woodland and should promote the planting of street trees</p> <p>The AAP should promote improvements to the historical environment as a key element of the plan</p> <p>The AAP should consider policies that address the AQMA in St. Augustines and should take this issue into consideration in policies for allocation of new developments.</p> <p>Take RSS policies to promote renewable energy into account when producing AAP policies.</p>	<p>Ensure that SA Framework establishes indicators and objectives to assess implementation of relevant aspects of RSS topic based policies through the AAP</p>

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
	<p>ENV9/10: Development should include water conservation measures and SuDs and recycling of waste.</p> <p>C1: Cultural development</p> <p>C2/3: Provision and location of strategic leisure, sport, recreation, arts or tourism facilities.</p> <p>C4/5:Sporting facilities/ Recreation</p> <p>T1: Improve safety and security</p>		<p>AAP should promote measures to ensure sustainable use of natural resources</p> <p>Policies in the AAP should consider the possibility of development based on expansion of cultural industries.</p> <p>Policies should consider the suitability of the area for development of strategic leisure, sport, recreation, arts or tourism facilities.</p> <p>The AAP should re-visit the criteria set in the SPG on Open Space and Play and incorporate these in a strategy.</p> <p>The AAP should ensure that policies increase safety, particularly of pedestrians and cyclists.</p>	

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	<p>T2: Significantly enhanced level of public transport provision to, from and within the city sought.</p> <p>T10: Sub regional level infrastructure programmes, transport service provision and management will particularly focus on regeneration areas.</p>		<p>Policies should enhance the position of Norwich as a 'regional interchange centre'</p> <p>Ensure that these programmes are taken into account when setting up policies for the AAP</p>	
38. Urban and Rural Prioritisation in the East of England, 2003				
		<p>Identifies:</p> <p>Norwich as the most deprived district in the East of England</p> <p>Mancroft as being in the top 10% of most deprived wards in the country</p> <p>Need for Improvement in Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) score</p>	<p>The plan should have policies to address the issue of deprivation in the area</p>	<p>SA framework should cover the issue of deprivation in the area and use the IMD as a primary indicator</p>
39. Sustainable Tourism Strategy for the East of England 2004				
2.1 Principles	<p>Relevant objectives of this strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote economic benefits of tourism especially where it can assist regeneration. Sustainability, balancing the needs of the visitor, the industry, the community and the environment (VICE). 		<p>Consider how objectives can be taken account of in the AAP. Tourism has the potential to play a key role in regenerating the historic fabric of the area</p>	<p>SA framework should cover the issue of tourism</p>

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
9.1 Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of tourism to improve the quality of life of residents. 	A set of Key Performance Indicators will be established and an annual monitoring report produced		Assess value of Performance Indicators to Sustainability Appraisal
40. East of England Regional Social Strategy, 2004				
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 for the AAP.				
Para 1.1 Introduction	<p>“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>		AAP should contain land use policies which address issues of inequality in health and life chances to reflect community strategy.	SA framework should cover issues of health and life chances.
Para 1.4 Vision	To achieve social inclusion throughout the East of England		AAP should contain land use policies which promote social inclusion.	SA framework should cover issue of social inclusion
Para 1.6 Strategic Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tackle poverty and reduce income inequalities Promote access to work, tackle low pay and improve conditions Improve life chances of children/young people from disadvantaged families 		AAP should contain land use policies which seek to achieve the strategic objectives	SA framework should cover the strategic objectives

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<p>2.2 SO1 Tackle Poverty - Low Incomes in AAP area</p> <p>Summary of effective interventions related to planning</p> <p>Key Actions in Action Plan (to achieve strategic objectives)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>Map shows AAP area and surrounding wards have some of the lowest average incomes in the East of England (refer also to IMD) (map)</p> <p>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 Community involvement in decision making</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of community and social enterprises • Support delivery of affordable housing and decent homes • Actively promote the development of 	<p>Average household income</p>	<p>AAP should contain policies which aim to promote economic activity to raise average incomes</p> <p>AAP should contain policies which aim to promote key actions</p>	<p>SA framework should cover issues of low income and this should be monitored</p> <p>SA framework should cover these social issues</p>

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<p>Chapter 2 Para 2.3 Specific Issues identified in Norwich</p> <p>Annex 1 PSA Targets</p>	<p>strategic networks of greenspace – particularly in deprived areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote policies to provide providing opportunities for the closer location of homes, jobs and services and better accessibility through public transport, cycling and walking <p>Problems:</p> <p>Community cohesion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inequalities among people of different backgrounds eg health (including life expectancy), housing • rise in racist attacks. • poor achievement in certain communities in education and in employment. • lack of access to information • segregated communities. • 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 	<p>Some PSA targets relevant to strategic</p>	<p>AAP policies should attempt to address issue of community cohesion and process should involve all sections of the community in decision making</p>	<p>Incorporate relevant targets in SA and</p>

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
		objectives		monitoring process
41. The Draft Broads Plan (2004) and the Broads Local Plan (1997)				
<p>Vision (as applicable to AAP area)</p> <p>(page 28) Priority objectives for the next five years</p> <p>Specific Broads Local Plan policies relevant to AAP area</p>	<p>Vision promotes: walking, cycling, boat use and visiting historic sites, in a way that is environmentally sensitive and socially acceptable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and raise awareness of the Broads as a national park. • Reach a wider audience, including young people, those from urban areas, ethnic minorities and those with disabilities. <p>Wensum adjacent to AAP area identified under aquifer protection policy, which seeks to prevent development which could cause contamination to the river</p> <p>The Broads Local Plan promotes the provision of more moorings within Norwich, but not in the AAP area.</p>	<p>No specific targets</p>	<p>AAP should promote riverside walks on all riverside development as required by RLP and consider policy approach to recreational use of river</p> <p>AAP should consider how priority objectives of the Broads Plan can be incorporated into policy</p> <p>AAP should ensure that development in the area does not cause contamination to the Wensum</p> <p>AAP should consider whether it is appropriate to promote the provision of moorings in the AAP area</p>	<p>SA framework should cover use of the river</p> <p>The SA framework should cover the issues identified in the priority objectives</p>
42. East of England Regional Waste Management Strategy (2002)				
<p>Vision</p>	<p>A society which secures sustainable waste management, reducing the</p>			

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Para 13 Objectives and Issues	<p>creation of waste and maximizing recycling/composting and recovery so as to minimize the amount of material requiring disposal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Divert waste from landfill • Reduce the amount of waste being created • Promote recycling, reuse, composting or energy recovery from waste 	National targets for reducing waste to landfill and promoting recycling	Consider how policies in AAP can help to implement RLP aim of promoting a network of recycling sites and any other means of promoting sustainable waste policy	SA framework should cover issue of waste management
43. Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire Strategic Health Authority Health Strategy 2005 – 2010 for discussion				
Vision	<p>Healthy choices with appropriate care, in the right place at the right time, through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People choosing healthier lifestyles. • People fully involved in decisions about their health care. • Services delivered locally with more support at home and in the community and less time in hospital. • Improved health outcomes for vulnerable groups and reduced inequalities. 		Consider how AAP can help to implement plan aims of encouraging healthier lifestyles and delivering services locally	SA Framework should cover issues of healthy lifestyles and local delivery of health services
Aims	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve health. • Build capacity to meet current and future health needs. • Facilitate the development of an appropriate and affordable pattern 			

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
	of health services.			
44. Living with Climate Change in the East of England Summary Report				
Threats and Opportunities associated with climate change	<p>Potential results of climate change;</p> <p>Threats Increases in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood risk • Subsidence • Water shortage <p>Opportunities</p> <p>By planning ahead we can avoid the worst impacts of climate change and take advantage of opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism • Environmental technologies to deal with the impacts of climate change. <p>Live with the impacts of climate change in the long term, rather than fight against them in the short term.</p>		AAP should take account of the threats and opportunities resulting from climate change	The SA framework should cover the issues associated with climate change
Climate change in the East of England Northern Heartland	<p>5 sub regions identified. The area Norwich lies in is:</p> <p>The least vulnerable area in terms of water supply deficiencies, subsidence and flood risk</p> <p>The most likely area to benefit in the region as it offers opportunities in climate change</p>		AAP policies should implement RLP policies on efficient use of water resources, subsidence and flood risk	SA framework should cover efficient use of water resources, subsidence and flood risk

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<p>Planning for adaptation – key planning recommendations</p> <p>Planning for adaptation – specific policy approaches</p>	<p>terms, for housing and economic growth</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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New development should be designed to cope with climate change eg increased flood risk • Existing development should be retrofitted where possible • Likelihood of increased air pollution problems and spread of pollution via flooding should be addressed 		<p>The AAP should take account of the specific local issues of flood risk (and associated pollution) and air pollution</p>	
45. Culture: A Catalyst for change. A strategy for cultural development for the East of England				
Foreword	Culture in deprived urban areas can be a catalyst for change		The possible role that culture could play in regeneration the area should be considered	The SA framework should cover the issue of regeneration through cultural development

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East of England Creative Industries Advice and Analysis	<p>Document identifies animation industry and the Norwich School of Design as strengths in the cultural economy of Norwich that could be built on.</p> <p>Trends and issues in cultural industry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long term decline in employment in large radio and tv organizations with increasing outsourcing and freelancing • Norwich had 4.3 % employment in cultural inds (10th highest in East of England) • Figure rose by 3.2% 1998-2000 • Low levels of graduate retention a weakness to address • Clusters of publishing and music, visual and performing arts 		Consider potential role for policies to promote these elements of the cultural economy and address weaknesses	
46. Woodland for Life: The Regional Woodland Strategy for the East of England (2003)				
<p>Vision</p> <p>(para 69) The Strategy</p>	<p>That 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:</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) 		AAP should contain policies to promote a network of green links tree planting associated with new development as promoted by policies in the RLP	SA framework should cover issue of trees and woodland

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Initiatives for the Urban Fringe and the Built Environment	SP1 Promote sustainable developments set within well designed green space of which trees and woodland play a functional part. SP2 Improve protection of existing woodland and trees.			
47. Water Resources for the Future: A Strategy for Anglian Water (Environment Agency, 2001)				
Vision Relevant Objectives Strategy	Abstraction of water that is environmentally and economically sustainable providing the right amount of water for people, agriculture, commerce and industry and an improved water related environment Manage water resources in a way that causes no long term degradation of the environment Demand Management Measures, including water conservation and waste minimisation measures for households		New development in the AAP should include water conservation measures as required by policy EP16 of the RLP SUDs should be implemented in the area	The SA framework should cover the issue of water conservation
48. Towards Sustainable Construction – A Strategy for the East of England (2003)				
Quick Wins (relevant to planning) High Level Aims and Objectives	<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 The aim of the strategy is to improve quality of life, environment and infrastructure for all the people of the region		AAP should reflect policies in RLP promoting sustainable construction	SA framework should cover the issue of sustainable construction

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	through the pursuit of more sustainable construction.			
49. Regional Housing Strategy for the East of England 2005-10				
(Page 3) Vision and Aims	<p>'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. 		AAP should contribute to achieving sub regional housing and affordable housing targets in Draft RSS14	SA framework should cover issue of targets and monitoring

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
Targets and Monitoring		<p>Targets for housing and affordable housing as contained in Draft RSS14</p> <p>Monitoring 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. 		
50. A Shared Vision: The Regional Economic Strategy for the East of England (EEDA, 2004)				
(p. 9) Vision	'A leading economy, founded on our world-class knowledge base and the creativity and enterprise of our people, in order to improve the quality of life of all who live and work here.'		AAP policies should address the vision, aims and goals of the strategy	SA framework should cover the issues relating to the 8 goals

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
Goals + actions	<p>1. Skills base that can support a world-class economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increasing employment rates in specific communities • supporting young people + developing skills + education to support the knowledge economy. <p>2. Growing competitiveness, productivity and entrepreneurship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensuring business development adds value and vitality to local communities. <p>3. Promoting Technology and research 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>	105		

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
<p>Norwich's economic profile</p> <p>Strategy for Norwich</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diverse economic base; • Biotechnology (world leader), food processing, and automotive inds; • 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 re-use • tackle deprivation and harness the economic growth potential of its deprived neighbourhoods • facilitate the sustainable expansion of Norwich Airport 	<p>Consider indicators to measure strengths and weaknesses</p>	<p>Plan should build on strengths where practicable.</p> <p>The specific identification of pockets of deprivation as a weakness for the whole city is a key priority for the AAP.</p> <p>AAP policies should take account of the strategy and relevant RLP policies to enable implementation of the strategy locally.</p>	<p>SA framework should cover 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>
51. Sustainable Communities in the East of England				
Key issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing problems of high and rapidly rising house prices 	House prices	The AAP should address	The SA framework should cover the key

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
	<p>rapidly rising house prices</p> <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. 	Identifies Norwich as having problems with transport infrastructure and deprivation	the key issues. The importance of addressing deprivation in the AAP area is recognised at the regional level.	should cover the key issues
52. Towns and Cities Strategy – Urban Renaissance in the East of England				
<p>1.1 Value of Towns and Cities (Aim of Strategy and Action Plan)</p> <p>Page 14 The Strategy in Outline</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Examples provided of best practice in terms of different types of development across region</p> <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 		<p>AAP should promote urban renaissance. Account should be taken of best practice in formulating policies</p> <p>AAP policies should implement the strategy for an urban renaissance at the local level</p>	SA framework should reflect need to promote urban renaissance

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
<p>Page 20 Towns and Cities type in the East of England</p>	<p>share prosperity;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good quality services; <p>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: AAPs, development briefs and masterplans for key sites • Design Competitions • Image Promotion • Promoting distinctive character • Public spaces in centres 		<p>AAP should take account of identified problems and solutions in regional and sub regional centres</p>	<p>SA framework should cover issues raised in the problems, opportunities and solutions</p>

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting events and markets Living over the shop 			
53. Our Environment, Our Future: Regional Environment Strategy for the East of England				
<p>Introduction – Vision and Agenda of Strategy</p> <p>1.1 Importance of the environment</p> <p>Priorities and Strategic Aims</p>	<p>Vision A wealthy and inclusive region which recognises the value of the environment to sustainable development</p> <p>Agenda To celebrate, protect and enhance the East of England’s natural, historic and built environment</p> <p>Identity Green space – health and recreation investment Regeneration focus through repair and conservation of built environment</p> <p>Development should promote: Good design (to strengthen townscape character)</p>	<p>State of the historic environment Green Space</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AAP policies promote: redevelopment of historic environment as a means of promoting regeneration and the local identity of the area improved green spaces <p>AAP policies should reflect these environmental priorities and aims</p>	<p>SA framework should cover the historic environment and green spaces</p> <p>SA framework should cover these environmental priorities and aims</p>

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
6.1 Actions and Indicators	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)	A number of environmental actions and indicators are established		SA framework should cover relevant environmental indicators and monitoring of the indicators should take place as appropriate
County Plans and Programmes				
54. Norfolk Structure Plan				
Overall aim of the plan: Relevant objectives	To promote the economic and social health of the urban and rural areas and to conserve and enhance Norfolk's environment and resources for the benefit of current and future generations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide for development in locations, which enhance accessibility by walking, cycling and public transport. - Provide for employment needs of existing and future populations. - Assist in regenerating areas with economic problems. 		Incorporate the overall aim of the County's Structure Plan in the AAP Ensure that relevant objectives are incorporated in the AAP wherever possible.	Ensure SA objectives and indicators cover all of the points

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Strategy for Norwich area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide for improved personal accessibility by means other than the private car. - Provide for the forecast housing requirements. - Reduce harmful emissions and improve local air quality. - Give priority to the re-use of derelict or previously developed land within settlements. - Protect and enhance the quality and character of Norfolk's historic landscapes and areas, buildings, monuments, important archaeological remains and their settings. - Maintain and improve public open space, sport and recreation provision and access to the countryside. - Protect and enhance townscape quality and the settings of settlements. <p>Improve access to the built and natural environments for disabled people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote economic regeneration and employment growth. - Protect and enhance the character and quality of the urban 		Incorporate into strategy of the AAP	

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	<p>environment and surrounding countryside.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Steer developments to locations that minimise the need for travel and which will have good access by public transport, cycling and walking. - Provide mixed use development. - Make appropriate provision for housing, maximising the reuse of previously developed sites in the urban area for new housing. 			
55. Norfolk Ambition, the Community Strategy for Norfolk 2003-23				
Vision for 2023	<p>“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 standards of health and social care • 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 		The AAP should implement the county wide vision at the local level in a deprived area	The SA framework should take account of the issues raised in the vision

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
<p>Themes and Headline Indicators (page 33)</p>	<p>part in community life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 forward-looking county <p>Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusive and Diverse • Healthy and Well • Safe • Knowledgeable and Skilled • Active and Engaged • Environmentally responsible • Creative • Economically Thriving • Accessible and well housed 	<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 AAP policies can address 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>

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
56. Provisional Local Transport Plan for Norfolk 2006 to 2011				
<p>Vision (Exec. Summary)</p> <p>Area Vision Strategy for Norwich Sub-Region (Section 12)</p> <p>Area Strategy for Norwich Sub-Region (Exec. Summary)</p>	<p>"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> <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>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; • promoting travel choice and accessibility into and within the area by all modes. 	<p>5% reduction in traffic crossing inner ring road from 2003/4 baseline by 2010/11</p>	<p>AAP should support pedestrian, cycling and public transport priority measures. See LTAP (no) for greater detail on proposed schemes</p>	<p>Transport issues should be covered by the SA framework</p>

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
Details relevant to AAP area	<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) • Reduce pollution in St Augustines 	Reduction of nitrogen dioxide levels in St Augustines to below AQMA required levels		
57. Biodiversity – Supplementary Planning Guidance for Norfolk				
Relevant elements of guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for on-site habitat surveys prior to development identified, particularly for riverside development, as required by RLP policy NE8. 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 	Relate to priorities established for urban areas in UK Habitat Action Plan		SA framework should cover issues related to biodiversity protection and enhancement
Norfolk Mineral and Waste Local Plan	To encourage the use of recycled material and the reduction of waste created to		AAP should promote waste minimisation and	

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
	encourage more efficient use of resources		the use of recycled materials as required by RLP policies EP 20 and 21	
58. Norfolk Supporting People Strategy 2005-2010 Consultation Draft (Norfolk County Council 2005)				
<p>(page 5) Vision for Norfolk</p> <p>Objectives (relevant to plan):</p>	<p>“To sustain, develop and improve good quality housing support services which help people who are vulnerable or have a disability to live as independently as possible in their communities.”</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 	An Action Plan will be developed with targets	Consider how AAP can use land use policies to promote the provision of suitable housing with support services for vulnerable people and promote social inclusion	SA framework should cover the issue of social inclusion
59. Norfolk Live – Norfolk Cultural Strategy 2002				
<p>Vision</p> <p>Aims</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 • Promote enjoyment and engagement in cultural and 	Focus on community participation, young people, skills + learning development, Norfolk’s image and profile.	AAP 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

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	recreational activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 			
60. Norfolk Corporate Strategy				
Key priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build vibrant, confident and cohesive communities + involve people who have not traditionally been listened to. • Reduce crime + make local communities safer. • Protect the environment. • Look after and develop cultural and heritage resources. • Reduce deprivation in urban areas. • Help businesses to develop + improve transport and IT-links. • Provide accessible new housing. 		The AAP should cover the key priorities at the local level	The SA framework should cover the issues identified in the priorities
61. Shaping the Future: The Economic Development Strategy for Norfolk: 2001 - 2010				
Key Targets	Targets established to increase economic development throughout Norfolk for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth Rate 	1) Raise the annual average rate of growth over the period 2001 –	Explore whether the AAP can facilitate in achieving parts of these targets.	Need to ensure that the SA framework addresses the key targets.

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment • Business Creation • Qualifications 	<p>2010 from 23% to 28%</p> <p>2) Employment: Create by 2010 an additional 7,500 jobs above the projected figure of 372,000</p> <p>3) Unemployment in Norfolk should be no higher than the mid-point between the East of England and the UK as a whole</p> <p>4) Business creation: Achieve a mid-point between East of England and England</p> <p>5) NVQ-level 3 qualifications up to 54% in 2010</p>		
62. Norfolk County Council Sports Development Strategy				
	Sport can contribute through targeted projects to the emerging regeneration Agenda.		The potential role of new sports facilities should be considered in the light of RLP open space policy	SA framework should cover issue of open space and sport facilities

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
			and SPD	
District Plans and Programmes				
63. Norwich: City Destination Strategy (2004)				
Priorities for Strategy	<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 	No targets identified	AAP should promote the strategies priorities	SA Framework should cover the issues raised by the priorities
64. Regeneration Strategy and Action Plan for Magdalen Street and St. Augustine’s Street Area, Norwich City Council, Revised November 2004				
Strategy identifies: (page 2) (page 4) (page 6)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Main issues of concern, based on consultation. 2. That the scope of the plan is implementation, with a package of measures to address problems of the defined area 		Consider: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How policies can address those issues of concern which have a land use element 2. Whether the Area 	

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<p>Vision (page 11)</p> <p>Objectives/Goals (page 11)</p>	<p>3. Potential partners and funding partners</p> <p>“The area should have a distinctive identity and an improved and safe environment, engendering pride and attracting investment to sustain a mixed economy and a vibrant community.”</p> <p>Objective 1: Major public realm improvements focussed on key thoroughfares in the area, to improve the environment for shoppers and residents and to promote investment in property;</p>		<p>Action Plan should cover the same geographical area as that identified in this plan</p> <p>3. How AAP should address issue of involving funding partners in development and implementation of plan</p> <p>This vision, along with that established by the RLP for the area, should be considered in establishing the AAP Vision.</p> <p>These objectives should be considered in formulating policies</p>	<p>The framework should ensure that the implications for sustainable development of these objectives can be considered.</p>

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	<p>Objective 2: Improve traffic circulation patterns in the area and improve / provide key pedestrian/cyclist linkages;</p> <p>Objective 3: Improve historic and other key buildings, enabling them to be used for a range of productive uses including housing, employment, heritage-related, and leisure;</p> <p>Objective 4: Achieve development on key vacant sites, to include a mix of uses whilst respecting the historic environment;</p> <p>Objective 5: Strengthen the area's role as a District Centre, and promote and support its shopping attractions;</p> <p>Objective 6: Develop initiatives that promote the heritage of the area.</p> <p>Objective 7: Improve safety and security in</p>			

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
Measures (page 13)	<p>the area, and improve perceptions of safety;</p> <p>Objective 8: Promote / improve use of community buildings and open space.</p> <p>Implementation details for measures, with performance outputs and priority ratings.</p>	Consider relevance of performance outputs and priority ratings as targets	AAP should take account of established outputs and priorities.	Consider how these can be incorporated in SA framework
65. Best Value Performance Plan 2004/2005				
Corporate Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earn a position of community leadership • Promote conditions for sustainable development • Protect and enhance the special qualities of the built and natural environment • Strive for sufficient good-quality, affordable housing, providing choice and accessibility. 		These objectives are reflected in the RLP. The AAP needs to consider policies that address these objectives in a similar way.	SA framework should take account of corporate objectives.
Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparency and openness • Care • Respect • Partnership • Pride 		Consider the need to incorporate these values while working on the AAP and in the final production of the plan	Community involvement in SA process will help these values to be achieved.

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
66. Oak Street Area Planning Guidelines				
	In this document, a lot of attention is given to maintaining the character of the area: new developments should respect the existing streetscape, view lines should be identified and protected, and the height of new developments should not overpower the existing buildings.		Even though this document is more than ten years old, most of these design issues are still relevant. Large areas of the Northern City Centre have a historic character, which should be preserved and enhanced.	Need to ensure that the AAP addresses the need for preservation of the historic character of the area.
67. Housing Strategy for Norwich: Homes fit for a fine city 2003 – 2006				
Objective	<p>A key objective of the housing strategy is the provision of affordable housing through S106.</p> <p>Due to the fact that the housing market may experience a downturn provision of affordable homes through S106 may not be foolproof</p>		<p>AAP should enable implementation of RLP affordable housing policies</p> <p>Consider the need for a different method of securing affordable housing in the area.</p>	<p>Need to ensure that the SA framework addresses the issue of provision of affordable housing.</p> <p>SA framework should take account of potential reductions in numbers of affordable housing units</p>
68. Norwich Area Transportation Strategy				
<p>Vision</p> <p>Overall objectives of Strategy</p>	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote a vibrant city centre, and other commercial centres, by improving accessibility for people 		Consider the need for policies that address the vision and objectives	The SA framework should cover the issue raised in the vision and objectives

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
<p>Other main objectives</p> <p>Action Plan</p>	<p>and goods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cater for the travel consequences arising from growth aspirations, including the airport • Maximise transport choice for all travellers. <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 <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 • AQMA – gyratory system with Oak Street to reduce flows on St Augustine's • St George's St. closed • Magdalen St. – one way + streetscape improvements (will effect bus routes) • Walking + cycling – identify and improve core networks 	<p>Broad Targets identified (p 63), will be developed as part of LTP</p>	<p>Consider how action plan measures should be incorporated within AAP</p>	<p>SA framework should cover the sustainability implications of transport improvements</p>

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public transport – focus on bus priority where effected by congestion. 			
69. Norwich's Environment Strategy 2003- 2008				
Key Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distinctive and diverse city, rich archaeologically, wealth of historical and modern buildings Medieval street plan and open spaces Brownfield development opportunities Rich biodiversity Transport – high levels of walking, no increase in traffic crossing inner ring road Rapid increase in recycling Water quality good north of New Mills, fair to east Relatively green, clean urban environment 		AAP should take account of strengths, challenges and vision	SA Framework should consider use of proposed indicators
Key Challenges	<p>Addressing Climate change Energy Use + Fuel Poverty Transport Sustainability and decision making</p>			

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
Vision and Guiding Principles	<p>Norwich will become a city where the natural and built environment is protected and enhanced and where residents and businesses will use resources in a sustainable manner to minimise the city's negative impact on the environment in the rest of the world and ensure that future generations can meet their needs.</p> <p>Principles: Sustainable Development and Spatial Impact</p>			

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
Strategic Objectives and Priorities	<p>Considerably reduce city's contribution to climate change through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy efficiency • Renewable energy • Alternative fuels <p>To protect and enhance natural, historic and built environment through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable design policy • Preserving and enhancing open space + biodiversity • Developing a better understanding of all above assets and their use <p>Work toward sustainable resource use by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing waste production + promoting recycling • Reducing water pollution + consumption • Encouraging local sustainable provision of goods + purchasing <p>To develop sustainable transport by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging walking, cycling + public transport use; • Measures to mitigate impact of motorised transport. <p>To protect and improve health and well being by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving air quality • Reducing noise + light pollution • Reducing road casualties • Keeping street and other public places well maintained • Improving access to green spaces • Encouraging increased physical 	<p>“Measuring Performance” and the “Action Plan” contain a number of indicators, outputs and targets which should be considered for SA under topic headings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change • Natural, Historic and Built Environment • Sustainable Resource Use • Sustainable Transport • Health and Well Being 	SA should promote these elements of sustainability locally	

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
70. Norwich City Council Economic Strategy 2003- 8				
The strategy covers the greater Norwich area				
Vision	Norwich will be recognized 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		AAP should take account of vision	
Key strengths	Include: communications (including airport gateway) , media and publishing, financial industries, creative and cultural industries, public sector industries, workforce skills, evening economy, rate of recent development, availability of brownfield sites, strong record for attracting regeneration funding, affordability, tourism		AAP should attempt to build on key strengths as relevant to the local area	SA framework should cover issues identified as strengths and challenges
Key challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Globalisation of industry affecting local employment • Pockets of deprivation and low skills • Parking and public transport • Raising the image of Norwich 		AAP should address the key challenges	
Strategic objectives and priorities –	<p>Enterprise</p> <p>Skills, Aspirations and Employment - key objectives is to ensure that there is a strong economic component to neighbourhood</p>	<p>Establishes baseline and targets for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • business start up and survival • retail ranking <p>Establishes baseline and targets for:</p>	AAP should contribute to these targets	<p>SA Framework indicators and monitoring should include data on business and retail growth, using baseline and targets established</p> <p>SA Framework indicators and monitoring should include data on skills and</p>

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
	<p>renewal strategies.</p> <p>Infrastructure for business</p> <p>Profile raising</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualifications • Employment <p>Establishes baseline and targets for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking • Public transport • Green travel plans • Brownfield development <p>Establishes baseline and targets for:</p> <p>Business and tourism perceptions of city</p> <p>Performance Indicators to measure Norwich against comparable cities, some of which are the same as above indicators</p>	<p>AAP policies should help to raise profile of Norwich for business and tourism</p>	<p>employment using baseline and targets established</p> <p>SA Framework indicators and monitoring should include data on infrastructure for business, using baseline and targets established. Consideration should be given to any potential conflict with other sustainability objectives</p> <p>SA Framework indicators and monitoring should include data perceptions, using baseline and targets established. Consideration should be given as to whether these indicators are appropriate to the SA framework</p>
71. Norwich Urban Quality Plan: City Centre Spatial Plan				
	<p>Identifies Magdalen Street and St. Augustines Street as two 'principal conflict corridors'. The strategy envisages major spatial enhancement opportunities, mostly concerned with improving the physical environment for pedestrians.</p>		<p>AAP should include measures to reduce transport conflict in Magdalen Street and St. Augustines Street and improved pedestrian/cycle links to</p>	<p>SA Framework should develop objectives and indicators to measure this.</p>

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
72. Norwich Community Safety Strategy and Audit Report 2005-8				
	<p>Previous Audit (2002-5) shows success in reducing some forms of crime, including vehicle crime and burglary, but a rise in violent crime.</p> <p>Identifies Anglia Square and Magdalen Street as a location where there is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high incidences of assault, often occurring after pub closure; • a high perception of such crime in the evenings. 	<p>To reduce crime in Norwich by 21% by 2007/8</p> <p>To reduce common assault by 5% by 2007/8</p>	<p>Ensure policies refer to Secure By Design and RLP policy HBE 19 principles to make future development as secure as possible and create developments with natural surveillance</p>	<p>Ensure SA framework includes crime monitoring figures</p>
73. Norwich Strategic Sites Study (GVA Grimley)				
<p>Potential for comprehensive mixed use development at Anglia Square</p> <p>Functional Uses</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive mixed use development comprising retail, leisure, office and residential (and possibly educational/ research and development uses) could achieve positive development values and is strongly encouraged. • Development viability will become more marginal the higher the quantum of commercial development included (assuming it is developed speculatively). <p>The council should consider its aims for the future of the area in terms of its functional</p>		<p>Careful consideration should be given to the findings of the study in formulating AAP policy</p>	<p>SA framework should cover issue of different functional uses</p>

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
Benefits of Area Action Plan	<p>role. There could be scope for (further) development of the following uses at Anglia Square:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retail • Office development • Public sector functions • Residential • Education <p>Numerous benefits in a complex area including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing a robust framework for the future use / re-use of land – based upon a detailed analysis of development potential, viability considerations etc. • Through engagement with key stakeholders building consensus on the approach to development and helping to create confidence across both the public and private sector. • Creating a flexible framework that facilitates comprehensive development and allows for development phasing. • Providing a basis for public intervention, if required, to achieve delivery of development. 		<p>AAP must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide a robust, flexible policy framework based on detailed analysis • engage stakeholders • enable public sector intervention where required 	<p>SA process should enable comprehensive analysis and greater understanding of the sustainability implications of different policy approaches</p>

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
74. Norwich European International Strategy				
<p>Strategic Aim</p> <p>Para 4. Strategic Objectives</p>	<p>“To maximise the economic benefits of membership of the European Union for all Norwich’s citizens and to ensure that the city is recognised as a strong regional centre in Europe and beyond”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise profile of Norwich as a city of regional significance in Europe and beyond • Ensure businesses are equipped to maximise international business opportunities • Identify EU funding opportunities to support Norwich City Council’s corporate priorities • Develop economic partnerships with appropriate cities and regions in Europe and beyond 		<p>Assess how AAP can help to address issues raised in strategy, particularly by raising the profile of an historic area of the city and as a means of accessing funding opportunities</p>	<p>The SA framework should cover the issues of business development, profile and funding</p>
75. River Valleys Strategy				
<p>Vision</p> <p>Priorities</p>	<p>Long term vision to create a network of green links, including riverside walks within the city and out to the open countryside.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involve Community; • Good quality design; • Environmental improvements; • Wildlife and habitat protection / enhancement; • Open space: audit and 		<p>AAP should ensure that RLP green links and riverside walk policies are incorporated in to the plan for the area.</p> <p>AAP policies should help to implement the River Valley Strategy as sustainable form of promoting regeneration.</p>	<p>SA framework should cover the issue of sustainable green links</p> <p>SA Framework should cover the issues identified in the priorities</p>

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
	improvements to accessibility; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network of public transport, boat, cycle and pedestrian access (including National Cycle Route 1) • Interpretation strategy; • Improve degraded areas. 			
76. Biodiversity Action Plan for the City of Norwich (Norwich City Council, 2002)				

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
<p>Relevant Key priorities</p> <p>Relevant actions</p>	<p>cultural centre and the capital of the region with a thriving, vibrant, distinctive and sustainable cultural sector, where culture underpins all other activities of the city, providing its citizens and visitors with a wide range of opportunities and a great quality of life.</p> <p>Wide definition of culture incorporating all art forms, public space and art, events, heritage, tourism, sport and science</p> <p>Develop Norwich's individual character and unique cultural infrastructure</p> <p>Encourage involvement and participation in cultural activities</p> <p>Integrate culture and creativity into policy decisions</p> <p>Promote cultural tourism and use of heritage buildings for cultural purposes</p>	<p>targets for cultural venues and relating to other wider targets established elsewhere</p>	<p>can assist in promoting cultural activity and tourism in the area, particularly in historic buildings.</p> <p>AAP should promote historic character of the area, particularly in relation to tourism and culture</p>	<p>promotion of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cultural tourism; • general cultural activity. <p>SA framework should cover issue of improvements to the historic environment</p>
78. Norwich Housing Strategy 2003-6				
<p>Decent Homes Standards</p>	<p>Nearly half of the housing in the area is social housing. In 2002 the Housing Survey showed that 2,097 council homes in the central area, which the north city centre forms a part of, did not meet Decent Homes</p>	<p>Need to ensure all social housing in the city meets government "Decent Homes Standards", by 2010.</p>	<p>Consider allocation for redevelopment of any social housing in the area which can not be raised to the decent</p>	<p>SA Framework should use % of social housing meeting Decent Homes Standard as an indicator</p>

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
	Standards.		homes standard	
79. Private Sector Housing Strategy				
Decent Homes Standard	In 2004 it was estimated that 50% of dwellings housing vulnerable people met the Decent Homes Standard.	Increase the proportion of vulnerable people in the private sector living in decent homes to 70% by 2010.	Consider allocation for redevelopment for any large areas of private sector housing in the area which can not be raised to the decent homes standard	Consider use as an indicator
80. Norwich Homelessness Strategy				
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. Norwich Replacement Local Plan – Adopted Nov 2004				
This plan acts as the Core Strategy of the North City Centre Area Action Plan and is therefore considered in detail				
Vision	The vision reflects that Norwich has aspirations, both to be a historic city attracting European visitors and investment and remain a regional centre for East Anglia with an unrivalled range of services and transport links.		Ensure that the AAP reflects the Vision for the RLP.	
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To establish Norwich as a dynamic regional centre with a strong local economy which continues to create wealth and jobs to meet the needs of local people 2. To create the condition for sustainable long term regeneration 		Re-visit the objectives of the RLP and assess whether they need to be addressed in the policies in the AAP	Assess whether the policies in the AAP address the objectives as set out in the RLP

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
Heritage and Built Environment	<p>of the City, taking account of the needs of the present population without threatening the viability of the environment or services on which future generations will depend.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. To protect and enhance the City's assets, including its natural environment, its heritage, its character and its economic vitality. 4. To ensure that development contributes to a healthier environment and one that enables people to feel secure. 5. To promote equality of opportunity in all aspects relevant to spatial planning. 6. To promote a 'well connected' city for all residents and visitors, using a choice of modes of transport as well as through telecommunications. 7. To ensure that resources are used in a sustainable manner 8. To involve people in the changes affecting the city. <p><u>HBE3: Area of main archaeological interest</u> The entire area of the AAP lies within the Area of Main Archaeological Interest. Therefore all planning applications need to</p>		This needs to be incorporated in policies regarding development in the AAP.	Archaeological protection should be covered in the SA.

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
Environmental Protection	<p>be accompanied by an assessment of archaeological significance of the site, and planning permission will depend on the results of the assessment of archaeological significance.</p> <p><u>HBE8: Development in conservation areas</u> The whole area is part of the City Centre conservation area. This means that there are limits to what developers can propose and designs of proposals need to fit in the existing landscape.</p> <p><u>HBE10: Enhancement of buildings of historic interest</u> The ongoing use and enhancement of the historic buildings and structures will be an important consideration in development, which may affect them or their setting. This consideration should include appropriate enhancement of public access and provision of interpretative materials. Development in the vicinity will be required to respect these structures and, where appropriate enhance their appearance and setting.</p> <p><u>EP12: Development in areas at risk of flooding</u> Certain parts of the area covered in the AAP lie within the 1 in 100 years flood risk area and development proposals in those</p>		<p>the AAP.</p> <p>This is something that needs to be taken into account when producing the policies for the AAP.</p> <p>This policy needs to be considered in policies in the AAP.</p> <p>This needs to be addressed in the AAP.</p>	<p>The SA should check whether policies in the AAP ensure that development will enhance the conservation area.</p> <p>The SA should check that policies related to development in the area will enhance the character of the area.</p> <p>The SA needs to ensure that the AAP includes policies related to flood risk reflecting guidance in PPG25.</p>

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
Employment and business	<p>areas therefore needs to comply with the requirements set out in policy EP12.</p> <p><u>EMP 7: Single Occupier Employment Sites</u></p> <p>The Smurfit Sheetfeeding Factory is a key site in the AAP. In the RLP it is designated as a 'single occupier employment site'. Therefore, if this site is no longer required for its present use, appropriate alternative employment uses (B1, B2 or B8) will be permitted.</p> <p><u>EMP 16.1: Office Development</u></p> <p>Major office development (over 2,000 m² gross) will be permitted on the sites at Botolph Street/ Pitt Street.</p>		<p>This needs to be taken into account in the AAP.</p>	<p>The SA needs to ensure that sustainable use of this site is addressed in the AAP.</p>
Tourism and visitor attractions	<p><u>TVA 4: Proposals for visitor attractions with priority areas and sequential approach</u></p> <p>'Norwich Over The Water' is in this policy defined as the area roughly between Oak Street and Magdalen Street and the river Wensum and the Inner Ring Road. This area is defined as a priority location for the development of new or enhancements to existing visitor attractions.</p> <p><u>TVA5 (TVA5.4 and TVA5.5): Locations for new hotels: identified sites</u></p> <p>The Replacement Local Plan identified two</p>		<p>Therefore policies in the AAP need to consider the most appropriate locations for these potential uses.</p> <p>The Area Action Plan should consider whether to continue the allocation of Sovereign House</p>	<p>The SA needs to ensure that this policy is reflected in the AAP.</p>

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
Shopping	<p>sites within the plan area as a potential site for a new hotel: Former Start Rite Factory site on Duke Street/Colegate and Sovereign House, Anglia Square. The first of these sites has been developed, and no longer needs to be included in the AAP.</p> <p><u>SHO5: Retail development at Anglia Square</u> Retail development is an acceptable use on the land adjoining Anglia Square and fronting Pitt Street, Edward Street and Botolph Street. The maximum net additional floorspace will not exceed 4,900m² and should be part of a mixed use development.</p> <p><u>SHO7: Smaller scale expansion of existing retail units</u> Anglia Square is defined as part of the City Centre Retail Area in SHO7, and therefore expansion of up to 500m² of shopping units will be permitted in and around Anglia Square.</p> <p><u>SHO11: Changes of use in retail frontages in the Secondary and Large District Centres</u> In Anglia Square, Magdalen Street and St. Augustine's Street A1 retail use is not allowed to fall below 70%. In the designated retail frontage areas residential use is not permitted on the ground floor. However, this</p>		<p>of Sovereign House, Anglia Square for tourism.</p> <p>These criteria need to be taken into account when assessing policies related to Anglia Square.</p> <p>This needs to be taken into account when considering policies for the AAP.</p> <p>The policies in the AAP need to stimulate retail use in areas with a defined retail frontage and should ensure that retail frontage will not go below 70% in those areas.</p>	<p>The SA should ensure that retail is included in the proposed mix of uses for the sites in and around Anglia Square in the AAP.</p> <p>The SA needs to ensure that this policy is addressed in the AAP.</p> <p>The SA should ensure that the issue of retailing is addressed in the AAP.</p>

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
Housing	<p>is an acceptable use outside the defined retail frontage area.</p> <p><u>Hou8(C9): Committed housing development sites</u></p> <p>The site at Muspole Street has been allocated for 40 dwellings.</p> <p><u>HOU9(A22, A24, A48): Sites allocated for mixed use development including housing</u></p> <p>The following sites have been allocated for a mix of uses including housing. The housing scheme on the sites should at least achieve the stated density:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anglia Square/ Pitt Street/ Edward Street: 80 dwellings in mix with retail, leisure, hotel and offices or light industry. - St Crispins Road/ Chatham Street: 20 dwellings in mix of uses with small scale office (B1) or service uses to St Crispins Road frontage - Hi Tech House, Blackfriars Street: 20 dwellings in mix with office development. <p><u>HOU12(A19, A25, A29, C35): Sites allocated for housing development</u></p> <p>The following sites are allocated for housing developments, and it is expected that they achieve at least the stated density:</p>		<p>These allocations should be taken into account when developing options for the AAP.</p>	<p>The SA should cover sustainable housing issues</p>

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
<p>Arts, Entertainment and Community</p> <p>Sport and recreation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Friars Quay/ Colegate (Former Wilsons Glaziers): 15 dwellings - Unicorn Yard/ New Mills Car Parks, Oak Street: 75 dwellings - 145-161 Oak Street: 30 dwellings - Fishergate/ Hansard Lane: 40 dwellings <p><u>AEC1: Major art and entertainment facilities – location and sequential test</u> The AAP-area falls partly within the boundaries of the defined Leisure area of the city centre. This means that in this area the development of new facilities for art or entertainment is permitted.</p> <p><u>SR3: Criteria for development of urban green space and recreational open space</u> Development on urban green spaces will not be permitted. The AAP-area has a number of urban green spaces and recreational open spaces within its boundaries.</p> <p><u>SR4: Provision of open space to serve new development</u> The City Council attempts to tackle a lack in accessible public open space through planning obligations. Every housing development larger than 25 dwellings or</p>		<p>This allocation should be taken into account when producing the policies for the AAP.</p> <p>In the AAP it should be taken into account that development is not permitted on these sites.</p> <p>These criteria have to be taken into account in the policies for the AAP</p>	<p>The SA should ensure that this issue is addressed in the AAP.</p> <p>The SA should ensure that policies in the AAP address the issue of development of urban green spaces recreational open space</p> <p>The SA should ensure that the AAP addresses the criteria as set out in policy SR4.</p>

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
	<p>0.5ha in the City Centre has to provide funds or facilities towards provision of public open space. SPG identifies open spaces in which off-site payments are required to improve existing facilities at Gildencroft and new facilities are required in the Oak and Magdalen Street areas.</p> <p><u>SR7: Provision of children's equipped playspace to serve development</u> The City Council seeks provision of a childrens' equipped play space from developers in housing developments with more than 10 children's bed spaces.</p> <p><u>SR8: Protection of historic parks and gardens</u> Gildencroft Park is designated as a historic park in the Replacement Local Plan. Following this Gildencroft Park will be protected from any developments that would adversely affect its character.</p> <p><u>SR11: Riverside Walks – agreement with developers to provide/ maintain</u> The Replacement Local Plan states that all developments alongside the river need to be accompanied by a Riverside Walk.</p>		<p>These criteria need to be taken into account in the policies for the AAP</p> <p>This needs to be taken into account in the AAP.</p> <p>This criterium needs to be followed through in the AAP.</p>	<p>The SA should ensure that the AAP addresses the criteria as set out in policy SR7</p> <p>The SA should ensure that the AAP addresses the issue of contribution to the Riverside Walk.</p>

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
Transportation and Accessibility	<p><u>SR12: Green Links network, including provision by developers</u> The City Council aims to develop a system of Green Links throughout the city, and will seek to ensure that open spaces, including river valleys, woodland and wooded slopes, are, as far as possible, connected through a network of green links.</p> <p><u>TRA15: Cycle network and facilities</u> Parts of the strategic cycle network are through the Northern City Centre.</p> <p><u>TRA18: Major road network</u> Parts of the major road network are through the Northern City Centre. This network will provide for the principal element of private vehicle movement within the city. New access directly to the major road network will not be permitted unless there is no practical alternative.</p>		<p>Policies in the AAP should stimulate the development of the Green Links network.</p> <p>This sustainable form of transport needs to be further stimulated in the AAP.</p> <p>This policy can have some consequences for development in the Northern City Centre, and should therefore be taken into account in policies for the AAP.</p>	<p>The SA should ensure that this issue is addressed in the AAP.</p> <p>The SA should ensure that policies in the AAP reflect the need for improvements to the cycle network.</p> <p>This issue needs to be reflected in the AAP</p>
City Centre	<p><u>CC6: Anglia Square/ St. Augustine's and Magdalen Street area and CC7: Anglia Square sites – mix of uses and requirements</u> The Northern City Centre area has been</p>		<p>Policy CC6 needs to be taken into account when producing policies for the AAP.</p>	<p>The SA needs to ensure that these policies are reflected in the AAP.</p>

Plans/ Programme/Env. Protection Objectives	Key Objectives or requirements relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the AAP	How objectives or requirements might be taken on board in the SA
	<p>thoroughly discussed in the City Centre chapter of the local plan. There are two policies specifically dedicated to this area. Policy CC6 is mainly concerned with the retail function of Anglia Square, Magdalen Street and St. Augustine's Street. In the northern part of Magdalen Street and St. Augustine's Street other uses than retail, including residential are permitted.</p> <p>Policy CC7 is concerned with the main areas of proposed change in the Northern City Centre, which are the vacant sites surrounding Anglia Square. A mix of uses is proposed, including housing, retail and leisure.</p>		<p>The proposed mix of uses as set out in policy CC7 needs to be considered in allocations for the AAP.</p>	

APPENDIX 3 - PROFILE OF NORTH CITY CENTRE AND JUSTIFICATION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES AND OBJECTIVES

PART A: THE ORGANISATION OF INFORMATION IN THIS APPENDIX

1. This appendix sets out:

- The detailed background explaining how local issues were identified through the scoping and consultation process;
- The sustainability objective established for each topic area and the Sub Objectives and baseline indicators proposed to monitor the progress of each issue through the plan. It also explains how these were arrived at.

2. Local data sources

A variety of data sources have been used to establish the baseline and identify indicators which can measure sustainability trends into the future. The main sources of data used are from the 2001 Census and the Index of Multiple Deprivation (see below). These two sources of data have the particular benefit of enabling analysis of data for the Area Action Plan area. This is because are available at a very small scale, the Super Output Area (SOA). There are two SOAs in the NCCAAP area, roughly divided by the Inner Ring Road. However, small areas outside the NCCAAP area are also covered by these SOAs. The southern area also covers a small area of the city centre south of the River Wensum, while the northern area includes parts of the industrial estate around Barker Street. Since neither of these areas have a significant number of residents, this data provides the best quality, accurate and up-to-date information for a geographical area as small as the NCCAAP.

The IMD is particularly useful as:

- Data will be updated regularly;

- it uses a ranking system based on the which enables comparison of the north city centre with the city as a whole and with the rest of the county, region and country (there are 32,482 SOAs nationally);
- it covers a wide variety of issues relating to sustainability. These are:

Income;
Employment;
Health, deprivation and disability;
Education, skills and training;
Barriers to housing and services;
Crime and disorder;
The living environment.

In each case, the data used to identify the ranking is explained in the text.

3. City wide data sources

In some cases it has not been possible to identify a local source of information for the plan area as an indicator. In such cases a proxy indicator for the city as a whole is used as local trends will contribute to sustainability in the city as a whole. Where a proxy indicator is used, this is clearly stated. Data collated by the Audit Commission, such as Best Value Indicators, provides very useful in providing proxy indicators, but is generally not available at the local level. This data enables comparison with national averages and with a “Comparator Group” of towns and cities which have been identified as having similar characteristics to Norwich and therefore enable valid comparisons to be made across a variety of indicators.

4. National Data Sources

In some cases data is only available nationally.

5. Government and Local Policy and Issues

A commentary is given on government and local policy and issues in different formats as appropriate to justify the choice of different Sustainability Objectives, sub objectives and indicators.

6. Sustainability Objectives, Sub Objectives and Indicators

As a result of the issues identified above in A2 of the main document and explained in more detail in this appendix, an **overarching sustainability objective** has been established for each sustainability topic area, with one or more **sub objectives** and **indicators** to measure them, as shown in table ? of the main document. The sources of data the indicators are taken from are identified. The indicators will be monitored into the future to measure the success of the plan in achieving the overarching sustainability objectives. Where possible, a **trend** is established from recent data for the sustainability objectives and targets set. If not, the **present situation**, based on available data, is described.

For each indicator, the present situation / trend is classified as:

- ☹️ Uncertain or unclassifiable
- ☹️ Needing Action
- ☹️☹️ Priority for Action
- 😊 Present situation / trend favourable
- 😊☹️ Positive and negative aspects to present situation / trend

For each indicator this classification is shown as part of figure 5 in part A4 of the main document.

An example is shown below:

Sustainability Objective: To reduce the effect of transport on the environment, reduce accidents and promote modal shift
Sub Objective 1 Will it reduce traffic volumes?

Indicator T+P 1 Traffic Crossing the Inner Ring Road in AAP Area

Indicator T+P 1	NCCAAP data	Norwich Data	Target	Trend	Data Sources	
Inner Ring Road Cordon Traffic Counts – all motor vehicles 0700-1900	Site total (all motor vehicles, 12 hours)					
	Site + Year	1998	2001	2002	2003	2004
	1	2581	2058	2110	2287	1945
	2	8195	7094	6091	6323	6205
	3	1743	1787	1617	1501	1536
	4	3782	4222	3777	3919	3902
	Site 1 = Oak Street, 2 = Duke Street, 3 = Calvert Street, 4 = Magdalen Street					
		Inner Ring Road Cordon Total (all motor vehicles, 12 hours)				
		Year	Vehicle s			
		98	112991			
		01	104196			
		02	99821			
		03	96385			
		04	95562			
				5% reduction in traffic crossing inner ring road from 2004 baseline by 2011		
				Reduction in traffic per annum from 1998 to 2004 for Norwich is -2.7% and for the NCCAAP is -2.8%		
				☺		
					www.norfolk.gov.uk Norfolk Local Transport Plan (6)	

In most cases the present situation / trend and the targets are shown in table form.

The targets are based, where possible, on those established in other relevant documents which have been scoped (see A1) from the national through to local documents. In a few cases it has not been possible or appropriate to establish targets.

Where no data is available at present, a proposed indicator is shown in italics. A means of monitoring these proposed indicators will be established.

SECTION B SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES AND OBJECTIVES

SOCIAL OBJECTIVES

1. PROVIDING DECENT HOUSING

Government and Regional Policies

Government housing policies in PPG3 aim to ensure that:

- Everyone has the opportunity of a decent home;
- Housing should be available to serve the needs of all in the community;
- Affordable housing should be provided for those who need it.

“The Communities Plan: Sustainable Communities, Building for the Future” states there is a need to address the housing shortage, tackling homelessness and ensuring homes are of a decent standard. The majority of housing should be located in sustainable

locations, at a minimum density of 30 dwellings per hectare, with the highest densities at the most accessible locations (see section 12). Housing should be designed to be sustainable and attractive, with a particular focus on energy efficiency (see section 16).

Draft RSS14 requires Norwich to provide 10,600 dwellings at 530 dwellings per annum.

Local Housing Issues

Housing Issue identified	Justification
High levels of homelessness	Homelessness is high but falling in Norwich and this impacts on the area as there are has homeless hostels in and near it.
Quality of Housing	The census shows some housing in the area to be of poor quality, lacking central heating and other basic facilities. Local consultation also showed that there was a perception that the quality of some flat conversions above shops was low.
Affordability of housing	This issue is dealt with in section 2.
Poor mix of housing types and sizes – low proportion of family housing in area	There is a high proportion of flats in the area and recent development trends have increased this. More family housing is required to create a balanced community

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE: TO PROVIDE EVERYONE WITH THE OPPORTUNITY TO LIVE IN A DECENT HOME.

Sub Objective 1 Will it reduce homelessness?

Proxy Indicator H1: Number of households making homelessness applications to local authorities / 1000 people

Homelessness figures are available at the city wide scale. Since they are updated annually they are used as an indicator. The 2001 Norwich figure was higher than that for comparator cities in East Anglia.


Indicator	Norwich data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
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Proxy H1 Homelessness	Year	Number of households making homelessness applications to local authorities / 1000 people	No established target for city therefore target to contribute to a reduction of the reduce the 2004/5 figures.	A steady rise in the number homelessness applications to 2003/4, with a recent drop to reflecting changed government policy objectives to focus on prevention of homelessness at an early stage. ☺ / ☹	Norwich Homelessness Strategy http://www.norwich.gov.uk/internet_docs/A-Z/Housing%20j obs/Homelessness%20Strategy%202003.pdf
	1998/99	5.96			
	1999/00	6.71			
	2000/1	8.41			
	2001/2	10.06			
	2002/3	10.74			
	2003/4	11.57			
	2004/5	9.34			

Sub Objective 2 Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?

The Norwich Housing Strategy 2003 – 6 identifies the need to ensure all social housing in the city meets the wide ranging government “Decent Homes Standards”, by 2010. Nearly half of the housing in the area is social housing. In 2002 the Housing Survey showed that 2,097 council homes in the central area, which the north city centre forms a part of, did not meet Decent Homes Standards. Since data for the whole city is collected annually, and targets are established for the city rather than more local areas, city wide data is used as a proxy indicator:

Proxy Indicator H2 Percentage of Council Homes which do not meet the Decent Homes Standard


Indicator	Norwich data + targets			Target	Trend	Data Sources
Proxy H2 Council homes that are non decent	Year	Non decent council homes %	Target %	All social housing to meet decent homes standard by 2010.	The percentage of non decent homes has reduced since 2002/3, but not in line with targets. This is partially due to the need to readjust figures in 2004/5 to incorporate new classification system. 	Norwich Housing Strategy 2004-6 http://www.norwich.gov.uk/intranet_docs/A-Z/Housing/Housing_Strategy_latest.v4.pdf
	2002/3	48	48			
	2003/4	34.8	33			
	2004/5	36.4	25			
	2005/6	36	29			
	2006/7	NA	21			
	2007/8	NA	23			
	2008/9	NA	14			
	2009/10	NA	3			
	2010/11	NA	0			
National average in 2002/3 was 34%						

The Council also aims to increase the proportion of vulnerable people in the private sector living in decent homes to 70% by 2010. In 2004 it was estimated that 50% of dwellings housing vulnerable people met the standard. Unfitness levels of non social housing

in Norwich are generally above the national average at 5.9% in owner-occupied and privately rented accommodation compared with 4.2% nationally and are higher than those found in similar authorities. This data is not collected regularly and therefore is not used as an indicator, but the standard of owner occupied and privately rented homes is being addressed through Norwich City Council's Private Sector Renewals Strategy.

Indicator H3 Percentage of Household accommodation without central heating

The indicator shows that the number of homes without heating, which is used as a means of assessing whether a home is fit for habitation, is high compared to the regional average, though similar to figures for Norwich and the country as a whole. Ward data shows Mancroft to have a relatively high level of households lacking basic amenities.

Indicator	NCCAAP	Norwich	East of England	England and Wales	Trend	Target	Source
H3 Household accommodation without central heating (2001)	8%	8.3%	5.1%	8.3%	No trend available. Present situation is slightly better than the city wide and national average. 	To reduce the percentage of houses without central heating in the next census.	2001 Census

Sub Objective 3 Will it provide enough housing?

Housing completions within the AAP area have shown a significant year by year variation over the last 5 years, with no clear trend emerging. The long term trend for Norwich completions shows an under provision in relation to Structure Plan targets in the late


1990s which has now virtually been made up thanks to those targets being exceeded from 2000 onwards. The trajectory for the future suggests that these targets will continue to be significantly exceeded up to 2011 so that there should be sufficient housing completions to meet both Structure Plan targets to 2011 and Draft RSS14 targets to 2021. This is the result of housing development being at higher densities than predicted in the RLP and the relatively buoyant housing market in recent years. It is important that overall housing completions remain relatively high as:

- This is a sustainable location for housing;
- The operation of the affordable housing policy in the RLP means that the higher the number of dwellings, the more affordable housing is provided.

Indicator H4 Housing Completions per year in the AAP area

Therefore housing completions per year is used as an indicator, averaged over a number of years, as it depends on site availability.

Indicator	NCCAAP data	Norwich Data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
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H4 Housing completions per year in AAP area	Year	Completions	Total Completions 1993 to 2004 4623 at an average annual completion rate of 420 .	To continue the recent average rate of 333 dwellings per year. in order to contribute to annual completions targets for Norwich; Structure Plan target 444 per annum to 2011, Draft RSS14 target 530 dwellings per annum to 2021	Positive: See above 	www.norwich.gov.uk Annual Monitoring Report
	2000/1	67				
	2001/2	3				
	2002/3	40				
	2003/4	35				
	2004/5	20				
	Average per year	33				

2. BALANCED COMMUNITIES

Government and Regional Policy

“PPS1: General Policies and Principles” establishes that one of ways planning can promote sustainable development is by creating **balanced, mixed communities**. PPG 3 also encourages the creation of mixed communities through the provision of a choice of accommodation, with a mix of size and type of dwellings.

Government housing policies aim to ensure that **affordable housing** should be provided for those who need it. “The Communities Plan: Sustainable Communities, Building for the Future” states that there is the need to address the housing shortage by providing affordable housing, including providing accommodation for "key workers" in the public sector. The “Towns and Cities Strategy – Urban Renaissance in the East of England” identifies affordable housing as a particular problem in the region and PPG3 and

RSS14 require local authorities to meet locally established affordable housing need based on local assessments of need for different amounts and types of accommodation.

Local Issues

Housing Tenure varies in the NCCAAP area from the pattern in Norwich and varies significantly from the pattern in England and Wales.

- There are **more rented** properties than there are in the city and country as a whole. The proportion of **social housing** (Council and housing association rented and shared ownership) is 46%, high in comparison with Norwich (36%) and very high in comparison with England and Wales (20%). There is also a **high proportion of private rented properties** (19%) in comparison with Norwich (12%) and England and Wales (9%).
- The **proportion of owner occupied** properties is **low** at 32%, in comparison with the figure for the city (48%) and for England and Wales (68%);

Affordable housing is an important sustainability issue locally. Within the north part of NCCAAP area house prices increased by 18.5% between 2002 and 2005 and in the southern part, including the river frontage, by 116%. This is largely the result of generally high density and high quality, owner occupied flat development on the river frontage. Over the same period, the price increases have been 43.5% for Norwich and 46.4% for Norfolk. Despite these increases, in January to March 2005, Norwich house prices were 78% of the national average. However, house price to income ratios for Norwich in 2003 were 4.36, higher than both the national average of 4.13 and the figure for Norfolk of 4.32, although not in the top quartile nationally:

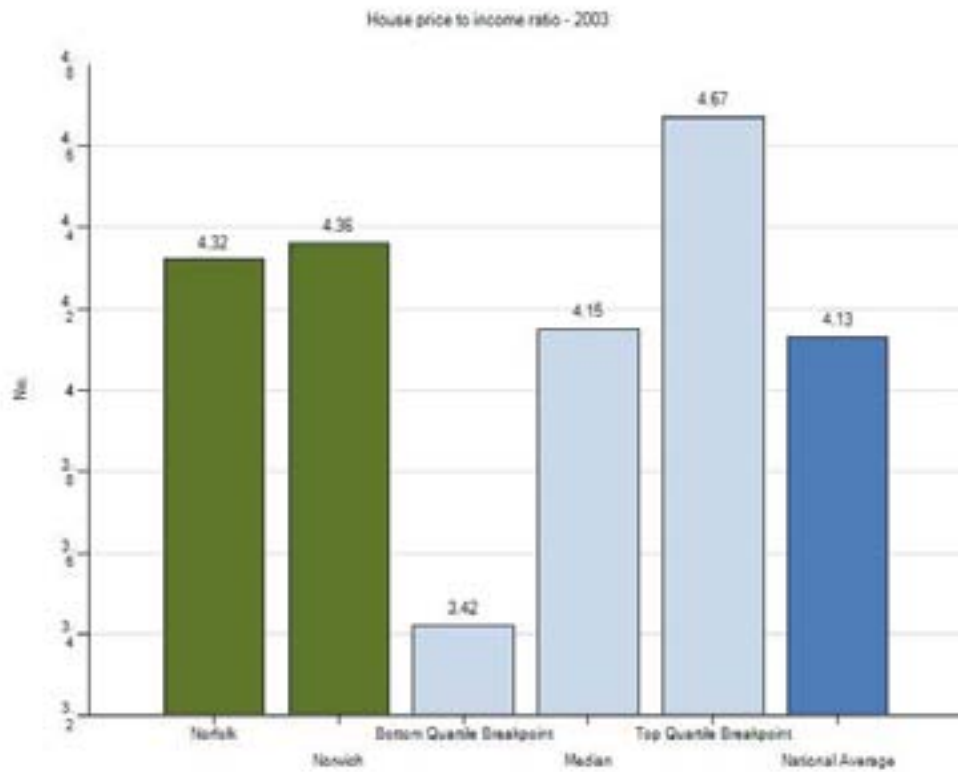


Figure 2 House Price to Income Ratio, 2003 (Data Source: [Joseph Rowntree Foundation](#))

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE; TO CREATE A BALANCED, MIXED COMMUNITY

Sub Objective: Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups

Indicator BC1: IMD Barriers to Housing Ranking

Whilst there have been significant numbers of affordable houses built in the area to meet local need (see indicator BC2), house prices have risen steeply, particularly in the southern part of the NCCAAP area and this has created a barrier to home ownership. Both Super Output Areas in the NCCAAP area scored poorly in the Wider Barriers to Housing Score of the Index of Multiple Deprivation in 2004. The north part of the area is in the worst 10% of Super Output Areas nationally and the south part of the area is also in the worst 10% nationally and is the worst in the city, county and region. This score is based on **household overcrowding, homelessness and difficulty to access owner occupation** and can partly be explained by the fact that there are homeless hostels in the area:

Indicator	NCCAAP data	Target	Trend	Data Sources	
BC1 IMD Rank of Barriers to Housing		Rank	%	To improve the ranking of the two SOAs in the next IMD. No trend available for NCCAAP area as IMD 2004 was the first time this data was collected. The present situation is very poor. ☹️☹️	IMD http://www.norfolk.gov.uk/consumption/idcplg?IdcService=SS_GET_PAGE&nodeId=3062
	Norwich / 79	North 7	Worst 10%		
		South 1	Worst 10%		
	Norfolk / 530	North 7	Worst 10%		
		South 1	Worst 10%		
	East of England / 3,550	North 11	Worst 10%		
		South 1	Worst 10%		
	England / 32,482	North 3433	Worst 10 – 20% nationally		
	South 2521	Worst 10 % nationally			

Indicator BC2 The percentage housing completions that are affordable units

This is a national sustainability indicator. Over the period 2000 to 2005, 38% of the housing completions in the NCCAAP area were affordable units. This was largely as a result of there being two large affordable housing developments, at 167-171 Magdalen Street/Rear of Bull Close Road and at Mandela Close, Oak Street. Draft RSS14 and the RLP both require that 30% of housing completions should be affordable, so the trend in the NCCAAP area compares favourably with this. These rates compare very favourably with the percentage of affordable completions in the Norwich sub-region (9%), Norfolk (9%) and the East of England (11%) between 2001 and 2004. The rate for 2004/5 is the highest amongst the Comparison Group of local authorities used by the Audit Commission for Norwich (the IPF Statistical Nearest Neighbours comparison group).

Indicator	NCCAAP data			Norwich Data			Target	Trend	Data Sources
BC2 The percentage housing completions that are affordable units		No. of units	% Affordable units		No. of units	% Affordable units	RLP target that 30% of new dwellings should be affordable based on a Housing Needs Assessment now being updated	The trend in Norwich over the same period has been similar to that in the AAP area, with the percentage of affordable completions averaging 29% between 2002/3 and 2004/5. In both the AAP area and the city the trend is positive, with the highest percentage of affordable completions being in 2004/5. The annual target for affordable housing completions in the city is 201 per annum and in 2004/5 there were 255 completed.	www.norwich.gov.uk Norwich Annual Monitoring Report
	2000/2001	34	51%	2002/2003	167	27%			
	2001/2002	0	0%	2003/2004	163	24%			
	2002/2003	0	0%	2004/2005	255	37%			
	2003/2004	14	40%	Av. %		29%			
	2004/2005	15	75%						
	Av. %		38%						

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Sub Objective 2 Will it help to create a balanced community?

Local consultation and census information show that at present there is not a balanced, mixed community as:

There is an age imbalance in the population of the area: While the age structure is fairly similar to that of Mancroft ward as a whole, it varies from that for Norwich in 3 main respects (see figure 3 below):

- The North City Centre has a smaller than average proportion of children (0-19 year olds), particularly in the south part of the area;
- The proportion of young people (aged 20-29) is high;
- The proportion of people older than 75 is high, particularly in the south part of the area.

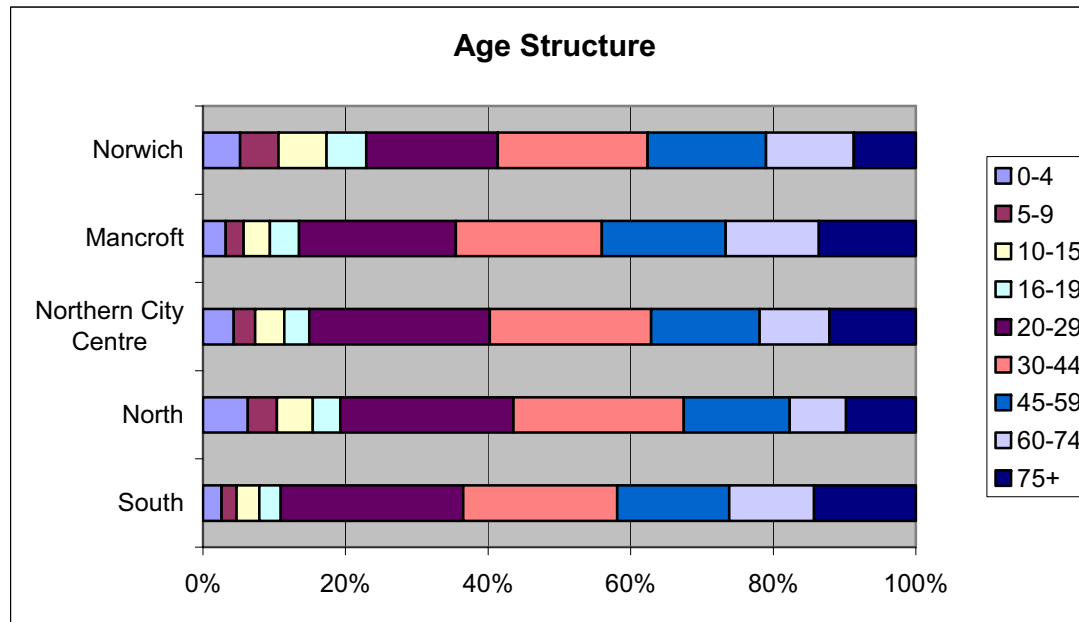


Figure 3: Age Structure of population of NCCAAP area compared with Mancroft ward and Norwich (source 2001 census)

NB the final two bars show figures for the north and south parts of the NCCAAP area, roughly divided by the Inner Ring Road

Average Household size is small at 1.63, similar to Mancroft ward, but significantly lower than the average household size in Norwich (2.15). There is a high percentage of one-person households at 54%, (again similar to the figure for Mancroft ward) compared to the Norwich figure (37%).

These population characteristics are fairly typical of a city centre. They reflect the local accommodation available. In 2001 there were:

- a very high proportion of purpose built and converted flats in comparison with the city as a whole;
- a high proportion of terraced houses and a very low proportions of detached and semi detached houses.

Figures 4 illustrates this:

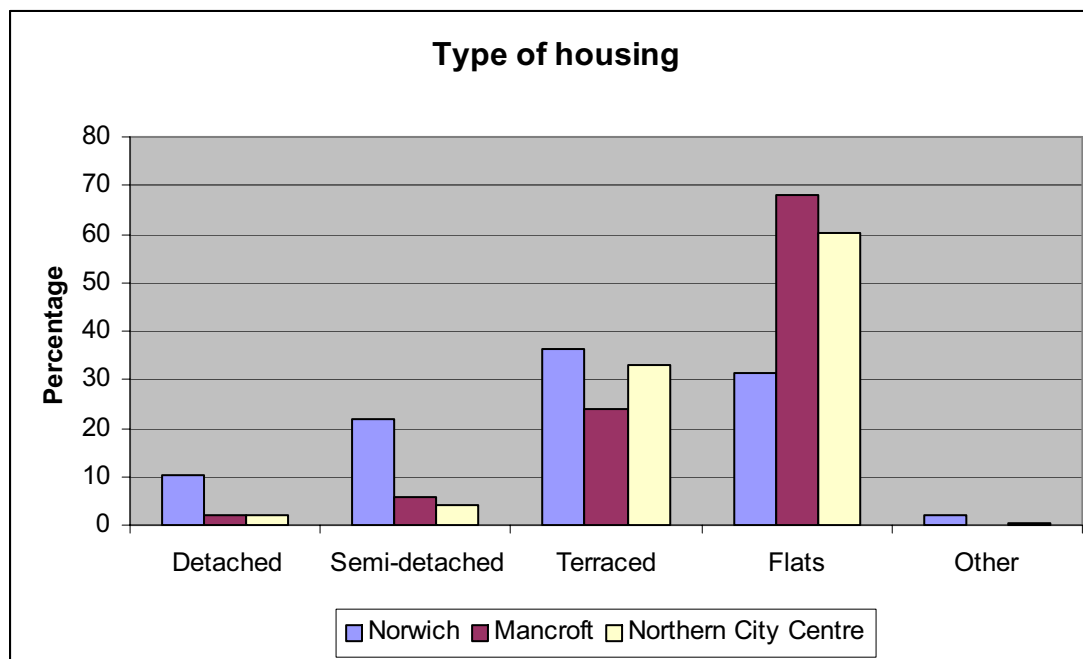



Figure 4 Comparison of types of housing in NCCAAP area, Mancroft and Norwich (source 2001 census)

- Recent development trends have increased the proportion of flats. During the period 2000 to 2005, 73% of the new residential accommodation completed was flats. This presents a sustainability conflict. In order to create a more mixed, balanced community there is a need to provide some larger, affordable properties to encourage families into the area. The Housing Needs Survey (2000) showed that at least 55% of new dwellings in the city as a whole should be houses. Significantly more housing development in the area would inevitably lead to a reduction in housing densities, which is generally not a sustainable approach in such an accessible location.

The most sustainable option for the AAP may therefore be to allocate housing sites for a mix of densities, with the highest densities at the most accessible locations close to public transport routes such as Anglia Square and lower density housing in those areas with lower accessibility such as Oak Street. Therefore the proportion of houses (as opposed to flats) provided is used as an indicator, though the target is to slightly, rather than to significantly, increase this proportion in order to balance the competing sustainability needs of providing family accommodation whilst continuing to promote high density housing development.

BC3 Percentage of new residential development which are houses (rather than flats)

Indicator	AAP data	Target	Trend	Data Sources																												
BC3 Percentage of new residential development which are houses (rather than flats)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Total Completions</th> <th>Flats</th> <th>Houses</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2000/2001</td> <td>67</td> <td>47</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001/2002</td> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002/2003</td> <td>40</td> <td>24</td> <td>16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003/2004</td> <td>35</td> <td>32</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004/2005</td> <td>20</td> <td>15</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total + Percentage</td> <td>165</td> <td>120 (73%)</td> <td>45 (27%)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Total Completions	Flats	Houses	2000/2001	67	47	20	2001/2002	3	2	1	2002/2003	40	24	16	2003/2004	35	32	3	2004/2005	20	15	5	Total + Percentage	165	120 (73%)	45 (27%)	To increase the proportion of housing to 35%.	2000 to 2005, 27% of the new residential accommodation completed were houses. 	Norwich City Council Annual Monitoring Report www.norwich.gov.uk
	Year	Total Completions	Flats	Houses																												
	2000/2001	67	47	20																												
	2001/2002	3	2	1																												
	2002/2003	40	24	16																												
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Total + Percentage	165	120 (73%)	45 (27%)																													

3. POVERTY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

National and Regional Policy

The Sustainable Framework for the East of England (EERA) identifies poverty and deprivation, including fuel poverty, as a key issue that should be addressed in order to achieve sustainable development. Social exclusion can result from people or areas suffering from linked problems such as low incomes, unemployment, poor housing, poor access to services and poor education and training. Social exclusion can particularly affect certain social groups, such as the elderly or young people from disadvantaged

families. Spatial planning can help to promote social inclusion by providing better access to employment, services, housing and education. It can also encourage the development of stronger social networks and community cohesion by creating better designed places to live and work which include the facilities communities need.

Local Issues

Deprivation: Since the overall IMD score covers a wide variety of issues relating to poverty and social inclusion, the overall IMD rank is the most suitable indicator to provide a broad overview of poverty and social exclusion. The IMD 2004 showed:

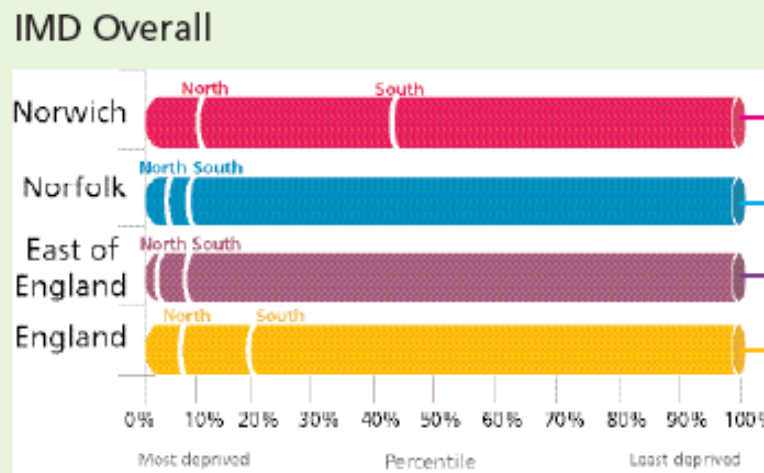
- Mancroft is the second most deprived ward in Norwich after Mile Cross and the ninth in Norfolk. Nationally it is among the most deprived 20% of wards.
- The difference between the two SOAs in the NCCAAP is significant. Of the seven categories that the IMD measures, in all but one the northern area has a lower score than the southern. This means that the northern area is more deprived. Nationally, the northern part is in the most deprived 10% of SOAs, while the southern part is among the most deprived 20%. This difference is partly due to the fact that the southern part has recently experienced market led riverside development. As a result the main focus for regeneration should be on the northern part in order to achieve RSS14 objectives for the sustainable regeneration of deprived areas.

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE: TO REDUCE POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Sub Objective 1: Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion for those members of the community experiencing the worst deprivation?

Indicator P+SI1 Rank of Overall IMD 2004

**Figure 4: The Overall
IMD ranking, 2004**



The North part of the area is among the most deprived 10% in Norwich, and the South is slightly worse than the average.

Both parts of the area are among the most deprived 10% in Norfolk and the East of England.





The North part of the area is among the most deprived 10% in England, and the South is among the most deprived 20%.

Indicator	NCCAAP data	Norwich Data	Norfolk Data	Target	Present Situation / Trend	Data Sources
P+SI 1Rank of Overall IMD Score	See graph above. North area rank 3096/32482 South area rank 7587/32482	2004 IMD most deprived local authority district in the East of England, 61/ 354 most deprived nationally (worst 20%); 2000 ID Norwich 2 nd most deprived in East of England, 66/ 354 nationally (worst 20%); 1998 ILD most deprived in East of England.	2004 IMD Rank of average indices for all SOAs compared to other counties, Norfolk 99/149 (best 50%)	To improve the ranking of the two SOAs in the next IMD and contribute to the improving of Norwich's and Norfolk's deprivation rankings.	No trend available for NCCAAP area. Trend for Norwich has been the most or second most deprived local authority in the region since 1998, with no improvement identified through IMD 2004. Nationally, there was a slight improvement from ID 2000 to IMD 2004. Present local situation poor. ☹️☹️	IMD through RSS14 Annual Monitoring Report and Audit Commission Area Profiles (links below)

<http://www.eera.gov.uk/Documents/About%20EERA/Policy/Planning%20and%20Transport/PlanHome/RPG/MonRPG/AMR04/AMR2004SectionB.pdf>

http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/IndicatorPages/AreaIndicatorDetail.aspx?indicator_id=10001252&authority_id=10000181&data_src_authority_id_list=10000400

Income deprivation badly affects children in both the SOAs in the AAP area and in the city as a whole. IMD 2004 shows that 30.3% of children in Norwich live in families that are income deprived, compared to a national average of 18.27%. The elderly are also badly affected by income deprivation, most particularly in the northern part of the area:

Indicator		NCCAAP	Present Situation	Target
P+SI 2 Rank of Income Deprivation affecting children and the elderly	P+SI2 (a) Rank of Income deprivation affecting children score	North area rank 6468 / 32482 (worst 20% nationally) South area rank 4282 / 32482 (worst 20% nationally)	The present situation is very poor  	The target is to improve the area in the rankings in the next IMD
	P+SI2 (b) Rank of Income deprivation affecting elderly Score	North area rank 1944 / 32482 (worst 10% nationally) South area rank 9684 / 32482 (worst 30% nationally)	The present situation is very poor  	The target is to improve the area in the rankings in the next IMD

Sub Objective 2: Will it reduce fuel poverty?

Proxy Indicator P+SI 3 Number of households in fuel poverty in England

This data is not available at the local scale, but is only collected at the national scale. Fuel poverty is defined as a when household must spend more than 10% of its income on fuel use in order to maintain an adequate standard of warmth. The overall SAP rating for Norwich of 45 in 2003 was lower than the national average of 52, probably reflecting the fact that Norwich has a high proportion of fairly old properties. Since SAP rating measures thermal properties of buildings and IMD data shows there to be high proportions of elderly and young people suffering from income deprivation in the NCCAAP area, it is likely that there remain high numbers of people suffering from fuel poverty locally. However, it is likely that the situation has improved recently as an extensive programme of window replacement in Council properties in the city has recently improved the thermal properties of these dwellings, contributing to achieving national targets for reducing the number of people in fuel poverty. Nationally the trend is positive.

Indicator	England data							Targets	Present Situation / Trend	Data Sources
Proxy P+SI3 Number of households in fuel poverty		1996	1998	2001	2002	2003	2004	England: To eradicate fuel poverty in vulnerable households by 2010 and in all households by 2016. UK: to eradicate fuel poverty by 2018	The trends for both England and the UK are positive. 😊	DEFRA The UK Fuel poverty Strategy 4 th Annual Progress Report 2006-06-12 http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/energy/fuelpov/pdf/fuelpovstrat-4thannualreport.pdf
	Total fuel poor	5.1	3.4	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.2			
	Vulnerable	4.0	2.8	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0			
	Non vulnerable	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3			
	Social housing	NA	NA	NA	0.3	0.2	0.2			
	Private housing	NA	NA	NA	1.1	1.0	1.0			

4. HEALTHY LIFESTYLES (including open space)

Government and Regional Policy

Spatial planning can help to improve people's health and well-being by ensuring that new development is of high quality. It should create good conditions for people to live and work in, and good access to facilities, services and open spaces to give people the opportunity to have healthy lifestyles.

Local Issues

Particular health related issues in the AAP area are:

- Poor air quality, especially in St Augustine's;
- Traffic accidents;
- The need to ensure that health care facilities can be delivered locally;
- The need to encourage physical activity and a general sense of well-being by providing good quality pedestrian and cycle facilities along safe and attractive green links between attractive open spaces with facilities for sporting activities and areas to promote biodiversity.

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE: TO IMPROVE THE HEALTH OF THE POPULATION OVERALL

Sub Objective 1: Will it reduce death rates and health inequalities?

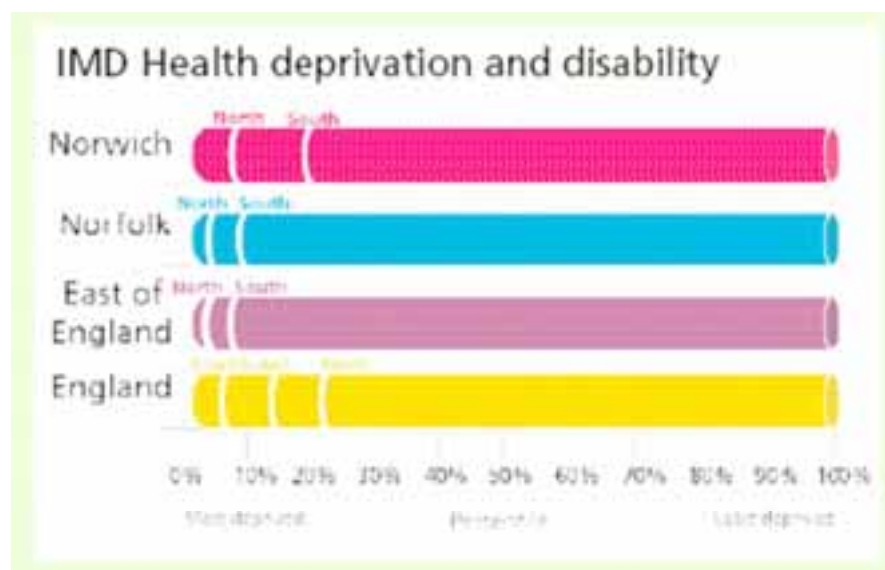
The health of people in the area is generally below the national average. Four indicators display this:

Indicator H1 Index of Multiple Deprivation Health Deprivation and Disability Score (2004)


The domain identifies areas where there are relatively high rates of people who die prematurely, are disabled or whose quality of life is impaired by poor health. The following indicators are used to create the domain score:

- Years of Potential Life Lost (1997-2001);
- Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio (2001);
- Measures of emergency admissions to hospital (1999-2002);
- Adults under 60 suffering from mood or anxiety disorders (1997-2002).

Figure 5: IMD Health, Deprivation and disability, 2004



The indicator shows the health of people in the action plan area to be significantly worse than the national average and in the worst 20% in Norfolk. No trend is available as the IMD in 2004 was the first time this data was collected at such a local scale.

Indicator	North City Centre Area	Present Situation / Trend	Target	Source
H1 IMD Rank of Health Deprivation and Disability Score (2004)	(See graph above) North area rank 5511 (worst 20% nationally) South area score 8589 (worst 30% nationally)	The present situation is poor 	To raise the rank of each area in the next IMD	IMD Norfolk County Council (link below)

http://www.norfolk.gov.uk/consumption/groups/public/documents/general_resources/ncc038366.gif

This census information is not used an indicator as it will not be available again until 2012. However, it is useful contextually, as it shows that health in the area is poorer than in the city, region and nation as a whole, though less bad than in the whole of the Mancroft ward. It is not possible to establish a target as these indicators do not take account of the age structure of the population.

2001 Census Data	NCCAAP area	Mancroft Ward	Norwich	East of England	England and Wales
% of people who describe their health as being “Not Good”	13.5%	15.4%	9.8%	7.6%	9.2%
% of people with limiting long term illness	28.6%	25.5%	19.4%	16.2%	18.2%

Proxy Indicator H2 Mortality Rates

Proxy Indicator H2a Standardised Mortality Ratio

This indicator does take account of the age structure of the population and therefore a target can be established. However, trends can only be identified by using a similar indicator –see H2b below. The indicators show mortality to be high in the city centre area in comparison with the city, region and nation.

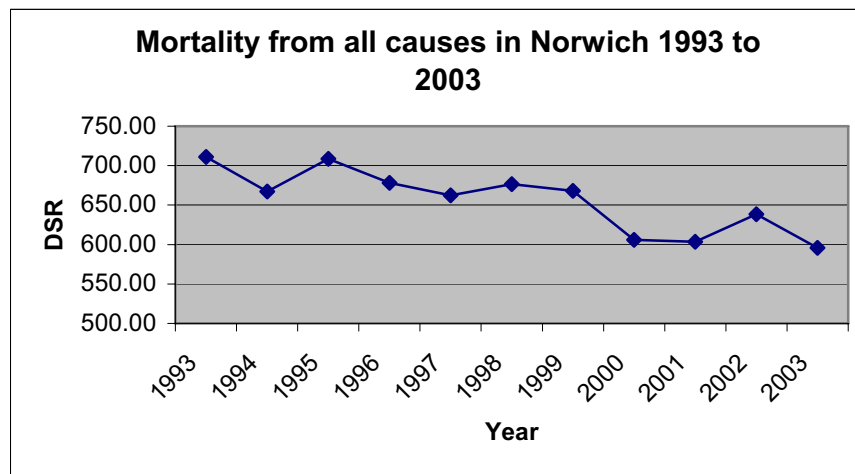
Indicator	City Centre PCT	Norwich	East of England	England and Wales	Trend	Target	Sources
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H2a Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) and the DSR (see below 2b)	108	96	93	100	The High but falling mortality rates (see indicator 2b below) 2a – 😞😞 2b - 😊	A reduction in the SMR for the area to contribute to DSR for city	ONS (see below)
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Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators / Clinical and Health Outcomes Knowledge Base (www.nchod.nhs.uk or nww.nchod.nhs.uk)

Indicator H2b Mortality from all Causes (DSR - age adjusted)

The Directly Age Standardised Rates of Mortality from all Causes (DSR) is a similar indicator which enables the identification of a trend for the city as a whole, showing that mortality rates have fallen from 1993 to 2003. Although it is not possible to identify such a trend at the NCCAAP area level, this is a useful proxy indicator which suggests that although mortality rates in the area are high, they are likely to be falling, as they are for the whole of Norwich.



Sub Objective 2: Will it encourage healthy lifestyles?

Indicator H4 (See TP8 and TP9) Proportion of journeys made on foot and by bicycle

These indicators from the Local Transport Plan are used as they measure the number of people in the area using healthy means of travelling to, from and within the area. They generally show a positive trend 😊.

OPEN SPACE

Government Policy

Government planning guidance in PPG17 states that open spaces, sport and recreation should **promote health and well being**. They should also:

- create attractive local networks of open spaces to benefit nature conservation, biodiversity and air quality;
- promote social inclusion and community cohesion;
- be accessible by walking, cycling and public transport.

It establishes principles for good quality open spaces, including good design and that local authorities should make use can be made of land for open space which is otherwise unsuitable for development. Planning obligations are identified as way of remedying local deficiencies in the quantity or quality of open space, sports and recreational provision. PPG17 gives a wide definition of open spaces, ranging from civic squares, through to play areas and allotments.

The “Communities Plan: Sustainable Communities, Building for the Future” promotes the use of the Green Flag standard to assess the quality of open spaces, but this is not used as an indicator here as the standard is only really relevant to larger parks than those found in the AAP Area.

Sub Regional and Local Policies and Issues

The Norfolk County Council Sports Development Strategy promotes the role that sport can play in helping to promote regeneration. The Replacement Local Plan protects urban green spaces from development and seeks to ensure that new development provides sufficient open space and play space to serve it, either on-site or through off-site payments through a planning obligation. Every housing development larger than 25 dwellings or 0.5ha in the City Centre has to provide funds or facilities towards provision of public open space. The Open Space and Play Space Supplementary Planning Document identifies Gildencroft as an open space in which off-site payments are required to further improve existing facilities (there are ongoing works for improvement) and that new facilities are required in the Oak and Magdalen Street areas.

Indicator H5 Open Space meeting Norwich City Council's quality and quantity standards – indicator to be developed

These standards will be revised through the forthcoming city wide Open Space Needs Assessment and this indicator will establish:

1. Whether the existing open spaces in the area meet the quality standards established. The **present situation** is assumed to be 😞, as although work has been done to improve Gildencroft and is ongoing, some of the open spaces in the area are of a generally poor standard.
2. Whether there is sufficient open space in the area to meet the city wide quantity standards. In comparison with present quantity standards the AAP area is lacking in open space.

The AAP should help to overcome the lack of open spaces and provide links between them to be sustainable (see section 13 for further detail on green links).

Sub Objective 3: Will it improve access to high quality health facilities?

Indicator H6: See Access to local facilities K+SF1 IMD

There are two local health centres in the area and two further doctor's surgeries just to the north of the area therefore access to local health facilities is good. However, access to the (out of town located) Norfolk and Norwich hospital by public transport is poor (see access to services section 6 – indicator K+SF1).

Sub Objective 4: Will it reduce pollution and accidents?

Indicator H7: See Accidents indicator T+P3

Indicator H8: See Pollution indicator T+P4

These issues are dealt within the transport section of this appendix.

Indicator TP3 measures accidents and is 😊

Indicator TP4 measures pollution and is 😞😞.

5. EDUCATION AND SKILLS

Policies and Issues

1. The potential for expansion of higher education

“A Sustainable Framework for the East of England”, “A Shared Vision: The Regional Economic Strategy for the East of England” and “Norfolk Ambition, the Community Strategy for Norfolk 2003-23” identify Norwich as a centre of higher educational excellence and state that the higher educational sector should be expanded and opportunities for life long learning extended. The Norwich Strategic Sites Study (GVA Grimley) strongly encouraged development of educational uses as part of mixed-use redevelopment in the Anglia Square area. The Norwich School of Art and Design, presently based just outside the NCCAAP area, are actively considering expansion in the area:

- EEDA have funded purchase of the Anglia TV studios on Magdalen Street and this will be available for use by the school and it is hoped that it will help to lead to the creation of a creative industries hub;
- the school are looking for a site in the area for both student accommodation and teaching buildings.

Development of further education facilities in this highly accessible location should therefore be promoted through the Area Action Plan. However, no indicator is established to measure the expansion of further education facilities as the AAP can not require this and it would prove difficult to monitor.

2. Geographically mixed educational attainment



The “East of England Regional Social Strategy, 2004” identified poor achievement in certain communities in education as a specific community cohesion issue in Norwich. IMD and school leaver qualification data shows show geographically mixed levels of education skills within the area: Overall levels of educational qualifications of adults are higher than average for Norwich in the south SOA as a result of the presence of student residences in area, but below average for Norwich in the northern SOA. School leaver qualifications and the proportion of young people staying in education beyond the age of 16 in Norwich are below the national average.

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE: TO IMPROVE THE EDUCATION AND SKILLS OF THE POPULATION OVERALL

Sub Objective 1: Will it improve the qualifications and skills of young people?

Proxy Indicator E1 Percentage of 15 year old pupils in local authority schools achieving five or more GCSEs at Grade A*-C or equivalent


This proxy indicator for the city as a whole is used as this data is not available at the local scale, and IMD data (see indicator E 3) shows that there are poor overall levels of education and skills in the north part of the area, suggesting that this indicator is particularly relevant to the area. It is also chosen as this is a BVPI indicator and thus is collected annually. Norwich’s performance has improved in recent years, but is lower than the national average and, along with Great Yarmouth, is the lowest amongst Norwich’s Audit Commission comparator towns and cities. Norfolk is piloting a programme designed to support 14-16 year olds to stay on in education and gain the skills they need. This is particularly relevant to the area given the dominance of service jobs and the likely growth of knowledge based industries.

Indicator	Norwich and England data	Present Situation / Trend	Target	Sources		
E1 % of 15 year old pupils in local authority schools achieving five or more GCSEs at Grade A*-C or equivalent	Year	Norwich %	England %	Improvement in recent years, but less rapid than national average and now below national average. Lowest among comparator towns / cities  / 	To contribute to raising performance to above the national average	BVPI 38 from Audit Commission http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(2cxo21331mwspi55b4tkfsuu)/DetailPage.aspx?entity=10000994
	04/05	50.5	51.2			
	03/04	50.3	50.2			
	02/03	50.4	48.1			
	01/02	49.7	46.4			
	00/01	48.2	45.4			
	99/00	48.2	43.7			

Sub Objective 2: Will it improve the education and skills of adults?

Indicator E2 Percentage of working population with no qualifications



Indicator	AAP, Mancroft and Norwich data	Present Situation / Trend	Target	Sources

E 2 % of working population with no qualifications	Area	% no qualifications	The present situation is positive in that the local figures are lower than the city wide average 	To reduce the % of people with no qualifications	Census 2001
	AAP	22.5			
	Mancroft	28.7			
	Norwich	29.9			

Indicator E3 IMD Rank of Education, Skills and Training Score

This indicator is used as it:

- gives a very local view, enabling differentiation between the north and south of the area;
- will be regularly updated;
- is established using a data for both education skills and training affecting young people and adults.

Present Situation: Figure 6 below shows that people in the south part of the area are generally better qualified than those in the north part of the area, probably reflecting the presence of student housing and the recent development of relatively expensive riverside housing. Thus whilst the overall situation is positive, there is a need to address issues of low qualifications in the north. 
/ 

Target: To improve the ranking in the next IMD, particularly in the north of the area.

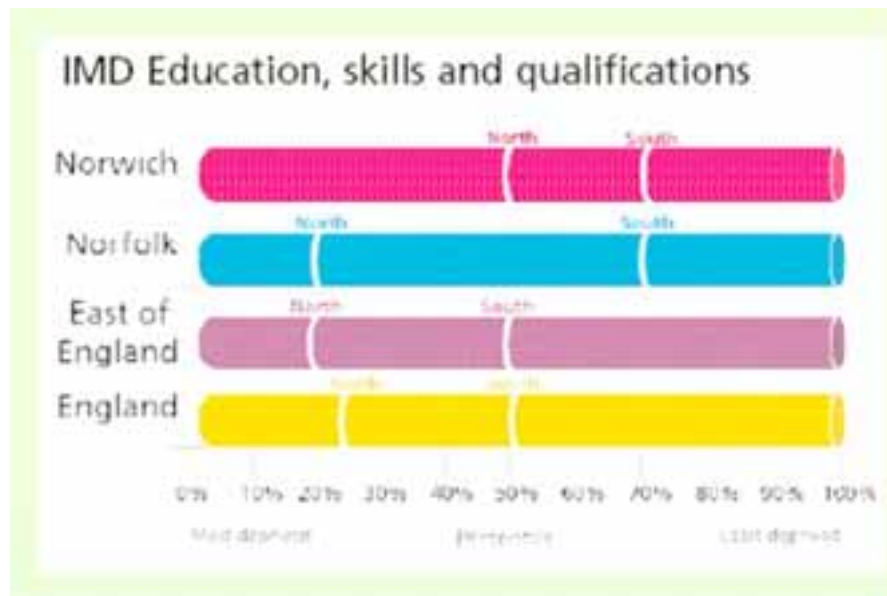


Figure 6 IMD 2004 Education, skills and qualifications 2004 (Source IMD through Norfolk County Council)
http://www.norfolk.gov.uk/consumption/idcplg?ldcService=SS_GET_PAGE&ssDocName=NCC007079&ssSourceNodeId=&ssTargetNodeId=3062#P54_3746

6. ACCESS TO KEY SERVICES AND FACILITIES

Government Policy

Planning policies in PPS6 seek to promote the vitality and viability of town centres by planning for the growth and development of existing centres and by encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment, which are accessible to all. Other objectives are to:

- enhance consumer choice through a range of shopping, leisure and local services, taking particular account of socially-excluded groups;
- support competitive and innovative sectors;
- improve accessibility, with development well-served by a choice of means of transport including reducing the need to travel and providing alternatives to car use.

Local Issues

Anglia Square is defined in the Replacement Local Plan as an Major District Centre and therefore plays the role of providing the town centre for the north of Norwich as it provides the principal day to day service and shopping facilities. The aim should be to ensure that it continues to provide a sustainable service and shopping centre into the future as it is highly accessible by public transport. Out of town developments to the north of Norwich have led to a decline in this function and as a consequence to less sustainable movement patterns locally.

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE: TO ENSURE KEY SERVICES AND FACILITIES ARE SAFELY ACCESSIBLE LOCALLY

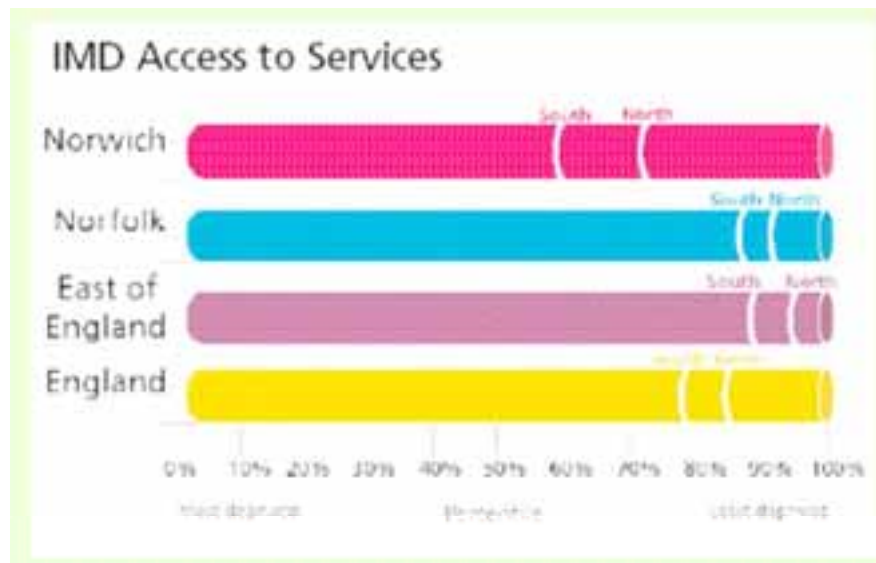
Sub Objective 1: Will it improve access to key local services?

Local access to key facilities and services is very important, particularly in an area such as the North City Centre where car ownership levels are low and there is a relatively high proportion of elderly people. The IMD (2004) Geographical Access to Facilities ranking is based on road distance access to:



- GP premises (2003); a supermarket or convenience store (2002); a primary school (2001-2002); a Post Office (2003).

The good rankings show the area to have good access to key facilities in comparison with the nation, region and county, though not the best in the city:

Indicator KS+F1: IMD Geographical access to facilities ranking:



Indicator	NCCAAP	Target	Trend	Source

KS+F1 IMD Geographical access to facilities ranking	(See graph above)		To not fall in the rankings in the next IMD	Not possible to establish trend from last IMD as this was not assessed, though closure of supermarket likely to lead to lower score in future IMD if not replaced (see 1 below).  / 	IMD http://www.norfolk.gov.uk/consumption/idcplg?ldcService=SS_GET_PAGE&nodeId=3062	
	Rank	Rank				%
	Norwich / 79	North 60				Best 20 - 40 %
		South 48				Best 20 - 40%
	Norfolk / 530	North 496				Best 10%
		South 473				Best 10%
	East of England / 3,550	North 3358				Best 10%
		South 3187				Best 10%
England / 32,482	North 28370	Best 10 – 20%				
	South 26147	Best 10 – 20%				

However:

1. Since these figures were calculated, Budgens supermarket at Anglia Square has closed down and the area is therefore likely to score worse in future IMDs until there is a replacement supermarket in the area;
2. The indicator does not take account of public transport facilities and does not measure access to a wide variety of services and facilities. Use of national accessibility indicators as a contextual indicator by public transport shows a less positive picture. Poor access to the hospital is due to its recent relocation outside the city:

National indicators for public transport access to different services (Source Department for Transport 2004 national core accessibility threshold indicators http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_localtrans/documents/page/dft_localtrans_610997.xls)

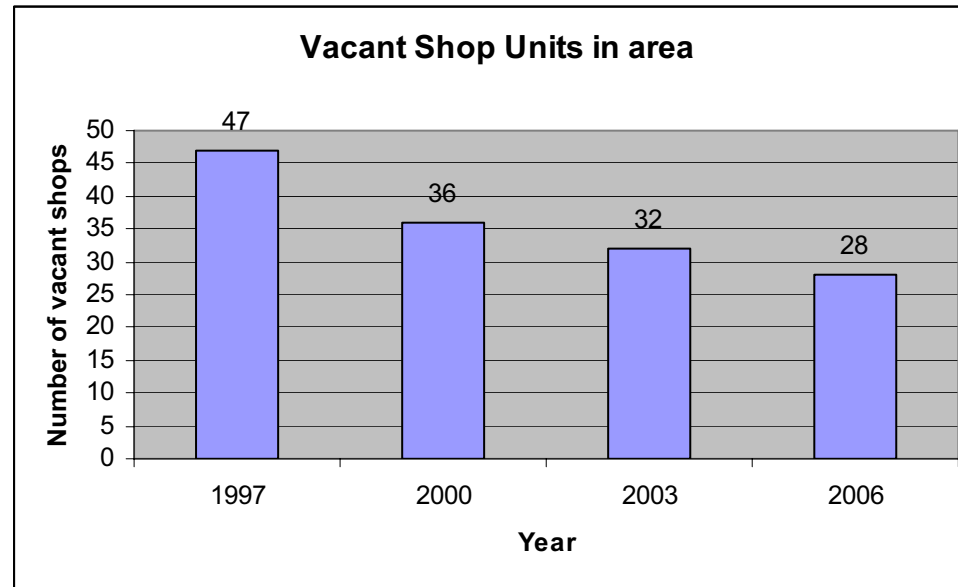
% of population able to reach service by public transport within time period:		North part of AAP area	South part of AAP area
Further Education	30 minutes	52.5%	100%

	60 minutes	100%	100%
Work	20 minutes	60.3%	100%
	40 minutes	100%	100%
Hospital	30 minutes	0%	0%
	60 minutes	44.3%	0%

Sub Objective 2: Will it improve access to a good range of shopping facilities?

Indicator KS+F2 Shop vacancies in the area

The area has a wide variety of shops, including many independent retailers, which serve the needs of people in the area and the suburbs to the north. It also has a number of specialist shops which serve a much wider area. High rates of shop vacancies have been a long-term problem, though the recent trend has been for a decrease in vacancies. This is therefore used as an indicator as it will show the success of shopping facilities in the area . Despite the decrease in vacancies, the lack of a supermarket does however mean that the area is now less able to meet people's everyday shopping needs and therefore the **trend** is assessed as 😊 / 😞 . The targets is to reduce the number of shop vacancies and to have a replacement supermarket





Sub Objective 3: Will the facilities be safely accessible on foot?

Indicator KS+F1 compares the North City Centre with all areas including rural areas, which are unlikely to have good access to such services and facilities. It does not take account of:

- a. physical barriers to accessibility, such as a busy road without adequate crossing facilities;
- b. mental barriers, such as perceptions of danger or an unpleasant route, which may stop people using facilities and services.

It is therefore important to take account of the wider environment when considering accessibility to facilities and services. This is best measured by the “Outdoor Living Environment” rank in the IMD (2004), based on air quality and accidents. The northern part of the area is in the worst 10% nationally and the southern part the worst 20-40%.

Indicator KS+F3: IMD Outdoor Living Environment ranking:

Indicator	NCCAAP	Target	Trend	Source																											
KS+F3 IMD Outdoor Living Environment Rank	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="465 635 808 667">Rank</th> <th data-bbox="808 635 1048 667">Rank</th> <th data-bbox="1048 635 1272 667">%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="465 667 808 730">Norwich / 79</td> <td data-bbox="808 667 1048 699">North 2</td> <td data-bbox="1048 667 1272 699">Worst 10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td data-bbox="808 699 1048 730">South 12</td> <td data-bbox="1048 699 1272 730">Worst 10 - 20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="465 730 808 794">Norfolk / 530</td> <td data-bbox="808 730 1048 762">North 3</td> <td data-bbox="1048 730 1272 762">Worst 10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td data-bbox="808 762 1048 794">South 13</td> <td data-bbox="1048 762 1272 794">Worst 10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="465 794 808 858">East of England / 3,550</td> <td data-bbox="808 794 1048 826">North 55</td> <td data-bbox="1048 794 1272 826">Worst 10 - 20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td data-bbox="808 826 1048 858">South 230</td> <td data-bbox="1048 826 1272 858">Worst 10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="465 858 808 922">England / 32,482</td> <td data-bbox="808 858 1048 890">North 3079</td> <td data-bbox="1048 858 1272 890">Worst 10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td data-bbox="808 890 1048 922">South 6563</td> <td data-bbox="1048 890 1272 922">Worst 20 – 40%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Rank	Rank	%	Norwich / 79	North 2	Worst 10%		South 12	Worst 10 - 20%	Norfolk / 530	North 3	Worst 10%		South 13	Worst 10%	East of England / 3,550	North 55	Worst 10 - 20%		South 230	Worst 10%	England / 32,482	North 3079	Worst 10%		South 6563	Worst 20 – 40%	To rise in the rankings in the next IMD	Not possible to establish trend from last IMD as this was not assessed, though transport indicator trends for Norwich are positive for road accidents but locally negative for air pollution.  / 	IMD http://www.norfolk.gov.uk/consumption/idcplg?ldcService=SS_GET_PAGE&nodeId=3062
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	South 6563	Worst 20 – 40%																													

7. REDUCING ANTI-SOCIAL ACTIVITY

National and Regional Policy

The government's Urban White Paper (2000) identifies protection from crime as one of the key elements of the high quality of life its Urban Renaissance programme promotes. Planning guidance in "Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention" identifies the need for the planning of new development to design out crime as far as possible. The monitoring of crime figures in retail areas is identified by PPS 6 as a means of promoting the effective planning and management of such areas.

Regionally, the "Sustainable Framework for the East of England" identifies reducing crime as a key sustainability issue and RSS14 policy SS15 states that addressing crime prevention is an important element in developing a quality built environment.

Local Policy and Issues

Locally, the "Norwich Community Safety Strategy and Audit Report 2005-8" points to success in reducing some forms of crime, including vehicle crime and burglary, but to a rise in violent crime between 2002-5. It identifies Anglia Square and Magdalen Street as a location where there is:

- a high incidence of assault, often occurring late in the evening;
- a perception that such crime is a local problem.

The Strategy includes targets to reduce overall crime in Norwich by 21% by 2007/8 and to reduce common assault by 5% by 2007/8. Drug related issues are also identified as a problem in the area. The Audit Commission area profile for Norwich shows that there is a perception within the city as a whole that rowdiness, drunkenness and drugs are a significant problem.

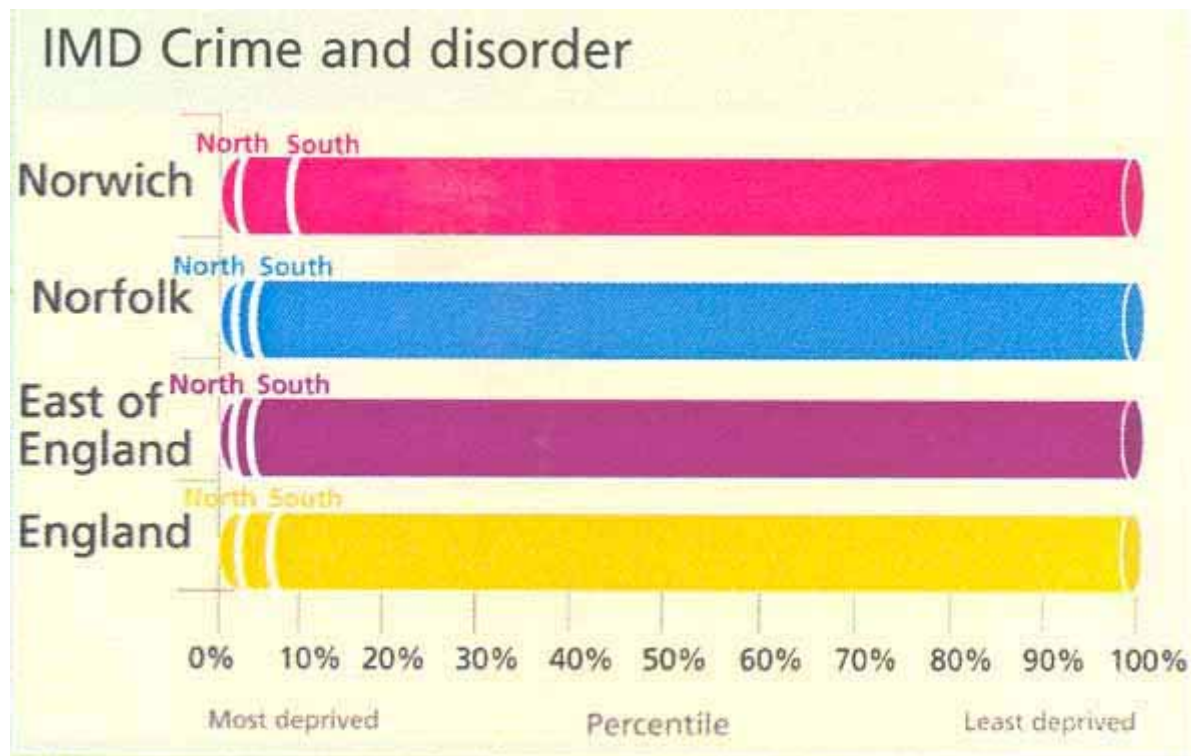
SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE: TO REDUCE ANTI-SOCIAL ACTIVITY


Sub Objective 1 Will it reduce levels of crime and anti-social behaviour?

Indicator AS1: IMD Crime and Disorder ranking

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (2004) rank of Crime and Disorder score, covering burglary, theft, criminal damage and violence, shows crime to be a major problem in the area, particularly in the northern part, which is ranked the worst part of Norwich for crime.

Figure 7 2004 IMD rank of Crime and Disorder



Indicator	NCCAAP data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
AS1 IMD Rank of Crime and Disorder (2004)	(See graph above) Northern part of AAP area ranked 627/ 32482 (worst 5% nationally, 3 rd worst in Norfolk and the worst in Norwich) Southern part 2334/32482 (worst 10% nationally, 17 th worst in Norfolk and 9 th worst in Norwich)	To reduce crime and disorder so that both super output areas area are ranked lower in the next IMD	No trend available from IMD as previous version did not measure this. Overall trends show an increase in crimes against the person and a decrease in crimes against property, though overall crime rates remain high in the area. 	www.norfolk.gov.uk Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

Indicator AS2: Anti Social Behaviour statistics per thousand of population

The “Norwich Community Safety Partnership Crime Disorder and Drugs Audit 2004” measures many different aspects of anti-social behaviour, ranging from litter dropping through to drug misuse and abandoned vehicles. The whole city centre including the NCCAAP area is identified as the city wide hotspot for anti-social behaviour, with an overall figure for Mancroft ward of 720.9 incidents per 1000 of population. The main aspects of anti-social behaviour identified in the area are:

- the Magdalen Street area is identified as a hotspot for litter and rubbish, vehicle crime and burglary;
- the area is a “secondary centre” for violence against the person.

Improved design and better surveillance can help to lead to a reduction in such behaviour, as can building on the existing mix of activities in the area without promoting significant development of pubs and clubs.

The **trend** is for such incidents to have **reduced in the city** as a whole in recent years, but to be **high in the NCCAAP area** - ☹️.
 The **target** is to **contribute to a reduction in the number of Anti Social Behaviour incidents per 1000 people in the city centre**.

In particular the aim is reduce the number of different aspects of anti-social behaviour that the area is identified as a city wide hotspot for.

Sub Objective 2 Will it reduce fear of crime?

A proxy indicator is used for this as no data is available locally:

Proxy Indicator AS3 Percentage of residents who say they feel safe or fairly safe outside after dark

Indicator	Norwich Data	National average data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
Proxy AS3 % of residents who say they feel safe or fairly safe outside after dark	2004/5	75.4	To contribute to raising the figure for Norwich	The trend is positive 😊	Audit Commission website http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(p4h34i554bs4fo45wc4gzt45)/DetailPage.aspx?entity=10001038
	2003	72.4			
		The figures compares favourably with comparator cities used on the Audit Commission website - Norwich was 5th best out of 16 In 2004/5.			

8. PROMOTING COMMUNITY COHESION AND THE LOCAL AREA

Spatial planning can encourage the development of stronger social networks and community cohesion by creating better designed places to live and work which include the facilities communities need. In addition, through active community engagement, the plan making process itself can promote stakeholder and community cohesion and a shared vision, which can then foster local co-operation and activities to promote the regeneration of an area, as has happened in the King Street area in recent years.

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE: TO CREATE GREATER COMMUNITY COHESION AND PROMOTE THE LOCAL AREA THROUGH COMMUNITY BASED PROJECTS

Sub Objective 1: Will it encourage engagement in community activities?

Proxy Indicator C1: % of population who feel that community activities in their area have improved in the last 3 years

No local indicator is available, therefore a proxy indicator for the city as a whole is used. It is positive in that it shows that 83% of the residents of Norwich feel that community activities have improved in the last 3 years. However, this figure is less than the national mean (85%) and low in comparison with the majority of comparator cities used for Norwich by the Audit Commission.

The **trend** is therefore classified as 😊 / 😞


The **target** established is to raise this figure **above the national mean**.

Source ODPM Best Value Surveys [http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/\(gl1sxzfnepo5n55lfedulae\)/DetailPage.aspx?entity=10001001](http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(gl1sxzfnepo5n55lfedulae)/DetailPage.aspx?entity=10001001)

Sub Objective 2: Will it increase the ability of people to influence decisions?

Proxy Indicator C2 Percentage turnout at local elections

European election data shows election turnout in Norwich to be lower than the national average. This proxy indicator covering the whole Mancroft ward is the most appropriate indicator to measure people’s involvement in the local political process as it covers local elections, which directly affects their ability to influence decisions. It shows a broadly positive trend locally.

Indicator	Year	% turnout (Mancroft ward)	Norwich ward average	Present Situation/ Trend	Data Source
Proxy C2 Percentage turnout at local elections (Mancroft ward)	2003	38.2	NA	Positive- the turnout rose slightly between the two elections and is higher than the city wide average. 	Norwich City Councils elections services www.norwich.gov.uk
	2006	38.4	36.76		

Sub Objective 3: Will it improve ethnic relations?

Figure 7 below shows the patterns of ethnic origin of the population in the north city centre are broadly similar to that in the city as a whole, although the figures for “Other White” are significantly higher and “Black or Black British” are significantly lower. These figures are low compared to cities nationally.

	Norwich	Northern City Centre


White British	93.5%	91.2%
White Irish	0.7%	1.2%
Other White	2.7%	4.2%
Mixed Groups	1.1%	1.4%
Asian or Asian British	0.9%	1.1%
Black or Black British	0.4%	0.0%
Chinese or Other	0.9%	1.0%

Figure 7: Ethnic Origins of the population in the NCCAAP area and Norwich (source Census 2001)

Best Value Survey figures show that the percentage of residents in Norwich who think that people being attacked because of their skin colour, ethnic origin or religion is a major problem locally is slightly above average in relation to the Audit Commission comparator cities group. The Regional Social Strategy identified a growth in racial incidents in Norwich as being a key sustainability concern. Since no local indicator is available, a city wide indicator is used:

Proxy Indicator C3 The number of racial incidents recorded by the authority per 100,000 population

Period	Value	National Mean Value	Trend	Target
2004/05	31.60	33.96	Fluctuating, but with a	To reduce the number of

2003/04	22.20	31.15	general increase in racial incidents, although below the national average 	racial incidents
2002/03	9.00	28.68		
2001/02	9.86	25.6		
2000/01	29.89	23.28		

Data Source: Audit Commission Knowledge and Information [http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/\(2cxo2l331mwspi55b4tkfsuu\)/StaticPage.aspx?info=25&menu=56](http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(2cxo2l331mwspi55b4tkfsuu)/StaticPage.aspx?info=25&menu=56)

9. EMPLOYMENT

National and Regional and Sub Regional Policy

PPS1 states planning should facilitate sustainable economic development and promote urban regeneration to create new employment opportunities for the people in deprived local communities. PPS6 promotes sustainable employment development in city centres through high-density, mixed-use development and a sequential approach to site selection for employment development, which favours employment development in accessible central sites before less sustainable out of town locations. Draft RSS14 aims to increase prosperity and employment growth and achieve a more sustainable balance between workers and jobs, thus reducing the need to travel. It establishes a job growth requirement for the Norwich and Great Yarmouth / Lowestoft employment sub region of 32,700 from 2001 to 2021. It encourages as many as these jobs as possible to be focussed on sustainable central locations close to housing which minimise the need to travel and where the maximum use of public transport can be made. PPG21 points to the important role tourism can play a major role in providing employment in areas in need of regeneration.

“Shaping the Future: The Economic Development Strategy for Norfolk” establishes employment and unemployment targets:

- to create an additional 7,500 jobs above the projected figure of 372,000 by 2010;

- unemployment in Norfolk should be no higher than the mid-point between the East of England and the UK as a whole between 2001 and 2010.

Local Issues

“The Norwich City Council Economic Strategy 2003- 8” identifies globalisation of industry affecting local employment as a challenge facing the city. It has a key objective to ensure that there is a strong economic component to neighbourhood renewal strategies. It establishes the target for unemployment in the city to be to reduce the differential between the Norwich unemployment rate and the national rate from 31% in 2003 to 20% in 2008.

The Replacement Local Plan aims to provide and protect land for employment and identifies sites for sustainable employment development at Smurfit Sheetfeeding Factory and for office development on Botolph Street and Pitt Street and the “Regeneration Strategy and Action Plan for Magdalen Street and St. Augustine’s Street Area” states that historic and other key buildings should be re-used for employment where suitable. The Economic Section of this appendix contains more detail on the potential for business development.

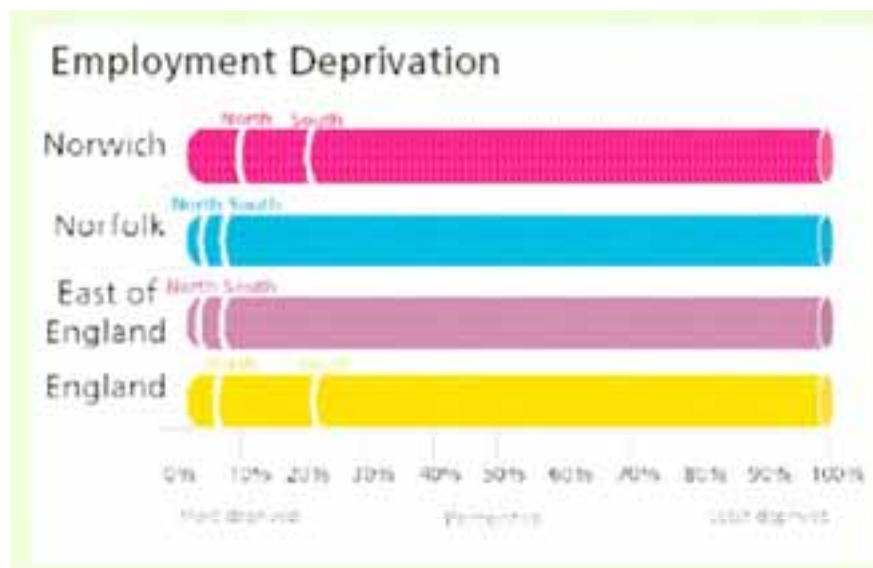
SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE: TO OFFER EVERYBODY THE OPPORTUNITY FOR REWARDING AND SATISFYING EMPLOYMENT

Sub Objective 1: Will it reduce unemployment?

Indicators EMP1 and EMP2 show unemployment rates for the area, along with people receiving long term benefits who are unable to work and people in training. Both indicators show the area suffers from high unemployment rates, particularly for men, compared to national rates. However, the long term trend is positive in that unemployment has reduced substantially since 1991.

Indicator EMP1: Rank of IMD Employment Score

Figure 8: IMD 2004 Rank of Employment Score




Indicator	NCCAAP data	Norwich Data	Norfolk Data	Target	Present Situation / Trend	Data Sources
EMP1 Rank of IMD Employment Score	(See graph above) North area rank 2217 (worst 10% nationally) South area rank 6300 (worst	2004 IMD 92nd most deprived local authority district deprived nationally (worst 30%) 2000 ID Norwich 86th nationally (worst 30%),	2004 IMD Rank of income deprivation compared to other counties, Norfolk 12/149 (worst 10%)	To lower the ranking of the two SOAs in the next IMD and contribute to lowering of Norwich's and Norfolk's employment rankings.	No trend available for NCCAAP area or Norfolk Trend for Norwich slight improvement identified through IMD 2004. Present situation poor	IMD through RSS14 Annual Monitoring Report (link below) and Audit Commission

	30% nationally)						Area Profiles
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Source Audit Commission Knowledge and Information [http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/\(2cxo2l331mwspl55b4tkfsuu\)/StaticPage.aspx?info=25&menu=56](http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(2cxo2l331mwspl55b4tkfsuu)/StaticPage.aspx?info=25&menu=56)

Indicator EMP2 Unemployment Rate

(Baseline August 2005)

Indicator	NCCAAP	Mancroft Ward	Norwich	East of England	United Kingdom	Target	Trend	Data Sources
EMP2 Unemployment Rate	Male 7.7% Female 2.9% Total 5.6%	Male 10% Female 3.5% Total 7.2%	Male 5.3% Female 1.8% Total 3.6%	Total 1.8%	Total 2.4%	To contribute to reducing the differential between Norwich's unemployment rate and the national unemployment rate (1.2% in August 2005 - Community Strategy) and Norfolk's targets	Jan 2002 Norwich 4.3% Mancroft 9.3% 1997 Norwich 8.8% Mancroft 9.1% 1991 Census NCCAAP 14.2% Poor but improving 	Census Nomis

Sub Objective 2: Will it help to improve earnings?


The NCCAAP area is a deprived part of the city and incomes are generally low in the city and county as a whole. Weekly pay in Norwich and Norfolk is low compared to the regional and national averages:



Figure 9 Comparison of Mean weekly pay for all employee jobs

Indicator EMP3 IMD Rank of Income Score

Income deprivation figures are based mainly on the proportion of people in receipt of benefits. This indicator is used as it enables comparison with other deprived areas and will be measured regularly.

Indicator	NCCAAP data	Norwich Data	Norfolk Data	Target	Present Situation/ Trend	Data Sources
EMP3 Rank of IMD Income Score	North area rank 4035/32482 (worst 20%) South area rank 9755/32482 (worst 30%)	2004 IMD 92/354 most deprived local authority district deprived nationally (worst 30%) 2000 ID Norwich 91/354 nationally (worst 30%),	2004 IMD Rank of income deprivation compared to other counties, Norfolk 9/149 (worst 10%)	To improve the ranking of the two SOAs in the next IMD and contribute to improving of Norwich's and Norfolk's income rankings.	No trend available for NCCAAP area or Norfolk. Trend for Norwich slight improvement identified between ID 2000 and IMD 2004. Present local situation poor. 	IMD through RSS14 Annual Monitoring Report (link below) and Audit Commission Area Profiles

Source Audit Commission Knowledge and Information [http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/\(2cxo2l331mwspi55b4tkfsuu\)/StaticPage.aspx?info=25&menu=56](http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(2cxo2l331mwspi55b4tkfsuu)/StaticPage.aspx?info=25&menu=56)

10. ACCESSIBILITY

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE: TO IMPROVE ACCESSIBILITY, PARTICULARLY FOR THOSE MOST IN NEED

Sub Objective 1: Will it make access more affordable?

A1 Indicator to be developed concerning real changes in the cost of public transport. Present situation assumed to be 😞 due to recent sharp increase in bus fares in Norwich.

Sub Objective 2: Will it make access easier for those with mobility difficulties?

A2 Indicator to be developed. Present situation is assumed to be 😞 as indicator , the IMD “Outdoor Living Environment” indicator based on air quality and accidents, shows the northern part of the area to be in the worst 10% of SOAs nationally and the southern part in the worst 20-40%.

Advice is welcomed on developing these indicators.

11. CULTURAL, LEISURE AND SPORT FACILITIES

Government Policy and Local Issues

PPS6 and PPG17 promote:

- the development of cultural, leisure and sport facilities in central, accessible locations;
- local assessments of need to determine the requirement for leisure facilities.

Stakeholder discussions showed the desire for a concert hall to serve the whole county in the area. The area would provide a sustainable location for such a development, but a recent viability analysis showed that it would be unlikely to be required.

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE: TO IMPROVE ACCESS TO CULTURAL, LEISURE AND SPORT FACILITIES

Sub Objective 1: Will it make it easier for people to access cultural activities?



A proxy indicator for the city as a whole is used as:

- such facilities tend to serve larger areas than the NCCAAP area - there are some local cultural facilities (cinema, arts centre, theatre) and close proximity and good public transport links to all facilities elsewhere in the city centre;
- this data will be updated regularly as it is a BVPI Best Value General Survey indicator

However, given the historic nature of the area, the possibility of the development of a creative cluster in the area and its highly accessible location, there is potential for the development of more cultural facilities in the area.

Proxy Indicator CLS1; % of residents who think that over the past three years, that cultural facilities (e.g. cinemas, museums) have got better or stayed the same.

Indicator	Norwich data and national mean data	Target	Present Situation / Trend	Data Sources
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Proxy CLS1 % of residents who think that over the past three years, that cultural facilities (e.g. cinemas, museums) have got better or stayed the same.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Norwich %</td> <td>Nation mean data %</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003/4</td> <td>93.37</td> <td>84.41</td> </tr> </table>			Norwich %	Nation mean data %	2003/4	93.37	84.41	To contribute to keeping the figure for Norwich above the national mean	No trend is available. While the most recent data for the city is positive, there is potential for further development of cultural facilities in the NCCAAP area  / 	ODPM Best Value General Survey through Audit Commission website http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(2cxo2l331mwspi55b4tkfsuu)/StaticPage.aspx?info=25&menu=56
		Norwich %	Nation mean data %								
2003/4	93.37	84.41									
The figures compare favourably with comparator cities used on the Audit Commission website.											

Sub Objective 2: Will it make it easier for people to access sports and leisure activities?

Proxy Indicator CLS2: % of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that sport and leisure facilities have got better or stayed the same.

The present situation is good due to close proximity and good public transport links to indoor leisure facilities, such as a swimming pool and bowling elsewhere in the city centre. The recent development of swimming and outdoor sports facilities and the University of East Anglia, which can be accessed by public transport and are available for all to use, may also have contributed to the good scores.

Indicator	Norwich data and national mean data	Target	Present Situation / Trend	Data Sources
-----------	-------------------------------------	--------	---------------------------	--------------

Proxy CLS2; % of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that sport and leisure facilities have got better or stayed the same.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Norwich %</td> <td>Nation mean data %</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003/4</td> <td>91.7</td> <td>88.43</td> </tr> </table>			Norwich %	Nation mean data %	2003/4	91.7	88.43	To contribute to keeping the figure for Norwich above the national mean	No trend is available. The most recent data is positive 	ODPM Best Value General Survey through Audit Commission website http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(2cxo2l331mwspi55b4tkfsuu)/StaticPage.aspx?info=25&menu=56
		Norwich %	Nation mean data %								
2003/4	91.7	88.43									
The figures compare very favourably with comparator cities used on the Audit Commission website.											

ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES

12. TRANSPORT AND POLLUTION

Government policy objectives

The national strategy for transport in the Department for Transport 10 Year Transport Plan (2000) requires the establishment of local targets to tackle congestion and pollution by improving all types of transport in ways that increase choice, with a focus on reducing the need to travel by car. It promotes integrated transport as part of sustainable development. It identifies specific approaches which could play a part in achieving this in deprived urban areas such as the AAP area, including:

- extensive bus priority schemes, with the aim of increasing in bus passenger journeys;
- safer cycling and walking routes, more 20mph areas and Home Zones.

Two further elements of government transport policy also have significant implications for sustainable transport in the area:

- The Aviation White Paper in 2003 states that there is scope for airports to grow to satisfy local demand. Demand for air travel is high and predicted to rise rapidly in the region due to the strength of its economy. Potential growth at Norwich Airport would have implications for the area.
- The Department for Transport White Paper “A New Deal for Transport: Better Deal for Everyone 1998” established Local Transport Plans should set local targets for improving air quality, road safety, public transport and road traffic reduction.

Planning Policy Guidance in PPG3 (Housing) and PPG13 (Transport) state that planning policies should aim to reduce the need to travel by car and promote development which is accessible by public transport, walking and cycling. This can be achieved by:

- ensuring that new development for jobs, housing, shopping, leisure facilities and services is sited in locations that are accessible and well served by a choice of means of transport;
- focussing high density development in and around existing centres and corridors of good public transport.

PPG13 also states that transport improvements should be focussed on deprived areas as a means of achieving regeneration. The Norfolk Local Transport Plan emphasises the need to target road safety improvements and associated educational schemes on deprived areas as casualties, social exclusion and poor accessibility are higher in these areas.

Local Transport Issues

Solving traffic problems is an extremely important issue for the Area Action Plan if it is to promote sustainable development in the area. The movement patterns of the local residents of the area are generally sustainable. However, congestion and accidents result from the fact that the area has large amounts of through traffic. Major radial routes linking the city centre to the north of the city, the airport and the county and the Inner Ring Road all pass through the area.

Transport Issue	Justification for identification
1. Traffic congestion and resulting pollution	<p>Whilst the numbers of cars crossing the Inner Ring Road has reduced in recent years, largely as a result of the success of Park and Ride, congestion and pollution remain a major sustainability issue which need to be addressed. This is particularly the case in St Augustine's Street, which is classified as an Air Quality Management Area, meaning that measures must be taken to reduce air pollution. This issue must be addressed through the Norfolk Local Transport Plan and the Area Action Plan. This is because of the high traffic volumes (17,000 vehicles per day) and the canyon effect resulting from the buildings on St Augustine's being higher than the street is wide, leading to a build up of nitrogen dioxide. The recent Norfolk County Council Local Transport Plan puts forwards options for achieving this reduction in emissions. It identifies a possible solution to be to introduce a one-way system, traffic using Oak Street to travel outwards and St Augustine's Street inwards.</p>

<p>2. Need for improved cycle and pedestrian routes and facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An extremely high proportion of the residents of the area, 41%, walk to work, compared to 23% in the city as a whole and the numbers of people cycling and walking across the Inner Ring Road in the area has risen in recent years. This reflects the fact that the area is a sustainable location for housing close to employment areas. • Car ownership rates in the area are low but growing. In 1991, 62% of households in the area had no access to a car and by 2001 this figure had fallen to 54%. This figure is the same as for the Mancroft ward as a whole, but significantly higher than the figure for Norwich (36%) and for the region (20%). • The main green link between the city centre and the north of the city passes through the area. At present it is unattractive in parts, particularly at the underpass at St Crispins and immediately to the north of it up to Edward Street. There is no east – west green link. • No data is available locally, but comparison of casualty rates for Norwich with comparator cities (York and Bath) shows the proportion of pedestrian and cyclist casualties in the city to be high. <p>The Local Transport Plan has identified that there is a need to further improve cycle and pedestrian links to and through the area to enable these generally sustainable movement trends to continue. Green links could provide a key focus for the urban design of new development.</p>
<p>3. Pedestrian vehicle conflict in certain areas</p>	<p>There has been a negative result of the focus of bus routes on Magdalen Street. The IMD “Outdoor Living Environment” Score, which includes road accidents, places the northern part of the area in the worst 10% of super output areas nationally, and the southern part in the worst 20%. The local accident hotspot is Magdalen Street by Anglia Square, resulting mainly from pedestrian/bus conflict. Potential growth at Norwich Airport could exacerbate this.</p>

4. Quality and quantity of parking in area	At present there is a large amount of car parking in the area, but it is of poor quality. As a consequence of being very poor quality, the multi- storey car park at Anglia Square is little used. A more sustainable approach may be to rationalise car parking and improve its quality to reduce unnecessary vehicle movements and provide a more attractive environment for those who need to use a car.
5. Public transport provision in area	The retail area is served by a corridor of good public transport as all the bus routes linking the city centre to the north of the city and the county, including the airport park and ride service, pass along Magdalen Street. There was a 27% increase in bus passengers passing through the area from 1997 to 2005. The Local Transport Plan has identified that there is a need to reduce delays locally for buses. As the area has good sustainable transport links, high density development is appropriate, particularly in the most accessible areas, primarily around Magdalen Street and Anglia Square. The Area Action Plan needs to balance retention of good public transport services with reducing bus pedestrian conflict in Magdalen Street.

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE: TO REDUCE THE EFFECT OF TRANSPORT ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND TO PROMOTE MODAL SHIFT

Sub Objective 1 Will it reduce traffic volumes?

Indicator T+P1 Traffic Crossing the Inner Ring Road in AAP Area

Indicator	NCCAAP data	Norwich Data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
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T+P1 Inner Ring Road Cordon Traffic Counts – all motor vehicles 0700-1900	Site total (all motor vehicles, 12 hours)					Inner Ring Road Cordon Total (all motor vehicles, 12 hours)	5% reduction in traffic crossing inner ring road from 2004 baseline by 2011	Reduction in traffic per annum from 1998 to 2004 for Norwich is -2.7% and for the NCCAAP is -2.8%	www.norfolk.gov.uk Norfolk Local Transport Plan (6)	
	Site + Year	1998	2001	2002	2003					2004
	1	2581	2058	2110	2287					1945
	2	8195	7094	6091	6323					6205
	3	1743	1787	1617	1501					1536
4	3782	4222	3777	3919	3902					
Site 1 = Oak Street, 2 = Duke Street, 3 = Calvert Street, 4 = Magdalen Street						Year	Vehicle s	☺		
						98	112991			
						01	104196			
						02	99821			
						03	96385			
						04	95562			

Sub Objective 2 Will it reduce the need to travel?

High density development in the area is desirable in the area as:

- It has a central location and most facilities are easily accessible without having to use a car - recent high density development in the area has led to a population increase from 1826 in 1991 to 2363 in the 2001, an increase of 29.4% (compared to an increase in the population of Mancroft ward of 4.5% and a decrease in Norwich of 2.1%);
- Focussing significant amounts of high density development on this area with large numbers of brownfield sites can reduce the amount of development needed on less sustainable greenfield sites in the sub-region;
- Much of the existing development in the area is at relatively high densities therefore more high density would be in keeping with the existing townscape;
- Higher density development leads to the provision of more affordable housing units.

Indicator T+P2: Density of housing development (net dwellings per hectare)

NCCAAP area densities of completed developments 2000 to 2005;

- Norwich average density of sites completed in 2004 was 47, the East of England was 37
- Norwich average density of sites under construction in 2004 was 61 and the East of England was 31
- Higher densities have been achieved in both the city as a whole and the AAP area than envisaged in RLP.

Therefore:

The density of housing development for the AAP area is much higher than the city wide, sub regional and regional figures. The trend in the AAP area is for rising densities. The trend in Norfolk and the East of England is also for rising densities, but they are significantly lower than those being achieved in Norwich. These sustainable development patterns will have to be balanced with the need for more family housing to create a balanced community discussed in section 2.


Indicator	AAP data		Norwich data		Sub Regional/ Regional Data	National Data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
T+P2 Density of housing development (net dwellings per hectare)	Year	Av. Density	Year	Av. Density	The Norwich Sub Region : 2001 to 2004 = 36	National Core Indicator	National targets: PPG3 Minimum density 30 dwellings per hectare PPG13 Focus highest density of development around Anglia	Higher densities have been achieved in the AAP area and the city than in the region as a whole. ☺	http://www.odpm.gov.uk and http://www.eera.gov.uk
	2000	83	1996 to 1999	31					
	2001	100	2000 to 2003	38					
	2002	111	2004	47					
	2003	152	Av.	43					
	2004	182							
	Av.	126							
				East of England	England				
				Year	Av. Density				
				2000	22	2000	25		
						2001	25		
						2002	27		

	2000-2004		2000 - 2004		<table border="1"> <tr><td>2001</td><td>22</td></tr> <tr><td>2002</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr><td>2003</td><td>29</td></tr> <tr><td>2004</td><td>37</td></tr> <tr><td>Av. 2000-2004</td><td>27</td></tr> </table>	2001	22	2002	24	2003	29	2004	37	Av. 2000-2004	27	<table border="1"> <tr><td>2003</td><td>34</td></tr> <tr><td>2004</td><td>40</td></tr> <tr><td>2005</td><td>40</td></tr> <tr><td>Av. 2000 - 2004</td><td>30</td></tr> </table>	2003	34	2004	40	2005	40	Av. 2000 - 2004	30	<p>Square and good public transport corridors</p> <p>Local RLP target minimum of 40 dwellings per hectare in city centre</p>		
2001	22																										
2002	24																										
2003	29																										
2004	37																										
Av. 2000-2004	27																										
2003	34																										
2004	40																										
2005	40																										
Av. 2000 - 2004	30																										

Sub Objective 3 Will it reduce road accidents?


Proxy Indicator T+P3: Killed and Seriously Injured Road Accident Casualties

Indicator	AAP Data	Norwich	Targets	Trend	Data Sources

T+P3 Killed and Seriously injured road accident casualties	Local data not significantly valid to establish trends, but shows accident hotspots that should be addressed in Magdalen Street and St. Augustines.	Numbers killed and seriously injured 1994 to 1998 baseline = 95 Average 2000 to 2004 = 84 Actual 2005 = 54	Norwich: To reduce killed and seriously injured numbers to 55 by 2010 Norfolk: 50% decrease between the 1994-1998 baseline and 2010 in the numbers of people killed or seriously injured National: a 40% reduction in the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents	Norwich: A decline in people killed and seriously injured in road accidents in line with targets Norfolk: A decline in accident rates more rapid than in Norwich. 	www.norfolk.gov.uk (Norfolk Local transport Plan) www.norwich.gov.uk (Draft Norwich Road Safety Plan 2005-6)
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Sub Objective 4 Will it improve air quality?

Indicator T+P 4: NO2 Emissions in St Augustine's Street

Indicator	NCCAAP data	Norwich Data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
T+P4 NO2 Emissions in St Augustine's Street	2005 NO2 levels estimated to be 48 µg / metre ³	3 AQMAs in city – Grapes Hill, Castle area, St Augustine's Street	Reduce NO2 levels to below 40 µg / metre ³	NO2 levels rising 	www.norfolk.gov.uk Norfolk Local Transport Plan (6) Appendix B Air Quality Action Plans

Sub Objective 5 Will it ensure there is adequate good quality car parking?

T+P 5 quality of parking facilities indicator to be developed. The trend is assumed to be 😞😞 at present as there are large areas of poor quality car parking.


Sub Objective 6 Will it increase the number of journeys made by non car modes?

Indicators:

- Proxy T+P 6 Modal share (all journeys)
- Proxy T+P 7 Bus Use
- T+P 8 Cycle Counts
- T+P 9 Pedestrian Counts


Indicator T+P 6 Modal share (all journeys – proxy indicator)

Indicator	NCCAAP data	Norwich Data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
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Proxy T+P6 Modal Share (all journeys)	Data not published at local scale – Norwich data is therefore taken as a proxy indicator.	% modal share of all journeys by year in Norwich	14% of all journeys in city by public transport by 2008 (Community Strategy target)	Increase in modal share of public transport and walking, and small decrease in car use since 2000. 	www.norfolk.gov.uk Norfolk Local Transport Plan (6)																									
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Mode</th> <th>2000/2001</th> <th>2003/2004</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cycle</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public Transport</td> <td>7</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Car</td> <td>49</td> <td>46</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Car Passenger</td> <td>17</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Taxi</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Walk</td> <td>17</td> <td>19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Homework</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Motorcycle</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rail</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Mode	2000/2001	2003/2004	Cycle	5	5	Public Transport	7	9	Car	49	46	Car Passenger	17	17	Taxi	1	1	Walk	17	19	Homework	1	1	Motorcycle
Mode	2000/2001	2003/2004																												
Cycle	5	5																												
Public Transport	7	9																												
Car	49	46																												
Car Passenger	17	17																												
Taxi	1	1																												
Walk	17	19																												
Homework	1	1																												
Motorcycle	1	1																												
Rail	1	0																												

Proxy T+P 7 Bus Use

Indicator	NCCAAP data	Norwich Data	Targets	Trend	Data Sources		
Proxy T+P7 Numbers of bus passengers at Outer	Data not published at local scale – Outer Ring Road data used as a proxy indicator as all buses which cross the Outer Ring Road north of the AAP area pass through	Outer Ring Road bus cordon passengers (12 hours) <table border="1" data-bbox="817 1177 1097 1209"> <tr> <td>Year</td> <td>Passenger</td> </tr> </table>	Year	Passenger	BVPI 102 Public transport patronage - Increase bus patronage by 25% between 2003/04 and 2010/11	Increase in bus passengers 97-05 (particularly resulting from P+R)	www.norfolk.gov.uk Norfolk Local Transport Plan (6)
Year	Passenger						

Ring Road	Magdalen Street.		s			expansion) by 27% 	
		1997	29467				
		1998	29279				
		1999	32852				
		2000	33763				
		2001	35075				
		2002	34128				
		2003	34340				
		2004	33627				
		2005	37548				

Indicator T+P8 Cycle Counts

Indicator	NCCAAP data	Norwich Data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
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T+ P8 Cycle Counts	Cycle counts at Sites in AAP area by year					Inner Ring Road Cordon Cycle Counts	Norfolk LTP3 – Increase the number of cycling trips in county by 5% between 2004/05 and 2010/11	Overall growth in nos. of cyclists by 20% in AAP area and 6% in Norwich from 2001 to 2004, though with some fluctuations 😊	www.norfolk.gov.uk Norfolk Local Transport Plan
	Count site	2001	2002	2003	2004				
	St. Crispins Road	370	456	502	413				
	Oak Street	203	247	288	295				
	Duke Street	201	202	265	265				
	Winterton Lane	193	198	191	186				
	Calvert Street	99	148	142	148				
	Magdalen Street	558	727	655	638				
Total	1624	1978	2043	1945					
					Year	Cyclists			
					2001	6501			
					2002	7233			
					2003	7583			
					2004	6904			

Indicator T+P9 Pedestrian Counts

Indicator T+P 9	NCCAAP data	Norwich Data	Target	Trend	Data Sources				
Pedestrian Counts	Pedestrian counts at Sites in AAP area by year					Inner Ring Road Cordon Pedestrian Counts	No targets established in LTP. Target for AAP to increase pedestrian counts in area	Overall 9% decline in whole city cordon 2001 to 2004 (mainly due to hospital relocation out of city) , but 9% increase in AAP area over same time period, with some fluctuations.	www.norfolk.gov.uk Norfolk Local Transport Plan
	Count site	2001	2002	2003	2004				
	St. Crispins Crossing	733	683	807	775				
	Duke Street	1596	1589	1719	1822				
	Winterton Lane	1021	891	1213	1356				
	Calvert Street	1783	1318	1665	1815				
	Magdalen Street	6882	8153	7727	7295				
	Total	1201	1263	1313	13063				
					Year	Pedestrians			
					2001	38006			
					2002	34922			
					2003	35472			

		5	4	1			2004	34552			☺	
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13. BIODIVERSITY AND GREEN LINKS

Government Policies

National planning policies for Biodiversity in urban areas aim to contribute to urban renaissance by:

- enhancing biodiversity in green spaces so that they are used by wildlife and valued by people, recognising that healthy functional ecosystems can contribute to a better quality of life and to people’s sense of well-being; and
- Maximizing opportunities for building-in biodiversity features as part of good design in and around developments. Planning obligations should be used where appropriate.

They aim to establish and protect networks of natural habitats to reduce their fragmentation and isolation as part of a wider strategy for the protection and extension of open space. Green access routes, particularly along rivers, should be promoted to provide sustainable links from urban areas out to the open countryside. Draft RSS14 also promotes the planting of woodland where possible within and at the edge of settlements.

The UK Biodiversity Action Plan for Urban Areas defines urban wildlife habitats as:

- Managed greenspaces, including town parks, amenity grassland and private gardens. Where possible, these should be managed to promote biodiversity;
- Naturally seeded urban areas or industrial sites.

In order to be sustainable plans should therefore should preserve existing greenspaces and attempt to identify locations for further spaces and green links. They should aim to maintain the existing diversity and extent of wildlife in urban areas, expanding the range and distribution of rare and common species. Surveys and evaluations of the full range of urban habitats could be undertaken. Community involvement in biodiversity preservation should be encouraged and the potential for educational use of such areas should be taken advantage of.

Local Policies

Norwich's Environment Strategy 2003-2008 identifies the rich biodiversity and relatively green urban environment of Norwich as a strength of the city. It aims to protect and enhance natural environment by preserving and enhancing biodiversity. The River Valleys Strategy has a long term vision to create a network of green links, including riverside walks within the city and out to the open countryside. The RLP policies protect existing green space and ensure that development protects and enhances biodiversity through promoting landscaping within developments and the development of green links.

Main Local Issues Identified

Biodiversity and Green Links Issue	Justification
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<p>Poor network of Green links (including riverside walks) and lack of open spaces managed to benefit nature</p>	<p>Lack of attractive green links (including riverside walks) providing routes through the area and natural habitats. The main green links to be developed through the area are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The completion of the riverside walk ; • A green link along the site of the city wall; • Improvements to north-south green link from St George's Street to Esdelle Street; • A new east-west link <p>New development should provide these green links and riverside walks and new biodiversity habitats where appropriate.</p> <p>While parts of some open spaces are managed to promote biodiversity, there is potential to extend this in many other, particularly in churchyards. Such an approach is proposed for a part of Gildencroft Park.</p>
<p>Status of protected species in area</p>	<p>No evidence on protected species has been identified for the area. It is assumed that there is the possibility of some biodiversity interest on some brownfield sites. Input from Norfolk Biodiversity Partnership will be sought.</p>

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE: TO MAINTAIN AND ENHANCE BIODIVERSITY

Norwich's Environment Strategy 2003-2008 identifies the following potential indicators to measure for biodiversity on a city wide scale.:

- An index of key garden bird species; and
- the status of species and habitats identified in the Norwich Biodiversity Action Plan

These indicators could be incorporated into the SA as and when they become available from the Community Strategy. The indicators shown in italics below are proposed as it is felt that they have the most relevance locally. Stakeholders views are requested on which indicators are the most appropriate.

Sub Objective 1 Will it conserve and enhance and enable sustainable access to semi natural habitats?

Proposed Indicator B+GL1; % of homes within 300 metres of an accessible natural green space (based on English Nature's Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards (ANGSt)). This is proposed as a Environment Strategy indicator for the city as a whole. The present status is assumed to be 😞 though no data is available at this stage.

Proposed Indicator B+GL2; Net area managed as semi-natural green space

Indicator to be developed. The present status is assumed to be 😞.

Proposed Indicator B+GL3; Length of good quality ecological (green) links

Indicator to be developed. The present status is assumed to be 😞 as links within the area are generally of poor quality. The indicator will be based on the % of the ecological (Green link) network established (as measured against an agreed city wide ecological network map). Emerging **Target** from Community Strategy is to complete the city wide Ecological (green links) network by 2015.

Sub Objective 2: Will it conserve and enhance species diversity?

Proposed Indicator B+GL4 Status of protected species in area

Indicator to be developed. The present status is not known 😊. Any information on this indicator would be welcomed.

14. THE APPEARANCE AND QUALITY OF THE TOWNSCAPE

Government objectives

Government housing policy in PPG 3 encourages urban renaissance through the efficient use of land. Its objectives include to:

- Prioritise brownfield land development for housing, including conversions of empty housing;
- Promote mixed-use development of sites including housing, particularly in city centres.

Nationally the proportion of development on brownfield sites has risen steadily from 56% in 1997 to 73% in 2005. PPS6 promotes the wider benefits the development of brownfield sites in urban areas as it promotes social inclusion, encourages investment to regenerate deprived areas and can improve townscapes through high quality and inclusive design. This policy approach is reflected in the fact that the percentage of housing development on brownfield sites is a National Core Indicator. The target is that 60% of housing development should be on brownfield land.

Local Issues

The area presently suffers from having large tracts of derelict and degraded land which seriously affects the appearance and quality of the townscape. Sustainable use of this land is a key issues for the AAP and success would mean very little of this land would remain vacant and this is therefore used as an indicator. As a result of the amount of vacant land, the area provides an opportunity for further housing growth which will all be on brownfield sites in a sustainable location, but the mix with other uses will be an

important issue. Many recent brownfield developments in the area have consisted entirely of housing and it is important to encourage a greater mix of uses in future developments. Police Anti Social Behaviour statistics and local consultation show local issues include litter dropping, general anti-social behaviour and the overall appearance of the area. Good quality redevelopment of the area should help to reduce crime and anti social behaviour and should be accompanied by good management to ensure that redeveloped townscape remains high quality and the area is therefore welcoming.


SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE: TO ENHANCE THE APPEARANCE AND QUALITY OF THE TOWNSCAPE OF THE AREA

Sub Objective: Will it reduce the amount of derelict and degraded land and help to contribute to the regeneration of the area?

Indicator T1 Percentage of Housing Development on Previously Developed land

All housing development in the AAP area in recent years has been on previously developed land. This trend will continue into the future as all allocated housing sites are on previously developed land and greenfield locations in the area are protected from development as open space. The development of brownfield sites in the area for housing would therefore support government policy and help to achieve local, sub regional and regional targets. The present trend is that these targets are being achieved in Norwich and at the regional and national scale, but are not being achieved within Norfolk as a whole, suggesting that maximising development in Norwich is the most sustainable approach.

Indicator	AAP Data	Norwich	Sub Regional / Regional Data	National Data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
T1 Percentage of Housing Development on	NCC AAP 2000 to 2005 100%	1993 to 2004 = 79% Norwich for 2003 was 77% and for	2001-2004 Norfolk average = 44% East of England	National Core Indicator England	National target for 2008 is that 60% of housing	Rising trend in Norfolk and region – but	http://www.eera.gov.uk and www.odpm.gov.uk and www.nrowich.gov.uk

Previously Developed land		2004 82%			should be on pdl or conversions Draft RSS14 target also 60%	Norwich has a significantly higher % of brownfield development Other urban authorities in East of England achieving 90%+. 	(April 2006 Annual Monitoring Report)																										
		At April 2005, 76% of dwellings with planning permission or allocated in RLP on pdl	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2000</td> <td>54</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>58</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>58</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003</td> <td>59</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004</td> <td>60</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year				%	2000	54	2001	58	2002	58	2003	59	2004	60	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2000</td> <td>61</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>63</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>67</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003</td> <td>67</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004</td> <td>72</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005</td> <td>73</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	%	2000	61	2001	63	2002	67	2003	67	2004	72	2005	73
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Indicator T2 Availability of Brownfield land for redevelopment

Significant amounts of brownfield land are presently available in the area, in stark contrast to the county as a whole and at higher rates than in the rest of the region. This is a legacy of the area's industrial past, with many former shoe factories providing development sites and of the fact that much land previously earmarked for the expansion of Anglia Square has never been developed or has only been developed for surface car parks. This is a positive situation in the short term, as it will enable development on sustainable sites, though in the long term the aim should be to ensure that as much of this land is developed as possible. This will inevitably lead to a reduction in the amount of brownfield land available in the area in the long term.

Indicator	AAP Data	Norwich	Sub Regional / Regional Data	National Data	Target	Trend	Data Sources												
T2 Availability of Brownfield land for redevelopment	NLUD 2004 identifies 5.95 hectares of brownfield land being available for development in the AAP area, with 1.7 ha of this suitable for housing	<p>Brownfield land available in Norwich (hectares)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>B*</th> <th>H*</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>109</td> <td>58</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003</td> <td>121</td> <td>99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004</td> <td>108</td> <td>83</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*B = Brownfield land (hectares) *H = Brownfield land suitable for housing (hectares)</p>	Year	B*	H*	2002	109	58	2003	121	99	2004	108	83	<p>Concentration of brownfield land:</p> <p>East of England = 1 Norfolk = 0.07</p>	<p>Concentration of brownfield land:</p> <p>England = 1 East of England = 0.78</p>	<p>To retain a supply of brownfield land for development in the short term with the long term aim of redeveloping all brownfield land in the area and contributing to the Economic Strategy's target of making 16 hectares of brownfield land available for development by 2008.</p>	<p>The recent local and city wide trend is for significant amounts of brownfield land being available for development</p> <p>😊</p>	<p>www.nlud.org.uk</p>
Year	B*	H*																	
2002	109	58																	
2003	121	99																	
2004	108	83																	

15. CONSERVATION AREA ISSUES

National and Regional Policies for planning and the historic environment

Government policy promotes the role the historic environment can play as an economic asset in promoting sustainability in areas requiring regeneration. It promotes greater access to the historic environment, its use as a learning resource and its protection for future generations. Government planning guidance in PPS1, PPG15 and PPG16 states that an aim of planning is to protect and enhance the historic environment. Planning should reconcile the need for economic growth with the need to protect the historic environment. Archaeological remains should be protected and enhanced. Other government planning guidance is also relevant to sustainability in the area:

- PPS22 (Renewable Energy) promotes small scale renewable energy projects where they do not compromise the objective of designating the historic environment;
- PPG21 (Tourism) promotes measures such as traffic management, pedestrianisation and street signing to benefit tourism as a means of promoting regeneration. Its successor, “Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism”, promotes tourism development in historic urban areas as a means of promoting regeneration.

Regional guidance points to the important role the historic environment should play not only as a heritage attraction in itself, but also in providing opportunities for the re-use of buildings. It identifies Norwich as a regional centre for historic and heritage attractions.

Local policies

The “Norwich European International Strategy” and the “Draft Environment Strategy” support raising the profile of the historic area of the city to attract international visitors and further re-use of historic buildings for cultural purposes. The Draft Community Strategy also identifies the importance of the medieval street plan and open spaces in the city centre of Norwich, as it defines the historic

landscape and gives it a distinctive identity. It promotes the need for a sustainable design policy and the need to develop a better understanding of the historic assets and their use. The Norwich Destination Strategy identifies heritage as an asset for the city and promotes the development of a “Sense of Place” in Norwich, but keeping Norwich as a “living city” rather than a “show city”. The recent Regeneration Strategy and Action Plan for Magdalen Street and St. Augustine’s Street Area, (November 2004) contained two relevant objectives;

- To improve historic buildings, enabling them to be used for a range of productive uses;
- To achieve development on key vacant sites, to include a mix of uses whilst respecting the historic environment.

Conservation and promotion of the historic character of the area, good quality, energy efficient design which respects the historic character of the area and sustainable access to heritage assets are therefore primary sustainability concerns for the regeneration of the area.

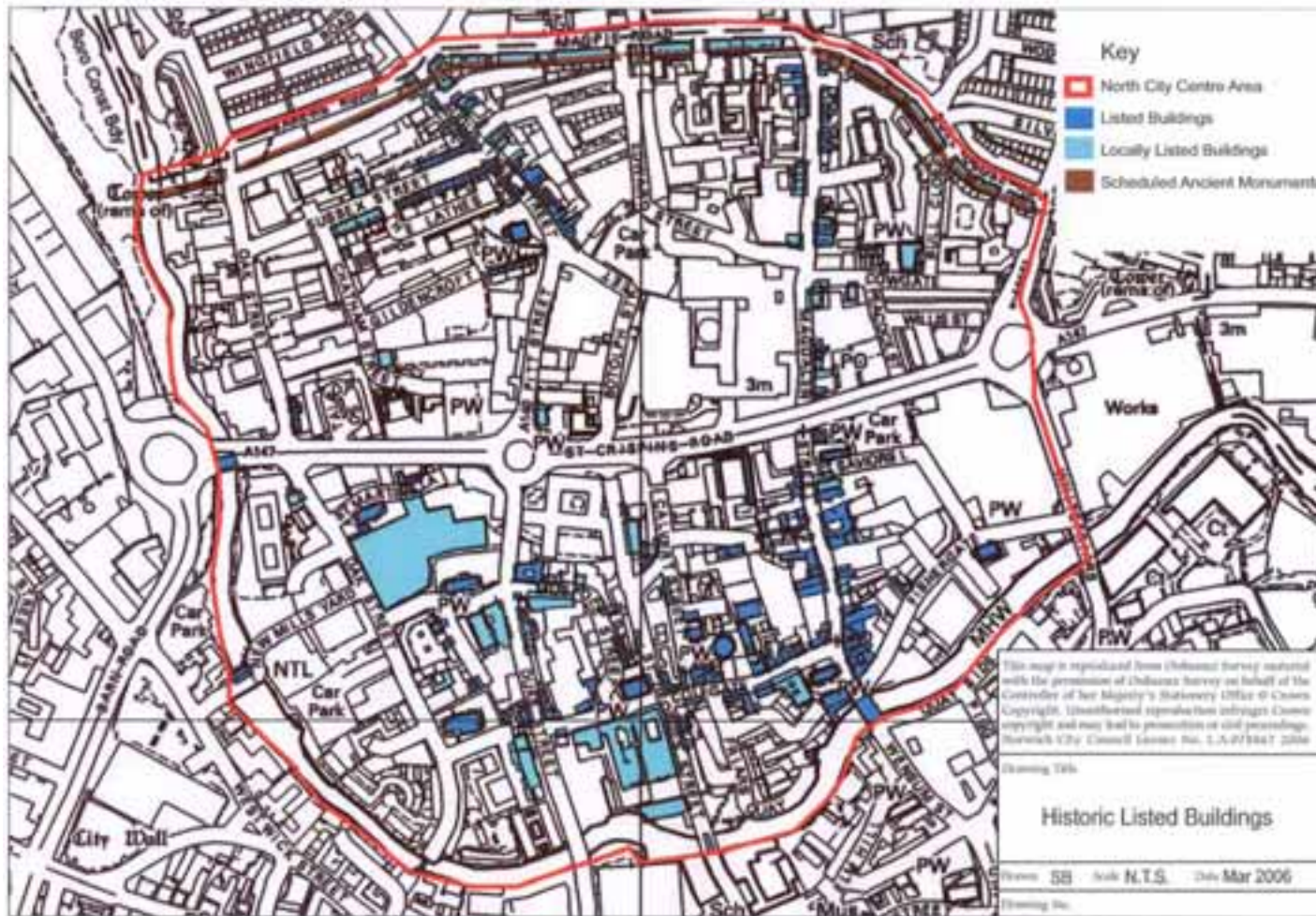
Local Issues Identified

As part of the historic city centre of Norwich, the whole of the area is a Conservation Area and is covered by the archaeological policies in the Replacement Local Plan. It contains:

- Over 200 listed buildings (including 8 medieval churches and nonconformist chapels typical of the city’s historic traditions);
- Over 200 locally listed buildings;
- A Scheduled Ancient Monument (the City Wall);
- An Historic park (Gildencroft), churchyards and other historic open spaces.

The majority of these (except for open space) are mapped in figure 9 below. Two main clusters of historic buildings, south and north of the Inner Ring Road are shown. Stakeholder workshops showed there is a greater knowledge and appreciation of the value of the historic buildings in the south part, as these have been less affected by 1970s redevelopment and are less dominated by the car - suggesting that a sustainable approach would be reduce the domination of the car and of unsympathetic development on historic buildings. Historic maps show the former street pattern in the area. They show high density housing in many part of the area in yards off the main roads and the greater extent of open spaces such as Gildencroft.

Figure 9 Historic buildings in the area



Heritage Issue	Justification
<p>Poor state of some historic buildings and the historic park</p>	<p>Many historic buildings in the area have recently been restored. However due to poor maintenance of some historic buildings there is a need to restore more for their own sake and to promote their re-use. Gildencroft Park is also in a poor state and attracts anti -social behaviour at present. As a result is underused and does not fulfill its potential role either as the main open space for the area or as an attractive historic park, although work is ongoing to improve this.</p>
<p>Poor state of public realm including shop fronts on historic buildings</p>	<p>Local Consultation showed that people feel that the public realm in general needs to be made more attractive to reflect its historic character and promote business development. The design of new development must therefore create a more attractive public realm to achieve sustainability and funding should continue to be focussed on poorly maintained historic buildings.</p>

<p>Loss of street patterns, views and urban grain resulting from previous poorly designed development</p>	<p>There is an opportunity to ensure that future development complements the historic environment. The building of the Inner Ring Road and Anglia Square in the 1970s severed a number of the historic routes in the area and acts as a barrier between the two main clusters of historic buildings north and south of the Inner Ring Road (see figure 9). It also detracted from the local identity and some important views to and from the area. More sustainable patterns of movement and improvements to the historic environment could be established by re-creating pedestrian and cycle routes based on historic routes, such as the historic Botolph Street east west route, largely destroyed by Anglia Square. Reducing traffic flows in St. Augustine's and Magdalen Street would create a much improved setting for and promote sustainable access to these clusters of historic buildings. A Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan are required as a basis for historic character assessment to ensure the historic environment is a key element of the design of new development.</p>
<p>Opportunity to make more of the historic nature of the area</p>	<p>While many parts of the city centre are well signposted to attract shoppers and tourists, there is a lack of historic and archaeological interpretation in the area. Sustainable tourism could be promoted in this highly accessible area by making people more aware of its historic nature, therefore the AAP should ensure that new development includes historic and archaeological interpretation.</p>

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE: TO CONSERVE AND ENHANCE THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

Sub objective 1: Will it protect and enhance archaeology, historic buildings and features?

Indicator HE1 Historic Buildings At Risk

A ongoing programme, the HERS Scheme, has grant aided repairs to over 22 listed and locally listed buildings and historic open spaces in the area, including 3 of the Buildings at Risk identified in the table below. In 2005 this had not led to a decline in the number of listed buildings at risk, though it is likely to do so when the 2006 register is produced:

Indicator	NCCAAP data	Norwich Data	Target	Trend	Data Sources												
HE1 Historic Buildings At Risk	<table border="1" data-bbox="421 544 607 735"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Buildings at risk in the AAP area:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </table> <p data-bbox="421 767 891 826">Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs): Magpie Road section of City Wall</p> <p data-bbox="421 858 689 890">Listed Buildings at risk:</p> <ul data-bbox="465 922 875 1134" style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3 Magdalen Street (Grade ii) ▪ 107-9 Magdalen Street (Grade ii) ▪ Pump House, New Mills Yard (Grade ii) ▪ 5 Cross Lane (Grade ii) ▪ 21 St Augustine's (Grade ii) <p data-bbox="421 1134 860 1193">(Ongoing repairs should take three of these properties off the register for</p>	Buildings at risk in the AAP area:		2002	5	2005	6	<table border="1" data-bbox="927 544 1113 735"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Buildings at risk in Norwich:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005</td> <td>32</td> </tr> </table> <p data-bbox="927 767 1115 922">The 2005 figure represents 3.2% of the total number of listed buildings</p>	Buildings at risk in Norwich:		2002	25	2005	32	<p data-bbox="1155 520 1395 762">To reduce the numbers of historic Buildings at Risk in the area to zero and to contribute to an overall reduction in the city as a whole.</p>	<p data-bbox="1417 520 1697 826">Slight increase in the numbers of historic buildings at risk in both the AAP area and the city as a whole from 2002 to 2005, but it is likely that this number will be reduced in the AAP area in the near future.</p> <p data-bbox="1496 831 1630 879">☺ / ☹</p>	<p data-bbox="1731 520 1933 639">SAMs: English Heritage Buildings at Risk Register, 2005</p> <p data-bbox="1731 671 2033 762">Listed buildings: Historic Buildings at Risk Register in Norfolk, 2005:</p>
Buildings at risk in the AAP area:																	
2002	5																
2005	6																
Buildings at risk in Norwich:																	
2002	25																
2005	32																

	2006).				
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Proposed Indicator HE2 Quality of historic parks

Indicator to de developed. Present status assumed to be 😊 / 😞 at present as the only registered historic park, Gildencroft, suffers from misuse and aspects of the fabric of the park need improving. However, a new playground has been provided and further improvements are planned, including the creation of a new entrance, further play facilities and managing part of the park to promote biodiversity.


Proposed Indicator HE3 Percentage (or number) of developments including archaeological or historic preservation or interpretation

Indicator to de developed. Present status is assumed to be 😊 / 😞. Although the Viking Trail and some historic interpretation boards exist in the area, there is potential to develop signing of historic assets further through the Heritage Interpretation policy of the RLP and tie this in with the Spatial Metro project which seeks to improve signing in the city centre as a whole. In addition, in such an historic area, there may be archaeological and historic finds which will require preservation *in situ* as the most sustainable way of protecting them.

Sub Objective 2: Will it make the historic environment a key element of the design of redevelopment and promote tourism?

Indicator HE 4: The existence of an up-to-date Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Proposals to guide development

There is a need for a Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Proposals for the area to enable understanding of the character of the area so that it can be taken into account through the AAP and enable sustainable regeneration. This will allow development to respect and enhance the historic environment and preserve the special character of the Conservation Area. This is covered by the new BVPI 219, which focuses on the role that character appraisals and management can play in guiding development in historic areas.

Indicator	NCCAAP data	Norwich Data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Proposals	There are no Conservation Area Character Appraisals or Management Proposals for the area	There are no Conservation Area Character Appraisals or Management Proposals for the city	The need for such appraisals and proposals are part of a new BVPI (219)	This is a new indicator nationally and few areas have implemented them as yet. 	www.bvpi.gov.uk

Proposed Indicator HE5 Restoration of historic view lines, vistas and street patterns

Indicator to be developed. Present status assumed to be 😊 / 😞 as a result of unsympathetic 1970s development, which has, however, left some excellent vistas open so much land is vacant. Stakeholder advice particularly from English Heritage, as to how this indicator could be developed is welcomed.

Proposed Indicator HE6 Day visitors per annum

Norwich Heritage Economic and Regeneration Trust HEART promote the use of a variety of survey based indicators to measure the importance of tourism within the city, with the overall target “To establish Norwich as the UK’s premier heritage city” by 2015. This indicator showing day visitors will therefore be used if developed through the Environment Strategy, though it may be preferable to also include the proposed “Bed Nights per annum” indicator for the whole city to as this shows tourists staying longer, who will often have more sustainable patterns of movement.

In addition, advice on whether these proposed HE indicators as a whole are the most appropriate and practicable to use is sought.

16. CLIMATE CHANGE

Government and Regional Policy

The national “Sustainable Development Strategy, Securing the Future (2005)” states that one of the main justifications for promoting sustainable development is to reduce the effects of climate change. It is also necessary to adapt to climate change as it

is inevitable. The “EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan (2002)” supports the development of renewable energy sources and requires the integration of climate change objectives into local policies. “PPS 22 Renewable Energy” states that renewable energy development can contribute to all sustainability objectives, particularly environmental protection against climate change and prudent use of natural resources. Climate Change: The UK Programme requires to integration of policies and measures to

- improve business's use of energy, stimulate investment and cut costs;
- 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.

It recognises that there is a need to;

- secure a change in the way we generate and use energy (particularly through microgeneration to provide local energy sources), 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.

The government has signaled its intentions to produce a Planning Policy Statement on Climate Change which will cover the siting, orientation and external design of new developments to reduce their production of CO₂. The internal design of buildings is dealt with by Building Regulations. Minimum standards have recently been significantly improved with the intention of reducing CO₂ emissions and the government has stated that further improvements will be made in the future.

“Living with Climate Change in the East of England Summary Report” identifies the potential threats resulting from of climate change in the region as increases in flood risk, subsidence, water shortages, air pollution problems and pollution spread by flooding. It does however state that the Norwich area is the least vulnerable area in the region in terms of these risks and the most likely area to benefit from the opportunities presented by climate change of expansion of tourism and businesses promoting environmental technologies to deal with the impacts of climate change. It states that as Norwich is the least vulnerable area in the region, it should be a focus for housing and economic growth. It concludes that it is necessary to plan ahead to live with the impacts of climate change in the long term, rather than fight against them in the short term.

Local Policies and Issues

The Area Action Plan can play an important role in reducing greenhouse gas emissions locally as many aspects of planning have a bearing on climate change. The “Provisional Local Transport Plan for Norfolk 2006 to 2011” seeks to reduce the transport impacts on climate change and Norwich’s Environment Strategy 2003-2008 identifies addressing climate change as its key challenge, proposing wide ranging approaches to reducing greenhouse gas emissions ranging from promoting high density development to reduce the need to travel though to promoting renewable energy development, particularly of microgeneration to provide local energy supplies in the urban area.

However, it does not contain specific CO2 reduction targets at this stage and the city council does not yet have a Climate Change Strategy, both of which are key to sustainable development at the local level as they directly address the most important sustainability issue, CO2 emissions.

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE: TO REDUCE CONTRIBUTIONS TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Sub Objective 1: Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by reducing energy consumption?

Proxy Indicator CC1: Greenhouse Gas and CO2 emissions in Norwich

These indicators are used as they give the best overall view of the degree of success which is being achieved in combating the causes of climate change. At present, emissions in Norwich are low compared to the regional (see figure 11 below) and national averages, but about average for the comparator group of cities used by the Audit Commission for Norwich. This is a reflection of the fact that in terms of greenhouse gas emissions, in many ways cities are inherently more sustainable than rural areas, partly because services are more easily accessible and partly because housing tends to be at higher densities which generally produces lower emissions. Despite the fact that the present situation is relatively positive, it is still essential that every attempt is made to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, particularly as CO2 emissions are not reducing in line with targets nationally.

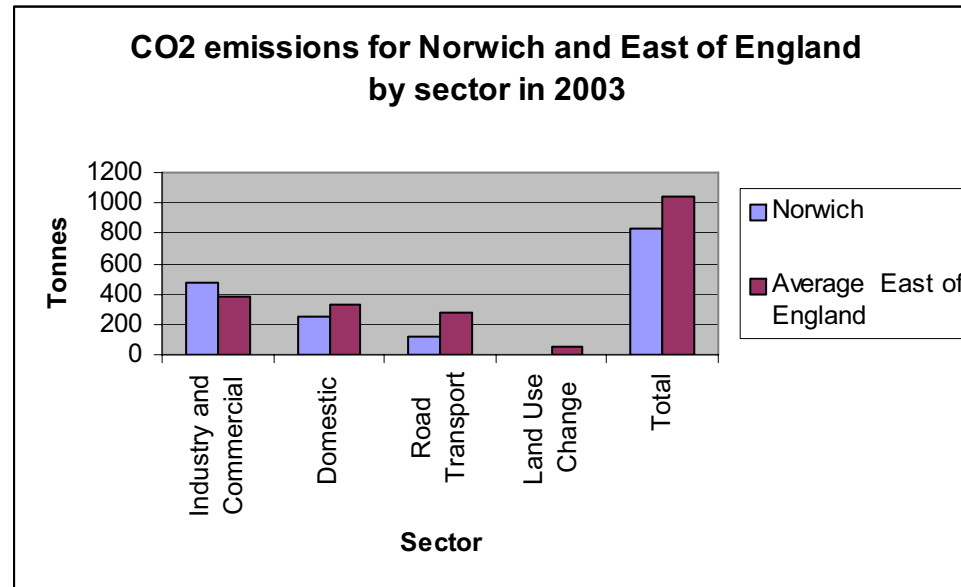


Figure 11 CO2 emissions for Norwich and the East of England by sector in 2003 Source: DEFRA

Indicator	Norwich data	Regional data	National Data	Target	Present Situation / Trend	Data Sources

Proxy CC1 Greenhouse Gas and CO2 emissions in Norwich	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Norwich</th> <th>East of England</th> <th>United Kingdom</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Per Capita CO2 emissions (tonnes)</td> <td>6.8</td> <td>9.1</td> <td>9.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Domestic par capita CO2 emissions (tonnes)</td> <td>2.0</td> <td>2.9</td> <td>2.8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Norwich	East of England	United Kingdom	Per Capita CO2 emissions (tonnes)	6.8	9.1	9.5	Domestic par capita CO2 emissions (tonnes)	2.0	2.9	2.8	<p>Basket of greenhouses gases UK Kyoto target = 12.5% below 1990 level by 2008-2012</p> <p>CO2 UK domestic target = - 20% of 1990 level by 2010 – 60% by 2050 Local targets established in Environment Strategy to reduce CO2 emissions by 10% by 2015.</p> <p>No local trend available at this stage, though the city wide figure is one of lowest in region, though no overarching strategy has yet been implemented . Nationally on course to achieve Kyoto greenhouse gas emissions target but not domestic CO2 targets</p> <p>☺ / ☹</p>	<p>Defra 'Local and Regional CO2 Emissions Estimates for 2003' at</p> <p>http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(p4h34i554bs4fo45wc4qzt45)/ChartPage.aspx?id=10002546&chartIndex=2&screenWidth=1024&screenHeight=768 and at</p> <p>http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2005/050331a.htm for national and</p> <p>http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/globalatmos/regionalrpt/laregionalco2rpt20051021.xls for regional and local statistics.</p>
		Norwich	East of England	United Kingdom													
Per Capita CO2 emissions (tonnes)	6.8	9.1	9.5														
Domestic par capita CO2 emissions (tonnes)	2.0	2.9	2.8														
<p>Per Capita CO2 emissions 7th lowest in East of England</p> <p>Domestic par capita CO2 emissions lowest in East of England</p>	<p>Recent DEFRA figures place the East of England emitted 13.6 million tonnes carbon equivalent of carbon dioxide (CO2) in 2003; the fifth highest amount of the regions. This equated to 2.5 tonnes per resident; the average rate for England.</p>	<p>Basket of greenhouses gases provisional figures for reduction 1990 – 2004 = - 12.6%</p> <p>CO2 provisional figures for 2004 reduction 1990 – 2004 = -4.2% (with rise in last two years)</p>															

Proxy Indicator CC2 HECA rating

The Home Energy Conservation Act 1995 (HECA) required local authorities to identify measures significantly improve the energy efficiency of all residential accommodation in their area and to monitor progress in implementing the measures through a HECA rating. The most recent rating measures the overall percentage improvement in domestic energy efficiency from 1996-2004. At 18.1 the rating for Norwich is one of the highest ratings in the East of England.

The **present situation / trend** is therefore 😊

Target: to contribute raising the overall HECA performance of the city.

However, DEFRA warn against making direct comparisons between local authorities as assessment techniques and monitoring vary across authorities and this result seems somewhat at odds with the figures for the average SAP rating in Norwich (see indicator P+SI 3), which use different methods to measure energy efficiency in households and show the city's households to be less energy efficient than the national average.

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/energy/heca95/pdf/heca-data2004.pdf>

Proposed Indicator CC3 Number of development in the area accompanied by an Energy Efficiency Statement – Indicator to be developed

Norwich City Council's recently produced Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) requires development above established thresholds within the city to be accompanied by an Energy Efficiency Statement to show how that development will be energy efficient. The number of developments accompanied by such a statement locally will therefore be used as an indicator, though since the SPD is new, no data is available yet to establish a trend. Elsewhere in the city recent housing developments using prefabs are providing new dwellings which are highly energy efficient and such an approach should be encouraged through the Area Action Plan.


Present Situation / Trend: No data available

Target: to be established

Sub Objective 2 Will it promote the use of sustainable energy?

Indicator CC4 Installed capacity of sustainable energy used in area

The SPD referred to above also promotes the development of renewable and sustainable forms of energy in the city such as CHP. It also establishes that the City Council intends to introduce a policy requiring a percentage of energy to serve new development to come from renewable sources in its forthcoming Local Development Framework Core Strategy. Exemplar microgeneration projects are being established in Norwich and the installed capacity of sustainable energy use (renewable energy and Combined Heat and Power) is used as an indicator as microgeneration is promoted through the Replacement Local Plan and the Environment Strategy.

Indicator	NCCAAP and Norwich data	Regional data	National Data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
CC4 Installed capacity of sustainable energy used in area	There no sustainable energy generation known of in the area There is a are CHP plant at UEA (capacity not known).	325 MW (July 2005), 3.8% of the region's estimated electricity consumption for 2010.	UK – 2.5% of generation capacity (2004)	Nationally by 2010, 10 per cent of UK electricity should come from renewable sources. Regional Target 10% onshore renewables by 2010 and 17% by 2020 (44% with offshore renewables) No local targets	Main growth regionally in large scale renewable developments. Little growth locally of microgeneration as of yet. 	http://www.renewableseast.org.uk/GeneralInfo/FactsAndFigures.aspx Renewables East


				established at this point, though these may be established through the Environment Strategy or a forthcoming Climate Change Strategy.		
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Sub Objective 3 Will it help to minimise Norwich’s ecological footprint?

Indicator CC5 Norwich’s ecological footprint

The Ecological Footprint measures how much nature we have, how much nature we use, and who uses what. Norwich’s Ecological Footprint represents the amount of biologically productive land and water its residents use. We use land for the natural resources it can provide, such as food and timber, for its ecological services, such as absorbing waste, and to build and live on. Ecological footprinting is therefore the best general sustainability indicator as it measures a wide variety of aspects of sustainability to identify a figure for the amount of global hectares of land required to support the average lifestyle of a person in a specific geographical area, on an annual basis. Thus the local figure directly reflects the amount of global resources an average person in Norwich uses per year. This figure is slightly worse than the national average and significantly worse both than the global average and the sustainable world footprint. Therefore present consumption trends in Norwich are unsustainable, though gha per capita does tend to be rise with GDP.

Indicator	NCCAAP and Norwich data	National Data	Average World footprint	Target	Present Situation /	Data Sources
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CC5 Norwich's Ecological footprint	Norwich's current footprint = 5.49 gha per capita	5.49 gha per capita	2.2 gha per capita Sustainable world footprint 1.8 gha per capita	To reduce the footprint figure by 10% by 2015 (Norwich Environment Strategy target)	The Baseline (2006) for Norwich is slightly worse than the national average, and significantly worse than world average 	Stockholm Environment Institute www.sei.se/reap
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17. FLOOD RISK

Government and Local Policy Approach

Government planning policy on flood risk is set out in PPG25. It states that:

- The objectives of sustainable development are contributed to by reducing the vulnerability of the country to unmanaged floods;
- A sequential approach in relation to flood risk should be taken to the allocation of land for development;
- Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS) should be incorporated in new development;
- The redevelopment of brownfield sites remains a priority where there is a limited risk of flood, if it can be mitigated.

“Living with Climate Change in the East of England” recognizes that flood risk is likely to increase with climate change. There is therefore an ever increasing need to avoid, manage and reduce flood risk.

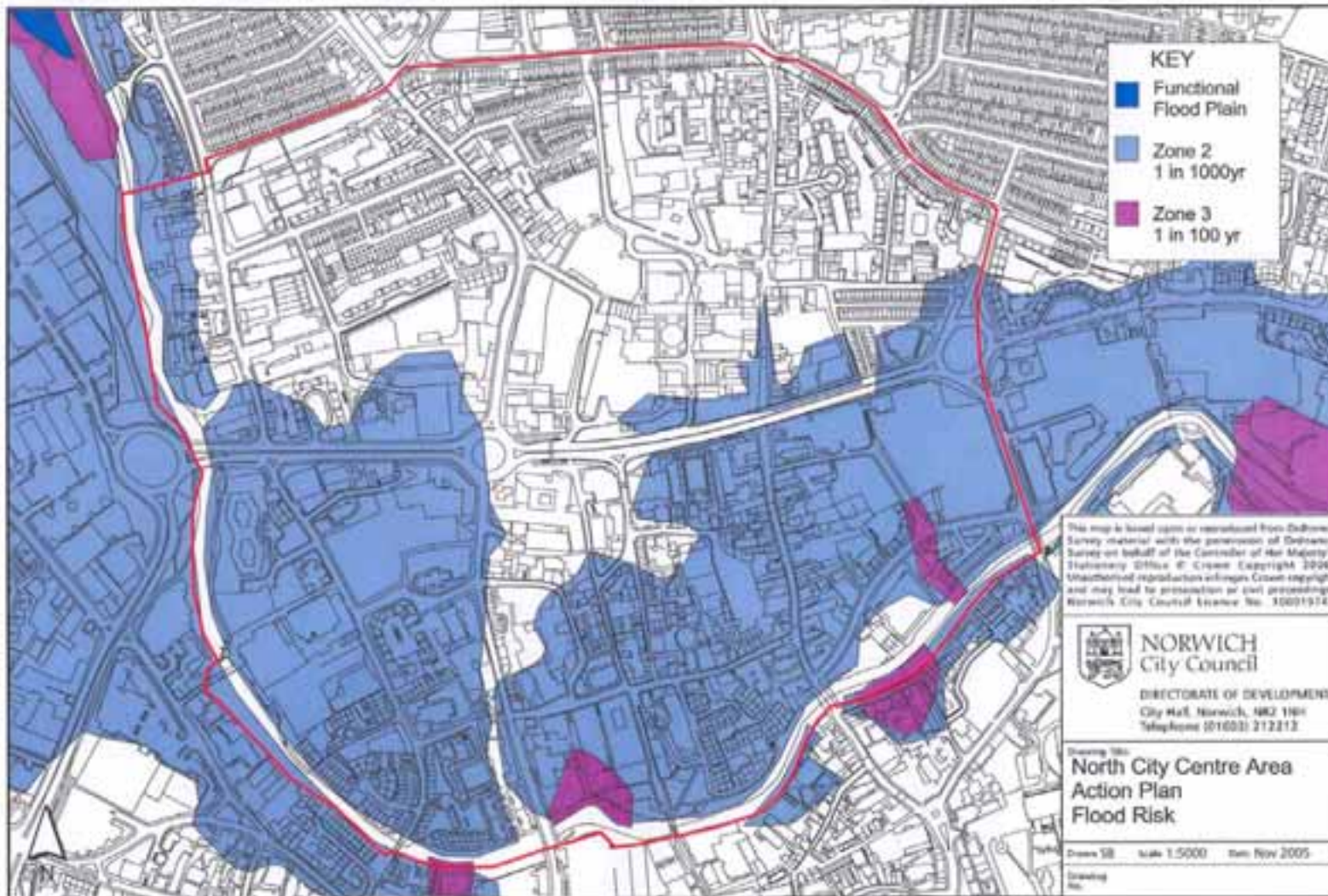
The Environment Agency is the main source of information and advice on flood risk. The Environment Agency categorises and maps areas at different risk of flood. Figure 12 below summarises the Replacement Local Plan requirements for land at different risk of flood:

Environment Agency Flood Risk Zone	Replacement Local Plan requirement
Zone 2 (1 in 1000 year risk of flood)	The developer should consider the use of SuDs,
Zone 3 (1 in 100 year risk of flood)	The developer should consult with the Environment Agency and provide a Flood risk assessment and development should mitigate against flood (eg raised floor levels)
Functional Flood Plain (undeveloped areas at 1 in 10 year risk of flood)	The developer should consult with the Environment Agency - essential infrastructure development only would be permitted

Figure 12: RLP requirements for development of land at different levels of flood risk

Local Issues

Flood risk is a sustainability issue in the AAP area. Small areas close to river within zone 2, the 1 to 100 year flood risk area. Any development in this area should involve consultation with the EA and the provision of a Flood Risk Assessment these endure sustainable development of brownfield sites by the river with mitigation against fold risk. Most of the southern part of the area is in the 1 in 1000 year flood risk area. Developers here should consider the use of SUDS. **Figure 13** below maps the areas at different risk of flood within the NCCAAP area:




SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE: TO AVOID, REDUCE AND MANAGE FLOOD RISK

Sub Objective: Will it minimise the risk of flooding from rivers for people and properties?

The Environment Agency’s role in commenting on planning applications provides a logical and sustainable framework for dealing with flood risk. Accordingly, the appropriate indicator to use is the number of planning permissions granted against Environment Agency advice.

Indicator FR1 Number of Planning Permissions granted permission against Environment Agency Flood Risk Advice

Indicator	AAP Data	Norwich	National Data	Targets	Trend	Data Sources
FR1 Planning Applications granted permission against EA flood risk advice	2003/4: 0 2004/5: 0	2003/4: 2 2004/5: 0	2003/4 302	No developments should be granted planning permission against EA advice	No planning permissions have been granted in the area against EA advice 	Higher Level Target 12 Development And Flood Risk

Proposed Indicator FR2 Percentage of developments including SUDS measures and Green Roofs – indicator to be developed

The use of SUDs and Green Roofs can help to reduce flood risk by increasing the permeability of developed areas and thus ensuring that rainwater percolates more slowly into rivers, thus reducing their peak flows. This indicator has not yet been development and information is not yet available. The present status is therefore 😊.

18. WATER USE AND RIVER WATER QUALITY

Regional and Local Policies

The Sustainable Framework for the East of England (EERA) and Draft RSS14 identify the need for development to:

- Be located so that it minimises the demand for water resources;
- Not lead to water pollution;
- Include Demand Management Measures to promote water conservation and waste minimization such as SUDS.

“Living with Climate Change in the East of England” recognizes that water pollution and water shortage are likely to become greater risks as climate change occurs. New development should be designed to take account of this. Norwich, however, offers opportunities in relation to climate change for housing and economic growth, as it is the least vulnerable area in terms of water supply in the region.

Norwich’s Environment Strategy 2003-2008 prioritises working towards sustainable resource use by reducing water pollution and consumption.

Local Issues

Water Use and River Water Quality Issue	Justification
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The need to minimise water use and ensure that water quality in the River Wensum is good	At present water use per dwelling in Norwich is low and water quality in the Wensum is high. However, climate change will increase the likelihood of extreme climate events, including drought. Therefore it is essential that new development is water efficient by promoting the inclusion of water saving and recycling devices in order to be sustainable. While the chemical and biological quality of the river waters is largely determined by agricultural practices upriver of the area, the inclusion of SUDS in new development can help to reduce pollutants entering water courses.
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SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE: TO PROVIDE FOR SUSTAINABLE SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY AND IMPROVE RIVER WATER QUALITY

Sub Objective 1: Will it ensure water is not wasted?

Proxy Indicator W1 Daily domestic water consumption in Norwich (litres per capita)

Daily domestic water consumption is very low in Norwich, and there are low levels water supply leakage (15 megalitres per day compared to the national average of 157) within the resource zone.

Year	Norwich	National Average
2004	131	154

Present Situation / Trend: No trend is available. The present situation is 😊

Target: To reduce daily domestic water consumption.

Proposed Indicator W2 Percentage of development with water demand management measures

This indicator has not yet been developed and no information is available. Therefore the present status is therefore 😊.

Sub Objective 2: Will it improve the quality of the water in Norwich’s rivers?

Proxy Indicator W3 The % of river length assessed as good biological quality in Norwich



The River Wensum forms the southern boundary of the AAP area. To the north west of the area, the Wensum is designated as a Special Area of Conservation. This international designation reflects its biodiversity and landscape value as a lowland chalk river. To the east of New Mills (the high point of navigation on the river), the Wensum is part of the Broads National Park.

The trend for biological quality of rivers in Norwich is positive - not only has the quality improved in recent years, it is also amongst the best in the country:

Indicator	Period	Norwich	National Average	Present Situation / Trend	Target	Data Source
Proxy W3: The % of river length assessed as good biological quality in Norwich	2003	100.00%	53.61%	The trend is positive and well above the national average 😊	To retain biological quality at 100%	Environment Agency through Audit Commission website
	2002	100.00%	53.07			
	2000	84.98%	51.78			

Indicator W4 The % of river length assessed as good chemical quality in Norwich

The trend for the chemical quality of the rivers in Norwich is less positive. In recent years, the quality has fluctuated. The chemical quality of Norwich rivers remains above the national average. The national average figures show that there has recently been a slight decline in the chemical quality of rivers nationally.

Indicator	Period	Norwich	National Average	Present Situation / Trend	Target	Data Source
Proxy W4: The % of river length assessed as good chemical quality in Norwich	2003	62%	51%	The trend is fluctuating, but above the national average  / 	To improve chemical quality	Environment Agency through Audit Commission website
	2002	67%	54%			
	2000	62%	55%			

While water quality in the River Wensum is largely determined by agricultural practices upstream, development in the area must ensure that the generally positive situation is maintained and improved and by ensuring that pollutants do not enter the river.

19. WASTE

Government and Regional Policy

“The EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan (2002)”, “The Waste Strategy for England and Wales (2000)” and “The East of England Regional Waste Management Strategy (2003)” promote reducing the amount of waste being created, diverting waste from landfill and putting waste which is produced to good use through substantial increases in re-using, recycling, composting, and recovery of energy from waste. The national document commits the government to breaking the link between economic growth and waste production. The documents establish European and national targets for reducing waste to landfill and promoting recycling. “Climate Change: The UK Programme” points to waste generation and disposal as key unsustainable activities and trends which contribute to climate change. “Towards Sustainable Construction – A Strategy for the East of England (2003)” identifies the potential to re-use existing resources and reduce the amount of materials delivered to building sites. To be sustainable the AAP should therefore encourage the minimisation of waste production and the maximization of recycling and re-use of materials.

County and Local Policy

The Norfolk Mineral and Waste Local Plan is the overarching local document for waste planning. The RLP promotes waste minimisation and the establishment of a network for the local recycling of materials in policies EP 20 and 21. Norwich’s Environment Strategy 2003-2008 prioritises working toward sustainable resource use by reducing waste production and promoting recycling, partly through the recent increase in doorstep recycling collections in the city. National targets are used.

Local Waste Issue	Justification
Waste production and Recycling levels	<p>The proxy indicators for the city show increasing, but lower than average levels of waste produced and increasing but lower than average levels of recycling in Norwich. The AAP should therefore aim to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure reduction in waste production and increase in recycling; • Promote re-use of existing buildings and good practice in construction methods.

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE: TO MINIMISE THE PRODUCTION OF WASTE

Sub Objective 1: Will it lead to reduced consumption of materials and resources?

Proxy Indicator WS1 Kgs of household waste collected per head in Norwich

No data is available locally therefore city wide data is used as a proxy.

Indicator WS1	Norwich and national Data	Target	Trend	Data Sources

Kgs of household waste collected per head		2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	<p>To help meet EU and local targets:</p> <p>EU Waste Targets:</p> <p>reduce the quantity going to final disposal by 20% by 2010 and 50% by 2050.</p> <p>Norwich Community Strategy Target: No growth in waste</p>	<p>Overall waste produced, while less than the national average per capita, is rising.</p> <p>☺ / ☹</p>	<p>http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(kmgq1w3vansgsq45slq0rb45)/DataProfileDetail.aspx?entity=10001213&screenWidth=1024&screenHeight=768</p>
	Norwich	395	417	437			
	National mean	443	438	444			

Sub Objective 2 Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?

Proxy Indicator W2 Percentage of Waste Recycled

No data is available locally therefore city wide data is used as a proxy.

Indicator WS2	Norwich and national Data	Target	Trend	Data Sources

Percentage of waste recycled		2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	<p>To help meet national and local targets:</p> <p>National targets: To recycle or compost at least 30% of household waste by 2010</p> <p>Norwich Community Strategy targets: Meet or exceed government recycling targets. Need for growth in business recycling.</p>	<p>Recycling rates are increasing, but are less than the national average</p> <p>☺ / ☹</p> <p>In addition, there are low rates of composting, there is no conversion of waste to energy and, though the situation is improving, a higher percentage of waste is landfilled in Norfolk than the national average.</p>	<p>http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(kmgq1w3vansgsq45slq0rb45)/DataProfileDetail.aspx?entity=10001213&screenWidth=1024&screenHeight=768</p>
	Norwich	11.1	14.2	14.3			
	National mean	10.6	13.2	15.2			

ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES

20. BUSINESS AND INVESTMENT

National, Regional and Sub Regional Policy

PPG4 promotes business development in accessible locations such as the in the AAP area. “A Shared Vision: The Regional Economic Strategy for the East of England” promotes competitiveness, productivity and entrepreneurship. It states that:

- business development should add value and vitality to local communities;
- a supply of business development land should be allocated in local areas;

- business development should be supported by developing green Infrastructure.

It identifies a number of strengths of Norwich's economic profile relevant to the local area which should be further developed:

- the diverse economic base;
- the growth of Norwich Airport;
- service-based activities such as finance, insurance and business services;
- leisure, media, tourism and creative industries;
- the city's role as a regional centre for retail, historic and heritage attractions and education (including Norwich School of Art and Design).

It also identifies pockets of deprivation as a weakness in the city's economy.

At the county level "Norfolk Ambition, the Community Strategy for Norfolk 2003-23" and "Shaping the Future: The Economic Development Strategy" promote development of a distinctive economy for the county characterised by innovative and dynamic businesses.

Local Policies and Issues

The "City Destination Strategy" promotes economic development which builds on local the strengths of heritage, retail, culture, events, the night time economy, sports and leisure and business tourism. It aims to attract new visitors from the UK and Europe and promotes high value tourism, business tourism and to increase overnight stays. This involves promoting the image of Norwich as a "living city" rather than a "show city" and developing a distinctive sense of place. The "Norwich European International Strategy" seeks to ensure businesses are equipped to maximise international business opportunities.

The Environment Strategy encourages businesses to use resources in a sustainable manner while the Economic Strategy seeks to promote good quality parking and public transport to support business development on brownfield sites, pointing to the need for local businesses to develop Green Travel Plans.

There is a need to enhance the image of the area as a business location and encourage investment and economic growth, based on promoting existing strengths and developing a diverse local economy. Potential exists to:

- Make use of the sites of vacant offices and factories in the area for business development;
- Establish media and cultural businesses linked to the probable expansion of the Norwich School of Art and Design in the area and the recent purchase of the Anglia TV studios by Norfolk County Council for creative media workshops;
- Develop tourism related businesses.

Census data shows that a high proportion of people living in the area work in the service sector. Figure 14 shows that a larger proportion of the working population in the southern part of the area work in managerial and professional-related occupations, while the northern part of the area is characterised by higher proportions working in 'Personal services', 'Sales/ Customer services' and 'Elementary occupations'.

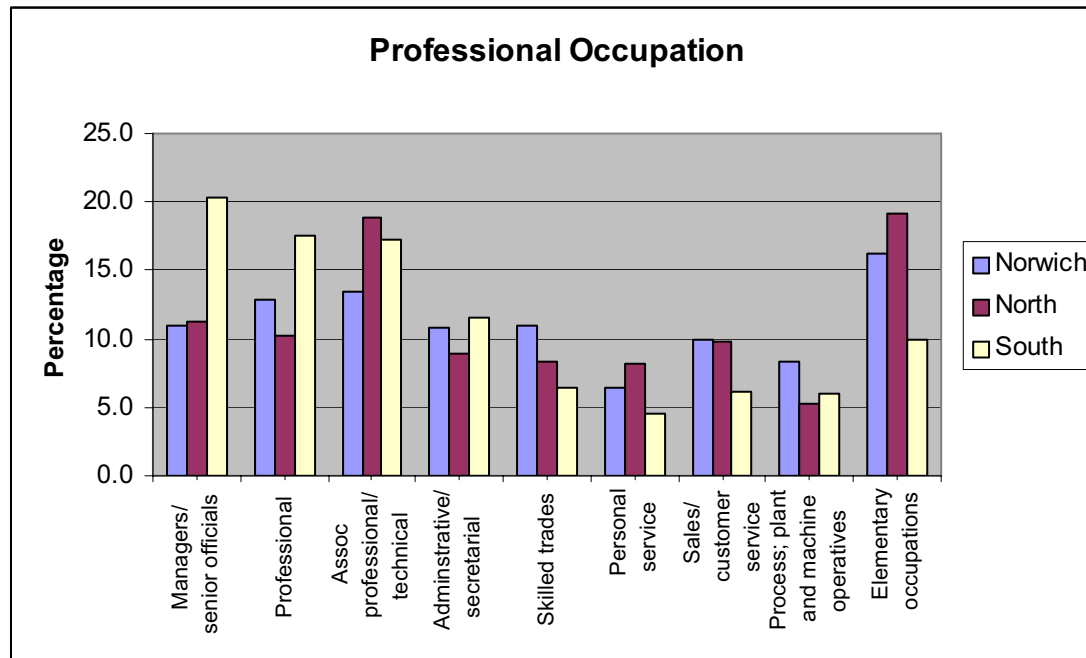


Figure 14 Professional Occupation of people living in the area (Source 2001 census)

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE : TO ENHANCE THE IMAGE OF THE AREA AS A BUSINESS LOCATION AND ENCOURAGE INVESTMENT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Sub Objective: Will it encourage local business growth and attract new investment and additional skilled workers to the area?

No local indicator is available for business growth, therefore a city wide proxy indicator is used:

Proxy Indicator B+I1 % growth in VAT Registered Businesses

Indicator	Year	Norwich % growth in VAT registered businesses	National Mean	Trend	Target	Data Source
Proxy B+I 1 % growth in VAT Registered Businesses	2004	-0.6%	+0.3%	The trend has fluctuated. It was negative and well below the national average in 2002 and 2004, but to being above the national average in 2003 and 2001. ☺ / ☹	To contribute to Norwich Economic Strategy city wide target for 2008 of a 10% increase in business start up rates over 2003/4 figures.	Norwich City Council data and Nomis, Interdepartmental Business Register through http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/Indicators/Pages/AreaIndicatorDetail.aspx?indicator_id=10001244&authority_id=10000181&data_src_authority_id_list=10000181
	2003	+2.0%	+1.43%			
	2002	+0.2%	+1.44%			
	2001	+1.9%	+1.12%			

Development of the area as a modern business location would help to contribute to the Norwich Economic Strategy’s target of promoting Norwich nationally and internationally as the region’s premier business location, which is used as Indicator B+I 2:

Indicator B+I2 OPERA business survey of perceptions of Norwich and Norfolk 2001/2

This indicator used the above survey as its baseline. The **present situation** in therefore 😊.

It’s **targets** are that “National Business Perceptions should demonstrate clear recognition of the Norwich business offer” and that “Norwich’s business profile should be raised in at least 3 EU Eastern European countries”.

Indicator B+I 3 Employee numbers in area

This indicator is included as sustainable regeneration of the area will involve creating more employment in this highly accessible location to resist the recent trend towards out of town employment and to replace jobs lost as a result of the high office vacancy rates (see B+I4 below). This is census data and thus will not be available again until after the 2011 census, by which time it is realistic that significant employment redevelopment will have taken place locally. Since the southern SOA contains some employment areas outside the AAP area (in the core of the city centre and the City Trading Estate), it is the northern SOA which is of more relevance to the AAP as it contains the major redevelopment area around Anglia Square.

Indicator	Local Data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
B+I3 Employee numbers in area	9523 people were employed in the area in 2001, 7894 in the southern part of the rae and 1629 in the northern part.	To increase the number of people employed in the area, particularly in the northern SOA.	No trend can be established as this census data was not collected previously.	Census 2001

Proposed Indicator B+I4 Planning applications granted for new business floor space

Indicator to be developed

There has been a long term unsustainable trend for offices to be underused in the area. Gildengate House has been either vacant or in only temporary use in the last decade. The largest office in the area, Sovereign House has been vacant since 2001. This has been largely the result of out of town office development in newer purpose built, but less sustainable, locations in business parks on the edge of the city. This long term failure of the office sector has been a major reason for the decline in the area's fortunes leading to the need for regeneration. The provision of new purpose built offices built to modern standards may offer the best solution in sustainability terms rather than modernisation or conversion. Whilst such modernisation of existing offices or conversion to alternative uses such as housing should be considered, it may be a more sustainable option to support the long term economic future of the area to redevelop at an appropriate scale, making re-use of building materials where possible. As GVA Grimly established, the high accessibility by public transport of the area makes it an appropriate location for offices as part of a mixed use development which would be economically sustainable, so long as there is not an overprovision of office space.

Trend: to be established. Assumed to be 😞😞.

Target: to be established

Indicator B+I5 Office Vacancy Rate in Area

Indicator to be developed

Trend: The office vacancy rate in the area has increased. Assumed to be 😞😞.

Target: To reduce the office vacancy rate in the area

21. ECONOMIC DISPARITIES AND PERFORMANCE

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE: TO REDUCE ECONOMIC DISPARITIES WITHIN THE AREA

Sub Objective: Will it improve economic performance in advantaged and disadvantaged areas?

Indicator ED+P1 Disparities in IMD Income Rank

This indicator is the same as Indicator E3 Rank of IMD Income Score. Whilst the target for E 3 is to increase income for both areas, here the emphasis is placed on reducing the disparity between the two areas. The southern SOA has experienced considerable market led housing development in recent years, largely due to part of it having an attractive riverside setting, whilst the northern area has yet to experience significant regeneration. Success of the AAP should spread the economic benefits of regeneration to people in both parts of the area by both raising incomes and reducing income disparities. Income deprivation figures are based mainly on the proportion of people in receipt of benefits. This indicator will be measured regularly.

Indicator	NCCAAP data	Norwich Data	Norfolk Data	Target	Present Situation/ Trend	Data Sources
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E+DP1 Disparities in IMD Income Rank	North area rank 4035/32482 (worst 20%) South area rank 9755/32482 (worst 30%)	2004 IMD 92/354 most deprived local authority district deprived nationally (worst 30%) 2000 ID Norwich 91/354 nationally (worst 30%),	2004 IMD Rank of income deprivation compared to other counties, Norfolk 9/149 (worst 10%)	To increase incomes in both SOAs while at the same time reducing the disparity between the rankings of the two SOAs in the next IMD.	No trend available for NCCAAP area. Present local situation poor as there are considerable income disparities. ☹️	IMD through RSS14 Annual Monitoring Report (link below) and Audit Commission Area Profiles
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22. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE OF THE ECONOMY

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE: TO IMPROVE THE SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE OF THE LOCAL ECONOMY

Sub Objective: Will it encourage ethical trading?


Proposed Indicator S+EP 1 Companies Implementing ethical trading codes of conduct

No national or local indicator has been developed to cover this issue as of yet. DEFRA are working on developing an indicator based on "Participation in dedicated ethical trading schemes" and this is projected to be available in Spring 2007. It is proposed that if the indicator developed is relevant to the AAP Area it should be used.

Sub Objective: Will it encourage good employee relations and management practice?

Indicator S+EP 2 Businesses recognised as Investors in People

Indicator	NCCAAP data	Norwich (postal	Norfolk Data	Target	Present Situation/	Data
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		area) Data			Trend	Sources
E+DP2 Businesses recognised as investors in people	5 recognised businesses	203 recognised businesses	478 recognised businesses	To increase the number of local businesses recognised as Investors in People	No trend information available. Present situation is  as only a small proportion of local businesses are in the scheme.	Investors in People UK http://www.investorsinpeople.co.uk/IIP/Web/Hompage1.htm



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Planning Services on 01603 212522 or email ldf@norwich.gov.uk

Norwich City Council, City Hall, Norwich, NR2 1NH t: 01603 212212 f: 01603 213000 e: info@norwich.gov.uk www.norwich.gov.uk