**Development Framework Strategy for UEA
Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report**

1.0 Introduction

1.1 This Sustainability Appraisal (SA) has been prepared to consider the sustainability implications of the proposed Development Framework Strategy (DFS) at the University of East Anglia. For a strategy of this nature a SA is not considered to be mandatory. It is however being prepared on a non-statutory basis and will be used to inform the Local Development Framework Site Allocations Plan and any sites and policies within this plan relating to the university. Although the sustainability appraisal is not statutory it will broadly follow the principles of government guidance.

1.2 The Sustainability Appraisal will enable the consideration the strategy in light of sustainable development objectives. The SA will highlight the likely significant environmental, social and economic impacts of a plan. It is a continuous process that informs all stages of the production of the DFS. It aims to identify potential adverse impacts and how to avoid or mitigate them where possible. A SA is carried out alongside preparing a policy or plan to ensure environmental, social and economic impacts are considered appropriately. The primary purpose of a SA is to promote sustainable development through considering sustainability objectives through the preparation and adoption processes of plans.

2.0 Sustainability appraisal process

2.1 There are five stages to a sustainability appraisal:
　　1) Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope;
　　2) Developing and refining options and assessing effects;
　　3) Preparing the SA report;
　　4) Consulting on the preferred options of the policy and SA report; and
　　5) Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the plan

2.2 The sustainability objectives and baseline information have been established through the Norwich Local Development Framework. The sustainability objectives and baseline information has been established through work on the Joint Core Strategy through the Greater Norwich Development Partnership and the Site Allocations Plan. Using the same framework and baseline information will enable a consistent approach to be used to appraise options, which has been widely consulted on and will help to integrate the Development Framework Strategy into the Local Development Framework for Norwich.

2.3 The process of appraising the Development Framework Strategy at UEA is an ongoing iterative process, which will be reviewed as the options develop. The ongoing process will enable data gaps to be identified, sustainability issues to be raised and recommendations to be made to mitigate against any potential adverse impact on social, environmental or economic considerations

3.0 Setting the context

3.1 A review of relevant plan and policies has been carried out and is attached (Appendix 1). There are also plans locally relevant to UEA that will need to be considered. These may be relevant in providing mitigation measures against any negative impacts that are identified through the sustainability appraisal. These are the Conservation Development Strategy for UEA, the Environment Policy, the UEA Travel Plan and the Norwich Research Park Vision.

3.2 Baseline evidence has been compiled throughout the formulation of the Joint Core Strategy and the Site Allocations Development Plan Document. This appraisal looks in more

detail at the area immediately surrounding the University of East Anglia and the wider context. A detailed consideration of the baseline information is attached in Appendix 2. A summary of this information is presented below.

3.2 Issues arising from baseline information at a Norwich-wide scale:
- as the population grows and ages, the need to supply facilities and services, and in particular the access to them will become increasingly pressing;
- the retention and attraction of young people through jobs provision and access to the housing market will be a key priority;
- the character/quality of natural and built environments must be preserved and enhanced whilst being faced by widespread development pressure;
- the Norwich area is part of the principle access to the Broads national park, and has a critical role in promoting tourism, preserving character and protecting the environment through its spatial policies;
- reducing contributions to, and mitigating against the impacts of, climate change will be crucial to the long-term viability of Norwich as a place to live and work, to visit and to invest in;
- reliance on the car should be reduced through improved access to public transport and improved cycling and walking links to local facilities/services;
- creating balanced and integrated communities will be an essential aspect of providing new development, through design benefits, for example;
- promoting healthy lifestyles will be important throughout policy;
- lifelong learning opportunities should be increased for all members of society, particularly in providing vocational training for school leavers;
- difficulties in accessing the housing market must be minimised;
- housing of all types and tenures is essential for mixed communities;
- employment businesses, particularly in rural areas, need support to diversify. This will be particularly important to strengthening the tourism industry, although promoting the tourism product of the area will need to be done in a sustainable way.

Through the appraisal of the development options sustainability issues will be raised and recommendations to mitigate these issues made. These will help to address these issues identified from the baseline information.

4.0 Sustainability appraisal framework

4.1 The sustainability appraisal framework and objectives are set out for stakeholder comment. The objectives will be the main way of assessing the sustainability of the DFS. The framework is attached (Appendix 3).

5.0 Conclusion

5.1 The next stage is to test development options put forwards against the sustainability appraisal framework to consider the positive and negative effects of the different options.

Jo Negus
Planning Officer
Norwich City Council
February 2010

Appendix 1: Policies and plans reviewed

Document title	Key relevant objectives	Key relevant targets and indicators
International		
1. Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development http://www.parliament.the-stationery-office.co.uk/pa/ cm200203/cmselect/cmenvaud/98/9809.htm	• Promote sustainable development – economic development, social development and environmental protection – at local, national, regional and global levels. • Promote sustainable consumption and production patterns.	Ensure environmental sustainability. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse loss of environmental resources.
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/	Access to environmental information held by local authorities. Requirement for public participation in environmental decision-making.	
3. EC Directive on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment 2001/42/EC	"To provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the reparation of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development." "Environmental assessments" should be carried out for plans which are likely to have significant effects on the environment."	
National		
4. *Urban White Paper – Our Towns and Cities: The Future (2000)*	Urban areas which offer a high quality of life and opportunity for all, not just the few.	No specific targets

http://www.communities.gov.uk/archived/general-content/citiesandregions/publicationscities/urbanwhitepaper/	Promotes: community involvement, good sustainable design and planning; prosperous and inclusive cities; good quality services; protection from crime. Urban renaissance should benefit everyone, making towns and cities vibrant and successful, and protecting the countryside from development pressure.	identified – many targets will be relevant.
5. *Aviation White Paper: The Future of Air transport, 2003* http://www.dft.gov.uk/about/strategy/whitepapers/air/	Balanced approach to airport development: • Policy approach to balance the benefits of increased air travel (including growth of regional economy) against the environmental impacts, (including emissions to impact that airports can have on those living nearby). Growth of Norwich airport: • 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.
6. *A New Deal for Transport: Better Deal for Everyone 1998 Government White paper* (Department for Transport) http://www.dft.gov.uk/about/strategy/whitepapers/previous/anewdealfortransportbetterfo5695	The New Deal for Transport aims to deliver an integrated transport policy to extend choice in transport and secure mobility in a way that supports sustainable development. This means integration: • within and between different types of transport • with policies for the environment • with land use planning, and • with policies for education, health and wealth creation.	Local targets eg for improving air quality, road safety, public transport and road traffic reduction established through Local Transport Plans. See LTP for targets.
7. *Department for Transport 10 Year Transport Plan*	To tackle congestion and pollution by improving all types of transport in ways that increase choice. Based on:	• Relevant local targets:

http://www.dft.gov.uk/about/strategy/white papers/previous/transporttenyearplan2000	• integrated transport • public and private partnership • new projects.	• 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.
8. *ODPM Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention (2004)* http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/saferplaces	Promote early consideration of crime prevention as part of the design process to deliver safer places.	Contribution to reduction of crime rates.
9. *The Environment Act 1995* http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts1995/Ukpga_19950025_en_1	Air Quality Management Action Plans can be produced for areas where controls are necessary to reduce pollution.	To improve air quality in defined AQMA areas.
10. *Planning Policy Statement 1 & Planning and Climate Change - Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1* http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/planningpolicystatements/ppsclimatechange/	Sustainable development is the core principle underlying planning. Four aims to be tackled in an integrated way: • Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone. • Effective protection of the environment. • Prudent use of natural resources.	

	• Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment. Planning should contribute to reducing emissions and stabilising climate change (mitigation) and take into account the unavoidable consequences (adaptation).	
11. *PPS 4 - Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth* http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/planningpolicystatement4.pdf	Town centre development should be located within existing centres. A sequential approach is required for non-centre development, potentially with an impact test. A needs test should be applied when allocating land for town centre and economic development uses.	
12. *Planning for Town Centres: Guidance on Design and Implementation Tools - accompanies PPS6* http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningtown	Design should be high quality and inclusive. Main areas of attention: • Design principles within town centres. • Landscaping. • Limiting of surface level parking. • Public realm and access.	
13. *PPS 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation* http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/historicenvironment/pps9/	P6 Broad aim for Planning and biodiversity Development and regeneration should have minimal impacts on biodiversity and enhance it wherever possible. Objectives • Ensure that biodiversity is conserved and enhanced as an integral part of development.	Consider appropriate targets, including length of green link created.

	• 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. Networks of Natural Habitats (para 11) Networks should be protected and established to reduce the fragmentation and isolation of natural habitats. They should form part of a wider strategy for the protection and extension of open space. The importance of providing green access routes along rivers is identified. Previously Developed Sites (para 12) Where brownfield sites have substantial biodiversity or geological interest of recognised local importance, this should be retained or incorporated into any development. Biodiversity within developments (para 13) Opportunities should be maximized for building-in biodiversity features as part of good design in and around developments. Planning obligations should be used where appropriate.	
14. *PPS 12: Local Spatial Planning* http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/regionallocal/localdevelopmentframeworks/pps12/	Section 5: Other DPDs (other than core strategy) The following issues should be considered: • The scope of and detail in the RSS or core strategy. • Market conditions, including the scale of the development challenge (both absolute and relative), whether it be growth or managed change, that LPAs face. • The approach to delivery, including the size and type of land available for new development and how to make the best use of existing buildings/housing stock. • The need for land assembly/CPOs. • The requirements of utilities/ infrastructure providers.	

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• The need to address environmental pressures, constraints and opportunities (for example flood risk or coastal erosion).
• Timing, particularly in terms of when other regional and local strategies are being brought forward.

• Resources and timetabling.

Section 8: Adopted proposals map

The adopted proposals map should:

• identify areas of protection, such as nationally protected landscape and internationally, nationally and locally-designated areas and sites, and Green Belt land

• show areas at risk from flooding; and allocate sites for particular land use and development proposals included in any adopted DPD and set out the areas to which specific policies apply.

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15. *PPS 22 Renewable Energy*

http://www.communities.gov.uk/planninga ndbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidanc e/planningpolicystatements/planningpolicy statements/pps22/

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Objectives

Renewable energy development can contribute to all sustainability objectives, particularly environmental protection against climate change and prudent use of natural resources.

Key Principles (ii, vi + vii)
• 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.

Para 8: % of energy from renewables in new developments.

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• 10% of UK electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010, 20% by 2020

• Regional Target 10% onshore by 2010.

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	LPAs 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. Paras 11 + 18 Renewable energy in historic areas. Renewable energy projects should not compromise objectives of designation of scheduled monuments, conservation areas, listed buildings and registered parks and gardens. Small scale renewable energy should be encouraged in LDDs.	
16. *PPS23 Planning and Pollution Control* http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/planningpolicystatements/pps23/	Para 18 Government objectives for contaminated land • To identify and remove unacceptable risk. • To bring damaged land back into beneficial use. • To ensure costs are proportionate, manageable and economically sustainable. LDDs should set out the criteria for potentially polluting developments and remediation of contaminated land.	
17. *PPS 3 – Housing* http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps3housing	Ensure that everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent home, which they can afford, in a community where they want to live. • High quality housing that is well-designed and built to a high standard. • A mix of housing, both market and affordable, particularly in terms of tenure and price, to support a wide variety of households in all areas, both urban and rural.	

	• A sufficient quantity of housing taking into account need and demand and seeking to improve choice. • Housing developments in suitable locations, which offer a good range of community facilities and with good access to jobs, key services and infrastructure. • A flexible, responsive supply of land – managed in a way that makes efficient and effective use of land, including re-use of previously-developed land, where appropriate.	
20. *PPG 13 – Transport* http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/ppg13	Objectives para 4 Key objective to integrate planning and transport at the local level to: 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. Considerations in preparing development plans, para 6 • 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. Para 16 + 21 High density mixed use development in public transport corridors. Promote high density mixed use development in corridors of good public transport and in local centres, (including offices, retail, commercial leisure, hospitals and conference facilities). 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.	
21. *PPG 15 - Planning and the Historic Environment* http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/historicenvironment/ppg15/ 22. *PPG 16 Archaeology and Planning* http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/ppg16	Objectives PPG15 para 1.2 + 2.1 and 16. • 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. • Archaeological remains should be protected and enhanced. PPG15 Para 2.3 Development and conservation. • Plans should have policies which are relevant to cases where development and conservation issues are linked and will need to be addressed together.	Monitoring number and condition of SAMS and listed buildings and buildings on the Local List.
23. *PPG 17 Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation* http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicyguidance17	Objectives: Open spaces, sport and recreation facilities should: • 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.	Amount of open space in the area in relation to locally set targets will be established through an audit and needs assessment.

	Para 20 General principles. Establishes principles for good quality open spaces, including good design. Para 24 Unused land LAs should consider whether use can be made of land for open space which is otherwise unsuitable for development. Para 33. Planning Obligations Planning obligations should be used as a means to remedy local deficiencies in the quantity or quality of open space, sports and recreational provision. Local authorities will be justified in seeking planning obligations where the quantity or quality of provision is inadequate or under threat, or where new development increases local needs. Annex; Definition 2(x) Open spaces include civic spaces.	
25. *PPG 24 Planning and Noise* http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/ppg24	Para. 2 General principles. The planning system should ensure that: • 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.
26. *PPS 25 Development and Flood Risk*	Para 5/6	

http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/planningpolicystatements/pps25/	Avoid flood risk where possible, manage and reduce risk, avoid increasing flood risk.	
27. *Waste Strategy for England 2007 Defra* http://www.defra.gov.uk/ENVIRONMENT/waste/strategy/strategy07/pdf/waste07-strategy.pdf	Future of waste management – the government commitment. • Tackle the amount of waste produced, by breaking the link between economic growth and waste production. • Put waste which is produced to good use through substantial increases in re-use, recycling, composting, and recovery of energy.	To recycle or compost at least 30% of household waste by 2010. To reduce the amount of waste landfilled.
28. *Climate Change: The UK Programme 2006* http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/uk/ukccp/pdf/ukccp06-all.pdf	Integrated 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.	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.
29. *Securing the Future - UK Government sustainable development strategy– March 2005* http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/publications/uk-strategy/	1. Justification for promotion of sustainable development to reduce: • effects of climate change • stress on environmental resources + loss of biodiversity • inequality (both for moral reasons and as it is in the nations interests).	National baseline indicators and targets established (in "Sustainable Development indicators in your Pocket").

3. Goals for sustainable development in UK – integrated approach which allows:

- 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.

4. Guiding principles

- Living within environmental limits.
- Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society.
- Achieving a sustainable economy.
- Using sound science responsibly.
- Promoting good governance.

5. Shared priorities for UK action:

Sustainable consumption and production:

- 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.

Climate change and energy:

- 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.

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<tr><td></td><td>Natural resource protection and

environmental enhancement sustainable communities at the local level to:

• achieve good design
• involve community in decisions
• overcome inequality.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>30. <i>The Communities Plan: Sustainable Communities, Building for the Future</i> February 2003

http://www.communities.gov.uk/communities/sustainablecommunities/sustainablecommunities/</td><td>Addressing the housing shortage:

• 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.</td><td>National targets established for Improving the standard of social homes and the private rented sector.

Green spaces (Green Flag standard) should be used by all local authorities.

Neighbourhood wardens in over 500 communities, improving the local environment and reducing crime and fear of crime.

By 2010, Improved design quality of public buildings and places integrated into all communities Affordable and key worker housing indicators.</td></tr>
<tr><td>31. <i>UK Biodiversity Habitat Action Plan for Urban Areas</i>

http://www.ukbap.org.uk/UKPlans.aspx?ID=754</td><td>Definition of urban wildlife habitats:

Green spaces and the associated ecological niches found within built up areas. They consist of:
• managed green spaces, including town parks, amenity grassland and private gardens
• naturally seeded urban areas or industrial sites.</td><td>Amount of open space in area. Length of green links in area.</td></tr>
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	Conservation direction.	
	Maintain the existing diversity and extent of wildlife in all urban areas, expanding the range and distribution of rare and common species and enabling this resource to be utilised as an educational tool.	
	Measures to be considered further include:	
	• 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 management of urban green space.	
	• 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* (DEFRA) http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/biodiversity/action-uk/e-biostrat.htm	In urban areas biodiversity needs to become a part of the development of policy on sustainable communities, urban green space and the built environment. Para 1.8 National aims. The general acceptance of biodiversity's essential role in enhancing the quality of life.	English Nature Accessible Urban Green Space Standards.

	Para 6.1 National aim for woodland. To increase woodland's role in enhancing people's quality of life. Para 7.1 Vision for urban areas. Towns and cities which have a place for wildlife, and in which a flourishing biodiversity makes a real contribution to the quality of life of urban residents, workers and visitors. Development that makes minimal impact on wildlife habitats and contributes to the conservation of biodiversity. Para 7.1 Aims for urban areas. • 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.	
33. *The Historic Environment: A Force for the Future* (Department for Culture, Media and Sport) http://www.culture.gov.uk/reference_library/publications/4667.aspx	Para 9: Vision. The government looks to a future in which the historic environment: • has a clear leadership and policy framework to match public interest • is accessible and can be identified with by everyone and used as a learning resource • is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations • is harnessed as an economic asset.	No. of listed buildings. Condition of listed buildings. No. of buildings on the local list grants for listed building improvements.

34. *Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, DEFRA 2000 and February 2003 addendum* http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/airquality/strategy/	Objectives and standards. Sets objectives and standards for eight specific air pollutants to: • protect health • provide monitoring structure. Responsibility of local authorities (chapter 5). 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. Role of land use planning (chapter 5). Land use planning and strategies should also have a direct effect on improving air quality through: • 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.
35. *Planning (Control of Major Accident Hazards) Regulations* (implements obligations under Seveso II Directive Council Directive 96/82/EC) http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2005/20051088.htm	These regulations are aimed at the prevention of major accidents which involve dangerous substances, and the limitation of their consequences for man and the environment, with a view to ensuring high levels of protection throughout the community in a consistent and effective manner.	
36. *Energy White Paper: Our Energy Future – creating a low carbon economy* (2003)http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file1071	The white paper defines a long-term strategic vision for energy policy combining our environmental, security of supply, competitiveness and social goals.	To put ourselves on a path to cut the UK's carbon dioxide emissions-the main contributor to global warming – by some 60% by about 2050 with real

9.pdf		progress by 2020.
37. *Energy Review 2006* http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file31890.pdf	This Review aims to put the UK in a position to meet two major long-term challenges in UK energy policy: The need to tackle climate change by reducing carbon dioxide emissions; and the need to deliver secure, clean energy at affordable prices, as we move to increasing dependence on imported energy.	• Setting stretching energy efficiency levels for the Code for Sustainable Homes. • Making clear that these will govern the future direction of building regulations. • Reviewing the building regulations guidance to improve compliance with them. • Requiring all government-funded housing to meet at least Level 3 of the Code for Sustainable Homes. • Introducing energy performance certificates for new and existing houses. • Strongly urging English planning authorities to set ambitious policies on renewable energy.
38. *Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation White Paper 2004* http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_4118614	This white paper sets out the government's action plan for tackling poor health by improving the health of everyone, and of the worst off in particular. The paper provides ten tips for better health. Our healthier nation looks at a new approach to saving lives and at the aims and advances in public health.	It sets tough but attainable targets in priority areas. To achieve better health for everyone and especially for the worst off the government is: • putting in more money: £21 billion for the NHS alone to help secure a healthier population • tackling smoking as the single biggest preventable cause of poor health • integrating government, and local government, work to improve health • stressing health improvement as a key role for the NHS • pressing for high health standards for all, not just the privileged few.

- **Regional**

39. *A Sustainable Development for the East of England* (EERA, 2001) http://www.gos.gov.uk/goee/docs/193713/193722/Regional_Strategy/Regional_Sustainable_Develo1.pdf	This strategy aims to improve the quality of life for the people of the East of England which is sustainable for the long term future. The government's four objectives for sustainable development are: • social progress which recognises the needs of everyone • effective protection of the environment • maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment, and • prudent use of natural resources.	• Achieve economic growth in a balanced way. • Spread the benefits of growth more equally. • Protect and enhance the quality of the region's natural and built environment. • Manage the use of resources sustainability and innovatively. • The framework identifies the 21 key sustainability issues for the region. • The framework does not contain quantified targets, but does include 84 indicators.
40. *Sustainable Futures – the Integrated Sustainability Framework for the East of England* (EERA 2009) http://www.eera.gov.uk/What-we-do/developing-regional-strategies/integrated-sustainability-framework/	Sustainable development objectives: • Promote sustainable growth within environmental limits. • Reduce poverty and inequality and promote social inclusion. • Reduce greenhouse gas emissions. • Adapt to the impacts of climate change. • Promote employment, learning, skills and innovation. • Increase resource efficiency and reduce resource use and waste. • Conserve, restore and enhance the region's natural and built environment. • Move goods and people sustainably. • Meet the needs of the changing regional demographic. • Provide decent, affordable and safe homes for all.	

41. *East of England Plan* (May 2008) http://www.gos.gov.uk/goeast/planning/regional_planning/	• To reduce the region's impact on, and exposure to, the effects of climate change. • To increase housing opportunities for people in the region. • To realise the economic potential of the region and its people. • To improve the quality of life for the region's people. • To improve and conserve the region's environment.	
42. *Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire Strategic Health Authority Health Strategy (Healthy Futures) 2005-2010* http://www.erpho.org.uk/Download/Public/18962/1/EERA%2040%20RHS.pdf	East of England's first regional health strategy intended to improve the overall health of people in the region. The strategy has three main purposes: • To raise awareness of the issues surrounding the health of people in the East of England, and the extent of health inequalities. • To demonstrate that responsibility for the health of people in the East of England is, genuinely, a shared one, and. • To provide a basis for a meaningful dialogue – in both directions – between health care policy makers and professionals, and other public agencies and organisations operating in the East of England, in order to improve health within the East of England and to reduce health inequalities.	• To ensure that the social, economic and environmental foundations of healthy lifestyles are designed creatively into new and existing communities in the East of England, recognising the range of factors that contribute to health outcomes. • To provide infrastructure and sustained support to build social capital, particularly among those communities which are experiencing poor health outcomes, recognising the key role of family and community relationships and the need to support them. • To make it possible for communities to 'choose health' positively and more easily, recognising the general importance of access, appropriate information and health literacy, but also harnessing the particular opportunities linked to the 2012 Olympics/Paralympics in encouraging healthy lifestyles. • To ensure that children and young people in the East of England can get off to a healthy start in life, linking in with the National Service Framework for children, young people and maternity services, and recognising the 5 key outcomes set out in Every Child Matters (ECM)

		• To encourage better health for people in the East of England throughout their working lives, recognising the links between people's health and the range of experiences relating to work and workplaces, and worklessness.
		• To support people in the East of England in 'active ageing' and adding life to years, linking in with the National Service Framework for older people, highlighting the needs and opportunities linked to an ageing population, and recognising and supporting the contribution made by older people to all aspects of life in the East of England.
		• To recognise and respond to the practical implications of international gateways for health and health inequalities within the East of England, acknowledging the needs and opportunities linked to increasing international mobility.
		• To harness the East of England's international position to encourage learning, knowledge development and research development for health, recognising the opportunities to learn from elsewhere.
		• To understand and plan for the impacts of climate change and the more sustainable use of resources within the region, in terms of health and health inequalities issues, embracing the imperative to formulate a clear regional response in terms of adaption and mitigation and linking particularly to the first priority.
43. *Urban and Rural Prioritisation in the East of England, 2003*	Recommendations:	• Norwich as the most deprived district in the East of England.

http://www.eera.gov.uk/publications-and-resources/studies/topic-based-studies/economic-studies/urban-and-rural-prioritisation-in-the-east-of-england/	• Enhancing the competitiveness of the east of England. • Reducing intra-regional differences in economic performance and prosperity. • Reducing social exclusion.	• Need for Improvement in Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) score.
45. *East of England Regional Social Strategy* http://www.eera.gov.uk/What-we-do/developing-regional-strategies/regional-social-strategy/ (The document contains a vision and objectives and suggests means to achieve a fair and inclusive society in the East of England, through an action plan. It identifies problems and potential solutions in relation to social exclusion. There are examples of problems and solutions from Norwich, which are of value to the sustainability appraisal.)	Para 1.1 Introduction. "Society has a duty to ensure a decent standard of living for everyone and prevent damaging inequalities in health and life chances in general". Local partnerships and community strategies have a key role to play in this. Para 1.4 Vision. To achieve social inclusion throughout the East of England. Para 1.6 Strategic objectives. • 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.	

	• 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. 2.2 SO1 Tackle poverty. Map shows many city wards have some of the lowest average incomes in the East of England (refer also to IMD) (map). Summary of interventions related to planning: • 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. Key actions (to achieve strategic objectives): • Support the development of community and social enterprises. • Support delivery of affordable housing and decent homes. • Actively promote the development of strategic networks of green space – particularly in deprived areas. • Promote policies to provide providing opportunities for the closer location of homes, jobs and services and better accessibility through public transport, cycling and walking. 2.3 Specific Issues identified in Norwich **Problems:** • Community cohesion.	Average household income.

	• 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. **Successes:** • Training in IT skills for the elderly. • Advice outreach service in GP surgeries raised patients' health status and quality of life.	
48. Living with Climate Change in the East of England: Summary Report http://www.sustainabilityeast.org.uk/pdf/Living%20with%20Climate%20Change%20Summary.pdf	**Threats** • Increases in flood risk. • Increases in subsidence. • Increases in water shortage. **Opportunities** By planning ahead we can avoid the worst impacts of climate change and take advantage of opportunities: • Tourism. • Environmental technologies to deal with the impacts of climate change. • Live with the impacts of climate change in the long term, rather than fight against them in the short term. The area Norwich lies in is: • the least vulnerable area in terms of water supply deficiencies, subsidence and flood risk	

- the most likely area to benefit in the region as it offers opportunities in climate change terms, for housing and economic growth.

Planning for adaptation

- 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.

Specific policy approaches

- 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.

49. Woodland for Life: The Regional Woodland Strategy for the East of England (2003)
 	
http://www.woodlandforlife.net/wfl-rep/default.html
	Vision: trees and woodland are widely recognized as high quality sustainable benefits to all who live and work in the East of England.
	
	Three relevant themes: (para 69)
	
	   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).
	
	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.	
50. *Environment Agency Water Resources for the Future: A Strategy for the Anglian Region (2001)* http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/static/documents/Research/wr_anglia.pdf	Vision: 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. Relevant objectives: manage water resources in a way that causes no long term degradation of the environment. Strategy: demand management measures, including water conservation and waste minimisation measures for households.	
51. *Towards Sustainable Construction – A Strategy for the East of England* http://www.sustainabilityeast.org.uk/pdf/Towards%20Sustainable%20Construction%20-%20A%20strategy%20for%20the%20East%20of%20England.pdf	Quick Wins (relevant to planning) • 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. High level aims and objectives • The aim of the strategy is to improve quality of life, environment and infrastructure for all the people of the region through the pursuit of more sustainable construction.	

52. *Regional Housing Strategy for the East of England 2005-10 (Revised)* http://www.gos.gov.uk/goee/docs/187700/187733	Vision and aims: to ensure everyone can live in a decent home which meets their needs, at a price they can afford and in locations that are sustainable. Contributing aims: • 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.	Targets for housing and affordable housing should cover: • balancing housing supply with need and demand • bringing the region's housing stock up to decent standards • ensuring that communities are sustainable.
53. *A Shared Vision: The Regional Economic Strategy for the East of England* (EEDA, 2004) http://insighteast.org.uk/RES_Review.asp	Goals + actions 1. **Skills** base that can support a worldclass economy: • Increasing employment rates in specific communities. • Supporting young people + developing skills + education to support the knowledge economy. 2. Growing **competitiveness, productivity and entrepreneurship**: • Ensuring business development adds value and vitality to local communities. 3.Promoting **Technology and research** industries 4. **High quality places to work and live**: • 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.

5. **Social inclusion** and **participation**:

- 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.

6. Development of **international gateways**:

- Opportunities for airport expansion.

7. A leading **information** society.

8. Exemplar in **efficient use of resources.**

Norwich's economic profile:

Strengths

- Diverse economic base.
- Biotechnology (world leader), food processing, and automotive industries.
- Growth of Norwich airport will be of benefit to business.
- Network of service-based activities (finance, insurance and business services).
- Leisure, media, tourism and creative industries.
- Regional centre for retail, historic and heritage attractions and education (including Norwich University College of the Arts).

Weakness

- Parts of Norwich in top 10% of most deprived wards in England (IMD).
- Reinforce role as a regional centre by supporting service sector.
- Redeveloping brownfield sites.
- Support workspace creation and reuse.

Consider indicators to measure strengths and weaknesses

	• Tackle deprivation and harness the economic growth potential of its deprived neighbourhoods. • Facilitate the sustainable expansion of Norwich airport.	
54. *Sustainable Communities in the East of England* http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/143600.pdf	Key issues • Addressing problems of high and rapidly rising house prices. • 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.	House prices • Identifies Norwich as having problems with transport infrastructure and deprivation.
55. *Towns and Cities Strategy – Urban Renaissance in the East of England* http://www.inspire-east.org.uk/townsandcitiesstrategy_1.aspx	1.1 Value of Towns and Cities (Aim of Strategy and Action Plan). This is the East of England's response to national policy in Urban White Paper and Sustainable Communities Plan. Its purpose to bring about urban renaissance in the East of England. Page 14 The strategy in outline examples provided of best practice in terms of different types of development across region. • People shaping the future of their community. • Attractive, well-kept towns and cities. • Good design and planning which makes it practical to live in a more environmentally sustainable way. • Towns and cities able to create and share prosperity. • Good quality services.	

Page 20 Towns and Cities type in the East of England
Identified typical problems, opportunities and potential solutions facing urban centres in East Anglia:

Problems

- 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.

Opportunities

- Established centres with good public transport.
- Distinctive character and history.
- Industrial restructuring.
- Growth of service sector.

Potential solutions

- Plans: area action plans, development briefs and masterplans for key sites.
- Design competitions.
- Image promotion.
- Promoting distinctive character.
- Public spaces in centres.
- Promoting events and markets.
- Living over the shop.

56. *Our Environment, Our Future: Regional Environmental Strategy for the East of England* (EERA 2003)	Introduction – vision and agenda of strategy	

http://www.eera.gov.uk/Documents/About%20EERA/Policy/Environment/RENS.pdf		
	Vision: A wealthy and inclusive region which recognises the value of the environment to sustainable development.	
	Agenda: to celebrate, protect and enhance the East of England's natural, historic and built environment.	
	1.1 Importance of the environment	State of the historic environment.
	Green space – health and recreation investment.	Green space.
	Regeneration focus through repair and conservation of built environment. Priorities and strategic aims.	
	Development should promote: • good design (to strengthen townscape character) • protection of the historic environment • sustainable transport • enhanced environment • addressing of climate change issues (including energy efficiency) • enhanced biodiversity • sustainable lifestyles (including understanding of environmental issues).	
	6.1 Actions and Indicators.	A number of environmental actions and indicators are established.
County plans and programmes		
57. *Norfolk Community Strategy (Norfolk Ambition)*	Vision for 2023: "To improve the quality of life for all of the people of Norfolk". This means in 2023 Norfolk will be recognised as a county:	

http://www.norfolkambition.gov.uk/consumption/idcplg?IdcService=SS_GET_PAGE&nodeId=3987	• 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 part in community life	
	• where the high quality environment is respected and enhanced for everyone's enjoyment and is matched by a strong reputation for renewable energies	
	• which is renowned for its culture, creativity and spirituality	
	• with a distinctive economy characterised by innovative and dynamic businesses	
	• where the physical and virtual communications infrastructure meets the needs of a forward-looking county.	
	Themes and headline indicators (p33).	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.
	Themes • Inclusive and diverse. • Healthy and well. • Safe. • Knowledgeable and skilled. • Active and engaged. • Environmentally responsible. • Creative. • Economically thriving. • Accessible and well housed.	

| 58. *Provisional Second Local Transport Plan for Norfolk 2006-2011*

http://www.norfolk.gov.uk/consumption/idcplg?IdcService=SS_GET_PAGE&nodeId=3536 | Vision (Exec. summary)

"Norfolk is a well-connected place in which to live and do business and to visit, and is known as a national leader in making the transport system safer and reducing the transport impacts on climate change".

Area Vision Strategy for Norwich Sub-Region (Section 12)

• 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.

Area Strategy for Norwich Sub-Region Strategy supports:

• 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.

Details relevant to Norwich

• 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). | 5% reduction in traffic crossing inner ring road from 2003/4 baseline by 2010/11.

Reduction of nitrogen dioxide levels in AQMA areas to below AQMA required levels. |
| 59. *Biodiversity – Supplementary Planning Guidance for Norfolk* | • Need for on-site habitat surveys prior to development identified, particularly for riverside development. Case study 4 gives advice for a typical riverside brownfield site. | |

http://www.norwich.gov.uk/intranet_docs/A-Z/Planning%20Policy/Biodiversity_SPG_adopted_Sept04.pdf	• 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.	
60. Norfolk Supporting People Strategy 2005-2010 (Norfolk County Council, 2005) http://www.spkweb.org.uk/Your_local_area/GOEE/Norfolk/Strategy_and_policies	(page 5) Vision for Norfolk "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." Objectives (relevant to plan): • Increase the range of accommodation and support to allow more people to choose independent living. • Social inclusion and equitable access to services.	
62.Joint Municipal Waste Strategy for Norfolk 2006-2020 http://www.norfolk.gov.uk/consumption/groups/public/documents/article/ncc049079.pdf	The key objectives that form the basis of the strategy are: • To reduce the growth in municipal waste by promoting waste reduction and reuse initiatives. • To promote waste awareness through public education and awareness campaigns. • To increase recycling and composting of waste to achieve statutory performance standards and national recycling and recovery standards • To progressively increase the recovery and diversion of biodegradable waste from landfill in accordance with the Landfill allowance Trading Scheme. • To deliver an efficient, effective and affordable waste management service that promotes the implementation of the most practical, social, environmental and economically	Influenced by a number of key national policies and legislation. Targets used in the Waste Strategy can be used.

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<td>acceptable solutions.

- To procure appropriate technologies to manage and treat residual municipal waste.
- To ensure that the way residual waste is treated will support practices higher up the waste hierarchy.
- To minimise as far as possible the residual waste requiring treatment and final disposal, and
- The Norfolk Authorities will work together to achieve the objectives and actions within the waste management strategy.</td>
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<td>63. *Learning Disability Employment Plan for Norfolk (2006)*

http://www.committees.norfolk.gov.uk/papers/cabinet/cabinet290304/cabinet290304item18apdf.pdf</td>
<td>Develop the employment plan and enable more people with learning difficulties to participate in all forms of employment and to make sure services help people to do the jobs and activities they want.</td>
<td>Develop policy for payment/employment rights for people doing work in day services and focus on monitoring progress.</td>
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<td>64. Norfolk Live – Norfolk Cultural Strategy 2005-2010
http://www.norfolklive.co.uk/norfolkcfb/documents/NorfolkLive.pdf</td>
<td>**Vision**
- 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.

Aims
- Promote enjoyment and engagement in cultural and recreational activities.
- Strive for quality.
- Support economic and social regeneration.
- Ensure sustainability.
- Celebrate local identity and promote cultural diversity.
- Ensure equal access to cultural activities for all.</td>
<td>Focus on community participation, young people, skills + learning development, Norfolk's image and profile.</td>
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65. Shaping the Future: The Economic Development Strategy for Norfolk: 2001 – 2010	Targets established to increase economic development throughout Norfolk for: • growth rate • employment • business creation • qualifications.	1) Raise the annual average rate of growth over the period 2001 – 2010 from 23% to 28%. 2) Employment: Create by 2010 an additional 7,500 jobs above the projected figure of 372,000. 3) Unemployment in Norfolk should be no higher than the mid-point between the East of England and the UK as a whole. 4) Business creation: Achieve a mid-point between East of England and England. 5) NVQ-level 3 qualifications up to 54% in 2010.
66. Tomorrow's Norfolk, Today's Challenge – A Climate Change Strategy for Norfolk (2008) http://www.norfolkambition.gov.uk/consumption/groups/public/documents/article/ncc063866.pdf	To cut carbon emissions by reducing energy consumption and promoting a shift to low-carbon technology *(mitigation).* To improve Norfolk's resilience to the changing climate, including reduction of the socio-economic and environmental risks associated with flooding and coastal erosion *(adaptation).*	Norfolk LAA target is an 11% reduction in CO2 emissions across Norfolk by 2011. LAA target is to reach Level 3 of the Government's performance framework by 2011.
67. Norfolk Action - Norfolk's Local Area Agreement 2008-11 (2008) http://www.norfolkambition.gov.uk/consumption/groups/public/documents/article/ncc063700.pdf	This Local Area Agreement takes the Sustainable Community Strategy of Norfolk County Strategic Partnership (Norfolk Ambition) and looks to deliver its long term vision.	Using national and local indicators as monitoring tools.
LOCAL PLANS AND PROGRAMMES		

68. Norwich City Council Economic Strategy 2003-2008 http://www.norwich.gov.uk/intranet_docs/ A-Z/Economic%20Strategy.pdf	Vision – Norwich will be recognised n 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. Objectives to strengthen Norwich's economy in: • enterprise • skills, aspirations and employment • infrastructure for business • profile raising.	- Raise business survival rates 10% above national average. - Reduce the proportion of the working age population with no qualifications to 14%. - Reduce the number of young people (16-18) not in education, employment and training to 6.5%. - Increase the number of park and ride spaces by 80+%. - Direct link to Eurostar services from Norwich. • Norwich to be ranked between 10th and 15th as a recognised international tourist destination.
69. JCS for Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk, Public Consultation Document (Regulation 25) (March 2009)	Sets out long term development strategy and policies for the greater Norwich Area up to 2026.	Identify sites for at least 47,500 new homes between 2001 and 2026. Target for growth in employment to provide 33,000 new jobs between 2008 and 2026.
70. GNDP, Green Infrastructure Strategy (2007)	Looks to establish a strategy for green infrastructure that will complement and support good quality housing and substantial economic growth by providing high quality, accessible green infrastructure within a comprehensive landscape structure; promoting ecological networks and continuity and links between habitats; improving quality of life; helping to address climate change; improving access to habitats and green space; and encouraging community well being.	
71. Draft Greater Norwich Economic Strategy 2009-2014	Define priorities for economic development in greater Norwich for a five year period.	
72. Partnership of Norfolk District Councils	Ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the	

– Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2008)	planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas at highest risk. Where new development is, exceptionally, necessary in such areas, policy aims to make it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reducing flood risk overall.	
73. Norwich City Destination Strategy	Priorities for strategy: • 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.	
74. Greater Norwich Housing Strategy 2008-2011 http://www.south-norfolk.gov.uk/democracy/866.asp	Strategic aims: • Moving towards a balanced housing market. • Building sustainable and thriving communities. • Maximising opportunities for delivering more affordable housing. • Achieving decent, healthy and environmentally sustainable homes across all tenures. • Providing choice and fair access to services. • Delivering outcomes through effective partnership working.	
75. Norwich Area Transportation Strategy	Vision: To provide the highest possible level of access to and within the strategy area to benefit people's individual needs and	

| http://www.norfolk.gov.uk/consumption/idcplg?IdcService=SS_GET_PAGE&nodeId=3682 | enhance the economic health of the strategy area. To ensure that journeys minimise any adverse impact on people and the built and natural environment.

Overall objectives of strategy:
• Promote a vibrant city centre, and other commercial centres, by improving accessibility for people and goods.
• Cater for the travel consequences arising from growth aspirations, including the airport.
• Maximise transport choice for all travellers.

Other main objectives:
• 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.

Action plan:
• Through traffic to be managed more efficiently + removed from city centre when NDR complete (construction to start 2010), along with inner ring road improvements.
• Further development of travel plans.
• Walking + cycling – identify and improve core networks.
• Public transport – focus on bus priority where effected by congestion. | |
| *76. Norwich's Environmental Strategy 2008-2010*

http://www.norwich.gov.uk/intranet_docs/A-Z/Strategies/Environmental_strategy.pdf | Aims and principles:

• Social progress that recognises the needs for everyone. | |

	• Protection of the environment.
	• Prudent use of natural resources.
	
	Objectives and priorities for action:
	   1. To reduce energy consumption.
	   2. Greening procurement.
	   3. To reduce waste arising and increase recycling.
	   4. Built environment.
	   5. Natural environment.
	   6. To reduce pollution.
	   7. To provide community leadership on environmental sustainability and climate change.	

77. Biodiversity Action Plan for the City of Norwich
 	
http://www.norwich.gov.uk/intranet_docs/A-Z/Green%20Spaces/Biodiveristy%20Action%20Plan%20for%20the%20City%20of%20Norwich%204.pdf
	Relevant objectives:
	
	  - To identify and document natural resources (habitats and species) present in the city.
	
	  - To establish actions and targets for all partners in order to protect and enhance biodiversity within the city taking into account both national and local priorities.
	
	  - To monitor progress by establishing a long term monitoring and review programme.
	
	Promoting Local Biodiversity
	Identifies local biodiversity habitats and objectives for each:
	  1. Churchyards – maintain, protect and promote for wildlife.
	  2. Parks (Gildencroft) – manage to benefit wildlife.
	  3. The River Wensum- improve wildlife value.
	  4. The city wall – chemical free wildlife friendly maintenance.
	  5. Wildlife corridors – maintain and protect.	

	Also identifies the importance of domestic gardens and street trees in promoting biodiversity.	
79. City of Norwich Replacement Local Plan (Adopted 2004)	Land allocated in the local plan for various uses.	
81. Norwich Community Safety Strategy and Audit Report http://www.norwich.gov.uk/intranet_docs/ A-Z/Community/Community_Safety_Strategy.pdf	Increase community safety and make Norwich a city that is attractive to live in, work in and visit by working together with a wide range of organisations and the community to tackle crime and disorder.	The Norwich Community Safety partnership has agreed the following targets for the period 2005-2008 • To reduce crime in Norwich by 21% by 2007-08
82. Norwich Draft Sustainable Communities Strategy 2007-2020 http://www.norwich.gov.uk/internet_docs/docs/Unitary_Council/AnnexF.pdf	To work together to enable Norwich to be recognised as a model city of: • economic growth and enterprise • environmental excellence • culture and creativity • safe and strong communities • health and well-being • learning and personal development. Key objectives are: - to help enterprise flourish - to raise aspirations, skills and achievement - to develop the right infrastructure business - to raise Norwich's profile	The strategy identifies a number of baseline indicators based on the objectives which will be monitored to assess progress.
83. Norwich River Valleys Strategy 2001 www.norwich.gov.uk	The main areas of concern to achieve maximum benefit applicable to the strategy are: • Implementing the strategy. • Environmental and landscape improvements, wildlife and wildlife and habitat protection and enhancement.	Achieve sustainability through enforcing actions on the objectives and monitoring them.

	• Access, and • Education and Interpretation.	
84. South Norfolk District Council Norwich Research Park Development Framework Supplementary Planning Document http://www.south-norfolk.gov.uk/planning/1766.asp	To guide and co-ordinate development on land allocated in the South Norfolk Local Plan at the Norwich Research Park (NRP). The Development Framework SPD aims to guide the further growth of the NRP as a centre of excellence in providing research and training, particularly in plant, food, health, environmental and climate sciences. The SPD also aims to ensure the NRP campus is an exemplar for the sustainable development of research and development parks.	Achieve co-ordinated sustainable development to provide employment and economic opportunities.

Appendix 2: Baseline information for Norwich

A1.1 Geographical overview

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

In a more local context a main route into the city centre of Norwich runs to the north of the site. The B1108 (or Earlham Road) connects the A47 (southern bypass) to the city centre. It is part of the bus route to the Norwich Research Park and Norfolk and Norwich Hospital site to the west of the site. There is a frequent bus route that connects the university to the city centre.

The Norwich Research Park is within the district boundary of South Norfolk District Council, whilst UEA is wholly within the area of Norwich City Council.

A1.2 Demographics

The wider context of Norwich the population at the 2001 Census was 121,550 people, with 16.3 per cent under 15 years, 66.9 are of working age and 16.8 are of pensionable age. The projection undertaken by Norfolk County Council revealed that the population in Norwich will be 137,860 by 2011 and in longer term, the population will remain at similar level by 2021.

The demographics of the area immediately around the university to contain a number of students and personnel related to the research park and university. The ward where the university is situated is called 'University' with adjoining wards including Bowthorpe, Wensum, Nelson, Eaton and Town Close. The university and surrounding groups do occupy nearly half of the area of this ward.

Within the University ward there was a residential population of 9,007 at the 2001 Census. 14.4 per cent were aged 0-15 whilst 67.91 per cent were of a working age and 17.69 per cent of a pensionable age. The percentage of people between the age of 16 to 24 was 33.81% in comparison to a 10.91 per cent average in England. This demonstrates the higher number of younger people living in this ward compared to national figures. In adjacent wards Nelson and Town Close the percentage of people between the ages of 16 to 24 was also around 10% higher than the national average (Source: Norfolk Insight).

Unlike the neighbouring rural districts, the age structure in the city will remain relatively stable as identified by the projection, although the general trend for greater Norwich area reveals population increase and especially the proportion of those above 65 will increase from 18.5 per cent (mid-2006) to 22.8 per cent (2021) (Source: Norfolk Insight).

In the 2001 Census, black and minority ethnic populations comprised 6.5 per cent of the total population in Norwich (compared with 8.6 per cent for the Eastern region and 13 per cent for England) but there has been a gradual increase in multi-ethnicity as more people move to the area. Norwich's largest ethnic minority groups in 2001 were recorded as White

Other (2.7 per cent), White Irish (0.69 per cent), Indian (0.43 per cent), Chinese (0.39 per cent) and Other Ethnic Group (0.48 per cent).

The University Ward at the 2001 Census comprised of 8.84% mixed ethnic group, Asian or Asian British, Black or Black British, Chinese or other ethnic group (source: Norfolk Insight).

A1.3 Environment

There are three key issues to Norwich regarding the environment, which are landscape considerations, water resources, and waste and energy.

Norwich is characterised largely by its historic townscape and its green setting with many trees. 25 per cent of the city's area consists of open spaces, which form green wedges into the city. These include river valleys such as the River Yare adjacent to the UEA campus. The Yare Valley forms a linear green space to the south of the city, providing an attractive gateway. The 'fringe' area around Norwich benefits from a number of schemes that seek to improve its habitats, landscapes and recreational attractions. A green infrastructure strategy is presently being produced to guide the landscape, recreation and natural habitat policy as the population of the area expands, with the aim of creating linked networks throughout greater Norwich area. The historic environment and many heritage features of Norwich urban areas also make a valuable contribution to high quality green infrastructure

Norwich's distinctive townscape contains conservation areas covering 17 per cent of the total area of the city, including the whole of the city centre. Scheduled ancient monuments include the medieval cathedral, castle and city walls. There are a wealth of listed (1,580) and locally listed buildings (2,600). Historic parks help to define the character of many suburban areas. Preserving and enhancing the distinctive landscapes and townscapes will be a key concern when considering development within the greater Norwich urban area.

East Anglia is recognised as one of the driest areas of the country, with pressure on water resource supplies being exacerbated by lower rainfall, widespread agricultural water use and new residential and employment growth. Water is a shared resource and is important for tourism in the area, so the pressures from development on water quality, biodiversity and flood risk are also likely to be significant across boundaries, such as within the Broads Authority area. If development can reduce risks of damage, it should do so. The *Water cycle study* highlights the potential for some water resource and water quality issues to worsen in the future as climate change leads to more frequent drought conditions. In terms of water quality, phosphate and nitrate loading into the river systems provides the biggest impact to environmental designated sites within the study area. The cumulative impacts of individual development should also be considered.

The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (January 2008) has been produced in partnership with the GNDP and North Norfolk District Council. The document states that fluvial flooding affects the upstream areas of some catchments. In Norwich the main threat is from extreme rainfall events in the Wensum or Yare catchments. However, unless there are extreme meteorological conditions, risk is likely to be relatively low because floods will be slow to rise. The SFRA notes that groundwater and surface water flooding can be significant issues (particularly surface water flooding in urban areas), but because of lack of data and predictability, these issues are best addressed in more localised site-specific flood risk
assessments (FRAs). Through mapping potential impacts of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems it has been demonstrated that the potential for SUDS is generally much better in areas to the north and east of Norwich than it is to the south of Norwich.

Norwich residents have a smaller ecological footprint than the rest of greater Norwich, and a far lower level of CO2 emissions (only 6.8 tonnes per capita). A sustainable energy study was carried out, which assesses the capacity for supplying new development with low carbon energy. The total technical potential for renewable energy within the GNDP area has been established to be 7.7 Million MWh or 129 percent of the areas current energy consumption. Local biomass and wind resources have been identified as the lowest cost solutions to achieving zero carbon developments. Communal energy systems were considered to be a good solution to providing renewable energy.
The development of a local Carbon Investment Fund is recommended, to provide the upfront capital needed for financing large scale low carbon infrastructure such as CHP and district heating networks that can supply phased developments. An ESCO or special purpose vehicle led by a public sector organisation may help in taking forward low carbon projects that are not being implemented by the market place due to financial or technological risks.

A1.4 Society and housing

The Index of Multiple Deprivation is used to provide a wide variety of information, which is set out in 'domains'. Each domain measures various indicators, and shows both an overall ranking score for each local authority and a score for each theme individually. Out of 354 local authorities Norwich is ranked at 62 which is performing significantly worse than neighbouring area. There are distinct differences in deprivation levels between different areas of the city, although overall Norwich is the most deprived local authority within the East of England. Within Norwich it is most notable that the south/south west sector (in the direction of Cringleford) is the least deprived. There is no sector within Norwich that stands out as the most deprived, although it is noted that the western sector (which includes Easton/Costessey) is relatively deprived. Even though a high proportion of residents in Norwich have a high level of qualifications (many with current or prior connections to the university), a high proportion of residents of working age have no qualifications.

Norwich is characterised significantly by areas of terraced housing adjacent to the city centre, which, being older properties, comprise the largest proportion of homes that fail to meet the 'decent home' standards. Unfortunately there are higher-than-average numbers of 'vulnerable' residents in Norwich residing in non-decent homes. The city also contains a significant number of flats and apartments, which together comprise some 30 per cent of the housing stock. Norwich also contains higher proportions of households living in accommodation that is unsuitable for their needs. Norwich continues to provide the most affordable homes in greater Norwich, and actually contains the largest proportion in the East of England; some 36 percent of the housing stock is social housing.

The Housing Market Assessment sets out a detailed picture of housing supply and demand. Affordability in the market is a problem. This is reflected in the large number of people who apply to the council housing registers in the sub-region. There is evidence of a particular lack of affordability in the first time buyers market.

A1.5 Economy

Norwich area provides the largest concentration of jobs in the eastern region. The economy of Norwich is characterised by a high proportion of jobs in large businesses. One third of all jobs in Norwich are in only 66 large organisations (200+ employees). There are a significant number of high-level, professional jobs. The Annual Business Inquiry of 2007 showed the financial sector is particularly important (31 percent of employment), whilst public administration, education and health are the second largest sector for employment (25 per cent). The tourism and leisure industry accounted for approximately 7.3 percent of total jobs in the city. Norwich is also regularly ranked as one of the top ten most popular shopping destinations in the UK. The range of popular tourism locations included theatres

and museums, and the Norfolk and Norwich Millennium Library. A range of high quality and expanding higher education facilities are located in the greater Norwich area at the University of East Anglia (UEA), City College Norwich, Easton College and the Norwich University College of the Arts. Another notable aspect of Norwich's economy is the high retention of graduates, although they fill a large proportion of intermediate jobs for which they are over-qualified. As a consequence, this creates problems for less well-qualified people and those who grew-up in greater Norwich to access the jobs market, and it means that there are fewer opportunities to move from lower paid employment into intermediate employment.

An additional 35,000 additional jobs are to be created in the greater Norwich area under the Joint Core Strategy. This means that careful consideration and planning for future employment is needed. The Employment Growth and Sites and Premises Study provided evidence to guide future employment development around Norwich. In terms of implications for the growth in and around Norwich relating to UEA the evidence suggested strengthening the existing knowledge-based industries around UEA and to use previously-developed land where possible.

A1.6 Transport and access

Greater Norwich contains the Norwich International Airport, and a train station and a bus station which provide the essential connections to rest of the country. Access to jobs and services is an important issue. Public transport is generally available across the city. However, the main form of transport remains the private motor vehicle (51.5 percent), although a large percentage of working population commute to work by foot or cycle. Motor vehicle use is still significantly lower than the average for the region and England. Public transport use is relatively low compared to regional and national levels.

Amongst those all workplace population in Norwich, only 41.9 per cent live in the area. This coincides the travel to work pattern in the neighbouring districts, such as a large proportion of population in Broadland and South Norfolk work in Norwich.

One of the main disadvantages of motor vehicle use is the pollution that is generated. There are particular problems within Norwich, where traffic levels are concentrated. Norwich contains three Air Quality Management Areas 9St. Augustines Street, Grapes Hill and Castle Meadow). NO2 levels in these areas are higher than the maximum allowed by DEFRA, and therefore the local authority has to reduce these. Traffic counts (2001-2004) show that the number of cars crossing Norwich Inner Ring Road around the city centre has decreased. In the same period there has been an increase in the number of pedestrians and cyclists (Norfolk Local Transport Plan).

Appendix 3: Sustainability Objectives

Sustainability Appraisal for Development Framework Strategy for UEA

"+"	Positive effects
"-"	Negative effects
"N"	Neutral effects
"+/-"	Mixed effects
"?"	Uncertain effects
"n/a"	No effects

SA Objective	Decision making criteria	Indicators and targets	Short-term 0-5 years	Medium term 5-20 years	Long-term 20+ years	Comments/justifications inc. cumulative effects
ENV1 To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	Will it reduce traffic volumes, ease the flow of traffic and reduce congestion?	% of residents who travel to work:				
	Will it increase the proportion of journeys using modes other than car?	a. by private motor vehicle; b. by public transport; c. by foot or cycle; d. to work at or mainly from home.				
	Will it reduce the effect of HGV traffic on people and the environment?	Source: Census 2001				
	Will more benign modes of travel be encouraged?	Target: (a) to decrease, (b), (c) and (d) to increase				
	Will new developments be in best locations to reduce the need for people to travel?					
ENV2 To improve the quality of the water environment	Will it improve the quality of the water environment (streams, rivers, lakes etc.)?	% of river length assessed as: a) good biological quality, and b) good chemical quality.				

	Will it help support wetland habitats and species?	Source: Environment Agency. Target: National standards of 95% Development permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on water quality grounds. Source: Norwich city AMR. Target: none.				
ENV3 To improve environmental amenity, including air quality	Will it improve air quality?	Number of designated air quality management areas. Source: Defra.www.airquality.co.uk Target: decrease.				
	Will it reduce the emission of atmospheric pollutants?	Concentrations of selected air pollutants (µg/m3): • annual average concentration of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) • annual average particulate matter levels (PM10). Source: Defra. www.airquality.co.uk Target: Decrease.				
ENV4 To maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	Will it conserve/enhance natural or semi-natural habitats, and promote habitat connections?	Net change in condition of SSSIs - % of SSSIs in favourable or unfavourable condition. Source: Natural England. Target: 95%				
	Is it likely to have a significant effect on sites designated for international, national or local importance?	Norfolk biodiversity action plan progress: a. Habitat actions in progress/completed. B. Species actions in progress/completed. Source: Norfolk Biodiversity Action Plan 3 - yearly progress reports. Target: to increase				

	Will it conserve/enhance species diversity, and in particular avoid harm to protected species?					
ENV5 To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment	Will it protect and enhance the quality of landscapes, townscapes and countryside character, including the character of the Broads and its setting where relevant?	Heritage at risk - number and % of: a. listed buildings; b. scheduled ancient monuments on the buildings at risk register. Source: local authority reports. Target: decrease.				
	Will it maintain and enhance the distinctiveness of the landscapes/townscapes and heritage?	Net change in number of tree preservation orders. Source: local authority reports. Target: none to be lost as a result of development.				
	Will it reduce the amount of derelict, underused land?					
	Will it protect and enhance features of historical, archaeological and cultural value?					
ENV6 To adapt to and mitigate against the impacts of climate change	Reducing energy consumption?	Total CO2 emissions per capita (million tonnes carbon equivalent). Source: local authority/DTI. Target: decrease.				
	Will it lead to an increased proportion of energy needs being met from renewable sources?	Renewable energy generating capacity installed by type. Source: Norwich City AMR. Target: increase overall.				
	Will it increase the capacity of the area to withstand the effects of climate change?	CO2 carbon footprint of area. Source: local authority REAP tool. Target: decrease.				

	Will it ensure that risks to lives, land and property are minimised?					
ENV7 To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?	Development permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk. Source: Norwich City AMR. Target: None. Number of dwellings permitted within the high risk flood zones (Env Agency Flood Zones 2 & 3). Source: local authority reports. Target: none.				
ENV8 To provide for sustainable use and sources of water supply	Will it conserve groundwater resources?	Daily domestic water use (per capita consultation). Source: regional water authority. Target: decrease.				
	Will it minimise water consumption?					
ENV9 To make the best use of resources, including land and energy, and to minimise waste production	Will it minimise consumption of materials and resources?	% dwellings built on previously developed land. Source: Norwich City AMR. Target: 60% of all development.				
	Will it promote the use of land in sustainable locations that has been previously developed?	% new dwellings completed at: a. less that 30 per hectare; b. 30-50 per hectare; and c. more than 50 per hectare. Source: Norwich City AMR. Indicative target: 100% above 30/ha.				
	Will it use land efficiently?					
	Will it minimise the loss of "greenfield" land?					
	Will it avoid the loss of good quality agricultural land and preserve soil resources?					

	Will it minimise energy consumption and promote energy efficiency?					
	Will it promote the use of renewable energy sources?					
	Will it lead to less waste being produced?	Waste arising: a. Kilograms of waste produced per head of population, and b. % change on previous year. Source: local authority BVPI 84a & b. Target: decrease.					
	Will it lead to less waste being disposed, by promoting more recycling and composting?	Recycling - % of household waste: a. recycled, and b. composted. Source: local authority BVPI 82a&b. Target: increase.					
	Will it increase waste recovery for other means e.g. energy generation?					
SOC1 To reduce poverty and social exclusion	Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected?	Child poverty - % of children living in low-income households. Source: Audit Commission. Target: decrease.					
	Will it help to reduce deprivation levels?	Index of Income Deprivation - Average ward scores in the IMD. Source: Audit Commission (2004). Target: to decrease deprivation.					
	Will the needs of residents' be best met?	Index of Multiple Deprivations - Average ward scores in the IMD. Source: Audit Commission (2004). Target: to decrease deprivation.					

		Key benefit claimants - % of working age population claiming benefits. Source: local authority. Target: decrease.				
SOC2 To maintain and improve the health of the whole population and promote healthy lifestyles	Will it improve access to high quality health facilities?	% of population receiving incapacity benefits. Source: Audit Commission. Target: decrease.				
	Will adequate health infrastructure be provided for existing and new communities?					
	Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? How?	Life expectancy of residents. Source: Audit Commission. Target: Increase.				
	Will the links between poorer health and deprivation be addressed?					
SOC3 To improve education and skills	Will it improve qualifications and skills for both young people and amongst the workforce?	Workforce qualifications - % of working age population with qualifications at NVQ level 4 or above. Source: National Statistics online. Target: Increase.				
	Will it help to retain key workers and provide more skilled workers from school leavers?	School leaver qualifications - % of school leavers with five or more GCSEs at A*-C grades. Source: National Statistics. Target: Increase.				
	Will adequate education infrastructure be provided for existing and new communities?					
	Will lifelong learning and skills training be promoted?					

	Will links between lower levels of education and deprivation be addressed?						
SOC4 To provide the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home	Will it increase the range of types, sizes and affordability of housing for all social groups?	Affordable housing stock provision: a. % of housing stock that is affordable housing; b. total affordable housing unit completions in past year; c. % of past year's dwellings that are affordable. Source: Norwich City AMR. Target: increase.					
	Will it reduce the housing need and ensure that housing provision addresses the needs of all?						
	Will housing requirements be accommodated to provide for sustainable communities?						
	Will best use be made of existing housing stock?	Total unfit dwellings in housing stock. Source: Audit Commission. Target: decrease.					
SOC5 To build community identity, improve social welfare, and reduce crime and anti-social activity.	Will it encourage engagement in community activities?	Incidences of crime committed per 1,000 households: a. Domestic burglaries; b. Violent offences; c. theft of a vehicle. Source: Audit Commission (2004). Target: decrease.					
	Will it contribute to the achievement of a mixed and balanced community?						
	Will it reduce actual levels of crime?						
	Will it reduce the fear of crime?						

SOC6 To offer more opportunities for rewarding and satisfying employment for all.	Will it reduce unemployment overall?	% of the economically available population who are unemployed. Source: National Statistics. Target: decrease.				
	Will it help to improve earnings?	% of unemployed people who are long-term unemployed. Source: National Statistics. Target: decrease.				
SOC7 To improve the quality of where people live	Will it improve the quality of dwellings?	Unfit housing - % of overall housing stock not meeting the Decent Homes Standard. Source: local authority report. Target: decrease.				
	Will it improve the quality of local open space?	% of public housing stock built to the standard for Code for Sustainable Homes. Source: local authority report. Target: increase.				
SOC8 To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and jobs	Will it improve accessibility to key local services and facilities (including health, education, leisure, open space, the countryside and community facilities)?	% of residents who travel to work: a. by private motor vehicle; b. by public transport; c. by foot or cycle; or d. who work at or mainly from home.				
	Will it improve accessibility for all whilst reducing dependency on the private car?	Source: census 2001. Target: (a) to decrease; (b), (c) and (d) to increase.				
	Will access to jobs and services be improved for all?					
	What transport infrastructure is required for the existing situation and for proposed future development?					

EC1 To encourage sustained economic growth	Will it assist in strengthening the local economy?	% change in the total number of VAT registered businesses. Source: NOMIS. Target: increase number of businesses.				
	Will it improve business development and enhance competitiveness?	Average weekly pay for full-time employees. Source: NOMIS. Target: increase average wage.				
	Will it reduce vulnerability to economic shocks?					
	Will it promote growth in key sectors?					
	Will it increase vitality and viability of town centres and improve economic diversity?					
EC2 To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment	Will it encourage indigenous businesses?	Number of small businesses (not including farm-based agriculture). Source: Census 2001. Target: increase.				
	Will it encourage inward investment?					
	Will it make land and property available for business?					
	Will it improve economic performance across the greater Norwich area?					
	Will it support/encourage rural diversification?					
	Will it support/encourage small city businesses?					
EC3 To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth	Will it improve provision of local jobs?	% of residents who travel to work:				
	Will it improve accessibility to work, particularly by public transport, walking and cycling	a. by private motor vehicle; b. by public transport; c. by foot or cycle; d. to work at or mainly from home.				

	Will it reduce journey times between key employment areas and key transport interchanges?	Source: Census 2001. Target: (a) to decrease, (b), (c) and (d) to increase				
	Will it improve efficiency and sustainability of freight distribution?	Average distance travelled to the workplace by residents. Source: National Statistics online. Target: decrease.				
	Will it support provision of key communications infrastructure?					
EC4 To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy	Will it reduce the impact on the environment from businesses?	Amount of various employment development on previously developed land or conversions. Source: Norwich City AMR. Target: 60% of all development.				
	Will it reduce the impact on residents from businesses?					
	Will it attract new investment and skilled workers into the area?	Ecological footprint - hectares required per capita to support current production and consumption. Source: local authority REAP assessment report. Target: decrease.				
	Will existing businesses and employment provision be maintained?					
	Where would employment provision be best located to serve urban and rural residents?	Unemployment benefit receipt: a. % of population in receipt of Job Seekers Allowance (JSA); b. Claimants of JSA by age range: a. 16-24 yrs; b. 25-49 yrs; or c. 50+ yrs. Source: National Statistics online. Target: decrease unemployment.				