Greater Norwich Development Partnership

Joint Core Strategy for Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk: Annual Monitoring Report 2010-2011

Jobs, homes, prosperity for local people

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

Contents

	Chapter	Page
1	Executive summary	2
2	Introduction	3
3	Overview of the Area	5
4	Joint Core Strategy Monitoring	11
	• Spatial Planning Objective 1	• 12
	• Spatial Planning Objective 2	• 17
	• Spatial Planning Objective 3	• 25
	• Spatial Planning Objective 4	• 34
	• Spatial Planning Objective 5	• 36
	• Spatial Planning Objective 6	• 42
	• Spatial Planning Objective 7	• 44
	• Spatial Planning Objective 8	• 47
	• Spatial Planning Objective 9	• 49
	• Spatial Planning Objective 10	• 54
	• Spatial Planning Objective 11	• 57
	• Spatial Planning Objective 12	• 64
5	Conclusions	65
6	Update on Sustainability Baseline	68
	Appendices	78
	Appendix A – GNDP 5 year supply note	78
	Appendix B – Broadland District Council Annual Monitoring Report	91
	Appendix C – Norwich City Council Annual Monitoring Report	127
	Appendix D – South Norfolk Council Local Development Scheme Update	145
	Appendix E – Deleted indicators and Glossary of Terms	146

1. Executive Summary

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

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

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

1.3 There are a number of indicators where targets are not currently being met. Many of these indicators are likely to have been adversely affected by the global economic downturn. For example, national housing completions have fallen dramatically since 2007 and the same is true for the GNDP area.

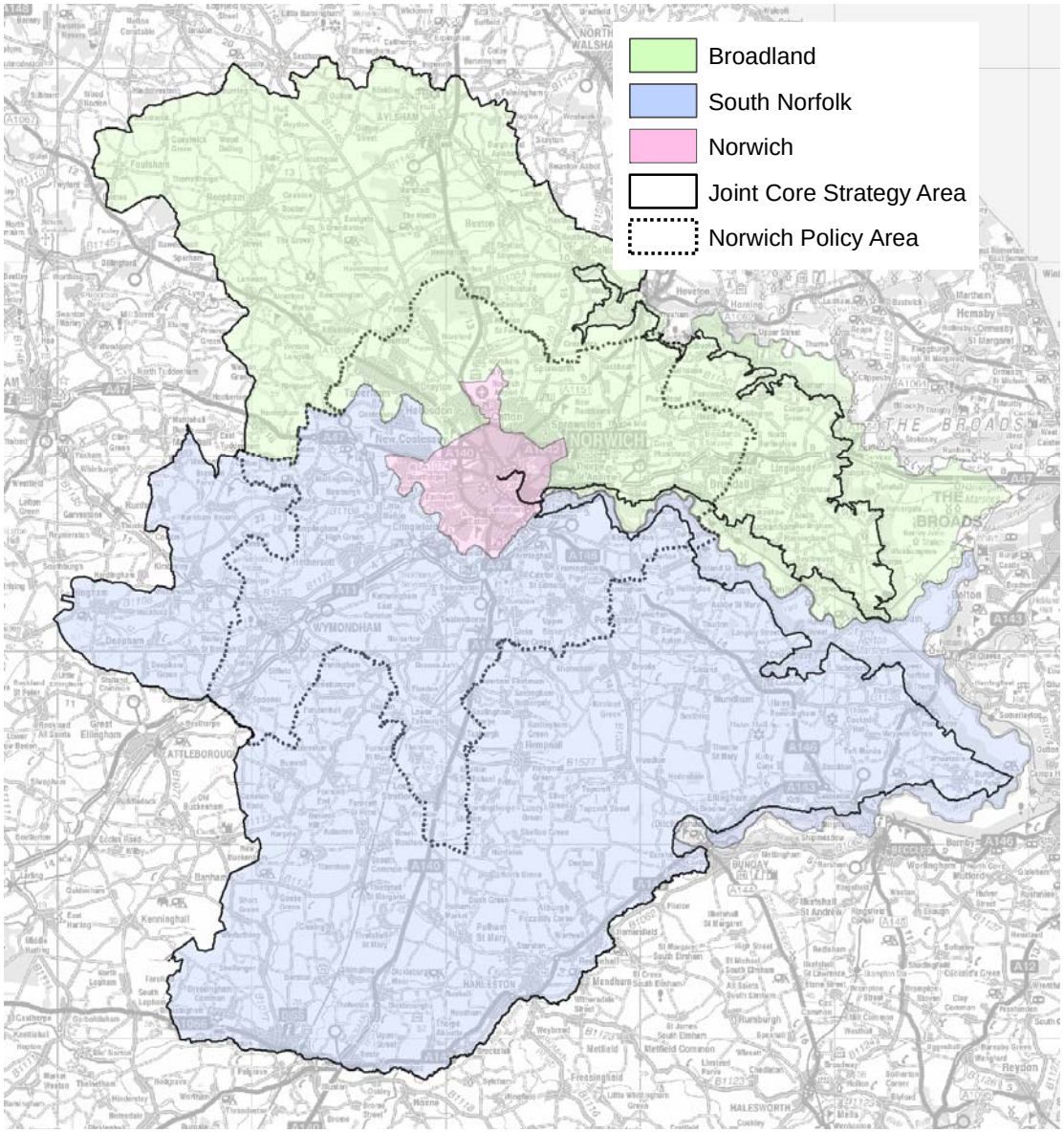
1.4 New housing completions in 2010/11 were 54% lower than they were in 2007/08. Employment rates were 2.5% lower in 2010/11 than they were in 2007/08 but it must be recognised that jobs may well have been created over this period as well as some lost. Despite the economic downturn retailing in Norwich has been remarkably resilient unlike the national trends with high levels of shop closures. Norwich has improved its national retail ranking over the monitored period.

1.5 There are indicators which are perhaps less influenced by external factors such as the global economy, including housing need, the environment and education. These are where the overall focus for action must be placed.

2. Introduction

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

Fig. 1 – Greater Norwich area and its component districts



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

Objectives of the Joint Core Strategy

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

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

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

In addition to the objectives and targets in the JCS Broadland and Norwich have a number of indicators that they monitor locally. These can be found in the appendix. South Norfolk has not identified any locally specific indicators and as such only the Local Development Scheme update is appended.

3. Overview of the area

Characteristics of the area

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

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

Population of Area

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

Population Density

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

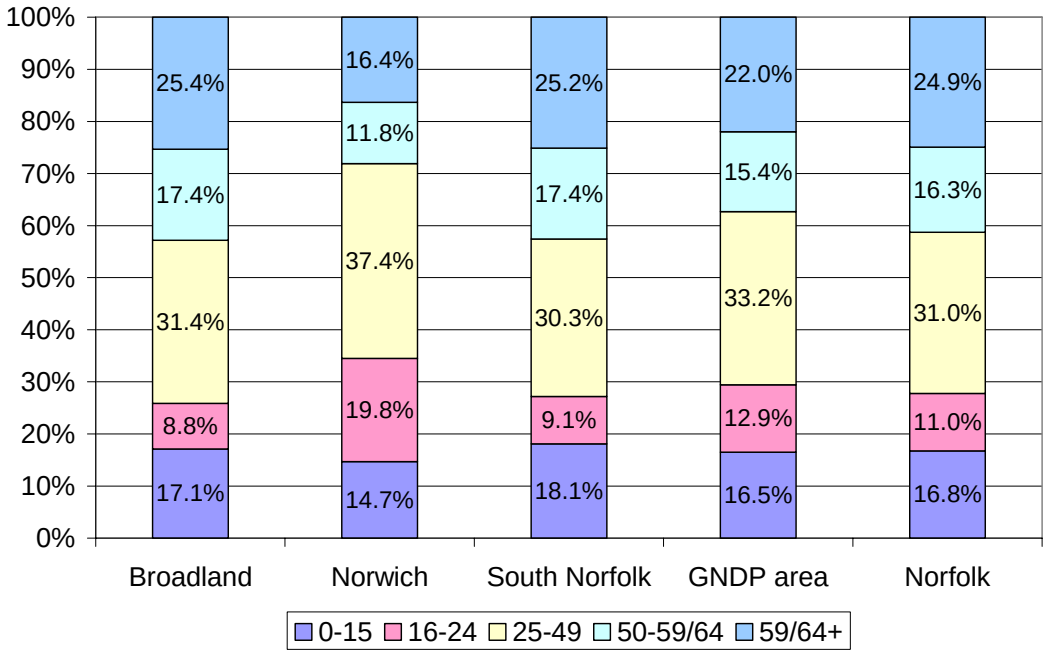
Age structure

3.5 Overall in the Greater Norwich area there is a larger proportion of working age population than there is in Norfolk as a whole (61.5% compared with 58.3%) and a smaller proportion of retirement age population (22.0% compared with 24.9%). This is fuelled predominantly by a large working age population in Norwich (68.9%).

3.6 The other component districts of the Greater Norwich area, Broadland and South Norfolk, actually have a proportion of working age population which is less than the Norfolk average (57.6% and 56.8% respectively). The opposite is true of the retirement aged population in that Norwich has a relatively small proportion compared with both Broadland and South Norfolk (16% compared with 25.4% and 25.2% respectively). It is also apparent that while the Greater Norwich area has a

similar proportion of young population (0-15 years) to that of the County as a whole, Norwich has a relatively small proportion of young people (0-15 years) while both Broadland and South Norfolk have a higher proportion. In terms of those aged 16-24 years, Norwich has a much larger proportion of population in this age bracket. This is predominantly due to the large student population of the City.

Fig. 2 – Age structure



SOURCE: ONS (2009)

Urban/Rural spread of population

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

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

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

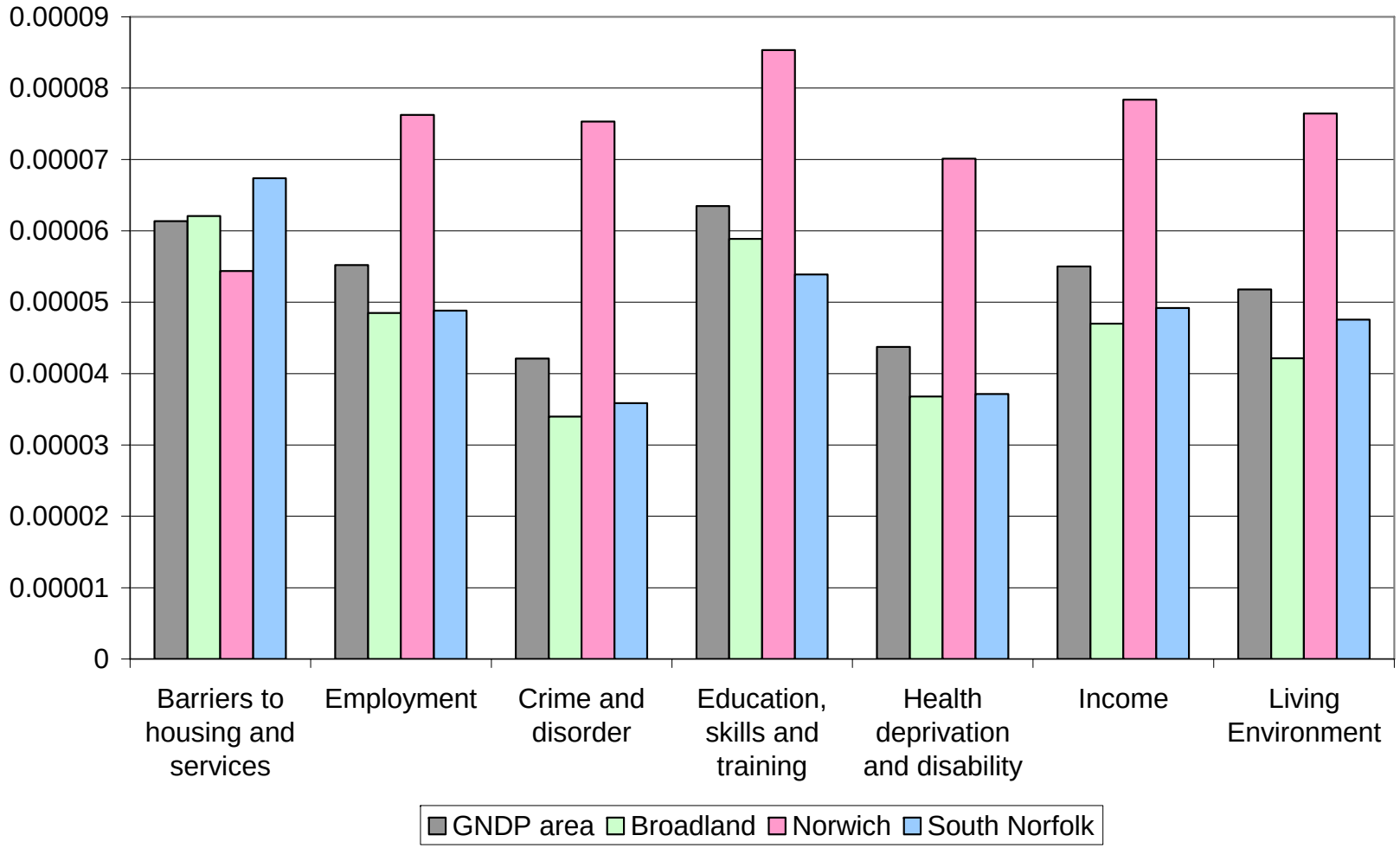
SOURCE: ONS mid-year estimates

Ethnic Profile

Table 2 – Ethnic profile				
Percentage of people who are:	**GNDP area**	**Broadland**	**Norwich**	**South Norfolk**
White	93.41%	96.10%	89.36%	96.07%
White British	89.71%	93.41%	83.36%	92.90%
White Irish	0.57%	0.49%	0.64%	0.58%
White Other	3.34%	2.11%	5.07%	2.59%
Asian or Asian British	2.67%	1.30%	5.00%	1.34%
Chinese or Other	1.57%	1.06%	2.57%	0.92%
Mixed Race	1.28%	0.98%	1.78%	1.00%
Black of Black British	0.94%	0.65%	1.36%	0.75%

SOURCE: ONS (2009)

Fig. 3 – inverse of average LSOA rank of deprivation



SOURCE: IMD (2010)

Deprivation

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

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

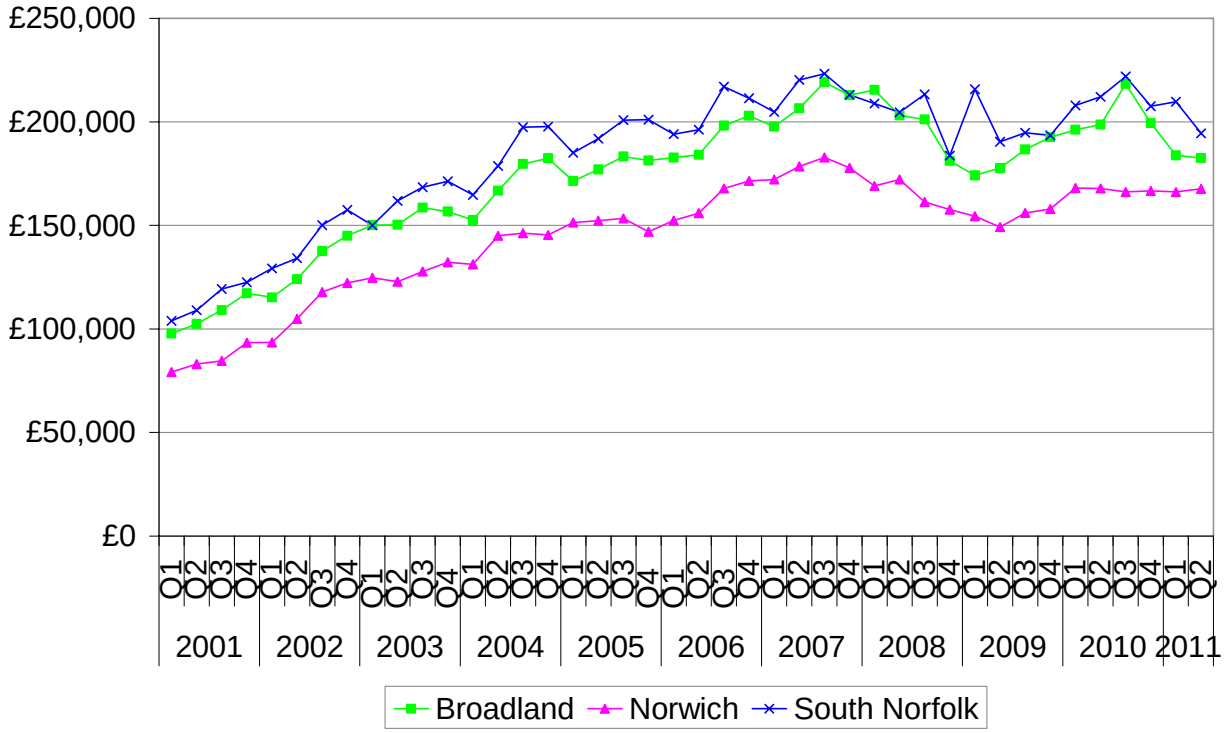
Housing

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

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

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

Fig. 4 - mean house price



SOURCE: CLG

Employment

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

3.15 The biggest employers in Broadland include Bernard Matthews, Aviva, D & F McCarthy Ltd, Milltech Engineering, Bertram Books and Norfolk County Council.

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

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

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

SOURCE: Business Register and Employment Survey (2010)

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4. Joint Core Strategy Monitoring

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

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

4.3 Some data is collected from sample surveys such as the Annual Population Survey. Given the nature of sample surveys there can be some fluctuation in results. Indicators which use the Annual Population Survey are: employment and unemployment rates, occupational structure and highest level qualifications.

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

4.5 Spatial Planning Objective 1

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

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

Table 4 – Objective 1 indicators

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

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

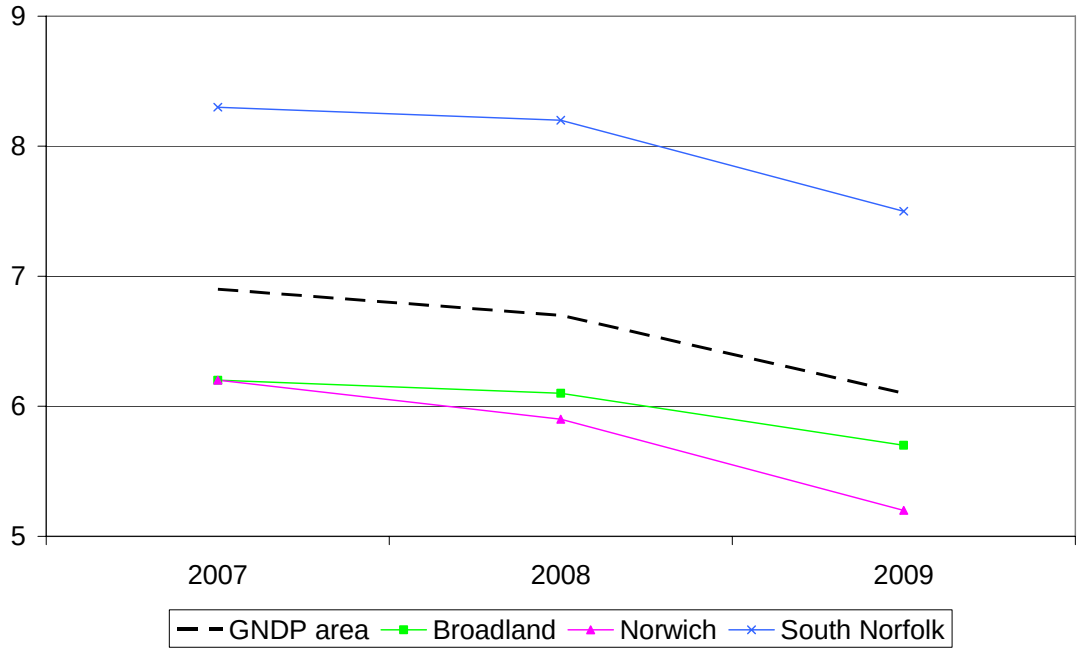
Indicator	Target		2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 actual
Percentage of household waste that is a) reused[3], b) recycled and c) composted	Year-on-year increase in total	**GNDP area[4]**	**36%**	**42%**	**41%**	**43%**
		Broadland	b) 33% c) 14%	b) 32% c) 18%	b) 30% c) 18%	b) 28% c) 22%
		Norwich	b) 23% c) 1%	b) 28% c) 6%	b) 28% c) 6%	b) 28% c) 10%
		South Norfolk	b) 32% c) 7%	b) 30% c) 9%	b) 28% c) 10%	b) 28% c) 11%

Total CO^2 emissions per capita **SOURCE: DECC**

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

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

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



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

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

Renewable energy capacity permitted by type **SOURCE: LPA**

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

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

Table 6 – Renewable energy capacity permitted by type					
Area	Type	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Broadland	Wind Solar PV Hydro Biomass	No data No data No data No data	12 kW Unknown 0 MW 0 MW	0.3 kW Unknown 0 MW 1 MW	20 kW 91 MW+[5] 0 MW 0.2 MW
Norwich		No schemes submitted	No schemes submitted	Biomass - 12MW	No schemes submitted
South Norfolk	TOTAL	1.9 MW	2.1 MW	0.2 MW	
	Wind Solar PV Sewerage Biomass	14 kW 23 kW 1.8 MW 0.1 MW	2 MW 20 kW 0 MW 0.1 MW	10 kW 0.1 MW 0 MW 0.1 MW	No data No data No data No data

Decentralised and renewable or low carbon energy sources installed in major developments **SOURCE: LPA**

4.5.5 Limited data across the GNDP area means that it is difficult to establish whether or not the use of decentralised and renewable or low carbon energy sources on major developments is increasing year-on-year as the target requires. However, good progress has been made towards increasing the standard of construction through both the requirement for major planning applications to demonstrate 10% of the energy requirement from renewable or low carbon sources (under policy ENG1 of the East of England Plan) and the need for affordable dwellings to meet Code for Sustainable Homes level 3 to gain grant money.

4.5.6 Whilst the revocation of the East of England Plan will remove the former policy requirement, it has partially been superseded by amendments to the Building Regulations in October 2010 requiring all residential development to achieve Code level 3 for energy, a similar requirement to the former regional policy. Joint Core Strategy Policy 3 further strengthens the requirement of renewable energy provision in both residential and non residential development.

[5] Five schemes where total generating capacity is unknown

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

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

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

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

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

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

Percentage of household waste that is reused, recycled and composted[6] SOURCE: LPA

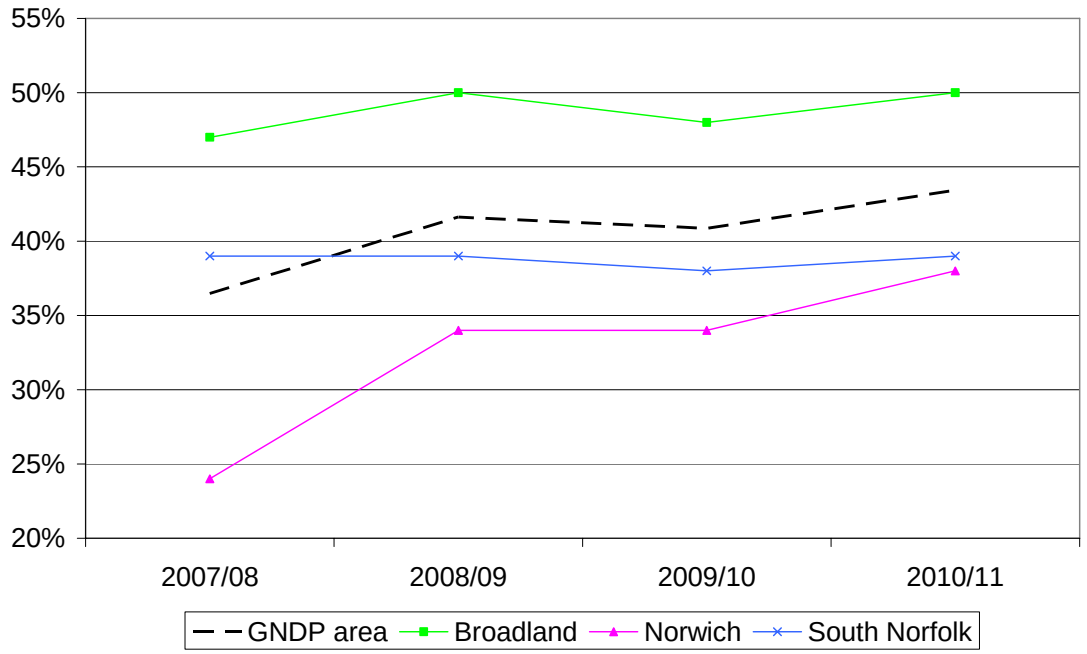
4.5.11 Across the GNDP area improvements have been made over the past four years with respect to the proportion of household waste that is reused, recycled or composted. There was however a slight drop in this proportion between 2008/09 (42%) and 2009/10 (41%).

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

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

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

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



Summary

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

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

4.6 Spatial Planning Objective 2

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

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

Table 7 – Objective 2 indicators

Indicator	Target		2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 actual
Net housing completions[7]	**NPA – 1,825 per annum**	**NPA**	**2,060**	**1,193**	**923**	**910**
	GNDP area – 2,097 pa	**GNDP area**	**2,532**	**1,736**	**1,237**	**1,168**
	Broadland NPA – 617 pa	Broadland	NPA 108	NPA 104	NPA 84	NPA 81
	Broadland RPA – 111 pa		RPA 160	RPA 198	RPA 109	RPA 69
	Norwich – 477 pa	Norwich	1,040	527	399	377
	South Norfolk NPA – 731	South Norfolk	NPA 912	NPA 562	NPA 440	NPA 452
	South Norfolk RPA – 162		RPA 312	RPA 345	RPA 205	RPA 189
Affordable housing completions	33% of all developments on new allocations or above qualifying threshold where permission is first granted after adoption of strategy	**GNDP area**	**532**	**684**	**322**	**243**
			22%	**34%**	**26%**	**21%**
		Broadland	39	83	55	31
			16%	27%	27%	19%
		Norwich	291	235	92	112
			28%	45%	23%	30%
		South Norfolk	202	366	175	100
			17%	40%	27%	16%
New house completions by bedroom number, based on the proportions set out in the most recent Sub-regional Housing Market Assessment	Figures within 10% tolerance: 1 bedroom – 17% 2 bedrooms – 29% 3 bedrooms – 35% 4+ bedrooms – 19%		See Table 8			

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

Indicator	Target		2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 actual
Housing to meet the needs of older people, defined as a key group in the housing market assessment. Assessed by satisfaction of people over 65 with both home and neighbourhood[8]	Increasing satisfaction recorded at successive biennial surveys	Broadland	No data	No data	No data	No data
		Norwich		84%		
		South Norfolk		90%		
Provision of Gypsy and Traveller pitches to meet the RSS review requirements	**GNDP area 58 (06-11)** Broadland 15 (06-11) Norwich 15 (06-11) South Norfolk 28 (06–11) Future provision to be determined by local research[9]	**GNDP area**	**2**	**4**	**19**	**7**
		Broadland	0	2	8	0
		Norwich	0	0	0	0
		South Norfolk	2	2	11	7[10]
The proportion of households without a car in rural areas able to access a market town or key service centre at least twice a week by public transport in 30 minutes[11]	Increase	**NORFOLK**	**76.55%**	**78.8%**	**79%**	**80.9%**
Accessibility to market towns and key centres of employment during the morning peak (0700-1000), returning in the afternoon peak (1600-1900)[12]	Increase	**GNDP area**	**No data**	**No data**	**No data**	**97%[13]**

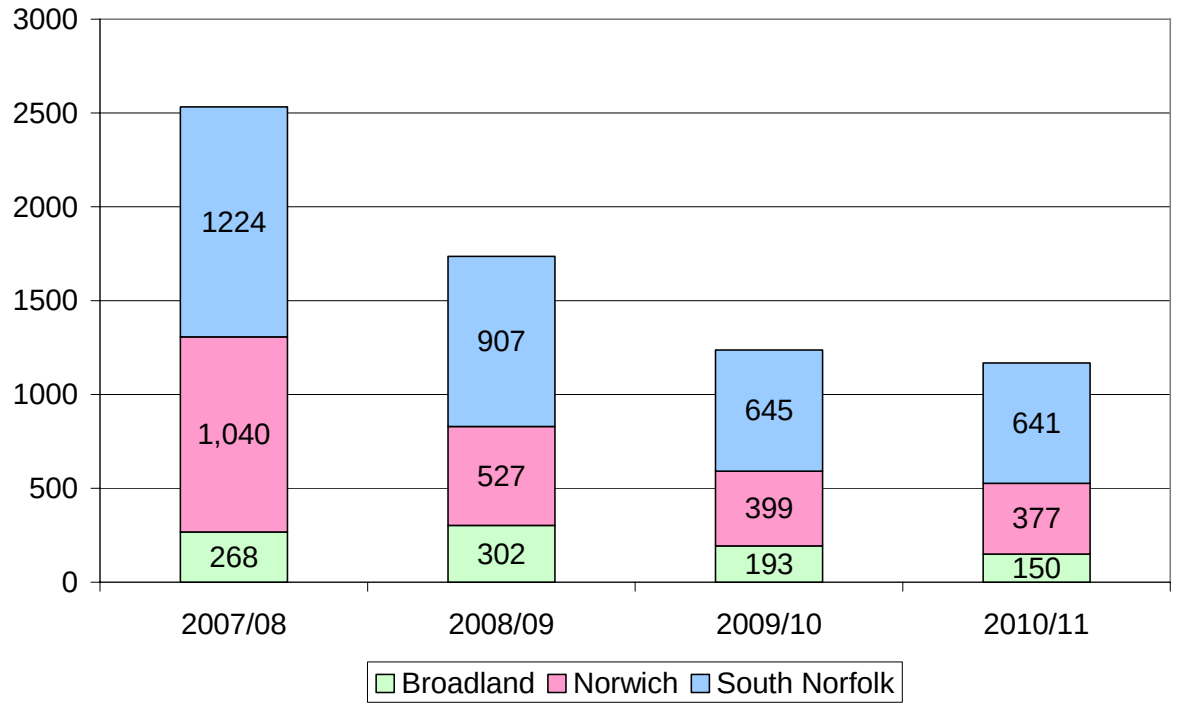
[8] Survey data collected biennially – no ongoing data source
[9] Monitoring Framework – target relates to East of England Plan for future provision. As the Government has signalled its intention to revoke the Regional Spatial Strategies this target has been altered to allow for additional local research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

Indicator	Target		2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 actual
Percentage of completions scoring at least 14 out of 20 (silver standard) in Building for Life (BfL) criteria	Year on year increase in proportion achieving at least 14 out of 20 in BfL	Broadland	0%	0%	0%	0%
		Norwich	No data	57%	90%	No data
		South Norfolk	35%	28%	No data	No data

Net housing completions **SOURCE: LPA**

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

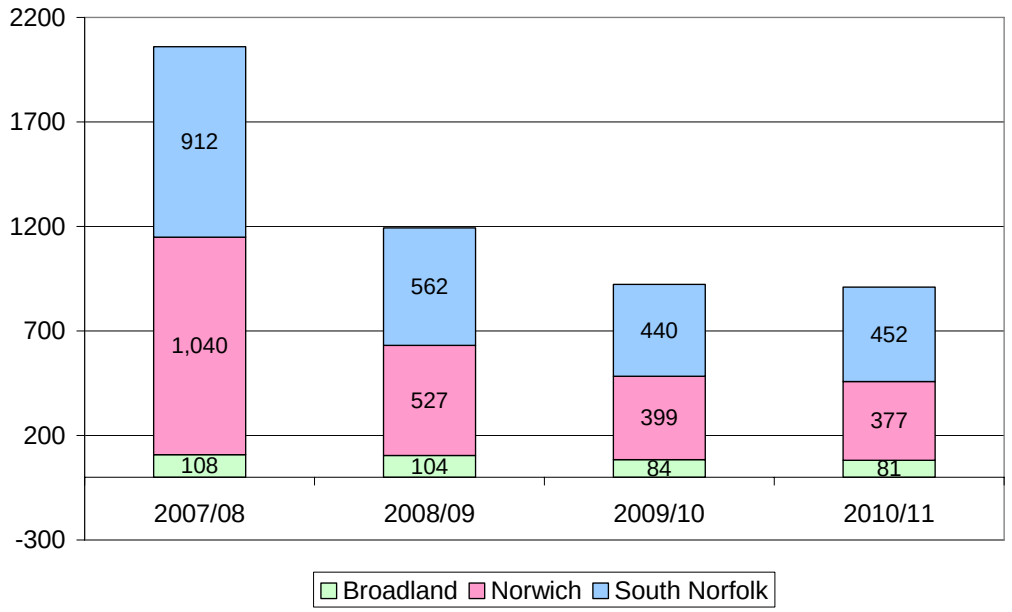
Fig. 7 – net housing completions in the GNDP area



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

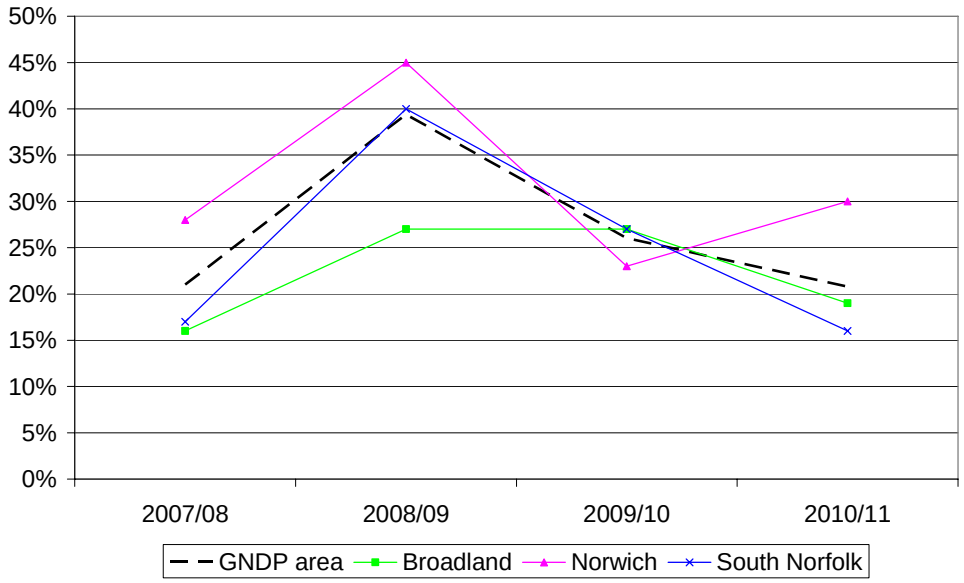
4.6.3 The JCS has apportioned these targets across the component districts: Broadland has a new housing commitment of 728 per annum (617 in the NPA and 111 in the RPA), Norwich has a commitment of 477 per annum and South Norfolk has a commitment of 893 per annum (731 in the NPA and 162 in the RPA). Over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

Fig. 8 – net housing completions in the NPA



Affordable housing completions **SOURCE: LPA**

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



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

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

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

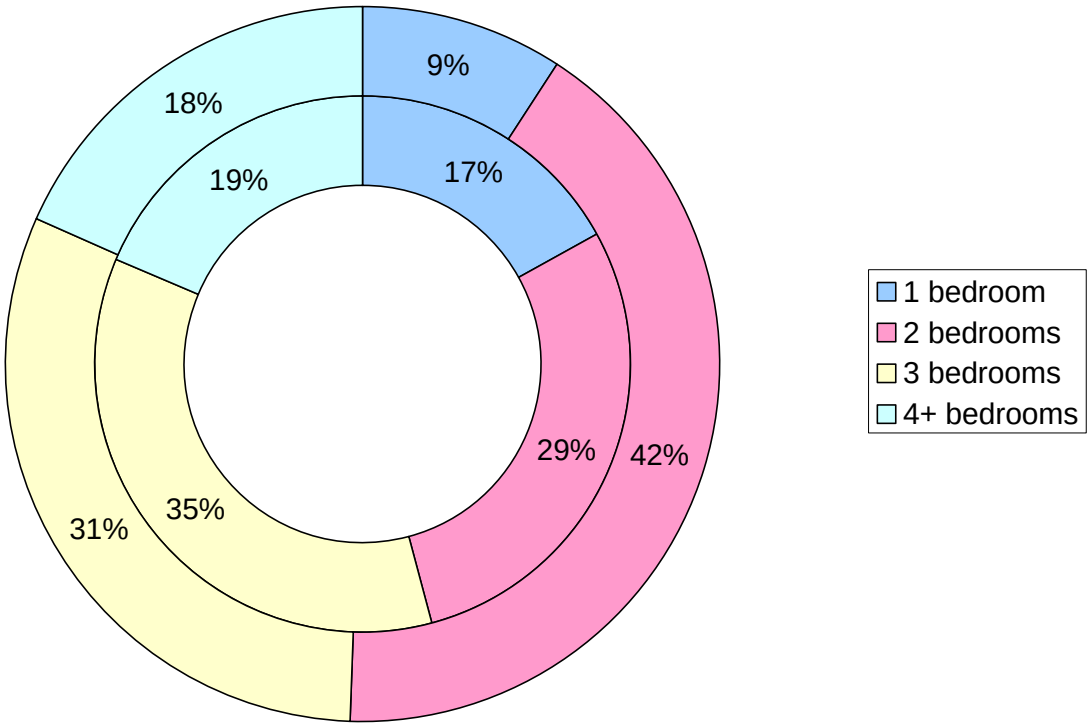
SOURCE: LPA

4.6.6 Although complete data is only available for the last year, completions by bedroom information shows that there has been an oversupply of two bedroom properties and a undersupply for one and three bedroom properties. It is difficult to say whether or not over a five year period the proportion of dwellings provided will meet the need identified in the Greater Norwich Housing Market Assessment but in 2010 - 2011 the 10% tolerance target has not been achieved because the proportion of two bedroom dwellings provided was 42% compared with a needs assessment requirement of only 29%.

Table 8 – Gross new house completions by bedroom number				
	2007/08	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2010/11**
GNDP area	**No data**	**No data**	**No data**	**1 bed – 101** **2 bed – 452** **3 bed – 339** **4 bed – 202**
Broadland	No data	No data	1 bed – 6 2 bed – 45 3 bed – 76 4 bed – 79	1 bed – 15 2 bed – 51 3 bed – 46 4 bed – 34
Norwich[14]	No data	No data	No data	1 bed – 67 2 bed – 256 3 bed – 56 4 bed – 11
South Norfolk	No data	1 bed – 57 2 bed – 221 3 bed – 420 4 bed – 209	1 bed – 7 2 bed – 136 3 bed – 199 4 bed – 145	1 bed – 19 2 bed – 145 3 bed – 237 4 bed – 157

[14] Norwich Figures include conversions

Fig. 10 – New housing completions by bedroom number inner wheel - identified proportion by Housing Market Assessment; outer wheel – 2010 – 2011 data



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

4.6.7 This dataset is no longer available

Provision of Gypsy and Traveller pitches **SOURCE: LPA**

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

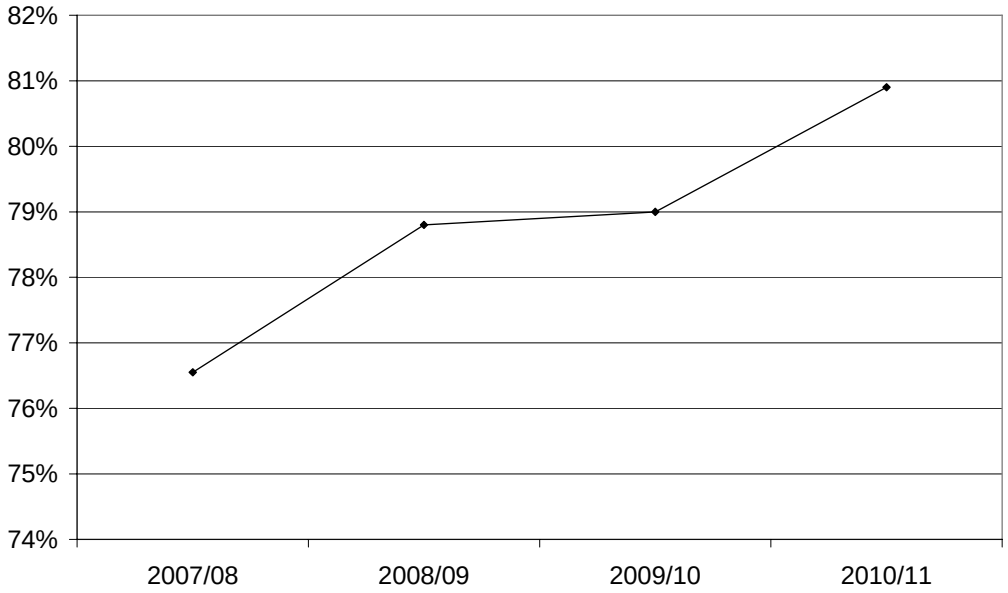
4.6.9 Pro-rata equivalent targets for Broadland and Norwich would require the provision of 12 gypsy and traveller pitches (2007-11) and South Norfolk would require 22 over the same period. Broadland has only achieved 10 gypsy and traveller pitches over this period while Norwich has not delivered any.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

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

4.6.10 The proportion of households without a car, in Norfolk, who are currently able to access services by public transport at least twice a week is 80.9%. The number of households in Norfolk without a car is approximately 71,000 (Census 2001).

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

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



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

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

4.6.13 No trend data available as new LTP3 indicator

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

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

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

Summary

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

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

4.7 Spatial Planning Objective 3

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

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

Table 9 – Objective 3 indicators

Indicator	Target		2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 actual
Amount of floorspace[15] developed by employment type	B1 – 118 hectares/295, 000sqm[16] B2/8 – 111 hectares 2007 – 2026	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	See Table 10			
Office space 07-26: 100,000m^2 Norwich City Centre 100,000m^2 NRP 50,000m^2 BBP 50,000m^2 elsewhere		Norwich NRP BBP Elsewhere	6,276 m^2	13,205m^2	657 m^2	2,404 m^2
Annual count of employee jobs by BRES across Plan area[17,18]	1,750 per annum increase	**GNDP area**	**181,100**	**174,200**	**173,200**	**168,100**
		Broadland	42,600	40,800	44,800	44,100
		Norwich	95,000	90,700	86,200	80,400
		South Norfolk	43,500	42,700	42,200	43,600
Employment rate of working age population[19]	To be determined	**GNDP area**	**76.0%**	**73.3%**	**73.6%**	**73.5%**
		Broadland	78.2%	78.9%	76.1%	76.6%
		Norwich	71.5%	68.9%	72.3%	70.4%
		South Norfolk	79.2%	73.6%	72.9%	74.6%
Number in employment in rural area[19]	To be determined	**GNDP area**	**No data[20]**	**51,235**	**50,822**	**No data**

[15] Monitoring framework – land rather than floorspace. Indicator altered to align with more accurate monitoring procedure. Greater Norwich Employment Growth and Employment Sites and Premises Study 2008 used to convert between land and floorspace
[16] Calculated using figures from the Greater Norwich Employment Growth and Employment Sites and Premises Study 2008
[17] Monitoring framework – ABI rather than BRES. Altered as ABI has been discontinued as a data source. 2007/08 and 2008/09 data from ABI
[18] Data gathered in September
[19] New indicator – added to align with Greater Norwich Economic Strategy
[20] No data due to change from Annual Business Inquiry to Business Register and Employment Survey

Indicator	Target		2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 actual
New business registration rate per 10,000 population 16+[21]	09/10 46.0 per 10,000 population 16+ 10/11 48.3 per 10,000 population 16+	**GNDP area**	**50.8**	**41.4**	**41.8**	Data not yet available
		Broadland	47.2	38.6	40.7	
		Norwich	50.4	42.9	39.3	
		South Norfolk	55.1	42.4	45.9	
New business registration rate as a percentage of business stock[19]	To be determined	**GNDP area**	**11.2%**	**9.2%**	**9.4%**	Data not yet available
		Broadland	10.5%	8.6%	8.9%	
		Norwich	12.3%	10.8%	10.2%	
		South Norfolk	10.7%	8.3%	9.0%	
Percentage of workforce employed in higher occupations (managers and senior officials, professional occupations and associate professional and technical occupations)	Annual increase of 1%	**GNDP area**	**43%**	**46%**	**46%**	**42%**
		Broadland	40%	44%	43%	41%
		Norwich	43%	51%	47%	41%
		South Norfolk	46%	42%	47%	43%
National retail ranking for Norwich	Maintain top 10 ranking	**Norwich**	13th	11th	10th	10th
Net change in retail floorspace in city centre	Increase by 20,000 sqm of comparison goods floorspace in City Centre 2007-2016 (split into 5 year tranches)	**Norwich**	**-**	**-68m^2**	**-547m^2**	**-1,055m^2**
Percentage of completed town centre uses in identified centres and strategic growth locations	Increase	Broadland	No data	No data	No data	A1 = 96% A2= 100% B1a= 84% D2 = 0%
		Norwich	No data	No data	No data	No data
		South Norfolk	A1=48% A2=100% B1a=0% D2=0%	A1=73% A2=0% B1a=0% D2=0%	A1=29% A2=100% B1a=11% D2=64%	A1=96% A2=100% B1a=84% D2=0%

[21] Calendar year data

Amount of land developed by employment type **SOURCE: LPA**

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

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

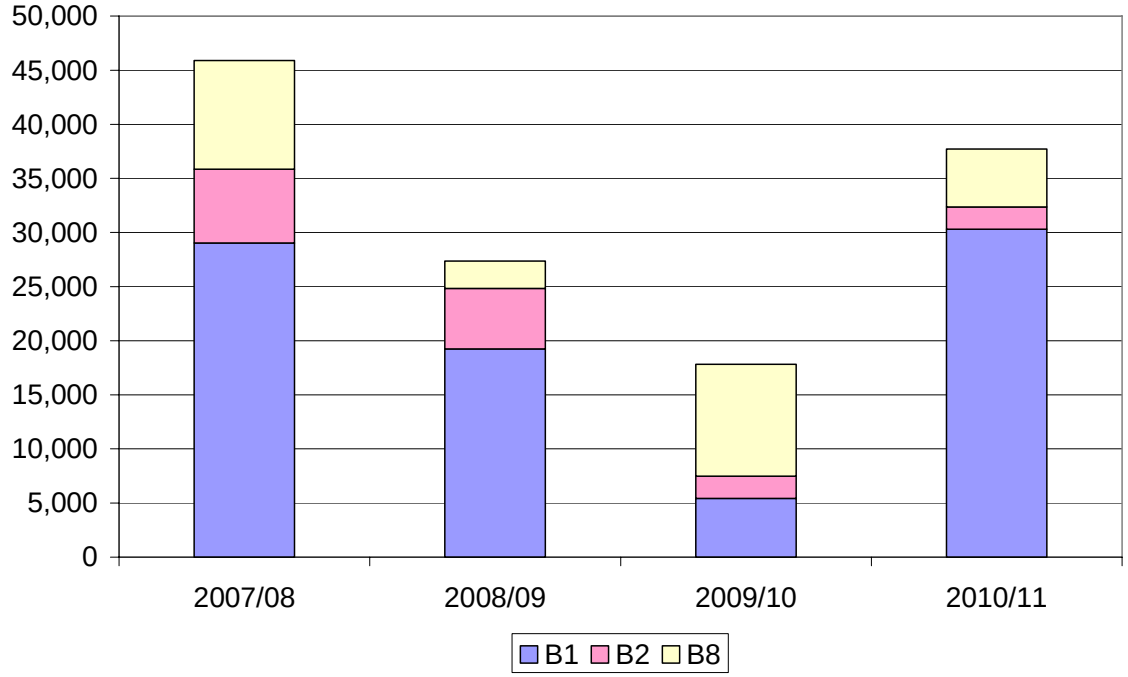
4.7.3 A pro-rata annual target of 6.2 hectares for B2/8 uses is required in order to meet the overall plan period target of 111 hectares. This result has not been achieved on average since the beginning of the plan period.

Table 10 – Gross floorspace developed for employment

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

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

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



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

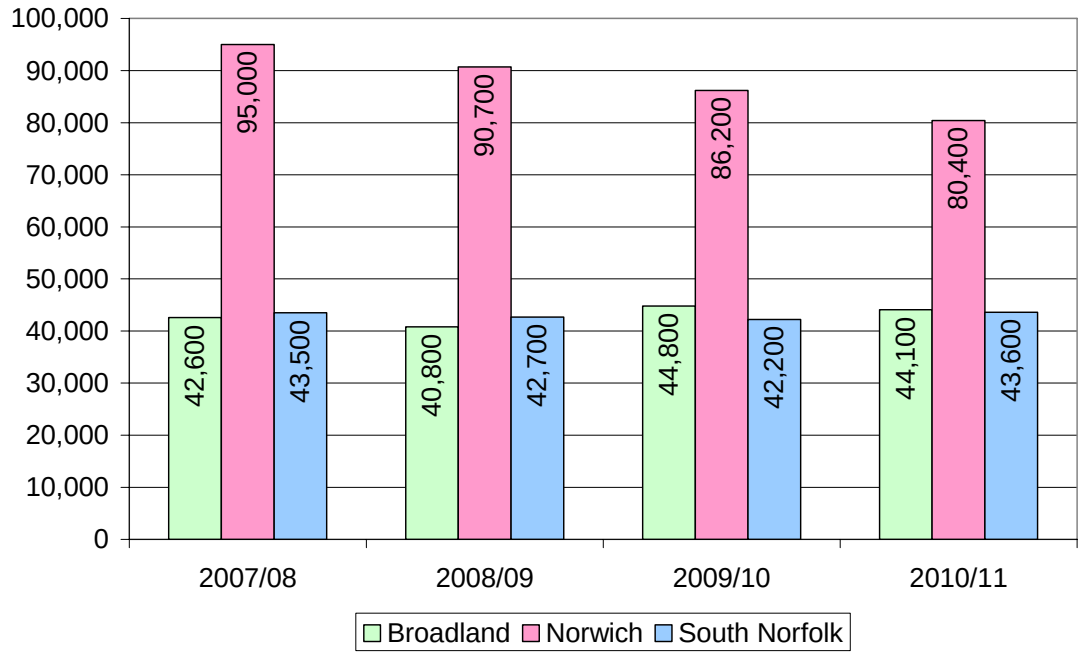
Annual count of employee jobs[23,24] **SOURCE: Annual Business Inquiry**

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

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

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

Fig. 13 - Annual count of employee jobs



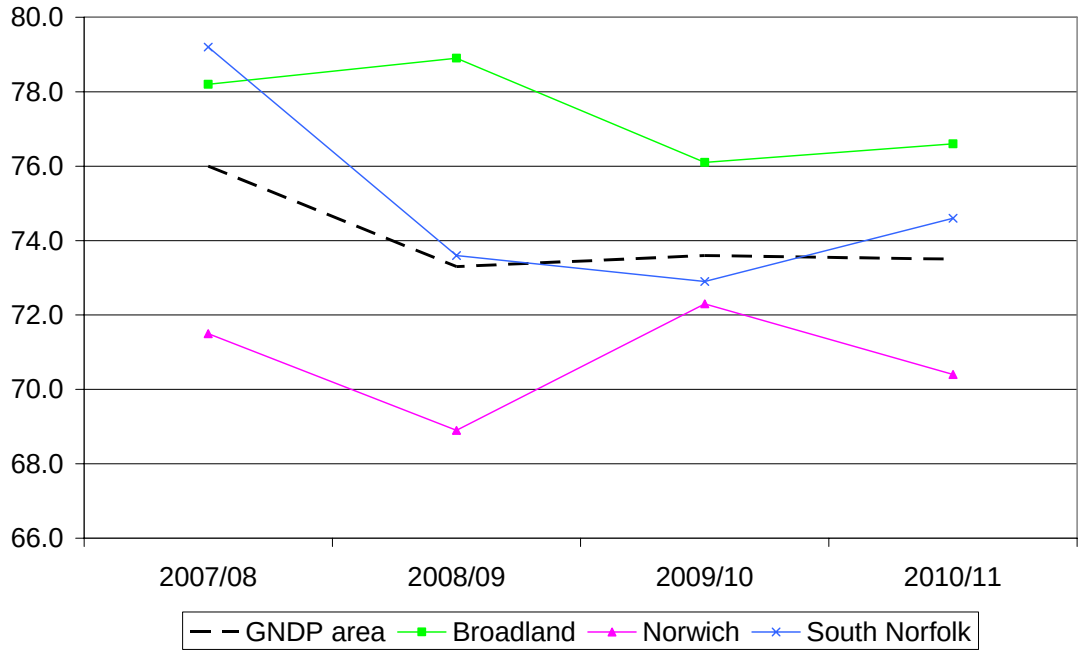
Employment rate of working age population SOURCE: Annual Population Survey

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

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

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

Fig. 14 - Employment rate of working age population



Number in employment in rural area **SOURCE: Annual Business Inquiry**

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

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

New business registration rates – by 10,000 population 16+ and as a proportion of business stock **SOURCE: ONS Business Demography**

4.7.12 New business registration rates by 10,000 population 16 + fell in the Greater Norwich area and each of its component districts between 2007 and 2008. In 2009 rates had improved marginally in both Broadland and South Norfolk but had fallen again in Norwich resulting in an overall stable result across the Greater Norwich area as a whole.

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

Fig. 15 - New business registration rate

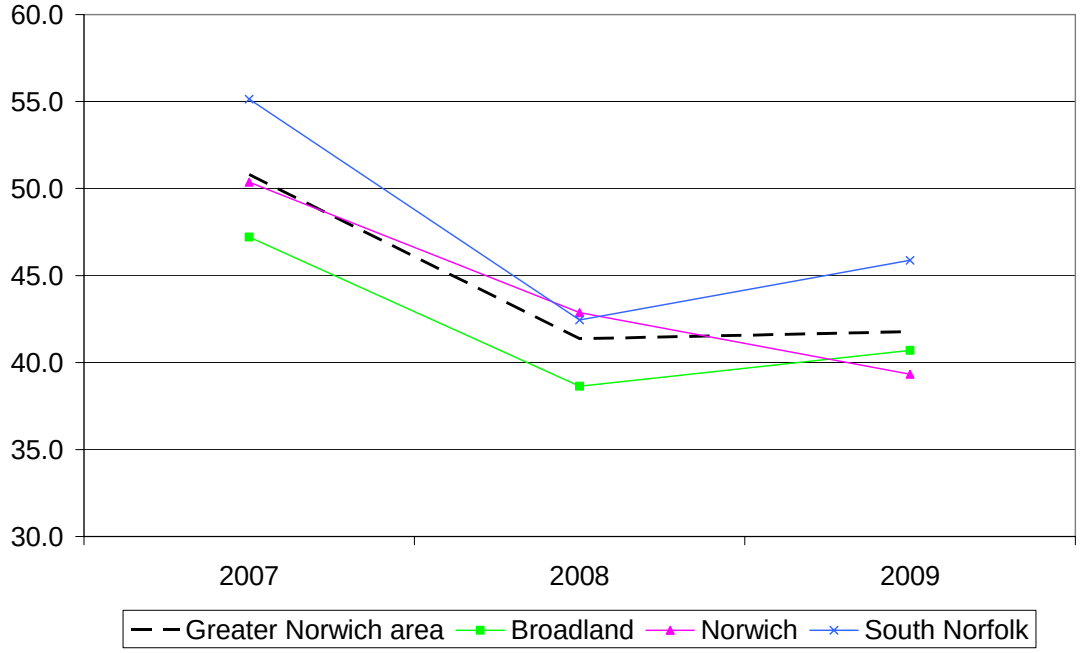
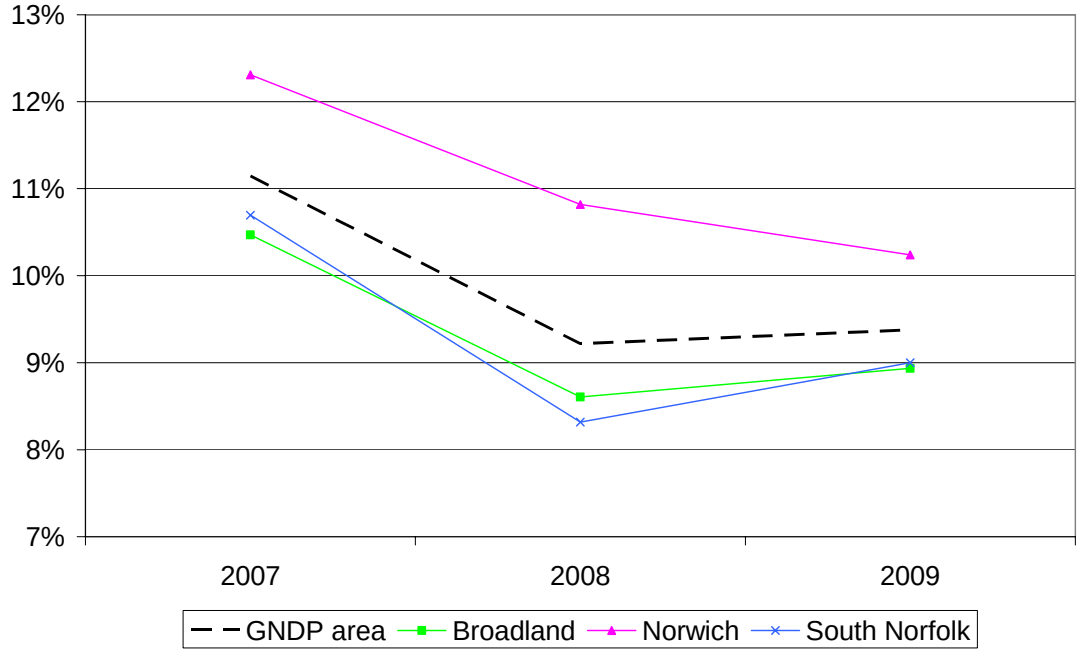


Fig. 16 - New business registration rate as a percentage of business stock



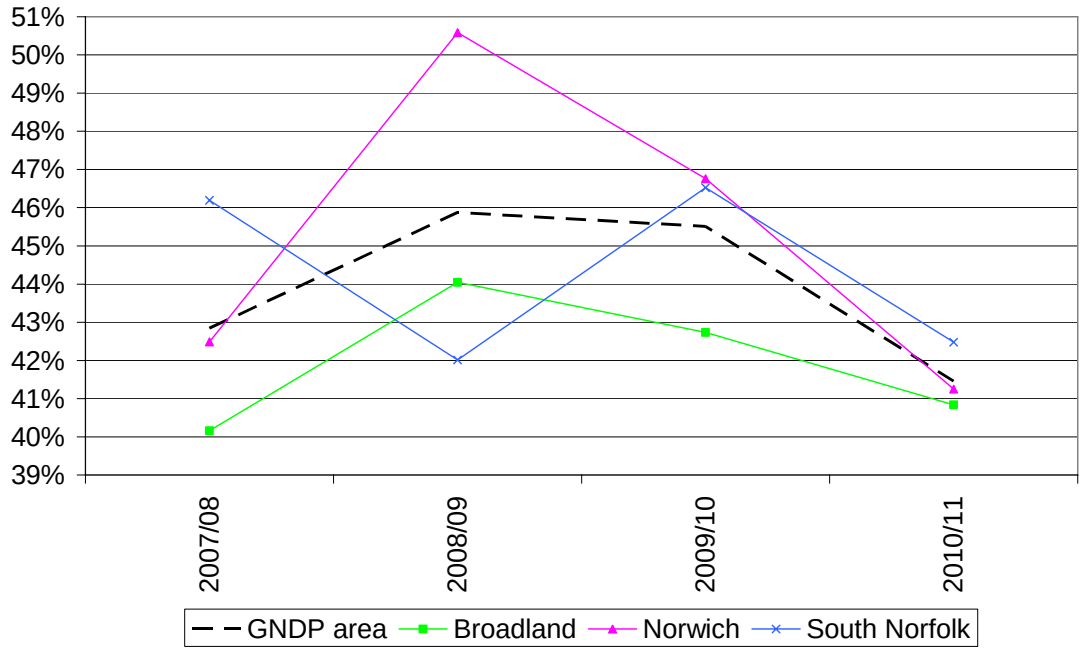
4.7.14 New business registration rates as a proportion of total businesses also fell in the Greater Norwich area and each of its component districts between 2007 and 2008. In 2009 rates had improved marginally in both Broadland and South Norfolk but had fallen again in Norwich resulting in an overall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

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

Percentage of workforce employed in higher occupations (managers and senior officials, professional occupations and associate professional and technical occupations) SOURCE: Annual Population Survey

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

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



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

National retail ranking for Norwich SOURCE: CACI

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

Net change in retail floorspace in city centre SOURCE: Norwich City Council

4.7.19 There has been a small year-on-year net loss of retail floorspace in the city centre over the last three years, amounting to a decrease of 0.7% of total floorspace. Given that the target is to deliver 20,000 sqm of new comparison goods floorspace in the ten year period 2007-2016 this indicator is not achieving its target. However, since these figures cover the period of recent economic recession, retailing in the city has been remarkably resilient to national trends for high retail closures.

4.7.20 To a minor extent, the fall also reflects the new more flexible JCS approach to promote the early evening economy and make the city centre more vibrant at all times, by allowing some conversions of retail to restaurant and café/bars. Recent substantial retail developments, such as increased floorspace at Marks and Spencer and re-opening of large stores in St. Stephens and Riverside, are likely result in a positive trend in forthcoming retail surveys.

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

4.7.21 It is not possible to determine whether there have been increases in this indicator over time due to inconsistencies in the available data.

Summary

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

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

4.8 Spatial Planning Objective 4

Spatial Planning Objective 4: To promote regeneration and reduce deprivation

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

Table 11 – Objective 4 indicators

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

Number of Lower Super Output Areas in national most deprived 20%
SOURCE: Index of Multiple Deprivation (2010)

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: LPA

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

Summary

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

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

4.9 Spatial Planning Objective 5

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

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

Table 12 – Objective 5 indicators

Indicator	Target		2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 actual
School leaver qualifications - % of school leavers with 5 or more GCSEs at A* to C grades including Maths and English[26]	Year-on-year increase from 2007 value of 53%	**GNDP area**	**52.93%**	**55.29%**	**59.29%**	No data available
		Broadland	58.93%	62.08%	65.20%	
		Norwich	39.90%	40.24%	44.12%	
		South Norfolk	58.39%	61.59%	63.00%	
16 to 18 year olds who are not in education, employment or training[27]	Year-on-year reduction compared with 2006 value of 6%	**GNDP area**	**5.8%**	**4.6%**	**5.7%**	**5.6%**
		Broadland	3.5%	2.6%	3.6%	6.6%
		Norwich	10.5%	7.6%	9.1%	5.2%
		South Norfolk	3.5%	3.5%	4.4%	5.0%
Proportion of population aged 16-64 qualified to NVQ level 2 or higher[28]	Annual 2% increase	**GNDP area**	**63.8%**	**63.7%**	**69.9%**	**69.4%**
		Broadland	63.0%	66.3%	70.0%	67.3%
		Norwich	64.4%	61.9%	65.0%	66.5%
		South Norfolk	60.6%	62.7%	76.8%	75.3%
Proportion of population aged 16-64 qualified to NVQ level 4 or higher[28]	Annual increase	**GNDP area**	**28.2%**	**26.7%**	**28.5%**	**32.6%**
		Broadland	23.1%	25.4%	24.8%	26.0%
		Norwich	31.6%	28.6%	30.5%	39.1%
		South Norfolk	28.9%	25.4%	29.4%	30.6%
Achievement of at least 78 points across the Early Years Foundation Stage, with at least 6 in each of the scales in PSE and CLL[26]	2008/09 – 57.8% 2009/10 – 58.9% 2010/11 – 59.4%	**GNDP area**	**53.00%**	**51.99%**	**53.54%**	No data available
		Broadland	59.18%	59.27%	60.20%	
		Norwich	47.10%	44.68%	43.90%	
		South Norfolk	52.54%	52.6%	57.3%	

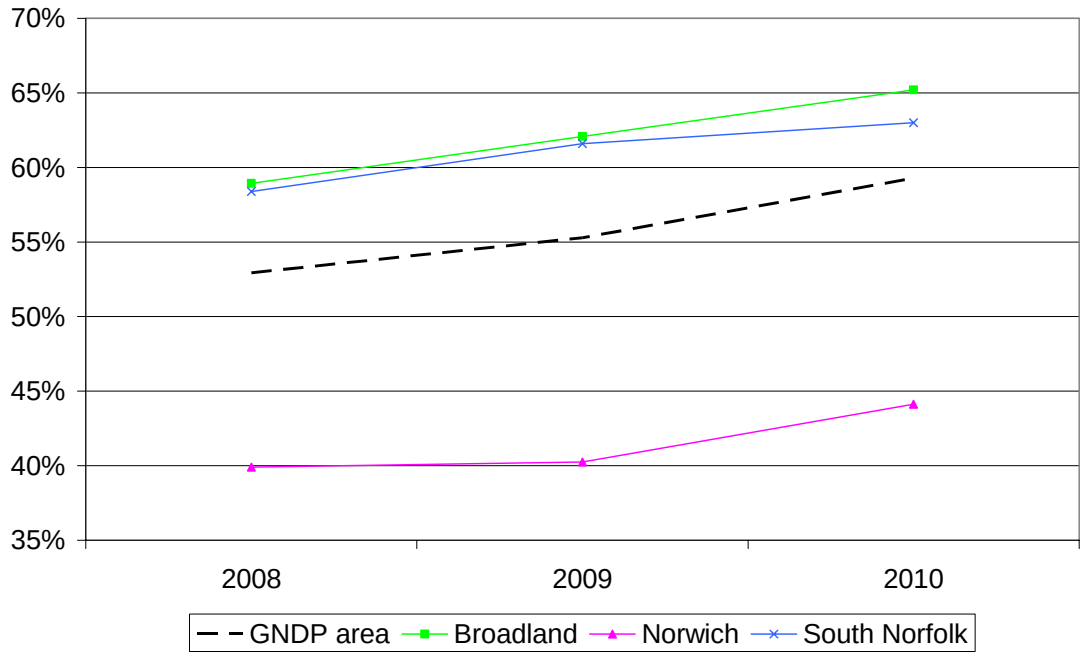
[26] School year data
[27] Calendar year data
[28] Monitoring Framework – age range 19-64 rather than 16-64. Altered as data no longer published for ages 19-59/64.

School leaver qualifications - % of school leavers with 5 or more GCSEs at grade A* to C grades including Maths and English SOURCE: Norfolk County Council

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

4.9.2 In terms of this particular indicator targets are being achieved.

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

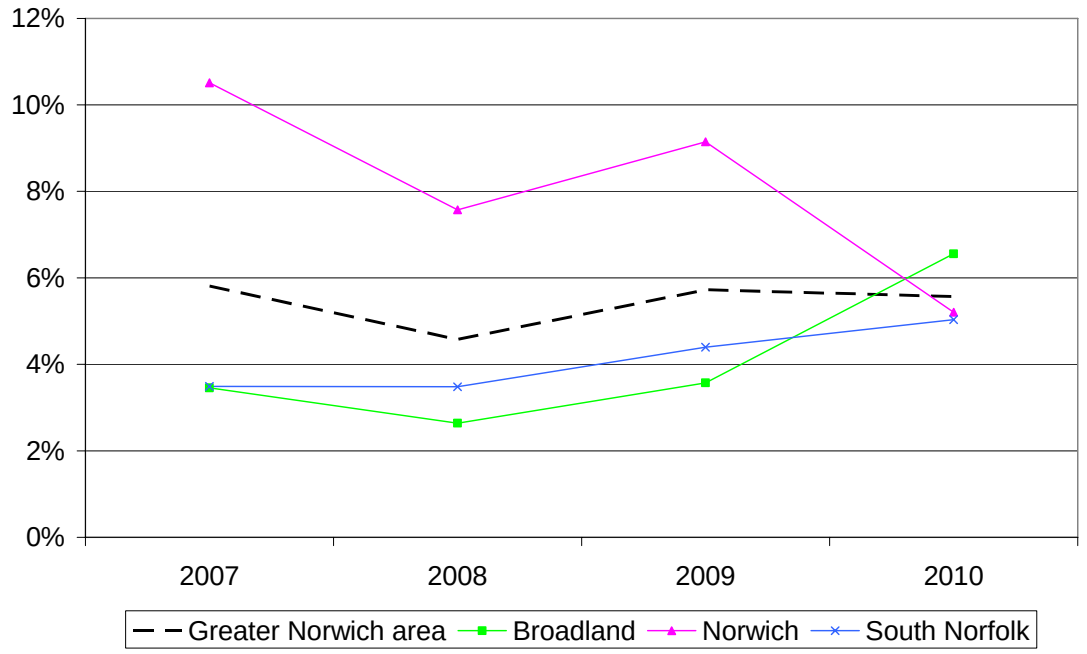


16 to 18 year olds who are not in education, employment or training SOURCE: Connexions

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

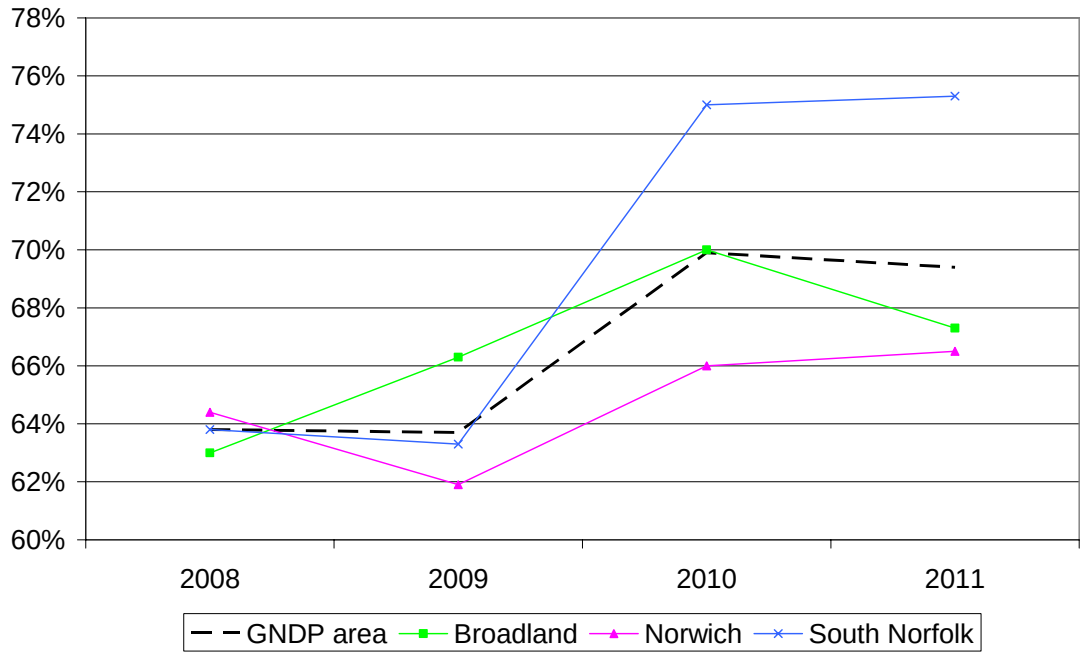
4.9.4 In the Greater Norwich area overall, because rates have not fallen it cannot be shown that the target for this indicator is being achieved nor an improvement made.

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



Proportion of population aged 16-64 qualified to NVQ level 2 or higher
SOURCE: Annual Population Survey

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



4.9.5 The target for the proportion of the population aged 16-64 qualified to at least NVQ level 2 was set at a 2% annual improvement. This equates to an overall improvement of 6% between 2008 and 2011. In the GNDP area as a whole the

proportion of population qualified to at least NVQ level 2 has increased by 5.6% over this period, just short of the 6% target. In the constituent districts, Broadland had an increase of 4.3% over the period; Norwich a rise of 2.1% and South Norfolk a rise of 14.7%.

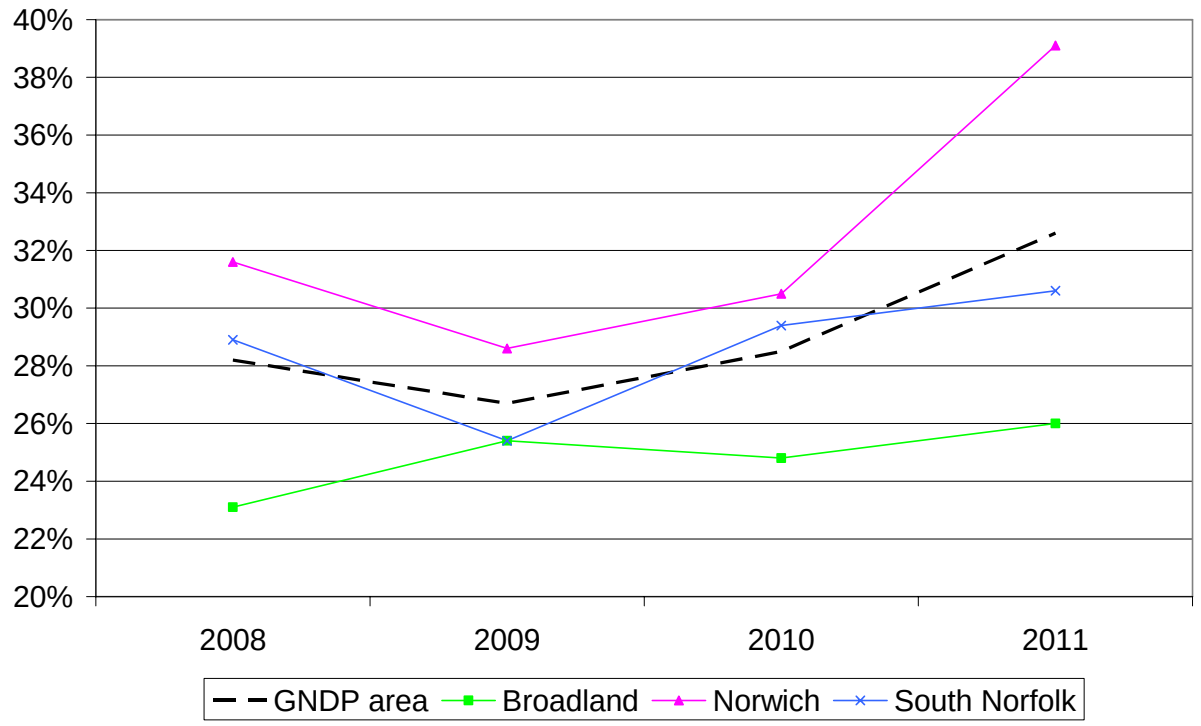
4.9.6 In terms of this particular target, while the GNDP as a whole has had a close to target improvement between 2008 and 2011, the constituent districts have seen varying degrees of change. It must however be noted that the source of data for this indicator is a sample survey and as such has associated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

Proportion of population aged 16-64 qualified to NVQ level 4 or higher
SOURCE: Annual Population Survey

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

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

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

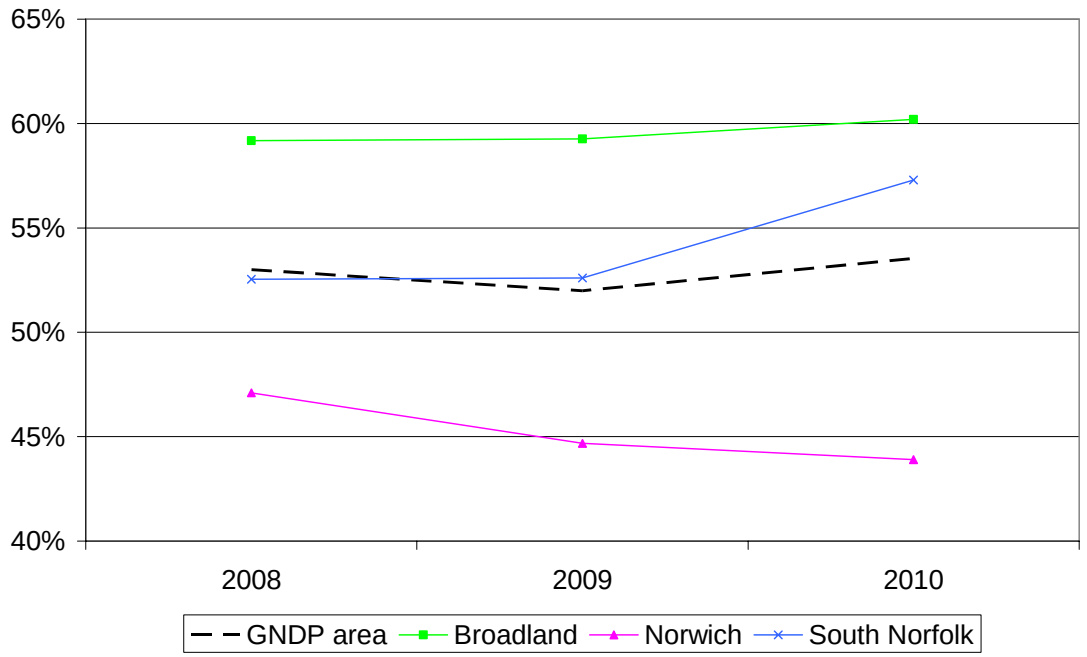


Achievement of at least 78 points across the Early Years Foundation Stage, with at least 6 in each of the scales in Personal, Social and Emotional Development and Communication, Language and Literacy SOURCE: Norfolk County Council

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

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

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



Summary

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

4.9.12 The best performing indicator for the period was the school leaver qualification indicator where year-on-year improvements were observed for the GNDP area as a whole and each of the constituent districts.

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

4.10 Spatial Planning Objective 6

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

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

Table 13 – Objective 6 indicators

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

Net change in retail floorspace in city centre SOURCE: Norwich City Council

4.10.1 There has been a small year-on-year net loss of retail floorspace in the city centre over the last three years, amounting to a decrease of 0.7% of total floorspace. Given that the target is to deliver 20,000 sqm of new comparison goods floorspace in the ten year period 2007-2016 this indicator is not achieving its target. However, since these figures cover the period of recent economic recession, retailing in the city has been remarkably resilient to national trends for high retail closures.

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

4.10.2 To a minor extent, the fall also reflects the new more flexible JCS approach to promote the early evening economy and make the city centre more vibrant at all times, by allowing some conversions of retail to restaurant and café/bars. Recent substantial retail developments, such as increased floorspace at Marks and Spencer and re-opening of large stores in St. Stephens and Riverside, are likely result in a positive trend in forthcoming retail surveys.

National retail ranking for Norwich **SOURCE: CACI**

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

Percentage of units vacant in defined primary shopping areas
SOURCE: Norwich City Council and Norfolk County Council

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

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

Summary

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

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

4.11 Spatial Planning Objective 7

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

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

Table 14 – Objective 7 indicators

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

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

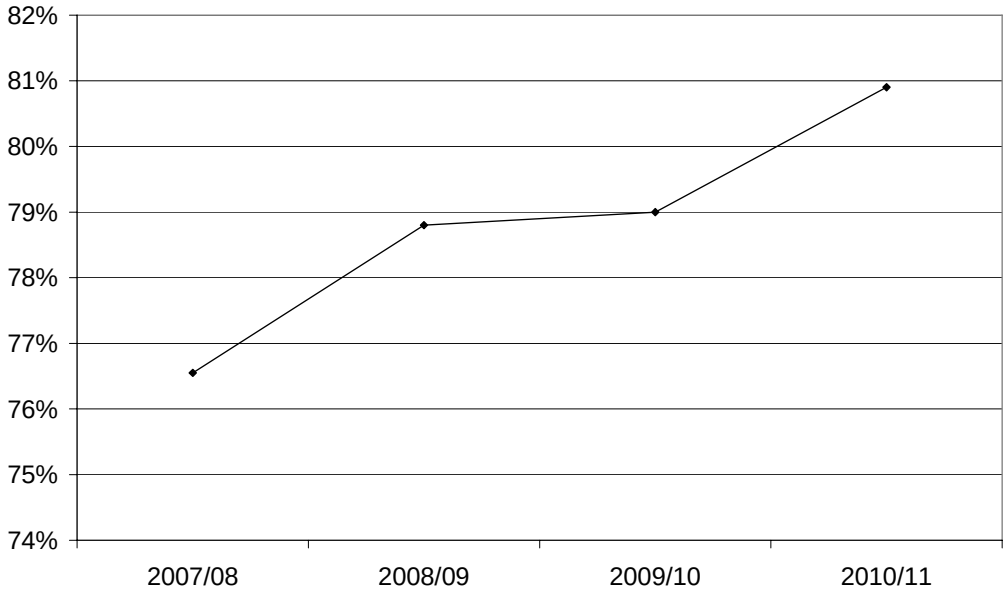
The proportion of households (in Norfolk) without a car in rural areas able to access a market town or key service centre at least twice a week by public transport in 30 minutes **SOURCE: Norfolk County Council**

4.11.1 The proportion of households without a car, in Norfolk, who are currently able to access services by public transport at least twice a week is 80.9%. The number of households in Norfolk without a car is approximately 71,000 (Census 2001).

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

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

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



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

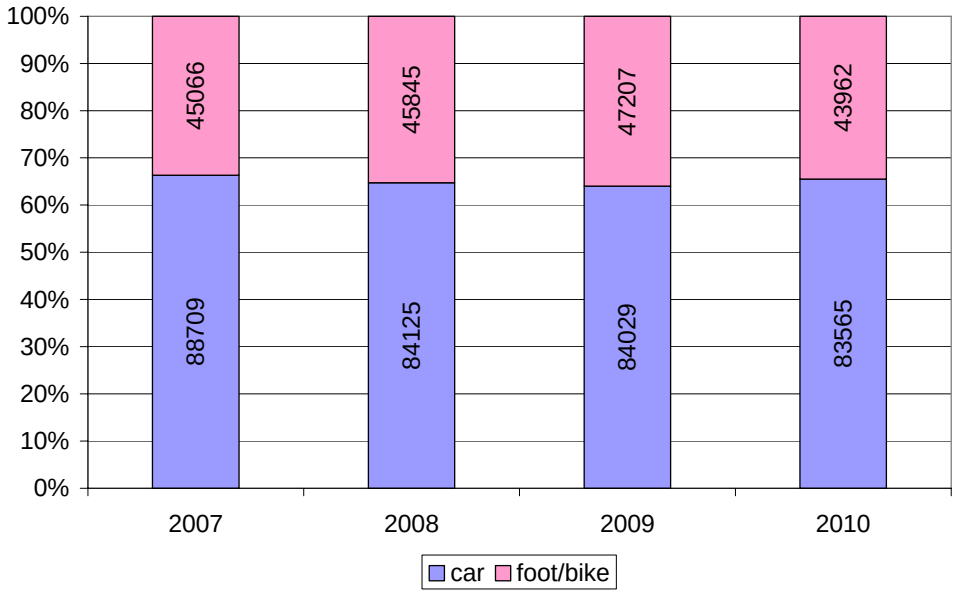
4.11.4 No trend data available as new LTP3 indicator

Percentage of people crossing Norwich's inner ring roads by foot or bike
SOURCE: Norfolk County Council

4.11.5 The percentage of people crossing Norwich's inner ring road by foot or bike steadily rose between 2007 and 2010, but there was a fall in 2011 back to 2007

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

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



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

4.11.6 It is not possible to determine whether there have been increases in this indicator over time due to inconsistencies in the data.

Summary

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

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

4.12 Spatial Planning Objective 8

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

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

Table 15 – Objective 8 indicators

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

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

SOURCE: LPA

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

Percentage of Conservation Areas with appraisals **SOURCE: LPA**

4.12.2 Despite incomplete data progress has been made in Norwich and standards in Broadland are high. South Norfolk does not perform as well as the other component districts. However prior to 2006, when English Heritage updated their

guidance, South Norfolk had 60% of its Conservation Areas with appraisals. Figures from 2009/10 and 2010/11 have been calculated using this more recent guidance and there is an ongoing programme of producing new appraisals.

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

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

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

Summary

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

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

4.13 Spatial Planning Objective 9

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

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

Table 16 – Objective 9 indicators

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

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

Indicator	Target		2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 actual
Percentage of SSSIs in: a) favourable condition b) unfavourable recovering c) unfavourable no change d) unfavourable declining e) destroyed/ part destroyed	95% of SSSIs in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition	**GNDP area**				
		Broadland	46%	50%	77%	84%
		Norwich	80%	80%	80%	100%
		South Norfolk	34%	33%	40%	86%
Number of listed buildings lost/demolished	None	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	**0** 0 0 0	**0** 0 0 0	**0** 0 0 0	**0** 0 0 0
Number of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) where trees are lost through development	None	Broadland[37]	20	35	48	95
		Norwich	No data	No data	No data	No data
		South Norfolk	No data	No data	No data	No data
Percentage of new and converted dwellings on Previously Developed Land	25%	**GNDP area**				
		Broadland	67%	75%	65%	45%
		Norwich	93%	95%	99%	94%
		South Norfolk	24%	38%	32%	29%

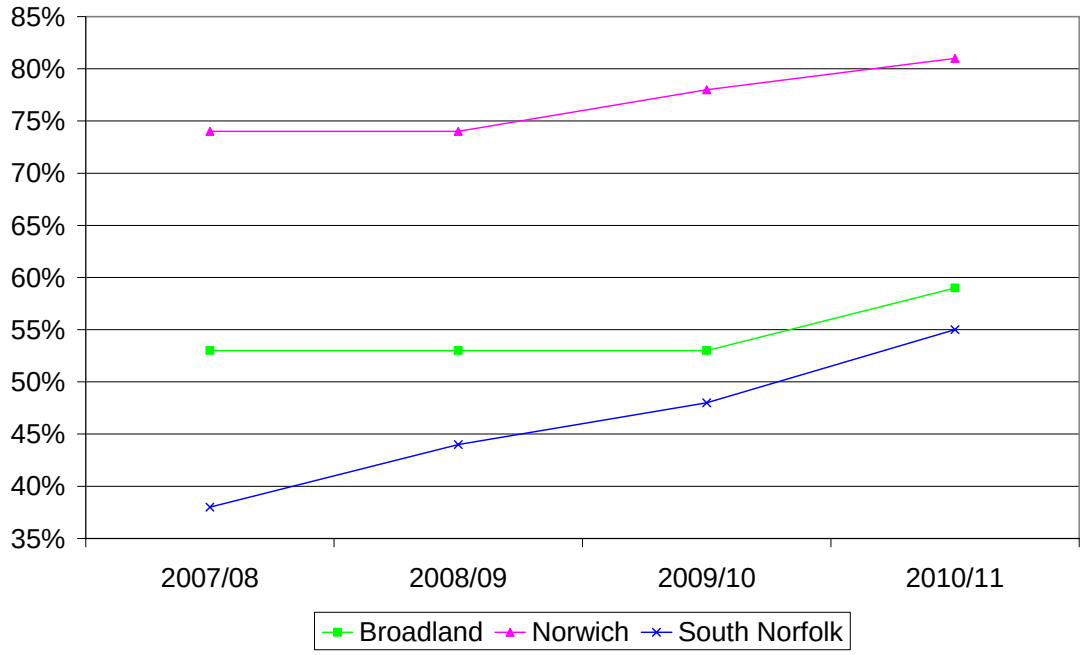
Net change in County Wildlife Sites in "Positive Conservation Management"
SOURCE: Norfolk Wildlife Trust

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

4.13.2 Therefore this indicator can be shown to be achieving target.

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

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



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

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

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

Number of designated Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) SOURCE: Norfolk County Council

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

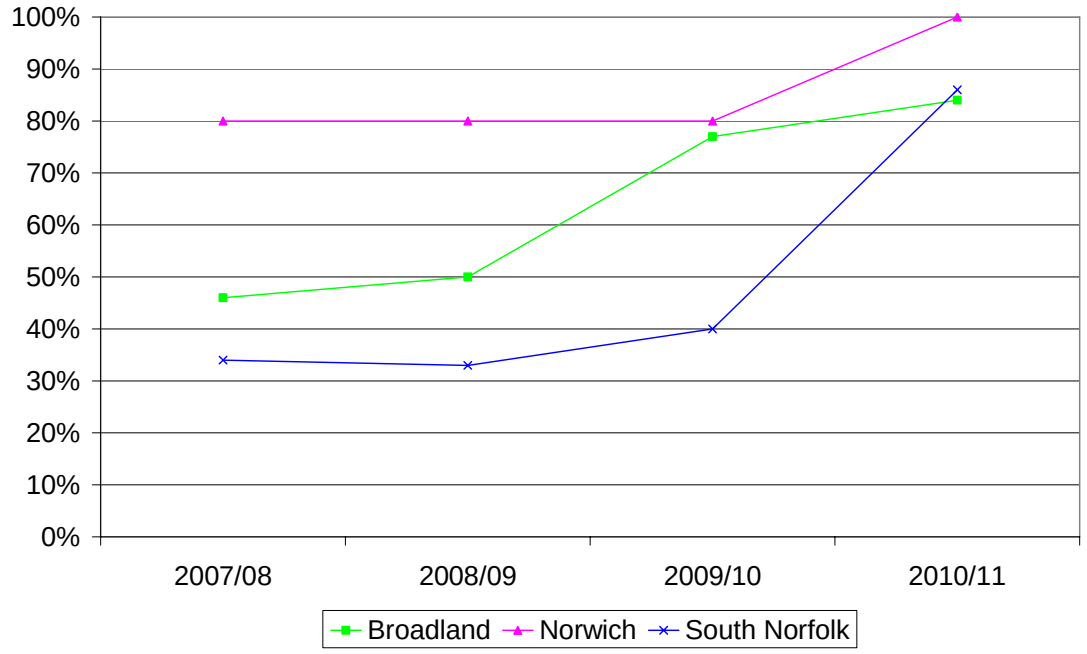
4.13.6 The target is for no AQMAs, so it cannot be shown at this stage that this target is being achieved, though site specific measures in each of these locations are actively addressing pollution issues.

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

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

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

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



Number of listed buildings lost/demolished **SOURCE: LPA**

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

Number of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) where trees are lost through development **SOURCE: LPA**

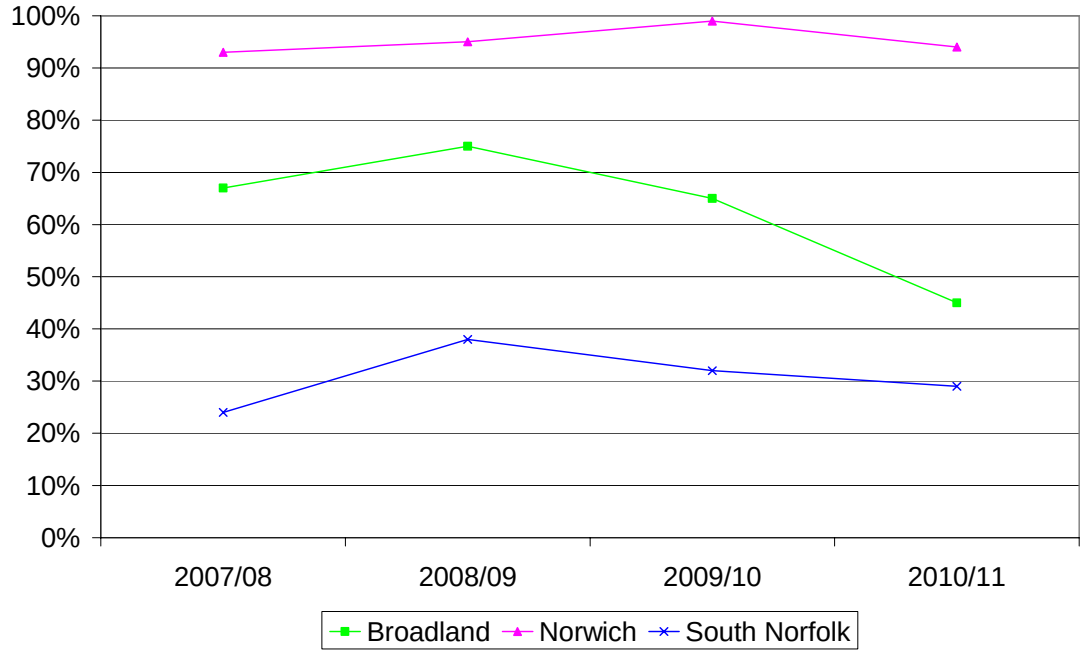
4.13.10 Results are only available for Broadland for this indicator. Despite having a net loss of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) in each year it must be noted that it is unclear as to what number of these were lost as a result of development.

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

Percentage of new and converted dwellings on Previously Developed Land **SOURCE: LPA**

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

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



Summary

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

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

4.14 Spatial Planning Objective 10

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

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

Table 17 – Objective 10 indicators

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

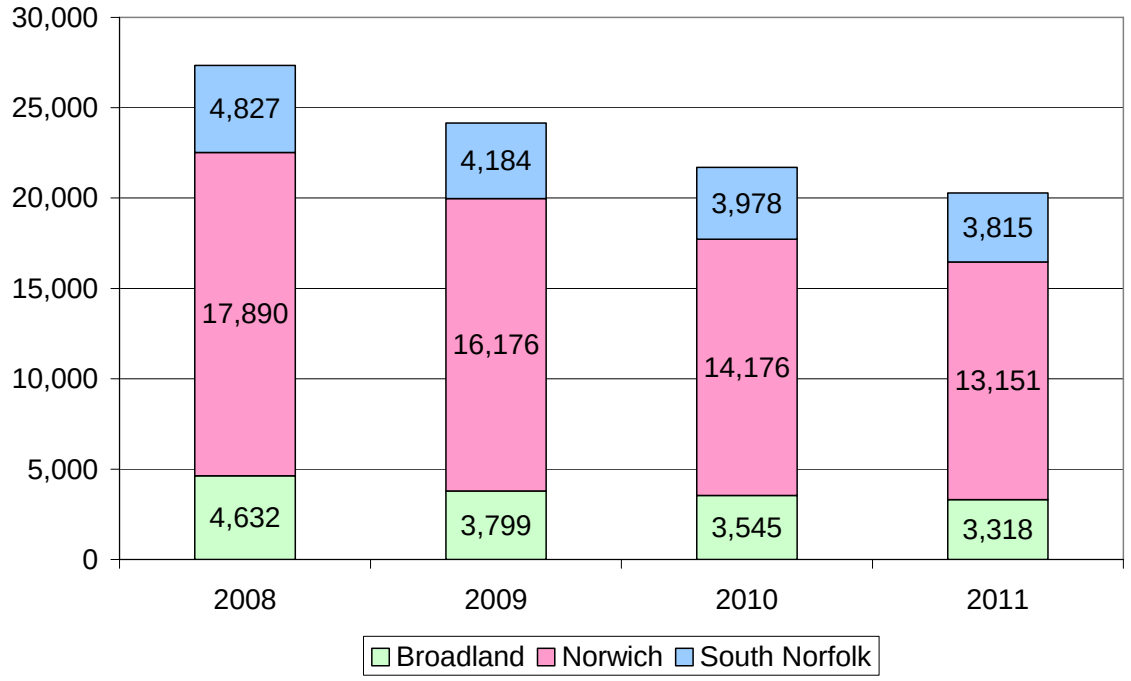
Reduction in overall crime **SOURCE: Home Office**

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

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

[38] Data is based on calendar year information.

Fig. 28 - Overall crime



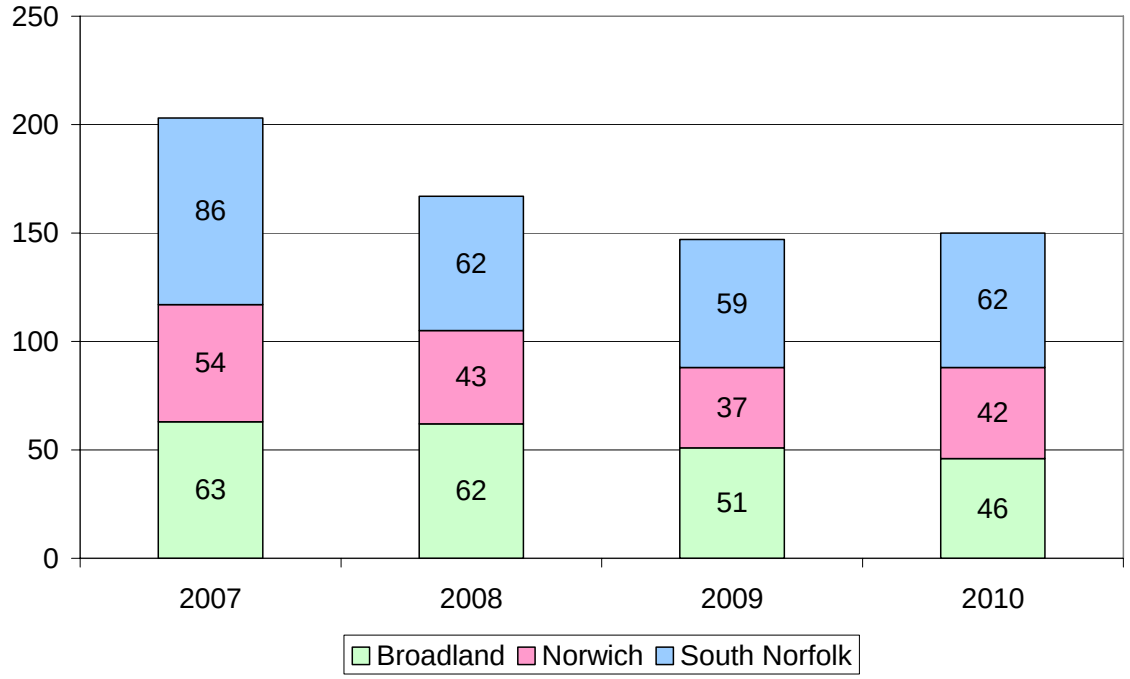
Number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents

SOURCE: Norfolk County Council

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

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

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



Summary

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

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

4.15 Spatial Planning Objective 11

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

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

Table 18 – Objective 11 indicators

Indicator	**Target**		**2007/08**	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2010/11 actual**
Percentage of working age population receiving Employment Support Allowance and incapacity benefits	No increase on 2007 level in spite of predicted ageing population	**GNDP area**	**5.6%**	**5.5%**	**5.4%**	**5.5%**
		Broadland	4.6%	4.6%	4.6%	4.6%
		Norwich	7.1%	7.0%	6.7%	6.9%
		South Norfolk	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%
Healthy life expectancy at age 65 of a) males and b) females[39]	Increase at each survey	Broadland	a) 18.2 b) 20.7	a) 18.3 b) 20.8	a) 18.7 b) 20.8	Data not yet released
		Norwich	a) 18.4 b) 21.6	a) 18.8 b) 21.8	a) 18.7 b) 22.1	
		South Norfolk	a) 19.5 b) 21.3	a) 19.5 b) 21.3	a) 19.7 b) 21.5	
The proportion of households without a car in rural areas able to access a market town or key service centre at least twice a week by public transport in 30 minutes[40]	Increase	**NORFOLK**[41]	**76.55%**	**78.8%**	**79%**	**80.9%**
Accessibility to market towns and key centres of employment during the morning peak (0700-1000), returning in the afternoon peak (1600-1900)[42]	Increase	**GNDP area**	**No data**	**No data**	**No data**	**97%**[43]

[39] Data is gathered over a three year period. Data stated for 2007/08 is 2006-2008 ONS data.
[40] Monitoring framework – NI 175. Indicator altered to align with the Norfolk's second Local Transport Plan
[41] Data not available at GNDP area level
[42] New indicator – added to align with Connecting Norfolk – Norfolk's third Local Transport Plan
[43] September 2011

Indicator	Target		2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 actual
Accessibility of leisure and recreation facilities based on Sport England Active Places Power website	Trajectory to reduce by half the percentage of wards with less than the EoE average personal share of access to sports halls (2009 base = 67%), swimming pools (65%) and indoor bowls (12%)	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	See Table 19			

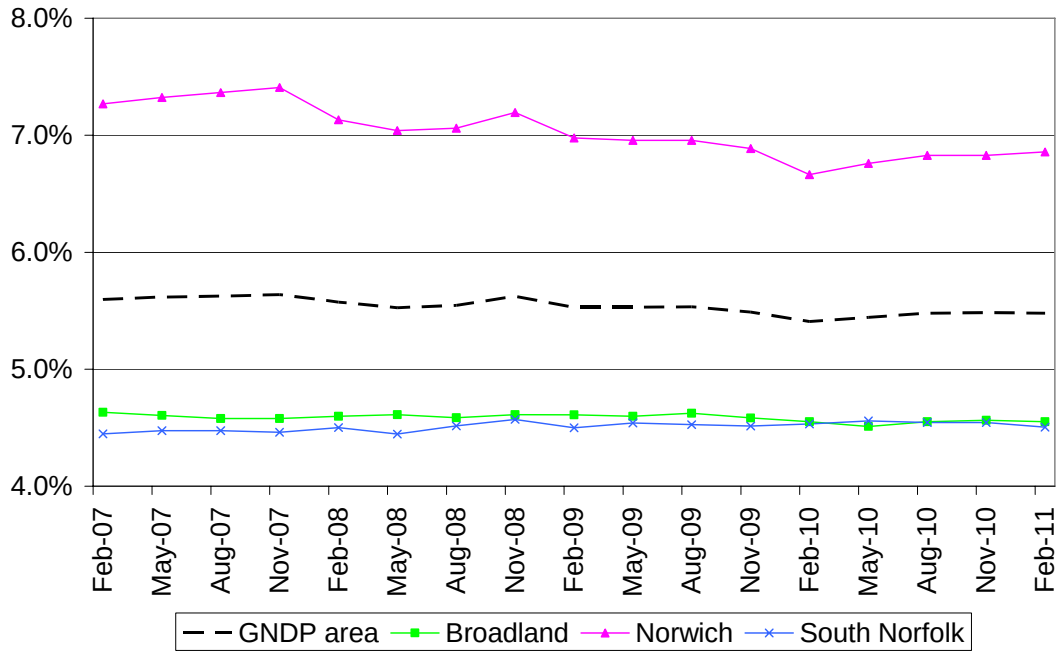
Percentage of Working Age Population receiving Employment Support Allowance (ESA) and Incapacity Benefits (IB) SOURCE: NOMIS

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

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

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

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



Healthy life expectancy at 65 **SOURCE: ONS**

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

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

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

Fig. 31 – Healthy life expectancy at 65 - male

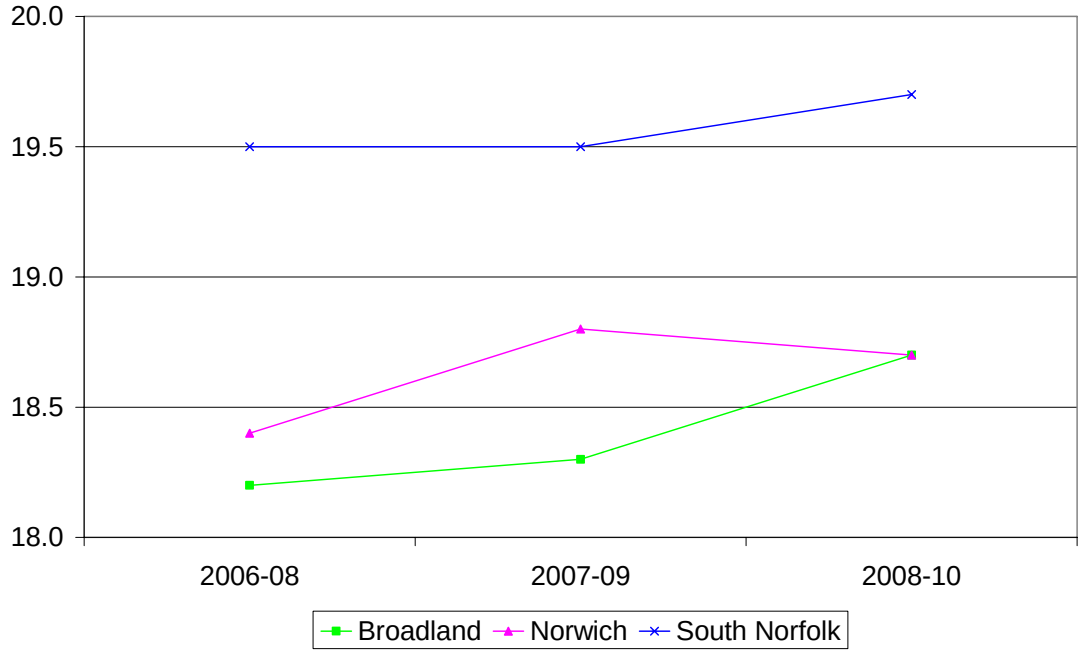
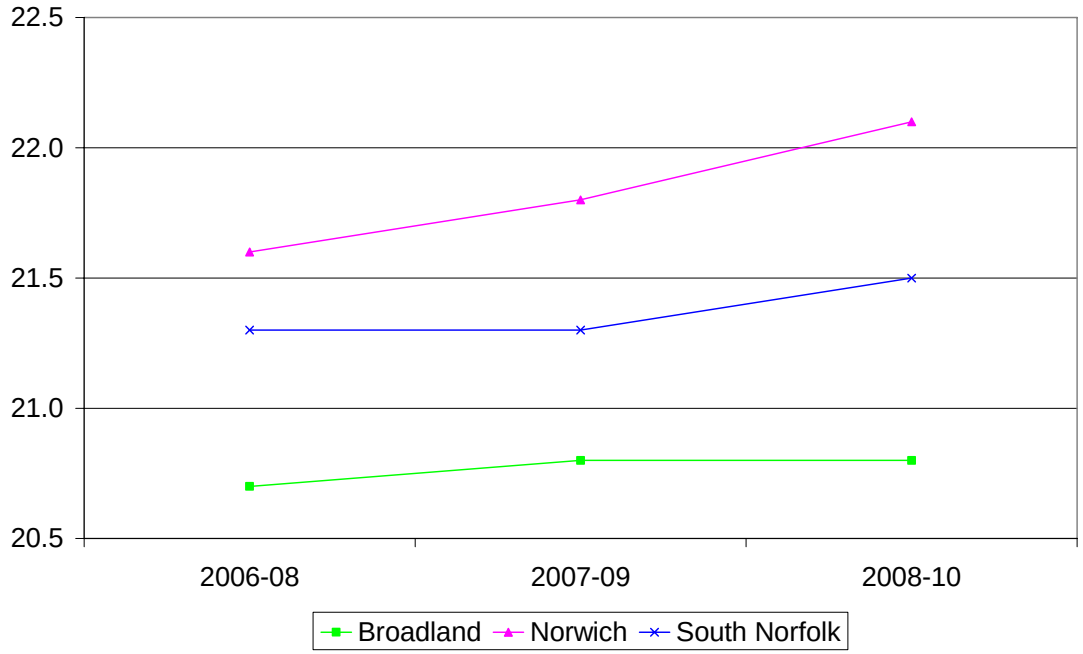


Fig. 32 – Healthy life expectancy at 65 - female



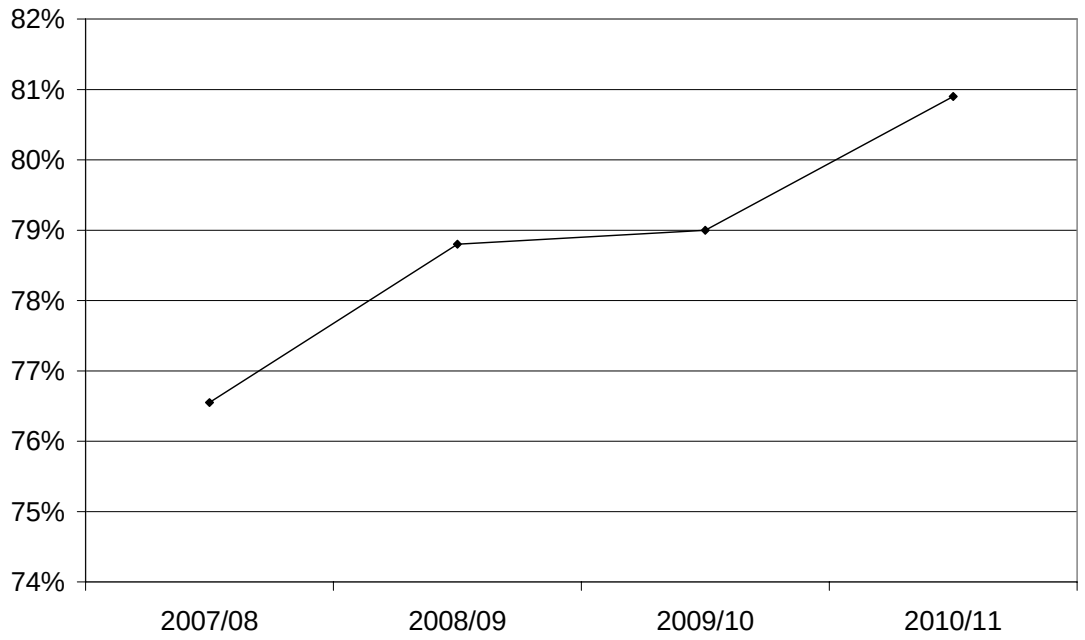
The proportion of households (in Norfolk) without a car in rural areas able to access a market town or key service centre at least twice a week by public transport in 30 minutes SOURCE: Norfolk County Council

4.15.7 The proportion of households without a car, in Norfolk, who are currently able to access services by public transport at least twice a week is 80.9%. The number of households in Norfolk without a car is approximately 71,000 (Census 2001).

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

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

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



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

SOURCE: Norfolk County Council

4.15.10 No trend data available as new LTP3 indicator

Accessibility of leisure and recreation facilities SOURCE: Sport England

4.15.11 This indicator represents the proportion of wards with a less than East of England average personal share of access to a number of different leisure facilities. The higher the percentage, the less wards have equivalent access to these leisure facilities than the regional average.

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

4.15.13 The proportion of wards with a less than regional share of access to leisure facilities in Norwich appears high given the known supply of swimming pool space, sports hall space and even indoor bowls space in the area. Having investigated the methodology used by Sport England it appears that this measure maybe better suited to the more widely scattered communities of Broadland and South Norfolk than the more urban community of Norwich. Given that wards are relatively small in urban areas, it is much more likely that people are willing to travel to other wards for facilities as the overall distance of travel is smaller. Norwich as a whole exceeds the total calculated demand for all three recorded facilities.

Table 19 - Accessibility of leisure and recreation facilities

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

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

Summary

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

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

4.16 Spatial Planning Objective 12

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

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

Table 20 – Objective 12 indicators

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

Statement of Community Involvement/Engagement **SOURCE: LPA**

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

Recognised participatory design process for major growth locations
SOURCE: LPA

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

Summary

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

5. Conclusions

To minimise the contributors to climate change and address its impact

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

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

5.2 In terms of this objective many of the indicators are not currently being achieved. However, the global financial crisis and the slowdown in the construction sector are having a significant impact on housing completions and viability of affordable housing.

5.3 Current year data on housing completions by bedroom number indicates that there has been an over provision of two bedroom properties at the expense of both one and three bedroom properties.

5.4 The provision of gypsy and traveller pitches has not been achieved across the GNDP area as a whole but provision across the component districts has varied.

5.5 In terms of access to services, more people are able to access key services by public transport than at the start of the plan period.

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

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

To promote regeneration and reduce deprivation

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

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

5.8 Improvement has been observed in areas with the exception of the proportion of 16 to 18 year olds classed as NEET (levels have remained steady rather than fallen as the target requires) and the Early Years Foundation Stage results, where levels have remained steady over the 2008-2010 period. However, it must be recognised that the target did require a large lift in results over the period and the

GNDP area did perform better in terms of the baseline result than Norfolk as a whole, on which the target was based.

5.9 The best performing indicator for the period was the school leaver qualification indicator where year-on-year improvements were observed for the GNDP area as a whole and each of the constituent districts.

To make sure people have ready access to services

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To be a place where people feel safe in their communities

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

To encourage the development of healthy and active lifestyles

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

To involve as many people as possible in new planning policy

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

6. Update on Sustainability Appraisal Baseline

Environment

Table 21 – Environmental indicators						
Indicator	**Target**		**2007/08**	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2010/11 actual**
Percentage of residents who travel to work: a) by private motor vehicle b) by public transport c) by foot or cycle d) work at or mainly at home **SOURCE: Census**	a) decrease b) increase c) increase d) increase	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	**a) 64% b) 8% c) 17% d) 9%** a) 70% b) 8% c) 9% d) 10% a) 50% b) 9% c) 32% d) 7% a) 71% b) 5% c) 10% d) 12%			
Percentage of river length assessed as: a) good biological quality b) good chemical quality **SOURCE: Environment Agency**	National standards of 95% at good level	**Broadland Rivers**	No data	No data	**a) 27%** **b) 29%**	No data
Development permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on water quality grounds **SOURCE: LPA**	None	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	**0** 0 0 0	**1** 0 1 0	**1** 0 1 0	**-** 0 No data 0
Number of designated Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) **SOURCE: Norfolk County Council**	Decrease	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	**4** 1 3 0	**4** 1 3 0	**4** 0 4 0	**4** 0 4 0

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

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

Indicator	Target		2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 actual
Heritage at risk – number and percentage of: a) Listed Buildings; and b) Scheduled Ancient Monuments on Buildings at Risk Register **SOURCE: English Heritage (Buildings at Risk 2011) and LPA (Listed Buildings)**	To decrease	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	 a) 51 b) 0 a) 30 b) 4 a) 54 b) N/D	 No data No data a) 29 b) 5 a) 53 b) N/D	 No data No data a) 33 b) 5 a) 49 b) N/D	 a) 31 b) 2 a) 29 b) 5 a) 47 b) 3
Net change in number of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) **SOURCE: LPA**	None to be lost as a results of development	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	 20 No data No data	 35 No data No data	 48 No data No data	 95 No data No data
Total CO2 emissions per capita (million tonnes carbon equivalent) **SOURCE: DECC**	To decrease	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	 6.2 6.2 8.3	 6.1 5.9 8.2	 5.7 5.2 7.5	Data not yet available
Renewable energy generating capacity permitted by type **SOURCE: LPA**	Increase	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk				
Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds. **SOURCE: LPA**	Zero	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	**4** 0 1 3	**3** 0 1 2	**0** 0 0 0	Data not yet available
Number of dwellings permitted within the high risk flood areas (Environment Agency Flood Zones 2 and 3) **SOURCE: LPA**	None	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	 0 No data 0	 0 No data 0	 0 No data 0	 0 No data 0

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

Social

Table 22 – Social indicators						
Indicator	**Target**		**2007/08**	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2010/11 actual**
Income deprivation affecting children – percentage of children living in income deprived families – average LSOA score **SOURCE: Index of Multiple Deprivation**	Decrease	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	**16.74%** 10.05% 29.81% 10.78%	No data	No data	**16.67%** 10.29% 29.18% 10.95%
Income Deprivation – average LSOA scores from IMD **SOURCE: Index of Multiple Deprivation**	Decrease	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	**0.12** 0.08 0.19 0.09	No data	No data	**0.12** 0.08 0.19 0.09
Index of Multiple Deprivation – average LSOA score **SOURCE: Index of Multiple Deprivation**	Decrease	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	**16.27** 10.15 28.18 10.87	No data	No data	**15.80** 10.43 25.96 11.34
Total benefit claimants – percentage of working age population claiming benefits **SOURCE: NOMIS**	Decrease	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	**11.0%** 8.5% 14.3% 8.5%	**12.1%** 9.8% 15.2% 9.8%	**12.1%** 9.7% 15.2% 10.0%	**11.8%** 9.5% 15.1% 9.7%
Percentage of working age population receiving ESA and incapacity benefit **SOURCE: NOMIS**	Decrease	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	**5.6%** 4.6% 7.1% 4.5%	**5.5%** 4.6% 7.0% 4.5%	**5.4%** 4.6% 6.7% 4.5%	**5.5%** 4.6% 6.9% 4.5%
Life expectancy of residents (at birth) a) males b) females **SOURCE: ONS**	Increase	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	**2006-08** a) 79.7 b) 83.4 a) 77.8 b) 83.0 a) 80.0 b) 83.3	**2007-09** a) 79.7 b) 83.1 a) 77.7 b) 83.2 a) 80.3 b) 83.3	**2008-10** a) 80.3 b) 83.2 a) 77.8 b) 83.5 a) 80.7 b) 83.2	No data

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

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

Indicator	Target		2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 actual
Percentage of new public housing stock built to the standard of the Code for Sustainable Homes **SOURCE: LPA**	All new affordable homes should be built to C4SH level 4	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	 No data No data None	 No data 28% - 1 72% - 3 4 - lvl. 4	 36% - 3 14% - 4 80% - 3 20% - 4 34 - lvl. 4	 87% - 3 13% - 5 12% - 1 75% - 3 13% - 4 42 - lvl. 4
Percentage of residents who travel to work: a) by private motor vehicle b) by public transport c) by foot or cycle d) work at or mainly at home **SOURCE: Census 2001**	a) decrease b) increase c) increase d) increase	**GNDP area** Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	**a) 64% b) 8% c) 17% d) 9%** a) 70% b) 8% c) 9% d) 10% a) 50% b) 9% c) 32% d) 7% a) 71% b) 5% c) 10% d) 12%			

Economic

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

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

Appendix A - Greater Norwich Development Partnership (GNDP) Five-Year Supply of Housing Assessment Base Date 1st April 2011

Summary

This note identifies the housing land supply for Greater Norwich, with a focus on the Norwich Policy Area (NPA), to meet Joint Core Strategy and national policy requirements. There is a supply of:

- 3.28 years in the Norwich Policy Area, within which Norwich City has a supply of 5.65 years; and
- 4.15 years in the Broadland Rural Area and 8.72 years in the South Norfolk Rural Area.

When considering planning applications each authority will need to take a view on how to address the requirements of PPS3 in the light of the identified shortfalls.

Introduction

1. Planning Policy Statement 3 (PPS3) sets out the national planning policy framework for housing. The PPS seeks to achieve a significant increase in the delivery of housing to meet a national shortfall, including measures to promote a more responsive and flexible supply of housing land. Paragraph 54 of PPS3 requires local authorities to identify and maintain a rolling five-year supply of deliverable land for housing. Specifically this should encompass sites which are:
   - Available – available for development now;
   - Suitable – in a suitable location for development that would also contribute to sustainable, mixed communities; and
   - Achievable – there is a reasonable prospect of housing being delivered in the five year period.

   Revisions to PPS3 were published in June 2010; however, these did not change the requirement to demonstrate a five year supply.

2. In July 2011 the Government published the draft National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which will eventually replace PPS3. The NPPF retains the five year supply and raises the possibility of a five years plus 20% requirement.

Housing Requirement

3. The housing requirement for the GNDP authorities is set out in the adopted Joint Core Strategy (JCS) for Broadland, Norwich, and South Norfolk (March 2011).

4. The Joint Core Strategy (JCS) sets out the strategic planning framework for the three authorities to 2026. The JCS housing requirement is based on an assessment of local need. A Topic Paper[46] produced by the GNDP authorities looked at a range of evidence sources (based on the suggestions in Paragraph 33 of PPS3) and concluded that the level of growth set out in the JCS strikes a balance between what is achievable within environmental and infrastructure constraints and a reduced level which may artificially constrain delivery.

[46] Topic Paper: Homes and Housing Evidence on appropriate levels of house building in Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk (GNDP, August 2010)

5. The JCS housing figures are presented on the basis of a Norwich Policy Area (NPA), covering the city and those parts of Broadland and South Norfolk which relate to the city, plus separate Rural Areas for Broadland and South Norfolk.

Methodology

6. Each local authority has taken a broadly similar approach to collecting and presenting information for monitoring land supply. For sites of 10 or more units the authorities have undertaken a site-by-site assessment, in conjunction with site owners, developers or agents where possible. For sites below 10 units an assessment has been made as to the proportion of those dwellings that had planning permission at 1st April 2011, that are likely to be developed in the five year supply period. This is distinct from a windfall assumption as it is based on known sites with planning permission, which are therefore considered suitable and available for delivery. Details of the larger sites are included in Appendices D and E.

7. The GNDP authorities have expressed significant concerns about the interpretation of the five year land supply during weak market conditions and about the release of sites outside the Development Plan process undermining public confidence in the planning system. Specifically, the measure of supply is heavily influenced by developers' intentions rather than the availability and suitability of land in planning terms. Clearly, in a weak market, demand falls and sites are developed more slowly; yet under current interpretations of five year supply this has the perverse effect of reducing the proportion coming forward during the five year period making it appear as though the supply of suitable and available land has diminished. A more reasonable interpretation of supply would be to take the available and suitable land and assess what would be achievable by the site owner/developer when the market demand increases to more typical rates. This approach forms the basis of the assessments below.

8. Clearly the GNDP authorities are continuing to plan for the level of growth set out in the JCS and progress is being made on Site Specific Allocations DPDs for all three authorities. However, the authorities wish to see this growth achieved through the development plan process, rather than through the early release of speculative sites.

9. It should be noted that in addition to the identified sites (i.e. existing allocations, permissions and applications), the JCS makes a number of assumptions about delivery on new sites to be allocated through the respective Site Specific Policies DPDs. It has been assumed that land from new sources is very likely to be available towards the end of the five year period, particularly within the Old Catton, Sprowston, Rackheath, Thorpe St Andrew Growth Triangle. Since 1st April 2011 Broadland Council has approved 80 dwellings at Phase 4, Home Farm, Sprowston and resolved to approve 600 dwellings at Brook Farm, Thorpe St Andrew. These are not included in the calculation of five year land supply because they occurred after the base date. Furthermore, newly allocated land will almost certainly be available in other locations; however, at this stage it is not possible to identify where and when with sufficient accuracy, and is consequently not included.

10. Please note that the housing trajectories in the Joint Core Strategy for Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk (March 2011) include assumptions about future house building on newly made allocations to assist in infrastructure planning. They therefore differ from the trajectories appended to this document which focus on existing, known sites only for the five year supply period.

Norwich Policy Area (NPA)

11. The NPA performance against the JCS requirement is set out below and shown as a trajectory over 15 years in Appendix A[47].

Year	Actual/Projected Completions	Required Completions	Shortfall/Surplus
2008/09	1,193	1,825	-632
2009/10	923	1,825	-902
2010/11	910	1,825	-915
Total 2008-11	3,026	5,475	-2,449
Annual requirement to 2025/26 adjusted to take account of previous shortfall		1,988	
2011/12 Current Year	951 (Excluded from the 5 year supply)	1,988	-852
2012/13	1,151	1,988	-837
2013/14	1,230	1,988	-758
2014/15	1,403	1,988	-585
2015/16	1,413	1,988	-575
2016/17	1,332	1,988	-656
Five year supply/requirement	6,529	9,940	- 3,411

12. The above table and the trajectory in Appendix A demonstrate that across the NPA the supply of deliverable land at 1st April 2011 was 3.28 years, a shortfall of just over 3,400 units.

13. The GNDP authorities acknowledge that there has been a 45% shortfall in delivery in the NPA since the start date of the JCS. Over and above the effects of the slow housing market, this is largely because until the adoption of the JCS the Local Plans for the area made allocations on the basis of achieving the 1999 Norfolk Structure Plan target of 1,195 units per annum in the NPA (1993-2011), 35% lower than the JCS requirements. As noted above, Site Specific Allocations are being progressed across all three authorities and it is anticipated that once new site allocations are made to accommodate the JCS level of growth, the level of delivery will also increase significantly.

Broadland and South Norfolk Rural Areas

14. For the non-NPA Rural Areas, separate trajectories are produced for the Broadland and South Norfolk elements. This distinction is based on the fact that these areas represent completely separate housing markets, where making up a shortfall in one district's rural area with sites in the other would not address the housing market issues. The trajectories attached at Appendices B and C demonstrate that Broadland and South Norfolk have 4.15 and 8.72 years supply respectively in their Rural Areas. The calculations are also set out in the following table:

[47] Produced in accordance with the previous criteria for CLG LDF Core Output Indicator H2 (a-d) and CLG National Indicator NI159

	Broadland			**South Norfolk**		
Year	Actual/ Projected Completions	Minimum Required Completions	Shortfall/ Surplus	Actual/ Projected Completions	Minimum Required Completions	Shortfall/ Surplus
2008/09	198	89	+ 109	345	131	+184
2009/10	109	89	+20	205	132	+43
2010/11	69	89	-20	189	131	+28
Total 2008-11	376	267	+109	739	484	+255
Annual requirement to 2025/26 adjusted to take account of previous surplus		82			145	
2011/12 Current Year	134 (Excluded from the 5 year supply)	82	+52	198 (Excluded from the 5 year supply)	109	+89
2012/13	111	82	+ 29	276	109	+167
2013/14	114	82	+ 32	238	109	+129
2014/15	88	82	+ 6	158	109	+49
2015/16	27	82	-55	141	109	+32
2016/17	0	82	-82	138	109	+29
Five year supply/ requirement	340	410	-70	951	545	+406

15. Since 1st April 2011 Broadland Council has resolved to approve 250 dwellings at Woodgate Farm, Aylsham, which is significantly more than the Rural Area shortfall identified above.

Action

16. Paragraph 71 of PPS3 requires local authorities to consider applications for housing favourably, subject to wider sustainability criteria, if they cannot demonstrate an up-to-date five-year housing supply. Each authority will need to take a view on how to address the requirements of PPS3 in the light of the shortfall identified in the NPA.

Appendix 1 – Norwich Policy Area Trajectory

As noted in paragraphs 6, 9 and 10, the projected annual completions in this trajectory cover existing, known sites only, as detailed in Appendix D. Each of the local planning authorities is progressing Site Specific Policies DPDs that will allocate additional sites to increase the level of projected completions and meet the Joint Core Strategy allocation.

Norwich Policy Area - 2008/09 to 2025/26	COMPLETIONS			PROJECTIONS															
1 April - 31 March	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	
Actual completions - Previous Years	1193	923																	
Actual Completions - Reporting Year			910																
Projected Completions - Current Year				951															
Projected Completions - Future Years					1151	1230	1403	1413	1332	1045	793	665	520	531	499	366	236	236	15397
Managed delivery target - annual requirement taking account of past/projected completions	1825	1862	1921	1988	2062	2132	2208	2281	2368	2483	2662	2929	3307	3864	4698	6097	8963	17689	
JCS allocation annualised over 18 years (2008 - 2026)	1825	1825	1825	1825	1825	1825	1825	1825	1825	1825	1825	1825	1825	1825	1825	1825	1825	1825	32850
Broadland NPA	104	84	81	135	146	300	379	249	193	161	120	120	120	120	113	0	0	0	
Norwich	527	399	377	309	312	421	575	713	726	676	588	495	350	361	366	366	236	236	
South Norfolk NPA	562	440	452	507	693	509	449	451	413	208	85	50	50	50	20	0	0	0	
Total NPA	1193	923	910	951	1151	1230	1403	1413	1332	1045	793	665	520	531	499	366	236	236	
			Five Year Supply		1151	1230	1403	1413	1332	6529									
										3.28 YEARS									
										3,411 Unit Shortfall									

Appendix 2 – Broadland Rural Area Trajectory

As noted in paragraphs 6, 9 and 10, the projected annual completions in this trajectory cover existing, known sites only, as detailed in Appendix E. Each of the local planning authorities is progressing Site Specific Policies DPDs that will allocate additional sites to increase the level of projected completions and meet the Joint Core Strategy allocation.

Broadland Rural Area - 2008/09 to 2025/26	COMPLETIONS			PROJECTIONS															
1 April - 31 March	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	
Actual completions - Previous Years	198	109																	
Actual Completions - Reporting Year			69																
Projected Completions - Current Year				134															
Projected Completions - Future Years					111	114	88	27	0	36	34	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	954
Managed delivery target - annual requirement taking account of past/projected completions	89	83	81	82	78	75	72	71	75	84	90	97	108	130	162	216	324	648	
Minimum JCS allocation annualised over 18 years (2008 - 2026)	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	1602
			Five Year Supply		111	114	88	27	0	340									
										4.15 YEARS									
										70 Unit Shortfall									

Appendix 3 – South Norfolk Rural Area Trajectory

As noted in paragraphs 6, 9 and 10, the projected annual completions in this trajectory cover existing, known sites only, as detailed in Appendix E. Each of the local planning authorities is progressing Site Specific Policies DPDs that will allocate additional sites to increase the level of projected completions and meet the Joint Core Strategy allocation.

South Norfolk Rural Area - 2008/09 to 2025/26	COMPLETIONS			PROJECTIONS															
1 April - 31 March	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	
Actual completions - Previous Years	345	205																	
Actual Completions - Reporting Year			189																
Projected Completions - Current Year				198															
Projected Completions - Future Years					276	238	158	141	138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1888
Managed delivery target - annual requirement taking account of past/projected completions	132	119	114	109	102	89	76	69	62	53	60	68	80	96	120	160	240	479	
Minimum JCS allocation annualised over 18 years (2008 - 2026)	131	132	131	132	131	132	131	132	131	132	131	132	131	132	131	132	131	132	2367
			Five Year Supply		276	238	158	141	138	951									
										8.72 YEARS									
										406 Unit Surplus									

Appendix 4

NORWICH POLICY AREA SITES INFORMATION

Address	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Beyond 31/03/17
BROADLAND – NORWICH POLICY AREA							
Growth Triangle – Inside NDR							
Sprowston: Home Farm Phases 2 & 3	46	18	-	-	-	-	-
Sprowston: Home Farm Phase 5	0	0	58	22	-	-	-
Sprowston: White House Farm (SPR 6)	0	40	120	120	120	120	713
Old Catton: Spixworth Road	0	0	0	40	-	-	-
Growth Triangle – Outside NDR							
Rackheath: Eco-Community Exemplar Project	0	0	58	58	58	26	-
Brundall: Vauxhall Mallards Cricket Club	0	0	0	0	0	30	-
Drayton: Littlewood House, School Road	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drayton: Firbanks, School Road	0	0	0	27	-	-	-
Hellesdon: NCS Depot 389 Drayton High Road	0	14	-	-	-	-	-
Horsford: Pinelands Industrial Estate, Holt Road	0	38	24	-	-	-	-
Horsford: Site south of Horsbeck Way,	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
Little Plumstead: Little Plumstead Hospital, Hospital Road	16	17	25	25	10	-	-
Rackheath: Sir Edward Stracey Road	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sprowston: School Lane	0	0	0	0	58	17	-
Thorpe St Andrew: 149 Yarmouth Road	0	0	0	47	-	-	-
Sites below 10 units with permissions at 01/04/11 (Discounted by 33% for non-implementation within the period to 31/03/17)	56	19	15	40	3	0	6
BROADLAND NORWICH POLICY AREA TOTAL	**135**	**146**	**300**	**379**	**249**	**193**	**754**
SOUTH NORFOLK – NORWICH POLICY AREA							
Costessey, Bridge Farm, Norwich Road	0	5	4	-	-	-	-
Costessey: Roundwell Works, Dereham Road	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Costessey: Former Roundwell Public House	36	6	-	-	-	-	-
Costessey: Lodge Farm	71	52	52	32	8	-	-
Costessey: North of the River Tud/Queen's Hills	153	159	157	173	188	144	41
Cringleford: North of the A11/Roundhouse Park	35	100	100	100	100	100	135
Framingham Earl, Alston's Meadow, 84 Long Lane	8	8	6	-	-	-	-
Hethersett: Lyngate Farm	5	13	-	-	-	-	-
Long Stratton: Cygnet House	0	65	-	-	-	-	-
Long Stratton: Lime Tree Avenue	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mulbarton: Cuckoofield Lane	24	24	7	-	-	-	-

Address	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Beyond 31/03/17
Poringland: The Street	30	55	60	50	50	90	287
Tharston/Long Stratton: Saffron Barn	0	0	0	0	0	13	-
Wymondham: BOCM Paul, Rightup Lane	0	7	7	-	-	-	-
Wymondham: Friarscroft Lane	0	0	12	12	-	-	-
Wymondham: Greenland Avenue/Whispering Oaks	64	64	-	-	-	-	-
Wymondham: Norwich Common/Beckett's Grove	30	90	81	60	50	12	-
Wymondham: Sale Ground	0	0	0	0	32	32	-
Wymondham: Silfield Road	23	23	-	-	-	-	-
Sites below 10 units with permissions at 01/04/11 (Discounted by 33% for non-implementation within the period to 31/03/17)	23	22	23	22	23	22	-
SOUTH NORFOLK NORWICH POLICY AREA TOTAL	**507**	**693**	**509**	**449**	**451**	**413**	**463**
NORWICH							
All Saints Green and Queens Road, site at	0	0	0	0	10	60	-
All Saints Green, Ivory House	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Anthony Drive/Sprowston Road	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Anglia Square	0	0	0	0	0	50	148
Aylsham Road, land to rear of and 293-293A	0	0	0	44	44	-	-
Aylsham Road, St. Luke's Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Barrack Street, 126-128	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Barrack Street, site off	0	0	40	40	40	40	-
Beckham Place	0	0	5	5	5	5	-
Ber Street, rear of 4-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Ber Street, 10-34	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
Ber Street, 60-70	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Ber Street, Scotts Yard and 113-121	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Ber Street, Lind BMW site 84-104	0	0	0	0	0	51	100
Bethel Street, 59	0	0	0	0	0	14	-
Bethel Street, Fire Station	0	14	-	-	-	-	-
Bishop Bridge Road, 27	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Bishop Bridge Road, 29-31	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Bishop Bridge Road/Egyptian Road	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
Bishopbridge Road, Gas Works Site	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Bowthorpe Road, Norwich Community Hospital Site,	0	0	0	50	50	20	-
Bowers Avenue, Garages in front of 216-246	0	15	-	-	-	-	-
Bussey Road, SE of Ives Road	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrow Road, Norwich City Football Club (Phase 1)	78	24	24	24	24	-	-
Carrow Road, The Clarence Harbour Public House	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Castle Meadow, Castle House, 7-7a	0	22	-	-	-	-	-
Crome Road/Romany Road/Branford Road, Start-Rite Shoes Ltd	3	-	-	-	-	-	-

Address	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Beyond 31/03/17
Dereham Road, Earl Of Leicester, 238a	0	0	0	0	12	-	-
Dereham Road, land and buildings adjacent to and Including 349A and 349B	0	0	0	0	11	11	-
Dowding Road, Taylors Lane and Douglas Close, land at	0	0	0	0	25	26	-
Drayton Road, 81-93	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Drayton Road, Land Adjoining Lime Kiln Mews,	0	0	0	0	13	13	-
Duke Street, EEB site	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Duke Street, site of former Start-rite Shoe factory	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Duke Street, St. Mary's Works	0	0	10	10	10	10	-
Earlham Centre, 40 Shoemaker Public House	0	0	0	18	-	-	-
Edward Street, Beckham Place	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Edward Street, Hunters Squash Club	0	0	0	0	12	12	-
Elizabeth Fry Road/Bacon Road	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Friars Quay/Colegate	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
Fishergate, Bulsare Warehouse	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
Greyhound Opening	0	0	0	38	38	-	-
Hall Road, Harford Place	0	0	0	0	0	0	230
Heigham Street, 231-243	0	0	0	0	25	-	-
Heigham Street, 271	0	0	0	0	0	11	-
Kerrison Road/Hardy Road, ATB Laurence Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Kerrison Road, land at	0	0	0	0	0	0	76
Kerrison Road, Norwich City Football Club,	0	0	30	30	30	30	-
King Street, 126-140	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
King Street/Hobrough Lane (131-133 King Street)	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
King Street, 144-146	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
King Street, former Flour Mills and Cannon Wharf	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
King Street, St. Anne’s Wharf,	0	0	90	90	80	97	80
London Street, 13-25	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Lower Clarence Road, Ailwyn Hall	0	0	21	-	-	-	-
Lower Clarence Road, Land at	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Magdalen Road, 118	0	0	0	0	-	11	-
Magdalen Street, 23-25	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Magdalen Street, 67-69	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Mary Chapman Court	0	0	0	0	0	8	32
Millers Lane, 6, 8, 10, 12 & 12A	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Mountergate, Baltic Wharf	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Mountergate, land at	0	0	0	0	0	0	80
Mousehold Lane, Start Rite Factory site	0	0	0	10	10	15	-
Music House Lane, Units 1-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Muspole Street, land at Seymour House	0	0	0	0	0	0	57
Northumberland Street, 120-130	0	0	0	0	0	0	30

Address	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Beyond 31/03/17
Northumberland Street, 165-175 & land at Armes Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Northumberland Street, Wensum Clothing Company, 179	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oak Street, 123-161	0	0	0	0	30	25	-
Oak Street, Spring Grove Services,	6	15	-	-	-	-	-
Oak Street, The Talk	0	0	0	0	0	20	38
Orchard Street, Pay & Display Car Park	0	12	-	-	-	-	-
Palace Street/Bedding Lane, Bussey's Garage,	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Pottergate/Fishers Lane	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
Pottergate, former Thorndick and Dawson site, 75-81	0	18	-	-	-	-	-
Rosary Road, former Bertram Books site, the Nest	36	35	36	35	38	-	-
Rosary Road, Chalk Hill Works	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Rose Lane, 26 - 36	0	0	0	0	0	24	-
St Benedicts Street, 100 - 108	49	-	-	-	-	-	-
St Crispins Road/Pitt Street	0	0	7	6	6	6	-
St Saviours Lane, Hi-Tech House	0	0	7	15	15	-	-
St Stephens Road, 54-78	0	0	9	-	-	-	-
St Stephens Road, former N&N Hospital	38	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silver Road, Former Baptist Church	0	0	0	0	0	12	-
Sussex Street, 70-72	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Sussex Street, Sussex House	0	0	0	0	0	20	-
Thorpe Road, 79	0	0	21	-	-	-	-
Thorpe Road, 212-216	0	21	-	-	-	-	-
Threescore	0	40	50	50	75	120	865
Trowse, Deal Ground	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
Watling Road, The Canary PH	0	25	-	-	-	-	-
Wentworth Green, former Civil Service Sports Ground	0	0	0	39	39	-	-
Whitefriars, Smurfit Kappa	0	0	0	0	0	0	90
Sites under 10 dwellings (Discounted by 10% for non-implementation within the period to 31/03/17)	71	71	71	71	71	0	0
NORWICH TOTAL	**309**	**312**	**421**	**575**	**713**	**726**	**2,494**
NORWICH POLICY AREA TOTAL	**951**	**1,151**	**1,230**	**1,403**	**1,413**	**1,332**	**3,711**

Appendix 5

RURAL AREA SITES INFORMATION

Address	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Beyond 31/03/17
BROADLAND – RURAL AREA							
Acle: Springfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
Aylsham: St Michaels Hospital,, Cawston Road	40	75	43	18	-	-	-
Aylsham: Land west of Yaxleys Lane	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aylsham: BOCM Mill, Dunkirk	7	4	-	-	-	-	-
Aylsham: Hungate Lodge, Hungate Street	0	0	36	-	-	-	-
Coltishall: Station Road,	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
Freethorpe: Old Chapel Road	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hevingham: Land west of Pound Lane,	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
Horstead: Randell Agriculture Ltd, Mill Road,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Lingwood: Land adj., St Edmunds Road,	8	8	4	-	-	-	-
Marsham: Norfolk Frames, Old Norwich Road	0	0	0	40	-	-	-
Marsham: Rear or 44-46 High Street	0	0	0	5	-	-	-
Reepham: Between 47 & 53 Cawston Road	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reepham: Former Station Yard, Cawston Road	0	0	0	0	22	-	-
Sites below 10 units with permissions at 01/04/11 (Discounted by 33% for non-implementation within the period to 31/03/17)	64	23	31	25	5	0	-
BROADLAND RURAL AREA TOTAL	**134**	**111**	**114**	**88**	**27**	**0**	**104**
SOUTH NORFOLK – RURAL AREA							
Aslacton: Coopers Scrap Yard	0	0	0	0	0	14	-
Diss: Adj Rose Lane	5	4	-	-	-	-	-
Diss: Bartrum's Depot, Victoria Road	38	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diss: Conservative Club	0	0	0	0	0	14	-
Diss: Diss Cue Club/DissTribution, Mission Road	5	9	-	-	-	-	-
Diss: Frenze Hall Lane	20	50	50	23	-	-	-
Diss: Holy Trinity Church	0	6	6	-	-	-	-
Diss: Transport Depot, Victoria Road	8	12	-	-	-	-	-
Ditchingham: Scudamore Place	0	14	-	-	-	-	-
Ditchingham: Simpsons Maltings	0	0	30	30	29	29	-
Hales: Hales Hospital	0	0	0	0	22	22	-
Harleston: Former Dowdeswell Site	32	31	-	-	-	-	-
Harleston: Limes Close	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harleston: Mendham Lane	0	20	30	30	30	10	-

Address	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Beyond 31/03/17
Loddon: ExPress Plastics	0	12	26	26	11	-	-
Pulham Market: Adj. The Primary School	0	13	-	-	-	-	-
Pulham St Mary: The Old Maltings, Station Road	6	6	6	-	-	-	-
Roydon/Diss: Old High Road/ Roydon Road	29	44	41	-	-	-	-
Woodton: Triple Plea Road	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
Sites below 10 units with permissions at 01/04/11 (Discounted by 33% for non-implementation within the period to 31/03/17)	49	49	49	49	49	49	-
SOUTH NORFOLK RURAL AREA TOTAL	**198**	**276**	**238**	**158**	**141**	**138**	**0**

Appendix B: BROADLAND DISTRICT COUNCIL ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. The Annual Monitoring Report provides updated information about progress made on Local Development Documents, as set out in the Local Development Scheme.

II. This report outlines the progress against targets set out in the monitoring framework of the adopted Broadland Local Plan Replacement (2006).

III. This report relates to the Greater Norwich Development Plan Document Annual Monitoring Report 2011 (GNDP AMR), and has been provided as an appendix to the GNDP AMR.

IV. This report should be read in conjunction with the Greater Norwich Development Partnership Annual Monitoring Report 2010-11; the Five Year Housing Land Supply Statement for Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk; and the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for the Joint Core Strategy DPD.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	91
	INTRODUCTION	93
	OVERVIEW OF BROADLAND AREA	95
1	LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME MILESTONES	96
2	MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS UPDATE	99
3	TABLE TO SHOW PROGRESS AND ATTRIBUTES OF LOCAL PLAN ALLOCATIONS AND LARGE SITES WITH PLANNING PERMISSION	101
4	GENERAL STRATEGY	104
5	ENVIRONMENT	107
6	POPULATION AND HOSUING	108
7	EMPLOYMENT	110
8	RETAIL	112
9	TRANSPORT	114
10	RECREATION AND LEISURE	115
11	COMMUNITY SERVICES AND UTILITIES	118
12	CORE OUTPUT INDICATORS	119
13	MINERALS AND WASTE	122
15	SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING REPORT	122
16	MAJOR SIES TRAJECTORY	122
17	CONCLUSIONS	122
	GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS	124

INTRODUCTION

I. The monitoring of development plans, as expressed in *Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Development Frameworks* (PPS12), is particularly important in ascertaining whether a plan is achieving its overall aims, objectives and targets; and identify whether revisions are required.

II. The monitoring of the Local Development Framework will enable the relevance of local policies to be assessed, and ensure that as plans are reviewed, policies which need adjustment can be identified.

III. The first Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) to be published by the Greater Norwich Development Partnership, (to which this report is appended) sets the baseline for future monitoring of the adopted Joint Core Strategy, and provides a useful indication of how the GNDP area is currently performing in terms of its overall objectives.

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

V. The Broadland District Local Plan (replacement) 2006 remains part of the adopted framework for determining planning decisions within Broadland. The Broadland District Council Annual Monitoring Report assesses the progress in achieving the objectives of this plan.

VI. In many instances, information published in the GNDP Annual Monitoring Report uses the same data sources and returns that have been previously utilised in Broadland Annual Monitoring Reports. Also, some policies set out in the Broadland Local Plan have been superseded since adoption of the JCS, and will no longer be monitored.

VII. For the sake of brevity information published in other local monitoring reports will not be repeated here; however this report directs the reader where relevant, to the Greater Norwich Development Partnership Annual Monitoring Report 2011; Five Year Housing Land Supply Statement for Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk; and the updated Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for the Joint Core Strategy.

VIII. This Annual Monitoring Report produced by Broadland District Council under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) covers the period from 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011. Where appropriate, more up to date information has been included.

Objectives

IX. This report is based on the objectives and targets set out in the Broadland District Local Plan (Replacement) (2006). The monitoring targets in the Local Plan apply to the objectives and not to individual policies. The policies are seen as a tool used in achieving the plans' objectives.

X. Where the Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators (COI) (Update 2/2008) have been preserved by the Joint Core Strategy monitoring framework, this report directs the reader to the GNDP Annual Monitoring Report 2010-11 for updates on those COIs.

OVERVIEW OF BROADLAND AREA

Area and Population

I. The population of Broadland was estimated to be 123,000 in mid 2009, compared with 118,800 in the 2001 census. Source: Norfolk Insight

II. The area of Broadland district is 55,240 hectares, and is the fifth largest district in Norfolk. Population density is 2.23 persons per hectare, and is the third highest in Norfolk.

III. Broadland's population has a relatively elderly age profile. Compared with England and Wales, Broadland has higher proportions of people aged 35 and over, and lower proportions in the younger age groups, particularly 20-29 year olds.

IV. At the 2001 census, around 51 percent of the district's population live in the urban fringe of Norwich. 5 percent of the population live in Aylsham. Around 42 percent live in parishes of over 300 population, and the remaining 2 percent in parishes with less than 300.

V. According to the *Rural and Urban Area Classification 2004*, 41 percent of Broadland wards are classified as 'urban', 26 percent as town and fringe, and 33 percent as village, hamlet and isolated dwellings.

1. LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME MILESTONES

LDF Update

1.1 The Local Development Scheme (LDS), adopted in 2010, replaces the previous adopted LDS (2007). The current LDS requires amendment to provide an accurate timetable for producing Development Plan Documents (DPDs). The need for these amendments reflects delays in adoption of the Joint Core Strategy; the necessary inclusion of the OSRT Growth Triangle Area Action Plan; combining the Site Allocations DPD and Development Management DPD for efficiency and clarity; and to meet the anticipated changes to the planning system following enactment of the Localism Bill.

1.2 The current adopted LDS is available on the Broadland District Council Website. Progress of the LDS milestones over the monitoring period are outlined below:

Localism Act

1.3 The Localism Act 2011 sets out a series of proposals to shift power from central government toward local communities. The Localism Bill received enactment in November 2011 and it is anticipated that secondary legislation will be published in May 2012.

1.4 The Localism Act may affect the LDF Milestones, for example through introducing Neighbourhood Plans produced by local communities which will potentially be adopted as part of the LDF.

East of England Plan

1.5 The East of England Plan was adopted in May 2008. The Localism Bill suggests that upon enactment, the Regional Spatial Strategies, including the East of England Plan could be revoked.

Joint Core Strategy (JCS)

1.6 The Joint Core Strategy for Broadland Norwich and South Norfolk is a strategic planning document prepared by the three districts. The JCS sets out the long-term vision, objectives and spatial strategy for new housing, employment and infrastructure in the area.

1.7 The Joint Core Strategy was adopted by Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk in March 2011. On 3rd May 2011 Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk Councils received a legal challenge to the adoption of the JCS. This legal challenge is to be heard in December.

1.8 However, at time of writing, the Joint Core Strategy remains an adopted part of the Development Plan.

Site Allocations Development Plan Document and Development Management Development Plan Document

1.9 The Site Allocations DPD identifies, or "allocates" areas of land for specific types of development, such as housing, employment or community facilities. It will also define "settlement limits" for places. These settlement limits identify, in broad terms, where development will typically be deemed acceptable, and where it will not.

1.10 The Development Management Policies DPD includes both general and detailed local policies used in the determination of planning applications. It is proposed that these documents are merged into one document for efficiency and clarity.

1.11 Both documents were subject to public consultation between September and December 2011. Further Regulation 25 consultation on both documents is expected to take place in Spring/Summer 2012.

Old Catton, Sprowston, Rackheath, Thorpe St Andrew Growth Triangle Area Action Plan (AAP)

1.12 The proposed Area Action Plan will set out the council's policies to manage the coordinated delivery of the sustainable development planned for north-east of Norwich.

1.13 Further public consultation to inform the production of the Area Action Plan is expected to be held in Spring/Summer 2012.

Proposals Map

1.14 The Proposals Map is a geographical expression of the council's planning policies, and a statutory document within the Local Development Framework.

1.15 Changes to spatial policies as a result of the adoption of the Joint Core Strategy; Site Allocations DPD and Development Management DPD; OSRT Growth Triangle AAP; and Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (produced by Norfolk County Council) will require revisions to the Proposals Map.

1.16 The Proposals Map will be updated as new council planning policies are adopted.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

1.17 The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a non-negotiable levy placed on all built development except affordable housing; and residential and non-residential institutions.

1.18 The purpose of CIL is to fund infrastructure needed to support development in the area. The Local Investment Plan and Programme sets out key investment packages and projects including infrastructure for Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk.

1.19 The GNDP published Preliminary Draft Charging Schedules for the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) for Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk, under the

Community Infrastructure Regulations 2011 and invited comments on these Schedules over a six-week period from in Autumn 2011.

1.20 Following on from this period of consultation, it is anticipated that the next steps will be as follows;

- Winter 2011 – draft charging schedule publication;
- Spring/summer 2012 – examination;
- Autumn/winter 2012 – adoption;

2. MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS UPDATE

Broadland Gate/Postwick Hub Interchange

2.1 A joint planning application between Norfolk County Council as Highways Authority and Ifields Estates Ltd was submitted in early 2009. This application comprised a road improvement scheme to the Postwick Hub Interchange and commercial development. The hybrid application (full for road scheme and outline for business park) was approved in October 2011. Improvements to the Postwick Interchange are essential to enable wider developments in the northeast of Norwich. In addition, this junction improvement provides the first stage in the delivery of the Northern Distributor Road (NDR). Following the spending review the Government encouraged authorities seeking funding for major transport schemes to submit expressions of interest to the Department for Transport (DfT). The County Council submitted its best and final offer for the NDR, including this scheme, in September 2011. A decision on funding will be announced in December.

Brook Farm Thorpe

2.2 Submitted in mid 2009, the planning application proposes 600 new homes, commercial premises and a link road to Broadland Business Park. A resolution to approve the application subject to the satisfactory completion of a S106 Agreement was given by Members of the planning committee in August 2011. The S106 Agreement is currently being worked on.

Rackheath Eco-Community

2.3 The site at Rackheath was promoted through the GNDP in the summer of 2008, and identified by the Government in July 2009 as one of only four sites in the country to be developed as an Eco-town. In November 2009 Broadland District Council agreed the Programme of Development for Rackheath, this bidding document set out the case for a number of key projects and initiatives that will help to delivery Rackheath in the short and long term. A funding decision was announced in February in 2010. The site promoted as the Rackheath Eco-community and falls within the Old Catton, Sprowston, Rackheath, Thorpe St. Andrew Growth Triangle, identified as a location of major growth in the JCS.

2.4 In advance of the development of the Eco-Community, and other areas of the Growth Triangle, a stand-alone exemplar project is currently being proposed. The scheme proposes 200 homes adjacent to the village of Rackheath, and is designed to showcase exceptionally high standards of water and energy conservation. It is expected that masterplanning work on the exemplar masterplan will begin in 2012.

2.5 A monitoring framework, including a set of indicators, for the Eco-community is currently being developed by the Council in partnership with CLG and the Homes and Communities Agency. The details of this monitoring system and results of the indicators will be reported in future editions of Broadland's Annual Monitoring Report.

White House Farm

2.6 Submitted in March 2008, the outline planning application proposed 1233 dwellings, a link road, recreation areas, primary school, open space and other associated works. Approval was granted in May 2011. It is anticipated that a reserved matters application for the first parcel of land in the first phase of the development will be submitted towards the end of 2011/start of 2012 and would be for up to 170 homes.

3. TABLE TO SHOW PROGRESS AND ATTRIBUTES OF LOCAL PLAN ALLOCATIONS, AND LARGE SITES (10+ UNITS) WITH PLANNING PERMISSION

Parish	Allocation / Planning permission ref	Proposed land use	Approximate no. of dwellings	Site Area (ha)	Does site have a Development Brief?	Public transport (within 500m radius)	Local shop (within 1km radius	Health care (within 1km radius)	First/primary school (within a 1km radius)	Development commenced/completed	Current Status
Local Plan allocations											
Acle	ACL1	Housing	30	1.3		✓	✓	✓	✓		No development
Acle	ACL2	Employment		2.4		✓	✓	✓	✓		Site partly developed. A proposal for the remainder of the site consulted on as a "Shortlisted Site" for potential allocation in the Site Allocations DPD.
Acle	ACL3	Employment		1			✓	✓			Site partly in use by haulage firm.
Alderford	ALD1	Employment		6.4							No development
Aylsham	AYL1	Mixed use	200	9.9		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Development in progress. Redevelopment of site to provide 200 dwellings and 70 bed care home. Scheme includes the conversion of former hospital buildings and water tower.
Aylsham	AYL3	Employment		5.6		✓	✓	✓	✓		Planning permission granted for B1 (offices and light industry) and B8 (storage and distribution); currently not implemented
Aylsham	AYL9	Open space		8		-	-	-	-		No development
Brundall	BRU1	Open space		5.6		-	-	-	-		Planning permission granted for extension of time limit for implementation of playing field.
Cawston	CAW1	Community facilities		0.2		-	-	-	-		Not implemented. Proposed extension to burial ground.
Coltishall	COL1	Housing	37	1.8			✓	✓	✓		No development. Currently in use as a scrapyard. There is a willingness to develop this site for housing (on the part of the landowner/agent), and a new proposal is being consulted on in the "Shortlisted sites for Site Allocations DPD" consultation.
Drayton	DRA1	Housing	40	1.8		✓	✓	✓	✓		This site is partly developed. Previous appeal decisions cast doubt on the likelihood that this site will be developed in the forseeable future.
Drayton	DRA2	Mixed uses	20	1		✓	✓	✓	✓		The landowner has indicated that this site will not be developed.
Foulsham	FOU1	Employment		1.4			✓		✓	✓	Site is in employment use.
Foulsham	FOU2	Community facilities		0.8		-	-	-	-	✓	Complete. New community hall
Great Witchingham	GW11	Community facilities		0.4		-	-	-	-		Broadland District Council is working alongside the Village Hall Committee to deliver a new village hall facility alongside an affordable housing scheme.

Hellesdon	HEL1	Housing	100	2.7		✓	✓	✓	✓		Requires relocation of existing businesses prior to redevelopment of site.
Hellesdon	HEL2	Open space		11.7		-	-	-	-		Not implemented.
Hevingham	HEV1	Housing	37	1.24		✓	✓		✓		No development. There has been no progress on this allocation.
Hevingham	HEV2	Open space		0.9		-	-	-	-		Not implemented.
Horsford	HOR1	Housing	35	1.5		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Site partly developed for housing, with existing employment on remainder of site.
Horsford	HOR3	Employment		2.1		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Industrial units on east site, in employment uses.
Horsham St Faith	HNF1	Employment		0.4			✓	✓	✓	✓	Complete
Lenwade	LIA1	Employment		0.8			✓	✓	✓		No development
Lenwade	LIA2	Employment		1.5			✓	✓	✓		No development
Lingwood	LIN1	Open space		3.7		-	-	-	-		No development. Permission granted on part of site for 20 dwellings with recreation facilities to be delivered through s106 agreement.
Marsham	MAR1	Housing	12	0.4		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Complete
Old Catton	CAT2	Open space		3.8		-	-	-	-		Outline approval for open space and 40 dwellings.
Rackheath	RAC1	Employment		1.2			✓	✓	✓	✓	Site in employment use
Reepham	REP1	Mixed uses	10	2.8			✓	✓	✓		Outline approval for 22 new dwellings, offices, veterinary surgery, and care home.
Spixworth	SPI1	Open space		4.2		-	-	-	-		Not implemented
Sprowston	SPR1	Residential	320	10.8		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Complete
Sprowston	SPR4	Housing	75	2.4		✓	✓	✓	✓		Site in employment use, existing businesses to be relocated prior to redevelopment of site.
Sprowston	SPR6	Housing	1233	17.4	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		Outline approval granted May 2011 for 1233 dwellings, offices, veterinary surgery and care home.
Sprowston	SPR10	Mixed use	200	12	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Phase for 120 dwellings under construction. Outline approvalgranted for 80 dwellings in July 2011.
Sprowston	SPR11	Employment		3.1		✓	✓	✓	✓		No development. Full approval granted for B1c, B2 and B8 employment uses.
Sprowston	SPR14	Open space		2.5		-	-	-	-	✓	Community woodland impemented on site.
Sprowston	SPR15	Community facilities		2.4		-	-	-	-		Sprowston Parish Council has purchased the land and planning permission has been granted for an extension to the existing burial ground.
Strumpshaw	STW1	Open space		0.4		-	-	-	-		No development
Thorpe St Andrew	TSA1	Community facilities		1.2		-	-	-	-	✓	Primary school complete and occupied.
Thorpe St Andrew	TSA2	Employment		60		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Broadland Business Park, site being developed. St Andrews and Meridian Business Parks complete.
Weston Longville	WES1	Community facilities		0.1		-	-	-	-		Not implemented. Proposed extension to burial ground.

Major sites (not allocated in Local plan)											
Acle	20051778	Employment		1.37		✓	✓	✓	✓		Full approval
Aylsham	960343	Housing	21	1.2		✓	✓	✓	✓		Part developed
Aylsham	20090102	Housing	37	0.67		✓	✓	✓	✓		Not started, full approval
Aylsham	20061912	Housing	200	9.4		✓	✓	✓	✓		Part developed
Aylsham	20090844	Employment		1.8		✓	✓	✓	✓		Full approval
Brundall	20091433	Housing	30	0.99		✓	✓	✓	✓		Not started, Outline only
Buxton with Lammas	20100668	Employment		1.5			✓				Employment
Cantley	20100002	Employment		1.6							Full approval
Drayton	20071614	Housing	22	8.1		✓	✓		✓		Part developed
Drayton	20090511	Housing	28	0.49		✓	✓		✓		Not started, full planning
Felthorpe	20060853	Employment		24.09		✓	✓				Full approval
Freethorpe	20041355	Housing	16	0.87			✓		✓		Under construction
Great and Little Plumstead	20101213	Housing	75	2.5		✓	✓		✓		Not started Reserved Matters approval
Great and Little Plumstead	20061280	Employment		2.49		✓	✓		✓		Full approval
Horsford	20100774	Mixed use	63	2.5		✓	✓	✓	✓		Not started Outline approval
Hellesdon	20071795	Housing	14	0.43		✓	✓	✓	✓		Not started, Outline approval
Lingwood	20091000	Housing	20	0.77		✓	✓		✓		Not started, Reserved Matters approval
Marsham	20061313	Housing	40	0.88		✓	✓		✓		Not started, Outline approval
Postwick with Witton	20081773	Mixed use		18		✓					Not started, Outline approval
Rackheath	20100340	Housing	12	0.39		✓	✓		✓		Complete, after reporting period
Rackheath	20060733	Employment		1.327		✓	✓		✓		Full approval
Reepham	20071797	Mixed use	22	2.2		✓	✓	✓	✓		Not started, Outline approval
Reepham	20070127	Housing	26	0.88		✓	✓	✓	✓		Under construction
Stratton Strawless	20061606	Employment		4.15							Full approval
Stratton Strawless	20050803	Employment		3.62							Full approval
Swannington	20060354	Employment		1.55							Full approval
Taverham	20090884	Employment		1.8		✓	✓	✓	✓		Full approval
Thorpe St Andrew	20100718	Housing	48	0.76		✓	✓	✓	✓		Not started, full approval
Weston Longville	20100584	Employment		4.15							Full approval

4. GENERAL STRATEGY

Objective 1

4.1 *To maximise the re-use of previously developed land where their location contributes to sustainable development.*

Not less than 25% of new dwellings, including conversion and changes of use shall be on previously developed land

4.2 Within the reporting year, there were a total of 161 gross housing completions (including conversions and changes of use). Of this total, 72 units, or 45%, where completed on previously developed land.

4.3 The success in meeting this target can be attributed to the redevelopment of brownfield sites, such as St Michael's Hospital, Aylsham; The Winery, Chapel Street, Cawston; Ethel Tipple Court, Sherwell Road Hellesdon; and a former care home site in Thorpe St Andrew.

4.4 However, despite exceeding the target, most housing completions remain on greenfield sites. This trend is expected to continue into the future.

Objective 2

4.5 *To apply the strategy outlined in the Norfolk County Structure Plan.*

Development to be commenced on all sites allocated in the Plan by the end of 2008 or by the mid point of any phasing period ending before 2011.

4.6 For an update of the progress of Local Plan allocations see Section 3.

4.7 Development has commenced / been completed on 32% of allocated sites.

4.8 Recent progress on the development of allocated sites was made when outline approval was granted on allocated site 'SPR6' in May 2011 for a mixed use development including 1233 new dwellings, a link road, recreation areas, primary school and open space.

Objective 3

4.9 *To encourage efficient us of finite resources and ensure that, so far as is practicable, development is undertaken in as sustainable a way as possible.*

No development, except where allocated to be permitted where it would result in a loss of:

- Land defined as a mineral consultation are, except where agreed with the mineral planning authority (Policy ENV2);
- An area of landscape value (Policy ENV8);
- Green spaces within or adjacent to the built up area (Policy ENV9);
- Commons or greens (Policy ENV11);
- Areas of public open space/recreation grounds (Policy RL8);
- Areas of nature conservation importance (Policy ENV6 and ENV7).

4.10 Within the reporting period, one scheme for new development was granted approval which resulted in the loss of assets defined by the environmental policies quoted in the indicator above. The scheme for three new dwellings was approved through the appeals process at North Street, Blofield. The site lies within an area defined by policy ENV9.

4.11 An exception site for 12 affordable units received full approval, and building works have been completed at Trinity Close, Green Lane West, Rackheath. The site lies in an area defined by Policy ENV8, but was not considered to have material impact upon the area of landscape value.

Objective 4

4.12 *To promote equal access for all where it can be achieved through planning legislation.*

All major residential and employment allocations/permission will be within 500m of a public transport access point offering half hourly or better weekday services with some evening and weekend services and within 1 km of a shop selling daily needs goods, primary healthcare facilities and a first/primary school. Both distances will be measure using a crossing facility where crossing a route shown as a main or local distributor in the Norfolk County Council's route hierarchy is involved.

4.13 The table in section 3 of this report shows accessibility between allocations and permissions to public transport access points; shops selling convenience goods; primary health care facilities and first/primary schools.

4.14 In assessing performance against this indicator, 62 allocations and large sites with planning permission were considered.

4.15 Following the assessment against this indicator, an employment allocation at Alderford did not meet any of the accessibility criteria. The site at Alderford is a sole occupier employment site; the occupier, Bernard Matthews, provides transport for some of its workers.

4.16 Five large sites with permissions for employment use (1+ ha) did not meet any of the accessibility criteria. Each of these extant planning permissions relates to

established employment sites in rural locations, and predominantly “rural” activities such as those connected with agriculture and sawmilling.

Objective 5

4.17 *To conserve and enhance the rural and built environment.*

No appeals to be allowed where the application was refused on the basis of a site specific environmental policy. Advertised departures from the Plan approved by the Council to be no more than 1% of decisions.

4.18 No appeals for residential or employment development were allowed where the application was refused on the basis of a site specific environmental policy within the reporting period.

4.19 A total of 11 schemes advertised as departures from the Local Plan were approved by the Council within the monitoring period. Of this total, nine of which were proposals for residential use, and two schemes for employment use. The number of advertised departures was less than 1% of decisions (0.92%); therefore the target was met.

5. ENVIRONMENT

Objective 1

5.1 *To protect and enhance the character of the district.*

As ‘General Strategy Objective 3’ and ‘General Strategy Objective 5’

5.2 See ‘General Strategy Objective 3’ and ‘General Strategy Objective 5’.

Objective 2

5.3 *To protect and enhance the natural assets and resources of the district, including its biodiversity.*

In each year, 10 projects involving planting will be supported through Conservation grants or the Council’s Parish Tree Wardens.

5.4 In the reporting year, planting projects were supported in 10 parishes by conservation grants or the Council's Parish Tree Wardens. The parishes included Reedham, Coltishall, Old Catton, Taverham, Cantley, Upton with Fishley, Strumpshaw, Buxton, Halvergate and Hemblington. Source: Conservation Dept

Objective 3

5.5 *To protect and enhance buildings and areas of historic, architectural and archaeological value*.

In each year, 10 projects to enhance the District’s built environment will be supported through Conservation grants or other financial assistance.

5.6 In the reporting year, 52 projects were supported through conservation grants or other financial assistance, exceeding the target. Source: Conservation Dept.

6. POPULATION AND HOUSING

Objective 1

6.1 *To make provision for future housing needs while making the best use of land.*

Identify a minimum of five years supply of housing land in each policy area in Broadland based on Structure Plan provision. Ensure a two year supply of land remains immediately available within the Norwich Policy Area.

6.2 The adopted Joint Core Strategy sets out the current strategic policies for housing land. For detail of housing land supply, please see the Greater Norwich Development Partnership's *Five Year Land Supply Statement 2011.*

Objective 2

6.3 *To provide a choice in the range of location.*

In each policy area, at least 30% of land immediately available for development shall be outside the two parishes with the greatest commitment.

6.4 This target has been calculated on number of committed dwellings from sites with planning permission and remaining deliverable Local Plan allocations, to provide greater accuracy.

6.5 Within the Norwich Policy Area (NPA), the two parishes with the greatest housing commitment from sites with planning permission and deliverable allocations are Sprowston and Great and Little Plumstead. The two parishes provide 77.5% of housing commitment within the NPA. The target of "30% of land immediately available for development … outside the two parishes with the greatest commitment" has not been met in the NPA.

6.6 Within the Rural Policy Area (RPA), the parishes of Aylsham and Marsham provide the greatest housing commitment. The commitment within these parishes represents 44% of total commitment within the RPA. Most housing commitment is located outside the two parishes with the greatest housing commitment, meeting the target in the RPA.

Objective 3

6.7 *To promote a variety of housing to meet the needs of all sections of society.*

- No development of 25 or more dwellings on a site greater than 1 Ha (or 10 dwellings or 0.4 Ha in parishes which have a population below 3000) shall be approved without the inclusion of affordable housing or commuted payments to comply with policy HOU4.
- 95% of affordable housing secured under policy HOU4 shall be implemented within 5 years of the grant of outline planning permission.
- On all allocated sites where a particular size or type of property is included in the policy or related SPD, the stated range shall be achieved +/-10%.
- The Council's Housing Capital Programme shall result in at least 75 new affordable houses pa.

6.8 Policy HOU4 is superseded by the Joint Core Strategy. Details of the delivery of affordable housing can be found in *Spatial Planning Objective 2*, of the *GNDP Annual Monitoring Report 2011.*

6.9 In the reporting year, two allocated sites had full extant planning permission and are both under construction. The sites include "AYL1" Site Michael's Hospital, Aylsham, and "SPR10", Blue Boar Lane, Sprowston.

6.10 The St Michael's Hospital development provides a mixture of house types and sizes, and includes open market housing, affordable homes, housing-with-care-flats, a care home, and community facilities and services.

6.11 The housing development at Blue Boar Lane provides an early phase of a large scheme. The development provides a range of house types.

6.12 The relevant policies for each of the aforementioned allocated sites do not state a range for size or types of property. It is considered that each development meets the target by providing a range of house types and sizes.

6.13 In the monitoring year, 29 new affordable dwellings were completed via the Council's Housing Capital Programme. Source: Strategic Housing.

Objective 4

6.14 *To protect and improve housing amenity.*

No complaint covering Housing amenity either through the Council's complaints system or the Local Government Ombudsman shall be upheld.

6.15 No complaints received through the Council's complaints system or the Local Government Ombudsman covering housing amenity, were upheld during the monitoring period. Source BDC Corporate Services.

7. EMPLOYMENT

Objective 1

7.1 *To promote the long term economic wellbeing of the district.*

Objective 2

7.2 *To increase and enhance the range and distribution of employment opportunities.*

- Maintain a minimum 5 year supply of unconstrained and generally available employment land in each Structure Plan Policy Area (based on take up rates over past 10 year period).
- In each policy area at least 20% of the 5 year supply of employment land shall be outside the parish with the greatest area committed (i.e. outstanding permissions and allocations).
- New or expanded tourist related development (e.g. camping and caravan sites, hotels, B&B, attractions, etc) to be implemented in at least five parishes within the Plan period.

7.3 Employment land take up rates by policy area were not known, however a district value of 5.3 ha per annum was utilised. Source NCC.

7.4 Across the district, there is a 24 year supply of available land for employment.

7.5 In the Norwich Policy Area, the two parishes with the greatest housing commitment are Thorpe St Andrew and Sprowston. 25% of available land for employment uses is *outside* the two parishes with greatest commitment, therefore the target is achieved.

7.6 In the Rural Policy Area, the two parishes with greatest commitment are Felthorpe and Weston Longville. 54% of available employment land lies *outside* the two parishes with greatest commitment from sites with planning permission and Local plan allocations. The target has been met.

7.7 The target for new tourist developments was exceeded over the plan period.

7.8 Tourism related developments completed within the reporting period are summarised as follows;

- 9 units of holiday accommodation;
- 18 additional hotel bedrooms;
- 92236 square metres of floorspace/area of tourist related recreational facilities.

Objective 3

7.9 *To safeguard existing employment areas, resisting their loss to other uses unless there would be overriding environmental benefits.*

No non-employment development to be permitted on existing or allocated employment land except where in accordance with specific policies in the Local Plan.

7.10 Within the reporting period, no applications for non-employment uses were approved on existing employment areas. Source: M3 Planning

Objective 4

7.11 To encourage employment development which is environmentally sustainable.

At least 50% of all changes of use of buildings outside settlement limits to be mainly or entirely for employment use (including tourism).

7.12 Of the applications granted approval in the reporting period for the change of use of buildings outside settlement limits, 79% were mainly or entirely for employment uses (inc tourism). Source: M3 report.

8. RETAIL

Objective 1

8.1 *To protect and enhance the role of the Norwich area as a regional shopping centre, providing for a full range of modern retail outlets in appropriate locations.*

No major retail proposal (in excess of 1000 m_2 net floor space) permitted contrary to the Local Plan.

8.2 A business park proposal located east of Broadland Business Park and north of the A47 at Postwick, was granted outline approval in the reporting year. The scheme proposes a mix of uses including, business, leisure, community and retail. The proposal includes 2400sqm of retail uses.

8.3 The planning application for the business park was advertised as a departure from the Local Plan. However the development was considered to be consistent with the objectives of the adopted Joint Core Strategy.

Objective 2

8.4 *To secure and promote local retail facilities in appropriate locations.*

In designated retail/commercial areas the amount of frontage in use classes A1, A2, A3, A4, A5 and B1 shall not decline and at least 50% will be in class A1 use.

8.5 Within the reporting year, two applications were granted planning permission which resulted in a loss of retail or commercial use in designated retail/commercial areas.

8.6 The approved schemes included the change of use from retail to a tattoo studio (Class SG) in Red Lion Street, Aysham; and the change of use of retail and office to a clinic (Class D1) at The Street, Brundall.

Objective 3

8.7 *To encourage retail development which is environmentally sustainable.*

Objective 4

8.8 *To protect the vitality of the designated retail areas in the market towns, large villages and the local centres of the Norwich Policy Area.*

No major retail development (as defined in Government Development Control Returns) permitted more than 500m from a regular public transport route providing a regular weekday service or outside a defined shopping area unless it is allocated in the Local Plan.

8.9 The approved outline for a business park north of the A47 at Postwick, lies within 500m of an existing and frequent bus service between Broadland Business Park and Norwich City Centre, and services to surrounding villages and beyond. The

site is also within 500m of a Park and Ride facility. The application included a transport plan to address bus, pedestrian and cycling provision.

9. TRANSPORT

Objective 1

9.1 *To promote an efficient and safe transport network and to assist in the implementation of a comprehensive transport strategy for Broadland.*

Objective 2

9.2 *To locate major development where it is highly accessible for pedestrians and cyclists and has a good level of public transport service provision.*

As General Strategy Objective 4.

9.3 See General Strategy Objective 4, and table of Local Plan Allocations and Major Development sites in section 3.

Objective 3

9.4 *To promote improved provision for non-motorised users.*

Objective 4

9.5 *To minimise the adverse effects of traffic on people and the environment.*

All allocations involving built development (and Housing development under other policies of more than 50 dwellings) to have a Development Brief (as Supplementary Planning Guidance) which indicates how the development relates to the Norwich Area Transportation Strategy or which requires the development to include transport infrastructure improvements as agreed with the transport authority, including measures to encourage benign modes.

9.6 For details of Local Plan allocations with development briefs see table in section 3.

No air quality management area to be designated in Broadland as a consequence of traffic emissions. No recorded breaches of the Airport Noise Management Strategy as governed by the letter of agreement between Norwich International Airport, Norwich City Council and Broadland District Council.

9.7 For an update of AQMAs, see *Spatial Planning Objective 9*, of the GNDP Annual Monitoring Report 2010-2011.

10. RECREATION AND LEISURE

Objective 1

10.1 *To make provision for a variety of recreational and leisure uses.*

To work towards a minimum standard of 2.4 Ha of playing space per 1000 population, with a target of not less than 85% of that level in each parish, or in a nearby parish where applicable, by 2011.

10.2 Current accessibility to recreation and leisure facilities can be found in *Spatial Planning Objective 11* of the GNDP Annual Monitoring Report 2010-11.

Total playing space per 1,000 population

Location	No	Parish	Population (2001)	Formal Open Space (Ha per 1,000 pop)	Play Areas (Ha per 1,000 children)	Allotments per 1,000 pop	Other Incl. Pitches, Bowls, Rugby, etc	Total	Min Target 2.24 ha Target met (Y/N)	Target of no less than 85% of that figure. (2.04) ha/ 1000 pop (Y/N)
Acle Area	1	Acle	2,732	1.38	0.67	0.18		2.23		Y
	2	Beighton	412				2.43	2.43	Y	Y
	3	Cantley	677		2.89		1.48	4.37	Y	Y
	4	Freethorpe	906	2.46	0.14			2.6	Y	Y
	5	Frettenham	727		1.62	0.44		2.06		Y
	6	Halvergate	468	4.91	1.27			6.18	Y	Y
	7	Lingwood and Burlingham	2,504	0.53	0.06	0.19	0.4	1.18		
	8	Reedham	925	3.73	0.13			3.86	Y	Y
	9	Salhouse	1,462	1.75	0.22			1.97		
	10	South Walsham	738	2.8	0.33			2.8	Y	Y
	11	Upton with Fishley	660	3.67	1.65			4.62	Y	Y
	12	Woodbastwick	362				0.28	0.28		
	13	Wroxham			0.81	0.2	0.65	1.66		
Aylsham Area	14	Aylsham	5,504	0.85	0.25			1.1		
	15	Brampton				1.42		1.42		
	16	Buxton with Lammas	1,685	0.7	0.08		0.06	0.84		
	17	Cawston	1390			0.09	1.44	1.53		
	18	Coltishall	1,405	1.3	0.14	1.47	1.42	4.33	Y	Y
	19	Hainford	951		0.05		1.05	1.1		
	20	Hevingham	1,150	1.37	0.53	0.31		1.84		
	21	Horstead with Stanninghall	1,007	0.97	3.54	0.45	0.1	1.07		
	22	Marsham			0.19	0.96		1,15		
	23	Oulton			6.36			6.36	Y	Y
Norwich Fringe	24	Drayton	5,150	0.63	0.4		0.62	1.65		
	25	Hellesdon	11,177	0.43	0.3	0.12		0.85		
	26	Old Catton	5,954	1.46	0.11	0.23		1.8		
	27	Sprowston	14,027	1.16	0.02	0.15	2.82	4.15	Y	Y
	28	Taverham	10,233	1.38	0.1	0.27		1.75		

	29	Thorpe St Andrew	13,762	1.66	0.16		0.01	2.83	Y	Y
Reepham Area	30	Attlebridge	122				4.1	4.1	Y	Y
	31	Felthorpe	710	2.52	0.07			2.59	Y	Y
	32	Foulsham	860	1.84	0.12			1.96		
	33	Great Witchingham	564				3.55	3.55	Y	Y
	34	Honingham	342	0.79	0.15			0.94		
	35	Reepham	2,455	2.16	0.22	0.08		2.46	Y	Y
	36	Salle	50				20	20	Y	Y
	37	Swannington			7.74			7.74	Y	Y
	38	Weston Longville				0.59		0.59		
Remainder of Norwich Policy Area	39	Blofield	3,221	1.02	0.05			1.07		
	40	Brundall	3,978	0.17	0.09		0.25	0.51		
	41	Great and Little Plumstead	2,618	0.94	0.3	0.18		1.42		
	42	Hemblington			2.18			2.18		Y
	43	Horsford	3,965	2.2	0.18	0.27	0.05	2.7	Y	
	44	Horsham & Newton St Faith	1,642	0.59	2.2	1.13		3.92	Y	Y
	45	Postwick with Witton	323	3.75	1.72			5.47	Y	Y
	46	Rackheath	1,551	2.64	0.25	0.24		3.13	Y	Y
	47	Spixworth	3,769	0.71	0.07			1.41		

Source: PPG17 Open Space Indoor Sports and Community Recreation Assessment 2007

Objective 2

10.3 *To improve public access to the countryside and leisure facilities*

For at least 10 new or improved leisure or recreation developments to be implemented in the plan period. No major indoor facilities to be approved outside established built up areas.

10.4 Within the monitoring year, 9 new or improved leisure or recreation developments were implemented. The target for the plan period has been exceeded.

10.5 No major indoor facilities were approved outside established built up areas.

Objective 3

10.6 *To ensure that leisure development is sympathetic to its surroundings.*

Planning permission for any leisure, recreational or sporting use granted in an area covered by policies ENV6 to ENV17 to not result in the removal of the sites designation under that policy and shall be subject to conditions or obligations seeking positively to enhance the environmental qualities of the site and its surroundings.

10.7 Six schemes for leisure, recreation or sporting use were approved in areas defined by policies ENV6 to ENV17, within the reporting period. Schemes included equestrian uses, lakes for day fishing and a private swimming pool.

10.8 Of the approved schemes, none resulted in a loss of designation under policies ENV6 to ENV17.

Objective 4

10.9 *To ensure that housing developments make provision for resident's recreational needs.*

All new housing developments of more than five dwellings to comply with approved open space policy where applicable.

10.10 There were five schemes for five or more dwellings approved within the reporting period. Four out of the five schemes met the open space policy through making contributions through s106 agreement for off-site provision.

11. COMMUNITY SERVICES AND UTILITIES

Objective 1

11.1 *To ensure that development can be properly serviced.*

Objective 2

11.2 *To enable the co-ordinated investment of public and private monies in service provision.*

A Development Brief to be produced for all allocations involving major built development, with the Brief outlining service and utility requirements.

11.3 For details of Local Plan allocations with development briefs, see table in section 3.

Objective 3

11.4 *To promote an environment that minimises danger and nuisance.*

No development approved which is contrary to policies CS9-14.

11.5 Broadland District Local Plan (replacement) 2006 Policy CS9, *Flood Risk,* has been superseded by the Joint Core Strategy.

11.6 For numbers of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood grounds, see GNDP Annual Monitoring Report 2010-11: *Spatial Planning Objective 1*.

Objective 4

11.7 *To identify land required for the provision of community facilities and to facilitate the provision of public utility services.*

All allocations for community facilities to be implemented within the Local plan period.

11.8 For progress of Local Plan allocations, see the update and table in section 3: *Progress of Local Plans.*

Objective 5

11.9 *To ensure that development related to community services and utilities is environmentally acceptable.*

See Recreation and Leisure: Objective 3

12. CORE OUTPUT INDICATORS

12.1 The Core Output Indicators for Regionally Planning (Update 2/2008) have largely been incorporated into the monitoring framework for the Joint Core Strategy. In most cases, the Broadland LPA results can be found within the *GNDP Annual Monitoring Report 2010-11*, or *GNDP Five Year Land Supply Statement 2011.*

Business Development and Town Centre

COI BD1 - Total amount of additional employment floorspace - by type

12.2 See *GNDP Annual Monitoring Report 2010-11; Spatial Planning Objective 3.*

COI BD2 - Total amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land - by type

12.3 See “Economic indicators” in the *Update of Sustainability Appraisal baseline* in *GNDP Annual Monitoring Report 2010-11.*

COI BD3 - Employment land available - by type

12.4 At 1 April 2011, available employment land totalled 127 ha for B1, B2 and B8 uses. This figure includes undeveloped employment allocations and land with planning permission for employment uses, as at base date. Source: CDP

COI BD4 - Total amount of floor space for 'town centres uses'

12.5 The table (below) shows total net completions within the reporting period of “town centre uses” within the Local Planning Authority area and within designated town centres.

	A1 Shops	A2 Financial & professional services	B1a	D2 Assembly and leisure
Net completions within LPA area (sqm)	357	579	23145	-144
Net completions within designated town centres (sqm)	-369	329	0	0
% completions within town centres	0%	57%	0%	0%

Housing

COI H1: Plan period and housing target

12.6 See *GNDP Annual Monitoring Report 2010-11; Five year housing land supply statement.*

COI H2(a): Net Additional dwellings - in previous years

12.7 See *GNDP Annual Monitoring Report 2010-11; Five year housing land supply statement.*

COI H2(b): Net additional dwellings - for the reporting year

12.8 See *GNDP Annual Monitoring Report 2010-11; Five year housing land supply statement.*

COI H2(c): Net additional dwellings - in the future years

12.9 See *GNDP Annual Monitoring Report 2010-11; Five year housing land supply statement.*

COI H2(d): Managed delivery target

12.10 See *GNDP Annual Monitoring Report 2010-11; Five year housing land supply statement.*

COI H3: New and converted dwellings on previously developed land

12.11 See *GNDP Annual Monitoring Report 2010-11; Spatial Planning Objective 9.*

COI H4: Additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)

12.12 See *GNDP Annual Monitoring Report 2010-11; Spatial Planning Objective 2.*

COI H5: Gross affordable housing completions

12.13 See *GNDP Annual Monitoring Report 2010-11; Spatial Planning Objective 2.*

COI H6: Housing Quality - Building for Life Assessment

12.14 See *GNDP Annual Monitoring Report 2010-11; Spatial Planning Objective 2.*

Environmental Quality

COI E1: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds

12.15 See *GNDP Annual Monitoring Report 2010-11; Spatial Planning Objective 1.*

COI E2: Change in areas of biodiversity importance

12.16 See *GNDP Annual Monitoring Report 2010-11; Spatial Planning Objective 9.*

COI E3: Renewable Energy Generation

12.17 See *GNDP Annual Monitoring Report 2010-11; Spatial Planning Objective 1.*

13. MINERALS AND WASTE

For information regarding minerals and waste, enquiries should be directed to Norfolk County Council as the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in Norfolk.

14. SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING REPORT

For an update of the baseline of the Sustainability Appraisal, see *GNDP Annual Monitoring Report 2010-11: Update on Sustainability Appraisal Baseline.*

15. MAJOR SITES TRAJECTORY

Projected delivery on large housing sites and outstanding Local Plan allocations can be found in *Five year land supply statement,* within the *GNDP Annual Monitoring Report 2010-11.*

16. CONCLUSIONS

16.1 The following table summarises each of the objectives from the Broadland District Local Plan (Replacement) 2006, stating which have been met, are on target/partially met, or have not been met.

16.2 It was not known if the target corresponding with *Retail Objective 2* was met as the council was not able to monitor against this indicator. A system must be implemented to enable the monitoring of this indicator in future years**.**

16.3 Of the targets monitored for the reporting period, 15 were met, 6 were considered on target or partially met and 9 targets were not met.

16.4 Where objectives have been considered as o*n target / partially met,* may include instances where an objective has more than one indicator, but each has not been fulfilled in the reporting year. In other cases the results may conflict, such as where the target is met in one policy area, but not in another.

Summary of Local Plan targets

Local Plan Targets Monitoring

	Target	Met	On target / partially met	Not met
1	General Strategy Objective 1	✔		
2	General Strategy Objective 2			✔
3	General Strategy Objective 3			✔
4	General Strategy Objective 4		✔	
5	General Strategy Objective 5	✔		
6	Environment Objective 1		✔	
7	Environment Objective 2	✔		
8	Environment Objective 3	✔		
9	Population and Housing 1	*See Five Year Land Supply Statement*		
10	Population and Housing 2		✔	
11	Population and Housing 3	✔		
12	Population and Housing 4	✔		
13	Employment Objective 1	✔		
14	Employment Objective 2	✔		
15	Employment Objective 3	✔		
16	Employment Objective 4	✔		
17	Retail Objective 1			✔
18	Retail Objective 2	**?**	**?**	**?**
19	Retail Objective 3	✔		
20	Retail Objective 4	✔		
21	Transport Objective 1		✔	
22	Transport Objective 2		✔	
23	Transport Objective 3			✔
24	Transport Objective 4			✔
25	Recreation and Leisure Objective 1		✔	
26	Recreation and Leisure Objective 2	✔		
27	Recreation and Leisure Objective 3	✔		
28	Recreation and Leisure Objective 4			✔
29	Community Services and Utilities 1			✔
30	Community Services and Utilities 2			✔
31	Community Services and Utilities 3	*See GNDP AMR 10-11: Spatial Planning Objective 1*		
32	Community Services and Utilities 4			✔
33	Community Services and Utilities 5	✔		
Total		**15**	**6**	**9**
Overall Performance (%)		**48**	**19**	**29**

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS

Term	Description
Accessible	Easy to travel to and enter by whatever means of movement is appropriate (including public transport, cycle, on foot or (for buildings) in a wheelchair or with limited mobility).
Adopt	Formally approve. Assume responsibility for future maintenance.
Affordable Housing	Housing provided for sale, rent or shared equity at prices permanently below the current market rate, which people in housing need are able to afford. It is usually provided to meet a specific housing need which cannot be met by the housing available on the open market.
Allocated	Land which has been identified on the Local Plan Proposals Map (or Inset Map) for a specific form of development.
Amenity	Those qualities of life enjoyed by people which can be influenced by the surrounding environment in which they live or work. "Residential amenity" includes for example a reasonable degree of privacy, freedom from noise nuisance, air pollution etc. normally expected at home.
AMR	Annual Monitoring Report: Part of the local development framework. Local authorities are required to produce an AMR each December with a base date of the previous March showing progress towards the implementation of the local development scheme and the extent to which policies in local development documents are being achieved.
Area Action Plan	Should be used to provide the planning framework for areas where significant change or conservation is needed. A key feature of AAP's will be the focus on implementation.
Biodiversity	The variety of life on earth or any given part of it.
Brownfield Land, Brownfield Site	See Previously Developed Land
Built Environment	Surroundings which are generally built up in character. The collection of buildings, spaces and links between them which form such an area.
Business (B1) Use	Use for light industry, offices (where the office does not provide a service directly to the visiting public) and research and development (as defined in the Use Classes Order). Light industry is industry which is capable of being carried out in a residential area without causing nuisance, including as a result of traffic movement.
Commercial Centre	The centre of larger market towns and collages where there is a concentration of shops and other services which cater for customers for a group of nearby settlements.
Community	(As used in this context) All of those living and working in Broadland. This includes the general public, parish and town councils, businesses, community groups, voluntary organisations, developers, statutory agencies etc.
Community Facilities	Services available to residents in the immediate area to meet the day-to-day needs of the community. Includes village halls, post offices, doctor's and dentists' surgeries, recycling facilities, libraries and places of worship.
Core Strategy	This strategy sets out the key elements of the planning framework for the area. It should comprise of a spatial vision & strategic objectives for the area, a spatial strategy, core policies and a monitoring and implementation framework. It sets out the long term spatial vision for the area. A development plan document, and one with which all other development plan documents must conform.
Development	Defined in planning law as "the carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on, over, or under land, or the making of a material change of use of any building or land" (see also Permitted Development).
Development Brief	See Supplementary Planning Guidance
Development Plan	The primary consideration for the Council in determining planning applications. Comprises of the Regional Spatial Strategy and Development Plan Documents (including Minerals and Waste DPD's produced by Norfolk County Council).
District Centre	A group of shops, containing at least one supermarket or superstore and other services, providing for a catchment extending beyond the immediate locality.
DPD	Development Plan Documents: These are planning documents forming part of the local development framework and which have the status of being part of the development plan. In order to acquire this status they will be subject to independent scrutiny through a public examination. Certain documents within the local development framework must be DPDs, for example Core Strategy, Site Specific Allocations of land and Area Action Plans where produced. There must also be an adopted Proposals Map which will be varied as successive DPDs are adopted.
EEDA	East of England Development Agency: Government agency created in April 1999 to help further economic regeneration and prosperity in Eastern England (Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire and Essex). EEDA administers a wide range of funding programmes including the Market Town Initiative.
EEP	The East of England Plan: Regional Spatial Strategy for the East of England setting out the broad planning strategy to guide Local Development Frameworks in the region, including Broadland. See also RSS.
EERA	The East of England Regional Assembly was a partnership of elected representatives from the 54 local authorities in the East of England region and appointed representatives from the community. Its purpose was to promote the economic, environmental and social well-being of the region. EERA was responsible for producing the Regional Spatial Strategy. The "GO Network" ceased in Spring 2011 following the Comprehensive Spending Review 2010.
Employment Area	Industrial estate or other area which is used primarily for industrial, warehousing, office or other business uses falling within Classes B1, B2 and B8 of the Use Classes Order, and/or where such development is proposed.
Employment Use	Use primarily for industrial, warehousing, office or other business uses falling within Classes B1, B2 and B8 of the Use Classes Order. In the context of the local plan employment use specifically excludes retail, financial or professional services, food and drink, waste disposal or mineral extraction.
Greenfield Land (or Site)	Land which has not previously been built on, including land in use for agriculture or forestry and land in built up areas used for outdoor sport and recreation (including public and private open space and allotments). Does not include residential garden land.

Infrastructure	The network of services to which it is usual for most buildings or activities to be connected. It includes physical services serving the particular development (eg gas, electricity and water supply; telephones, sewerage) and also includes networks of roads, public transport routes, footpaths etc.
Institution	Premises (not including residential) used for health care, crèche, day nursery or day centre, galleries, libraries, museum, exhibitions or worship. See also Residential Institution.
LBC	Listed Building Consent
LDD	Local Development Document: Planning documents which collectively make up the Local Development Framework. These can either be a DPD, SPD or the SCI.
LDD Bodies	At the 'Issues & Options' stage of producing a Local Development Document, the Council will identify from its LDF database, which bodies it feels will have an interest in the particular document being produced. These bodies will then specifically be invited to engage in the production of that policy document. (N.B. All other bodies on the database will receive notification of the opportunity to get involved).
LDF	Local Development Framework: A 'portfolio' of Local Development Documents which collectively delivers the spatial planning strategy for the LPA area.
LDO	Local Development Order: LPAs will be able to introduce LDOs at their discretion. They give permitted development rights to developers who bring forward proposals in line with a policy in a DPD.
LDS	Local Development Scheme: Sets out the programme for preparing LDDs. This document is available to view on the Council's website (www.broadland.gov.uk).
Listed Building	A building of special historical and/or architectural interest considered worthy of special protection and included and described in the statutory list of such buildings published by the Department of Culture, Media and Sport. Alteration, demolition or extension of such a Listed Building requires special consent.
LNR	Local Nature Reserve: Area of botanical or wildlife interest where access and use by local people is encouraged through designation by the local authority.
Local Shopping Centre	A group of shops or services forming a centre of purely local significance. See District Shopping Centre and Commercial Area.
LPA	Local Planning Authority: Responsible for producing the Local Development Framework.
Monitoring	Regular collection and analysis of relevant information in order to assess the outcome and effectiveness of Local Plan policies and proposals and to identify whether they need to be reviewed or altered.
NATS	Norwich Area Transportation Strategy: Statement of strategic transportation policy for Norwich and surrounding area, most recently adopted in 1997, which was prepared jointly by Norwich City and Norfolk County Councils in discussion with Broadland and South Norfolk Councils.
Norwich Fringe	Area next to the city of Norwich, but lying in another administrative district which is predominantly developed, including open spaces encompassed within the developed area. For Broadland this includes the continuously built up parts of Hellesdon, Drayton, Taverham, Old Catton, Sprowston and Thorpe St Andrew.
Norwich Policy Area	Part of the County which is centred on and strongly influenced by the presence of Norwich as a centre for employment, shopping and entertainment. In Broadland this includes 16 parishes, compromising the fringe and first ring of villages around the city of Norwich.
OPP	Outline Planning Permission: This gives an outline of the proposed development, such as the Permission size and height of a building, for example. Full details of the building must be provided and approved before building work can start. Detailed planning permission must be applied for within three years.
Permitted Development	Certain categories of minor development as specified in the General Permitted Development Order, which can be carried out without having to first obtain specific planning permission. This may include specified building guidelines or change of use.
Preferred Options	Produced as part of the preparation of Development Plan Documents. It sets out the Council's preferred options relating to the LDD and is made available to the public in order that representations can be made.
Previously Developed Land	Any land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure (excluding agricultural and forestry buildings) and associated fixed surface infrastructure, including the curtilage of (land attached to) buildings. Includes defence buildings and land used for mineral extraction or waste disposal when there is no requirement for subsequent restoration. Often called Brownfield land.
Proposals Map	The adopted proposals map illustrates all the proposals contained in development plan documents and any saved policies. It will need to be revised as each new development plan document, which has a spatial content, is adopted. As development plan documents are submitted, they will include within them a submissions proposals map showing the changes which would be required upon adoption of the document.
Renewable Energy	In its widest definition, energy generated from sources which are non-finite or can be replenished. Includes solar power, wind energy, power generated from waste, biomass etc.
Reserved Matters	These relate to design, external appearance, siting, means of access and landscaping where outline planning permission has already been granted. Conditions attached to the permission may require other details to be approved (e.g. materials).
Residential Institution	Residential establishment, (which may also provide medical care or other support) in which residents live communally with catering and housekeeping services provided centrally. Includes nursing homes, residential homes and also includes hostels where a significant element of care is involved but excludes sheltered and supported housing schemes where the dwelling units are self-contained. Also excludes hotels. See also Institution.
Route Hierarchy	The County Council has categorised the roads in Norfolk according to their purpose and suitability ability for their purpose and has defined a network serving small parts of Norfolk (cells). The following categories are included in the plan: principal routes (routes of national importance) and main distributor routes (which provide essential cross county links).
RSS or EEP	Regional Spatial Strategy or East of England Plan (2001-2021): This will replace Regional Planning Guidance and will be the responsibility of the East of England Regional Assembly. It also forms part of the Development Plan.
S106	Section 106 Obligation.
SA	Sustainability Appraisal: Appraises policies to ensure they reflect sustainable development objectives (social, environmental and economic factors). Required by the Act to be undertaken for all local development documents. They ensure compliance with EU and UK legislation requiring Strategic Environmental Assessment.
Saved Plans or	Under transitional arrangements as the new style planning system is introduced, the current adopted local plan is

Policies	automatically saved and retains development plan status for a period of 3 years or until superseded by development plan documents. In the case of Broadland, because the local plan replacement was so far advanced, once adopted the local plan replacement will supersede the local plan adopted in 2000 and will itself be saved for a period of 3 years from the date of adoption.
SCI	Statement of Community Involvement: Sets out the standards which authorities will achieve with regard to involving local communities in the preparation of local development documents and development control decisions. SCI is not a DPD, but is subject to independent examination.
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment: The term used to describe environmental assessment applied to policies, plans and programmes. In compliance with European SEA directive, a formal environmental assessment of land use planning proposals and plans is required. In practice SA and SEA are often combined.
Settlement Limit	This plan defines settlement limits for some areas. These are areas (which could be subject to variations through the adoption of supplementary planning guidance) where development appropriate to the settlement in question will usually be permitted.
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest: Site or area designated as being of national importance because of its wildlife plants or flower species and/or unusual or typical geological features. SSSIs are identified by English Nature and have protected status under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.
Site Specific Allocations	Allocations of sites for specific or mixed uses or development. Policies in DPDs will identify any specific requirements for individual sites.
Site Specific Policies	Where land is allocated for specific uses (including mixed uses), this should be highlighted in one or more DPDs. The identification of sites should be founded on a robust and credible assessment of the suitability, availability and accessibility of land for particular uses or mix of uses.
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document: An LDD which expands on policies set out in a DPD or provides additional detail. For example: design guides, area development brief etc. SPDs are not statutory requirements and do not form part of the Development Plan.
Stakeholder	(As used in this context) Any individual or organisation that has an interest in development matters relating to part or all of Broadland District.
Structure Plan	The part of the development plan which sets out the broad framework for development in Norfolk. The current structure plan prepared by Norfolk County was adopted in October 1999. This local plan must be in general conformity with the structure plan.
SPG	Supplementary Planning Guidance: Guidance published by the District Council to provide further detailed information on how Local Plan policies are to applied or interpreted. SPG may also be prepared by Norfolk County Council to interpret Structure Plan policy or jointly, particularly where a consistent policy approach is required over an area covered by more than one local planning authority. SPG may be concerned with a particular issue, or it may give more detailed guidance of the development of a specific site, covering a whole range of issues. This is frequently referred to as a development brief.
Sustainable Drainage System	Efficient drainage system which seeks to minimise wastage of water, including the use of appropriate groundcover to enable maximum penetration of clean water run-off into the ground and, where appropriate, recycling grey water within the development. Designed to minimise the impact of development on the natural water environment.
Travel Assessment	An assessment which may be required in connection with major development proposals which looks at how people are likely to access the development and its effects on travel patterns. It will also look at how any undesirable consequences can be mitigated. It should consider how access on foot, by cycle or public transport can be promoted and how the demand for car parking can be minimised.
UCO	Use Classes Order: The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order, 1987, a statutory order made under planning legislation, which groups land uses into different categories (called Use Classes). Change of within a use class and some changes between classes do not require planning permission. Some uses (known as sui generis) do not fall within any use class.
Windfall Site	Site where planning permission for housing development is granted during the Local Plan period but which is not identified in the Plan for housing development.

Appendix C – NORWICH CITY COUNCIL ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT

1. Introduction

1.1 Following the adoption of the Joint Core Strategy (JCS) in March 2011, this is the first year that joint monitoring has taken place for Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk. The JCS supersedes many Local Plan policies for each district and establishes it own monitoring framework. Therefore the JCS Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) replaces many aspects of the previous individual annual monitoring reports produced by each authority.

1.2 This appendix monitors information and provides commentary on the remaining City of Norwich Replacement Local Plan (adopted November 2004) policies not covered in the JCS AMR. Saved Local Plan policies will remain in place until superseded by emerging Local Development framework policies (LDF).

1.3 This appendix also sets out progress on documents being produced for the LDF for Norwich.

1.4 The appendix covers the period from April 2010 to March 2011.

2. Local development scheme – progress

2.1 The Norwich *Local development scheme* (LDS) is the city council's approved programme and timetable for the preparation of those individual planning documents which will make up the Local development framework. This AMR reviews progress in both preparing these local development documents and achieving the milestones set out in the published LDS and provides a revised timetable for plan production. A proposed revised timetable for plan production will be presented to members for their consideration through a proposed revision to the LDS early in 2012.

Development Plan Documents

Joint core strategy

2.2 The Joint Core Strategy was adopted in March 2011. It is currently subject to a legal challenge, due to be heard at the High Court in December 2011. This report will be updated on this issue if the legal challenge is resolved prior to submission of the AMR.

Site allocations DPD

2.3 The *Site allocations DPD* is in production. When complete, it will allocate new sites for housing, employment, and leisure etc. During this monitoring year, a total of 82 shortlisted sites were published for consultation under regulation 25 between January and March 2011. A few significant changes were raised during this consultation, and two significant new sites were put forward through this process. As a result, an additional round of consultation under regulation 25 on the amendments took place in summer 2011.

2.4 Since the last AMR, the work programme for both the *Site allocations* and *Development management policies DPDs* has also been delayed due to resource pressures and uncertainty resulting from the publication of the draft national planning policy framework (NPPF). The proposed revisions to the LDS will set out a revised timetable for plan production.

Site allocations DPD milestones		
Activity	**LDS target**	**Actual/Planned**
Commencement – Call for Sites	Feb 09	Feb 09
Prepare Draft Plan	Mar to Oct 09	Mar to Oct 09
Undertake Regulation 25 consultation 1	Nov 09 to Feb 10	Nov 09 to Feb 10
Undertake Regulation 25 consultation 2	Aug 10 to Oct 10	Jan to Mar 11
Additional consultation on amendments		July 11 to Sept 11
Publication/Regulation 27	May to Jun 11	tbc through LDS
Submission	Aug 11	tbc through LDS
Adoption	Apr 12	tbc through LDS

Development management policies DPD

2.5 The D*evelopment management policies DPD* will provide more detailed policies to complement the JCS and the *Site allocations DPD* and identify land to be protected from development such as open space.

2.6 The document formally commenced production in April 2010 when key bodies were consulted on the scope of the sustainability appraisal. The first draft of this document was published for public consultation between January and March 2011. The document will be further amended in line with the consultation and the forthcoming National Planning Policy Framework.

2.7 The next stages will coincide with the *Site allocations plan* timetable to reduce the number of planning consultations for the wider community and save resources on consultations. This document has been delayed for the same reasons as the *Site allocations plan DPD* identified above and its future timetable will also be set out in the proposed revisions to the LDS.

Development management policies DPD milestones		
Activity	**LDS target**	**Actual/Planned**
Commencement	Apr 10	Apr 10
Prepare Draft Plan	May to July 10	May to July 10
Regulation 25 consultation	Aug 10 to Oct 10	Jan to Mar 11
Publication/Regulation 27	May to Jun 11	tbc through LDS
Submission	Aug 11	tbc through LDS
Adoption	Apr 12	tbc through LDS

Northern city centre area action plan (NCCAAP)

2.8 The Northern City Centre area action plan was adopted in March 2010 and is currently being implemented. Progress to date includes completion of the St Augustine's gyratory scheme and associated public realm enhancements, which have improved traffic circulation throughout the area and improved the environment for businesses, residents and shoppers. A major improvement is underway to Leonard Street play area: the project is currently at design stage and works should commence in early 2012. It is anticipated that the redevelopment of Anglia Square will commence in 2012 which will help regenerate the wider area.

<u>Supplementary Planning Documents</u>

2.9 Supplementary planning documents (SPDs) provide a more detailed interpretation of planning policies in Development plan documents. Planning briefs are SPDs which give detailed guidance on the development of individual sites identified in the *Site allocations DPD*.

Deal Ground and Utilities Sites

2.10 The Deal Ground and Utilities sites are areas of land located to the east of the city allocated for development in the City of Norwich Replacement Local Plan. Both sites suffer from a range of potential constraints including contamination, flooding, and access limitations. However they have the potential to deliver major mixed use sustainable redevelopment to help deliver the Joint Core Strategy in terms of

housing and jobs growth. The sites are proposed to be allocated for mixed use development in the emerging Site Allocations DPD.

2.11 In 2009 Norwich City Council, South Norfolk Council, Norfolk County Council and the Broads Authority jointly produced a pre-application planning advice note to guide developer proposals for both sites, including the May Gurney site (in South Norfolk District's area) which is in the same ownership as the Deal Ground. An outline planning application was submitted in late 2010 for the Deal Ground and May Gurney sites for major mixed use development including 682 dwellings. The application is currently pending a decision.

Rose Lane and Mountergate Planning Brief

2.12 The Rose Lane and Mountergate Planning Brief has not been progressed since the last AMR was produced. No clear plan to progress this document is in place at present. However, consideration is being given to the potential for the production of a document covering the wider regeneration area identified in the JCS including Rose Lane/Mountergate.

University of East Anglia Masterplan

2.13 The UEA's Development Strategy (the overall masterplan) is being prepared in three stages:

- Strategic Development Principles Document (Bidwells, May 2010);
- A more detailed Development Framework Strategy (DFS) (Bidwells, Dec 2010); and
- More Detailed Development Briefs/Vision and Development Documents (VADD).

2.14 The DFS was completed and agreed by the Council in December 2010. The university published its third stage document – the VADD for the Earlham Hall area for public consultation in June 2011. The VADD was adopted by Cabinet in September 2011.

2.15 Briefs for other sites identified will be further followed up by the university. Sites identified will be included in the *Site allocations plan* and will go on to form the basis of subsequent masterplans for these sites.

3. Policy performance

3.1 This section of the AMR assesses the progress of Norwich Replacement Local Plan indicators not covered by the Joint Core Strategy AMR.

Employment

3.2 The employment indicators met their targets in relation to small businesses. While the amount of floorspace permitted on allocated employment land was low compared to previous years and there was a low proportion of the overall permissions for employment uses, very little designated employment land was lost to other uses.

3.3 However, JCS monitoring shows a major decrease in numbers employed in Norwich, from 95,000 to 80,400 from 2007/8 to 2010/11 (page 27), with a steady trend for those employed in the neighbouring districts.

Business development permissions

Local Plan indicator	**LP5: Number of new small business units below 500 sq. m. permitted (policy EMP1)**
Target	**5 per annum**
Achieved	**6 sites (1,124 sq.m.)**
	09/01583/F – 234 sq.m (B2)
	09/01196/F – 300 sq.m (B1a)
	10/01115/F – 73 sq.m (B1/D1)
	10/01081/U – 320 sq.m (B1a)
	10/01692/U – 107 sq.m (B1a)
	10/02063/F – 90 sq.m (B1a)
Information Source	Planning decisions monitoring

Local Plan indicator	**LP6: (i) Loss of employment land or sites to other uses** **(ii) Amount of employment development (EMP4/5)**
Target	**(i) No sites lost** **(ii) Floorspace permitted on employment land**
Partially achieved	(i) 0.1ha of land was lost under permission 05/00803/F at Kerrison Road for conversion and extension of former office building into twenty-four flats (ii) Of the 5,169 sq metres of B class uses permitted, 1,324 **sq.m.** of employment use was permitted on allocated employment land.
Note	*Employment land* means land within areas allocated primarily for *employment development* in the City of Norwich Replacement Local Plan. *Employment development* means development for purposes within business classes B1, B2 and B8 of the Use Classes Order (offices, light and general industry, research and development, warehousing).
Information source	Planning decisions monitoring

Retail and town centre uses

City centre retail monitor

3.4 A retail survey is carried out for the city centre each year. These reports can be found on the council's website at http://www.norwich.gov.uk/webapps/atoz/service_page.asp?id=1284.

3.5 Norwich city centre has weathered the recession relatively well with the city retaining a place in the top 10 of retail centres nationally, and retail vacancies falling (see JCS AMR pages 46 and 47 for further detail).

3.6 The city centre frontage indicator did not meet its target. The proportion of shops compared to other uses is now below the Local Plan target in six parts of the city centre. JCS policy 11 for the city centre and the St Stephens Masterplan set a new policy approach by encouraging evening economy uses (though not late night uses) such as cafes and bars in many parts of the city centre. The purpose of this change in approach is to add to the vitality of more parts of the city centre and meet evidence based targets for increased leisure uses. Recent changes in the city centre reflecting this changed policy approach include new restaurants and cafés at Chapelfield Plain. These changes will continue to be monitored carefully. Emerging DM policies take account of the need for a more flexible policy approach for frontages to enable implementation of JCS policy.

Local plan indicator	**LP10: Number of frontages falling below specified percentages** (of frontage length in A1 retail use) **(policy SHO10/11)**
Target	**No more than two frontage groups**
Achieved	No – **Six** frontage groups have fallen below the required threshold *In Primary Retail Areas:* London Street West Gentleman's Walk and Market Back of the Inns Timberhill and Westlegate *In Secondary Areas :* Upper St Giles London Street East
Information source	Planning services retail monitor - January 2011

Local and district centres retail monitor

3.7 A retail survey is carried out of all defined local and district centres each year. Reports for previous years can be found on the council's website at http://www.norwich.gov.uk/webapps/atoz/service_page.asp?id=1284

3.8 No targets were established for local and district centres. Though vacancy rates remain higher than pre recession rates, the major increase in district centre

vacancies in 2010 was reversed, whilst local centre rates remained stable. The proportion of non retail uses in both local and district centres continued to rise.

	Vacancies		Non-retail units	
Year	District centres	Local centres	District centres	Local centres
Apr-11	6.60%	8.20%	43.70%	43.50%
Apr-10	12.09%	8.60%	40.00%	39.00%
Apr-09	3.50%	8.90%	36.90%	38.30%
Sep-08	3.10%	7.40%	36.50%	39.10%
Sep-07	3.10%	5.80%	39.20%	35.70%
Sep-06	2.30%	4.80%	38.50%	34.60%

City centre retail development decisions

3.9 The figure of 380 sq metres of new retail floorspace permitted will help to raise the amount of retailing in sustainable locations, but is very low in comparison with recent years (e.g. 2010 - 23,676 sq m, 2009 – 2972 sq m. Retailing vitality in the city centre and large district centres remains relatively resilient and has been increased in the last year by the reopening of large units at St Stephens and Riverside. Norwich remains in the top 10 in national retail league tables. The ambitious JCS targets for a 20,000 square metre increase in city centre retailing floorspace by 2016 will be monitored carefully, particularly in the context of recession and changing retail patterns.

Local plan indicator	**LP9: Floorspace approved in centre or edge-of-centre locations (policy SHO3)**
TARGET	**Floorspace**
Achieved	380 sq.m gross floorspace permitted
Information source	Planning decisions monitoring
Notes	For the purposes of this indicator “edge of centre” is taken to mean a site within the City centre but outside the defined retail and leisure area, or a site within 300m of a district or local centre.

Housing

Density analysis of completions

3.10 Overall densities for dwelling completions remained high during the monitoring year. There was no evidence that the recent national trend for more lower density housing has yet affected the Norwich housing market:

		% of total dwellings completed			Local Plan
Year	**Average density**	**<30 dph**	**30-50dph**	**>50dph**	**>40 dph**
2004/05	-	4	33	63	-
2005/06	-	2.1	35.9	62	-
2006/07	-	2.2	25.2	72.5	-
2007/08	88	0.38	17.21	82.4	90.4
2008/09	102	1.9	18.5	79.6	90
2009/10	83	2.7	16.7	80.4	90
2010/11	97.6	0.6	16.3	83.1	90.1

3.11 As a result of the general trend for housing densities to remain high, the local plan target of 40 dwellings per hectare (dph) on allocated sites has been met:

Local plan indicator	**LP13: Minimum density achieved on allocated sites (policy HOU8 to 12)**
Target	% of completions above 40 dwellings per hectare (dph) (Local Plan minimum densities)
Achieved	**All completions on allocated sites achieved densities above 40 dph**
Information Source	Housing land availability schedule 2011

Housing trajectory and supply[48]

3.12 A total of 6,787 net additional dwellings were completed in Norwich between 2001 and 2011, over 1,500 dwellings above the Local Plan target. However, the recent trend of low housing completions due to the recession continued in the last monitoring year. Housing completions and projections are shown in the table and in figure 1 below.

Core indicator	**H2: Net additional dwellings completed and projections**
Total dwellings for delivery in years 1-5	2,330
Total dwellings for delivery in years 6-10	2,835
Total dwellings for delivery in years 11-15	1,565
Information Source	Housing land availability survey 2011

[48] The Norwich housing trajectory and 5 year land supply have been superseded by the Joint Core Strategy, which looks at the Norwich Policy Area as a whole. This section therefore is for information only. A GNDP 5 year land supply note will be available at www.gndp.org.uk

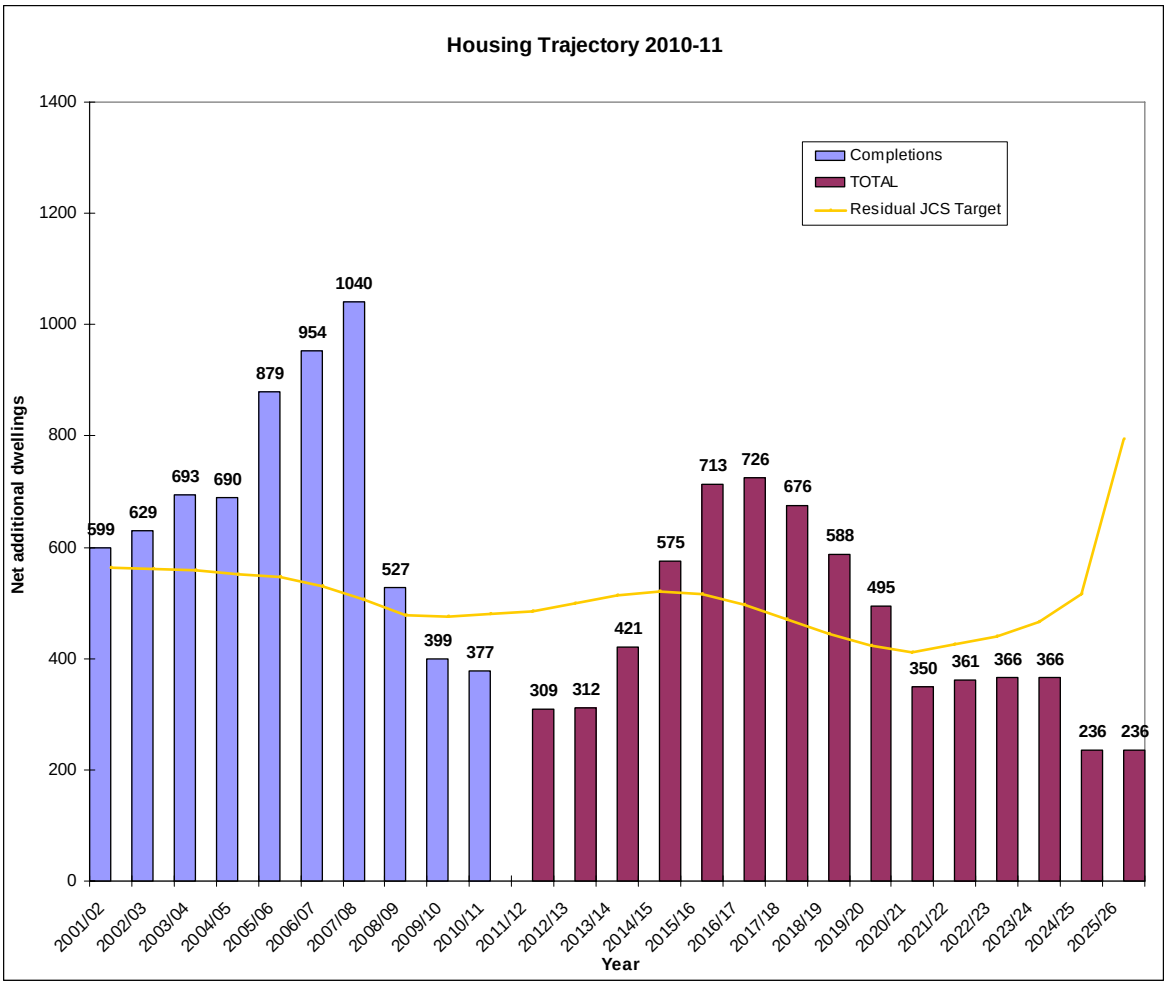


Figure 1 Housing trajectory for Norwich

3.13 During the monitoring period of April 2010 to March 2011 the JCS was adopted. The JCS housing targets are therefore used to assess the housing supply in this report. The requirement for Norwich from 2001 to 2021 was 14,076, with an additional 2,840 dwellings from 2021 to 2026. Since a total of 6,787 dwellings were completed in the first 10 years of the plan period (on average 679 dwellings a year), this leaves a further 10,129 to be provided by the end of the plan period. To meet the adjusted target (the "residual dwelling requirement"), Norwich will still needs to maintain an average house building rate of 486 dwellings a year until 2026. Therefore Norwich currently has a housing land supply of **5.7 years**.

3.14 The likely future rate of housing development can be projected by taking account of:

- Schemes with planning permission
- Allocated housing sites which have not yet been built
- And other known sites with development potential where proposals are anticipated to come forward soon.

3.15 There are several caveats that must be placed on the trajectory analysis as it stands:

i) Aside from Bowthorpe Three Score, there are no large undeveloped housing allocations within the city boundary. Consequently, the contribution of Norwich to overall housing delivery in the Greater Norwich area is heavily reliant on identifying additional "urban capacity" – that is, redeveloping at higher densities within existing housing areas and bringing forward other housing development and regeneration opportunities on previously developed land currently in other uses. The housing market downturn is already resulting in pressure to reduce the housing content of schemes which are approved. Moreover, the promotion of significant new office development for the city centre in the *Joint core strategy* and protection of designated employment land may also reduce the potential for new housing allocations in certain areas of Norwich which might otherwise have been considered as suitable sites for release for residential use.

ii) The work being carried out for the *Site allocations DPD* will provide further evidence on the viability, deliverability and development potential of specific sites which have been identified as suitable for housing. It is possible as a result of this work that the overall capacity for new housing development from previously unidentified sites may need to be revised, either up or down.

3.16 A summary of housing land availability is listed below:

ASSESSMENT OF HOUSING LAND AVAILABILITY AT 1st APRIL 2011

A. Dwelling Requirement	**Dwellings**
JCS Provision, City of Norwich 2001-2026	16,916
Dwellings completed since plan base date (April 2001)	6,787
Dwellings required over remaining plan period	**10,129**
Years plan left to run	15
Dwellings required per year (average)	486
Dwellings required over 5 years	2430

B. Dwelling Supply	**Capacity of approved/ allocated sites**
Permissions	
Residual permission on major sites (10 dwellings or more)	2,690
Permissions on small sites (less than 10 dwellings)	394
Permissions Subtotal	**3,084**
Allocations	
RLP allocations with no permission	2,253
Emerging Sites	
Sites where principle of development is accepted[49]	**184**
Windfall Sites	
Historic average rate of windfall completions per year	236
Total windfall dwellings from year 11 to 15 of trajectory	**1180**
Dwellings on all identified sites at 1 April 2011	**6,701**

[49] Includes sites granted permission since 1 April 2011 and principle of development accepted in pre-application stages.

3.17 There were 112 affordable housing completions, an increase of 20 on the previous year, though significantly lower than pre recession rates.

Housing quality

3.18 Building for Life (BfL) is a nationally accredited scheme for assessing the urban design quality of both planned and completed housing schemes of over 10 dwellings. The JCS introduced the requirement, one of the first nationally, that housing schemes should achieve at least 14 points out of 20 (the silver standard) on BfL. The JCS AMR monitors the proportion of completed developments that achieve a score of 14 or more. 2010/2011 figures were not available for the JCS AMR, but are included below as they are now complete for Norwich. The figure for Norwich was 57% - 4 out of the 7 schemes assessed (totalling 133 dwellings), achieved 14 points or more as set out in the table below:

Location	Units	Year scheme submitted	Building for Life score
34 Pottergate/Fishers Lane	23	2004	10
Valpy Avenue, site of former Dowson School	47	2008	15
Land and garages north west of Magpie Road	11	2008	20
Garages adjacent to 1-30 Dolphin Grove	12	2009	17.5
Former Youth Hostel site, 82 Turner Road/Waterworks Road	15	2003	10
99 Heigham Street	15	2007	14
Site of 12-14 Irstead Road	10	2005	5

3.19 This is lower than last year's figure of 90%, but significantly higher than scores achieved in the neighbouring authorities (see JCS AMR page 20).

3.20 It is notable that all the schemes which achieved less than 14 points were submitted prior to BfL starting to be used by the Council (2009) and the adoption of the requirement for new development to meet the silver standard in March 2011 through the JCS. Schemes submitted from 2008 onwards benefitted from pre application advice and/or BfL analysis of the planning application, enabling officers and developers to work together to improve the quality of schemes. The use of BfL has thus provided an easily understandable standard for assessing planning applications which has enabled a rapid increase in the quality of housing schemes

3.21 Schemes which achieved less than 14 points scored poorly in relation to character and design quality, in some cases partly due to the fact that schemes had not been completed in line with approved plans.

3.22 The majority of schemes (5 out of 7) scored well in terms of energy efficiency. This included all schemes submitted after the 2008 adoption of the Regional Spatial Strategy (and the 2011 JCS), required on site renewable energy generation.

Environment

Environmental assets

3.23 There is one site permitted by the Norfolk County Council contrary to policy NE1 on the protection of environmental assets from inappropriate development. In this case, the benefit of supplying extended accommodation for Travellers was considered to outweigh the negative environmental effects.

Local plan indicator	**LP1: Development permitted contrary to policy NE1**
Target	**Zero**
Achieved	The extension to the Travellers site at Swanton Road was approved contrary to NE1. However, this was a Norfolk County Council approval.
Information Source	Planning decisions monitoring

Built environment

3.24 There were five applications for telecommunications masts approved in the monitoring period in or close to designated areas. However, most of the applications were for the replacement of existing facilities.

Local plan indicator	**LP3: Number of telecommunications installations approved in or close to designated areas (policy HBE20)**
Target	**Zero**
Not achieved	Five applications were approved in or adjacent to designated areas. However, most of the applications were for the replacement of existing facilities. A list of applications approved in or adjacent to designated areas are below: 10/01178/T - Installation of replacement 12.5m slimline column at Land To The South West Of 225 Newmarket Road 10/00944/FT - Installation of a new 18.0m Monopole at Norwich Water Division, Waterworks Road 10/00095/FT - Replacement of existing 6 No. T-Mobile pole mounted antennas with 6 No. pole mounted antennas in the same position at Water Tower, Mousehold Reservoir, Telegraph Lane East 10/01249/FT - Replacement of 3 No. existing O2 antennas with 3 No. O2/Vodafone triband antennas on the existing mounting poles at Water Tower, Mousehold Reservoir, Telegraph Lane East 10/01625/FT - Installation of 300mm diameter transmission dish below existing 600mm diameter dish at Water Tower, Mousehold Reservoir, Telegraph Lane East Designated areas include: Mousehold Heath, river valleys, conservation areas, woodlands or historic parks.
Information Source	Planning decisions monitoring

Transport

3.25 Monitoring of indicator LP16 relies on the transport monitoring information published by Norfolk County Council. However, 2010/11 information is not available at the time of updating this report. The table below shows the figures for monitoring year 2009/10.

Local plan indicator	**LP16: Proportion of walking and cycling at each main cordon (policy TRA3)**
Target	**Increase %**
Increase each year	Cycle movements represented **10.3%** of vehicle movements across the Inner Ring Road cordon in 2009, an increase of 1 % since 2006. Pedestrian counts at the same cordon have increased by 3.5% since 2006. (2010/11 updates will be available from Norfolk County Council's transport monitoring webpage).
Information Source	Norfolk County Council Link to report for 2010: http://www.norfolk.gov.uk/Travel_and_transport/Transport_future_for_Norfolk/Transport_Monitoring/index.htm

3.26 Section 106 contributions did not meet the specified target due to the low amount of major schemes taking place.

Local plan indicator	**LP17: Level of contributions negotiated through s106 for transport schemes (policy TRA10/11)**
Target	**£250k per annum**
Not Achieved	**£127, 920** received in developer contributions from s106 agreements (not including highway works)
Information Source	Planning decisions monitoring

3.27 The cycle schemes implemented in 2010-11 shown below include both cycle safety and parking improvements:,

Local plan indicator	**LP18: Provision made on cycle network for enhanced facilities for cyclists (policy TRA15)**
Target	**Number of schemes implemented**
Achieved	Completed Cycle schemes 2010-11:
	Thorpe Road - experimental markings
	Heartsease Lane - Toucan crossing
	Take a Stand scheme provided: 39 Highways minor works funded: 4 City centre cycle parking scheme provided: 46 Total 89 stands
Information Source	City council cycling officer

Tourism and Leisure

3.28 Redevelopment of sites next to the river Wensum offer opportunities to provide riverside walks. As no sites along the river edge were subject to planning permission this year, no opportunities to allow access to the river edge were provided through development. However, during the monitoring year improvements were made to existing walks through GNDP growth funds and the work of the Norwich Society and Heart. This included raising the profile of the riverside walk as a single linear cultural space renamed the "Wensum River Parkway", provision of interpretative material and improvements to the area adjacent to Bishops Bridge.

Local plan indicator	**LP7: Number of developments approved which will provide access to or facilities on the river (policy TVA3)**
Target	**2 per annum**
Not Achieved	No sites approved adjacent to the river.
Info Source	Planning decisions monitoring

3.29 No hotels that were identified in policy TVA 5 were implemented in the monitoring year, and it now seems that it is highly unlikely that hotel development will take place in these locations due to continuation of other uses.

Local plan indicator	**LP8: New Hotels implemented (policy TVA5/6)**
Target	**Completion of allocated sites over plan period**
Achieved	**Ongoing** –Of the five allocated sites for hotels only two remain to be implemented – Prospect House, Rouen Road and Sovereign House, Anglia Square.
Info Source	Planning Decisions Monitoring/BI Records

3.30 No floorspace for leisure use was permitted outside defined centres.

Local plan indicator	**LP14: Major leisure development in centre or on edge-of-centre sites (policy AEC1)**
Target	**Floorspace + none approved out of centre**
Achieved	**Yes –** no out of centre approvals: Approvals in centres: 916 sq.m. (Pubs/bars, class A4) Prince of Wales Road. No major leisure development.
Info Source	Planning decisions monitoring

3.31 Permissions were granted on two sites that were designated urban greenspace. One of them was a redundant former bowling green. Another one was approved due to the poor quality of current open space and limited current use.

Local plan indicator	**LP15: Loss of open space except in circumstances permitted (policy SR3)**
Target	**None**
Not Achieved	Permissions granted on 2 urban greenspace sites: 10/01560/ET - Lower Clarence Road_Ailwyn Hall: Redevelopment of site with 2/5 storey building comprising 21 flats with associated parking and bicycle storage (site containing former bowling green) 10/01104/F - Browne Street West End Retreat: Partial demolition of existing boundary wall and the formation of 5 No. new dwellings.
Information Source	Planning decisions monitoring

4 Local Planning policies no longer being implemented

4.1 AMRs are required to specify any policies in development plan documents which are no longer being implemented. In the case of Norwich this relates to saved policies in the adopted replacement local plan and policies superseded by the Joint Core Strategy and the North City Centre Area Action Plan (NCCAAP). The detailed list of policy no longer exist are given below:

Policy	Subject Matter	Reason
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT		
NE5	Protection of Sites of national nature conservation interest	Not saved November 2007
NE6	Protection of Sites of Special Scientific Interest	Not saved November 2007
HERITAGE AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT		
HBE5	Agreement with developers for archaeological investigation	Not saved November 2007
HBE10	Maintenance and enhancement of City Walls, Historic Churches	Not saved November 2007
HBE11	Enabling Development for heritage or environmental assets	Not saved November 2007
HBE15	Visual quality of urban open spaces	Not saved November 2007
HBE16	Design of lighting schemes	Not saved November 2007
HBE17	Alterations and extensions to existing buildings	Not saved November 2007
HBE18	Street furniture design	Not saved November 2007
HBE19	Design for safety and security	Superseded by JCS policies 2 and 7
HBE21	Advertisement hoardings	Not saved November 2007
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION		
EP4	Airport safety regulations	Not saved November 2007
EP7	Prevention of noise pollution	Not saved November 2007
EP9	Development of noise-sensitive uses	Not saved November 2007
EP11	Protection of the functional floodplain	Not saved November 2007
EP12	Development in other areas at risk of flooding	Superseded by JCS policy 1
EP13	Flood Risk to other Sites	Not saved November 2007
EP14	Protection of Groundwater Source Protection Areas	Not saved November 2007
EP15	Separation of foul and surface water sewers	Not saved November 2007
EMPLOYMENT AND BUSINESS		
EMP8	Design and landscaping of development in new employment areas	Not saved November 2007
EMP17	High technology communications networks	Not saved November 2007
TOURISM AND VISITOR ATTRACTIONS		
TVA9	Visitor signing within major development	Not saved November 2007
SHOPPING		
SHO5	Retail development in Anglia Square	Superseded by NCCAAP
SHO16	New local convenience shops outside defined centres	Not saved November 2007
SHO19	Refurbishment of Norwich Provision Market (policy implemented)	Not saved November 2007
HOUSING		
HOU1	Housing needs and monitoring	Superseded by JCS policy 4
HOU3	Promotion of affordable housing	Not saved November 2007

HOU4	Affordable Housing	Superseded by JCS policy 4
HOU7	Phasing of housing development	Superseded by JCS policy 4
HOU14	Encouragement of residential development where current use ceases	Not saved November 2007
HOU20	Sites for travellers and showground operators	Not saved November 2007
ARTS ENTERTAINMENT AND COMMUNITY		
AEC5	Health Centre at Wessex Street site (policy implemented)	Not saved November 2007
AEC6	School site at Bowthorpe	Not saved November 2007
SPORT AND RECREATION		
All Sport and Recreation policies still apply		
TRANSPORTATION AND ACCESSIBILITY		
TRA4	Denser development in locations of high accessibility	Not saved November 2007
TRA17	Turning Basin east of Carrow Bridge	Not saved November 2007
TRA20	Long stay parking in City Centre resisted	Not saved November 2007
TRA25	Area Transport Action Plans in the outer areas	Not saved November 2007
TRA27	Reduction of intrusion of signing in the highway	Not saved November 2007
CITY CENTRE		
CC6	Large District Centre - Anglia Square and Magdalen Street	Superseded by NCCAAP
CC7	Redevelopment of Anglia Square	Superseded by NCCAAP

Appendix D – SOUTH NORFOLK LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME UPDATE

The adopted South Norfolk Local Plan (March 2003) does not include any specific monitoring targets and consequently for 2010/11 all of the South Norfolk monitoring information has been included in the main GNDP AMR. The SNLP was not accompanied by a Sustainability Appraisal; therefore there are no separate SA indicators to report on either.

South Norfolk Council intends to update the Local Development Scheme (LDS), but is currently awaiting the outcome of the High Court Challenge to the Joint Core Strategy before producing and publishing a revised LDS

Appendix E – DELETED INDICATORS

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

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

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

For more information or if you require this document in another format or language, please phone:

01603 431133
for Broadland District Council

0344 980 3333
for Norwich City Council

0808 168 3000
for South Norfolk Council

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