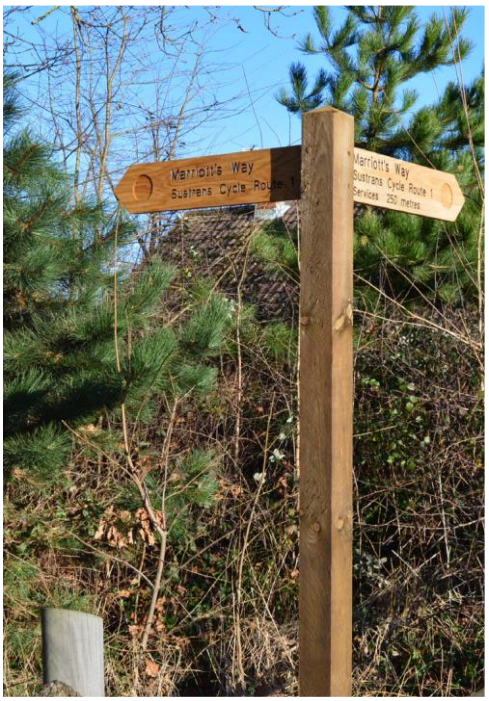
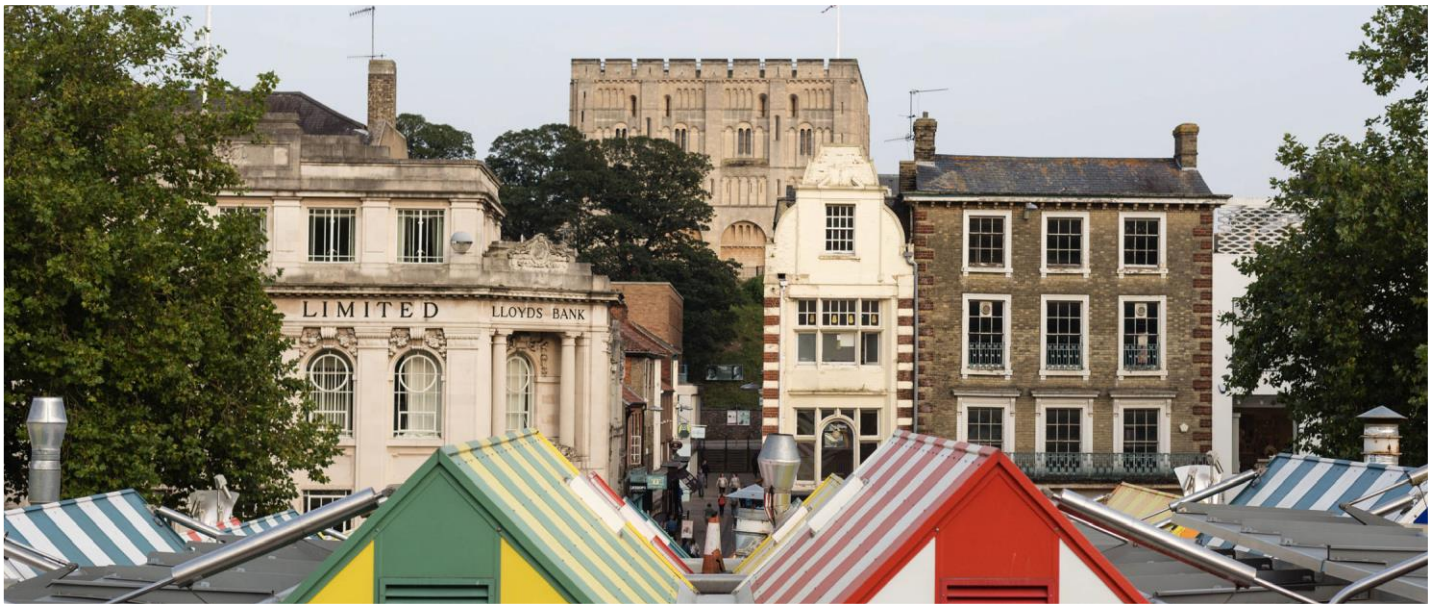
Joint Core Strategy for Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk:

Annual Monitoring Report 2020-21





Jobs, homes, prosperity for local people

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

Contents

1. Executive Summary

1.1 This Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) assesses how the Greater Norwich area performed for 2020/21 against the objectives set out in the Joint Core Strategy (JCS).

1.2 There are many indicators that are currently being met or where clear improvements have been made, such as:

- The percentage of household waste that is recycled or composted has generally increased;
- The CO2 emissions per sector have mostly decreased;
- The CO2 emissions per capita have decreased;
- The percentage of the workforce employed in higher occupations has increased;
- Norwich has maintained its 13th position in the national retail ranking;
- No listed buildings have been lost or demolished.

1.3 However, there are several indicators where targets are not currently being met, some of which may have been adversely affected by the uncertain economic and political climate. Some indicators are perhaps less influenced by external factors and these are the areas where the overall focus of action should be placed:

- Although housing delivery has improved in recent years, the number of completions remain below target for the whole plan period;
- The continued loss of office space in Norwich City Centre, and the growth of office space in other areas is noteworthy, continuing previous years' trends.

1.4 The underperforming economic indicators reflect wider economic conditions. However, there is a strong argument that the ambitious JCS targets for office and retail developments reflect older business models and less efficient use of space.

1.5 A 5-year land supply can be demonstrated for this monitoring year. Greater Norwich Authorities can demonstrate 6.01 years of housing supply.

1.6 A range of activities are underway that will have a positive impact on stimulating growth and help deliver against targets over the coming years.

1.7 The local planning authorities (LPAs), working with Norfolk County Council and the Local Enterprise Partnership through the Greater Norwich Growth Board, progressed implementation of the Greater

Norwich City Deal which was agreed with Government in 2013. Working together, the partners support the private sector to deliver in numerous ways, including:

- making a Local Infrastructure Fund available to developers to unlock site constraints;
- delivering the Northern Distributor Road (A1270) and other transport measures, and working towards delivering the Long Stratton bypass and better public transport, including through the Transforming Cities Fund and
- engagement in skills initiatives to improve the match between labour supply and demand.

1.8 The LPAs are reviewing and rolling forward the JCS to produce the Greater Norwich Local Plan (GNLP), scheduled to be adopted in 2023. The AMR will inform and be informed by this process.

2. Introduction

Context

2.1. The JCS for Broadland District Council, Norwich City Council and South Norfolk Council (excluding the Broads Authority area) sets out the long-term vision and objectives for the area and was adopted on 24th March 2011.

2.2. Following a legal challenge, parts of the JCS concerning the North-East Growth Triangle (NEGT) were remitted for further consideration including the preparation of a new Sustainability Appraisal (SA). The additional work demonstrated that the original policy approach remained the preferred option and this was submitted and examined during 2013. With some modifications, including new policies (Policies 21 and 22) to ensure an adequate supply of land for housing, the amendments to the JCS were adopted on 10th January 2014.

2.3. For more information on the adoption of the Joint Core Strategy please see the Greater Norwich Growth Board's website.

Purpose

2.4. The AMR measures the implementation of the JCS policies and outlines the five-year land supply position (Appendix A).

2.5. It also updates the SA baseline (Appendix D) and includes a section on the implementation of each local authority's policies (Appendices E and F) from their respective local plans (not covered by the JCS).

2.6. The Localism Act (2011) requires this report to include action taken under the Duty to Cooperate. This can be found in Appendix C.

2.7. Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) regulations require this report to include details of CIL receipts received over the monitoring period. These details can be found in Appendix B.

3. Joint Core Strategy Monitoring

3.1 The spatial planning objectives in the JCS provide the framework to monitor the success of the plan. They are derived from the districts' Sustainable Community Strategies, which are:

- 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.

3.2 The sections that follow show how each of the objectives and indicators highlighted in the monitoring framework of the JCS have progressed since the 2008 base date of the plan. The current iteration of this report shows data from the last 5 years. For data from the earlier years, please see previous iterations of the report.

3.3 In some instances, relevant data will be 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 is not always consistent. Where this is the case the reasons for these inconsistencies are stated.

3.4 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.

3.5 Since the JCS 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 are used instead.

3.6 To ensure the monitoring stays effective and relevant, a full review of the framework has been carried out. As a result, a number of indicators have been updated or revised from 2015/16 onwards.

3.7 Datasets for the indicators monitored are set out in detail in tables on the following pages.

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 2020 and 31st March 2021.**

In addition to the objectives and targets in the JCS, Broadland, South Norfolk and Norwich have a number of indicators that they monitor locally. These can be found in the appendices.

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

The following table sets out indicators measured by the JCS monitoring framework.

Table 3.1 Total CO^2 emissions per capita

Location	Target	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	RAG status
Broadland	Decrease	6.0	5.5	5.9	5.5	Green
Norwich	Decrease	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.2	Green
South Norfolk	Decrease	6.3	6.2	6.6	6.3	Green

Source: DECC

3.8 CO^2 emissions per capita decreased in all three districts in 2019 and 2020, the latest year in which figures are available.

Table 3.2 Total CO^2 emissions per capita for each sector

Location	Target	Sector	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	RAG status
Broadland	Decrease	Ind & Com	2.4	2.0	2.1	1.7	Green
Broadland	Decrease	Domestic	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	Amber
Broadland	Decrease	Transport	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	Green
Norwich	Decrease	Ind & Com	1.6	1.5	1.4	0.9	Green
Norwich	Decrease	Domestic	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	Amber
Norwich	Decrease	Transport	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	Green
South Norfolk	Decrease	Ind & Com	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.2	Green
South Norfolk	Decrease	Domestic	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	Green
South Norfolk	Decrease	Transport	3.1	3.3	3.2	2.9	Green

Source: DECC

3.9 CO^2 emissions per capita across all sectors have decreased or remained level.

Table 3.3 Sustainable and Renewable energy capacity permitted by type

Location	Type	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	2020/ 2021
Broadland	TOTAL	8.67MW	0.78MW	0MW	0.2MW
Broadland	Wind	0 MW	0MW	0MW	0MW
Broadland	Solar PV	8.67 MW	0.64MW	0MW	0MW
Broadland	Hydro	0 MW	0MW	0MW	0MW
Broadland	Biomass	0 MW	0.14MW	0MW	0.2MW
Norwich	Solar PV Only	No schemes submitted	No schemes submitted	13.8 kW	4000kWh*
South Norfolk	TOTAL	17MW	0MW	0MW	1MW
South Norfolk	Wind	0MW	0MW	0MW	0MW
South Norfolk	Solar PV	17MW	0MW	0MW	1MW
South Norfolk	Sewerage	0MW	0MW	0MW	0MW
South Norfolk	Biomass	0MW	0MW	0MW	0MW
South Norfolk	Air	0MW	0MW	0MW	0MW

Source: LPA

***This data was provided as Kw hours for 2020/21 thus is not directly comparable.

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

3.11 Solar energy capacity approvals have decreased since 2015/16, although results have fluctuated considerably over the plan period so far. Permitted development rights have been extended to allow a wide range of renewable energy schemes (especially solar panels) to be installed without requiring planning permission, therefore, this indicator can only now capture a sample of larger schemes. Results are thus made up of relatively few sites and therefore might be expected to fluctuate somewhat from one year to the next, making it difficult to assess this indicator with certainty.

Table 3.4 Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality

Location	Target	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	2020/ 2021	RAG
Greater Norwich area	Zero	0	0	0	0	Green
Broadland	Zero	0	0	0	0	Green
Norwich	Zero	0	0	0	0	Green
South Norfolk	Zero	0	0	0	0	Green

Source: LPA

3.12 There were no planning permissions granted that were contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality in 2020/21.

Water efficiency

3.13 All new housing is required to meet the optional higher Building Regulations water efficiency requirement of 110 litres per person per day and other development is required to maximise water efficiency.

3.14 All developments of 10+ dwellings have to show they will meet this standard. Therefore 100% compliance is assumed as permission will not be granted without this assurance.

3.15 The government's national housing standards review means the part of the adopted JCS policy 3 which encouraged a design-led approach to water efficiency on large scale sites can no longer be applied. This is because there is no equivalent new national standard as demanding as the requirement set in the JCS.

3.16 The remainder of the policy can and is still being applied. The optional water efficiency standard set out in Building Regulations is directly equivalent to the JCS policy 3 for housing developments of less than 500 dwellings. This level of water efficiency can be easily achieved at very little extra cost through water efficient fixtures and fittings.

3.17 Non-housing development is unaffected by these changes and must continue to show how it will maximise water efficiency. An advice note provides information to enable this standard to be implemented through JCS policy 3.

Table 3.5 Percentage of household waste that is a) recycled and b) composted

Location	Target	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	19/20	20/21	RAG
Broadland	No Reduction	a)23.60%	a)21.45%	a)21.97%	a)21.54%	Red
Broadland	No Reduction	b)26.34%	b)26.79%	b)27.61%	b)27.42%	Red
Norwich	No Reduction	a)24.86%	a)22.90%	a)22.60%	a) 22.9%	Green
Norwich	No Reduction	b)12.7%	b)16.10%	b)16%	b) 16.1%	Green
South Norfolk	No Reduction	a) 42.34%	a) 22.15%	a) 22.49%	a) 21.92%	Red
South Norfolk	No Reduction	b) 18.4%	b) 19.20%	b) 20.04%	b) 19.84%	Red

Source: LPA

3.18 The percentage of household waste that is recycled and composted has increased in Norwich but decreased slightly in Broadland and South Norfolk. While increasing recycling year on year is difficult to maintain, in contrast, the rate of composting has generally and consistently increased across all districts over the years.

3.19 Increasing recycling rates remains difficult as the amount of newspapers and magazines continues to decline with people switching to digital means and recyclable items being increasingly made using less material (the effect known as "light weighting"). The market also dictates a higher quality of recycling. This has resulted in the rejection rate of material increasing as lower quality material is not being sent for recycling. Norfolk County Council is working with all other Norfolk district councils to improve services and increase the amount of waste diverted from landfill.

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

Table 3.6 Net housing completions

Target	Location	2017/2018	18/19	19/20	20/21	RAG status
NPA – 1,825 per annum	NPA	1,685	2,382	1,624	1,140	Red
Greater Norwich area – 2,046 pa	Greater Norwich area	2,034	2,779	2,075	1,468	Red
Broadland – 617 pa	Broadland - NPA	449	482	540	410	Red
Broadland RPA – 89 pa	Broadland - RPA	230	158	123	89	Green
Norwich – 477 pa	Norwich	237	927	495	166	Red
South Norfolk NPA – 731	South Norfolk - NPA	999	973	589	564	Red
South Norfolk RPA – 132	South Norfolk - RPA	119	239	328	239	Green

Source: LPA

3.20 Housing delivery in 2020/21 has decreased from the previous year. This in part reflects that the housebuilding industry shut down for part of the monitoring year in response to the Covid pandemic restrictions. As such, there have been year on year decreases across all of the geographical areas considered in the monitoring report. It is notable that the rates of delivery in the rural areas of Broadland and South Norfolk remain either at or above the JCS target levels. It should also be noted that over the 4-year rolling period since 2018 (which is also the base date the emerging Greater Norwich Local Plan) Greater Norwich has exceeded its annual requirements in the JCS, although only on the basis that over-delivery in the RPA has made up for some, albeit modest, shortfalls in the NPA.

3.21 Despite these recent successes and the strength of delivery in the rural areas over the last 3 to 4 years, housing delivery overall has fallen 4,474 homes below the JCS target since the start of the plan period in 2008/9. This under delivery has been the result of housing shortfalls in the NPA, which total 6,961 homes since 2008/9. These shortfalls have been particularly acute in the Broadland part of the NPA. The net effect of these shortfalls is that the annual rate of delivery needed to meet the JCS NPA target by 2026 has grown

from 1,825 homes per year in 2008 to 3,217 homes per year as of 1 April 2021. At the Greater Norwich level, the impact of this increase is mitigated to some extent by the over-supply that is occurring in the rural areas. Nonetheless, it remains a significant challenge to achieve and sustain a level of delivery that would enable the JCS housing target to be met by 2026.

3.22 It is noteworthy that housing completions monitored under the JCS do not take account of student accommodation that has been delivered. Norwich City has recently enjoyed considerable growth in the delivery of student accommodation. 134 student bed spaces and institutional homes were delivered in 2020/21. This level of delivery reflects an increased market demand for this type of accommodation in the City Centre.

3.23 The housing delivery shortfall in the NPA is the result of a number of factors including: the JCS NPA target being significantly above the targets adopted in previous Local Plans; delays to the allocation of sites for development as a consequence of the JCS legal challenge; the prolonged downturn in the property market that occurred following the global financial crisis in 2008, which had a substantial impact on housing delivery in the early part of the plan period; and the impacts of Covid. The impact of these factors was intensified due to the JCS's dependence on a large, strategic scale, growth, in particular the Broadland Growth Triangle and the challenge presented by the redevelopment of complex brownfield sites in the urban area. However, rates of delivery in the NPA over the last 5 years are now 34% above the overall average since 2008 and lie only slightly below the JCS annualised requirement for the NPA. This is illustrative of the significant progress that has been made to address these substantial challenges.

3.24 Despite these challenges, the Greater Norwich Authorities have now delivered 21,794 homes since 2008 and maintain a commitment (the sum of planning permissions and site allocations) of 30,640. This is significantly (117%) higher than the commitment of only 14,090 that existed at the start of the JCS period in 2008. This substantial housing commitment sets the foundation for long-term sustained and sustainable growth across Greater Norwich. It remains critical that the development of planned sites is achieved if the authorities are to deliver high quality growth that is consistent with the Greater Norwich City Deal, and to help to ensure that the area fulfils its economic potential.

3.25 The Greater Norwich area Housing Land Supply Assessment 1 April 2020 sets out the 5 Year Housing Land Supply (5YR HLS) position for Greater Norwich. With the JCS becoming 5 years old on 10th

January 2019, the 5YR HLS calculation is now calculated using the outcomes of the Housing Delivery Test (HDT) and standard methodology for the calculation of Local Housing Need (LHN) as opposed to the Housing Requirement of the JCS. As the 5YR HLS at Appendix A demonstrates, the authorities are now able to demonstrate a housing land supply that is in excess of 5 years using this methodology.

Table 3.7 Affordable housing completions

Target	**Location**	**2017/ 2018**	**2018/ 2019**	**2019/ 2020**	**2020/ 2021**	**RAG**
Affordable housing target of 525 per year[1]	Greater Norwich	531	724	658	314	Red
Not applicable	Broadland	177	195	211	165	NA
Not applicable	Norwich	56	137	184	20	NA
Not applicable	South Norfolk	298	392	263	129	NA

[1] The Central Norfolk SHMA, 2017, identified a need of 11,030 affordable homes for the period 2015 to 2036

3.26 314 affordable homes were completed in 2020/21. This is below the target of 525 completions per year, which is based on the 2017 Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA). However, this is the first time in last 3 years that the target has not been met. This fall is clearly related to a relatively lower number of overall housing delivery this year, which in turn connected to the closure of the housebuilding industry for part of the year.

3.27 It needs to be borne in mind that affordable housing completions are reported as gross rather than net figures. Gross delivery will need to exceed the target in order to ensure all needs identified within the SHMA are met. In general terms, meeting overall needs for affordable housing is likely to remain a challenge. This challenge has been made more difficult by government changes to the planning system which mean that affordable housing cannot be required in certain circumstances e.g. due to the vacant building credit or the prior approval of office conversions (measures which have a particularly significant impact in Norwich City).

3.28 Another challenge to the delivery of affordable housing is that it has proved necessary to reduce the level of affordable housing secured on some sites, to ensure that development is viable. The authorities continue to scrutinise viability assessments submitted by developers to ensure that development meets the affordable housing target as far as possible. In addition, a number of section 106 agreements that accompany development include a "claw back" provision which may

mean that additional affordable housing will be delivered at a later date, if viability improves.

3.29 There was no data collected for new house completions by bedroom number, based on proportions set out in the most recent Sub-Regional Housing Market Assessment.

Table 3.8 Provision of Gypsy and Traveller pitches (completions)

Target	Location	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	2020/ 2021	RAG
To meet CHANA (Option 1) targets:29 pitches in total (15 from 2017-22, further 14 to 2022-27)	Greater Norwich area	0	0	2	0	Red
To meet CHANA (Option 1) targets:29 pitches in total (15 from 2017-22, further 14 to 2022-27)	Broadland	0	0	0	0	Red
To meet CHANA (Option 1) targets: 29 pitches in total (15 from 2017-22, further 14 to 2022-27)	Norwich	0	0	0	0	Red
To meet CHANA (Option 1) targets:29 pitches in total (15 from 2017-22, further 14 to 2022-27)	South Norfolk	0	0	2	0	Red

3.30 Additional sites for Gypsy and Traveller pitches will be delivered through granting of further planning permissions or through the GNLP in emerging local plans, as appropriate. Broadland Housing Association has secured planning permission for the delivery of 13 pitches at Swanton Road. The project has been delayed due to a legal challenge over ownership of the land, but it is anticipated that work will commence to deliver this project within this financial year alongside a revised application to Homes England for funding.

3.31 Looking to the future, a Caravan and Houseboats Accommodation Needs Assessment was completed in 2017 for the period to 2036 (commissioned jointly by the Greater Norwich authorities with the Broads Authority; Great Yarmouth Borough Council; and North Norfolk District Council). The Needs Assessment categorised the need for residential caravans, Travelling Showpeople and residential boat dwellers.

3.32 The need for residential caravans was studied specifically for those of Gypsy and Traveler heritage. A distinction was also drawn between Gypsy and Traveller households who have not ceased to travel permanently (Option 1) and those who only travel for work purposes (Option 2).

3.33 The Needs Assessment was completed in October 2017. The study concluded the most appropriate geography for assessing the need for the three Greater Norwich authorities was across the whole of the three districts together (as a single figure).

Table 3.9 Required provision of Gypsy and Traveller pitches

Type of Pitches	**2017-2022**	**2022-2027**	**2027-2032**	**2032-2036**	**Total**
Gypsies and Travellers (Option 1)	15	14	15	16	**60**
Gypsies and Travellers (Option 2)	-2	11	11	11	**31**
Travelling Showpeople	25	6	7	8	**46**
Residential boat dwellers	0	0	0	0	**0**
Residential caravan dwellers	91	5	5	5	**106**

3.34 There is ongoing work to keep evidence current, and an updated Needs Assessment is expected in 2022. In addition to a desktop study, evidence gathering will include engagement and interviews with families from travelling communities. The work is being done specifically for the Greater Norwich area.

Table 3.10 Accessibility to market towns and key centres of employment during the morning peak (0700-1000), returning in the afternoon peak (1600-1900)

Target	**Location**	**2017/ 2018**	**2018/ 2019**	**2019/ 2020**	**2020/ 2021**
No decrease	Greater Norwich area	67.3%	63.8%	No data	No data

3.35 No data was available this year as the methodology for measuring accessibility has changed.

Table 3.11 (Gross) new house completions by bedroom number, based on the proportions set out in the most recent Sub-Regional Housing Market Assessment

Location	Dwellings	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
Broadland[1]	1 bed	27	69	72	41
Broadland[2]	2 bed	205	187	197	147
Broadland[2]	3 bed	234	198	219	218
Broadland[2]	4 bed	228	195	193	119
Broadland[2]	Unknown	0	0	0	1
Norwich	No data collected	No data collected	No data collected	No data collected	No data collected
South Norfolk	1 bed	121	98	81	30
South Norfolk	2 bed	230	266	167	121
South Norfolk	3 bed	396	483	317	184
South Norfolk	4 bed	335	310	238	171
South Norfolk	Unknown	36	71	114	294

3.36 Since we do not have data for Norwich, it is not clear whether this indicator has achieved its target this year (see objective 2).

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Objective 3: to promote economic growth and diversity and provide a wide range of jobs

Table 3.12 Permitted amount of floor space and land by employment type[2]

Indicator	Target	Location	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	2020/ 2021
Permitted amount of floorspace and land by employment type	B1 – 118 hectares/295,000m2	Greater Norwich area	B1: 41,259 B2:3,722 B8: 10,338	No data	B1: 105,594 B2: 13,586 B8: 15, 832	No data
Permitted amount of floorspace and land by employment type	B1 – 118 hectares/295,000m2	Broadland	B1: 80,109 B2: 8,566 B3: 17,531	B1: 82,532 B2: 8,060 B3: 15,583	B1: 94,167 B2: 4,230 B3: 10,699	B1: 174,998 B2: 5606 B3: 12,241
Permitted amount of floorspace and land by employment type	B2/8 – 111 hectares 2007 – 2026	Norwich	B1a - 40,205 (net loss) B1b 113.8 (net gain) B1c - 217.7 sq.m (net loss) B2 -8068 (net loss) B8-7633 (net loss)	B1a - 11695 (net loss) B1b - None B1c +145.4 (net gain) B2 - 280(net loss) B8 - 2131 (net loss)	B1a - 2400 (net loss) B1b 0 B1c - 806 (net loss) B2: 2,875 B8: 288	B1a - 6733 (net loss) B1b - 313 (net loss) B1c 1907 B2: 975 B8: 2537
Permitted amount of floorspace and land by employment type	B2/8 – 111 hectares 2007 – 2026	South Norfolk	B1: 1459 B2: 3,224 B8: 440	No data	B1: 14,633 B2: 6,481 B3: 4,845	No data

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

Table 3.13 Amount of Permitted Floor Space

Indicator	Target	Location	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	2020/ 2021	RAG
Amount of permitted floor space	B2/8 – 111 hectares 2007 – 2026 100,000m^2 Norwich City Centre	Norwich	-40205m2	-13961 m2	-293 m2	-3201m2	Red
Amount of permitted floor space	B2/8 – 111 hectares 2007 – 2026 100,000m^2 Norwich City Centre	NRP	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Amount of permitted floor space	100,000m^2 NRP	BBP	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Amount of permitted floor space	50,000m^2 BBP	South Norfolk	7465.70 M2	No data	No data	No data	No data

3.37 In recent years, it has only been practical to collect data on planning permissions granted. Consequently, as the data presented here is incomplete, it is not clear whether the target has been achieved. What is clear is that there has been a sustained loss of office floor space in the city centre.

Table 3.14 Office space developed

Key
+ = net gain
- = net loss

Location	Use Class	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
Greater Norwich area (floorspace in sqm)	B1	+41,259	No data	+105,594	No data
Greater Norwich area (floorspace in sqm)	B2	+3,722	No data	+13,586	No data
Greater Norwich area (floorspace in sqm)	B8	+10,338	No data	+15,832	No data
Broadland (sqm)	B1	+80,109	+82,532	+94,167	+174,998
Broadland (sqm)	B2	+8,566	+8,060	+4,230	+5.606
Broadland (sqm)	B8	+17,531	+15,583	+10,699	+12,241
Norwich (sqm)[3]	B1	No data	No data	No data	No data
Norwich (sqm)[4]	B1a	-40,205	-11,695	-2,400	-6,773
Norwich (sqm)[4]	B1b	+113.8	0	0	-313
Norwich (sqm)[4]	B1c	-217.7	+145.4	-806	1907
Norwich (sqm)[4]	B2	-8068	-280	+2875	975
Norwich (sqm)	B8	-7,633	-2,131	+288	+2537
South Norfolk	B1	+1,459	No data	+14,633	No data
South Norfolk	B2	+3,224	No data	+6,481	No data
South Norfolk	B8	+440	No data	+4,845	No data

Office space developed

3.38 There was a net loss of 6,773 sqm of office floor space (use class B1a) in Norwich this monitoring year, predominantly in the city centre. This is significantly less than the loss sustained in 2017/18 and 2018/19, but remains a concern. There is currently very limited commercial impetus to develop any new office space in the city centre due to relatively low rental values making speculative development unviable.

3.39 Most of the office floor space losses are being developed into residential properties and schools. There remains no planning control over the loss of office space when converted to these uses.

3.40 Data published by the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) (Business

[3] Data updated from 2015 information from Norwich City Council and different from previous years

Floorspace (Experimental Statistics VOA, May 2012) shows that the office stock in the Norwich local authority area stood at 362,000sqm in 2006 and that this had grown to 378,000sqm in 2012. The office floorspace total is likely to include a proportion of floorspace which for planning purposes is actually in use class A2 – financial and professional services, or D1 – for example, offices associated with police stations and surgeries, rather than just B1(a). However, in the absence of any more accurate and up to date national or local datasets, the VOA figure of 378,000sqm is used as a baseline Norwich stock figure for 2012.

3.41 Annual monitoring since the base date of the JCS (April 2008) shows the following change in the stock of B1(a) office floorspace in Norwich from 2008 to 2020, derived from planning permissions and completions records. From 2008 to 2020, the overall net reduction in the office floor space equates to just over 30%. There is no indication that there will be any slowdown in this trend so long as residential development values in the city centre remain higher than office values and the absence of any additional planning obligation requirements on developers.

Table 3.15 Norwich Office Floor Space Variances

Date	**Norwich Office Floor Space**
2008/09	13,205 sqm net gain
2009/10	657 sqm net gain
2010/11	2,404 sqm net gain
2011/12	-115 sqm net loss
2012/13	-3,187 sqm net loss
2013/14	-2,024 sqm net loss
2014/15	-31,063 sqm net loss
2015/16	-8,881 sqm net loss
2016/17	-24,449 sqm net loss
2017/18	-40,205 sqm net loss
2018/19	-11,695 sqm net loss
2019/20	-2,400 sqm net loss
2020/21	-6,773 sqm net loss
Total actual/potential office floorspace change Norwich city April 2008-March 2021	**-114,526 sq. m net loss (30.3%)**

Table 3.16 Annual count of employee jobs[4]

Location	Target	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	RAG
Greater Norwich area	2,222 per annum increase	193,000	193,000	188,000	Red
Broadland	Not applicable	47,000	48,000	48,000	Amber
Norwich	Not applicable	93,000	89,000	86,000	Red
South Norfolk	Not applicable	53,000	56,000	54,000	Red

3.42 The 19/20 data is the latest release. The total number of employee jobs has decreased from 18/19.

Table 3.17 Employment rate of the economically active population

Indicator	Target	Location	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	2020/ 2021	RAG
Employment rate of economically active population	Increase	Greater Norwich	75.40%	78.90%	81.40%	76.80%	Red
Employment rate of economically active population	Increase	Broadland	84.30%	78.50%	86.20%	81.50%	Red
Employment rate of economically active population	Increase	Norwich	68.50%	77.10%	74.60%	77.70%	Green
Employment rate of economically active population	Increase	South Norfolk	75.60%	81.60%	84.90%	71.50%	Red

3.43 Employment rates have decreased over the past year. This may well be due to the lockdown measures for the pandemic having negatively impacted the employment level. It is important to note that this dataset is based on sample surveys and fluctuates

[4] Data gathered in September. Although this dataset is not recommended for monitoring purposes it is nonetheless the only dataset available for measuring jobs at lower level geographies.

between surveys.

Table 3.18 Percentage of the workforce employed in higher occupations

Indicator	Target	Location	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	2020/ 2021	RAG
Percentage of workforce employed in higher occupations	Annual increase of 1%	Greater Norwich	50%	44%	43%	47%	Green
Percentage of workforce employed in higher occupations	Not applicable	Broadland	41%	47%	39%	32%	Red
Percentage of workforce employed in higher occupations	Not applicable	Norwich	51%	39%	42%	54%	Green
Percentage of workforce employed in higher occupations	Not applicable	South Norfolk	60%	47%	47%	53%	Green

3.44 The percentage of the workforce employed in higher occupations across the Greater Norwich area has increased in this monitoring year. This is particularly apparent in Norwich and South Norfolk.

Table 3.19 National Retail Ranking for Norwich

Indicator	Target	Location	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	2020/ 2021	RAG
National retail ranking	Maintain top 20 ranking	Norwich	13th	13th	13th	13th	Green

3.45 There were changes to the Venuescore evaluation criteria between 2011/12 and 2012/13 which affected Norwich's position resulting in a fall to the position of 13th from 9th. This year, the target for the city centre has been achieved by maintaining 13th position.

3.46 Overall, Norwich continues to compete well against larger cities in the Venuescore ranking nationally. It has the largest proportion of its retailing in the city centre of any major city nationally and is the only centre in the East of England that ranks in the top twenty.

Table 3.20 Net change in retail floor space in the city centre

Indicator	Target	Location	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	2020/ 2021	RAG
Net change in retail floorspace in city centre	No decrease in retail floor space	Norwich	No data	-217	-6231	No data	-1534	n/a

3.47 Loss of retail floor space (of 1,534m2 (0.7%)) has been identified between October 2019 and July 2021. Whilst this is a relatively large decrease, it is significantly less than in the previous monitoring period where between June 2018 and October 2019 the overall retail floorspace reduced by 6,231m2 which was a 2.8% decrease. This continues a steady trend of decreasing retail floorspace in the city centre.

3.48 In recent years, retail investment in the city centre has concentrated on improvements and enhancements to existing stock.

3.49 The trend evident since April 2008 is of a slow reduction in city centre retail floor space at the expense of other uses. Since 2008 the total amount of retail floorspace has decreased by 13,115 sqm (a 5.7% decrease). Changes in the policy approach have allowed more flexibility of uses in the city centre to encourage the development of uses such as cafes, restaurants and leisure facilities. These complementary uses support retail strength and the early evening economy.

3.50 It is anticipated that there will be further loss of retail floorspace as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, but also due to the introduction of Class E which means that planning permission is no longer required to change retail to any other use that fall within Class E (commercial, business and service). In addition, ongoing planning deregulation at a national level has extended the scope of permitted development rights which now also allows for the change of use of Class E to residential with only the consideration of certain matters under a prior approval application (subject to certain limitations and conditions).

3.51 Although a reduction in retail floor space is contrary to the aim of Policy 11 of the JCS, to increase the amount of retailing in the city centre, it is in support of the aim to increase other uses such as the early evening economy, employment, and cultural and visitor functions to enhance vitality and viability and has ultimately prevented a substantial increase

in vacancy rates. It also conforms to paragraph 85 of the NPPF which allows for diversification in order to respond to changes in the retail and leisure industries and is in line with government thinking in terms of creating a single Use Class for most town centre uses. It is considered that such diversification of uses has helped strengthen the city centre's function in times of increased internet shopping and a decline in 'bricks and mortar' retailing.

Table 3.21 Percentage of permitted town centre uses in defined centres and strategic growth locations

Location	Town centre uses	2016/ 2017	Town centre uses	2017/ 2018	Town centre uses	2018/ 2019	Town centre uses	2019/ 2020	Town centre uses	2020/ 2021
Broadland	A1	23%	A1	42%	A1	17.6%	A1	5.8%	A1	50%
Broadland	A2	100%	A2	100%	A2	100%	A2	0%	A2	0%
Broadland	B1a	28%	B1a	20%	B1a	38.5%	B1a	0%	B1a	12.5%
Broadland	D2	15%	D2	33%	D2	17.3%	D2	23.5%	D2	30%
Norwich	A1	38.9%	A1	6%	A1	0%	A1	9.6%	A1	47%
Norwich	A2	43.1%	A2	100%	A2	0%	A2	56.9%	A2	None
Norwich	B1a	0%	B1a	0%	B1a	31%	B1a	6.2%	B1a	21%
Norwich	D2	0%	D2	3%	D2	76%	D2	25.6%	D2	81%
South Norfolk	A1	21.7%	A1	70%	A1	38%	A1	25%	A1	No data
South Norfolk	A2	25%	A2	0%	A2	50%	A2	0%	A2	No data
South Norfolk	B1a	50%	B1a	75%	B1a	25%	B1a	10%	B1a	No data
South Norfolk	D2	66.7%	D2	71%	D2	0%	D2	47%	D2	No data

3.52 Proportions of the permitted town centre uses vary depending on the use class and location. There has also been a varied pattern compared to previous years.

Table 3.22 Objective 4: to promote regeneration and reduce deprivation

Indicator	Target	Source	Location	2015-2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	RAG status
Number of Lower Super Output Areas in national most deprived 20%	Reduction by 50% in plan period (28 out of 242 in 2007)	IMD (DCLG)	Greater Norwich area	No data	0	Data not released	Data not released	n/a
Number of Lower Super Output Areas in national most deprived 20%	Reduction by 50% in plan period (28 out of 242 in 2007)	IMD (DCLG)	Broadland	No data	0	Data not released	Data not released	n/a
Number of Lower Super Output Areas in national most deprived 20%	Reduction by 50% in plan period (28 out of 242 in 2007)	IMD (DCLG)	Norwich	No data	0	Data not released	Data not released	n/a
Number of Lower Super Output Areas in national most deprived 20%	Reduction by 50% in plan period (28 out of 242 in 2007)	IMD (DCLG)	South Norfolk	No data	0	Data not released	Data not released	n/a
The amount of land on brownfield register that has been developed	Increase the amount of completions for housing on land identified in brownfield register in % form	LPA	Broadland	No data	2.19 ha (2.1%)	1.2 ha (1.18%)	0.23 Ha (0,23%)	Red
The amount of land on brownfield register that has been developed	Increase the amount of completions for housing on land identified in brownfield register in % form	LPA	Norwich	No data	1.34 ha	2.07 ha (2.02%)	2.25ha	Green
The amount of land on brownfield register that has been developed	Increase the amount of completions for housing on land identified in brownfield register in % form	LPA	South Norfolk	No data	5.05 Ha (22%)	1.71 ha 17%	8%	Red

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

3.53 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 although the rank of deprivation has improved it does not mean that deprivation itself has improved in any given area, but rather that deprivation has decreased relative to other parts of the country. The 2020 data has not been published at the time of publication of this AMR.

The amount of land on the brownfield register that has been developed

3.54 This is a new indicator and further data will need to be collected over the years to track the development of this indicator. It is also important to note that since the size of the brownfield register changes every year, the percentage of completions is not necessarily an accurate account of the progress of development. But, there has been an increase been an increase in the amount of land developed that is on the brownfield land register in Norwich.

Table 3.23 Objective 5: to allow people to develop to their full potential by providing educational facilities to meet the needs of existing and future populations

Indicator	Target	Source	Location	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	RAG Status
School leaver qualifications - % of school leavers with 5 or more GCSEs at A* to C grades	Year-on-year increase from 2007 value of 53%	Norfolk County Council	Greater Norwich area	Data discontinued	Data discontinued	Data discontinued	Data discontinued	n/a
School leaver qualifications - % of school leavers with 5 or more GCSEs at A* to C grades	Year-on-year increase from 2007 value of 53%	Norfolk County Council	Broadland	Data discontinued	Data discontinued	Data discontinued	Data discontinued	n/a
School leaver qualifications - % of school leavers with 5 or more GCSEs at A* to C grades	Year-on-year increase from 2007 value of 53%	Norfolk County Council	Norwich	Data discontinued	Data discontinued	Data discontinued	Data discontinued	n/a
School leaver qualifications - % of school leavers with 5 or more GCSEs at A* to C grades	Year-on-year increase from 2007 value of 53%	Norfolk County Council	South Norfolk	Data discontinued	Data discontinued	Data discontinued	Data discontinued	n/a
16 to 18-year olds who are not in education, employment or training	Year-on-year reduction from 2006 value of 6%	Norfolk County Council	Greater Norwich area	No data	No data	No data	No data	n/a
16 to 18-year olds who are not in education, employment or training	Year-on-year reduction from 2006 value of 6%	Norfolk County Council	Broadland	No data	2.73%	2.57%	3.30%	Red
16 to 18-year olds who are not in education, employment or training	Year-on-year reduction from 2006 value of 6%	Norfolk County Council	Norwich	No data	5.88%	5.44%	6.83%	Red
16 to 18-year olds who are not in education, employment or training	Year-on-year reduction from 2006 value of 6%	Norfolk County Council	South Norfolk	No data	2.00%	2.12%	3.53%	Red

Indicator	Target	Source	Location	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	RAG Status
Proportion of population aged 16-64 qualified to NVQ level 4 or higher	Annual increase	Annual Population Survey	Greater Norwich area	37.10%	38.40%	33.00%	41.40%	Green
Proportion of population aged 16-64 qualified to NVQ level 4 or higher	Annual increase	Annual Population Survey	Broadland	30.50%	39.70%	32.90%	36.00%	Green
Proportion of population aged 16-64 qualified to NVQ level 4 or higher	Annual increase	Annual Population Survey	Norwich	36.80%	38.50%	31.80%	40.90%	Green
Proportion of population aged 16-64 qualified to NVQ level 4 or higher	Annual increase	Annual Population Survey	South Norfolk	43.70%	36.90%	34.60%	47.00%	Green

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

3.55 The Government changed its GCSE grading system from A* to G, to 9 to 1 in 2017. An accurate direct comparison cannot be made with the previous grading system.

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

3.56 The proportion of 16 to 18-year olds not in education, employment and training has increased in Greater Norwich Area.

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

3.57 The proportion of the population aged 16-64 qualified to at least NVQ level 4 has increased in the Greater Norwich area over this monitoring year.

Table 3.24 Objective 6: to make sure people have ready access to services

Indicator	Target	Source	Location	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	2020/ 2021	RAG status
IMD access to service	Increase the number of LSOAs in the least deprived 50% on the IMD for access to housing and service	IMD	Greater Norwich	127	No data	138	No data	No data	n/a
IMD access to service	Increase the number of LSOAs in the least deprived 50% on the IMD for access to housing and service	IMD	Broadland	40	No data	41	No data	No data	n/a
IMD access to service	Increase the number of LSOAs in the least deprived 50% on the IMD for access to housing and service	IMD	Norwich	58	No data	70	No data	No data	n/a
IMD access to service	Increase the number of LSOAs in the least deprived 50% on the IMD for access to housing and service	IMD	South Norfolk	29	No data	27	No data	No data	n/a

Index of Multiple Deprivation access to services

3.58 The 2018-2019 data release shows the number of LSOAs in the least deprived 50% for access to housing and services has increased. Norwich has experienced the greatest level of improvements. 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, but rather that deprivation has decreased relative to other parts of the country. IMD data is not released on an annual basis and therefore no data is available for 2020/21.

Table 3.25 Objective 7: to enhance transport provision to meet the needs of existing and future populations while reducing the need to travel

Indicator Percentage of residents who travel to work by:	**Target**	**Location**	**2001**	**2011**	**RAG status**
By private motor vehicles	Decrease	Greater Norwich	a) 64%	a) 67%	Red
By public transport	Increase	Greater Norwich	b) 8%	b) 7%	Red
By foot or cycle	Increase	Greater Norwich	c) 17%	c) 18%	Green
Work at or mainly at home	Increase	Greater Norwich	d) 9%	d) 6%	Red
By private motor vehicles	Decrease	Broadland	a)70%	a) 75%	Red
By public transport	Increase	Broadland	b) 8%	b) 6%	Red
By foot or cycle	Increase	Broadland	c) 9%	10%	Green
Work at or mainly at home	Increase	Broadland	10%	6%	Red
By private motor vehicles	Decrease	Norwich	50%	52%	Red
By public transport	Increase	Norwich	9%	9%	Amber
By foot or cycle	Increase	Norwich	32%	33%	Green
Work at or mainly at home	Increase	Norwich	7%	4%	Red
By private motor vehicles	Decrease	South Norfolk	71%	73%	Red
By public transport	Increase	South Norfolk	5%	6%	Green
By foot or cycle	Increase	South Norfolk	10%	10%	Amber
Work at or mainly at home	Increase	South Norfolk	12%	7%	Red

Source: Census (taken every 10 years)

Percentage of residents who travel to work

3.59 The data is derived from the 2011 Census and so is only released for every 10 years. In comparison with the 2001 Census, the overall target was not met. The percentage of residents who travelled to work by private motor vehicles has increased; the percentage of residents who travelled to work by public transport and worked at home decreased. However, there has been an improvement in

increasing the percentage of residents travelling to work by foot or cycling. It is worth noting the data is potentially out of date and more recent data suggests a more positive picture. Recent monitoring conducted in the Norwich urban area showed that there has been a 40% increase in cycling since 2013. First Eastern Counties reported a 375,000 increase in Norwich bus journeys in 2015 after completion of Transport for Norwich changes to improve accessibility to the city centre for buses.

Table 3.26 Objective 8: to positively protect and enhance the individual character and culture

Indicator	Target	Source	Location	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	2020/ 2021	RAG status
Percentage of Conservation Areas with appraisals adopted in the last 10 years	Year-on-year increase	LPA	Broadland	70%	58%	58%	5%	Red
Percentage of Conservation Areas with appraisals adopted in the last 10 years	Year-on-year increase	LPA	Norwich	76%	31%	25%	19%	Red
Percentage of Conservation Areas with appraisals adopted in the last 10 years	Year-on-year increase	LPA	South Norfolk	42%	52%	63%	75%	Green

Percentage of Conservation Areas with appraisals adopted in the last 10 years

3.60 The percentage of conservation areas with recent appraisals has increased in South Norfolk but decreased in Norwich and Broadland. The figure for Norwich has decreased as a large number of conservation area appraisals were prepared prior to 2010.

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

Table 3.27 Net change in local sites in "Positive Conservation Management"

Indicator	Target	Location	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	2020/ 2021	RAG status
Net change in Local Sites in "Positive Conservation Management"	Year-on-year improvements	Greater Norwich area	73%	74%	No data	No data	n/a

3.61 No data was collected this year due to the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Table 3.28 The percentage of rivers assessed as good or better

Indicator % of river assessed as good or better:	Target	Location	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	2020/ 2021	RAG
a. Overall Status;	To increase the proportion of Broadland Rivers classified as 'good or better'	Broadland Rivers	4%	4%	No data	No data	n/a
b. Ecological Status;	To increase the proportion of Broadland Rivers classified as 'good or better'	Broadland Rivers	4%	4%	No data	No data	n/a
c. Biological Status;	To increase the proportion of Broadland Rivers classified as 'good or better'	Broadland Rivers	17%	17%	No data	No data	n/a
d. General Physio Chem Status;	To increase the proportion of Broadland Rivers classified as 'good or better'	Broadland Rivers	23%	23%	No data	No data	n/a
e. Chemical class	To increase the proportion of Broadland Rivers classified as 'good or better'	Broadland Rivers	100%	100%	No data	No data	n/a

3.62 The percentage of rivers assessed as good or better has remained the same in 2018/19. No data is available for this reporting year.

Table 3.29 Concentration of selected air pollutants

Indicator	Target	Location		2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	2020/ 2021	RAG
Concentration of selected air pollutants NO2 and PM10 (particulate matter)	Decrease	Broadland	NO2	below 40ug/m3	below 40ug/m3	below 40ug/m 3	below 40ug/ m3	Amber
Concentration of selected air pollutants NO2 and PM10 (particulate matter)	Decrease	Broadland	PM10	below 40ug/m3	below 40ug/m3	N/A	N/A	Amber
Concentration of selected air pollutants NO2 and PM10 (particulate matter)	Decrease	Norwich	NO2	13 (LF); 51 (CM)	12 (LF); 54 (CM)	13 (LF); 41 (CM)	10(LF); 19 (CM)	Amber
Concentration of selected air pollutants NO2 and PM10 (particulate matter)	Decrease	Norwich	PM10	16 (LF); 23 (CM)	16 (LF); 27 (CM)	14 (LF); 19 (CM)	13(LF); 19 (CM	Green
Concentration of selected air pollutants NO2 and PM10 (particulate matter)	Decrease	South Norfolk	NO2	25.0 ug/m3	25.0 ug/m3	N/A	22.2ug /m3	Amber
Concentration of selected air pollutants NO2 and PM10 (particulate matter)	Decrease	South Norfolk	PM10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

3.28 The pollution levels in most areas of Greater Norwich are well below the recommended maximum. However, some specific locations form hotspots within Norwich. These include Castle Meadow and St Stephens Street where the concentration of nitrogen dioxide has been high. Buses and taxis are the main causes of these emissions. Norwich City Council is working on measures including traffic management and enforcement of Castle Meadow's Low Emission Zone to address this issue. It is also important to view this in the context that there have been significant improvements in air quality in St Stephens and Castle Meadow recently. Please note this year's data has not been ratified by DEFRA and as such it needs to be viewed with a degree of caution.

Table 3.30 Percentage of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) in favourable condition or unfavourable recovering condition.

Indicator	Target	Location	2017/ 2018	2018-2021	RAG
Percentage of SSSIs in favourable condition or unfavourable recovering condition	95% of SSSIs in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition	Broadland	94%	No data	n/a
Percentage of SSSIs in favourable condition or unfavourable recovering condition	95% of SSSIs in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition	Norwich	100%	No data	n/a
Percentage of SSSIs in favourable condition or unfavourable recovering condition	95% of SSSIs in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition	South Norfolk	93%	No data	n/a

3.29 No comparable data has been released this year.

Table 3.31 Number of listed buildings lost/demolished

Indicator	Target	Location	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	2020/ 2021	RAG
Number of listed buildings lost/demolished	None	Greater Norwich area	0	0	0	0	Green
Number of listed buildings lost/demolished	None	Broadland	0	0	0	0	Green
Number of listed buildings lost/demolished	None	Norwich	0	0	0	0	Green
Number of listed buildings lost/demolished	None	South Norfolk	0	0	0	0	Green

3.30 The target was achieved as no listed building were lost or demolished this year.

Table 3.32 Percentage of new and converted dwellings on Previously Developed Land

Indicator	Target	Location	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	2020/ 2021	RAG
Percentage of new and converted dwellings on Previously Developed Land	25%+	Broadland	33%	36%	57%	47%	Green
Percentage of new and converted dwellings on Previously Developed Land	25%+	Norwich	81%	86%	89%	48%	Green
Percentage of new and converted dwellings on Previously Developed Land	25%+	South Norfolk	7.1%	9.1%	11.8%	7.8%	Red

3.31 The target was achieved in Norwich and Broadland.

Table 3.33 Objective 10: to be a place where people feel safe in their communities

Indicator	Target	Source	Location	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	2020/ 2021	RAG status
(Reduction in) Overall crime	Decrease in number	Norfolk Police	Greater Norwich area	26,981	29,228	31,449	29,274	Green
(Reduction in) Overall crime	Decrease in number	Norfolk Police	Broadland	4,584	5,162	5,980	6,045	Red
(Reduction in) Overall crime	Decrease in number	Norfolk Police	Norwich	17,176	18,344	19,137	16,500	Green
(Reduction in) Overall crime	Decrease in number	Norfolk Police	South Norfolk	5,221	5,722	6,332	6,729	Red
Number of people killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road traffic accidents	Year-on-year reduction in those KSI	Norfolk County Council	Greater Norwich area	177	210	245	153	Green
Number of people killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road traffic accidents	Year-on-year reduction in those KSI	Norfolk County Council	Broadland	48	46	72	43	Green
Number of people killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road traffic accidents	Year-on-year reduction in those KSI	Norfolk County Council	Norwich	57	85	80	45	Green
Number of people killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road traffic accidents	Year-on-year reduction in those KSI	Norfolk County Council	South Norfolk	72	79	93	65	Green

Reduction in overall crime

3.32 There has been a decrease in total crime in 2020/21. The reduced number of crimes is likely to be a result of lockdown periods

occurring during the Covid pandemic. This is particularly relevant for Norwich which has seen reduction through the night-time economy being locked down for a large part of the year.

Number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents

3.33 The number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents has decreased significantly this year. This is likely due to reduced number of road users in general due the Covid pandemic lock down measures.

Objective 11: to encourage the development of healthy and active lifestyles

Percentage of working age population receiving Employment Support Allowance and incapacity benefits

3.34 The data for this indicator has been discontinued.

Table 3.34 Life expectancy at birth of males and females

Indicator	Target	Location	Gender	2017/ 2018	2018-2020	RAG
Life expectancy at birth	Increase at each survey	Broadland	Male	79.6	81.4	Green
Life expectancy at birth	Increase at each survey	Broadland	Female	84.3	85.0	Green
Life expectancy at birth	Increase at each survey	Norwich	Male	78.1	78.0	Red
Life expectancy at birth	Increase at each survey	Norwich	Female	83.2	82.8	Red
Life expectancy at birth	Increase at each survey	South Norfolk	Male	81.1	81.7	Green
Life expectancy at birth	Increase at each survey	South Norfolk	Female	85.0	84.8	Red

Source: ONS

Life expectancy at birth

3.35 Life expectancy at birth has remained broadly stable across the Greater Norwich area.

Table 3.35 Percentage of physically active adults

Indicator	Target	Location	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	RAG
Percentage of physically active adults	Increase percentage annually	Broadland	63.00%	69.70%	66.20%	Red
Percentage of physically active adults	Increase percentage annually	Norwich	68.50%	67.10%	75.50%	Green
Percentage of physically active adults	Increase percentage annually	South Norfolk	69.10%	73.30%	66.40%	Red

Percentage of physically active adults

3.36 The latest dataset released is for 2019/20. The proportion of physically active adults has increased significantly for Norwich, but decreased in Broadland and South Norfolk.

Percentage of obese adults

3.37 This data has been discontinued.

Table 3.36 Percentage of obese children

Indicator	Target	Location	2016/2017	2017-2020	RAG
Percentage of obese children (yr 6)	Decrease percentage	Broadland	13.90%	16.20%	Red
Percentage of obese children (yr 6)	Decrease percentage	Norwich	19.20%	19.90%	Red
Percentage of obese children (yr 6)	Decrease percentage	South Norfolk	14.60%	15.00%	Red

Percentage of obese children

3.38 The data for obese children is now available in a 3-year combined data format. Compared to 2016/17 data, there has been an increase in obesity across the Greater Norwich area.

Health Impact Assessment

3.39 All relevant planning applications (over 300 homes) require health impact assessments in order to be validated/approved, so it is assumed that compliance with this indicator has been achieved.

Accessibility of leisure and recreation facilities

3.40 Data is not available for this indicator.

Table 3.19 Objective 12: to involve as many people as possible in new planning policy

Indicator	Target	Source	District	2011/2012 – 2016/2017	RAG status
Statement of Community Involvement	Statement of community involvement Less than 5 years old	LPA	Broadland	Adopted 2016	Green
Statement of Community Involvement	Statement of community involvement Less than 5 years old	LPA	Norwich	Adopted 2016	Green
Statement of Community Involvement	Statement of community involvement Less than 5 years old	LPA	South Norfolk	Adopted 2017	Green

Statement of Community Involvement/Engagement

3.41 The Statement of Community Involvements for all three districts were reviewed and revised in 2016 to standardise the approach to public involvement in plan making across the three districts and support the preparation of the new Greater Norwich Local Plan.

For Appendices A to G go to Greater Norwich Growth Board webpage

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

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