Joint Core Strategy for Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk: Annual Monitoring Report 2021-22

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 2021/22 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;
- 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
- The percentage of the workforce employed in higher occupations has decreased.

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

1.6 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, the Norwich Western Link and better public transport, including through the Transforming Cities Fund and
- engagement in skills initiatives to improve the match between labour supply and demand.

1.7 The LPAs are reviewing and rolling forward the JCS to produce the Greater Norwich Local Plan (GNLP), scheduled to be adopted in early 2024. 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. View information on the adoption of the Joint Core Strategy here.

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.

Notes on terminology

2.7. This report uses a Red/Amber/Green system, abbreviated to RAG, to measure progress against target indicators. Green signifies the target has been met this year, amber no progress or loss, red that a target has been missed, and grey that no data is available.

2.8. For the purposes of this report, a financial year's worth of data is signified by the last two digits of both relevant years. For example, data relating to the year running from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022 is represented by 21/22.

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 2021 and 31st March 2022.**

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

Table 3.1 Total Carbon Dioxide (CO^2) emissions per capita

Location	Target	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	RAG status
Broadland	Decrease	5.5	5.9	5.5	4.1	Green
Norwich	Decrease	3.7	3.5	3.2	2.9	Green
South Norfolk	Decrease	6.2	6.6	6.3	4.8	Green

Source: Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC)

3.8 CO^2 emissions per capita decreased in all three districts in 2020 and 2021, the latest year in which figures are available.

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

Location	Target	Sector	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	RAG status
Broadland	Decrease	Industry & Commerce	2.0	2.1	1.7	0.9	Green
Broadland	Decrease	Domestic	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	Amber
Broadland	Decrease	Transport	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.6	Green
Norwich	Decrease	Industry & Commerce	1.5	1.4	0.9	0.7	Green
Norwich	Decrease	Domestic	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	Amber
Norwich	Decrease	Transport	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	Amber
South Norfolk	Decrease	Industry & Commerce	1.5	1.5	1.2	0.7	Green
South Norfolk	Decrease	Domestic	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	Amber
South Norfolk	Decrease	Transport	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.2	Green

Source: Department for Energy and Climate Change (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	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Broadland	TOTAL	0.78MW	0MW	0.2MW	44.8MW
Broadland	Wind	0MW	0MW	0MW	0MW
Broadland	Solar PV	0.64MW	0MW	0MW	44.8MW
Broadland	Hydro	0MW	0MW	0MW	0MW
Broadland	Biomass	0.14MW	0MW	0.2MW	0MW
Norwich	Solar Photo Voltaic (PV) Only	No schemes submitted	13.8 kW	4000kWh*	No capacity info
South Norfolk	TOTAL	0MW	0MW	1MW	27.2MW
South Norfolk	Wind	0MW	0MW	0MW	0MW
South Norfolk	Solar PV	0MW	0MW	1MW	27MW
South Norfolk	Sewerage	0MW	0MW	0MW	0MW
South Norfolk	Biomass	0MW	0MW	0MW	0.2MW
South Norfolk	Air	0MW	0MW	0MW	0MW

Source: Local Planning Authority (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. In Norwich 21/22, there have been 47 solar panels have been installed at the law courts and household extension containing solar panels, but no information on capacity has been provided.

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	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	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: Local Planning Authority (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 2021/22.

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 fewer 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	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	RAG
Broadland	No Reduction	a)21.45%	a)21.97%	a)21.54%	a)21.39%	Red
Broadland	No Reduction	b)26.79%	b)27.61%	b)27.42%	b)29.22%	Green
Norwich	No Reduction	a)22.90%	a)22.60%	a) 22.9%	a)23.30%	Green
Norwich	No Reduction	b)16.10%	b)16%	b) 16.1%	b)16.30%	Green
South Norfolk	No Reduction	a) 22.15%	a) 22.49%	a) 21.92%	a)21.59%	Red
South Norfolk	No Reduction	b) 19.20%	b) 20.04%	b) 19.84%	b)21.55%	Green

Source: Local Planning Authority (LPA)

3.18 The percentage of household waste that is composted has generally increased across the Greater Norwich area. Recycling has not increased year on year.

3.19 Increasing recycling rates is 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	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	RAG status
NPA – 1,825 per annum	Norwich Policy Area	2,382	1,624	1,140	1,554	Red
Greater Norwich area – 2,046 pa	Greater Norwich area	2,779	2,075	1,468	1,890	Red
Broadland – 617 pa	Broadland - NPA	482	540	410	561	Red
Broadland Rural Policy Area – 89 pa	Broadland - RPA	158	123	89	93	Green
Norwich – 477 pa	Norwich	927	495	166	320	Red
South Norfolk NPA – 731	South Norfolk - NPA	973	589	564	673	Red
South Norfolk RPA – 132	South Norfolk - RPA	239	328	239	243	Green

Source: Local Planning Authority (LPA)

3.20 Housing delivery in 2021/22 increased significantly when compared to the previous year, but remains below the annual housing requirement in the Joint Core Strategy for the second year running. The significant increase in delivery does however show a bounce back in the housebuilding industry following its shut down for part of the previous monitoring year in response to the Covid pandemic restrictions.

3.21 Whilst delivery overall is below levels seen between 2016/17 and 2019/20, they have returned to levels above those seen in the early years of the plan period between 2008/09 and 2015/16. This is likely to be indicative of the much higher levels of land with planning permission, alongside improved general conditions as compared to the early part of the plan period. It is also notable that the highest level of completions since the beginning of the plan period have been recorded in the Broadland NPA and that rates of delivery in the rural areas of Broadland and South Norfolk remain above the JCS target levels, as they have done across almost all of the plan period since 2018.

3.22 It should also be noted that over the 4-year rolling period since

2018/19 (which is also the base date for the emerging Greater Norwich Local Plan), Greater Norwich has exceeded its annual requirements in the JCS, albeit marginally.

3.23 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 4,960 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 7,233 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 3,633 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.

3.24 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 in recent years, although the city has experienced a net loss of student accommodation.

3.25 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 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 28% 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.

3.26 Despite these challenges, the Greater Norwich Authorities have now delivered 23,794 homes since 2008 and maintain a commitment (the sum of planning permissions and site allocations) of 27,796. This is significantly (97%) 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.

3.27 From 10th January 2019 to 16th March 2022, the Greater Norwich authorities were able to demonstrate a five-year housing supply in accordance with the requirements of the NPPF. From March 2022, large parts of the Greater Norwich area were identified as being constrained by the requirement for nutrient neutrality. These constraints created uncertainty about the delivery of sites whilst the necessary nutrient neutrality mitigation schemes were developed. Consequently, for the purposes of decision making the Greater Norwich authorities have not sought to demonstrate a five-year housing supply since March 2022. Taking account of the progress being made in respect of individual site-specific mitigation schemes and the development of the Norfolk Environmental Credits nutrient neutrality mitigation scheme, the authorities consider that there is sufficient clear evidence to demonstrate that there will be a five-year housing land supply at the point of adoption of the Greater Norwich Local Plan (GNLP).

Table 3.7 Affordable housing completions

Target	Location	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	RAG
Affordable housing target of 525 per year[1]	Greater Norwich	724	658	314	388	Red
N/A	Broadland	195	211	165	177	N/A
N/A	Norwich	137	184	20	64	N/A
N/A	South Norfolk	392	263	129	147	N/A

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

3.28 388 affordable homes were completed in 2021/22. This is below the target of 675 completions per year, which is based on the June 2021 Greater Norwich Local Housing Needs Assessment. This fall is clearly related to a relatively lower number of overall housing delivery this year, as compared to the years immediately prior to the Covid-19 pandemic.

3.29 Whilst the affordable housing completions are reported as gross figures, the need figure of 670 affordable homes per annum includes an assumed loss of 152 units per annum of affordable housing through the right-to-buy. The reported figures can therefore be considered to be a proxy for net figures. Notwithstanding the above, 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).

3.30 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 scrutinize 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.

3.31 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: To meet CHANA (Option 1) targets:
29 pitches in total (15 from 2017-22, with a further 14 to 2022-27)

Location	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	RAG
Greater Norwich area	0	2	0	4	Red
Broadland	0	0	0	4	Red
Norwich	0	0	0	0	Red
South Norfolk	0	2	0	0	Red

3.32 In June 2022, a new Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) was published that superseded the previous needs assessment. This evidence is being discussed as part of the Greater Norwich Local Plan (GNLP) hearings.

3.33 A total of 52 pitches will be required between April 2022 and March 2038, of which 30 of are needed by March 2027. To address this need, the GNLP identifies sites to provide 38 pitches by March 2027, a further 10 are expected by March 2032, and a modest windfall allowance of 12 provides a total of 60 pitches.

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	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
No decrease	Greater Norwich area	67.3%	63.8%	No data	No data	No data

3.34 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	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Broadland[1]	1 bed	69	72	41	40
Broadland[2]	2 bed	187	197	147	186
Broadland[2]	3 bed	198	219	218	257
Broadland[2]	4 bed	195	193	119	183
Broadland[2]	Unknown	0	0	1	0
Norwich	No data collected	No data collected	No data collected	No data collected	No data collected
South Norfolk	1 bed	98	81	30	22
South Norfolk	2 bed	266	167	121	45
South Norfolk	3 bed	483	317	184	69
South Norfolk	4 bed	310	238	171	49
South Norfolk	Unknown	71	114	294	710

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

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]

Target: B1 – 118 hectares/295,000m^2 across the Greater Norwich area;
B2/8 – 111 hectares from 2007 – 2026 across the Greater Norwich area.

Location	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Greater Norwich area	No data	B1: 105,594 B2: 13,586 B8: 15,832	No data	No data
Broadland	B1: 82,532 B2: 8,060 B8: 15,583	B1: 94,167 B2: 4,230 B8: 10,699	B1: 174,998 B2: 5606 B8: 12,241	B1: 180,578 B2: 5877 B8: 14,918
Norwich	B1a : -11695 B1b: 0 B1c: 145.4 B2 : -280 B8: -2131	B1a: -2400 B1b: 0 B1c: -806 B2: 2,875 B8: 288	B1a: -6733 B1b: -313 B1c: 1907 B2: 975 B8: 2537	B1a: –2590 B1b: 0 B1c: 1754 B2: 1494 B8: 925
South Norfolk	No data	B1: 14,633 B2: 6,481 B8: 4,845	B1: 818 B2: 946 B8: 1461	B1: 1656 B2: 5294 B8: 7513

[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	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	RAG
Amount of permitted floor space	B2/8 – 111 hectares 2007 – 2026 100,000m^2 Norwich City Centre	Norwich	-13961m^2	-293 m^2	-3201m^2	-107m^2	Red
Amount of permitted floor space	Norwich Retail Park (NRP):100,000m^2 Broadland Business Park (BBP):50,000m^2	NRP + BBP	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Amount of permitted floor space	N/A	Elsewhere	No data	No data	No data	14463m^2 (South Norfolk)	Not applic-able

3.36 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. Data from 2021/22 shows that there was significant development in South Norfolk What is clear from tables 3.14 and 3.15 below 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	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Greater Norwich area (floorspace in sqm)	B1	No data	+105,594	+171,475	+181,398
Greater Norwich area (floorspace in sqm)	B2	No data	+13,586	+7,527	+12,665
Greater Norwich area (floorspace in sqm)	B8	No data	+15,832	+16,061	+23,356
Broadland (sqm)	B1	+82,532	+94,167	+174,998	+180,578
Broadland (sqm)	B2	+8,060	+4,230	+5.606	+5877
Broadland (sqm)	B8	+15,583	+10,699	+12,241	+14,918
Norwich (sqm)[4]	B1a	-11,695	-2,400	-6,773	-2,590
Norwich (sqm)[4]	B1b	0	0	-313	0
Norwich (sqm)[4]	B1c	+145.4	-806	1907	+1754
Norwich (sqm)[4]	B2	-280	+2875	975	+1494
Norwich (sqm)	B8	-2,131	+288	+2537	+925
South Norfolk	B1	No data	+14,633	+818	+1656
South Norfolk	B2	No data	+6,481	+946	+5294
South Norfolk	B8	No data	+4,845	+1461	+7513

Office space developed

3.37 There was a net loss of 2,590 sqm of office floor space (use class B1a) in Norwich this monitoring year, predominantly in the city centre. This is significantly less than the losses sustained in previous years, 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.

3.38 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.

3.39 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.

3.40 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 2022, derived from planning permissions and completions records. From 2008 to 2022, the overall net reduction in the office floor space equates to 31%. 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
2021/22	-2,590 sqm net loss
Total actual/potential office floorspace change Norwich city April 2008-March 2022	**-117,116 sq. m net loss (31%)**

Table 3.16 Annual count of employee jobs[4]

Location	Target	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	RAG
Greater Norwich area	2,222 per annum increase	193,000	193,000	188,000	187,000	Red
Broadland	N/A	47,000	48,000	48,000	46,000	Red
Norwich	N/A	93,000	89,000	86,000	85,000	Red
South Norfolk	N/A	53,000	56,000	54,000	56,000	Red

3.41 The 20/21 data is the latest release. The total number of employee jobs has decreased from 19/20.

Table 3.17 Employment rate of the economically active population

Indicator	Target	Location	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	RAG
Employment rate of economically active population	Increase	Greater Norwich	75.4%	78.9%	81.4%	76.8%	Red
Employment rate of economically active population	Increase	Broadland	84.3%	78.5%	86.2%	81.5%	Red
Employment rate of economically active population	Increase	Norwich	68.5%	77.1%	74.6%	77.7%	Green
Employment rate of economically active population	Increase	South Norfolk	75.6%	81.6%	84.9%	71.5%	Red

3.42 Employment rates have decreased over the past year there is data for, 2020/21. 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 between surveys.

[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.

Table 3.18 Percentage of the workforce employed in higher occupations

Indicator	Target	Location	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	RAG
Percentage of workforce employed in higher occupations	Annual increase of 1%	Greater Norwich	44%	43%	47%	42%	Red
Percentage of workforce employed in higher occupations	N/A	Broadland	47%	39%	32%	44%	Green
Percentage of workforce employed in higher occupations	N/A	Norwich	39%	42%	54%	38%	Red
Percentage of workforce employed in higher occupations	N/A	South Norfolk	47%	47%	53%	45%	Red

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

Table 3.19 National Retail Ranking for Norwich

Indicator	Target	Location	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	RAG
National retail ranking	Maintain top 20 ranking	Norwich	13th	13th	13th	13th	13th	Green

3.44 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.

3.45 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	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	RAG
Net change in retail floorspace in city centre	No decrease in retail floor space	Norwich	-217	-6231	No data	-1534	-5905	Red

3.46 Loss of retail floor space (of 5,905m2) has been identified between 2021 and 2022. This continues a steady trend of decreasing retail floorspace in the city centre.

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

3.48 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.

3.49 It is anticipated that there will be further loss of retail floorspace. This trend is as a result of both increased online retailing and the Covid-19 pandemic, but is 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).

3.50 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	17/18	Town centre uses	18/19	Town centre uses	19/20	Town centre uses	20/21	Town centre uses	21/22
Broadland	A1	42%	A1	17.6%	A1	5.8%	A1	50%	A1	53%
Broadland	A2	100%	A2	100%	A2	0%	A2	0%	A2	100%
Broadland	B1a	20%	B1a	38.5%	B1a	0%	B1a	12.5%	B1a	11%
Broadland	D2	33%	D2	17.3%	D2	23.5%	D2	30%	D2	22%
Norwich	A1	6%	A1	0%	A1	9.6%	A1	47%	A1	6%
Norwich	A2	100%	A2	0%	A2	56.9%	A2	None	A2	None
Norwich	B1a	0%	B1a	31%	B1a	6.2%	B1a	21%	B1a	0%
Norwich	D2	3%	D2	76%	D2	25.6%	D2	81%	D2	8%
South Norfolk	A1	70%	A1	38%	A1	25%	A1	No data	A1	25%
South Norfolk	A2	0%	A2	50%	A2	0%	A2	No data	A2	No data
South Norfolk	B1a	75%	B1a	25%	B1a	10%	B1a	No data	B1a	0%
South Norfolk	D2	71%	D2	0%	D2	47%	D2	No data	D2	0%

3.51 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.

Objective 4: to promote regeneration and reduce deprivation

Table 3.22 Number of Lower Super Output Areas in national most deprived 20%

Target	Location	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	RAG
Reduction by 50% in plan period (28 out of 242 in 2007)	Greater Norwich Area	0	Data not released	Data not released	Data not released	No data

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), published by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG).

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

3.52 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 2021-22 data has not been published at the time of publication of this AMR.

Table 3.23 The amount of land on brownfield register that has been developed

Target: Increase the amount of completions for housing on land identified in brownfield register in % form.

Source	Location	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	RAG
LPA	Broadland	2.19 ha (2.1%)	1.2 ha (1.18%)	0.23 ha (0.23%)	0.97%	Green
LPA	Norwich	1.34 ha	2.07 ha (2.02%)	2.25 ha (1.77%)	3.79 ha (2.97%)	Green
LPA	South Norfolk	5.05 ha (22%)	1.71 ha (17%)	8%	7%	Red

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

3.53 This is a relatively 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. Nevertheless, there has been an increase in the amount of land developed that is on the brownfield land register in Norwich.

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

Table 3.24 School leaver qualifications - % of school leavers with 5 or more GCSEs at A* to C grades

Target	Source	Location	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	RAG Status
Year-on-year increase from '07 value of 53%	Norfolk County Council	Greater Norwich area	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data

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

3.54 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.

Table 3.25 Proportion of 16- to 18-year-olds who are not in education, employment or training

Target	Source	Location	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	RAG Status
Year-on-year reduction from 2006 value of 6%	Norfolk County Council	Greater Norwich area	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Year-on-year reduction from 2006 value of 6%	Norfolk County Council	Broadland	2.73%	2.57%	3.30%	1.99%	**Green**
Year-on-year reduction from 2006 value of 6%	Norfolk County Council	Norwich	5.88%	5.44%	6.83%	5.18%	**Green**
Year-on-year reduction from 2006 value of 6%	Norfolk County Council	South Norfolk	2.00%	2.12%	3.53%	3.19%	**Green**

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

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

Table 3.26 Proportion of population aged 16-64 qualified to NVQ level 4 or higher

Target	Source	Location	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	RAG Status
Annual increase	Annual Population Survey	Greater Norwich area	38.40%	33.00%	41.40%	37.60%	**Red**
Annual increase	Annual Population Survey	Broadland	39.70%	32.90%	36.00%	34.40%	**Red**
Annual increase	Annual Population Survey	Norwich	38.50%	31.80%	40.90%	40.60%	**Red**
Annual increase	Annual Population Survey	South Norfolk	36.90%	34.60%	47.00%	36.80%	**Red**

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

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

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

Table 3.27 Index of Multiple Deprivation access to services

Target: Increase the number of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in the least deprived 50% on the IMD for access to housing and service.

Source	Location	14/15	15/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	RAG status
IMD	Greater Norwich	127	No data	138	No data	No data	No data	No data
IMD	Broadland	40	No data	41	No data	No data	No data	No data
IMD	Norwich	58	No data	70	No data	No data	No data	No data
IMD	South Norfolk	29	No data	27	No data	No data	No data	No data

Index of Multiple Deprivation access to services

3.57 The 2018-2019 data release shows the number of LSOAs in the least deprived 50% for access to housing and services has increased. Norwich 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 2021/22.

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

Table 3.28 Mode of travel to work

Indicator Percentage of residents who travel to work:	**Target**	**Location**	**2001**	**2011**	**2021**	**RAG status**
By private motor vehicles	Decrease	Greater Norwich	64%	67%	54.0%	Green
By public transport	Increase	Greater Norwich	8%	7%	3.1%	Red
By foot or cycle	Increase	Greater Norwich	17%	18%	11.5%	Red
Work at or mainly at home	Increase	Greater Norwich	9%	6%	30.5%	Green
By private motor vehicles	Decrease	Broadland	70%	75%	60.0%	Green
By public transport	Increase	Broadland	8%	6%	2.2%	Red
By foot or cycle	Increase	Broadland	9%	10%	6.6%	Red
Work at or mainly at home	Increase	Broadland	10%	6%	30.3%	Green
By private motor vehicles	Decrease	Norwich	50%	52%	43.2%	Green
By public transport	Increase	Norwich	9%	9%	5.3%	Red
By foot or cycle	Increase	Norwich	32%	33%	20.8%	Red
Work at or mainly at home	Increase	Norwich	7%	4%	29.6%	Green
By private motor vehicles	Decrease	South Norfolk	71%	73%	58.6%	Green
By public transport	Increase	South Norfolk	5%	6%	1.8%	Red
By foot or cycle	Increase	South Norfolk	10%	10%	7%	Red
Work at or mainly at home	Increase	South Norfolk	12%	7%	31.5%	Green

Source: Census (taken every 10 years)

Percentage of residents who travel to work

3.58 The data is derived from the 2021 Census and so is only released for every 10 years. In comparison with the 2011 Census, the overall target for decreasing the usage of private transport and increasing the rate of working from home have been met. The percentage of residents who travelled to work by public transport has decreased significantly. It is important to bear in mind that 2021 Census took place during a national lockdown. The Government advice at the time was for people to work from home and avoid public transport People who were furloughed were advised to answer the transport to work question based on their previous patterns before or during the pandemic. This means the data does not accurately represent what they were doing on census day. This variable cannot be directly compared to the 2011 census data. 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.

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

Table 3.29 Percentage of Conservation Areas with appraisals adopted in the last 10 years

Target	Source	Location	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	RAG status
Year-on-year increase	LPA	Broadland	58%	58%	5%	5%	Amber
Year-on-year increase	LPA	Norwich	31%	25%	19%	6%	Red
Year-on-year increase	LPA	South Norfolk	52%	63%	75%	75%	Amber

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

3.59 The percentage of conservation areas with recent appraisals have remained steady in Broadland and South Norfolk but decreased in Norwich. 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 3.30 Net change in local sites in "Positive Conservation Management"

Indicator	Target	Location	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	RAG status
Net change in Local Sites in "Positive Conservation Management"	Year-on-year improv-ements	Greater Norwich area	74%	No data	No data	72%	No data

3.60 Since previous years' data were not collected, it is difficult to carry out a direct comparison. However, there was a small decrease in the percentage of sites classified as being in positive conservation management between 2018/19 and 2021/22.

Table 3.31 The percentage of rivers assessed as good or better

Target: To increase the proportion of Broadland Rivers classified as 'good or better'

Indicator % of river assessed as good or better:	Location	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	RAG
a. Overall Status;	Broadland Rivers	4%	No data	No data	No data	No data
b. Ecological Status;	Broadland Rivers	4%	No data	No data	No data	No data
c. Biological Status;	Broadland Rivers	17%	No data	No data	No data	No data
d. General Physio Chem Status;	Broadland Rivers	23%	No data	No data	No data	No data
e. Chemical class	Broadland Rivers	100%	No data	No data	No data	No data

3.61 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 3.32 Concentration of selected air pollutants

Indicator	Target	Location	Pollutant	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	RAG
Concentration of selected air pollutants NO2 and PM10 (particulate matter)	Decrease	Broadland	NO2	below 40ug/m3	below 40ug/m 3	below 40ug/ m3	below 40ug/ m3	Amber
Concentration of selected air pollutants NO2 and PM10 (particulate matter)	Decrease	Broadland	PM10	below 40ug/m3	No data	No data	No data	Amber
Concentration of selected air pollutants NO2 and PM10 (particulate matter)	Decrease	Norwich	NO2	12 (LF); 54 (CM)	13 (LF); 41 (CM)	10(LF); 19 (CM)	10(LF); 30 (CM)	Amber
Concentration of selected air pollutants NO2 and PM10 (particulate matter)	Decrease	Norwich	PM10	16 (LF); 27 (CM)	14 (LF); 19 (CM)	13(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	No data	22.2ug /m3	17ug /m3	Amber
Concentration of selected air pollutants NO2 and PM10 (particulate matter)	Decrease	South Norfolk	PM10	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data

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.

Table 3.33 Percentage of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) in favourable condition or unfavourable recovering condition.

Target	Location	17/18	18-22	RAG
95% of SSSIs in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition	Broadland	94%	No data	No data
95% of SSSIs in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition	Norwich	100%	No data	No data
95% of SSSIs in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition	South Norfolk	93%	No data	No data

3.29 No comparable data has been released this year.

Table 3.34 Number of listed buildings lost/demolished

Indicator	Target	Location	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	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 3.35 Percentage of new and converted dwellings on Previously Developed Land

Target	Location	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	RAG
25%+	Broadland	36%	57%	47%	19%	Red
25%+	Norwich	86%	89%	48%	98%	Green
25%+	South Norfolk	9.1%	11.8%	7.8%	6%	Red

3.28 The target was achieved in Norwich.

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

Table 3.36 Overall crime statistics

Target	Source	Location	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	RAG status
Decrease in number	Norfolk Police	Greater Norwich area	29,228	31,449	29,274	32,124	Red
Decrease in number	Norfolk Police	Broadland	5,162	5,980	6,045	6,120	Red
Decrease in number	Norfolk Police	Norwich	18,344	19,137	16,500	18,998	Red
Decrease in number	Norfolk Police	South Norfolk	5,722	6,332	6,729	7,006	Red

Reduction in overall crime

3.29 There has been an increase in total crime in 2021/22. The relatively low number of crimes in the previous year is likely to be a result of lockdown period, particularly relevant for Norwich which has seen reduction through the night-time economy. The return to normality in 2021/22 resulted in an increase in the number of crimes in the Greater Norwich area.

Table 3.37 Number of people killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road traffic accidents

Target	Source	Location	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	RAG status
Year-on-year reduction in those KSI	Norfolk County Council	Greater Norwich area	210	245	153	168	Red
Year-on-year reduction in those KSI	Norfolk County Council	Broadland	46	72	43	59	Red
Year-on-year reduction in those KSI	Norfolk County Council	Norwich	85	80	45	56	Red
Year-on-year reduction in those KSI	Norfolk County Council	South Norfolk	79	93	65	53	Green

Number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents

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

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

Table 3.38 Life expectancy at birth of males and females

Indicator	Target	Location	Gender	17/18	18-20	21/22	RAG
Life expectancy at birth	Increase at each survey	Broadland	Male	79.6	81.4	81.7	Green
Life expectancy at birth	Increase at each survey	Broadland	Female	84.3	85.0	83.2	Red
Life expectancy at birth	Increase at each survey	Norwich	Male	78.1	78.0	77.4	Red
Life expectancy at birth	Increase at each survey	Norwich	Female	83.2	82.8	81.9	Red
Life expectancy at birth	Increase at each survey	South Norfolk	Male	81.1	81.7	80.7	Red
Life expectancy at birth	Increase at each survey	South Norfolk	Female	85.0	84.8	82.8	Red

Source: ONS

Life expectancy at birth

3.31 Life expectancy at birth has slightly decreased across the Greater Norwich area.

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

3.32 The data for this indicator has been discontinued.

Table 3.39 Percentage of physically active adults

Target	Location	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	RAG
Increase percentage annually	Broadland	63.00%	69.70%	66.20%	68.00%	Green
Increase percentage annually	Norwich	68.50%	67.10%	75.50%	70.40%	Red
Increase percentage annually	South Norfolk	69.10%	73.30%	66.40%	65.80%	Red

Source: Public Health England

Percentage of physically active adults

3.33 The proportion of physically active adults has increased for Broadland, but decreased in Norwich and South Norfolk.

Percentage of obese adults

3.34 This data has been discontinued.

Table 3.40 Percentage of obese children

Indicator	Target	Location	2017-20	2020-22	RAG
Percentage of obese children (yr 6)	Decrease percentage	Broadland	16.20%	24.70%	Red
Percentage of obese children (yr 6)	Decrease percentage	Norwich	19.90%	19.00%	Green
Percentage of obese children (yr 6)	Decrease percentage	South Norfolk	15.00%	17.70%	Red

Source: Public Health England

Percentage of obese children

3.35 The data for obese children is now available in a 3-year combined data format. Compared to the previous data, there has been an increase in obesity across the Greater Norwich area, particularly in Broadland and South Norfolk.

Health Impact Assessment

3.36 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

3.37 Data is not available for this indicator.

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

Table 3.41 Age of Statement of Community Involvement

Indicator	Target	Source	District	2011/12 – 2016/17	RAG status
Statement of Community Involvement	Statement of community involvement Less than 5 years old	LPA	Broadland	Made 2016, updated 2021/22	Green
Statement of Community Involvement	Statement of community involvement Less than 5 years old	LPA	Norwich	Made 2016, amended 2020	Green
Statement of Community Involvement	Statement of community involvement Less than 5 years old	LPA	South Norfolk	Made 2017, updated 2021/22	Green

Statement of Community Involvement/Engagement

3.38 Statements of Community Involvement for all three districts were made in 2016 to standardise the approach to public involvement in plan making across the three districts and support the preparation of the then new Greater Norwich Local Plan. Updates have been made since in line with legislation.

For Appendices, view the Greater Norwich Growth Board website here.

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

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