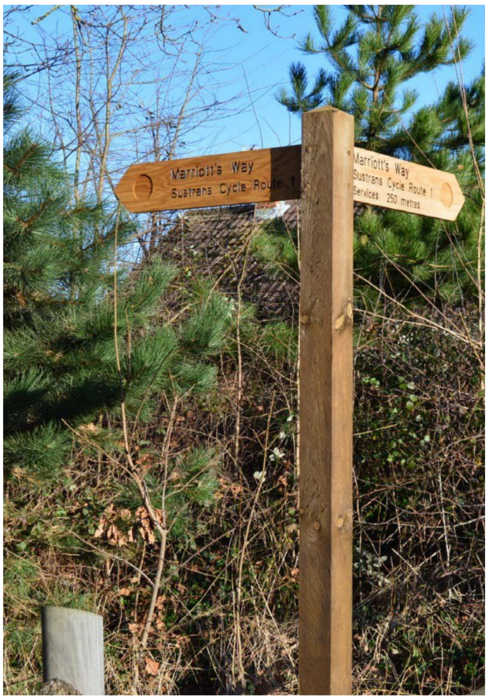
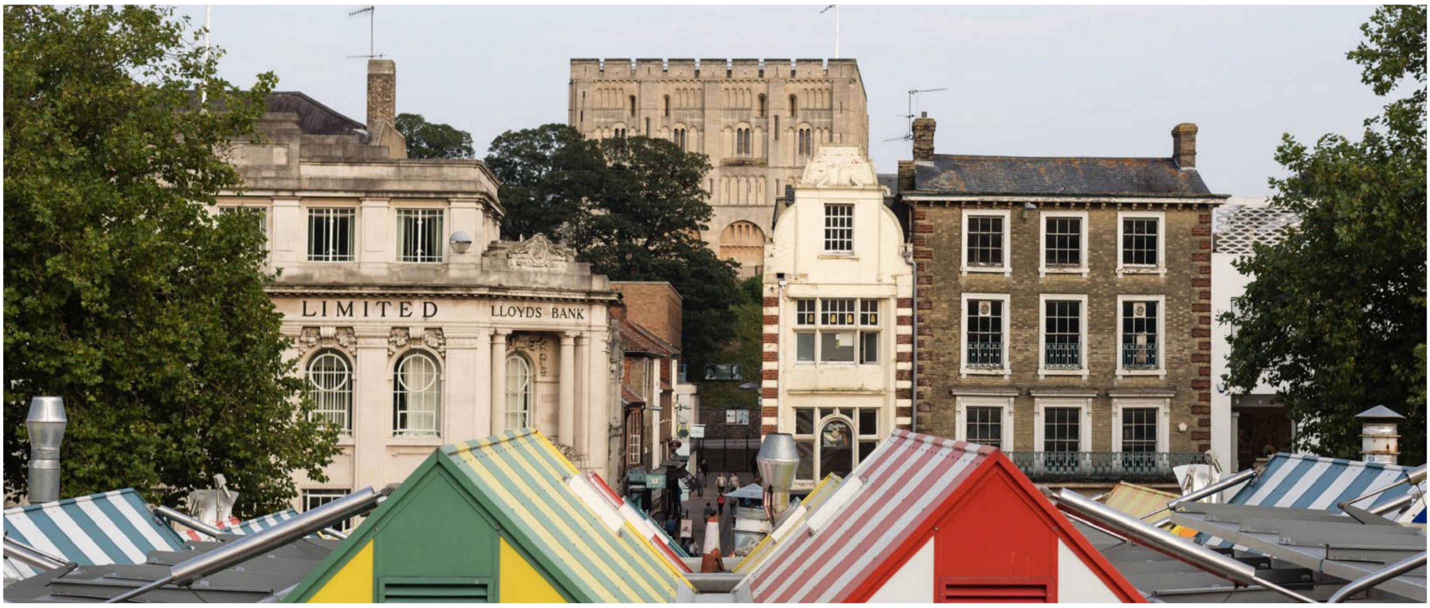
Joint Core Strategy for Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk

Annual Monitoring Report 2022-23





Jobs, homes, prosperity for local people

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Joint Core Strategy for Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk
Annual Monitoring Report 2022-23

Contents

1. Executive Summary

1.1 This Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) assesses how the Greater Norwich area performed in 2022/23 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:

- Housing delivery in Greater Norwich has improved in recent years and was comfortably above target in 2022/23. However, it is important to note that the number of completions remain below target for the whole plan period from 2008 onwards.
- The affordable housing targets were also achieved in 2022/23.
- The total number of employee jobs increased by 6,000 from 2020/21, returning to the same number of jobs as the pre- Covid figures in 2018/19.
- The percentage of the workforce employed in higher occupations in Greater Norwich has increased.
- Annual surveys showed that vehicle and pedestrian numbers in Norwich decreased from the 2019 baseline, but the numbers of cyclists has increased significantly.
- Norwich has maintained its 13th position in the national retail ranking.

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:

- CO_2 emissions per sector and per capita remained stable or increased. This reflected a national trend for the last year figures are available (2021/22) attributed to the increase in the use of road transport as nationwide covid lockdowns were eased, along with increases in emissions from power stations.
- The proportion of housing development which was on previously developed land was below target. This reflects both that student accommodation delivery, which has largely been on brownfield sites in the city centre, cannot be counted as meeting housing needs under the national criteria in place when the JCS was adopted, and that there has been success in delivering housing on allocated greenfield urban extensions.
- 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.

1.3 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.

1.4 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.

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

2.1 Context

2.1.1 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.

2.1.2 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.

2.1.3 For more information on the adoption of the Joint Core Strategy please see the Greater Norwich Local Plan's website.

2.2 Purpose

2.2.1 The AMR measures the implementation of the JCS policies and outlines the five-year land supply position (paragraph 3.32).

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

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

2.2.4 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 A.

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 2022 and 31st March 2023.

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.

O1. **Objective One:** To minimise the contributors to climate change and address its impact

O1.1 Indicator: Total CO2 emissions per capita

Table 1 Total CO2 emissions per capita

Location	Target	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	RAG
Broadland	Decrease	5.9	5.5	4.1	4.9	Red
Norwich	Decrease	3.5	3.2	2.9	3.2	Red
South Norfolk	Decrease	6.6	6.3	4.8	6.0	Red

Source: Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC)

O1.1.1 Bucking the long-term trend and the target for annual reductions, CO2 emissions per capita increased in all three districts in 2021/22, the latest year in which figures are available. This reflects national trends for a rise in emissions in 2021/22 after falls in previous years.

O1.1.2 DECC attributed this trend to the increase in the use of road transport as nationwide lockdowns were eased, along with increases in emissions from power stations.

O1.1.3 Early indications from the 2022/23 figures are that the 2021/22 figures were an anomaly resulting from the end of the Covid pandemic and that the trend for

O1.2 Indicator: Total CO2 emissions per capita for each sector

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

Location	Target	Sector	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	RAG
Broadland	Decrease	Ind & Comm	2.1	1.7	0.9	1.7	Red
Broadland	Decrease	Domestic	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Amber
Broadland	Decrease	Transport	2.1	2.0	1.6	2.0	Red
Norwich	Decrease	Ind & Comm	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.9	Red
Norwich	Decrease	Domestic	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	Amber
Norwich	Decrease	Transport	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	Amber
S. Norfolk	Decrease	Ind & Comm	1.5	1.2	0.7	1.2	Red

Location	Target	Sector	18/ 19	19/ 20	20/ 21	21/ 22	RAG
S. Norfolk	Decrease	Domestic	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	Amber
S. Norfolk	Decrease	Transport	3.2	2.9	2.2	2.9	Green

Source: DECC

O1.2.1 Reflecting the overall CO2 emissions per capita figures, emissions across the transport and industrial sectors increased, whilst those for domestic emissions remained stable.

O1.3 Indicator: Sustainable and Renewable energy capacity permitted by type

Table 3 Sustainable and Renewable energy capacity permitted by type

Location	Type	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23
Broadland	Wind	0MW	0MW	0MW	0MW
Broadland	Solar PV	0MW	0MW	44.8MW	0.49Mw
Broadland	Hydro	0MW	0MW	0MW	0MW
Broadland	Biomass	0MW	0.2MW	0MW	0MW
Broadland	TOTAL	0MW	0.2MW	44.8MW	0.49MW
Norwich	Solar PV Only	13.8 kW	4000kWh *	No info	138.62kW
S. Norfolk	Wind	0MW	0MW	0MW	0MW
S. Norfolk	Solar PV	0MW	1MW	27MW	84.73MW
S. Norfolk	Sewerag e	0MW	0MW	0MW	0MW
S. Norfolk	Biomass	0MW	0MW	0.2MW	0.5MW
S. Norfolk	Air	0MW	0MW	0MW	0.02MW
S. Norfolk	TOTAL	0MW	1MW	27.2MW	85.25MW

Source: LPA

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

O1.3 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 larger schemes.

O1.4 The vast majority of the increase in permitted renewable energy schemes has been for solar farms. In 2022/23, nearly 85 MW of solar energy capacity was permitted, with most of this at two sites in South Norfolk at Swainsthorpe and Colton.

O1.4 Indicator: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality

Table 4 Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality

Location	Target	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	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

O1.4.1 There were no planning permission granted that were contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality in 2022/23.

O1.5 Indicator: All new housing schemes to achieve water efficiency standard of 110L/Person/Day

O1.5.1 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.

O1.5.2 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.

O1.5.3 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.

O1.5.4 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.

O1.5.5 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.

O1.6 Indicator: Percentage of household waste that is a) recycled and b) composted

Table 5 Percentage of household waste that is a) recycled and b) composted

Location	Target	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	RAG
Broadland	No Reduction	a)21.97%	a)21.54%	a)21.39%	a)22.06%	Green
Broadland	No Reduction	b)27.61%	b)27.42%	b)29.22%	b)28.22%	Red
Norwich	No Reduction	a)22.60%	a) 22.9%	a)23.30%	a)23.31%	Green
Norwich	No Reduction	b)16%	b) 16.1%	b)16.30%	b)15.2%	Red
S. Norfolk	No Reduction	a) 22.49%	a) 21.92%	a)21.59%	a)21.87%	Green
S. Norfolk	No Reduction	b) 20.04%	b) 19.84%	b)21.55%	b)18.85%	Red

Source: LPA

O1.6.1 The percentage of household waste that is composted has generally increased across the Greater Norwich area. Recycling has not increased year on year.

O1.6.2 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.

O2. **Objective 2:** To allocate enough land for housing, and affordable housing, in the most sustainable settlements

O2.1 Net housing completions

Indicator: Table 6 Net housing completions per annum (p.a.)

Location	Target (p.a)	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	RAG
Broadland *Norwich Policy Area*	617	540	410	561	780	Green
Broadland *Rural Policy Area*	89	123	89	93	143	Green
Norwich *Norwich Policy Area*	477	495	166	320	221	Red
South Norfolk *Norwich Policy Area*	731	589	564	673	1048	Green
South Norfolk *Rural Policy Area*	132	328	239	243	166	Green
TOTAL *Norwich Policy Area*	1,825	1,624	1,140	1,554	2,049	Green
TOTAL Greater Norwich	2,046	2,075	1,468	1,890	2,358	Green

Source: LPA

O2.1.1 Housing delivery in 2022/23 increased significantly when compared to the previous year. The significant increase in delivery shows a strong bounce back in the housebuilding industry following its shut down for part of the previous monitoring year in response to the Covid pandemic restrictions.

O2.1.2 The overall number of completions in 2022/23 was in fact the second highest during the plan period, only being surpassed by the levels of completions seen in 2018/19, which included significant completions of flats in Norwich. 2022/23 also saw the highest number of completions achieved in the Broadland NPA since the beginning of the plan period.

O2.1.3 In general, levels of completions in recent years remain significantly above those seen in the early years of the plan period between 2008/09 and 2015/16. It is notable that levels of completions within 2020/21 remained higher than the levels seen between 2009/10 and 2013/14, despite the significant Covid interruptions to the construction industry during that year.

O2.1.4 This is likely to be strongly linked to the significantly higher housing commitment (the sum of allocations and planning permissions) when compared to the pre and early part of the JCS period, alongside a strengthened local house building sector.

O2.1.5 Rates of delivery in the rural areas of Broadland and South Norfolk were again above the JCS target levels, as they have been across almost all of the plan period since 2008.

O2.1.6 Although recent levels of house building have resulted in reductions in the overall level of shortfall, total completions remain 4,648 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 7,009 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 housing target by 2026 has grown from 2,046 homes per year in 2008 to 4,648 homes per year as of 1 April 2023. Meeting the JCS housing target over the remaining 3 years of the plan period is not realistic, rather the focus should be on trying to maintain recent levels of delivery against the challenging backdrop of nutrient neutrality.

O2.1.7 It is noteworthy that housing completions monitored under the JCS do not take account of student accommodation that has been delivered. Norwich has had considerable growth in the delivery of new student accommodation in recent years.

O2.1.8 The housing delivery shortfall is the result of a number of factors including: the JCS target (particularly within the NPA) 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, more recently, the impacts of Covid.

O2.1.9 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.

O2.1.10 However, rates of delivery across Greater Norwich in the last five monitoring years have been 22% above the overall average since 2008, with those in the NPA being 29% above the average over the same period. For the last 5 years, overall levels of delivery across Greater Norwich have also exceeded the overall JCS target, 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.

O2.1.11 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 submitted clear evidence to the Greater Norwich Local Plan (GNLP) examination that demonstrated that there would be in excess of a five-year housing land supply at the point of adoption of the Greater Norwich Local Plan (GNLP). On the basis of this evidence, the independent Inspectors concluded that there was a housing land supply of 5.77 years in their report on the examination of the GNLP.

O2.2 Affordable housing completions

Indicator: Table 7 Affordable housing completions

Location	Target	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	RAG
Broadland	Not applicable	211	165	177	387	NA
Norwich	Not applicable	184	20	64	72	NA
S. Norfolk	Not applicable	263	129	147	263	NA
TOTAL Greater Norwich	Affordable housing target of 525 per year[1]	658	314	388	722	Green

Source: LPA

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

O2.2.1 722 affordable homes were completed in 2022/23. This is above the target of 670 completions per year, which is based on the June 2021 Greater Norwich Local Housing Needs Assessment and more than the figure for two previous years combined. This level of delivery is strongly linked to the high overall housing completions achieved in the past year.

O2.2.2 The affordable housing completions are reported as gross figures, however 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).

O2.2.3 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.

O2.2.4 There was no data collected for new affordable house completions by bedroom number, based on proportions set out in the most recent Sub-Regional Housing Market Assessment.

O2.3 Indicator: Provision of Gypsy and Traveller pitches (completions)

Table 8 Provision of Gypsy and Traveller pitches (completions)

Location	Target	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	RAG
Broadland	n/a	0	0	4	0	n/a
Norwich	n/a	0	0	0	13	n/a
South Norfolk	n/a	2	0	0	1	n/a
TOTAL Greater Norwich	15 pitches from 2017-22	2	0	4	14	Green

O2.3.1 14 pitches were delivered in 2022/23, with the great majority provided at Swanton Road in Norwich. This level of delivery has resulted in the 2017 to 2022 targets being met.

O2.3.2 In June 2022, a new Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) was published that superseded the earlier needs assessment used to establish the above targets. A total of 30 pitches will be required between April 2022 and March 2038, of which 30 are needed by March 2027.

O2.4 Indicator: Accessibility to market towns and key centres of employment during the morning peak (0700-1000), returning in the afternoon peak (1600-1900)

Table 9 Accessibility to market towns and key centres of employment during the morning peak (0700-1000), returning in the afternoon peak (1600-1900)

Location	Target	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23
Greater Norwich area	No decrease	63.8%	No data	No data	No data	No data

O2.4.1 No data was available this year as the methodology for measuring accessibility has changed.

O2.5 Indicator: (Gross) new house completions by bedroom number, based on the proportions set out in the most recent Sub-Regional Housing Market Assessment

Table 10 (Gross) new house completions by bedroom number, based on the proportions set out in the most recent Sub-Regional Housing Market Assessment

Location	Dwellings	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23
Broadland	1 bed	72	41	40	110
Broadland	2 bed	197	147	186	216
Broadland	3 bed	219	218	257	404
Broadland	4 bed	193	119	183	235
Broadland	Unknown	0	1	0	0
Norwich	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
South Norfolk	1 bed	81	30	22	37
South Norfolk	2 bed	167	121	45	280
South Norfolk	3 bed	317	184	69	409
South Norfolk	4 bed	238	171	49	348
South Norfolk	Unknown	114	294	710	132

O2.5.1 We do not have data for Norwich so it is not clear whether this indicator has achieved target this year (see obj. 2). However, it is clear that a range of housing sizes were provided in Broadland and South Norfolk in 22/23.

O3. **Objective 3:** To promote economic growth and diversity and provide a wide range of jobs

O3.1 Indicator: Permitted amount of floor space and land by employment type

Table 11 Permitted amount of floor space and land by employment type[2]

Location	Target	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23
Broadland	B1 118 hectares 295,000m2	B1: 94,167 B2: 4,230 B3: 10,699	B1: 174,998 B2: 5606 B3: 12,241	B1: 180,578 B2: 5877 B3: 14,918	B1: 172,783 B2: 88,662 B3: 63,345
Norwich	B2/8 – 111 hectares 2007 – 2026	B1a: 2400 (net loss) B1b B1c: 806 (net loss) B2: 2,875 B8: 288	B1a: 6,733 (net loss) B1b: 313(net loss) B1c 1907 B2: 975 B8: 2537	B1a: 2,590 (net loss) B1b – B1c: 1,754 (net gain) B2: 1494 B8: 925	B1a: 2,570 (net loss) B1b – B1c: 48,883.5 (net gain) B2: 1,494 B8: 925
South Norfolk	B2/8 – 111 hectares 2007 – 2026	B1: 14,633 B2: 6,481 B3: 4,845	B1: 818 B2: 946 B3: 1,461	B1: 1,656 B2: 5,294 B3: 7,513	B1: 5,153 B2: 11,516 B3: 12,342
TOTAL Greater Norwich area	B1 118 hectares 295,000m2	B1: 105,594 B2: 13,586 B8: 15, 832	No data	No data	No data

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

O3.2 Indicator: Amount of permitted floor space

Table 12 Amount of Permitted Floor Space

Location	Target	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	RAG
Norwich	B2/8: 111 hectares 2007 – 2026 100,000m2 Norwich City Centre	-293 m2	-3201m2	-107m2	-686m2	Red
Norwich Research Park	B2/8 – 111 hectares 2007 – 2026 100,000m2 Norwich City Centre	No data	No data	No data	No data	n/a
Broadland Business Park	NRP: 100,000m2 BBP:50,000 m 2	No data	No data	No data	No data	n/a
Elsewhere	No data	No data	No data	14,463 m2 (South Norfolk)	15801 m2 (South Norfolk)	n/a

O3.2.1 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 2022/23 shows that there was significant development in South Norfolk. What is clear from tables 13 and 14 below is that there has been a sustained loss of office floor space in the city centre.

O3.3 Indicator: Office space developed

Table 13 Office space developed

Key
+ = net gain
- = net loss

Location	Use Class	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23
Greater Norwich area (floorspace in	B1	+105,594	+171,475	+181,398	+219,981

Location	Use Class	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23
sqm)					
Greater Norwich area (floorspace in sqm)	B2	+13,586	+7,527	+12,665	+124,584
Greater Norwich area (floorspace in sqm)	B8	+15,832	+16,061	+23,356	+100,571
Broadland (sqm)	B1	+94,167	+174,998	+180,578	+172,783
Broadland (sqm)	B2	+4,230	+5.606	+5877	+88,662
Broadland (sqm)	B8	+10,699	+12,241	+14,918	+63,345
Norwich (sqm)	B1a	-2,400	-6,773	-2,590	-2,570
Norwich (sqm)	B1b	0	-313	0	+24,000
Norwich (sqm)	B1c	-806	1907	+1754	+24,884
Norwich (sqm)	B2	+2875	975	+1494	+24,406
Norwich (sqm)	B8	+288	+2537	+925	+24,884
South Norfolk	B1	+14,633	+818	+1656	+5,153
South Norfolk	B2	+6,481	+946	+5294	+11,516
South Norfolk	B8	+4,845	+1461	+7513	+12,342

O3.3.1 There was a net loss of 2,570 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 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.

O3.3.2 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.

O3.3.3 Data published by the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) (Business 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.

O3.3.4 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 2008/9 to 2022/3, derived from planning permissions and completions records. From 2008 to 2022, the overall net reduction in the office floor space equates to 32%. 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 14 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
2022/23	-2,570 sqm net loss
Total actual/potential office floorspace change Norwich April 2008-March 2023	-119,686 sq. m net loss (32%)

O3.4 Indicator: Annual count of employee jobs by BRES across Plan area

Table 15 Annual count of employee jobs

Location	Target	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	RAG
Greater Norwich	2,222 per annum increase	193,000	188,000	187,000	193,000	Green
Broadland	Not applicable	48,000	48,000	46,000	49,000	Green
Norwich	Not applicable	89,000	86,000	85,000	86,000	Green
South Norfolk	Not applicable	56,000	54,000	56,000	58,000	Green

O3.4.1 The 2021/22 data is the latest release. The total number of employee jobs increased by 6,000 jobs from 2020/21, returning to the same number of jobs as the pre-Covid figures in 2018/19

O3.5 Indicator: Employment rate of economically active population

Table 16 Employment rate of the economically active population

Location	Target	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	RAG
Greater Norwich	Increase	78.9%	81.4%	76.8%	80.8%	Green
Broadland	Increase	78.5%	86.2%	81.5%	84.4%	Green
Norwich	Increase	77.1%	74.6%	77.7%	79.9%	Green
South Norfolk	Increase	81.6%	84.9%	71.5%	78.7%	Green

O3.5.1 Employment rates have increased significantly over the past year. This seems likely to be due to the recovery of economy from the lockdown.

O3.6 Indicator: Percentage of workforce employed in higher occupations

Table 17 Percentage of the workforce employed in higher occupations

Location	Target	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	RAG
Greater Norwich	Annual increase of 1%	43%	47%	42%	53%	Green
Broadland	Not applicable	39%	32%	44%	46%	Green
Norwich	Not applicable	42%	54%	38%	64%	Green
South Norfolk	Not applicable	47%	53%	45%	47%	Green

O3.6.1 The percentage of the workforce employed in higher occupations across the Greater Norwich area has increased significantly by 11% in this monitoring year. This is particularly apparent in Norwich.

O3.7 Indicator: National retail ranking

Table 18 National Retail Ranking for Norwich

Location	Target	19/20	2021	21/22	22/23	RAG
Norwich	Maintain top 20 ranking	13th	13th	13th	13th	Green

O3.7.1 This year, the target for the city centre has been achieved by maintaining 13th position. 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.

O3.8 Indicator: Net change in retail floorspace in city centre

Table 19 Net change in retail floor space in the city centre

Location	Target	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	RAG

Location	Target	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	RAG
Norwich	No decrease in retail floor space	-6231	No data	-1534	-5905	-1954	n/a

O3.8.1 The was a 1,954m2 loss of retail floor space in the city centre between 2022 and 2023. This continues a steady trend of decreasing retail floorspace in the city centre.

O3.8.2 In recent years, retail investment in the city centre has concentrated on improvements and enhancements to existing stock.

O3.8.3 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.

O3.8.4 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.

O3.8.5 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 of increasing 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.

O3.9 Indicator: Percentage of permitted town centre uses in defined centres and strategic growth locations

Table 20 Percentage of permitted town centre uses in defined centres and strategic growth locations

Location	Town centre uses	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23
Broadland	A1	17.6%	5.8%	50%	53%	18%
Broadland	A2	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Broadland	B1a	38.5%	0%	12.5%	11%	33%
Broadland	D2	17.3%	23.5%	30%	22%	20%
Norwich	A1	0%	9.6%	47%	6%	65%
Norwich	A2	0%	56.9%	None	None	0%
Norwich	B1a	31%	6.2%	21%	0%	0%
Norwich	D2	76%	25.6%	81%	8%	0%
South Norfolk	A1	38%	25%	No data	25%	8%
South Norfolk	A2	50%	0%	No data	No data	No data
South Norfolk	B1a	25%	10%	No data	0%	0%
South Norfolk	D2	0%	47%	No data	0%	33%

O3.9.1 Table 3.21 shows consents granted in different use classes that would be regarded as main town centre uses in defined centres. So for example for A1 in 2022/23 in Norwich, 65% of consents for A1 use classes were in defined centres, hence 35% of consents for A1 use classes in Norwich were outside of defined centres. They will fluctuate year on year depending upon what applications are made.

O4 **Objective 4:** To promote regeneration and reduce deprivation

O4.1 Indicator: Number of Lower Super Output Areas in national most deprived 20%

Table 21 Number of Lower Super Output Areas in national most deprived 20%

Location	Target	Source	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	RAG status
Greater Norwich area	Reduction by 50% in plan period (28 out of 242 in 2007)	IMD - DCLG	No data	No data	No data	No data	n/a
Broadland Norwich South Norfolk	Reduction by 50% in plan period (28 out of 242 in 2007)	IMD - DCLG	No data	No data	No data	No data	n/a

O4.1.1 The Index of Multiple Deprivation allows each Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) in England to be ranked relative to one another according to their level of deprivation. Data is collected intermittently and recent data, including that for 2022-23, had not been published at the time of publication of this AMR.

O4.2 Indicator: The amount of land on the brownfield register that has been developed

Table 22 The amount of land on the brownfield register that has been developed

Location	Target	Source	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	RAG status
Broadland	Increase no. housing completions on land in brownfield register	LPA	1.2 ha 1.18 %	0.23 Ha 0.23 %	0.97 %	0	Red

Location	Target	Source	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	RAG status
Norwich	Increase no. housing completions on land in brownfield register	LPA	2.07 ha 2.02 %	2.25ha 1.77 %	3.79ha 2.97 %	3.15 ha 2.47 %	Red
South Norfolk	Increase no. housing completions on land in brownfield register	LPA	1.71 ha 17%	8%	7%	2.23 ha 10%	Green

O4.2.1 This is a relatively new indicator and further data will need to be collected over the years to track its progress. It is important to note that since the size of the brownfield register changes every year, the percentage of completions is not a direct reflection of the general progress of development.

O4.2.2 Compared to the previous year, there was a slight increase in the percentage of land on the brownfield register that has been developed in South Norfolk and a slight fall in Norwich. There were no completions in 2022/23 on sites on the brownfield register in Broadland.

O5 **Objective 5:** To allow people to develop to their full potential by providing educational facilities to meet the needs of existing and future populations

O5.1 Indicator: School leaver qualifications - % of school leavers with 5 or more GCSEs at A* to C grades including Maths and English

Table 23 School leaver qualifications - % of school leavers with 5 or more GCSEs at A* to C grades including Maths and English

Location	Target	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23
Greater Norwich area	Year-on-year increase from 2007 value of 53%	Data discontinued	Data discontinued	Data discontinued	Data discontinued

O5.1.1 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.

O5.2 Indicator: 16 to 18-year olds who are not in education, employment or training

Table 24 16 to 18-year olds who are not in education, employment or training

Location	Target	Source	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	RAG
Greater Norwich area	Year-on-year reduction from 2006 value of 6%	Norfolk County Council	No data	No data	No data	No data	n/a
Broadland	Year-on-year reduction from 2006 value of 6%	Norfolk County Council	2.57%	3.30%	1.99%	2.88%	Red
Norwich	Year-on-year reduction from 2006 value of 6%	Norfolk County Council	5.44%	6.83%	5.18%	6.83%	Red

Location	Target	Source	19/ 20	20/ 21	21/ 22	22/ 23	RAG
South Norfolk	Year-on-year reduction from 2006 value of 6%	Norfolk County Council	2.12 %	3.53 %	3.19 %	3.21 %	Red

O5.2.1 The proportion of 16 to 18-year olds not in education, employment and training has increased in the Greater Norwich area.

O5.3 Indicator: Proportion of population aged 16-64 qualified to NVQ level 4 or higher

Table 25 Proportion of population aged 16-64 qualified to NVQ level 4 or higher

Location	Target	Source	19/ 20	20/ 21	21/ 22	22/ 23	RAG
Broadland	Annual increase	Annual Population Survey	39.70 %	32.90 %	36.00 %	34.4 0%	Red
Norwich	Annual increase	Annual Population Survey	38.50 %	31.80 %	40.90 %	40.6 0%	Red
South Norfolk	Annual increase	Annual Population Survey	36.90 %	34.60 %	47.00 %	36.8 0%	Red
Greater Norwich area	Annual increase	Annual Population Survey	38.40 %	33.00 %	41.40 %	37.6 0%	Red

O5.3.1 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.

O6 **Objective 6:** To make sure people have ready access to services

O6.1 Indicator: IMD access to service

Table 26 IMD access to service

Location	Target	Source	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23
Broadland	Increase no. LSOAs in least deprived 50% on the IMD for access to housing/services	IMD	41	No data	No data	No data	No data
Norwich	Increase no. LSOAs in least deprived 50% on the IMD for access to housing/services	IMD	70	No data	No data	No data	No data
South Norfolk	Increase no. LSOAs in least deprived 50% on the IMD for access to housing/services	IMD	27	No data	No data	No data	No data
Greater Norwich	Increase no. LSOAs in least deprived 50% on the IMD for access to housing/services	IMD	138	No data	No data	No data	No data

O7 **Objective 7:** To enhance transport provision to meet the needs of existing and future populations while reducing the need to travel

O7.1 Indicator: Percentage of residents who travel to work: a)By private motor vehicles b) by public transport c) By foot or cycle d) work at or mainly at home

Table 27 Percentage of residents who travel to work by different transport means

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

Location	% residents travelling to work by:	Target	2001	2011	2021	RAG
Greater Norwich	By public transport	Increase	8%	7%	3.1%	Red
Greater Norwich	By foot or cycle	Increase	17%	18%	11.5%	Red
Greater Norwich	Work at or mainly at home	Increase	9%	6%	30.5%	Green

s (taken Souce: Census (taken every 10 years)

O7.1.1 The data is derived from the Census which is only released 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 in the 2021 Census. The percentage of residents who travelled to work by public transport, private motor vehicles and on foot and cycling decreased significantly, whilst those working from home increased significantly. However, 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 use. People who were furloughed were advised to answer the transport to work question based on their previous travel patterns before or during the pandemic. This means the data does not accurately represent what they were doing on census day. This variable cannot therefore be directly compared to the 2011 census data.

O7.1.2 The Norwich Cordon Traffic Survey has been conducted every October since 2019. This provides an annual daily snapshot of highway users crossing the inner and outer ring road on all radial highway routes.

O7.1.3 The number of pedestrians crossing the Norwich Inner Ring Road cordon in 2022 (46,859) demonstrates a significant step towards the recovery to the levels last seen in 2019 (48,784), the figure for 2021 being 41,755. The explanation offered for this recovery, in spite of the change in work patterns and movement of some large employers out of the city centre, is that people may be opting out of car ownership because of the cost-of-living crisis, and making shorter trips on foot or combined trips using public transport. This is partially borne out as there has been a corresponding drop in vehicle numbers from 76,900 in 2019 to 68,720 in 2022.

O7.1.4 The numbers of cyclists crossing the cordon in 2022 is 11.3% above the levels observed in 2019, marking an impressive bounce-back from the

-19.8% figure recorded in 2021. Whilst such variations can be partly weather-related dependent on the days on which surveys took place, and Covid will no doubt have impacted figures, subsequent cycling data from October 2023 suggests that the sustained growth in cycle numbers could be an emerging trend.

O8 **Objective 8:** To positively protect and enhance the individual character and culture

O8.1 Indicator: Percentage of Conservation Areas with appraisals adopted in the last 10 years

Table 28 Percentage of Conservation Areas with appraisals adopted in the last 10 years

Location	Target	Source	19/ 20	20/ 21	21/ 22	22/ 23	RAG
Broadland	Year-on-year increase	LPA	58%	5%	5%	5%	Amber
Norwich	Year-on-year increase	LPA	25%	19%	6%	0%	Red
South Norfolk	Year-on-year increase	LPA	63%	75%	75%	85%	Green

O8.1.1 The percentage of conservation areas with recent appraisals fell significantly in 2019/20 and have since remained steady in Broadland and have increased significantly in South Norfolk. The figure for Norwich has decreased as a large number of conservation area appraisals were prepared prior to 2010.

O9 **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

O9.1 Indicator: Net change in local sites in "Positive Conservation Management"

Table 29 Net change in local sites in "Positive Conservation Management"

Location	Target	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23
Greater Norwich	Year-on-year increase	No data	No data	72%	No data

O9.1.1 Since data are not consistently 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.

O9.2 Indicator: Percentage of river assessed as good or better

Table 27 The percentage of rivers assessed as good or better

Location	Target	18/19	19-23	RAG
Broadland Rivers	To increase the proportion of Broadland Rivers classified as 'good or better'	4%	No data	n/a
Broadland Rivers	To increase the proportion of Broadland Rivers classified as 'good or better'	4%	No data	n/a
Broadland Rivers	To increase the proportion of Broadland Rivers classified as 'good or better'	17%	No data	n/a

Location	Target	18/19	19-23	RAG
Broadland Rivers	To increase the proportion of Broadland Rivers classified as 'good or better'	23%	No data	n/a
Broadland Rivers	To increase the proportion of Broadland Rivers classified as 'good or better'	100%	No data	n/a

O9.2.1 No data has been available for the last 4 years, so it is not possible to assess whether changes have occurred.

O9.3 Indicator: Concentration of selected air pollutants a)NO2 b)PM10 (particulate matter)

Table 28 Concentration of selected air pollutants

Location	Target	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	RAG
Broadland	Decrease	below 40	below 40	below 40	below 40	Amber
Broadland	Decrease	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Norwich	Decrease	13 (LF); 41 (CM)	10(LF); 30 (CM)	40.2 (LF); 21.3 (CM)	40.3(LF), 19.8(CM)	Amber
Norwich	Decrease	14 (LF); 19 (CM)	13(LF); 19 (CM)	13(LF); 18.9 (CM)	14(LF), 20(CM)	Green
South Norfolk	Decrease	N/A	22.2	17	17.2ug	Amber
South Norfolk	Decrease	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Air quality monitoring stations in Norwich are at Lakenfields (LF) and Castle Meadow (CM).

O9.3.1 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.

O9.4 Indicator: Percentage of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) in favourable condition or unfavourable recovering condition.

Table 29 Percentage of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) in favourable condition or unfavourable recovering condition.

Location	Target	17/18	18-23	RAG
Broadland	95% of SSSIs in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition	94%	No data	n/a
Norwich	95% of SSSIs in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition	100%	No data	n/a
South Norfolk	95% of SSSIs in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition	93%	No data	n/a

O9.4.1 No comparable data has been released in recent years.

O9.5 Indicator: Number of listed buildings lost/demolished

Table 30 Number of listed buildings lost/demolished

Location	Target	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	RAG
Broadland	None	0	0	0	0	Green
Norwich	None	0	0	0	0	Green
South Norfolk	None	0	0	0	0	Green
Greater Norwich area	None	0	0	0	0	Green

O9.5.1 The target was achieved as no listed building were lost or demolished this year.

O9.6 Indicator: Percentage of new and converted dwellings on Previously Developed Land

Table 31 Percentage of new and converted dwellings on Previously Developed Land

Location	Target	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	RAG
Broadland	n/a	57%	47%	19%	17%	n/a
Norwich	n/a	89%	48%	98%	99%	n/a
South Norfolk	n/a	12%	8%	6%	4%	n/a
Greater Norwich	25%+	45%	26%	26%	18%	Red

O9.6.1 In recent years brownfield delivery in Greater Norwich has been significantly or slightly above the 25% target set in the JCS. However, this target was not achieved in 2022/23.

O9.6.2 This is partly due to limited housing development on brownfield sites in Norwich. Much of the brownfield development that has occurred has been for student accommodation, which cannot be counted towards meeting JCS housing targets. The development of significant urban extensions on allocated greenfield sites in Broadland and South Norfolk has also contributed to the fall in the percentage of homes delivered on brownfield sites.

O10 Objective 10: To be a place where people feel safe in their communities

O10.1 Indicator: (Reduction in) Overall crime

Table 32 (Reduction in) Overall crime

Location	Target	Source	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	RAG
Broadland	Decrease in number	Norfolk Police	5,980	6,045	6,120	5,162	Green
Norwich	Decrease in number	Norfolk Police	19,137	16,500	18,998	18,344	Green
South Norfolk	Decrease in number	Norfolk Police	6,332	6,729	7,006	5,722	Green
Greater Norwich area	Decrease in number	Norfolk Police	31,449	29,274	32,124	29,228	Green

O10.1.1 There was a decrease in total crime in Greater Norwich in 2022/23. The reduction is evident across all three Greater Norwich districts.

O10.2 Indicator: Number of People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents

Table 33 Number of People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents

Location	Target	Source	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	RAG
Broadland	Year-on-year reduction in KSI	Norfolk County Council	72	43	59	69	Red
Norwich	Year-on-year reduction in KSI	Norfolk County Council	80	45	56	52	Red
South Norfolk	Year-on-year reduction in KSI	Norfolk County Council	93	65	53	67	Red

Location	Target	Source	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	RAG
Greater Norwich area	Yr-on-yr reduction in KSI	Norfolk County Council	245	153	168	188	Red

O10.2.1 The number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents increased in 2022/23 compared to 2021/22 in Greater Norwich as a whole, including in Broadland and South Norfolk. In Norwich, the number reduced.

O11 **Objective 11:** To encourage the development of healthy and active lifestyles

O11.1 Indicator: Percentage of working age population receiving Employment Support Allowance and incapacity benefits

O11.1.1 The data for this indicator has been discontinued.

O11.2 Indicator: Life expectancy at birth of males and females

Table 33 Life expectancy at birth of males and females

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

Source: ONS

O11.2.1 Life expectancy at birth slightly decreased across the Greater Norwich area in 2021/22, with only males in Broadland showing a slight increase in life expectancy in the last year. Nationally, life expectancy at birth decreased by 38 weeks for males and 23 weeks for females for 2020-22 compared with 2017-19. This is attributed to increased mortality during the Covid pandemic.

O11.3 Indicator: Percentage of physically active adults

Table 34 Percentage of physically active adults

Location	Target	18/19	19/20	20/21	22/23	RAG
Broadland	Increase percentage annually	69.7%	66.2%	68.00%	63.5%	Red
Norwich	Increase percentage annually	67.1%	75.5%	70.40%	74.8%	Green
South Norfolk	Increase percentage annually	73.3%	66.4%	65.80%	69.6%	Green

Source: Public Health England

O11.3.1 The proportion of physically active adults increased for Norwich and South Norfolk between 2021/22 and 2022/23, but decreased for Broadland.

O11.4 Indicator: Percentage of obese adults

Table 35 Percentage of obese adults

Location	Target	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	RAG
Broadland	Decrease	20.6%	24.0%	20.6%	22.3%	31.2%	Red
Norwich	Decrease	21.0%	18.2%	18.1%	21.2%	23.2%	Red
South Norfolk	Decrease	22.4%	20.3%	19.8%	22.9%	22.0%	Green

Source: Office for Health Improvement & Disparities, based on Sport England data

O11.4.1 The adult obesity figures for South Norfolk have stayed relatively stable for several years. There has been a fluctuating picture in the obesity figures for Norwich, with an overall rise in recent years. A significant rise in adult obesity was recorded in Broadland in 2022/23. The 31.2% obesity figure is well above the England average figure for 2022/23 of 26.2% and is a significant anomaly in comparison with recent trends for relatively stable adult obesity figures in Broadland.

O11.5 Indicator: Percentage of obese children (yr 6)

Table 36 Percentage of obese children

Location	Target	17/20	20/22	22/23	RAG
Broadland	Decrease percentage	16.2%	24.7%	16.8%	Green
Norwich	Decrease percentage	19.9%	19.0%	23.6%	Red
South Norfolk	Decrease percentage	15.0%	17.7%	19%	Red

Source: Public Health England

O11.5.1 Compared to the 2020-22 data, there was an increase in obesity in children in Norwich and South Norfolk in 2022/23. There was a significant decrease in Broadland.

O11.6 Indicator: Health Impact Assessment

O11.6.1 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.

O11.7 Indicator: Accessibility of leisure and recreation facilities

O11.7.1 Data is not available for this indicator.

O12 **Objective 12:** To involve as many people as possible in new planning policy

O12.1 Indicator: Statement of Community Involvement

Table 37 Statement of Community Involvement

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

Statement of Community Involvement/Engagement

O12.1.1 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 to support the preparation of the then new Greater Norwich Local Plan. Updates have been made since in line with legislation.

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

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IN TRAN communication for all