Joint Core Strategy for Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk

Annual Monitoring Report 2023-24

Jobs, homes, prosperity for local people

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

Contents

1. Executive Summary

1.1 Background

1.1.1 This Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) assesses how the Greater Norwich area performed in 2023/24 against the objectives set out in the Joint Core Strategy (JCS, adopted 2011, amended 2014). It covers the period between 1st April 2023 and 31st March 2024.

1.1.2 In addition to the joint objectives and targets in the JCS, Broadland, South Norfolk and Norwich indicators are monitored locally. These can be found in the appendices.

1.1.3 The Greater Norwich Local Plan (GNLP) was adopted in March 2024, generating a small overlap with this monitoring period. A summary of the differences between the two monitoring regimes is set out in Appendix A of this report which also provides a snapshot of performance against some of the key new metrics. The Greater Norwich Development Partnership (GNDP) AMR 24/25 will report wholly against these new metrics, and so this has also been an opportunity to establish its baseline.

1.2 Headlines

1.2.1 The most recent figures for **CO^2** emissions from 2022/23 show that total CO^2 emissions per capita reduced across all three districts, following a spike in 2021/22 which bucked the long-term downwards trend. The Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) attributed this spike to the increase in the use of road transport as nationwide lockdowns were eased, along with increases in emissions from power stations. See O1.1 for more information.

1.2.2 **Housing delivery** across Greater Norwich remained relatively strong in 2023/24, with 2,020 completions recorded—just below the annual Joint Core Strategy (JCS) target of 2,046 homes. This continues the post-Covid recovery trend in the housebuilding sector, with recent years delivering some of the highest completion figures since the start of the plan period in 2008/09. However, despite this momentum, cumulative delivery still falls short of the overall JCS target, particularly within the Norwich Policy Area (NPA), where viability challenges and nutrient neutrality constraints have significantly impacted progress.

The shortfall is most acute in Broadland's portion of the NPA, while rural areas in Broadland and South Norfolk have consistently exceeded target levels. The annual rate of delivery required to meet the JCS target by 2026 has now risen to 4,648 homes per year—an unrealistic figure given current constraints. The GNLP continues to support a plan-led approach, with strengthened land supply and positive consideration of windfall sites outside nutrient neutrality catchments.

Delivery in Norwich is expected to improve in coming years as key regeneration sites come forward and as more permissions are issued following the availability of nutrient neutrality solutions, although completions will likely continue to fluctuate due to the nature of urban development. See O2.1 and O2.2 for more information.

1.2.3 Since the last time data was available in 2021/22, **the number of jobs** has increased, however, not by as much as the target of 2,222 per annum. This reflects the sluggish economic picture seen nationally. See O3.4 for more information.

1.2.4 **Employment floorspace delivery** continues to fall significantly short of targets over the plan period. Norwich has seen reduced **loss of office space** this monitoring period, although this continues to be significant. In the context that the number of jobs that has continued to rise, this reflects the trend towards office space being used more efficiently, for example home working, hot desking and reduced equipment requirements with digitalisation. Broadland and South Norfolk have seen mixed gains led by strategic sites like Imperial Park and Norwich Research Park. See O.3.1 and O.3.3 for more information.

1.2.5 The trend towards **losing retail floorspace in the city centre** has continued with -737m2 net loss in monitoring period 2023/24. See O3.8 for more information.

1.2.6 **Gypsy and Traveller pitch delivery** remains below target, with no new pitches delivered in 2023/24 and only 14 of the required 30 pitches completed to date—prompting the need for a 'tilted balance' in future site assessments. Historic targets were met prior to 2022. See O2.4 for more information.

1.2.7 **Environment data** has been difficult to obtain for some indicators, for example it has not been possible to report on local sites in "Positive Conservation Management", water quality in the rivers or air quality in full because of unavailable or incomplete data provided by external agencies.

The Percentage of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) in favourable condition or unfavourable recovering condition has decreased, reflecting national trends and the impacts of climate change. A new round of

investment in the natural environment will be funded by developer contributions and measures enabled by the Greater Norwich Green Infrastructure Strategy, Local Nature Recovery Strategy and Biodiversity Net Gain. There is the opportunity here to identify more reliable sources of data, although the GNDP is largely dependent on external agencies for this type of data.

1.3 Contextual metrics

1.3.1 The primary purpose for local plan monitoring is to identify the performance of the Local Plan, against its core indicators. In addition, however, Local Plan monitoring provides the opportunity to monitor changes in socio-economic and environmental circumstances that may trigger a change in local plan policy where it can have an impact – these metrics are considered contextual.

1.3.2 **Health** data is disappointing in some areas with a number of the metrics for Objective 11 missing targets. Male life expectancy has reduced, and percentage of physically active adults has decreased. These trends correspond with national trends, and the mitigating measures being taken at a local level to encourage the development of healthy and active lifestyles should be noted. For example, the new NNUH community diagnostics centre that will support the healthcare sector locally, and the delivery of green infrastructure to promote healthy lifestyles. See metrics in Objective 11 for more information.

1.3.3 Metrics evaluating Objective 5, measuring **educational outcomes**, have also been disappointing in some areas. The percentage of 16 –17 year-olds not in education, employment or training for Norwich is significantly higher than the national average, although the percentage is lower for South Norfolk and Broadland. Greater Norwich also averages lower than the national average for school leaver attainment,

Both the JCS and more recently the GNLP have highlighted the importance of new educational infrastructure facilitated by development, which will provide facilities for children in existing and new communities. See metrics in Objective 5 for more information.

1.3.4 **Road traffic** metrics show an uptick in road traffic accidents where parties have been killed or seriously injured. This has been driven by increases in Norwich and South Norfolk. The number of fatal incidents in South Norfolk and Broadland were significantly higher than those in Norwich. See O10.2 for more information.

2. Introduction

2.1 Purpose

2.1.1 The AMR measures the implementation of the JCS policies.

2.1.2 In line with Planning Advisory Service recommendations, the role of the Annual Monitoring report is to:

- Demonstrate how the GNDP is delivering against the policies and objectives of the JCS;
- Communicate the work of the GNDP to members, across teams within the council, and to communities;
- Demonstrate real outcomes such as sites regenerated, houses built and jobs created;
- Identify areas where objectives aren't being met and changes to policy or development management are necessary.

2.1.3 Appendix A provides a comparison with GNLP indicators which will be used in full in the monitoring year 2024/25. It provides an early insight into some of the new key GNLP indicators.

2.1.4 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 B.

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

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

2.2 Joint Core Strategy

2.2.1 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.

2.2.2 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. Much of the data in this document is recorded from this point.

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

2.2.4 As the GNLP superseded the JCS on its adoption in March 2024, this is the final JCS Annual Monitoring Report.

2.3 Greater Norwich Local Plan

2.3.1 The GNLP sets out a strategic framework for development across Broadland, Norwich, and South Norfolk from 2018 to 2038. Developed by the Greater Norwich Development Partnership (GNDP), the plan integrates housing delivery with low-carbon economic growth, environmental protection, infrastructure provision, and climate change mitigation.

2.3.2 The GNLP consists of three key documents:

- **The Strategy** – Outlining policies for sustainable growth.
- **The Sites Plan** – Detailing allocated development sites.
- **The Monitoring Framework** – Ensuring implementation and compliance.

2.3.3 The GNLP was formally adopted by:

- Norwich City Council on 12th March 2024.
- South Norfolk Council on 25th March 2024.
- Broadland District Council on 28th March 2024.

2.3.4 The plan was published with supporting documents, including the Sustainability Appraisal, Policies Map, and Habitats Regulations Assessment.

3. Comments on data and methodology

3.1 The sections that follow show how each of the objectives and indicators highlighted in the monitoring framework of the JCS have progressed since 2014, the year the amended plan was adopted.

3.2 To ensure the monitoring stays effective and relevant, a full review of the framework was carried out in 2015/16 when several indicators were updated or revised. Since this point, various other datasets have been withdrawn or altered. As a result, some of the metrics have been dropped in recent years. The text in this report states where this has occurred.

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.

3.4 Some of the Greater Norwich totals reflect data across the districts. Where raw data has not been available, averages have been provided. This is explicitly stated for the indicators this applies to.

4. Summary of progress against the JCS Objectives

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 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.

4.1.2 A summary of objectives and progress against these is outlined below.

4.1.3 A RAG rating system has been used to evaluate progress against objective indicators to provide a quick visual assessment of progress;

- Red indicates the target has been missed in the year 2023/24.
- Amber indicates no change for the year 2023/24.
- Green indicates the target has been met in the year 2023/24.

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

Table 4.2: Summary Objective 1

JCS Indicator	Metric	Detail	23/24
1.1	Total CO^2 emissions per capita		Green
1.2	Total CO^2 emissions per capita for selected sectors	Ind & Comm	Amber
1.2	Total CO^2 emissions per capita for selected sectors	Domestic	Green
1.2	Total CO^2 emissions per capita for selected sectors	Transport	Amber
1.3	Sustainable and Renewable energy capacity permitted by type		See Commentary
1.4	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality		Green
1.5	All new housing schemes to achieve water efficiency standard of 110L/Person/Day		Green
1.6	Indicator: Percentage of household waste that is:	Recycled	Red
1.6	Indicator: Percentage of household waste that is:	Composted	Green

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

Table 4.3: Summary Objective 2

JCS Indicator	Metric	Detail	23/24
2.1	Net housing completions per annum (p.a.)	Norwich Policy Area	Red
2.1	Net housing completions per annum (p.a.)	Greater Norwich Area	Red
2.2	Affordable housing completions		Green
2.3	(Gross) new house completions by bedroom number, based on the proportions set out in the most recent Sub-Regional Housing Market Assessment		See Commentary
2.4	Provision of Gypsy and Traveller pitches (completions)		Amber

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

Table 4.4: Summary Objective 3

JCS Indicator	Metric	Detail	23/24
3.1	Permitted amount of floor space and land by employment type	B1	Red
3.1	Permitted amount of floor space and land by employment type	B2/B8	Red
3.2	Amount of permitted floor space	Norwich City Centre	Red
3.2	Amount of permitted floor space	Norwich Research Park	Green
3.2	Amount of permitted floor space	Broadland Business Park	Green
3.2	Amount of permitted floor space	Elsewhere	See Commentary
3.3	Office space developed		See commentary
3.4	Annual count of employee jobs by BRES across Plan area		Amber
3.5	Employment rate of economically active population		Red
3.6	Percentage of workforce employed in higher occupations		Red

JCS Indicator	Metric	Detail	23/24
3.8	Net change in retail floorspace in city centre		Red
3.9	Percentage of permitted town centre uses in defined centres and strategic growth locations		See Commentary

4.5 Objective 4: To promote regeneration and reduce deprivation

Table 4.5: Summary Objective 4

JCS Indicator	Metric	Detail	23/24
4.1	Number of Lower Super Output Areas in national most deprived 20%		Data pending
4.2	The amount of land on the brownfield register that has been developed		Green

4.6 Objective 5: To allow people to develop to their full potential by providing educational facilities to support the needs of a growing population

Table 4.6: Summary Objective 5

JCS Indicator	Metric	Detail	23/24
5.1	School leaver qualifications		Red
5.2	16 to 18-year olds who are not in education, employment or training		See commentary
5.3	Proportion of population aged 16-64 qualified to NVQ level 4 or higher		Red

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

Table 4.7: Summary Objective 6

JCS Indicator	Metric	Detail	23/24
6.1	IMD access to service		Data pending

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

Data is included in the relevant section of the report, but since reporting is based on 2021 Census data, conclusions have not been brought through to this summary. The COVID lockdown which characterised the last Census made it difficult to draw sound conclusions from the data.

The commentary includes holistic analysis of progress against this indicator, looking at alternative related metrics.

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

Table 4.9: Summary Objective 8

JCS Indicator	Metric	Detail	23/24
8.1	Percentage of Conservation Areas with appraisals adopted in the last 10 years		Red

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

Table 4.10: Summary Objective 9

JCS Indicator	Metric	Detail	23/24
9.1	Net change in local sites in "Positive Conservation Management"		Data pending
9.2	Percentage of river assessed as good or better		Data pending
9.3	Concentration of selected air pollutants a)NO2 b)PM10 (particulate matter)		See Commentary
9.4	Percentage of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) in favourable condition or unfavourable recovering condition.		Red
9.5	Number of listed buildings lost/demolished		Green
9.6	Percentage of new and converted dwellings on Previously Developed Land		Red

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

Table 4.11: Summary Objective 10

JCS Indicator	Metric	Detail	23/24
10.1	(Reduction in) Overall crime		Green
10.2	Number of People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents		Red

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

Table 4.12: Summary Objective 11

JCS Indicator	Metric	Detail	23/24
11.2	Life expectancy at birth of males and females	Male	Red
11.2	Life expectancy at birth of males and females	Female	Green
11.3	Percentage of physically active adults		Red
11.4	Percentage of obese adults		Data pending
11.5	Percentage of obese children (yr 6)		Green

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

Table 4.13: Summary Objective 12

JCS Indicator	Metric	Detail	23/24
12.1	Statement of Community Involvement		Green

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

O1.1 Indicator: Total CO^2 emissions per capita

Table O1.1: Total CO^2 emissions per capita

Location	Target	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	RAG
Broadland	Decrease	6.4	6.2	6	5.5	5.9	5.5	4.1	4.9	4.4	Green
Norwich	Decrease	4.5	4.3	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.0	Green
South Norfolk	Decrease	6.7	6.6	6.3	6.2	6.6	6.3	4.8	6.0	5.1	Green
AVERAGE Greater Norwich	Decrease	5.9	5.7	5.4	5.1	5.3	5	3.9	4.7	4.2	Green

Source: Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC)

O1.1.1 Data is produced retrospectively and is not yet available for year 23/24.

O1.1.2 Figures for 2022/23 show that total CO^2 emissions per capita reduced across all three districts, following a spike in 2021/22 which bucked the long-term downwards trend. DECC attributed this spike 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 The figures for 2022/23 numbers are lower than the 2014/15 baseline, continuing the long-term downward trend (although not as low as the 2020/21 low point, suggesting that there are opportunities for further learning from COVID lockdowns about how to reduce emissions in the long-term).

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

Table O1.2: Total CO^2 emissions per capita for selected sector

Location	Target	Sector	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	RAG
Broadland	Decrease	Ind & Comm	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.6	2	1.7	0.9	1.2	1.2	Amber
Broadland	Decrease	Domestic	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	Green
Broadland	Decrease	Transport	2	1.9	1.9	1.9	2	2	1.6	1.8	1.8	Amber
Norwich	Decrease	Ind & Comm	2.3	2.5	2.4	2	1.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	Red
Norwich	Decrease	Domestic	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.05	Green
Norwich	Decrease	Transport	1	1	1	1	1	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	Red
South Norfolk	Decrease	Ind & Comm	2.2	2.4	2.2	2	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.8	Green
South Norfolk	Decrease	Domestic	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	Green
South Norfolk	Decrease	Transport	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3	2.9	2.2	2.6	2.5	Green
AVERAGE Greater Norwich	Decrease	Ind & Comm	2.57	2.6	2.5	2.2	1.7	1.27	0.77	0.97	0.97	Amber
AVERAGE Greater Norwich	Decrease	Domestic	2.03	2.13	2.07	1.73	1.47	1.33	1.37	1.37	1.22	Green

Location	Target	Sector	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	RAG
AVERAGE Greater Norwich	Decrease	Transport	2.1	2.03	2.03	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.53	1.7	1.7	Amber

Source: National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory

O1.2.1 Data is produced retrospectively and is not yet available for year 23/24.

O1.2.2 Figures for 2022/23 show that emissions decreased in both the transport and industrial/commercial sectors in South Norfolk, and remained stable in Broadland. The exception is Norwich, where emissions from transport and industrial and commercial increased. The breakdown for transport emissions in Norwich indicates that the majority of emissions are from A roads and minor roads. Norfolk County Council data shows that vehicle numbers showed increases since the pandemic. Roads that have seen sustained or larger increases in motorised traffic volume are Finkelgate, Ber Street, and Prince of Wales Road. This is reflective of their function in delivering traffic to the major car parks and other destinations in the city centre.

O1.2.3 Emissions from the domestic sector continue a downward trend across the board.

O1.2.4 Only the top three highest emitting sectors are represented in this data, out of a total of 8 recorded by the DECC. This explains why there is a disparity between the sum of sector emissions and the total emissions per capita represented in indicator O1.1.

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

Table O1.3: Sustainable and Renewable energy capacity permitted by type (MW) – figures included where output is above 0.1MW

Location	Target	Type	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	RAG
Broadland	YoY MW capacity permitted increase	Wind	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Red
Broadland	YoY MW capacity permitted increase	Solar PV	10.17	11.14	0.02	8.67	0.64	0	0	44.8	0.49	0.9	Green
Broadland	YoY MW capacity permitted increase	Biomass	3.18	2.8	0.15	0	0.14	0	0.2	0	0	0	Red
Norwich	YoY MW capacity permitted increase	Solar PV Only	0	0.36	1.9	0	0	0.14	4*	No data **	No data **	No data **	N/A
South Norfolk	YoY MW capacity permitted increase	Wind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Red

Location	Target	Type	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	RAG
South Norfolk	YoY MW capacity permitted increase	Solar PV	7.5	37	0	17	0	0	1	27	84.73	1.25	Red
South Norfolk	YoY MW capacity permitted increase	Sewerage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Red
South Norfolk	YoY MW capacity permitted increase	Biomass	0.5	2.45	2	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.5	0	Red
South Norfolk	YoY MW capacity permitted increase	Air	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.02	0.62	Green
Broadland	YoY MW capacity permitted increase	TOTAL	13.36	13.94	0.18	8.67	0.78	0	0.2	44.8	0.49	0.9	Green
Norwich	YoY MW capacity permitted increase	TOTAL	0	0.36	1.9	0	0	0.14	4	No data	0.14	No data	-

Location	Target	Type	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	RAG
S. Norfolk	YoY MW capacity permitted increase	TOTAL	8	29.45	2	17	0	0	1	27.2	85.25	1.87	Red
TOTAL Greater Norwich	YoY MW capacity permitted increase	TOTAL	21.39	43.75	4.08	25.67	0.78	0.14	5.2	Incomplete data	0.63	Incomplete data	-

Source: LPA

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

**Norwich did have permissions for solar PV but we do not have capacity data. 1,295 solar panels have been recorded as being installed, and one application providing 500kWh capacity.

O1.3.1 There are limitations to measuring renewable energy capacity permitted because of varied and incomplete data availability. For example, in Norwich during the monitoring period 2023/24 1,295 Solar panels and 12 heat pumps were granted consent, but capacity data is not available for these schemes to provide direct comparison with the other district datasets.

In addition, 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 or those where renewable energy provision is included as part of other development types.

O1.3.3 The vast majority of the increase in permitted renewable energy schemes across Greater Norwich has been for solar farms.

Within the monitoring period, significant schemes have come forward improving capacity for generating renewables in the Greater Norwich area. In Norwich most of the provision of renewable energy is from solar panels installed on commercial and residential properties. Notable applications for installation of solar panels include Chantry Place Shopping Centre, Morrisons supermarket, Norwich Airport and Argyle Street residential development where all residential properties are equipped with solar panels.

Air source heat pumps have also contributed to delivery of renewables. For example, South Norfolk Council has approved the installation of 0.62MW of Air Source Heat Pumps at Diss Leisure Centre. These will replace the existing gas heating system that currently serves the swimming pool. 14 Air Source Heat Pumps were approved in Norwich during the monitoring period.

O.1.3.6 With regards to increasing capacity in the future, the East Pye Solar Farm Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project is intended to deliver 500MW of capacity pending consultation and decision making, and, if developed, the new Norwich to Tilbury high voltage power network would act as enabling infrastructure for future schemes. In addition, existing buildings within urban areas continue to present opportunities for solar energy provision. A number of schemes have been permitted recently on commercial buildings including Riverside Leisure Centre approved for solar carport within the car park, John Lewis and Waitrose approved for roof mounted solar panels.

The trend towards renewable energy schemes is part of a strategic commitment towards a post-carbon economy, and as required in the JCS and the GNLP, reinforces the growing trend for renewable energy schemes within the Greater Norwich area. This supports the ambitious commitments made by national government to transition to clean power and net zero greenhouse gas emissions and is reflected in the increasing number of renewable energy schemes submitted in recent years.

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

Location	Target	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	RAG
Broadland	Zero	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Green
Norwich	Zero	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	Green
South Norfolk	Zero	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Green
TOTAL Greater Norwich	Zero	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	Green

Source: LPA

O1.4.1 There have been no planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality.

O1.4.2 On-going issues around nutrient neutrality have affected the ability of the GNDP to continue to deliver housing growth without impacting the environment, but local planning authorities (LPAs) are taking a proactive stance on this including the creation of a nutrient mitigation fund, which enables developers to buy credits generated by off-setting measures.

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 under JCS Policy 3. The same standards are now included in GNLP Policy 2.

O1.5.2 All developments of 10+ dwellings are required to show they will meet this standard. Therefore 100% compliance is assumed as permission will not be granted without this assurance.

O1.5.3 As of Autmn 2025, the government is consulting on a review of Building Regulations part G2 to further improve water efficiency standards to an option technical standard from 110 litres per person per day to 100 litres per person per day.

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

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

Location	Target	Type	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	RAG
Broadland	No Reduction	Recycled	25	26	25	24	21	22	22	21	22	21	Red
Broadland	No Reduction	Com-posted	22	25	26	26	28	28	27	29	28	32	Green
Norwich	No Reduction	Recycled	29	32	25	25	23	23	23	23	23	22	Red
Norwich	No Reduction	Com-posted	9	7	13	13	16	16	16	16	15	16	Green
South Norfolk	No Reduction	Recycled	42	44	42	44	22	22	22	22	22	20	Red
South Norfolk	No Reduction	Com-posted	18	18	18	19	19	20	20	22	19	23	Green
AVERAGE Greater Norwich	No Reduction	Recycled	32	34	31	31	22	22	22	22	22	21	Red
AVERAGE Greater Norwich	No Reduction	Com-posted	16	17	19	19	21	21	21	22	21	23	Green

Source: LPA

O1.6.1 The percentage of household waste that is composted generally increased across the Greater Norwich area in 2023/24. South Norfolk do not currently have full food waste collection. Broadland is in the process of rolling out food waste collection for its residents. Food waste collection is anticipated for all residents by 2026.

O1.6.2 Recycling has not increased year on year and all three districts have reduced percentages for 23/24.

O1.6.3 The reduction in recycling rates is partly misleading 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”).

O1.6.4 However, the market also dictates a higher quality of recycling in recent years. 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.

O1.6.5 There is a discrepancy here between the figures from the Norfolk Waste Partnership which indicate increased recycling levels across the districts. This rise is attributed to the inclusion of various materials (e.g. textiles and small electrical items) in their recycling processes, unlike the figures from Broadland and South Norfolk, which only account for kerbside household recycling waste collections.

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

O2.1 Indicator: Net housing completions per annum (p.a.)

Table O2.1: Net housing completions per annum (p.a.)

Location	Area	Target (p.a)	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	RAG
Broadland	Norwich Policy Area	617	217	340	410	449	482	540	410	561	780	775	Green
Broadland	Rural Policy Area	89	188	258	234	230	158	123	89	93	143	114	Green
Norwich	Norwich Policy Area	477	249	365	445	237	927	495	166	320	221	246	Red
South Norfolk	Norwich Policy Area	731	674	459	955	999	973	589	564	673	1048	700	Red
South Norfolk	Rural Policy Area	132	353	306	207	119	239	328	239	243	166	185	Green
TOTAL	Greater Norwich Area	2,046	1,681	1,728	2,251	2,034	2,779	2,075	1,468	1,890	2,358	2,020	Red

Source: LPA

O2.1.1 Housing delivery in 2023/24 continues the trend from the previous year of relatively strong delivery across the **Greater Norwich area**, although narrowly falling short of the target of 2,046 completions per annum. This shows continued strong bounce back in the housebuilding industry following the impact of Covid restrictions on the sector. The overall number of completions in 2023/24 continues to deliver some of the highest numbers of houses since the plan period began.

O2.1.2 Total housing delivery to date against JCS targets can be expressed across two periods 2008-2024, which is the base date of the plan to present, or 2011-2024, which is the adoption date of the plan to present.

Between 2008 and 2024, 28,093 homes (76% of the JCS target) were delivered in Greater Norwich, representing a shortfall of 8,727 homes (24%) against the planned for growth in the JCS. However, the picture changes slightly if the data is collated from the adoption date of 2011 to 2024. In this instance, the total housing target reduces from 36,820 homes to 2026 to 26,598 homes to 2024. In this period, the Greater Norwich authorities delivered 23,953 homes (90%) representing a shortfall of 2,645 homes (10%).

O2.1.3 The housing delivery shortfall over the plan period 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, Brexit and the associated impacts on the costs and availability of labour and building materials, and the inability to grant new planning permissions within protected catchments unless development can demonstrate nutrient neutrality.

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.

O2.1.5 Housing delivery in the NPA Norwich Policy Area continues to remain was slightly below target this year, (1,721 homes against a target of 1,825) largely reflecting the continued challenges around viability of brownfield sites. The JCS planned for 36,820 homes between the 2008 plan base date and 2026 of which 33,000 (90%) were planned to be in the Norwich Policy Area (NPA). In total, between 2008-2024, 79% of the homes in Greater Norwich were delivered in the NPA. Between 2011-2024 these percentages were 80% of total delivery in the NPA.

Nutrient Neutrality has had a significant impact on delivery in Norwich, as the whole area is covered by a protected catchment, and the city does not generally have large-scale multi-phase developments already with planning permission such as those in Broadland and South Norfolk which have been able to continue building-out throughout this challenging period. Work is underway on planning for and delivering Norwich's two key regeneration sites in the North City Centre and East Norwich however, and so we can expect an uptick in

delivery within the city in coming years as these sites come forward. The expected annual average delivery rate for the NPA targets does not reflect the reality of how major housing sites in Norwich come forward; instead delivery in the city is more likely to have "peaks and troughs" as blocks of flats and smaller sites deliver in condensed timeframes. It is noteworthy that housing completions monitored under the JCS do not take account of student and institutional accommodation that has been delivered. Norwich has had considerable growth in the delivery of new student accommodation in recent years which is reflected in figures reported as part of the Development Management Plan and new GNLP indicators monitoring.

O2.1.6 Rates of delivery in the rural areas of Broadland and South Norfolk were again above the JCS target levels in 2023/24 (299 against a target of 221), as they have been across almost all the plan period since 2008. Between 2008-2024, 21% of the homes in Greater Norwich were delivered in the RPA. Between 2011-2024 20% of homes were delivered in the RPA.

The above figures show an over-delivery of homes in the RPA and under-delivery of homes in the NPA when compared with the JCS planned growth strategy, indicating that there is a continued need for housing in the previously defined NPA.

The GNLP is continuing a plan-led approach to the delivery of new housing in the Greater Norwich area. However, the current positive consideration of suitable windfall development proposals continues to be both appropriate and necessary to meet housing delivery targets. This is evidenced in the ongoing delivery of sites outside the nutrient neutrality area and the lack of a 5-year land supply for Greater Norwich as a whole subsequent to this monitoring period from April 2025 onwards (see here for more information on the 5-year land supply).

O2.2 Indicator: Affordable housing completions

Table O2.2: Affordable housing completions (number of units and % of total completions)

Location	Target	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	RAG
Broadland	-	98 (24%)	107 18%)	237 (37%)	177 (26%)	195 (31%)	211 (32%)	165 (25%)	177 (20%)	387 (44%)	314 (35%)	-
Norwich	-	50 (11%)	25 (7%)	44 (10%)	56 (24%)	137 (15%)	184 (37%)	20 (12%)	64 (20%)	72 (33%)	83 (34%)	-

Location	Target	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	RAG
South Norfolk	-	95 (9%)	90 (12%)	175 (15%)	298 (27%)	392 (47%)	263 (29%)	129 (14%)	147 (16%)	263 (25%)	403 (46%)	-
TOTAL Greater Norwich	Affordable housing target of 525 per year before 2021and 675 after 2021[1]	243	222	456	531	724	658	314	388	722	800	Green

Source: LPA

[1] The Central Norfolk SHMA, 2021, identified a Local Housing Need of 675 completions per year, which is the revised target for the JCS.

O2.2.1 800 affordable homes were completed in 2023/24. This is above the target of 675 completions per year, which is based on the June 2021 Greater Norwich Local Housing Needs Assessment and more than in any other year in the table above.

O2.2.2 These numbers reflect an increasingly strong trend towards affordable housing delivery as a preferred route. LPAs are undertaking work to understand what sits behind this trend, which may in part be explained by viability, since delivery of affordable housing attracts lower CIL contributions. The availability of funding mechanisms at a national level for the delivery of 100% affordable housing schemes via the Affordable Homes Programme (AHP) 2021-2026 may also explain the documented uptick in the delivery of affordable housing. Furthermore, local authority direct provision of affordable housing has contributed towards this trend. Through continued collaboration with the sector, the Greater Norwich authorities are satisfied that the local Registered Providers can absorb the affordable housing commitments being delivered via S106 obligations.

O2.2.3 The affordable housing completions are reported as gross figures, however the need figure of 675 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 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 previous 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). However, since the adoption of the GNLP, Policy 5 now includes affordable housing requirements for other types of accommodation including student accommodation. Future monitoring periods will need to monitor the change this new affordable housing policy has on the Greater Norwich trends overall.

O2.3 Indicator: (Gross) new house completions by bedroom number, based on the proportions set out in the most recent Sub-Regional Housing Market Assessment

Table O2.3: (Gross) new house completions by bedroom number, based on the proportions set out in the most recent Sub-Regional Housing Market Assessment

Location	Dwellings	Latest target[1]	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	Latest year (%)
Broadland	1 bed	-	50	26	57	27	69	72	41	40	110	75	8%
Broadland	2 bed	-	115	133	146	205	187	197	147	186	216	183	20%
Broadland	3 bed	-	174	221	217	234	198	219	218	257	404	389	43%
Broadland	4+ bed	-	112	241	233	228	195	193	119	183	235	250	29%
Norwich	No data	-	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
South Norfolk	1 bed	-	56	70	94	121	98	81	30	22	37	12	1%
South Norfolk	2 bed	-	257	173	251	230	266	167	121	45	280	36	5%
South Norfolk	3 bed	-	461	263	435	396	482	317	184	69	409	45	5%
South Norfolk	4+ bed	-	240	248	375	335	310	238	171	49	348	31	4%
South Norfolk	Unknown	-	13	11	7	36	71	114	294	710	132	750	85%
TOTAL Greater Norwich	1 bed	7%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Incomplete data

Location	Dwellings	Latest target[1]	14/ 15	15/ 16	16/ 17	17/ 18	18/ 19	19/ 20	20/ 21	21/ 22	22/ 23	23/ 24	Latest year (%)
TOTAL Greater Norwich	2 bed	23%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Incomplete data
TOTAL Greater Norwich	3 bed	52%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Incomplete data
TOTAL Greater Norwich	4+ bed	18%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Incomplete data

Source: LPA

[1] Targets set out in the 2017 Sub-Regional Housing Market Assessment

O2.3.1 Since it has never been possible to collect this data for Norwich, and data available for South Norfolk has varied in detail, it has not been possible during the plan period to evaluate this metric in full. This approach has been revised for the GNLP.

O2.3.2 Information continues to be included however, to illustrate housing variety where data is available.

O2.3.3 In 2023/24 the housing mix in Broadland and South Norfolk showed good variety.

O2.4 Indicator: Provision of Gypsy and Traveller pitches (completions)

Table O2.4: Provision of Gypsy and Traveller pitches (completions)

Location	Target	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	RAG
Broadland	n/a	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	n/a
Norwich	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	13	0	n/a
South Norfolk	n/a	2	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	n/a
TOTAL Greater Norwich	30 pitches between April 2022 and March 2038[2]	3	4	4	0	0	2	13	4	14	0	Amber

Source: LPA

[1]Historic target from GTAA 2015 was 15 pitches from 2017-22.

[2]30 pitches are needed by March 2027.

O2.4.1 The June 2022 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) as stated that a total of 30 pitches will be required between April 2022 and March 2038, of which 30 are needed by March 2027. No pitches were delivered in 2023/24.

Within this context, the Greater Norwich authorities are currently not meeting the need for Gypsy and Traveller sites within the Greater Norwich area and as such a 'tilted balance' will need to be employed when assessing any future proposals for Gypsy and Traveller sites.

O2.4.2 The Greater Norwich Area has exceeded its historic target for pitches until 2022.

O2.5 Indicator: Accessibility to market towns and key centres of employment during the morning peak (0700-1000), returning in the afternoon peak (1600- 1900)

O2.5.1 No data has been available on this metric since 2018/19. Please see historic monitoring reports for historic analysis.

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 O3.1: Permitted amount of floor space and land by employment type (m2)*

Location		Target	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	RAG
Broadland	B1	-	2,861	28,923	24,394	2,085	14,073	22,309	103,230	4,883	66,553	-841	-
Broadland	B2	-	2,389	1,364	4,390	3,731	-140	-738	3,151	1,578	21,736	1,038	-
Broadland	B8	-	552	105	58	620	-1,855	-4,432	3,143	1,915	21,956	14,418	-
Norwich	B1	-	No data	-17,453	-24,637	-40,309	-11,550	-3,206	-4,513	-836	46,313	-16,242	-
Norwich	B2	-	No data	1,498	0	-8,068	-280	2,875	975	1,494	24,372	-4,126	-
Norwich	B8	-	No data	-1,968	3,254	-7,633	-2,131	288	2,537	925	24,444	1350	-
South Norfolk	B1	-	2,222	12,157	7,401	1,459	No data	14,633	818	1,656	5,153	8,067	-
South Norfolk	B2	-	1,386	-827	1,259	3,224	No data	6,481	946	5,294	11,516	48	-
South Norfolk	B8	-	481	15,057	17,151	440	No data	4,845	1,461	7,513	12,342	1,739	-
TOTAL Greater Norwich	B1	1,18,000 *(2007-2026)*	5,083	23,627	7,158	-36,765	2,523	33,736	99,535	5,703	118,019	-9,016	Red

Location		Target	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	RAG
TOTAL Greater Norwich	B2/ B8	1,110,000 *(2007-2026)*	4,808	15,229	26,112	-7,686	-4,406	9,319	12,213	18,719	116,366	14,467	Red

Source: LPA

* Net figures – includes losses and gains.

O3.1.1 The definitions of use classes, which have been replaced but are still used here for monitoring purposes are as follows - **B1** Offices/Research and Development/Light Industry, **B2** General Industry and **B8** Storage and Distribution.

O3.1.2 The amount of permitted floor space across Greater Norwich in 2023/24 falls short of the target. The totals available between 2014 and 2024 are 249,603 permitted B1 space, and 205,141 permitted B2/B8 space. Although the target is set for the longer timeframe of 2007-2026, permitted floorspace over the period where data is available to date is falling significantly short. If employment floorspace was permitted at the rate anticipated at the start of the JCS period, around half the target of 1,180,000 permitted B1 space and 1,110,000 B2/B8 space would likely have been permitted to date. The data shows delivery as less than a quarter of the expected level.

O3.1.3 In Norwich, there was a continued loss of office floorspace, albeit at a significantly reduced rate than in previous monitoring periods. This was primarily due to the demolition of Victoria House on Queens Road which resulted in a loss of 13,000m2. The majority of other losses during this period were to other employment or education-based uses.

O3.1.4 Broadland and South Norfolk councils saw variations in the amount of office floorspace permitted. Broadland's gains resulted from new developments in the council's share of Imperial Park, Norwich Airport, and Broadway Enterprise Park at Horsham St Faith. The majority of permitted office space in South Norfolk originates primarily from the Norwich Research Park.

O3.2 Indicator: Amount of permitted floor space*

Table O3.2: Accumulative amount of Permitted Floor Space (m2)**

Location	Target	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	RAG
Norwich City Centre	100,000 *(2007 – 2026)*	-29,122	-36,896	-61,266	-101,471	-115,432	-115,725	-118,926	-119,033	-119,719	-133,352	Red
Norwich Research Park	100,000 *(2007 – 2026)*	17,197	18,709	18,709	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	155,900	Green
Broadland Business Park	50,000 *(2007 – 2026)*	0	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	43,925	Green

Source: LPA

* Net figures – includes losses and gains.

** The figures included in this table are cumulative over time.

O3.2.1 The portion of Broadland Business Park formerly allocated under Site Allocations DPD 2016 TSA1 is largely built out, with only Plot 4 remaining and permitted for a Cosco superstore (2024/3141). A cumulative total figure of permitted floorspace for allocations GT9 (Broadland Business Park - North Side) and GT10 (Broadland Gate) has been provided dating back to 2008, as previous years data had not been supplied. Both Allocation GT9 (20081773) and GT10 (20090886) have outline permissions for various employment land uses. Combined, GT9 and GT10's reserved matters applications account for 43,925 sqm, which falls short of the 50,000 sqm target. This shortfall may be due to GT9 remaining largely undeveloped, except for a data centre constructed over a decade ago, while most plots in GT10 have reserved matters permission.

O3.2.2 The Norwich Research Park (COL1 & COL2) data has not been provided since 2015/16, therefore the figure supplied in 2023/24 is cumulative with permissions dating back to 2013.

O3.2.3 The data clearly shows that the amount of permitted floorspace continues to be impacted in Norwich City Centre.

Big losses in 23/24 that drove that figure up include sites at Victoria House (the former Marsh building) which generated a loss of 13,000m^2.

O3.3 Indicator: Office space developed

Table O3.3: Office space developed – floorspace (m2)*

Location	Use Class	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24
Norwich	B1a	-2,400	-6,773	-2,590	-2,570	-15,910
Norwich	B1b	0	-313	0	24,000	0
Norwich	B1c	-806	1,907	1,754	24,884	-332

Source: LPA

* Net figures – includes losses and gains.

3.3.1 There was a net loss of 15,910 sqm of office floor space (use class B1a) in Norwich this monitoring year, predominantly in the city centre. There remains 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 limited planning control over the loss of office space when converted to these uses due to extended permitted development rights.

O3.3.3 The table below shows annual monitoring of office floorspace in Norwich since the base date of the JCS (April 2008). From 2008 to 2023, the overall net reduction in the office floor space equates to -135,928 sq. m net loss. 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. However, the introduction of an article 4 direction in Norwich means that certain priority office spaces no longer benefit from permitted development rights to convert to residential development, which may result in some slow-down in the trend of losing office floorspace.

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
2023/24	-16,242 sqm net loss
Total actual/potential office floorspace change Norwich April 2008-March 2023	- 135,928 sq. m net loss

Source: LPA

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

Table O3.4: Annual count of employee jobs

Location	Target	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	RAG
Broadland	-	43,700	45,000	46,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	46,000	49,000	No data	50,100	-
Norwich	-	85,300	87,000	90,000	93,000	89,000	86,000	85,000	86,000	No data	86,600	-
South Norfolk	-	48,100	50,000	51,000	52,000	56,000	54,000	56,000	58,000	No data	58,200	-
TOTAL Greater Norwich	2,222 per annum increase	177,100	182,000	187,000	193,000	193,000	188,000	187,000	193,000	No data	194,400	Amber

Source: ONS BRES

O3.4.1 Data shows an increase of 1,400 jobs since 2021/22, the last year that data was available. Whilst this is an increase, this falls significantly short of the target of 2,222 per annum.

O3.4.2 These trends reflect the national picture, although jobs growth figures for Greater Norwich in this monitoring period sit below the 1.4% rise in number of jobs nationally. Slow down in job creation has been attributed to macro-economic variables, such as continued low rates of productivity and the on-going impact of economic events such COVID and Brexit.

O.3.4.3 The on-going delivery of high-quality employment sites will support businesses to grow in the future, along with associated delivery of housing and infrastructure which supports quality of place that helps businesses thrive.

O3.5 Indicator: Employment rate of economically active population

Table O3.5: Employment rate of the economically active population (%)

Location	Target	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	RAG
Broadland	Increase	78.1	80.9	80.5	84.3	78.5	86.2	81.5	84.4	No data	82.9	Red
Norwich	Increase	69.1	77.1	78.3	68.5	77.1	74.6	77.7	79.9	No data	77	Red
South Norfolk	Increase	72.4	80.3	83.2	75.6	81.6	84.9	71.5	78.7	No data	77.5	Red
TOTAL Greater Norwich	Increase	72.9	79.2	80.5	75.4	78.9	81.4	76.8	80.8	No data	79.1	Red

Source: ONS NOMIS

O3.5.1 Employment rates have dropped by 1.7% since the last available data set in 2022/23, reflecting a small tail-off following the post-COVID bounce-back and mirroring national trends.

O3.5.2 The employment rate in the Greater Norwich area remains higher than the national average of 75.1%.

O3.5.3 Data to measure this metric is drawn from the Annual Population Survey which is collected in sample surveys. Given the nature of sample surveys there can be some fluctuation, as can be seen in this data set.

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

Table O3.6: Percentage of the workforce employed in higher occupations (%)

Location	Target	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	RAG
Broadland	-	36	43	49.5	41	47	39	32	44	46	47	Green
Norwich	-	44	37.4	37	51	39	42	54	38	64	50	Red
South Norfolk	-	46	44	45	60	47	47	53	45	47	56	Green
AVERAGE Greater Norwich	Annual increase of 1%	41	41	43	50	44	43	47	42	53	51	Red

Source: ONS NOMIS

O3.6.1 This data set measures employment in major group 1-3 of the Standard Occupational Classification which includes the following: 1 Managers, directors and senior officials, 2 Professional occupations 3 Associate professional occupations.

O3.6.2 The percentage of the workforce employed in higher occupations across the Greater Norwich area in 2023/24 has reduced slightly since the previous spike in 2022/23. Underlying trends show a significant fall in Norwich and a significant spike in South Norfolk. Factors influencing these trends could be more home-working and the continued migration of significant employment sites outside the city centre.

O3.6.3 Data to measure this metric is drawn from the Annual Population Survey which is collected in sample surveys. Given the nature of sample surveys there can be some fluctuation, as can be seen in this data set.

O3.7 Indicator: National retail ranking

O3.7.1 The Venuescore data set used to evaluate this metric has been discontinued since 2016, however Norwich City Centre remains the pre-eminent regional centre in the East of England and is within the top 15 retail destinations in the UK. The new GNLP will measure footfall going forward, as it is a more durable and available metric for indicating the health and vibrancy of the city centre.

O3.7.1 Retail vacancy rates in Norwich city centre have improved this monitoring year, with **vacant** retail floorspace dropping from 15.9% in October 2023 to 12.6% in 2024. However, this remains higher than the pre-pandemic level of 5.5%.

Despite some national chains leaving, others have retained or expanded their presence, and new businesses have opened, indicating continued investment and confidence in Norwich. The city is seeing a trend toward diversification, with growth in cafes, restaurants, and service-based businesses, supported by flexible planning policies. This aligns with national strategies promoting mixed-use city centres to enhance vitality and economic resilience.

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

Table O3.8: Net change in retail floor space in the city centre

Location	Target	14/ 15	15/ 16	16/ 17	17/ 18	18/ 19	19/ 20	20/ 21	21/ 22	22/ 23	23/ 24	RAG
Norwich	No decrease in retail floor space	-859	225	No data	-217	-6,231	No data	-1,534	-5,905	-1,954	-737	Red

Source: LPA

O3.8.1 There was a 737m2 loss in the **amount** of retail floor space in the city centre between 2023 and 2024. This is the most up to date retail monitoring data.

O3.8.2 This continues a steady trend of decreasing retail floorspace in the city centre, albeit the scale of loss has

decreased in this most recent period. This trend is as a result of both increased online retailing, 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. The loss of retail floorspace is by no means unique to Norwich, this is a trend seen nationally.

O3.8.3 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 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. It is also worth noting that economic challenges such as the cost of living crisis have affected chain and independent retailers.

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

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

Location	Town centre uses	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24
Broadland	A1	0	18.18	23	42	17.6	5.8	50	53	18	25
Broadland	A2	0	0	100	100	100	0	0	100	0	0
Broadland	B1a	15	19.04	28	20	38.5	0	12.5	11	33	20
Broadland	D2	13	0	15	33	17.3	23.5	30	22	20	0
Norwich	A1	No data	28.1	38.9	6	0	9.6	47	6	65	98.5
Norwich	A2	No data	100	43.1	100	0	56.9	0	0	0	100
Norwich	B1a	No data	100	0	0	31	6.2	21	0	0	2.8
Norwich	D2	No data	1	0	3	76	25.6	81	8	0	0
South Norfolk	A1	62.5	100	21.7	70	38	25	No data	25	8	70
South Norfolk	A2	50	100	25	0	50	0	No data	No data	No data	No data
South Norfolk	B1a	41	73.1	50	75	25	10	No data	0	0	33

Location	Town centre uses	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24
South Norfolk	D2	0	55.6	66.7	71	0	47	No data	0	33	0

Source: LPA

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 and strategic growth locations.

O3.9.2 The trends differ across each of the districts. However, it is difficult to give much weight to this indicator as it is difficult to measure these changes. This is because changes to use class E and extensions to permitted development rights mean that some changes in defined centre and strategic growth locations no longer need planning permission.

O3.9.3 During the 2023/24 monitoring period, none of the strategic growth areas in South Norfolk gained any A2 units. In the market towns, Harleston gained a Post Office Banking Hub at 8a Thoroughfare, and Diss gained a recruitment agency (Hales Group Recruitment). However, these did not require planning permission due to the new use classes meaning that they remained class E. The previous units in Harleston and Diss were both A1 retail.

O3.9.4 As follows national trends, a decline is seen in A2 units. Diss lost a Barclays Bank, and Wymondham lost an HSBC and Natwest, which follows the national trend.

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

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

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

Location	Target	14/15	2015-2018	18/19	2019-2023	23/24	RAG status
Broadland	-	0	No data	0	No data	Data pending	-
Norwich	-	17	No data	23	No data	Data pending	-
South Norfolk	-	0	No data	0	No data	Data pending	-
TOTAL Greater Norwich	Reduction by 50% in plan period*	17	No data	23	No data	Data pending	-

Source: N/A

* 28 out of 242 in 2007

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 2023/24, had not been published at the time of publication of this AMR. The next anticipated publication will be in 2025 by a new provider OCSI, as this monitoring package has been re-tendered.

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

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

Location	Target	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	RAG status
Broadland	Increase no. housing completions on land in brownfield register	2.19ha (2.1%)	1.2 ha (1.18%)	0.23 Ha (0.23%)	0.0097ha	0ha	9.7ha (9.48%)	Green
Norwich	Increase no. housing completions on land in brownfield register	1.34ha	2.07 ha (2.02%)	2.25ha (1.77%)	3.79ha (2.97%)	3.15ha (2.47%)	1.6ha (1.3%)	Red
South Norfolk	Increase no. housing completions on land in brownfield register	5.05ha (22%)	1.71 ha (17%)	0.08ha	0.07ha	2.23ha (10%)	4.41ha (7.2%)	Red

TOTAL Greater Norwich	Increase no. housing completions on land in brownfield register	8.58ha	4.98ha	2.56ha	3.87ha	5.38ha	15.71ha	Green

Source: LPA

O4.2.1 This relatively new indicator previously favoured by government will not be used to monitor the GNLP. The indicator is of limited value as the size of the brownfield register changes every year, so the percentage of completions is not a direct reflection of the general progress of development.

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

Table O5.1: School leaver qualifications*
(2014 – 2016/17 - % of school leavers with 5 or more GCSEs at A* to C grades including Maths and English, 2016/17 onwards - % of school leavers with GCSE (Basics) Eng & Ma 9-4)

Location	Target	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	RAG
Broadland	Year-on-year increase from 2007 value of 53%	59	69	69	70	66	No data	No data	70	66	65	Red
Norwich	Year-on-year increase from 2007 value of 53%	46	54	60	64	64	No data	No data	66	67	65	Red
South Norfolk	Year-on-year increase from 2007 value of 53%	64	69	76	74	74	No data	No data	77	74	76	Green
AVERAGE Greater Norwich	Year-on-year increase from 2007 value of 53%	57	65	63	62	63	No data	No data	64	64	63	Red

Source: DfE, NCC & NCER

* The Government changed its GCSE grading system from A* to G, to 9 to 1 in 2016/17. The equivalent grades (4-9) have been included henceforth. The main current indicator now also only measures English and Maths, rather than the full range of subjects reported on previously.

O5.1.1 In the Greater Norwich area, the % of school leavers with GCSE (Basics) English & Maths 9-4 has reduced slightly in this monitoring period to 63%. It is significantly above the baseline value established in 2007 of 53%, although it has not followed a year-on-year increase pattern.

O5.1.2 In Broadland and Norwich, a reduction on the % of school leavers with GCSE (Basics) Eng & Ma 9-4 was seen in the monitoring period. South Norfolk saw a slight increase.

O5.1.3 The Government changed its GCSE grading system from A* to G, to 9 to 1 in 2016/17. The DfE also switched to monitoring GCSE (Basics), English & Maths, rather than across the full range of subjects. As such, the data prior to 2016/17 is comparable but not identical.

O5.1.4 No data is available in the monitoring years 2019/20 and 2020/21 because of the COVID pandemic.

O5.1.5 Greater Norwich achieves slightly lower levels of attainment than the national average, which is at 65% for 2023/24.

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

Table O5.2: 16-to 18-year-olds who are not in education, employment or training (%) [1p]

Location	Target	19/ 20	20/ 21	21/ 22	22/ 23	23/ 24	RAG
Broadland	Year-on-year reduction from 2006 value of 6%	2.8	3.14	2.1	2.1	3.2	Red
Norwich	Year-on-year reduction from 2006 value of 6%	5.61	6.71	7.57	5.55	6.64	Red
South Norfolk	Year-on-year reduction from 2006 value of 6%	1.95	3.56	3.47	3.3	3.07	Green

Source: Norfolk County Council

[1] Data as of end of March

O5.2.1 The proportion of 16- to 18-year-olds not in education, employment and training has increased in Broadland and Norwich, but has continued a downward trend in South Norfolk.

O5.2.3 The national rate is 4.6% in 2024 – significantly lower than the proportion in Norwich, but higher for South Norfolk and Broadland.

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

Table O5.3: Proportion of population aged 16-64 qualified to NVQ level 4 or higher (%)

Location	Target	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	RAG
Broadland	Annual increase	29.3	31.4	28.6	30.5	39.7	32.9	36	34.4	41.4	38.5	Red
Norwich	Annual increase	35.9	39.3	38.8	36.8	38.5	31.8	40.6	40.6	65.1	52.4	Red
South Norfolk	Annual increase	35.7	30.8	42	43.7	36.9	34.6	47	36.8	47.3	52.8	Green
AVERAGE Greater Norwich	Annual increase	33.8	34.2	36.8	37.1	38.4	33	41.4	37.6	52.4	47.9	Red

Source: ONS NOMIS

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.

O5.3.2 South Norfolk has seen an increase, with Norwich seeing the greatest decrease.

O5.3.3 Although there has been a significant level of fluctuation over the monitoring period, the trend has been towards increasing rates of attainment.

O5.3.4 Data to measure this metric is drawn from the Annual Population Survey which is collected in sample surveys. Given the nature of sample surveys there can be some fluctuation, as can be seen in this data set.

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

O6.1 Indicator: IMD access to service

Table O6.1: IMD access to service

Location	Target	14/15	2015-2018	18/19	2019-2023	23/34	RAG
Broadland	Increase no. LSOAs in least deprived 50% on the IMD for access to housing/services	40	No data	41	No data	Data pending	-
Norwich	Increase no. LSOAs in least deprived 50% on the IMD for access to housing/services	58	No data	70	No data	Data pending	-
South Norfolk	Increase no. LSOAs in least deprived 50% on the IMD for access to housing/services	29	No data	27	No data	Data pending	-
TOTAL Greater Norwich	Increase no. LSOAs in least deprived 50% on the IMD for access to housing/services	127	No data	138	No data	Data pending	-

Source: N/A

O6.1.1 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 access to housing and services. Data is collected intermittently and recent data, including that for 2023/24, had not been published at the time of publication of this AMR. The next anticipated publication will be in 2025 by a new provider OCSI, as this monitoring package has been re-tendered.

O6.1.2 For wider context, the Greater Norwich Growth Board oversees the strategic delivery of infrastructure through the Greater Norwich Infrastructure Plan (GNIP). The GNIP outlines the infrastructure that is required across the four thematic groups which are eligible to receive funding from the IIF: Green Infrastructure, Transport, Community Facilities and Education. This proactive plan ensures that growth across the Greater Norwich area supports strategic infrastructure delivery which improves access to quality services for communities.

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 O7.1: 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

Location	% residents travelling to work by:	Target	2001	2011	2021	RAG
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
AVERAGE Greater Norwich	By private motor vehicles	Decrease	64	67	54	Green
AVERAGE Greater Norwich	By public transport	Increase	8	7	3.1	Red
AVERAGE Greater Norwich	By foot or cycle	Increase	17	18	11.5	Red
AVERAGE Greater Norwich	Work at or mainly at home	Increase	9	6	30.5	Green

Source: ONS Census

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 was met in the 2021 Census, but the percentage of residents who travelled to work by public transport, and on foot and cycling decreased significantly too, failing the target to increase modal share.

O7.1.2 However, the 2021 census took place during a national lockdown which means that the data provides limited insight into the overall trajectory.

O7.1.3 Instead, we need to look to other measures of transport use to understand patterns in recent years:

- The cordon survey showed that of traffic travelling into/out of the core city centre (inside the Inner Ring Road) in Norwich, pedestrian volumes have grown by 6.9% in 8 years while cycle and vehicle volumes have decreased by 10.9% and 10.4%, respectively. This is the result of travel patterns changing using public

transport options and the city centre now being focused predominantly on retail rather than a mixture of retail and commercial.

- The Beryl Bike scheme which enables users to hire bikes and scooters for short journeys within the City of Norwich and some surrounding areas has performed successfully since its launch in January 2024. 99,170 users have signed up to the scheme, taking 2,043,454 journeys, with an 89% satisfaction rate.
- Availability of electric vehicle charging points has continued to improve. Norfolk is nationally ranked as 7th for availability of charge points. One of the key factors is the commencement of EV charging point rollout on streets around Norwich (as well as the funding of several community charge points at community centres including village halls across Norfolk, both being undertaken as part of the County Council's EV Strategy including sites in South Norfolk and Broadland).
- £14.7M ZEBRA funding secured for electric buses in Norwich, with bus service uptake continuing to improve.

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

Location	Target	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	RAG
Broadland	Year-on-year increase	76	76	76	70	58	58	5	5	5	5	Red
Norwich	Year-on-year increase	76	76	76	76	31	25	19	6	0	0	Red
South Norfolk	Year-on-year increase	12	12	19	42	52	63	75	75	85	50	Red
AVERAGE Greater Norwich	Year-on-year increase	54	54	57	63	47	48	33	29	30	18	Red

Source: LPA

O8.1.1 The drastic reduction in the number of Conservation Areas with appraisals is a result of most conservation area appraisals having been adopted more than 10 years ago.

O8.1.2 During the monitoring period, South Norfolk was the only district which saw a marked increase in the % of Conservation Areas with appraisals adopted in the last 10 years in the period between 2016 and 2023. This is because South Norfolk has undergone a process of conservation area appraisal whilst Broadland and Norwich have not.

O8.1.3 Work to update several of the conservation area appraisals has already begun in all districts.

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 O9.1: Net change in local sites in "Positive Conservation Management"(%)

Location	Target	14/ 15	15/ 16	16/ 17	17/ 18	18/ 19	19/ 20	20/ 21	21/ 22	22/ 23	23/ 24	RAG
Broadland	Year-on-year improvements	75	No data	75	77	76	No data	No data	74	No data	Data pending	-
Norwich	Year-on-year improvements	93	No data	90	90	87	No data	No data	93	No data	Data pending	-
South Norfolk	Year-on-year improvements	70	No data	71	69	71	No data	No data	69	No data	Data pending	-
TOTAL Greater Norwich	Year-on-year improvements	73	No data	73	73	74	No data	No data	72	No data	Data pending	-

Source: Norfolk Wildlife Trust

O9.1.1 The Norfolk Wildlife Trust only collects data intermittently on net change in local sites in "Positive Conservation Management". DEFRA monitor annually, however, are reliant on local sourcing of data.

O.9.2 The GNDP encourages the Norfolk Wildlife Trust to continue to monitor habitats in this way, as it continues to be a well-regarded national metric.

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

Table 27 The percentage of rivers assessed as good or better (%)

Location	Target		14/15	2015-2019	2019-2023	23/24	RAG
Broadland Rivers	To increase the proportion of Broadland Rivers classified as 'good or better'	a. Overall status	No data	4	No data	No data	-
Broadland Rivers	To increase the proportion of Broadland Rivers classified as 'good or better'	b. Ecological status	No data	4	No data	No data	-
Broadland Rivers	To increase the proportion of Broadland Rivers classified as 'good or better'	c. Biological status	No data	17	No data	No data	-
Broadland Rivers	To increase the proportion of Broadland Rivers classified as 'good or better'	d. General physio chem status	No data	23	No data	No data	-
Broadland Rivers	To increase the proportion of Broadland Rivers classified as 'good or better'	e. Chemical class	No data	100	No data	No data	-

Source: Environment Agency

O9.2.1 The Environment Agency (EA) reported the same data between 2015 and 2019. Since then, no data has been available.

O9.2.2 Since monitoring by the EA only takes place intermittently, this limits the ability to understand progress against this important indicator, particularly considering local Nutrient Neutrality issues and capacity issues at local wastewater recycling centres. The GNDP will continue to explore whether other monitoring metrics are available.

O9.3 Indicator: Concentration of selected air pollutants a)NO^2 b)PM^{10} (particulate matter)

Table O9.3: Concentration of selected air pollutants (ug/m^3)

Location	**Target**	**Pollutant**	**14/ 15**	**15/ 16**	**16/ 17**	**17/ 18**	**18/ 19**	**19/ 20**	**20/ 21**	**21/ 22**	**22/ 23**	**23/ 24**	**RAG**
Broadland	Decrease	Nitrogen Oxide (NO^2)	No data	Below 40	Below 40	Below 40	Below 40	Below 40	Below 40	Below 40	Below 40	Below 40	Amber
Broadland	Decrease	Particulate Matter (PM^{10})	No data	Below 40	Below 40	Below 40	Below 40	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	-
Norwich (Castle Meadow)	Decrease	Nitrogen Oxide (NO^2)	No data	55	56	51	54	41	30	29.9	27	34.4	Red
Norwich (Castle Meadow)	Decrease	Particulate Matter (PM^{10})	No data	21	20	23	27	19	18.9	18.9	20	19	Green
Norwich (Lakenfields)	Decrease	Nitrogen Oxide (NO^2)	No data	12	14	13	12	13	10	10	10	8.5 -	Green
Norwich (Lakenfields)	Decrease	Particulate Matter (PM^{10})	No data	15	16	16	16	14	13	13	14	11.8	Green

Location	Target	Pollutant	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	RAG
Norwich (AQMA)*	Decrease	Nitrogen Oxide (NO^2)	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	40.2	40.3	38.4	Green
Norwich (Outside AQMA)*	Decrease	Particulate Matter (PM^{10})	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	21.3	19.8	21.8	Red
South Norfolk	Decrease	Nitrogen Oxide (NO^2)	No data	18.6	25.9	25	25	No data	22.2	17	17.2	15.84	Green
South Norfolk	Decrease	Particulate Matter (PM^{10})	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	N/A
TOTAL Greater Norwich	Decrease	Nitrogen Oxide (NO^2)	Incomplete data	Incomplete data	Incomplete data	Incomplete data	Incomplete data	Incomplete data	Incomplete data	Incomplete data	Incomplete data	Incomplete data	-
TOTAL Greater Norwich	Decrease	Particulate Matter (PM^{10})	Incomplete data	Incomplete data	Incomplete data	Inco-plete data	Incomplete data	Incomplete data	Incomplete data	Incomplete data	Incomplete data	Incomplete data	-

Source: LPA

* In 2021, Norwich switched to monitoring Nitrogen Oxide (NO^2) emissions inside and outside the AQMA. The Castle Meadow monitoring station continued to monitor Particulate Matter (PM^{10})

O9.3.1 The pollution levels in most areas of Greater Norwich are well below the recommended annual mean of 40 micrograms per cubic metre.

O9.3.2 The ability to collect data on this metric has been patchy, with South Norfolk only monitoring Nitrogen Dioxide levels and Broadland only testing to establish whether Air Quality exceeds the recommended maximum.

O9.3.3 Where data has been available, most consistently in Norwich, there has been a general reduction in pollutants across the plan period although there has been fluctuation year-on-year.

O9.3.4 In 2021 Norwich switched from monitoring Nitrogen Dioxide emissions at its monitoring stations at Castle Meadow and Lakenfields, to monitoring inside and outside an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) as agreed with DEFRA. There are also diffusion tubes that are changed monthly and always remain in place. The monitoring was undertaken from January to December 2023. The data is then averaged over the year following DEFRA guidelines.

O.9.3.5 Data collected for the 24/25 monitoring period for Norwich shows that air quality is moving in a positive direction. This data will be available in the 24/25 AMR.

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

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

Location	Target	17/18	18-23	23/24	RAG
Broadland	95% of SSSIs in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition	94	No data	84	Red
Norwich	95% of SSSIs in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition	100	No data	88	Red
South Norfolk	95% of SSSIs in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition	93	No data	87	Red
AVERAGE Greater Norwich	95% of SSSIs in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition	95	No data	86	Red

Source: Natural England

O9.4.1 There has been a decrease in the % of SSSIs in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition since the last dataset in 2017/18. This mirrors national trends, which show there has been a marginally deleterious effect on SSSIs across the board.

O9.4.2 At a national level, climate change and pollution are cited as general reasons for on-going management and protection issues of SSSIs.

O9.4.3 The partnership is engaged in many measures to support the conservation and enhancement of protected

habitats such as being involved in the Local Nature Recovery Strategy for Norfolk, completing the Greater Norwich Green Infrastructure Strategy which will shortly be adopted as a Supplementary Planning Document, and the new requirement in 2024 for certain types of development to demonstrate at least 10% Biodiversity Net Gain which is also reflected in GNLP Policy 3. These measures help to identify natural assets of particular importance that should be protected, but also opportunity areas for creating and enhancing new habitats.

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

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

Location	Target	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	RAG
Broadland	None	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Green
Norwich	None	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Green
South Norfolk	None	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Green
TOTAL Greater Norwich	None	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Green

Source: LPA

O9.5.1 Across the plan monitoring period, no listed buildings have been lost/demolished. It is illegal to demolish a listed building without listed building consent.

O9.3.2 The GNLP will switch to monitoring Buildings on the Risk Register to gain a better picture of the general quality of the historic built environment.

O9.6 Indicator: Percentage of new and converted dwellings on Previously Developed Land (PDL) - Completions

Table O9.6: Percentage of new and converted dwellings on Previously Developed Land - Completions

Location	Target	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	RAG
Broadland	-	54	44	46	33	36	57	47	19	17	15	-
Norwich	-	88	69	-	81	86	89	48	98	99	81	-
South Norfolk	-	28	27	9	7	9	12	8	6	4	16	-
TOTAL Greater Norwich	25%+	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	45	26	26	18	23	Red

Source: LPA

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 has not been achieved in the past two monitoring periods.

O9.6.2 The development of significant urban extensions on allocated greenfield sites in Broadland and South Norfolk has contributed to the fall in the percentage of homes delivered on brownfield sites whilst on-going challenges around the delivery of brownfield sites remain.

O9.6.3 The figure for Norwich is down on previous years because of significant completions at Three Score site, one of the city's few non-PDL sites. Data for Norwich does not include completions of student or C2 accommodation, which have seen significant completions during this monitoring period.

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

O10.1 Indicator: (Reduction in) Overall crime

Table O10.1: (Reduction in) Overall crime

Location	Target	14/ 15	15/ 16	16/ 17	17/ 18	18/ 19	19/20	20/ 21	21/ 22	22/ 23	23/ 24	RAG
Broadland	Decrease	3,619	3,985	4,089	4,584	5,162	5,980	6,045	6,120	5,162	5,109	Green
Norwich	Decrease	12,562	13,919	15,513	17,176	18,344	19,137	16,500	18,998	18,344	16,576	Green
South Norfolk	Decrease	4,182	4,499	4,829	5,221	5,722	6,332	6,729	7,006	5,722	6,168	Red
TOTAL Greater Norwich area	Decrease	20,363	22,403	24,431	26,981	29,228	31,449	29,274	32,124	29,228	27,853	Green

Source: ONS

O10.1.1 There was a decrease in total crime in Greater Norwich in 2023/24. The reduction is most significant in Norwich. South Norfolk saw a small increase in total crimes.

O10.1.2 The figures across all three districts are still significantly higher than the baseline year. A partial explanation is the 7% population growth across the monitoring period, however, rates of crime have increased 36% in the same time period.

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

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

Location	Target	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	RAG
Broadland	Year-on-year reduction in KSI	68	45	61	48	46	72	43	59	69	67	Green
Norwich	Year-on-year reduction in KSI	65	58	63	57	85	80	45	56	52	62	Red
South Norfolk	Year-on-year reduction in KSI	63	70	70	72	79	93	65	53	67	80	Red
TOTAL Greater Norwich area	Yr-on-yr reduction in KSI	196	173	194	177	210	245	153	168	188	209	Red

Source: Norfolk County Council

O10.2.1 The number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents went up in 2023/24. The most significant increase numerically was seen in South Norfolk, with a small decrease seen in Broadland.

O10.2.2 The breakdown of the data for this monitoring period shows that in South Norfolk there were 10 fatal injury collisions, and 70 serious injury collisions. In Broadland there were 6 fatal injury collisions, and 61 serious injury collisions. In Norwich there were 2 fatal injury collisions, and 60 serious injury collisions. The lower rates of fatal injury in Norwich are likely to be the result of factors including more speed restricted areas and areas with traffic calming such as are found throughout much of the urban area.

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, with the migration to Universal Credit. The government now monitors UC and other benefits, as well as broader welfare indicators, but there is no direct comparison.

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

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

Location	Target	Gender	14/ 15	15/ 16	16/ 17	17/ 18	18- 20	21/ 22	22/ 23	23/ 24	RAG
Broadland	Increase	Male	80.8	80.7	81.1	79.6	81.4	81.7	81.2	81.2	Amber
Broadland	Increase	Female	84.3	84.4	84.5	84.3	85.0	83.2	83.7	83.7	Amber
Norwich	Increase	Male	79.6	78.9	78.3	78.1	78.0	77.4	77.6	77.8	Green
Norwich	Increase	Female	82.9	82.9	82.8	83.2	82.8	81.9	82.3	82.5	Green
South Norfolk	Increase	Male	81.7	81.4	81.3	81.1	81.7	80.7	81.2	80.8	Red
South Norfolk	Increase	Female	84.3	84.4	84.8	85.0	84.8	82.8	84.4	84.5	Green

Location	Target	Gender	14/ 15	15/ 16	16/ 17	17/ 18	18- 20	21/ 22	22/ 23	23/ 24	RAG
AVERAGE Greater Norwich	Increase	Male	80.7	80.3	80.2	79.6	80.4	79.9	80	79.9	Red
AVERAGE Greater Norwich	Increase	Female	83.8	83.9	84	84.2	84.2	82.6	83.5	83.6	Green

Source: ONS

O11.2.1 Life expectancy at birth increased in Norwich for both genders, and in for females in South Norfolk. In Broadland, the figures remained static. In South Norfolk life expectancy for males decreased.

O11.2.2 Across the Greater Norwich area, these figures are lower than the figures at the start of the monitoring period. This reflects national trends, and the general slowdown in improvement of life expectancy.

O11.3 Indicator: Percentage of physically active adults

Table O11.3: Percentage of physically active adults (%)

Location	Target	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	22/23	23/24	RAG
Broadland	Increase	59.6	62.1	No data	63	69.7	66.2	68.00	63.5	58.1	Red
Norwich	Increase	61.1	59.5	No data	68.5	67.1	75.5	70.40	74.8	71.1	Red
South Norfolk	Increase	58.7	63.4	No data	69.1	73.3	66.4	65.80	69.6	63.8	Red
AVERAGE Greater Norwich	Increase	59.8	61.7	No data	66.9	70	69.4	68.1	69.3	64.3	Red

Source: Public Health England

O11.3.1 The proportion of physically active adults decreased across all districts during the monitoring year 2023/24. Figures for Norwich and South Norfolk have increased from the baseline year in 2014, with Norwich seeing a significant increase of 10%. The percentage in Broadland has decreased since 2014.

O11.4 Indicator: Percentage of obese adults

Table O11.4: Percentage of obese adults

Location	Target	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	RAG
Broadland	Decrease	25.6	No data	19.9	22.8	20.6	24.0	20.6	22.3	31.2	Data pending	-
Norwich	Decrease	19.6	No data	18.2	22.5	21.0	18.2	18.1	21.2	23.2	Data pending	-
South Norfolk	Decrease	23	No data	22.7	21.9	22.4	20.3	19.8	22.9	22.0	Data pending	-
TOTAL Greater Norwich	Decrease	22.7	No data	20.3	22.4	21.3	20.8	19.5	22.1	25.5	Data pending	-

Source: Public Health England

O11.4.1 There was no new data for monitoring year 2023/24 for this indicator.

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

Table O11.5: Percentage of obese children

Location	Target	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	2019-2022	22/23	23/24	RAG
Broadland	Decrease percentage	14.8	13.4	13.9	15.5	15.6	24.7	16.8	19.5	Red
Norwich	Decrease percentage	18.6	18.6	19.2	18.7	20.2	19.0	23.6	21.2	Green
South Norfolk	Decrease percentage	16.3	15.8	14.6	15.1	15.6	17.7	19	17	Green
AVERAGE Greater Norwich	Decrease percentage	16.6	15.9	15.9	16.4	17.1	20.5	19.8	19.2	Green

Source: Public Health England

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

O11.6 Indicator: Health Impact Assessment

O11.6.1 All relevant planning applications (over 300 homes) require health impact assessments 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.

O11.7.2 Reporting by the Greater Norwich Growth Board, in the *'Greater Norwich Physical Activity and Sport Strategy Year 2 Update'* demonstrated that within the monitoring year, twelve projects worth £11.6million were delivered

which will provide residents with improved access or new facilities. Five projects worth £2 million were delivered to enhance the quality of community trails and open spaces. Seven facility and pitch improvement projects that previously secured funding have continued to progress. Six Green Infrastructure projects were awarded £2.3million worth of funding from the Infrastructure Investment Fund.

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

O12.1 Indicator: Statement of Community Involvement

Table O12.1: Statement of Community Involvement

District	Target		RAG
Broadland	Statement of community involvement Less than 5 years old	Made 2016, updated 2021/22	Green
Norwich	Statement of community involvement Less than 5 years old	Made 2016, updated 2020.	Green
South Norfolk	Statement of community involvement Less than 5 years old	Made 2017, updated 2021/22	Green

Source: LPA

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.

O12.1.2 Subsequent to the 2023/24 monitoring period, all three districts amended their SCIs in early 2025 to ensure they y more fully align.

Joint Core Strategy for Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk
Annual Monitoring Report 2022-2023

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

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