SPIXWORTH
NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

Sustainability Appraisal
Scoping Final Report
February 2019

Version - v2.0
Prepared by Spixworth Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group on behalf of Spixworth Parish Council with support from:

[Image of ABZAG Ltd]

NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT

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Spixworth Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Final Report

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1.0 Executive Summary

This document has been produced to support the neighbourhood planning process. It explains how the Spixworth Neighbourhood Plan (SNP) will be assessed. It recognises that the effect on people’s quality of life and the environment, both now and in the future need to be considered when drawing up planning documents.

Whilst preparing the SNP a Sustainability Appraisal will also be undertaken to ensure that economic, environmental and social sustainability objectives are complied with. In accordance with the regulations, to avoid or minimise any adverse impacts it is intended that the Sustainability Appraisal will incorporate the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

This document follows the Government guidance on undertaking a Sustainability Appraisal of development plans and uses the five-stage process.

The first stage of a Sustainability Appraisal requires the production of this Scoping Report; it comprises five specific steps, each with defined tasks, and explains how these will be applied to the production of the SNP and its assessment. Through the review of relevant policies, programmes and plans and the identification of issues - the opportunities and implications will be better understood for the SNP and the Sustainability Appraisal process.

A framework of objectives, key questions for decision-making criteria, and indicators have been developed to cover the broad range of economic, environmental and social factors arising from the characterisation and issues assessment. These form the basis that will be used to assess the emerging options and policies as they are developed.

This Scoping Report will enable the Sustainability Appraisal Report to record how the Sustainability Appraisal process has been followed throughout the development of the different policy options.

This initial Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (November 2018) has been subject to consultation. Any amendments and clarification, based on comments received from the national environmental bodies – Environment Agency, Historic England and Natural England – have been made and included in this, the SA Scoping Final Report.
2.0 Introduction

2.1 Introduction to the Scoping Report

This is the Scoping Report for the Sustainability Appraisal of the Spixworth Neighbourhood Plan (SNP). It brings together the results on the initial stages of the sustainability appraisal process; setting out baseline information on a wide range of topics, highlighting key trends, issues and the objectives for Spixworth.

A key output of the Scoping Report is the sustainability framework. This will be used to appraise the sustainability of the SNP.

2.2 Background

The purpose of the sustainability appraisal process is to appraise the social, environmental and economic effects of a plan from the outset. In doing so it will help to ensure decisions are made that contribute to achieving sustainable development.

The Sustainability Appraisal is integral to the plan-making process\(^1\). It should perform a key role in providing a sound evidence base for the plan and form an integrated part of the plan preparation process. It should be transparent and open to public participation. The sustainability appraisal should inform the decision-making process to facilitate the evaluation of alternatives. It should also help demonstrate that the plan is the most appropriate given the reasonable alternatives.

2.3 The Spixworth Neighbourhood Plan (SNP)

The right for communities to shape their local areas was formulated within the Localism Act 2011, when Neighbourhood Planning was first introduced into the hierarchy of spatial plan-making in England.

The SNP is being produced by a Steering Group that includes Parish Council members, residents and representatives from the local community with support provided by ABZAG Ltd and Broadland District Council.

Once in place the SNP will set out how future development should take place in Spixworth, including the type and quality of that development to ensure that it meets local objectives and needs.

The vision and objectives for the SNP have emerged through the Spixworth Parish Council, the Steering Group and from local residents attending public consultation events where the community was asked what they like, dislike and would change about the village to improve it for future generations.

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\(^1\) Source: www.pas.gov.uk

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Vision

To allow Spixworth to evolve and grow in a way that retains its rural setting and village character.

Improving the quality of life and local facilities for all generations by respecting and reflecting the needs of the local community.

Neighbourhood Plan Objectives

1. To develop and improve local community facilities and services (such as a Community Centre / Village Hall, other recreation, education and medical facilities) for all age groups.

2. To protect the countryside and farmland surrounding our village, promoting green space, woodland and enhancing nature conservation with improved access to the countryside.

3. To reduce the negative impact (volume, speed, safety and parking) on all our roads. To support more sustainable transport by improving pedestrian and cycle links to the wider countryside and enhanced public transport.

4. To preserve the character of Spixworth, including the spatial balance between the rural and built environment, historical assets, character and feel as well as improving the design of homes and development.

5. To support housing growth tailored to the needs of Spixworth, where development is sensitive, protecting and enriching the landscape and in keeping with the built setting.

6. To encourage and support local businesses, shops and local employment within the parish.
2.4 Spixworth in Context

Spixworth is a civil parish in the county of Norfolk, which falls within the District of Broadland. The village lies close to the B1150 road and is about 5 miles (8km) to the north of Norwich and some 10 miles (16.1km) south of North Walsham.

Norwich International Airport is approximately 4.5 miles to the southwest and the mainline railway station approximately 6 miles away.

The Norfolk Broads and North Norfolk Coast are easily accessible from Spixworth and offer a wide range of amenities and leisure pursuits.

The parish of Spixworth covers an area of 1.85 miles\(^2\) (4.80 km\(^2\)) and had a population of 3,769 within 1,508 households as at the 2001 census decreasing to a population of 3,718 in 1,579 households as at the 2011 Census.

In Norman times the village was known as Spikeswurda - the name believed to be derived from either the River Spikes (now Spixworth Beck, although in Crostwick) or Spic meaning swine pasture, with the suffix ‘worth’ from Anglo Saxon yrth meaning land sloping from water or marsh.

Village Sign

The Spixworth village sign depicts the former Spixworth Hall, demolished in c.1950.

The village sign, located on Crostwick Lane, also shows the crests of the Longe, Frére, Howes and Chittock families.

Amenities and Facilities

Spixworth is a popular residential area. The village has a wide range of amenities, which include an infant school, junior school, doctor’s surgery, pharmacy, dental practice, post office, supermarket, holiday cottages, motel, village pub, fast food takeaways and hairdressers.
Church of St. Peter

A prominent reminder of the medieval heritage of Spixworth is the Grade 1 listed Church of St Peter located on Buxton Road.

The small building of flint with stone dressings, dating from Norman times is set in beautiful woodland grounds well known locally for its profusion of snowdrops and bluebells.

It has a large combined chancel and nave in the ‘Decorated’ style. The unbuttressed west tower looks like it may have been part of an older and smaller church. It is reported that the bells are among the oldest in Norfolk, the tenor bell dating from c1350. There are three large painted glass windows, and a small south window depicting St. Peter with the keys of the kingdom - installed in memory of those who died in the two World Wars. There is also a richly carved rood screen, thought to have been installed in the second half of the 20th century.

Spixworth Methodist Church

Built in 1999, the Methodist Church is located on Godfrey Road - near the heart of the village.

The Methodist Church is a regular meeting place with ‘Our Coffee Shop’ and ‘Spixworth Dining Club’. It is also used by a number of community groups including the Community Choir, Spixworth Rainbows and a Youth Group.

Spixworth Hall

An Elizabethan stately home built in the 17th Century for William Peck, Sheriff of Norwich in 1561 and Mayor of the City in 1573 and 1586. The Hall and estate of some 180 acres later became the seat of the Longe family from 1693 to 1952.
Spixworth Hall gradually fell into disrepair and was demolished in c.1950. Although a number of fine building and structures associated with the Hall survive today, many of which are Listed.

These include a barn, stables and granary, which incorporate blocks of medieval stonework. Additionally, the grand gatepiers and railings (NHER 46065) that were added to the Hall in the 19th century survived at the southeast entrance to the site. For more details see pages 45 and 46 of this report.

The location of the Parish of Spixworth within the Broadland District and its relationship with Norwich and the wider Norfolk area is shown in Map 1.

Map 1: Spixworth Parish in Relationship with Broadland District
The entire civil Parish of Spixworth has been designated, by Broadland District Council, as the Neighbourhood Area for the Spixworth Neighbourhood Plan. See Map 2.

**Map 2: Spixworth Parish and Designated Neighbourhood Area**
3.0 The Sustainability Appraisal Process

3.1 Introduction

The concept of sustainable development is about balancing economic, social and environmental needs. The UK Government has set out that this means stimulating economic growth and tackling the UK's financial deficit, maximising wellbeing and protecting the environment, without negatively impacting on the ability of future generations to do the same.

The SNP must be centered on the concept of sustainable development. This is achieved through the use of a Sustainability Appraisal (SA).

SA is a process that identifies and reports on the likely effects of a plan and the extent to which the plan's implementation will impact upon the environmental, social and economic objectives for an area. Sustainability appraisals must meet the requirements of two principal pieces of legislation:

- The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004; and
- The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulation 2004, which seeks to implement the EU Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive.

The overall aims of the Spixworth Neighbourhood Plan SA are to:-

- ensure that all aspects of sustainable development are fully integrated into the Spixworth Neighbourhood Plan throughout its preparation;
- adopt a long-term view of development within the area covered by the plan, with a specific assessment of the potential environmental, economic and social effects of the plan;
- identify the sustainability issues for Spixworth and consult on the sustainability appraisal procedure, allowing the public and stakeholders to have an input into the process;
- provide an audit trail of how the SNP has been revised to take into account the findings of the SA;
- develop an effective system for ensuring that sustainability objectives are transformed into sustainable planning policies;
- meet the requirements of the SEA Directive; and
- produce and consult on a Scoping Report early in the plan-making process.
3.2 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

The SA process incorporates the requirements of the EU Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive. It is intended that this SA will incorporate the SEA in accordance with the regulations and to give due consideration as to whether or not the SNP is likely to have a significant effect on the environment. Table 1 sets out the SEA topics relating to the sustainability themes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overarching Sustainability Theme</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Issues required to be addressed by SEA Regulations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environmental</td>
<td>Land, Water and Soil Resources</td>
<td>Soil Water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution</td>
<td>Air Water Climatic factors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity</td>
<td>Biodiversity Fauna Flora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Landscape, Townscape and the Historic Environment</td>
<td>Historic environment, including architectural and archaeological heritage Landscape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>Healthy and Inclusive Communities</td>
<td>Population Human Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>Population Material Assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>Economic Activity and Education</td>
<td>Human Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Infrastructure and Accessibility</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.3 Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Methodology

The following sections contain a brief summary of the key SA stages that will be completed during the preparation of the SNP. The methodology used follows national guidance.

Government guidance on undertaking a sustainability appraisal of Local Development Documents - of which the SNP will be comparable - presents a five-stage process each of which contains criteria to fulfil that requirement.

The five stages are set out in Table 2.
The SA will continue to be an iterative process after the production of this Scoping Report (Stage A). The appraisal framework will be used to consider the effects of the different options proposed by the SNP, and to consider the key issues where they arise. An overview of the SA process is shown in Appendix 3 this illustrates how the SA stages correspond to the Neighbourhood Plan preparation process.

The SA process will run concurrently with the SNP process. After the initial scoping for the SA has been carried out, the next stage will be developing and refining options and assessing their effects.

The process of refining and assessing will be carried out concurrently with the production of the SNP. Drafts of the SA Report and the SNP will be made available for consultation prior to publication for submission to Broadland District Council.

Final versions of the SA Report and the SNP will be submitted to Broadland District Council who will arrange for them to be examined and reviewed by an independent person, prior to a referendum being held.

### 3.4 Habitats Directive


This involves undertaking an appropriate assessment into any potential effects on ‘European sites’ or ‘Natura 2000 Sites’ of nature and habitat value, namely Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, and Ramsar sites of international wetland importance. Even a plan that is not directly concerned with these sites

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**Table 2: Five Stages of Sustainability Appraisal**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Pre-production, setting the context and objectives, evidence gathering to establish a baseline and deciding on the scope, culminating in production of scoping report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Developing and refining options and assessing effects and mitigation by testing plan objectives against the SA Framework.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Documenting and appraising the effects of the plan and preparing the SA Report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Consulting on the SNP and the SA Report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the plan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents
can still indirectly affect them; so appropriate assessment must determine the likelihood of their significance and suggest alternatives where possible.

The significance of effect is determined through appropriate assessment, a process that will feature as a specific stage of the options appraisals. A plan should seek to avoid adverse effects on the integrity of designated sites, mitigate those impacts that remain and, if necessary, put in place compensatory measures.

Assessment considers the reasons for designation as a protected site, such as habitat and species present, and the conservation objectives of management plans in place to preserve these. If these are compromised directly by site allocations or through ‘in combination’ effects with other plans or developments, the plan must explain how it intends to avoid or mitigate the impacts.

### 3.5 Scoping

The first stage of SA (Stage A) requires production of a Scoping Report. This comprises five specific steps, which are part of a circular process of continuous improvement and refinement. This is detailed in Table 3:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>Identifying other relevant policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>Collecting baseline information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A3</td>
<td>Identifying sustainability issues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A4</td>
<td>Developing the SA Framework.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A5</td>
<td>Consulting on the scope of the SA.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: SA of Regional Spatial Strategies and LDDs (ODPM 2005)*

Each task in Stage A is dealt with in turn in the following sections of this report.

This Scoping Report will conform to the Broadland Local Development Framework (Local Plan). It is the first section of the SA that will be developed alongside the production of the SNP.

This Scoping Report also has regard to, and builds upon, the Joint Core Strategy (JCS) Sustainability Appraisal and the Sustainability Appraisals for the Growth Triangle Area Action Plan, Development Management and Site Allocations Development Plan Documents.

The Site Allocations and Area Action Plan Scoping Report contains a broad range of information across Broadland relevant to the production of the SNP and a SA Assessment Framework with a set of indicators for the appraisal of emerging polices. Subsequently this had regard to, and built upon, the SA Scoping Report for
the JCS, adopted in December 2007 and produced jointly across the districts of Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk.

As the proposed SNP will be subsidiary to the overarching JCS, it must be in general conformity with it. Therefore, the sustainability principles applied to the JCS and Broadland Development Plan Documents are equally applicable to the SNP.

Government sustainability appraisal guidance suggests that one scoping report can be produced for several Local Development Documents provided that it details sufficient information for each document concerned.

To be concise and where appropriate, this Scoping Report refers to sections of the JCS, Growth Triangle Area Action Plan, Development Management DPD and Site Allocations DPD Sustainability Appraisals, rather than reproducing these and so should be read alongside them.

However, the main SA Frameworks are either reiterated or altered where relevant to the SNP. In addition to the generic information contained within the JCS and the Broads Core Strategy there is the opportunity to add more specific information relevant to the more focused area of the SNP.

The Scoping Report will establish the Framework for the remainder of the sustainability appraisal process as an ongoing, iterative procedure that will evolve as new evidence becomes apparent.

This framework will involve setting sustainability objectives, which the SNP will work towards and background indicators to gauge the possible effects, what will guide the appraisal.

3.6 Broadland and Broads Authority Local Development Documents

The Greater Norwich Growth Board (GNGB) is the mechanism for implementation and delivery of the JCS. Greater Norwich Development Partnership (GNDP) is focused on the development of the new Local Plan.

The GNDP is the formal working arrangement for Broadland District Council, Norwich City Council and South Norfolk District Council, with Norfolk County Council and the Broads Authority, to develop long term plans for housing growth and jobs across Greater Norwich that is made of the entire three districts.

Joint Core Strategy (JCS)
Adopted March 2011, amendments adopted January 2014

The JCS Development Plan Document defines the strategy for growth in Broadland, Norwich City and South Norfolk districts up to 2026. Setting out the
overall vision for Greater Norwich, including Broadland, with spatial choices broadly identifying where development will be located.

The JCS sets out strategy to achieve the Regional Spatial Strategy target of 37,000 new homes between 2001 and 2026.

Within the JCS, Spixworth is identified as a Service Village – suitable for small-scale housing growth to meet a range of local needs (within the range of 10 – 20 new dwellings).

Spixworth is also identified as being within the Norwich Policy Area (NPA) and may be considered for additional growth to help deliver the ‘smaller sites in the NPA’ allowance – as defined in JCS Policy 9.

Development Management Development Plan Document Adopted 2015

The Development Management Development Plan Document (DPD) sets out generic policies that are to be applied throughout the Broadland planning authority area (i.e. Broadland District excluding the Broads Authority Executive Area).

Site Allocations Development Plan Document Adopted 2016

The Site Allocations Development Plan Document forms part of the Broadland Development Plan and sets out those sites across the district that are suitable for certain forms of development such as housing, employment, community facilities etc.

There is one allocation for Spixworth, Policy PS53-01, for 54 new homes and open space. This development was completed by Hopkins Homes in 2017.

Old Catton, Sprowston, Rackheath & Thorpe St Andrew (OSRT) Growth Triangle Area Action Plan Adopted July 2016

Part of Spixworth falls within the area identified as the OSRT Growth Triangle - defined as an area between Old Catton, Sprowston, Rackheath and Thorpe St. Andrew. As a whole, the OSRT Growth Triangle is to deliver an urban extension including a minimum of 7,000 dwellings by 2026, rising to at least 10,000 dwellings after 2026.

Policy GT 14: Land East of Buxton Road is located partly within the parish of Spixworth.
Emerging New Local Plan

The emerging new Local Plan will provide the planning policy context for development across the whole of Broadland, Norwich City and South Norfolk districts to 2036 and will supersede the existing Local Plan documents. The main elements, which will form the single Plan document for the three districts, will be:

- Strategic Policies - These provide the overarching approach to development in Broadland, Norwich City and South Norfolk districts, such as where and how much development should take place, and also set the long-term spatial vision, objectives and key policies.

- Development Management Policies - These cover specific topic areas such as affordable housing and protecting the natural and built environment, and are used in the determination of individual planning applications.

- Site Allocations - Sets out detailed policies for the development of individual sites to help meet the aims of strategic policies.

- Policies Map - Geographically where policies apply.

The GNDP has made good progress to produce the new Local Plan having conducted a ‘call for sites’ and initial consultation on those sites. Further consultation is expected later this year followed by the Regulation 19 ‘Preferred Options’ consultation autumn 2019. It is expected that the new Local Plan will be adopted in 2021.

Broads Authority Core Strategy – Adopted 2007

The Broads Authority is developing a new Local Plan, which is currently at the examination stage.

Until the new plan is adopted, the current policies as set out in the Core Strategy, Development Management DPD and Sites Specifics Local Plan will be used to determine planning applications alongside the National Planning Policy Framework.
3.7 Spixworth Neighbourhood Plan

The ability to produce neighbourhood plans is a function of the Localism Act 2011. The aim is for local communities to have greater control over what happens in their area. Spixworth Parish Council is leading the plan process.

The SNP must ‘broadly’ conform to higher-level policy at a national and district level including the JCS. Spixworth and the surrounding areas are directly affected by significant development proposals for housing, employment and related services in JCS.

Spixworth Parish Council is keen to work with the developers in order to provide local knowledge to their development proposals and to see a holistic plan, both within Spixworth and the wider area, addressing the aspirations and needs of all sections of the community.

The SNP will be a Neighbourhood Development Plan for the whole of Spixworth and through community engagement the views of local residents will be represented in the plan-making process.

The aim of the SNP is to embrace the change, inform and shape development proposals to enhance and improve design elements whilst providing guidance to protect the existing community and its facilities.

Drafting of the SNP is ongoing, therefore, this document draws and builds upon the Vision and Objectives identified so far. As the SNP evolves these may be refined.
4.0 Task A1 – Review of Relevant Policies, Plans & Programmes

SEA Directive Requirements - The ‘Environmental Report’ should include: -

“an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes” (Annex 1(a))

and

“the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation” (Annex 1(e))

4.1 Introduction

Task A1 of the SA Scoping Report reviews and assesses the national, regional and local plans and programmes that should be taken into account through the preparation of the SNP.

This will help to draw out important aims, targets, indicators and sustainability objectives from the context review to identify key issues, opportunities and implications for the SNP and the Sustainability Assessment framework.

4.2 Approach

The JCS, Development Management DPD, Site Allocations DPD and OSRT Growth Triangle Area Action Plan Sustainability Appraisals include a wide-ranging review of the plans, policies and programmes that are likely to impact on the plans within Broadland, of which the SNP designated Neighbourhood Area falls within.

This work is set out in the JCS, Development Management DPD, Site Allocations DPD and OSRT Growth Triangle Area Action Plan Sustainability Appraisals and is, therefore, not repeated in this document. There is a significant degree of overlap between the documents within the hierarchy, often with “lower” level documents rightly reflecting and applying the objectives and policies of “higher” level ones.

The documents within the JCS, Development Management DPD, Site Allocations DPD and OSRT Growth Triangle Area Action Plan Sustainability Appraisals and the Broads Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal have been examined to establish whether any of the documents have since been superseded, or whether any additional “lower” level documents should be included which are specifically relevant to the production of the SNP. See Appendix 4 for the full list.

In addition to those documents reviewed in the JCS Sustainability Appraisal, Table 4 provides a summary of the newly reviewed documents.
### Table 4: Policies, Plans & Programmes Subject to Review

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Planning Policy Statements</th>
</tr>
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<td>1</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Level</th>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>Regional Level</th>
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<th>Local Level</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neighbourhood Level</th>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
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</table>

A detailed review of each document, their key objectives, targets and indicators, possible implications for the preparation of the SNP and any emerging issues for the SA can be seen in Appendix 4.

This document should be read in conjunction with the review of Policies, Plans and Programmes already carried out for the JCS Sustainability Appraisal. These documents are available at: [http://www.greaternorwichgrowth.org.uk](http://www.greaternorwichgrowth.org.uk)
5.0 Task A2 – Review of Baseline Information

**SEA Directive Requirements - The ‘Environmental Report’ should include:**

"the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme" (Annex 1(b))

and

"the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected" (Annex 1(c))

5.1 Introduction

Task A2 of the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report provides outline summary of the environmental, social and economic baseline for Spixworth. By outlining the current situation and identifying, where possible, trends and targets for the area, provides a useful starting point for predicting and monitoring the effects of the Neighbourhood Plan and identifying sustainability issues.

5.2 Approach

The comprehensive review undertaken for the JCS Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report sets out ‘baseline’ information and provides evidence for Spixworth.

Scoping Reports for the OSRT Growth Triangle Area Action Plan, Development Management DPD and Site Allocations DPD Sustainability Appraisals set out “baseline” information for Broadland. Given the wider coverage of these documents, much of the information is given generically for their corresponding areas.

As the SNP, which will contribute towards the Broadland Local Development Framework, is at a parish level, focus is given to gathering baseline information specific to Spixworth Neighbourhood Area and identifying local priorities.

The process of compiling baseline information has been guided by the objectives and content of the emerging Neighbourhood Plan and the requirements of the SEA Directive. It has focused on developing an understanding of the current social, economic and environmental profile of Spixworth in order to highlight potential issues for the SNP and the SA. The effects of the emerging plan policies will be assessed in relation to the baseline for the SA.

Collection of baseline information can be difficult for areas such as parishes and/or neighbourhoods, therefore, statistics used have been collected from a number of sources. These sources have been identified and recorded accordingly.
The sustainability issues identified from the baseline line analysis have then been incorporated into the Sustainability Appraisal Framework for the SNP. The key messages for the SNP and Sustainability Appraisal are discussed within each topic.

Key facilities and amenities within Spixworth - discussed in many of the topic areas - are highlighted on Map 3 below and will be referred to within each relevant topic section.

Map 3: Location of Key Facilities & Amenities
5.3 Population

The 2011 Census records a population for Spixworth of 3,718, a small decrease against the 2001 Census population of 3,769, although the population of Spixworth has increased dramatically over the last 50 years.

Prior to 1930’s the population remain relatively constant – ranging from 62 people in 1911 to 82 people in 1921. As illustrated in Figure 1, the population of Spixworth has increased dramatically over the last 50 years.

![Figure1: Spixworth Population](Source: Census)
The age structure of the population of Spixworth is significantly older than Norfolk as a whole, with 55% of the population aged 45 years and over compared with 50% in Norfolk and only 43% for England. See Figure 2.

The number of residents aged 65 years and over, at 25% of the population for Spixworth, is 1% greater than the whole of Norfolk and considerably, 7%, higher when compared to England.

Since the 2001 Census the population of Spixworth has significantly aged – as only 15% of residents aged 65 years and over compared to 20% across Norfolk.

In the age group 16 to 29 years old the population numbers for Spixworth are significantly lower, with only 13% of the resident population in this banding compared to 16% for Norfolk and 18% for England. See Figure 2.

Figure 2: Population - by Age
[Source: Norfolk Insight Census 2011]
Breaking this group down further - between 20 to 29 - only 8% of Spixworth’s population falls within this range compared to 12% for Norfolk’s population. See Figure 3. This also illustrates from 35 to 74 years old range there is a higher proportion of the Spixworth population in these groups compared to Norfolk. Once above 74 years old the trend swings the other way with the proportion of the Norfolk’s population higher than Spixworth at each interval.

The gender split of the population is approximately 50% female and 50% male as recorded in the 2011 Census, with just 24 more females than males. When compared with the 2001 Census there were 14 more females than males. See Figure 4.
Looking at the breakdown there is a higher percentage of females at almost every 5-year interval from 25 years old and above – the three exceptions being 30 to 34, 55 to 59 and 75 to 79 when there is a higher percentage of males.

Under 25 years old there is a higher percentage of males at almost every 5-year interval – the one exception is 10 to 14 when there is a higher percentage of females.
There is significance difference in life expectancy between the genders, with female life expectancy 3.7 years greater than males in Broadland, although the female trend is downward while the male trend is upward.

The Broadland life expectancy for both females and males exceeds that of Norfolk, with Norfolk exceeding the life expectancy for both females and males at a national level. See Figures 5 and 6. Data on life expectancy is not available specifically for Spixworth.
5.4 Health and Wellbeing

5.4.1. Cancers
Standardised incidence ratios (SIR\(^2\)) for all cancers, breast cancer, colorectal cancer, lung cancer and prostate cancer enable a comparison of incidents across areas of England with a number of ‘100’ used as the standard unit.

The population of Norfolk has an overall lower risk of incidents of cancer compared to England, although prostate cancer rates are significantly higher.

Incident levels for the population of Spixworth is at lower risk levels in all categories compared to Norfolk – lung cancers rate is significantly lower, over 21 points lower, while breast cancer rates are nearly 14 points lower and colorectal is over 11 points lower. Prostate cancer rate for Spixworth is 4 points above the SIR average expected lower for England it is still 9 points below the Norfolk rate for prostate cancer. See Figure 7.

\(^{2}\)SAR’s Standardised incidence ratios (SIR) for all cancers, breast cancer, colorectal cancer, lung cancer and prostate cancer. Indirectly age-sex standardised ratios [number of new cases as a percentage of expected new cases], calculated relative to England. Ratios calculated by dividing the observed total number of new cases (numerator) in the area by the expected number (denominator) and multiplying by 100. A SIR number greater than 100 implies a higher risk and a number lower than 100 implies a lower risk.

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5.4.2. Hospital Admissions
Standardised admission ratios (SAR’s\(^3\)) for emergency hospital admissions for all causes, myocardial infarction (heart attack), coronary heart disease, stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and hip fractures are based on an expected level of 100 across England.

As illustrated in Figure 8, the population of Spixworth has significantly lower rates of ‘All Admissions’ - with lower than expected levels in ‘heart disease’, ‘pulmonary disease’ and ‘hip fractures’ - compared to Norfolk and the national (SAR’s) rate.

The Spixworth population has, however, higher than expected levels of emergency hospital admissions relating to heart attacks (but below Norfolk rates) and considerably higher rate of stroke when compared nationally and to Norfolk rates.

\(^3\) SAR’s are expected admissions calculated by applying age-specific admission rates for England to each area’s population. Ratios calculated by dividing the observed admissions (numerator) in the area by the expected admissions (denominator) and multiplying by 100. If an SAR is less than 100 that means the number of admissions for the area was less than would have been expected. If an SAR is greater than 100 the number of admissions was greater than expected.
5.4.3. Falls in the Elderly
In Spixworth the recorded percentage of falls in the elderly, aged 65 and over, is 25.4%, which is 1.1% lower than the recorded percentage of 26.5% for both Norfolk and England. See Figure 9.

![Figure 9: People who have a fall (aged 65 and over)](Source: Norfolk Insight 2015)

5.4.4. Estimated Dementia Prevalence
In 2015 there were estimated to be 14,592 older people in Norfolk (aged 65 and over) with dementia but by 2030 this number is predicted to increase to around 26,937 people.

It is estimated that there are 80 older people (aged 65 and over) with dementia in Spixworth. This is significantly lower, at 5.4%, when compared to Norfolk, 7.0%, and England, 6.9%. [Source: Norfolk County Council Health and Wellbeing Profile 2017 and Norfolk Insight 2015]

5.4.5. Diabetes
In Spixworth 3.7% of the population aged between 16 and 64 years have diabetes (either Type 1 or Type 2), this is higher when compared to Norfolk at 3.3% and England at 3.1%. See Figure 10.

![Figure 10: People with Diabetes](Source: Norfolk Insight 2015)
In the older population of Spixworth, 65 years and over, the trend is 12.5% of this group has diabetes compared to Norfolk at 12.5% and 12.4% for England. See Figure 10.

5.5. Ethnicity

The resident population of Spixworth, as recorded in the 2011 Census, is predominately ‘White’ (98.64%). The remaining groups are – ‘Asian’ (0.44%), ‘Black’ (0.17%) and ‘Mixed’ 0.75%. See Figure 11.

5.6. Country of Birth

The 2011 Census recorded the UK as the country of birth for 97.3% of the resident population of Spixworth, a further 1.36% born within Europe and the remaining 1.36% from the rest of the World as illustrated in Figure 12.
5.7. Religion

The religious beliefs and faiths for the population of Spixworth, as recorded in the 2011 Census are set out in Table 5. The largest group recorded as Christian, at just under 70%, the second largest group recorded as having no religion, at just over 29%, and the remaining 0.78% being recorded as Muslim, Hindu, Jewish and Buddhist.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>69.83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslim</td>
<td>0.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindu</td>
<td>0.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish</td>
<td>0.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddhist</td>
<td>0.21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>29.39%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census 2011

5.8. Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is an overall relative measure of deprivation constructed by combining seven categories of deprivation according to their respective weights.

Broadland is ranked 273 of the least deprived neighbourhoods in the country (out of 326 Local Authority Districts) - the lowest of all the Norfolk districts – with South Norfolk ranked 229, Breckland 129, North Norfolk 89 and Norwich 47.

At the Lower-layer Super Output Area (LSOA) there are 32,844 areas across the country. (The higher the IMD ranking the less deprived an area is as an overall relative measure of deprivation.) Broadland is made up of 84 LSOA’s, see Map 4, of which three relate to Spixworth - 5B, 5C and 5D. See Map 5 for the location of each one.

The ranking - out of 32,844 - for each area has a different overall relative measure of deprivation, 5B is 29,079 and 5D is 29,130 are very similar in their ranking – making them both in the 20% least deprived neighbourhoods. While 5C is ranked lower at 23,750 – making it in the 30% least deprived neighbourhoods.

**Map 5: Spixworth Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)**

When broken down by Deprivation Domain categories 4 enables a more detailed analysis of the indicators. There are seven categories that enable direct comparison and help understanding of the different overall ranking for each of the three neighbourhoods. See Figure 13.

---

4 In each Deprivation Domain category the higher the percentage the more favourable the situation is whilst the lower the percentage the more adverse the situation is.

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5D is ranked equal or higher in all but one category (Housing & Services) where it is ranked the lowest of the three, it is suspected this is due to access to housing and the affordability of homes in this neighbourhood.

The greatest difference in 5B compared to the other two relates to Living Environment, which is attributed to the number of road traffic accidents in this neighbourhood compared to the other two.

5C has only one area where it is ranked above the other two neighbourhoods, Housing & Services – most of the key services (such as shops, dentist, hairdressers, motel, etc…) are located within this neighbourhood making access easy. While the Income and Employment categories 5C are ranked lowest of the three neighbourhoods.
Looking specifically at income deprivation; the sub indicators reflecting the impact on children and older people illustrates, when compared across the three neighbourhoods, that 5C is ranked significantly lower than 5B and 5D. See Table 6 for details).

**Table 6: Income Deprivation Sub Indicators**  [Source: Norfolk Insight 2015]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Deprivation (Ranking out of 32,844)</th>
<th>Spixworth 5B Neighbourhood</th>
<th>Spixworth 5C Neighbourhood</th>
<th>Spixworth 5D Neighbourhood</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affecting Children (IDACI)</td>
<td>24,825</td>
<td>15,195</td>
<td>29,948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30% least deprived</td>
<td>50% least deprived</td>
<td>10% least deprived</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affecting Older People (IDAOPI)</td>
<td>27,170</td>
<td>19,227</td>
<td>28,771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20% least deprived</td>
<td>50% least deprived</td>
<td>20% least deprived</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An explanation of each deprivation domain categories: -

**Income:** The purpose of this Domain is to capture the proportions of the population experiencing income deprivation in an area. Measuring the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used includes both those people that are out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests).

**Employment:** This Domain measures employment deprivation by considering people of working age who are involuntarily excluded from the world of work, either through unemployment, ill health or family circumstances.

**Health and disability:** This Domain identifies areas with relatively high rates of people who die prematurely or whose quality of life is impaired by poor health or who are disabled, across the whole population.

**Education, skills and training:** The purpose of the Domain is to capture the extent of deprivation in education, skills and training in a local area. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: one relating to lack of attainment among children and young people and one relating to lack of qualifications in terms of skills. These two sub-domains are designed to reflect the ‘flow’ and ‘stock’ of educational disadvantage within an area respectively. That is, the children/young people sub-domain measures the deprivation in attaining qualifications, while the skills sub-domain measures the deprivation in the resident working age adult population.
Barriers to Housing and Services: The purpose of this Domain is to measure barriers to housing and key local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: ‘geographical barriers’ and ‘wider barriers’ which include issues relating to access to housing such as affordability.

Living environment: This Domain focuses on deprivation in the living environment. It comprises two sub-domains: the ‘indoors’ living environment which measures the quality of housing and the ‘outdoors’ living environment which contains two measures about air quality and road traffic accidents.

Crime: This Domain measures the rate of recorded crime for four major crime themes – burglary, theft, criminal damage and violence - representing the occurrence of personal and material victimisation at a small area level.

5.8.1. Household Deprivation
Deprivation is measured within households through selected household characteristics. These measure income, employment and education to illustrate how Spixworth is ranked against other areas.

Figure 14: Deprivation Dimension for Households

[Source: 2011 Census]
The household deprivation measures for Spixworth are more positive when compared to Norfolk and nationally, see Figure 14. Households in Spixworth without any deprivation indicator are significantly higher (46.5%) compared to Norfolk (41.4%) and England (43.0%).

Households in Spixworth with one deprivation indicator are higher (34.4%) than Norfolk (34.0%) and England (32.7%). Spixworth households with two (16.4%) or three (2.4%) deprivation indicators are significantly lower in both instances than Norfolk (2 indicators at 19.9% and 3 indicators at 4.3%) and England (2 indicators at 19.1% and 3 indicators at 5.1%).

5.9. Crime
Broadland has the lowest crime rate in Norfolk, at 31.9 per 1,000 population. Broadland, North Norfolk and South Norfolk are the only districts in Norfolk to have a crime rate at 35 or below. The average crime rate across Norfolk is 54.5 per 1,000 population. See Figure 15.

Figure 15 illustrates the breakdown of the recorded crimes in Broadland between September 2017 and August 2018. Violent crime is by far the largest proportion, followed by anti-social behaviour and criminal damage and arson.
Figure 16: Broadland District Crime Figures [Source: UKCrimeStats.com]

Figure 17 illustrates recorded crimes by category between September 2017 and August 2018. These follow a similar trend to Broadland with violent crime by far the largest proportion, followed by anti-social behaviour and criminal damage and arson.

Figure 17: Spixworth Parish Crime Figures [Source: UKCrimeStats.com]
Figure 18 illustrates the monthly trend of recorded crimes for Spixworth compared to Broadland. The patterns are very similar - except for the month of December where in Spixworth there was an increase in crime compared to Broadland.

![Figure 18: Spixworth & Broadland Monthly Crime Levels](Source: UKCrimestats.com)

**Figure 18: Spixworth & Broadland Monthly Crime Levels**

5.10. **Landscape**

Spixworth is characterised by open green spaces that helps to give Spixworth its village feel. There are no international or national nature designations falling either wholly or partially within the Spixworth Neighbourhood Area.

5.10.1. **Historic Environment**

To understand the distinctiveness and diversity of Spixworth it is important to have an appreciation of how the village has grown and developed over time.

1. **Church of St. Peter**
5.10.2. **Listed Buildings**

There are nine listed buildings in the parish of Spixworth - see Table 7 and locations in Maps 6, 7 and 8:-

**Table 7: Listed Buildings in Spixworth**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List Number</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Church of St. Peter, Buxton Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>The Rectory, Buxton Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>Grange Farm House, Church Lane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>Barn at Grange Farm, Church Lane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>Gaffers Cottage, Church Lane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>Barn at site of Spixworth Hall, Church Lane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>Garden Wall &amp; Gatepiers south of Barn &amp; Gaffer’s cottage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>Granary to West of Barn, Church Lane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>2 Pairs of Gatepiers &amp; attached railings immediately south east of No.200 Buxton Road</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2. The Rectory**

**3. Grange Farm House**

MAP 6: **Listed Buildings. Church of St. Peter, The Rectory and Grange Farm House**
5. Gaffers Cottage

6, 7 and 8. Barn, Garden Wall, Gatepiers and Granary

MAP 7: Listed Buildings. Church of St. Peter, The Rectory and Grange Farm House
9. Two Pairs of Gatepiers and attached railings

MAP 8: Listed Buildings. Two Pairs of Gatepiers and attached railings

5.10.3. Air Quality

Within and around the Spixworth Neighbourhood Area there are no air quality management areas and no significant air quality issues identified.
5.11. Housing Supply

Across the parish there were 1,579 homes recorded in the 2011 Census, an increase of 4.7% on the 1,508 recorded in the 2001 Census, despite this increase in homes the population of Spixworth has marginally reduced.

The household size in Spixworth has also reduced. In 2001 the average household size was 2.49 residents per household, by 2011 this had reduced to 2.35 residents per household. There are more households in Spixworth with two or four persons when compared with both Broadland and England, see Figure 19. Three-person households are the same as Broadland but lower than England.

![Figure 19: Household Size](Source: Census 2011)

5.12. Household Composition

5.12.1 Housing Type

The 2011 Census shows that the housing mix in Spixworth is dominated by detached and semi-detached dwellings, 82% in total (52% and 30% respectively). This is marginally lower when compared to 85% for the Broadland District, although Spixworth has more detached houses (+5%). See Figure 20.

The percentages are, however, significantly higher when compared to Norfolk with detached and semi-detached dwellings, 68% in total (39% and 29% respectively) and England at 54% (23% and 31% respectively).

The percentage of terraced dwellings in Spixworth, 13%, is higher than Broadland, 10%, but significantly lower than Norfolk, at 19%, and England at 25%.
Flats, maisonettes or apartment dwellings account for only 4% of housing types in Spixworth, which matches Broadland’s percentage - again significantly lower than Norfolk, 12%, and England, 21%.

5.12.2. Tenure

Within Spixworth 83% of housing is owner occupied, as illustrated in Figure 21, with 46% being owned outright, 3% higher than the Broadland District and considerably higher than nationally (31%), see Figure 22.
Affordable housing and the private rental sector represents a relatively small proportion of the local housing market, at 17% it is 2% lower than the Broadland District and significantly lower than the national average of 35.3%.

5.12.3. House Prices and Affordability

The average house price across Spixworth has maintained a steady increase over the last decade, although in 2018 has fallen behind the average for Norfolk for the first time in recent years, see Figure 23.
Affordability of local houses is a significant issue – with an average individual salary of £27,437 and average household salary in Spixworth of £39,700 compared to an average house price in the village of £281,665. See Figures 23 and 24. This results in an average house price to income ratio of 1:10 at individual level or 1:7 household level.

5.12.4. Affordable Homes

There are currently 46 affordable homes in Spixworth, of which 39 are either social or affordable rent (held by a range of Registered Providers including Cotman, Flagship, Broadland Housing Association, Clarion Group and largest numbers by Saffron). A further 7 comprise shared ownership (held by Orbit or Wherry - now Clarion - as a mix of 2 and 3 bedroom houses). See Figure 25.
Further affordable homes are expected to be delivered, up to 100, as part of the Buxton Road proposals on Strategic Site GT 14, although this development has not yet started.

5.12.5. Housing Needs

Broadland District Council administers the Home Options Housing Register for the district and can analyse the level of affordable housing need for individual parishes. The total number of people on the Broadland District Housing Register in December 2011 amounted to 3,183 across the 65 parishes in the district, 59 of which are classified as ‘rural’.

Based on the Affordable Housing Need Assessment completed in December 2011 the affordable housing need registered for Spixworth was 184 or 5.8% of the total district need.

Of those registered, 61 applicants have a local connection to the parish, i.e. currently or used to live in Spixworth, need to move to Spixworth to be near to relatives for giving or receiving support, or currently work in the parish.

The household need (by size) for these local people is:

- 1 bedroom home = 32
- 2 bedroom home = 18
- 3 bedroom home = 10
- 4 bedroom home = 1
  
  61

The majority of these applicants (45) fall into the ‘low needs’ banding on the Housing Register and it is unlikely that the current levels of affordable housing stock will be able to meet their needs.

Providing a balanced mix of dwelling types across the area to meet the needs of the local population goes hand in hand with creating and retaining a balanced local community.

5.12.6. Housing Land Availability

5.12.6.1. Joint Core Strategy (JCS) Settlement Hierarchy

Policy 15 of the JCS identifies Spixworth as a Service Village, suitable for small-scale housing growth to meet a range of local needs (within the range of 10 – 20 new dwellings).

Spixworth is also identified as being within the Norwich Policy Area (NPA) and may be considered for additional growth - as defined in JCS Policy 9 - to help deliver the ‘smaller sites in the NPA’.
Part of Spixworth is also within the **Old Catton, Sprowston, Rackheath and Thorpe St Andrew Growth Triangle (OSRT Growth Triangle)**. The JCS states (Policy 10) that this will be an area for major growth. This will be addressed through an Area Action Plan (AAP) Development Plan Document (DPD).

### 5.12.6.2 Old Catton, Sprowston, Rackheath and Thorpe St Andrew Growth Triangle (OSRT Growth Triangle)

Spixworth is located within the identified OSRT Growth Triangle, as shown on Map 9; an area stretching between Old Catton, Sprowston, Rackheath and Thorpe St. Andrew that will see 7,000 new dwelling by 2026 and rising to a total of at least 10,000 afterwards.
Specific allocations for Spixworth in the OSRT Growth Triangle are addressed in the AAP DPD, shown on Map 10, and the specific policy is:

- **GT 14 – Land East of Buxton Road.** A site of approximately 6.5ha allocated for ‘residential’ development of c300. Most of this allocation is located within the Spixworth Neighbourhood Area and is likely to have a significant impact on local infrastructure and community services. The remainder of the allocation is within the Parish of Sprowston.


**5.12.6.3. Site Allocations**

The Site Allocations DPD identifies the areas where development is acceptable in principle through the definition of a "settlement limit", this is shown on Map 11.
In the Site Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD) there is one allocation for Spixworth, Policy PS53-01, for 54 new homes and open space, planning permission 20120850. See Map 12. This development was completed by Hopkins Homes in 2017, see Map 13.
5.12.6.4. Emerging New Local Plan

Broadland, Norwich City and South Norfolk Councils have started work on jointly producing a new Local Plan that will supersede the existing Local Plan documents.

As part of the ‘call for sites’, one site was put forward, which is on the boundary between Spixworth and Crostwick. See Maps 14 and 15.

Map 14: Spixworth CP
Map Book
(Source: Greater Norwich Local Plan http://www.gnlp.org.uk/site-proposals/)
Further consultation is expected during the Autumn of 2019 - Regulation 19 ‘Preferred Options’ consultation – with new Local Plan expected to be adopted in 2021.

5.13. Employment Demographics

The 2011 Census identifies 2,792 people, living in Spixworth, in employment of working age (aged between 16 and 74 years old).

The working population of Spixworth is spread across the different classifications of employment but predominately (61%) employed in higher classifications of employment, with the majority of these in professional, technical, administrative, skilled or managerial roles (as illustrated in Figure 26).

When comparing Spixworth occupation mix with Norfolk as a whole the percentage of managers and senior officials is about the same, there are 3.5% fewer in roles as professional and technical, while there are 2.5% higher percentage in administrative and secretarial roles in Spixworth.

In Spixworth, skilled trades and sales and customer service are both higher, 1.7% and 2.3% higher respectfully when comparing the occupation mix with Norfolk as a whole. While caring, leisure and services, plant and machine operatives and elementary occupations are all lower, at 0.9%, 0.5% and 1.4% lower respectively when comparing the occupation mix of Spixworth with Norfolk as a whole.

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5.14. Benefits

The level of benefits being claimed in Broadland is lower across all three key measures, when compared to Norfolk and England, see Table 8.

**Table 8: Benefit Levels**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benefit</th>
<th>Broadland</th>
<th>Norfolk</th>
<th>England</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jobseekers Allowance</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incapacity Benefits</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any Benefits (including in work benefits)</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: [www.ilivehere.co.uk](http://www.ilivehere.co.uk) (accessed October 2018) & Department for Work and Pensions

5.15. Employment Areas

Spixworth is predominately a ‘dormitory’ village. While there are employment opportunities in the village, with two schools, garage and light industrial units, retail outlets, doctors and dentist, the main employment hubs for residents of the area are:

- Norwich International Airport and the Airport Industrial Estate.
• Norwich City centre for financial, retail and manufacturing sectors.
• Broadland, Meridian and St Andrews Business Parks also provide a range of opportunities, particularly in the finance service sector.
• Rackheath and Salhouse road areas also provide a range of more industrial opportunities.

5.16. Norwich Airport Masterplan

Norwich International Airport, located approximately 4.5km to the north of Norwich City, provides the region with a network of routes to a wide range of domestic and European cities. It is also the second biggest heliport in the UK serving the North Sea oil and gas industry.

In 2017, the main owners of Norwich Airport, regional & City Airports Holdings Ltd, consulted on their plans for the airport over the next 30 years (2015 to 2045) setting out their vision, growth and development of the airport to 2045.

During the summer of 2016 passenger numbers exceeded 500,000 for the first time since 2008 and, by 2045, it is expected that 1.4 million passengers will be using the airport, see Figure 27.

![Terminal Passenger Forecasts](image)

Figure 27: Terminal Passenger Forecasts for 2030 and 2045
[Source: Norwich Draft Masterplan July 2017: Graph 8.1]
The growth of the airport will be linked to the creation of new jobs, many highly skilled, in aviation-related and technologies. An expansion to the runway forms part of these plans that will result in the extended runway being within the Spixworth Neighbourhood Area. See Map 16.

Map 16: Norwich Airport Master Plan
[Source: Norwich Airport Masterplan July 2017:Figure 9.2]

5.17. Transport Routes

Spixworth is some five miles north of the City of Norwich between Buxton Road to the west and the B1150 road from Norwich to North Walsham to the east.

A new major road, the A1270 known as the Broadland Northway (previously known as Northern Distributor Road [NDR]) opened December 2017. It does not pass through village, although it does bisect the parish cutting the southern part of the village off from the main village.

There is no direct access road to the Broadland Northway in Spixworth. The closest junction to access the road is the B1150 North Walsham Road. The opening of this road has altered the vehicle movements through the village.

A proposed new Link Road (as shown by the red line on Map 17) is detailed within the policies of the OSRT Growth Triangle Area Action Plan.
The Link Road will connect the Airport Industrial Estate (at its most western point) with Broadland Business Park (to its most eastern point). Its route will pass through the new residential developments proposed for Spixworth in allocation GT14.

Once open, this new Link Road is also expected to further alter the vehicle movements through the village.

5.18. Public Transport

Three companies operate bus services from Spixworth to Norwich. First Bus Services runs the Turquoise Line service every 30 minutes from 07:20 through to 17:02 Monday to Friday, until 17:32 Saturdays and an hourly service on Sundays. Sanders Coaches also services the village from 07:14 through to 17:09. Konectbus provide the service from the village to Broadland High School See Table 9 for details of each service.

Table 9: Spixworth Bus Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spixworth Bus Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5A: North Walsham –Norwich City Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53C: Old Catton – Spixworth – Hoveton Broadland High School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 / X55: Norwich – Sprowston – North Walsham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>210: Norwich City Centre – North Walsham</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Norwich Railway Station is around 6 miles away by road, see Map 18, and Norwich International Airport is 4.5 miles away by road, see Map 19, although neither have a direct bus service available from Spixworth.
5.19. Car & Van Ownership

Spixworth, reflecting its rural nature and limited public transport, has significantly more households with access to one or more vehicles, 90%, when compared to the national average of 74% and Norfolk at 81%. This trend continues with households in Spixworth having access to two or more vehicles, 45%, compared with Norfolk at 36% and nationally, 32%.

12% of households in Spixworth have access to three or more vehicles illustrating the dependency residents have on cars and vans compared to Norfolk at 9% and the national average of 7%. See Figure 28 for more details.

![Figure 28: Vehicles per Household](source: 2011 Census)

5.20. Travel to Work

The 2011 Census shows that 54% people drive or are driven to work, compared to 45% for Norfolk, this illustrates a high dependency on the car. See Figure 29.

![Figure 29: Method of Travel to Work](source: 2011 Census)
Considering the very high level of vehicle use as the main mode of travel to work, the distance travelled is surprising low, with 49% travelling up to 5km or less and 29% travelling less than 2km. By comparison for Broadland these are 39% and 15% respectively. See Figure 30.

The percentage using public transport is 5%, 1% higher than Broadland, illustrating that the daytime bus service satisfies some of the requirements, although may also demonstrate that additional routes to main employment areas could reduce vehicle dependency.

![Figure 30: Distance Travelled to Work](source: 2001 Census)

Data used for Spixworth has been taken from the 2001 Census, (more recent data is not currently available as part of the 2011 Census release).

### 5.21. Open Spaces & Recreational Facilities

Spixworth has a number of recreational facilities and open spaces - most of these are associated with previous developments at Ivy Park and Arthurton Road – including both formal play areas and informal open space.
The key facilities are:

- The Village Hall, with its large playing field, is the centre for most sporting activities, bowls, football, basketball, play areas and tennis.

- An area adjacent to the Village Hall has been assigned for 20 allotments.

- An additional playing field has been provided to the community through the Hopkins Development, see Map 13, on the other side of Crostwick Lane from the Village Hall.

- Greg’s Meadow has gym exercise equipment and a basketball area, although is mainly used for dog walking and linking homes in Ivy Park to the shops.

### Water

#### 5.22. Water Resources

There are no natural water resources within Spixworth.

The mains water is supplied by Anglia Water plc, who will need to address the future demand and adjust their supply capabilities accordingly.

### Education

#### 5.23. Educational Facilities

- Secondary and 16-18 education is provided at Sprowston Community Academy, The Open Academy and Sewell Park Academy.

- Primary education is provided at Spixworth Infant and Woodland View Junior schools.

- Special school needs provided at Hall School in Catton.

- Library facilities are provided to the village by a mobile library service. The closest local branch library is in Sprowston.

#### 5.24. Educational Attainment

The percentage of residents with no qualifications in Spixworth 1% lower when compared to Broadland District and 4% lower when compared to Norfolk. See Figure 31 for the full breakdown.
Qualifications at Levels 1, 2 and 3 are higher for Spixworth when compared to all other groups. Although at Level 4 Spixworth is 4% lower than Broadland District and 8% lower than the national percentage.

![Skills Levels - Highest Qualification](source:Census 2011)

**Figure 31: Skills Levels - Highest Qualification**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Qualification Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level 1</td>
<td>1-4 O levels/CSE/GCSEs (any grades), Foundation Diploma, NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ, Basic/Essential Skills.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 2</td>
<td>5+ O level (Passes) / CSEs (Grade 1) / GCSEs (Grades A*-C), School Certificate, 1 A Level / 2-3 AS Levels / VCEs, Intermediate / Higher Diploma, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ, City and Guilds Craft, BTEC First/General Diploma, RSA Diploma.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 3</td>
<td>2+ A Levels /VCEs, 4+AS Levels, Higher School Diploma, Progression/Advanced Diploma, NVQ level 3, Advanced GNVQ, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, ONC, OND, BTEC National, RSA Advanced Diploma.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 4</td>
<td>Degree (BA, BSc), Higher Degree (MA, PhD, PGCE), NVQ level 4-5, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher level, Professional Qualifications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Vocation / work-related, apprenticeship, Foreign qualification (level unknown).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.0 Task A3 - Identifying Sustainability Issues for Spixworth

SEA Directive Requirements - The ‘Environmental Report’ should include:-

“any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC (the ‘Birds Directive’) and 92/43/EEC (‘Habitats Directive’)

6.1 Introduction

Task A3 of the SA Scoping process requires the identification of sustainability issues for Spixworth that the Neighbourhood Plan should then seek to address.

Building on Task A1 (reviewing the relevant policies, plans and programmes) and Task A2 (considering the baseline character of the area) a number of sustainability issues for Spixworth have been identified. As these are relevant to the production of documents that will form part of the Broadland Local Development Framework they must be considered when undertaking the sustainability appraisal for the SNP.

6.2 Approach

In reviewing the issues it was found that those identified for the Spixworth Neighbourhood Plan Area (Task A3) are similar to those identified for the Broadland District.

The issues for Broadland are listed the JCS Sustainability Appraisal. These are summarised in Table 10 and all apply, grouped under the following categories:-

• environmental;
• social; and
• economic.

The Sustainability Appraisal Objectives have been identified as a result of the issues emerging and form the basis of the appraisal framework in Task A4. These will help to assess how sustainable options for growth within the SNP are explored and developed. The links between the issues and the objectives are shown to highlight how the framework will ensure the issues are considered throughout the appraisal process.

Where appropriate, SEA topics are provided in brackets to identify which parts of the table correspond to specific SEA requirements.
Table 10: The Key Sustainability Issues for Broadland & Spixworth

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES (SEA topics: biodiversity, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, cultural heritage, architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape)

SPIXWORTH PARISH SPECIFIC RESEARCH (2018)

Natural environment
- The surrounding area of Spixworth is open countryside and farmland. The area is particularly noted for its wildlife; bats, deer and barn owls. (ENV4, ENV5)
- Parts of the Parish benefit from views across open countryside, which are highly valued by local residents. (ENV5, SOC2)
- Spixworth has two main open green spaces located within the village at the Village Hall and Greg’s Meadow. (ENV4, ENV5, SOC2)

Built environment
- The significance of the Church of St. Peter (Grade I) and its setting. There are eight other listed buildings, all Grade II, within the parish. The setting of these buildings and the buildings themselves will need protection and sensitive treatment (ENV5)
- Spixworth is reality condensed as a village, although does have pockets of outlying small settlements and individual houses. Limited employment opportunities. Most of the retail facilities and services located together at the eastern end of Crostwick Lane. (ENV5, SOC6, SOC7, SOC8, EC1, EC3)
- New development, predominately on the edges of Spixworth, needs to be integrated into the existing character, form and density. (ENV5, SOC7)

Transport
- The village bus service is limited, especially in the evening and on Sunday. Car dependency is extremely high in Spixworth. (ENV1, ENV6, SOC1, SOC2, SOC8)
- There is a safe pedestrian and cycleway linking the village to Old Catton and the wider network provided by the Broadland Northway. (ENV1, SOC1, SOC2, SOC8, EC3)
- The Broadland Northway has bisected the village, although still linked by a road and footbridge. As a physical barrier, residents of the southern parts of Spixworth may become more associated with Old Catton. (ENV5, SOC1, SOC8)

JOINT CORE STRATEGY SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING REPORT (2007)

Natural environment:
- There is a wealth of natural assets and ecology (including high levels of water quality), which need protecting, maintaining and enhancing, and where lost recreating. (ENV2, ENV4, ENV5, ENV8, ENV9)
- There is a wealth of high quality agricultural land, which makes Greater Norwich an important supplier to the food industry. This will need protecting, as its loss would be irreversible. (ENV9)
- Improving sustainable access to the countryside. (SOC2)
- Making the city and urban areas greener and with increased links to the fringe areas. This will require some retrofitting of existing areas is a genuine sustainable city is to be developed. (ENV5)
- Green spaces and green corridors will need to be integrated into development and include the use of walking and cycling network. (ENV1, ENV5, SOC2)
- There is generally poor status of SSSIs particularly in Norwich. Overall the quality of habitats needs to be improved and some areas need extending. (ENV4, ENV5)
- Pressures from new development means that a significant area of greenfield land may be needed for new development. (ENV5, SOC4)
- Landscape character and heritage should be retained, reflected and enhanced through the designs of new developments. (ENV5, ENV6)
- Cross-boundary effects are also an important consideration. Activity promoted through the JCS is also likely to have an effect on areas outside its administrative boundary, such as the Broads Authority area. Water quality and biodiversity downstream will be particularly vulnerable to changes from new development. (ENV2, ENV3, ENV4, ENV7, ENV8, ENV9)
- Water quality is important for freshwater eco-systems and as a secondary effect the angling and tourism industry. Biological and chemical water quality will need to be enhanced through land use practices, such as installing SUDs and treatment works. (ENV2, ENV8, ENV9)

**Built environment:**
- The Greater Norwich Area has a wealth of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings and other architecturally distinctive structures all of which need protection. (ENV6)
- The special historic character of Norwich and its hinterland should be preserved and enhanced; the unusual number of churches in the city, the valued listed buildings and the largest groups of industrial monuments in the country, namely windmills, will be important in retaining the city's unique character and heritage. (ENV6)
- Preserve the distinctive character of the historic built environment and landscape, protecting and enhancing these and using them to promote the Greater Norwich and Broads areas. (ENV5, ENV6)
- New developments will need to be integrated into the existing form and character of local areas in order to minimise the negative impacts that could be brought to the heritage of the area. Historic Landscape Characterisations can provide valuable assistance for integrating landscape distinctiveness into new developments. (ENV5, ENV6)
- Brownfield land is in increasingly short supply, particularly in rural areas, so there is pressure to make best use of sites that do exist. (ENV5)
- New construction can have negative impacts on existing development, town and cityscape from noise, air quality and dust. (ENV3)
- Indirect impacts on the built environment could arise from the additional pressures of development and climate change. (ENV6)
- Measures should be taken to enhance the historic core of Norwich and other distinctive heritage features, by making them able to withstand development pressures arising in the immediate future, such as traffic growth. (ENV1, ENV5, ENV6)

**Climate change:**
- Climate change threatens the long-term future of some habitats and species; their capacity to withstand these changes must be improved. (ENV1,
ENV2, ENV3, ENV4, ENV6)
- Significant areas in Greater Norwich are at risk of flooding, including previously developed areas in the City. The area at risk of flooding will increase with climate change. (ENV6)
- Flood risk in areas like the Broads can also be exacerbated by developments upstream causing a change to natural watercourses and the water cycle. (ENV6)
- There is a need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and ensure that contributions to climate change are reduced throughout, particularly as the rural areas of Broadland and South Norfolk are so much more reliant on using the private car. (ENV1, ENV6)
- All new, and some existing, developments will need to adapt to the likely consequences of climate change through their design and locations. (ENV6)
- Adapting to the effects of climate change will need to include the ability to design developments that are water efficient and recycle water resources as Norfolk is one of the drier parts of the country. (ENV6, ENV7)
- Some aspects of retrofitting existing development, such as improving energy efficiency in private sector housing, tackling traffic congestion and promoting reduction, reuse and recycling of waste. (ENV6, ENV8, ENV9)
- Some aspects of change could bring benefits e.g. more wetlands. (ENV4)
- Renewable energy solutions for the area will be essential and should be sought in order to minimise the use of carbon-burning technology for energy generation. This would also have the benefit of opening a number of new opportunities for economic development, such as a hydrogen energy sector. (ENV6, ENV7, EC4)
- Norwich and Norfolk’s carbon footprints are currently unsustainable, and promoting adaptive lifestyles will be necessary to reduce them. (ENV6, ENV8, ENV9)
- New developments in all sectors, land uses and activities will need to minimise their carbon emissions. (ENV6)
- Airport use will also need to be redressed though carbon-saving elsewhere. (ENV6)

Natural resources:
- There is increasing pressure on the natural resources needed to facilitate new development, which will impact on water quality and supply, air quality, energy and minerals use. (ENV2, ENV3, ENV6, ENV8, ENV9)
- Water quality must be enhanced given the rise in phosphate levels that are occurring in watercourses. (ENV2)
- The irrevocable loss of quality soil resources should be minimised. (ENV9)
- Water supplies must be sufficiently able to service new developments and new designs of development must conserve water use as much as possible and seek to reduce the water use throughout the area. (ENV8)
- Greater Norwich should consider the impact on catchment reserves. (ENV8)
- Minerals efficiency will need to be improved to minimise the environmental impact of extraction and processing, including increasing the use of aggregate captured from recycled construction material. (ENV6, ENV9)
- Ensuring that existing and new development is resource efficient. (ENV6)
- There is a need to reduce the amount of waste from Greater Norwich sent to landfill sites, and find alternative methods of disposal. (ENV9)
- Energy captured from waste should be increased. (ENV9)
- Waste management will experience increased pressure on services to accommodate growth, supply new treatment facilities and minimise waste production overall. (ENV9)
Efforts should be made to treat and use contaminated land as a priority for restoration, provided it’s use won’t present health risks. (ENV9)

**Transport:**
- High motor vehicle use, particularly in rural areas, stemming from a general dependency on the private car. (ENV1)
- Use of transport, in urban areas in particular, and its growth in volume has impacts on human health through contributing to poorer air quality in urban areas. (ENV1, ENV3, ENV5)
- There is an on-going urgent need to encourage a modal shift in transport use away from private cars and into public transport, and to replace CO2 emitting modes with less polluting forms of transport. (ENV1)
- General environmental amenity will be put under pressure from new development, particularly due to noise, air and water pollution. (ENV1, ENV2, ENV3)
- Transport movements associated with minerals, waste and other service provision will need to be recognised. (ENV1)

**NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK BROADS LDF CORE STRATEGY DPD: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT, 2006**

**Bio-diversity, flora and fauna:**
- Protection of the natural resource. (ENV1, ENV2, ENV3, ENV4, ENV5, ENV8, ENV9)
- Balancing development with the conservation of the natural resource. (ENV1, ENV2, ENV3, ENV4, ENV5, ENV6, ENV8, ENV9)
- Implementation of enhancement. (ENV1, ENV2, ENV3, ENV4, ENV5, ENV6, ENV7, ENV8, ENV9)

**Landscape:**
- Maintenance of tranquility. (ENV5)
- Protection of large-scale landscape character. (ENV5)
- Preserving local distinctiveness and character. (ENV5, SOC5, SOC7)
- Protecting the landscape whilst allowing essential development. (ENV5)
- Recognition of the varied landscape characteristics across the Broads area and their differing capacity to absorb change. (ENV5)

**Cultural:**
- Protection of the historic and cultural environments. (ENV5, SOC5)
- Balancing development with the conservation of the historic and cultural environments. (ENV5, SOC5)
- Implementation of enhancement of the historic and cultural environments. (ENV5, SOC5)
- Promotion of development that is compatible with sustainability objectives and which would secure the future of historic buildings and maintain or enhance the historic and cultural environments. (ENV5)
Water:
- Protection of water quality and water resources. (ENV2, ENV8)
- Flood management. (ENV7)

Climate:
- Addressing and planning for the impacts of sea level rise and climate change. (ENV6, ENV7)
- Flood defences and the impacts of and opportunities under the Broads Flood Alleviation Project (BFAP) and subsequent investment in flood management. (ENV7)
- The appropriate level and type of development within the flood plain in high-risk areas. (ENV7)
- Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. (ENV1, ENV3, ENV6)

Air:
- Ensuring the air pollution levels remain below Government objective limit values. (ENV1, ENV3)

SOCIAL ISSUES (SEA topic: population)

SPIXWORTH PARISH SPECIFIC RESEARCH, 2018

Population
- The population of Spixworth has grown considerably since the 1930's, from 253 people increasing to a peak of 3,769 in the 2001 Census. At the 2011 Census the population deceased marginally to 3,718, although with recent housing developments the population number is now expected to have risen above the 2001 levels.
- A rapidly growing population of Spixworth aged 65 years and over. The percentage of residents in the age group has risen from 15% in 2001 to 25% in 2011. Over the same period and in comparison with Norfolk as a whole in 2001 the percentage of Norfolk’s population aged 65 years and over was 20% and this had increased to 24% by 2011. (SOC1, SOC2, SOC7, SOC8)
- The population of Spixworth is going to significantly increase with the planned housing growth, c225 new homes, on the allocated site GT14. This is going to require considerable local expansion of services and facilities. (SOC1, SOC2, SOC7, SOC8)

Access to services
- Spixworth is seen to have good level of services – junior and infant schools, Village Hall, variety of shops including a pharmacy and Co-op supermarket, motel, dentist, doctors surgery and the Longe Arms public house. (ENV1, ENV6, SOC1, SOC2, SOC7, SOC8)
Leisure, culture & recreation

- The village has limited open green space for formal or informal recreational and sports activities. A new sports field should be available to residents over the next year. A further development should provide up to 20 allotments. There are a number of clubs and groups who meet at the Village Hall and Methodist church. A well supported bowls green and club. Access to the countryside is limited and only achieved through a network of permissive paths open green space for both formal and informal recreation must be delivered with new development. (SOC2, SOC7)

Housing

- With such a large number of new houses coming to the village it is important that the new developments are thoughtfully designed and linked to the existing village to ensure new and existing residential settlements are integrated and become ‘one’ community. (SOC1, SOC2, SOC7)
- Broadland District Council uses the Spixworth Motel to temporarily house people with housing needs. (SOC1, SOC2, SOC4, SOC7)
- The need to provide sufficient and appropriate mix of housing types and tenures to meet local need. (SOC1, SOC4)

JOINT CORE STRATEGY SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING REPORT, 2007

Population:

- There is a wealth of natural assets and ecology (including high levels of water quality), which need protecting, maintaining and enhancing, and where lost recreating. (ENV2, ENV4, ENV5, SOC7)
- Rising population through inward migration requires more homes services and facilities. (SOC4)
- Creation of unbalanced communities through (SOC1, SOC4, SOC5, SOC8):
  - Increasingly ageing population in rural areas;
  - increasingly younger population in the city; and,
  - migration of families from the city towards the suburban and rural areas.
- Household sizes are becoming smaller as more people remain single for longer or become single, and as a result require more homes to cater for this trend. (SOC4)
- In-migration of populations from other areas in the region, and nationally and internationally, is increasing the demand for housing, community facilities and services. (SOC4, SOC8)
- The proportion of the population for whom English is their second language is increasing. This is likely to have implications for the future provision of services and facilities such as education and community learning. (SOC1, SOC3, SOC8)
- Reducing the environmental impact of individuals will be important in maintaining sustainable communities. (ENV6)
**Deprivation:**

- Deprivation affects certain sectors of the community in many different ways, including distinct variations between urban and rural areas. Deprivation is generally heightened in urban areas, but also affects significant pockets of rural communities. The reduction of deprivation involves:
  - Improving education and attainment. (SOC3)
  - Reducing income deprivation. (SOC6)
  - Improving health and environmental quality. (SOC2)
  - Reducing crime. (SOC5)
  - Reducing social exclusion. (SOC1)
- Reducing levels of unemployment will help reduce poverty and inequality and improve home affordability. (SOC1, SOC6)
- If the house price – income ratio continues to widen, homeowners will have less disposable income as mortgages/rents increase. (SOC1, SOC4, SOC6)

**Access to services:**

- The Greater Norwich population dispersal has a distinct urban, rural and urban-fringe split, which has implications for accessing facilities, providing services for dispersed communities, and identifying a role for some settlements. (SOC8)
- There is a pressing need to find the best location for new development to have access to services and facilities. (SOC8)
- Services must be provided for an increasingly aging population, and all services must take into account the rising levels of disability in the population. This includes building homes to lifetime homes standards as well as providing accommodation. (SOC4, SOC8)
- Access to higher education establishments is problematic for pupils in the more rural areas where public transport links are poor. (SOC3, SOC8)
- Difficulties in accessibility should not be allowed to restrict training opportunities, as this would have economic impacts for the future. (SOC3, SOC8)
- As the population is rather dispersed, the roles of towns and local settlements will be important in order to cater for people’s needs (SOC8).

**Health:**

- The need to promote healthy lifestyles, particularly through the design of, and access to, new developments. (SOC2)
- More health infrastructure, and better access to health facilities, is needed for all communities. (SOC2, SOC8)
- Addressing the links between lower levels of health and higher deprivation will help to reduce social inequalities. (SOC1, SOC2, SOC8)
- Air Quality Management Areas should be mitigated and the impacts of congestion and emissions concentrations should be reduced through traffic management schemes. Projects such as the CIVITAS Initiative can help cities to achieve a more sustainable, clean and energy efficient urban transport system through integrated technology and policy based measures. (ENV1, ENV3, SOC2)
- Traffic can have negative health impacts across the area and these should be mitigated against, such as if the airport expands. (ENV1, ENV3, SOC2)
- Providing permanent sites for Gypsy and traveller groups will lead to better access to health care facilities as well as education. (SOC1, SOC2, SOC8)
- Localised health facilities, such as cottage hospitals, could be more viable and provide an essential service to new growth, particularly in the rural areas, to relieve pressure on the major hospitals. (SOC2, SOC8).
Crime:
- Some higher crime levels exist in the urban areas, particularly in the more deprived wards. (SOC1, SOC5)
- Improving community identity and welfare will be needed to help to reduce anti-social and increase the feel of local ownership of an area. (SOC5)
- Reducing anti-social will be closely associated with managing the evening economy. (SOC5)
- Building-up community cohesion will increase the viability of local community-based events and facilities, and improve local democracy and public participation in local elections and Parish planning. (SOC5)

Leisure, culture and recreation:
- Need to provide access to a good range of cultural and leisure facilities, including improved access to the countryside and local green spaces. (SOC5, SOC7, SOC8)
- Facilities for local play and interaction are needed to help build strong communities. (SOC7, SOC8)
- Access to cultural activity is very important for recreation and personal development and community integration. Adequate cultural provision, such as libraries, will be integral to sustainable communities and need to be planned for from the outset. (SOC5, SOC7, SOC8)
- Lifelong learning can also link to cultural facilities and provision of community centres where community capacity and neighbourhood identity can be promoted. (SOC3)
- An emphasis on good design of new facilities will ensure that communities can benefit from improves standards and it will bring some more 'identity' and community involvement in the area. (SOC5, SOC7)
- Tourism can play an important part in building-up cultural awareness and also for providing jobs and business growth. Support should be given to local tourism-related development linking cultural, social and economic aspects. (SOC6, EC1, EC4)
- Town and village centres should be retained and encouraged as a focus point or a hub of community activity, particularly in response to local services and facilities being amalgamated or withdrawn from villages into larger settlements, affecting the viability of communities. (SOC7, EC1, EC4)

Education:
- There are varying levels of attainment across the area; generally lower levels are experienced in the urban area and amongst older people. (SOC3)
- Ensuring the viability of educational services in rural areas will be increasingly difficult as populations in those areas become collectively older. This has implications not only for facilities provision but also for maintaining the existing high standards of educational achievement. (SOC3)
- Opportunities for lifelong skills and training need to be encouraged in order to 'up-skill' the overall workforce. (SOC3)
- Links between lower educational attainment, workplace qualifications and deprivation need to be addressed. (SOC3)
- As in-migration rises there may be a need to improve educational opportunities within communities. (SOC3).
Housing:

- There is a variety of housing tenure across the area, with significantly more owner-occupation outside Norwich city. (SOC4)
- There is a need to provide a sufficient and appropriate mix of housing types and tenures to meet the needs of all and reduce the number of household in unsuitable accommodation, for example Norwich may prove to contain too many flats and not enough family units. (SOC4)
- The most sustainable locations for a substantial number of new housing developments will need to be found, exact numbers of which must be planned for as arise from the Regional Spatial Strategy. (SOC4)
- The need to improve the quality of new and existing housing stock. (SOC4)
- There is an increasing gap between house prices and income levels, particularly in South Norfolk and Broadland. (SOC1, SOC4)
- The affordability of new housing stock needs to be at a level that will ensure that local communities and key workers can access their local housing markets. (SOC1, SOC4)
- The potential for providing new affordable homes must be recognised in each development proposal. (SOC4)
- Gypsies and Travellers should also benefit from a measured provision of sites across Greater Norwich and be treated equally. (SOC4)
- More effective use of the existing housing stock, such as returning vacant homes to beneficial use, could increase access to housing. (SOC4)

Transport:

- Improving access to jobs, services and facilities by public transport and reducing the need to travel by private car. (SOC6)
- Providing appropriate transport infrastructure. (SOC7, SOC8, EC3)
- Improving the accessibility to services and facilities for those who wish to walk and cycle. (SOC7, SOC8, EC3)
- There is a need to improve the opportunities to walk and cycle and use open space provisions as a means of recreation and for leading a more sustainable lifestyle. (SOC2, EC3)

THE NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK BROADS LDF CORE STRATEGY DPD: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT, 2006

Access and social inclusion:

- Addressing social inclusion and access. (SOC1, SOC8)
- Provision of community facilities and services. (SOC8)

Housing:

- The provision of housing for local need. (SOC4)
- The provision of housing to accommodate visitors. (SOC4)
- The provision of housing to accommodate workers within the rural areas. (SOC4)
• The provision of affordable housing. (SOC4)

Transport:
• Protection and use of the Navigation. (SOC8, EC3)
• Provision of transport infrastructure and Integration of modes of transport. (SOC8, EC3)
• Maintaining public rights of way. (SOC7)
• Promoting alternative access to the Broads – e.g. cycle ways and footpaths. (SOC7)
• Consideration of the needs of visitors, residents and businesses. (SOC8, EC3)

Human health
• Managing sport and activities in the countryside (SOC2)

ECONOMIC ISSUES

SPIXWORTH PARISH SPECIFIC RESEARCH – 2018

Economic
• Employment levels of residents of Spixworth are high. There is a good range of employment types with no significant reliance on any one category. (SOC6, SOC8, EC1)
• The educational attainment of residents of Spixworth with the highest level of qualification is 4% lower than the district and 8% lower than national averages. (SOC3)
• Spixworth is well located to serve the employment needs of Norwich and the other key employment areas – Rackheath industrial estate, Broadland business park, Airport and industrial estate – although 54% commute by car or van. (ENV1, SOC6, EC1, EC2, EC3, EC4)

Transport
• Distance travelled to work is relatively low, with a high proportion, 49%, travelling less than 5km, although 54% of these journeys are made in a car or van. (ENV1, EC1, EC2, EC3, EC4)
• An improved bus service would enable better access to employment areas and a reduction on the dependency on the car. (ENV1, EC1, EC3)
JOINT CORE STRATEGY SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING REPORT (2007)

Growth:

- There is a generally diverse, successful and growing economy, with a strong Research and Development industry. (EC1)
- There is a focus of employment provision in the city, with a smaller, growing importance of areas outside the city. (EC1)
- Currently, there is an emphasis towards large employers being located in the City, and small employers in Broadland and South Norfolk. This may suggest a need to improve diversity of employers across the economy. (EC2, EC4)
- Maintaining high levels of employment and improving the ability of local populations and those with fewer qualifications to access employment markets. (EC1, EC4)
- Where agricultural viability declines, diversification and indigenous investment needs support in rural economies. (EC1, EC2)
- Locating employment growth in the most sustainable locations will be a key factor for a prosperous economy. (EC1, EC3)
- The evening economy can bring a 24-hour business diversity for business opportunities in some areas. (EC1)
- Increasing the provision of jobs in local areas will increase local economic growth and prosperity, so local jobs provision should be encouraged that can also offer vocational training opportunities. (SOC6, EC2)
- Allocations for new jobs, as required under the Regional Spatial Strategy must be provided for in the most sustainable locations. (EC4)
- Diversification and extension of the tourism base across the area. (EC1)
- Promotion of tourism development whilst protecting the important landscapes, environment and cultural heritage of Greater Norwich and the Broads area. (EC1, EC4)

Resources:

- Domestic and business waste management, including waste minimization, increased recycling and resource efficiency improvements, such as energy generation and recovery. (ENV9, EC4)
- Maximising opportunities for economic growth and employment through new waste management facilities. (EC1, EC4)
- Promotion of sustainable energy technologies. (EC1)
- Enabling sustainable production and consumption. (EC4)
- Agriculture provides a significant resource for the Greater Norwich economy and its ability to compete in the national and regional sector needs to be supported. (EC1)
- An environmentally sustainable economy can be developed through a general reduction in food and business mile generation, improved energy savings, development of the renewable energy sector, and through enterprises such as eco-tourism. (EC1, EC3, EC4)
Skills:

- Promoting the knowledge economy will be a key influence in the growth of Greater Norwich and will require support through business infrastructure and training opportunities. (SOC3, EC1)
- There is an unbalanced workforce, as graduates take up intermediate jobs and so present difficulties for those with lower qualifications to access jobs. (SOC6, EC4)
- Improving the levels of educational attainment amongst school leavers will be a vital part of improving the skills and training of the Greater Norwich workforce. (SOC6, EC4)
- The knowledge economy needs to be able to develop an environmentally-friendly sector that helps provide recognise training to provide skills for creating sustainable communities, such as construction skills. (EC4)

Transport Infrastructure:

- Access to jobs needs to be improved, particularly for those in rural areas where local employment opportunities may not be so readily available. (EC3)
- Providing job opportunities closer to centres of population, particularly in the rural areas, will be important in reducing the dependency on the private car, reducing the need to travel, and building community cohesion. (SOC6, EC3)
- Links to regional, national and international transport networks should be recognised for their ability to bring growth and investment. (EC3).


Local businesses:

- Supporting economic regeneration and sustainability. (EC1, EC2, EC4)
- The regeneration of the local economy in general and the boat building and hire industry in particular. (EC1, EC2, EC4)

Tourism & recreation:

- Diversification and extension of the tourism base in the Broads. (EC1, EC2, EC4)
- Promotion of tourism development whilst protecting the Broads landscape and environment. (EC1, EC2, EC3, EC4)
- Making the existing tourism product more sustainable in environmental and economic terms. (EC1, EC2, EC3, EC4)
- Promotion of development, which is compatible with sustainability objectives to support the boating industry. (EC1, EC2, EC4)

Agriculture:

- Managing changes in Government agricultural policy and structure. (EC1, EC4)
- Reconciling demand for agricultural land and land for tourism. (EC1, EC4)
- Managing diversification. (EC1, EC2, EC4)
Also identified within Table 10 are the topics identified by the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive that arise from the sustainability issues for Broadland (and, therefore, Spixworth) that need to be covered within development strategies.

The issues identified in Task A3 are those faced across Spixworth, which need to be tackled within the SNP. A very brief overview of the main issues identified from the data baseline and consultation events are outlined in Table 11.

Table 11: Sustainability Issues identified for Spixworth from Baseline & Consultation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Spixworth Sustainability Issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Traffic and transport, with high dependency on the car and the requirement to improve alternatives, public transport links, cycle and footpaths.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>An aging population, Spixworth is over represented by people in the second stage of their working life and of retirement age.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Increasing demand and pressure to supply suitable housing, facilities and services for older people as life expectancy is higher than the national average and there is a larger older population.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>A suitable supply of affordable housing may make it easier for young people to access the housing market.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Access to and the availability of local community and medical facilities with the supporting infrastructure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Protection of the landscape value and natural open and green space while enhancing the character of the built and historic environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>A dormitory village with very limited opportunity for local employment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Limited availability of Broadband, fibre connections and limited speeds.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Issues identified for Broadland reflect shared issues and implications for managing growth throughout the District and are relevant to Spixworth, which is a constituent part.

An overview of the main issues in Broadland and how they relate to those in Spixworth is outlined in Table 12.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Broadland Sustainability Issues</th>
<th>Link to Spixworth Issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>As the population grows and ages, the need to supply facilities and services, and in particular access to them will become increasingly pressing.</td>
<td>Issue 3, 5 &amp; 8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The retention and attraction of young people through jobs provision and access to the housing market will be a key priority.</td>
<td>Issue 2 4 &amp; 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The character/quality of natural and built environments must be preserved and enhanced whilst being faced by widespread development pressure.</td>
<td>Issue 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The Broadland area allows access to the Broads National Park, and has a major role in promoting tourism, preserving character and protecting the environment through its spatial policies.</td>
<td>Issue 1 &amp; 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Reducing contributions to, and mitigating against the impacts of, climate change will be vital to the long-term viability of Broadland as a place to live and work, to visit and to invest in.</td>
<td>Issue 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Reliance on the car should be reduced through improved access to public transport and improved cycling and walking links to local facilities/services.</td>
<td>Issue 1 &amp; 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Creating balanced and integrated communities will be an essential aspect of providing new development.</td>
<td>Issue 2, 3, 4, 5 &amp; 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Promoting healthy lifestyles will be important throughout policy.</td>
<td>Issue 1, 2, 3, 5 &amp; 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Lifelong learning opportunities should be increased for all members of society, particularly in providing vocational training for school leavers.</td>
<td>Issue 2, 3, 5 &amp; 8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Difficulties in accessing the housing market must be minimised.</td>
<td>Issue 3 &amp; 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Housing of all types and tenures is essential for mixed communities.</td>
<td>Issue 2, 3 &amp; 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Employment businesses need support to diversify. This will be particularly important to strengthening the tourism industry, although promoting the tourism product of the area will need to be done in a sustainable way.</td>
<td>Issue 1, 5, 6 &amp; 7.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.0 Task A4 - Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework

7.1 Introduction

The previous chapters of this report have highlighted sustainability issues relevant to the Spixworth area and the development of the Neighbourhood Plan. Using this information, this chapter of the Scoping Report sets out the SA Framework that will be used to assess the economic, social and environmental effects of the Neighbourhood Plan.

7.2 Approach

The starting point of preparing the Spixworth SA Framework has been the Broadland JCS OSRT Growth Triangle Area Action Plan, Development Management DPD and Site Allocations DPD Sustainability Appraisals, ‘Site Allocations and Area Action Plan’ Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Reports. These identified a large number of key sustainability issues and objectives that are relevant to the SNP.

The SA Objectives largely reflect those suggested in the Government guidance, and are grouped under the broad headings of “environmental, social, economic” in the list below. These were used to form the basis of this SA Framework.

A framework of objectives, key questions for decision-making criteria, and indicators have been developed to cover the broad range of environmental, social and economic factors arising from the characterisation and issues assessment. Together, these form the basis of the SA Framework, set out in Table 13, and are the same objectives identified for the Broadland JCS. These will be used to assess the emerging options and policies as they are developed.

The appraisal process examines the effects and implications of policy over short, medium, and long-term timescales, and considers the cumulative impacts that might arise as one or more policies are put together. The appraisal will be able to offer a summary of the possible environmental, social and economic effects.

Table 13: Proposed Sustainability Appraisal Objectives for Spixworth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENV</th>
<th>Environmental Objectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ENV1</td>
<td>To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENV2</td>
<td>To improve the quality of the water environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENV3</td>
<td>To improve environmental amenity, including air quality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENV4</td>
<td>To maintain &amp; enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENV5</td>
<td>To maintain &amp; enhance the quality of landscapes, townscape &amp; the historic environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENV6</td>
<td>To adapt to &amp; mitigate against the impacts of climate change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENV7</td>
<td>To avoid, reduce &amp; manage flood risk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENV8</td>
<td>To provide for sustainable use &amp; sources of water supply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENV9</td>
<td>To make the best use of resources, including land &amp; energy &amp; to minimise waste production.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.3 Monitoring

The SA is an iterative process, so its success and effectiveness must be monitored. A monitoring scheme with appropriate indicators will be developed based on the baseline information and sustainability objectives presented in this report. This will be reported in the Sustainability Appraisal Report for the Neighbourhood Plan.

7.4 Compatibility of Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

In order to fully meet the SA objectives it is important to ensure that there will be no potential conflicts between the achievements of individual objectives. The matrix set out in Appendix 6 details where any conflicts may occur following a precautionary principle.

In Appendix 7 each of the objectives is listed alongside the decision-making criteria and indicators. As an assessment is made, the likely effects will be considered and noted in the Framework. As well as providing a summary of the effects, the Framework also provides recommendations for how each policy option can be improved or their negative effects lessened.

The testing of potential conflicts displayed in the matrix shows that the majority of the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives are either compatible or there is no link between them.
For a number of objectives however there is uncertainty over whether conflicts or further positive compatibility will arise, with these only likely to occur during the implementation of policies.

There is uncertainty in particular over the implications for further housing, employment and regeneration and how these could impact on achieving the prudent use of natural resources, flooding and protecting the village’s landscape. Depending on their implementation such schemes could have either a positive or negative impact towards meeting these objectives. Adequately developed policies should however control or reduce these impacts.

The compatibility of the SA Objectives can be considered to identify possible tensions in the assessment, such as those seeking to preserve land and those advocating growth. See Appendix 6 for compatibility.
8.0 Task A5 – Consulting, Review & Next Steps

8.1 Consulting

Stakeholders with an interest in the effects of the SNP will be able to comment on the SA Scoping Report.

In accordance with the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, the Scoping Report will be available for consultation for a minimum of five weeks; will be specifically open to consultation by three statutory bodies, and others as deemed appropriate.

The three statutory to be bodies consulted on the Scope of the SA will be:-

• Environment Agency;
• Historic England; and
• Natural England

In addition, the Scoping Report will be sent to:-

• Broadland District Council; and
• Norfolk County Council.

8.2 Review & Next Steps

The Scoping Report will then be finalised in line with any comments received during this process. It is important to ensure that key organisations are able to play a part in the ongoing SA process and help the emerging development plans take into account the wide variety of factors identified through the scoping process.

The Framework devised through the Scoping Report will play a significant role in developing policies within the emerging SNP. Its application will be documented in a SA Report; that will document how the SA process has been applied through the development of the different policy options considered during the production of the SNP.

The SA Framework will then be used to appraise the first draft of the complete SNP. An interim SA Report will be prepared to assess the social, economic and environmental effects of the emerging proposals for the parish and will be subject to consultation alongside the draft SNP.

A SA Final Report will be published alongside the Pre-Submission version of the Neighbourhood Plan for consultation.
9.0 Document Control

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Reason for Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V0.6</td>
<td>16/11/2018</td>
<td>Distributed for Parish Council and NPSG for comment and update.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V1.0</td>
<td>05/12/2018</td>
<td>Issued to Statutory Bodies for consultation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V2.0</td>
<td>23/05/2019</td>
<td>Issued to support the SNP Pre-Submission consultation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 1 – Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening Approach

For the updated SEA Assessment and Screening Opinion please see the SNP SA Report issued to accompany the draft SNP Pre-Submission Version.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES REGULATIONS 2004

SCREENING APPROACH FOR SPIXWORTH NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

In accordance with the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (The 2004 Regulations) and European Directive 2001/42/EC, this document gives the approach to the Screening Determination and the current position of the need for a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the SNP Development Plan Document (DPD).

Under the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the Regulations), a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) must be undertaken for land-use and spatial plans. It is likely that Development Plan Documents, such the SNP DPD will require a SEA as they will contain planning policies that influence land uses which will be used to determine planning applications.

The first stage in the SEA process is to determine whether or not a plan is likely to have a significant effect on the environment. The regulations advise that this is determined by a screening process, which should use a specified set of criteria (set out in Schedule 1 of the Regulations). The results of this process must be summarised in a SEA screening statement, which must be publicly available.

It is considered that the SNP falls within the scope of the 2004 Regulations on the basis that:

- The Neighbourhood Plan is a plan and programme as defined in Regulation 2;
- The Neighbourhood Plan is prepared for town and country planning or land use as defined in Regulation 5;
- The Neighbourhood Plan will determine the use of a small area at a local level but is likely to have significant environmental effects.
The screening process set out in Regulation 9 and Schedule 1 of the 2004 Regulations includes two sets of characteristics for determining the likely significance of effects on the environment. These relate firstly to the characteristics of the Neighbourhood Plan and secondly to the characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected. There are a number of criteria relating to each of these characteristics, the answers to which are set in Table 14.

Table 14: Assessment of Significance of Effects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria (Schedule 1)</th>
<th>Significant Environmental Effect Likely (Yes / No)?</th>
<th>Assessment &amp; Justification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. The characteristics of the plans &amp; programmes, having regard in particular to:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) The degree to which the plan or programme sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The SNP will provide a local policy framework for the Spixworth Neighbourhood Area. It could allocate housing, employment land and set policies for the nature and size of development. At this stage it is unlikely to make any such allocation. Should this change in the development of the SNP the assessment will be update to reflect the likelihood of these having any significant negative environmental impact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) The degree to which the plan or programme influences other plans and programmes including those in a hierarchy.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The SNP will inform the Development Framework and any supplementary planning documents, development briefs or site-specific guidance notes in the Spixworth Neighbourhood Area. With the local community’s support it is felt that the SNP will have a positive environmental impact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) The relevance of the plan or programme for the integration of environmental considerations, in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The SNP will have regard to the objective of achieving sustainable development in the local area. It will be in conformity with strategic policies in the Development Framework and have a positive effect on environmental considerations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criteria (Schedule 1)</td>
<td>Significant Environmental Effect Likely (Yes / No)?</td>
<td>Assessment &amp; Justification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Environmental problems relevant to the plan or programme.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The SNP will seek to address and improve environmental, economic and social issues in the Spixworth Neighbourhood Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) The relevance of the plan or programme for the implementation of community legislation on the environment (for example, plans and programmes linked to waste management or water protection).</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The SNP is relevant to the implementation of the land use elements and will seek to protect natural resources and reduce waste.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular to:

<p>| (a) The probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of effects.               | Yes                                                 | The SNP will set the local Vision, Objectives and policies to guide new development in the Spixworth Neighbourhood Area. It could lead to effects associated with changes to land use and development. |
| (b) The cumulative nature of the effects.                                          | Yes                                                 | There may be local cumulative effects arising from and between, the different policies in the SNP. |
| (c) The transboundary nature of the effects.                                       | No                                                  | There are no trans-boundary effects arising from the SNP. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria (Schedule 1)</th>
<th>Significant Environmental Effect Likely (Yes / No)?</th>
<th>Assessment &amp; Justification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(d) The risks to human health or the environment (for example, due to accidents).</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>There will be no risks to human health or the environment arising from the SNP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) The magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected).</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The SNP will apply to new developments in the Spixworth Neighbourhood Area. The population is approximately 3,800 that may be affected at the local level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) The value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>SNP will cover the buildings in and around the Spixworth Neighbourhood Area of cultural and historical interest. Whilst there is a risk, it is unlikely that the SNP will affect these adversely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. special natural characteristics or cultural heritage;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values; and/or</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. intensive land use.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g) The effects on areas or landscapes, which have a recognised national, community or international protection status.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The SNP will seek to protect and enhance areas of international or national landscape designations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Version - v2.0
Consultation
To expedite the SA process the approach to the SNP SEA Screening Determination and SA Scoping Report will be published and consulted upon in tandem.

The SA process is being undertaken based on a judgment that the SNP may have a significant effect on the environment when judged against the characteristics set out in Regulation 9 and Schedule 1 of the 2004 Regulations.

The consultation bodies specified in the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 that will be consulted on the Screening Determination for the Neighbourhood Plan are as follows:

- Environment Agency;
- Historic England; and
- Natural England.

The comments received will be incorporated into the final screening determination for the Spixworth Neighbourhood Plan.

Conclusion
Following the analysis of the above information, the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) will be met by the decision to undertake a Sustainability Assessment of the SNP.

The consultation responses received from the Statutory Bodies will be used to inform and update the SEA. Copies of the final determination, together with the reasons for the determination, will be circulated to the Statutory Bodies in line with the Regulations.

For the updated SEA Assessment and Screening Opinion please see the SNP SA Report issued to accompany the draft SNP Pre-Submission Version.
Appendix 2 – SEA Quality Assurance Checklist

For the updated SEA Quality Assurance Checklist Screening Opinion please see the SNP SA Report issued to accompany the draft SNP Pre-Submission Version.

The Quality Assurance Checklist below has been used to ensure that the requirements of the SEA Directive have been met and fully integrated into the sustainability process covered in this document.

The SEA Quality Assurance Checklist covers both the technical and procedural steps of the sustainability appraisal process and will be updated as the different stages are reached, see Table 15.

Table 15: SEA Quality Assurance Checklist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirements in Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive</th>
<th>Where met in Report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objectives &amp; Context</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Plans purpose and objectives are made clear.</td>
<td>Yes – within the Introduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainability issues including international and EC objectives, are considered in developing objectives and targets.</td>
<td>Yes - Tasks A1 to A3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA objectives are clearly set out and linked to indicators and targets where appropriate.</td>
<td>Yes - Task A4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Links with related plans, programmes and targets are identified and explained.</td>
<td>Yes - Task A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conflicts that exist between SA objectives and other plan objectives are identified and described.</td>
<td>Yes - between SA Objectives, Plan Objectives, Consulting, Review &amp; Next Steps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scoping</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The environmental consultation bodies are consulted in appropriate ways and at appropriate times on the content and scope of the SA report.</td>
<td>Yes – Task 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The appraisal focuses on significant issues.</td>
<td>Yes – as detailed in the Introduction, Task A1 to A3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Requirements in Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive | Where met in Report
--- | ---
Technical, procedural and other difficulties encountered are discussed; assumptions and uncertainties are made explicit. | Yes – This will form part of the SA Report

Reasons are given for eliminating issues from further consideration. | Yes - This will form part of the SA Report

**Options / Alternatives**
Realistic alternatives are considered for key issues and the reasons for choosing them are documented. | Yes - This will form part of the SA Report

Alternatives include ‘do nothing’ and/or ‘business as usual’ scenarios wherever relevant. | Yes - This will form part of the SA Report

The sustainability effects (both adverse and beneficial) of each alternative are identified and compared. | Yes - This will form part of the SA Report

Inconsistencies between the alternatives and other relevant plans, programmes or policies are identified and explained. | Yes - This will form part of the SA Report

Reasons are given for the selection or elimination of alternatives. | Yes - This will form part of the SA Report

**Baseline Information**
Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and their evolution without the plan are described. | Yes - Task A2

Characteristics of the area likely to be significantly affected are described, including areas wider than the physical boundary of the plan area where it is likely to be affected by the plan where practicable. | Yes - Task A2

Difficulties such as deficiencies in information or methods are explained. | Yes - Task A2

**Prediction & Evaluation of Likely Significant Effects**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirements in Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive</th>
<th>Where met in Report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Likely significant social, environmental and economic effects are identified including those listed in the SEA Directive (biodiversity, population, human health, flora, fauna, soil, water, air, climate, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape) as relevant.</td>
<td>Yes - This will form part of the SA Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both positive and negative effects are considered and where practicable the duration of effects (short, medium or long term) is addressed.</td>
<td>Yes - This will form part of the SA Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Likely secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects are identified where practicable.</td>
<td>Yes - This will form part of the SA Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter-relationships between effects are considered where practicable.</td>
<td>Yes - This will form part of the SA Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where relevant, the prediction and evaluation of effects makes use of accepted standards, regulations and thresholds.</td>
<td>Yes - This will form part of the SA Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methods used to evaluate the effects are described.</td>
<td>Yes - Task A3 and A4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mitigation Measures</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and offset any significant adverse effects of implementing the plan.</td>
<td>Yes - This will form part of the SA Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issues to be taken into account in development consents are identified.</td>
<td>Yes - This will form part of the SA Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Sustainability Appraisal Report</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is clear and concise in layout and presentation.</td>
<td>Yes - This will form part of the SA Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uses simple, clear language and avoids or explains technical terms.</td>
<td>Yes - This will form part of the SA Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uses maps and other illustrations where appropriate.</td>
<td>Yes - This will form part of the SA Report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Requirements in Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Where met in Report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Explains the methodology used.</td>
<td>Yes - This will form part of the SA Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explains who was consulted and what methods of consultation were used.</td>
<td>Yes - This will form part of the SA Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identified sources of information, including expert judgement and matters of opinion.</td>
<td>Yes - This will form part of the SA Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contains a non-technical summary.</td>
<td>Yes - This will form part of the SA Report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Consultation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Where met in Report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The SA is consulted on as an integral Part of the plan making process.</td>
<td>To be undertaken in line with the development of the Neighbourhood Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The consultation bodies, other consultees and the public are consulted in ways, which give them an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinions on the Draft Plan and SA Report.</td>
<td>Currently being undertaken</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Decision Making & Information & the Decision

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Where met in Report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The SA Report and the opinions of those consulted are taken into account in finalising and adopting the plan.</td>
<td>Yes - This will form part of the SA Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An explanation is given of how they have been taken into account.</td>
<td>Yes - This will form part of the SA Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reasons are given for choices in the adopted plan, in light of other reasonable options considered.</td>
<td>Yes - This will form part of the SA Report</td>
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#### Monitoring Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Where met in Report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Measures proposed for monitoring are clear, practicable and linked to the indicators and objectives used in the SA.</td>
<td>Yes - This will form part of the SA Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring is used, where appropriate during implementation of the Plan.</td>
<td>Yes - This will form part of the SA Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring enables unforeseen adverse effects to be identified at an early stage (these effects may include predictions which prove to be incorrect).</td>
<td>Yes - This will form part of the Neighbourhood Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposals are made for action in response to significant adverse effects.</td>
<td>Yes - This will form part of the SA Report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 3 - Overview SA & Plan Making Process

A

Scope SA process & develop SA Framework to appraise the Neighbourhood Plan

Produce a SA Scoping Report

Appraise the Neighbourhood Plan options & prepare SA Report

Consult Stakeholders on SA Report

Appraise any significant changes required following consultation

Publish final SA Report

Plan Making

Prepare a profile of the area to inform local consultation issues

Undertake a neighbourhood appraisal

Produce & consult on Vision

Prepare draft Neighbourhood Plan

Consult on draft Neighbourhood Plan

Submit Neighbourhood Plan for Examination

Publish final Neighbourhood Plan & proceed to Referendum

B

C

D

E

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## Appendix 4 – Document Review

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document Title</th>
<th>Key Relevant Objectives</th>
<th>Key relevant Targets &amp; Indicators</th>
<th>Implications for Spixworth Neighbourhood Plan</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>National</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) July 2018</td>
<td>Sets out the Government’s updated planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.</td>
<td></td>
<td>The NPPF is fundamental to the process of preparing Local Development documents.</td>
<td>▪ Implications across SA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)</td>
<td>Further improve air quality in the UK into the long term. As well as direct benefits to public health, the options are intended to provide important benefits to quality of life and help to protect the environment. The current policy framework and the legislative requirement to meet EU air quality limit values everywhere in the UK tends to direct attention to localised hotspot areas of pollution (where the objectives are not met).</td>
<td></td>
<td>Encourage a reduction in air pollutants.</td>
<td>▪ Contribution to reducing air pollution and improving air quality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Meeting the Energy Challenge A White Paper on Energy (2007)</td>
<td>Seeking to meet the challenges; ▪ Tackling climate change by reducing carbon dioxide emissions both within the UK and abroad; and</td>
<td></td>
<td>Promotion of sustainable energy.</td>
<td>▪ Contribution to sustainable energy development and use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>4  The National Adaption Programme – Making the country resilient to a changing climate (2013)</td>
<td>Provides a guide to a Vision of a “society which makes timely, far-sighted and well-informed decisions to address the risks and opportunities posed by a changing climate” to address the requirements and actions of The Climate Change Risk Assessment 2012 (CCRA).</td>
<td>Setting out 31 objectives to meet the challenges. These objectives have been developed to address the greatest risks and opportunities. These objectives cover 4 main areas across the programme: 2. Increasing awareness 3. Increasing resilience to current extremes 4. Taking timely action for long-lead time measures 5. Addressing major evidence gaps.</td>
<td>To develop policies which recognise the need where  ▪ Built Environment delivers sustainable growth and making homes more resilient;  ▪ Infrastructure is planned, delivered and maintained to be resilient, whilst identifying mitigation and risk management for vulnerabilities in local infrastructure;  ▪ Natural Environment is placed in the strongest possible position to meet the challenges and changes ahead.</td>
<td>▪ Contribution to mitigate against the anticipated impacts of future climate change.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Regional

<p>| 5 Central Norfolk Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2017 | A Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) was undertaken to establish the Objectively Assessed Need (OAN) for housing for Norfolk Estimates for OAN are the latest household projections published by the Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) for the | Develop policies that address the identified OAN for housing. | ▪ Increase in the identified OAN for housing across area.  ▪ The need for more affordable housing. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
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</table>
|                | including the local authorities of Norwich City, Broadland, Breckland, North Norfolk and South Norfolk, plus the Broads Authority.  
The primary objective of this study is to establish the Objectively Assessed Need (OAN) for housing. The OAN identifies the future quantity of housing that is likely to be needed (both market and affordable) in the Housing Market Area over future plan periods.  
The original report from 2015 has been updated in 2017 with the most up to date housing number projections. | period 2015-36.  
The SHMA therefore identifies the Full Objective Assessed Need for Housing in Central Norfolk to be 60,350 dwellings over the 21-year period 2015-36, equivalent to an average of 2,873 dwellings per year. This includes the Objectively Assessed Need of Affordable Housing for 17,450 dwellings over the same period, equivalent to an average of 830 per year. |  
- Pressure for growth and more development sites.  
- Impact on environment and heritage.  
- Improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and jobs.  
- Improving infrastructure to enable development. |
| NewAnglia Local Enterprise Partnership for Norfolk & Suffolk Economic Strategy (November 2017) | The Strategy for Norfolk and Suffolk to 2036 is: more jobs, more businesses and more prosperity.  
- The place where high growth businesses with aspirations choose to be.  
- An international facing economy with Targeting by 2036 across the NewAnglia area to:-  
  - 88,000 net new jobs;  
  - 30,000 new businesses;  
  - 140,000 new homes; and  
  - Grow the economy by £17.5 billion in real terms. |  
- Drive for job creation;  
- Requirement for additional housing; and  
- Delivery of City Deal. | NewAnglian LEP impact on local policies and priorities. |
<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>high value exports.</td>
<td></td>
<td>To achieve the Business Plan 17 objectives have been identified. Each one has measures to enable success of the objective to be demonstrated.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>§ A high performing productive economy.</td>
<td>§ Promote a safe environment;</td>
<td>§ Contribution to a safe environment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>§ A well-connected place.</td>
<td>§ Improve access to jobs, facilities and services for all;</td>
<td>§ Contribution to accessibility.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>§ An inclusive economy with a highly skilled workforce.</td>
<td>§ Protect and enhance the natural and built environment;</td>
<td>§ Impact on / enhancement of the environment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>§ A centre for the UK’s clean energy sector.</td>
<td>§ Consider issues of health and the promotion of a healthy environment and provision of facilities;</td>
<td>§ Contribution to healthy environment and provision of facilities.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>§ A place with a clear, ambitious offer to the world.</td>
<td>§ Provide for housing requirements (for all sectors of the</td>
<td>§ Contribution to housing provision.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>§ Contribution to economic provision.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>§ Contribution to educational provision.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spixworth Sustainbility Appraisal Scoping Final Report</td>
<td>money services on our own or as a trusted partner. Supersedes the Broadland Community Partnership Community Strategy 2004 - 2014.</td>
<td></td>
<td>population); ▪ Encourage economic development; ▪ Provide for educational requirements; ▪ Promote sustainable development; and ▪ Promote local diversity and character.</td>
<td>▪ Contribution to sustainability. ▪ Contribution to local character and diversity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Broadland Play – Children’s Play Strategy</td>
<td>To guide development of play areas in the district to provide benefits such as; ▪ Equitable distribution of play areas; ▪ Attractive, well designed and safe play areas for children and young people, ▪ Areas for young people to meet; ▪ Consultation with children and young people on provision of new or rehabilitation of existing play areas; ▪ Easy access to play areas for more residents; and</td>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Recognise the health and social benefits of play.</td>
<td>▪ Maintain and improve the health of whole population and improve healthy lifestyle. ▪ Contribution to accessibility for all.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Improved access to play facilities for disabled children and people from other disadvantaged sections of the community.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Broadland Youth Engagement Strategy</td>
<td>To help and inform young people of what the Council is doing and thinking of doing, and having their views on this listened to, together with training the young people to help them play a role in the Councils work. Provide events and projects that young people have said they want.</td>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Increase community involvement in implementation.</td>
<td>▪ Contribution to community involvement. ▪ Contribution to accessibility for all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Development Management (DPD) – Adopted August 2015</td>
<td>Forms part of the Broadland Development Plan. Sets out generic policies that are to be applied throughout the Broadland planning authority area (excluding the Broads Authority Executive Area).</td>
<td>Identifies and defines out more detailed local policies for the management of development. Aims to guide decision-takers and applicants in order to achieve high standards of development, which complement the valued attributes of the District.</td>
<td>As part of the Local Plan the policies set out key planning requirements for the area.</td>
<td>Policies impact on SA objectives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Greater Norwich Area Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2017)</td>
<td>Ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in planning process to avoid: - ▪ inappropriate development in areas</td>
<td>Consider the implications of flood risk for development, avoiding risks where possible and enabling improvements.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Avoid, reduce and manage flood risk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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</table>
| Greater Norwich City Deal | Define priorities for economic development and growth in Greater Norwich area. Greater Norwich, defined locally as covering Norwich City Council, South Norfolk District Council and Broadland District Council | The City Deal will lead to:  
- A step change in commercialisation on the Norwich Research Park with a significant rise in spin-out businesses creating 3,000 new high value jobs by 2020  
- At least 300 new businesses and 3,000 high value jobs across the Local Enterprise Partnership area established by 2015  
- £100 million additional private sector investment to support business growth  
- Over £2.3 billion private sector housing investment |  
- Improve access to jobs, facilities and services for all;  
- Protect and enhance the natural and built environment;  
- Encourage economic development; and  
- Promote sustainable development. |  
- Contribution to economic provision.  
- Sustainability of development locations.  
- Contribution to strategic infrastructure.  
- Contribution to sustainable transport infrastructure.  
- Contribution to accessibility for all.  
- Contribution to regeneration and renewal.  
- Protection of and contribution to green infrastructure.  
- Encouraging cultural diversity. |
| Document Title                                                                 | Key Relevant Objectives                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Key relevant Targets & Indicators                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Implications for Spixworth Neighbourhood Plan                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Issues for Sustainability Appraisal                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 13  Greater Norwich Development Partnership - Green Infrastructure Strategy (2007) | Looks to establish a strategy for green infrastructure that will complement and support good quality housing and substantial economic growth by providing:-  
  - high quality, accessible green infrastructure within a comprehensive landscape structure;  
  - promoting ecological networks and continuity and links between habitats;  
  - improving quality of life; helping to address climate change;  
  - improving access to green space and habitats; and  
  - encouraging community well being. | ▪ Bringing forward 3,000 additional houses in the North East Norwich Growth Triangle  
  ▪ 13,000 additional jobs across Greater Norwich | Proposed Action Plan of potential projects to deliver the strategy. | Protect, and where appropriate, enhance biodiversity through the protection of habitats and species and creating new habitats within and around development. | ▪ Protection of and contribution to green infrastructure.  
  ▪ Impact on environmental assets.  
  ▪ Impact on / enhancement of countryside and the environment.  
  ▪ Mitigate potential adverse affects on climate change. |
<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joint Core Strategy (JCS) for Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk (adopted January 2014)</td>
<td>Sets out long term the development strategy and policies for Broadland up to 2026.</td>
<td>Identify sites for at least 47,500 new homes between 2001 and 2026. Target for growth in employment to provide 33,000 new jobs between 2008 and 2026.</td>
<td>The JCS is a key plan within the Local Plan for Broadland; setting out the overall vision for the Greater Norwich Area, including Spixworth.</td>
<td>All SA objectives from Joint Core Strategy apply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norfolk Ambition Sustainable Community Strategy 2003 – 2023</td>
<td>This Local Area Agreement takes the Sustainable Community Strategy of Norfolk County Strategic Partnership (Norfolk Ambition) and looks to deliver its long-term vision.</td>
<td>Using national and local indicators as monitoring tools.</td>
<td>Maintain and enhance the elements that contribute to the quality of life of residents.</td>
<td>▪ Improve the quality of where people live.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Improvement of the health of the population.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>▪ Improve accessibility to essential services and facilities.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>▪ Encourage local community identity, good behaviour and co-operative attitudes.</td>
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<td>▪ Maximise the use of renewable energy solutions and reduce contributions to climate change.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>▪ Reduce vulnerability to climate change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Improve education and skills of population.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Catton, Sprowston, Rackheath, Thorpe St Andrew</td>
<td>Sets out the how the policies of the AAP, in combination, will enable the delivery of an effective Green Infrastructure</td>
<td>Proposed Action Plan of potential projects to deliver the strategy.</td>
<td>Protect, and where appropriate, enhance biodiversity through the protection of habitats and</td>
<td>▪ Protection of and contribution to green infrastructure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Impact on environmental</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Growth Triangle – Statement on Green Infrastructure December 2014</td>
<td>(GI) network. It explains how the approach to GI taken within the AAP addresses four key issues: ▪ <strong>Landscape</strong> - setting of Development; ▪ <strong>Ecology &amp; Habitat Connectivity</strong>; ▪ <strong>Recreation</strong> - meeting the needs of the residents; and, ▪ <strong>Walking &amp; Cycling Connectivity</strong>.</td>
<td>species and creating new habitats within and around development.</td>
<td>assets.  ▪ Impact on / enhancement of countryside and the environment.  ▪ Mitigate potential adverse affects on climate change.  ▪ Enhancement of walking and cycle routes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSRT Growth Triangle Area Action Plan – July 2016</td>
<td>To enable and co-ordinate sustainable strategic scale development to the North East of Norwich (Spixworth, Sprowston, Rackheath and Thorpe St. Andrew Growth Triangle) in accordance with the requirements of the JCS. Growth Triangle identified within the JCS to deliver a minimum of 7,000 homes by 2026, rising to at least 10,000 thereafter.</td>
<td>Policies and allocations identified within Spixworth.</td>
<td>Scale of growth in Spixworth and the surrounding areas.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Allocations (DPD) – 2016</td>
<td>Identifies or allocates areas of land for specific types of development. The scale of development reflects the requirements set out in the JCS.</td>
<td>Defines development boundaries or “settlement limits” for Spixworth.</td>
<td>Consideration of potential sites having already been appraised to arrive at the site allocations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomorrow's Norfolk, Today's Challenge - Climate Change</td>
<td>To cut carbon emissions by reducing energy consumption and promoting a shift to low-carbon technology. Norfolk LAA target is a 11% reduction in CO2 emissions across Norfolk by 2011.</td>
<td>Consider the means for reducing emissions and designing / locating development that deals with § Contribution to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. § Contribution to sustainable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>▪ Risks of flooding.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>▪ Contribution to enhanced biodiversity.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Contribution to more sustainable modes of travel.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Minimising waste production.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbourhood</td>
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<tr>
<td>20 Affordable Housing Needs Survey Report Spixworth November 2004</td>
<td>The aim of the survey was to gain a more accurate insight into residents’ current and predicted future need for affordable housing. Particularly those on low or modest incomes. Helping to identify the number, type and location of housing that is required and also the views of residents regarding a housing development within the area.</td>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Identification of local housing need.</td>
<td>Housing needs identified are ‘out-of-date’ as 17 new affordable homes have been built and occupied in Spixworth.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>▪ Proportion of affordable homes on all new developments that will be prioritised for people with a local connection who are in housing need.</td>
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</table>
Appendix 5: Baseline Information for Spixworth

Based on the Broadland District level information. Where data, values, trends or targets are not available at Spixworth parish level the Broadland level data has been used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sustainability Appraisal Objective Indicator</th>
<th>Broadland Value</th>
<th>Comparison Value</th>
<th>Trends</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ENV1 - To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment. | 2011: a. 76.3 %  
    b. 6.8 %  
    c. 10.3 %  
    d. 5.8 %  
    e. 0.8 %  
    Spixworth 2011: a. 78 %  
    b. 7 %  
    c. 8 %  
    d. 4 %  
    e. 2 % | East of England 2011: a. 67.5 %  
     b. 12.6 %  
     c. 13.7 %  
     d. 5.7 %  
     e. 0.6 % | 2001: a. 71.9 %  
     b. 7.6 %  
     c. 10.5 %  
     d. 9.8 % | a. Decrease  
     b. Increase  
     c. Increase  
     d. Increase | Increase in the percentage of people travelling to work by more environmentally friendly means. |
| ENV2 - To improve the quality of the water environment. | 2016 /17: a. 4 %  
    b. 4 %  
    c. 17 %  
    d. 23 %  
    e. 100 % | Anglian 2009 River Basin: a. 18 %  
    England: 2009: a. 27 %  
    2010: a. 27 %  
    2011: a. 28 %  
    2015 /16: no data a. 4 %  
    b. 4 %  
    c. 17 %  
    d. 23 %  
    e. 100 % | 2014 /15: no data  
    2013 /14: no data  
    2012 /13: no data | To increase the proportion of Broadland Rivers classified as ‘good or better’.  
Increase in biological and chemical quality of water environment. | The rivers in Broadland are considered below England’s overall status.  
The percentage of Broadland Rivers assessed as good or better has remained the same from the previous monitoring year. |
### General Physio-Chem Status:

**Objective:** Indicator

**Broadland Value:** Comparing value

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trends</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2011/12: a. 26.0 %
   b. 0.1 %
   c. 8.0 %
   d. 79.0 %
   e. 17.6 % |        |          |

Data previously derived from General Quality Assessment (GQA) scheme.

**Source:** Local Authority AMR & Environment Agency (WFD River Classifications).

**Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on water quality grounds.**

**Source:** Local Authority AMR.

**ENV3 – To improve environmental amenity, including air quality.**

Concentrations of selected air pollutants (µg/m3):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2016 /17:</th>
<th>Norwich 2016 /17:</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| a. below 40 µg  
   b. below 40 µg | a. 14 (LF); 56 (CM)  
   b. 16 (LF); 20 (CM) |
| 2015 /16: | 2013 /14: No data available |
| a. 12 (LF); 55 (CM) | a. below 40 µg  
   b. below 40 µg |

To reduce levels of air pollution overall.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sustainability Appraisal Objective Indicator</th>
<th>Broadland Value</th>
<th>Comparison Value</th>
<th>Trends</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. annual average concentrations of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2); b. annual average particulate matter levels (PM10).</td>
<td></td>
<td>b. 15 (LF); 21 (CM)</td>
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<td>2014 /15: a. 14 (LF); 66 (CM) b. 16 (LF); 21 (CM)</td>
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<td>2013 /14: a. 15b. 15</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2012 /13: a. 14b. 14</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2011 /12: a. 13b. 19</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>South Norfolk 2016 /17: a. 26 µg b. no data</td>
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<td>2015 /16: a. 18.6 µg b. no data</td>
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<td>2014 /15: a. 29 b. no data</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2012 /13: No data available</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2011 /12: a. 11.0&lt;sup&gt;45&lt;/sup&gt; b. 16.0</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2010 /11: a. 8.2&lt;sup&gt;45&lt;/sup&gt; b. 16.6</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2009 /10: a. 8.5&lt;sup&gt;45&lt;/sup&gt; b. 16.7</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2008 /09: a. 9.7&lt;sup&gt;45&lt;/sup&gt; b. 17.2</td>
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</table>

*Source: Local Authority AMR.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sustainability Appraisal Objective Indicator</th>
<th>Broadland Value</th>
<th>Comparison Value</th>
<th>Trends</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Comments</th>
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</table>

**Source:** Natural England
www.naturalengland.org.uk & Local Authority AMR.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sustainability Appraisal Objective Indicator</th>
<th>Broadland Value</th>
<th>Comparison Value</th>
<th>Trends</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Comments</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2016 /17: 75 %</td>
<td>Greater Norwich Area - 2016/17: 73 % 2015/16: no data 2014/15: 73 % 2013/14: 67 % 2012/13: 63 % 2011/12: 60 % 2010/11: 58 % 2009/10: 52 % 2008/09: 49 %</td>
<td>2015 /16: no data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>South Norfolk 2016 /17: 71% 2015/16: no data 2014/15: 70 % 2013/14: 64 % 2012/13: 59 % 2011/12: 56 %</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Norfolk Wildlife Trust & Local Authority AMR.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sustainability Appraisal Objective Indicator</th>
<th>Broadland Value</th>
<th>Comparison Value</th>
<th>Trends</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Comments</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ENV5 – To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment.</strong>&lt;br&gt;Number of listed buildings lost or demolished.</td>
<td>2016/17: zero</td>
<td>Greater Norwich Area - 2016/17: zero&lt;br&gt;2015/16: zero&lt;br&gt;2014/15: zero&lt;br&gt;2013/14: 1&lt;br&gt;2012/13: zero&lt;br&gt;2011/12: 1</td>
<td>2015/16: zero&lt;br&gt;2014/15: zero&lt;br&gt;2013/14: zero&lt;br&gt;2012/13: zero&lt;br&gt;2011/12: zero</td>
<td>Target: no building to be lost or demolished.</td>
<td>Target achieved as there is no listed building lost or demolished this year.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Local Authority AMR.

Spixworth has nine buildings on the listed register of which zero are on the ‘at risk’ register. (Source: Historic England 2018)

**ENV6 – To adapt to and mitigate against the impacts of climate change.**

Total CO2 emissions per capita (tonnes carbon equivalent).

**Source:** Local Authority AMR.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Industry &amp; Commercial</th>
<th>Domestic</th>
<th>Transport</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Industry &amp; Commercial</th>
<th>Domestic</th>
<th>Transport</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>1.3</td>
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</table>

Decrease in Total CO2 emissions per capita (million tonnes carbon equivalent) and reduction of Carbon Footprint of area. CO2 emissions per capita decreased in each of the local authority areas in the Greater Norwich area between 2015 and 2016 except for Transport and Industrial and Commercial sector in South Norfolk.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sustainability Appraisal Objective Indicator</th>
<th>Broadland Value</th>
<th>Comparison Value</th>
<th>Trends</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable and renewable energy generating capacity installed by type.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ind &amp; Com: 2.9&lt;br&gt;Domestic: 2.2&lt;br&gt;Transport: 1.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source: Local Authority AMR.</td>
<td>2016/17: Total: 17.5 MW&lt;br&gt;Wind: 0 MW&lt;br&gt;Solar PV: 2.5 MW&lt;br&gt;Hydro: zero MW&lt;br&gt;Biomass: 15 MW</td>
<td>East of England 2009: 10% electricity from renewables.&lt;br&gt;East of England 2006: generated 4.5% of electricity from renewables.</td>
<td>2015/16: Total: 13.9 MW&lt;br&gt;Wind: 0 MW&lt;br&gt;Solar PV: 11.1 MW&lt;br&gt;Hydro: zero MW&lt;br&gt;Biomass: 2.8 MW</td>
<td>Increase in renewable energy generation capacity.&lt;br&gt;East of England: a. 10% of electricity to come from renewable sources by 2010 (14% counting offshore)</td>
<td>In many cases micro generation of renewable energy on existing buildings does not require planning permission therefore precise information on the amount of renewable energy capacity is not systematically recorded or available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainability Appraisal Objective Indicator</td>
<td>Broadland Value</td>
<td>Comparison Value</td>
<td>Trends</td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Comments</td>
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<tr>
<td>ENV7 – To avoid,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greater Norwich Area:</td>
<td></td>
<td>2015 /16: zero</td>
<td>No development</td>
<td>There have been no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Solar PV: 49 MW
Hydro: zero MW
Biomass: 1 MW

2011 /12:
Total: 6.4 MW
Wind: 3.6 MW
Solar PV: 0.8 MW
Hydro: zero MW
Biomass: 2 MW

2010 /11:
Total: 1.2 MW
Wind: 20 kW
Solar PV: 91 MW+
Hydro: zero MW
Biomass: 0.2 MW

2009 /10:
Total: 1 MW
Wind: 0.3 kW
Solar: Unknown
Hydro: zero MW
Biomass: 1 MW

2008 /09:
Total: 12 kW
Wind: 12 kW
Solar: Unknown
Hydro: zero MW
Biomass: zero MW
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sustainability Appraisal Objective Indicator</th>
<th>Broadland Value</th>
<th>Comparison Value</th>
<th>Trends</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2015 /16: zero</td>
<td>2013 /14: zero</td>
<td>2012 /13: zero</td>
<td>2011 /12: zero</td>
<td>To have no development that is permitted without being to the satisfaction of the Environment Agency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of dwellings permitted within the high risk flood areas (Environment Agency Flood Zones 2 and 3)</td>
<td>2016 /17: zero</td>
<td>Greater Norwich Area 2016 /17: 1</td>
<td>2014 /15: zero</td>
<td>2013 /14: zero</td>
<td>Number of dwellings permitted within the high flood-risk areas (Environment Agency Flood Zones 2 and 3).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainability Appraisal Objective Indicator</td>
<td>Broadland Value</td>
<td>Comparison Value</td>
<td>Trends</td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Comments</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ENV8</strong> – To provide for sustainable use and sources of water supply.</td>
<td>South Norfolk 2016 /17: 1 2015 /16: zero 2014 /15: zero 2013 /14: zero 2012 /13: zero 2011 /12: zero</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All new housing schemes to achieve water efficiency standard of 110L/Person/Day. All housing developments have to show they will meet this standard therefore 100% compliance will be assumed as permission will not be granted without this assurance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source:</strong> Local Authority AMR.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ENV9</strong> – To make the best use of resources, including land and energy, and to minimise waste production.</td>
<td>2013 /14: 46 % Since 2014/15 data not yet collected.</td>
<td>2012 /13: 51 % 2011 /12: 57 % 2010 /11: 45 % 2009 /10: 65 % 2008 /09: 75 %</td>
<td>Increase the percentage of dwellings built on previously developed land. Target – to have 25% new dwellings reusing developed land. This is an indicator changed in 2015. Its purpose is to aim for 90% of suitable brownfield site have</td>
<td></td>
<td>The trend is decreasing overall, which may be an indication of reducing ‘brown field’ locations.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sustainability Appraisal Objective Indicator</td>
<td>Broadland Value</td>
<td>Comparison Value</td>
<td>Trends</td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Comments</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recycling – percentage of household waste:</td>
<td>2016/17:</td>
<td>Greater Norwich Area: (Combined percentage)</td>
<td>2015/16:</td>
<td>Increase in percentage of household waste recycled and composted.</td>
<td>Norfolk-wide changes to the collection of recycling materials from October 2014 have seen recycling rates increase. Increasing recycling rates remains difficult as the amount of newspapers and magazines continues to decline with people switching to digital means and recyclable items being increasingly made using less material (the effect known as &quot;light weighting&quot;).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. recycled; and b. composted.</td>
<td>a. 25 %</td>
<td>a. 26 %</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Source: Local Authority AMR.</td>
<td>b. 26 %</td>
<td>b. 25 %</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016/17: 51 %</td>
<td>2015/16: 51 %</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2014/15: 48 %</td>
<td>2014/15: 51 %</td>
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<td>2013/14: 45 %</td>
<td>2013/14: 45 %</td>
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<td>2012/13: 49%</td>
<td>2012/13: 49%</td>
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<td>2011/12: 47 %</td>
<td>2011/12: 47 %</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2010/11: 43 %</td>
<td>2010/11: 43 %</td>
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<td>2009/10: 41%</td>
<td>2009/10: 41%</td>
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<td>2008/09: 42 %</td>
<td>2008/09: 42 %</td>
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<td>Sustainability Appraisal Objective Indicator</td>
<td>Broadland Value</td>
<td>Comparison Value</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percentage of working age population receiving Employment Support Allowance and incapacity benefits</td>
<td>2016 /17: data not yet available</td>
<td>Greater Norwich Area 2016 /17: data not yet available 2016/17: 5.7 % 2015 /16: 5.5 % 2014 /15: 5.5 % 2013 /14: 5.5 % 2012 /13: 5.6 % 2011 /12: 5.7 % Norwich</td>
<td>2015 /16: 4.6 % 2014 /15: 4.4 % 2013 /14: 4.5 % 2012 /13: 4.5 % 2011 /12: 4.5 %</td>
<td>In line with annual national average</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sustainability Appraisal Objective Indicator</td>
<td>Broadland Value</td>
<td>Comparison Value</td>
<td>Trends</td>
<td>Target</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>2016 /17: data not yet available</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>2016 /17: 7.8 %</td>
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<td>2015 /16: 7.5 %</td>
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<td>2014 /15: 7.4 %</td>
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<td>2013 /14: 7.5 %</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2012 /13: 7.5 %</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2011 /12: 7.8 %</td>
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<td></td>
<td>South Norfolk 2016 /17: data not yet available</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>2015 /16: 4.2 %</td>
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<td>2014 /15: 4.1 %</td>
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<td>2013 /14: 4.3 %</td>
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<td>2012 /13: 4.4 %</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2011 /12: 4.4 %</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of Lower Super Output Areas in national most deprived 20%</td>
<td>2016 /17: no data</td>
<td>Greater Norwich Area - 2016/17: no data 2015 /16: no data 2014 /15: 17 2010 /11: 23</td>
<td>2015 /16: no data 2014 /15: zero 2010 /11: zero</td>
<td>Reduction by 50% in plan period (28 out of 242 in 2007)</td>
<td>The Index of Multiple Deprivation allows each Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) in England to be ranked relative to one another according to their level of deprivation. It must be noted that just because the rank of deprivation has improved it does not mean that deprivation itself has improved in any given area, but rather that deprivation has decreased relative to...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainability Appraisal Objective Indicator</td>
<td>Broadland Value</td>
<td>Comparison Value</td>
<td>Trends</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOC2 – To maintain and improve the health of the whole population and promote healthy</td>
<td>2016/17: data not yet available</td>
<td>Greater Norwich Area - 2016/17: data not yet available 2015/16: 5.7 % 2014/15: 5.5 %</td>
<td>2015/16: 4.6 % 2014/15: 4.4 % 2013/14: 4.5 % 2012/13: 4.5 %</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

other parts of the country. Index of Multiple Deprivation this year has shown a relative improvement from previous results. Across the districts, all the deprived LSOAs in this regard are in Norwich.

By 2026 the target is for half as many LSOAs in the national most deprived 20%. Given that a relative reduction of 11 LSOAs has been observed since 2007, despite an increase in the total number of LSOAS in the Greater Norwich Area, it is reasonable to say this indicator is currently on track to meet its target as a pro rata reduction of 0.8 LSOAs per annum is required.

To reduce the percentage of people receiving incapacity benefit.
### Sustainability Appraisal Objective Indicator

**Broadland Value** | **Comparison Value** | **Trends** | **Target** | **Comments**
---|---|---|---|---
Lifestyles. Percentage of working age population receiving Employment Support Allowance and incapacity benefits
**Source:** Local Authority AMR & Norfolk Insight.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013/14</td>
<td>5.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012/13</td>
<td>5.6 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011/12</td>
<td>5.7 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010/11</td>
<td>5.7 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009/10</td>
<td>5.7 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008/09</td>
<td>5.8 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Norwich
2016/17: data not yet available
2015/16: 7.8 %
2014/15: 7.5 %
2013/14: 7.4 %
2012/13: 7.5 %
2011/12: 7.8 %

South Norfolk
2016/17: data not yet available
2015/16: 4.2 %
2014/15: 4.1 %
2013/14: 4.3 %
2012/13: 4.4 %
2011/12: 4.4 %

Life expectancy of residents at birth (years):
- Male
- Female
**Source:** Local Authority AMR.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016/17</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Norwich
2016/17: Data not available
2015/16: Data not available
2014/15:
- 80.8
- 84.3

2013/14:
- 80.6
- 84.5

Increase life expectancy of residents.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sustainability Appraisal Objective Indicator</th>
<th>Broadland Value</th>
<th>Comparison Value</th>
<th>Trends</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of physically active adults.</td>
<td>2016 /17: data not yet available</td>
<td>Norwich 2016 /17: data not yet available</td>
<td>2015 /16: 62.1 %</td>
<td>2014 /15: 59.6 %</td>
<td>To increase the percentage of people partaking in physical activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source: Local Authority AMR.</td>
<td></td>
<td>2015 /16: 59.5 %</td>
<td>2014 /15: 59.6 %</td>
<td>2013 /14: 57.3 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2014 /15: 61.1 %</td>
<td>2013 /14: 59.4 %</td>
<td>2012 /13: no data</td>
<td>2011 /12: no data</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2013 /14: 81.5</td>
<td>2012 /13: no data</td>
<td>2011 /12: no data</td>
<td>2010 /10: no data</td>
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<td>2008 /09: no data</td>
<td>2007 /09: no data</td>
<td>2006 /07: no data</td>
<td>2005 /06: no data</td>
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<td>2007 /09: no data</td>
<td>2006 /07: no data</td>
<td>2005 /06: no data</td>
<td>2004 /05: no data</td>
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<td>2006 /07: no data</td>
<td>2005 /06: no data</td>
<td>2004 /05: no data</td>
<td>2003 /04: no data</td>
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<td>2005 /06: no data</td>
<td>2004 /05: no data</td>
<td>2003 /04: no data</td>
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<td>2004 /05: no data</td>
<td>2003 /04: no data</td>
<td>2002 /03: no data</td>
<td>2001 /02: no data</td>
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<td>2003 /04: no data</td>
<td>2002 /03: no data</td>
<td>2001 /02: no data</td>
<td>2000 /01: no data</td>
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</table>

2013 /14: a. 79.7 b. 83.2
2012 /13: Data not available
2011 /12: Data not available

South Norfolk
2016 /17: Data not available
2015 /16: Data not available
2014 /15:
  a. 81.7
  b. 84.3
2013 /14:
  a. 81.5
  b. 84.5
2012 /13: Data not available
2011 /12: Data not available

Percentage of physically active adults.

Source: Local Authority AMR.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sustainability Appraisal Objective Indicator</th>
<th>Broadland Value</th>
<th>Comparison Value</th>
<th>Trends</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOC3 – To improve education and skills.</strong> Workforce qualifications - Percentage of working age population with qualifications at NVQ Level 4 or above. <strong>Source:</strong> Local Authority AMR &amp; 2011 Census.</td>
<td>Broadland 2016 /17: 28.6 % Census 2011 Spixworth: 19%</td>
<td>Greater Norwich Area: 2016 /17: 36.8% 2015 /16: 34.2% 2014 /15: 33.8% 2013 /14: 34.8% 2012 /13: 34.7 % 2011 /12: 31.0 % 2010 /11: 32.6 % 2009 /10: 28.5 % 2008 /09: 26.7 % Census 2011 East of England: 26 % England: 27 %</td>
<td>2015 /16: 31.4 % 2014 /15: 29.3 % 2013 /14: 32.5 % 2012 /13: 29.3 % 2011 /12: 25.3 % 2010 /11: 26.0 % 2009 /10: 24.8 % 2008 /09: 25.4 %</td>
<td>Workforce qualifications - increase percentage of working age population with qualifications at NVQ Level 4 or above.</td>
<td>The proportion of population aged 16-64 qualified to at least NVQ level 4 increased in the Greater Norwich as a whole over the monitoring year, although Broadland has hit a five year low.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School leaver qualifications - Percentage of school leavers with 5 or more</td>
<td>2016 /17: data not yet released.</td>
<td>Greater Norwich Area: 2016 /17: Date not yet released. 2015 /16: 65.0%</td>
<td>2015 /16: 68.8 % 2014 /15: 59.4 % 2013 /14: 61.1 %</td>
<td>To increase percentage of school leavers with 5 or more GCSEs at A* to C grades.</td>
<td>The proportion of school leavers achieving 5 or more GCSEs at A* to C including Maths and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainability Appraisal Objective Indicator</td>
<td>Broadland Value</td>
<td>Comparison Value</td>
<td>Trends</td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Comments</td>
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<tr>
<td>GCSEs at A* to C grades.</td>
<td>2014/15: 57.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Source: Local Authority AMR.</td>
<td>2013/14: 56.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2012/13: 57.5%</td>
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<td>2011/12: 76.8%</td>
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<td>2010/11: 76.2%</td>
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<td>2009/10: 72.3%</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2008/09: 68.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Source: Local Authority AMR.</td>
<td>2012/13: 62.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2011/12: 63.6%</td>
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<td>2010/11: 81.6%</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2009/10: 78.2%</td>
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<td>2008/09: 73.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johnson: English increased from 2014/15.</td>
<td>2014/15: n/a</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2013/14: 237 units</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2012/13: 62.2%</td>
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<td>2011/12: 63.6%</td>
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<td>2010/11: 81.6%</td>
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<td>2009/10: 78.2%</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2008/09: 73.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spixworth: 2016/17:</td>
<td>2015/16: n/a</td>
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<tr>
<td>a. n/a</td>
<td>2014/15: n/a</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. 237 units</td>
<td>2013/14: n/a</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. 36.8%</td>
<td>2012/13: n/a</td>
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<tr>
<td>Societies in Spixworth</td>
<td>2011/12: n/a</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2010/11: n/a</td>
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<td>2009/10: n/a</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2008/09: n/a</td>
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<tr>
<td>Source: Local Authority AMR.</td>
<td>2015/16: n/a</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2014/15: n/a</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2013/14: n/a</td>
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<td>2012/13: n/a</td>
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<td>2011/12: n/a</td>
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<td>2010/11: n/a</td>
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<td>2009/10: n/a</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2008/09: n/a</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**SOC4 – To provide the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home.**

- **Affordable Housing stock provision:-**
  - Percentage of total housing stock that is affordable housing;
  - Total affordable housing unit completions in past year;
  - Percentage of past years’ dwellings completions that are affordable.

  Spixworth: 2016/17:
  - a. n/a
  - b. 237 units
  - c. 36.8%

  Greater Norwich Area: 2016/17:
  - a. n/a
  - b. 456 units
  - c. 20%

  Spixworth: 2015/16:
  - a. n/a
  - b. 222 units
  - c. 13%

  Greater Norwich Area: 2015/16:
  - a. n/a
  - b. 456 units
  - c. 20%

  Spixworth: 2014/15:
  - a. n/a
  - b. 243 units
  - c. 14%

  Greater Norwich Area: 2014/15:
  - a. n/a
  - b. 456 units
  - c. 20%

  Spixworth: 2013/14:
  - a. n/a
  - b. 245 units
  - c. 20%

  Greater Norwich Area: 2013/14:
  - a. n/a
  - b. 456 units
  - c. 20%

  Spixworth: 2012/13:
  - a. n/a
  - b. 407 units
  - c. 34%

  Greater Norwich Area: 2012/13:
  - a. n/a
  - b. 456 units
  - c. 20%

  Spixworth: 2011/12:
  - a. 9%
  - b. 44 units
  - c. 19%

  Greater Norwich Area: 2011/12:
  - a. 9%
  - b. 44 units
  - c. 19%

  Spixworth: 2010/11:
  - a. 9%
  - b. 44 units
  - c. 19%

  Greater Norwich Area: 2010/11:
  - a. 9%
  - b. 44 units
  - c. 19%

  Spixworth: 2009/10:
  - a. 9%
  - b. 44 units
  - c. 19%

  Greater Norwich Area: 2009/10:
  - a. 9%
  - b. 44 units
  - c. 19%

  Spixworth: 2008/09:
  - a. 9%
  - b. 44 units
  - c. 19%

  Greater Norwich Area: 2008/09:
  - a. 9%
  - b. 44 units
  - c. 19%

  From 2015 affordable housing completions target of 561 completions per year.

  LPA Policy: 20 to 33% of all developments on new allocations or above qualifying threshold to be Affordable Houses where permission is first granted after adoption of strategy.

  A reason for this under-delivery is due to flexibility in housing policy (NPPF) allows developers and the councils to negotiate on affordable housing numbers if it can be proved development would not otherwise be viable. Several developers have demonstrated this to be the case on a number of schemes, therefore reducing overall delivery of affordable housing. However, many of section 106 agreements have a "claw back" provision which may mean that additional affordable housing will be delivered at a later
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sustainability Appraisal Objective Indicator</th>
<th>Broadland Value</th>
<th>Comparison Value</th>
<th>Trends</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
### Percentage of obese or overweight adults

**Source:** Local Authority AMR.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sustainability Appraisal Objective Indicator</th>
<th>Broadland Value</th>
<th>Comparison Value</th>
<th>Trends</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| | | 2012 /13: 11,812  
2011 /12: 12,985  
South Norfolk  
2016 /17: 4,829  
2015 /16: 4,499  
2014 /15: 4,182  
2013 /14: 3,782  
2012 /13: 3,673  
2011 /12: 4,035 | | | | (CSEW) continues to cite the impact of improvements in crime recording processes as a reason for increases in police recorded crime. |
| Percentage of obese children (year 6)  
**Source:** Local Authority AMR. | 2016 /17: data not yet available | Norwich  
2016 /17: data not yet available  
2015 /16: no data  
2014 /15: 19.6 %  
2013 /14: no data  
2012 /13: 18.5 %  
2011 /12: no data  
South Norfolk  
2016 /17: data not yet available  
2015 /16: no data  
2014 /15: 23.0 %  
2013 /14: no data  
2012 /13: 21.8 %  
2011 /12: no data | 2015 /16: no data  
2014 /15: 25.6 %  
2013 /14: no data  
2012 /13: 21.7 %  
2011 /12: no data | | To decrease the percentage. |
| Percentage of obese children (year 6)  
**Source:** Local Authority AMR. | 2016 /17: data not yet available | Norwich  
2016 /17: data not yet available  
2015 /16: 18.6 %  
2014 /15: 18.6 % | 2015 /16: 13.4 %  
2014 /15: 14.8 %  
2013 /14: 13.4 %  
2012 /13: no data | | To decrease the percentage. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sustainability Appraisal Objective Indicator</th>
<th>Broadland Value</th>
<th>Comparison Value</th>
<th>Trends</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SOC6 – To offer more opportunities for rewarding and satisfying employment for all. Percentage of the economically active population (16-74yrs) who are unemployed.</td>
<td>2016 /17: 2.3 % Spixworth: Census 2011: 2.7 % Greater Norwich Area: 2016 /17: 3.4 % 2015 /16: 5.3 % 2014 /15: 5.1 % 2013 /14: 5.3 % 2012 /13: 5.6 % 2011 /12: 7.2 % 2010 /11: 6.8 % 2009/10: 7.2 % 2008/09: 4.6 % Census 2011 East of England: 3.8 % England: 4.4 %</td>
<td>2015 /16: 3.5 % 2014 /15: 3.6 % 2013 /14: 3.3 % 2012 /13: 3.8 % 2011 /12: 5.2 % 2010 /11: 3.0 % 2009/10: 6.2% 2008 /09: 4.5%</td>
<td>To decrease the percentage of the economically active population / of working age who are unemployed.</td>
<td>2011 /12: no data</td>
<td>The proportion of 16 to 18 year olds not in education, employment and training has decreased significantly from 2015/16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of working age population receiving</td>
<td>2016 /17: data not yet available Greater Norwich Area 2016 /17: data not yet available</td>
<td>2015 /16: 4.6 % 2014 /15: 4.4 %</td>
<td>In line with annual national average</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sustainability Appraisal Objective Indicator</td>
<td>Broadland Value</td>
<td>Comparison Value</td>
<td>Trends</td>
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<td>Comments</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment Support Allowance and incapacity benefits</td>
<td></td>
<td>available</td>
<td>2016/17: 5.7 %</td>
<td>2013/14: 4.5 %</td>
<td>2012/13: 4.5 %</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>2015/16: 5.5 %</td>
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<td>2011/12: 4.5 %</td>
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<td>2014/15: 5.5 %</td>
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<td>2013/14: 5.5 %</td>
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<td>2012/13: 5.6 %</td>
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<td>2011/12: 5.7 %</td>
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<td>Norwich</td>
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<td>2016/17: data not yet available</td>
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<td>2015/16: 7.8 %</td>
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<td>2014/15: 7.5 %</td>
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<td>2013/14: 7.5 %</td>
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<td>2012/13: 7.5 %</td>
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<td>2011/12: 7.8 %</td>
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<td>South Norfolk</td>
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<td>2016/17: data not yet available</td>
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<td>2015/16: 4.2 %</td>
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<td>2014/15: 4.1 %</td>
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<td>2013/14: 4.3 %</td>
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<td>2012/13: 4.4 %</td>
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<td>2011/12: 4.4 %</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOC7 – To improve the quality of where people live. Percentage of Conservation Areas with appraisals adopted in the last 10 years.</td>
<td>2016/17: 76 %</td>
<td>Norwich</td>
<td>2015/16: 76 %</td>
<td>Year-on-year increase.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>2016/17: 76 %</td>
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<td>2015/16: 76 %</td>
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<td>2014/15: 76 %</td>
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<td>2013/14: 76 %</td>
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<td>2012/13: 76 %</td>
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<td>2011/12: 71 %</td>
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Source: Local Authority AMR.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sustainability Appraisal Objective Indicator</th>
<th>Broadland Value</th>
<th>Comparison Value</th>
<th>Trends</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Source:</strong> Local Authority AMR.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Gross) New house completions by bedroom number, based on the proportions set out in the most recent Sub-Regional Housing Market Assessment</td>
<td><strong>Source:</strong> Local Authority AMR.</td>
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<td>2016/17: 1 bedroom: 8.7 % 2 bedrooms: 22.3 % 3 bedrooms: 33.2 % 4+ bedrooms: 35.7 %</td>
<td>South Norfolk 2016/17: 12 % 2015/16: 12 % 2014/15: 12 % 2013/14: 12 % 2012/13: 33 % 2011/12: 10 %</td>
<td>Norfolk 2016/17: no data 2015/16: no data 2014/15: no data 2013/14: 27.6 % 1 bedroom: 27.6 % 2 bedrooms: 50.5 % 3 bedrooms: 12.9 % 4+ bedrooms: 9.1 % 2012/13: 23.5 % 1 bedroom: 23.5 % 2 bedrooms: 52.1 % 3 bedrooms: 15.2 % 4+ bedrooms: 9.2 % 2011/12: 15.7 % 1 bedroom: 15.7 % 2 bedrooms: 55.5 % 3 bedrooms: 13.4 % 4+ bedrooms: 15.4 %</td>
<td>2015/16: 1 bedroom: 4.1 % 2 bedrooms: 21.4 % 3 bedrooms: 35.6 % 4+ bedrooms: 38.8 % 2014/15: 1 bedroom: 11.0 % 2 bedrooms: 25.3 % 3 bedrooms: 38.3 % 4+ bedrooms: 24.7 % 2013/14: 1 bedroom: 6.4 % 2 bedrooms: 29.3 % 3 bedrooms: 30.3 % 4+ bedrooms: 34.1 % 2012/13: 21.0 % 1 bedroom: 21.0 % 2 bedrooms: 18.8 % 3 bedrooms: 23.2 % 4+ bedrooms: 37.0 %</td>
<td>Target: 1 bedroom – 7% 2 bedrooms – 23% 3 bedrooms – 52% 4+ bedrooms – 18%</td>
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<td>Sustainability Appraisal Objective Indicator</td>
<td>Broadland Value</td>
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<td>1 bedroom: 8.1 %</td>
<td>21.2 %</td>
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<td>2 bedrooms: 21.6%</td>
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<td>3 bedrooms: 37.4%</td>
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<td>4+ bedrooms: 32.3%</td>
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<td>2015 /16: 1 bedroom: 9.2 %</td>
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<td>2 bedrooms: 22.6%</td>
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<td>3 bedrooms: 34.4%</td>
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<td>4+ bedrooms: 32.4%</td>
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<td>2014 /15: 1 bedroom: 5.5 %</td>
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<td>2 bedrooms: 25.0%</td>
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<td>3 bedrooms: 44.9%</td>
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<td>4+ bedrooms: 23.4%</td>
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<td>2013 /14: 1 bedroom: 8.8 %</td>
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<td>2 bedrooms: 23.8%</td>
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<td>3 bedrooms: 41.9%</td>
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<td>4+ bedrooms: 25.5%</td>
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<td>2012 /13: 1 bedroom: 3.3 %</td>
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<td>2 bedrooms: 15.8%</td>
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<td>3 bedrooms: 48.4%</td>
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<td>4+ bedrooms: 32.5%</td>
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<td>2011 /12: 1 bedroom: 4.4 %</td>
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<td>2 bedrooms: 24.3%</td>
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<td>3 bedrooms: 42.2%</td>
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<td>4+ bedrooms: 23.0%</td>
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<td>Sustainability Appraisal Objective</td>
<td>Broadland Value</td>
<td>Comparison Value</td>
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| SOC8 – To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and jobs. | 2011: a. 75 %  
         b. 6 %  
         c. 10 %  
         d. 6 % | Greater Norwich Area: 2011: a. 67 %  
         b. 7 %  
         c. 18 %  
         d. 6 % | 2001: a. 70 %  
         b. 8 %  
         c. 9 %  
         d. 10 % | To increase the percentage of residents who travel to work by public transport, foot or cycle. | The percentage of residents who travel to work by private motor vehicle has increased; the percentage of residents who travel to work by public transport and work at home has decreased. However, there has been improvement in increasing the percentage of residents travelling to work by foot or cycling. More recent data from monitoring showed that cycling levels increased overall in Norwich between 2014 and 2015, with the proportion of adult residents cycling more than 3 days a week for utility purposes almost doubled. The number of people passing automatic counter sites increased by 5%. |
| Percentage of residents who travel to work: | Spixworth Census 2011: a. 78 %  
         b. 7 %  
         c. 8 %  
         d. 4 % | East of England 2011: a. 68 %  
         b. 13 %  
         c. 14 %  
         d. 6 % | 2001: a. 66 %  
         b. 11 %  
         c. 13 %  
         d. 9 % | To reduce private car journeys.  
         a. decrease;  
         b. increase;  
         c. increase; and  
         d. increase. | |
| a. by private motor vehicle;  
b. by public transport;  
c. by foot or cycle; and  
d. work at or mainly from home. | | | | | |
<p>| Source: Census 2011, 2001 &amp; Local Authority AMR. | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sustainability Appraisal Objective Indicator</th>
<th>Broadland Value</th>
<th>Comparison Value</th>
<th>Trends</th>
<th>Target</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic Baseline</td>
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</table>
| **EC1 – To encourage sustained economic growth.**<br>Annual count of employee jobs by BRES across plan area.  
**Source:** Local Authority AMR. | **2016 /17: 46,000** | **Greater Norwich Area**<br>2016 / 17: 187,000<br>2015 /16: 183,000<br>2014 /15: 177,100<br>2013 /14: 175,500<br>2012 /13: 172,800<br>2011 /12: 171,700 | **Norwich**<br>2016 /17: 90,000<br>2015 /16: 88,000<br>2014 /15: 85,300<br>2013 /14: 84,700<br>2012 /13: 83,100<br>2011 /12: 81,600 | **2015 /16: 45,000**<br>2014 /15: 43,700<br>2013 /14: 44,100<br>2012 /13: 43,300<br>2011 /12: 44,200 | To increase by 2222 per annum. |
| Employment rate of economically active population  
**Source:** Local Authority AMR. | **2016 /17: 80.5 %** | **Greater Norwich Area**<br>2016 / 17: 80.5 %<br>2015 /16: 79.2 %<br>2014 /15: 72.9 %<br>2013 /14: 74.1 %<br>2012 /13: 78.8 %<br>2011 /12: 75.7 % | **2015 /16: 80.9 %**<br>2014 /15: 78.1 %<br>2013 /14: 75.6 %<br>2012 /13: 81.6 %<br>2011 /12: 80.2 % | To increase percentage rate of active population. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sustainability Appraisal Objective Indicator</th>
<th>Broadland Value</th>
<th>Comparison Value</th>
<th>Trends</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Comments</th>
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</table>

**EC2 – To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment.** Percentage of workforce employed in higher occupations

*Source: Local Authority AMR.*

2016/17: 50 %

2016/17: 43 %

2015/16: 41 %

2014/15: 41 %

2013/14: 47 %

2012/13: 46 %

2011/12: 39 %

2015/16: 43 %

2014/15: 36 %

2013/14: 46 %

2012/13: 38 %

2011/12: 38 %

Annual increase of 1%.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sustainability Appraisal Objective Indicator</th>
<th>Broadland Value</th>
<th>Comparison Value</th>
<th>Trends</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
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</table>

Source: Local Authority AMR.

<p>| Percentage of residents who travel to work: | Broadland 2011: a. 75 % b. 6 % | Greater Norwich Area: 2011: a. 67 % | Broadland 2001: a. 70 % b. 8 % | Decrease in (a), with an increase in (b), (c) and (d). | The data is derived from Census 2011. No new data has been released |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sustainability Appraisal Objective Indicator</th>
<th>Broadland Value</th>
<th>Comparison Value</th>
<th>Trends</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Comments</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. By private motor vehicles</td>
<td>c. 10 %</td>
<td>b. 7 %</td>
<td>c. 9 %</td>
<td></td>
<td>for this year. In comparison with the 2001 census, the overall target has not been met.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. By public transport</td>
<td>d. 6 %</td>
<td>c. 18 %</td>
<td>d. 10 %</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. By foot or cycle</td>
<td>Spixworth 2011: a. 78 %</td>
<td>2001: a. 64 %</td>
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<tr>
<td>d. Work at or mainly at home</td>
<td>b. 7 %</td>
<td>b. 8 %</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. 8 %</td>
<td>c. 17 %</td>
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<td></td>
<td>d. 4 %</td>
<td>d. 9 %</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Norwich 2011: a. 52 %</td>
<td>2001: a. 50 %</td>
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<tr>
<td>Source: Local Authority AMR.</td>
<td>b. 9 %</td>
<td>b. 9 %</td>
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<td></td>
<td>c. 33 %</td>
<td>c. 32 %</td>
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<td></td>
<td>d. 4 %</td>
<td>d. 7 %</td>
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<td></td>
<td>South Norfolk 2011: a. 73 %</td>
<td>2001: a. 71 %</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. 6 %</td>
<td>b. 5 %</td>
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<td></td>
<td>c. 10 %</td>
<td>c. 10 %</td>
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<td></td>
<td>d. 7 %</td>
<td>d. 7 %</td>
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The percentage of residents who travel to work by private motor vehicles has increased; the proportion of residents who travel to work by public transport and work at home has decreased. However, there has been improvement in increasing the percentage of residents travelling to work by foot or cycling.

More recent data from monitoring showed that cycling levels increased overall in Norwich between 2014 and 2015, with the proportion of adult residents cycling more than 3 days a week for utility purposes almost doubled. The number of people passing automatic counter sites...
### Sustainability Appraisal Objective Indicator

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<th>Broadland Value</th>
<th>Comparison Value</th>
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<td>d. 12 %</td>
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#### Average distance travelled to place of work by residents.
- a. Less than 2 km
- b. 2 to 5 km
- c. 5 to 10 km
- d. 10 to 20 km
- e. more than 20 km

**Spixworth:**
- a. 29 %
- b. 20 %
- c. 25 %
- d. 14 %
- e. 12 %

**2001:**
- Broadland: a. 15 %
- b. 24 %
- c. 27 %
- d. 19 %
- e. 9 %

- Greater Norwich Area: a. 21 %
- b. 22 %
- c. 18 %
- d. 15 %
- e. 11 %

- East of England: a. 20 %
- b. 17 %
- c. 14 %
- d. 15 %
- e. 20 %

**Source:** 2001 Census

Data not yet released from 2011 Census.

To reduce average distance travelled to the workplace by residents.

#### EC4 – To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy.

Amount of developed on previously developed land or conversions.

**Spixworth:**
- 2016 /17: 46 %

**2016 /17:**
- Norwich
  - 2015 /16: 93 %
  - 2014 /15: 69 %
  - 2013 /14: 88 %
  - 2012 /13: 96 %
  - 2011 /12: 76 %

- South Norfolk
  - 2016 /17: 9 %
  - 2015 /16: 27 %
  - 2014 /15: 88 %
  - 2013 /14: 15 %
  - 2012 /13: 13 %
  - 2011 /12: 25 %

**Norwich**
- 2015 /16: 44 %
- 2014 /15: 54 %
- 2013 /14: 46 %
- 2012 /13: 51 %
- 2011 /12: 57 %

**Source:** Local Authority AMR.

Increase amount of development on previously developed land or conversions.

Target of 25 % of all development to be on brownfield land.
<table>
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<th>Sustainability Appraisal Objective Indicator</th>
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<th>Comments</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16 to 18 year olds who are not in education, employment or training</td>
<td>2016 /17: 2.3 %</td>
<td>Greater Norwich Area 2016 /17: 3.4 % 2015 /16: 5.3 % 2014 /15: 5.1 % 2013 /14: 5.3 % 2012 /13: 5.6 % 2011 /12: 7.2 %</td>
<td>2015 /16: 3.5 % 2014 /15: 3.6 % 2013 /14: 3.3 % 2012 /13: 3.8 % 2011 /12: 5.2 %</td>
<td>Year-on-year reduction from 2006 value of 6%</td>
<td>The proportion of 16 to 18 year olds not in education, employment and training has decreased significantly from 2015/16.</td>
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<td><strong>Source:</strong> Local Authority AMR.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percentage of working age population receiving Employment Support Allowance and incapacity benefits</td>
<td>2016 /17: data not yet available</td>
<td>Greater Norwich Area 2016 /17: data not yet available 2016/17: 5.7 % 2015 /16: 5.5 % 2014 /15: 5.5 % 2013 /14: 5.5 % 2012 /13: 5.6 % 2011 /12: 5.7 %</td>
<td>2015 /16: 4.6 % 2014 /15: 4.4 % 2013 /14: 4.5 % 2012 /13: 4.5 % 2011 /12: 4.5 %</td>
<td>In line with annual national average</td>
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<td>Sustainability Appraisal Objective Indicator</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norwich 2016/17: data not yet available</td>
<td>2016/17: 7.8 %</td>
<td>2015/16: 7.5 %</td>
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<td>2014/15: 7.4 %</td>
<td>2013/14: 7.5 %</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2012/13: 7.5 %</td>
<td>2011/12: 7.8 %</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Norfolk 2016/17: data not yet available</td>
<td>2015/16: 4.2 %</td>
<td>2014/15: 4.1 %</td>
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<td>2013/14: 4.3 %</td>
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<td>2011/12: 4.4 %</td>
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## Appendix 6: Compatibility between the Spixworth Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

|        | ENV1 | ENV2 | ENV3 | ENV4 | ENV5 | ENV6 | ENV7 | ENV8 | ENV9 | SOC1 | SOC2 | SOC3 | SOC4 | SOC5 | SOC6 | SOC7 | SOC8 | EC1 | EC2 | EC3 | EC4 |
|--------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| **Environmental** |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |    |    |    |    |
| ENV1   | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ~    | ~    | ✔    | X    | ✔    | ~    | X    | ?    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔   | ✔   | ✔   | ✔   |
| ENV2   | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ~    | ✔    | ~    | X    | ~    | ~    | ✔   | ✔   | ~   | ~   |
| ENV3   | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ?    | ?    | ✔    | ✔    | ~    | ✔    | ~    | X    | ~    | ~    | ✔    | ~    | ~    | ~   | ~   | ~   | ~   |
| ENV4   | ✔    | ~    | ~    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ~    | ✔    | ~    | ~    | ✔    | ~    | X    | ~    | ~    | ✔   | ✔   | ~   | ~   |
| ENV5   | ?    | ~    | ~    | ?    | ~    | ✔    | ✔    | ~    | X    | ✔    | ~    | ✔    | ~    | X    | X    | ?    | ✔   | ✔   | ✔   | ✔   |
| ENV6   | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ?    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ~    | X    | ~    | ~    | ✔    | ~    | X    | X    | ✔   | ✔   | ✔   | ✔   |
| ENV7   | ✔    | ~    | ?    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ~    | ✔    | ~    | X    | ~    | ~    | ✔    | ~    | X    | X    | ✔   | ✔   | ✔   | ✔   |
| ENV8   | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ~    | X    | ~    | ~    | ✔    | ✔    | X    | X    | ~    | ✔    | X    | X    | ~    | ✔   | ✔   | ✔   | ✔   |

|        | ENV1 | ENV2 | ENV3 | ENV4 | ENV5 | ENV6 | ENV7 | ENV8 | ENV9 | SOC1 | SOC2 | SOC3 | SOC4 | SOC5 | SOC6 | SOC7 | SOC8 | EC1 | EC2 | EC3 | EC4 |
|--------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| **Social** |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |    |    |    |    |
| SOC1   | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔   | ✔   | ✔   | ✔   |
| SOC2   | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔   | ✔   | ✔   | ✔   |
| SOC3   | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔    | ✔   | ✔   | ✔   | ✔   |

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**Key**

✓ - Compatible
?
- Uncertain
~
- No link
X - Conflicting

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Appendix 7 – Sustainability Appraisal Framework for Spixworth

This is based on the Sustainability Appraisal Framework prepared for the Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk Joint Core Strategy and uses the same Environmental, Social and Economic Objectives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SA Objective</th>
<th>Decision making criteria / Points to consider</th>
<th>Indicators and targets</th>
<th>Short, Medium &amp; Long Term Effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ENV1 – To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment.</strong></td>
<td>Will it reduce traffic volumes, ease the flow of traffic and reduce congestion? Will new development be in the best locations to reduce the need for people to travel / encourage travel by methods other than the car?</td>
<td>Increase in the percentage of people travelling to work by more environmentally friendly means.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ENV2 – To improve the quality of the water environment.</strong></td>
<td>Will it improve the quality of the water environment (streams, rivers, lakes etc)? Will it help to support wetland habitats and species?</td>
<td>Increase in biological and chemical quality of water environment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ENV3 – To improve environmental amenity, including air quality.</strong></td>
<td>Will it improve air quality and reduce the emission of atmospheric pollutants?</td>
<td>Look to decrease the number of designated Air Quality Management Areas and the concentration of air pollutants.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ENV4 – To maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.</strong></td>
<td>Will it conserve/enhance natural or semi-natural habitats, species diversity and promote habitat connections? Is it likely to have a significant effect on sites designated for international, national or local importance?</td>
<td>Look at changes in the conditions of SSSIs, CWS and natural / semi – natural habitats.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ENV5 – To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes, townscapes and countryside</strong></td>
<td>Will it protect and enhance the quality of landscapes, townscapes and countryside</td>
<td>Increase in the number of new developments on previously developed land.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA Objective</td>
<td>Decision making criteria / Points to consider</td>
<td>Indicators and targets</td>
<td>Short, Medium &amp; Long Term Effects</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment.</strong></td>
<td>character, including the character of the Broads and its setting where relevant? Will it maintain and enhance the distinctiveness of the landscapes/townscapes and heritage? Will it reduce the amount of derelict, underused land? Will it protect and enhance features of historical, archaeological and cultural value?</td>
<td>Increase in areas placed into Environmentally Sensitive Area schemes. Heritage at risk – Number and percentage of: - a. Listed Buildings; and b. Scheduled Ancient Monuments on the Buildings at Risk register. Source: Local Authority reports.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENV6 – To adapt to and mitigate against the impacts of climate change.</td>
<td>Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases? Will more energy needs be met from renewable sources? Will it increase the capacity of the area to withstand the effects of climate change, minimising risks to lives, land and property?</td>
<td>Decrease in Total CO2 emissions per capita (million tonnes carbon equivalent) and reduction of Carbon Footprint of area. Increase in renewable energy generation capacity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENV7 – To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk.</td>
<td>Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?</td>
<td>Development permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk. Number of dwellings permitted within the high risk flood-risk areas (Env. Agency Flood Zones 2 and 3).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENV8 – To provide for sustainable use and sources of water supply.</td>
<td>Will it conserve groundwater resources and promote water efficiency?</td>
<td>Look at patterns of daily domestic water use (per capita consumption).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENV9 – To make the best use of resources, including land and energy, and to minimise</td>
<td>Will it minimise consumption of materials and resources? Will it use land efficiently?</td>
<td>Increase the percentage of dwellings built on previously developed land.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA Objective</td>
<td>Decision making criteria / Points to consider</td>
<td>Indicators and targets</td>
<td>Short, Medium &amp; Long Term Effects</td>
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<td>waste production.</td>
<td>Will it minimise the loss of &quot;Greenfield&quot; land? Will it avoid the loss of good quality agricultural land and preserve soil resources? Will it minimise energy consumption and promote energy efficiency alongside promoting renewable energy sources? Will it lead to less waste being produced and/or promoting more recycling and composting? Will it increase waste recovery for other means e.g. energy generation?</td>
<td>Look at Kilograms of waste produced per head of population; and percentage change on previous year. Look for increase in percentage of household waste recycled and composted.</td>
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## Social

### SOC1 – To reduce poverty and social exclusion.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decision making criteria / Points to consider</th>
<th>Indicators and targets</th>
<th>Short, Medium &amp; Long Term Effects</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Will it reduce poverty, deprivation and social exclusion in those areas most affected?</td>
<td>Reduce percentage of children living in low-income households. Key benefit claimants - percentage of working age population claiming benefits.</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

### SOC2 – To maintain and improve the health of the whole population and promote healthy lifestyles.

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<tr>
<th>Decision making criteria / Points to consider</th>
<th>Indicators and targets</th>
<th>Short, Medium &amp; Long Term Effects</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Will it improve access to high quality health facilities for existing and new communities? Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? How? Will the links between poorer health and deprivation be addressed? Will links to the countryside be maintained and enhanced?</td>
<td>Look at percentage of population receiving incapacity benefits. Is there an increase in Life expectancy of residents?</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

### SOC3 – To improve education and skills.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Decision making criteria / Points to consider</th>
<th>Indicators and targets</th>
<th>Short, Medium &amp; Long Term Effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Will adequate education infrastructure be provided for existing and new communities? (By improving and retaining qualifications and skills for both young people and amongst the</td>
<td>Workforce qualifications - percentage of working age population with qualifications at NVQ Level or above. School leaver qualifications - percentage of school leavers</td>
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<tr>
<td>SA Objective</td>
<td>Decision making criteria / Points to consider</td>
<td>Indicators and targets</td>
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<tr>
<td>workforce and promoting lifelong skills). Will links between lower levels of education and deprivation be addressed?</td>
<td>with 5 or more GCSEs at A*-C grades.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>SOC4 – To provide the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home.</td>
<td>Will it increase the range of types, sizes and affordability of housing for all social groups? Will it reduce the housing need and ensure that housing provision addresses the needs of all?</td>
<td>An increase in percentage of housing stock that is affordable housing &amp; a decrease in number of unfit dwellings in housing stock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOC5 – To build community identity, improve social welfare, and reduce crime and anti-social activity.</td>
<td>Will it encourage engagement in community activities contributing to a mixed and balanced community? Will it reduce fear and instances of crime?</td>
<td>Incidences of crime committed per 1,000 households.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOC6 – To offer more opportunities for rewarding and satisfying employment for all.</td>
<td>Will it reduce unemployment overall? Will help to improve earnings?</td>
<td>Look for decrease in percentage of the economically active population who are unemployed. Look for decrease in percentage of unemployed people who are long-term unemployed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOC7 – To improve the quality of where people live.</td>
<td>Will it improve the quality of dwellings? Will it improve the quality of local open space? Will it improve the satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods?</td>
<td>Decrease percentage of overall housing stock not meeting the ‘Decent Homes Standard’. Increase in percentage of public housing stock built to the standard of the Code for Sustainable Homes (pending).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOC8 – To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and jobs.</td>
<td>Will it improve accessibility to key local services and facilities (including health, education, leisure, open space, the countryside and community facilities)?</td>
<td>Increase percentage of residents who travel to work by public transport; foot or cycle; and reduce private car journeys. Reduce average distance travelled to the workplace by</td>
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<td>Will it improve access to jobs and services for all whilst reducing dependency on the private car?</td>
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<td>residents.</td>
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<td><strong>Economic</strong></td>
<td><strong>EC1 – To encourage sustained economic growth.</strong></td>
<td>Look for increase in percentage change in the total number of VAT registered businesses.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Will it assist in strengthening the local economy?</td>
<td>Will it improve business development and enhance competitiveness?</td>
<td>Look for increase in average weekly pay for full-time employees.</td>
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<td>Will it increase vitality &amp; viability of town centres and improve economic diversity?</td>
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<td><strong>EC2 – To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment.</strong></td>
<td>Will it encourage indigenous business?</td>
<td>Look for increase in number of small businesses.</td>
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<td>Will it encourage inward investment?</td>
<td>Will it make land and property available for business?</td>
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<td>Will it improve economic performance across the Parish?</td>
<td>Will it support/encourage diversification?</td>
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<td><strong>EC3 – To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth.</strong></td>
<td>Will it improve provision of local jobs?</td>
<td>Increase percentage of residents who travel to work by public transport; foot or cycle; and reduce private car journeys.</td>
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<td>Will it improve accessibility to work, particularly by public transport, walking and cycling?</td>
<td>Will it reduce journey times between key employment areas and key transport interchanges?</td>
<td>Reduce average distance travelled to the workplace by residents.</td>
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<td>Will it improve efficiency and sustainability of freight distribution?</td>
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<td>SA Objective</td>
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<td>Will it support provision of key communications infrastructure?</td>
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<td><strong>EC4 – To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy.</strong></td>
<td>Will it reduce the impact on the environment from businesses?</td>
<td>Increase amount of various employment development on previously developed land or conversions.</td>
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<td>Will it reduce the impact on residents from businesses?</td>
<td>Ecological footprint – decrease hectares required per capita to support current production &amp; consumption.</td>
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<td>Will it attract new investment and skilled workers to the area?</td>
<td>Decrease unemployment benefit receipt.</td>
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<td>Will existing business and employment provision be maintained?</td>
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<td>Where would employment provision best be located to serve urban and rural residents?</td>
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**Overall Conclusions**
Appendix 8 – Feedback & Actions

Feedback received from the Statutory Bodies following the consultation and actions arising from the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report from the consultation with the Statutory Bodies will be completed and updated below.

1: General Comments

Consultation General Comments:

Environment Agency
Thank you for your consultation dated 05 December 2018. We have inspected the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Scoping Report for the Spixworth Neighbourhood Plan, as submitted, and are providing the following comments.

Neighbourhood Plan Objectives
The scope of the environmental policies and their objectives are generally inclusive of all areas we would want to see with regard to the Spixworth Parish area environmental constraints.

Our principle aims are to protect and improve the environment, and to promote sustainable development, we:

- Act to reduce climate change and its consequences.
- Protect and improve water, land and air.
- Work with people and communities to create better places.
- Work with businesses and other organisations to use resources wisely.

We welcome the objective to protect and promote open green space. We recommend that through the process of developing the Neighbourhood Plan Document, the relevant policies looking to achieve these visions expand and improve this objective further. For example, designating green spaces in the parish for protection, and enhancing existing as well as creating new wildlife corridors. In particular, focus and development of policy objectives in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework ENV 2 and 4.

Natural capital assets through blue and green infrastructure and habitat linkages to improve wildlife corridors are important ways to promote biodiversity net gains through future development works and growth plans in areas. The National Planning Policy Framework (paragraph 170) states; ‘planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures’.

Historic England
Thank you for your email requesting a scoping opinion for the Spixworth Scoping Report. As the Government’s adviser on the historic environment Historic England is keen to ensure that the protection of the historic environment is fully taken into account at all stages and levels of the local and neighbourhood planning process. Therefore we welcome this opportunity to review this scoping report.

We would refer you to the guidance in Historic England Advice Note 8: Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment, which can be found here: https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/sustainability-appraisal-and-strategic-environmental-assessment-advice-note-8/ . This advice sets out the historic environment factors which need to be considered during the Strategic Environmental Assessment process, and our recommendations for information you may need to include.
In particular, we would draw your attention to paragraph 2.4, where we set out that baseline information should describe the current and future likely condition of the historic environment in terms of its significance, sensitivity and capacity to accommodate change, and that this can also help identify areas of particular sensitivity to development, sustainability issues, predict and monitor likely effects and in identifying alternative solutions. At present the Scoping Report contains only a list of heritage assets, as well as some maps and photographs of specific assets. These are helpful in terms of raw data, but we recommend that a more analytical approach - following our best practice guidance - is adopted, so that the Sustainability Process is robust.

We note also that there is no consideration of below ground archaeology, or non-designated heritage assets of any sort. This information can either be obtained from the Norfolk County Historic Environment Record, or via the Heritage Gateway http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/.

This is with reference to paragraphs 185, 189, 192 and footnote 63 on page 56 of the National Planning Policy Framework, all of which deal with the desirability of sustaining and enhancing all types of heritage asset. At present the questions only appear to deal with above ground and built elements of the designated historic environment.

Natural England
Thank you for your consultation on the above dated 05 December 2018 Natural England is a non-departmental public body.

Our statutory purpose is to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced, and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development.

Natural England is a statutory consultee in neighbourhood planning and must be consulted on draft neighbourhood development plans by the Parish/Town Councils or Neighbourhood Forums where they consider our interests would be affected by the proposals made.

Natural England does not have any specific comments on this draft neighbourhood plan.

However, we refer you to the attached annex which covers the issues and opportunities that should be considered when preparing a Neighbourhood Plan.

Broadland District Council
Please note that the following comments form an officer response only, and do not necessarily constitute the views and opinions of the local authority members at this stage.

Thank you for consulting Broadland District Council on the draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for the Spixworth Neighbourhood Plan. It is a very thorough report with a great deal of attention having been paid to a wide variety of issues relevant to the local economy, environment and social fabric of the parish.

Norfolk County Council
The officer-level comments below are made without prejudice, the County Council reserves the right to make to any further comments the County Council may have on future iterations of the emerging Neighbourhood Plan.

Infrastructure Delivery
The Plan could contain supporting text referencing the following;
• Housing and other development will be expected to contribute towards improving local services and infrastructure (such as transport, education; library provision, fire hydrant provision, open space etc.) through either the payment of a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL); planning obligations (via an s106 agreement / s278 agreement); or use of a planning condition/s.

**Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA)**

The Plan broadly seeks to review and contribute towards a strategic multi-agency effort to reduce the risk of flooding from all sources in the Spixworth area. It discusses a range of assessment and mitigation measures that will ensure that any future development (or redevelopment) will have a neutral or positive impact on flooding.

A Neighbourhood Plan requires that any future development (or redevelopment) proposals show there is no increased risk of flooding from an existing flood source and mitigation measures are implemented to address surface water arising within the development site. Therefore, the below policy is suggested to be included in the Plan.

**SUGGESTED POLICY: FLOODING** Any new development or significant alteration to an existing building within the Spixworth area should be accompanied by an appropriate assessment which gives adequate and appropriate consideration to all sources of flooding and proposed surface water drainage. Any application made to a local planning authority will be required to demonstrate that it would:

- Not increase the flood risk to the site or wider area from fluvial, surface water, groundwater, sewers or artificial sources.

- Have a neutral or positive impact on surface water drainage.

Proposals must demonstrate engagement with relevant agencies and seek to incorporate appropriate mitigation measures manage flood risk and to reduce surface water run-off to the development and wider area such as:

- Inclusion of appropriate measures to address any identified risk of flooding (in the following order or priority: assess, avoid, manage and mitigate flood risk).

- Where appropriate undertake sequential and /or exception tests.

- Locate only compatible development in areas at risk of flooding, considering the proposed vulnerability of land use.

- Inclusion of appropriate allowances for climate change

- Inclusion of Sustainable Drainage proposals (SuDS) with an appropriate discharge location.

- Priority use of source control SuDS such as permeable surfaces, rainwater harvesting and storage or green roofs and walls. Other SuDS components which convey or store surface water can also be considered.

- To mitigate against the creation of additional impermeable surfaces, attenuation of greenfield (or for redevelopment sites as close to greenfield as possible) surface water runoff rates and runoff volumes within the development site boundary.

- Provide clear maintenance and management proposals of structures within the development, including SuDS elements, riparian ownership of ordinary watercourses or culverts, and their associated funding mechanisms.
If the emerging Plan looks to allocate sites it is expected that the Plan would provide a robust assessment of the risk of flooding, from all sources, when allocating sites. If a risk of flooding is identified then a sequential test, and exception test were required, are undertaken.

This would be in line with Planning Practice Guidance to ensure that new development is steered to the lowest areas of flood risk. However, any allocated sites will also still be required to provide a flood risk assessment and / or drainage strategy through the development management planning process.

The LLFA has produced one Flood Report covering the Spixworth area on 20 November 2017 under report reference FIR014. This report covered flooding incidents occurring in June-July 2014 and June 2017.

Some of the main details of the report are:

- Across these two events 9 properties experienced internal flooding. Three of these properties experienced flooding on more than one event
- The properties affected were located on Douglas Road, Chestnut Avenue, Lilian Road, Buxton Road and Arthurton Road.
- 55 residential properties are at risk of surface water flooding from a 1 in 30 year event
- 116 residential properties are at risk of surface water flooding from a 1 in 100 year event

The full flood investigation report can be viewed online via the Norfolk County Council website at https://www.norfolk.gov.uk/rubbish-recycling-and-planning/flood-and-water-management/flood-investigations

**Minerals and Waste**

The comments below are from the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority.

Mineral Safeguarding Areas are designated to cover areas of mineral resources, and are not indicative of areas proposed for future mineral extraction.

The purpose of Mineral Safeguarding Areas is to ensure that issues relating to the sterilisation of mineral resources are taken into account, if permanent non-mineral development (such as housing) is proposed. See appendix 1 for the Mineral Safeguarding Areas map for Spixworth.

The map also includes the consultation areas for existing mineral extraction and associated processing plant sites near Spixworth. In Norfolk, safeguarding for mineral resources and uses is addressed through the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (NMWCS) Policy CS16-safeguarding.

The Sustainability Appraisal for the Plan area should reference the NMWCS as a relevant planning policy document, as this forms part of the Development Plan for Norfolk.

If the Plan intends to make allocations of land for development that are over 1 hectare in size and located on the Mineral Safeguarding Area then the site allocation policy will need to reference NMWCS Policy CS16.

A suitable reference for an allocation policy would be:

“The site is underlain by a Mineral Safeguarding Area for sand and gravel. Any future application will need to comply with the requirements of Norfolk Minerals and Waste Core Strategy CS16 (or any successor policy) regarding site investigation and potential prior extraction.”
If the Plan intends to make allocations of land for development within the consultation area of the existing mineral sites, we would advise that you consult with the Minerals and Waste team at the earliest opportunity. Safeguarding for existing sites seeks to prevent non-mineral uses (such as housing) from prejudicing the continued operation of the existing mineral site.

**Historic Environment**

Historic England’s published guidance on the preparation of Neighbourhood Plans should be consulted, please visit [https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/planning/plan-making/improve-your-neighbourhood/](https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/planning/plan-making/improve-your-neighbourhood/). It encourages the full consideration of heritage assets and suggests ways with which this can be achieved. Based on this guidance, it is also suggested that the authors of the Plan follow the steps indicated below:

1. Study Historic England’s published guidance and consider how the Plan can take its advice on board.
2. Contact the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) and request information on designated and undesignated heritage assets within the plan area. The NHER can be contacted at heritage@norfolk.gov.uk.
3. Consider the full range of heritage assets within the plan area and identify those they feel are most significant. They may wish to prepare a local list of heritage assets they believe should be protected and enhanced and put this to the community for consideration.
4. Directly consult the Historic Environment Service’s planning advice team, who can be contacted at hep@norfolk.gov.uk, they can provide advice on which heritage assets are most significant and ways in which they can be protected and enhanced. They can also offer advice on the wording of historic environment policies.

In addition, there is no requirement for a SEA on historic environment grounds, because, there are no Scheduled Monuments within the parish and only one Grade I Listed Building which is the parish church.

**Response:**

**Environment Agency**

Your comments will be used to inform the policy development of the SNP, giving consideration for protection of green spaces and creating new wildlife corridors.

**Historic England**

Thank you for pointing out the resources available through Historic England and highlighting the Norfolk County Council tools.

**Natural England**

Thank you for reviewing the Scoping Report and considering its content. The additional guidance you have provided is appreciated.

**Broadland District Council**

Your help and comments will be taken on board. Thank you for recognising the attention being paid to a wide variety of issues relevant to the local economy, environment and social fabric of the parish.

**Norfolk County Council**

Your comments will be used to help inform the development of policies for the SNP, especially relating to infrastructure and its delivery. Thank you for highlighting the LLFA’s report on Spixworth and recent flood events that have caused issue and actual flooding.
The SNP does not intend to allocate sites, that will be done by the emerging Local Plan which will need to ensure it references NMWCS Policy CS16 if located on the Mineral Safeguarding Area.

The guidance highlighted has also been referenced by Historic England and will be used as the SNP is developed.

Action:
- Steering Group to consider suggested elements from the Environment Agency in their policy development.
- To make use of the resources on Historic England’s website and guidance provided by Natural England.
- Use the LLFA’s wording (or very similar in any flood policy)

2. Policies, Plans & Programmes

Consultation comments on Policies, Plans & Programmes:

**Environment Agency**
No specific comments in this section.

**Historic England**
No specific comments in this section.

**Natural England**
No specific comments in this section.

**Broadland District Council**

**Appendix 4: Document Review**
Although there are references to the emerging Greater Norwich Local Plan (GNLP) in Section 3 and Section 5 of the Scoping Report, it is felt that the GNLP work should be included in the ‘Document Review’, with a reference to the ‘GNLP Growth Options consultation’, between January and March 2018, and the consultation at the end of 2018 on ‘new, revised and small sites’.

**Norfolk County Council**
No specific comments in this section.

Response:

**Broadland District Council**
The documents referred to in relation to the GNLP are consultation documents following the ‘call for sites’. Having reviewed these documents it is apparent that, while they contain approximately 500 sites for consultation, there is no preferred options or policy details that would add anything meaningful to the SA Framework or the SNP at this stage.

The one site that has come forward in relation to Spixworth, see Map 14 of this report, has already been included within this report although it should be noted that the site, as illustrated on Map 15 of this report, is in fact out of the Spixworth Neighbourhood Area, see Map 2.

Action:
- None.
3. Baseline Information

Consultation comments on Baseline Information:

**Environment Agency**
No specific comments in this section.

**Historic England**
No specific comments in this section.

**Natural England**
No specific comments in this section.

**Norfolk County Council**
No specific comments in this section.

Response: None required.

Action:
- None.

4. Sustainability Issues

Consultation comments on Sustainability Issues:

**Environment Agency**
Additional environmental constraints to note within the parish, with regard to any future specific development site locations or allocation of sites for development are:
  - The Spixworth Beck designated ‘main river’ is located to the northern boundary of the parish.
  - There are small areas of flood zones 2 and 3 associated to the watercourse in the north of the parish.
  - There are also a number of water abstraction licenses in the parish, in addition to being located in a principle bedrock aquifer, the groundwater source protection zone 3 and Spixworth Quarry landfill site to the west mean development may be vulnerable to the presence of contamination on sites.

Development proposals will need to consider the requirement of site investigations and preliminary risk assessments before the suitability of sites can be determined.

**Historic England**
No specific comments in this section.

**Natural England**
No specific comments in this section.

**Norfolk County Council**
No specific comments in this section.

Response:

**Environment Agency**
Thank you for identifying these constraints and, whilst the SNP does not intend to allocate sites for
development, it is understood the existing allocation on GT 14 is reviewing its drainage solution. The single site that has come forward through the ‘call for sites’ in the emerging Local Plan will need to take on board your comments through site investigations and risk assessments.

Action:
- None.

5. The Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Consultation comments on the Sustainability Appraisal Framework:

**Environment Agency**
We would consider the development of the Spixworth Plan will benefit from focus and attention to the scope of monitoring and detail to which indicators and performance of targets will be measured to ensure success in the delivery of sustainable objectives and specific policies that form the final Plan document.

**Historic England**
No specific comments in this section.

**Natural England**
No specific comments in this section.

**Broadland District Council**

*Section 7: Task A4 – Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework*

The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Scoping Report quite appropriately bases its sustainability objectives on those of the Joint Core Strategy (JCS). However a Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report has now been developed to inform the Greater Norwich Local Plan (GNLP) This defines a new series of SA objectives (within the SA framework – page 143 onwards) which the Spixworth Neighbourhood Plan SA should refer to and, if any are new or different to the JCS SA Objectives, it would probably be wise to incorporate them into your Neighbourhood Plan SA framework.

Essentially, the Neighbourhood Plan has to be in conformity with the adopted development plan, meaning the JCS SA work is still the priority. However, the Neighbourhood Plan should also reflect the emerging Local Plan, so the Neighbourhood Plan SA should also, arguably reflect the SA of the emerging Greater Norwich Local Plan. Doing this would help to strengthen the longevity of the Neighbourhood Plan.

The GNLP SA Scoping Report is available from their website.

**Norfolk County Council**
No specific comments in this section.

Response:

**Environment Agency**
Comments noted, the performance of the measures against the baseline data for Spixworth will be an ongoing process to understand what policies have made a positive effect on the sustainability issues for Spixworth. The review cycle of the SNP will be used to enable any changes to be made in the appropriate way.

**Broadland District Council**
Having reviewed the document referred to in relation to the GNLP it is unclear of its status or level
of agreement as a SA Framework from the Statutory Bodies, as their comments are not available.

Looking through the proposed GNLP SA Framework the proposed Objectives seem the same or very similar, albeit in a different order, to those in the JCS SA Objectives. Therefore, it seems appropriate to maintain the current SA Framework as consulted and agreed with the Statutory Bodies.

**Action:**
- Ensure the monitoring and review process is set up in the SNP.

### 6. Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening Approach

**Consultation comments on the Screening Determination:**

**Environment Agency**
Considering the SA Scoping Report, details of the current plans for future growth within the parish, and location of site allocations with regard to constraints found in the Neighbourhood Plan Area, we consider there would unlikely be significant effects on the environment and so the requirement of a full Strategic Environmental Assessment can be screened out of the final SA report.

**Historic England**
No specific comments in this section.

**Natural England**
No specific comments in this section.

**Broadland District Council**

**Appendix 1: SEA Screening Approach**

Although sustainability appraisals are not an essential requirement of Neighbourhood planning, many parishes in Broadland (and elsewhere) have decided to go down this route as a means of evidencing that their Neighbourhood Plan contributes to sustainable development (which is one of Basic Conditions).

In terms of whether a Neighbourhood Plan is compatible with the European SEA Directive (one of the other Basic Conditions), the minimum requirement is that an SEA Screening Report is carried out and consulted on with the three statutory, environmental bodies. If it is determined that a full SEA is required because it is felt that the Plan will have a significant impact on the environment, then this can be addressed through a full SA (which encompasses the SEA requirements in UK law).

We note that, in this instance, an SEA Screening Report has been included as an appendix within the SA Scoping Report. The Screening Report concludes that the Neighbourhood Plan may have significant effects on the environment and that the SA process is being undertaken based on that judgement. However, this conclusion may be flawed.

We would advise that the SEA Screening Report should normally be carried out at a slightly later stage in the process, usually at a point where the Neighbourhood Plan steering group have emerging or draft policy ideas established and are therefore in a position to be able to assess the likely implications of the Plan.

It is apparent from elsewhere within the SA Scoping Report that, at this stage, it is solely the vision and objectives of the Plan that have been developed. We do not feel that it is possible to make a judgement on the likelihood of significant environmental effects based on these elements.
alone.

In addition, there appears to be a conflict within the SEA assessment (table 14). Section 1 of the assessment highlights that no significant effects are deemed likely, but this is then contradicted by section 2 where it is indicated that the characteristics of the effects will have potential implications.

The overall conclusion that there may be significant effects is negated by the conclusion of section 1, which indicates that no likely effects are expected.

As stated previously, at this early stage in the process, we would suggest that the main reason for a Neighbourhood Plan steering group to be undertaking a sustainability appraisal scoping report would be to help them ensure that their resulting Neighbourhood Plan contributes to sustainable development.

Depending on what responses are received by the three statutory, environmental bodies, it may be advisable for the group to consider removing Appendix 2 from the final Scoping Report (reposing the SA as something that has been carried out in order to evidence that the Plan contributes to sustainable development), and that a further SEA Screening Report is produced and consulted on at a later stage in the process (prior to or concurrent with the Reg. 14 consultation on the Neighbourhood Plan), once the more detailed aspirations are known.

**Norfolk County Council**

5.2. In addition, there is no requirement for a SEA on historic environment grounds, because, there are no Scheduled Monuments within the parish and only one Grade I Listed Building which is the parish church.

Response:

**Environment Agency**

Thank you for recognising that the SNP is unlikely to have any significant effects on the environment and for ‘screening out’ the requirement for a full Strategic Environmental Assessment.

**Broadland District Council**

Thank you for your guidance and would confirm that the actual screening opinion will be give at a later stage, once the SNP has been developed and the policies can be appropriately access to give a screening opinion. At this stage, within the SA Scoping Report, the Statutory Bodies have been appraised through the consultation of the approach being taken and given an early opportunity to response.

The updated Assessment of Significance of Effects will be undertaken and published with the SA Report that will accompany the SNP.

**Norfolk County Council**

Thank you for stating there is no requirement for a SEA on historic environmental grounds.

**Action:**

- Updated the Assessment of Significance of Effects and publish the SEA determination with the SA Report that will accompany the SNP
If you would like this document in large print or any another format please contact Parish Clerk, Spixworth Parish Council, spc.clerk@spixworth-pc.org.uk or telephone 01603 890 290