

# Ipswich Local Plan

Sustainability Scoping Report Consultation,  
Ipswich Borough Council

August 2017



**IPSWICH**  
BOROUGH COUNCIL

Planning and Development  
Ipswich Borough Council  
Grafton House, Russell Road  
Ipswich IP1 2DE  
(01473 432019)

Email: [PlanningPolicy@ipswich.gov.uk](mailto:PlanningPolicy@ipswich.gov.uk)

Website: [www.ipswich.gov.uk](http://www.ipswich.gov.uk)

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# Non-Technical Summary

## Introduction

This Non-Technical Summary (NTS) provides an outline of the Scoping Report produced as part of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Ipswich Local Plan 2016–2036 which is currently being prepared by Ipswich Borough Council (IBC). IBC is aligning its Local Plan with Babergh District, Mid-Suffolk District and Suffolk Coastal District – the other authorities which form the Ipswich Housing Market Area and Ipswich Functional Economic Area.

SA appraises the environmental, social and economic performance of the Local Plan and any reasonable alternatives, helping to ensure its contribution towards sustainability.

The Scoping Report sets out the proposed approach to undertaking the SA of the emerging Local Plan. It provides an opportunity for statutory consultees (Natural England, the Environment Agency and Historic England) as well as other bodies, local authorities and the public, to comment on the scope of the SA and the level of detail that should be included within the appraisal.

This NTS will:

- Explain the context to the Ipswich Local Plan 2016-2036;
- Explain the SA process and how this is used in developing the Local Plan;
- Give an overview of the key economic, social and environmental issues relevant to SA of the Local Plan;
- Describe the proposed approach to undertaking the appraisal of the Local Plan;
- Explain the next steps in the SA process; and
- Detail how you can respond to consultation on the Scoping Report.

## Ipswich Local Plan

The emerging Local Plan will help to shape the future growth and development of the district and the economic, social and environmental relationships between the Ipswich Housing Market Area authorities.

The 2016-2036 Local Plan will replace the existing 2017 Ipswich Local Plan Documents, which cover the plan period 2011-2031, namely:

- Core Strategy and Policies DPD Review (adopted February 2017)
- Site Allocations and Policies (incorporating IP-One Area Action Plan) DPD (adopted February 2017)

*Table A – Ipswich Borough Council Key Facts*

<b>Ipswich Borough Council Local Plan - Key Facts</b>	
<b>Name of Responsible Authority</b>	Ipswich Borough Council
<b>Title of programme</b>	Ipswich Borough Council Local Plan
<b>What prompted the plan</b>	The Council adopted its Local Plan in February 2017 for the period 2011 to 2031. The Inspector's report on the examination of that plan concluded it is now necessary to produce joint or aligned Local Plans (with Babergh, Mid Suffolk and Suffolk Coastal District Councils), to consider future housing or employment development within the Ipswich Housing Market Area and Ipswich Functional Economic Area.
<b>Subject</b>	Spatial development planning
<b>Period covered</b>	2016 to 2036
<b>Frequency of updates</b>	As needed in order to keep the plan up-to-date.
<b>Area covered</b>	The administrative area of Ipswich Borough Council as part of the wider Ipswich Housing Market Area
<b>Purpose and scope of the plan</b>	To succeed the adopted Ipswich Local Plan (2017) in being the adopted development plan for the Borough to 2036. To address strategic and local planning matters in the context of the Borough and the wider Ipswich Housing Market Area and Functional Economic Area. In line with the National Planning Policy Framework, to meet the objectively assessed housing needs of the housing market area in full, in alignment with Babergh, Mid Suffolk and Suffolk Coastal Districts which also form the housing market area.
<b>Contact point</b>	Planning Policy Team Planning and Development, Ipswich Borough Council, Grafton House 15-17 Russell Road, Ipswich, IP1 2DE  Tel: 01473 432019

This Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report accompanies the Local Plan Issues and Options Consultation, which is the first stage in the process of developing a Local Plan. It will be followed by further periods of consultation and engagement with the general public and interested stakeholders as detailed in the Local Development Scheme<sup>1</sup>.

Further opportunities to have your say are scheduled to arise in 2018:

- First draft plan – spring 2018 (regulation 18)
- Final draft plan – autumn 2018 (regulation 19)

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<sup>1</sup> [IBC Local Development Scheme](#)

## What is Sustainability Appraisal?

The National Planning Policy Framework states that local plans are critical to delivering sustainable development and that they must be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development.

A Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is a systematic process by which the Local Plan is assessed to see how well it meets the economic, social and environmental needs of its current and future population. Sustainable development is defined “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

The SA evaluates alternative spatial development proposals and scenarios and considers their relative merits against each other in order to take forward the most appropriate policy approaches in the Local Plan. The SA also incorporates a process set out under a European Directive and related UK regulations called Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). It also examines the consequences of not developing a new Local Plan. This SA will be specific to Ipswich Borough, taking into account Ipswich’s position within the wider Ipswich Housing Market Area and Functional Economic Area (see figure A, below).

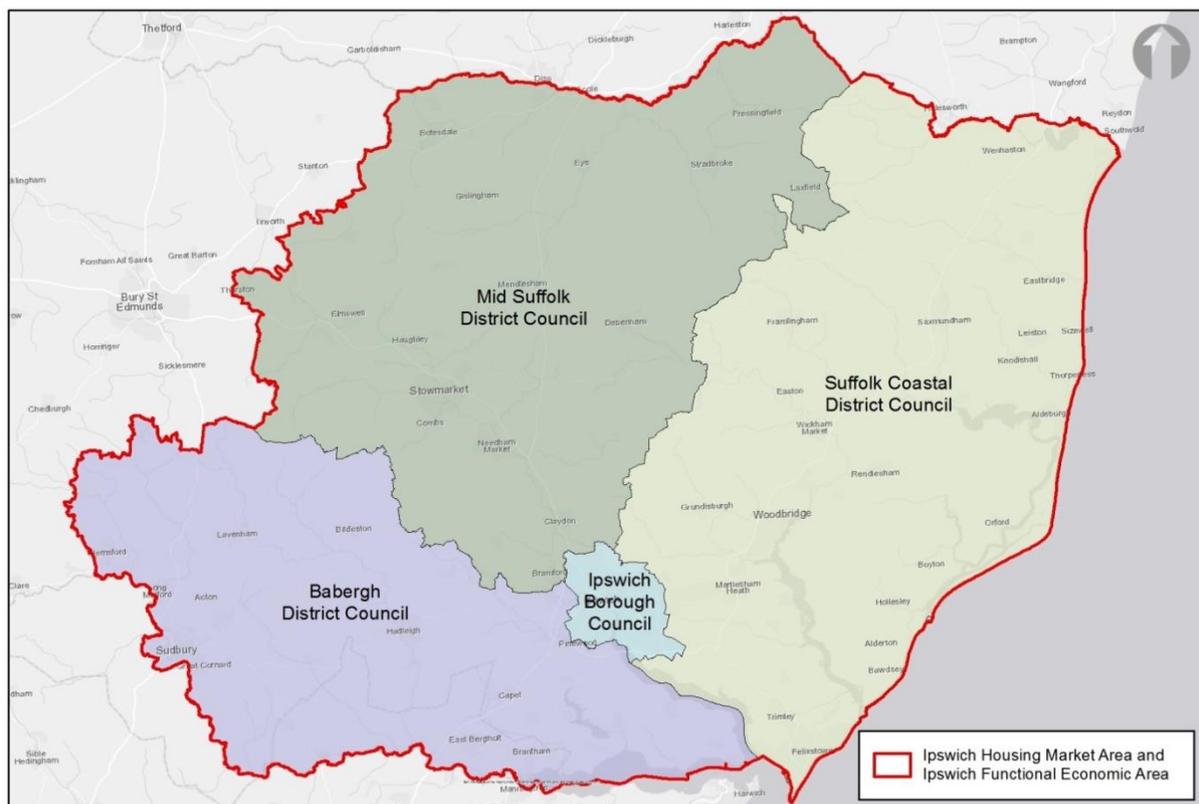
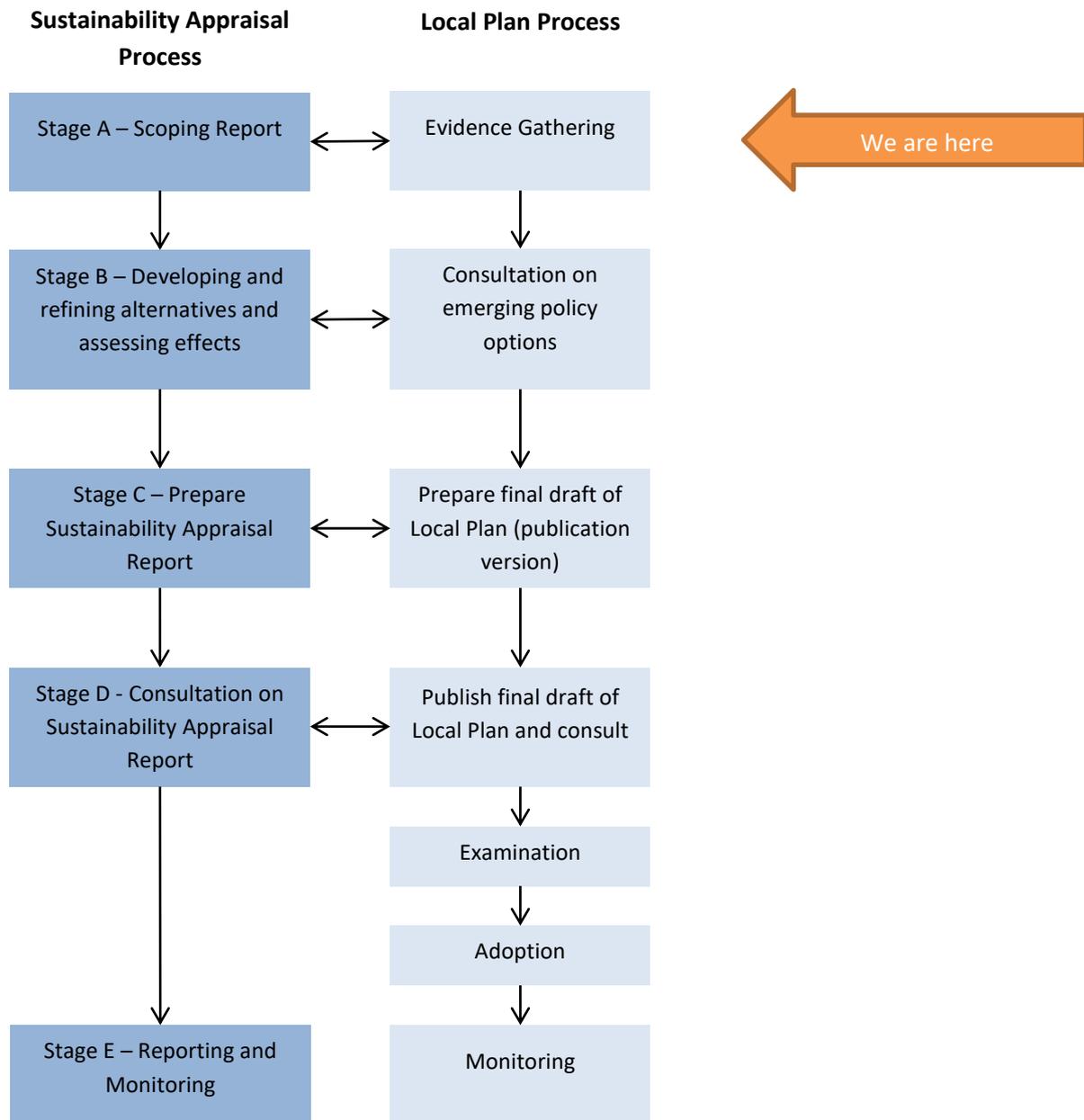


Figure A. Ipswich Housing Market Area

There are five key stages in the SA process which are shown in Figure B.



*Figure B: Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal Process*

This report is the Scoping Report required in **Stage A** of the SA. It comprises five tasks:

1. Review of relevant policies, plans, programmes and strategies – See Chapter 2
2. Collation and analysis of baseline information – See Chapter 3 and then:
  - a. Social baseline – Chapter 4
  - b. Environmental baseline – Chapter 5
  - c. Economic baseline – Chapter 6
3. Identification of key sustainability issues – Chapter 7
4. Development of the SA Framework – Chapter 8
5. Consultation on the scope of the appraisal as presented in this report – Chapter 9.

Tasks 1 and 2 allow the identification of key sustainability issues. This in turn informs task 4, the proposed SA Framework, which will be used to appraise the effects of the Local Plan (and any reasonable alternatives). Task 5 gives stakeholders and opportunity to provide comments and feedback on the Scoping Report and the SA Framework will be amended to take into account consultation responses as appropriate. This will form the revised SA Framework.

The revised SA Framework will be then be used to appraise the effects of the emerging Local Plan (Stage B), as the Local Plan goes through various stages of preparation and consultation. At each consultation stage for the Local Plan, interim SA reports will be provided and a final SA Report that will accompany the submission draft Local Plan (Stage C). This, alongside the Local Plan, will be examined by an independent planning inspector at an Examination in Public (Stage D).

Following Examination in Public, the Council will issue a Post Adoption Statement which will set out the results of the consultation and SA processes and the extent to which the findings of the SA have been accommodated in the adopted Local Plan. If the inspector requires any significant changes to the draft Local Plan they may require appraisal before this stage is reached.

The Council will monitor the implementation of the Local Plan continually during its lifetime and the Annual Monitoring Report will report any significant social, economic and environmental effects (Stage E).

## The Key Sustainability Issues for the Ipswich Local Plan

Having reviewed the plans and programmes and analysed the baseline information, fifteen key sustainability issues relevant to the Local Plan have been identified and are set out in the table below.

*Table A – Sustainability Issues relevant to the Ipswich Local Plan*

	<b>Key SA issue across Ipswich and Suffolk Coastal</b>	<b>Ipswich Borough Specific Issues</b>
<b>Population</b>	<b>The need to reduce inequality and social exclusion</b>	<p>Ipswich scores worse than the Suffolk average against every indicator the 'Index of Multiple Deprivation Score' except, barriers to housing and services.</p> <p>One in five children in Ipswich lives in poverty.</p> <p>High comparative level of teenage pregnancy</p>
	<b>Impact of changing demographics and migration trends</b>	<p>The Borough, compared to the rest of the county has a higher number of children, a higher population of working age because of the availability of job opportunities.</p> <p>Although there is an aging population, there is a trend to retire out to rural areas.</p> <p>Ipswich expects to see more births than deaths across the decade, 2014-2024.</p>
<b>Housing</b>	<b>The need to ensure the delivery of a sustainable supply of housing</b>	<p>Limited land availability and large areas of protected land.</p> <p>Over the last two years house sales have fallen by 50% in Ipswich.</p>
	<b>Ensuring the delivery of mix of housing types and tenures (including affordable housing)</b>	<p>Low comparative level of owner occupiers with no mortgage, higher socially rented stock and higher private rental sector.</p> <p>Ipswich has the lowest house price to income ratio in the IHMA. Homes cost on average 6.44 times average income. However prices have risen significantly in the last few years and Ipswich has the highest affordable housing need.</p> <p>Need to deliver a more diverse range of housing types.</p> <p>The impact of a changing population on housing supply. Increased demand for specialist housing including student accommodation.</p>

	<b>Key SA issue across Ipswich and Suffolk Coastal</b>	<b>Ipswich Borough Specific Issues</b>
<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>	<b>The need to ensure the delivery of health and social care provision in line with growth</b>	Population is younger than the county, regional and national averages.  Requirement to retain and improve existing community health facilities and services and ensure the timely delivery of new facilities to meet needs arising from new development
	<b>The need to address health inequalities and public health</b>	Gypsies and Travellers experience some of the worst health in all BME groups.  Ipswich has proportionally more 0-5 year olds than other districts
	<b>Promoting healthy lifestyles</b>	Ipswich has the lowest levels of physical activity in the region
	<b>Crime rates and anti-social behaviour</b>	Ipswich had the highest number of criminal offences committed in 2013 in the IHMA.  Addressing fear of crime.
<b>Education</b>	<b>The need to ensure the delivery of education provision in line with growth</b>	Insufficient primary and secondary capacity in some areas of the Borough.
	<b>The need to ensure appropriate skills to match future employment needs</b>	Overall in comparison with the rest of the region and Britain, Ipswich had lower levels of qualified people at all levels in 2015.
<b>Water</b>	<b>Managing water resources and water quality</b>	There are a number of Groundwater Source Protection Zones in Ipswich.  High number of existing groundwater and surface water Nitrate Vulnerable Zones.
	<b>The timely provision of new water services infrastructure in line with growth</b>	The timely provision of new water services infrastructure in line with growth
<b>Air</b>	<b>Improving air quality</b>	Congestion at various locations in the town centre and associated air quality issues  There are currently four Air Quality Management Areas in Ipswich

	<b>Key SA issue across Ipswich and Suffolk Coastal</b>	<b>Ipswich Borough Specific Issues</b>
	<b>The requirement for clean vehicle infrastructure to encourage uptake of technologies</b>	The requirement for clean vehicle infrastructure to encourage uptake of technologies
<b>Material Assets (including soil and waste)</b>	<b>The need to maintain and/or enhance soil quality</b>	The need to remediate contaminated sites and avoid contamination.  Very little high quality agricultural land remaining.
	<b>The need to manage waste arisings in accordance with the waste hierarchy</b>	The need to manage waste arisings in accordance with the waste hierarchy
	<b>The need to encourage development on previously developed land and/or make use of existing buildings and infrastructure</b>	The average percentage of housing built on previously developed land in Ipswich from 2001/02 to 2013/14 was 92.9%.
	<b>The need to protect and enhance sites designated for their geological interest</b>	The need to protect and enhance sites designated for their geological interest
<b>Climatic Change</b>	<b>The need to ensure that the built environment adapts to the impact of climate change and extreme weather events</b>	The need to increase renewable energy provision and deliver carbon neutral development.  The need to ensure sustainable construction techniques and green infrastructure are employed to mitigate climate change and address fuel poverty.
	<b>The need to address pluvial, fluvial and coastal flood risk</b>	Ipswich has a Flood Defence Management Strategy including a tidal surge barrier which will be completed this year.
<b>The Coast and Estuaries</b>	<b>The need to manage pressure on protected sites</b>	Large areas protected for species and habitat value which come under pressure from increased recreational and tourist activity

	<b>Key SA issue across Ipswich and Suffolk Coastal</b>	<b>Ipswich Borough Specific Issues</b>
<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>The need to conserve and enhance biodiversity (including sites designated for their nature conservation value)</b>	Numerous protected species, habitats and sites across the borough and pressures on climate biodiversity arising from climate change and urban development.  Need to extend and enhance the green infrastructure network across the whole IHMA.
	<b>The need to halt biodiversity net loss</b>	High biodiversity value.
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	<b>Maintaining and enhancing designated and non-designated heritage and cultural assets</b>	High number of heritage assets.
<b>Landscape</b>	<b>The need to ensure the protection and enhancement of local distinctiveness and character</b>	Managing development while protecting significant areas of environmental protection.  Delivering high quality design that respects local character.
	<b>The need to manage pressure from new development on the AONB</b>	Some AONB areas in Ipswich.
<b>Economy</b>	<b>The need to support and maintain a sustainable local economy</b>	Competition for land from housing.  Full-time female workers earn a third less than full-time male workers in Ipswich.  Promoting growth in key employment sectors.
	<b>Enhancing town and service centres and their role</b>	Changing nature of the high street, local and district centres and changing shopping habits.
<b>Transport and connectivity</b>	<b>Reducing the need to travel</b>	Co-location of services.
	<b>Encouraging the use of sustainable transport modes</b>	Improving the walking and cycling environment, lack of integrated public transport and relatively cheap car parking.  Provision of adequate public transport infrastructure

	<b>Key SA issue across Ipswich and Suffolk Coastal</b>	<b>Ipswich Borough Specific Issues</b>
<b>Digital Infrastructure</b>	<b>The need to realise opportunities for social inclusion through the provision of improved online services</b>	Access to fast broadband and wifi across the town. Unreliable mobile phone coverage in some areas.
	<b>The need to support the growth of the digital economy</b>	Access to fast broadband and wifi across the town.

These sustainability issues, in turn, inform the proposed SA Framework.

## What is the Proposed SA Framework?

At the centre of the SA process, and what the scoping report identifies, is the framework for the SA. The framework comprises objectives, guide question and related indicators which have been developed to enable the Council to consider the impacts and alternatives of plans, programmes and policies.

The Objectives, guide questions and indicators in Table C, overleaf, are common across Ipswich and Suffolk Coastal. The Babergh/Mid Suffolk SA Framework was developed at an earlier stage, but is reflected in IBC/SCDC framework. **Any differences in the framework are shown highlighted in yellow** and the equivalent Babergh/Mid Suffolk objective number is shown in brackets after each objective.

*Table C – Sustainability Appraisal Framework*

SA Objective	Guide Question	Indicator	Topic in the SEA Directive
<b>Population</b>			
1. To reduce poverty and social exclusion (3 <sup>2</sup> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected?</li> <li>Will it reduce benefit dependency?<sup>3</sup></li> <li>Does it support the changing population profile of the area?</li> <li>Will it encourage engagement/participation in community/cultural activities?</li> <li>Will it contribute to regeneration activities?</li> <li>Will it enhance the public realm?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Long term unemployment rate (Suffolk Observatory)</li> <li>Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country (Index of Multiple Deprivation)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human health</li> <li>Population</li> </ul>

<sup>2</sup> Figures in brackets show the equivalent Babergh Mid Suffolk DC objective

<sup>3</sup> Highlighted text shows areas of difference between SCDC/IBC framework and BMSDC framework.

SA Objective	Guide Question	Indicator	Topic in the SEA Directive
<b>Housing</b>			
<p>2. To meet the housing requirements of the whole community (5)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it contribute to the supply of housing?</li> <li>• Will it reduce homelessness?</li> <li>• Will it contribute to meeting demand for a range and mix of housing including affordable housing and specialist housing?</li> <li>• Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?</li> <li>• Will it contribute to the delivery of sustainable homes?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New homes completed in the monitoring year (council records)</li> <li>• New homes approved in the monitoring year (council records)</li> <li>• Recorded homeless rates (ONS)</li> <li>• Net additional dwellings – size, type, affordable (Council records)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human health</li> <li>• Population</li> <li>• Material assets</li> </ul>
<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>			
<p>3. To improve the health of the population overall and reduce health inequalities (1)</p> <p>4. To improve the quality of where people live and work (4)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it improve access to health facilities and social care services?</li> <li>• Will it encourage healthy lifestyles?</li> <li>• Will it support the diverse range of health needs within the community?</li> <li>• Will it contribute to a healthy living environment? (noise, odour etc?)</li> <li>• Will it reduce crime/ fear of crime and anti-social activity?</li> <li>• Will it promote design that discourages crime?</li> <li>• Will it avoid locating development in locations that could adversely affect people's health?</li> <li>• Will it support those with disabilities?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Condition of residents general health (Census - QS302EW)</li> <li>• Change in the amount of Accessible Natural Greenspace (Natural England)</li> <li>• Level of recorded crime and anti-social behaviour (Suffolk Observatory)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water</li> <li>• Climate factor</li> <li>• Human health</li> <li>• Fauna</li> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Flora</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Guide Question	Indicator	Topic in the SEA Directive
<b>Education</b>			
<p>5. To improve levels of education and skills in the population overall (2)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people and adults?</li> <li>• Will it support the provision of an adequate range of educational and child care facilities?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GCSE and equivalent results for young people (Department for Education)</li> <li>• % of working age population with NVQ level 4+ or equivalent qualification (Census 2011 - QS501EW)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population</li> <li>• Human health</li> </ul>
<b>Water</b>			
<p>6. To conserve and enhance water quality and resources (6)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it support the achievement of Water Framework Directive Targets</li> <li>• Will it protect and improve the quality of inland waters?</li> <li>• Will it protect and improve the quality of coastal waters?</li> <li>• Will it promote sustainable use of water?</li> <li>• Will it maintain water availability of water dependent habitats?</li> <li>• Will it support the provision of sufficient water supply and treatment infrastructure in a timely manner to support new development?</li> <li>• Will it improve ground water quality?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recorded water quality in rivers, estuaries and groundwater</li> <li>• from River Basin Management Plans (Environment Agency)</li> <li>• Recorded Water Resource Availability Status (Environment Agency, Anglian Water, Essex &amp; Suffolk Water)</li> <li>• Bathing water quality (EA)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil</li> <li>• Material Assets</li> <li>• Landscape</li> <li>• Flora</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Guide Question	Indicator	Topic in the SEA Directive
<b>Air</b>			
7. To maintain and where possible improve air quality (7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it protect and improve air quality?</li> <li>• Will it avoid exacerbating existing air quality issues in designated AQMAs?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of designated AQMAs (Council records)</li> <li>• Estimated district CO2 emissions (Department of Energy and Climate Change)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air</li> <li>• Human health</li> <li>• Fauna</li> </ul>
<b>Material Assets (including Soil)</b>			
<p>8. To conserve and enhance soil and mineral resources (8)</p> <p>9. To promote the sustainable management of waste (9)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it encourage the efficient use of land?</li> <li>• Will it minimise the loss of open countryside to development?</li> <li>• Will it minimise loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land to development?</li> <li>• Will it maintain and enhance soil quality?</li> <li>• Will it promote sustainable use of minerals?</li> <li>• Will it encourage the use of previously developed land and/or the reuse of existing buildings?</li> <li>• Will it prevent land contamination and facilitate remediation of contaminated sites?</li> <li>• Will it reduce household waste generated/ head of population?</li> <li>• Will it reduce commercial and industrial waste generated/ head of population?</li> <li>• Will it increase rate/head of population of waste reuse and recycling?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of development recorded on greenfield / brownfield land (Council records)</li> <li>• Change in recorded soil quality (Environment Agency)</li> <li>• Allocations recorded on best agricultural land quality (1,2,3) (Council records/DEFRA)</li> <li>• Estimated household waste produced (Council records)</li> <li>• Estimated quantity of household waste recycled (Council records)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human health</li> <li>• Landscape</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Guide Question	Indicator	Topic in the SEA Directive
<b>Climatic Change and flooding</b>			
<p>10. To reduce emissions of greenhouse gases from energy consumption (10)</p> <p>11. To reduce vulnerability to climatic events and flooding (11)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it ensure suitable adaptation to climate change?</li> <li>• Will it reduce emission of greenhouse gases/head of population by reducing energy consumption?</li> <li>• Will it increase the proportion of energy needs being met by renewable sources?</li> <li>• Will it minimise the risk of flooding from rivers and watercourses?</li> <li>• Will it minimise the risk of flooding on the coasts/estuaries?</li> <li>• Will it reduce the risk of coastal/ estuarine erosion?</li> <li>• Will it reduce the risk of damage from extreme weather events?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Estimated district CO2 emissions (Department of Energy and Climate Change)</li> <li>• Installed MWs of commercial scale renewable energy schemes (Council records)</li> <li>• Estimated number of properties at risk from flooding (Environment Agency)</li> <li>• Number of schemes incorporating SUDs mechanisms (Suffolk County Council)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Flora</li> <li>• Fauna</li> <li>• Cultural heritage including architectural &amp; archaeological heritage</li> <li>• Landscape</li> </ul>
<b>The Coast and Estuaries</b>			
<p>12. To safeguard the integrity of the coast and estuaries (-)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it support sustainable tourism?</li> <li>• Will protect environmentally designated sites?</li> <li>• Will it protect the special character and setting of the coast and estuaries?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recorded visitor numbers on designated European sites (AONB unit, Natural England, Council records)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Flora</li> <li>• Fauna</li> <li>• Landscape</li> <li>• Water</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Guide Question	Indicator	Topic in the SEA Directive
<b>Biodiversity</b>			
<p>13. To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity (12)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it maintain and enhance European designated nature conservation sites?</li> <li>• Will it maintain and enhance nationally designated nature conservation sites?</li> <li>• Will it maintain and enhance locally designated nature conservation sites?</li> <li>• Will it avoid disturbance or damage to protected species and their habitats?</li> <li>• Will it help deliver the targets and actions in the Biodiversity Action Plan?</li> <li>• Will it help to reverse the national decline in at risk species?</li> <li>• Will it protect and enhance sites, features and areas of geological value in both urban and rural areas?</li> <li>• Will it lead to the creation of new habitat?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change in the number and area of designated ecological sites (Natural England)</li> <li>• Recorded condition/status of designated ecological sites (Natural England)</li> <li>• Recorded visitor numbers on designated European sites (AONB unit, Natural England, Council records)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural heritage</li> <li>• Landscape</li> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Flora</li> <li>• Fauna</li> <li>• Water</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Guide Question	Indicator	Topic in the SEA Directive
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>			
<p>14. To conserve and where appropriate enhance areas and assets of historical and archaeological importance (13)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it protect and enhance buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas and landscapes of heritage interest or cultural value (including their setting) meriting consideration in planning decisions?</li> <li>• Will it protect and enhance sites, features and areas or archaeological value in both urban and rural areas?</li> <li>• Will it enhance accessibility to and the enjoyments of cultural heritage assets?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change in the number of designated and non-designated heritage assets (English Heritage, Council records)</li> <li>• Number of heritage assets recorded as 'at risk' (English Heritage, Council records)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural heritage</li> </ul>
<b>Landscape</b>			
<p>15. To conserve and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of landscapes and townscapes (14)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it conserve and enhance the AONB?</li> <li>• Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?</li> <li>• Will it protect and enhance the settlement and its setting within the landscape?</li> <li>• Will it protect and enhance landscape character and townscapes?</li> <li>• Will it promote high quality design in context with its urban and rural landscape?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development brought forward through regeneration projects (Council records)</li> <li>• Development granted in AONB or Special Landscape Area designations. (Council records)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air</li> <li>• Material assets</li> <li>• Water</li> <li>• Cultural heritage</li> <li>• Population</li> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Climate factors</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Guide Question	Indicator	Topic in the SEA Directive
<b>Economy</b>			
<p>16. To achieve sustainable levels of prosperity and growth throughout the plan area (15)</p> <p>17. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres (16)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it improve business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>• Will it improve the resilience of business and the economy?</li> <li>• Will it promote growth in key sectors?</li> <li>• Will it improve economic performance in disadvantaged areas?</li> <li>• Will it encourage rural diversification?</li> <li>• Will it encourage indigenous business?</li> <li>• Will it encourage inward investment?</li> <li>• Will it make land available for business development?</li> <li>• Will it increase the range of employment opportunities, shops and services available in town centres?</li> <li>• Will it decrease the number of vacant units in town centres?</li> <li>• Will it enhance the local distinctiveness within the centre?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Estimated new job creation (Council records)</li> <li>• Net additional gains in employment land development (Council records)</li> <li>• Business formation rate (Suffolk Observatory)</li> <li>• Number of business paying business rates (Council records)</li> <li>• Numbers employed by industry (Oxford Economics - East of England Forecast Model)</li> <li>• % of A1 use class and vacant units in town centres (Council records)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population</li> <li>• Human health</li> <li>• Material assets</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Guide Question	Indicator	Topic in the SEA Directive
<b>Transport, Travel and Access</b>			
<p>18. To encourage efficient patterns of movement, promote sustainable travel of transport and ensure good access to services. (17)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it reduce commuting?</li> <li>• Will it improve accessibility to work by public transport, walking and cycling?</li> <li>• Would it promote the use of sustainable travel modes and reduce dependence on the private car?</li> <li>• Will it increase the proportion of freight transported by rail or other sustainable modes?</li> <li>• Will it maintain and improve access to key services and facilities for all sectors of the population?</li> <li>• Will it increase access to the open countryside?</li> <li>• Will it increase access to public open space?</li> <li>• Will it improve access to cultural facilities?</li> <li>• Will it improve access to community facilities?</li> <li>• Will it reduce journey times?</li> <li>• Will it help to enhance the connectivity of more remote, rural settlements?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of key services (council records)</li> <li>• Provision of key infrastructure projects (IDP, Council records)</li> <li>• Travel to work distances (Census)</li> <li>• Travel to work modes (Census)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Material assets</li> <li>• Climate factors</li> <li>• Landscape</li> <li>• Population</li> </ul>
<b>Digital Infrastructure</b>			
<p>19. To ensure that the digital infrastructure available meets the needs of current and future generations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it improve digital infrastructure provision?</li> <li>• Will it increase opportunities to improve the digital economy?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Average Broadband speeds (County records)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population</li> <li>• Material assets</li> </ul>

## How will the SA be undertaken?

The SA will appraise the following key parts of the Local Plan (and reasonable alternatives where these exist):

- Vision and Objectives – compatibility matrix – Chapter 7
- Spatial Strategy – appraisal matrix – Appendix II
- Plan Policies – Appendix II
- Site Allocations – Appendix II

## What are the Next Steps in the SA Process?

The draft Scoping Report will be subject to a ten-week period of public consultation between 18<sup>th</sup> August and 30<sup>th</sup> October.

In accordance with the national regulations and the Council's Statement of Community Involvement, the public consultation will have a specific focus on statutory agencies such as Historic England, Environment Agency and Natural England. Input and consultation responses from other statutory and non-statutory stakeholders such as RSPB, Suffolk Wildlife Trust and neighbouring Local Authorities will also be invited.

In responding to this scoping report, we would appreciate a response to the following questions:

**SA Q1.** *Have we captured the right information in our review of plans and programmes and production of baseline evidence and analysis?*

- Have we missed any areas?*
- Where is information on this/these topics available from?*

**SA Q2.** *Are the economic, social and environmental issues we have identified in this report relevant to the SA of the Ipswich Local Plan?*

- Are there any issues you think we need to include?*
- Are there any issues you think we need to exclude?*

**SA Q3.** *Do you agree with the proposed approach to the SA of the Local Plan?*

- Do the SA objectives and guide questions that comprise the SA Framework cover a sufficient range of environmental, social and economic topics?*
- Are there any objectives/guide questions which should be amended?*
- Are there any other objectives/guide questions which we should include?*

Any comments received during the consultation period will be taken into account and where relevant the Scoping Report will be revised and republished to reflect the representations ahead.

Should you have any comments on the Scoping Report, please email any comments or information you may have to [planningpolicy@ipswich.gov.uk](mailto:planningpolicy@ipswich.gov.uk) or alternatively post them to the following address:

Planning Policy  
Planning and Development  
Ipswich Borough Council  
Grafton House  
15-17 Russell Road  
Ipswich  
IP1 2DE

## Chapter 1 - Introduction

### Ipswich Local Plan Review

1.1 The Local Plan Review will help to shape the future growth and development of the district and the economic, social and environmental relationships between the Ipswich Housing Market Area authorities.

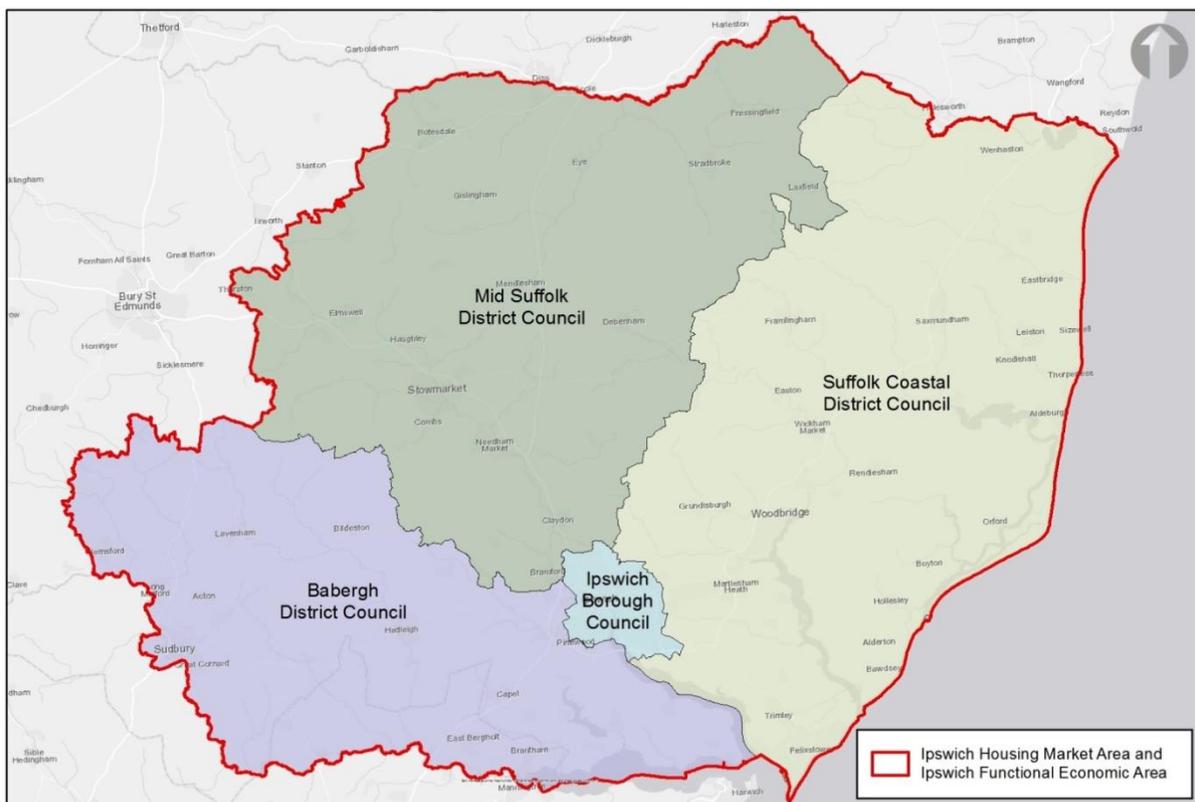
The Local Plan Review will replace the existing 2017 Ipswich Local Plan Documents, namely;

- a. Core Strategy and Policies DPD Review (adopted February 2017)
- b. Site Allocations and Policies (incorporating IP-One Area Action Plan) DPD (adopted February 2017)

<b>Ipswich Borough Council Local Plan Review- Key Facts</b>	
<b>Name of Responsible Authority</b>	Ipswich Borough Council
<b>Title of programme</b>	Ipswich Borough Council Local Plan
<b>What prompted the plan</b>	The Council adopted its Local Plan in February 2017 for the period 2011 to 2031. The Inspector's report on the examination of that plan concluded it is now necessary to produce joint or aligned Local Plans with Babergh, Mid Suffolk and Suffolk Coastal District Councils to consider in particular housing or employment development within the Ipswich Housing Market Area and Ipswich Functional Economic Area.
<b>Subject</b>	Spatial development planning
<b>Period covered</b>	2016 to 2036
<b>Frequency of updates</b>	As needed in order to keep the plan up-to-date.
<b>Area covered</b>	The administrative area of Ipswich Borough Council as part of the wider Ipswich Housing Market Area and F.E.A.
<b>Purpose and scope of the plan</b>	To succeed the adopted Ipswich Local Plan (2017) in being the adopted development plan for the Borough to 2036. To address strategic and local planning matters in the context of the Borough and the wider Ipswich Housing Market Area and Functional Economic Area. In line with the National Planning Policy Framework, to meet the objectively assessed housing needs of the housing market area in full, in alignment with Babergh, Mid Suffolk and Suffolk Coastal Districts which also form the housing market area.
<b>Contact point</b>	Planning Policy Team Planning and Development, Ipswich Borough Council, Grafton House 15-17 Russell Road, Ipswich, IP1 2DE  Tel: 01473 432019

## Purpose of this Document

- 1.2 A Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is a systematic process by which the Local Plan is assessed to see how well it meets the economic, social and environmental needs of its current and future population. Sustainable development is defined “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs<sup>4</sup>.”
- 1.3 The SA evaluates alternative spatial development proposals and scenarios and considers their relative merits against each other in order to take forward the most appropriate policies in the Local Plan. It also examines the consequences of not developing a new Local Plan. This SA will be specific to Ipswich Borough, taking into account Ipswich’s position within the wider Ipswich Housing Market Area and Functional Economic Area (see figure 1 below).



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*Figure 1: Ipswich Housing Market Area*

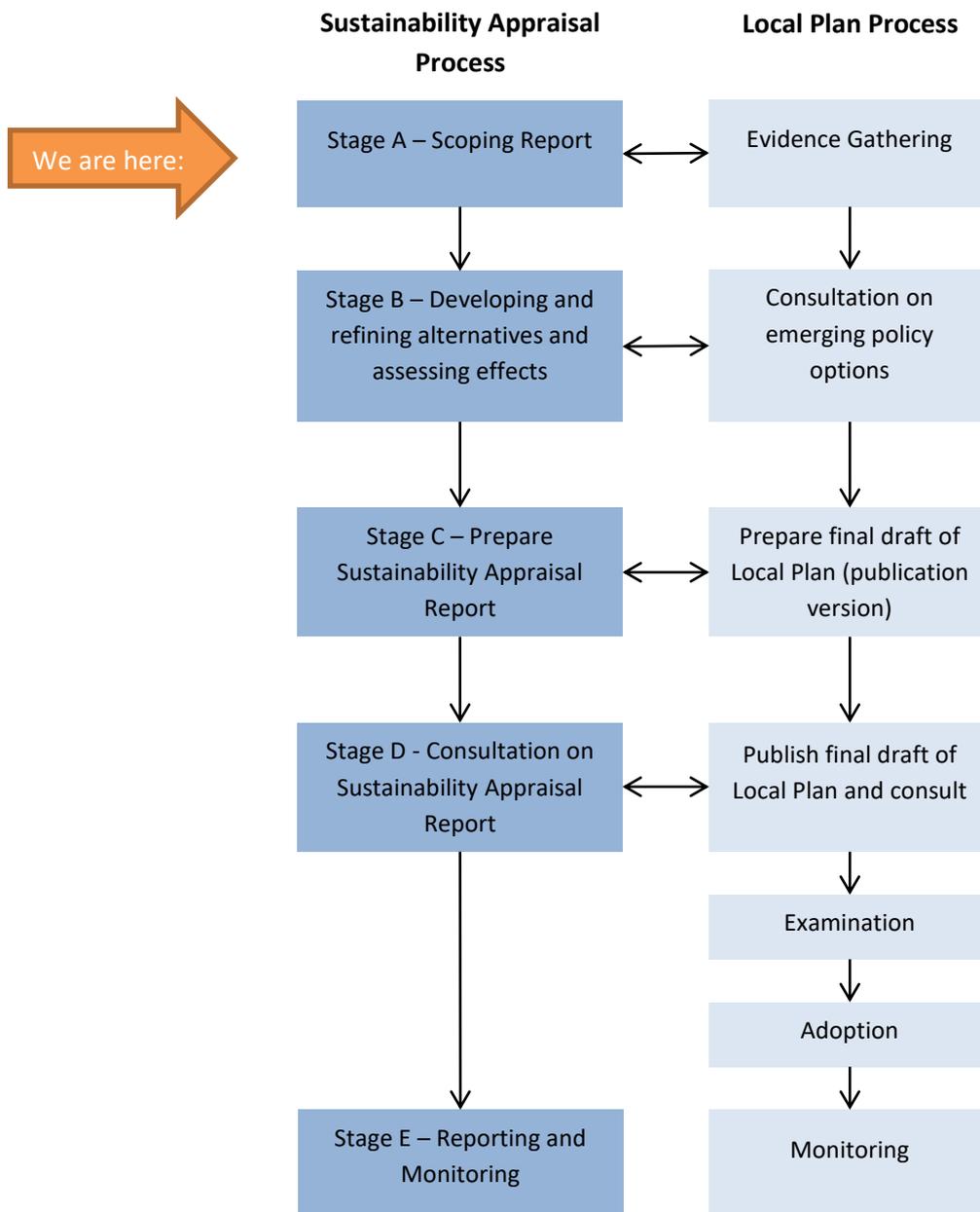
- 1.4 The Scoping Report has been prepared as part of the combined Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Sustainability Appraisal (SA). The SA process is at the heart of the plan-making process and is mandatory for all local planning authorities to undertake as part of the preparation of a Development Plan as stipulated under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. This Act also stipulates that the SA must comply with the requirements of the Strategic

<sup>4</sup> World Commission on Environment and Development (1987). *Our Common Future*. Oxford: Oxford University Press

Environmental Assessment (SEA) in accordance with European Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes. The objective of SEA as defined in the Government's guidance on SEA is:

*“To provide for a high level of protection of the environment and contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development”.*

- 1.5 SEA focusses on the environmental elements of the plan, whilst the SA process is broader covering the social, economic and environmental impacts of the plan. Government guidance suggests that SA and SEA requirements can be met through a single appraisal process. SA, in essence, is about asking at regular intervals during the plan preparation “how sustainable is the plan?” By asking this question frequently alongside policy development, a judgement can be made as to the extent of sustainable development for which each approach provides. It may support the initial approach or encouraging rethinking of proposals. It is important that a Sustainability Appraisal be carried out alongside the Local Plan so as to provide an up to date discussion on the Local Plan, the process of which can be seen in figure 2.



*Figure 2: Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal Process*

## Stage A – The Scoping Report

1.6 The first part of a sustainability appraisal is the scoping report. The Scoping Report:

- Details the existing baseline in respect of key sustainability issues;
- Reviews other relevant programmes, plans and strategies that have an influence on sustainability;
- Identifies key sustainability issues that need to be addressed; and
- Sets out a Sustainability Appraisal Framework for assessing policy options and the overall effect of the plan.

- 1.7 Baseline information refers to the existing economic, social, and environmental characteristics of an area that may be affected by the local plan. It allows the planning authority to develop a set of objectives, based on the data gathered, to inform the sustainability appraisal and therefore, plan preparation.
- 1.8 The Scoping Report is the first stage in the process of SEA and SA and the Council will follow the stages below whilst undertaking these considerations to ensure that statutory requirements are met as a Local Plan Review is developed:

<b>Stage A: Setting the context and establishing the baseline</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identifying other relevant plans, programmes and environmental protection objectives</li> <li>2. Collecting baseline information</li> <li>3. Identifying environmental problems</li> <li>4. Developing SA objectives and testing their compatibility</li> <li>5. Consulting on the scope of the SA</li> </ol>	<i>Output: Scoping Report</i>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Testing the plan objectives against the SA objectives</li> <li>2. Appraising strategic alternatives</li> <li>3. Predicting the effects of the plan, including alternatives</li> <li>4. Evaluating the effects of the plan, including alternatives</li> <li>5. Mitigating adverse effects</li> <li>6. Proposing measures to monitor the environmental effects of implementing the plan</li> <li>7.</li> </ol>	<i>Output: Sustainability Appraisal Report</i>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report</li> </ol>	<i>Output: Sustainability Appraisal Report</i>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Consulting on the draft plan and Sustainability Appraisal Report</li> <li>2. Appraising significant changes</li> <li>3. Appraising significant changes resulting from representations at the DPD Examination</li> <li>4. Decision making and provision of information</li> </ol>	<i>Output: Sustainability Appraisal Statement</i>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Finalising aims and methods for monitoring</li> <li>2. Responding to adverse effects</li> </ol>	<i>Output: Included in Annual Progress Report on Plan implementation</i>

- 1.9 Stage A contains five steps which constitute the process for producing a Scoping Report, as explained below;
- Stage A1 – identifying other relevant plans, programmes and environmental protections’ objectives (Chapter 2 of this report). Policies within the Local Plan Review will be influenced by other relevant international and national legislation. Therefore the Scoping Report lists relevant legislation and policies and their key objectives and details how future Local Planning policies take these objectives into account during the preparation.

- Stage A2 – baseline information detailing a range of social, economic and environmental data is obtained from a number of sources (Chapters 3,4,5 and 6 of this report). Collectively this data will be used as the baseline to provide the basis for identifying issues and determining objectives for the Local Plan Review.
  - Stage A3 – the baseline information provides the evidence base from which the local authority is able to identify sustainability issues (Chapter 7).
  - Stage A4 – Developing SA objectives and testing their compatibility which will be used to appraise the policy options as the Local Plan Review progresses. The SA objectives provide the opportunity to compare the potential effects of all reasonable options considered (Chapter 8).
  - Stage A5 – Consultation on every element of the SA is fundamental and required by national regulations. The Scoping Report will be informed through consultation with statutory bodies and other relevant stakeholders across the district and the wider plan area (Chapter 9).
- 1.10 The Scoping Report and future iterations of the SA to accompany the Local Plan Review will help the Council to produce a sustainable plan and meet its legislative requirements and responsibilities.

### **Habitats Regulation Assessment**

- 1.11 European Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (the Habitats Directive) requires Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) to be undertaken on the Local Plan. In the UK, the Habitats Directive is implemented through the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (the ‘Habitats Regulations’)
- 1.12 A separate HRA screening exercise for the Local Plan will be undertaken. The results will be used to inform subsequent SA reports, in particular with regard to biodiversity and habitats.

## Chapter 2 - Context Review (Task A1)

- 2.1 Prior to the preparation of a Sustainability Appraisal it is essential to understand the policy context in which the document is being prepared. A comprehensive review of other plans and programmes at a national, regional, county and local level is undertaken to identify implications for future Local Plan policies and the Sustainability Appraisal objectives.

An 'Environmental Report' required under the SEA Directive should include;

*“An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes” to determine “the environmental protection objectives, established at international (European) community or national 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 (a), (e)).*

- 2.2 Appendix I lists the plans and programmes that have been reviewed to inform the preparation of the Sustainability Appraisal<sup>5</sup>. The review of plans and programmes presented in Appendix I has identified a number of objectives and policy issues relevant to the Local Plan and the scope of the SA across fifteen topic areas and these are summarised in table 1 overleaf.

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<sup>5</sup> International documents and regulations have not been included as part of this Scoping Report as it is considered that these have been transposed into UK regulation.

**Table 1: Sustainability Appraisal Topics Identified Through Task A1**

Topic and key messages	Key Source(s)	What should the SA objectives/guide questions cover?
<p><b>Population</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Address deprivation</li> <li>• Reduce inequality</li> <li>• Reduce social exclusion</li> </ul>	<p>NPPF, 2012; Planning Policy for Traveller Sites, 2015; Localism Act, 2011; Suffolk Poverty Strategy: Working together to tackle poverty 2015-2020; Transforming Suffolk Community Strategy 2008-2028; Strategic Housing Market Assessment, 2017.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Achieving equality, inclusion and social mobility.</li> <li>• Reducing deprivation.</li> <li>• Provision of high quality community facilities and services.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Housing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure housing growth meets demand in the IHMA</li> <li>• Deliver a mix of high quality housing to meet local needs</li> <li>• Make appropriate provision for Gypsies, Travellers, Travelling Showpeople and Boat Dwellers.</li> <li>• Address issues associated with empty homes and second homes</li> <li>• Address homelessness</li> </ul>	<p>NPPF, 2012; Planning Policy for Traveller Sites, 2015; Housing White Paper: Fixing our Broken Housing Market, 2017, Housing Act, 2004; Lifetime homes, lifetime neighbourhoods – A national strategy for housing in an Ageing Society, 2008; Strategic Housing Market Assessment, 2017.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of housing to meet local needs.</li> <li>• Provision of high quality community facilities and services.</li> <li>• Provision of an adequate supply of land for housing</li> <li>• Improving the quality of and utilising the existing housing stock.</li> <li>• Urban regeneration.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Health and Wellbeing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote healthier lifestyles.</li> <li>• Tackle health inequalities</li> <li>• Reduce anti-social behaviour and crime (including the fear of crime).</li> <li>• Ensure that there are appropriate facilities for the physically and mentally disabled and elderly.</li> </ul>	<p>NPPF, 2012; Guidance for NHS Commissioners on equality and health inequalities, 2015; Health inequalities, working together to reduce health inequalities 2014-15; NHS Five Year Forward View, 2014; Dementia-friendly Health and Social Care Environments, 2015; Suffolk Walking Strategy 2015-2020; Suffolk Health and Wellbeing Strategy, Refreshed for 2016 to 2019; Transforming Suffolk Community Strategy 2008-2028 (2008 revision); Hidden Needs, 2016; State of Children in Suffolk Report, 2016; Health effects of climate change in the UK, 2012; Ipswich Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2011-2016</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of health facilities and services;</li> <li>• Provision of open space and recreational facilities;</li> <li>• Reduction of crime, the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour.</li> <li>• Improve health outcomes in relation to specific/disadvantaged demographic groups e.g. the elderly, Gypsies and Travellers.</li> </ul>

Topic and key messages	Key Source(s)	What should the SA objectives/guide questions cover?
<p><b>Education</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance skills in the workforce to reduce unemployment and deprivation.</li> <li>• Improve educational attainment in the IHMA</li> <li>• Ensure the appropriate supply of high quality educational and childcare facilities.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<p>DCLG Planning for schools, 2011; Schools Organisational Review, 2006; Transforming Suffolk Community Strategy 2008-2028 (2008 revision); Department of education, Home to school travel and transport guidance, 2014; Suffolk County Council's Education and Learning Infrastructure Plan version 2.1.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raising educational attainment.</li> <li>• Raising skills levels.</li> <li>• Adequate provision of childcare, pre-schools, schools, and further and higher education establishments.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Water</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Address the high levels of nitrates in farmland</li> <li>• Protect and enhance surface and groundwater quality.</li> <li>• Improve water efficiency.</li> <li>• Ensure timely investment water services infrastructure to meet demand arising from new development.</li> </ul>	<p>Flood and Water Management Act, 2010; Water Act, 2014; Future Water – the governments Water Strategy for England , 2011; NPPF; Water for People and the Environment: Water Resources Strategy Regional Action Plan Anglian Region, 2009; Anglian Water: Water Resources Management Plan, 2014; Anglian River Basin District Management Plans (RBMP), 2015; Anglia Water – Water Resources Management Plan, 2015; Haven Gateway Water Cycle Study, November 2009; Essex and Suffolk Water- Water Resources Management Plan, 2010-2035</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection and enhancement of water quality (surface and groundwater).</li> <li>• Provision of adequate water supply infrastructure to meet demand arising from new development.</li> <li>• Provision of adequate waste water treatment infrastructure to meet demand arising from new development.</li> <li>• Addressing pollution via run-off (particularly from farmland).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Air</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that air quality is maintained or enhanced (e.g. in existing Air Quality Management Areas)</li> <li>• Reduce emissions to air</li> <li>• Address health inequalities and public health</li> </ul>	<p>Improving air quality: reducing nitrogen dioxide in our towns and cities, 2017; Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, 2007; National Air Quality Strategy for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland Vol 2, 2011; NPPF, 2012; Suffolk Local Authorities – Air Quality Management and New Development, 2011; Ipswich Borough Council Air Quality Action Plan, 2008.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection and enhancement of air quality.</li> <li>• Provision of adequate sustainable travel modes.</li> <li>• Protection of those most at risk of poor health related to poor air quality.</li> </ul>

Topic and key messages	Key Source(s)	What should the SA objectives/guide questions cover?
<p><b>Material Assets (including soil and waste)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage the use of previously developed (brownfield) land.</li> <li>• Conserve and enhance soil quality and mineral resources</li> <li>• Protect/minimise the loss of Best and Most Versatile agricultural land.</li> <li>• Protect geologically important sites.</li> <li>• Encourage mixed use development.</li> <li>• To promote the sustainable management of waste</li> </ul>	<p>Safeguarding Our Soils: A Strategy for England, 2009; NPPF, 2012; National Planning Policy For Waste, 2014; The Geological Conservation Review, ongoing; Guidance on the planning for mineral extraction, 2014; DEFRA waste management plan for England, 2013; National Quality Mark Scheme for Land Contamination Management, January 2017; Suffolk Local Geodiversity Action Plan, 2006; Suffolk Joint Municipal Waste Strategy 2003-2020; Suffolk Minerals Core Strategy, 2008; Suffolk Waste Core Strategy, 2011; Suffolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan, Issues and Options Consultation Document, 2016</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remediation of contaminated sites and avoidance of further contamination.</li> <li>• Protection of Best and Most Versatile agricultural land.</li> <li>• Protection and enhancement of soil quality.</li> <li>• Promotion of resource efficiency through sustainable design and construction.</li> <li>• Management of waste arisings in accordance with the waste hierarchy.</li> <li>• Prioritise development on previously developed land and/or make use of existing buildings and infrastructure.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Climatic Change and Flooding</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure adaptation to the effects of climate change.</li> <li>• Minimise the effects of climate change e.g. through sustainable construction</li> <li>• Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases that may cause climate change.</li> <li>• Promote the uptake of renewable energy technologies</li> <li>• Reduce the risk of flooding arising from new development.</li> <li>• Protect flood plains</li> </ul>	<p>Climate Change Act , 2008; Energy Act, 2013; National Adaptation Programme, 2013; Carbon Plan: Delivering our Low Carbon Future; UK Renewable Energy Strategy; NPPF; Climate Change Risk Assessment, 2012; Suffolk Climate Action Plan 2, 2012; Ipswich Strategic Flood risk assessment, May 2011, Developing Adaptation to Climate Change in the East of England, 2011; Suffolk Local Flood Risk Management Strategy, 2012; A summary of Climate Change Risks for the East of England, 2012; The Stour &amp; Orwell Estuaries Management Strategy 2015 – 2020 (draft May 2016)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction of emissions of carbon dioxide (CO2) and other greenhouse gases.</li> <li>• Promotion of sustainable construction.</li> <li>• Promotion of the uptake of renewable energy technologies.</li> <li>• Protection of flood plains.</li> <li>• Adaptation to the effects of climate change e.g. extreme weather, sea level rise.</li> <li>• Promotion of sustainable drainage systems.</li> </ul>

Topic and key messages	Key Source(s)	What should the SA objectives/guide questions cover?
<p><b>The Coast and Estuaries</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the risk of flooding arising from new development.</li> <li>• Protect existing properties and other land uses on the coast and estuaries</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<p>UK Marine Policy Statement, 2013; A summary of Climate Change Risks for the East of England, 2012; The Stour &amp; Orwell Estuaries Management Strategy 2015 – 2020 (draft May 2016); The Stour and Orwell Estuaries: scheme of management, and management strategy (Suffolk Coasts and Heaths) (2010) Updated 2013 – 2018; Essex and South Suffolk Shoreline Management Plan (Oct 2010) (Environment Agency); Habitats Regulations Assessment Recreational Avoidance and Mitigation Strategy (forthcoming, 2017)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Managing pressure on protected European Sites and other designated sites.</li> <li>• Responding to the impacts of climatic change.</li> <li>• Balancing the economic and environmental needs especially with regard to tourism.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Biodiversity</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect and enhance biodiversity including designated sites and ecological networks.</li> <li>• Protect and enhance green infrastructure.</li> <li>• Encourage biodiversity net gain</li> <li>• Increase canopy cover</li> <li>• Ecosystem services</li> <li>• Ensure tourism is compatible with protection of biodiversity, landscapes and townscapes</li> </ul>	<p>The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act, 2006; Biodiversity 2020: • Biodiversity duty: public authority to have regard to conserving biodiversity, 2014; A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services; UK post 2010 Biodiversity Framework; NPPF; Accessible Natural Green Space Standards in Towns and Cities: A Review and Toolkit for their Implementation (2003) and Nature Nearby: Accessible Green Space Guidance (2010) Suffolk Biodiversity Action Plan, 2012; Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB Management Strategy (June 2013-18); Suffolk's Nature Strategy, 2015; Suffolk Tree Strategy (forthcoming).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection and enhancement/creation of new biodiversity/habitat.</li> <li>• Protection and enhancement/creation of new green infrastructure provision.</li> <li>• Protection of species at risk.</li> <li>• Increasing canopy cover.</li> </ul>

Topic and key messages	Key Source(s)	What should the SA objectives/guide questions cover?
<p><b>Cultural Heritage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve the quality of the built environment.</li> <li>• Incorporate good quality design</li> <li>• Conserve and enhance cultural heritage assets and their settings.</li> <li>• Respect, maintain and strengthen local character and distinctiveness.</li> <li>• Ensure tourism is compatible with protection of biodiversity, landscapes and townscapes</li> </ul>	<p>NPPF, 2012; Heritage in Local Plans: How to create a sound plan under the NPPF, 2012; Suffolk Heritage Strategy, 2014</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservation and enhancement of the IHMA's cultural heritage.</li> <li>• Protection/enhancement of the IHMA's designated and non-designated cultural heritage assets and their settings.</li> <li>• Protection/enhancement of local character and distinctiveness.</li> <li>• Promotion of high quality design that respects local character.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Landscape</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of natural landscapes and townscapes.</li> <li>• Promote high quality design that respects and enhances local character.</li> <li>• Ensure tourism is compatible with protection of biodiversity, landscapes and townscapes</li> </ul>	<p>Integrated Landscape Character Objectives, Landscape East 2010; Suffolk Countryside Strategy (2000); Touching the Tide Landscape Character Assessment August 2012 (Suffolk County Council Landscape Character Assessment; Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map 2008</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservation and enhancement of the IHMA's landscape character.</li> <li>• Promotion of high quality design that respects/enhances local character and the quality of urban environments.</li> </ul>

Topic and key messages	Key Source(s)	What should the SA objectives/guide questions cover?
<p><b>Economy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that there is an adequate supply of employment land to meet the economic ambition of the IHMA (in rural and urban contexts)</li> <li>• Attract inward investment in line with the ambition of the Local Economic Partnership.</li> <li>• Encourage economic diversification including growth in high value, high growth, and high knowledge economic sectors.</li> <li>• Create local employment opportunities.</li> <li>• Enhance skills in the workforce to reduce unemployment and deprivation.</li> <li>• Build upon the IHMA’s successes in tourism</li> <li>• Attract visitors to Ipswich as well as the rest of Suffolk in order to contribute to the vitality of Ipswich</li> </ul>	<p>Building our Industrial Strategy: Green Paper, 2017; New Anglia LEP Strategic Economic Plan, 2014; Leading the Way: Green Economy Pathfinder Manifesto 2012-15, New Anglia LEP; New Anglia Local Enterprise Partnership Towards a Growth Plan, 2013; Suffolk Coast Tourism Strategy 2013-2023; Suffolk’s Local Economic Assessment 2011; New Anglia LEP Skills Manifesto (Parts 1 and 2)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delivery of employment land that supports economic diversification and the creation of high quality, local jobs.</li> <li>• Enhancing town centres, district and local centres and villages.</li> <li>• Improving the viability of Ipswich.</li> <li>• Supporting the growth and development of existing businesses.</li> <li>• Providing job opportunities in sustainable locations.</li> <li>• Ensuring tourism growth is sustainable.</li> <li>• How tourism can contribute to the vitality and viability of Ipswich.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Transport and Connectivity</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote sustainable transport modes, walking and cycling and reduce the need to travel.</li> <li>• Ensure timely investment in transport infrastructure to accommodate new development.</li> <li>• Reduce traffic and congestion.</li> <li>• Improve public transport provision including better integration of modes.</li> <li>• Enhance accessibility to key community facilities, services and jobs for all (urban and rural)</li> </ul>	<p>NPPF; Suffolk’s Local Transport Plan, 2011-2031; Suffolk Cycle Strategy, 2014; Ipswich Borough Council’s Cycling Strategy Supplementary Planning Document, 2016; Suffolk Walking Strategy 2015-2020; Department of education, Home to School Travel and Transport Guidance, 2014; In Step With Suffolk: Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2006-16</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reducing the need to travel, particularly by private motor car.</li> <li>• Promotion of sustainable forms of transport including public transport, walking and cycling.</li> <li>• Maintaining and enhancing accessibility to key facilities, services and jobs.</li> <li>• Investment in transport infrastructure to meet future needs.</li> <li>• Maintaining and enhancing accessibility to key tourist destinations.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>

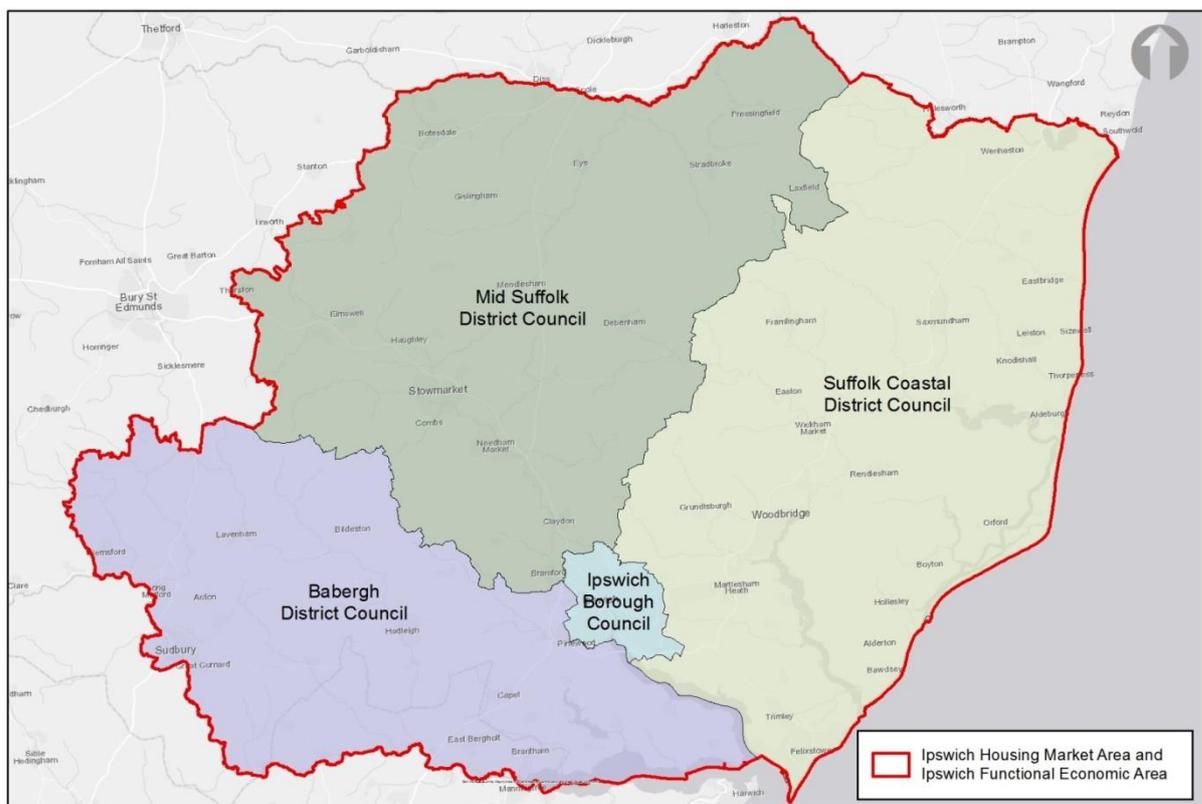
Topic and key messages	Key Source(s)	What should the SA objectives/guide questions cover?
<p><b>Digital Infrastructure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build upon the IHMA's successes in digital industries</li> <li>• Attract inward investment.</li> <li>• Create local employment opportunities.</li> <li>• Enhance digital skills in the workforce to reduce unemployment and deprivation.</li> <li>• Ensure that the digital infrastructure is used to promote social inclusion and reduce isolation (particularly in rural areas)</li> <li>• Capitalise on the ability of digital infrastructure to deliver services</li> </ul>	<p>Building our Industrial Strategy: Green Paper, 2017; UK Digital Strategy, 2017; Suffolk Local Authorities Draft 5 Year Infrastructure Plan, 2017 – 2022; Suffolk County Council's 'Better Broadband for Suffolk'</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of services through technology.</li> <li>• Supporting the growth of the (digital) economy.</li> <li>• Realising opportunities for social inclusion and reducing rural isolation.</li> <li>• Enhancing the digital skills of the IHMA residents.</li> <li>• Building upon existing strengths and successes in digital industries.</li> </ul>

Table 1: Sustainability Appraisal Topics Identified Through Task A1

## Chapter 3 - Baseline Characteristics (Task A2)

### Context

- 3.1 The Ipswich Housing Market Area and Functional Economic Area is made up of four districts; Suffolk Coastal District Council, Babergh District Council, Mid Suffolk District Council, and Ipswich Borough Council. Figure 3, below, shows a map of the Ipswich Housing Market Area. The housing market area is predominately rural in character with some significant urban areas such as Ipswich, Felixstowe, Stowmarket and Sudbury. The A12 and A14 are significant transport corridors supported by the main line railway connecting Norwich and London and other branch lines.



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*Figure 3: Map of the Ipswich Housing Market Area and Functional Economic Area*

- 3.2 This chapter sets out the baseline situation - that is the current status, in relation to society, the environment and the economy - in Ipswich Borough and the wider Ipswich Housing Market Area and Functional Economic Area. The topics identified above are organised under the three themes as illustrated in table 2, overleaf.

Society	Environment	Economy
1. Population 2. Housing 3. Health and Wellbeing 4. Education	5. Water 6. Air 7. Material Assets (including Soil and Waste) 8. Climatic Change and Flooding 9. The Coast and Estuaries 10. Biodiversity 11. Cultural Heritage 12. Landscape	13. Economy 14. Transport and Connectivity 15. Digital Infrastructure

Table 2: Baseline Characteristics - Identified topics

3.3 Each topic is broken down into the following elements:

- Current status
- Future Considerations
- Likely Evolution of the Baseline Without the Local Plan
- Key Data Sources
- Key Issues for the Sustainability Appraisal

## Chapter 4 Social Baseline

### Population

- 4.1 Ipswich Borough has a total population of 137,349 people as of 2017 (made up of a roughly equal number of men and women). The largest age group in Ipswich is the 25-29 year olds (10,226). In addition, 20.3% or one in five residents are aged 15 or under.
- 4.2 Ipswich also has a high population of people of working age (64%) and relatively low numbers of retired people (16% of the Ipswich population). In contrast as can be seen from the graph below, the largest age group living in Suffolk Coastal, Mid Suffolk and Babergh are in the nearing retirement age group of 60-64.

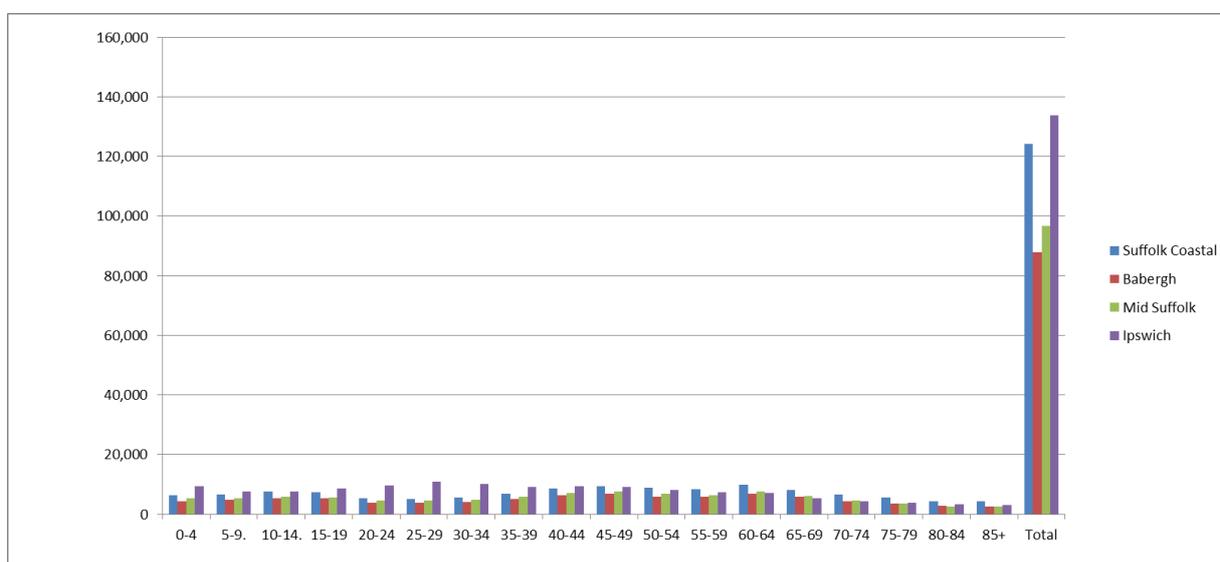


Figure 4: Total population by age group

- 4.3 Ipswich as an entirely urban area, is different in character from the surrounding districts which all have a large rural population as demonstrated in table 3 overleaf. Suffolk Coastal has the lowest number of people living in the country but Babergh, Mid Suffolk and Suffolk Coastal districts all have a much higher proportion of rural dwellers than the average for England and Wales.

Location	% of population living within a rural setting
Suffolk Coastal	45
Babergh	69
Mid Suffolk	75
Ipswich	0
Suffolk	40
England and Wales	20

Table 3: Percentage of the population living in a rural setting (Hidden Needs in Suffolk. 2016)

## Population Projections

- 4.4 Table 4 below shows population projections across the IHMA from 2014 to 2024. It brings together different population components, these being natural change (the relationship between births and deaths), international migration (people moving to the IHMA from abroad), and UK migration (people moving into the IHMA from other parts of the UK).
- 4.5 As would be expected Ipswich is a much younger district than the rural districts, because of the availability of employment and further and higher education opportunities and this is demonstrated by the Natural Change figures. This means Ipswich expects to see more births than deaths across the decade, 2014-2024. Whereas the other regions are expected to experience more deaths than births, the largest negative figure being for Suffolk Coastal (-3.7%).
- 4.6 Net International Change and Net Within UK Migration represent migration in and out of the IHMA. It is clear from the table that the international migration is not going to have a major impact on the growing population of the IHMA in the near future. However, domestic migration will have a more significant impact.

LPA	Population change (%)	Natural change (%)	Net international migration (%)	Net within UK migration (%)
Suffolk Coastal	2.6	-3.7	-1.0	7.4
Babergh	3.9	-2.4	-0.5	6.8
Mid Suffolk	6.6	-0.5	-0.1	7.2
Ipswich	5.0	5.6	-1.7	1.1
East of England	8.9	3.2	2.5	3.1
England	7.5	3.9	3.7	-0.1

Table 4: Population projections 2014-2024<sup>6</sup>

## Poverty and Social Exclusion - Teenage pregnancy rates

- 4.7 More than one in four teenage pregnancies was in Ipswich (26.9 of the total number of teenage pregnancies in Suffolk). This level of teenage pregnancy is higher than you would expect in Suffolk and in comparisons with the rest of England, as illustrated in Figure 5 below. The number of teenage pregnancies in Ipswich did significantly decrease between 2012 and 2014 but still remains much higher than average when compared to the rest of Suffolk or England.

<sup>6</sup> [Population Projections ONS](#)

### Teenage Conception rates

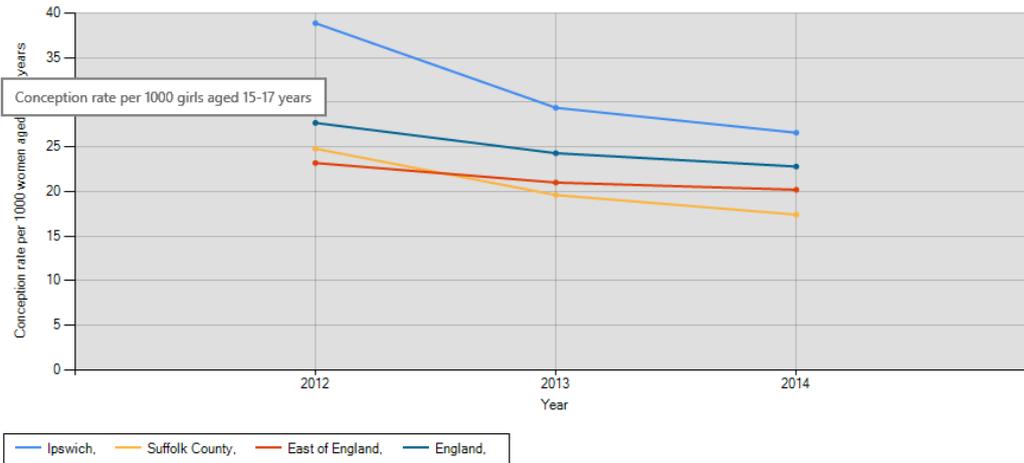


Figure 5: Ipswich Teenage Conception Rates (Suffolk Observatory)

### Multiple Deprivation levels

4.8 There are a number of indicators that are used to look at the overall community wellbeing of a place and whether local residents are deprived in any way in relation to things like earnings, employment levels, health and disability, skill levels, living environment and other such measures. This is known as the ‘Index of Multiple Deprivation Score’ (IMD). There are 12 small areas in Ipswich within the most deprived 10% of communities in England.<sup>7</sup>

4.9 Figure 6 overleaf shows the IMD score for the IHMA authorities 2007-2015. There has been an increase in deprivation across the whole IHMA. Despite this increase the score for Suffolk Coastal remains below the average score for County as a whole and significantly below the score for Ipswich.

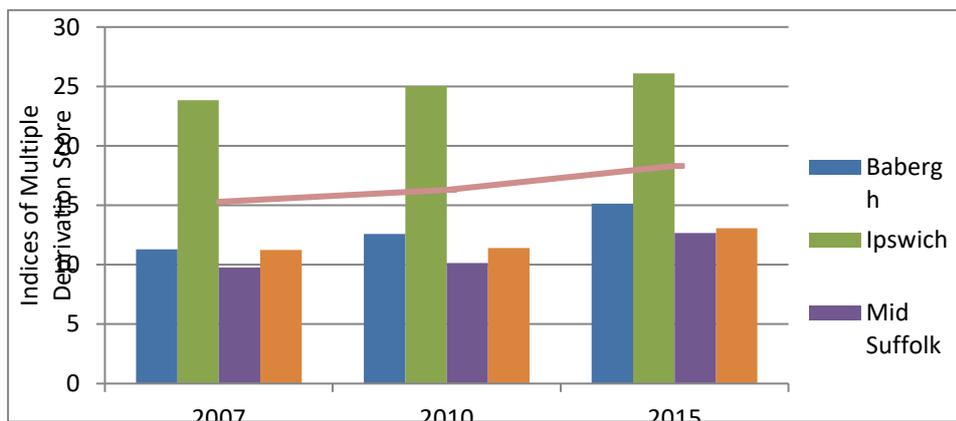


Figure 6: Index of Multiple Deprivation<sup>8</sup>

4.10 The Index of Multiple Deprivation ranks Lower Layer Super Output Areas to determine where the most and least deprived areas are in England. The map in

<sup>7</sup> Ipswich & East Suffolk Clinical Commissioning Group Operational Plan 2017/18 – 2018/19

<sup>8</sup> Suffolk Observatory, 2015

figure 7 shows that Ipswich has a higher concentration of deprived Lower Super Output Areas than other authorities in the IHMA.

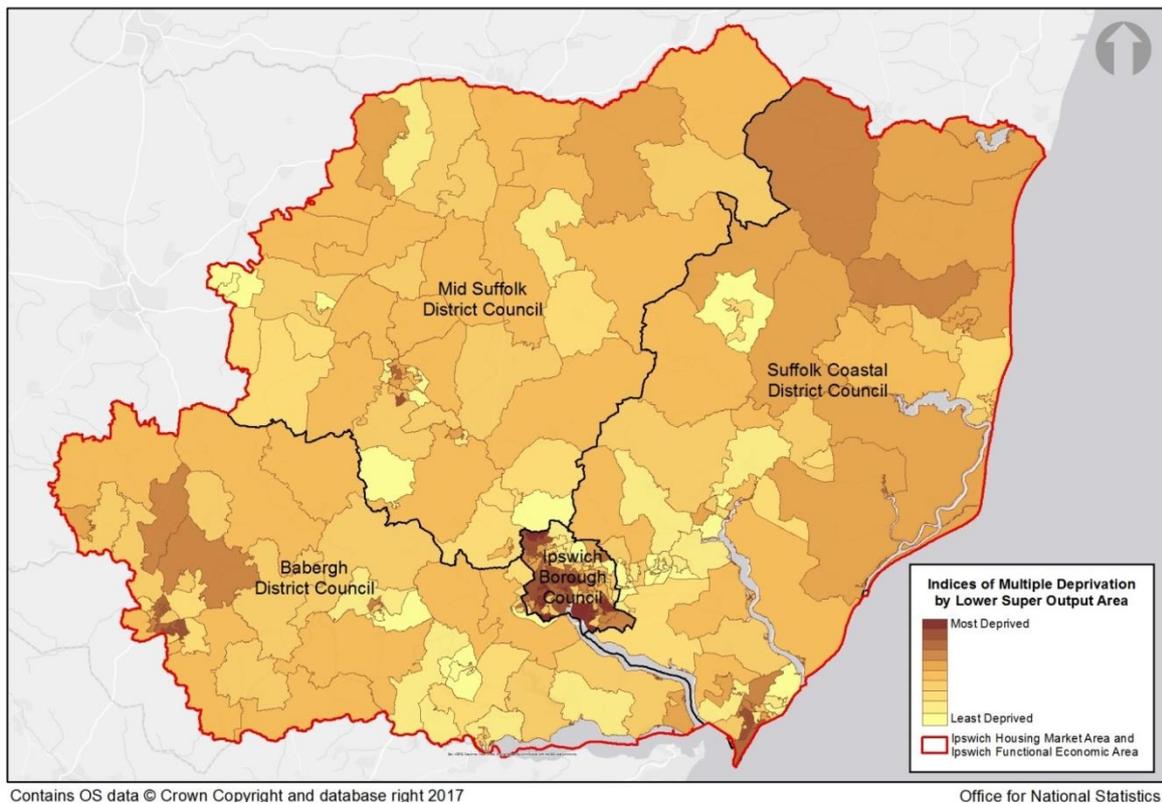


Figure 7: Indices of Multiple Deprivation by LSOA<sup>9</sup>

4.11 The 2015 Indices of Multiple Deprivation are the latest statistics available and they show that 12 of Ipswich’s 84 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are within the 10% most deprived in England whereas just 2 are in the 10% least deprived.

### Income Deprivation

4.12 Table 5 displays the figures for income-deprived children in the districts that make up the IHMA. Suffolk is home to almost 20,000 children living in income deprivation. 21.5% of children in Ipswich live in income deprived households that means one in five children in Ipswich live in poverty. This figure is much higher than the Suffolk County average. The table below shows that children’s life chances are significantly affected by where they live.

	Total number of children (0-15 years)	Number of children in income deprivation	% of children in income deprived households
<b>Suffolk Coastal</b>	21,565	2,234	10.5
<b>Babergh</b>	15,772	1,953	12.5
<b>Mid Suffolk</b>	17,689	1,732	9.9
<b>Ipswich</b>	26,465	5,795	21.5

<sup>9</sup> [Open Data Communities | English Indices of Deprivation 2015 - LSOA Level](#)

<b>Suffolk</b>	133,408	19,979	15
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Table 5: Income-deprived children<sup>10</sup>

- 4.13 Approximately 18,000 under 16s in Suffolk live in poverty, 13% of all children<sup>11</sup>. Ipswich has the highest levels of child poverty in the county and is higher than the national average. The impact of deprivation is associated with an increased risk depression, poor health, domestic violence, unemployment, limited access to educational resourcing books and computers.
- 4.14 Both income and employment, affecting working age people and older people has wide variations across the IHMA. Ipswich has the highest percentage of the population in overall income deprivation as well as that which affects older people and working age adults – when compared to the IHMA districts, and the national and regional figures. Suffolk Coastal is amongst the lowest for deprivation among working age adults, just above the figure for Mid Suffolk.

	<b>Income deprivation, all people (%)</b>	<b>Employment deprivation among working age adults (%)</b>	<b>Income deprivation affecting older people (%)</b>
<b>Suffolk Coastal</b>	8.5	7.9	9.9
<b>Babergh</b>	9.5	8.1	10.6
<b>Mid Suffolk</b>	9.9	7.5	14.2
<b>Ipswich</b>	16.3	13	17.5
<b>Suffolk</b>	11.4	9.8	12.4
<b>East of England</b>	11.9	9.8	13.2
<b>England</b>	14.6	11.9	16.2

Table 6: Income and employment deprivation among working age adults and older people (Hidden Needs in Suffolk, 2016)

## Ethnicity

- 4.15 According to the 2001 Census, the proportion of Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) (non-white) groups in the Ipswich HMA was 2.9%. This is lower than that recorded for the East region (4.9%) and the national average (9.1%). The 2011 Census suggests that the BAME population has increased to 5.2% of the total population in the Ipswich HMA which is still notably smaller than the regional and national figures (9.2% in the East region and 14.5% in England). In Babergh the BAME population constitutes 2.2% of the total population, 11.1% in Ipswich, 2.1% in Mid Suffolk, 3.5% in Suffolk Coastal.
- 4.16 The figures below present the ethnicity of the population in the Ipswich HMA in 2011. The 'Asian or Asian British' represents the largest BAME group in the Ipswich HMA area (comprising 2.1% of total population). It should be noted that the 'White' group in the Ipswich HMA includes: 'White Irish' (0.5%); 'White Gypsy and Traveller' (0.1%); and 'White Other' (2.9%) as well as 'White British' (91.3%).

<sup>10</sup> [Hidden Needs in Suffolk, 2016](#)

<sup>11</sup> [The State of Children in Suffolk 2016](#)

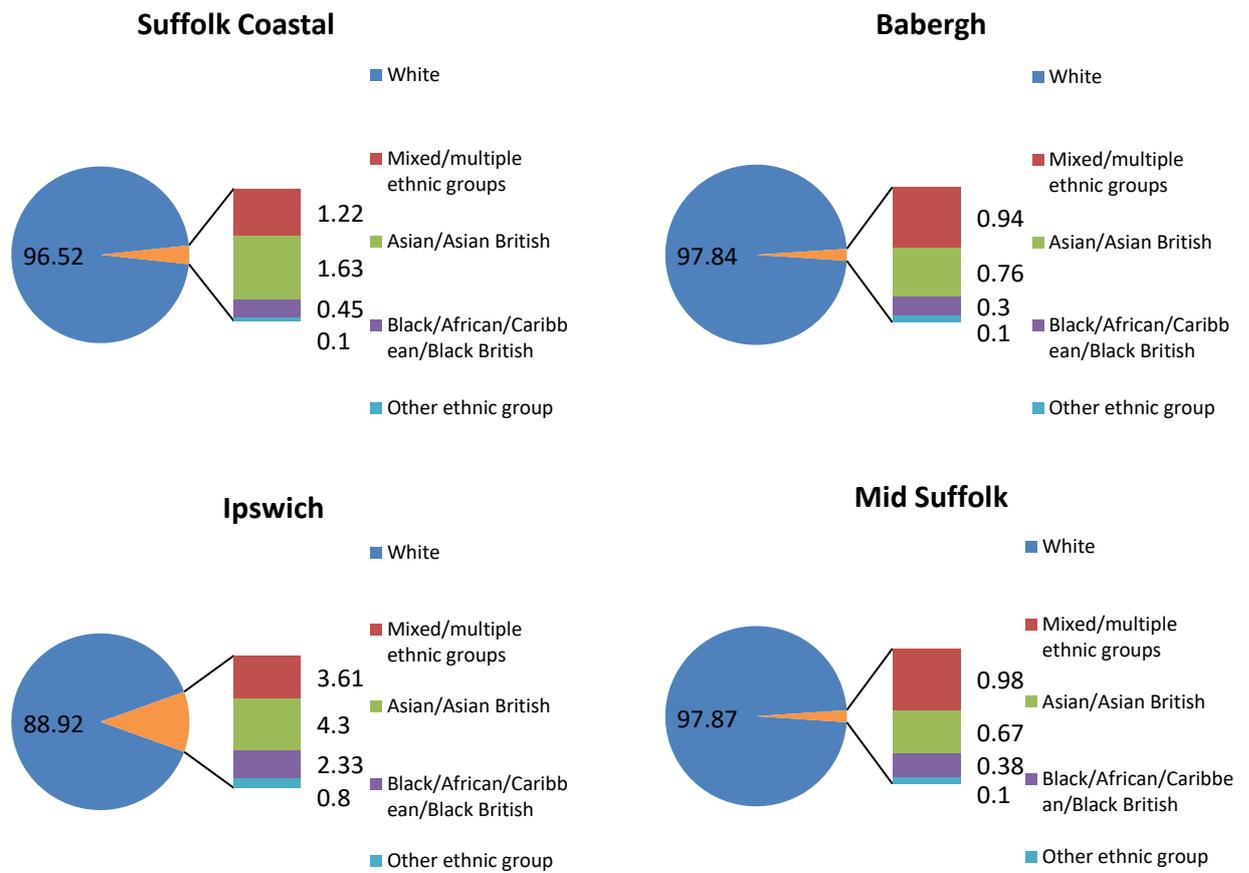


Figure 8: Ethnicity of the population in the IHMA by Local Authority<sup>12</sup>

<sup>12</sup> Data from the Ipswich and Waveney Strategic Market Housing Assessment, 2017

### **Future Considerations**

- Any change to migration trends
- Inequality
- Changing demographics especially in relation to a young population in Ipswich and planning for suitable services

### **Likely evolution of the Baseline without the Local Plan**

- No opportunity to plan positively to reduce deprivation and improve social inclusion
- No opportunities to address ageing population and meet the needs of a changing population

### **Key data sources**

- Nomis
- Hidden Needs in Suffolk
- ONS
- 2015 State of Suffolk Report
- Census
- Indices of Deprivation
- Ipswich & East Suffolk Clinical Commissioning Group Operational Plan 2017/18 – 2018/19
- Neighbourhood Statistics 2012

### **Key Issues for the Sustainability Appraisal**

	<b>Key SA issue across Ipswich and Suffolk Coastal</b>	<b>Ipswich Specific Issues</b>
<b>Population</b>	<b>The need to reduce inequality and social exclusion</b>	Ipswich scores worse than the Suffolk average against every indicator the 'Index of Multiple Deprivation Score' except, barriers to housing and services. One in five children in Ipswich lives in poverty. High comparative level of teenage pregnancy
	<b>Impact of changing demographics and migration trends</b>	The Borough, compared to the rest of the county has a higher number of children, a higher population of working age because of the availability of job opportunities.  Although there is an aging population, there is a trend to retire out to rural areas.  Ipswich expects to see more births than deaths across the decade, 2014-2024.

Table 7: Key Issues -Population

## Housing

### Housing Tenure

4.17 According to 2012 Census data, Ipswich records by far the lowest level of owner-occupiers with no mortgage (25.7%) but a relatively large social rented stock (21.6%) and a large private rented sector (19.9%). Mid Suffolk and Suffolk Coastal record the smallest social rented sector (11.2% and 11.4% respectively) and the greatest private rented sector (13.2% and 12.9% respectively). The tenure profile in Babergh is most similar to the regional average and can be considered as well balanced within this context.

4.18 Across all the districts in the Ipswich HMA there has been a fall in owner occupation with a mortgage between 2001 and 2011 and significant rises in the private rental sector, particularly in Ipswich, as illustrated in figure 9 below.

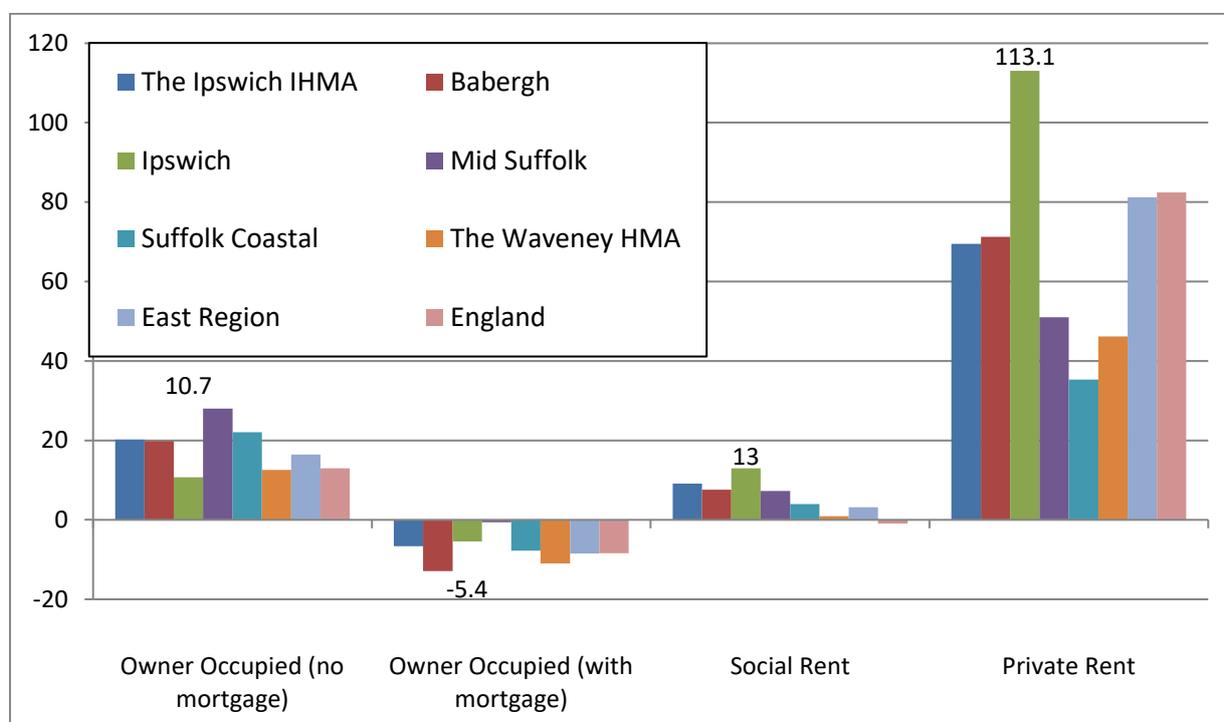


Figure 9: Change in number of households in each tenure 2001-2011<sup>13</sup>

### Housing Type

4.19 From the table overleaf it is apparent that there are clear differences in the housing type and number amongst the districts of the IHMA, particularly in Ipswich. Suffolk Coastal follows the characteristics of Babergh and Mid Suffolk. These districts contain large amounts of detached and semi-detached houses and fewer terraced houses and flats, when compared to Ipswich. This is no different from other rural and urban regions throughout the country.

<sup>13</sup> [Data from the 2001 and 2011 Census](#)

4.20 The most common property type across the Ipswich HMA is detached houses followed by semi-detached dwellings. There are some notable differences within Ipswich; almost a quarter of dwellings in Ipswich are flats, whilst they make up no more than a tenth of the stock in the other three areas. Mid Suffolk contains the greatest proportion of detached houses whilst Ipswich has the largest percentage of terraced houses<sup>14</sup>.

4.21 Since 2001 the number of flats has increased markedly in the Ipswich HMA, by 37.8%. Whilst this change is most pronounced in Ipswich a large growth in this property type is common to all authorities within the Ipswich HMA. The change in the number of houses across the Ipswich HMA has been less notable, although terraced dwellings have recorded the biggest rise (11.9%), followed by detached properties (9.4%) and semi-detached homes (7.7%).

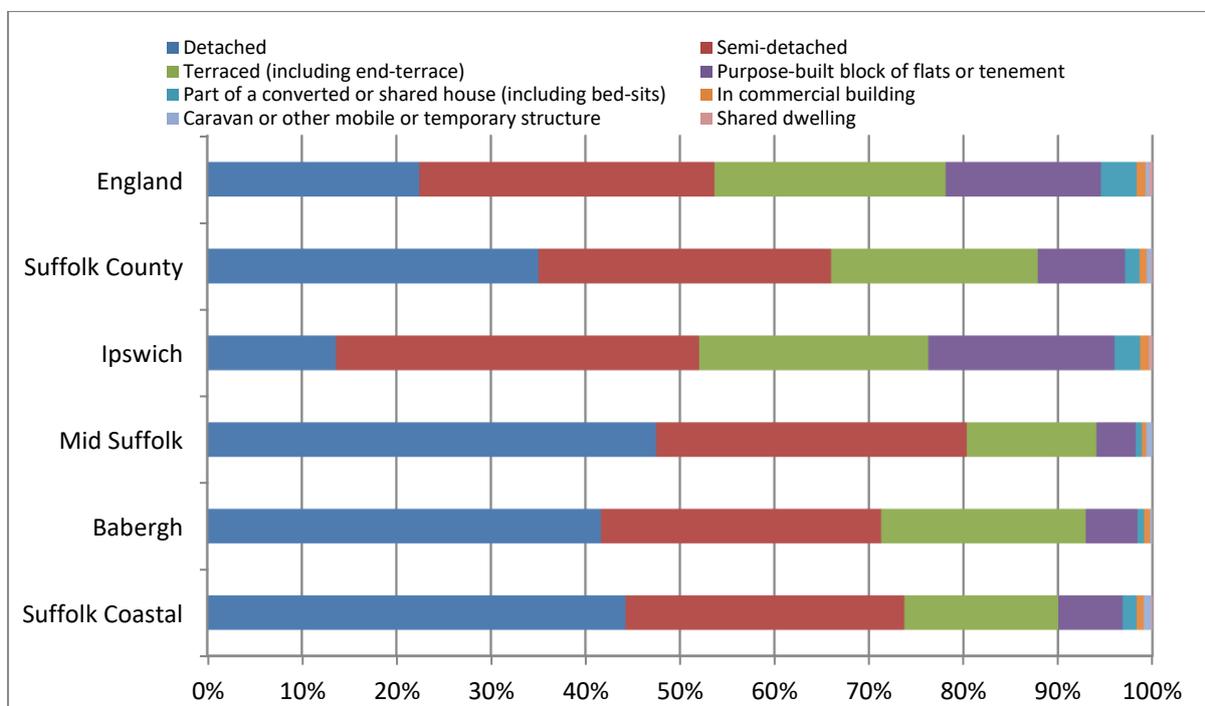


Figure 10: Dwelling Types in the Ipswich HMA, County and in England

## Housing Completions

4.22 Table 8 overleaf shows the housing completions throughout the IHMA and the affordable housing completions as a proportion of overall completions for 2015. Suffolk Coastal has the highest proportion of affordable housing completions when compared to Babergh and Mid Suffolk. However, Ipswich has the highest percentage of affordable housing completions at 27% but this is much lower than

<sup>14</sup> [New 2017 Peter Brett Study]

the previous year's affordable housing proportion of total completions at 43%. Within the Ipswich HMA, Ipswich recorded the largest growth in dwellings (14.7%), followed by Mid Suffolk (14.0%), Suffolk Coastal (10.8%) and Babergh (8.2%).<sup>15</sup>

	<b>Net housing completions</b>	<b>Affordable housing completions</b>	<b>% affordable completions</b>
<b>Suffolk Coastal</b>	564	101	18
<b>Babergh</b>	157	31	20
<b>Mid Suffolk</b>	304	78	26
<b>Ipswich</b>	496	133	27

Table 8: Housing completions in 2015/16 (SCDC AMR 2016)

## Dwelling Stock

4.23 The table below compares the size of accommodation (in terms of bedrooms) in both the Ipswich HMA and the Waveney HMA, the East region and England. The table indicates that there are a greater proportion of three bedroom properties and fewer smaller homes (two or fewer bedrooms) in the Ipswich Housing Area than the East region and England as a whole. Overall, three bedroom homes account for 43% of all dwellings in the Ipswich HMA. Mid Suffolk records the lowest proportion of small dwellings and the highest proportion of larger homes (four or more bedrooms). Ipswich has the largest proportion of small dwellings and the lowest level of large homes. Nearly half the properties in Ipswich are 3 bedrooled properties (49.9%) and just over a quarter of the properties in Ipswich are two bedrooled (25.4%).

<b>Property Size</b>	<b>The IHMA</b>	<b>Babergh</b>	<b>Ipswich</b>	<b>Mid Suffolk</b>	<b>Suffolk Coastal</b>	<b>East</b>	<b>England</b>
<b>Bedsit</b>	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
<b>1 bedroom</b>	8.5%	6.3%	12.8%	6.0%	7.3%	10.4%	11.8%
<b>2 bedrooms</b>	25.1%	25.4%	25.4%	25.0%	24.8%	26.2%	27.9%
<b>3 bedrooms</b>	43.4%	42.0%	49.9%	40.4%	39.8%	41.4%	41.2%
<b>4 bedrooms</b>	17.3%	20.2%	9.2%	21.2%	20.9%	16.8%	14.4%
<b>5 or more bedrooms</b>	5.5%	6.0%	2.5%	7.2%	7.1%	5.1%	4.6%
<b>Total</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 9: Size of dwelling stock (Census. 2011)<sup>16</sup>

## Second Homes

<sup>15</sup> [SHMA Update 2017](#)

<sup>16</sup> [Size of dwelling stock - IHMA SHMA](#)

4.24 Ipswich has a high number of cheaper ranged second homes than the other districts in the IHMA. Ipswich has the second highest number of second homes in bands A and B, and then drops to the lowest number of second homes across bands C to H. This is likely to be a function of letting properties to students and a buy-to-let market. Babergh and Mid Suffolk follow a more consistent pattern across all of the council tax bands.

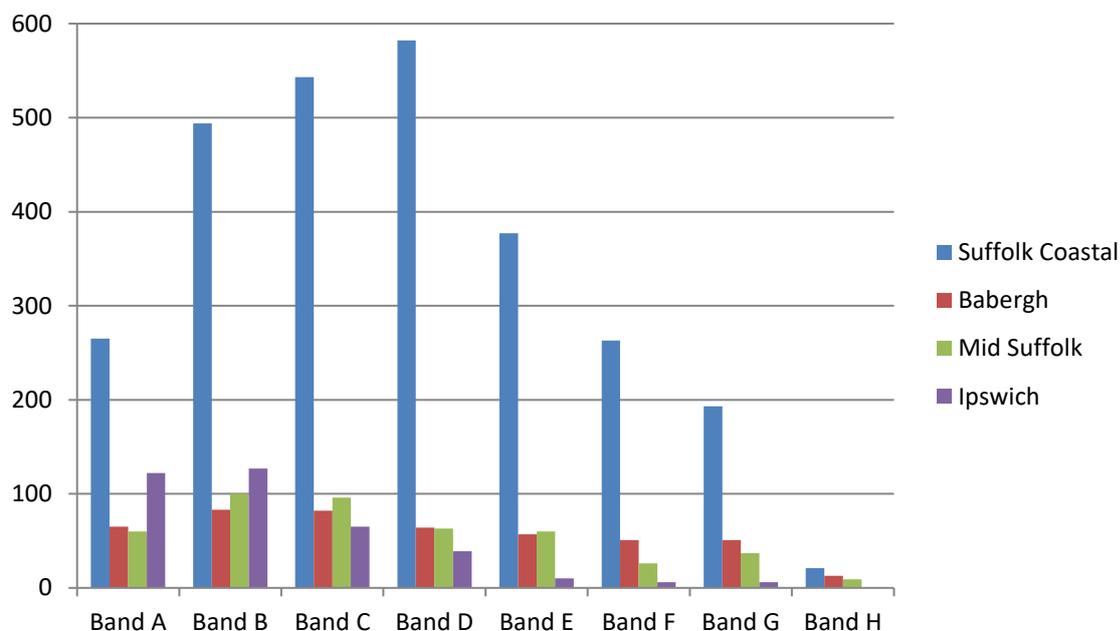


Figure 11: Second homes by council tax band in 2015 (Suffolk Observatory, 2015)<sup>17</sup>

## Homelessness

4.25 In 2009-10 the rate of statutory homelessness<sup>18</sup> in Suffolk was 1 per 1,000 households or 300 households (see figure overleaf). Homelessness is an important public health problem; people in unsettled accommodation have higher health needs than their peers.

4.26 The figure below is useful in that it displays the rate of homelessness per 1,000 households across the IHMA. Ipswich has the largest number of homeless people overall. However, it also has the highest population of the four districts.

<sup>17</sup> [Second homes by council tax band - Suffolk Observatory](#)

<sup>18</sup> The definition consists of two elements: 1. Homelessness acceptances – Number of households who are eligible, unintentionally homeless and in priority need, for which the local authority accepts responsibility for securing accommodation under part VII of the Housing Act 1996 or part III of the Housing Act 1985; and 2. Households in temporary accommodation – Number of households in “temporary accommodation” as arranged by local housing authorities. It is not possible to calculate this rate currently.

4.27 The rate of homelessness has decreased in Ipswich, Suffolk Coastal, and Mid Suffolk from 2004 to 2016 but has increased in Babergh.

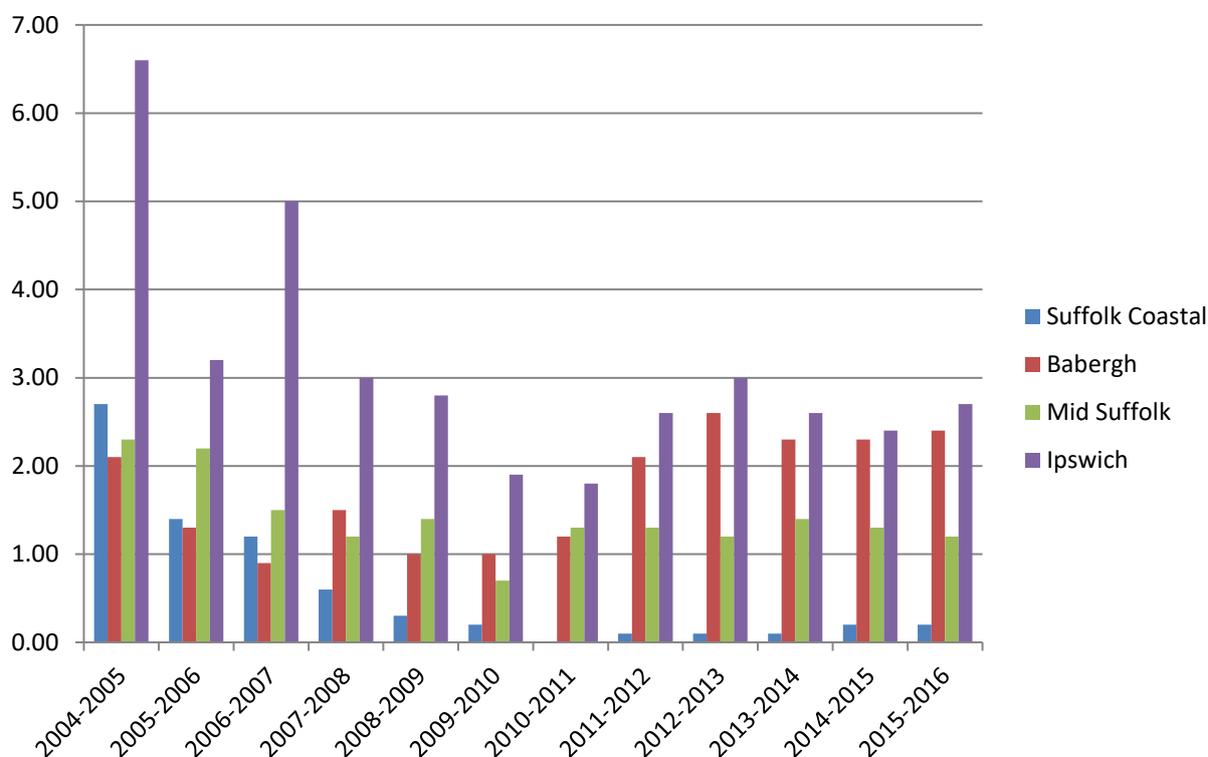


Figure 12: Rate of homelessness per 1,000 households (Suffolk Observatory, 2016)<sup>19</sup>

### Housing Price to Income Ratio

4.28 Figure 13 overleaf shows the change in house price to income ratio, of the lower quartile, which gives an indication of the affordability of housing in relation to income. The graph shows that all districts have seen an increase in house price to income ratio from 2005 to 2007, which is then followed by a period of decline reaching its lowest point in 2011. The ratio then rises to 2015.

4.29 Ipswich in 2015 has the lowest house price to income ratio at 6.44 in the IHMA. This means that homes cost on average 6.44 times average income. However, for many people this is still out of reach, even though it is below the England average in 2015 (which is an improvement in the relationship than between 2008-2015 when the Ipswich ratio lies higher than the national average). This means that in Ipswich, housing is generally more affordable than in the other authority areas in the IHMA.

<sup>19</sup> [Rate of homelessness - Suffolk Observatory](#)

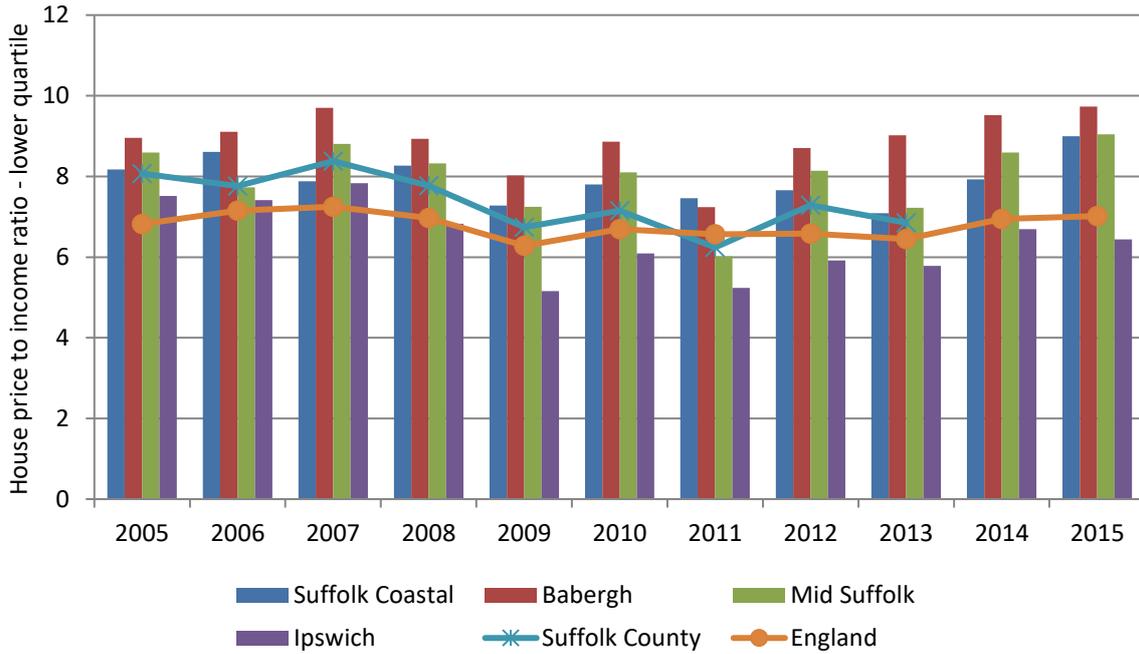


Figure 13: House price to income ratio – lower quartile (Suffolk Observatory, 2016)<sup>20</sup>

### Average House Prices

4.30 The table below indicates that Suffolk Coastal recorded the highest average price per dwelling in 2016, followed by Babergh and Mid Suffolk. Prices in these three areas are considerably higher than those in Ipswich. In addition, the average prices in Suffolk Coastal are the only ones higher than the East Region.

4.31 The table also shows that average property prices have increased fastest in Babergh, then Ipswich, Mid Suffolk, and Suffolk Coastal. All of the districts of the IHMA experienced a greater percentage increase than the national average. However, these are all below the regional percentage change.

Location	Median price Jul – Sep 2010	Median price Jul – Sep 2016	Median price Jul – Sep 2010 - 2016
<b>Babergh</b>	£193,000	£250,000	29.5%
<b>Ipswich</b>	£128,000	£165,000	28.9%
<b>Mid Suffolk</b>	£180,000	£225,000	25.0%
<b>Suffolk Coastal</b>	£207,000	£254,000	23.2%
<b>East Region</b>	£189,000	£250,000	32.3%
<b>England</b>	£180,000	£220,000	22.2%

Table 10: Median property prices, 2010 and 2016 (Land registry, 2016)<sup>21</sup>

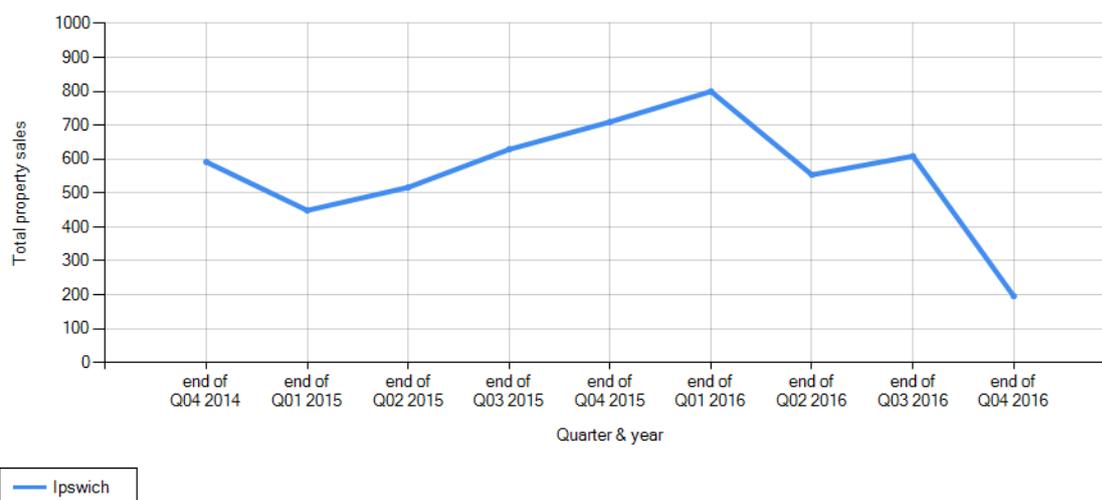
<sup>20</sup> House price to income ratio - Suffolk Observatory

<sup>21</sup> [Median property prices - IHMA SHMA](#)

4.32 Over the last two years house sales have fallen by 50% in Ipswich, as illustrated in figure 14 below.

The chart below shows the quarterly number of house sales in Ipswich over the last two years, highlighting seasonal variations.

**Property sales over the last decade**



*Figure 14: Property sales in Ipswich over the last decade (Suffolk Observatory Ipswich Profile)*

### **Future Considerations**

- Changing Housing Tenure Models
- Second Homes in lower Council Tax bands
- Land Availability
- Changing household composition as a result of changing demographics and housing needs e.g. requirement for more student accommodation when the University of Suffolk expands.
- Affordability
- Homelessness
- Ensuring that homes are of a good quality, in all tenure types

### **Likely Evolution of the Baseline without the Local Plan**

- Not planning positively for an appropriate mix of housing types and tenures
- Lack of standards for new homes
- Not meeting the housing need (i.e. the Objectively Assessed Need)
- Not meeting the need for affordable homes without intervention
- Decline in delivery of homes

### **Key data sources**

- Land Registry
- Joint Housing Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) – Peter Brett & Associates
- Suffolk Observatory
- Census
- Suffolk Coastal AMR

## **Key Issues for the Sustainability Appraisal**

	<b>Key SA issue across Ipswich and Suffolk Coastal</b>	<b>Ipswich Specific Issues</b>
<b>Housing</b>	<b>The need to ensure the delivery of a sustainable supply of housing</b>	<p>Limited land availability and large areas of protected land.</p> <p>Over the last two years house sales have fallen by 50% in Ipswich.</p>
	<b>Ensuring the delivery of mix of housing types and tenures (including affordable housing)</b>	<p>Low comparative level of owner occupiers with no mortgage, higher socially rented stock and higher private rental sector.</p> <p>Ipswich has the lowest house price to income ratio in the IHMA. Homes cost on average 6.44 times average income. However prices have risen significantly in the last few years and Ipswich has the highest affordable housing need.</p> <p>Need to deliver a more diverse range of housing types.</p> <p>The impact of a changing population on housing supply. Increased demand for specialist housing including student accommodation.</p>

Table 11: Key Issues – Housing

## Health and Wellbeing

### Health Perception

4.33 The 2011 Census shows more than three quarters of the population (81.4%) of the Borough's population considers themselves to be in "very good health" or "good health". This correlates with the very low number of people in Ipswich who describe themselves in poor or very poor health (4.3%) compared to 16.7% of residents in the East region and 17.6% of people across England.<sup>22</sup> This is probably explained by the high proportion of the population of Ipswich which is 25 or under (31.2%) which accounts for nearly one third of the population of the Borough.<sup>23</sup> This is broadly mirrored in Babergh, Mid-Suffolk and Suffolk Coastal Districts.

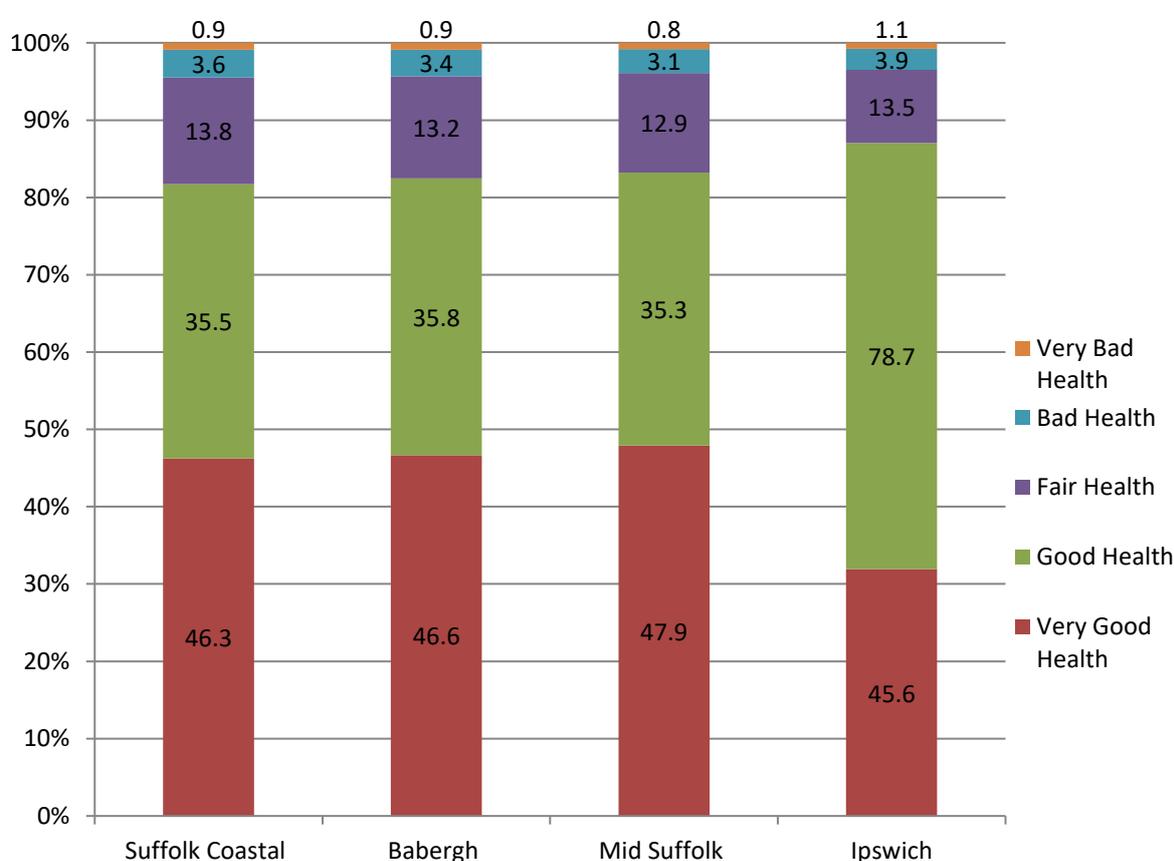


Figure 15: Health Perceptions in the IHMA authority areas<sup>24</sup>

4.34 People over 65 accounted for 61% of all unplanned hospital admissions in Suffolk in 2009, and 60% of the total cost of hospital admissions in Ipswich and East Suffolk.<sup>25</sup>

<sup>22</sup> SHMA update 2017 p 7

<sup>23</sup> QS103EW - Age by single year NOMIS 2011 Census

<sup>24</sup> Data from 2011 Census

<sup>25</sup> JSNA General overview 201/16 p.

## Provision of health services

- 4.35 Ipswich & East Suffolk Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) has set the following clinical priorities in their two-year operational plan<sup>26</sup>;
- to improve care for frail elderly;
  - to improve mental health outcomes;
  - to improve cancer and end of life outcomes;
  - to improve the health of people most in need;
  - to ensure high quality local services;
  - to improve the health and education of children and young people; and
  - to promote self-care and prevention
- 4.36 The 2015/16 year end assurance assessment showed that the Ipswich & East Suffolk CCG was rated as 'requiring improvement'.<sup>27</sup> There are 18 GP practices in Ipswich.<sup>28</sup> 9 GP practices in the CCG with a deprivation score above the England average deprivation score.
- 4.37 12.1% of the population (48,001) are in the most deprived 20% of people in England. There are around 24 care homes in Ipswich and 12 nursing homes and 35 dentists and dental services practices.<sup>29</sup>
- 4.38 In 2017/18-18/19, the CCG will spend over £960m on commissioning healthcare services for around 397,000 people who are registered with 40 GP practices. The 40 practices are divided into four localities;
- Suffolk Brett Stour;
  - Commissioning Ideals Alliance;
  - Deben Health
  - Group; and
  - Ipswich
- 4.39 The Ipswich and East Suffolk health and care system has been working with organisations in West Suffolk and North East Essex, partners, patients and the public to develop a shared vision and ambitious local plans for accelerating delivery of the 'NHS Forward View' through production of a five year Sustainability and Transformation Plan ( STP). the CCG and its STP partners will change the shape of health and care services, shifting the centre of care away from hospitals into local communities as people are supported to take control of their own health and wellbeing.

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<sup>26</sup> Ipswich & East Suffolk Clinical Commissioning Group Operational Plan 2017/18 – 2018/19

<sup>27</sup> <https://www.nhs.uk/service-search/performance-indicators/organisations/gp-practices?ResultsViewId=1171&PageSize=10&MetricGroupId=463&SortingMetricId=-1&Latitude=52.056&Longitude=1.15&LocationName=Ipswich%2C%20Suffolk%2C%20IP1&LocationId=11412&CurrentPage=2&SortDirection=Ascending&InShortList=False&Radius=5&CurrentSearchType=Location>

<sup>28</sup> Op cit

<sup>29</sup> Op Cit

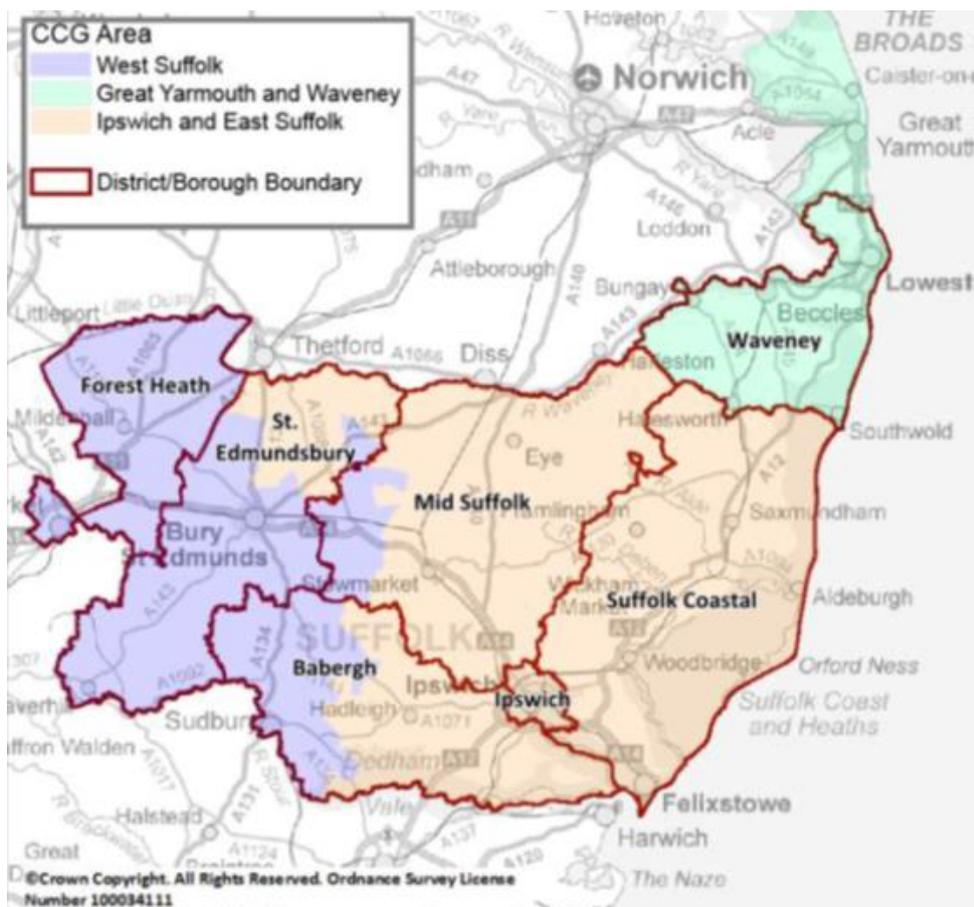


Figure 16: Source: Ipswich & East Suffolk Clinical Commissioning Group Operational Plan 2017/18 – 2018/19

## Life Expectancy

- 4.40 The life expectancy at birth for Ipswich men is 78.9 years which is below the national average of 79.1 years. It is also lower than the other districts within the Ipswich Housing Market Area. These figures are : Babergh 81.4 years; Mid Suffolk 81.3 years; and Suffolk Coastal men is 80.8 years all of which are above the national average meaning men on average with the exception of Ipswich live longer on average than in the rest of England.
- 4.41 The figures for women are as expected slightly higher and there is less of a difference between Ipswich and the other districts within the Ipswich Housing Market area. Again however, in Ipswich female life expectancy is slightly lower at 83.2 years compared with 84 years in Suffolk Coastal, 84.3 years in Babergh, and 84.5 years in Mid Suffolk. All the districts forming the Ipswich Housing Market authorities have a higher life expectancy than the national average of 83 years in England. Therefore women have a higher life expectancy than men and in Ipswich. These figures are for men and women born between January 2009 and December 2013.

4.42 Figure 17 shows the average deaths as a proportion of the population between 2007 and 2012 for each of the authorities across the Ipswich Housing Market Area and the county of Suffolk. Suffolk Coastal and Babergh have the highest average deaths across the Housing Market Area. As can be seen from figure 17 below, the most populous age group in both Suffolk Coastal and Babergh is the 60-64 age group. However, the 25-29 age group is the most populous in Ipswich.

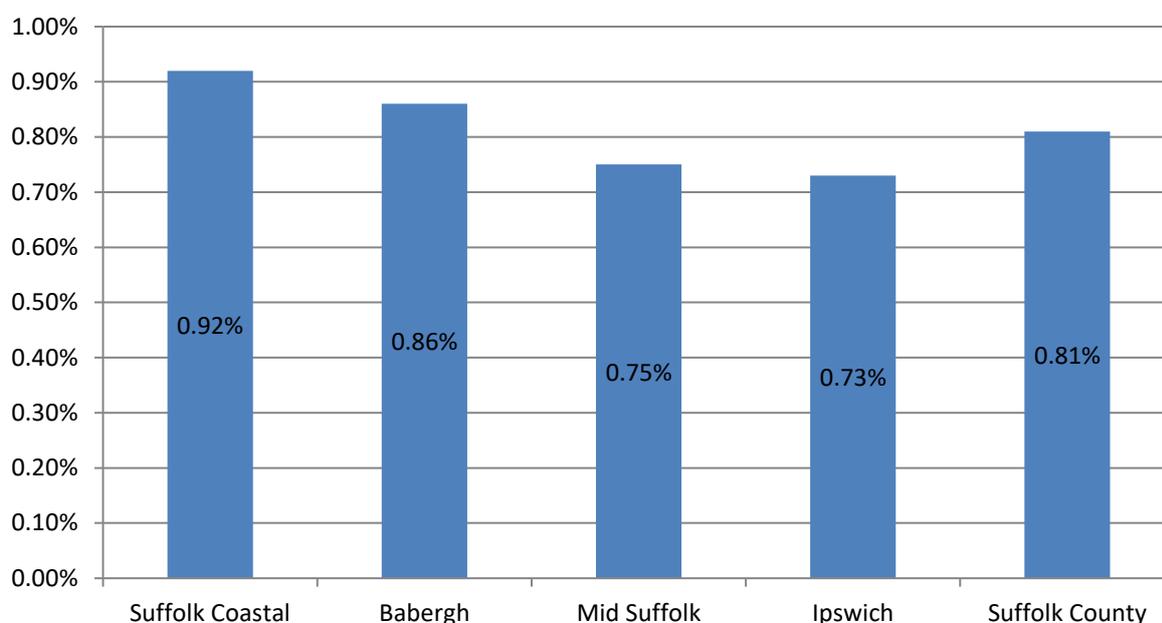


Figure 17: Average deaths as a proportion of the population, 2007-2012<sup>30</sup>.

### Obesity in Young Children

4.43 From table 12 overleaf it can be seen that the proportion of children measured to be at a healthy weight is very high, at an average of 73.2%. However, when the data is split into 'year 6' and 'reception' as seen in the table, there is a drop from 78% of children at 'reception' that are of a healthy weight to 69% of children in 'year 6' that are of a healthy weight.

4.44 Across the Ipswich Housing Market Area, Ipswich has the highest average percentage of children that are obese (14.3%) and underweight (0.9%).<sup>31</sup> The State of Children in Suffolk<sup>32</sup> report states that, "Suffolk's children have low rates of physical activity, high levels of sedentary behaviour, and low concordance with national guidelines for fruit and vegetable consumption, albeit similar to the pattern seen regionally and nationally."

<sup>30</sup> [Suffolk Observatory - Deaths as a proportion of the population](#)

<sup>31</sup> [NeSS - Obesity Levels of Children](#)

<sup>32</sup> [The State of Children in Suffolk](#)

	<b>Obese (%)</b>	<b>Overweight (%)</b>	<b>Healthy weight (%)</b>	<b>Underweight (%)</b>
<b>Year 6</b>				
<b>Suffolk Coastal</b>	16.5	13.6	68.4	1.5
<b>Babergh</b>	14.1	14	71.3	0.5
<b>Mid Suffolk</b>	15.2	14.8	69	1
<b>Ipswich</b>	18.7	13.2	67.2	0.9
<b>East of England</b>	17.7	14.1	67.1	1.2
<b>England</b>	19	14.4	65.3	1.3
<b>Reception</b>				
<b>Suffolk Coastal</b>	8.8	14.3	76.7	0.2
<b>Babergh</b>	7.7	14.1	77.9	0.4
<b>Mid Suffolk</b>	7.7	13.2	78.7	0.3
<b>Ipswich</b>	9.9	12.9	76.2	0.9
<b>East of England</b>	9	13.1	77.1	0.8
<b>England</b>	9.4	13.2	76.1	1

Table 12: Obesity levels of children (Census, 2011)<sup>33</sup> – see chart above

## Long term health issue or a disability

4.45 Figure 18 overleaf shows the number of residents with a long-term health problem or disability in 2011. From the current data Suffolk Coastal has the highest number of residents with long-term health problems that come under the ‘day to day activities limited a little’ section, which comes to 10.6% of the overall population. This figure is just below Ipswich for the number of residents with ‘limited a lot’ health problems, which stands at 8% of the overall population.

4.46 According to the Census, some 17.6% of the resident population in the Ipswich HMA have a long-term health problem or disability, compared to 16.7% of residents in the East region and 17.6% of people across England. Although Ipswich has the highest number of residents with long-term health problems or disabilities that ‘limit day to day activities a little’, as a percentage of the overall population (9.6%) it is the lowest figure. Therefore, it has the smallest percentage of the population that have long-term health problems that limit day to day activities a little when compared to the other authorities across the wider plan area.

<sup>33</sup> [NeSS - Obesity Levels of Children](#)

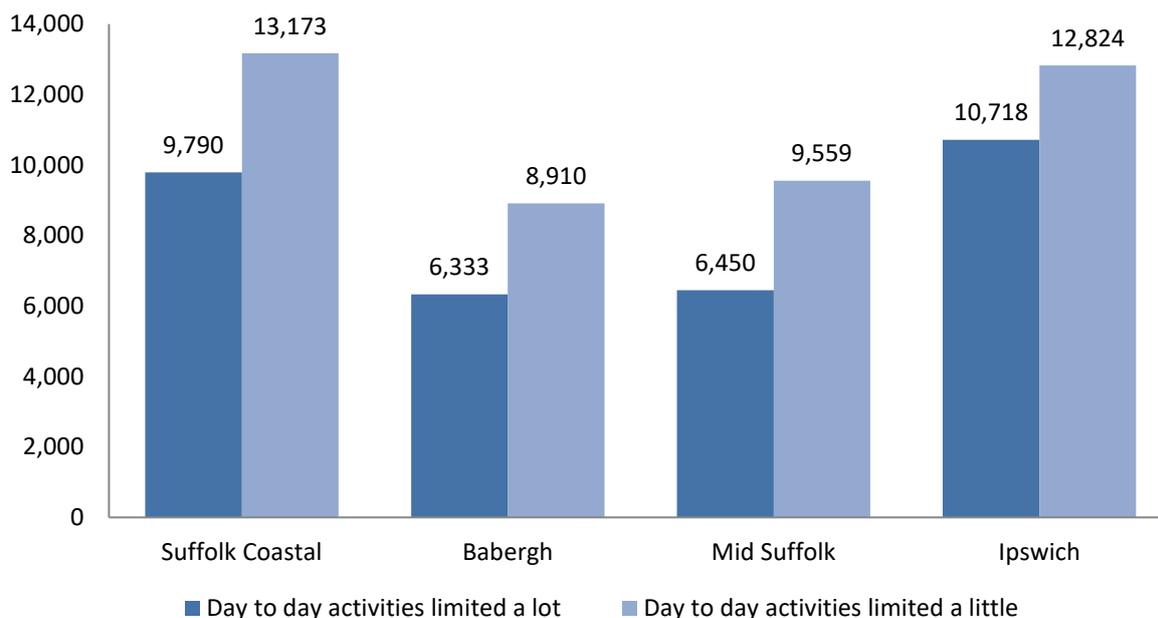


Figure 18: Day to day activities limited a lot and a little<sup>34</sup>

- 4.47 The Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information (PANSI) estimates show a clear relationship between physical disability and age, with the prevalence of moderate physical disability increasing by a factor of 4 between the ages of 18 and 64 and serious disability increasing by a factor of 7.<sup>35</sup>

### Physical activity

- 4.48 Increasing physical activity and exercise is a key Government objective in order to improve physical and mental health. Mid Suffolk (29.6%) has the highest percentage of the population that completed three 30 minute sessions of physical exercise per week in 2014, followed by Suffolk Coastal (27.8%), Babergh (26.5%), and Ipswich with the lowest figure in the region (19.3%).
- 4.49 Figure 19 overleaf indicates the percentage of the population that have completed three 30 minute sessions of physical exercise per week from 2007 through to 2015 for each district. The graph usefully demonstrates the totals for each district across the years as well as the individual annual statistics. Ipswich maintains its position as having the lowest levels of physical exercise at every year measured. Babergh and Mid Suffolk, however, are consistently above the county averages for each year. So too is Suffolk Coastal with the exception of 2009-11.

<sup>34</sup> Census 2012

<sup>35</sup> Ipswich & East Suffolk CCG 2013/14

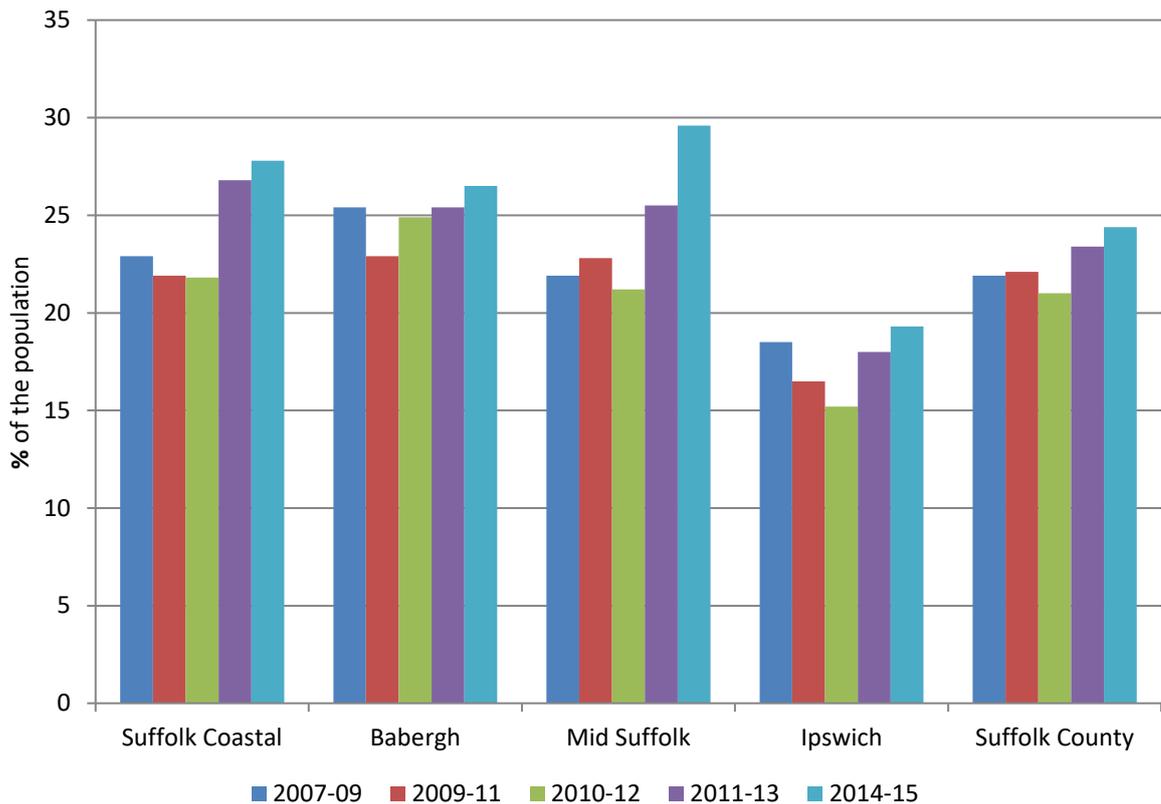


Figure 19: Percentage of the population completing 3 x 30 minutes of physical exercise per week. (Suffolk Observatory, 2015)<sup>14</sup>

## Mental Health

4.50 People with mental health disorders and disabilities have a higher risk of poor physical health and premature death than the general population. Reasons for this include the impact on physical health of deprivation and poverty, but also associated lifestyle behaviours with poor nutrition, obesity, higher levels of smoking, heavy alcohol use and lack of exercise. This contributes to higher rates of morbidity and lower life expectancy among people with mental health problems (Friedli and Dardis, 2002).

4.51 In Ipswich and east Suffolk it is estimated that there are approximately 45,766 people with common mental health disorders; 1,279 people with a borderline personality disorder; 998 people with antisocial personality disorder; 1,137 with psychotic disorders and 20,477 with psychiatric comorbidity [33].

## Gypsy and Traveller Health

4.52 Gypsies and Travelers experience some of the worst health in all BME groups<sup>36</sup>. On average, Gypsy and Traveller infants are 2-3 times more likely to die than infants in the general population. Twice as many Gypsies and Travelers report anxiety or depression compared to the general population. Up to 16% are not

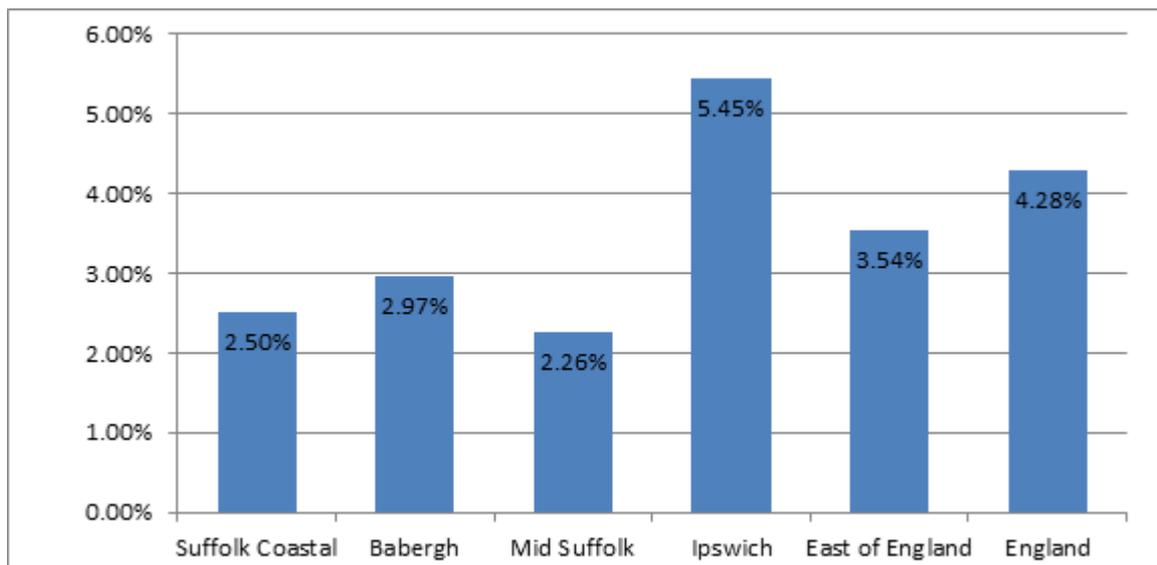
<sup>33</sup> [Mental health - Ipswich and East Suffolk CCG](#)

<sup>34</sup> [Suffolk Travellers' Health Needs Assessment, 2009](#)

registered with a GP, and immunisation rates are low. Barriers to healthcare access include low levels of literacy and fear of racism<sup>37</sup>.

## Recorded Crime

- 4.53 Both the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) set out guidance in creating safe and accessible communities. In particular, I would draw your attention to the following: paragraphs 58 and 69 of the NPPF recommend that local planning authorities ensure their policies and decisions aim to create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion.
- 4.54 Paragraph 164 advises that when preparing their Local Plan, local authorities should work with local advisors and others to ensure that they have taken into account the most up-to-date information about higher risk sites in their area for malicious threats and natural hazards, including steps that can be taken to reduce vulnerability and increase resilience. The Design section of the PPG includes crime prevention and security measures.
- 4.55 Ipswich (7,265) had the highest number of criminal offences committed in 2013, amongst the local authorities across the Ipswich Housing Market Area, followed by Suffolk Coastal (3,111), Babergh (2,605), and Mid Suffolk (2,190).
- 4.56 When the total offences are compared to the populations for each authority, Ipswich still shows the highest figure with 5.45%, this is followed by Babergh 2.97% and Suffolk Coastal at 2.5%. The figures for Ipswich are also higher than the regional average and the England average, with all other authorities being below these regional and national figures.



<sup>37</sup> [NHS Suffolk Annual Public Health Report, 2008](#)

*Figure 20: Total offences as a proportion of the population (NeSS, 2013)<sup>38</sup>*

- 4.57 The Police and Crime Commissioner for Suffolk has a Police and Crime Plan for Suffolk 2017 -2021 which gives Suffolk Constabulary the clarity to deliver the Commissioner's objectives and priorities for Suffolk Constabulary. This is supported by an action plan and performance management framework.

## **Fear of crime**

- 4.58 There is little data on fear of crime at a regional/local level. The Crime Survey<sup>39</sup> for England and Wales is undertaken annually and provides data for England and Wales overall. We will continue to discuss data with Norfolk and Suffolk Constabulary as we continue through the SA process.

## **Living environment**

- 4.59 Noise, vibration and light pollution can all impact upon wellbeing. It is important to ensure that the ambiance of towns and villages supports the vitality of the community and to reduce nuisance from these forms of pollution.

### ***Future Considerations***

- Health and social care provision going forwards
- Changing lifestyles and the rise in lifestyle related illnesses
- Continuing health inequalities

### ***Likely Evolution of the Baseline without the Local Plan***

- The design of new development may not encourage people to walk and cycle to access work, facilities and services therefore not improving potential for healthier lifestyles.
- Not designing out the potential for crime in new development proposals may encourage living environments that have greater potential for crime and antisocial behaviour.

### ***Key data sources***

- Suffolk Observatory 2015
- Neighbourhood Statistics 2012
- Census 2011
- ONS
- SHMA update 2017
- NHS JSNA
- Department of Health and Public Health England.
- Healthy Suffolk Website

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<sup>38</sup> [NeSS - Offences as a Proportion of the Population](#)

<sup>39</sup> [www.crimesurvey.co.uk](http://www.crimesurvey.co.uk)

### **Key Issues for the Sustainability Appraisal**

	<b>Key SA issue across Ipswich and Suffolk Coastal</b>	<b>Ipswich Specific Issues</b>
<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>	<b>The need to ensure the delivery of health and social care provision in line with growth</b>	Population is younger than the county, regional and national averages.  Requirement to retain and improve existing community health facilities and services and ensure the timely delivery of new facilities to meet needs arising from new development
	<b>The need to address health inequalities and public health</b>	Gypsies and Travellers experience some of the worst health in all BME groups.  Ipswich has proportionally more 0-5 year olds than other districts
	<b>Promoting healthy lifestyles</b>	Ipswich has the lowest levels of physical activity in the region
	<b>Crime rates and anti-social behaviour</b>	Ipswich had the highest number of criminal offences committed in 2013 in the IHMA.  Addressing fear of crime.

Table 13: Key issues – Health and Wellbeing

## Education

### Qualifications

- 4.60 Table 14 shows the qualification levels of each of the districts of the Ipswich Policy Area, ranging from 'no qualification' up to 'NVQ4 and above'.
- 4.61 More than one in five of the population in Ipswich has gained NVQ Level 4 although this is still the lowest number across the Ipswich Housing Market Area and in comparison with the East of England and Great Britain. At the other end of the scale, Ipswich also has the highest number of people with no qualifications although with the exception of Suffolk Coastal, Babergh and Mid Suffolk also have higher numbers of unqualified people than the regional average or expected in comparison with the rest of Britain. Overall in comparison with the rest of the region and Britain, Ipswich has lower levels of qualified people at all levels in 2015.

Individual Level	Suffolk Coastal (%)	Babergh (%)	Mid Suffolk (%)	Ipswich (%)	East of England (%)	Great Britain (%)
NVQ4 and above	36.7	23.4	29.4	22.5	33.6	37.1
NVQ3 and above	55.5	41.3	51.1	41.4	52.0	55.8
NVQ2 and above	72.4	68.8	70.0	63.0	71.5	73.6
NVQ1 and above	87.3	81.8	83.3	81.8	84.9	84.9
Other qualifications	8.7	8.9	#	6.9	7.1	6.5
No qualifications	#	9.3	10.0	11.3	8.0	8.6

Table 14: Qualifications of the resident population Jan 2015 – Dec 2015<sup>40</sup> (# means the sample size is too small for a reliable estimate to be made)

- 4.62 Figure 21 overleaf illustrates the trend in academic achievement over 12 years, from 2002-2014. From 2002 through to 2012 the general trend is upwards, with the authorities across the Ipswich Housing Market Area broadly reflective of the regional and national statistics.
- 4.63 However, as of 2013 there is a significant decline in GCSE attainment (which also reflects the national picture). The average figure for all of the authorities across the Ipswich Housing Market Area in 2013 was 71%, dropping to 63.7% in 2014. This is a very large fall in the number of pupils obtaining at least 5 A\*-C GCSE grades. It can be explained by the Joint Council for Qualifications (JCQ) as a consequence of a large rise in the number of 15 year old pupils taking GCSEs compared to previous years (increasing 39% compared with 2012, to 806,141). JCQ also note other factors for drop in grades, such as; multiple entries in Maths GCSE, and harder science GCSE papers<sup>41</sup>.

<sup>40</sup> [Nomis - Qualifications](#)

<sup>41</sup> [GCSE 2013 Press Release.pdf](#)

4.64 From the graph below, it is clear that most of the authorities of the Ipswich Housing Market Area, except Ipswich, sit above the regional and national figures in 2002. However, a significant rise in the regional and national attainment figures means that all the IHMA authorities now fall below the regional and national figures.

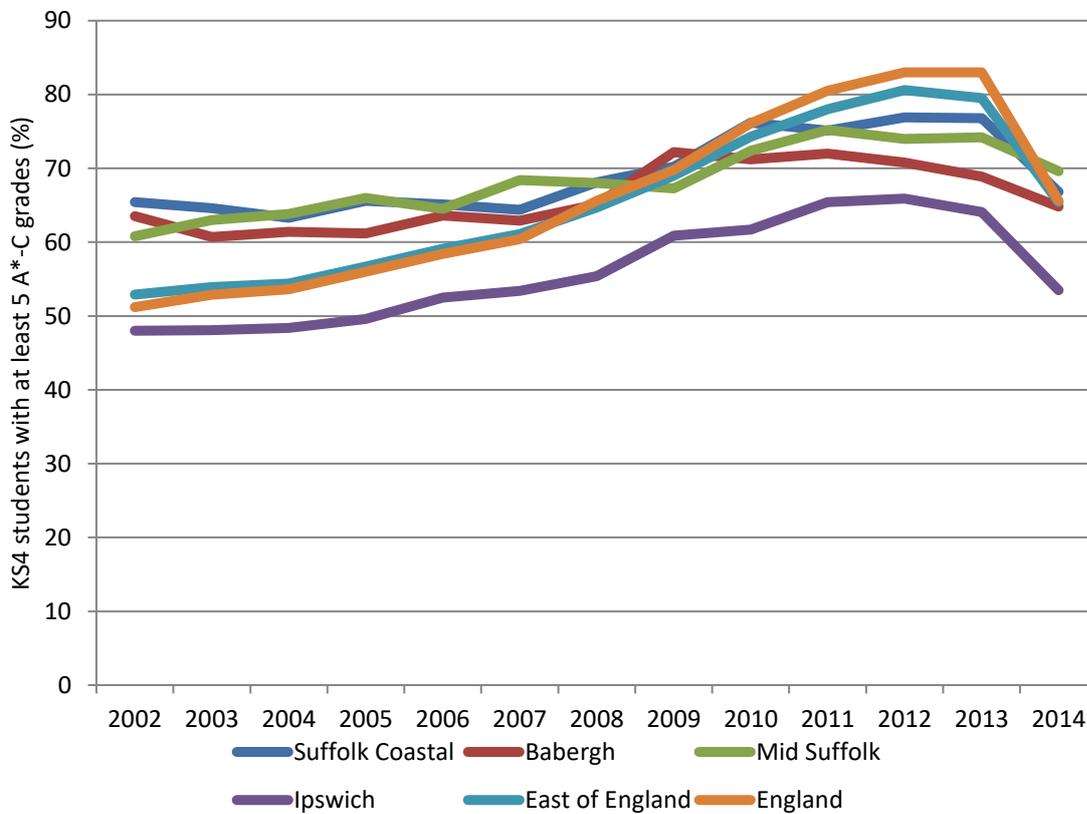


Figure 21: KS4 students receiving at least 5 A\*-C grades, 2002-2014 (NeSS, 2014)<sup>42</sup>

## School Leavers

- 4.65 Around half of year 11 young people in Ipswich move into sixth form education with 49.9% of pupils in Ipswich. However, this is below the Suffolk average of 53.2%.
- 4.66 The proportion of year 13 school leavers, at the end of A-levels leaving to go to university and specialist colleges for the Arts such as Conservatoire for music, dance and art colleges for example, is lowest in Ipswich (43.1%), and highest in Mid Suffolk (58.7%). Ipswich has a lower than average number of students going to university than the Suffolk average.
- 4.67 Year 11 school leavers that are not in education or employment (NEET) is highest in Ipswich (3.5%) and is significantly above the county average. Ipswich also has the highest level of students entering further education in comparison to the other authority areas in the Ipswich Housing Market Area and this is also above the county average.

<sup>42</sup> [NeSS - GCSE Results 5 A\\*-C Grades](#)

	Suffolk Coastal (%)	Babergh (%)	Mid Suffolk (%)	Ipswich (%)	Suffolk County (%)
Sixth Form	62	57.9	55.4	49.9	53.2
Further Education	28	33.6	34.2	37.5	36.6
NVQ2 Employment	4.7	4.8	6.3	4.8	4.6
GST Trainees	0.6	0.8	1.4	2.6	1.3
Non NVQ2 Employment	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.7
NEET	2.1	1.3	1.5	3.5	2.1
Unknown	2.1	0.7	0.8	1.1	2.1

Table 15: Year 11 school leavers (Suffolk Observatory, 2014)<sup>43</sup>

	Suffolk Coastal (%)	Babergh (%)	Mid Suffolk (%)	Ipswich (%)	Suffolk County (%)
Higher Education	53.1	51	58.7	43.1	49.7
Gap Year	2.3	1.3	5.6	3.3	3.3
Sixth Form	9.4	17.2	11.7	14.5	13.4
Further Education	6.9	4.1	3.6	8.3	6.3
NVQ2 Employment	7.1	6.7	9.7	11.2	8.3
GST Trainees	0	0	0	0.2	0
Non NVQ2 Employment	9.7	14	5.8	11.9	10.6
NEET	4.4	2.5	1.8	4	3.5
Unknown	7.2	3.2	3	3.5	4.9

Table 16: Year 13 school leavers (Suffolk Observatory, 2014)<sup>44</sup>

- 4.68 In key stage 2, primary schools in Ipswich achieved an average of 53% of pupils achieving level 4 or higher in maths and English. This is slightly lower than the England average of 58%.

## Online Education

- 4.69 There is a growing market for online education services. This links into digital infrastructure and the need for better broadband across the IHMA, especially in the rural areas. The ability to achieve high academic attainment through online resources offers rural communities more options when considering schooling and also alleviates problems on schools that are experiencing pressures on capacity. There is also improving capacity delivering higher education on-line nationally that can be accessed anywhere in the UK.

<sup>43</sup> [Suffolk Observatory - Year 11 School Leavers](#)

<sup>44</sup> [Suffolk Observatory - Year 13 School Leavers](#)

## Educational Facilities - Schools

- 4.70 The number of school aged children and young people is growing as the county sees spikes in localised population growth, net increases in immigration and a large amount of new developments for the revitalised housing market. Suffolk County Council is the Local Authority responsible for education provision. Any new school that opens in the county must be an academy, free school or voluntary aided school.
- 4.71 The main urban areas and market towns are expected to accommodate major growth in the form of urban extensions or new communities. These developments are usually on the periphery of towns and often some distance from existing schools and other community infrastructure.
- 4.72 Patterns of population change will also affect Suffolk's local communities. In some areas inward migration is a major factor, particularly where new development is planned. There is also inconsistency across the county in terms of future birth rates with some areas of the county seeing a decreasing population whilst other areas spike.
- 4.73 Suffolk County Council, in its Education and Learning Infrastructure Plan 2.1, produced in 2016 states that between 2015 and 2019 pupil forecasts show the total school population will increase by over 4,500 (5%) (primary age increasing to over 6%; secondary starting to increase in the next couple of years and continuing for at least the next 10 years). Within this growth there are particular growth 'hot spots' such as Ipswich.<sup>45</sup>
- 4.74 The maps overleaf in figures 22 and 23, show the 'hotspot' areas of the county. The shaded areas are identified as having the biggest need for additional places across the county based on natural population growth.

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<sup>45</sup> The Suffolk County Council Education-and-Learning-Infrastructure-Plan(-Version-2.1) , page 7

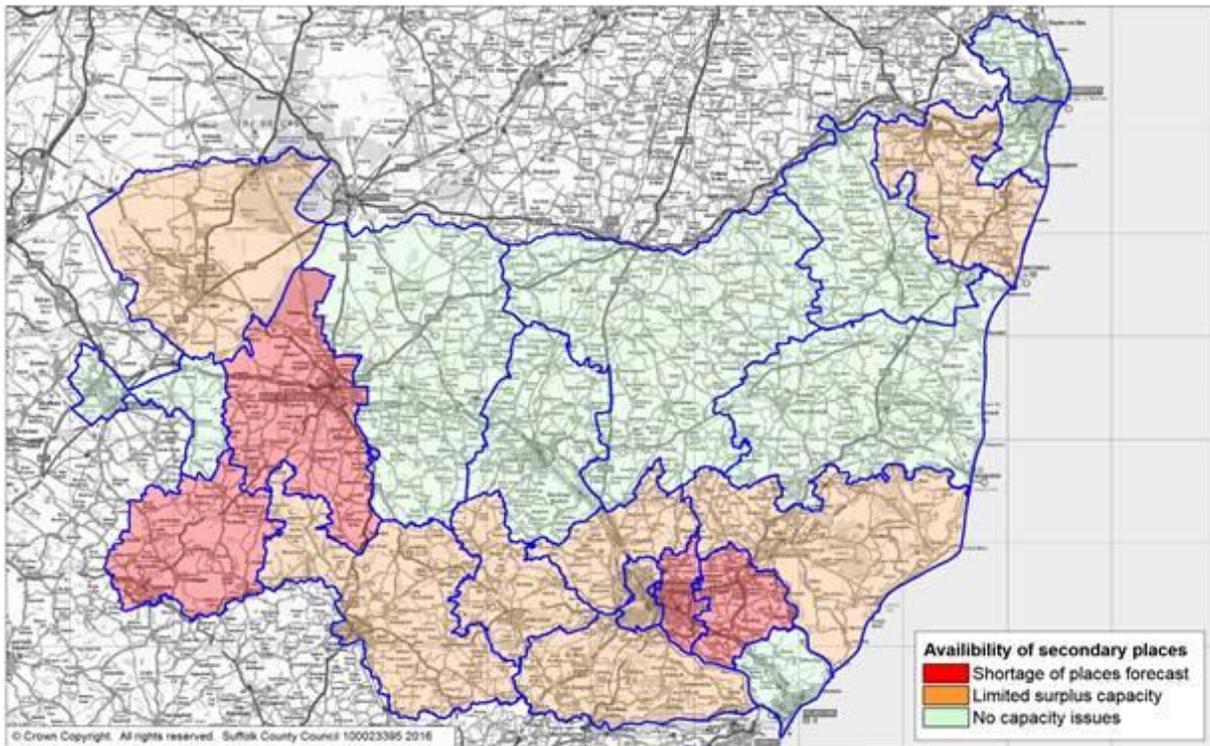


Figure 22: Availability of Secondary School Places, 2016<sup>46</sup>

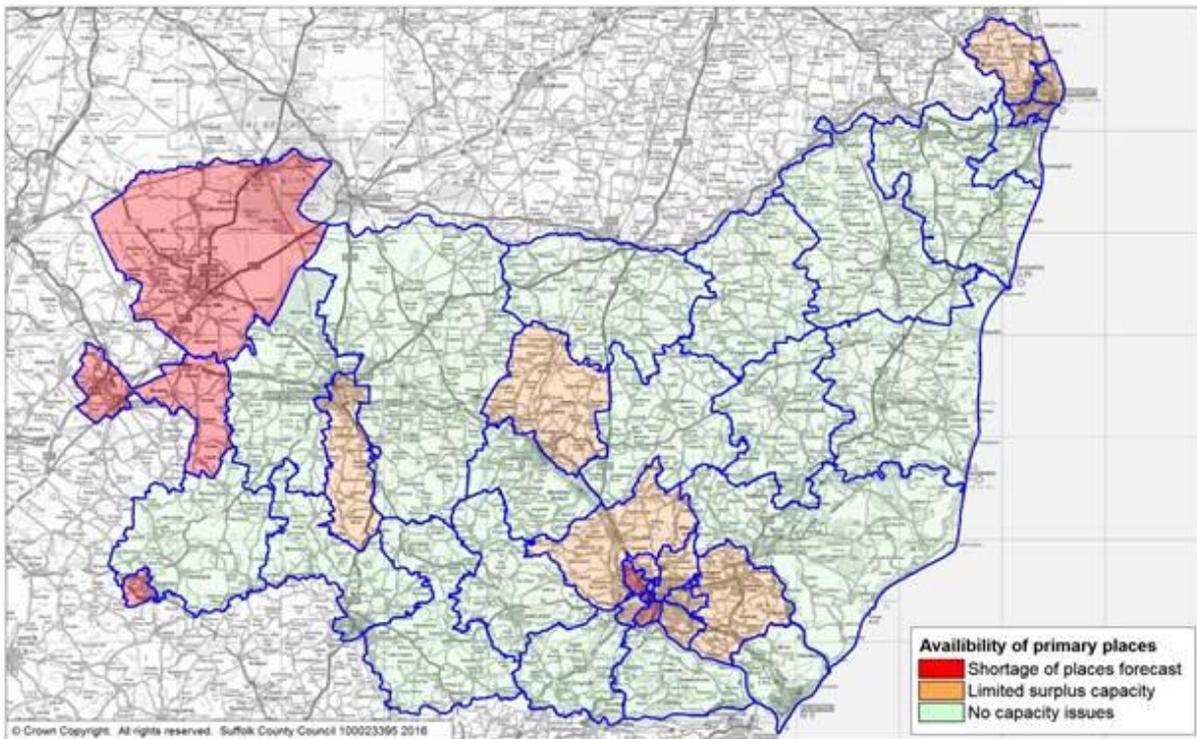


Figure 23: Availability of Primary School Places, 2016<sup>47</sup>

<sup>46</sup> Suffolk County Council

<sup>47</sup> Suffolk County Council

- 4.75 Ipswich is one of the identified hotspot areas of the county where growth in the number of school age children has seen a significant increase in demand for places across the town. In the last 3 to 4 years there have been 6 forms of entry (FE)\* added to primary schools in Ipswich, which equates to around 1,260 additional school places as those forms of entry move up through those schools.
- 4.76 In terms of secondary provision, whilst the increase in primary numbers has yet to hit the secondary schools, Suffolk County Council expects the secondary schools to be nearing capacity in 2021/22. However, there have been hot spot areas across the town, particularly in the north east that have required some expansion. Northgate High School has recently taken an additional 1FE so that it is able to meet demand from its catchment area.
- 4.77 Whilst the expansions to primary schools have met demand in certain areas of the town there is still growth from inward migration and housing concentrated around the centre of the town and to this end a new school has been approved and is set to open in September 2019. The County Council, based on recent forecasting data, believe that a one form of entry school (210 places) is an adequate size to meet existing demand but that the school needs to be built to be able to expand to 420 places. This is in order to meet future demand based on the likelihood of the population growing again and to take into account those housing developments that are not approved and therefore do not feature in their data.
- 4.78 In terms of primary provision, there is also a potential expansion to Rose Hill Primary School (from 315 to 420 places) should developments in the area be approved. Suffolk County Council are also monitoring any potential growth at Ravenswood and in the area of Old Norwich Road.
- 4.79 Further primary school expansions, or even the planning for further new schools, will be dependent on further growth across the town.
- 4.80 For Secondary, to offset current demand in hotspot areas across the town, there are plans to expand two or maybe three high schools, but as yet these plans are not confirmed and may be dependent on developments being approved within, or on the outskirts of the town.
- 4.81 The proposed development at Ipswich Garden suburb of around 3,500 homes will potentially yield 860 primary age pupils. Suffolk County Council are planning for three 315 place primary schools, plus early years provision, which are able to be future-proofed to expand to 420 place if necessary should further growth arise in the area. The plan is that one primary school will be built in each of the three individual developer areas, Henley Gate, Fonnereau and Red House.
- 4.82 The development is also expected to yield approximately 610 secondary age pupils. There will also be the aforementioned issue of latent demand as the secondary schools in Ipswich reach capacity due to the recent primary bulge in demand working its way

through to secondary provision. Therefore, to offset the demand from the development and the latent demand there is the need for a new high school that will also be built on the Ipswich Garden Suburb development. This school will likely be built to accommodate 900 pupils with the ability to expand further as demand grows and to offset the possibility of further development.

- 4.83 There is the possibility that one or more of these schools could be a Free School but this is dependent on the government's future strategy regarding Free Schools and Grammar Schools.

### **Educational Facilities – Early Years**

- 4.84 Suffolk County Council is required to secure sufficient early learning places for eligible 2 year olds, estimated at 40% of the total 2 year old population, and all three and four year olds. An early learning place is defined as 15 hours per week for 38 weeks of the year and eligible children are entitled to take up the place in the term after their second birthday. This entitlement is aimed at our more disadvantaged families and impacts on the ability of the current market to deliver enough places in the localities where most needed.
- 4.85 In May 2015 it was announced that the government was doubling the provision of free childcare from 15 to 30 hours a week for three and four year-olds. The offer, being introduced in 2017, will be available to families where both parents are working or the sole parent is working in a lone parent family. This has huge infrastructure implications for Suffolk and work is underway to establish how this demand can be met.

### **Educational Facilities – Special Educational Needs**

- 4.86 Suffolk is an inclusive authority with the majority of children and young people with a statement of special educational need placed in mainstream settings. However there has been a sharp increase in the demand for out of county placements for children and young people with an increased level of additional requirements. There are particular pressures across the county on the availability of Behavioural Emotional and Social Difficulties (BESD) and Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) provision.
- 4.87 The collection of timely, robust and meaningful LA and partnership needs assessment data has proved difficult to access and as such the ability to predict the future needs of the children and young people across Suffolk has been problematical. However, there is work being currently undertaken to remedy this and provide Suffolk County Council and its partners with the ability to better quantify with greater certainty, the future demands for specialist places.

### ***Future Considerations***

- Meeting the shortage of education places in Ipswich
- The impact of changes to school funding on education provision in the county
- School capacity and building programmes
- The impact of academies and free schools on the provision of education in the IHMA
- Ensuring that children in the IHMA are getting a high quality education and raising standards of attainment
- Identifying which schools can be expanded in terms of infrastructure, such as hall space, playing fields or access
- Identifying the requirement for management and staffing for school expansion and/or new schools

**Likely Evolution of the Baseline without the Local Plan**

- Risk of not matching supply of education facilities to meet the demand from new housing growth.
- Ipswich will continue to have low levels of qualified people compared to the rest of the region and Britain.
- The risk that investment in education infrastructure does not take place at the appropriate time and in the most appropriate location leading to shortages of appropriate provision.

**Key data sources**

- Suffolk Observatory
- NOMIS
- NeSS
- Suffolk County Council
- Ipswich & East Suffolk Clinical Commissioning Group Operational Plan 2017/18 – 2018/19

**Key Issues for the Sustainability Appraisal**

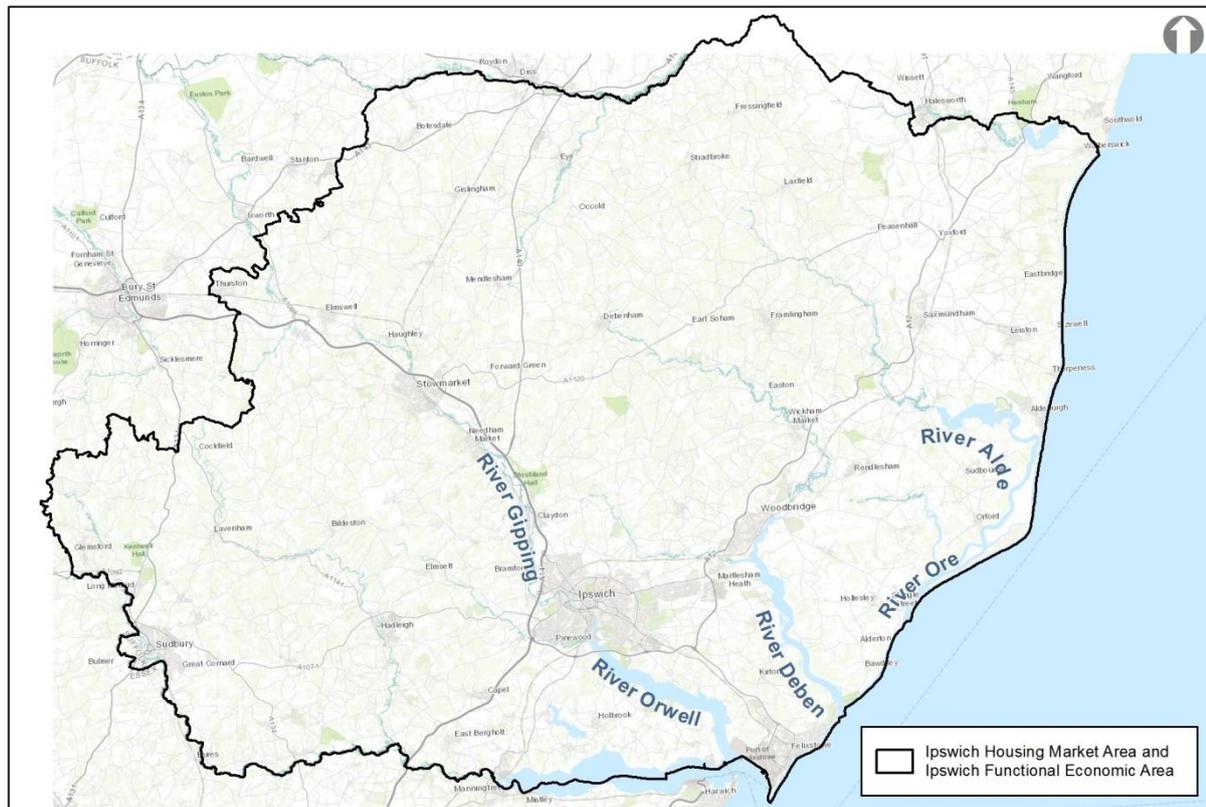
	<b>Key SA issue across Ipswich and Suffolk Coastal</b>	<b>Ipswich Specific Issues</b>
<b>Education</b>	The need to ensure the delivery of education provision in line with growth	Insufficient primary and secondary capacity in some areas of the Borough.
	The need to ensure appropriate skills to match future employment needs	Overall in comparison with the rest of the region and Britain, Ipswich had lower levels of qualified people at all levels in 2015.

Table 17: Key Issues - Education

## Chapter 5 Environmental Baseline

### Water

- 5.1 The main waterbodies in the IHMA are the rivers Gipping, Orwell, Deben, Alde and Ore. The IHMA falls within the Anglian River Basin District and the IHMA contains the Deben, Gipping and Suffolk Coastal catchment areas.



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Figure 24: The Main Rivers in the IHMA<sup>48</sup>

- 5.2 There are multiple stakeholders involved in the management of water in the IHMA: Anglian Water is the water company responsible for public sewerage and sewage treatment in Ipswich and both Anglian Water and Essex and Suffolk Water are the organisations responsible for water and sewage treatment in the IHMA. The water companies are required to invest in sewage treatment capacity with regard to an increase in population.
- 5.3 Suffolk County Council is the Lead Flood Authority and works via the Suffolk Flood Risk Management Partnership (SFRMP) to ensure that all agencies understand and manage flood risk within the county<sup>49</sup>. Suffolk County Council is also responsible for highway drainage, including puddles and blocked highway gullies. The Environment Agency is responsible for main rivers and tidal flood defences. Internal drainage boards (IDB) manage water levels in some areas of the country where there is a special need for drainage. These areas are known as internal drainage districts (IDD). The IDB relevant

<sup>48</sup> Data from Ordnance Survey

<sup>49</sup> In order to comply with the Floods and Water Management Act 2010 and the Flood Risk Regulations 2009.

to the Ipswich Borough and Suffolk Coastal District is East Suffolk IDB. IDBs undertake works to reduce flood risk to people and property, and manage water levels for agricultural and environmental needs.

- 5.4 Planning authorities must have regard to the River Basin Management plan for their district in order to comply with legislation<sup>50</sup>.
- 5.5 The East Suffolk IDB Drainage District does not extend to its full catchment area, which means that it is more difficult to control development and flows of rivers coming into the Internal Drainage board District than if they had jurisdiction over the full catchment area. The water course responsibilities are shared therefore with the Environment Agency. The map outlined below identifies the parts of the river system that The East Suffolk IDB are responsible for. The red areas are IDB responsible areas.

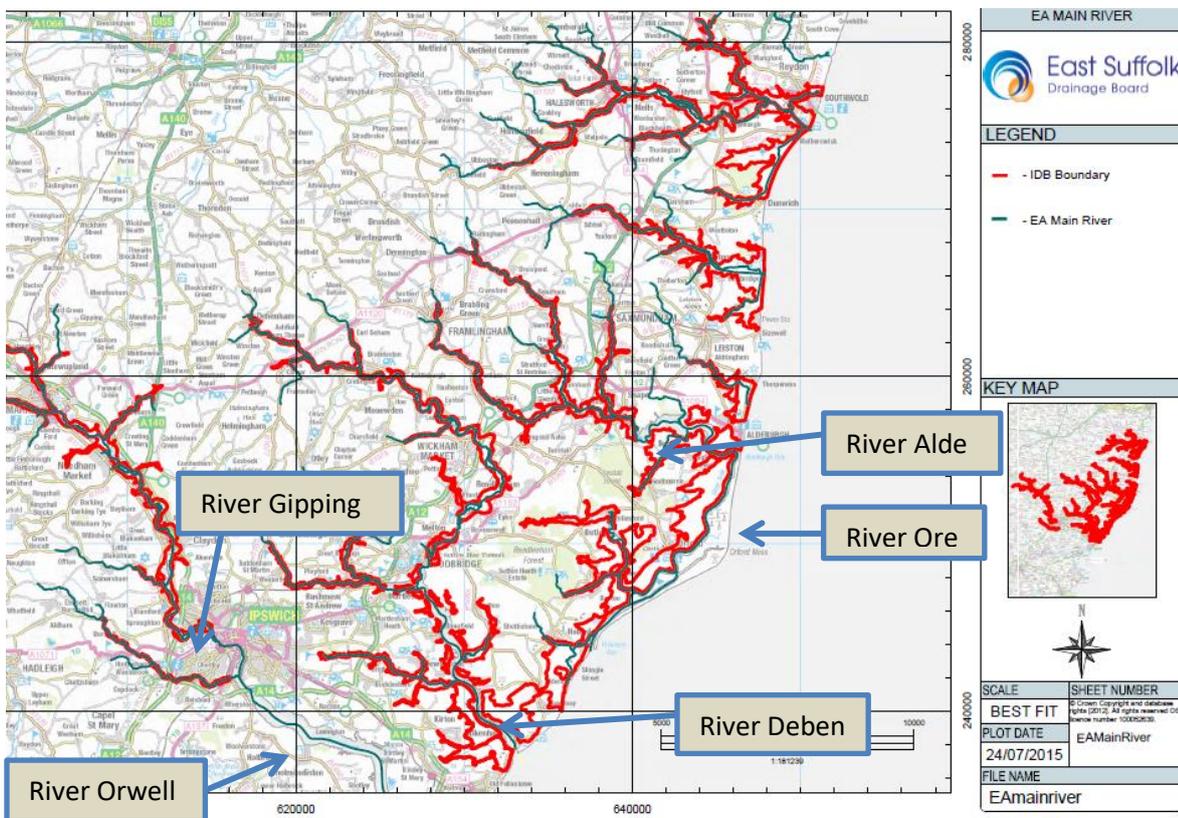


Figure 25: East Suffolk IDB areas of responsibility (shown in red)<sup>51</sup>

- 5.6 In terms of watercourse control, Ipswich Borough falls under the influence of the Environment Agency, although upstream from the Borough it is the Internal Drainage Board. There are currently no IDB schemes or maintenance which will impact on Ipswich Borough. All of the IDB district area controlled through the East Suffolk IDB lies outside the Borough of Ipswich around the edges. (CMT 187G – The Somerton Watercourse – which lies to the north west of Ipswich, and the CMT185G which lies to the south west).

<sup>50</sup> The water body status objectives and wider objectives of the European Water Framework Directive, transposed into UK law as the Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2003.

<sup>51</sup> Source: [https://www.wlma.org.uk/uploads/ESIDB\\_EAMainriver.pdf](https://www.wlma.org.uk/uploads/ESIDB_EAMainriver.pdf)

## Water Resources and Supply

- 5.7 There are two water companies operating in the IHMA. The Essex and Suffolk Water 'Water Resources Management Plan 2014' (WRMP) outlines its Water Resource Zones in Suffolk and Essex, forecasts water demand for the period 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2040, and documents how to meet this demand. Within Suffolk the company manages the are the Blyth, Hartismere, and the Northern/central Water Resource Zones (WRZ). The WRMP 2014 states all the water resource zones, including those covered in the IHMA, up to the end of the plan period of 2040 will be in surplus water supply.
- 5.8 The Anglian Water 'Water Resources Management Plan 2015' (WRMP) outlines its Water Resource Zones in Suffolk and Essex, forecasts water demand for the period 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2040, and documents how to meet this demand. Within Suffolk the company manages the East Suffolk, Sudbury and West Suffolk Water Resource Zones (WRZ). The WRMP 2015 shows that by 2039-2040, just beyond the plan period, both the East and West Suffolk WRZs will be in deficit by 1-10ml/day when comparing the average supply to demand. However, schemes are in place to address this shortfall e.g. water trading.

## Sewage and Waste Water Treatment Works Capacity

- 5.9 Capacity for sewerage treatment varies between each town and village in the Ipswich Housing Market Area. The Haven Gateway Water Cycle Study Stage 1 Report identified issues with sewerage and waste water treatment in Ipswich. This issue has since been rectified. Further investment in Asset Management Period 7 (that is 2020-2025) will be considered to further increase capacity if necessary in line with the timing of the planned growth in Ipswich. In particular, works will be required to facilitate the accommodation of the garden suburb allocation. A Drainage Area Plan model for Ipswich has been completed in April 2015 by Anglian Water that will inform the final solution.

## Water Quality

- 5.10 Much of the Ipswich Policy Area is covered by Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZ). These are areas of land that drain into nitrate polluted waters or waters which have the potential to become polluted by nitrates. Farmers with land in NVZs must follow mandatory rules to tackle nitrate loss from agriculture. The majority of Suffolk Coastal, Babergh and Ipswich are covered by the Sandlings and Chelmsford existing groundwater NVZ (G78). This groundwater designation means water held underground in the soil or in pores and crevices in rock, which have or could have if action is not taken, a nitrate concentration greater than 50mg/l.
- 5.11 The Environment Agency has created 3 tranches of land that contain Nitrate Vulnerable Zones. The entire Ipswich Housing Market Area lies in Tranche 2, which means that farms situated in the tranche will be notified by the Environment Agency as to the impacts that this will have on farmland and the environment.
- 5.12 There are a number of Groundwater Source Protection Zones in the IHMA, which protect groundwater sources such as wells, boreholes and springs used for public drinking water supply. Source Protection Zones show the risk of contamination from

any activities that might cause pollution in the area, which is important since groundwater provides a third of the drinking water on average in England and Wales and maintains the flow in many rivers. Figure 26 below illustrates the SPZs in the IHMA.

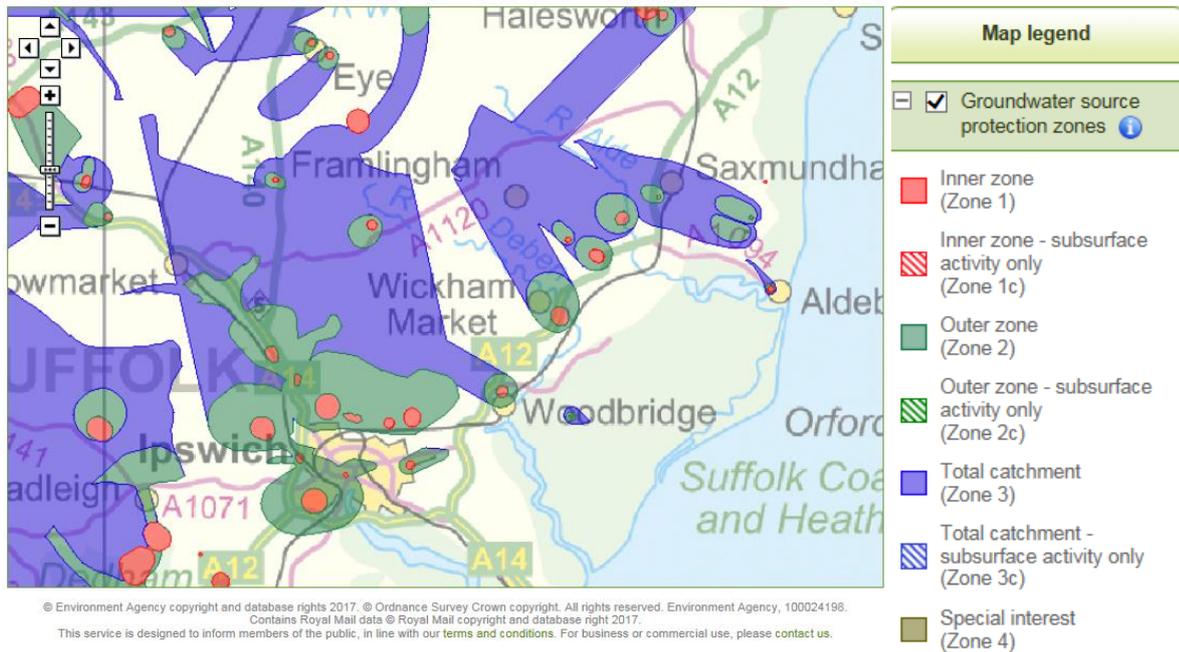


Figure 26: Water Quality in the IHMA

### Future Considerations

- Greater recreational use of the River Orwell around the Ipswich waterfront e.g. free swimming, kayaking
- Climatic change
- Negative impacts on water quality through inappropriate development and farming practices
- Investment in waste treatment plants

### Likely evolution of the baseline without the Local Plan

- Increased demand on water resources and sustainability of water supply
- Increased requirement for wastewater treatment
- Increased pollution in farmland and water courses

### Key data sources

- Environment Agency data
- Water company data including Water Resource Management Plans
- Internal Drainage Board data

### Key Issues for the Sustainability Appraisal

	Key SA issue across Ipswich and Suffolk Coastal	Ipswich Specific Issues
Water	Managing water resources and water quality	There are a number of Groundwater Source Protection Zones

		High number of existing groundwater and surface water Nitrate Vulnerable Zones
	<b>The timely provision of new water services infrastructure in line with growth</b>	The timely provision of new water services infrastructure in line with growth

Table 18: Key Issues – Water

## Air

### Air Quality Management Areas

5.13 Ipswich Borough Council (IBC) is responsible for Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) in Ipswich. Ipswich Borough currently contains four Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs), which have been designated as a result of the specific areas not meeting the air quality standards set out in the Government's revised Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (which was a direct response to the requirements of the Environment Act 1995). The strategy sets health based standards and objectives covering seven pollutants:

- |                    |                              |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Benzene         | 5. Nitrogen Dioxide          |
| 2. 1,3-Butadiene   | 6. Particulate Matter (PM10) |
| 3. Carbon Monoxide | 7. Sulphur Dioxide           |
| 4. Lead            |                              |

*Table 19: Seven pollutants standards and objectives*

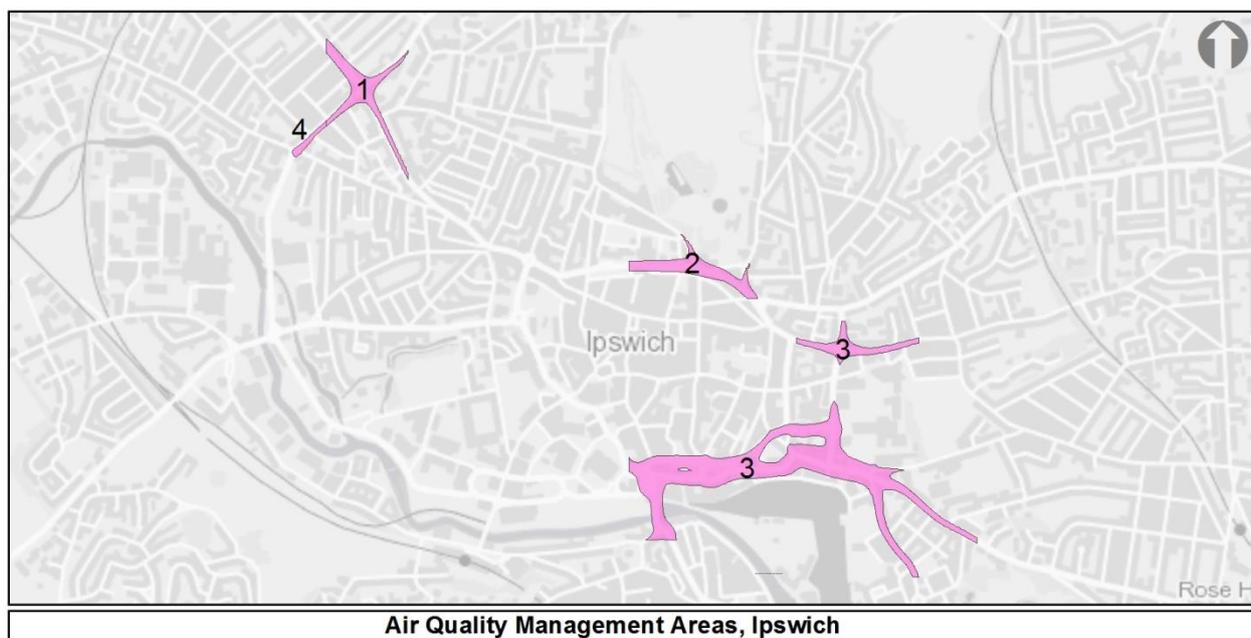
5.14 The Act requires all local authorities to periodically review and assess air quality in order to determine whether the Air Quality Objectives will be met.

5.15 The Ipswich AQMAs have all been declared as a result of unsustainably high Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) levels, predominantly relating to road vehicle exhaust emissions of oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>) at, or in the vicinity of busy road junctions. These are locations within Ipswich where road vehicle exhaust emissions cause ambient annual mean concentrations of nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) to exceed the air quality objective of 40 micrograms per cubic metre (µg/m<sup>3</sup>). This objective is included in legislation for the protection of public health, and applies at the façades of residential premises, schools, care homes and hospitals; it does not apply at indoor locations, places of work, parks, gardens, on the footway nor within the roadway space where concentrations are highest.

These Air Quality Management Areas are:

1. Norwich Road – Chevallier Street Junction (since 2006)
2. St Margaret's Street – Crown Street (since 2006)
3. Grimwade Street – St Helen's Street Junction – Star Lane gyratory (since 2006)
4. Bramford Road/Yarmouth Road/Chevallier Street (since 2010)

They are depicted on Figure 27, overleaf.



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*Figure 27: Air Quality Management Areas in Ipswich<sup>52</sup>*

- 5.16 An Air Quality Action Plan, to implement measures to bring about improvements in local air quality, was introduced by IBC in 2008 and progress against this is reported annually.
- 5.17 IBC monitors the air quality in Ipswich using automatic monitors and numerous diffusion tubes across the town. Automatic monitors give an accurate representation of the levels of Nitrogen Dioxide at the monitoring station. Diffusion tubes are mounted on lamp-posts, signposts or buildings and give a reading of Nitrogen Dioxide over a four week period. The accuracy of diffusion tubes can vary by as much as 30% so they are generally used to identify long term trends.
- 5.18 Since the AQMAs were declared, continued monitoring has indicated that the annual average nitrogen dioxide level is now being exceeded at locations outside of these areas on St Matthews Street and Woodbridge Road. In addition to this, recent data has also identified small areas within existing AQMAs where annual average nitrogen dioxide is now at acceptable levels.
- 5.19 Taking this into consideration, and in recognition of the fact that the boundaries of existing AQMAs need to be reviewed on a regular basis to ensure that they remain relevant, the Environmental Health team are consulting on the declaration of a new AQMA (No. 5) at St Matthews Street / Norwich Road between the Civic Drive roundabout and Bramford Road and changes to the existing AQMAs to reflect monitoring results.
- 5.20 IBC will make a decision on new AQMA boundaries in 2017. It will also undertake source apportionment work (to identify what is causing the air pollution) and publish its Air Quality Action Plan this year.

## Trends in Air Quality

<sup>52</sup> Ipswich Borough Council

- 5.21 IBC published a report on air quality in May 2016, to provide evidence for the 2011 – 2031 Ipswich Local Plan Examination in Public. This report stated:

*“Given the evidence of falling trends in annual mean NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations in the IBC area and improvements in vehicle emissions as older more polluting vehicles are progressively replaced by vehicles with more stringent Euro 6 type approval for exhaust emissions, it is expected that ambient concentrations near to roads will be lower in the future than they are at present...Risk of non-compliance in the future will be greatest at locations on the road network where junctions are likely to be at or near capacity in terms of traffic. Future developments within the IBC area will add to traffic on the local road network and - whilst individual vehicles are likely to give rise to lower emissions of NO<sub>x</sub> and other pollutants - the additional number of vehicles on the road may give rise to congestion at particular junctions with the potential for elevated ambient pollutant concentrations.”*

- 5.22 The report concluded that it would be possible to mitigate for any negative impacts through highways based measures, measures to encourage modal shift, continuing technological improvements, consideration of an air quality neutral policy and setting minimum NO<sub>x</sub> emissions standards for developers for all new boiler and combined heat and power (CHP) plant.
- 5.23 The Government has recently consulted on its plan “Improving air quality: reducing nitrogen dioxide in our towns and cities.” This is a “revised Plan to reduce levels of nitrogen dioxide around roads within the shortest possible time.” It also included principles which local authorities should follow when setting up Clean Air Zones in England.

## Low Emissions Policies and Initiatives

- 5.24 Ipswich Borough will produce a Low Emissions Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) in the Autumn. This SPD will provide consistency in the approach to dealing with air quality and planning in Ipswich. Specifically, it will provide guidance on measures that can be implemented to mitigate the potentially harmful impacts of new developments (e.g. in terms of increased vehicles and congestion or on-site heating), provide guidance on the use of planning conditions and Section 106 obligations to improve air quality and provide guidance on the requirements of air quality assessments/low emission strategies and the circumstances under which these will be required.
- 5.25 Authorities in other areas of the UK are also tackling air quality through a number of measures such as;
- Low Emission Zones (LEZs) and Ultra Low Emission Zone (ULEZs)
  - Adoption of car free developments
  - Provision of cycling facilities and infrastructure
  - Provision of infrastructure for low emission vehicles such as electric vehicle recharging points

- Car free days
- Sustainable building design e.g. boiler design and operation

## Key Projects

5.26 Suffolk County Council (SCC) is undertaking air quality studies as part of the following wider transport/infrastructure projects;

- Junctions on the A14 around Ipswich
- Options for Ipswich northern routes
- Ipswich radial routes
- The Upper Orwell Crossings

### ***Future considerations***

- Will the definition of receptors change? It currently the façades of residential premises, schools, care homes and hospitals; it does not apply at indoor locations, places of work, parks, gardens, on the footway nor within the roadway space (where concentrations are highest).
- Will the technological advances deliver the air quality benefits?
- What will be the rate of uptake of new technologies and what infrastructure will this require?
- Will the way we travel change radically e.g. autonomous vehicles, movement as a service.
- Further repercussions from the diesel emissions scandal

### ***Likely evolution of the baseline without the Local Plan***

- Increase in vehicular traffic and potential for increased air pollution in the first part of the plan period
- Risk of increased pollution if the infrastructure does not support cleaner vehicles

### ***Key data sources***

- Air quality monitoring undertaken by Ipswich Borough Council and partners<sup>53</sup>
- County-wide transport model
- Developers' Transport Assessments
- Major projects' data
- Ipswich Annual Monitoring Report

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<sup>53</sup> This includes projects such as the [CATCH project](#), and monitoring undertaken in relation to planning applications or major scheme proposals such as the [Upper Orwell Crossings](#).

**Key Issues for the Sustainability Appraisal**

	<b>Key SA issue across Ipswich and Suffolk Coastal</b>	<b>Ipswich Specific Issues</b>
<b>Air</b>	<b>Improving air quality</b>	Congestion at various locations in the town centre and associated air quality issues  There are currently four Air Quality Management Areas in Ipswich
	<b>The requirement for clean vehicle infrastructure to encourage uptake of technologies</b>	The requirement for clean vehicle infrastructure to encourage uptake of technologies

Table 20: Key Issues - Air

## Material Assets (including Soil and Waste)

### Soil and Minerals

- 5.27 Sand and gravel are the main minerals worked in Suffolk. Small amounts of chalk for agricultural and industrial purposes are also extracted. Suffolk imports hard rock primarily by rail from outside the region (mainly from the East Midlands) with rail facilities at Gazeley, Barham, Ipswich and Bury St Edmunds. Figure 28 overleaf gives more details on the mineral resources in the IHMA.
- 5.28 The LAA (Local Aggregate Assessment) concludes that there are adequate reserves of indigenous sand and gravel at the present time to comply with the requirement of the NPPF to have a land bank of permitted reserves of at least 7 years. In 2014, 50-60% of the sand and gravel consumed in Suffolk (915,000 tonnes) was produced in Suffolk (including marine dredged). Most of the balance comes from Essex and Norfolk.
- 5.29 It is national policy to sustainably use minerals that are excavated as locally as possible. Half and up to nearly two thirds of minerals excavated in Suffolk are used in Suffolk. In addition it is also national policy to re-use existing mineral aggregates first before excavating more.
- 5.30 There are large marine aggregate resources present off the coast of Suffolk however it is not County Council policy to seek to increase reliance on marine dredged aggregates in order to reduce the amount of land won aggregate it needs to provide for. Nevertheless, with the large national infrastructure projects planned in Suffolk including Sizewell C, the County is seeking to maximise the potential for the use of marine dredged and sea borne aggregate for the construction of this development.
- 5.31 There are wharves in Ipswich and Lowestoft, which have the capacity to handle marine dredged (and marine borne) aggregate. Currently marine dredged aggregate and marine borne material can be handled at Ipswich at the West Bank terminal on Ipswich Docks with provision for marine borne material to be landed on the East Bank alongside a recently constructed concrete batching plant off Cliff Reach.
- 5.32 There is a Marine aggregate storage area at Griffin Dock to the south of New Cut West. In addition, there is a tarmac road stone plant adjacent to Cliff Reach; and a concrete batching plant at Portman Walk.
- 5.33 Suffolk County Council is in the process of developing a combined Minerals and Waste Local Plan, which will detail policies for minerals and waste, and set out locations for the potential development of minerals sites (such as sand or gravel pits) and waste sites (such as recycling plants or landfill sites) in the county. Aggregates from these sand and gravel sites (or quarries) are mainly used for the building of new homes, and other construction projects. Sand and gravel resources in Suffolk require replenishment, to meet the needs of the construction industry. A call for new sand and gravel sites is included within the Issues & Options document. Preferred sites will be consulted upon later this year. The Minerals and Waste Plan will make provision for minerals and waste development until 2036 which aligns with the timescale for the new local plan for Ipswich.

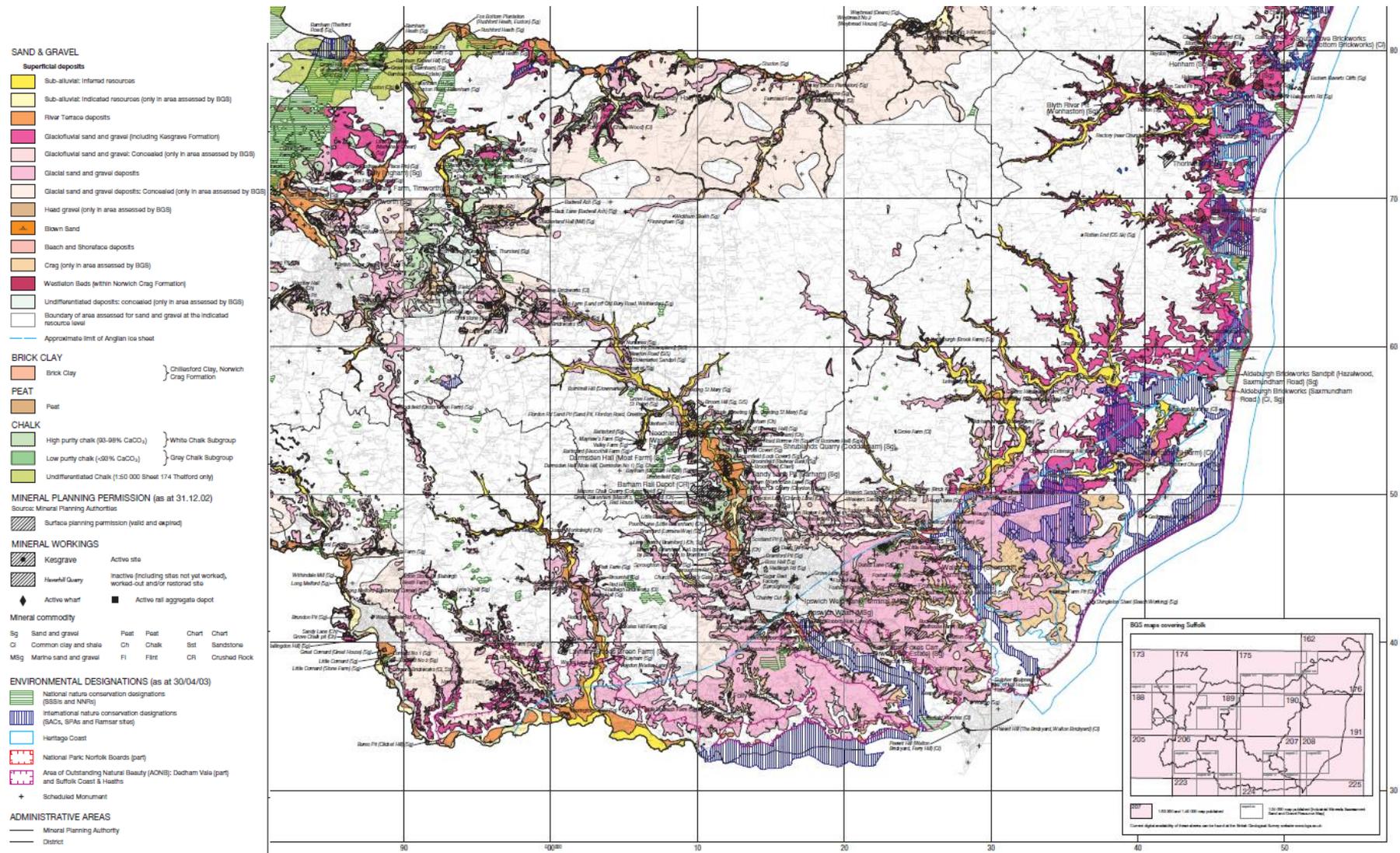


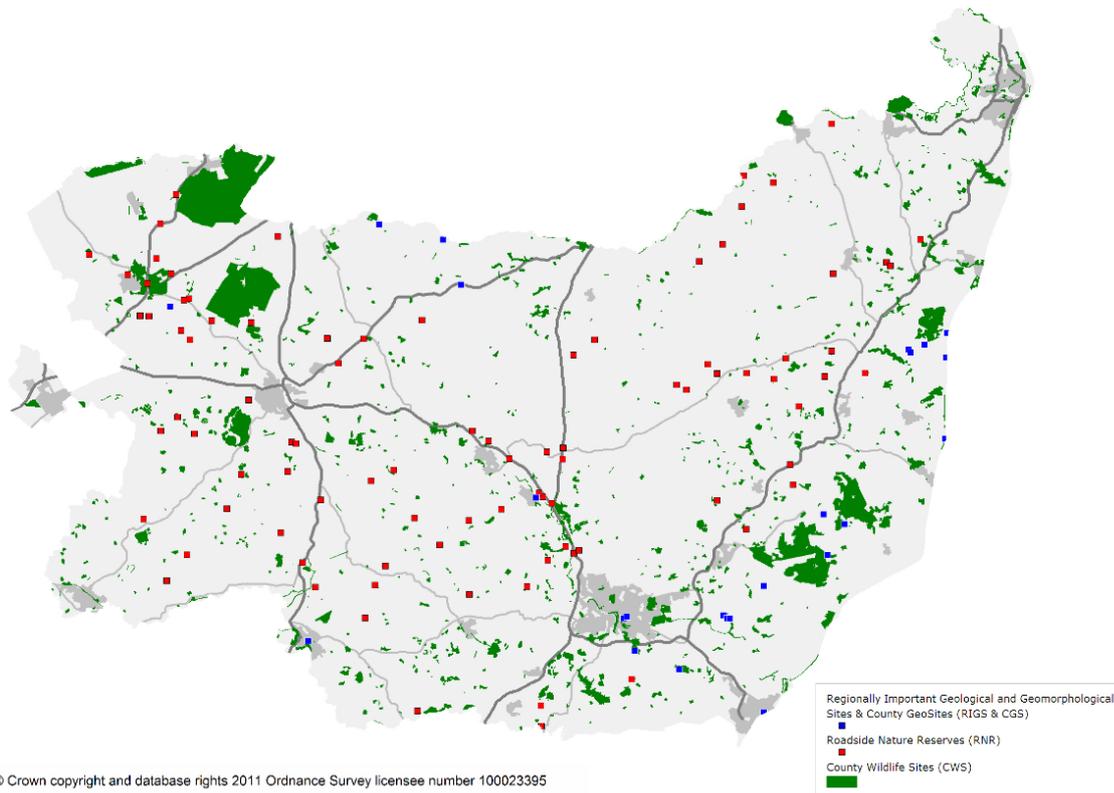
Figure 28: Mineral resources in the IHMA (British Geological Survey, 2003)<sup>54</sup>

<sup>54</sup> Onshore mineral resource maps - British Geological Survey

- 5.34 Minerals Consultation Areas are strongly concentrated within both Suffolk Coastal and Babergh, while Ipswich and Mid Suffolk contain very little Minerals Consultation Areas by comparison.
- 5.35 There are currently no Minerals Safeguarding Areas (MSAs) in Ipswich although there are a small number of minerals related businesses that are privately owned. (These areas help define where there are mineral reserves of local and national importance under the ground and is designed through the consultation on planning applications to make sure that these broad areas are not needlessly sterilised from future mineral development by other forms of development whilst not creating an assumption that the resources that are defined will be worked.) There are two MSAs within the IHMA. These are located in the following areas;
- Adjacent to the A14 to the south of Needham Market and north of Claydon; and
  - South of Ipswich and to the north of the A14
- 5.36 The majority of Suffolk Coastal is covered by different types of sand and gravel deposits, which are as follows. A section of 'Sub-alluvial sand and gravel' runs along the main river systems, 'glacial sand and gravel' deposits are located in the South East of the district. Just north of Woodbridge there is a large swathe of 'glaciofluvial sand and gravel', which runs along the Eastern half of the district. There is also an area of 'crag' situated in the South Eastern part of the district. Suffolk Coastal contains a variety of different sand and gravel resources overall and in particular along the Eastern part of the district.
- 5.37 Babergh maintains a similar mineral landscape to Suffolk Coastal, though on a slightly smaller scale. Mid Suffolk is bare of minerals in the middle, although the northern part of the district contains a large swathe of 'glacial sand and gravel deposits'. In addition, a pocket of 'high purity chalk' lies in the southern corner.

## Geology

- 5.38 Three of the Ipswich's SSSIs are designated for their geological interest. In addition, Suffolk has eight Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS), which are the most important places for geology and geomorphology outside statutorily protected land such as SSSI (see Figure 29, overleaf). There are also 13 sites designated as County GeoSites, these non-statutory designations aim to highlight their local importance. Within Suffolk Coastal there are 14 Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites and GeoSites (RIGS & CGS).



*Figure 29: Shows Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites and County GeoSites<sup>55</sup>*

## Agricultural Land

- 5.39 Defra’s Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) system assesses the quality of farmland and divides it into five categories. The ‘best and most versatile land’ is defined by the NPPF as that which falls into Grades 1, 2 and sub-grade 3a and should be protected unless it is in the public interest not to do so.
- 5.40 Ipswich has little farmland in its administrative boundary and this is classified as Grade 2 (‘Very Good’) quality agricultural land. Agricultural land surrounding Ipswich Borough within the IHMA is formed of Grade 2 in pockets to the north and south and west and is largely Grades 3 and 4 with some non-agricultural land.
- 5.41 The majority of the rural areas within the IHMA as designated as ‘good to moderate’ agricultural land, shown as green in figure 30 overleaf. Light blue areas of the map are dotted within the green areas and represent ‘very good’ agricultural land use. The red areas represent ‘land predominantly in urban use’, which with the exception of Ipswich is very sparse.
- 5.42 It is apparent that the majority of the rural areas across the IHMA are deemed as “good to moderate” with a variety of land classified as “very good” or “excellent”. Suffolk Coastal contains areas of land that is deemed “poor”. These areas are predominantly in the coastal and estuarine locations.

<sup>55</sup> [Suffolk Biodiversity Information Service - CWS, RNR, RIGS&CGS](#)

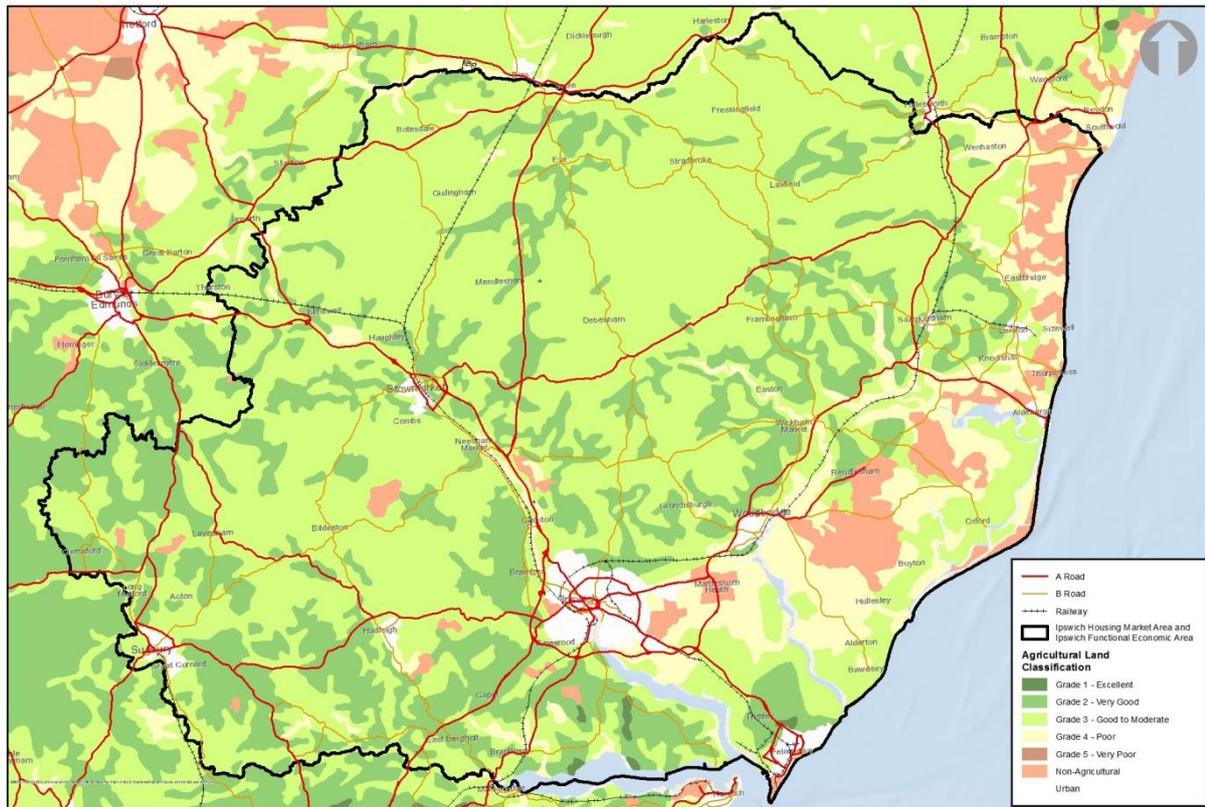


Figure 30: Agricultural land grades across the IHMA

### Previously Developed Land

- 5.43 It is a government objective for the majority of development to be located on previously developed land as long as it is not land of high environmental value<sup>56</sup>. The average percentage of housing built on previously developed land in Ipswich from 2001/02 to 2013/14 was 92.9%. All local authorities are required to produce brownfield (previously developed land) registers by 31 December 2017. For Ipswich Borough, this work is ongoing.
- 5.44 The table below displays the gross percentage of housing completions on previously developed land (PDL). It is clear that Babergh and Mid Suffolk have much higher figures than Suffolk Coastal. This may be due to the limited opportunities for development on PDL in Suffolk Coastal. Ipswich has the highest figures for housing completions on PDL, which is to be expected of an urban environment.

<sup>56</sup> [NPPF](#) paragraph 111

	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16
<b>Babergh gross % PDL</b>	31	29	37	59
<b>Mid Suffolk gross % PDL</b>	-	-	33	46
<b>Suffolk Coastal gross % PDL</b>	38	22	18	14
<b>Ipswich gross % PDL</b>	63	83	90	73

Table 21: Percentage of housing completions on previously developed land (AMR. 2016)<sup>57</sup>

5.45 Although in 2015/16 the number of housing completions was nearly double that of 2013/14 and 2014/15, the percentage figure is less because of the much higher total completions in 2015/16.

	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16
<b>Number of new dwellings completed on PDL / gross completions in Suffolk Coastal</b>	124/324	48/215	46/427	77/564

Table 22: Housing completions on previously developed land in Suffolk Coastal (AMR. 2016)<sup>29</sup>

## Contaminated Land

5.46 The Ipswich Contaminated Land Strategy explains how IBC implements its duties outlined in the Government's Contaminated Land legislation. The strategy was last reviewed and updated in 2013. At present there are no sites registered as contaminated land under Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. However over 200 sites have been identified as potentially being contaminated and require further investigation.<sup>58</sup> The Council has however achieved significant clean-up of land contamination via the Planning process.

## Waste

5.47 The Waste Management Plan for England<sup>59</sup> sets out the Government's ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management. Waste planning authorities should identify, in their Local Plans, sites and/or areas for new or enhanced waste management facilities in appropriate locations. The waste hierarchy in figure 31 overleaf outlines the approach that local waste planning authorities need to take regarding waste disposal.

<sup>57</sup> [SCDC - AMR 2015/16](#)

<sup>58</sup> [IBC Contaminated Land Strategy 2013-18](#), para. 1.4

<sup>59</sup> [Waste Management Plan for England](#)



*Figure 31: The Waste hierarchy*

- 5.48 Suffolk County Council is responsible for waste management (disposal); however Ipswich Borough, Suffolk Coastal District and Babergh District Councils are the waste collection authorities. Local authority collected waste statistics for the Ipswich indicate that a total of 515.82 tonnes of residual waste was collected in 2015/16 this represents 59.20% of waste collected and the level of residual waste (waste that is not composted or recycled) is increasing which is also a national trend.
- 5.49 A new energy-from-waste facility has been completed at Great Blakenham near Ipswich in 2014, which is expected to run for the next 25 years. In 2015/16 21.82% of waste collected was recycled and 17.94% was composted. These figures have remained static for the last few years.<sup>60</sup> Recycling rates are also lower than the national average of a 31% in 2016.<sup>61</sup> No waste was sent to landfill. The Energy from Waste (EfW) plant at Great Blakenham handles all of Suffolk’s residual municipal waste and an element of residual Commercial and Industrial waste. The EfW facility is expected to run until 2039.
- 5.50 Suffolk County Council is in the process of developing a combined Minerals and Waste Local Plan, which will detail policies for minerals and waste, and set out locations for the potential development of minerals sites (such as sand or gravel pits) and waste sites (such as recycling plants or landfill sites) in the county. The county is also updating the radioactive waste policy to fit with national policy guidelines, and a new draft policy on the proposed criteria for the safe recovery of materials from existing landfill sites in the new plan. Waste planning authorities should identify, in their Local Plans, sites and/or areas for new or enhanced waste management facilities in appropriate locations. Preferred sites will be consulted upon later this year.
- 5.51 There are limited existing potential sites in Ipswich Borough Council administrative area. There is only the Materials waste recycling plant on Sir Alf Ramsey Way/West End Road. Ipswich Borough Council supports the relocation of this waste transfer station from its current location.

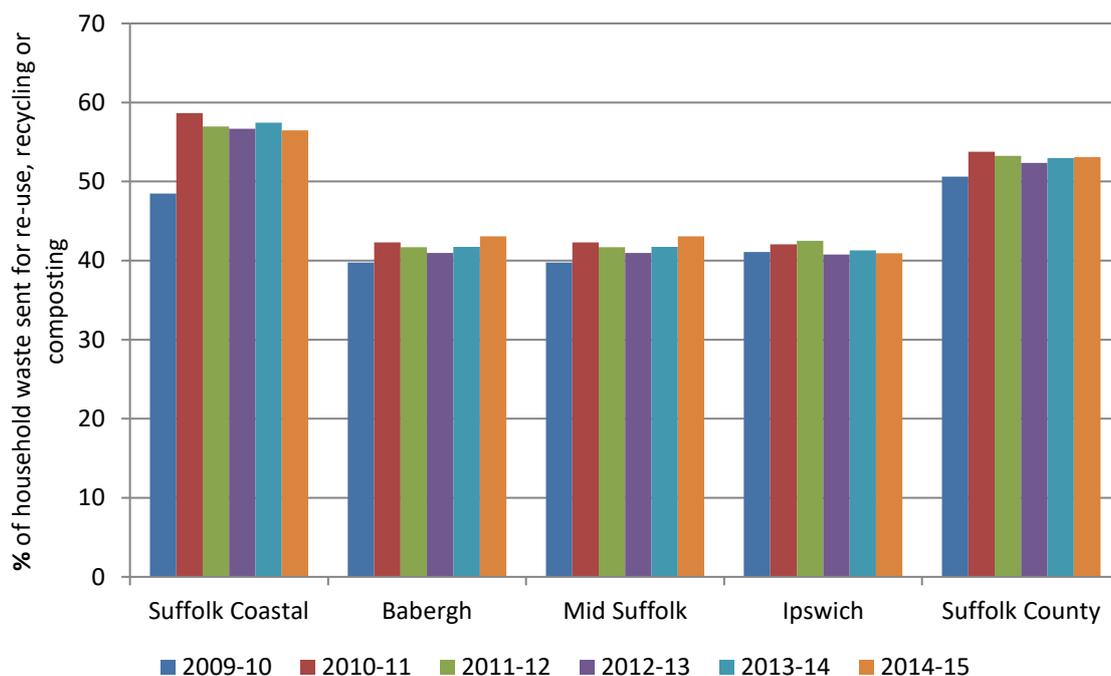
<sup>60</sup> IBC 2016-2017 Business Plan Culture and Environment (July 2017)

<sup>61</sup> [National waste annual data collection for households](#)

- 5.52 The new waste transfer station for municipal waste granted under 14/00840 between Lyham Road and the A14 (on land owned by the county council) has not yet been built. This is likely to remain unbuilt until the restoration scheme at the Foxhall site has been completed.
- 5.53 The former sugar refinery premises at Sproughton Road, Sproughton is owned by IBC and the County Council is proposing to remove this site, allocated in the existing Waste Local Plan (2011), from the new SM&WLP. It was identified as an area suitable for use as a strategic residual waste treatment facility. This site was formerly occupied by a sugar refinery, which processed sugar beet from the surrounding area into sugar and other sugar products. The overall site area is 34.4ha and 5ha is required for the residual waste treatment facility.
- 5.54 According to the Suffolk Minerals and Waste Development Plan Annual Monitoring Report 2014/15 there were over 100 live waste management facilities in the county as follows;
- 14 household waste recycling centres;
  - 6 composting sites (or compost processing sites);
  - 13 landfill sites – overtaken now by the energy from waste facility at Great Blakenham;
  - 28 waste transfer facilities;
  - 25 metal recycling facilities;
  - 1 materials recovery facility;
  - 9 incinerators (which are mainly small veterinary facilities); and
  - 3 anaerobic digesters
- 5.55 In Ipswich, waste management facilities include a number of household waste recycling centres, a materials recovery facility, waste transfer stations, biomass and recycling facilities.
- 5.56 All of the authorities in the Ipswich Housing Market Area are members of the Suffolk Waste Partnership (SWP), a group of local authorities throughout Suffolk that actively work together to continuously improve waste management services. The SWP's Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2003-2020), sets out a strategy for dealing with the increasing volumes of municipal waste (household and commercial waste). In 2006/07 the county produced 418,466 tonnes of municipal waste.<sup>62</sup>
- 5.57 Figure 32 shows the percentage of household waste that has been sent for re-use, recycling, or composting in each district between 2009 and 2015. Notable are the higher percentages for Suffolk Coastal when compared to the other authorities. Suffolk Coastal averages 55.78% across the years measured, which is much higher than the averages for Babergh (41.59%), Mid Suffolk (41.59%), and Ipswich (41.44%).
- 5.58 It uses household and business waste, which would otherwise go to landfill, as a fuel to generate enough electricity for 30,000 homes.

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<sup>62</sup> [Suffolk Waste Partnership](#)



*Figure 32: Percentage of household waste sent for re-use, recycling or composting (Suffolk Observatory, 2015)<sup>63</sup>*

### **Future Considerations**

- Suffolk County Council Waste and Minerals Plan
- Energy from waste
- A move to a 'circular economy', whereby resources are kept in use for as long as possible to extract the maximum value from them whilst in use, then recover and regenerate products and materials at the end of their lives. It is an alternative to a traditional make-use-dispose model.
- The Energy from Waste (EfW) plant at Great Blakenham handles all of Suffolk's current residual municipal waste and an element of residual Commercial & Industrial waste and is expected to run until 2039
- The EfW plant also currently processes waste from outside of the county. Can it continue to do so with the proposed level of employment and housing growth in the county and specifically the IHMA.

### **Likely evolution of the baseline without the Local Plan**

- Applications will be determined under the NPPF
- Existing planning policy prioritises new development on brownfield land
- Population increase will increase waste generation
- Development itself may place pressure on local mineral assets to support construction (as well as demand from outside of the IHMA). This will be managed through the county's function for waste and minerals planning, which would be reinforced by any supporting Local Plan policies.

<sup>63</sup> [Suffolk Observatory - Household Waste](#)

### **Key data sources**

- Suffolk Observatory
- Suffolk Coastal AMR and Ipswich AMR
- British Geological Survey
- Annual minerals and waste monitoring reports from Suffolk County Council
- Suffolk Waste Partnership
- National waste annual data collection for households 2015/16 – ENV18 (DEFRA)
- IBC 2016-2017 Business Plan Culture and Environment (July 2017)
- IBC Contaminated Land Strategy 2013-18
- National Waste Strategy 2014
- The Waste Management Plan for England

### **Key Issues for the Sustainability Appraisal**

	<b>Key SA issue across Ipswich and Suffolk Coastal</b>	<b>Ipswich Specific Issues</b>
<b>Material Assets (including soil and waste)</b>	<b>The need to maintain and/or enhance soil quality</b>	The need to remediate contaminated sites and avoid contamination.  Very little high quality agricultural land remaining.
	<b>The need to manage waste arisings in accordance with the waste hierarchy</b>	The need to manage waste arisings in accordance with the waste hierarchy
	<b>The need to encourage development on previously developed land and/or make use of existing buildings and infrastructure</b>	The average percentage of housing built on previously developed land in Ipswich from 2001/02 to 2013/14 was 92.9%.
	<b>The need to protect and enhance sites designated for their geological interest</b>	The need to protect and enhance sites designated for their geological interest

*Table 23: Key Issues – Material Assets (including soil and waste)*

## Climatic Change and Flooding

### Carbon Emissions

5.59 Table 24 below, shows the estimated CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (tonnes per person) from 2005 to 2014 for each of the authorities making up the IHMA, as well as Suffolk County as a whole. The data indicates that per capita CO<sub>2</sub> emissions have been much lower in Ipswich than the other authorities in every year from 2005 – 2014. This may be explained by the fact that people living in Ipswich have greater access to public transport, and are more likely to be in walking and cycling distance of key services when compared to the rural areas of the district. The table also shows a clear reduction in per capita CO<sub>2</sub> emissions since 2005, a drop of almost 2 tonnes per person across Suffolk as of 2014, from 8.0 in 2005 to 6.1 in 2014. The largest drop recorded has been experienced in Mid Suffolk.

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Suffolk Coastal</b>	7.6	7.6	7.2	7.0	6.6	6.7	6.1	6.6	6.4	5.8
<b>Babergh</b>	8.3	8.2	7.9	8.0	7.2	7.6	6.9	7.2	7.0	6.4
<b>Mid Suffolk</b>	9.4	9.3	8.9	8.5	7.9	8.2	7.7	7.7	7.5	6.9
<b>Ipswich</b>	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.2	4.6	4.8	4.1	4.3	4.2	3.7
<b>Suffolk</b>	8.0	8.0	7.6	7.3	6.9	7.4	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.1
<b>England</b>	8.5	8.4	8.2	8	7.1	7.3	6.7	7	6.7	6

Table 24: per capita CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (tonnes per person)<sup>64</sup>

5.60 During this period and within Ipswich sectors in which levels of CO<sub>2</sub> have been reduced are shown to be mainly in the Industry and Commercial sector where there was a 38.3% reduction in emissions. Domestic emissions reduced by 28.6%, and transport by 15.4% over the same period.

<sup>64</sup> [Suffolk Observatory - Per Capita CO2 Emissions](#)

<b>Indicator 2.2 - Ipswich Carbon Emissions from 2005 – 2014</b>			
	Industry and Commercial	Domestic	Transport
<b>2005</b>	309.5733	278.818	130.894
<b>2006</b>	298.8272	279.8874	130.013
<b>2007</b>	281.1604	273.4417	131.9013
<b>2008</b>	273.5683	270.8244	127.6542
<b>2009</b>	238.3469	244.0892	123.3994
<b>2010</b>	248.1285	262.6769	122.7748
<b>2011</b>	209.6653	229.7059	119.4005
<b>2012</b>	224.1721	248.0059	109.2205
<b>2013</b>	223.3596	237.859	107.7927
2014	190.7453	199.0156	110.7609
<b>% change since 2005:</b>	<b>-38.38%</b>	<b>-28.62%</b>	<b>-15.38%</b>

Table 25: Ipswich Carbon Emissions (2005-2014)

## Renewable Energy

5.61 Table 26 depicts the number of renewable energy installations for the Ipswich Housing Market Area authorities as well as the East of England and England. The number of domestic photovoltaics per 10,000 households in Ipswich is almost a third of the number recorded in the other authorities across the Housing Market Area. The Ipswich figure falls well below the East of England and below the national figures. In addition, the number of domestic photovoltaics per 10,000 households in Suffolk Coastal (606), Babergh (675), and Mid Suffolk (627) all occupy positions of more than double the national figure (275) and almost double the figure for the East of England (355).

5.62 This may be a result of the lack of space in the urban area compared to that of the more rural authorities. It is suggested that orientation and tilt are probably the most important factors affecting Solar PV system efficiency. Maximum efficiencies are achieved at a tilt of about 35 degrees with an orientation due south. Shadowing caused by high density development may be an issue.<sup>137</sup>It may also be a consequence of the economic situation of households in the more affluent parts of the Housing Market Area.

<sup>137</sup> <http://www.solarpv.co.uk/solar-pv-orientation.html>

<b>Renewable Energy</b>	<b>Suffolk Coastal</b>	<b>Babergh</b>	<b>Mid Suffolk</b>	<b>Ipswich</b>	<b>East of England</b>	<b>England</b>
<b>Domestic Photovoltaics</b>	3,319	2,584	2,620	1,310	88,863	624,173
<b>Domestic Photovoltaics (per 10,000 households)</b>	606	675	627	222	355	275
<b>Domestic Wind</b>	65	4	53	0	682	2,050
<b>All Wind</b>	68	6	61	0	800	3,433

Table 26: Renewable energy installations (Suffolk Coastal, 2016)<sup>33</sup>

## Flooding

- 5.63 Suffolk County Council is the Lead Local Flood Authority as defined in the Flood and Water Management Act 2010. Their Suffolk Flood Risk Management Partnership web page includes the Local Flood risk Management Strategy which helps everyone understand and manage flood risk within Suffolk. The web page also provides guidance for developers on sustainable drainage and a protocol which explains Suffolk County Council's role as a statutory consultee in the planning process regarding surface water drainage and local flooding related to major development proposals.
- 5.64 Many buildings in Ipswich are at risk of flooding, some from tidal surges and many from heavy rain. This risk will continue to grow as a result of rising sea levels and increasingly heavy rainstorms that can overwhelm drainage systems and cause localised flooding unless mitigation measures are implemented. At the strategic scale, tidal flood risk will be tackled through the completion of the Ipswich Flood Defence scheme including a tidal surge barrier. However developments located within the flood plain will still need to address residual risk in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (e.g. the risk of defences failing).
- 5.65 Some of central Ipswich is within the floodplain and therefore flooding issues are of particular importance. IBC has been working with the Environment Agency (EA) and other partners on an Ipswich Flood Defence Management Strategy. The first stage of this project was completed in December 2008, which saw the replacement of flood gates at the Wet Dock Lock. Construction of the East and West Bank flood defence walls was completed in early 2011. A tidal surge barrier across the River Orwell is the main part of the strategy and this will safeguard the town from a one in 300 chance of flooding in any one year due to a tidal surge. The barrier across the New Cut, opposite the Island site is under construction and will be completed in 2018.

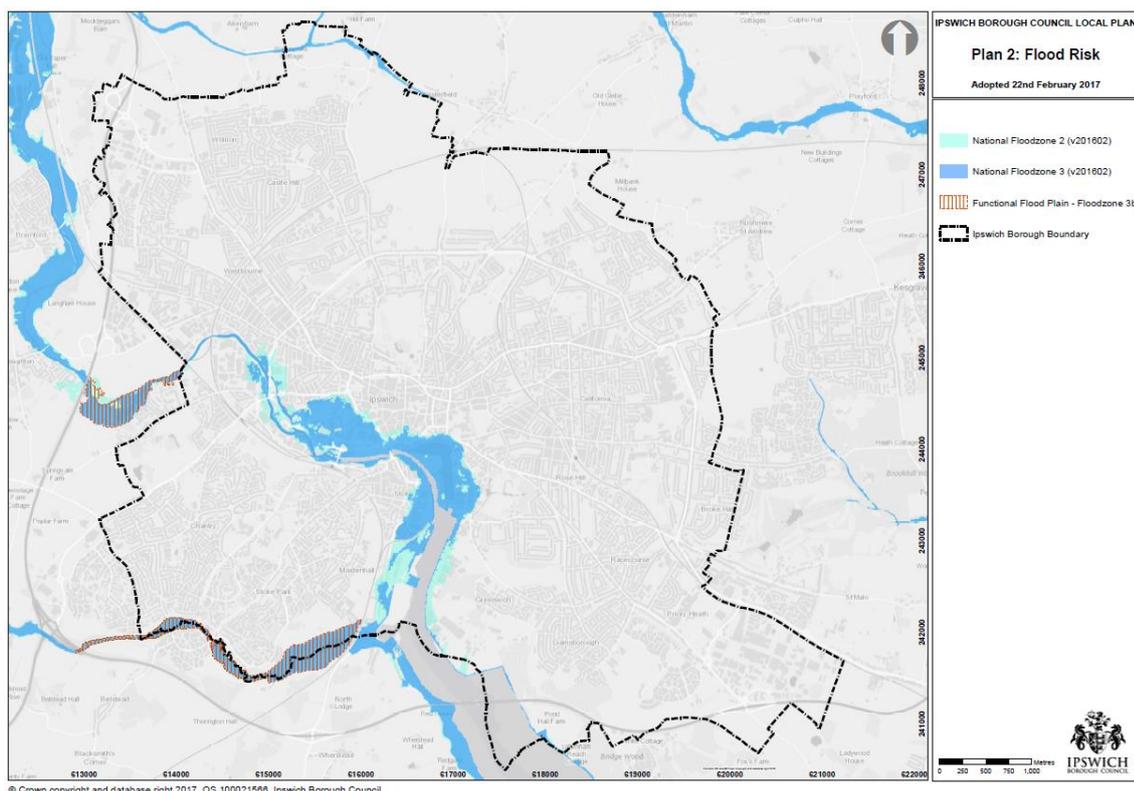


Figure 33: Flood risk in Ipswich Borough<sup>138</sup>

5.66 Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) defines the probability of flooding through the implantation of flood zones, which are as follows;

- Flood zone 3b is the functional floodplain and as such is where water is stored during flooding.
- Flood zone 3a areas are defined as having a high probability of flooding and comprise land that has a 1 in 100 (>1%) or greater annual probability of river flooding.
- Flood zone 2 areas are defined as having a medium probability of flooding and comprise land that has between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 (1%-0.1%) annual probability of river flooding.
- Flood zone 1 is the lowest classification and lowest probability of flooding and comprises land that has a less than 1 in 1000 (<0.1%) annual probability of river flooding.

5.67 The Ipswich Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) provides the necessary information to help facilitate the sequential approach as outlined in the NPPF. The Council's Level 2 SFRA provides information relevant to both the existing tidal/fluviial defences at 2011 and also to the completed defences, with the proposed barrier in place. In each case the SFRA provides data on residual risks taking account of flood depth and the velocity of floodwater. The preparation of many site-specific FRAs can make use of mapped risks from the new SFRA.

<sup>138</sup> Environment Agency and Ipswich Borough Council

However in some instances, site specific FRAs will still need to include detailed flood modelling to ascertain the flood risk.

- 5.68 The SFRA also considers the effects of development on local flooding and minor watercourses and identifies mitigation measures including SuDS, rainwater harvesting, storage, the use of green roofs and the role of trees in intercepting rain in heavy rainstorms and to help alleviate flooding.
- 5.69 Within the IHMA, settlements in or near to flood zone 3b are as follows; Earl Soham, Felixstowe, Knodishall, Melton, Peasenhall, Saxmundham, Wickham Market, Woodbridge, and Yoxford.<sup>139</sup> The coastal nature of Suffolk Coastal District puts it at greater risk than other districts of the IHMA

## Sustainable Design

- 5.70 The National Planning Policy Framework requires local planning authorities to support the move to a low carbon future and when setting any local requirements for a building's sustainability, to do so in a way consistent with the Government's zero carbon buildings policy and adopted nationally described standards. Policies should be designed to maximise renewable and low carbon energy generation whilst addressing any adverse impacts satisfactorily, including cumulative landscape and visual impacts.
- 5.71 Through the Housing Standards Review the Government has introduced powers for planning authorities to require 'optional' standards for water efficiency. The East Anglian area is identified as an area of 'severe water stress' and lowering water demand is identified as one of a range of measures to balance supply and demand in the Anglian Water Resources Management Plan 2015. The optional standard requires development to meet water efficiency standards of 110 litres/person/day (compared to Building Regulations requirements of 125 litres/person/day). It is set out in Part G of the Building Regulations.<sup>140</sup>

## Functional Ecosystem

- 5.72 Plants and trees have a number of roles to play in mitigating the effects of climate change, for example;
- Vegetation can absorb CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere, acting as a 'carbon sink';
  - Trees, green roofs, and other vegetation can help reduce urban heat island effects by shading building surfaces and the public realm, deflecting radiation from the sun, and releasing moisture into the atmosphere; and
  - Vegetation can slow and temporarily store 'runoff' which is the rainfall that flows over hard ground surface e.g. roads, driveways, car parks, rooftops and other paved surfaces into drains. This decreases flooding and erosion downstream.

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<sup>139</sup> [Suffolk Coastal and Waveney Strategic Flood risk Assessment](#)

<sup>140</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/sanitation-hot-water-safety-and-water-efficiency-approved-document-g>

### **Future Considerations**

- The impact of the US withdrawal from the Paris Agreement
- The demise of fully functional floodplains
- Potential for increased uptake of existing technologies e.g. ground and air source heat pumps in residential buildings, photovoltaics.
- The advent of new technologies
- More frequent extreme weather events and flooding linked to climate change

### **Likely evolution of the baseline without the Local Plan**

- Reduction of emissions of carbon dioxide (CO2) lies at the heart of the vision and objectives set out in the current Ipswich Local Plan.
- Flood defences in Ipswich are being upgraded and work on this will be completed this year.
- Lack of take up of renewable technologies without appropriate infrastructure and support
- Increasing development may heighten flood risk if not appropriately managed.
- The current Local Plan requires new build residential development to meet water efficiency standards of 110 litres/person/day and developments are expected to incorporate sustainable drainage and water efficiency.

### **Key data sources**

- Environment Agency data on flooding
- Central Government monitoring of annual carbon emissions for each local authority.
- Ipswich Strategic flood risk Assessment.
- Suffolk Observatory
- <http://www.solarpv.co.uk/solar-pv-orientation.html>

### **Key Issues for the Sustainability Appraisal**

	<b>Key SA issue across Ipswich and Suffolk Coastal</b>	<b>Ipswich Specific Issues</b>
<b>Climatic Change</b>	<b>The need to ensure that the built environment adapts to the impact of climate change and extreme weather events</b>	The need to increase renewable energy provision and deliver carbon neutral development.  The need to ensure sustainable construction techniques and green infrastructure are employed to mitigate climate change and address fuel poverty.
	<b>The need to address pluvial, fluvial and coastal flood risk</b>	Ipswich has a Flood Defence Management Strategy including a tidal surge barrier which will be completed this year.

Table 27: Key Issues – Climate change

## The Coast and Estuaries

### Estuary Management

- 5.73 There are four estuaries within the IHMA, these being the Stour and Orwell, the Alde-Ore, the Deben, and the Blyth. The Stour and Orwell Estuary lies partly within the boundaries of Ipswich Borough, although those living in Ipswich also frequently visit the Alde-Ore and the Deben estuaries.

### The Stour and Orwell Estuaries

- 5.74 The Stour and Orwell Estuaries, as discussed in the Essex and South Suffolk Shoreline Management Plan 2<sup>141</sup>, are of international environmental importance. The estuaries make up a varied landscape including extensive mudflats, low cliffs, saltmarsh, and areas of vegetated shingle. The estuaries are designated as a Special Protection Area, a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and a Ramsar and this site lies partly within Ipswich Borough. The site also lies within the Suffolk Coasts and Heaths AONB and is included within the Natura 2000 European Marine Sites. Hence it is vitally important that the estuaries are protected from coastal erosion, and flooding. The estuaries are to be supported to enhance their natural evolution while continuing to defend all existing dwellings and infrastructure.<sup>142</sup> From Felixstowe to Ipswich the coastal management policies along the northern bank of the Orwell in the short, medium, and long term are as follows; 'Advance the Line', 'Hold the Line', 'Managed Realignment', and 'No active intervention'.<sup>143</sup>
- 5.75 The Orwell Estuary provides an important ecological network and landscape setting for Ipswich and helps define its history. It is characterised by its broad expanse of water and its gently rolling, wooded banks. The transition between the built-up character of Ipswich and open countryside is quite sharply defined around most of the present Borough boundary, with the transition from urban to rural appearance and uses being clearly appreciable. The Orwell Estuary will be covered by the South East Inshore Marine Plan when it is completed. This will set out priorities and directions for future development within the plan area, inform sustainable use of marine resources, and help marine users understand the best locations for their activities, including where new developments may be appropriate. An East Inshore and Offshore Marine Plan was adopted on 2nd April 2014 which covers an area adjacent to the Suffolk Coast north of the River Orwell. Early consultation with the Marine Management Organisation will be required where any work requiring consideration under the MarineWorks (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2007 is to be undertaken.

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<sup>141</sup> [Essex and South Suffolk Shoreline Management Plan 2](#)

<sup>142</sup> [The Stour and Orwell Estuaries Scheme of Management 2010](#)

<sup>143</sup> [Shoreline Management Plan 8](#)

## The Alde-Ore Estuary

5.76 At 16 miles in length the Alde-Ore Estuary is the longest in Suffolk. It runs behind the shingle spit at Orford, and is the only bar-built estuary in the UK with a shingle bar. The estuary contains large areas of mudflats, saltmarshes, as well as vegetated shingle habitats, grasslands, and reed beds. The Natura 2000 citation states the estuary is one of the best in the UK for mudflats and sandflats not covered at low tide. The Estuary is within the Heritage Coast, as well as the Suffolk Coasts and Heaths AONB. These designations aim to enhance and conserve the nationally significant features of the estuary. Hence it is important that the estuary is protected from both human developments as well the environmental threats of for example flooding and sea level rise. The current policy is to maintain the existing defences at Aldeburgh and through to the Martello Tower, and operate an overall approach of resilience.<sup>144</sup> The estuary runs along the coast behind the Shingle Street for a considerable distance and so has two management designations, 'No Active Intervention' in the Southern section and 'Hold the Line' in the Northern part of the coast.

## The Deben Estuary

5.77 The Deben estuary stretches from Felixstowe to the furthest tidal limit inland near Woodbridge. Most of the estuary lies within the Suffolk Coasts and Heaths AONB. Part of the estuary, between Felixstowe Ferry and Bromeswell, is designated as a Special Landscape Area. Within the estuary 1300 properties are at differing risks of tidal flooding.

5.78 In the short term the policy is to improve the defences at Bawdsey manor consistent with maintaining the Deben Estuary mouth configuration. Furthermore, protection is being maintained in areas of the Felixstowe Ferry frontage that are of particular vulnerability to flooding. In the medium term the policy option is to continue maintaining the current flood defences along the estuary. In the long term the policy approach is to maintain, improve, and adapt the defences along the estuary.<sup>145</sup> Hence, overall the coastal management policy for the Deben estuary is to 'Hold the Line'.

### **Future Considerations**

- East Anglia is one of the fastest eroding coastlines in Europe and hence the coastline is vulnerable to coastal erosion.
- Coastal properties may become damaged or destroyed by coastal erosion.
- Deterioration of the wildlife in estuaries and rivers.
- Changes in leisure activities affecting the coasts and estuaries
- The impact of increased tourism including the England Coastal Path

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<sup>144</sup> [Alde-Ore Estuary Partnership - Estuary Plan](#)

<sup>145</sup> [The Deben Estuary Plan](#)

**Likely evolution of the baseline without the Local Plan**

- Babergh district, Suffolk Coastal District and Ipswich Borough Councils are developing a strategy to ensure that pressure from increased recreation can be avoided and mitigated for. This relates to development proposed in the current plan periods and is required to ensure that the Local Planning Authorities meet their duties under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, commonly known as the ‘Habitats Regulations’.

**Key data sources**

- SBIS
- Stour and Orwell Estuaries Management Group
- AONB
- The Deben Estuary Plan.
- Alde-Ore Estuary partnership.
- The Stour and Orwell Scheme of Management.

**Key Issues for the Sustainability Appraisal**

	<b>Key SA issue across Ipswich and Suffolk Coastal</b>	<b>Ipswich Specific Issues</b>
The Coast and Estuaries	The need to manage pressure on protected sites	Large areas protected for species and habitat value which come under pressure from increased recreational and tourist activity

Table 28: Key Issues - The Coast and Estuaries

## Biodiversity

### Accessible Greenspace

5.79 The Haven Gateway Green Infrastructure Strategy for the Ipswich Policy Area provides a list of existing and proposed accessible natural greenspace over 2ha in the wider IPA. The table below represents the planned strategic accessible greenspace for the IPA. These projects are aimed at reducing the pressure on the relevant estuaries by providing spaces for recreational use.

Borough/ District	Name of Site	Size	Type of greenspace	Ecological value/ Sensitivities
<b>Ipswich/ Suffolk Coastal</b>	Orwell Country Park	Extension of 25 ha	Variety of habitats such as woodlands and grasslands	Adjacent to Stour and Orwell Estuaries Special Protection Area (SPA). Potential issues of recreational pressure (e.g. dogs off leads) on internationally important assemblages of wintering and breeding birds.
<b>Ipswich</b>	Ipswich Garden Suburb Country Park	Minimum 24.5ha	Planned provision of Country Park as part of Ipswich Garden Suburb development, plus a further 40ha of public open space	No designations. The Country Park is required as part of the mitigation of potential impacts of increased recreational pressure on the Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA resulting from housing growth. It is therefore anticipated that it will have a positive effect upon the SPA.
<b>Suffolk Coastal</b>	Adastral Park Open Space	36ha	Total open space of 54ha, incorporating 36ha of high quality provision providing a similar role to a Country Park	Close to Deben Estuary SPA. The open space is provided as part of mitigation against potential impacts of increased recreational pressure on the Deben Estuary SPA resulting from housing growth.

Table 29: Planned Strategic Accessible Natural Greenspace in the IPA (Haven Gateway Green Infrastructure Strategy for the IPA. 2015)<sup>146</sup>

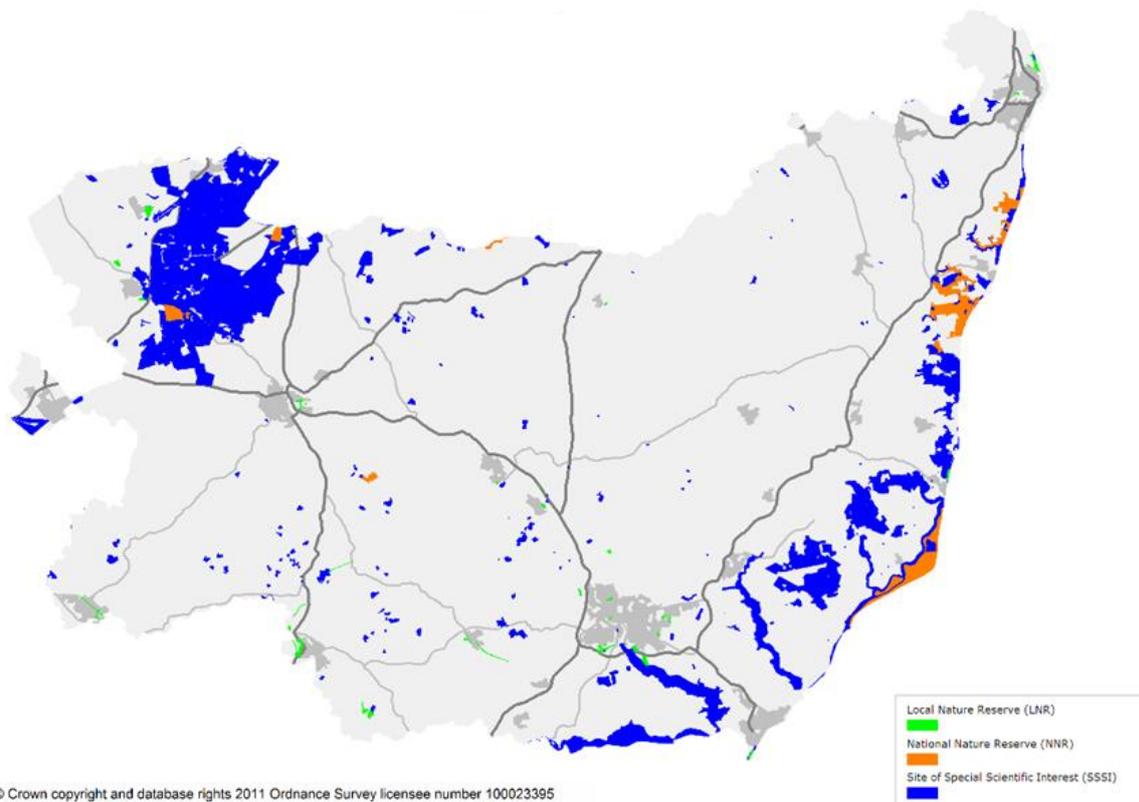
5.80 The 2008 Study was updated in 2015 to provide an audit of progress and update the position on accessible natural greenspace.<sup>147</sup>

<sup>146</sup> [Haven Gateway Green Infrastructure Strategy for the IPA - Accessible Natural Greenspace](#)

<sup>147</sup> [https://www.ipswich.gov.uk/sites/default/files/ipa\\_green\\_infrastructure\\_report\\_-\\_final\\_published\\_october\\_2015.pdf](https://www.ipswich.gov.uk/sites/default/files/ipa_green_infrastructure_report_-_final_published_october_2015.pdf).

## Sites of Special Scientific Interest

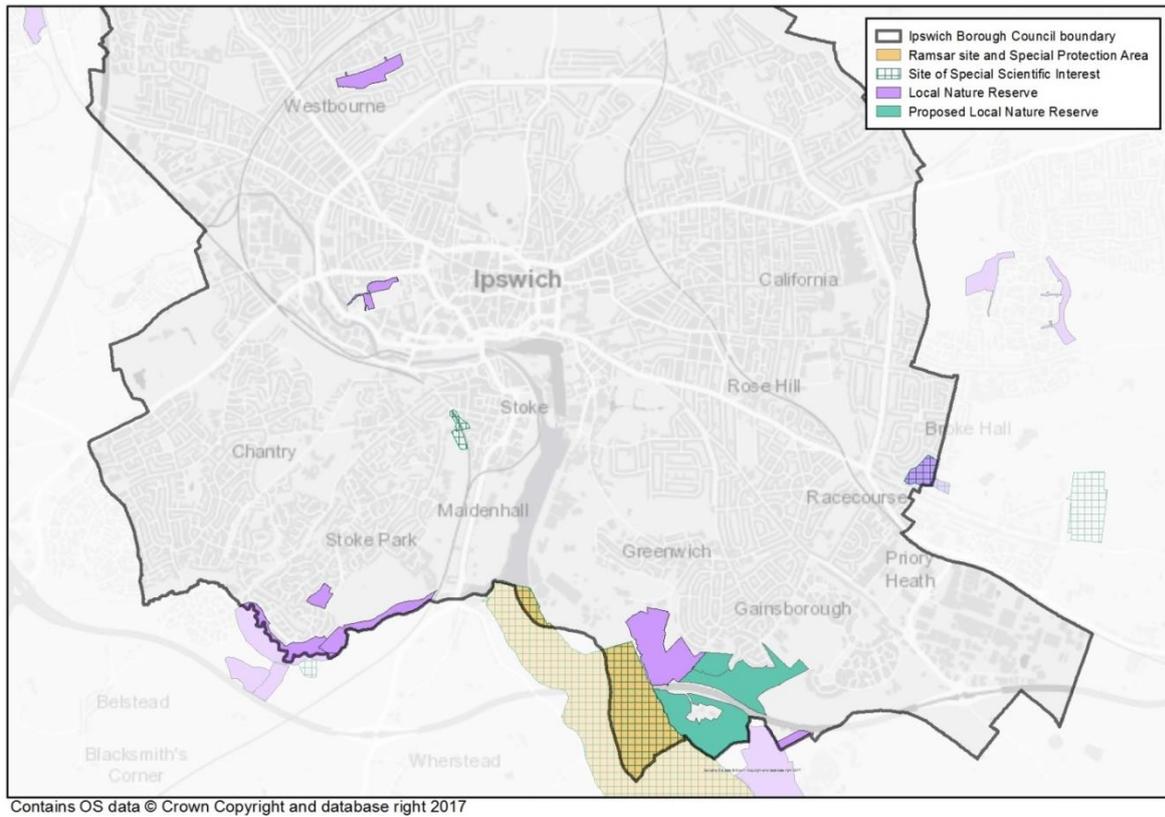
- 5.81 There are a large number of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) within the Ipswich Housing Market Area, with 45 SSSIs in Suffolk Coastal 7 in Babergh, 22 in Mid Suffolk and 4 in Ipswich.
- 5.82 Figure 34 displays the SSSIs, National Nature Reserves (NNR), and Local Nature Reserves (LNR) located in Suffolk. Within Suffolk there are 149 SSSIs which cover 8% of the county, this equates to 31,326ha. The most important SSSIs are nationally designated and become NNRs. SSSIs and NNRs are designated by Natural England. LNRs are places that are of local interest and represent important wildlife or geological features. There are 36 LNR within Suffolk covering an area of 462ha.



*Figure 34: Shows SSSIs, National Nature Reserves, and Local Nature Reserves*

- 5.83 There are four areas of SSSI within Ipswich Borough, three designated for wildlife and one for geology (two areas form part of the same SSSI, the Orwell Estuary). They are located to the south and east of the Borough and one, the Orwell Estuary, also benefits from international habitat protection as a Ramsar Site and Special Protection Area.
- 5.84 Ipswich contains nine LNRs – The Dales Open Space, Alderman Canal (East and West), Bourne Park Reed Beds, Fishpond Covert, Bixley Heath, Orwell Country Park (Bridge Wood), Pipers Vale and Bobbitts Lane. Bixley Heath, Bridge Wood and Bobbitts Lane are partly within Suffolk Coastal. Ipswich does not contain any NNRs.

5.85 In addition, the current Ipswich Local Plan proposes three further areas for LNRs which are Brazier's Wood, South of Morland Primary School (which is next to Brazier's Wood) and Pond Hall Farm. The locations of the LNRs are shown on figure 35 below.



*Figure 35: Designated wildlife sites in Ipswich Borough (from Ipswich Borough Council Data)*



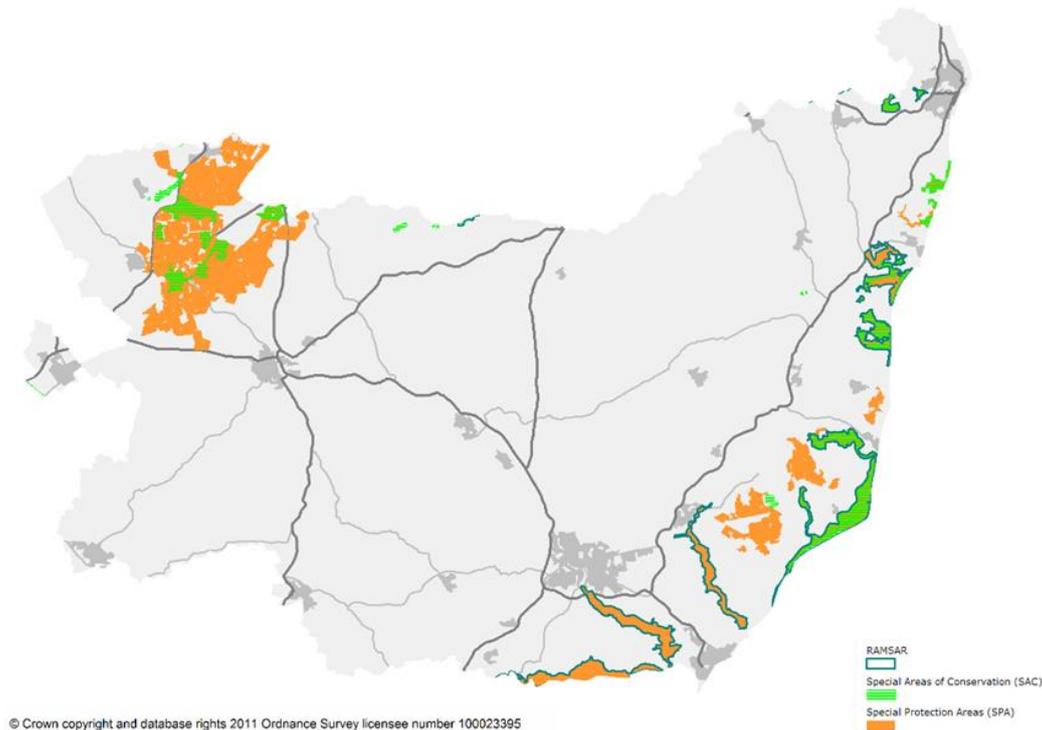


Figure 37: SPA, SAC, RAMSAR (Suffolk Biodiversity Information Service. 2017)<sup>151</sup>

5.89 Special Protection Areas cover over 7% of Suffolk, 27,404ha. Special Areas of Conservation cover 6,385ha, approximately 1% of the county. Ramsar sites are International designations that recognise significant wetland habitats. There are 6 Ramsar sites within Suffolk, one in Ipswich and Suffolk Coastal and a further three within Suffolk Coastal<sup>152</sup>:

- Alde-Ore Estuary
- Deben Estuary
- Minsmere-Walberswick
- Stour and Orwell Estuaries (partly located in Ipswich Borough)

### Green infrastructure and urban biodiversity

5.90 Ipswich is a largely urban area, but it contains green infrastructure, which is defined as “green” assets in an authority area, including parks, river corridors, street trees, managed and unmanaged sites and designed and planted open spaces. This green infrastructure contains a wealth of species and habitat as detailed in the Ipswich Wildlife Audit.<sup>153</sup>

<sup>151</sup> [Suffolk Biodiversity Information Service - SPA, SAC, RAMSAR](#)

<sup>152</sup> [Suffolk Biodiversity Information Service - RAMSAR, SPA, SAC](#)

<sup>153</sup> [https://www.ipswich.gov.uk/sites/default/files/adopted\\_site\\_allocations\\_and\\_policies\\_dpd\\_and\\_appendix\\_3a\\_site\\_sheets.pdf](https://www.ipswich.gov.uk/sites/default/files/adopted_site_allocations_and_policies_dpd_and_appendix_3a_site_sheets.pdf)

- 5.91 Ipswich also contains previously developed land, which can be rich in invertebrates and birds, and support some uncommon and rare species of plants. Despite being heavily modified in the past, it is often more or less unmanaged allowing wildlife to thrive. Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land are a UK Biodiversity Action Plan Habitat.<sup>154</sup>

## Ecosystem services

5.92 Ecosystem services are defined as;

- 'The benefits people obtain from ecosystems. These include provisioning services such as food and water; regulating services such as flood and disease control; cultural services such as spiritual, recreational, and cultural benefits; and supporting services such as nutrient cycling that maintain the conditions for life on Earth.'<sup>155</sup>
- Within IHMA, this could encompass agricultural products, timber, drinking water, energy resources, flood regulation, carbon storage in soils and plants, regulating soil nutrients and ameliorating pollution, providing opportunities for recreation and positive health outcomes and pollination

### **Future Considerations**

- Threat to existing biodiversity designations
- Opportunities for recreation
- Biodiversity net gain

### **Likely evolution of the baseline without the Local Plan**

- Current planning policy requires the inclusion of biodiversity measures in new developments supports Greenways, Local Nature Reserves and site management plans and commits the Council to identifying an ecological network across Ipswich.
- Ipswich's Local Plan sets a target to increase canopy cover to 22% by 2050
- Threat to existing biodiversity designations

### **Key data sources**

- Suffolk Biodiversity information Service.
- Haven Gateway Green Infrastructure Strategy.
- RAMS (SPD)
- Ecological reports, EIAs and AA's (from planning applications, plans etc)
- SBIS
- Wild Ipswich
- Ipswich Wildlife Audit 2012-13 for Phase 1 Habitat Survey data
- AONB
- Analysis of Accessible Natural Greenspace Provision for Suffolk ( Natural England 2010)

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<sup>154</sup> <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5706>

<sup>155</sup> [The UK National Ecosystem Assessment – a major study of the value of the environment to people](#)

**Key Issues for the Sustainability Appraisal**

	<b>Key SA issue across Ipswich and Suffolk Coastal</b>	<b>Ipswich Specific Issues</b>
<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>The need to conserve and enhance biodiversity (including sites designated for their nature conservation value)</b>	Numerous protected species, habitats and sites across the borough and pressures on climate biodiversity arising from climate change and urban development.  Need to extend and enhance the green infrastructure network across the whole IHMA.
	<b>The need to halt biodiversity net loss</b>	High biodiversity value.

Table 30: Key Issues - Biodiversity

## Cultural Heritage

### Legal Framework

- 5.93 Local authorities have a statutory duty to protect the setting and integrity of important heritage assets. This includes: Conservation Areas; listed buildings; locally listed buildings (buildings that are considered of important townscape value in the local context rather than the national one); archaeology; scheduled ancient monuments and historic parkland.
- 5.94 Locally listed buildings of townscape value are important as not all buildings that are of national interest are listed, rather listed buildings are in the main examples of buildings or built forms that are: of nationally importance because they are representative of a typical design period/historic event; or are associated with a particular architect or designer; or contain good examples of particular features or interiors; or are connected with a historic figure such as Cromwell.
- 5.95 Heritage assets can be extensive and include many heritage assets and their nested and overlapping settings, as well as having a setting of their own. A conservation area will include the settings of listed buildings and have its own setting.
- 5.96 In contrast Conservation Areas are locally designated based on the particular character and local distinctiveness of an area. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires appropriate conservation and enhancement of heritage assets according to the level of significance that they represent. The NPPF also provides the context for considering change in relation to heritage assets and their setting.
- 5.97 The NPPF is also supported by national planning practice guidance (PPG's) and Good Practice Advice (GPA) Notes produced by Historic England in conjunction with the Historic Environment Forum.
- 5.98 The character of a historic place is the sum of all its attributes, which may include: its relationships with people, now and through time; its visual aspects; and the features, materials, and spaces associated with its history, including its original configuration and subsequent losses and changes. Heritage assets and their settings contribute to character but it is a broader concept, often used in relation to entire historic areas and landscapes.
- 5.99 The preservation of Scheduled Monuments often requires little or no direct intervention, but on occasion this is necessary and / or desirable. To help protect them from uncontrolled change or unauthorised geophysical surveys, the 1979 Act introduced two dedicated consent regimes: Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) and Section 42 licences. In determining if requests for SMC should be granted (conditionally or unconditionally) or refused the Secretary of State gives great weight to the conservation of Scheduled Monuments.

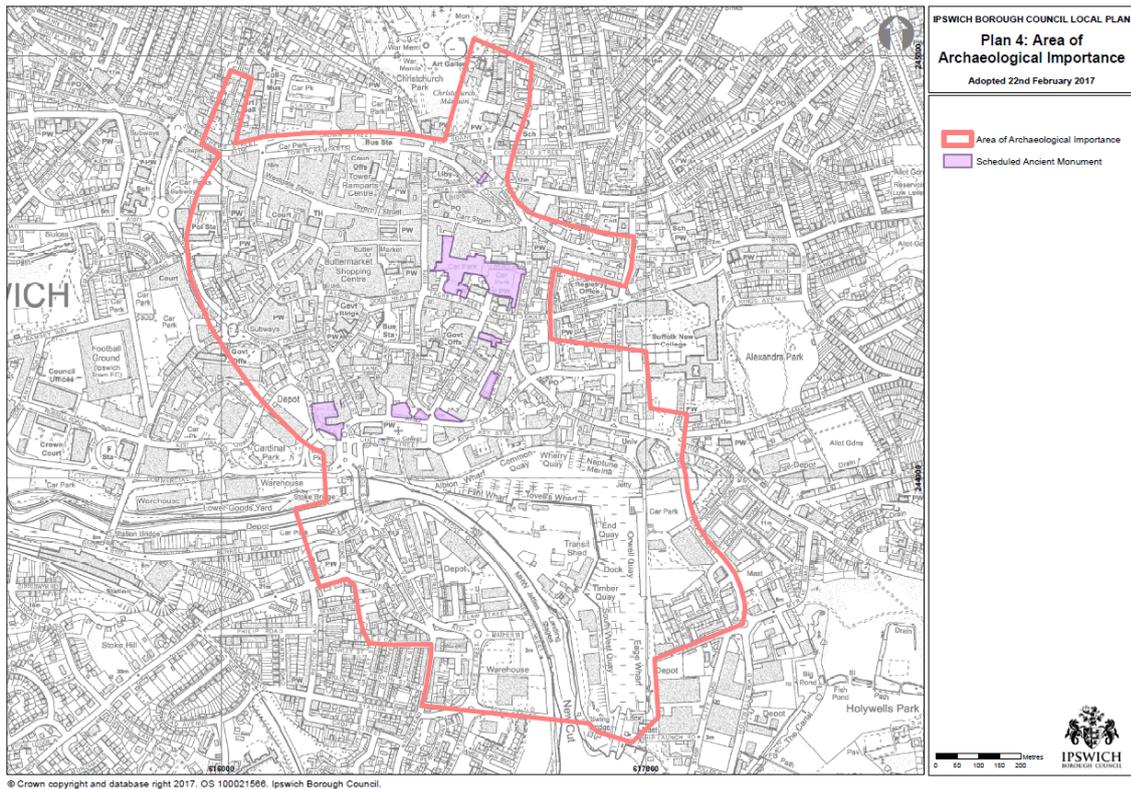
## Ipswich's Historic Heritage

- 5.100 Ipswich has a long and rich heritage as a port engaged in international trade, and the Anglo-Saxon archaeology of the town particularly is recognised as being of European significance: Ipswich was one of only four Middle Saxon 'wic' or 'emporia' sites in England (8th-9th centuries AD), the others being London, Southampton and York . These sites displayed urban characteristics in the AD 700s and were trading with continental Europe. Waterlogged remains along the river front, including wooden structures, contribute to the town's rich and complex archaeological record which spreads across most of the historic core of the town today. The settlement of Ipswich has developed through Saxon, Medieval and later periods, leaving a legacy of history above and below ground which tells the complex story of the town's evolution. The Borough includes parts of the wider landscape of the Gipping Valley and Orwell Estuary, and there are Prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and other period archaeological sites within its boundaries.
- 5.101 Archaeological remains at several sites in Ipswich are protected through designation as Scheduled Monuments, and, in the context of development, remains on all development sites are managed through the implementation of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Local Plan policies.

## Historic Assets in Ipswich Borough

### Archaeology

- 5.102 The areas of archaeological importance and Scheduled Ancient Monuments in Ipswich are presented on figure 38 overleaf. This is an area of international level importance. An Urban Archaeological Database as part of the Historic Environment Record is being prepared, funded by Historic England, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (in collaboration with Ipswich Borough Council). It is creating a map-linked, publicly accessible Urban Archaeological Database (UAD) for Ipswich. The project is mapping all investigative events (excavations, surveys, etc.) in the town looking for archaeology. It will cover the whole of the Ipswich Borough area and include the prehistoric, Roman and earlier Anglo-Saxon remains, relating to the contexts in which Ipswich developed, as well as the medieval suburban area and archaeology of the later expansion of the town. This work will inform supplementary planning guidance on 'Development and Archaeology' the purpose of which is to provide guidance that will help to promote early consideration of archaeological remains across different sites, facilitate understanding of different risks, encourage dialogue on options and approaches, and promote heritage as part of sustainable development.



*Figure 38: Area of archaeological importance*

## Conservation Areas

5.103 There are 15 designated conservation areas in the Borough which are shown on figure 39 overleaf. These also heavily overlap with the historic parkland and Area of Archaeological Importance.

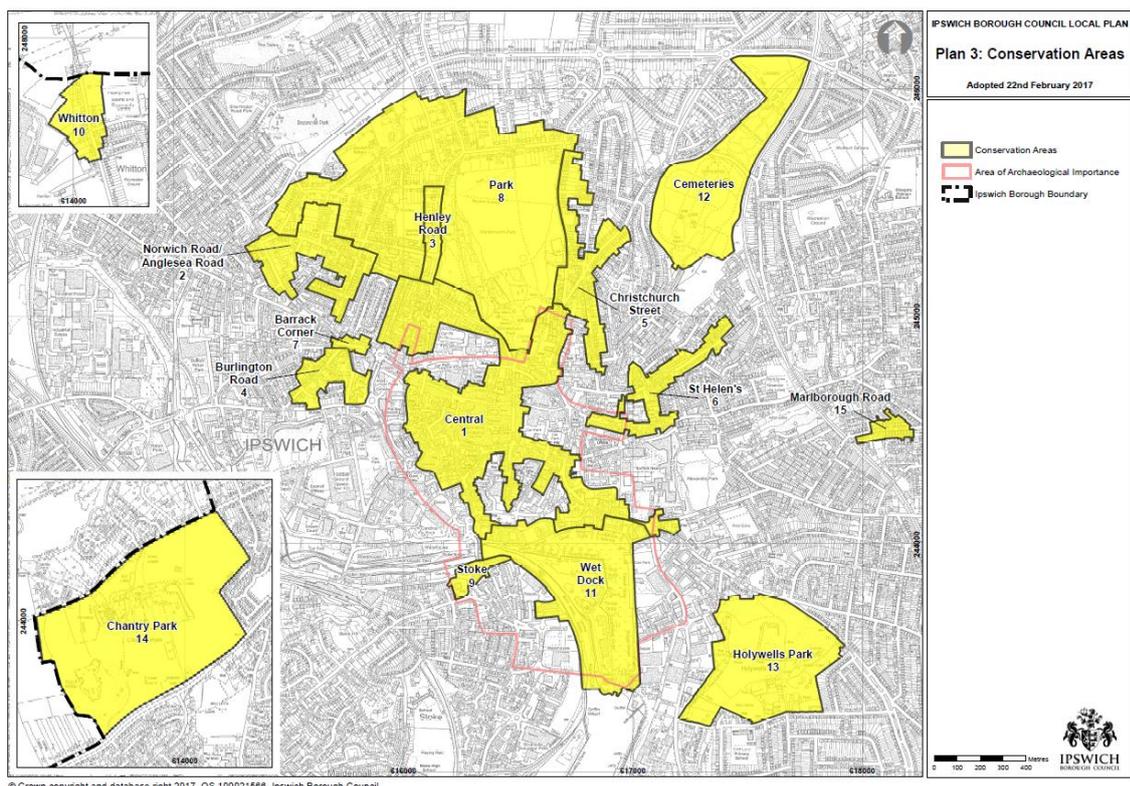


Figure 39: Conservation areas within the Ipswich Boundary

## Listed Buildings

5.104 Buildings listed for their special architectural or historic interest have statutory protection under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The Council has a statutory duty to preserve and enhance the character and appearance of listed buildings in Ipswich and will therefore only grant planning permission and listed building consent for works and changes of use which complement this obligation. There are currently 650 listed buildings in Ipswich which is a comparatively large number for a defined urban town.

## Historic Parkland/Scheduled Ancient Monuments

5.105 Suffolk Coastal District contains the largest number of Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas and Registered Parks & Gardens when compared to the other local authorities. In Ipswich there is a legacy from large stately homes set in existing parkland. For example, Christchurch Mansion which is a Grade II historic park and garden; Chantry Park – Grade II historic park and garden and has been a public park since 1928; and Holywells Park. These also include listed buildings and structures. The Old & New Cemetery are also Grade II\* historic park and garden.

## Ipswich Buildings at Risk Register

5.106 There are currently 63 heritage assets within Suffolk that are listed on the Heritage at Risk Register, 6 in Ipswich, which are;

- 1-5 College Street (Grade II) – vacant since 1993 and subject to vandalism. damaged by fire in 2002;
- 4 College Street (Grade II) – Vacant since 1981 and damaged by fire in 1992;
- St Michael’s Church, Upper Orwell Street (Grade II) - Roof of church destroyed by fire in March 2011;
- County Hall, St Helen’s Street (Grade II) - vacant since 2003-4, the site has suffered sustained vandalism but has been made secure in 2011 ;
- The Old Bell Inn, Stoke Street (Grade II) - vacant site and poor condition; and
- The Tolly Brewery (Grade II) - vacant site. The building has suffered from sustained vandalism and theft that has seen the systematic removal of all the brewing equipment

5.107 In Ipswich, in 1987, 44 buildings out of 550 listed buildings were considered to be at risk. In 2012, the total has reduced to six buildings out of 650 listed buildings. This has been achieved by a combination of persuasion and small amounts of grant aid to owners or, in the last resort, the threat of the use of our statutory powers.

5.108 Not all buildings are straightforward to repair or convert to a new use. However, recent examples of buildings successfully removed from the Register include 13 Museum Street. Built in 1847 as the Ipswich Museum and subsequently used as a dance school, this fine building was vacant for over 20 years before being converted into a restaurant in 2008.

5.109 Ipswich Building Preservation Trust was established in 1977 by the Council to act as a 'repairer of last resort', assisting the Council in dealing with the dilapidated buildings in Ipswich that might otherwise not be repaired. The Council and the Trust work closely on buildings at risk issues.

### Locally listed heritage assets

5.110 Ipswich Borough Council adopted a Local List (Buildings of Townscape Interest) Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) in 2013. Following a review, revisions to the Local List were adopted on 27th July 2016. The revisions add eight properties to the list and revise the entries for two buildings currently on the list at 220 Rushmere Road and 224-226 Rushmere Road. The Local List includes a wide range of buildings and structures that together make a major contribution to the character and distinctiveness of the area. The original SPD contained 149 entries of buildings, groups of buildings or structures. With the 2016 revisions this means that currently there are 157 locally listed buildings in Ipswich Borough.

- 5.111 The Ipswich Society initially identified locally important buildings in 1984. It is envisaged that local history groups, local residents and members of the public will nominate buildings and structures that meet the criteria for inclusion on the Local List. Owners are notified if and when their building has been added to the Local List with an explanation of what this means and how it affects them. The Borough Council reviews the list annually.
- 5.112 The inclusion of a building or structure on the list will be a material consideration which the Council will take into account when considering planning applications. This means that when a planning application is made for a property on the Local List then any proposed alterations or extensions will be looked at in the light of the character of that property. Planning permission or other relevant consents will not normally be granted for the demolition of a building on the List of Locally Important Buildings.

## Open Spaces

- 5.113 Access to high quality open spaces and sport and recreation facilities and public open space provision is important for the health and wellbeing of individuals and communities. Ipswich contains over 518 hectares of open spaces, sport and recreation facilities, a scale normally associated with much larger towns and cities. Public open space provision also has a key role through the creation of wildlife habitat and linking existing habitats through the creation of wildlife corridors as well as providing key climate change mitigation to help the Borough improve climate change and resilience. It is the complexity and interlinkages between these functions and the contribution public open space makes to achieving these aims that makes its provision such an important part of the planning function.
- 5.114 Urban parks and formal gardens including historic parks and gardens and gardens (registered landscapes) for informal recreation and community events. This type of open space often has a variety of functions and provides a wide range of benefits.. Examples in Ipswich include Christchurch Park – a historic park and garden associated with Christchurch Mansion which is a Grade II historic park and garden; Chantry Park – Grade II historic park and garden and has been a public park since 1928; and Holywells Park. The historic parks named above include listed buildings and structures.
- 5.115 Chantry Park, which is the largest park in Ipswich at 127-acres, lies to the west of the town centre. The park provides a similar multi-functional site to Christchurch Park in that it is home to two children's play areas, a bowling green, the Ipswich and East Suffolk Cricket Club, and a 5km parkrun. It is also home to ActivLives 'Chantry Walled Garden' project and host events such as music, arts and crafts and nature walks. The park is home to Chantry Mansion, which dates from the 18th Century.
- Holywells Park lies to the south east of the town centre. This 67-acre park includes a seasonal water play facility, a bowling green and a children's play area.

## Attractions

5.116 Ipswich has a number of visitor attractions which include the following;

- **Ipswich Museum** - a free attraction depicting the culture, history and natural heritage of Ipswich and Suffolk. It is operated by Colchester and Ipswich Museums;
- **Christchurch Mansion** - a free attraction located in Christchurch Park: a 16th Century house that was constructed by Edmund Withypoll, the son of a successful London merchant;
- **Ipswich Transport Museum** - reputedly the largest collection of transport items in Britain devoted to just one town with all items on display either made or used in and around Ipswich. The operations of the Museum are supported by the Friends of the Ipswich Transport Museum and charges an entrance fee;
- **Orwell River Cruises** - offer regular, scheduled cruises along the River Orwell to Harwich from the Old Custom's House in Ipswich Dock. The vessel can host 118 people. It can be hired for events and also offers day trips;
- **Victor Cruises** offers a range of cruises departing from the Old Custom's House in Ipswich Dock. In the summer, it operates a regular scheduled service

5.117 In addition to these formal attractions, guided walks around Ipswich operate between May and September, with the walks taking place on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and occasionally on Saturdays and Wednesday evenings. The walks include a series of standard walks (Waterfront via Fore Street, Waterfront via St Peter's Street, Town Centre, Westgate and Northgate) and themed walks such as Wolsey Makes His Mark, Charles Dickens in Ipswich, Ipswich Street Names Old & New, Explorers & Adventurers, and Marvels of Medieval Ipswich.

5.118 The marina has occasional visiting boats, including Tall Ships which provide a temporary attraction for the town. Other attractions are the Suffolk Ski Centre – a dry skiing facility, a ten pin bowling alley, a number of nightclubs and a range of activities, events and festivals such as the **Pulse Festival** , a part curated, part open application 10 day festival focusing on new and innovative approaches to contemporary theatre and performance, **IP-Art** - the annual Ipswich Arts Festival which takes place between June and July which showcases a range of different arts performances covering dance, film, comedy, theatre, literature, and music and the **Ipswich Jazz Festival**.

5.119 The role of Ipswich Museum is set to change in the future through the £23 million Ipswich Arts & Museum Project (I-AM). This project is aiming to transform the Museum into a more prominent visitor attraction focused on Ipswich's culture, heritage, science and the arts. The attraction will include space for visual and performing arts, new displays, a café and a shop. The project is set to be completed by 2019 and will help establish a 'cultural arc' stretching from High Street, to the Waterfront and on to the New Wolsey Theatre.

5.120 The ratings provided on TripAdvisor suggest that the key assets and attractions of Ipswich are delivering good quality experiences. Christchurch Mansion (4.5 rating), Ipswich Transport Museum (4.5), and Ipswich Museum (4.5) each achieve good reviews as attractions.

5.121 The table below shows the popularity of the top attractions in and around the Ipswich Borough. The Portman Road stadium figures are based on an average attendance of 17,000 per home game. Clearly there is scope to improve visitor numbers in Ipswich.

Attraction/Venue	No. of visits (2014)
Ipswich Museums <sup>1</sup>	117,500
Portman Road/Ipswich Town Football Club <sup>2</sup>	391,000
Jimmy's Farm	500,000
Orwell Lady	8,055

Table 31: Popular top attractions

## Theatres

5.122 'DanceEast' is based at the **Jerwood DanceHouse** in Ipswich. It was founded in 1983 gaining National Dance Agency status in 1994. As well as being a dance class facilitator and theatre venue, it regularly puts on events. In 2014 it recruited a new cohort of Associate Artists and have spent the last two years working with some of the most exciting and talented dance artists in the UK. The Jerwood Dancehouse on Ipswich's Waterfront hosts over 50 dance classes and courses in its specially designed dance studios. There is also a 200-capacity theatre that hosts a variety of performances. In 2015, this will include Murmur & Inked, Bleak House, Encore Dance Company, 4X4 and FRAME[D]

5.123 **Ipswich Regent Theatre** is a 1500+ capacity venue that hosts a variety of mainstream and niche shows and performances. In 2015, feature acts include Katherine Jenkins, the Full Monty Stage Show, Michael Ball, Dara O Briain, Simple Minds, Lulu, Michael McIntyre, Jimmy Carr, Alan Carr and Kevin Bridges. Jurassic Adventures, Abba Mania, Ministry of Science Live, Summer Musical Theatre Workshop provide examples of some other themed performances held at the Regent. The venue also hosts the annual Pantomime, which for 2015 was Aladdin.

5.124 **Ipswich Corn Exchange** is an 800+ capacity venue which specialises in alternative and niche interest acts and performances. These include Roy Orbison and Friends, The Simon & Garfunkel Story, Jaleo Flamenco UK tour, and Rollermania.

5.125 **New Wolsey Theatre** specialises in creating and producing a dynamic programme of theatre and other live performances and projects. Performances at the time of writing include A Horrible History Of Ipswich, The Mist In The Mirror,

The Tim Kliphuis Trio, The History Boys, Blood Wedding, Duke's Comedy Club - Spring 2015, and The Business Of Murder. It also has a studio for smaller performances and workshops.

5.126 **Ipswich Film Theatre** is a two-screen cinema specialising in independent and world cinema.

5.127 The **Red Rose Chain** is an independent Theatre Company that create original productions which confront social concerns, often working with hard-to-reach groups. They have been awarded a large number of awards including 'Not for Profit Business of the Year' (Anglian Business Awards, 2009 & 2011). The company performs at the Avenue, near to the train station. It is currently ranked 17 on TripAdvisor among 116 attractions in Ipswich (2017).

5.128 **John Mills Theatre** – home to the Eastern Angles, a touring theatre company that presents various plays throughout the year across East Anglia. The Sir John Mills theatre is used for a 'comic extravaganza' around Christmas and can be hired by other performing groups at other times of the year. It is currently ranked No.28 on TripAdvisor among 116 attractions in Ipswich (2017).

5.129 TripAdvisor ratings for the principal arts venues of the New Wolsey (5 rating), DanceEast (4.5), Regent Theatre (4), Corn Exchange (4) are high. The theatre venues have a significant role in attracting day visitors, however only the Regent Theatre at present is able to encourage a significant volume of overnight stays.<sup>156</sup>

### ***Future Considerations***

- How to ensure the volume of overnight stays increases
- Ensuring the rich and varied cultural heritage is benefitted and enhanced given Arts funding changes moving from London centred to the regions
- Bringing heritage assets back into optimum use from being buildings at risk and ensuring other heritage assets do not become buildings at risk

### ***Likely evolution of the baseline without the Local Plan***

- Most designated heritage assets would be protected without the Local Plan (since works to them invariably require consent)
- Inappropriate development may harm the setting of such assets

### ***Key data sources***

- Suffolk County Council archaeology
- 2017 WYG Retail and Leisure Study
- AECOM Ipswich Visitor Destination Plan Baseline (April 2015)
- Historic Buildings at Risk Register
- Heritage England GPA

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<sup>156</sup> AECOM Ipswich Visitor Destination Plan Baseline (April 2015)

- DCMS - Scheduled Monuments & nationally important but non-scheduled monuments (Oct 2013)
- Local List (Buildings of Townscape Interest) Supplementary Planning Document (2013)
- Local List (Buildings of Townscape Interest) Supplementary Planning Document, 2016 update

***Key Issues for the Sustainability Appraisal***

	<b>Key SA issue across Ipswich and Suffolk Coastal</b>	<b>Ipswich Specific Issues</b>
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	<b>Maintaining and enhancing designated and non-designated heritage and cultural assets</b>	High number of heritage assets.

*Table 32: Key Issues – Cultural Heritage*

## Landscape

5.130 Ipswich is a high density urban centre whereas Suffolk Coastal, Mid Suffolk and Babergh are formed of market towns and villages separated by rural countryside. Ipswich, as an entirely urban area, is different in character from the surrounding districts which all have a large rural population. Suffolk Coastal has the lowest number of people living in the country but Babergh, Mid Suffolk and Suffolk Coastal districts all have a much higher proportion of rural dwellers than the average for England and Wales.

Location	% of population living within a rural setting
Suffolk Coastal	45
Mid Suffolk	75
Ipswich	0
Suffolk	40
England and Wales	20

Table 33: Percentage of Population Living within a Rural Setting<sup>157</sup>

5.131 According to the ONS 2015 mid-year population estimate, Ipswich has a total population of 135,600. The Borough is defined as a tightly bounded built up area. The wider Ipswich 'urban area' extends beyond the Borough although much of the boundary to the Borough is framed by sensitive rural landscape which often has biodiversity and habitat protected status as discussed earlier. In addition, there are some pockets of developed land lying on the edge of the built up area of Ipswich and the wider 'urban area', on which often urban fringe type activities take place such as utility infrastructure and scrapyards.

## Historic parks and gardens

5.132 Within the IHMA there are 17 historic parks and gardens. These are split between the districts as follows;

- Suffolk Coastal: 7
- Babergh: 5
- Mid Suffolk: 2
- Ipswich: 3

5.133 These parks and gardens are designated heritage assets, and as such are to be protected appropriately. Drawing attention to these sites will increase awareness of the value they have to our natural environment and encourage people to treat these places with the care they deserve. Suffolk Coastal has the most historic parks and gardens of the IHMA; this demonstrates the district's importance in terms of cultural heritage and historically important landscapes.<sup>158</sup>

<sup>157</sup> [Suffolk Observatory](#)

<sup>158</sup> [Historic parks and gardens - Historic England](#)

## Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)

5.134 The Suffolk Coast and Heaths Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, the Special Landscape Areas, and the Heritage Coast are detailed in the below graphic, and cover the district of Suffolk Coastal. The AONB comprises shingle beaches, heathland, forest, estuaries, and iconic coastal towns. It covers approximately 403 square kilometres that stretch 60 kilometres along the Suffolk coast, from the Stour in the South to Kessingland in the North.

5.135 The special landscape areas shown in figure 40 represent non-statutory conservation areas which are, legally or as a matter of policy, protected from development. The Heritage Coast has been defined by SCDC and Natural England with the intention of protecting, conserving and enhancing the stretch of coast from Felixstowe to Walberswick.

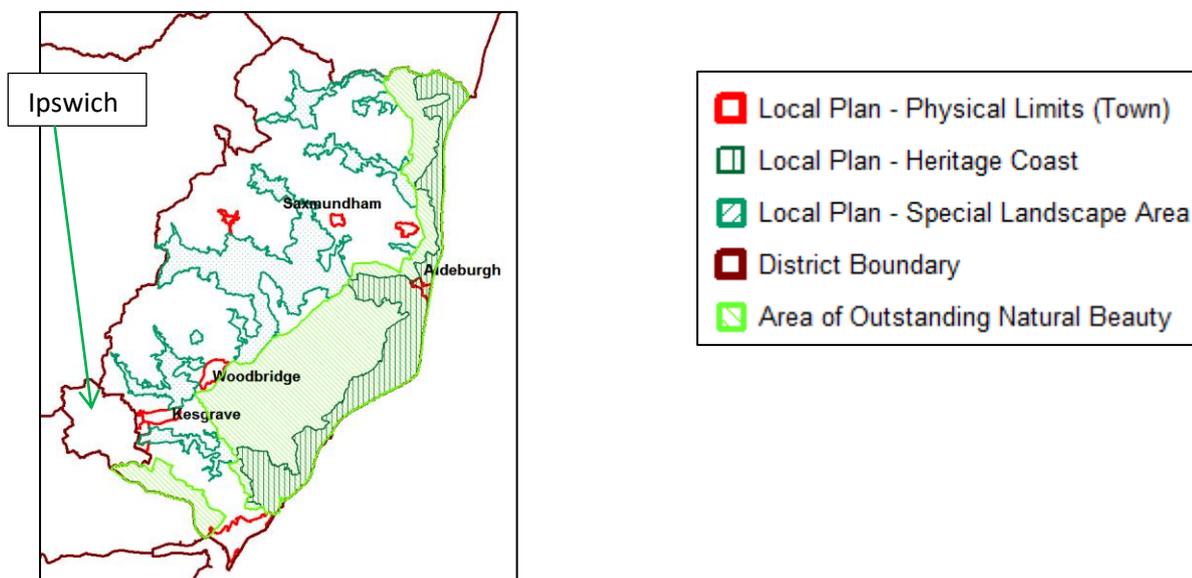


Figure 40: Heritage Coast, AONB and SLA boundary (GGP, 2017)

## National Character Areas

### Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment

5.136 Suffolk County Council has undertaken a project to describe landscapes in detail, throughout Suffolk and assess what particular character and qualities make up the different landscape areas of the county. This was conducted in association with the district councils. The project is using Countryside Agency guidelines and methodology developed by the Living Landscapes Project. This has maintained a consistent approach across Suffolk. The work was prepared in 2008 and then updated in 2011.

## Landscape Typology

5.137 In urban design terms, Ipswich would be described as 'hard urban'. Typical as settlements develop, there is a tight dense urban core which becomes less dense further away from the centre and lower density bigger homes tend to be located in the outskirts to the point where urban meets rural. In terms of typology of landscape, Ipswich Borough and the wider Ipswich urban area which takes in land located in Babergh, Mid Suffolk and Suffolk Coastal Districts is identified as 'urban'. This land is shown as grey on the plan overleaf. Much of the surrounding land is formed of different farmland types. To the west, the yellow land is defined as 'Rolling Valley Farmlands'. Immediately adjoining to the south west is a light khaki colour which is 'Rolling Estate Chalklands' with 'Rolling Estate Farmland' lying behind (which is the mid khaki colour). To the east are 'Estate sandlands' (shown pink) which is interspersed with 'Rolling Estate Farmland' which also lies to the north east of Ipswich, with some 'Valley Meadow' (shown as turquoise blue) following the line of the rivers with the exception of the River Orwell to the south which is lined by 'salt marsh and intertidal flats'.



*Figure 41: Extract from the SCC Landscape Character Assessment Map*

5.138 Clearly there is a variety of landscape types that surround the built up area of Ipswich. Some of these landscapes are in excellent condition; however, many are

affected by intakes into arable production, by horse grazing and by under-grazing. The sense of tranquillity and isolation of this landscape can also be intruded upon by the development of the adjacent rolling valley landscapes, which are often a focus for settlement and development.

### Studies to improve local landscape character assessment

5.139 Ipswich Borough Council is working on providing a set of urban character assessments which include an element of landscape assessments and identify important vistas, setting and habitat looking both out and into Ipswich from an urban design viewpoint. This will inform the sustainability appraisal.

5.140 In addition, there is a landscape sensitivity analysis which is being commissioned by all the authorities in the Ipswich Housing Management Area which will help to provide evidence for the sensitive location of development on the fringes of Ipswich.

### Future Considerations

- Proposed Landscape Character Assessment and Settlement Fringe Sensitivity Analysis
- Pressure from development on the AONB
- Urban Character SPD's will be completed

### Likely evolution of the baseline without the Local Plan

- Inappropriately located development within the general landscape
- Pressure from development on more sensitive landscape areas such as the ANOB

### Key data sources

- The Council's GIS system.
- Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment 2008 and 2011 update
- Urban Character SPDs

### Key Issues for the Sustainability Appraisal

	Key SA issue across Ipswich and Suffolk Coastal	Ipswich Specific Issues
Landscape	The need to ensure the protection and enhancement of local distinctiveness and character	Managing development while protecting significant areas of environmental protection.  Delivering high quality design that respects local character.
	The need to manage pressure from new development on the AONB	Some AONB areas in Ipswich.

Table 34: Key Issues – Landscape

## Chapter 6 Economic baseline (Task 2)

### Economy

#### Economic / Business counts

- 6.1 Table 35 shows data for the size of UK businesses across the Ipswich Housing Market Area and the East of England. The rural districts of Suffolk Coastal, Babergh, and Mid Suffolk follow the trends of the east of England, whereas Ipswich businesses follow a different pattern, largely because it is an urban area.
- 6.2 The most notable difference between the data for Ipswich and the rural districts is the percentage of 'local units' that are micro (78%), small (17.2%), medium (4.2%), and large (0.6%) sizes. Ipswich has a much higher proportion of small and medium and large businesses than the average for the East of England. Larger settlements in the county like Ipswich, attract most of the larger businesses and other related supporting businesses, and also have larger sustainably located land that can be developed for the larger businesses.

	Suffolk Coastal (%)	Babergh (%)	Mid Suffolk (%)	Ipswich (%)	East of England (%)
<b>Enterprises</b>					
<b>Micro (0-9)</b>	88.7	89.8	90.2	86.0	89.7
<b>Small (10-49)</b>	9.8	8.5	8.3	11.0	8.5
<b>Medium (50-249)</b>	1.2	1.5	1.3	2.3	1.5
<b>Large (250+)</b>	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.4
<b>Local Units</b>					
<b>Micro (0-9)</b>	84.7	85.7	86.9	78.0	85.1
<b>Small (10-49)</b>	13.0	12.3	11.0	17.2	12.1
<b>Medium (50-249)</b>	2.1	1.8	1.9	4.2	2.5
<b>Large (250+)</b>	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3

Table 35: UK Business Counts (NOMIS, 2016)<sup>159</sup>

#### Business age

- 6.3 Figure 43 overleaf displays the number of businesses in each age range for the authorities which make up the Ipswich Housing Market Area. The trend towards a higher number of older, more established businesses is in line with that of the East of England and England. However, in Ipswich, although the majority of the businesses are well established, Ipswich has the lowest number of businesses that are more than 4 years old, (890 are to 9 years old and 1,380 are 10 or more years old), respectively in comparison with its more rural neighbours. This implies that Ipswich has a higher business turnover in Ipswich than in the other districts in The Ipswich Housing Market Area.

<sup>159</sup> [Labour Market Profile - Nomis - Official Labour Market Statistics](#)

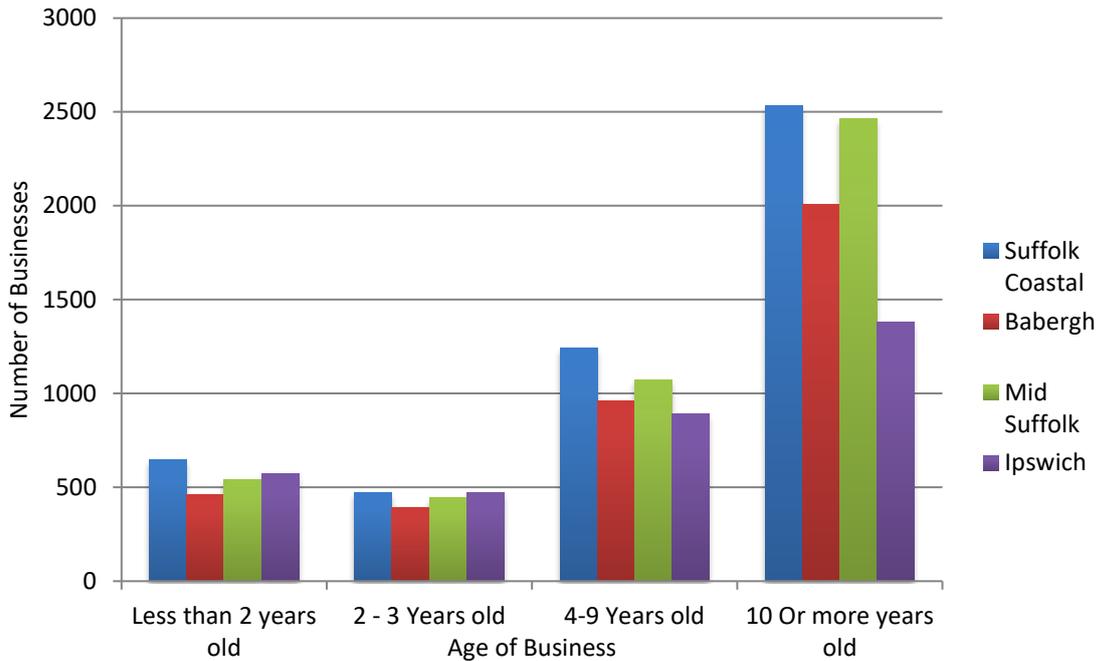


Figure 42: Business Age, 2013 (NESS, 2013)<sup>160</sup>

- 6.4 Figure 43 overleaf shows the number of active businesses across the Ipswich Housing Market Area from 2004 through to 2015. Suffolk Coastal has a noticeably higher number of active businesses than Babergh, Mid Suffolk, and Ipswich between 2004 and 2015.
- 6.5 The data shows a consistent trend across all the authorities. This being the drop in active number of businesses from approximately 2008 through to 2013, which is a likely consequence of the 2007/08 global recession. However, after the recession there is a noticeable pickup in the data which demonstrates the promising signs of business growth although this is less notable in Babergh and Mid Suffolk which remains relatively static.

<sup>160</sup> [Business age data](#)

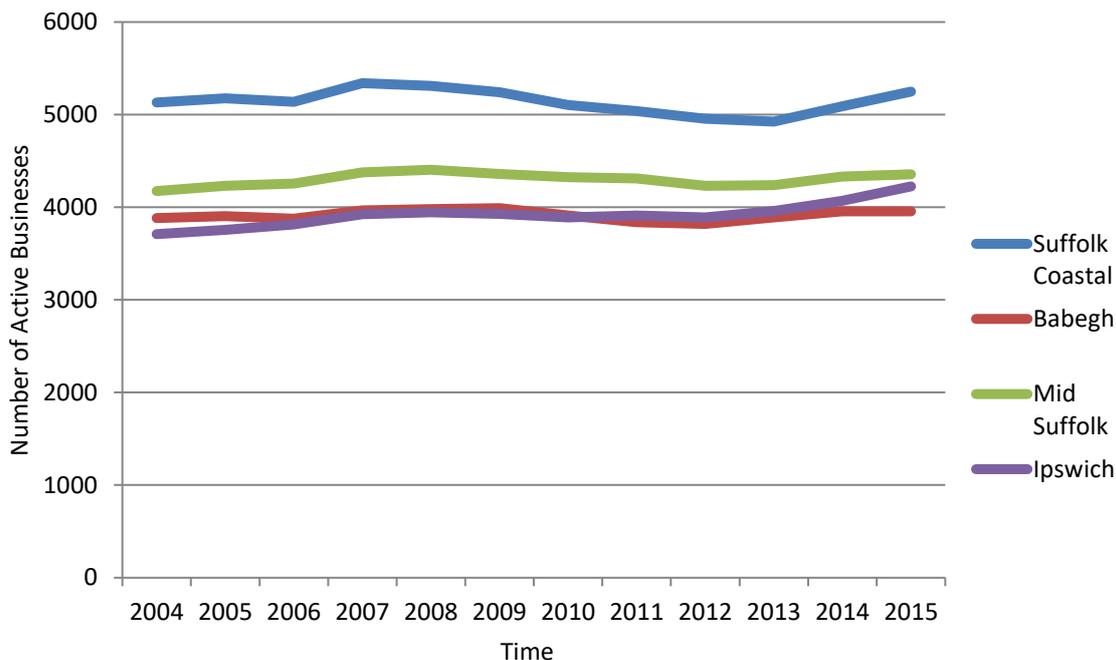


Figure 43: Number of active businesses (Suffolk Observatory)<sup>161</sup>

## Business Formation Rates from 2011 to 2014

6.6 Table 36 below displays the business formation rates from 2011 to 2014. Of all the districts in the Ipswich Housing Market Area, Ipswich has been consistently better at forming new businesses than the Suffolk average and the differential is increasing. In common with the other districts in the Ipswich Housing Market Area and Suffolk there has been a slight dip in the formation of new businesses between 2013 and 2014.

	Business Formation Rate 2011 (%)	Business Formation Rate 2012 (%)	Business Formation Rate 2013 (%)	Business Formation Rate 2014 (%)
<b>Suffolk Coastal</b>	8.6	8.7	10.1	11
<b>Babergh</b>	8.6	8.4	10.9	10.6
<b>Mid Suffolk</b>	8.7	7.8	10.5	9.1
<b>Ipswich</b>	10.9	11.1	13.6	12.8
<b>Suffolk</b>	9.2	8.9	11.4	10.7

Table 36: Business formation rates 2011-2014 (Suffolk Observatory, 2014)<sup>162</sup>

## Employment

6.7 Measured by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Business Register and Employment Survey there were 183,000 individual employee jobs in the Ipswich

<sup>161</sup> [Home | Profiles | Area Profile - InstantAtlas™ Server](#)

<sup>162</sup> [Suffolk Observatory - Business Formation Rate](#)

HMA in 2015. This is the highest level recorded in the Ipswich HMA since the collection of this data was begun in 2009. Overall the number of employee jobs in the Ipswich HMA has increased by 5.8% between 2009 and 2015. These figures compare to an increase of 7.8% for the region and an increase of 7.1% nationally over the same time period. At the local authority level within the Ipswich HMA, Babergh recorded an increase of 6.9% in employee jobs between 2009 and 2015, compared to an increase of 4.5% in Ipswich, a rise of 6.3% in Mid Suffolk and 6.5% growth in Suffolk Coastal.<sup>163</sup>

- 6.8 However, in all cases, the rise in the number of new jobs created is lower than both the regional and the national average. Ipswich has had the lowest level of growth, despite having bigger businesses than the rest of the authorities in the IMA.
- 6.9 Table 37 overleaf portrays the employment and unemployment figures for the different districts that make up the Ipswich Housing Market Area and compares them to the regional and national averages. The data shows a clear divide between the predominately rural districts and the urban borough of Ipswich. This can be seen in the unemployment figure; the rural districts all have a lower unemployment percentage than the regional (3.7%) and national averages (5.1%). However, Ipswich (4.7%) has an unemployment figure that is higher than the regional figure but just under the national average.
- 6.10 Another figure that indicates the economic divide between the rural districts and Ipswich is the self-employed figure. Suffolk Coastal (14.6%), Babergh (13.8%), and Mid Suffolk (11.5%) all have a higher percentage of the population that are self-employed than the regional (10.7%) and national (10.6%) averages. Whereas the figure for Ipswich (7.7%) is lower than both the regional and national figures. It is important to note that self-employment figures are very changeable and should be understood with that in mind.
- 6.11 This difference in the predominance of self-employment reflects the geography of the authorities, with national data from the Census indicating that of all residents in work that reside in rural locations, 16.5% are self-employed, whilst of those living in urban areas, 14.4% are self-employed.
- 6.12 Across the Ipswich Housing Market Area the figures for males 'in employment' across the rural districts are higher than that for Ipswich. This contrasts with the figures for females, which are the opposite. The rural districts have lower female 'in employment' figures than Ipswich. Overall however, because of the lower number of males in employment in Ipswich, overall, people in employment in Ipswich are lower than the more rural districts. This is surprising given the relative youth of the Ipswich population in comparison with the other more rural districts. (see the population review).
- 6.13 Over the last twelve months, unemployment has increased across the Ipswich HMA (by 8.6%), which is significantly higher than the average for England which is

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<sup>163</sup> [SHMA 2017](#)

only 2%. This means that there are 4 times as many unemployed in the Ipswich Housing Market Area as in comparison to the rest of Great Britain (GB) and a higher number than the average for the region (5.5%).

- 6.14 All authorities within the Ipswich HMA have also recorded a rise in unemployment over the last year although the rate of increase is smallest in Ipswich (however it should be remembered that Ipswich had the highest rate of unemployment in the HMA). Unemployment has increased by 20.8% in Babergh, by 1.4% in Ipswich, by 10.9% in Mid Suffolk and by 27.8% in Suffolk Coastal. It should be noted however that the unemployment level in all locations is markedly lower than the levels recorded in January 2013.

Table 37: Employment and Unemployment July 2015-June 2016 (NOMIS, 2016)<sup>164</sup>

	Suffolk Coastal (%)	Babergh (%)	Mid Suffolk (%)	Ipswich (%)	East of England (%)	Great Britain (%)
<b>All People</b>						
<b>Economically Active</b>	80.1	76.0	76.9	78.9	80.1	78.1
<b>In employment</b>	77.2	73.4	75.0	73.8	77.1	74.0
<b>Employees</b>	61.7	59.6	63.0	65.8	66.1	63.1
<b>Self employed</b>	14.6	13.8	11.5	7.7	10.7	10.6
<b>Unemployed</b>	2.7	3.2	3.2	4.7	3.7	5.1
<b>Males</b>						
<b>Economically Active</b>	85.2	77.6	81.9	76.2	85.8	83.5
<b>In employment</b>	81.7	74.2	79.1	73.3	82.5	79.2
<b>Employees</b>	65.9	57.0	62.0	63.0	68.1	64.5
<b>Self employed</b>	14.9	17.2	16.0	10.3	14.3	14.3
<b>Unemployed</b>					3.7	5.1
<b>Females</b>						
<b>Economically Active</b>	75.2	74.4	72.0	81.6	74.6	72.7
<b>In employment</b>	72.8	72.6	71.0	74.3	71.7	69.0
<b>Employees</b>	57.4	62.2	63.9	68.6	64.2	61.6
<b>Self employed</b>	14.3				7.1	6.9
<b>Unemployed</b>					3.8	5.1

### Out-of-work benefit Levels

- 6.15 Table 38 shows the out-of-work benefits for Ipswich and the neighbouring authorities which make up the Ipswich Policy Area, the East of England and Great Britain. The figures in the table are percentages of the total population of working age (16-64 years).

<sup>164</sup> [Labour Market Profile - Nomis - Official Labour Market Statistics](#)

	Suffolk Coastal (%)	Babergh (%)	Mid Suffolk (%)	Ipswich (%)	East of England (%)	Great Britain (%)
<b>Total claimants</b>	7.7	7.7	6.7	12.7	9.3	11.5
<b>JSA</b>	0.4	0.7	0.6	1.6	0.9	1.3
<b>ESA and Incapacity benefits</b>	4.2	4	3.4	6.7	4.8	6.2
<b>Lone parents</b>	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.9	1
<b>Carers</b>	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.4	1.7
<b>Others on income related benefits</b>	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>Disabled</b>	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9
<b>Bereaved</b>	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>Main out-of-work benefits</b>	5.3	5.4	4.6	9.8	6.9	8.7

Table 38: Out-of-work benefits 2016 (NOMIS, 2016)<sup>165</sup>

6.16 There is a similarity between the levels of out of work benefits in the rural districts. For Ipswich it is a different picture. Ipswich has the highest levels of claimants across every benefit type in comparison with Babergh , Mid Suffolk and Suffolk Coastal districts as well as in comparison to the average for the East of England and Great Britain.

### The pay gap

6.17 The table overleaf shows the pay gap between male and female workers at an hourly rate. Full-time female workers are paid less than male full time workers across the IHMA as well as in comparison to the average for the East of England and the wider Great British economy. On average female full-time workers in Ipswich earn just over 23% less than full-time males in terms of hourly pay so roughly speaking for every £10 a male full- time worker earns hourly in Ipswich, a female worker will only earn £7.70. Both male and female full-time hourly pay is lower than found across the East of England and Great Britain as a whole.

<sup>165</sup> [Nomis - Out of Work Benefits](#)

<b>Gross Weekly Pay</b>	<b>Suffolk Coastal (pounds)</b>	<b>Babergh (pounds)</b>	<b>Mid Suffolk (pounds)</b>	<b>Ipswich (pounds)</b>	<b>East of England (pounds)</b>	<b>Great Britain (pounds)</b>
<b>Full time workers</b>	586.30	547.10	503.50	492.70	569.40	541.0
<b>Male full-time workers</b>	625.70	630.30	532.20	544.40	613.30	581.20
<b>Female full-time workers</b>	433.50	405.80	465.70	421.0	496.90	481.10
<b>Hourly Pay – Excluding Overtime</b>						
<b>Full-time workers</b>	14.70	13.65	12.78	11.90	14.30	13.66
<b>Male full-time workers</b>	15.46	14.50	12.90	13.07	15.00	14.25
<b>Female full-time workers</b>	11.61	10.84	11.47	10.93	13.12	12.84

Table 39: Earnings by residence (NOMIS, 2016)<sup>166</sup>

## Employee Jobs by Industry

- 6.18 Figure 44, overleaf, depicts the employment groups that people in Ipswich are employed in and compares them to the regional and national trends. Ipswich has a higher than average number of people employed in the service sector than would be expected in comparison to the regional and Great Britain (GB) national average at 21.5% of the labour force compared to 16.2% regionally and 16.8% nationally.
- 6.19 There is also a lower proportion of professional people and senior managers and directors in Ipswich (36.1%) than would be expected in comparison to regional (46%) and GB national (45.5%) averages. This may be because of the significantly higher number of larger businesses in Ipswich in comparison to the rural districts in the Ipswich Housing Market Area.
- 6.20 This trend may also be a function of the fact that it is difficult to build speculative modern office development in Ipswich because of the low rents. As a consequence of this and the wider issue of transport connectivity, Ipswich may not be able to attract those organisations who would employ a higher proportion of professional and managerial staff.

<sup>166</sup> [Nomis - Earnings by Residence](#)

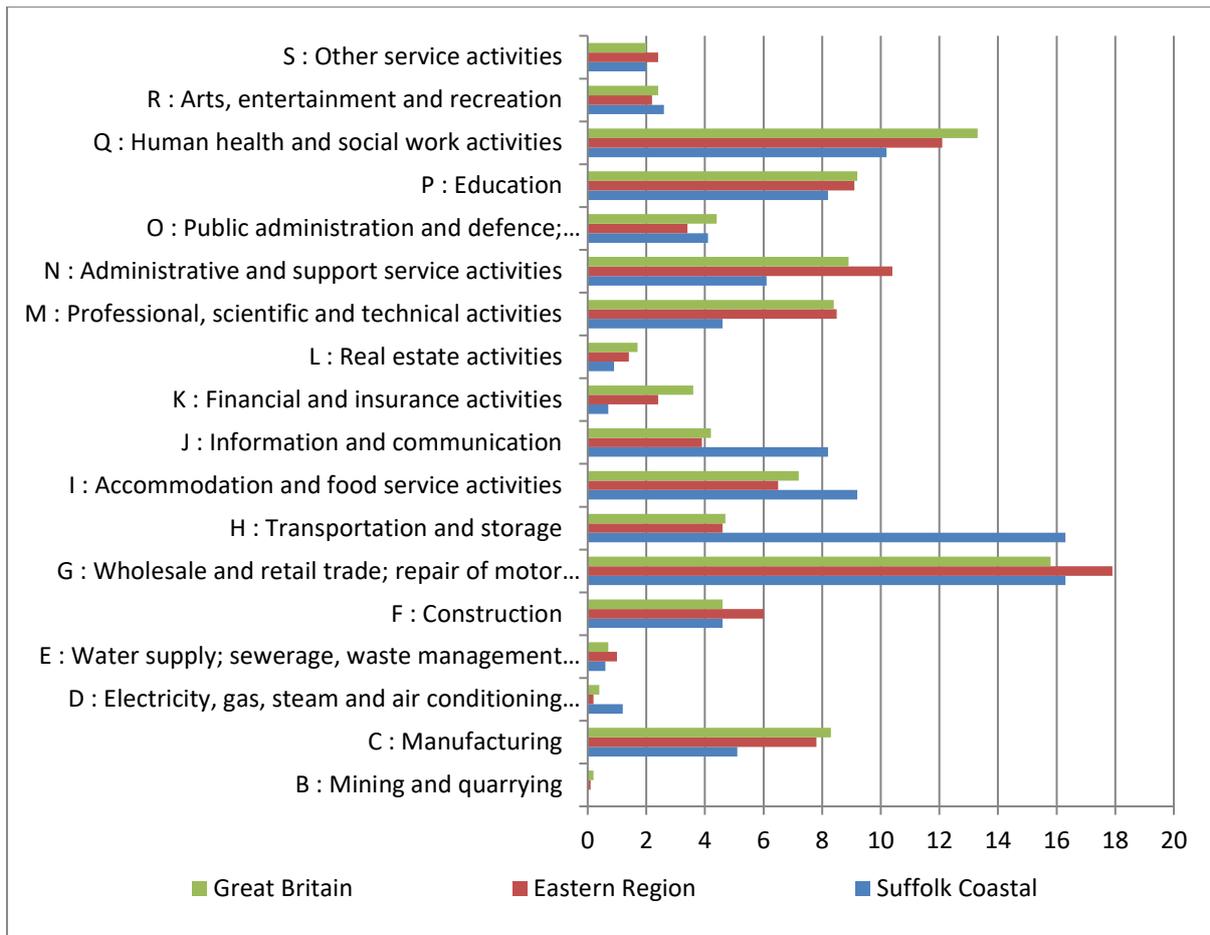


Figure 44: % Employee Jobs by Industry (NOMIS, 2015)<sup>167</sup>

6.21 Significantly there is a higher proportion of the Ipswich workforce employed in the financial and insurance sector (7.2% compared to 2.4% in the East and 3.6% in GB) as well as human health and social work (15.9% compared to 12.1% in the East and 13.3% in GB). Additionally public administration is also higher than would have been expected in Ipswich as a source of employment (6.5% compared to 3.4% in the East and 4.4% in GB). This may be reflective of the fact that Ipswich is the county town. ‘Accommodation and food service activities’, ‘wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles’, ‘construction’, and ‘information and communication’ are all industries that are under-represented in Ipswich in comparison to the East and the GB national picture.

## Earnings

6.22 Table 40 displays the earnings of full time male and female workers which shows that full time male workers are paid a significant amount more than full time female workers at all geographical levels. Gross weekly pay for male workers in Suffolk Coastal (£625.70) and Babergh (£630.30) is higher than the regional (£613.30) and

<sup>167</sup> [Labour Market Profile - Nomis - Official Labour Market Statistics](#)

national averages (£581.20). Whereas the gross weekly pay for female workers is lower than both the regional and national averages across the whole IHMA, the highest paying area being Mid Suffolk (£465.70).

6.23 The table below also demonstrates the pay gap between male and female workers at an hourly rate. Full time female workers are paid less than male full time workers across the IHMA as well as at the regional and national levels. However, Suffolk Coastal (£15.46) has a higher hourly pay than the national (£14.25) and regional (£15.00) averages for men.

<b>Gross Weekly Pay</b>	<b>Suffolk Coastal (pounds)</b>	<b>Babergh (pounds)</b>	<b>Mid Suffolk (pounds)</b>	<b>Ipswich (pounds)</b>	<b>East of England (pounds)</b>	<b>Great Britain (pounds)</b>
<b>Full time workers</b>	586.30	547.10	503.50	492.70	569.40	541.0
<b>Male full-time workers</b>	625.70	630.30	532.20	544.40	613.30	581.20
<b>Female full-time workers</b>	433.50	405.80	465.70	421.0	496.90	481.10
<b>Hourly Pay – Excluding Overtime</b>						
<b>Full-time workers</b>	14.70	13.65	12.78	11.90	14.30	13.66
<b>Male full-time workers</b>	15.46	14.50	12.90	13.07	15.00	14.25
<b>Female full-time workers</b>	11.61	10.84	11.47	10.93	13.12	12.84

Table 40: Earnings by residence (NOMIS, 2016)<sup>168</sup>

6.24 In keeping with the lower level of professionally employed people working in Ipswich, gross full-time weekly pay is below the regional average and the national average. Gross weekly pay in Ipswich is £492.70, compared to an average of £569.40 in the east and a national average of £541.00.<sup>169</sup> Full-time female workers earn a third less than full-time male workers in Ipswich (77.3% of male full-time gross weekly earnings).

6.25

## Socio-Economic Classification of Occupations

6.26 Figure 45 overleaf demonstrates the differences in occupational mix between the districts of the IHMA. It is apparent that Suffolk Coastal and Babergh are broadly similar in terms of socio-economic classification of occupations. They have the highest combined total percentage of the population in the Managers and Senior Officials and the Professional Occupations categories. Mid Suffolk shows a similar trend to that of Suffolk Coastal and Babergh with the exceptions of Professional Occupations, Associate Professionals and Technology Occupations and Sales and Customer Service Occupations. Ipswich has the highest percentages in Personal Service Occupations, Sales and Customer Service Occupations, Process Plant and Machine Operatives and Elementary Occupations but with the

<sup>168</sup> [Nomis - Earnings by Residence](#)

<sup>169</sup> [ONS annual survey of hours and earnings - resident analysis.](#)

lowest proportion for Managers and Senior Officials and Administrative and Secretarial Occupations.

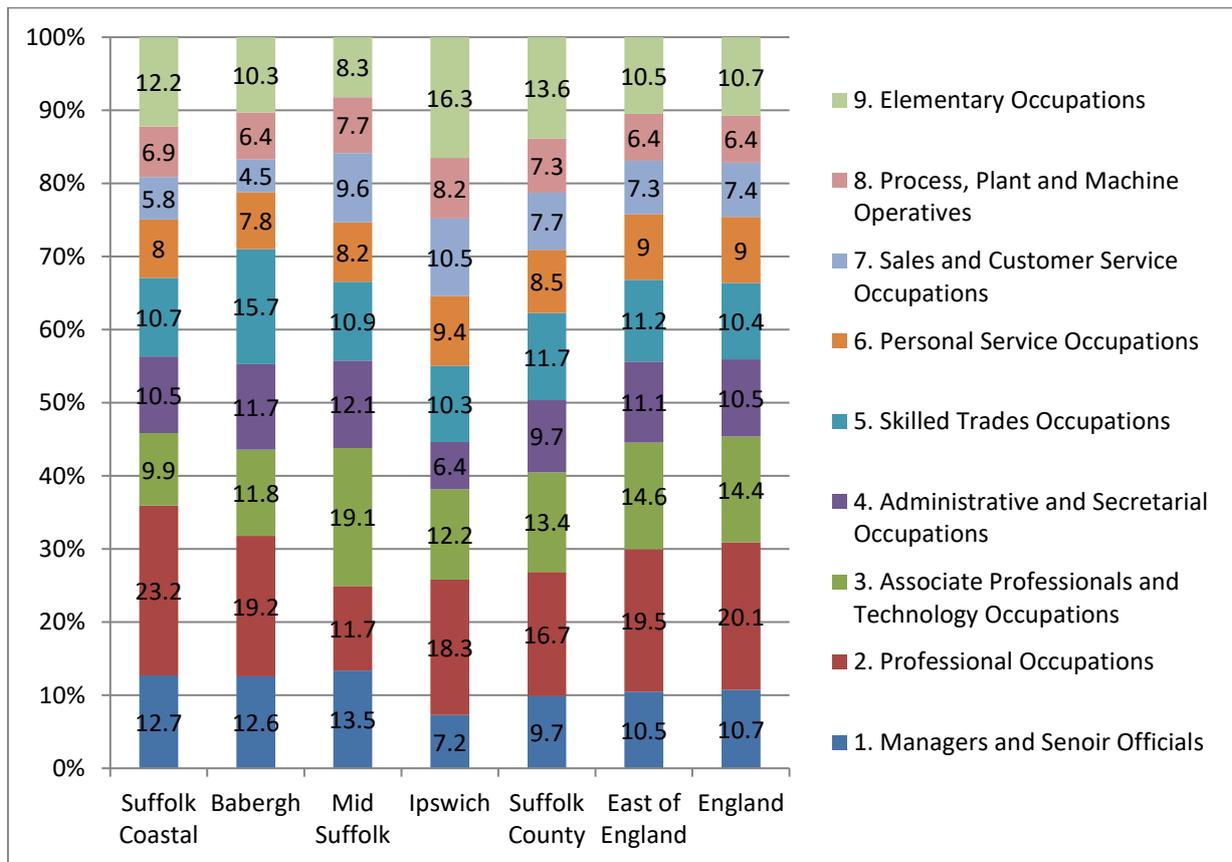


Figure 45: Socio-economic classification of occupation (Suffolk Observatory, 2016)<sup>170</sup>

## District and Town Centres

6.27 Ipswich is the largest town centre within the Ipswich Housing Market Area and this is supplemented by a number of smaller district and local centres within the Borough. Overall there are 11 district centres and 34 local centres within the Ipswich Borough area. The district centres provide important local day-to-day shopping facilities/services for their surrounding local residential areas. This is also supplemented by the Waterfront area.

6.28 In terms of retail ranking, Ipswich town centre is classified as a ‘regional centre’ and its ranking has improved from 67 in 2009 to 63 in 2016, the highest ranking and classification of any retail centre in the Ipswich Housing Market Area.<sup>98</sup>

6.29 Only four Suffolk Coastal centres feature in VenueScore rankings: Felixstowe, Woodbridge, Saxmundham, and Adleburgh. Felixstowe has experienced a

<sup>170</sup> [Home | Profiles | Area Profile - InstantAtlas™ Server](#)

considerable improvement in its rankings between 2009 and 2016 with the centre sitting above Stowmarket, Woodbridge, Saxmundham and Adleburgh. As expected Felixstowe sits below the larger centres of Ipswich, Colchester and Bury St Edmunds. The centres of Adleburgh, Saxmundham and Woodbridge were not included in the 2009 rankings. These centres are currently ranked below Stowmarket and Felixstowe.

6.30 Ipswich Town Centre is the principal shopping and leisure location in the Borough. The town centre attracts shoppers and visitors from a wide catchment which extends beyond the Borough area. The centre provides a mix of retail and leisure facilities including some 66,750sq m gross of retail floorspace, 8,630sq m of retail service floorspace, 31,290sq m gross leisure service floorspace, and 14,010sq m gross financial and business services floorspace (source: Experian Goad Survey, November 2016). In addition to retail and leisure facilities, the town centre also contains a range of other uses including office, commercial, cultural, tourism and residential uses. These uses attract people to the town centre for reasons other than purely shopping and/or leisure.<sup>171</sup>

6.31 In terms of out-of-centre retail and leisure provision there is a significant concentration of retail/leisure parks in the Ipswich urban area. Figure 5.5 (46) below provides details of the main retail/leisure parks and sets out the current key occupiers.

**Figure 5.5: Main Out-of-Centre Retail/Leisure Parks in Ipswich Borough**

	Distance from Ipswich Town Centre	No. of Units	Vacant Units	Key Occupiers
Anglia Retail Park	4.8 miles	11	5	Mammas and Papas, Carpet Right, Costa, Carphone Warehouse, Pizza Hut
Futura Park	4.8 miles	8	0	Waitrose/John Lewis at Home, Tapi, DFS, Furniture Village, Carphone Warehouse and Costa
Euro Retail Park	5.4 miles	11	1	B&M, Sports Direct, Halfords, Dreams, Wren Kitchens, Harveys, ScS, B&Q, Pizza Hut, Burger King
Orwell Retail Park	2.4 miles	3	0	Wickes, Glasswells, Pets at Home
Ranelagh Road	2.2 miles	5	0	Gala Bingo, Stellisons Euronics Electrical Store, Matalan, DW Fitness Clubs, Orwell Motorcycles
Suffolk Retail Park	1.4 miles	6	1	Next, Argos, Halfords, The Range, Dunelm
Commercial Road Retail Park	0.7 miles	8	0	Carpetright, Topps Tiles, Jollyes Petfood Superstore, Majestic, Tile Giant, Machine Mart, Avis and Halfords
Cardinal Park	0.6 miles	12	0	Cineworld, Frankie & Benny's, Nando's, Ask Italian, Harvester, Chimichanga, Mcdonald's, Flux Trampoline Park, Wacky Warehouse, KFC, Golden Dragon
Commercial Rd/ Russell Rd	0.6 miles	2	0	Staples, Fitness First
Sproughton Road	3.4 miles	2	0	Namco Funscape Bowling, Morrisons

Source: WYG Surveys, January/February 2017

Notes: Planning permission granted (at appeal) for conversion of Namco Funscape Bowling to A1 non-food retailing. Discount retailer, Home Bargains, have been named as the potential end user.

**Figure 46 (5.5): Main Out-of Centre Retail/Leisure Parks in Ipswich Borough**

6.32 The Waterfront provides a unique destination which currently compliments retail/service/leisure facilities in the town centre. There are still a number of parcels

<sup>171</sup> WYG Retail and Leisure Study 2017 – not yet available online.

of land/vacant buildings along the Waterfront which are to be redeveloped. It is considered important that the redevelopment of these sites/buildings provides the right balance of uses along the Waterfront and that such uses ensure that it continues to compliment and work alongside the town centre rather than compete with it. It is noted that the New Anglia Local Enterprise Partnership and Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) have recently approved a £15m loan to restart the development of the prominent “Winerack” structure/building on The Waterfront.

## Culture, Leisure and Tourism

6.33 Total spend by Ipswich residents, and day visitors and domestic and overseas staying visitors in 2015 was over £15,413,827. This makes tourism a very important part of the local economy. The table below shows spend by the top venues and events.

Figure 3 – Total spend by category

	Venues			Events				Total
	Regent Theatre	New Wolsey Theatre	Dance East	Ip-art	Maritime Festival	Pulse	SPILL	
A Ipswich resident total spend	£1,183,665	£862,751	£582,332	£1,271,376	£741,636	£13,800	£8,738	£4,664,298
B Day-visitor total spend	£2,969,278	£2,442,546	£599,356	£1,012,392	£590,562	£61,160	£6,991	£7,682,285
C Staying-visitor (domestic) total spend	£1,532,520	£487,997	£63,455	£534,757	£311,942	£12,219	£104,005	£3,046,895
D Staying-visitor (overseas) total spend	-	-	-	-	-	-	£20,349	£20,349
<b>A+B+C+D Total Visitor Spend</b>	<b>£5,685,463</b>	<b>£3,793,294</b>	<b>£1,245,142</b>	<b>£2,818,525</b>	<b>£1,644,140</b>	<b>£87,180</b>	<b>£140,083</b>	<b>£15,413,827</b>

Figure 47: SPILL = spend per ticket based on each person attending a minimum of five events

6.34 The most popular venue by all spend is the Wolsey Theatre and represents 36.8% of all spend. This means that more than £1 in every £3 is spent at the Wolsey Theatre. Around £1 in £5 is spent by GB residents staying in Ipswich. The overseas market is under-developed. There was then a marginal increase in 2013 peaking at 79,000, but since then the numbers of overseas visitors has declined with 68,000 reported in 2015.<sup>172</sup>

6.35 Ipswich is the County town of Suffolk with a population of 140,000 and an immediate catchment of 350,000 (15 mile radius). Its history is as a port and, in recent years, its water frontage has been transformed to include hotels, the university campus, the Jerwood dance house, a range of bars and cafés and high quality residential units.

<sup>172</sup> WYG 2017 Retail & Leisure Study, paragraph 10.6.5 - not yet available online.

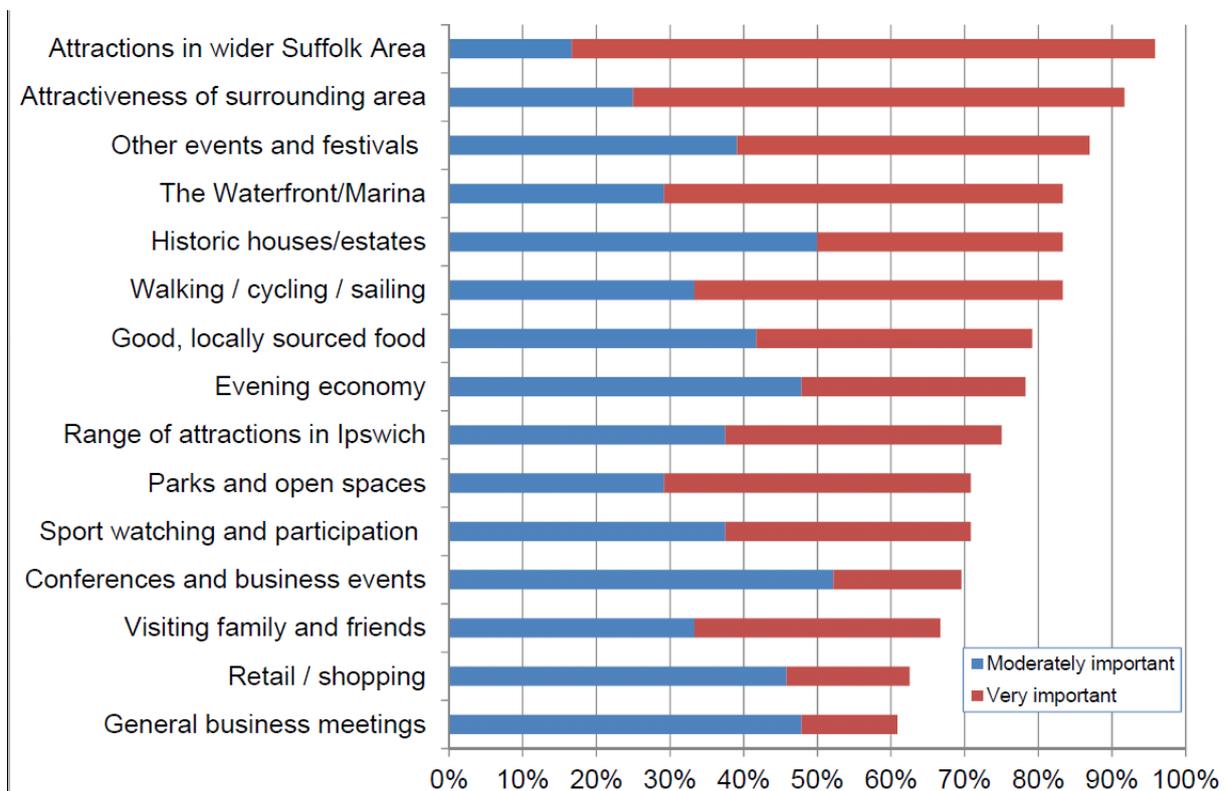
- 6.36 Elsewhere, Christchurch Park provides one of the largest green spaces in any UK urban centre. Other attractions include historic buildings and theatres, with Ipswich enjoying more National Portfolio Organisations (NPOs) than any other location outside of London. Beyond, the wider County boasts a splendid rural backdrop including a coastal region, Dedham Vale and the mid-Suffolk area, with links to Gainsborough and Constable.<sup>173</sup>  
Yet, Ipswich has failed to reach its potential as a visitor and tourist destination. Research by VisitEngland in 2013 suggested that trips to urban areas had increased by 31% and 22% of overnight stays were to the countryside. Ipswich has not grown at this rate.<sup>174</sup>
- 6.37 It is estimated that the value of tourism to Suffolk is £1.85 billion a year. AECOM estimated that approximately £220 million of visitor income arrives in the Greater Ipswich economy annually, £34million of this arriving in Central Ipswich. However, they also noted that the average expenditure for an Ipswich overnight visitor was £131, significantly below the County average of £163 (around one fifth lower spend than the average Ipswich spend). The duration of stay was also lower in Ipswich than for the wider County.
- 6.38 A Visitor Destination Plan has been prepared by AECOM (2015). Changes in the make-up of the population will have a major effect on society and subsequently the choices that consumers make in respect of leisure activity. The increasing proportion of the population in young (0-18 years) and older age groups (55 years+), and the shrinking working age population, are key drivers in this context. One of the consequences is the changing shape of the family and roles within it. Examples include the role of grandparents in terms of childcare, greater integration between generations, growth of untraditional families with increasing numbers of single parents, step parents and gay parents.
- 6.39 An aging population presents a different set of needs that enterprises and amenities will be required to address, particularly in terms of accessibility. The next retired generation of baby boomers will also have a different attitude, lifestyle and propensity for leisure activity than previous generations and is also better financially equipped. This means that destinations will need to be able to present suitable experiences to match different leisure interests.
- 6.40 There is an increasing emphasis on having a more active and healthier lifestyle, reinforced by rising perceptions of pressures on individual's time and blurring of the lines between work and leisure. This increasingly health conscious trend is forecast to continue. This is already impacting on tourism through the availability of activity related to cultural capital and the learning of new skills or acquisition of knowledge through leisure activity. Examples here include the increase in craft tourism and areas relating to cuisine and hobbies.

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<sup>173</sup> Greater Ipswich Direct Marketing Organisation Business Plan 2016

<sup>174</sup> Op Cit

- 6.41 Hotel occupancy trends for Ipswich are considered to be good, with positive overall occupancy (73%) coupled with a strengthening of occupancy between 2013 and 2014 (+1.9 percentage points). This position reflects the presence of known hotel brands and more upmarket hotels in the town that are able to drive their own market.
- 6.42 However, in comparison with East Anglia as a whole, there is still room for improvement. Overall occupancy is higher for East Anglia (75.6%) with growth between 2013 and 2014 (+5.6 pp). East Anglia witnessed similar seasonal variations in performance, although month-to-month performance in 2014 was always slightly higher than for Ipswich. The main driver of the additional performance in East Anglia appears to be the off-season months, with performance in November and December 2014 being particularly strong when compared to Ipswich.
- 6.43 The graph below shows the importance of different issues in attracting visitors to Ipswich. Although a large proportion were related to using Ipswich as a base for the wider attractions across Suffolk and the attractiveness of the surrounding area, the Marina, parks and open spaces, and the range of Ipswich attractions featured highly.



Source: AECOM Business Survey, 2015

Figure 48: Various issues attracting visitors to Ipswich

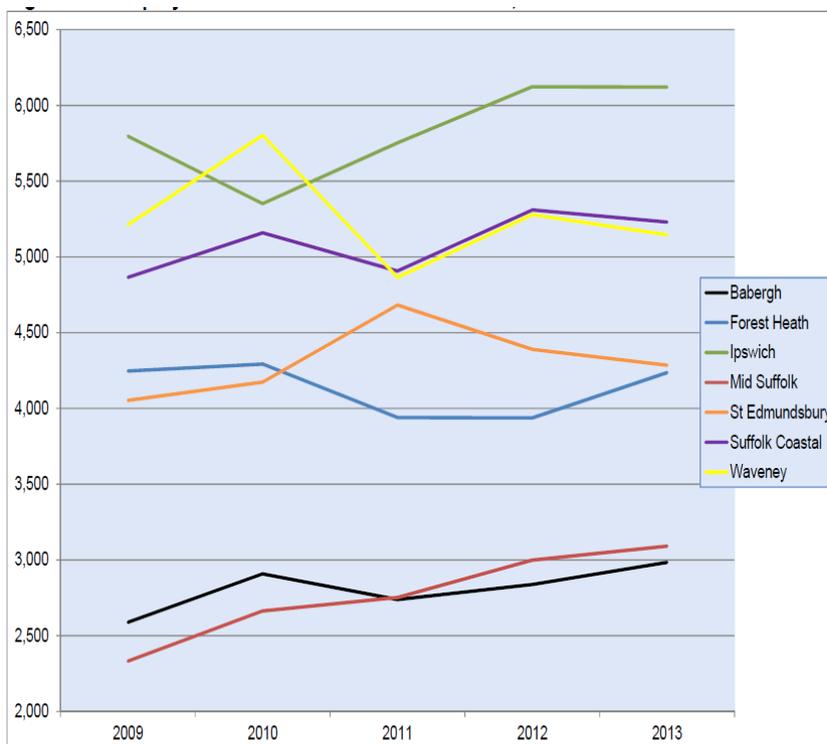
6.44 Of the assets within Ipswich, the events and festivals and the waterfront/marina feature strongly. However, all the categories demonstrate some degree of importance, suggesting Ipswich has a multi-faceted offer from both a leisure and business perspective.

## Visitor Expenditure

6.45 Tourists to Ipswich spent £179.7 million in 2013, approximately 22.1% of the visitor value for the county. Over two-thirds (68.5%) of the expenditure is generated by domestic day visitors. This is predominantly due to the high level of average expenditure of a day visitor to Ipswich (£37.50), which is substantially higher than the Suffolk average (£25.60) and only below Forest Heath (£39.40).

6.46 Domestic overnight visitors generated approximately £34.0 million in Ipswich. The average expenditure for this type of visitor (£131.30) is below the Suffolk average (£163.50). This partly reflects the lower duration of stay in Ipswich, although spend per night is still £4.20 lower on average for Ipswich than the county at £49.50.<sup>175</sup>

6.47 Approximately 6,100 people work in tourism related industries in Ipswich. This equates to 9.0% of all employment which compares to 10.1% across Suffolk. Tourism related employment rose from 2010 to 2012 and remained relatively stable in 2013.



Source: ONS, Business Register and Employment Survey, 2009 to 2013

Figure 49: Employment in Tourism-related Industries

<sup>175</sup> AECOM Ipswich Visitor Destination Plan Baseline (April 2015)

### **Future Considerations**

- Further improving the retail ranking of Ipswich town centre as a ‘regional centre’ from 63 in 2016
- Maintaining the vitality and viability of the Ipswich town centre and the district centres
- Improving the rate and number of new jobs created
- Growth in the ‘staycation’ market and weaving Ipswich into the Suffolk tourist trail
- Impact of Brexit – weaker pound UK more attractive location for overseas visitors and business
- Impact of new fast London train service to Ipswich

### **Likely evolution of the baseline without the Local Plan**

- The vitality and viability of the town centre could be depleted
- Without the allocation of employment land employment growth could be sporadic and unsustainable
- Investment decisions may falter or be sporadic
- Infrastructure to support existing and future business could fail
- Ipswich would not reach its potential in terms of sustainable tourism

### **Key data sources**

- Retail and Leisure Study 2017 (WYG)
- Labour Market Profile – NOMIS – Official Labour Market Statistics
- Suffolk Observatory
- 2011 Census Home | Profiles | Area Profile - InstantAtlas™ Server
- AECOM Ipswich Visitor Destination Plan Baseline (April 2015)
- ONS Business and Employment data

### **Key Issues for the Sustainability Appraisal**

- The need to support and maintain a sustainable local economy
- Enhancing town and service centres and their role

	<b>Key SA issue across Ipswich and Suffolk Coastal</b>	<b>Ipswich Specific Issues</b>
<b>Economy</b>	<b>The need to support and maintain a sustainable local economy</b>	<p>Competition for land from housing.</p> <p>Full-time female workers earn a third less than full-time male workers in Ipswich.</p> <p>Promoting growth in key employment sectors.</p>
	<b>Enhancing town and service centres and their role</b>	<p>Changing nature of the high street, local and district centres and changing shopping habits.</p>

Table 41: Key Issues – Economy

## Transport and Connectivity

6.48 People living in, working in or visiting Suffolk rely upon transport networks in their day to day lives, whether for example, to get to work, to access healthcare, leisure and other services, to transport goods, or to visit friends and family. The transport infrastructure is vital to spatial planning and must serve rural and urban areas and diverse user groups.

6.49 The planning authorities in the IHMA work with partners on transport and travel matters. These partners include Suffolk County Council (Highway Authority), Highways England which is responsible for the trunk road network and Network Rail, among others.

### Travel to work

6.50 The table below displays the distances travelled to work by residents throughout the IHMA. The majority of the rural district residents travel to work between 0km and 20km: Suffolk Coastal (63%), Babergh (57.5%), Mid Suffolk (54%), Ipswich (72.9%), and East of England (59.3%). The rural districts are similar to the east of England figure and Ipswich has a higher figure which is to be expected in a more urban area.

Distance travelled to work	Suffolk Coastal		Babergh		Mid Suffolk		Ipswich		East of England
	count	%	count	%	count	%	count	%	%
<b>All categories</b>	58,882	100	42,632	100	48,942	100	65,756	100	100
<b>Less than 2km</b>	9,711	16.5	6,696	15.7	6,219	12.7	16,176	24.6	16.5
<b>2km to less than 5km</b>	8,326	14.1	4,722	11.1	4,085	8.3	18,455	28.1	15.4
<b>5km to 10km</b>	9,055	15.4	5,342	12.5	6,951	14.2	6,870	10.4	12.7
<b>10km to 20km</b>	10,046	17	7,760	18.2	9,198	18.8	6,413	9.8	14.7
<b>20km to 30km</b>	3,172	5.4	3,577	8.4	4,967	10.1	2,505	3.8	8.3
<b>30km to 40km</b>	1,526	2.6	1,286	3	2,170	4.4	1,472	2.2	4.5
<b>40km to 60km</b>	1,093	1.9	921	2.2	1,365	2.8	1,065	1.6	4.4
<b>60km and over</b>	2,756	4.7	2,557	6	2,220	4.5	2,890	4.4	3.7
<b>Work mainly at or from home</b>	8,527	14.5	5,968	14	7,484	15.3	4,734	7.2	10.9
<b>Other</b>	4,670	7.9	3,803	8.9	4,283	8.8	5,176	7.9	8.9

Table 42: Distance travelled to work <sup>176</sup>

<sup>176</sup> [Census - Distance travelled to work](#)

6.51 Figure 50 below, displays travel to work by mode data. The figure clearly shows the importance of car and van travel throughout the district. For this mode Ipswich has a slightly lower figure, which is to be expected from an urban area. This is compensated for by walking and bus use which as can be seen from the graph are higher in Ipswich than the other districts.

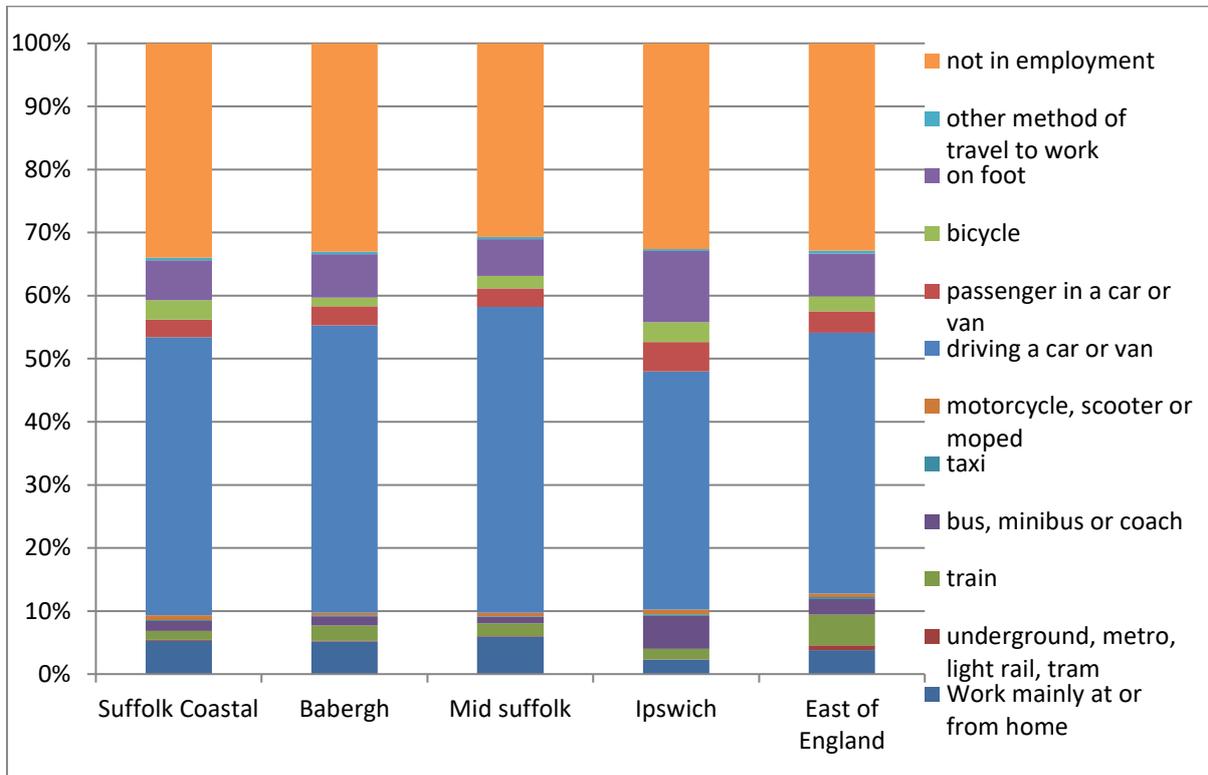


Figure 50: Transport to work by mode (Census. 2011)<sup>177</sup>

6.52 Ipswich is a compact town. Nowhere is further than 4 miles from the town centre. It is a town on a human scale and that means it lends itself to walking and cycling. However, car ownership, whilst lower than the average in Suffolk, has increased from 1 car per household in 2001 to 1.06 cars per household in 2011 and travel to work information indicates that cars still dominate, as illustrated in Figure 51, overleaf. It is thought that one reason behind the growth in car based commuting between 2001 and 2011 may have been that Ipswich residents were having to commute further to jobs outside the Borough.

<sup>177</sup> [Nomis - Method of travel to work](#)

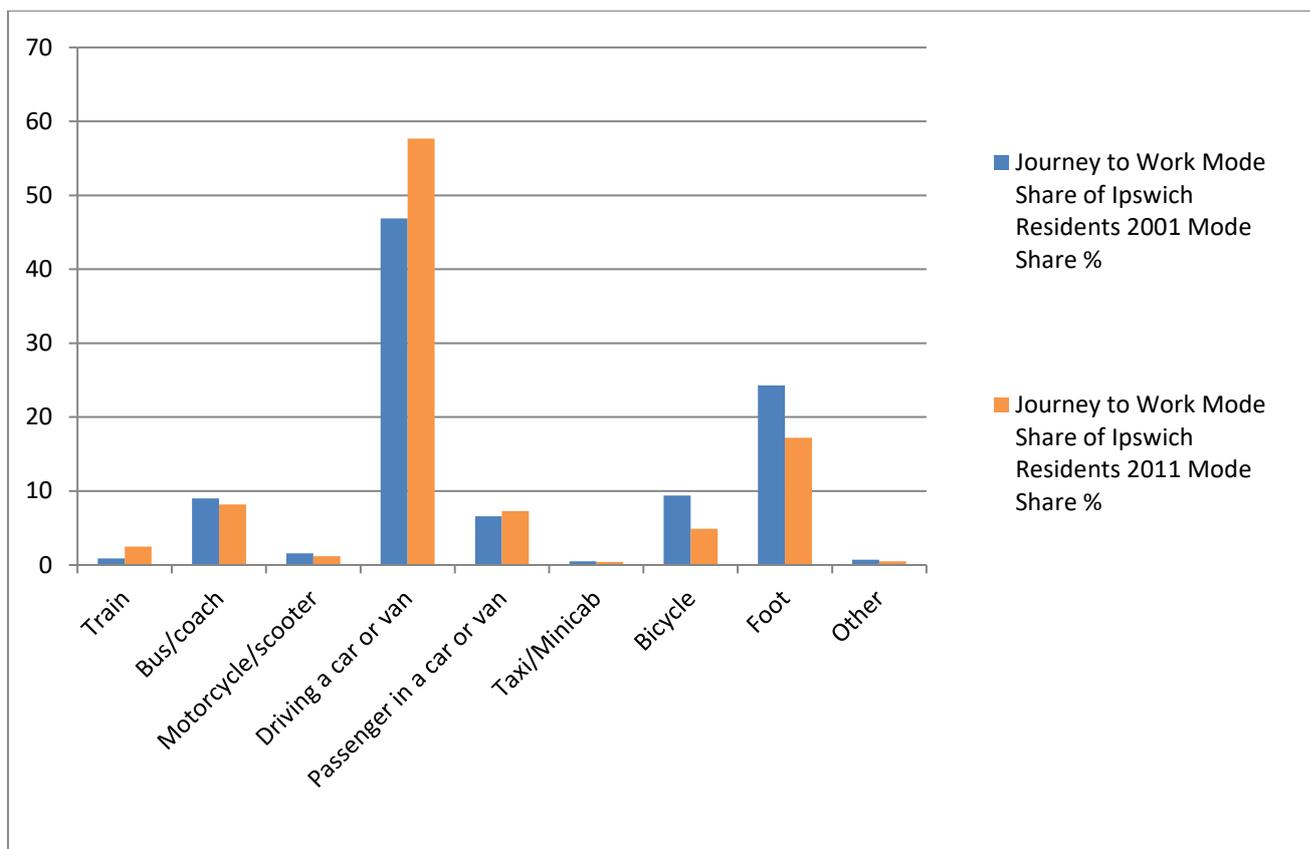


Figure 51: Ipswich journey to work by mode 2001 – 2011<sup>178</sup>

## Key Strategic Transport Projects

- 6.1 At a strategic level, the congestion problems experienced in Ipswich when the Orwell Bridge closes are well documented. Furthermore, insufficient development of the strategic road network in Ipswich has resulted in increased congestion in certain parts of the town as the existing network struggles to handle the impact of an increased population within the town and the wider residential areas that surround it. This exacerbates problems with air quality and also has an economic impact. A number of projects are underway/have been completed to address this problem and these are detailed below.

### Travel Ipswich

- 6.2 The £21 million scheme was completed in 2016 and included a package of traffic management measures such as real time passenger information and urban traffic management control as well as promotion of sustainable travel, through for example upgraded bus stations, wayfinding and moving guardrails. There is an aspiration to have a single bus station in the future.

<sup>178</sup> [Ipswich Census Data Trend Analysis, 2014/15](#)

## The Upper Orwell Crossings

- 6.3 These proposals have been allocated £77 million in government funding. They include three crossings, two of which will be available for all road users with the third crossing of the Prince Phillip Lock for pedestrians and cyclists only. The proposals aim to reduce travel journey times between east and west of the River Orwell, reduce congestion on the Star Lane Gyratory and ‘unlock’ sites for regeneration in and around the Wet Dock.

## Ipswich Northern Routes Study

- 6.4 This study aims to assess the strategic transport opportunities including road, rail, bus, cycle and other strategic interventions in order to facilitate and support the delivery of housing and employment growth in north Ipswich and the wider IHMA.

## Private vehicles and car parking

- 6.5 Ipswich is connected to the strategic road network with a number of links offering direct access to the A14 and A12, but there are existing junction capacity and safety issues which are set to worsen within the current plan period.
- 6.6 The Travel to Work survey is undertaken and published each year by Suffolk County Council. The 2016 results show that of the major employers surveyed in Ipswich Borough between 39.5% (Ipswich Borough Council) and 86.5% (East of England Co-operative Society) employees travel to work by car as a single occupant. There is a noticeable difference in travel method between town centre locations and out of centre locations, with higher car usage to the latter. The 2011 Census reported that 4,674 people in the Borough work from home. Historic data for the baseline organisations in the travel To Work Survey 2016 shows that working from home has decreased since 2010.
- 6.7 IBC and SCC are currently producing a car parking strategy which will include an examination of commuter requirements, the needs of shoppers and business users, pricing strategy and car park location. The strategy will allow partners to deliver a parking offer that supports the town’s vitality, viability and accessibility and not detract from any sustainable transport ambitions.

## Walking and Cycling

- 6.8 2011 Census Data indicates that for Ipswich residents, 25% of journeys are fewer than 2km in length, which is within walking distance for most adults, and 28% are between 2km and 5km, which is within cycle distance.
- 6.9 These make up over 34,000 work journeys, and yet only approximately 14,000 journeys are made by these two modes (with a further 5,000 work journeys undertaken by bus).

- 6.10 Given these numbers, there is significant potential to increase the number of journeys made by foot and cycle, which would have significant positive impacts on congestion, health, air quality, noise and the environment.
- 6.11 Ipswich Borough Council has the objective of increasing the level of cycling in Ipswich, by ensuring new developments facilitate cycling, setting the framework for the creation of a safe, attractive cycle network, including cycle parking, supporting improved provision for cycling within existing development and reinforcing the role of the Borough Council in promoting cycling.
- 6.12 Cycle routes linking schools, colleges, employment and retail areas are, at present, limited and disjointed, with few off-road options and a lack of secure cycle parking at key destinations.
- 6.13 The Ipswich Borough Council Cycling Strategy Supplementary Planning Document identifies a number of potential enhancements for Ipswich’s cycle network generally, including the following;
- Improved signage for cyclists;
  - Relocation of existing street furniture that is a potential hazard;
  - Traffic calming measures;
  - On-road cycle lanes;
  - Improved surfacing; and
  - Where possible – segregated cycle routes
- 6.14 Figure 52 is an extract from the Ipswich cycle map. It indicates that there are areas of the town where cycle infrastructure can be improved.

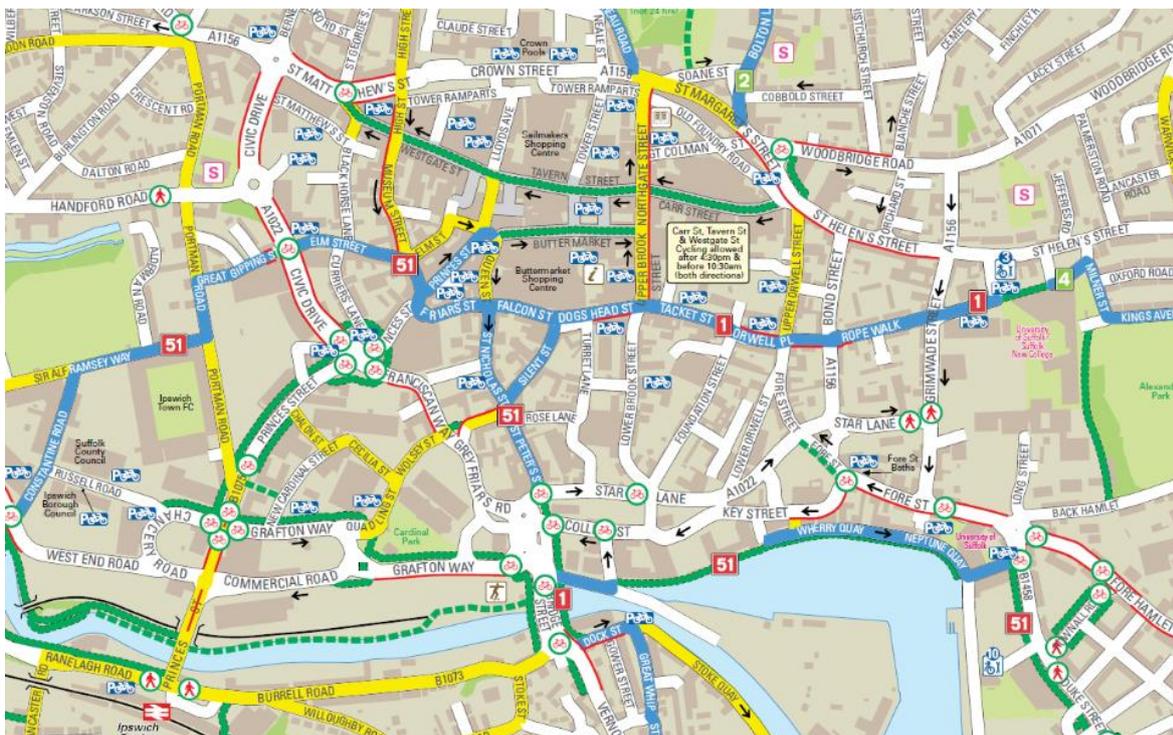


Figure 52: Extract from Ipswich Cycle Map

6.15 Barriers presented by busy roads such as the Star Lane gyratory, Civic Drive and Crown Street create a severance effect and can deter people from making trips on foot/by bicycle or result in unpleasant and dispiriting journeys. Ipswich has some wayfinding signage and improved pedestrianised areas have recently been developed, however there is more work to be undertaken on improving the public realm.

## Public transport

6.16 As discussed previously, advanced traffic management and control systems have been introduced in Ipswich to help achieve greater efficiency and priority for buses. Notwithstanding this, congestion is a significant issue in the town centre and, as figure 53 demonstrates, there is a wide area of central Ipswich that relies on circulatory bus stops, and improvements must ensure that all of Ipswich remains an accessible destination by public transport.

6.17 Furthermore, it would make sense in terms of encouraging sustainable travel and integrated journeys, to have a single bus station.

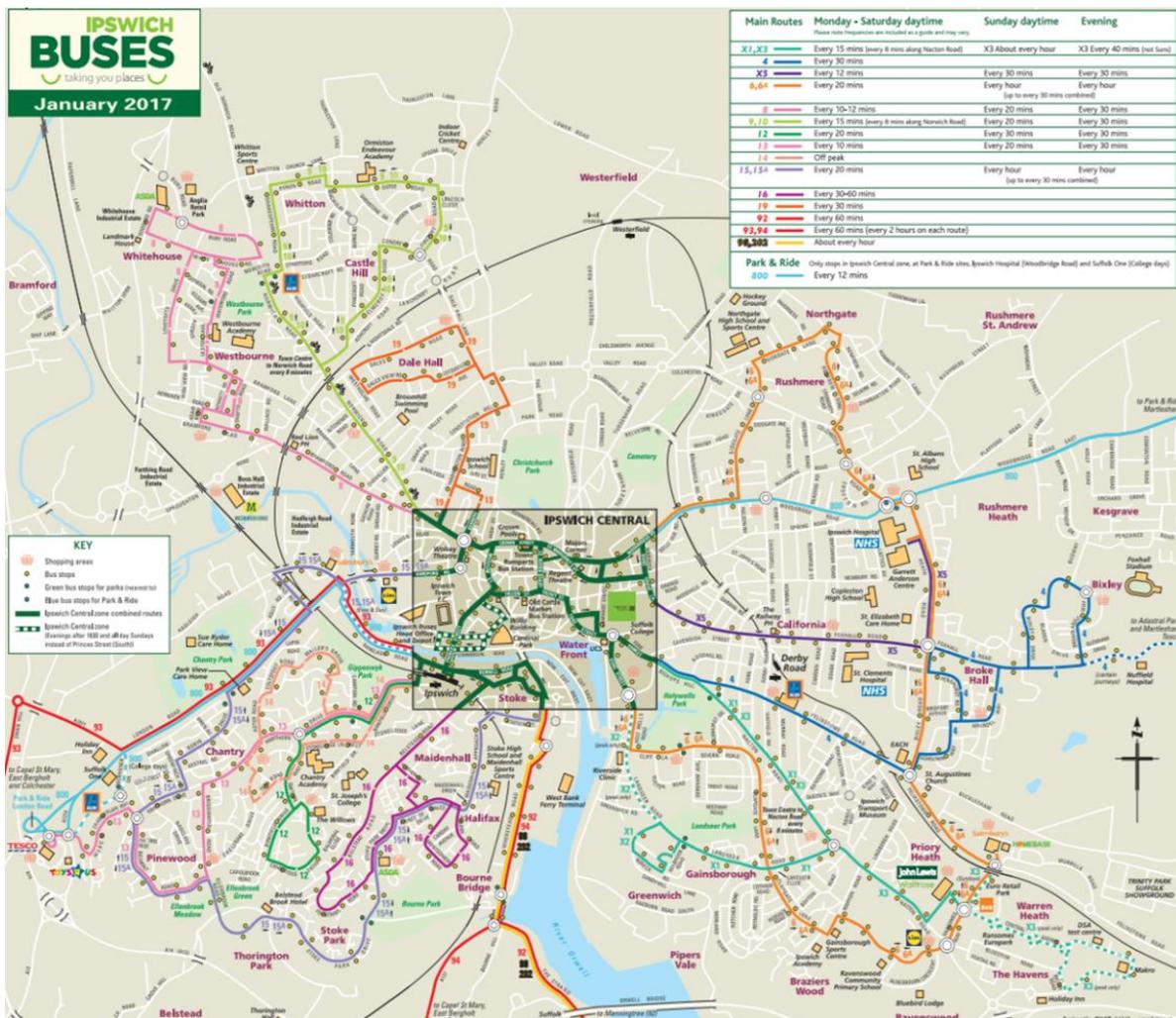


Figure 53: Congestion issues in the town centre

- 6.18 Park and ride was used by only 0.5% of respondents according to the 2016 travel to work survey, the lowest figure seen during the survey's lifetime. Suffolk County Council has recently announced plans to increase the use of the service among its staff.
- 6.19 Ipswich is well connected by rail and is situated on the Great Eastern Main Line ensuring relatively good access to the London, Essex and Norfolk. Connections to other regional hubs such as Cambridge, Peterborough, Lowestoft and Felixstowe are slow or infrequent and require improvement. Franchise improvements are expected to deliver some improvements, including faster journey times (e.g. London in 60 minutes) and improved frequencies.
- 6.20 There are also opportunities to improve facilities at Ipswich's other stations (Westerfield and Derby Road).

### **Future Considerations**

- Mobility as a Service (MaaS), new models of sharing and (car) ownership
- Information for journey planning Encourage the development of digital travel planning and 'e' ticketing solutions to help customers plan, pay for and undertake trips with confidence
- Greater provision of secure cycle parking
- Autonomous vehicles
- Hydrogen vehicles and electric vehicles - greater provision of electric and/or hydrogen charging points
- Encouraging and facilitating hub and home working
- The London Mayor has published a new transport strategy for London that 80% of journeys made in the capital are by public transport, walking or cycling

### ***Likely evolution of the baseline without the Local Plan***

- SCC is Highway Authority therefore has ultimate responsibility for all highways decisions.
- An increase in population and households in the IHMA will likely generate additional transport movements, many of which may be in private vehicles. This could result in increased pressure on the road network and public transport infrastructure, and could exacerbate air quality issues.
- There may be increased uptake of clean vehicle technology

### **Key data sources**

- County-wide transport model
- Developers' Transport Assessments
- Census
- ONS
- ITAMS

### ***Key Issues for the Sustainability Appraisal***

	<b>Key SA issue across Ipswich and Suffolk Coastal</b>	<b>Ipswich Borough Specific Issues</b>
<b>Transport and connectivity</b>	<b>Reducing the need to travel</b>	Co-location of services.
	<b>Encouraging the use of sustainable transport modes</b>	Improving the walking and cycling environment, lack of integrated public transport and relatively cheap car parking.  Provision of adequate public transport infrastructure

*Table 43: Key Issues – Transport and connectivity*

## Infrastructure: Digital

### Broadband

6.21 Suffolk County Council's 'Better Broadband for Suffolk'<sup>179</sup> initiative aims to bring super-fast fibre optic broadband to 90% of the county with 85% achieving speeds in excess of 24mb by 2019. A fast and reliable internet connection can be an alternative option to physical accessibility to key services. The vast majority of Ipswich is covered by fibre broadband, however, Suffolk Coastal, Babergh, and Mid Suffolk all have large areas that are not covered by fibre broadband and are not planned to be by 2019. Having said this the major settlements in the rural districts are covered by fibre broadband, or are to be covered by the end of 2017, as well as along the key road and rail routes through the districts.

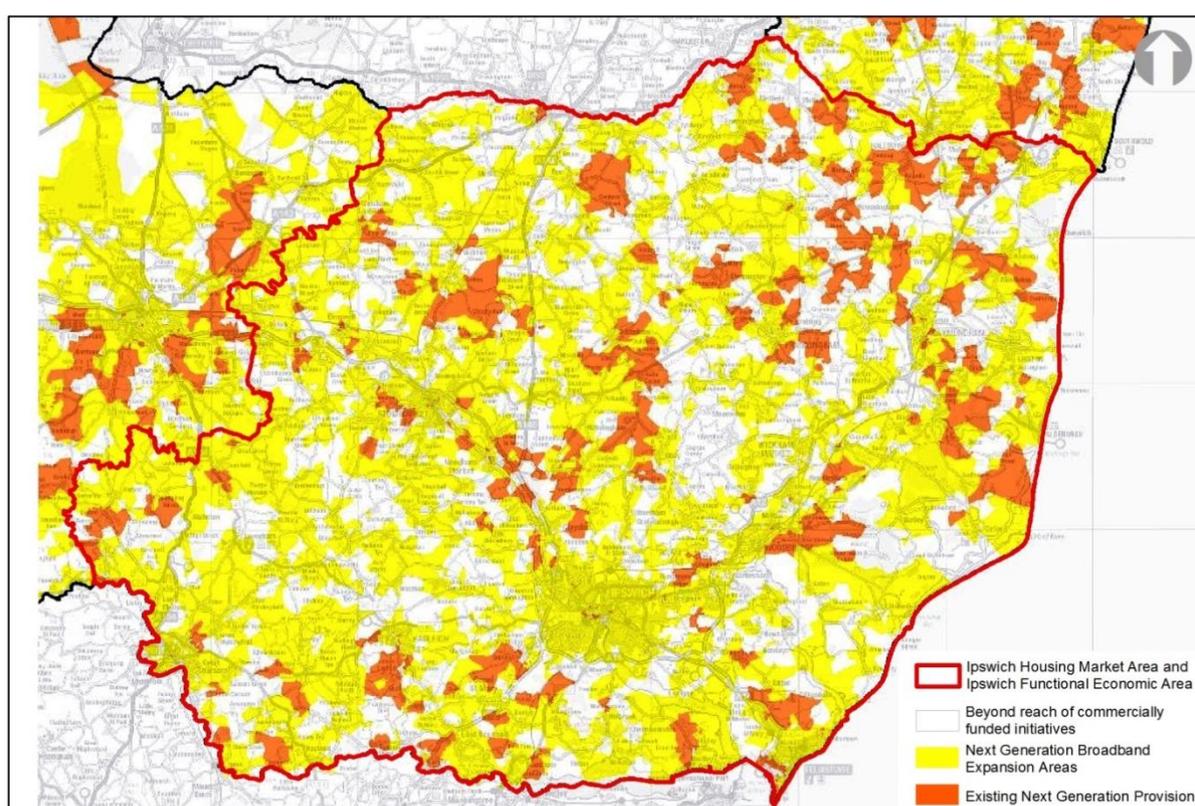


Figure 54: Broadband availability in Suffolk ( Better Broadband Suffolk).

6.22 Research suggests that increased broadband speeds alone could add £17 billion to UK output by 2024.<sup>180</sup>

6.23 In October 2016, BT Openreach committed to providing all developments of thirty or more homes with free fttp (fibre to the premises) connections. For developments of fewer than 30 homes, BT will still provide free high speed broadband fibre

<sup>179</sup> [Better Broadband Suffolk - fibre broadband improvements](#)

<sup>180</sup> [UK Broadband Impact Study: Impact Report](#)

connection to street cabinets, with the final connection to the dwelling being conventional copper cable.

## Smart cities and Wi-Fi

6.24 There is evidence of the need to and benefit in consolidating and communicating public sector data to provide clearer information to businesses, residents, and visitors in the Ipswich urban area. This would allow people to interact in an intelligent iterative way to enhance and develop city-wide systems, to improve public systems and reduce costs to the taxpayers. The key benefits of a smart Ipswich are;

- helping people move around Ipswich a lot more smoothly by all means of transport;
- providing easy and consolidated system for two-way communication with citizens;
- to be inclusive and accessible to all regardless of age or ability;
- increasing spend and footfall in the town centre;
- delivering efficiency improvements in excess of its cost;
- reducing environmental impacts; and
- increasing resilience

6.25 Ipswich is currently working on a project to provide free town centre public WiFi.

## Telecommunications

6.26 Between 2014-2016, mobile networks have been deploying fourth generation (4G) networks in Suffolk and across the UK.

6.27 Suffolk Local Authorities Draft 5 Year Infrastructure Plan 2017 - 2022 has identified the following planned investments within Suffolk as it relates to telecommunications. There are no planned upgrades to infrastructure related to the mobile networks currently identified. These will be delivered on a commercial basis by the providers.

6.28 Future 5G mobile networks for example are predicted to greatly facilitate machine to machine (M2M) capabilities, including in manufacturing, supply chain and logistics. 5G will also necessitate a blurring of fixed and mobile technologies, with greater interdependency between the two.

Assuming a similar pattern of mobile network rollout to that of 3G and 4G, it is likely that 5G rollout will similarly prioritise urban centres and major road and rail transport corridors, especially as 5G is regarded by the National Infrastructure Investment Commission as essential for the development and use of autonomous vehicles and vehicle technology in the UK.

## Digital industries

- 6.29 The IHMA, particularly in an around Martlesham and Ipswich, has very strong digital industries including BT, Cisco, Huawei, Ericsson, TechEast, Innovation Martlesham and Ipswich Waterfront Innovation Centre (IWIC). Ipswich has strengths in a number of sectors, including digital creative industries, digital advertising and marketing, telecommunications and networking, fintech and photonics, e-commerce and app and software development.
- 6.30 According to Tech Nation 2017, “Tech firms value face-to-face interaction, creative thinking, large social networks, and inter firm communication. This preference for agglomeration results in firms concentrating in dense, multi-use areas in central urban locations, where exchanges of ideas between individuals and firms are facilitated by proximity to other firms.
- 6.31 Community engagement has helped drive the growth of Ipswich’s digital industry. The IP Network and Synclpswich hold regular Meetups, while the Eastern Enterprise Hub provides resources for aspiring entrepreneurs. Innovation Martlesham also houses digital tech businesses including Nokia, CIP Technologies and Zog Energy.

### ***Future Considerations***

- Increasing social media, mobile apps and providing services through digital platforms
- Big data – opportunities for planners and local government in general
- Supercomputing
- Advanced modelling
- 5G mobile networks
- Autonomous vehicles and robotics
- Machine learning
- Virtual reality (for use in construction etc in terms of 4D visualisation) - based on computer game technology and amalgamates programme information such as architectural and structural plans and 3D models to provide viewers with an understanding of complex plans.
- Artificial intelligence
- Satellite technology
- London to Ipswich in 1 hour and the relative proximity to the silicon roundabout in Old Street/Shoreditch

### ***Likely Evolution of the Baseline without the Local Plan***

- Missed opportunities to capitalise on the digital economy in the IHMA
- Damage to the rural economy from lack of high speed broadband connectivity
- Poor mobile phone coverage could disadvantage the IHMA

### ***Key data sources***

- Tech Nation Reports
- <http://www.betterbroadbandsuffolk.com/>
- Association for United Kingdom Interactive Entertainment (Ukie)

### **Key Issues for the Sustainability Appraisal**

	<b>Key SA issue across Ipswich and Suffolk Coastal</b>	<b>Ipswich Borough Specific Issues</b>
<b>Digital Infrastructure</b>	<b>The need to realise opportunities for social inclusion through the provision of improved online services</b>	Access to fast broadband and wifi across the town.  Unreliable mobile phone coverage in some areas.
	<b>The need to support the growth of the digital economy</b>	Access to fast broadband and WiFi across the town.

Table 44: Key Issues – Digital Infrastructure

## Chapter 7 - Sustainability Issues and Problems (Task A3)

- 7.1 Through the identification of the baseline characteristics, it is possible to identify the key sustainability issues and problems. The identification of these issues helps establish the objectives outlined in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.
- 7.2 The key sustainability issues have been derived jointly between Ipswich and Suffolk Coastal and a number of these issues are common across the two authorities. However, in recognition of the specific characteristics of the two authorities we have also developed a sub set of Suffolk Coastal specific issues.

	<b>Key SA issue across Ipswich and Suffolk Coastal</b>	<b>Ipswich Borough Specific Issues</b>
<b>Population</b>	<b>The need to reduce inequality and social exclusion</b>	<p>Ipswich scores worse than the Suffolk average against every indicator the 'Index of Multiple Deprivation Score' except, barriers to housing and services.</p> <p>One in five children in Ipswich lives in poverty.</p> <p>High comparative level of teenage pregnancy</p>
	<b>Impact of changing demographics and migration trends</b>	<p>The Borough, compared to the rest of the county has a higher number of children, a higher population of working age because of the availability of job opportunities.</p> <p>Although there is an aging population, there is a trend to retire out to rural areas.</p> <p>Ipswich expects to see more births than deaths across the decade, 2014-2024.</p>
<b>Housing</b>	<b>The need to ensure the delivery of a sustainable supply of housing</b>	<p>Limited land availability and large areas of protected land.</p> <p>Over the last two years house sales have fallen by 50% in Ipswich.</p>

<b>Key SA issue across Ipswich and Suffolk Coastal</b>		<b>Ipswich Borough Specific Issues</b>
	<b>Ensuring the delivery of mix of housing types and tenures (including affordable housing)</b>	<p>Low comparative level of owner occupiers with no mortgage, higher socially rented stock and higher private rental sector.</p> <p>Ipswich has the lowest house price to income ratio in the IHMA. Homes cost on average 6.44 times average income. However prices have risen significantly in the last few years and Ipswich has the highest affordable housing need.</p> <p>Need to deliver a more diverse range of housing types.</p> <p>The impact of a changing population on housing supply. Increased demand for specialist housing including student accommodation.</p>
<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>	<b>The need to ensure the delivery of health and social care provision in line with growth</b>	<p>Population is younger than the county, regional and national averages.</p> <p>Requirement to retain and improve existing community health facilities and services and ensure the timely delivery of new facilities to meet needs arising from new development</p>
	<b>The need to address health inequalities and public health</b>	<p>Gypsies and Travellers experience some of the worst health in all BME groups.</p> <p>Ipswich has proportionally more 0-5 year olds than other districts</p>
	<b>Promoting healthy lifestyles</b>	Ipswich has the lowest levels of physical activity in the region
	<b>Crime rates and anti-social behaviour</b>	<p>Ipswich had the highest number of criminal offences committed in 2013 in the IHMA.</p> <p>Addressing fear of crime.</p>
<b>Education</b>	<b>The need to ensure the delivery of education provision in line with growth</b>	Insufficient primary and secondary capacity in some areas of the Borough.
	<b>The need to ensure appropriate skills to match future employment needs</b>	Overall in comparison with the rest of the region and Britain, Ipswich had lower levels of qualified people at all levels in 2015.
<b>Water</b>	<b>Managing water resources and water quality</b>	<p>There are a number of Groundwater Source Protection Zones in Ipswich.</p> <p>High number of existing groundwater and surface water Nitrate Vulnerable Zones.</p>

	<b>Key SA issue across Ipswich and Suffolk Coastal</b>	<b>Ipswich Borough Specific Issues</b>
	<b>The timely provision of new water services infrastructure in line with growth</b>	The timely provision of new water services infrastructure in line with growth
<b>Air</b>	<b>Improving air quality</b>	Congestion at various locations in the town centre and associated air quality issues  There are currently four Air Quality Management Areas in Ipswich
	<b>The requirement for clean vehicle infrastructure to encourage uptake of technologies</b>	The requirement for clean vehicle infrastructure to encourage uptake of technologies
<b>Material Assets (including soil and waste)</b>	<b>The need to maintain and/or enhance soil quality</b>	The need to remediate contaminated sites and avoid contamination.  Very little high quality agricultural land remaining.
	<b>The need to manage waste arisings in accordance with the waste hierarchy</b>	The need to manage waste arisings in accordance with the waste hierarchy
	<b>The need to encourage development on previously developed land and/or make use of existing buildings and infrastructure</b>	The average percentage of housing built on previously developed land in Ipswich from 2001/02 to 2013/14 was 92.9%.
	<b>The need to protect and enhance sites designated for their geological interest</b>	The need to protect and enhance sites designated for their geological interest
<b>Climatic Change</b>	<b>The need to ensure that the built environment adapts to the impact of climate change and extreme weather events</b>	The need to increase renewable energy provision and deliver carbon neutral development.  The need to ensure sustainable construction techniques and green infrastructure are employed to mitigate climate change and address fuel poverty.

	<b>Key SA issue across Ipswich and Suffolk Coastal</b>	<b>Ipswich Borough Specific Issues</b>
	<b>The need to address pluvial, fluvial and coastal flood risk</b>	Ipswich has a Flood Defence Management Strategy including a tidal surge barrier which will be completed this year.
<b>The Coast and Estuaries</b>	<b>The need to manage pressure on protected sites</b>	Large areas protected for species and habitat value which come under pressure from increased recreational and tourist activity
<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>The need to conserve and enhance biodiversity (including sites designated for their nature conservation value)</b>	Numerous protected species, habitats and sites across the borough and pressures on climate biodiversity arising from climate change and urban development.  Need to extend and enhance the green infrastructure network across the whole IHMA.
	<b>The need to halt biodiversity net loss</b>	High biodiversity value.
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	<b>Maintaining and enhancing designated and non-designated heritage and cultural assets</b>	High number of heritage assets.
<b>Landscape</b>	<b>The need to ensure the protection and enhancement of local distinctiveness and character</b>	Managing development while protecting significant areas of environmental protection.  Delivering high quality design that respects local character.
	<b>The need to manage pressure from new development on the AONB</b>	Some AONB areas in Ipswich.
<b>Economy</b>	<b>The need to support and maintain a sustainable local economy</b>	Competition for land from housing.  Full-time female workers earn a third less than full-time male workers in Ipswich.  Promoting growth in key employment sectors.
	<b>Enhancing town and service centres and their role</b>	Changing nature of the high street, local and district centres and changing shopping habits.
	<b>Reducing the need to travel</b>	Co-location of services.

	<b>Key SA issue across Ipswich and Suffolk Coastal</b>	<b>Ipswich Borough Specific Issues</b>
<b>Transport and connectivity</b>	<b>Encouraging the use of sustainable transport modes</b>	Improving the walking and cycling environment, lack of integrated public transport and relatively cheap car parking.  Provision of adequate public transport infrastructure
<b>Digital Infrastructure</b>	<b>The need to realise opportunities for social inclusion through the provision of improved online services</b>	Access to fast broadband and wifi across the town.  Unreliable mobile phone coverage in some areas.
	<b>The need to support the growth of the digital economy</b>	Access to fast broadband and wifi across the town.

Table 45: Key Issues - Sustainability Issues and Problems (Task A3)

## Chapter 8 - Developing SA Objectives and testing their compatibility (Task A4)

- 8.1 It is important that the SA Objectives which are to be used are up to date, relevant for the district and can also provide a consistent approach between strategic level policies and site/area specific policies as part of the Local Plan Review.
- 8.2 The Local Plan Review provides opportunity to reconsider the SA objectives in a collaborative approach. The local authorities have undertaken numerous pieces of evidence jointly to consider the issues and relationships facing the wider area (as opposed to individual districts) and in order to address the evidence base an aligned approach to SA will be beneficial.
- 8.3 Baseline information is fundamentally linked to the Sustainability Framework and the objectives act as a basis against which sites can be assessed and indicators will be used to collect data as to how well progress towards the objectives is being achieved.
- 8.4 Table 46 provides the headline objectives and related indicators which have been developed to enable the Council to consider the impacts and alternatives of plans, programmes and policies. The Objectives, guide questions and indicators in table 46 are common across Ipswich and Suffolk Coastal.
- 8.5 The Babergh/Mid Suffolk SA Framework was developed at an earlier stage, but is reflected in IBC/SCDC framework. Any differences in the framework are shown **highlighted in yellow** and the equivalent Babergh/Mid Suffolk objective number is shown in brackets after each objective.
- 8.6 Table 46 also states how our SA Framework addresses the requirements of the SEA Directive.

Table 46: The SA Framework:

SA Objective	Guide Question	Indicator	Topic in the SEA Directive
<b>Population</b>			
1. To reduce poverty and social exclusion (3 <sup>109</sup> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected?</li> <li>• Will it reduce benefit dependency?<sup>110</sup></li> <li>• Does it support the changing population profile of the area?</li> <li>• Will it encourage engagement/participation in community/cultural activities?</li> <li>• Will it contribute to regeneration activities?</li> <li>• Will it enhance the public realm?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Long term unemployment rate (Suffolk Observatory)</li> <li>• Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country (Index of Multiple Deprivation)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Human health</li> <li>▪ Population</li> </ul>
<b>Housing</b>			
2. To meet the housing requirements of the whole community (5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it contribute to the supply of housing?</li> <li>• Will it reduce homelessness?</li> <li>• Will it contribute to meeting demand for a range and mix of housing including affordable housing and specialist housing?</li> <li>• Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?</li> <li>• Will it contribute to the delivery of sustainable homes?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New homes completed in the monitoring year (council records)</li> <li>• New homes approved in the monitoring year (council records)</li> <li>• Recorded homeless rates (ONS)</li> <li>• Net additional dwellings – size, type, affordable (Council records)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human health</li> <li>• Population</li> <li>• Material assets</li> </ul>
<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>			

<sup>109</sup> Figures in brackets show the equivalent Babergh Mid Suffolk DC objective

<sup>110</sup> Highlighted text shows areas of difference between SCDC/IBC framework and BMSDC framework.

SA Objective	Guide Question	Indicator	Topic in the SEA Directive
<p>3. To improve the health of the population overall and reduce health inequalities (1)</p> <p>4. To improve the quality of where people live and work (4)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it improve access to health facilities and social care services?</li> <li>• Will it encourage healthy lifestyles?</li> <li>• Will it support the diverse range of health needs within the community?</li> <li>• Will it contribute to a healthy living environment? (noise, odour etc?)</li> <li>• Will it reduce crime/ fear of crime and anti-social activity?</li> <li>• Will it promote design that discourages crime?</li> <li>• Will it avoid locating development in locations that could adversely affect people's health?</li> <li>• Will it support those with disabilities?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Condition of residents general health (Census - QS302EW)</li> <li>• Change in the amount of Accessible Natural Greenspace (Natural England)</li> <li>• Level of recorded crime and anti-social behaviour (Suffolk Observatory)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water</li> <li>• Climate factor</li> <li>• Human health</li> <li>• Fauna</li> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Flora</li> </ul>
<b>Education</b>			
<p>5. To improve levels of education and skills in the population overall (2)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people and adults?</li> <li>• Will it support the provision of an adequate range of educational and child care facilities?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GCSE and equivalent results for young people (Department for Education)</li> <li>• % of working age population with NVQ level 4+ or equivalent qualification (Census 2011 - QS501EW)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population</li> <li>• Human health</li> </ul>
<b>Water</b>			

SA Objective	Guide Question	Indicator	Topic in the SEA Directive
6. To conserve and enhance water <b>quality and</b> resources (6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it support the achievement of Water Framework Directive Targets</li> <li>• Will it protect and improve the quality of inland waters?</li> <li>• Will it protect and improve the quality of coastal waters?</li> <li>• Will it promote sustainable use of water?</li> <li>• Will it maintain water availability of water dependent habitats?</li> <li>• Will it support the provision of sufficient water supply and treatment infrastructure <b>in a timely manner to support new development?</b></li> <li>• <b>Will it improve ground water quality?</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recorded water quality in rivers, estuaries and groundwater</li> <li>• from River Basin Management Plans (Environment Agency)</li> <li>• Recorded Water Resource Availability Status (Environment Agency, Anglian Water, Essex &amp; Suffolk Water)</li> <li>• Bathing water quality (EA)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil</li> <li>• Material Assets</li> <li>• Landscape</li> <li>• Flora</li> </ul>
<b>Air</b>			
7. To maintain and where possible improve air quality (7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it protect and improve air quality?</li> <li>• Will it avoid exacerbating existing air quality issues in designated AQMAs?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of designated AQMAs (Council records)</li> <li>• Estimated district CO2 emissions (Department of Energy and Climate Change)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air</li> <li>• Human health</li> <li>• Fauna</li> </ul>
<b>Material Assets (including Soil)</b>			

SA Objective	Guide Question	Indicator	Topic in the SEA Directive
<p>8. To conserve and enhance soil and mineral resources (8)</p> <p>9. To promote the sustainable management of waste (9)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it encourage the efficient use of land?</li> <li>• Will it minimise the loss of open countryside to development?</li> <li>• Will it minimise loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land to development?</li> <li>• Will it maintain and enhance soil quality?</li> <li>• Will it promote sustainable use of minerals?</li> <li>• Will it encourage the use of previously developed land and/or the reuse of existing buildings?</li> <li>• Will it prevent land contamination and facilitate remediation of contaminated sites?</li> <li>• Will it reduce household waste generated/ head of population?</li> <li>• Will it reduce commercial and industrial waste generated/ head of population?</li> <li>• Will it increase rate/head of population of waste reuse and recycling?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of development recorded on greenfield / brownfield land (Council records)</li> <li>• Change in recorded soil quality (Environment Agency)</li> <li>• Allocations recorded on best agricultural land quality (1,2,3) (Council records/DEFRA)</li> <li>• Estimated household waste produced (Council records)</li> <li>• Estimated quantity of household waste recycled (Council records)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human health</li> <li>• Landscape</li> </ul>
<b>Climatic Change and flooding</b>			

SA Objective	Guide Question	Indicator	Topic in the SEA Directive
<p>10. To reduce emissions of greenhouse gases from energy consumption (10)</p> <p>11. To reduce vulnerability to climatic events and flooding (11)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it ensure suitable adaptation to climate change?</li> <li>• Will it reduce emission of greenhouse gases/head of population by reducing energy consumption?</li> <li>• Will it increase the proportion of energy needs being met by renewable sources?</li> <li>• Will it minimise the risk of flooding from rivers and watercourses?</li> <li>• Will it minimise the risk of flooding on the coasts/estuaries?</li> <li>• Will it reduce the risk of coastal/ estuarine erosion?</li> <li>• Will it reduce the risk of damage from extreme weather events?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Estimated district CO2 emissions (Department of Energy and Climate Change)</li> <li>• Installed MWs of commercial scale renewable energy schemes (Council records)</li> <li>• Estimated number of properties at risk from flooding (Environment Agency)</li> <li>• Number of schemes incorporating SUDs mechanisms (Suffolk County Council)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Flora</li> <li>• Fauna</li> <li>• Cultural heritage including architectural &amp; archaeological heritage</li> <li>• Landscape</li> </ul>
<b>The Coast and Estuaries</b>			
<p>12. To safeguard the integrity of the coast and estuaries (-)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it support sustainable tourism?</li> <li>• Will protect environmentally designated sites?</li> <li>• Will it protect the special character and setting of the coast and estuaries?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recorded visitor numbers on designated European sites (AONB unit, Natural England, Council records)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Flora</li> <li>• Fauna</li> <li>• Landscape</li> <li>• Water</li> </ul>
<b>Biodiversity</b>			

SA Objective	Guide Question	Indicator	Topic in the SEA Directive
<p>13. To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity (12)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it maintain and enhance European designated nature conservation sites?</li> <li>• Will it maintain and enhance nationally designated nature conservation sites?</li> <li>• Will it maintain and enhance locally designated nature conservation sites?</li> <li>• Will it avoid disturbance or damage to protected species and their habitats?</li> <li>• Will it help deliver the targets and actions in the Biodiversity Action Plan?</li> <li>• Will it help to reverse the national decline in at risk species?</li> <li>• Will it protect and enhance sites, features and areas of geological value in both urban and rural areas?</li> <li>• Will it lead to the creation of new habitat?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change in the number and area of designated ecological sites (Natural England)</li> <li>• Recorded condition/status of designated ecological sites (Natural England)</li> <li>• Recorded visitor numbers on designated European sites (AONB unit, Natural England, Council records)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural heritage</li> <li>• Landscape</li> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Flora</li> <li>• Fauna</li> <li>• Water</li> </ul>
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>			

SA Objective	Guide Question	Indicator	Topic in the SEA Directive
<p>14. To conserve and where appropriate enhance areas and assets of historical and archaeological importance (13)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it protect and enhance buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas and landscapes of heritage interest or cultural value (including their setting) meriting consideration in planning decisions?</li> <li>• Will it protect and enhance sites, features and areas or archaeological value in both urban and rural areas?</li> <li>• Will it enhance accessibility to and the enjoyments of cultural heritage assets?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change in the number of designated and non-designated heritage assets (English Heritage, Council records)</li> <li>• Number of heritage assets recorded as 'at risk' (English Heritage, Council records)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural heritage</li> </ul>
<b>Landscape</b>			
<p>15. To conserve and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of landscapes and townscapes (14)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it conserve and enhance the AONB?</li> <li>• Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?</li> <li>• Will it protect and enhance the settlement and its setting within the landscape?</li> <li>• Will it protect and enhance landscape character and townscapes?</li> <li>• Will it promote high quality design in context with its urban and rural landscape?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development brought forward through regeneration projects (Council records)</li> <li>• Development granted in AONB or Special Landscape Area designations. (Council records)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air</li> <li>• Material assets</li> <li>• Water</li> <li>• Cultural heritage</li> <li>• Population</li> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Climate factors</li> </ul>
<b>Economy</b>			

SA Objective	Guide Question	Indicator	Topic in the SEA Directive
<p>16. To achieve sustainable levels of prosperity and growth throughout the plan area (15)</p> <p>17. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres (16)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it improve business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>• Will it improve the resilience of business and the economy?</li> <li>• Will it promote growth in key sectors?</li> <li>• Will it improve economic performance in disadvantaged areas?</li> <li>• Will it encourage rural diversification?</li> <li>• Will it encourage indigenous business?</li> <li>• Will it encourage inward investment?</li> <li>• Will it make land available for business development?</li> <li>• Will it increase the range of employment opportunities, shops and services available in town centres?</li> <li>• Will it decrease the number of vacant units in town centres?</li> <li>• Will it enhance the local distinctiveness within the centre?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Estimated new job creation (Council records)</li> <li>• Net additional gains in employment land development (Council records)</li> <li>• Business formation rate (Suffolk Observatory)</li> <li>• Number of business paying business rates (Council records)</li> <li>• Numbers employed by industry (Oxford Economics - East of England Forecast Model)</li> <li>• % of A1 use class and vacant units in town centres (Council records)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population</li> <li>• Human health</li> <li>• Material assets</li> </ul>
<p><b>Transport, Travel and Access</b></p>			

SA Objective	Guide Question	Indicator	Topic in the SEA Directive
<p>18. To encourage efficient patterns of movement, promote sustainable travel of transport and ensure good access to services. (17)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it reduce commuting?</li> <li>• Will it improve accessibility to work by public transport, walking and cycling?</li> <li>• Would it promote the use of sustainable travel modes and reduce dependence on the private car?</li> <li>• Will it increase the proportion of freight transported by rail or other sustainable modes?</li> <li>• Will it maintain and improve access to key services and facilities for all sectors of the population?</li> <li>• Will it increase access to the open countryside?</li> <li>• Will it increase access to public open space?</li> <li>• Will it improve access to cultural facilities?</li> <li>• Will it improve access to community facilities?</li> <li>• Will it reduce journey times?</li> <li>• Will it help to enhance the connectivity of more remote, rural settlements?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of key services (council records)</li> <li>• Provision of key infrastructure projects (IDP, Council records)</li> <li>• Travel to work distances (Census)</li> <li>• Travel to work modes (Census)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Material assets</li> <li>• Climate factors</li> <li>• Landscape</li> <li>• Population</li> </ul>
<b>Digital Infrastructure</b>			
<p>19. To ensure that the digital infrastructure available meets the needs of current and future generations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it improve digital infrastructure provision?</li> <li>• Will it increase opportunities to improve the digital economy?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Average Broadband speeds (County records)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population</li> <li>• Material assets</li> </ul>

Table 46: The SA Framework

- 8.7 As well as setting the SA objectives, it is necessary to test their compatibility against one another in order to identify any areas of conflict and support which need further consideration. In order to understand and demonstrate the areas of conflict and support a matrix has been prepared (see table 47, overleaf) to show the positive or negative impact one objective may have on another. Considering the range of objectives there are instances where positive progress in one area causes deterioration in another – such as the conflict between economic growth and protection of the environment.
- 8.8 The key theme throughout the National Planning Policy Framework is the achievement of sustainable development and this is only achieved through balancing the economic, social and environmental roles. It will be essential that the Local Plan Review balances these roles as well to ensure that future growth and development takes place in the most appropriate locations across the district (and the wider Housing Market Area). The Local Plan Review will consider strategic issues, cross boundary relationships and local level policies.
- 8.9 Individual sites and policies will be identified through consideration of the SA objectives and SA analysis to ensure that the needs of the district are met throughout the plan period. Undertaking SA alongside policy formulation and site selection will enable the Council to consider the cumulative impacts of developments and policies and how these may be mitigated.

SA Objective	SA Objective																		
	1. To reduce poverty and social exclusion	2. To meet the housing requirements of the whole community	3. To improve the health of the population overall and reduce health inequalities	4. To improve the quality of where people live and work	5. To improve levels of education and skills in the population overall	6. To conserve and enhance water quality and resources	7. To maintain and where possible improve air quality	8. To conserve and enhance soil and mineral resources	9. To promote the sustainable management of waste	10. To reduce emissions of greenhouse gases from energy consumption	11. To reduce vulnerability to climatic events and flooding	12. To safeguard the integrity of the coast and estuaries	13. To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	14. To conserve and where appropriate enhance areas and assets of historical and archaeological importance	15. To conserve and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of landscapes and	16. To achieve sustainable levels of prosperity and growth throughout the plan area	17. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	18. To encourage efficient patterns of movement, promote sustainable travel of transport and	19. To ensure that the digital infrastructure available meets the needs of current and future generations
1. To reduce poverty and social exclusion		+	+	+	+	0	0	0	?	?	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+
2. To meet the housing requirements of the whole community	+		+	+	0	-	-	-	-	?	?	-	-	-		+	-	?	?
3. To improve the health of the population overall and reduce health inequalities	+	+		+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	?	+	0	+	+	+	+	+
4. To improve the quality of where people live and work	+	+	+		?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5. To improve levels of education and skills in the population overall	+	0	+	?		0	0	0	+	?	?	0	+	+	?	+	+	+	+
6. To conserve and enhance water quality and resources	0	-	+	+	0		?	+	+	?	+	+	+	0	+	?	?	+	0
7. To maintain and where possible improve air quality	0	-	+	+	0	?		?	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	?	?	+	?
8. To conserve and enhance soil and mineral resources	0	-	?	+	0		?		+	0	+	+	+	?	+	?		0	0
9. To promote the sustainable management of waste	?	-	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	0	+
10. To reduce emissions of greenhouse gases from energy consumption	?	?	+	+	?	?	+	0	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?
11. To reduce vulnerability to climatic events and flooding		?	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	?	+	?
12. To safeguard the integrity of the coast and estuaries	0	-	?	+	0	+	?	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	?		?	0
13. To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	0	-	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	?	0	+	+	0
14. To conserve and where appropriate enhance areas and assets of historical and archaeological importance	0	-	0	+	+	0	+	?	?	+	+	+	+		+	?	+	+	0
15. To conserve and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of landscapes and	0	?	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		?	+	+	0
16. To achieve sustainable levels of prosperity and growth throughout the plan area	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	?		+	+	+
17. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres.	+	-	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	+	?	+	0	+	+	+		+	?
18. To encourage efficient patterns of movement, promote sustainable travel of transport and	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+		+
19. To ensure that the digital infrastructure available meets the needs of current and future generations	+	?	+	+	+	0	?	0		?	?	0	0	0	0	+	?	+	

Table 47: Matrix depicting Positive/Negative impact on objectives

Key	
+	Compatible
0	Neutral
-	Possible conflict
?	Uncertain

## Chapter 9 - Next Steps (Task A5)

- 9.1 The draft Scoping Report will be subject to a ten-week period of public consultation between 18<sup>th</sup> August and 30<sup>th</sup> October.
- 9.2 In accordance with the national regulations and the Council's Statement of Community Involvement, the public consultation will have a specific focus on statutory agencies such as Historic England, Environment Agency and Natural England. Input and consultation responses from other statutory and non-statutory stakeholders such as RSPB, Suffolk Wildlife Trust and neighbouring Local Authorities will also be invited.
- 9.3 In responding to this scoping report, we would appreciate a response to the following questions:
1. *Have we captured the right information in our review of plans and programmes and production of baseline evidence and analysis?*
    - Have we missed any areas?
    - Where is information on this/these topics available from?
  2. *Are the economic, social and environmental issues we have identified in this report relevant to the SA of the Ipswich Local Plan?*
    - Are there any issues you think we need to include?
    - Are there any issues you think we need to exclude?
  3. *Do you agree with the proposed approach to the SA of the Local Plan?*
    - Do the SA objectives and guide questions that comprise the SA Framework cover a sufficient range of environmental, social and economic topics?
    - Are there any objectives/guide questions which should be amended?
    - Are there any other objectives/guide questions which we should include?
- 9.4 Any comments received during the consultation period will be taken into account and where relevant the Scoping Report will be revised and republished to reflect the representations ahead.
- 9.5 Should you have any comments on the Scoping Report, please email any comments or information you may have to [planningpolicy@ipswich.gov.uk](mailto:planningpolicy@ipswich.gov.uk) or alternatively post them to the following address:

Planning Policy  
Planning and Development  
Ipswich Borough Council  
Grafton House  
15-17 Russell Road  
Ipswich  
IP1 2DE

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Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<b>NATIONAL CONTEXT</b>			
<b>National Planning Policy for Waste, 2014</b>			
The National Planning Policy for Waste encourages a sustainable approach to waste management. It provides guidance about the identification of waste management sites and deciding planning applications for waste facilities. The policy also requires local authorities to monitor the use and take up of waste management facilities.			
<b>National Planning Policy Framework 2012</b>			
	<p>The NPPF sets out the Governments economic, environmental and social planning policies for England. Taken together, these policies provide the Government's vision of sustainable development, which should be incorporated into local planning policies. The Government aims to achieve sustainable development through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building a strong, competitive economy,</li> <li>• Ensuring the vitality of town centres,</li> <li>• Supporting a prosperous rural economy,</li> <li>• Promoting sustainable transport,</li> <li>• Supporting high quality communications,</li> <li>• Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes,</li> <li>• Requiring good design,</li> <li>• Promoting healthy communities,</li> <li>• Protecting green belt land,</li> <li>• Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change,</li> <li>• Conserving and enhancing the natural environment, Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals.</li> </ul>	Local Plans need to be produced in accordance with the NPPF and the Government's all encompassing approach to sustainable development.	The SA should include objectives which relate to all elements of the NPPF and the approach the Government is taking to achieving sustainable development.

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<b>National Planning Practice Guidance, 2014</b>			
	<p>The NPPG provides guidance on the interpretation and implementation of the NPPF. The guidance also includes practical guidance on the planning system and the Community Infrastructure Levy.</p>	<p>Local Plans need to be produced in accordance with the guidance outline in the NPPG.</p>	<p>The SA should be prepared in line with guidance on the NPPG.</p>
<b>Planning Policy for Traveller Sites, 2015</b>			
	<p>The Government's aims in respect of traveller sites are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• That local planning authorities should make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning.</li> <li>• To ensure that local planning authorities, working collaboratively, develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land and sites.</li> <li>• Encourage local planning authorities to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale.</li> <li>• For plan making and decision taking to protect the Green Belt from inappropriate development.</li> <li>• Promote more private traveller sites while recognising that there will always be travellers who can not provide their own site.</li> <li>• To reduce the number of unauthorised developments and make enforcement more effective.</li> <li>• To increase the number of sites in appropriate locations with planning permission.</li> <li>• Reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities.</li> <li>• Enable provision of suitable accommodation from which travellers can access services and facilities.</li> </ul>	<p>Local Plans will need to develop policies that account for the requirements and ensure needs assessments are up to date.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives that relate to social inclusion and housing provision.</p>

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<b>Housing White Paper: Fixing our Broken Housing Market, 2017</b>			
Government White Paper outlining ways to fix the broken housing market by encouraging the construction of more homes.	<p>Outlines a series of challenges, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning for the right homes in the right places.</li> <li>• Building homes faster.</li> <li>• Diversifying the market.</li> <li>• Helping people now.</li> </ul>	Local Plans will need to take account of the changes proposed in the white paper. Greater clarity required in respect of Objectively Assessed Housing Need, delivery rates, the process of plan making, generation of new communities.	The SA will need to consider objectives in respect of housing provision, community facilities and services.
<b>Building our Industrial Strategy: Green Paper, 2017</b>			
The Government green paper sets out the approach to building an industrial strategy that addresses long term challenges to the UK economy by improving living standards and economic growth by increasing productivity and driving growth across the whole country.	<p>The Industrial Strategy will be delivered by 10 pillars:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Investing in science, research and innovation</li> <li>2. Developing skills</li> <li>3. Upgrading infrastructure</li> <li>4. Supporting businesses to start and grow</li> <li>5. Improving procurement</li> <li>6. Encouraging trade and inward investment</li> <li>7. Delivering affordable energy and clean growth</li> <li>8. Cultivating world leading sectors.</li> <li>9. Driving growth across the whole country</li> <li>10. Creating the right local institutions.</li> </ol>	Local Plan policies will need to encourage economic growth across the whole plan area and take account of changing economic conditions and requirements to support businesses and enterprises.	The SA will need to consider objectives in relation to economic growth and development.

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<b>Heritage in Local Plans: How to create a sound plan under the NPPF (2012)</b>			
This document is a guide to local authorities from English Heritage on how to achieve the objectives of the NPPF for the historic environment and thereby pass the test for a sound local plan.	None.	Local plans should include policies relating the protection of built heritage.	Objectives on heritage protection and enhancement.
<b>Housing Act, 2004</b>			
The purpose of this Act is to set standards for housing conditions and home information packs in connection with the sale of residential properties. The Act also covers the right to buy scheme and the accommodation needs of gypsies and travellers with particular regard to mobile homes.			
<b>Sustainable Energy Act, 2003</b>			
<p>This Act places responsibilities on the Secretary of State to annually produce a sustainable energy report (beginning in 2004) on the progress made in regards to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cutting the United Kingdom's carbon emissions;</li> <li>• Maintaining the reliability of the United Kingdom's energy supplies</li> <li>• Promoting competitive energy markets in the United Kingdoms; and</li> <li>• Reducing the number of people living in fuel poverty in the United Kingdom.</li> </ul>			
<b>Sustainable Energy Act, 2006</b>			
This Act expands makes provision about the reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases, the alleviation of fuel poverty, the promotion of microgeneration and the use of heat produced from renewable sources.			

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<b>Energy Act, 2013</b>			
<p>The Act sets out new legislation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reflect the availability of new technologies (such as CCS and emerging renewable technologies)</li> <li>▪ Correspond with our changing requirements for security of supply infrastructure (such as offshore gas storage)</li> <li>▪ Ensure adequate protection for the environment and the tax payer as our energy market changes.</li> </ul>			
	None.	Local plans should encourage reductions in CO2 emissions and promote sustainable growth.	The SA should include objectives which encourage the reduction of CO2 emissions
<b>Adapting to Climate Change: Ensuring Progress in Key Sectors, DEFRA 2013</b>			
<p>This document sets out which organisations are involved in the second round of the Adaptive Reporting Power (ARP). It also details what information should be collected and how it should be reported. The ARP applies to all public organisations who might be affected by climate change or who may have to tackle the impacts of climate change in the future. The three aims of the ARP are to: ensure that climate change risk management is systematically undertaken; help ensure public service and infrastructure are resilient to climate change; monitor preparedness of key sectors to climate change. The first round of the ARP has already been completed and all organisations involved in that will also be involved in the second round.</p> <p>Overarching objectives are to identify areas of risk to the public sector and assess the effectiveness of measures taken to combat risk. Planning authorities are not included in the scope of this exercise, which is unlikely to have any impact upon local plan document preparation.</p>			

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<b>UK Marine Policy Statement, 2013</b>			
<p>Provides the high level context within which national and subnational policies will be devised.</p>	<p>Simply marine planning regime and integrate it with terrestrial planning frameworks. Objectives of marine planning include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental protection.</li> <li>• Extraction of supply of natural oil and gas.</li> <li>• Defence.</li> <li>• Shipping and ports.</li> <li>• Cabling.</li> <li>• Dredging and fishing.</li> </ul>	<p>Local planning authorities should ensure that Local Plan policies accord with the Marine Policy Statement and that the East Marine Inshore and Offshore Plans have been taken into account during preparation.</p> <p>Local Plan Policies should promote development that safeguards and enhances the seas surrounding east Suffolk.</p> <p>Ensuring economic development benefits and strengthens the marine economy.</p>	<p>Objective should consider the impact on the marine environment and economy.</p>

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<b>Natural England Standing Advice for Protected Species, ongoing</b>			
<p>Natural England Standing Advice is standard advice for certain species, as well as ancient woodland and veteran trees, provided to local authorities when considering development applications. This includes how to ascertain whether a species may be present as well as any mitigation measures that may be necessary</p>	<p>Does development have a detrimental impact upon protected species and habitats?</p>	<p>Local plan documents that propose development for a particular place or area, such as site specific allocations and area action plans, should have regard to Natural England Standing Advice.</p>	<p>Objectives on biodiversity should be included in the SA.</p>
<b>Safeguarding our Soils, 2009</b>			
	<p>The Strategy highlights the areas for priority including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Better protection for agricultural soils.</li> <li>• Protecting and enhancing stores of soil carbon.</li> <li>• Building resilience of soils to changing climate.</li> <li>• Preventing soil pollution.</li> <li>• Effective soil protection during construction and development.</li> <li>• Dealing with legacy of contaminated land.</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan should develop policies that promote brownfield / previously developed land sites for development.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives that seek to protect greenfield sites.</p>

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<b>The Geological Conservation Review, ongoing</b>			
<p>The Geological Conservation Review is a review that identifies sites of geological value that are worthy of protection. As such this work is most relevant when considering planning applications or Local Plan allocations that may affect areas of geological value. Protected sites are now classified as Sites of Special Scientific Interest, which may contain more than one area of geological value.</p>			
		<p>This document should be taken into account when considering policies that may impact upon sites of geological value.</p>	<p>Objectives on geodiversity should be included in the SA.</p>
<b>Water for People and the Environment: Water Resources Strategy Regional Action Plan Anglian Region, 2009</b>			
<p>This document describes how the Environment Agency will manage water resources up to 2050. This includes encouraging development that is more water efficient (both for homes and businesses) and encouraging agricultural users to develop ways of using water more efficiently, such as by constructing high flow reservoirs. Future water use scenarios are also tested and include the impact of more efficient use as well as population growth and economic expansion within the region. It is noted that the eastern region already experiences water stress and that this will increase over time due to the impact of climate change. Measures to increase resilience to more extreme weather events are also discussed.</p>			
	<p>Policies should encourage development that is water efficient and resilient to extreme weather events.</p>	<p>The local plan will need to specify the construction of increasingly water efficient buildings through regimes such as the code for sustainable homes. There is also the need to consider how to combat issues such as water stress in parts of the District and to deliver development that is not at risk of flooding from extreme weather events.</p>	<p>Ensure the SA has objectives to encourage the efficient use of water?</p> <p>Ensure the SA has objectives to resilient in the face of extreme weather events caused by climate change?</p>

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<b>Planning Act, 2008</b>			
<p>The Act created two changes to the functioning of the planning system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The establishment of an Infrastructure Planning Commission to make decisions on nationally significant infrastructure projects.</li> <li>▪ Creation of the Community Infrastructure Levy, a charge to be collected from developers by local authorities for the provision of local and sub-regional infrastructure.</li> </ul>			
<b>Climate Change Risk Assessment, 2012</b>			
<p>This is an extensive piece of research required by the Climate Change Act of 2008. As such it looks at the 11 key sectors and the positive and negative impacts upon each one. Sectors tested include buildings and transport infrastructure, business, health, agriculture and the natural environment. The CCRA also tests different possible responses to the threat of climate change and suggests future action points for central Government. This is an exercise that should be repeated every 5 years, with the next one being due in 2017.</p>			

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<b>Climate Change Act, 2008</b>			
The Act commits the UK to action in mitigating the impacts of climate change. It aims to improve carbon management and demonstrate UK leadership in moving to a low carbon economy.			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Relevant commitments within the Act are:</li> <li>▪ The creation of a legally binding target of at least an 80% cut in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, to be achieved through action in the UK and abroad (against 1990 levels). Also a reduction in emissions of at least 34% by 2020.</li> <li>▪ A carbon budgeting system which caps emissions over five-year periods, to aid progress towards the 2050 target.</li> <li>▪ The creation of the Committee on Climate Change - a new independent, expert body to advise the Government on the level of carbon budgets and on where cost-effective savings can be made.</li> <li>▪ The inclusion of International aviation and shipping emissions in the Act or an explanation to Parliament why not - by 31 December 2012.</li> <li>▪ Further measures to reduce emissions, including: powers to introduce domestic emissions trading schemes more quickly and easily through secondary legislation; measures on biofuels; powers to introduce pilot financial incentive schemes in England for household waste; powers to require a minimum charge for single-use carrier bags (excluding Scotland).</li> <li>▪ New powers to support the creation of a Community Energy Savings Programme.</li> </ul>	Local plan policies should promote sustainable economic growth and reduce carbon emissions.	Objective relating to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and respective targets to be included in the SA.

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<b>Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Act, 2006</b>			
<p>The principal purpose of this Act is to enhance the United Kingdom's contribution to combating climate change. This includes alleviating fuel poverty and securing a diverse and viable long-term energy supply. The first provisions will come into force after 21 August 2006.</p>	<p>A brief summary of the main provisions of the Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Act 2006 is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Microgeneration:</b> The Act provides that the government must set and meet national targets for the number of installed microgeneration systems. In addition, the Act includes provisions to make energy companies pay a fair price for electricity from microgeneration. An effective way to address such targets could be through the incorporation of microgeneration provisions in public procurement contracts.</li> <li>• <b>Reporting on greenhouse gas emissions:</b> From 1 January 2007, the government will be required to report to Parliament on an annual basis on the level of greenhouse gas emissions in the UK and action being taken to reduce it.</li> <li>• <b>Carbon emissions reduction obligation:</b> This will replace the existing energy efficiency obligation, which encourages gas companies to promote efficient use of gas by consumers. The scope of the obligation will be broadened such that consumers will not only be encouraged to improve efficiency but also to use electricity / heat from microgeneration and low emissions sources.</li> <li>• <b>Community energy and renewable heat:</b> The government must promote community energy projects. This is likely to interact with the implementation of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive, which sets out that district heating or cooling schemes should be considered before the construction of large new buildings. Local planning authorities may influence the success of community energy schemes through making planning permission for certain developments conditional on the use of such schemes.</li> </ul>	<p>Planning policies will need to promote the use of microgeneration systems where possible and that new development will be powered by renewable sources.</p> <p>New development, particularly of larger buildings, should be encouraged to use community energy and heat sources.</p> <p>Planning policies will need to encourage development that is fuel efficient and minimises the use of gas.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives which relate to climate change and the sustainable use of energy.</p>

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<b>Making the Country Resilient to a Changing Climate, 2013</b>			
	<p>The report sets out visions for the following topic areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Built Environment.</li> <li>• Infrastructure.</li> <li>• Healthy and resilient communities.</li> <li>• Agriculture and Forestry.</li> <li>• Natural Environment.</li> <li>• Business</li> <li>• Local Government.</li> </ul>	<p>Local Plans should develop policies that account for resiliency aims that cross numerous topic areas.</p>	<p>SA objectives should seek better adaptation to climate change and increase the mitigation measures of climate change.</p>

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<b>Localism Act 2011</b>			
	<p>The Localism Act contains a number of proposals to give local authorities new freedoms and flexibility shifting power from central government to local communities by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New freedoms and flexibilities for local government;</li> <li>• Gives local authorities the formal legal ability and greater confidence to get on with the job of responding to what local people want;</li> <li>• Cuts red tape to enable councillors to play a full and active part in local life without legal challenge;</li> <li>• Encourages a new generation of powerful leavers with the potential to raise the profile of English cities;</li> <li>• Enable ministers to transfer functions to public authorities in cities in order to harness their potential for economic growth;</li> <li>• New rights and powers to local communities;</li> <li>• Makes it easier for local people to take over local amenities;</li> <li>• Ensures that local social enterprises get a change to change how things are done;</li> <li>• Enables local residents to call local authorities to account;</li> <li>• Reform to make the planning system clearer and more democratic;</li> <li>• Places significantly more influence into the hands of local people;</li> <li>• Provides appropriate support and recognition to communities who welcome more development;</li> <li>• Reform to ensure that decisions about housing are taken locally;</li> <li>• Enables local authorities to make their own decisions to adapt housing provision to meet local needs; and</li> <li>• Gives local authorities more control over the funding of social housing.</li> </ul>	<p>Local Plan will need to take into account the new freedoms and greater flexibility afforded to local communities within the Localism Act.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives relating to all aspects of Localism.</p>

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<b>Flood and Water Management Act 2010</b>			
	The Act will provide better, more comprehensive management of coastal erosion and flood risk for people, homes and businesses. It also contains financial provisions related to the water industry. The Act gives the Environment Agency an overview of all flood and coastal erosion risk management and the County Council the lead in managing the risk of floods. It will also enable better management of water resources and quality, and will help to manage and respond to severe water events such as flood and drought.	Local Plans should take into account areas at risk from flooding and ensure that coastal erosion and flood management are incorporated as part of future growth and development proposals.	The SA should include objectives which relate to water management and protection of area at risk from flooding.
<b>Europe 2020: UK National Reform Programme 2013, April 2013</b>			
This is a high level document that reports on the progress of central Government and the devolved administrations have made on the UK National Reform Programme. This includes economic reform and improving the Government's Fiscal Position. There are also measures to strengthen the housing market by increasing the financing available to first time buyers. Measures to promote economic growth include increasing youth employment, training opportunities and initiatives to reduce social exclusion. While there are sections on government policies about renewable energy and energy efficient development these tend to focus on reviewing actions at the national level rather than setting down a programme that has obvious implications for local authorities.			
<b>UK Renewable Energy Roadmap update, 2013</b>			
	Seek to provide 15% of energy from renewable sources by 2020. Energy sources include onshore and offshore wind, marine energy, biomass electricity and heat, ground and air source heat pumps and renewable transport. This sets out actions at the level of central Government.	Future policies in the Local Plan need to encourage sustainable forms of energy generation and production where possible.	SA should promote development that is energy efficient and increase the use of renewable energy.
<b>Sustainable Energy Report, 2010</b>			
This report assesses progress in increasing energy efficiency in the UK household sector during 2009 and is produced under the Sustainable Energy Act, 2003.			

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<b>The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act, 2006</b>			
<p>The act created Natural England and the Commission for Rural Communities and, amongst other measures, it extended the biodiversity duty set out in the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act to public bodies and statutory undertakers to ensure due regard to the conservation of biodiversity.</p> <p>The Duty is set out in Section 40 of the Act, and states that every public authority must, in exercising its functions, have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity.</p> <p>The aim of the biodiversity duty is to raise the profile of biodiversity in England and Wales, so that the conservation of biodiversity becomes properly embedded in all relevant policies and decisions made by public authorities.</p> <p>The Duty applies to all local authorities, community, parish and town councils, police, fire and health authorities and utility companies.</p> <p>The Government has produced guidance on implementing the Duty, contained in two publications, one for Local Authorities (and the other for other public bodies. Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006, lists species and habitats of principal importance that local authorities must have regard for.</p>			
	None.	Local plans should consider biodiversity protection.	The SA should include objectives relating to biodiversity
<b>The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010</b>			
National Regulations which guide local authorities in respect of conservation of natural habitats and habitats of species			
<b>Neighbourhood Planning, DCLG 2012</b>			
Explanatory document on neighbourhood planning which will have to undergo individual SA processes.			

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<b>Strategic Framework for Road Safety (DfT, May 2011)</b>			
<p>This document highlights the high cost of road collisions, both economic and personal, much of which is avoidable. It includes various measures to tackle driving incidents and road safety generally. One of the themes is decentralisation of road safety control.</p>	<p>Fatalities to fall by 37% to 1,770 by 2020</p>	<p>Aim to reduce road safety risk to certain road users, such as cyclists. Road infrastructure should be considered when defining policy.</p>	<p>Transport modes have important link with sustainability and the SA should include objectives in relation to transport and sustainable modes of travel.</p>

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<b>Mainstream Sustainable Development: The Government's Vision and What this means in Practice, DEFRA 2011</b>			
	<p>Coalition Government is committed to sustainable development and believes in going beyond the short term with eyes fixed firmly on the long term horizon shift in relation to our economy, our society and the environment. The refreshed vision (2011) builds on the principles of the UK's Sustainable Development strategy published in 2005.</p> <p>Good progress has been made since the first UK Sustainable Strategy was published but Government recognises that Sustainable Development is a core strategic issue and needs to be embedded into policy and be transparent with independent scrutiny.</p> <p>In order to further promote sustainable development, new measures to support this include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministerial leadership and oversight;</li> <li>• Leading by example;</li> <li>• Embedding sustainable development in Government policy; and</li> <li>• Transparency and independent scrutiny.</li> </ul>	<p>The Government's vision for mainstreaming sustainable development will be central to future Government policy and needs to be taken into account in all Local Plans.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives which support and promote sustainable development.</p>

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<b>Government Progress in Mainstreaming Sustainable Development, DEFRA, 2013</b>			
	<p>Government has developed a range of policies that are contributing towards a sustainable economy, thriving communities and an improved environment. One of the key principles underlying the Government's approach to sustainable development is that growing the economy and improving the environment can be mutually supportive. All departments of Government are required to include sustainable development commitments within their business plans and are asked to report on progress in Annual Reports and Accounts.</p> <p>Government published first Annual Report on Greening Government Commitments in December 2012 – first year showed good progress has been made, but more work needs to be done to reduce environmental impacts by 2015.</p> <p>The Government also published the NPPF in March 2012 which contains a presumption in favour of sustainable development and acts as a reference point for both plan production and decisions on individual planning applications. The NPPF is clear that planning has an economic, social and environmental role in contributing to sustainable developments, and that it should pursue net gains across all three roles.</p> <p>Document details the progress the Government has made with regards to mainstreaming sustainable development through partnership working on at the local, national and international levels. But recognises that the delivery of sustainable development will always be a work in progress.</p>	<p>The progress report highlights that sustainable development is still at the heart of the plan making and decision making processes and is a key objective for the Government.</p> <p>Local authorities need to ensure that sustainable development is at the heart of all Local Plans.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives to promote sustainable development across the district, in line with the Government's vision and the NPPF.</p>

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<b>Lifetime homes, lifetime neighbourhoods – A national strategy for housing in an Ageing Society, 2008</b>			
	<p>Ageing society poses one of our greatest housing challenges as in the future; there will be a higher proportion of older age groups. Today, most of our homes and communities are not designed to meet people’s changing needs as they grow older. Older people’s housing options are too often limited to care homes or sheltered housing.</p> <p>Strategy is to ensure that people are able to stay within their own homes as they get older. Promote housing standards which meet life time homes so that they provide the flexibility required as the population gets older. Also a need to improve the integrations between housing and health care</p>	Local Plans need to provide a range of housing types and tenures to meet the needs of the ageing population through providing the appropriate housing options and housing standards.	The SA should include objectives relating to providing the housing needed across the district as well as ensuring that it meets the specific requirements of residents.
<b>Accessible Natural Green Space Standards in Towns and Cities: A Review and Toolkit for their Implementation (2003) and Nature Nearby: Accessible Green Space Guidance (2010)</b>			
These publications by Natural England explain and give guidance on the concept of Accessible Natural Green Space Standards (ANGSt). The 2010 report provides practical advice to planning authorities on meeting the standards within new and existing developments.	<p>ANGSt recommends that everyone, wherever they live, should have an accessible natural greenspace:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ of at least 2ha in size, no more than 300m (5 minutes’ walk) from home;</li> <li>▪ at least one accessible 20ha site within 2km of home;</li> <li>▪ one accessible 100ha site within 5km of home; and</li> <li>▪ one accessible 500ha site within 10km of home; plus <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ a minimum of 1ha of statutory Local Nature Reserves per thousand population.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Local plan policies should ensure that ANGSt standards are met.	The SA should include objectives relating to access to natural greenspace

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<b>UK Sustainable Construction Strategy, 2008</b>			
	<p>Construction industry makes an important contribution to the competitiveness and prosperity of the economy. The design, construction and operation of the built environment have important economic effects. The Strategy for Sustainable Construction helps to deliver the UK's Sustainable Development Strategy. Strategy is aimed at providing clarity around existing policy framework and signalling the future direction of Government policy. Aims to realise the shared vision of sustainable construction by providing clarity to business on Government's position by bringing together diverse regulations and initiatives relating to sustainability. By setting and committing to higher standards to help achieve sustainability and by making specific commitments by industry and Government to take the sustainable construction agenda forward.</p>	<p>Local Plans need to encourage the increased use of sustainable construction techniques such as reducing carbon emissions, promoting good design, reducing water consumption and reducing waste going to landfill.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives relating to sustainable construction which along with other measures promotes sustainable development across the district.</p>
<b>National Energy Policy Statement DECC, 2011</b>			
	<p>Document sets out national Government policy on the delivery of major energy infrastructure. It sets out the need for and role of various different types of renewable / low carbon energy. Potential impacts of renewable energy are listed along with a summary of how the Infrastructure Planning Commission will make decisions.</p>	<p>Local Plans need to take into account the legally binding target to cut greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80% by 2050 compared to 1990 levels.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives relating to energy supply and consumption across the district.</p>

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<b>The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000</b>			
<p>DEFRA produced The Countryside and Rights of Way Act and it received Royal Assent on 30 November 2000. However, with the provision that it come into force in incremental steps over subsequent years. Where the rights of the individual may be affected by measures contained in the act, a public consultation process is required. The Act introduces a major new right as a result of the Government's 1997 manifesto, to give people greater freedom to explore the countryside, a right for which people have campaigned for over a hundred years.</p>			
<p>The Act contains 5 parts and 16 Schedules, and focus on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Introducing measures to improve public access to the open countryside and registered common land while recognising the legitimate interest of those who own and manage land concerned;</li> <li>▪ Amends the law relating to public rights of way to improve conservation of sensitive environments;</li> <li>▪ Providing increased protection of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation. It provides a basis for the conservation of biological diversity; and</li> <li>▪ Providing for better management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).</li> </ul>			
<p>Issue: Access to the Countryside</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Access to the Countryside DEFRA and the Countryside Agency are issued the responsibility by the Act to deliver a new right of public access on foot without having to stay on footpaths, to areas of open land comprising mountain, moor, heath, down and registered common land. It also contains provisions for extending the right to coastal land. Safeguards are provided to take into account the needs of landowners and occupiers, and of other interests, including wildlife.</li> </ul>	<p>Local Plans can play a role in safeguarding wildlife and sensitive habitats from access to the public where necessary</p>	<p>Consider objectives and indicators indicating conflict between public access to land and sensitive environments and habitats.</p>
<p>Issue: Public Rights of Way and Road Traffic</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Public Rights of Way and Road Traffic Rights of way legislation are encouraged by the creation of new routes and clarifying uncertainties about existing rights in the Act. Particularly important in terms of nature conservation, the Act introduces powers enabling the diversion of rights of way to protect SSSIs and enabling traffic regulation orders to be made for the purpose of conserving an area's natural beauty.</li> </ul>	<p>Local Plans can play a role in identifying where environments and habitats including SSSIs is in conflict with existing or proposed rights of way</p>	<p>Consider objectives and indicators indicating conflict between traffic and sensitive environments and habitats.</p>

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<p>Issue: Nature Conservation and wildlife projection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Nature Conservation and Wildlife Protection</li> </ul> <p>A duty is placed on Government Departments by the Act to regard conservation of biodiversity as an important consideration. It places a duty on the departments to maintain lists of species and habitats for which conservation steps should be taken and promoted, in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity.</p> <p>Schedule 9 of the Act changes the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. The schedule amends SSSI notification procedures and provides increased powers for the protection and management of SSSIs. The provisions extend powers for entering into management agreements, and place a duty on public bodies to further the conservation and enhancement of SSSIs. The Act introduces an increase in penalties on conviction where the provisions are breached, with a new offence whereby third parties can be convicted for damaging SSSIs. To ensure compliance with the Human Rights Act 1998, appeal processes are introduced with regards to the notification, management and protection of SSSIs.</p> <p>Schedule 12 of the Act amends the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, strengthening the legal protection for threatened species. The provision make certain offences arrestable, create a new offence of reckless disturbance, confer greater powers to police and wildlife inspectors for entering premises and obtaining wildlife tissue samples for DNA analysis, and enable heavier penalties on conviction of wildlife offences.</p>	<p>Local Plans can play a role in identifying where the conservation of species and habitats, SSSIs and threatened species needs additional protection.</p>	<p>Consider objectives and indicators relating to threatened species, sensitive environments, SSSI and management of this.</p>

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Issue: Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty</li> </ul> <p>The Act clarifies the procedure and purpose of designating AONBs, and consolidates the provision of previous legislation. It requires local authorities to produce management plans for each AONB, and enables the creation of Conservation Boards in order to assume responsibility for AONBs, particularly where the land designated crosses several local authority jurisdictions. The Act also requires all relevant authorities to have regard to the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of AONBs when performing their functions.</p>	Local Plans can assist in the identification, designation, management and monitoring of AONBs.	Consider objectives and indicators regarding the state and the management of AONBs.
Issue: Miscellaneous and Supplementary	The Act makes provision for the establishment of local access forums and provide functions for forums in some cases. It determines that decision-making authorities should have regard to forum's view in reaching decisions and that Management Agreements can be entered into regarding land for conservation.	Local Plans can identify where forums and management agreements might be useful.	Consider objectives and indicators to identify conservation areas where there would be a need for a management forum or an agreement.
<b>Integrated Landscape Character Objectives, Landscape East 2010</b>			
This is an inventory of different landscape types found within the east of England. For each type of landscape there is information about the physical environment, vegetation, historic environment and visual qualities. There are also a set of management objectives for each type of landscape.	<p>Policies should protect the environment, vegetation, historic environment and visual appearance of a particular landscape type.</p> <p>Development should be sympathetic to the surrounding local landscape.</p>	The local plan should seek to protect and enhance the character of the District. This is complicated by the fact that both Districts contain a considerable variety of different landscapes and these need protection and enhancement through the local plan.	<p>Policies should protect the environment, vegetation, historic environment and visual appearance of a particular landscape type.</p> <p>Development should be sympathetic to the surrounding local landscape.</p>

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<b>England Coast Path: improving public access to the coast, 2014</b>			
The Government's aim is to create a new National Trail around England's entire coast.	For the first time people will have the right of access around all our open coast. This includes – where appropriate – any land, other than the trail itself, which forms part of the coastal margin and which has public rights of access along the way. Natural England expects to complete work on the England Coast Path in 2020.	Local Plan policies need to ensure that access to the England coast path is provided for the benefit of all. Work on the district's coastline is estimated to start in 2017-2018.	The SA should include objectives in respect of the coast environment and access to the coastal areas.
<b>Defra Securing the Future: Delivering the UK Sustainable Development Strategy 2011</b>			
The Government's main sustainable development strategy	Enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life for future generations. Four shard priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable consumption and production</li> <li>• Climate change and energy</li> <li>• Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement</li> <li>• Sustainable communities.</li> </ul>	Develop policies that meet sustainable development aims and objectives.	Sustainability objectives that cover the priorities of sustainable development across multiple topic areas.
<b>Local Plan Experts Group Report to the Communities Secretary and to the Minister of Housing and Planning, 2016</b>			
Report to consider how local plan making can be made more efficient and effective.	Identifies the multiple difficulties facing plan makers, into three principal headings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authorities are struggling to meet the requirements of a complex local plan process.</li> <li>• Housing needs are not being met; and</li> <li>• Communities are turned off by the length, slow pace and obscure nature of many local plans.</li> </ul>	Future Local Plan policies should take into account the issues raised in the Experts Group report and other examples of best practice.	SA objectives should be clear and transparent to ensure greater understanding by all.

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<b>Historic England Good Practice Advice in Planning, 2015</b>			
	<p>This report is made up of three separate 'Good Practice Advice in Planning' notes. The purpose of these reports is to assist LPAs and others in implementing historic environment policy in the NPPF and PPG.</p> <p>The documents emphasise that information needed in support of applications for planning and listed buildings consent should be no more than is necessary to reach informed decisions.</p>	<p>The Local Plan can acknowledge the need to preserve the historic environment; Managing change within the setting of heritage assets, including archaeological remains and historic buildings, sites, areas, and landscapes.</p>	<p>SA objectives should aim to minimise the risk to historic assets, and reduce the pressure put on them through the planning system.</p>
<b>Historic England Corporate Plan, 2016-2019</b>			
	<p>Document sets out Historic England aims over the three year period:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Champion England historic environment.</li> <li>2. Identify and protect England's special historic buildings and places.</li> <li>3. Promote change that safeguards historic buildings and places.</li> <li>4. Help those who care for historic buildings and places, including owners, local authorities, communities and volunteers.</li> <li>5. Engage with the whole community to foster the widest possible sense of ownership of our national inheritance of buildings and places.</li> <li>6. Support the work of the English Heritage Trust in managing and safeguarding the National Heritage Collection of buildings and monuments and to achieve financial self sufficiency</li> <li>7. Work effectively, efficiently and transparently.</li> </ol>	<p>The Local Plan will need to develop policies that protect the historic environment and important heritage assets.</p>	<p>SA objectives that consider the contribution of historical assets to the built environment.</p>

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<b>Future Water – the governments water strategy for England 2011</b>			
<p>This document outlines how to manage water supply in order to become more efficient in all aspects.</p>	<p>Document identifies current status and issues regarding water use and outlines ways to ensure a sustainable delivery of water supplies and protected water environment. The following areas are discussed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water demand</li> <li>• Water supply</li> <li>• Water quality in the natural environment</li> <li>• Surface water drainage</li> <li>• River and coastal flooding</li> <li>• Greenhouse gas emissions</li> <li>• Charging for water</li> <li>• Regulatory framework, completion and innovation</li> <li>• Working together</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan will need to seriously consider the risk of flooding and drainage issues when planning future developments.</p>	<p>SA objectives should clearly be aimed at helping achieve the visions that are set out in this document.</p>
<b>Biodiversity duty: public authority to have regard to conserving biodiversity, 2014</b>			
<p>This document underlines the responsibility of public authorities to include biodiversity in everything they do.</p>	<p>Understanding that as a public authority, we have a duty to have regard to conserving biodiversity as part of a policy or decision.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to show our duty to have regard for biodiversity.</p>	<p>SA objectives should clearly show that regard for biodiversity has been carefully considered.</p>

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<b>Guidance on the planning for mineral extraction, 2014</b>			
<p>This document provides information about minerals and the way they are/can be extracted. The document can then be used to advise planners to ensure that new developments don't have any effect on mineral extraction.</p>	<p>Understanding that when planning new developments, mineral extraction is carefully considered. The following steps will help achieve this:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consult with mineral industries, other LA and local communities; and</li> <li>• Add mineral safeguarding areas to policy maps.</li> </ul> <p>Other topics in the document include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minerals safeguarding;</li> <li>• Planning for minerals extraction;</li> <li>• Assessing environmental impacts from minerals extraction;</li> <li>• Charging for site visits;</li> <li>• Restoration and aftercare of minerals sites;</li> <li>• Planning for aggregate minerals;</li> <li>• Planning for industrial minerals;</li> <li>• Planning for hydrocarbon extraction;</li> <li>• Planning for coal extraction; and</li> <li>• Minerals planning orders.</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan will need to consider both present and future mineral extraction.</p>	<p>SA objectives that consider mineral extraction.</p>
<b>DCLG Planning for schools, 2011</b>			
<p>Policy statement to increase the number of state funded schools through the planning system.</p>	<p>Support the development of state funded schools and their delivery through the planning system.</p> <p>Work together with all parties to help form strong planning applications for state funded schools.</p> <p>Planning conditions should only be absolutely necessary to making the development acceptable in planning terms.</p>	<p>Future local plan policies will need to be in place to help ensure there are a sufficient number of state funded schools within the district.</p>	<p>SA objectives that consider requirements for schools.</p>

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<b>DCLC Written statement on SUDS 2014</b>			
Written statement on sustainable drainage systems for proposals of more than 10 dwellings.	<p>Developments of 10 dwellings or more should have a sustainable drainage system in place, unless demonstrated to be inappropriate.</p> <p>Consult with lead local flood authorities on the management of surface water.</p>		SA objectives that consider the role of SuDS.
<b>Department of education, Home to school travel and transport guidance, 2014</b>			
This is statutory guidance from the Department of Education in relation to school travel and transport, and sustainable travel.	<p>Regularly review travel policies, arrangements and contracts.</p> <p>Promote use of sustainable travel.</p> <p>Ensure transport arrangements are in place for all eligible children.</p> <p>Assess the travel and transport needs of children and young people within the district.</p>	Future local plan policies will need to be in place to ensure that travel arrangements are in place for every child eligible whilst achieving this in a sustainable way.	SA objectives that promote sustainable transport (and better air quality).

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<b>DEFRA waste management plan for England, 2013</b>			
<p>Waste management plan for England which provides analysis of the current waste management situation. The plan does not introduce new policies or change the landscape of how waste is managed in England.</p>	<p>The plan was created on the bases of the following key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect material assets</li> <li>• Reduce Air Emissions contributing to global problems</li> <li>• Reduce Air Emissions of local relevance</li> <li>• Protect and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>• Conserve water resources and water quality</li> <li>• Conserve and improve soil quality</li> <li>• Protect and enhance landscape and historic environment</li> </ul>	<p>The local plan should look to promote and help achieve the objectives that the report is based on.</p>	<p>SA objectives that are in accordance with the waste hierarchy.</p>
<b>Water for life, White Paper, 2011</b>			
	<p>This white paper is centred on the current water situation in the UK and shows the fact that action needs to be taken in making our water use more sustainable. The white paper takes forward the new “catchment-based approach”</p> <p>Ofwat target to get water companies to reduce demand by 5 litres per property per day over 5 years.</p> <p>Reduce leakage by 3% between 2009/10 - 2015</p>		<p>SA objectives that promote the sustainable use of water.</p>

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<b>Water Act 2014</b>			
	<p>Informed and to implement some of the plans by/in White Paper and Water for life. Received assent 14/05/2014. The government wants to make sure that everyone can have a secure supply of water at a fair price, now and in the future. Cite need to reform the way we regulate abstraction. The system needs to be more adaptable and allow more effective sharing of water resources and continue efforts to reduce water abstractions that could damage the environment. . The Environment Agency's <u>Restoring Sustainable Abstraction Programme</u> is used to review and investigate those sites in England and Wales where the habitat or ecology dependent on the water is at risk as a result of unsustainable abstraction, use <u>River Basin Management Plans</u> to protect and improve the water environment.</p>		<p>SA objectives that promote the sustainable use of water.</p>

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<b>National Quality Mark Scheme for Land Contamination Management, January 2017</b>			

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
	<p>The National Quality Mark Scheme for Land Contamination Management (NQMS) is a scheme that has been developed by the Land Forum to provide visible identification of documents that have been checked for quality by a Suitably Qualified and experienced Person (SQP). It will provide increased confidence and improved quality of submissions made under regulatory regimes, particularly planning applications, related to previously used land. The aim is to provide increased confidence and improved quality of submissions made under regulatory regimes, particularly planning applications, related to previously used land. The Land Forum has facilitated the development of a nationally recognised system for ensuring a satisfactory standard of work that, through endorsement by the Forum and through joint ownership by Land Forum members, can be considered to have support and acceptance across the community. The initiative is supported in principle by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) and the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) and a positive response has also been received from individual devolved administrations.</p>	<p>Land contamination, or the possibility of it, is a material consideration for the purposes of town and country planning. This means that a planning authority has to consider the potential implications of contamination both when developing plans and when it is considering individual applications for planning permission. Although the NQMS can be applied to the management of land contamination under a range of different regulatory regimes its primary focus is to improve the quality of work done to manage land contamination under the Town and Country planning system.</p> <p>The scheme has been designed to assist planning authorities in determining planning applications and discharging planning conditions. The aspiration being to speed up the overall planning process and limit the costs incurred by both public and private sector participants.</p> <p>Within this context the NQMS should provide assurance to Developers (who retain the legal responsibility for adequately dealing with land contamination problems) and to Regulator(s) that the risks arising from land contamination have been adequately assessed and dealt with.</p>	<p>SA objectives that promote the clean-up of contaminated land.</p>

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<b>Guidance for NHS Commissioners on equality and health inequalities, 2015</b>			
	<p>This guidance is to support Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) and NHS England in meeting their legal duties in respect of equality and health inequalities. CCGs and NHS England play key roles in addressing equality and health inequalities; as commissioners, as employers and as local and national system leaders, in creating high quality care for all.</p>		<p>Promotion of health and wellbeing for all through the SA objectives.</p>
<b>Health inequalities, working together to reduce health inequalities 2014-15</b>			
	<p>Not sure if relevant but the criteria cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• governance, accountability and monitoring arrangements;</li> <li>• being strategic and evidence-based;</li> <li>• working collaboratively with partners;</li> <li>• addressing health inequalities across main priorities such as reducing premature mortality; and</li> <li>• improving access and outcomes for vulnerable groups.</li> </ul>		<p>Promotion of health and wellbeing for all through the SA objectives.</p>

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<b>REGIONAL AND LOCAL CONTEXT</b>			
<b>New Anglia LEP Strategic Economic Plan, 2014</b>			
	<p>Ambitious to transform the economy of Norfolk and Suffolk and establish the area as a centre of global business excellence by harnessing distinct sector strengths and natural assets to deliver more jobs, new businesses and housing.</p> <p>Targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 95,000 more jobs;</li> <li>• 10,000 new businesses;</li> <li>• Improved productivity; and</li> <li>• 117,000 new homes</li> </ul> <p>New Anglia LEP plans to capitalise on global strengths in areas such as agri-tech and life sciences, energy, ICT and creative digital to accelerate growth in the economy. Central focus is to drive growth in high impact sectors in order to create new high value jobs and to work with existing businesses to improve their productivity and competitiveness.</p>	<p>The Strategic Economic Plan lists commitments which should be taken into account in by local planning authorities.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives that will support growth and the provision of jobs alongside future residential opportunities to improve the overall productivity of Norfolk and Suffolk.</p>

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<b>Leading the Way: Green Economy Pathfinder Manifesto 2012-15, New Anglia LEP</b>			
	<p>The New Anglia LEP area is ideally suited to leading the UK's transition to a green economy across three focus areas: low carbon, natural capital and social capital. As the driest, low lying area of the country, New Anglia is at the frontline of climate change and the LEP is determined that the green economy agenda should not be restricted by constraints.</p> <p>Mission is for Norfolk and Suffolk to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grown sustainably and for the long term,</li> <li>• Use natural resources efficiently,</li> <li>• Be more resilient,</li> <li>• Build on current experience and exploit comparative advantages.</li> </ul>	<p>The Green Economy Manifesto encourages the transition to a green economy and raising the green agenda across Norfolk and Suffolk. Measures to promote the green agenda can be incorporated into future Local Plan documents.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives which support and promote the green economy across the IHMA.</p>
<b>New Anglia Local Enterprise Partnership Towards a Growth Plan, 2013</b>			
<p>A vision for New Anglia in 2025 which will have more jobs, businesses and prosperity. To achieve the ambitious targets public sector, private business, voluntary sector and government all need to invest together to achieve them.</p>	<p>To achieve this growth, the LEP will need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building on our strengths;</li> <li>• Growing Key Sectors;</li> <li>• The Green Economy;</li> <li>• Supporting Businesses;</li> <li>• Building our skilled workforce;</li> <li>• Enabling infrastructure for business; and</li> <li>• Attracting inward investment.</li> </ul>	<p>Local Plan Policies need to encourage economic growth through a variety of ways to ensure that the right skills are delivered alongside the right infrastructure and investment.</p>	<p>Economic Growth and prosperity is a key element of sustainability that the SA needs to consider.</p>

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<b>Schools Organisational Review, 2006</b>			
<p>This document reviews the school system of two and three tiers, largely about whether middle schools should be reduced in number. Pupil performance at different ages and within different school types is considered. The following recommendations are made: performance should be improved generally; the county move toward a two-tier system; village school should be retained; the optimum size of secondary schools is 1200; sixth forms should be no less than 200 in number.</p>			

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<b>East Suffolk Growth Plan 2014-25</b>			
	<p>The purpose of the East Suffolk Growth Plan is to add value and provide a more local focus for the growth ambitions on the Suffolk Growth Strategy and the East Suffolk Growth Plan. The East Suffolk Growth Plan sets out growth ambitions through the development and enhancement of key sectors and strategic growth locations as outlined in the Local Plans for Suffolk Coastal and Waveney District Councils. By 2025, East Suffolk will be more prosperous with more businesses, stronger businesses and more jobs – this will be done by protecting and enhancing natural coastal assets, strengthening world leading businesses and key sectors and by making the most of East Suffolk's unique location.</p> <p>The plan sets a target for 10,000 new jobs between 2012 and 2025. It aims to raise GVA per person to £21,500 in line with the New Anglia average. Aims to facilitate the creation of 900 new enterprises by 2025.</p>	<p>Local Plans will need to encourage the creation of over 10,000 jobs by 2025, as well as creating the right conditions to increase Gross Value Added per person in East Suffolk so that it is in excess of the national average. Will facilitate the creation of at least 900 new enterprises by 2025.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives relating to job creation and economic growth across the district.</p>

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<b>Suffolk Growth Strategy 2013</b>			
	The growth strategy provides a broad framework and vision on how to encourage business to be successful. It provides opportunities for growth in different sectors of the economy as well as identifies a potential to create thousands of additional high value and highly skilled jobs in the county. The strategy aims to address the barriers to growth and sets out objectives associated with inward investment, economic growth, improvement of skills and education and improvement of infrastructure.	Local Plans need to highlight the principal locations of growth as agreed by county and district councils. Such as Ransomes Europark, Adastral Park Expansion and strategic improvements to the A12.	The SA needs to include objectives that relate to economic growth, improvement of educational attainment and employability as well as inward investment.
<b>Greater Ipswich City Deal, 2013</b>			
	Greater Ipswich City Deal will drive forward local growth by empowering Greater Ipswich, Suffolk and the wider New Anglia Local Enterprise Partnership to make the most of their economic assets and opportunities. Greater Ipswich has an unprecedented opportunity to grow in the coming decade as there is major development potential in key industrial sectors including energy, ICT, financial services, advanced manufacturing, logistics, biotechnology and agri-tech. The City Deal will enable local partners to help develop the skills and business base necessary to ensure residents have the right skills at the right time to secure opportunities.	Local Plans will be required to assist and facilitate the economic growth and investment outlined within the City Deal which focuses on seeking economic opportunities as well as increasing the skill levels of young people through a youth guarantee.	The SA should include objectives relating to economic growth and appropriate access to education and training opportunities across the district.
<b>Suffolk Coast Tourism Strategy 2013-2023</b>			
The purpose of the Suffolk Coast Tourism Strategy is to set the overall framework for developing and promoting sustainable tourism between 2013 and 2023. The strategy establishes the current strengths, challenges and opportunities for future tourism growth. This is advised by detailed assessments of the tourism character and profile of the Suffolk Coast as a destination; and the market characteristics of existing and potential visitors.			

	<p><u>Objectives to 2023</u></p> <p>2.6 A full list of the objectives can be found in the following strategy, but the broad objectives are outlined below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a cycle network for each of the Tourism Character Areas;</li> <li>• Adopt an ‘Attract and Disperse’ approach to encourage wider use of the area where there is capacity for visitors;</li> <li>• Emphasise the changing seasons to spread visitor footfall and generate overnight stays throughout the year;</li> <li>• Integrate local food and highlight seasonal produce for the tourism experience;</li> <li>• Develop unique packages for wildlife enthusiasts and encourage the use of trails through interpretation and stories;</li> <li>• Promote sustainable transport and develop integrated travel networks e.g. to link walkers/cyclists to the rail network;</li> <li>• Encourage visitor contributions to the AONB Community and Conservation (Visitor Giving) scheme;</li> <li>• Develop a Destination Management Organisation for Suffolk Coast to involve business, community, local authorities; and</li> <li>• Encourage modest/appropriate/widely supported development of additional amenities e.g. family attractions.</li> </ul>	<p>Local Plan to promote tourism opportunities across the district.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include objectives relating to tourism, economic growth and inward investment.</p>
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Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<b>NHS Five Year Forward View, 2014</b>			
This document sets the template for how the NHS will meet the challenges of the next five years. This includes greater integration between different services and departments, a more patient centric approach to care and a reorganisation of GP care. Crucially, the NHS has to continue to save money and operate more efficiently.			
<b>Ipswich Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2011-2016</b>			
	<p>The vision is to improve the health and wellbeing of the people of Ipswich and support them in adopting a healthy lifestyle. Priorities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To develop and implement an action plan to meet the vision;</li> <li>• Reduce health inequalities;</li> <li>• Promote healthy lifestyles and healthy communities; and</li> <li>• Collate local information on health and wellbeing issues and to address them.</li> </ul>	Local Plans should explore the cross-boundary opportunities available to promote healthy lifestyles, recreational facilities and access to open spaces.	The SA should include objectives which relate to improving health and access to services and facilities across the district.
<b>Suffolk Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2008-11</b>			
Completing a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment is a statutory requirement of local authorities.	The Suffolk JSNA identifies current and future health and well-being needs in the light of existing services, and informs future service planning, taking into account evidence of effectiveness.	Revisions to the Local Plan should use the most up to date information available on health and wellbeing to ensure mechanisms are in place to tackle social deprivation within the County.	SA Framework to include objectives relating to improving the overall health of the population.

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<b>Ipswich and East Suffolk Clinical Commissioning Group Integrated Plan 2012/13-2014/15</b>			
This integrated plan sets out a high level strategy for ensuring delivery of operational, financial and improvement plans, for the period 2011/12 to 2014/15 by NHS Ipswich and East Suffolk Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG).		Local Policies that relate to social wellbeing and health should incorporate key targets set out within the Ipswich and East Suffolk Clinical Commissioning Group Integrated Plan.	SA Framework to include objectives relating to improving the overall health of the population.
<b>Great Yarmouth and Waveney Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2009/2010</b>			
This JSNA identifies current and future health and well-being needs in the light of existing services, and informs future service planning, taking into account evidence of effectiveness.	The JSNA identified several important issues facing neighbouring authority areas, which should be addressed through key policies and appropriate land and service management.	Revisions to the Local Plan should use the most up to date information available on health and well being to ensure mechanisms are in place to tackle social deprivation within the District.	SA Framework to include objectives relating to improving the overall health of the population.
<b>Healthy Ambitions 2008-28, Nov 2008</b>			
Healthy Ambitions is a not for profit independent charity working to promote healthy lifestyles within Suffolk. The charity works with a range of partners in the public, voluntary and business sectors to improve and encourage healthy living.			

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<b>Private Sector Housing Renewal Strategy 2007 with updates in 2009, 2010 and 2013</b>			
	<p>Strategy sets out how the Council will address private sector housing issues in the district and link with wider sub regional strategies and statutory duties. The four key priorities that the policy will address are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decent homes for vulnerable people;</li> <li>• Provision of affordable housing;</li> <li>• Energy conservation; and</li> <li>• Helping the elderly to stay in their own homes.</li> </ul>	<p>Local Plans should take into account the housing needs of the wider community by promoting a range and choice of housing type and tenure.</p>	<p>The SA Objectives should include measures to ensure that housing opportunities for all sectors of the community are provided.</p>
<b>Lifetime homes, lifetime neighbourhoods – A national strategy for housing in an Ageing Society, 2008</b>			
<p>This strategy sets out a series of targets to address the challenge of housing for and increasing aging population. It also outlines our plans for making sure that there is enough appropriate housing available in future to relieve the forecasted unsustainable pressures on homes, health and social care services.</p>			

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<b>Gypsy and Traveller Strategy 2009</b>			
	<p>Gypsy and Traveller Strategy will continue to support communities by providing a framework for:</p> <p>Improving community cohesion by promoting good relations between Gypsies and Travellers and the settled community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing awareness and understanding of Gypsy and Traveller needs, culture and lifestyle,</li> <li>• Managing unauthorised encampments in Suffolk and helping to ensure that accommodation needs, and other welfare issues are addressed;</li> <li>• Further generating knowledge and understanding of hate crime and encourage Gypsy and Traveller communities to report it;</li> <li>• Working to reduce and eliminate harassment and discrimination towards Gypsy and Traveller communities;</li> <li>• Improving fire safety and personal welfare for Gypsies and Travellers in Suffolk;</li> <li>• Improving access to learning for pre-school, young people and adults on Gypsy and Traveller sites; and</li> <li>• Improving health and health education amongst Gypsies and Travellers.</li> </ul> <p>The strategy sets out how agencies and authorities can work cohesively in order to address the key issues pertaining to Gypsy and Travellers.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy includes a strategic policy (SP4) in relation to Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show people and outlines that site specific provision will be made through a Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show people Site Specific Allocations Local Plan to be produced in the future.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives relating to providing housing for all sectors of the community as well as increasing access to health facilities and education opportunities.</p>

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<b>Suffolk Coastal and Waveney Community Safety Partnership Plan 2015/16</b>			
<p>The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 created community Safety Partnerships under which local authorities and the police should work together to reduce crime and disorder. This includes drawing up a plan with a series of objectives, together with details about how these will be achieved. This includes nominating responsible organisations who will be responsible for achieving particular objectives. Other organisations involved include the NHS and the Suffolk Fire and Rescue Service.</p>			
<b>Wild Anglia Manifesto, September 2013 Part One</b>			
<p>Wild Anglia is part of the New Anglia Local Economic Partnership. It is charged with promoting the protection of the environment and also looking at ways in which the natural environment can support economic growth and personal wellbeing. Part One of the Wild Anglia Manifesto is a high level document that sets out the organisation's objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Economic Growth: Nature will make a full contribution to the success of the economy.</li> <li>2. Exemplary 'green infrastructure': insisting on the best projects for people, nature and the economy.</li> <li>3. Strengthening nature: creating, improving and investing in the natural environment.</li> <li>4. Healthy, happy society: making the most of nature's capacity to improve lives.</li> </ol> <p>The document goes on to talk about the structure of the organisation and the culture in which it operates, of encouraging debate and tackling difficult issues.</p>			
<b>Wild Anglia Manifesto, September 2013 Part Two</b>			
<p>This is a more detailed document that seeks to guide implementation of the 4 key objectives detailed in part one, as well as the Green Manifesto prepared by New Anglia LEP.</p>			

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<b>National Adaptation Programme, July 2013</b>			
<p>The National Adaptation Programme was based on the findings of the Climate Change Risk Assessment, which was produced in response to the Climate Change Act, 2008. The NAP is organised around a series of objectives, together with guidance about how these will be achieved.</p>	<p>Objective 1: To work with individuals, communities and organisations to reduce the threat of flooding and coastal erosion, including that resulting from climate change, by understanding the risks of flooding and coastal erosion, working together to put in place long-term plans to manage these risks and making sure that other plans take account of them.</p> <p>Objective 2: To provide a clear local planning framework to enable all participants in the planning system to deliver sustainable development, including infrastructure that minimises vulnerability and provides resilience to the impacts of climate change.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should include policies which relate to Climate Change and adaptation to this.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives in relation to climate change adaptation.</p>
<b>Suffolk Climate Action Plan 2, 2012</b>			
<p>This document is produced by local authorities in tandem with the Environment Agency, Sustainability East, University College Suffolk and other organisations. It outlines the potential impact of climate change within Suffolk and sets goals for helping the County to adapt to climate change. The document lists objectives for businesses and private households (and these are listed below). It also sets out a road map about how these will be achieved, including more energy efficient buildings and a stronger emphasis on renewable energy.</p>			

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	<p>The document does not have any binding targets but does aspire for businesses and households in Suffolk to achieve the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce carbon emissions by 60% on 2004 levels by 2025;</li> <li>• Support the development of a green economy, including reducing the CO2 produced in the production and delivery of products and services; and</li> <li>• Adapt to the impacts of climate change, including extreme weather and resource scarcity.</li> </ul>	<p>Local plan policies should promote energy efficient design for business premises and private houses.</p> <p>Local plan policies should encourage the development of renewable energy facilities, both as standalone facilities and as part of wider developments.</p>	<p>The SA should objectives which encourage energy efficient design and construction</p>
<p><b>National Air Quality Strategy for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland Vol 2 (2011)</b></p>			
<p>This document provides the scientific basis for the Air Quality Management Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, produced in 2007.</p>			
<p><b>The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland 2007</b></p>			
	<p>The Strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK to deliver environmental, health and social benefits. It examines the costs and benefits of air quality improvement proposals, the impact of exceedances of the strategy's air quality objectives, the effect on ecosystems and the qualitative impacts.</p>	<p>The national strategy sets objectives and targets for each air quality pollutant and Local Plans will need to take into account air quality as part of policy options</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives relating to the quality of air quality and improving the environment for all communities.</p>
<p><b>Water resources for the future: A Strategy for Anglian Region, 2001</b></p>			
<p>Vision</p>	<p>Abstraction of water that is environmentally and economically sustainable, providing the right amount of water for people, agriculture, commerce and industry, and an improved water-related environment.</p>		<p>Framework needs to include the sustainable use of water.</p>

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
Objectives	<p>Strategy will help achieve the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Illustrate the impact of different social and economic choices on future water use;</li> <li>• Manage water resources in a way that causes no long-term degradation of the environment;</li> <li>• Improve the state of existing degraded catchments;</li> <li>• Ensure that water is available to those who need it, and that it is used wisely by all;</li> <li>• Indicate the present state of water resources;</li> <li>• cater robustly for risks and uncertainties;</li> <li>• promote the value of water to society and the environment;</li> <li>• review feasible water management options, including innovative solutions where appropriate;</li> <li>• provide a framework for logical decisions to be taken at the right time; and</li> <li>• identify actions and opportunities for the Environment Agency and others to work together to achieve the Vision.</li> </ul>	Local Plan will need to consider. The baseline can be used to inform policies.	SA Framework includes objectives to maintain and improve water quality where possible
<b>Anglian Water: Water Resources Management Plan, 2014</b>			
<p>This document provides a flexible plan that will enable Anglian Water to continue to supply customers in the region in the face of climate changing, reductions in water resources and an expanding population.</p> <p>A flexible and adaptive plan that commits them to reducing leakage and consumption by at least 139MI/d. It also increases the volume of water they trade and transfers resources from areas of surplus to areas of deficit. Ultimately, these measures may not be enough to meet AWs long-term future supply-demand needs. To prepare for this possibility AW are promoting the Water Resource East Anglia (WREA) project. This innovative water resource planning initiative will be completed in AMP6 and follows from work with the National Drought Management Group and projects completed with the Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership</p>			
<b>Environment Agency Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies East Suffolk (CAMS), 2013</b>			
<p>The main aim of CAMS are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To inform the public on water resources and licensing practice;</li> <li>• To provide a consistent approach to local water resources management, recognising the reasonable needs of water users and the environment; and</li> <li>• To provide the opportunity for greater public involvement in managing the water resources of a catchment.</li> </ul>			

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<b>Environment Agency River Basin Management Plans Anglian River Basin District (RBMPs), 2015</b>			
RBMPs are the means by which the sustainable development principles of the European Directive on Water Management will be implemented at the local scale by the Environment Agency. RBMPs will be produced for each River Basin District on a 6-year cycle, with first plans being published for consultation in 2008.			
Aims of the Directive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to prevent deterioration of water quality and restore polluted bodies of water;</li> <li>to establish a legal framework to protect surface and groundwaters; and</li> <li>to take into account economic and technical considerations so that schemes are good value for money and feasible.</li> </ul>	Plan policies should assess how these aims and emerging RBMP policies can be reflected in planning policies for water management and quality.	Water quality and management should be considered in SA.
The RBMP process	Where risk assessments show water bodies are not meeting their environmental objectives, measures will be identified and put in place to achieve them.	Plan policies should assess how these aims and emerging RBMP policies can be reflected in planning policies for water management and quality.	Water quality and management should be considered in SA.
<b>Essex and Suffolk Water- Water Resources Management Plan, 2010-2035</b>			
This strategy is very comprehensive and looks at the water resources available in the district.	Considers the impact of climate change and estimates of how available water resources will change over time. The strategy also looks at different types of demand and how the available water resources will continue to meet these in the future.	The local plan should take account of the water resources available and how future development will be met. It will be necessary to promote water efficient development and avoid development in areas that are experiencing water stress or have inadequate fresh water infrastructure.	SA Framework to include objectives relating to water management and flood risk.

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<b>Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981, as amended)</b>			
	<p>The Wildlife and Countryside Act implements the Wild Birds Directive (79/409/EEC). It is one of the major pieces of legislation under which UK wildlife is protected. The Act gives broad protection to all wild birds (with some exceptions) and also gives varying degrees of protection to other species of animals and plants.</p>	<p>Local Plan policies need to include policies to protect wildlife and protected species.</p>	<p>Framework needs to include biodiversity and protected species.</p>
<b>Butterfly Conservation – Regional Action Plan for Anglia (2000)</b>			
	<p>This action plan identifies high, medium and low priority butterflies and moths in Cambridgeshire, Essex, Norfolk and Suffolk. It identifies the key areas in Suffolk as the Suffolk Coast and Heaths and Brecklands. Key sites in Suffolk are at:</p> <p>Northfield Wood;</p> <p>Tangham (Nr Woodbridge);</p> <p>Bradfield Woods (Nr Bury); and</p> <p>Other sites include Barking Tye (Nr Needham Market) and Wolves Wood (Nr Hadleigh).</p>	<p>Local Plan needs to be aware of the content of this Action Plan and the need to avoid damage to these sites.</p>	<p>SA needs to include biodiversity issues.</p>

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<b>Suffolk Biodiversity Action Plan, 2012</b>			
<p>Aim is to provide clarity for planners by collating all the information on the county's Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs) in one place and rationalising all the relevant actions contained within previous BAPs.</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To ensure lawful compliance towards biodiversity in planning decisions.</li> <li>2. To promote best practice and provide support to planners on biodiversity issues.</li> <li>3. To ensure the planning system contributes to the Natural Environment White Paper 2011 objective of no net loss of biodiversity as part of sustainable development.</li> </ol> <p>Action Plan Targets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure development avoids adverse impacts on biodiversity.</li> <li>2. Where avoidance is not possible, mitigate residual impacts of developments.</li> <li>3. Where mitigation is not possible, compensate for losses incurred during development.</li> <li>4. Enhance developments for biodiversity.</li> <li>5. Ensure biodiversity is taken into consideration during, and after, the construction phase of development.</li> </ol>	<p>Local Plan policies need to consider biodiversity and ensure that no adverse impacts occur.</p>	<p>SA should include objectives in relation to biodiversity.</p>
<b>State of Nature – Lowlands – future landscapes for wildlife (2004)</b>			
<p>This report describes the state of nature in lowland England, and examines how a variety of pressures impact upon habitats and species. It identifies conservation successes achieved through positive action, and stresses the importance of working in partnership. It demonstrates that a landscape-scale approach to nature conservation is essential, but can only be delivered by involving people more actively, through integrating policies more effectively, and through successful partnership at regional and local levels. It illustrates how the approach described in the England Biodiversity Strategy of delivering wildlife gains through working in partnership across sectors, can be put into action.</p>			

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	<p>The ten most critical actions required to deliver environmentally sustainable management in the English lowlands:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Invest in better environmental management and wildlife recovery on farms</li> <li>2. Stimulate appropriate management of farmland and woodland</li> <li>3. Improve water management</li> <li>4. Restore wetland habitats</li> <li>5. Reduce the threats and impacts from non-native invasive species</li> <li>6. Reduce the cumulative impacts of development</li> <li>7. Reduce the adverse effects of transport</li> <li>8. Reduce atmospheric pollution</li> <li>9. Adapt to the impacts of climate change</li> <li>10. Improve management of the impacts of access and recreation</li> </ol>	<p>Local Plan needs to develop policies within this context of objectives.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include objectives relating to local landscapes, biodiversity and geodiversity as well as issues relating to climate change.</p>
<b>Suffolk Local Geodiversity Action Plan, 2006</b>			
<p>The Suffolk Local Geodiversity Action Plan provides an audit of the different types of geology found throughout the County, together with its condition and any actions that are needed to preserve and improve it.</p>	<p>The aims of the geodiversity action plan are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Carry out a geodiversity audit for Suffolk</li> <li>2. Carry out geodiversity conservation and management</li> <li>3. Promote geodiversity in policy and practice</li> <li>4. Promote geodiversity awareness</li> <li>5. Sustain the local geodiversity action plan process</li> </ol>	<p>Local plan policies will need to take account of the findings of the Suffolk Local Geodiversity Action Plan</p>	<p>SA Framework to include objectives relating to geodiversity.</p>

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<b>In Step with Suffolk: Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2006-16</b>			
This document provides an overview of the condition of rights of way in the County, together with a summary of the policy and legislative context within which they operate.	<p>Action points are centred around the following key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Provide a better signed, maintained and accessible network</li> <li>B. Provide and protect a more continuous network that provides for the needs of all users</li> <li>C. Develop a safer network</li> <li>D. Increase community involvement in improving and managing the network</li> <li>E. Provide an up to date and publicly available digitised definitive map for the whole of Suffolk</li> <li>F. Improve promotion, understanding and use of the network.</li> </ul>	Local Plan policies should consider public rights of way across the district.	SA Framework to include objectives in relation to public rights of way.
<b>Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB Management Strategy (June 2013-18)</b>			
	This document provides an overview of the landscape and habitats of the AONB and provides a review of the implementation of the previous plan. It then sets out a series of objectives that relate to the protection, management and improvement of the AONB.	Investigate the need for policies for the AONB area to support the vision for each theme and how targets can be achieved through those policies.	SA Framework to include objectives relating to landscape and townscapes and enhancing the environment where possible.
<b>Suffolk Coasts and Heaths Management Plan 2013-18</b>			
The Suffolk Coasts and Heaths Management Plan 2013-18 provides an overview of the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, together with management aspirations. The document starts with detailed descriptions of different parts of the AONB, including the environmental and economic issues that they face. The document provides guidance about plan making and planning decisions in the area and emphasises the need to protect the character and landscape of the AONB. The latter part of the document presents a vision for how the AONB will look in 2033 together with management proposals for the AONB area. This is broken down into a list of objectives, together with an action plan detailing how these will be achieved.			

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		The Local Plan needs to take account of the unique character and landscape of the AONB and to preserve the natural environment. In particular it needs to take account of the aims and objectives of the AONB management plan.	SA Framework to include objectives relating to landscape and townscapes and enhancing the environment where possible.
<b>Keepers of Time – A Statement of Policy for England’s Ancient &amp; Native Woodlands: Action Plan 2005-7 (Forestry Commission)</b>			
<b>The aim is to achieve the outcomes below by 2020</b>			
Protection of the Resource	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Existing area of ancient woodland maintained</li> <li>ii) Net increase in area of other native woodland</li> <li>iii) No significant or unnecessary losses of known veteran trees</li> </ul>	Local Plans should seek to address these issues.	Objectives and Indicators on conserving and protecting the landscapes through protection of ancient and protection/expansion of native woodlands should be included
Quality of Life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Increase in the number of people visiting woodlands for leisure purposes</li> <li>ii) Increase in the proportion of the population with access to woodland near to where they live</li> </ul>	Local Plans should seek to address these issues.	Could be linked in with other indicators on health, recreation and access to green spaces
Ecological condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) All widespread and serious threats to ancient and native woodland being reduced</li> <li>ii) The majority of ancient semi-natural woodland either in favourable condition or being improved</li> </ul>	Local Plans should seek to address these issues.	Objectives and Indicators on conserving and protecting the landscapes through protection of ancient and protection/expansion of native woodlands should be included
Cultural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Local communities increasingly aware of the heritage and environmental value of ancient and native woodland</li> </ul>	Not really an issue for Local Plans.	Could be linked in with other indicators on health, recreation and access to green spaces

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<b>East Suffolk Local Investment Plan 2010-2015, 2010</b>			
The East Suffolk Local Investment Plan identifies the key themes and issues that relate to regeneration and housing in East Suffolk (Suffolk Coastal and Waveney districts). It provides a framework for deciding where financial resources should be deployed and where intervention from the Homes and Communities Agency might be needed.			
<b>Touching the Tide Landscape Character Assessment August 2012 (Suffolk County Council Landscape Character Assessment)</b>			
This landscape character assessment for the Touching the Tide (TtT) Partnership was carried out during 2012. It covers an area defined by Suffolk Heritage Coast but extends inland along the Deben Estuary as far as Melton and south to the Landguard Peninsular at Felixstowe. It therefore includes coastal landscapes and three distinct estuaries - the Blyth, the Alde-Ore and the Deben and the majority of the area falls within the wider Suffolk Coast and Heaths Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).			
		The purpose of the landscape character assessment is to provide an understanding of the variety of landscape within the area and to record what is special and distinctive in order to inform and provide a framework for future Partnership work, as well as to inform wider AONB work including the review of the Management Plan.	SA Framework to include objectives relating to conserving and enhancing local landscapes and local distinctiveness.

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<b>Deben Estuary Plan, 2015</b>			
<p>Estuary Plan prepared by the Deben Estuary Partnership to “safeguard the Deben Estuary from degradation....so that future generations may continue to benefit</p>	<p>The plan addresses the principle issue of flood risk management for the Deben Estuary but also takes a more inclusive stance, reflecting the preferred Local Plan Strategy for an integrated approach to the coastal zone. The people who live in, work by or visit the Deben Estuary place great importance on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The integrity of defence structures and flood risk management which lessens the risk of flooding and offers sustainable protection;</li> <li>• The distinctive quality of the estuary landscape, set apart from urban influence, the perceived tranquillity and inherent sense of peace;</li> <li>• The special qualities of the environment affording enriched and biodiverse land and saltwater habitats;</li> <li>• The contribution the estuary area makes to the local economy through agriculture, tourism and marine business; and</li> <li>• The opportunities for recreation supporting health and providing pleasure.</li> </ul>	<p>Local Plan policies need to be developed in accordance with the aims and objectives of the Deben Estuary Plan to ensure that an integrated policy approach to the river and coastal zone is developed.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the natural environment and unique landscape of the River Deben.</p>

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<b>Alde and Ore Estuary Plan, 2016</b>			
<p>A partnership set up by the community for the community to protect homes, businesses and our environment from flooding.</p>	<p>The Alde and Ore Estuary Plan seeks to achieve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parishes affected by estuary flooding;</li> <li>• Manage the estuary and its river defences as a whole taking account of the changes affecting flood cells and changes from climate change and isostatic rebalancing;</li> <li>• Where defences require upgrading, upgrade these to withstand overtopping. The approach would allow for overtopping from time to time but with very quick recovery;</li> <li>• Sets priorities for upgrading or changing defences over a ten-year period;</li> <li>• Regular monitoring the state of the estuary; and</li> <li>• Seeks to secure the necessary funds through enabling development where appropriate.</li> </ul>	<p>Local Plan policies need to be developed in accordance with the aims and objectives of the Alde and Ore Estuary Plan to ensure that an integrated policy approach to the river and coastal zone is developed.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the natural environment and unique landscape of the Rivers Alde and Ore.</p>
<b>Dementia-friendly Health and Social Care Environments, 2015</b>			
<p>Supporting people who are living with dementia is one of the biggest challenges that the health and social care system will face in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.</p>	<p>Outlines the growing need to provide dementia friendly environments and care facilities. Identifies a series of principals to help designs to be more supportive environments for people living with dementia through consideration of sensory, cognitive and physical impairments.</p>	<p>Local Plan policies should include the provision of dementia friendly environments using the principles to meet the predicated rising dementia prevalence through innovative solutions.</p>	<p>SA Framework should include objectives in relation to social care and high quality environments.</p>
<b>Haven Gateway Water Cycle Study, November 2009</b>			

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>Based primarily on data valid at the end of 2008</p> <p>The conclusions of the report have adopted a precautionary principle in that they have been based on no future action, and therefore highlight that action is needed, irrespective of whether this action is already planned, or needs to be planned before development takes place.</p>	<p>The intention of the report is to encourage and focus dialogue between the development partners to ensure that the various components of the water cycle are considered by all. It is expected that some local authorities or individual developers may need to take the water cycle studies into additional detail and develop strategies for implementing any actions required prior to, during and after development to ensure the longer term security of the water cycle.</p>	<p>The Local Plan must acknowledge the importance of the water cycle and the impact development has on it.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives that support all components of the water cycle in relation to development.</p>

Hidden Needs in Suffolk, 2016 {Five years On (2011-2016)}

<p>The new report incorporates data from the 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation, the 2011 Census and a range of other data, including information from the new Social Mobility Index published in 2016.</p>	<p>Growth of Suffolk's population is slowing down compared to the rest of the East of England and the UK.</p> <p>The population is also growing progressively older: The proportion of younger people is declining and the proportion of pensioners increasing.</p> <p>This has long term implications: older people have greater demand of public services, and the relative proportion of people in employment to those in retirement will impact on Suffolk's overall economy.</p> <p>As the first Hidden Needs reported, county and district level statistics can obscure levels of deprivation in rural areas.</p> <p>Over</p> <p>14 per cent of neighbourhoods in Ipswich and 12 per cent in Waveney are ranked among the most deprived 10 per cent in England.</p> <p>In 2016, the government introduced a new Social Mobility Index designed to estimate how a disadvantaged background affects a person's life chances at school and thereafter in the</p> <p>workplace.</p> <p>The index suggests that there is marked inequality of opportunity for children and young people across Suffolk .</p> <p>Ipswich, Waveney, Babergh and Forest Heath are placed in the least socially mobile 20 per cent of districts in England.</p> <p>Mid Suffolk is placed among the most socially mobile 20 per cent.</p>	<p>The Local Plan must understand the key demographics of the districts and seek to implement the right strategies in dealing with the increasingly aging population and importantly make provision for the poorest in our society so they can change their economic and social situations.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives that support the needs of the whole of our society, especially the most vulnerable groups.</p>
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Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
	<p>The IHMA SHMA sets out the Objectively Assessed Need for the entire IHMA, and also splits the need for the individual districts. The report sets out the following objectives and outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To test and confirm the housing market geography; and</li> <li>• To produce conclusion on objectively assessed housing need.</li> </ul> <p>The report comments on the affordable housing need, but not in great detail, as is not required to. It is useful to know that affordable need in Ipswich will be a greater proportion of their OAN than in Suffolk Coastal due to their respective demographics and social characteristics.</p>	<p>The Local Plan must aim to meet the OAN for housing while also meeting the need for affordable housing.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives that support the need to meet the OAN and affordable housing need.</p>
<p>State of Children in Suffolk Report 2016</p>			

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
	<p>This report assesses the health and wellbeing of young people and children in Suffolk. Suffolk overall performance better than the National and regional averages, and performance and outcomes are generally improving.</p> <p>However, things can always be better and there are areas that are of concern. For example Suffolk has seen a rise in overweight or obese children both in absolute terms and relative to the national benchmarks. This may be due to the low levels of physical activity experienced in children in Suffolk.</p> <p>Concerning is the fact that children from deprived areas, in care, or in need, or with special educational needs perform much worse than other children. Worryingly, this trend gets worse as children progress through education.</p>	<p>The Local Plan must support children and young people, and seek to improve the problem areas of high obesity levels, low physical activity, and low levels of education especially in the most vulnerable children.</p>	<p>The SA objectives should support children in education, especially the most vulnerable children, as well as promote healthy lifestyles, (eating healthily and getting involved physical activity).</p>
<p>Rural deprivation in Suffolk May 2016</p>			

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
	<p>The report finds that in general the rural areas within Suffolk are less deprived than urban areas. The rural population is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More likely to live longer;</li> <li>• Less likely to be income deprived;</li> <li>• Less Likely to be a child living in an income deprived household;</li> <li>• Less likely to be workless; and</li> <li>• More likely to hold higher levels of qualifications.</li> </ul> <p>The costs of providing services in rural areas is estimated to be considerably higher than in urban areas.</p> <p>Suffolk's rural population is aging faster than its urban population. This along with limited transport connectivity in rural areas, may result in increasing the cost of living in rural areas compared to urban areas.</p>	<p>The Local Plan must seek to diminish where possible the inequalities between rural and urban areas.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives that reduce rural-urban inequalities and seek to support the social, economic, and environmental needs of the rural population, and not at the expense of the urban population.</p>
<b>The East of England Climate Change Adaptation Network 2014</b>			
<p>Local authorities need to assess their risk during extreme weather events</p>	<p>Changes in Population growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes in demographics (increase in older people)</li> <li>• Built environment (impacts on draining both in urban areas and in rural areas, flood plains)</li> <li>• Increase demand for travel both for business or domestic reasons</li> <li>• Increased expectations of immediate access to resources</li> <li>• goods and services (e.g. reliance on a continuous provision of energy).</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan must acknowledge the need to develop adaptations to deal with climate change.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives that support the need to adapt to climate change, and mitigate any negative consequences of climate change.</p>

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<b>East Suffolk Catchment Flood Management Plan (Dec 2009)</b>			
	<p>This report helps the Environment Agency to understand the scale and extent of flooding now and in the future, and set policies for managing flood risk within the catchment.</p> <p>The report can be used by a number of key stakeholders to plan for future management of areas affected by future flooding.</p>	<p>The Local Plan must acknowledge the importance of flooding, especially so in this coastal setting. The Local Plan must also plan for extreme flooding events, emergency planning.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives that promote flood management strategies, reducing the risk of flooding in vulnerable areas.</p>
<b>A summary of Climate Change Risks for the East of England (2012)</b>			
	<p>Key findings of this report show that action is required to prepare for the future impacts of climate change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in the frequency and severity of flooding;</li> <li>• Hotter summers, potentially leading to an increase in premature deaths; and</li> <li>• Reductions in water availability could lead to water shortages.</li> </ul> <p>The report suggests adaptation action will be needed to increase water efficiency across all sectors and decrease levels of water abstraction in the summer months.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to acknowledge the threat posed by climate change, particularly on water availability and the effects on older people in extreme temperatures.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives that support the need for adaptation strategies in dealing with climate change, ore specifically water availability.</p>
<b>The Stour &amp; Orwell Estuaries Scheme of Management 2010</b>			

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
	<p>The report seeks to promote the sustainable use of the Stour and Orwell estuaries through the management of human activity, in a way which is compatible with the conservation of the estuarine landscape and wildlife.</p> <p>The hinterland grazing and salt marshes provide habitat for over-wintering geese, ducks, wading birds, and fish attracted y vast numbers of invertebrates living in the mudflats.</p> <p>The estuaries have a very significant economic role as the location for nationally important ports which, together with marinas, fisheries and other industries, provide jobs to surrounding communities.</p> <p>The estuaries are vulnerable to the potential impact of climate change, including possible sea level rise.</p>	<p>The Local Plan must acknowledge the importance of the Stour and Orwell estuaries for economic development while at the same time protecting the important natural environment.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives that support the natural environment of the estuaries while also providing economic opportunities.</p>
<b>Essex and South Suffolk Shoreline Management Plan (Oct 2010) (Environment Agency)</b>			
	<p>The SMP sets a long term plan for the coastal section that the plan covers.</p> <p>The SMP aims to identify the best ways to manage flood and erosion risk to people and to the developed, historic and natural environment. The SMP also identifies other opportunities where the management can work with others to make improvements.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should take into account the flood and erosional risks to the coastline and plan to reduce the risk of flooding and erosional processes upon the coast.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives that reduce flooding, and erosion upon the coast, especially land most vulnerable to these processes.</p>
<b>Suffolk Heritage Strategy (2014)</b>			

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
	<p>This Suffolk wide heritage strategy developed with the help of many different stakeholders has the following key aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and have an understanding of the nature of Suffolk’s heritage assets;</li> <li>• Raise awareness of Suffolk’s heritage and issues surrounding its management;</li> <li>• Promote positive action and support initiatives that secure the future and ensure the preservation and enhancement of Suffolk’s heritage assets;</li> <li>• Actively promote the role and opportunities presented by conservation and heritage in terms of wider regeneration and economic development of the county and develop a framework for investment; and</li> <li>• Promote best practice on stewardship, advice, education, policy and project implementation at a local, regional and international level.</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan must acknowledge the importance of preserving and enhancing the heritage assets within Suffolk, while also promoting economic opportunities.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives that support and promote the protection of the heritage assets within Suffolk.</p>
<b>Suffolk Nature Strategy (2015)</b>			
	<p>This report aims to promote and protect the beautiful Suffolk countryside, which offers many benefits to those that experience it. Over 36% of the county is either nationally or locally protected for its wildlife or landscape value.</p> <p>It is important that Suffolk’s natural environment is conserved and enhanced for future generations and continues to be seen as one of the county’s key strengths.</p>	<p>The Local Plan must acknowledge the challenges and opportunities our natural environment faces, while also planning for the opportunities the natural environment provides for economic growth as well as the benefits in health and wellbeing.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives that plan positively for the natural environment and make the most of the economic and social opportunities presented by the natural environment.</p>
<b>Haven Gateway – Ipswich A14 Corridor Study (July 2007)</b>			

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
	<p>This report aims highlight the current and future transport related issues in the region as well as suitable measures and interventions to address the transport related problems.</p> <p>The expected growth of the Haven sub region has led to modelled estimates that the A14 corridor at Ipswich will reach maximum capacity by 2012 and that air quality and public transport journey times will suffer.</p>	<p>The Local Plan must acknowledge the need for sustainable transport solution to capacity issues.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives that promote sustainable travel and support infrastructure improvements that alleviate congestion and hence air pollution levels.</p>
<p><b>Update of the Haven Gateway Green Infrastructure Strategy for the Ipswich Policy Area; Babergh District Council, Ipswich Borough Council, Mid-Suffolk District Council and Suffolk Coastal District Council; August 2015</b></p>			
	<p>This report identifies the provision and deficiencies of accessible natural greenspace across Suffolk. The report provides an up to date framework for implementing the local plan policies of the four authorities and for mitigating the effects of new development on protected habitats.</p>	<p>The Local Plan must acknowledge the importance of natural greenspace in providing social, environmental, and economic benefits to residents.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives that support the need for natural greenspace that is accessible for all.</p>
<p><b>New Anglia Skills Manifesto</b></p>			
	<p>The overall aims of the programme is to provide local people with high quality locally produced food and help small businesses grow, offering them the chance to build the skills, experience and confidence needed to operate in a busy and competitive marketplace.</p>	<p>The Local Plan must acknowledge the need to aid small businesses to develop their service to remain active and reduce business deaths.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives that support businesses, and especially small businesses to develop.</p>
<p><b>Building our Industrial Strategy Green Paper 2017</b></p>			

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
	<p>This report aims to improve living standards and economic growth by increasing productivity and driving growth across the whole country.</p> <p>This report draws on lessons learnt by other countries and identifies some of the key approaches that have enabled stronger activity and more balanced growth in other economies.</p> <p>The report presents 10 pillars for industrial growth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investing in science, research and innovation;</li> <li>• Developing skills;</li> <li>• Upgrading infrastructure;</li> <li>• Supporting businesses to start and grow;</li> <li>• Improving procurement.;</li> <li>• Encouraging trade and inward investment;</li> <li>• Delivering affordable energy and clean growth;</li> <li>• Cultivating world-leading sector;</li> <li>• Driving growth across the whole country and</li> <li>• Creating the right institutions to bring together sectors and places.</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan must acknowledge the importance of creating the right environment for different industries to thrive across the whole plan area.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives that support economic growth across a range of sectors and locations.</p>
UK Digital Strategy 2017			

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
	<p>The report sets out the need to fully embrace the digital economy, in order to seek the benefits. The report sets out 7 key pillars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Connectivity – building world class digital infrastructure for the UK.</li> <li>• Digital skills and inclusion – giving everyone access to the digital skills they need.</li> <li>• The digital sectors – making the UK the best place to start and grow a digital business.</li> <li>• The wider economy – helping every British business become a digital business.</li> <li>• A safe and secure cyberspace – making the UK the safest place in the world to live and work online.</li> <li>• Digital government – maintaining the UK government as a world leader in serving its citizens online.</li> <li>• Data – unlocking the power of data in the UK economy and improving public confidence in its use.</li> </ul>	<p><b>The Local Plan must acknowledge the importance of the digital economy and its clear future importance, and plan for a future where the digital economy is at the forefront.</b></p>	<p><b>The SA should include objectives that promote the need for greater support for the digital economy.</b></p>
<b>SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL DOCUMENTS</b>			
<b>Suffolk Bus Strategy, 2006</b>			
Ensuring accessibility	<p>The county council will ensure a minimum level of accessibility is provided across the county to ensure social mobility and encourage travel by sustainable transport. The rural network will comprise inter-urban services (high and low frequency), feeder services and market day services, together with 'dial-a-ride' operations. Minimum service levels for settlements of less than 5,000 are related to population size (these are listed in Appendix A).</p>	<p>Local Plans need to take account of service levels when looking at future development strategies, and allocation of housing and employment land in villages.</p>	<p>SA should include objectives in relation to public transport.</p>

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
Suffolk's Local Transport Plan, 2011-2031			

<p>The plan is in two parts. The first part is a 20-year strategy that highlights the county council's long-term ambitions for the transport network, while the second part is a shorter-term, four year, implementation plan.</p>	<p>The plan envisages the implementation of the following strategic transport projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• duelling of the A11 between Barton Mills and Thetford;</li> <li>• the Ipswich major scheme, 'Ipswich- Transport fit for the 21st Century';</li> <li>• the Beccles rail loop allowing increased frequency of trains between Ipswich and Lowestoft;</li> <li>• the Beccles southern relief road;</li> <li>• the Lowestoft northern spine road to help remove through traffic from the town;</li> <li>• Ipswich rail chord to improve freight connections from Felixstowe;</li> <li>• Copdock A14/A12 junction improvements;</li> </ul> <p>The strategy differs for urban and rural areas.</p> <p>Urban:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. reducing the demand for car travel</li> <li>2. more efficient use and better management of the transport network</li> <li>3. where affordable - infrastructure improvements, particularly for sustainable transport.</li> </ol> <p>Rural:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Better accessibility to employment, education and services.</li> <li>2 Encouraging planning policies to reduce the need to travel.</li> </ol>	<p>Local plan policies should be broadly in line with the local transport plan.</p>	<p>Transport is an important element of site sustainability. The local plan should help inform site selection as this will have a knock-on effect on the environmental, social and economic factors.</p>
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Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
	<p>3 Maintaining the transport network and improving its connectivity, resilience and reliability.</p> <p>4 Reducing the impact of transport on communities.</p> <p>5 Support the county council's ambition of improving broadband access throughout Suffolk.</p>		
Suffolk Cycle Strategy, 2014			

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>Vision is to increase the number of people cycling in Suffolk, firmly establishing it as a normal form of transport for everyone.</p>	<p>Aims include the following: to encourage cycling across all sectors of the community, supporting Suffolk's 'Most Active County' ambitions; to promote a transfer to cycling (and walking) for short distance trips, supporting Suffolk's 'Creating the Greenest County' ambitions; to promote the benefits of cycling for health and for subsequent savings in the health budget; to foster enthusiasm for cycling in young people; to plan and design for the future with cycling in mind; to create a safe and cycle friendly environment.</p> <p><b>Indicators</b></p> <p>More regular cyclists in Suffolk across all members of population; more use of integrated sustainable transport; Achieve community wide support for cycling across Suffolk; More cycle journeys made especially for short distances; reduced car travel in towns; reduced congestion; improved air quality; improved healthy lifestyles across the community; improved physical/mental health; reduced levels of obesity; reduce number of people living with preventable health issues; reduce the costs to the public health budget; more children cycling; reduced post 16 years of age drop off in cycling; reduced street clutter; provision of cycling crossing points; provision of cycle paths; creation of local facilities within cycle range; removal of perceived and actual fears related to cycling; improved usability of cycle routes; improved relationship between all modes of travel on the highway.</p>	<p>Sustainable development is a fundamental part of the local plan, therefore the integration of cycling into the local plan should be considered.</p>	<p>Cycling is an important element of site sustainability. This should be taken into account in the SA framework.</p>

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>Suffolk's Nature Strategy seeks to protect and enhance the County's natural environment. It also provides a series of recommendations and actions to help protect the environment, including that local plans protect and enhance areas of high environmental and wildlife value.</p>	<p>Key recommendations include encouraging biodiversity offsetting, ensuring that neighbourhood and parish plans take into account areas of biodiversity and wildlife value, as well as biodiversity offsetting to ensure that any biodiversity value lost to development is replaced.</p>	<p>Local Plan policies should take into account the natural environment and ensure it is conserved and enhanced for future generations and continues to be seen as one of the county's strengths.</p>	<p>SA Framework includes objectives relating to landscape, biodiversity and geodiversity.</p>
<p><b>Suffolk Walking Strategy 2015-2020</b></p>			
<p>Strategy to promote walking and encourage more people to walk more and see the health benefits of being more physically active.</p>	<p>Aims of the Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Walking is seen as beneficial, easy, inclusive, accessible, pleasant and safe;</li> <li>• Walking is the "default" choice for journeys of 20 minutes walking time or less.</li> </ul> <p>More people walking more often will improve the physical and mental health of the people of Suffolk and make a significant contribution towards Suffolk's ambition of being the most active county in England.</p>	<p>Local Plans need to provide locations and places which encourage walking in an easy, inclusive, accessible, pleasant and safe environment. Essential that planning policies are informed by Public Health organisations which can promote walking to all.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include objectives in respect of walking and increasing physical activity to develop healthy communities.</p>
<p><b>Suffolk Poverty Strategy: Working together to tackle poverty 2015-2020</b></p>			

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>Strategy aims to build on what is already in place to address poverty so that it is embedded in the planning and delivery of all services for the most vulnerable groups. Strategy also aims to raise awareness of poverty in the county and the great work that is already taking place.</p>	<p>Identifies five strategic aims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Extend financial inclusion and improve people's financial skills,</li> <li>2. Reduce levels of food and fuel poverty,</li> <li>3. Reduce levels of child poverty,</li> <li>4. Improve people's skills and employment prospects,</li> <li>5. Reduce health inequalities.</li> </ol>	<p>Local Plan policies should seek to create communities which are inclusive and accessible to all through range of housing type and tenures, range of employment opportunities and mix of appropriate community facilities and infrastructure to support the most vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>SA Framework to consider objectives relating to social inclusion, employment opportunities and appropriate housing options.</p>
<p>Transforming Suffolk Community Strategy 2008-2028 (2008 revision)</p>			

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>Aim is to improve quality of life in Suffolk for its people and communities.</p> <p>Document focuses on the future looking forward to the next 20 years and is based around four themes.</p> <p><b>A Prosperous and Vibrant Economy:</b></p> <p><b>Learning and skills for the future:</b></p> <p><b>Creating the Greenest County</b></p> <p><b>Safe, Healthy, Inclusive Communities</b></p>	<p>To become the most innovative and diverse economy in the East of England:</p> <p>Transport and infrastructure to support sustainable growth</p> <p>Learning and skills levels in the top quartile in the country</p> <p>County with greatest reduction in carbon emissions;</p> <p>Reducing carbon footprint;</p> <p>Adapting to climate change and geography;</p> <p>Retain and maintain natural and historic environments</p> <p>Pursue healthy lifestyles, safety, and sense of community belonging</p>	<p>The four key themes should be considered when preparing planning policies.</p>	<p>SA Framework to consider objectives in relation to the objectives of the Suffolk Community Strategy.</p>
<p><b>Suffolk Health and Wellbeing Strategy Refreshed for 2016 to 2019</b></p>			
<p>Suffolk’s joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy sets the long term strategy for improving health and wellbeing in Suffolk to 2022.</p>	<p>Vision is for “People in Suffolk to live healthier, happier lives.” Health and wellbeing covers everything about someone’s life and includes physical, mental and social wellbeing. The Strategy seeks to address health inequalities and improves healthy life expectancy. The Strategy refresh has identified new themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stronger communities;</li> <li>• Embedding prevention;</li> <li>• Addressing inequalities; and</li> <li>• Health and Care integration.</li> </ul>	<p>Local Plan policies should seek to deliver sustainable and health communities which support individuals physical, mental and social wellbeing.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives relating to health and wellbeing.</p>

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Suffolk – Oct 2003 (updated 2008)			
1.4.3	Suffolk's Local authorities will work together and in partnership with others to develop a Municipal Waste Management Strategy. The Strategy will seek to minimise levels of waste generated and to manage waste in ways that are environmentally, economically and socially sustainable. The Strategy will seek to influence the wider waste stream, providing waste minimisation and recycling in industry and contribute towards the preparation of a Waste Local Plan for Suffolk. In delivering the strategy, LAs will embrace the principles outlined in the National Waste Strategy and aim to recycle or compost at least 60% of municipal waste.	Need to be aware of objectives and targets and facilitate them through Local Plan policies.	Ensure that key policies on waste management are reflected in the SA framework.
1.7.4. Targets	Final statutory performance standards for the percentage of household waste recycled and composted, for 2005/06 are:  BDC: 21%;  FHDC: 40%;  IBC: 18%;  MSDC: 24%;  SEBC: 40%;  SCDC: 36%;  WDC: 18%; and  SCC: 36%.	Need to be aware of objectives and targets and facilitate them through Local Plan policies.	SA to include objectives in relation to increasing recycling.

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
1.7.9. Targets	National Waste Strategy targets for limiting landfill (not automatically adopted locally) are to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill to 75% of biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1995 by July 2010 (reducing to 50% by 2013, and 35% by 2020).	Need to be aware of objectives and targets and facilitate them through Local Plan policies.	SA to include objectives in relation to waste management.
2.2. Waste reduction and re-use	<p>Policy 4 - We will promote and encourage waste reduction wherever possible to minimise the amount of waste that is produced.</p> <p>Policy 5 - We will promote and encourage waste re-use wherever possible, by supporting community schemes and promoting awareness, and encouraging the re-use of waste collected through the Household Waste and Recycling Centres and bulky waste collections.</p>	Need to be aware of objectives and targets and facilitate them through Local Plan policies.	Ensure that key policies on waste management are reflected in the SA framework.

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
2.3. Recycling and composting	<p>Policy 6 - We will seek to maximise the proportion of waste that is recycled or composted, aiming to achieve at least 60% by 2010.</p> <p>Policy 7 - We will seek to introduce 'three-stream' collection systems from the kerbside of at least 80% of households in Suffolk by 2010.</p> <p>Systems will vary across the county to take account of circumstances and views. Different approaches to kerbside recycling and waste collection will be developed in remote rural areas and densely populated urban areas.</p> <p>Policy 8 - We will investigate the possibility of introducing kerbside collection of glass.</p> <p>Policy 11 - We will increase the number of bring sites for the collection of glass throughout the county. The number of bring sites and range of materials they collect will be increased in areas where it is not planned to introduce separate kerbside collection of dry recyclables.</p> <p>Policy 12 - We will work to optimise the number and location of Household Waste and Recycling Centres, and enhance quality of service provision. We will increase the quantity and range of materials recycled, aiming to recycle 55% of waste taken to the sites by 2004/05.</p>	Need to be aware of objectives and targets and facilitate them through Local Plan policies.	Ensure that key policies on waste management are reflected in the SA framework.

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
2.4. Disposal	Policy 14 - We will seek to minimise the amount of waste landfilled by maximising reduction, re-use, recycling and composting, and in the longer term by introducing non-landfill residual waste treatment facilities. Where waste is landfilled we will seek to minimise environmental impacts by requiring best practise at sites, landfilling waste near to where it is generated and maximising recovery of energy from landfilled waste. We will aim to landfill less than the level of our landfill allowances each year until at least 2012.	Need to be aware of objectives and targets and facilitate them through Local Plan policies.	Ensure that key policies on waste management are reflected in the SA framework.
<b>Suffolk Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2006-2016</b>			
This document provides an assessment of the condition of public rights of way throughout the county, the types of use they receive and improvements and repairs that area likely to be needed.	<p>The rights of way assessment identified 6 objectives for future action.</p> <p><b>Objective A:</b> Provide a better signed, maintained and accessible network</p> <p><b>Objective B:</b> Provide and protect a more continuous network that provides for the requirements of all users</p> <p><b>Objective C:</b> Develop a safer network</p> <p><b>Objective D:</b> Increase community involvement in improving and managing the network</p> <p><b>Objective E:</b> Provide an up to date and publicly available digitised Definitive Map for the whole of Suffolk</p> <p><b>Objective F:</b> Improve promotion, understanding and use of the network.</p>	The Local Plan will need to protect public rights of way.	SA Framework to include objectives relating to landscape and townscapes and enhancing the environment where possible.
<b>Suffolk Joint Municipal Waste Strategy 2003-2020 2013 Addendum</b>			

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
The revisions listed below to the Joint Municipal Waste Strategy ensure that it remains compliant with relevant Government guidance.			
Policy Statements (p1)	The document contains a number of policy statements on how the authority will manage its waste stream in pursuance of the above.	Local Plan policies to consider waste management.	SA to include objectives in relation to waste management.
<b>Suffolk Minerals Core Strategy, 2008</b>			
The Minerals Core Strategy establishes the framework for all other Mineral Local Plans (Local Plans), which must conform to its principles. It is intended to cover up to the end of 2021. It should be read in conjunction with the Suffolk Minerals Site Specific Allocations document.			
	The core strategy aims to meet the supply of aggregates in a sustainable manner, ensuring appropriately located sand and gravel quarries are identified within a broad belt which follows the A14 from the east of Ipswich to the western extremity of the county. Restored sites will contribute towards the enhancement of Suffolk's biodiversity action plan species and habitats and landscape character.	Any sites identified with the local plan area should also be shown on the local plan policies map.	SA Framework should include objectives relating to biodiversity.
<b>Suffolk Waste Core Strategy, 2011</b>			
This document contains the waste planning policy for Suffolk. Proposals are made for sites suitable for the development of Strategic Residual Waste Treatment Facilities and Non Hazardous Landfill.			
	Planning applications for other types of waste development are intended to be determined in accordance with the policies contained within this document and that of other relevant documents. The strategy aims by 2027 to eliminate the landfilling of untreated municipal, commercial and industrial wastes and have fully operational residual waste management processes, recovering value from wastes that cannot practically be recycled or composted.	Any sites identified with the local plan area should also be shown on the local plan policies map.	SA Framework to include objectives relating to reduction of waste

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<b>Suffolk Minerals Site Specific Allocations, 2009</b>			
<p>The Minerals Specific Site Allocation Local Plan identifies on maps twelve sites for sand and gravel extraction and will meet the identified need for sand and gravel until 2021. In line with the Minerals Core Strategy ten of the sites are extensions to existing quarries. The two new sites previously appeared in Suffolk Minerals Local Plan 1999 which the Site Allocations document replaces. The sites identified are: Waldringfield (two areas); Coddenham; Layham; Barham; Chilton (new site); Timworth (new site); Homersfield/Flixton (two areas); Worlington/Red Lodge (two areas); and Cavenham. Three sites, shown as M1, W6 and W7 on the proposal's maps are located within Suffolk Coastal and a further two sites, P5 and P6 are located within Waveney.</p>			
		Any sites identified with the local plan area should also be shown on the local plan policies map.	The SA should include objectives in relation to minerals and waste policies.
<b>Suffolk Waste Site Specific Allocations, 2011</b>			
<p>This document contains the waste planning policy for Suffolk. Proposals are made for sites suitable for the development of Strategic Residual Waste Treatment Facilities and Non Hazardous Landfill. Planning applications for other types of waste development are intended to be determined in accordance with the policies contained within this document and that of other relevant documents.</p>			
	The strategy aims by 2027 to eliminate the landfilling of untreated municipal, commercial and industrial wastes and have fully operational residual waste management processes, recovering value from wastes that cannot practically be recycled or composted.	Any sites identified with the local plan area should also be shown on the local plan policies map.	The SA should include objectives in relation to minerals and waste policies.
<b>Suffolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan, Issues and Options Consultation Document, 2016</b>			
<b>Suffolk County Council are producing a single document to cover both minerals and waste policy</b>	Consultation seeks views on proposed policies for the development of minerals and waste. Includes proposed aims and objectives and detailed policies for minerals and waste development in the county, and draft criteria for new minerals and waste sites. Next stage of consultation expected summer 2017, with further consultation and submission to the Planning Inspectorate for examination and adoption in 2018.	Local Plan documents need to take account of minerals and waste policies and ensure that there is no conflict between land use planning and the minerals and waste planning functions.	The SA should include objectives in relation to minerals and waste policies.

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<b>Suffolk's Local Economic Assessment 2011</b>			
	<p>Suffolk's Community Strategy (2008) identified the economy as one of four key priorities for improvement in Suffolk. Learning and skills were also identified as a high proportion of people with poor literacy and numeracy skills were a significant issue. In order for Suffolk to have a prosperous and vibrant economy, skills for both young people and the working age population have to be addressed.</p> <p>Eight key economic sectors for Suffolk have been identified for detailed research to be undertaken, these are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advanced Manufacturing;</li> <li>• Biotechnology.;</li> <li>• Creative Industries;</li> <li>• Energy;</li> <li>• Food, drink and agriculture;</li> <li>• Information and communication technology;</li> <li>• Ports and logistics; and</li> <li>• Tourism.</li> </ul>	Local Plans should include objectives and policies to facilitate successful economic growth across the district.	The SA should include objectives relating to sustainable levels of prosperity and economic growth.
<b>Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map 2008</b>			
	The Map characterised the historic landscape of Suffolk through the identification and mapping of a range of defined Historic Landscape Types, each based on current land use and an assessment of its historical origin.	Development Pan Documents should be sympathetic to the historic environment and landscapes across the district.	The SA should include objectives relating to the conservation and enhancement of historic and archaeological areas and landscapes.

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
Suffolk Local Authorities – Air Quality Management and New Development 2011			
	<p>Guidance helps to ensure a consistent approach to planning and dealing with air quality across Suffolk. Air quality is a material planning consideration with the potential to affect and influence planning processes for both proposed developments within designated Air Quality Management Areas. Aims of the guidance are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain and where possible improve air quality,</li> <li>• Ensure a consistent approach to local air quality by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Identifying circumstances where an air quality assessment would be required to accompany an application,</li> <li>○ Providing guidance on the requirements of the air quality assessment, and</li> <li>○ Providing guidance on mitigation and offsetting of impacts.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Local Plans should take into account Air Quality issues as well as the impact the traffic has on the environment. Where appropriate the production of Air Quality Assessments should be provided as part of future planning applications.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives relating to the quality of air quality and improving the environment for all communities.</p>
Education and Learning Infrastructure Plan - Suffolk County Council			
	<p>Suffolk Coastal is not predicted to grow through natural population at the same levels as the rest of Suffolk. However, planned developments on the periphery of the large towns will create a need for additional primary places in areas where the schools are at capacity. Smaller rural developments will also require expansion of some of our rural primary schools.</p> <p>Ipswich continues to be the district in Suffolk with the largest population due to a large number of births over deaths and substantial moves from elsewhere in the country. Ipswich has the highest basic need growth in the county and a large scale development planned in the north of the town.</p>	<p>The Local Plan must plan for the future educational needs of the district, allowing for increased capacity where necessary and building new schools also.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives that support the growth in the educational sector especially in schools that are at or close to capacity.</p>

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
Suffolk County Council's 'Better Broadband for Suffolk'			
	<p>This is a programme designed to bring better broadband to all of Suffolk. The programme is building a brand new superfast broadband network. This will have the potential to transform the life, work and play of each and every one of the half a million people living and working in Suffolk.</p> <p>Superfast broadband will boost the economy of Suffolk, enabling businesses to work more effectively in new ways and potentially reach out to new customers worldwide.</p>	<p>The Local Plan must acknowledge the need for fast broadband for business and social life, especially in the rural areas of the county.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives that support the need for fast broadband in enabling the rural economy, as well as in urban areas.</p>

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<b>NEIGHBOURING LOCAL AUTHORITY DOCUMENTS</b>			
Babergh District Council Local Plan Core Strategy and Policies 2011-2031, Feb 2014			

<p>This document provides a strategic plan for Babergh for 2011-2031. It outlines the strategy steering growth. The main environmental, economic and social issues that the plan needs to address are identified.</p>	<p>Growth is to be jobs-led, rather than homes-led. The plan aims to create 9,700 new jobs through protecting and allocating sites and premises, promoting a mix of retail and leisure growth in the town centres, planning for the strategic sites and broad location of growth identified to include employment land, and encouraging growth in new and locally important job sectors such as renewable energy and tourism. Port related growth, particularly at Felixstowe, will also be a very important sector. The level of new homes to plan for is 300 per year.</p> <p>Economic recovery is to be promoted, some of which is needed for Ipswich Borough (which is tightly constrained by its boundaries). To ensure that growth there is balanced and sustainable, it needs to fall within its larger neighbouring districts including Babergh and Suffolk Coastal districts. This reflects the duty upon these local authorities to co-operate in planning ahead for the future.</p> <p>A total of 2,500 additional new homes are planned in Babergh for the 20 year period, to be distributed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 850 dwellings at Sudbury / Great Cornard, (split between an extra 350 in the vicinity of the already allocated Chilton Woods development and a further 500 to be brought forward to the immediate east of the town, at a new location and phased later on);</li> <li>• 250 dwellings at Hadleigh (to the town's east);</li> <li>• 350 dwellings in the Babergh Ipswich Fringe (to the west of the existing urban area in Sproughton parish);</li> <li>• 1,050 dwellings to allow for appropriate levels of growth in the Core and Hinterland Villages; and</li> <li>• The Brantham Regeneration Project is likely to result in some new homes coming forward (toward the end of the</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan will need to take into account the strategic vision and policies for Babergh to accord with the Duty to Co-operate.</p>	<p>SA to include objectives which consider cross boundary issues and relationships.</p>
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Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
	plan period), but as this complex project is at a very early stage the total of new homes planned for Babergh does not rely on an allocation of housing numbers at Brantham.		
<b>Mid Suffolk District Council Core Strategy, 2008 (Focused Review 2012)</b>			
This document is Mid Suffolk District Council key strategic planning document.	It defines a spatial vision for Mid Suffolk District to 2025; sets out a number of objectives to achieve the vision; sets out a spatial development strategy to meet these objectives; sets out strategic policies to guide and control the overall scale, type and location of new development; sets out the broad location of new housing and employment land necessary; and sets out a monitoring and implementation framework. A focussed review was undertaken in 2012, which made various amendments to the core strategy.	The Local Plan will need to take into account the strategic vision and policies for Mid Suffolk to accord with the Duty to Co-operate.	SA to include objectives which consider cross boundary issues and relationships.
<b>Babergh and Mid Suffolk Joint Local Plan Document, 2015</b>			
An initial Issues and Options consultation document covering Core Strategy, Development Management Policies and Strategic Sites.	A new document that will in due course replace the 2006 Babergh Local Plan and the 1998 Mid Suffolk Local Plan. It will set out a policy framework and where appropriate identify strategic sites for housing, employment and infrastructure, as well as detailing Development Management Policies to assist in the management and delivery of development proposals. The timetable for production of the Joint Local Plan for Babergh and Mid Suffolk is currently being reviewed.	The Local Plan will need to take into account the strategic vision and policies for Babergh Mid Suffolk to accord with the Duty to Co-operate	SA to include objectives which consider cross boundary issues and relationships.

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<b>Ipswich Local Plan Core Strategy and Policies, 2017</b>			
	This document sets out a strategic vision and objectives to guide the development of the town, promotes the spatial strategy for the development of the town until 2031 through strategic policies and provides a suite of policies to control, manage and guide development across the Borough.	The Local Plan will need to take into account the strategic vision and policies for Ipswich to accord with the Duty to Co-operate.	SA to include objectives which consider cross boundary issues and relationships.
<b>Ipswich Local Plan Site Allocations and Policies, 2017</b>			
	This document identifies a wide range of sites across the whole Borough, which should be allocated for development or afforded a degree of protection from development. It also sets policies for town centre uses and also provides guidelines for six development areas within IP-One.	The Local Plan will need to take into account the strategic vision and policies for Ipswich to accord with the Duty to Co-operate.	SA to include objectives which consider cross boundary issues and relationships.
<b>Waveney District Council, Issues and Options Document, 2016</b>			
Issues and Options Consultation document aimed at getting view on the levels of growth needed across Waveney up to 2036.	Document covers a variety of key planning issues across the district in respect of social, economic and environmental aspects.	Local Plan policies will need to take account of policies emerging in neighbouring local authorities.	The SA will need to ensure the objectives are broadly in accordance with those being considered in neighbouring authorities.
<b>Waveney and Suffolk Coastal Joint Environmental Policy, 2012</b>			
The Joint Environmental Policy sets down how the two Councils will tackle the challenges of climate change, environmental protection and population increases through the management of their property estates. This includes council offices, council housing and other council-owned property.			

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
	Where the Councils have the authority to do so, they will require that new development with a value of greater than £1 million will be required to meet BREEAM excellent standards. If this is not possible a very good standard will be required provided this has been agreed by the relevant cabinet member.	Local plan policies that relate to Council owned land or property should have regard to the requirements of the joint environmental policy.	SA to include objectives which consider cross boundary issues and relationships.
<b>Mid Suffolk Strategic Flood risk assessment, March 2008</b>			
The Mid Suffolk Strategic Flood Risk Assessment provides an overview of rivers, lakes and water bodies within the District and looks at the flood risk posed by each of these. Implications for future development and planning are assessed, and the study provides recommendations to help tackle flood risk in the future. While it is unlikely that any of these findings will pertain directly to Waveney or Suffolk Coastal some of the rivers that are mentioned, such as the Deben, also flow through Suffolk Coastal. Therefore, plan making within Suffolk Coastal and to a lesser extent Waveney (which borders Mid Suffolk to the northwest) should take account of this study.			
<b>Suffolk Coastal and Waveney Strategic Flood risk assessment, Feb 2008</b>			
The Suffolk Coastal and Waveney SFRA provides a detailed description of flood risk in the two districts	This includes a description of sources of fluvial flooding, as well as the different mechanisms for controlling and preventing flooding that are employed in the two districts. There is also an assessment of the different mechanisms for flooding in the two districts, as well as identifying parts of the districts that are most vulnerable to flooding.	Planning policies should be informed by the findings of the SFRA and policies should seek to direct development to areas of no or minimal flood risk wherever possible.	SA Framework to include objectives relating to water management and flood risk.
<b>Babergh Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, March 2009</b>			
The Babergh SFRA provides a detailed description of flood risk in the District.	This includes a description of sources of fluvial flooding, as well as the different mechanisms for controlling and preventing flooding that are employed in the District. There is also an assessment of the different mechanisms for flooding in the two District, as well as identifying parts of the District that are most vulnerable to flooding.	Planning policies should be informed by the findings of the SFRA and policies should seek to direct development to areas of no or minimal flood risk wherever possible.	SA Framework to include objectives relating to water management and flood risk.

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<b>Ipswich Strategic Flood risk assessment, May 2011</b>			
The Ipswich SFRA provides a detailed description of flood risk in the Borough.	This includes a description of sources of fluvial flooding, as well as the different mechanisms for controlling and preventing flooding that are employed in the Borough. There is also an assessment of the different mechanisms for flooding in the Borough, as well as identifying parts of the Borough that are most vulnerable to flooding and the level of risk posed by different sources of flooding.	Planning policies should be informed by the findings of the SFRA and policies should seek to direct development to areas of no or minimal flood risk wherever possible.	SA Framework to include objectives relating to water management and flood risk.
<b>Suffolk Local Flood Risk Management Strategy, February 2013</b>			
This document aims to increase participation in flood risk prevention by all stakeholders, including local government, residents, developers, government organisations and community groups. As a result it doesn't identify areas of risk in any detail or propose solutions. Rather it defines responsibilities for tackling flood risk, such as ensuring local drains are kept clear, and encourages cooperation among different stakeholders. A key aspiration is to improve the way in which flood risk is managed and reduced and the document encourages different organisations to actively work together. The final part of the document provides guidance about flooding emergencies, together with a list of contact numbers.			
<b>Ipswich Borough Council Air Quality Action Plan, 2008.</b>			
	<p>There are three AQMAs within Ipswich. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chevallier Street and Norwich Road junction;</li> <li>• Crown Street, St Margaret's Street and Fonnereau Road Junctions;and</li> <li>• Star Lane gyratory system/St Helen's Street near the Wet Dock.</li> </ul> <p>These AQMAs are defined as having exceeded the annual average air quality objective for Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>).</p>	The Local Plan must acknowledge the AQMAs within the district and seek solutions to improve the air quality across the district, but especially in the AQMAs.	The SA should include objectives that relate to air quality and carefully manage the AQMAs located in the district.

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<b>Ipswich Borough Council Cycling Strategy Supplementary Planning Document</b>			
	This report sets out how businesses should promote and facilitate cycling from the outset of planning a development. It also sets out IBC's vision for cycling in Ipswich and identifies strategic cycling routes which the council would wish to see enhanced.	The Local Plan must acknowledge the importance of cycling through providing environmental, economic, and social benefits to all.	The SA should include objectives that support cycling and cycle route provision at the early stages of development.
<b>Ipswich and Waveney Economic Areas - Employment Land Needs Assessment - Final Report, March 2016</b>			
	<p>The report assesses the economic development needs for the Ipswich Economic Area and Waveney Economic Area. The study considers future land and floor space requirements alongside related qualitative factors for individual sectors and employment uses.</p> <p>The key findings were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key employment sectors include Public admin, health and education, retail and wholesale, professional and business services;</li> <li>• Business growth has lagged behind regional and national averages in recent years and the majority of businesses are small firms employing between 0 and 4 workers. Employment space is dominated by business uses (B1c/B2/B8);</li> <li>• The port of Felixstowe has a very important economic influence on the district from an industrial perspective; and</li> <li>• The Ipswich Economic Area is considered a as a good industrial location.</li> </ul>	The Local Plan must acknowledge the importance of economic conditions for economic development to take place and be successful.	The SA should include policies that support investment in economic development throughout the Ipswich Economic Area.

Table 48: Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA



## Appendix II: Template for completing initial SA assessments

SA Objective	Effect	Timescale	Permanence	Comments
<b>Population</b>				
1. To reduce poverty and social exclusion				
<b>Housing</b>				
2. To meet the housing requirements of the whole community				
<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>				
3. To improve the health of the population overall and reduce health inequalities				
4. To improve the quality of where people live and work				
<b>Education</b>				
5. To improve levels of education and skills in the population overall				
<b>Water</b>				
6. To conserve and enhance water quality and resources				
<b>Air</b>				
7. To maintain and where possible improve air quality				
<b>Material Assets (including Soil)</b>				
8. To conserve and enhance soil and mineral resources				
9. To promote the sustainable management of waste				
<b>Climate Change</b>				

SA Objective	Effect	Timescale	Permanence	Comments
10. To reduce emissions of greenhouse gases from energy consumption				
11. To reduce vulnerability to climatic events and flooding				
<b>The Coast and Estuaries</b>				
12. To safeguard the integrity of the coast and estuaries				
13. To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity				
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>				
14. To conserve and where appropriate enhance areas and assets of historical and archaeological importance				
15. To conserve and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of landscapes and townscapes				
16. To achieve sustainable levels of prosperity and growth throughout the plan area				
17. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres				
18. To encourage efficient patterns of movement, promote sustainable travel of transport and ensure good access to services.				
<b>Digital Infrastructure</b>				
19. To ensure that the digital infrastructure available meets the needs of current and future generations				

### Scoring

++	Significant positive effect
+	minor positive effect
0	neutral effect

-	minor negative effect
--	Significant negative effect
?	Uncertain effect

## Effect

- 9.6 When assessing sites and policies it is important to identify whether effects are significant or not. The regulations dictate the following considerations:
- (a) the probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects;
  - (b) the cumulative nature of the effects;
  - (c) the transboundary nature of the effects;
  - (d) the risks to human health or the environment (for example, due to accidents);
  - (e) the magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected);
  - (f) the value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to—
    - (i) special natural characteristics or cultural heritage;
    - (ii) exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values; or
    - (iii) intensive land-use; and
  - (g) the effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, Community or international protection status.
- 9.7 It is also important to consider uncertainty, and the likelihood of an effect occurring.

## Permanence and timescale of the effect

- 9.8 For all effects identified it should be considered if the effect is permanent or temporary. For example a renewable energy proposal may only have temporary effects on the landscape if it is to be decommissioned after 20 years. The timescale of effect should also be considered, for example short term (5 years from adoption), medium term (10 years from adoption) or long term (beyond 20 years from adoption).

## Comments

- 9.9 It is important to keep a record of the reasoning for determining a particular effect on an objective.