



Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal

Draft Core Strategy and Policies Development Plan
Document Focused Review and Draft Site Allocations
and Policies (incorporating IP-One Area Action Plan)
Development Plan Document

Scoping Report

Hyder Consulting (UK) Limited

2212959

Manning House
22 Carlisle Place
London SW1P 1JA
United Kingdom

Tel: +44 (0)20 3014 9000

Fax: +44 (0)20 7828 8428

www.hyderconsulting.com



Ipswich Borough Council

Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal

Draft Core Strategy and Policies Development Plan Document Focused Review and Draft Site Allocations and Policies (incorporating IP-One Area Action Plan) Development Plan Document

Scoping Report

Author Mwale Mutale/Petya Georgieva

Checker David Hourd

Approver David Hourd

Report No 5001-UA006314-UE31-01

Date 21 October 2013

This report has been prepared for Ipswich Borough Council in accordance with the terms and conditions of appointment for the Core Strategy Review and Site Allocations DPDs dated 28 August 2013. Hyder Consulting (UK) Limited (2212959) cannot accept any responsibility for any use of or reliance on the contents of this report by any third party.

CONTENTS

Abbreviations	ii
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Purpose of this Scoping Report	1
1.2 Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment	1
1.3 Structure of this Report	2
1.4 Consultation	2
2 SA Process	3
2.1 Stages in the SA Process	3
3 Focused Review of the Core Strategy DPD	6
3.1 Background	6
3.2 What will the Review of the Core Strategy DPD cover?	7
3.3 Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Objectives	8
3.4 The Sustainability Baseline and Key Sustainability Issues	15
3.5 The SA Framework	24
4 Scope of the SA	32
4.1 Geographical Scope of the SA	32
4.2 Aspects of the DPD to be assessed and how	32
5 Site Allocations DPD	35
5.1 Background	35
5.2 Purpose of the DPD	35
5.3 What will the Draft Site Allocations DPD cover?	36
5.4 Relationship to other Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes	36
5.5 Baseline Information and Sustainability Issues	40
5.6 SA Framework	49
6 Scope of the SA	49
6.1 Geographical Scope of the SA	49
6.2 Aspects of the DPD to be assessed and how	49
7 Next Steps	52
7.1 Provision of Consultation Responses	52
7.2 Next Stages in the SA Process	53

APPENDICES

Appendix A

Review of Plans, Programmes and Environmental Protection

Objectives

Appendix B

Baseline Data

Abbreviations

AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
CWS	County Wildlife Site
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DECC	Department of Energy and Climate Change
DPD	Development Plan Document
IBC	Ipswich Borough Council
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
LDF	Local Development Framework
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LSC	Learning and Skills Council
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NVQ	National Vocational Qualification
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
ONS	Office for National Statistics
RSDF	Regional Spatial Development Framework
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SAC	Special Area of Protection
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems
PPPs	Plans, Policies, Programmes

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this Scoping Report

- 1.1.1. This Scoping Report has been prepared by Hyder Consulting (UK) Ltd. on behalf of Ipswich Borough Council as part of a combined Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Sustainability Appraisal (SA) (hereinafter referred to as 'SA') of the Draft Focused Review of the Core Strategy and Policies Development Plan Document (DPD) and the Draft Site Allocations and Policies (incorporating IP-One Area Action Plan) DPD (hereinafter referred to as the Draft Core Strategy Focused Review and the Draft Site Allocations DPD respectively).
- 1.1.2. Ipswich Borough Council (IBC) adopted its Core Strategy in December 2011. It guides new development and land use in the Borough up to 2027. The Council is now in the process of conducting a focused review of its Core Strategy. It is also preparing a second DPD, the Site Allocations DPD, which will provide detailed site allocations and guidance across the Borough. It will incorporate specific planning guidance for a defined area of central Ipswich known as IP-One.
- 1.1.3. A Scoping Report was prepared for the Local Development Framework (LDF) (now the Local Plan) as a whole in 2006 by Ipswich Borough Council. The Scoping Report included significant information about the Borough and was subsequently updated through the SA of the Core Strategy. This Scoping Report has incorporated supporting data and evidence where relevant from the 2006 Scoping Report i.e. the SA Framework. However, this Scoping Report provides the findings from the review of the SA Framework and relevant information for setting the scope and level of detail of the Draft Core Strategy Focused Review and the Draft Site Allocations DPD, which will be updated as the SA process progresses.

1.2 Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 1.2.1 SA is a process for assessing the social, economic and environmental impacts of a plan and aims to ensure that sustainable development is at the heart of the plan-making process.
- 1.2.2 It is a legal requirement that the Local Plan is subject to SA, under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. This Act stipulates that the SA must comply with the requirements of the SEA Directive¹ which was transposed directly into UK law through the SEA Regulations².
- 1.2.3 SEA is a systemic process for evaluating the environmental consequences of plans and programmes to ensure that environmental issues are integrated and assessed at the earliest opportunity in the decision-making process. Article 1 of the SEA Directive states that the aim is to:

¹ SEA Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, June 2001

² S.I. 2004 No. 1633: The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations, 2004

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

- 1.2.4 It is possible to combine the processes of SEA and SA, as they share a number of similarities. Guidance³ published by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) promotes a combined process (i.e. a process which assesses social, economic and environmental effects) and this is the approach that has been adopted for the Local Plan. Whilst there are formalised approaches for both SA and SEA, only SEA has a legal obligation to perform certain activities. These legal obligations have been and will continue to be adhered to throughout the combined SA and SEA for the two DPDs. The combined SEA and SA is referred to as SA throughout the remaining sections of this Scoping Report. This Scoping Report includes a series of boxes which clearly identify the specific requirements of the SEA Directive that need to be fulfilled.

1.3 Structure of this Report

- 1.3.2 This Scoping Report sets the framework and approach for the SA process and explains how it will be undertaken for the DPDs. Section 2 sets out the SA process. Subsequent sections of this report provide information about the proposed methods and provide background information about the existing conditions within Ipswich. This Scoping Report is in two parts: Part 1 covers the scope of the Draft Core Strategy Focused Review and Part 2 covers the Draft Site Allocations DPD. Part 1 provides important information about the Draft Core Strategy Focused Review, the SA Framework and the issues and opportunities identified as a result of the review of policies, plans and programmes and the baseline.

- 1.3.2 Part 2 provides information about the Draft Site Allocations DPD and how IBC intend to progress the preparation of the DPD. It sets out the SA Framework for the assessment, which is tailored for the DPD and discusses the issues and opportunities based on the review of plans and programmes specifically relevant to the DPD.

Appendix A provides information about the review of other relevant plans and programmes and Appendix B presents baseline data about existing conditions across the Borough.

1.4 Consultation

- 1.4.1 This Scoping Report is being consulted upon in accordance with Regulation 12 (5) of the SEA Regulations. Therefore, this Scoping Report has been issued to statutory consultation bodies (Natural England, English Heritage and the Environment Agency) and other key stakeholders.

³ <http://www.pas.gov.uk>

2 SA Process

2.1 Stages in the SA Process

2.1.1 Government guidance subdivides the SA process into a series of stages. These are identified in Table 2-1 with respect to the Draft Core Strategy Focused Review and the Draft Site Allocations DPD.

Table 2-1 Stages in the SA Process

SA Stage	Application to the Draft Core Strategy Focused Review and the Draft Site Allocations DPD	Indicative Timescale
Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope		
A1: Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives	<p>Stage A corresponds to the scoping stage of the SA and the findings of this stage are presented in this Scoping Report.</p> <p>During this stage the scope of the DPDs will be defined.</p> <p>Purpose of this Scoping Report is to seek feedback on the scope of the SA.</p>	September – October 2013
A2: Collecting baseline information		
A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems		
A4: Developing the SA Framework		
A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA		
Stage B: Developing and Refining Options and Assessing Effects		
B1: Testing the DPD objectives against the SA Framework	<p>Stage B of the SA process is linked to the overall production of the DPDs which includes the development of options and the selection of the preferred option. A new assessment will be undertaken for policies and options that have changed. The Council's assessment will be retained for policies, sites and options which have not changed or have not been affected by new evidence.</p> <p>There should be a considerable degree of interaction between the plan-making and SA teams during this stage in the process to enable potential adverse effects of the DPDs to be avoided/minimised and potential sustainability benefits maximised.</p> <p>All of these stages will be documented in the SA Report.</p> <p>Proposed measures to monitor the DPDs would be documented in the SA Report.</p>	October – November 2013
B2: Developing the DPD Options		
B3: Predicting the effects of the DPD		
B4: Evaluating the effects of the DPD		
B5: Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects		October – November 2013
B6: Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the DPD		October – November 2013

SA Stage	Application to the Draft Core Strategy Focused Review and the Draft Site Allocations DPD	Indicative Timescale
Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report		
C1: Preparing the SA Report	The draft DPDs will be prepared ready for consultation. An SA Report and Non-Technical Summary documenting the effects of the DPDs will be prepared and will also include an assessment of the options considered during the DPDs' development.	November 2013 – June 2014
Stage D: Consultation on the draft Documents and the SA Report		
D1: Public participation on the draft documents	The SA Report and the draft DPDs will be consulted upon.	July – August 2014
D2: Appraising significant changes resulting from representations	Following the receipt of representations, SA Report may need to be updated to reflect comments received and appraise significant changes.	September 2014
D3: Making decisions and providing information	Following the DPDs Examinations, the SA Reports may need to be updated to appraise significant changes resulting from representations.	
Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the DPDs		
E1: Finalising aims and methods for monitoring	The two DPDs would be monitored under the Local Plan.	N/A
E2: Responding to adverse effects		

PART ONE

SCOPING FOR THE CORE STRATEGY FOCUSED REVIEW

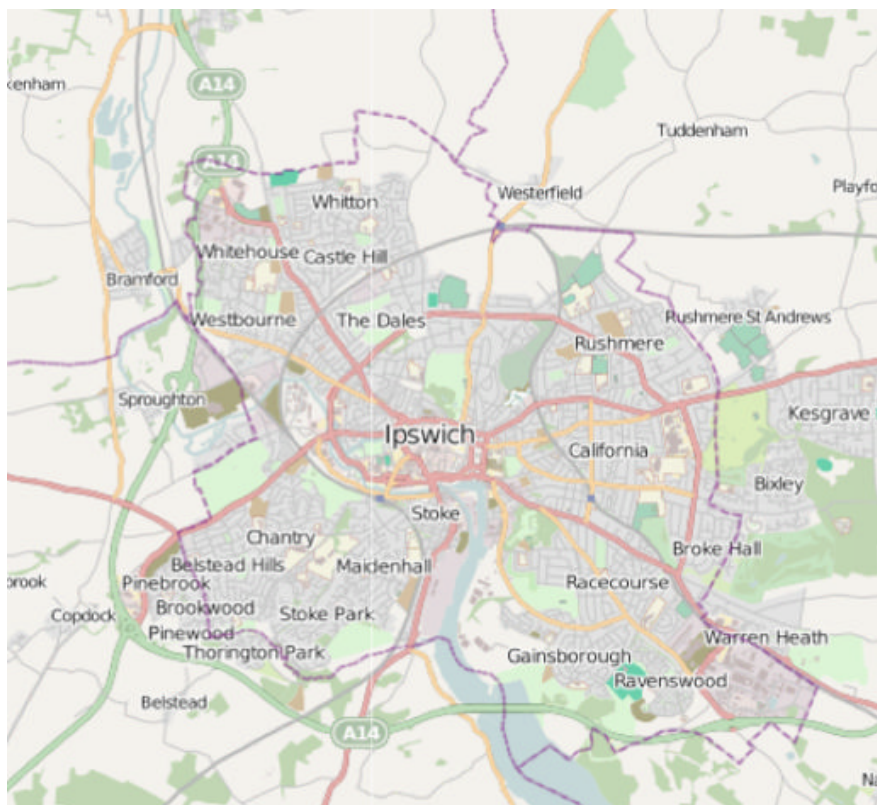
3 Focused Review of the Core Strategy DPD

3.1 Background

3.1.1 The adopted Core Strategy sets out the strategy for the future development of Ipswich up to 2027. It indicates broadly how and where the Borough will accommodate development to meet local needs and explains how this is done in a sustainable way. It also contains detailed policies to enable the management of development in Ipswich.

3.1.2 The focused review of the Core Strategy revisits in particular the Borough's housing and employment figures and looks ahead to 2031. The adopted Core Strategy identified a large greenfield area on the northern edge of Ipswich (known as the Northern Fringe) as the main area for development after 2021. It also allocated the first part of this land for development prior to 2021. The Draft Core Strategy Focused Review considers the need to make a strategic allocation of the remaining land in the area.

Figure 3-1 Ipswich Borough



3.2 What will the Review of the Core Strategy DPD cover?

3.2.1 The Draft Core Strategy Focused Review will focus on the key policies relating to housing and employment and the need to make a strategic allocation of the remaining land on the northern edge of Ipswich. It will comprise the following elements:

- An updated vision for how the area should look in 2031, with strategic level supporting objectives.
- Revisions to the strategic spatial approach to the development of the town.
- Revisions to development management policies which will be used in the determination of planning applications, covering issues such as design and affordable housing requirements.
- A delivery and monitoring strategy which will address implementation as well as the Council's approach to managing risks and contingencies.

3.3 Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Objectives

3.3.1 Introduction

3.3.1 Box 1 stipulates the SEA Directive requirements for this stage of the process.

Box 1: SEA Directive Requirements for the Review of Plans Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives

The SEA Directive requires that the SEA covers:

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

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

3.3.2 A review of other plans, programmes and environmental protection objectives that may affect the preparation of the DPD has been undertaken in order to contribute to the development of both the SA and the DPD. This includes:

- Identification of any external social, environmental or economic objectives, indicators or targets that should be reflected in the SA process.
- Identification of any baseline data relevant to the SA.
- Identification of any external factors that might influence the preparation of the plan, for example sustainability issues.
- Identification of any external objectives or aims that would contribute positively to the development of the DPD.
- Determining whether there are clear potential conflicts or challenges between other identified plans, programmes or sustainability objectives and the emerging DPD.

3.3.3 The review includes documents prepared at international, national, regional and local scale. A brief summary of the documents reviewed to-date and the main findings are presented below. Appendix B also provides a list of reviewed documents. Further details will be presented in future documents as the SA is progressed.

International Plans and Programmes

3.3.4 A review was undertaken of key International Conventions and European Directives that could potentially influence the development of the DPD and the SA. European Directives are transposed into national legislation in each individual Member State and, therefore, there should be a trickle-down effect of the key principles and an application to the relevant national, regional and local circumstances in other planning documents.

National Plans and Programmes

3.3.5 A review was undertaken of relevant White Papers, plans and strategies. One of the most important documents reviewed was the Sustainable Development Strategy⁴ which outlines the over-arching Government objective to raise the quality of life in our communities.

⁴ UK Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future (2005) and the UK's Shared Framework for Sustainable Development, One Future – Different Paths (2005)

- 3.3.6 Central Government establishes the broad guidelines and policies for a variety of different topics which are now brought together in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The NPPF streamlines national planning policy into a consolidated set of priorities to consider when planning for and deciding on new development.
- 3.3.7 It sets national priorities and rules only where it is necessary to do so. It aims to ensure that planning decisions reflect genuine national objectives - such as the need to safeguard the natural environment, combat climate change, and to support sustainable local growth - while allowing for local authorities and communities to produce their own plans, reflecting the distinctive needs and priorities of different parts of the country. The principle of sustainable development is at the heart of the NPPF.
- 3.3.8 The NPPF guidance is structured around the following sections:
- Building a strong, competitive economy;
 - Ensuring the vitality of town centres;
 - Supporting a prosperous rural economy;
 - Promoting sustainable transport;
 - Supporting high quality communications infrastructure;
 - Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes;
 - Requiring good design;
 - Promoting healthy communities;
 - Protecting Green Belt land;
 - Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change;
 - Conserving and enhancing the natural environment;
 - Conserving and enhancing the historic environment;
 - Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals;
 - Plan-making; and
 - Decision-taking.

Regional Level Plans

- 3.3.9 A wealth of different plans and strategies have been produced at the regional (East Anglia / East of England) and county (Suffolk) level covering a variety of topics including; housing; economic development and performance; climate change; renewable energy; innovation; rural development; Information and Communication Technology (ICT), accessibility; equality and diversity; health; waste; cultural provision and diversity; tourism, sport and physical activity. All of the objectives of these plans as well as some of the challenges they raise need to be taken on board and driven forward by the Borough as appropriate. However, it must be noted that the overarching goals of these plans and strategies may be outside the remit of the DPD which forms only an individual part of a number of different vehicles trying to deliver the regional and county level targets.
- 3.3.10 The Localism Act was granted Royal Assent on 15th November 2011. This Act seeks to rescind some regional planning documents and as such, the East of England Plan (Regional Spatial Strategy) (2008) has been revoked.

Local Policy

- 3.3.11 Plans produced at the local level specifically address issues relating to the economy; health; safety; tourism; sustainable communities; housing; employment; and physical activity. The DPD and the SA should draw from these documents and transpose their aims in their detailed guidance and proposals. These local plans have been instrumental in the development of the SA Framework (see below). These plans should in theory have included the main influences of international, national, regional and county level plans through the 'trickle-down effect'. They should also provide more of a local focus for the Borough. It is through identifying these themes and incorporating them into the DPD that synergies can be achieved with other relevant documents and the DPD.
- 3.3.12 PPPs that are found particularly relevant to the Draft Core Strategy Focused Review are presented in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 PPPs relevant to the Draft Core Strategy Focused Review

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The draft Ipswich Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment update 2013 (SHLAA)			
<p>The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) is a key component of the evidence base underpinning the Council's Local Plan, by identifying a list of sites which may be suitable and available for housing development.</p> <p>The study identifies sites with potential for housing development but the study does not make any decisions about site allocations.</p>	<p>No specific indicators or targets of relevance in this plan or programme.</p>	<p>The SHLAA identifies housing sites which are potentially developable and deliverable within the Borough and highlights key baseline information that should be taken into account.</p>	<p>The SA needs to include objectives that relate to the choice, quality and diversity of housing and also ensuring that such housing is available to all communities and sectors of society.</p>
East of England Forecasting Model 2012			
<p>The East of England Forecasting Model (EEFM) was developed by Oxford Economics to project economic, demographic and housing trends in a consistent fashion. It covers a wide range of variables, and is designed to be flexible so that alternative scenarios can be run.</p> <p>The EEFM provides a set of 'baseline' forecasts for the East of England prepared by a leading independent forecasting house (Oxford Economics).</p>	<p>The East of England is expected to outperform the UK in the medium to long term, according to the Spring 2012 baseline forecasts, with 10.8% employment growth over 2011-21 compared with only 6.9% in the UK.</p> <p>The baseline forecasts anticipate annual average GVA growth of 2.7% between 2010 and 2020.</p> <p>Population growth over 2010-20 is estimated at 9.4%</p> <p>Net in-migration will continue, but at a lower rate than during the past decade. By 2020, the region's population will be 547,900 higher than in 2010. The baseline forecasts anticipate a strong recovery in employment, with the East of England returning to its 2008 employment peak by 2013, and an additional 327,000 jobs between 2010 and 2020.</p>	<p>The model lists key economic projections for the East of England which should be taken into account.</p>	<p>The SA needs to include objectives that relate to economic growth and appropriate housing provision to meet the needs of an expanding population.</p>
Ipswich Housing Market Area Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2012			
<p>This document updates the 2008 Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) for the Ipswich Housing Market Area, which comprises: the districts of Babergh, Mid Suffolk and</p>	<p>Currently, there is a backlog of over 4,000 households in need of a suitable and affordable home in the Ipswich HMA.</p>	<p>The Plan will include objectives to maximise affordable housing to meet</p>	<p>The SA Framework needs to include objectives that relate to</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Suffolk Coastal, and the Borough of Ipswich. This update is a hybrid between a straight- forward review of the data and an entirely new assessment.	<p>The supply of new affordable homes and the reuse of existing stock are not sufficient.</p> <p>In order to address this shortfall, 70% of all new homes in the Ipswich HMA currently being planned would need to be affordable.</p> <p>The needs are greatest in Ipswich with an annual need for at least 584 more homes to be affordable. Need within Suffolk Coastal is the next greatest at 355, in Mid Suffolk 229 are required and 134 more affordable homes are needed each year in Babergh.</p>	current and future needs of residents.	the choice, quality, diversity and affordability of housing.
New Anglia Local Enterprise Partnership 'Towards a Growth Plan' 2013			
<p>We have a simple Vision for New Anglia in 2025- more jobs, businesses and prosperity.</p> <p>In 2025, Greater Norwich and Greater Ipswich will be two of the most competitive City regions in Europe for domestic and foreign investment. Suffolk and Norfolk will have an international reputation for our home produced food, the quality of our festivals and cultural events and the beauty and diversity of our coasts and countryside.</p> <p>School attainment throughout New Anglia will match the best in Europe making it easy to attract skilled and talented professionals to drive our global companies.</p> <p>Superfast broadband and 6g mobile phone services will be available everywhere in New Anglia.</p>	The UK economy will grow by 0.6% during the rest of 2013 and by 1.8% and 2.3% in the next two years.	The plan lists commitments which should to be taken into account in other Council documents.	The SA should include objectives that will support growth and provision of jobs.
Suffolk Haven Gateway Employment Land Review 2009			
The Employment Land Review and Strategic Sites Study for Suffolk Haven Gateway looks into providing the right mix of employment land to meet the future job growth target of 30,000 in the Suffolk Haven Gateway sub-region. There are evident opportunities through investment in infrastructure and	No specific indicators or targets of relevance in this plan or programme.	Key baseline indicators included in the review should be taken into account.	The SA should include objectives that will support growth and provision of employment land.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>allocation of employment land in the right locations (the A14 and the Ipswich Fringe) to provide a quality and choice that will support efforts to retain existing businesses and encourage new ones and thereby work to achieve the employment target.</p>			
Suffolk Growth Strategy March 2013			
<p>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 in Suffolk, as well as identifying a potential to create thousands of additional high value and highly skilled jobs in the county.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Increase the number of apprenticeship starts (at all ages) by at least 33% by 2015/16, from 6,272 currently to 8,342; and to increase the number of 16-18 year olds in apprenticeships by 50% from 1,613 currently to 2,477.</p> <p>The vision is for Superfast Broadband (both fixed and mobile), offering typical speeds of 100Mbps, to everyone (100% of homes and small business) in Suffolk by 2020. This investment will bring benefits including economic growth of up to 20% over 15 years, and the creation of up to 5,000 new full-time jobs.</p>	<p>The county, district and borough councils have agreed the principal locations for economic growth. In particular, these comprise our “best offer” to companies planning to invest in our growth sectors. One of these locations is Greater Ipswich and key development sites include Ransomes Europark Expansion, Ravenswood, Futura Park, Former Sugar Beet Factory, Adastral Park Expansion. The strategy also includes strategic improvements of A12.</p>	<p>The SA needs to include objectives that relate to economic growth, improvement of educational attainment and employability, and inward investment.</p>

Key Results from the Review

3.3.13

There are many common themes emerging through the review of plans, programmes and environmental protection objectives and the list below provides a summary of the main themes and issues identified:

- The need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase energy efficiency.
- The need to ensure that new housing development meets local needs through the provision of quality and affordable housing (for all sections of society).
- The need to protect and enhance the vibrancy of centres.
- The need for the protection and enhancement of the quality and character of urban and rural areas.
- Recognising the need for the landscape to evolve and for development to be appropriate to the landscape setting and context.
- Recognising the importance of improving and developing cultural assets.
- The need to conserve and enhance biodiversity as an integral part of economic, social and environmental development.
- The need to protect and enhance the historic environment. The Government has an overarching aim for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment and heritage assets.
- The need to promote sensitive waste management.
- The need to develop transport and infrastructure that supports sustainable growth.
- The need to promote more sustainable transport choices and to improve accessibility.
- The need to promote the use of renewable energy and renewable technologies in appropriate locations.
- Recognising the importance of open spaces, sport and recreation and the contribution that they make to enhancing quality of life.
- The prudent use of natural resources.
- The need to promote and protect the water environment including issues such as quality and resource use.
- The need to establish protocols and control development within areas at risk of flooding.
- The need to protect and enhance air quality.
- The need to promote community cohesion and to establish an area where individuals want to both live and work.
- The need to adapt to the threat posed by climate change.
- The need to protect and enhance biodiversity resources particularly sites of international importance e.g. Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Ramsar Sites.
- The need for long-term sustainable patterns of development that provide for the economic and social needs of all populations.
- The need to reduce crime and fear of crime.
- The need to protect and enhance ecosystem functions and services.
- Raising levels of health and well-being and promoting greater levels of physical activity.
- Establishing a housing market that meets the needs of all residents.

- Promoting sustainable economic development and a range of employment opportunities that meet the needs of all sectors of the population and all skills levels.
- Promoting higher levels of design quality including improvements to energy efficiency.
- The need to raise the quality and improve the choice of learning opportunities and the importance of education and knowledge based industries.

3.3.14 The European Spatial Development Perspective identified a potential conflict that is likely to prevail in all countries, irrespective of their location, and this concerns balancing the social and economic claims for spatial development with an area's ecological and cultural functions to ensure that the most sustainable patterns of development are achieved. Through the SA process and the inclusion of suitable sustainability objectives, indicators and targets it should be possible to identify where potential issues and conflicts may arise and to develop suitable policy modifications and mitigation measures. The plans, programmes and environmental protection objectives that have been looked at in this review are included within Appendix A.

Consultation Question (a)

Are there any key existing or emerging plans, initiatives and environmental protection objectives that should be identified as part of the assessment process?

3.4 The Sustainability Baseline and Key Sustainability Issues

3.4.1 Box 2 defines the SEA Directive requirements for this element of the process.

Box 2: SEA Directive Requirements for Baseline Data Collation

The SEA Directive requires that the SEA covers:

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

'any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme, including, in particular, those relating to any areas of particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EC' (Annex 1 (d)).

3.4.1 Methodology

3.4.1.1 Characterising the environmental and sustainability baseline, issues and context is an essential part of developing the SA Framework. This has been updated throughout the SA processes undertaken to-date for Ipswich and it is being updated again for the purposes of the Draft Core Strategy Focused Review. The updated baseline data is provided in Appendix B and comprises the following key elements:

- Characterising the current state of the environment of the Borough including social and economic aspects; and
- Using this information to identify existing problems and opportunities that could be considered in the DPD.

3.4.1.2 The environmental, social and economic baseline is being characterised through the following methods:

- Review of relevant local, regional and national plans, strategies and programmes; and
- Data research based around a series of baseline indicators developed from the SEA Directive topics (biodiversity, population, human health, flora, fauna, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage and landscape), A practical guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive from the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM), previous consultation recommendations from other SAs and the data available for the Borough. Data is also being collated for additional socio-economic topic areas including deprivation, housing and employment to ensure that a broad range of environmental, social and economic issues are considered.

Consultation Question (b)

3.4.1.3

Can you recommend any important information sources to supplement the baseline data we are collating?

3.4.1.4 The SEA Directive requires 'material assets' to be considered within the SA. Material assets refer to the stock of valuable assets within a study area and can include many things from valuable landscapes, natural and cultural heritage through to housing stock, schools, hospitals and quality agricultural land. It is considered that the material assets of the Borough are appropriately covered in the following baseline sections, and consequently will not be repeated as a separate section:

- Biodiversity, flora and fauna
- Soil and land quality
- Cultural heritage
- Landscape
- Housing
- Transportation
- Education and Qualifications.
- Health

3.4.2 Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

3.4.2.1 The baseline data collated to-date has been used to identify the key sustainability issues and opportunities in Ipswich. These will be updated as the baseline data is updated throughout the SA process. Although these have been grouped, many are indirectly or directly linked and are therefore closely related.

Consultation Question (c)

Do you agree with the sustainability issues we have identified? Are there additional issues that both the assessment and review of the DPD should consider?

Table 3-2 Summary of Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities in Ipswich

SA Topic	Key Sustainability Issues	Key Sustainability Opportunities
Population	<p>Ipswich has the highest population of all the Boroughs within Suffolk.</p> <p>The level of projected population growth within Ipswich is relatively high and so a large number of new homes is considered necessary within Ipswich in order to meet the needs of all members of the population.</p> <p>There are potential challenges that could arise in the future relating to the type and tenure of housing provision on offer in the Borough. These issues include provision of homes for the elderly that meet needs such as accessibility, the provision of affordable homes, and the provision of smaller homes with one to two and two to three bedrooms.</p> <p>There is a high percentage of people under the age of 34 in Ipswich, which may have implications for provision of educational facilities, recreational facilities etc.</p> <p>Asian/Asian British are the main ethnic minority representing 6.3% of the population and therefore there needs to be appropriate services provision for all members of the population in terms of education, housing etc.</p>	<p>There are opportunities to improve the supply of housing, education, health and other community facilities within the Borough.</p>
Education and Qualifications	<p>Educational attainment across Ipswich is below the national average. However, the percentage population holding recognised qualifications is average across Ipswich with numbers of those with no qualifications and achieving National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) Level 4 similar to regional and national averages.</p> <p>Gipping, Priory Heath, Whitehouse, Castle Hill, Stoke Park, Rushmere, Sprites and Gainsborough wards have LSOAs that fall within the 20% most deprived for education skills and training (ONS 2010 Indices of Multiple Deprivation).</p>	<p>There is a need to improve educational attainment in the Borough. By improving levels of educational attainment there could be wider social benefits and improvements to the local economy.</p>
Human Health	<p>Life expectancy from birth for males is slightly lower than the national average and life expectancy from birth for females is slightly higher than national averages. Therefore there is a need to reduce the incidence of diseases and health inequalities.</p> <p>Levels of teenage pregnancy are higher than regional and national levels and have implications for health service provision, housing and educational attainment.</p> <p>Alexandra, Westgate, Whitton, Gainsborough, Gipping and Stokes Park wards all have LSOAs within 20% of the most deprived for health deprivation and disability.</p>	<p>There are opportunities to improve the health of the Borough thorough the provision of new homes as there are links between the supply of decent housing and health. Health improvements would also benefit the local economy and would enhance overall quality of life in the Borough.</p> <p>There are opportunities to provide recreational facilities which could improve levels of physical fitness. Opportunities should also be sought to encourage walking and cycling.</p>

SA Topic	Key Sustainability Issues	Key Sustainability Opportunities
Water	<p>The key watercourses in the Borough are the River Gipping and Belstead Brook which both flow into the River Orwell.</p> <p>The Environment Agency has identified a risk of flooding on land adjacent to the Rivers Orwell, Gipping, Belstead Brook and Westerfield Watercourse.</p> <p>The East of England is the driest part of the country and water supply is critically important, not only to agriculture but to some of the businesses currently located in Suffolk. Limited water availability and increasing demands means that much of the water resource in Suffolk is considered to be fully committed, if not overcommitted, to existing users (EA).</p>	<p>New developments and households within the Borough should be encouraged to minimise water use and to re-use rainwater where possible i.e. grey water recycling systems. Discussions regarding water resources availability for new developments should be undertaken with Anglian Water.</p> <p>Areas at risk from flooding should be protected from development that would increase that risk. New development should be encouraged to use Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) to manage runoff and further reduce flood risk.</p> <p>It should be ensured that groundwater quality is protected particularly during any construction works.</p>
Soil and Land Quality	<p>Much of Ipswich is an urban built up environment. The Northern Fringe area is located on Grade 2 Agricultural Land. This is considered to be the best and most versatile agricultural land.</p> <p>There is some known potentially contaminated land within the Borough.</p>	<p>Opportunities should be sought to include allotment space within the Borough where possible.</p> <p>Opportunities should be sought to remediate areas of contaminated land to ensure any contamination is suitably cleaned up and the site is safe for its end use.</p>
Air Quality	<p>There are four Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) within the Ipswich Borough, all of which are designated for NO₂ exceedences. All of the AQMAs are located within central Ipswich.</p>	<p>Opportunities should be sought to promote the use of public transport, walking and cycling.</p> <p>The air quality impacts of additional traffic within Ipswich and on the AQMAs must be assessed and monitored and strategies for limiting adverse impacts on air quality identified.</p>

SA Topic	Key Sustainability Issues	Key Sustainability Opportunities
Climatic Factors	<p>A number of areas within Ipswich lie within the floodplain. Largely these areas are associated with the River Gipping and River Orwell. There are also smaller watercourses at risk of flooding – Westerfield Watercourse and Belstead Brook.</p> <p>There are areas at risk of flooding, some from tidal surges and some from heavy rain. This risk may 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.</p> <p>The Ipswich Flood Defence Management Strategy is a major scheme to reduce flood risk to Ipswich over the coming years. The strategy was approved in March 2006 and recommends an investment in new flood defences across Ipswich to significantly reduce flood risk to over 3,000 residential properties. Half of the projects of the scheme have been completed with an expected date to deliver the final Tidal Barrier Project in 2017 (Environment Agency).</p>	<p>New development should be encouraged to use SuDS to manage runoff and further reduce flood risk (particularly as some new development would be situated on previously undeveloped land). Delivery of the Ipswich tidal flood defences will also help to reduce flood risk.</p> <p>New developments should be encouraged to include sustainable design principles, energy efficiency and the incorporation of renewables e.g. the inclusion of solar panels and low carbon technologies. The carbon footprint of new development should be reduced.</p>
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	<p>There are three Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), one Special Protection Area (SPA), one Ramsar site, six Local Nature Reserves (LNR) and 19 County Wildlife Sites (CWS) within Ipswich (See Map 1 Sites of Ecological Importance).</p> <p>There is one area of ancient and semi-natural woodland along with ancient replanted woodland to the south of the Borough.</p>	<p>Development proposals should maximise opportunities to protect and enhance habitats and where appropriate create new habitats in order to deliver the biodiversity objectives of the relevant BAPS.</p> <p>Opportunities should be sought to develop and enhance the network of public open space.</p>
Cultural Heritage	<p>Ipswich is home to a wealth of heritage assets including those of a national and local importance.</p> <p>There are over 600 Listed Buildings, of which 11 are Grade I and 25 are Grade II*.</p> <p>There are ten Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 14 Conservation Areas (See Map 2 Cultural Heritage Assets).</p> <p>Several sites within Ipswich are listed on the Sites and Monuments Record.</p>	<p>It is important to ensure that the cultural heritage is protected and that cultural heritage issues are taken into consideration.</p> <p>Cultural heritage features should be conserved and enhanced.</p>

SA Topic	Key Sustainability Issues	Key Sustainability Opportunities
Landscape/ Townscape	<p>The majority of Ipswich's' landscape typology is urban with some areas in the north located within ancient rolling farmlands and areas in the south east located within ancient rolling farmlands and rolling estate sandlands.</p>	<p>It is essential that landscape and townscape character and quality is enhanced through high quality design, careful siting, the incorporation of soft landscaping and attention to boundary treatments.</p> <p>In addition it is important to maintain the gap between Ipswich and adjacent villages to preserve local distinctiveness.</p> <p>Opportunities should be sought to promote local character and distinctiveness where possible to encourage new residents.</p>
Minerals and Waste	<p>There are a number of waste facilities within the Borough, including, a household waste and recycling centre, a composting site and facilities for metal / end of life vehicles (not inclusive). In addition, an energy from waste incinerator is under construction at Great Blakenham (Masons Quarry) which lies approximately 3km north of the Borough boundary, therefore transport implications must be managed carefully.</p> <p>Although 42% of household waste produced in Ipswich is being sent for reuse, recycling or composting instead of to landfill, this is lower than the figure for Suffolk (53.8%).</p>	<p>Opportunities should be sought to enhance recycling and composting performance. Sustainable sourcing and waste management principles should be promoted for all new development within Ipswich.</p>
Transportation	<p>The Borough is well connected by transport infrastructure and public transport links. The Ipswich Local Transport Plan includes a series of key priorities addressing transport and accessibility which include encouraging the provision and use of an integrated effective transport system which maximises the use of public transport, walking and cycling and reduces the overall impact of travel on the environment.</p>	<p>Opportunities should be sought to reduce dependence on the private car and increase public transport use.</p> <p>It will be important to ensure that new development can be easily accessed by public transport.</p> <p>It will be important to manage the additional travel demands that growth will generate and guiding as many as possible to sustainable modes for the good of the environment, economy and health.</p> <p>The cycling and walking network within the Borough should be expanded and enhanced.</p>

SA Topic	Key Sustainability Issues	Key Sustainability Opportunities
Economy	<p>Ipswich has a strong employment base for businesses with a slightly higher proportion than the Suffolk average of the population at the working age, but it also has a relatively higher proportion of people who are economically inactive. Employment in Ipswich exceeds the national profile in the finance, IT, transport, communications, and public administration education and health sectors. It is below the national profile in manufacturing.</p> <p>Ipswich has lower working age skills levels, especially at degree level (22.8%), than the county as a whole (24.4%). It is even further below the regional and national levels (29.9%) (State of Ipswich Report May 2011). A lower than average proportion of Ipswich's population are classified as managers or senior officials while caring, leisure and other service occupations along with sales and customer service occupations and process plant and machine operatives are higher than regional and national averages.</p> <p>The Job Seekers Allowance rate in Ipswich (2011) is high compared to Suffolk and the national figures. It is particularly high for males, between the ages of 25-49 who have been unemployed for 6-months or over.</p> <p>The gross weekly pay for employees in Ipswich is lower than national and regional average and the borough has higher numbers of people claiming benefits than county and national indicators (2010).</p> <p>The factors restricting economic growth in Suffolk in general are a lack of qualified staff and poor broadband; as well as a lack of customers, transport links, and poor quality premises (Suffolk Growth Strategy).</p>	<p>The economy in Ipswich needs to be diversified to broaden the economic base.</p> <p>The good transport links in the Borough should be exploited as accessibility is a key issue when encouraging new residents.</p> <p>There is a need to retain skilled workers and improve skills levels amongst the workforce.</p> <p>There are opportunities to attract private sector interest in the town to service and provide more opportunities for existing and new communities, such as more and better shops to enhance the high street, and a focus on stalled developments.</p>

SA Topic	Key Sustainability Issues	Key Sustainability Opportunities
Deprivation and Living Environment	<p>Gainsborough, Whitton, Whitehouse, Gipping, Stoke Park, Priory Heath, Bridge and Alexander wards all have LSOAs in the bottom 20% most deprived nationally (Index of Multiple Deprivation).</p> <p>Deprivation is a very complex issue and a number of different issues will need to be addressed for noticeable improvements to be realised.</p> <p>30% of all the crime in Suffolk happens in Ipswich and 10% of all the crime in Suffolk happens in the Town Centre of Ipswich as a result of the night time economy. Ipswich also has the highest prevalence of organised crime in Suffolk including people trafficking, drug dealing and prostitution. Anti-social behaviour also forms a large percentage of crime incidents in Ipswich in June 2012.</p>	<p>There is a need to tackle anti-social behaviour, and crime rates should be further reduced to enhance overall quality of life in Ipswich. This could be achieved through incorporating safety by design principles into new development and ensuring appropriate housing mixes are adopted. In addition, generally providing improved employment and educational opportunities for the local population could also contribute to improve crime rates.</p> <p>Access to sports facilities should be enhanced. This could have associated health benefits.</p>

SA Topic	Key Sustainability Issues	Key Sustainability Opportunities
Housing	<p>Housing costs are relatively low but have gradually increased in recent years. Median house price (July 2013) in Ipswich is £150,000, which shows an increase of 7.1% from the median price of the same time the previous year (£140,000). The average house price is lower than Suffolk (£167,000 in July 2013) and lower than that in the East of England (£178,000 August 2013 – ONS). House prices have gradually increased but incomes have not matched this rate of growth, which may lead to problems of housing affordability.</p> <p>The affordability of purchased homes in 2011 was a ratio of 5:7 which was less than the affordability for Suffolk 6:9, the East of England 7:6 and England 6:5 (Office for National Statistics Local Profiles).</p> <p>During the period April 2011 – March 2012 283 dwellings net were completed, 54% of them were affordable homes (AMR 8 2011/2012). The longer-term affordable housing delivery average as a percentage of total housing completions for 2001-12 is 22%. The number of people presenting themselves as homeless increased 2012-11 to 2012-13.</p> <p>The Council's adopted Core Strategy sets a target to allocate land to accommodate at least 14,000 additional residential units between 2001 and 2021 (700 dwellings p.a.). Housing delivery has averaged 653 p.a. April 2001 to March 2012. Completions peaked in 2007-08 but have fallen since then in line with the downturn and subsequent recession.</p> <p>The Strategic Housing Marketing Assessment 2008 which has further been updated in 2012 found there is a need for smaller one to two bedroomed homes in Ipswich to meet the needs of smaller households and an ageing population, as well as a continued need for smaller two to three bedroomed family homes. Much of recent housing development in Ipswich, however, has been in the form of one and two bedroomed apartments and in the present economic climate there is an oversupply of flats.</p>	<p>Housing regeneration efforts present a significant opportunity both to revitalise the housing stock, address deprivation and to improve quality of life.</p> <p>Development within the Borough provides opportunities to meet housing needs, particularly for family housing and to counter balance the provision of flats within Ipswich town centre.</p>

Consultation Question (d)

Are there any particular topics or geographical areas of specific concern to your organisation?

3.5 The SA Framework

3.5.1 Background to the SA Framework

3.5.1.1 The SA Framework underpins the assessment methodology and comprises a series of Sustainability Objectives (covering social, economic and environmental issues) that are used to test the performance of the plan being assessed. Whilst the SEA Directive does not require the use of Sustainability Objectives, they are a recognised tool for undertaking the assessment and are aspirations/goals that an authority/organisation should work towards achieving.

3.5.1.2 The Sustainability Objectives are separate from the DPD Objectives, although there may be some overlaps between them. The following section provides further details about the development of the SA Framework.

3.5.2 Development of the Sustainability Objectives

3.5.2.1 The Sustainability Objectives have been developed using the review of other relevant plans, programmes and environmental objectives, the baseline data and the key issues and opportunities. They were originally agreed in 2006 during the initial SA Scoping for Ipswich's Local Plan and subsequently the SA of Ipswich's now adopted Core Strategy DPD. The SA Objectives have since been reviewed and have been slightly modified to reflect the requirements of the Draft Review of the Core Strategy DPD.

3.5.2.2 Table 3-3 presents the proposed SA Objectives that will be used in the assessment of the DPD and its options. Each of the Sustainability Objectives is supported by a series of SA Sub-Objectives and indicators to add further clarity and to assist the assessment process. As the SA process progresses, indicators and where appropriate, targets will be developed to assist the assessment.

Table 3-3 The SA Framework

SA Objective			SA Indicator	Source
ET1	To improve air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Would the policy contribute to the protection and improvement of local air quality? ▪ Would the policy contribute to the impact of traffic congestion on air quality? 	<p>ET1a. Number and distribution of AQMAs</p> <p>ET1b. Exceedances of the annual average objective level for Nitrogen Dioxide in the AQMAs</p>	<p>Air Quality Archive</p> <p>Ipswich Borough Council</p>
ET2	To conserve soil resources and quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Would any new developments protect the land within the Borough from new contamination and exposure to existing contaminated land? ▪ Would new developments help to maintain and enhance soil quality where possible? 	<p>ET2a. Area of contaminated land returned to beneficial use</p> <p>ET2b. Density of new development</p> <p>ET2d. Amount (ha) of previously developed land available</p>	<p>Ipswich Borough Council</p> <p>Office for National Statistics (ONS)</p> <p>Department for Communities and Local Government</p>
ET3	To reduce waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Would the implementation of the policy increase the proportion of waste recycling and re-use? ▪ Would the implementation of the policy reduce the production of waste per capita? ▪ Would the implementation of the policies result in reduction of the proportion of waste landfilled? ▪ Would new developments encourage a reduced demand for raw materials? ▪ Would new developments promote the use of recycled and secondary materials in construction? 	<p>ET3a. Tonnage of household waste produced and recycled</p> <p>ET3b. Location and number of waste facilities serving the Borough</p> <p>ET3c. Amount of household waste collected per household</p>	<p>Defra</p> <p>Suffolk County Council</p>

SA Objective			SA Indicator	Source
ET4	To reduce the effects of traffic upon the environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Would the policy ensure that public transport services meet people's needs i.e. through new bus services? ▪ Would the policy ensure that highways infrastructure meets people's needs (including walking and cycling routes)? ▪ Would new developments promote the use of sustainable travel modes and reduce dependence on the private car? 	<p>ET4a. Traffic volumes, access to local services and journeys taken by sustainable modes</p> <p>ET4b. Journey to work by mode</p>	Ipswich Borough Council 2001 and 2011 Census
ET5	To improve access to key services for all sectors of the population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Would new development maintain and improve access to essential services and facilities? ▪ Would new development improve access to open space? 	<p>ET5a. Proportion of new developments with access to key services by walking, cycling and public transport</p> <p>ET5b. Number of LSOAs with wards in bottom 10% of most deprived in terms of barriers to housing and services provision</p>	Ipswich Borough Council www.communities.gov.uk
ET6	To limit and adapt to climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Would new developments contribute to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions? ▪ Would new developments require the inclusion of SuDS? ▪ Would new developments reduce the demand for energy and increase energy efficiency? ▪ Would new developments increase the use of renewable energy? ▪ Would the policy contribute to a reduction in CO₂ emissions from the transport sector? ▪ Would new developments reduce and manage flooding? 	<p>ET6a. Total CO₂ emissions for the Borough</p> <p>ET6b. Annual average domestic gas and electricity consumption</p> <p>ET6c. Provision of shading and greening (i.e. avoiding the heat island effect)</p>	ONS Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) Ipswich Borough Council

SA Objective			SA Indicator	Source
ET7	To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources and reduce the risk of flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Would the policy ensure the protection and enhancement of ground and surface water quality? ▪ Would the policy encourage sustainable use of water resources? ▪ Would the policy encourage the inclusion of flood mitigation measures such as SuDS? ▪ Would new developments reduce and manage flooding? 	<p>ET7a. Water quality in rivers and groundwater quality</p> <p>ET7b. Daily domestic water use (per capita consumption, litres)</p> <p>ET7c. Number of planning applications granted permission contrary to Environment Agency advice</p>	<p>The Environment Agency</p> <p>Suffolk County Council</p> <p>Ipswich Borough Council</p>
ET8	To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, including favourable conditions on SSSIs, SPAs and SACs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Would the policy protect and enhance designated sites of nature conservation importance? ▪ Would the policy protect and enhance wildlife especially rare and endangered species? ▪ Would new developments protect and enhance habitats and wildlife corridors? ▪ Would new developments provide opportunities for people to access wildlife and open green spaces? ▪ Would new development protect and enhance geodiversity? 	<p>ET8a. Area (ha) of woodland</p> <p>ET8b. Extent and condition of key habitats for which Biodiversity Action Plans have been established</p> <p>ET8c. Number and distribution of designated sites including SPAs, Ramsar sites, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, National Nature Reserves, Local Nature Reserves and County Wildlife Sites and Regionally Importance Geodiversity Sites in Ipswich</p> <p>ET8d. Percentage of designated sites in favourable condition</p>	<p>www.magic.gov.uk</p> <p>Suffolk Biodiversity Action Plan</p> <p>Natural England</p> <p>GeoSuffolk website</p>
ET9	To conserve and where appropriate enhance areas and sites of historical importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Would the policy protect and enhance historic buildings and sites and their setting? ▪ Would the policy contribute to the protection and enhancement of historic landscape / townscape value? 	<p>ET9a. Number of heritage assets 'at risk'</p> <p>ET9b. Planning permissions adversely affecting known or potential designated assets (historic buildings, archaeological sites etc.)</p>	<p>English Heritage</p> <p>Ipswich Borough Council</p>

SA Objective			SA Indicator	Source
ET10	To conserve and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of landscapes and townscapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Would new developments protect and enhance landscape character and quality? ▪ Would new developments protect and enhance townscape character and quality? ▪ Would new developments promote sensitive design in development? ▪ Would new developments promote local distinctiveness? 	ET10a. Percentage of new housing completions achieving design standards such as Building for Life and Lifetime Homes	Ipswich Borough Council
HW1	To improve the health of those most in need	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Would the implementation of the policy improve access to health and social care services? ▪ Would the policy contribute to a reduction in health inequalities amongst different groups in the community? ▪ Would new developments promote healthy lifestyles? 	<p>HW1a. Proportion of population with access to hospital / GP / Dentist</p> <p>HW1b. Proportion of journeys to work by foot or by bicycle</p> <p>HW1c. How children travel to school (Quality of Life Indicators (Government indicators) / Best Value Performance Indicators (Ipswich Borough Council))</p>	Ipswich Borough Council 2001 and 2011 Census ONS
HW2	To improve the quality of life where people live and encourage community participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Would new development encourage community participation? ▪ Would new development protect residential amenity from pollution? ▪ Would new developments minimise noise and light pollution? 	<p>HW2a. Play and open space quality, quantity and accessibility</p> <p>HW2b. Percentage of residents who are happy with their neighbourhood as a place to live (Place Survey)</p> <p>HW2c. Number of noise and light pollution complaints</p>	Ipswich Borough Council Department for Communities and Local Government
ER1	To reduce poverty and social exclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Would the policy contribute to reduced overall levels of deprivation? 	<p>ER1a. Proportion of population who live in wards that rank within the 10% most deprived in the country</p> <p>ER1b. Provision of childcare</p>	www.communities.gov.uk Ipswich Borough Council / Suffolk County Council

SA Objective			SA Indicator	Source
ER2	To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Would the policy contribute to a reduction in unemployment in the areas most at need? ▪ Would new developments improve physical accessibility to jobs for those in greatest need? ▪ Would the policy ensure people are educated, trained and skilled to meet local economic needs? ▪ Would the policy ensure labour supply meets local economic needs? 	ER2a. Working age unemployment ER2b. Employment by occupation ER2c. Youth unemployment data	ONS / National Online Manpower Information System (NOMIS) Ipswich Borough Council www.communities.gov.uk
ER3	To help meet the housing requirements for the whole community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Would the policy ensure that there is sufficient housing to meet identified needs in all areas? ▪ Would new developments ensure that housing meets acceptable standards? ▪ Would new developments increase the availability of affordable housing? 	ER3a. Number of new dwellings completed in Ipswich including affordable housing ER3b. Percentage split of dwelling types ER3c. Average house price ER3d. Number of people presenting themselves as homeless.	Suffolk Observatory ONS Ipswich Borough Council
ER4	To achieve sustainable levels of prosperity and economic growth throughout the plan area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Would the policy encourage new business formation? ▪ Would the policy increase and diversify employment opportunities? ▪ Would the policy encourage economic growth? ▪ Would the policy ensure sufficient land, buildings and premises are available to accommodate business start-up and growth? ▪ Would the policy ensure Infrastructure (including transportation) meets the needs of business? 	ER4a. Planning consents for employment uses ER4b Take up of employment land ER4c Population in Employment	Ipswich Borough Council (Monitoring reports) ONS – Nomis www.nomisweb.co.uk

SA Objective			SA Indicator	Source
ER5	To support vital and viable town, district and local centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Would new developments maintain and improve access to shops, services and facilities in centres? ▪ Would new developments ensure a mix of retail units in centres? 	ER5a. No. / Percentage of vacant retail units ER5b. Commercial / retail rental data ER5c Percentage of new retail floorspace developed within defined centres.	Ipswich Borough Council www.communities.gov.uk
ER6	To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Would the policy ensure sufficient land, buildings and premises are available to accommodate business start-up and growth? ▪ Would the policy ensure Infrastructure (including transportation) meets the needs of business? ▪ Would the policy ensure that public transport services meet people's needs i.e. through new bus services? ▪ Would the policy ensure that highways infrastructure meets people's needs (including walking and cycling routes)? ▪ Would the policy promote the use of sustainable travel modes and reduce dependence on the private car? ▪ Would the policy reduce the impact of traffic on the economy? 	ER6a No. / percentage of people working from home ER6b Waiting times at junctions in Ipswich See also ET4a (employment land take up) and HW1b (journey to work)	Ipswich Borough Council Suffolk County Council

SA Objective			SA Indicator	Source
ER7	To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Would the policy encourage inward investment and new business formation? ▪ Would the policy support the preservation and / or development of a high quality built environment? ▪ Would the policy promote the development of multi-functional green infrastructure in urban areas? ▪ Would the policy enhance the reputation of urban areas as places to live, work and visit? 	<p>ER7a. Business start-ups and closures</p> <p>ER7b. No. of business enquiries to Ipswich Borough Council / Suffolk County Council by types and size of site</p> <p>ER7c. Employment land availability</p>	<p>Ipswich Borough Council</p> <p>Suffolk County Council</p>
CL1	To maintain and improve access to education and skills for both young people and adults	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Would new development increase levels of participation and attainment in education for all members of society? ▪ Would new development improve access to and involvement in lifelong learning opportunities? ▪ Would new developments improve the provision of education and training facilities? 	<p>CL1a. GCSE Attainment Levels (Grades A*-C)</p> <p>CL1b. Proportion of the population with no qualifications</p>	<p>ONS</p> <p>www.communities.gov.uk</p>
CD1	To minimise potential opportunities for crime and anti-social activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Would the policy contribute to a reduction in crime levels? ▪ Would the policy contribute to a reduction in the fear of crime? ▪ Would the policy contribute to a reduction in levels of anti-social behaviour? ▪ Would new developments encourage safety by design? 	<p>CD1a. Recorded crime per 1,000 population</p> <p>CD1b. Burglary Rate</p> <p>CD1c. Fear of Crime (Quality of Life, Suffolk Speaks, British Crime Survey)</p> <p>CD1d. Number of domestic noise complaints</p>	<p>ONS</p> <p>www.communities.gov.uk</p> <p>Ipswich Borough Council</p>

Consultation Question (e)

Are there any changes you consider should be made to the proposed assessment objectives and indicators?

4 Scope of the SA

4.1 Geographical Scope of the SA

4.1.1.1 The geographical scope of the SA will be driven by the geographical scope of the DPD. The Core Strategy will apply to the whole of the Borough. The SA will therefore consider the spatial extent of its likely impacts. In some cases this may be only within the Borough, but in other cases the impacts of the policy may be felt over a wider area including potentially outside the Borough (i.e. in adjacent districts - Suffolk Coastal, Babergh and Mid Suffolk Local Authorities). Similarly, the cumulative effects of the policies may result in impacts occurring over a wider area (i.e. in-combination with other development across the Borough). This will also be considered in the SA.

4.2 Aspects of the DPD to be assessed and how

4.2.1.1 The Draft Core Strategy Focused Review will focus on housing and employment. The principal material changes will be to CS7 housing figures, CS10 Ipswich Northern Fringe, CS13 job figures, CS14 retail figures and CS17 infrastructure. There will be minor changes to many more policies but no policies are being deleted or new ones added.

4.2.1.2 New assessments of the policies that have changed will be undertaken. Those policies that have not materially changed will be reviewed using the Council's assessment as a starting point.

4.2.1.3 The intention will be to ensure that the process is iterative with regular feedback occurring between the plan-makers and the SA team as options are developed.

4.2.1.4 All detailed matrices will be supplemented with information relating to phasing and proposed delivery mechanisms. The detailed matrices will determine significant impacts derived from the following:

- Impact – whether the impact will be positive, negative or neutral when assessed against the SA Objectives.
- Temporal scale – whether the impact will be short-term (within 5 years), occur in the medium term (5 – 10 years) or occur in the long-term (10 years +).
- Spatial scale – whether the impact will be realised a local level or a Borough wide level. Any transboundary effects outside of the study area would also be considered.
- Permanency – whether effects will be permanent or temporary.
- Level of uncertainty – the level of uncertainty in the prediction will be classified as low, medium or high.

4.2.1.5 The assessment of the DPD will also make use of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) to identify the relationship between the DPD and the existing environmental and sustainability features, for example designated sites or areas of socio-economic deprivation.

The assessment will make good use of the baseline data, which will be supplemented with further detail as appropriate at the assessment stage. When assessing each element, the questions will be asked:

- To what extent does the policy meet the SA Framework Objectives?
- To what extent will the policy seek to address sustainability problems?
- To what extent will the policy affect the current sustainability baseline conditions?

4.2.1.6 In addition to assessing the policy individually, cumulative effects will also be assessed. This will consider how the changes in policies may result in cumulative impacts in-combination with other development across the Borough. This may include the receptor topic of biodiversity for example at the Borough level, or specific ecological features or designations at the sub-Borough level.

4.2.1.7 Where negative impacts are identified, measures will be proposed to offset, avoid or otherwise mitigate the impact. In addition, measures which may further enhance benefits will also be identified as appropriate.

4.2.2 Assessment of Alternatives

4.2.2.1 It is a requirement of the SEA Directive that alternatives are assessed and, therefore alternatives to the policies changed will be assessed using the SA Framework. The purpose of the assessment will be to determine the sustainability strengths and weaknesses of each option such that this information can be used by the plan-makers to inform their decision to select a preferred option. It is proposed that assessment matrices will be used for this assessment that enables the effects of the options to be easily compared.

4.2.2.2 It is understood that this focused review of the Core Strategy comprises a revision of only certain elements of the Core Strategy and hence the range of alternative options available at this stage will be limited. However, it is proposed to discuss options for this with Ipswich Borough Council.

Consultation Question (f)

Do you have any comments regarding the approach to identifying strategic alternatives?

Consultation Question (g)

Do you have any further suggestions regarding the scope of the SA and its proposed appraisal of the DPD?

PART TWO

SCOPING FOR THE SITE ALLOCATIONS DPD

5 Site Allocations DPD

5.1 Background

5.1.1.1 The overarching framework for development in Ipswich Borough to 2027 has been set out in the Core Strategy and Policies plan adopted on 14th December 2011. The Core Strategy also identified strategic sites for development at the Northern Fringe and the former Crane's factory. This Draft Site Allocations and Policies DPD adds the site-specific detail to that strategy across the whole Borough.

5.1.1.2 The Draft Site Allocations DPD is a combination of two previous draft plans: the Site Allocations and Policies DPD and the IP-One Area Action Plan. The Draft Site Allocations DPD covers three main areas of policy:

- it sets out a policy approach to managing development in identified areas;
- It identifies a wide range of sites which should be allocated for development or afforded a degree of protection from development; and
- It sets out policies for the IP-One area and provides development guidelines for six opportunity areas within IP-One where significant development and public realm improvements are anticipated.

5.1.1.3 A SA was prepared in 2007 which assessed Preferred Options for the Core Strategy, IP-One Area Action Plan and Site Allocations and Policies DPDs. Between 2009 and 2011 the Core Strategy was subject to further sustainability appraisal leading up to its adoption in December 2011. Two separate SAs are now being produced for the two documents: the Draft Core Strategy Focused Review and the Draft Site Allocations DPD. This part of the scoping report relates to the Draft Site Allocations DPD.

5.2 Purpose of the DPD

5.2.1.1 When the DPD is formally adopted it will be part of the statutory development plan alongside the adopted Core Strategy and, therefore, it will carry significant weight via the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act section 38(6):

"... for the purpose of any determination to be made under the planning Acts the determination must be made in accordance with the (development) plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise."

The draft version of the Site Allocations document gives an indication of the preferred wording of the Council's new planning policies. Government guidance suggests that:

"Planning applications should continue to be considered in the light of current policies. However, account can also be taken of policies in emerging Development Plan Documents. The weight to be attached to such policies depends upon the stage of preparation or review, increasing as successive stages are reached."⁵

⁵ Paragraph 18, The Planning System: General Principles, ODPM, 2005

5.3 What will the Draft Site Allocations DPD cover?

5.3.1.1 The DPD will include the following:

- Vision and Objectives
- Area Based Policies
- Site Allocations
- IP-One Area Action Plan Policies
- IP-One Opportunity Areas

5.4 Relationship to other Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes

5.4.1.1 A review of plans, policies and programmes (PPPs) relevant to the development in Ipswich as a whole was carried out in Part One of this document, identifying the main implications of the identified PPPs for development planning in the Borough. The review can be found in Appendix A. A more specific review has been undertaken to identify those plans and programmes of particular relevance to the SA of the Draft Site Allocations DPD with results presented in Table 5-1. The review highlighted:

- The need to ensure that new housing development within identified areas meets local needs through the provision of quality and affordable housing (for all sections of society).
- The need to utilise baseline data to plan for expected growth in population, and the associated response in housing, transport and infrastructure provision and management.
- The need for long-term sustainable patterns of development that provide for the economic and social needs of all populations.

Table 5-1 Additional PPPs relevant to the Draft Site Allocations DPD

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The draft Ipswich Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment update 2013 (SHLAA)			
<p>The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) is a key component of the evidence base underpinning the Council's Local Plan, by identifying a list of sites which may be suitable and available for housing development.</p> <p>The study identifies sites with potential for housing development but the study does not make any decisions about site allocations.</p>	<p>No specific indicators or targets of relevance in this plan or programme.</p>	<p>The SHLAA identifies housing sites which are potentially developable and deliverable within the Borough and highlights key baseline information that should be taken into account.</p>	<p>The SA needs to include objectives that relate to the choice, quality and diversity of housing and also ensuring that such housing is available to all communities and sectors of society.</p>
Ipswich Housing Market Area Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2012			
<p>This document updates the 2008 Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) for the Ipswich Housing Market Area, which comprises: the districts of Babergh, Mid Suffolk and Suffolk Coastal, and the Borough of Ipswich. This update is a hybrid between a straight- forward review of the data and an entirely new assessment.</p>	<p>Currently, there is a backlog of over 4,000 households in need of a suitable and affordable home in the Ipswich HMA.</p> <p>The supply of new affordable homes and the reuse of existing stock are not sufficient.</p> <p>In order to address this shortfall, 70% of all new homes in the Ipswich HMA currently being planned would need to be affordable.</p> <p>The needs are greatest in Ipswich with an annual need for at least 584 more homes to be affordable. Need within Suffolk Coastal is the next greatest at 355, in Mid Suffolk 229 are required and 134 more affordable homes are needed each year in Babergh.</p>	<p>The Plan will include objectives to maximise affordable housing to meet current and future needs of residents.</p>	<p>The SA Framework needs to include objectives that relate to the choice, quality, diversity and affordability of housing.</p>
New Anglia Local Enterprise Partnership 'Towards a Growth Plan' 2013			
<p>We have a simple Vision for New Anglia in 2025- more jobs, businesses and prosperity.</p> <p>In 2025, Greater Norwich and Greater Ipswich will be two of the most competitive City regions in Europe for domestic and</p>	<p>The UK economy will grow by 0.6% during the rest of 2013 and by 1.8% and 2.3% in the next two years.</p>	<p>The plan lists commitments which should to be taken into account in other Council documents.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives that will support growth and provision of jobs.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>foreign investment. Suffolk and Norfolk will have an international reputation for our home produced food, the quality of our festivals and cultural events and the beauty and diversity of our coasts and countryside.</p> <p>School attainment throughout New Anglia will match the best in Europe making it easy to attract skilled and talented professionals to drive our global companies.</p> <p>Superfast broadband and 6g mobile phone services will be available everywhere in New Anglia.</p>			
Suffolk Haven Gateway Employment Land Review 2009			
<p>The Employment Land Review and Strategic Sites Study for Suffolk Haven Gateway looks into providing the right mix of employment land to meet the future job growth target of 30,000 in the Suffolk Haven Gateway sub-region. There are evident opportunities through investment in infrastructure and allocation of employment land in the right locations (the A14 and the Ipswich Fringe) to provide a quality and choice that will support efforts to retain existing businesses and encourage new ones and thereby work to achieve the employment target.</p>	<p>No specific indicators or targets of relevance in this plan or programme.</p>	<p>Key baseline indicators included in the review should be taken into account.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives that will support growth and provision of employment land.</p>
Suffolk Growth Strategy March 2013			
<p>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 in Suffolk, as well as identifying a potential to create thousands of additional high value and highly skilled jobs in the county.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>to increase the number of apprenticeship starts (at all ages) by at least 33% by 2015/16, from 6,272 currently to 8,342; and to increase the number of 16-18 year olds in apprenticeships by 50% from 1,613 currently to 2,477.</p> <p>The vision is for Superfast Broadband (both fixed and mobile), offering typical speeds of 100Mbps, to everyone (100% of homes and small business) in Suffolk by 2020. This investment will bring benefits including economic</p>	<p>The county, district and borough councils have agreed the principal locations for economic growth. In particular, these comprise our “best offer” to companies planning to invest in our growth sectors.</p>	<p>The SA needs to include objectives that relate to economic growth, improvement of educational attainment and employability, and inward investment.</p>

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
of infrastructure.	growth of up to 20% over 15 years, and the creation of up to 5,000 new full-time jobs.	One of these locations is Greater Ipswich and key development sites include Ransomes Europark Expansion, Ravenswood, Futura Park, , Former Sugar Beet Factory, Adastral Park Expansion. The strategy also includes strategic improvements of A12.	
Ipswich Employment Land Availability Report 2012			
Extensive surveys are carried out annually for main employment areas, as identified through saved policies of the 1997 adopted Local Plan and the Proposals Map. Sites with current planning permissions for employment use are also monitored annually and updated in the report.	No specific indicators or targets of relevance in this plan or programme.	The objective of the survey is to monitor the supply of employment land to provide accurate and up-to-date data for the Local Plan evidence base and to measure the effectiveness of policies.	The SA needs to include objectives that relate to economic growth and appropriate use of vacant business units.

Consultation Question (h)

Are there any key existing or emerging plans, initiatives and environmental protection objectives that should be identified as part of the assessment process?

5.5 Baseline Information and Sustainability Issues

5.5.1 Baseline Data

5.5.1.1 The following section includes a review of the baseline data of particular relevance to the Draft Site Allocations DPD. The baseline data are provided in Appendix B of this Scoping Report. Reference should be made to the key sustainability issues and opportunities baseline section (Table 3.2) of Part 1 of this Scoping Report for information about overarching sustainability conditions across the Borough.

5.5.1.2 Key baseline information relating to the Draft Site Allocations DPD from Part 1 is briefly summarised below:

- The IP-One areas known as the Waterfront, Ipswich Village, the Education Quarter and the town centre were defined as areas where significant change is expected during the plan period.
- The IP-One area consists of 301 hectares (just over 3 square kilometres) of low-lying land adjacent to the River Orwell.
- The River represents a positive focus for regeneration, but also something of a barrier to movement, both north-south and east-west.
- The IP-One area divides into several identifiable areas of activity: the Central Shopping Area where retailing is the dominant use; the wider town centre where leisure (such as Ipswich Town Football Club) and office uses predominate; the Waterfront with its mix of commercial, leisure, port-related and residential uses; and the Education Quarter where the University Campus Suffolk and Suffolk New College are the main land uses.
- There are three SSSIs, one SPA, one Ramsar site, six LNRs and 19CWSs within Ipswich. Opportunities should be sought to protect and where possible enhance biodiversity features and open space networks.
- Outside central Ipswich, district and local centres provide the opportunity to develop strong cohesive communities through provision of employment, local shopping and services close to people's homes.

Consultation Question (i)

Can you recommend any important information sources to supplement the baseline data we are collating?

5.5.2 Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

5.5.2.1 The review of baseline data has identified sustainability issues and opportunities for consideration during the development of the DPD and also the SA. Many of the key sustainability issues and opportunities identified earlier in Part 1 Table 3.2 of this Scoping Report are found relevant to the Draft Site Allocations DPD as the geographical scope of both planning documents is the same. The sustainability issues and opportunities directly relating to the Draft Site Allocation DPD are presented in Table 5-2 below

Table 5-2 Key Sustainability issues and opportunities

SA Topic	Key Sustainability Issues	Key Sustainability Opportunities
Population	<p>Ipswich has the highest population of all the Boroughs within Suffolk.</p> <p>The level of projected population growth within Ipswich is relatively high and so a large number of new homes is considered necessary within Ipswich in order to meet the needs of all members of the population.</p> <p>There are potential challenges that could arise in the future relating to the type and tenure of housing provision on offer in the Borough. These issues include provision of homes for the elderly that meet needs such as accessibility, the provision of affordable homes, and the provision of smaller homes with one to two and two to three bedrooms.</p> <p>There is a high percentage of people under the age of 34 in Ipswich, which may have implications for provision of educational facilities, recreational facilities etc.</p> <p>Asian/Asian British are the main ethnic minority representing 6.3% of the population and therefore there needs to be appropriate services provision for all members of the population in terms of education, housing etc.</p>	<p>There are opportunities to improve the supply of housing, education, health and other community facilities within the Borough through allocating sufficient land to meet objectively assessed housing need in accordance with the Strategic Housing Marketing Assessment 2012 and allocating land for community facilities.</p> <p>Planning for a rise in the number of primary school age children is necessary, where appropriate, based on the level of population growth and demand.</p> <p>Additionally, supporting the completion of regeneration projects at the Waterfront would provide opportunities to address some issues relating to the provision of housing and community facilities.</p>
Education and Qualifications	<p>Educational attainment across Ipswich is below the national average. However, the percentage population holding recognised qualifications is average across Ipswich with numbers of those with no qualifications and achieving National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) Level 4 similar to regional and national averages.</p> <p>Gipping, Priory Heath, Whitehouse, Castle Hill, Stoke Park, Rushmere, Sprites and Gainsborough wards have LSOAs that fall within the 20% most deprived for education skills and training (ONS 2010 Indices of Multiple Deprivation).</p>	<p>There are certain limitations as to how far the Site Allocations DPD could contribute to improving educational attainment in the borough. Land could be allocated for new schools to meet the demand of the growing population and the influx of new residents but the effects from such policy on the overall educational attainment are uncertain.</p> <p>Opportunities with regards to educational attainment are more specifically addressed within the Suffolk Growth Strategy 2013 and the Site Allocations DPD will only have a supporting role in safeguarding land for educational use.</p>

SA Topic	Key Sustainability Issues	Key Sustainability Opportunities
Human Health	<p>Life expectancy from birth for males is slightly lower than the national average and life expectancy from birth for females is slightly higher than national averages. Therefore there is a need to reduce the incidence of diseases and health inequalities.</p> <p>Levels of teenage pregnancy are higher than regional and national levels and have implications for health service provision, housing and educational attainment.</p> <p>Alexandra, Westgate, Whitton, Gainsborough, Gipping and Stokes Park wards all have LSOAs within 20% of the most deprived for health deprivation and disability.</p>	<p>There are opportunities to improve the health of the Borough through the provision of new homes as there are links between the supply of decent housing and health.</p> <p>There are opportunities to provide recreational facilities which could improve levels of physical fitness. Opportunities should also be sought to encourage walking and cycling through the location and design of development.</p>
Water	<p>The key watercourses in the Borough are the River Gipping and Belstead Brook which both flow into the River Orwell.</p> <p>The Environment Agency has identified a risk of flooding on land adjacent to the Rivers Orwell, Gipping, Belstead Brook and Westerfield Watercourse.</p> <p>The East of England is the driest part of the country and water supply is critically important, not only to agriculture but to some of the businesses currently located in Suffolk. Limited water availability and increasing demands means that much of the water resource in Suffolk is considered to be fully committed, if not overcommitted, to existing users (EA).</p>	<p>The sustainability issues with regards to the SA topic Water are predominantly dealt with through policies included in the Core Strategy.</p> <p>Flood risk issues should be taken into consideration when allocating sites for development.</p>
Soil and Land Quality	<p>Much of Ipswich is an urban built up environment. The Northern Fringe area is located on Grade 2 Agricultural Land. This is considered to be the best and most versatile agricultural land.</p> <p>There is some known potentially contaminated land within the Borough.</p>	<p>Opportunities should be sought to include allotment space within the Borough where possible.</p> <p>Any sites allocated for development which include potentially contaminated land should be remediated before re-use.</p>
Air Quality	<p>There are four Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) within the Ipswich Borough, all of which are designated for NO₂ exceedences. All of the AQMAs are located within central Ipswich.</p>	<p>Opportunities should be sought to promote the use of public transport, walking and cycling e.g. through the location of sites in areas already served by public transport or at distance from the main community facilities which will encourage sustainable modes of transport.</p>

SA Topic	Key Sustainability Issues	Key Sustainability Opportunities
Climatic Factors	<p>A number of areas within Ipswich lie within the floodplain. Largely these areas are associated with the River Gipping and River Orwell. There are also smaller watercourses at risk of flooding – Westerfield Watercourse and Belstead Brook.</p> <p>There are areas at risk of flooding, some from tidal surges and some from heavy rain. This risk may 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.</p> <p>The Ipswich Flood Defence Management Strategy is a major scheme to reduce flood risk to Ipswich over the coming years. The strategy was approved in March 2006 and recommends an investment in new flood defences across Ipswich to significantly reduce flood risk to over 3,000 residential properties. Half of the projects of the scheme have been completed with an expected date to deliver the final Tidal Barrier Project in 2017 (Environment Agency).</p>	<p>Flood risk issues should be taken into consideration when allocating sites for development and new development should be encouraged to use SuDS to manage runoff and further reduce flood risk on sites allocated within Flood Zones (particularly as some new development would be situated on previously undeveloped land).</p>
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	<p>There are three Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), one Special Protection Area (SPA), one Ramsar site, six Local Nature Reserves (LNR) and 19 County Wildlife Sites (CWS) within Ipswich (See Map 1 Sites of Ecological Importance).</p> <p>There is one area of ancient and semi-natural woodland along with ancient replanted woodland to the south of the Borough.</p>	<p>Development proposals should maximise opportunities to protect and enhance habitats and where appropriate create new habitats in order to deliver the biodiversity objectives of the relevant BAPS. When allocating sites for development it should be taken into consideration the proximity of the development to the designated sites and the most appropriate use of the land.</p>
Cultural Heritage	<p>Ipswich is home to a wealth of heritage assets including those of a national and local importance.</p> <p>There are over 600 Listed Buildings, of which 11 are Grade I and 25 are Grade II*.</p> <p>There are ten Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 14 Conservation Areas (See Map 2 Cultural Heritage Assets).</p> <p>Several sites within Ipswich are listed on the Sites and Monuments Record.</p>	<p>It is important to ensure that the cultural heritage is protected and that cultural heritage issues are taken into consideration in allocating new sites for development.</p> <p>Cultural heritage features should be conserved and enhanced.</p>

SA Topic	Key Sustainability Issues	Key Sustainability Opportunities
Landscape/ Townscape	The majority of Ipswich's' landscape typology is urban with some areas in the north located within ancient rolling farmlands and areas in the south east located within ancient rolling farmlands and rolling estate sandlands.	It is essential that landscape and townscape character and quality is enhanced through high quality design, careful siting, the incorporation of soft landscaping and attention to boundary treatments. In addition, when allocating sites for development it is important to maintain the gap between Ipswich and adjacent villages to preserve local distinctiveness.
Minerals and Waste	There are a number of waste facilities within the Borough, including, a household waste and recycling centre, a composting site and facilities for metal / end of life vehicles (not inclusive). In addition, an energy from waste incinerator is under construction at Great Blakenham (Masons Quarry) which lies approximately 3km north of the Borough boundary, therefore transport implications must be managed carefully. Although 42% of household waste produced in Ipswich is being sent for reuse, recycling or composting instead of to landfill, this is lower than the figure for Suffolk (53.8%).	Waste management issues are addressed through policies included in the Core Strategy (e.g. Policy CS4) and opportunities are identified in Table 3-2. With the new waste incinerator it is unlikely that within the period of the DPD there will be need to allocate land for additional waste management facilities.
Transportation	The Borough is well connected by transport infrastructure and public transport links. The Ipswich Local Transport Plan includes a series of key priorities addressing transport and accessibility which include encouraging the provision and use of an integrated effective transport system which maximises the use of public transport, walking and cycling and reduces the overall impact of travel on the environment.	It will be important to ensure that new development can be easily accessed by public transport through location of site for development. It will be important to manage the additional travel demands that growth will generate and guide as many as possible to sustainable modes for the good of the environment, economy and health. The cycling and walking network within the Borough should be expanded and enhanced, particularly between the Waterfront and town centre.

SA Topic	Key Sustainability Issues	Key Sustainability Opportunities
Economy	<p>Ipswich has a strong employment base for businesses with a slightly higher proportion than the Suffolk average of the population at the working age, but it also has a relatively higher proportion of people who are economically inactive. Employment in Ipswich exceeds the national profile in the finance, IT, transport, communications, and public administration education and health sectors. It is below the national profile in manufacturing.</p> <p>Ipswich has lower working age skills levels, especially at degree level (22.8%), than the county as a whole (24.4%). It is even further below the regional and national levels (29.9%) (State of Ipswich Report May 2011). A lower than average proportion of Ipswich's population are classified as managers or senior officials while caring, leisure and other service occupations along with sales and customer service occupations and process plant and machine operatives are higher than regional and national averages.</p> <p>The Job Seekers Allowance rate in Ipswich (2011) is high compared to Suffolk and the national figures. It is particularly high for males, between the ages of 25-49 who have been unemployed for 6-months or over.</p> <p>The gross weekly pay for employees in Ipswich is lower than national and regional average and the borough has higher numbers of people claiming benefits than county and national indicators (2010).</p> <p>The factors restricting economic growth in Suffolk in general are a lack of qualified staff and poor broadband; as well as a lack of customers, transport links, and poor quality premises (Suffolk Growth Strategy).</p>	<p>Allocating enough good quality employment land to attract and retain jobs within the Borough is the main opportunity identified with regards to the SA topic.</p> <p>In addition, there are opportunities to attract private sector interest in the town to service and provide more opportunities for existing and new communities, such as more and better shops to enhance the high street.</p> <p>Allocating suitable and available sites for future town centre development to attract new investment in the centre without overstretching it is a key opportunity.</p>

SA Topic	Key Sustainability Issues	Key Sustainability Opportunities
Deprivation and Living Environment	<p>Gainsborough, Whitton, Whitehouse, Gipping, Stoke Park, Priory Heath, Bridge and Alexander wards all have LSOAs in the bottom 20% most deprived nationally (Index of Multiple Deprivation).</p> <p>Deprivation is a very complex issue and a number of different issues will need to be addressed for noticeable improvements to be realised.</p> <p>30% of all the crime in Suffolk happens in Ipswich and 10% of all the crime in Suffolk happens in the Town Centre of Ipswich as a result of the night time economy. Ipswich also has the highest prevalence of organised crime in Suffolk including people trafficking, drug dealing and prostitution. Anti-social behaviour also forms a large percentage of crime incidents in Ipswich in June 2012.</p>	<p>There is a need to tackle anti-social behaviour and crime rates should be further reduced to enhance overall quality of life in Ipswich. This could be achieved through incorporating safety by design principles into new development and ensuring appropriate housing mixes are adopted. In addition, generally providing improved employment and educational opportunities for the local population could also contribute to improve crime rates.</p> <p>Access to sports facilities should be enhanced. This could have associated health benefits.</p>

SA Topic	Key Sustainability Issues	Key Sustainability Opportunities
Housing	<p>Housing costs are relatively low but have gradually increased in recent years. Median house price (July 2013) in Ipswich is £150,000, which shows an increase of 7.1% from the median price of the same time the previous year (£140,000). The average house price is lower than Suffolk (£167,000 in July 2013) and lower than that in the East of England (£178,000 August 2013 – ONS). House prices have gradually increased but incomes have not matched this rate of growth, which may lead to problems of housing affordability.</p> <p>The affordability of purchased homes in 2011 was a ratio of 5:7 which was less than the affordability for Suffolk 6:9, the East of England 7:6 and England 6:5 (Office for National Statistics Local Profiles).</p> <p>During the period April 2011 – March 2012 283 dwellings net were completed, 54% of them were affordable homes (AMR 8 2011/2012). The longer-term affordable housing delivery average as a percentage of total housing completions for 2001-12 is 22%. The number of people presenting themselves as homeless increased 2012-11 to 2012-13.</p> <p>The Council's adopted Core Strategy sets a target to allocate land to accommodate at least 14,000 additional residential units between 2001 and 2021 (700 dwellings p.a.). Housing delivery has averaged 653 p.a. April 2001 to March 2012. Completions peaked in 2007-08 but have fallen since then in line with the downturn and subsequent recession.</p> <p>The Strategic Housing Marketing Assessment 2008 which has further been updated in 2012 found there is a need for smaller one to two bedroomed homes in Ipswich to meet the needs of smaller households and an ageing population, as well as a continued need for smaller two to three bedroomed family homes. Much of recent housing development in Ipswich, however, has been in the form of one and two bedroomed apartments and in the present economic climate there is an oversupply of flats.</p>	<p>Allocating sufficient land to meet objectively assessed housing need in accordance with the Strategic Housing Marketing Assessment 2012 will be sought.</p> <p>Housing regeneration efforts present a significant opportunity both to revitalise the housing stock, address deprivation and to improve quality of life.</p>

Consultation Question (j)

Do you agree with the sustainability issues we have identified? Are there additional issues that both the assessment and DPD should consider?

Consultation Question (k)

Are there any particular topics or geographical areas of specific concern to your organisation?

5.6 SA Framework

- 5.6.1.1 The SA Framework comprises a set of SA objectives that will be used to assess the constituent parts of the DPD.
- 5.6.1.2 For continuity, the assessment of the Draft Site Allocations DPD will utilise the SA Framework for the Core Strategy. The SA Objectives for the Draft Site Allocations DPD are the same Objectives shown in Part 1 Table 3-3 of this Scoping Report as the baseline data and key issues and opportunities used to develop the Objectives cover the same geographical area for both planning documents.

Consultation Question (l)

Are there any changes you consider should be made to the proposed assessment objectives and indicators?

6 Scope of the SA

6.1 Geographical Scope of the SA

- 6.1.1.1 The geographical scope of the Draft Site Allocation DPD SA will be driven by the geographical scope of the Draft Site Allocations DPD. The DPD focuses on area based policies relating to areas that may be allocated for physical development or retained or developed for open space or nature conservation purposes. It also identifies development sites to deliver some of the expected growth of the Borough. The SA will assess these policies and site allocations and will consider the spatial extent of their likely impacts. In some cases this may be only local to the site in question whereas in other cases the impacts of the allocation may be felt over a wider area including potentially outside the Borough. Similarly, the cumulative effects of a number of allocations may result in impacts occurring over a wider area. These will also be considered in the SA.

6.2 Aspects of the DPD to be assessed and how

- 6.2.1.1 The sustainability appraisal will focus on the assessment of area-based policies, proposed site allocations, and opportunity areas identified within the IP-One Area. Each component (policy /

allocation / area) will be assessed individually against the SA objectives to determine sustainability performance and to provide recommendations for sustainability improvements.

6.2.1.2 Detailed sustainability matrices will be used to determine significant impacts with regards to the following aspects:

- Impact – whether the impact will be positive, negative or neutral when assessed against the SA Objectives.
- Temporal scale – whether the impact will be short-term (within 5 years), occur in the medium term (5 – 10 years) or occur in the long-term (10 years +).
- Spatial scale – whether the impact will be realised a local level or a Borough wide level. Any transboundary effects outside of the study area would also be considered.
- Permanency – whether effects will be permanent or temporary.
- Level of uncertainty – the level of uncertainty in the prediction will be classified as low, medium or high.

6.2.1.3 The assessment of the DPD will also make use of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) to identify the relationship between the DPD and the existing environmental and sustainability features, for example designated sites or areas of socio-economic deprivation.

6.2.1.4 It will be important to consider the immediate local impacts of the site as well as the wider borough and regional implications. Where appropriate, the assessment will consider existing evidence and research when making linkages between new development and the types of impact this could have on different strands of the community, for example, equality, health etc.

6.2.1.5 The assessment will make good use of the baseline data collated which will be supplemented with further detail as appropriate at the assessment stage. When assessing each element, the questions will be asked:

- To what extent does the policy/site allocation/area meet the SA Framework Objectives?
- To what extent will the policy/site allocation/area seek to address sustainability problems?
- To what extent will the policy/site allocation/area affect the current sustainability baseline conditions?

6.2.1.6 It should also be remembered that this is a strategic assessment; it is not the intention to enter into the level of detail reserved for project-level Environmental Impact Assessment. All assessment will be desk-based.

6.2.1.7 In addition to assessing the policies, site allocations and opportunity areas individually, cumulative effects will also be assessed. This will consider the potential significant impacts from the implementation of a group of policies or/and the development of number of sites (particularly the ones located in close proximity to each other) and in-combination with other development across the Borough. This may include the receptor topic of biodiversity for example at the Borough level, or specific ecological features or designations at the sub-Borough level.

6.2.1.8 Where negative impacts are identified, measures will be proposed to offset, avoid or otherwise mitigate the impact. In addition, measures which may further enhance benefits will also be identified as appropriate.

6.2.2 Assessment of Alternatives

6.2.2.1 It is a requirement of the SEA Directive that alternatives are assessed and, therefore alternatives to the policies and site allocations/opportunity areas will be assessed using the SA Framework. The purpose of the assessment will be to determine the sustainability strengths and weaknesses of each option such that this information can be used by the plan-makers to inform their decision to select a preferred option. It is proposed that assessment matrices will be used for this assessment that enables the effects of the options to be easily compared.

6.2.2.2 It is understood that this draft Site Allocations DPD at this stage will only have a limited range of alternative options. However, it is proposed to discuss options for this with Ipswich Borough Council.

Consultation Question (m)

Do you have any comments regarding the approach to identifying strategic alternatives?

Consultation Question (n)

Do you have any further suggestions regarding the scope of the SA and its proposed appraisal of the DPD?

7 Next Steps

7.1 Provision of Consultation Responses

7.1.1.1 This Scoping Report has outlined how we intend to undertake the sustainability appraisal of the Draft Core Strategy Focused Review and the Draft Site Allocations DPD. Throughout this report we have included a series of questions we would like you to answer when providing your consultation responses. A list of the questions is provided below for each DPD:

For the Draft Core Strategy Focused review:

- a Are there any key existing or emerging plans, initiatives and environmental protection objectives that should be identified as part of the assessment process?
- b Can you recommend any important information sources to supplement the baseline data we are collating?
- c Do you agree with the sustainability issues we have identified? Are there additional issues that both the assessment and DPD should consider?
- d Are there any particular topics or geographical areas of specific concern to your organisation?
- e Are there any changes you consider should be made to the proposed assessment objectives and indicators?
- f Do you have any comments regarding the approach to identifying strategic alternatives?
- g Do you have any further suggestions regarding the scope of the SA and its proposed appraisal of the DPD?

For the Draft Site Allocations DPD

- h Are there any key existing or emerging plans, initiatives and environmental protection objectives that should be identified as part of the assessment process?
- i Can you recommend any important information sources to supplement the baseline data we are collating?
- j Do you agree with the sustainability issues we have identified? Are there additional issues that both the assessment and DPD should consider?
- k Are there any particular topics or geographical areas of specific concern to your organisation?
- l Are there any changes you consider should be made to the proposed assessment objectives and indicators?
- m Do you have any comments regarding the approach to identifying strategic alternatives?
- n Do you have any further suggestions regarding the scope of the SA and its proposed appraisal of the DPD?

Responses to this consultation should be sent to:

Town Planning Operations Manager
Development and Public Protection
Ipswich Borough Council
Grafton House

15-17 Russell Road
Ipswich
IP1 2DE

or,

planningandregeneration@ipswich.gov.uk

7.2 Next Stages in the SA Process

- 7.2.1.1 Following the receipt of the consultation comments, they will be reviewed and modifications made to the scope of the SA as necessary. These will be taken forward to the SA. Detailed responses will be provided in the SA Reports prepared in due course and published for consultation alongside the submission draft DPDs. Stage B of the SA process comprising the appraisal of the DPD will commence following refinement of the scope. It is expected that the next consultation on the SA Report will be undertaken alongside the consultation on the Draft Focused Review of the Core Strategy and the Draft Site Allocations DPD.

Appendix A

Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes

International Plans and Programmes

- World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), Johannesburg, September 2002
- European Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)
- EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan 2002 - 2012
- European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) (May 1999)
- Aarhus Convention (Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters) (1998)
- UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)
- Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1997)
- Second European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II) 2005
- Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EC)
- European Transport Policy for 2010: A Time to Decide
- EU Directive on Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (2008/50/EC)
- Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)
- Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)
- Directive on the Assessment and Management of Flood Risks (2007/60/EC)
- Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008/56/EC)
- UN Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)
- Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)
- Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979)
- EU Birds Directive (2009/147/EC)
- Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC)
- Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as waterfowl habitat (1971)
- EU Biodiversity Strategy (1998)
- European Landscape Convention (2000)
- UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)
- Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)
- Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC) (as amended by 2004/12/EC and 2005/20/EC)
- Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive 91/271/EEC
- SEA Directive 2001/42/EC

National Plans and Programmes

- UK Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future (2005) and the UK's Shared Framework for Sustainable Development, One Future – Different Paths (2005)

- Securing the Regions' Futures – Strengthening the Delivery of Sustainable Development in the English Regions (2006)
- Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (2003)
- Planning Act 2008
- Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning (2005)
- World Class Places: The Government's Strategy for Improving Quality of Place (2009)
- The Countryside in and Around Towns: A vision for connecting town and country in the pursuit of sustainable development (2005)
- The Code for Sustainable Homes: Setting the Standard in Sustainability for New Homes (2008)
- Sustainable Communities, Settled Homes, Changing Lives – A Strategy for Tackling Homelessness (ODPM) (2005)
- Climate Change Act (2008)
- Stern Review of the Economics of Climate Change (2006)
- UK Carbon Plan (2011)
- Climate change and biodiversity adaptation: the role of the spatial planning system – a Natural England commissioned report (2009)
- Planning for Climate Change – Guidance and Model Policies for Local Authorities (2010)
- Energy White Paper: Meeting the Energy Challenge (2007)
- Energy Act 2011
- Delivering a Sustainable Transport System (2008)
- The Future of Transport White Paper – A Network for 2030 (2004)
- Low Carbon Transport: A Greener Future - A Carbon Reduction Strategy for Transport (2009)
- Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended)
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010)
- The Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act (2000)
- The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)
- The Guidance for Local Authorities on Implementing the Biodiversity Duty (2007)
- Conserving Biodiversity – The UK Approach (2007)
- Working with the Grain of Nature: a Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002)
- UK Biodiversity Action Plan (1994)
- Biodiversity by Design: A Guide for Sustainable Communities (Town and Country Planning Association) (2004)
- Biodiversity Indicators in Your Pocket (2010) Defra
- A Strategy for England's Trees, Woodlands and Forests (2007)
- Open Space Strategies: Best Practice Guidance (CABE and the Greater London Authority, 2009)
- The Geological Conservation Review (GCR) (ongoing)

- Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England (Defra, 2009)
- Natural England's Green Infrastructure Guidance (2009)
- 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)
- Historic Environment: A Force For the Future (2001)
- The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)
- Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales (2009)
- Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (2008)
- Flood and Water Management Act (2010)
- Making Space for Water: Taking Forward a New Government Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (2005)
- Waste Strategy for England (2007)
- The Egan Review – Skills for Sustainable Communities (2004)
- Working for a Healthier Tomorrow – Dame Carol Black's Review of the health of Britain's working age population (2008)
- Health Effects of Climate Change in the UK 2008 – An update of the Department of Health Report 2001/2002
- Tackling Health Inequalities – A Programme for Action (2003, including the 2007 Status Report on the Programme for Action)
- Water for People and the Environment: A Strategy for England and Wales (2009)
- National Planning Policy Framework (2012)
- Localism Act 2011
- PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (2005) and A Companion Guide to PPS10 (2006)
- Building for Life 12
- Europe 2020: UK National Reform Programme 2013, April 2013

Regional and County Level Plans and Programmes

- A Sustainable Development Framework For The East Of England (2001)
- East of England Forecasting Model 2012
- Transforming Suffolk's Community Strategy 2008-2028 (2008 revision)
- Transforming Suffolk Community Strategy: Suffolk Strategic Partnership (2008)
- Inventing our Future: Collective Action for a Sustainable Economy. The Regional Economic Strategy for the East of England 2008 – 2031 (2008)
- Suffolk Growth Strategy 2013
- Minerals and Waste Development Framework: Waste Core Strategy (2011), Minerals Core Strategy 2008
- Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Suffolk 2003 – 2020
- Suffolk's Climate Action Plan 2 (2012)

- Suffolk's Local Transport Plan 2011 - 2031
- New Anglia Local Enterprise Partnership 'Towards a Growth Plan' 2013
- Expanding Suffolk's Horizons: Economic Strategy – Taking Suffolk to 2013
- East of England (LSC) Equality and Diversity Action Plan 2008
- Suffolk Haven Gateway Employment Land Review 2009
- East of England Plan for Sport (2004)
- Biodiversity Action Plan for Suffolk (Various dates)
- Water for Life and Livelihoods: River Basin Management Plan: Anglian River Basin District (2009)
- In Step with Suffolk: Right of Way Improvement Plan (2006-16)
- Leading the Way – Green Economy Pathfinder Manifesto 2012-15, New Anglia LEP
- Wild Anglia Manifesto ,September 2013, Part 1 Aims and Objectives
- Suffolk Growth Strategy March 2013

Local Plans and Programmes

- One-Ipswich Community Strategy 'Everybody Matters' 2008 – 2010
- Ipswich Borough Council Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2011)
- Core Strategy and Policies Development Plan Document (adopted 2011)
- The Ipswich Drainage and flood defence policy (2002-9)
- Integrated Landscape Character Objectives (2010)
- Countryside Character Volume 6: East of England (1998)
- Ipswich Economic Development Strategy 2012 – 2026 DRAFT
- Ipswich Borough Council Corporate Plan (2012)
- Ipswich Cultural Strategy 2011-2014
- Ipswich Environment Strategy 2010
- The Ipswich Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2011 – 2016
- Ipswich Housing Strategy 2010/11-15/16
- Ipswich Town Centre Master Plan 2012
- Ipswich Open Space and Biodiversity Policy/Strategy 2013-2023
- Tree Management Policy 2010
- Allotment Strategy 2005
- The draft Ipswich Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment update 2013 (SHLAA)
- Ipswich Housing Market Area Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2012
- Ipswich Transport Model Assessment, Aecom, 2010
- Suffolk Coastal District Council Core Strategy and Development Management Policies adopted 5th July 2013

- Mid Suffolk District Council Core Strategy Focused Review adopted December 2012
- Babergh Core Strategy and Policies DPD (at Examination October 2013)
- A Fairer Ipswich Equality Scheme 2012-15
- Community Cohesion Policy 2009
- Equality and Diversity policy 2010
- Homelessness Strategy 2008-13
- Ipswich Local Transport Plan (part of the Suffolk LTP, SCC)
- Air Quality Management Strategy
- Tourism Strategy 2004
- Ipswich Employment Land Availability Report 2012

Summary of Regional and Sub-Regional Plans

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
A Sustainable Development Framework For The East Of England (2001)			
<p>Sets out the vision for the East England, which aims to improve the quality of life for people in the region which is sustainable in the long term future.</p> <p>To achieve sustainable levels of prosperity and economic growth.</p> <p>To deliver more sustainable patterns of location of development, including employment and housing.</p> <p>To protect and maintain most valuable regional assets such as designated habitats, landscapes of natural beauty, and our historic built heritage, and to improve the wider environment by means of adequate investment and management.</p> <p>To reduce our consumption of fossil fuels.</p> <p>To achieve a more equitable sharing of the benefits of prosperity across all sectors of society and fairer access to services, focusing on deprived areas in the region.</p> <p>To use natural resources, both finite and renewable, as efficiently as possible, and re-use finite resources or recycled alternatives wherever possible.</p> <p>To minimise the production of by-products or wastes, aiming for 'closed systems' where possible.</p> <p>To avoid using the global environment to underwrite an unsustainable way of life (e.g. dependence on unsustainably produced and/or transported food imports or timber).</p> <p>To revitalise town centres to promote a return to sustainable urban living.</p>	<p>1) Adoption of Environmental Management Systems (EMS) and 'Green Accounting' by businesses</p> <p>2) New homes built on previously developed land Number of vacant properties cycle, bus, passenger rail, rail freight Traffic congestion Availability of affordable housing, attractive streets and buildings.</p> <p>3) Populations of wild birds Area of semi-natural habitat lost to development Area of new semi-natural habitat created Wildlife sites affected by water abstraction Loss/damage to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) Species at risk Buildings of Grade I and II* at risk of decay Changes in landscape features - woodland, hedges, stone walls and ponds Area of ancient semi-natural woodland</p> <p>4) Output of greenhouse gas and particularly CO2 Weather-related insurance claims Regional energy consumption compared with population and GDP Energy use per household Proportion of electricity generated from renewable</p>	<p>The plan objectives and policies need to be broadly compatible with the priorities and long term goals of the plan.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should be compatible with Regional Spatial Development Framework. Detailed objectives should be consistent with the overarching RSDF objectives, and include issues covering growth, natural resources, social progress, protection of the environment etc.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<p>sources</p> <p>Economic health and prospects of energy industry, including off-shore</p> <p>Proportion of total travel which is by car</p> <p>Transport's share of region's CO2 emissions</p> <p>Freight transport: tonne/miles and empty lorry miles</p> <p>Air quality improvements measured against related illnesses</p> <p>Tourism by mode of transport</p> <p>5) Proportion of housing unfit or lacking appropriate insulation, by area</p> <p>Availability of public services - transport, shops, banks etc by area</p> <p>6) Household water use and peak demand</p> <p>Low flows in rivers</p> <p>Margin between water supply and projected demand</p> <p>% of water lost to leakage</p> <p>Area under agri-environment schemes</p> <p>Area converted to organic production</p> <p>Concentration of organic matter in agricultural top-soils</p> <p>Volumes of minerals produced in the region</p> <p>Level of minerals and aggregate use replaced by recycled or substitute materials</p> <p>Number of exhausted mineral sites returned to suitable use</p> <p>Construction and demolition waste going to landfill</p> <p>Imported mineral tonnage</p> <p>Numbers of dwellings created by re-use of existing</p>		

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	buildings Number of buildings designed to sustainability principles 7) Levels of wastes and emissions (nutrients, pesticides, herbicides) Household waste and recycling Rivers of good or fair quality Proportion of water needs met by local water recycling in urban and rural areas Compliance with Bathing Water Directive Concentrations of persistent organic pollutants Air quality - number of days per year any parameter exceeds its National Standard 8) Percentage of food, timber, and raw materials used in the region which is imported from unsustainable sources Percentage of food consumed in the region that is produced locally Number of farmers markets, and local trading schemes 9) Vacant land and properties and derelict land Proportion of new retail in town centres versus out-of-town Proportion of population living in town centres Access to local green space Quality of surroundings Noise levels Rates of fear of crime % households stating their neighbourhood has 'community spirit'		

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
East of England Forecasting Model 2012			
<p>The East of England Forecasting Model (EEFM) was developed by Oxford Economics to project economic, demographic and housing trends in a consistent fashion. It covers a wide range of variables, and is designed to be flexible so that alternative scenarios can be run.</p> <p>The EEFM provides a set of 'baseline' forecasts for the East of England prepared by a leading independent forecasting house (Oxford Economics).</p>	<p>The East of England is expected to outperform the UK in the medium to long term, according to the Spring 2012 baseline forecasts, with 10.8% employment growth over 2011-21 compared with only 6.9% in the UK.</p> <p>The baseline forecasts anticipate annual average GVA growth of 2.7% between 2010 and 2020.</p> <p>Population growth over 2010-20 is estimated at 9.4%</p> <p>Net in-migration will continue, but at a lower rate than during the past decade. By 2020, the region's population will be 547,900 higher than in 2010. The baseline forecasts anticipate a strong recovery in employment, with the East of England returning to its 2008 employment peak by 2013, and an additional 327,000 jobs between 2010 and 2020.</p>	<p>The model lists key economic projections for the East of England which should be taken into account.</p>	<p>The SA needs to include objectives that relate to economic growth and appropriate housing provision to meet the needs of an expanding population.</p>
Transforming Suffolk's Community Strategy 2008-2028 (2008 revision)			
<p>Aim is to improve quality of life in Suffolk for its people and communities. Document focuses on the future looking forward to the next 20 years and is based around four themes.</p> <p>A Prosperous and Vibrant Economy:</p> <p>Learning and skills for the future:</p> <p>Creating the Greenest County</p> <p>Safe, Healthy, Inclusive Communities</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>A number of the key ambitions outlined in the document need to be considered when developing the plan.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should integrate the four core themes and principles</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Transforming Suffolk Community Strategy: Suffolk Strategic Partnership (2008)			
<p>Purpose of Suffolk LLA is to improve performance in an area. There is a close similarity between the outcomes in Suffolk Strategic Partnership's community strategy and those agreed for Ipswich:</p> <p>Local Strategic Partnerships for Ipswich:</p> <p>Everyone should have a roof over their head</p> <p>Everyone should enjoy good health</p> <p>There should be work for all</p> <p>The creation of a better environment</p> <p>People should be kept safe</p> <p>People should live in friendly and supportive communities.</p>	<p>Ipswich Priorities:</p> <p>Working at neighbourhood level to tackle deprivation and address health, social and economic inequalities</p> <p>Community cohesion and integration of new communities</p> <p>Meeting the growing demand for affordable homes, social rented housing and a partnership approach to addressing deprivation, inequalities and environmental issues relating to housing</p> <p>Tackling drug related crime</p> <p>Environmental issues – making sure Ipswich grows in the right way</p> <p>Supporting business to grow and create more jobs.</p>	<p>The actions, indicators and targets of the LLA should be considered in the development of the plan.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should incorporate indicators and targets as appropriate.</p>
Inventing our Future: Collective Action for a Sustainable Economy. The Regional Economic Strategy for the East of England 2008 – 2031 (2008)			
<p>Vision: By 2031 East of England to be:</p> <p>Internationally competitive with the global reputation for innovation and business growth</p> <p>A region that harnesses and develops the talents and creativity of all</p> <p>At the forefront of the low carbon and resource efficient economy</p> <p>Also:</p> <p>Emphasis on developing, attracting and retaining talent to drive the economy</p>	<p><u>Productivity and prosperity</u></p> <p>Annual growth in real workplace based GVA over 2008 – 2031</p> <p>2.3% per capita</p> <p>21.% per worker</p> <p><u>Employment</u></p> <p>Rate by 2031</p> <p>Working age population: 80%</p> <p>16-74 population: 70%</p>	<p>The plan should seek to support business growth and enterprise. Particularly it should include objectives of low resource use and carbon efficiency.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that encourage enterprise and business development. It should also include the goals that support the local economy, attract world class businesses, support and develop the</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>Transforming to a low resource use and low carbon economy and success in adapting to climate change both for the environment and as an opportunity for business growth</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>Enterprise development</p> <p>Innovation</p> <p>Digital economy</p> <p>Resource efficiency</p> <p>Skills for productivity</p> <p>Economic participation</p> <p>Transport</p> <p>Spatial Economy</p>	<p><u>Skills</u></p> <p>Share of working age population with qualification by 2020 (age 19 to state pension age)</p> <p>NVQ Level 2 or equivalent and above: 90%</p> <p>NVQ Level 3 or equivalent and above: 68%</p> <p>NVQ Level 4 or equivalent and above: 40%</p> <p><u>Inequality</u></p> <p>Earnings</p> <p>Level of lower quartile to average income by 2031: 60%</p> <p><u>Greenhouse Gasses</u></p> <p>End user attributed CO2 Emissions by 2031</p> <p>Reduction on baseline level: 60%</p> <p><u>Water Resources</u></p> <p>Household per capita consumption of water</p> <p>Reduction on 2008 baseline levels by 2030: 20%</p> <p>Per capita consumption in 2030: 120litres per head per day</p>		<p>local workforce, create stronger and more self-reliant communities with a shift towards a low carbon economy.</p>
Minerals and Waste Development Framework: Waste Core Strategy (2011)			
<p>Vision:</p> <p>Cease of landfilling of untreated municipal, commercial and industrial wastes by 2026</p> <p>Recovering value from waste that cannot practically be recycled or composted</p> <p>Waste management activities to be sensitively located and appropriately operated to high standards to reduce impact/harm on the environment, human health and local amenity and tranquility</p> <p>Former temporary waste management activities (i.e. landfill sites) will be</p>	<p>Relevant targets:</p> <p>Minimise waste as a priority and encourage communities to take responsibility for the waste they produce through better education through a public consultation</p> <p>Have efficient transportation of waste throughout Suffolk</p> <p>Increase access to Household Waste Recycling Centres</p> <p>Minimise adverse impacts on air quality</p>	<p>The plan needs to take into consideration the vision, aims and objectives of the core strategy and seek to promote the overall the strategy of sustainable waste management. The plan should seek to promote more sustainable patterns</p>	<p>The SA framework must encourage sustainable waste management strategy and targets related to waste management.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans							
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA				
<p>restored to a quality and a state conducive to appropriate after uses such as agriculture and improving habitat biodiversity</p> <p>Aims (reflect national and regional water policy together with local considerations):</p> <p>Manage volume of waste identified in the East of England plan as being apportioned to Suffolk</p> <p>To promote and encourage sustainable practices in the transportation and management of waste</p> <p>Contribute to social and economic well being</p> <p>To protect against adverse impacts on human wellbeing and to ensure waste management facilities do not endanger human health</p> <p>To protect and enhance the built, natural and historic environment</p> <p>To assist in reducing the impacts of climate change upon the environment</p>	<p>Minimise adverse impacts on landscape quality and the built and historic environment</p>	<p>of production and consumption, for example by promoting rates of recycling.</p>					
Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Suffolk 2003 – 2020							
<p>Enhance joint working between authorities to improve waste management services</p> <p>Involve public community groups, waste management industry and governmental bodies in all aspects of waste management</p> <p>Promotion of education programmes and awareness campaigns to increase knowledge of waste issues and participation in waste management initiatives</p> <p>Promote and encourage waste reduction and make representation seeking changes to national taxation regulation regimes in order to encourage waste reduction</p> <p>Promote and encourage waste re-use schemes:</p> <p>Supporting communities re-use schemes with advice and funding where resource allow</p> <p>Promote awareness of what people can do to re-use waste</p>	<p><u>National Recycling and Recovery targets:</u></p> <p>Household waste recycling and composting</p> <p>Recover 45% by 2015</p> <p>Recover 50% by 2020</p> <p>Municipal waste recovery:</p> <p>Recover 67% by 2015</p> <p>Recover 75% by 2020</p> <p>Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) Landfill allowances:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>LATS</th> <th>Landfill Allowance</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>99,160</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	LATS	Landfill Allowance	2013	99,160	<p>The plan should recognise the need to implement sustainable waste removal strategies that do not impact on human health or the environment.</p> <p>The waste policy elements of the plan need to be developed in accordance with the waste strategy.</p> <p>There needs to be a clear commitment to the waste hierarchy.</p>	<p>Consider waste management options particularly with new community developments</p>
LATS	Landfill Allowance						
2013	99,160						

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans				
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA		Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>Encourage the re-use of waste collected through recycling centres</p> <p>Seek to maximise the proportion of waste that is recycled or composted, aiming to achieve at least 60% by 2015</p> <p>Introduce “three stream” collection system from the curb side of at least 80% of households in Suffolk by 2010</p> <p>Investigate the possibility of introducing the curb side collection of glass</p> <p>Promote home composting in all areas through promotional and educational campaigns</p> <p>Support community composting initiatives</p> <p>Increase the number of bring sites for the collection of glass throughout the county</p> <p>Optimise the number and location of household waste and recycling centres; increase the quantity and range of material recycled – aiming to recycling 55% of waste taken to sites by 2015</p> <p>Introduce non landfill facilities for the treatment of residual waste</p> <p>Minimise the amount of waste landfill by maximising reduction, re use, recycling and composting</p> <p>Reduce costs by securing joint procurement and tendering and maximising funding from external sources</p> <p>Work with Waste and Resource Action Programme, businesses and the community in order to develop markets for recycled waste and outlets.</p>	2020	69,385		
	<p><u>Regional relevant targets:</u></p> <p>Minimise the impacts of new developments, especially in the Key Centres of Development and Change, on regional waste management requirements</p> <p>Minimise the environmental impact of waste management arising from movement of waste, and help secure the recovery and disposal of waste without endangering human health</p> <p>Recognise particular locational needs of some types of waste management facilities in determining planning application and defining green belt boundaries</p> <p>Targets to minimise waste and provide the basis for implementing the overall aim of recycling, composting, and recovering value from waste:</p> <p>Municipal waste – recovery of 70% by 2015</p> <p>Commercial and industrial waste – recovery of 75% by 2015; and eliminate landfilling of untreated municipal and commercial waste in the region by 2021</p> <p><u>Relevant Indicators:</u></p> <p>Kilograms of household waste collected per head (BVPI 84) – Waste Disposal Authority (WDA) and seven Waste Collection Authority (WCA) figures combined;</p> <p>Tonnage and percentage of household waste recycled and composted, including HWRC (BVPIs 82a and 82b);</p> <p>Percentage of householders that have a separate</p>			

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	kerbside collection of dry recyclable and compostable waste; Number of home composters distributed via partnership scheme; Recycling rate at HWRCs; Tonnage of municipal waste landfilled		

Suffolk's Climate Action Plan 2 (2012)

Develop a credible pathway to reduce carbon emission associated with energy use in Suffolk by 60% (on 2004 levels) Support the development of a green economy Adapt to future climate change and resource scarcity	Reduction of Suffolk's annual CO2 emission by 760kt by the end of the decade – Foster resilience to climate change (i.e. winter flooding and summer heat wave events) and promote water saving and energy efficiency	The plan must incorporate climate change and adaption and mitigation options.	The SA Framework should echo the vision and objectives of the plan. It should include an objective to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to unavoidable climate change.
--	--	---	--

Suffolk's Local Transport Plan 2011 - 2031

Priorities: Creating a prosperous and vibrant economy Creating the greenest county Safe, healthy and inclusive communities (Protect vulnerable people and reduce inequalities) Learning and skills for the future (Transform learning and skills)	Transport aims to meet priorities: 1) Improve connectivity and accessibility Maintain core transport networks. Balance capacity and demand for travel, through increasing the use of sustainable transport and reducing need for travel Improve access to jobs and commercial markets for residents and businesses based in the county 2) Reduced emissions from transport, including road maintenance	There needs to be an alignment between Suffolk's Transport strategy and the plan.	The SA must include the objectives of the wider Transport Plan. The SA Framework should include the goals and indicators within the plan to address transport and accessibility, and seek to ensure that any new transport development in the District is sustainable and encourages a modal shift away from the use
---	--	---	--

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<p>Maintaining resilience of transport networks (e.g. coping with flooding, pot holes, winter damage)</p> <p>Reduced air pollutant emissions</p> <p>3)</p> <p>Facilitating an increase in walking and cycling</p> <p>Improving the physical accessibility of the transport system, improving information about travel options, improving access to services for those without access to cars</p> <p>Supporting wider regeneration</p> <p>Reducing the number of casualties on the transport network</p> <p>Reducing impact of poor air quality on local communities</p> <p>4)</p> <p>Improving accessibility to schools, colleges, universities and other places of learning</p> <p>Access to broadband for online learning</p>		of the private car.
New Anglia Local Enterprise Partnership 'Towards a Growth Plan' 2013			
<p>We have a simple Vision for New Anglia in 2025- more jobs, businesses and prosperity.</p> <p>In 2025, Greater Norwich and Greater Ipswich will be two of the most competitive City regions in Europe for domestic and foreign investment. Suffolk and Norfolk will have as international reputation for our home produced food, the quality of our festivals and cultural events and the beauty and diversity of our coasts and countryside.</p> <p>School attainment throughout New Anglia will match the best in Europe making it easy to attract skilled and talented professionals to drive our global companies.</p> <p>Superfast broadband and 6g mobile phone services will be available</p>	<p>The UK economy will grow by 0.6% during the rest of 2013 and by 1.8% and 2.3% in the next two years.</p>	<p>The plan lists commitments which should be taken into account in other Council documents.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives that will support growth and provision of jobs.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
everywhere in New Anglia.			
Expanding Suffolk's Horizons: Economic Strategy – Taking Suffolk to 2013			
<p>Aims to promote and develop what makes Suffolk a special and distinctive place in which to live and work but at the same time addressing one central target, raising Gross Value Added (GVA) per head.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>Raising wage and skill levels more closely in line with regional average</p> <p>Promoting innovation and entrepreneurship</p> <p>Stimulating enterprise and ambition, particularly among young people</p> <p>Developing Suffolk's economy around centres of excellence of key growth areas</p> <p>Ensuring growth is sustainable economically and environmentally</p>	<p>Increase GVA per head by 95% of UK Average</p> <p>Increase net business formation rate by 1% per annum</p> <p>Increase gross weekly pay for full time employees to 94% of regional median</p> <p>Increase number of new jobs created/safeguard through inward investment by 10%</p> <p>Increase the value of tourism by 2% per annum</p> <p>Increase the levels of education and qualifications</p> <p>Promote Ipswich in the Environmental Agency's flood defence register with a further commitment to protect areas of significant commercial/agricultural value</p>	<p>This must be taken into account with the regional economic strategy and ensure that all four objectives are taken into consideration.</p>	
East of England Learning and Skills Council (LSC) Equality and Diversity Action Plan 2008			
<p>It lays out actions for the LSC East of England to meet its statutory duties as laid out in the LSC Single Equality Scheme</p> <p>The action plan is broken into four areas:</p> <p>Learning and skills</p> <p>Performance of the system</p> <p>Impact measures and impact assessment</p> <p>Governance</p>	<p>Raise the quality and improve the choice of learning opportunities</p> <p>Raise the skills of the region, giving employers and individuals the skills they need to improve productivity</p> <p>Raise their contribution to economic development</p> <p>Raise the performance of a world class system that is responsive, provides choice and is valued and recognised for its excellence</p> <p>To provide measures that will enable overall progress to be judged</p> <p>Make promoting equality and diversity an integral part of how the East of England LSC is led and governed</p>	<p>To be used as guidance for diversity and equality.</p>	<p>To be used as guidance for diversity and equality.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Suffolk Haven Gateway Employment Land Review 2009			
The Employment Land Review and Strategic Sites Study for Suffolk Haven Gateway looks into providing the right mix of employment land to meet the future job growth target of 30,000 in the Suffolk Haven Gateway sub-region. There are evident opportunities through investment in infrastructure and allocation of employment land in the right locations (the A14 and the Ipswich Fringe) to provide a quality and choice that will support efforts to retain existing businesses and encourage new ones and thereby work to achieve the employment target.	No specific indicators or targets of relevance in this plan or programme.	Key baseline indicators included in the review should be taken into account.	The SA should include objectives that will support growth and provision of employment land.
East of England Plan for Sport (2004)			
The aim is to change the culture of sport and physical activity in England in order to increase participation across all social groups leading to improvements in health and in other social and economic benefits; and providing the basis for progression into higher levels of performance.	Key targets: Increasing participation in sport and active recreation Improving levels of performance Widening access Improving health and well being Creating stronger and safer communities Improving education Benefiting the economy	The plan policies should provide a framework within which increased participation can occur. In particular opportunities to improve access to existing facilities, to prevent the loss of existing facilities and to support the provision of new ones.	The SA Framework should consider objectives to increase participation in sport through improved access and additional facilities. Suitable objectives should also be developed in relation to protecting human health.
Biodiversity Action Plan for Suffolk (Various dates)			
The plan comprises a series of action plans for habitats and species in Suffolk. For each of the habitats and species information is provided about current national, regional and local status.	For each habitat type/species a series of objectives, actions and timescales for implementation are identified.	The plan needs to incorporate policies that support and promote the enhancement of biodiversity.	The relevant objectives, targets and indicators should be integrated into the SA Framework.
Water for Life and Livelihoods: River Basin Management Plan: Anglian River Basin District (2009)			
This plan has been prepared under the Water Framework Directive, which	By 2015, 16 per cent of surface waters (rivers, lakes,	The plan should consider	The SA Framework

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>requires all countries throughout the European Union to manage the water environment to consistent standards. Each country has to:</p> <p>Prevent deterioration in the status of aquatic ecosystems, protect them and improve the ecological condition of waters;</p> <p>Aim to achieve at least good status for all water bodies by 2015. Where this is not possible and subject to the criteria set out in the Directive, aim to achieve good status by 2021 or 2027;</p> <p>Meet the requirements of Water Framework Directive Protected Areas;</p> <p>Promote sustainable use of water as a natural resource;</p> <p>Conserve habitats and species that depend directly on water;</p> <p>Progressively reduce or phase out the release of individual pollutants or groups of pollutants that present a significant threat to the aquatic environment;</p> <p>Progressively reduce the pollution of groundwater and prevent or limit the entry of pollutants;</p> <p>Contribute to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts.</p>	<p>estuaries and coastal waters) in this river basin district are going to improve for at least one biological, chemical or physical element, measured as part of an assessment of good status according to the Water Framework Directive. This includes an improvement of 1,700 km of the river network in relation to fish, phosphate, specific pollutants and other elements.</p> <p>By 2015 19 per cent of surface waters will be at good ecological status/potential and 45 per cent of groundwater bodies will be at good status. In combination 20 per cent of all water bodies will be at good status by 2015. The Environment Agency wants to go further and achieve an additional two per cent improvement to surface waters across England and Wales by 2015.</p> <p>The biological parts of how the water environment is assessed – the plant and animal communities – are key indicators. At least 30 per cent of assessed surface waters will be at good or better biological status by 2015.</p>	<p>how the water environment can be protected and enhanced.</p>	<p>should include objectives that consider effects upon water quality and resources.</p>
In Step with Suffolk: Right of Way Improvement Plan (2006-16)			
<p>Objectives:</p> <p>Provide a better signed, maintained and accessible network</p> <p>Provide and a protect a more continuous network that provides for the requirements of all users</p> <p>Develop a safer network</p> <p>Increase community involvement in improving and managing the network</p> <p>Provide an up to date publically available digitised definitive map for the</p>	<p>No relevant indicators</p>	<p>The implications for rights of way, access and recreation should be considered in the preparation of the plan.</p>	<p>Baseline information, issues and opportunities are identified within the Improvement Plan. These should be considered when developing the SA Framework.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
whole of Suffolk Improve promotion, understanding and use of network			
The Ipswich Drainage and flood defence policy (2002-9)			
Sets out the Council's policy relating to flood protection and drainage Objectives: Control of development in areas at risk of flooding The Inspection and maintenance of ordinary watercourses Establishing flood warnings and emergency evacuation Creating sustainable urban drainage systems (SuDS) Includes: gardens, roads, pipework and manholes, private roofs, driveways and car parks; construction infiltration systems	No specific targets and indicators	Drainage and flood defence policies must be incorporated in the preparation of the plan.	The SA must highlight and incorporate these objectives.
Integrated Landscape Character Objectives (2010)			
The aim was to develop a regional urban landscape typology for the East of England. It articulates the broad variety of towns and cities in the region and the characteristics of the urban landscape of each settlement. Provides an overview of landscape character and settlements for informing future assessment such as green infrastructure strategies for extension to existing settlements and creation of new settlements.	Development must maintain a "sense of place" relevant to the area.	Landscape character should form a component of the plan baseline and should be considered when proposing new development.	The SA Framework should include an objective on landscape quality.
Countryside Character Volume 6: East of England (1998)			
This document presents the results of Natural England's survey of the countryside character and landscape of the East of England. Many different elements combine to create the character of the countryside. Important to recognise influences on this character that combine to a sense of place, and set a tract of countryside apart from adjacent areas.	The document contains no targets or indicators.	East of England's landscape character should form a component of the plan baseline and should be considered when proposing new development.	The SA Framework should include an objective on landscape quality.

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The Ipswich Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2011 – 2016			
<p>The vision is to improve the health and wellbeing of the people of Ipswich and support them in adopting a healthy lifestyle</p> <p>Priorities:</p> <p>To develop and implement an action plan to meet the vision</p> <p>Reduce health inequalities</p> <p>Promote healthy lifestyles and healthy communities</p> <p>Collate local information on health and wellbeing issues and to address them</p>	<p>No indicators.</p>	<p>The plan should include an objective for healthy lifestyles for people and the community impacted by the plan; such as recreational facilities, walking paths etc.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to healthy lifestyles and communities</p>
Ipswich Housing Strategy 2010/11-15/16			
<p>Vision:</p> <p>Everyone in Ipswich should have the opportunity to rent or buy a decent home at the price they can afford, in a sustainable community where they want to live and work</p> <p>Priorities:</p> <p>Improve housing supply and improving neighbourhoods through a mix of high quality, environmentally sustainable homes for sale or rent</p> <p>Improving housing quality and environmental sustainability</p> <p>Supporting and including vulnerable adults, hard to reach groups and all communities</p> <p>Doing the basics better for less</p>	<p><u>Priority 1</u></p> <p>Improving strategic links</p> <p><u>Affordable housing targets:</u></p> <p>To be provided on sites of 0.5hectares or more, or 15 units or more</p> <p>The amount to be provided is 35% and a minimum of 65% of this must be provided as social rented housing</p> <p>Continued supply of new affordable homes</p> <p>Balanced, sustainable communities</p> <p>Balance of large and small affordable homes</p> <p>Target for at least 65% of new affordable homes to rent</p> <p>Meeting gypsy and traveller pitch needs</p> <p>New housing that meets the needs of all communities</p> <p>Right mix of new market, affordable and specialist housing for older people</p> <p>New homes for people with care and support needs, and adapted homes</p>	<p>The plan needs to complement the aims of the strategy and seek to develop sustainable communities.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that address housing issues, e.g. providing an appropriate balance of housing types.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<p>New homes for students in balanced communities</p> <p>Environmental sustainability</p> <p>Improved housing supply through the best use of existing stock</p> <p><u>Priority 3:</u></p> <p>Effective housing and neighbourhood management through partnership working</p> <p><u>Priority 4:</u></p> <p>All housing services to represent good value for money</p> <p>Tenants and residents are involved in decision making</p>		
One Ipswich Everybody Matters Strategy 2008-2010			
<p>We want Ipswich to be a vibrant, prosperous and thriving place. We will address deprivation and inequality in neighbourhoods and develop an economically dynamic and enterprising society so everyone in Ipswich can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be prosperous and have a place to live • be healthy and stay well • achieve their potential and enjoy life • keep safe • have a greater say and better choices • live in friendly and supportive communities <p>We will:</p> <p>Deliver a long-term investment in community development to respond to important local issues across the town. The One- Ipswich partnership has chosen a project focused approach to deliver our outcomes, and we will seek to exploit and replicate the learning of existing good practice. This will help all the LSP partners by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assisting in generating community intelligence. 	<p>15,400 additional homes to be provided for (2001 - 2021).</p> <p>An additional 4,710 additional homes to be provided for just outside Ipswich.</p> <p>18,000 new jobs to be provided for (2001 - 2021).</p> <p>Affordable housing to constitute at least 30% of housing supply with an aspiration of 40% of supply if Ipswich housing stress warrants higher provision.</p> <p>Car traffic levels to stabilise at 1999 levels.</p> <p>All major developments to provide at least 10% of their energy requirements via renewable power generation.</p>	<p>The key aims identified within this strategy should be considered within the plan.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives that focus on improving health, the environment and community involvement.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
2. Addressing health concerns. 3. Improving the environment. 4. Engaging with young people. 5. Improving access to drug and alcohol treatment, and signposting. 6. Generating community involvement 7. Integrating the voluntary sector			
Ipswich Borough Council Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2011)			
This Level 2 SFRA supersedes the draft level 1 SFRA dated November 2007 and accounts for the presence of recently improved flood defences within Ipswich, as well as for the planned flood defence barrier expected to be operational in 2014. The SFRA also considers the potential effects of development on local flooding and minor watercourses and identifies mitigation measures including sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) and suggests a framework for safe development in flood zones 2 & 3.	No specific targets identified.	The key flood risk baseline data should be used to inform the plan.	The SA should include objectives that address flood risk within Ipswich.
Ipswich Economic Development Strategy 2012 – 2026 DRAFT			
The economic development strategy will focus on job creation and retention, as well as promoting and attracting investment to Ipswich, reflecting core aims in the Council's Corporate Plan – 'Building A Better Ipswich1'. <u>Vision statement</u> "Ipswich will be an inspiring and exciting town perceived as both an attractive location for investment in business and a centre of excellence for education. Creative people in partnership with dynamic businesses will drive a diverse and innovative urban economy. A sustainable and low carbon Ipswich will enable individuals to flourish, and inhabitants will be notable for their enterprise, ambition, creativity and pride in their town"	There are no specific targets and indicators.	The plan should incorporate objectives included in the economic development strategy.	The SA should include objectives that will support sustainable economic growth.
Ipswich Borough Council Corporate Plan (2012)			

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>The new corporate plan for Ipswich consists of 6 themes and it reveals that the council's priority is to attract new investment and jobs to Ipswich by helping to boost private sector jobs and by supporting the construction industry by building much-needed new affordable housing.</p> <p>There are two underlying principles:</p> <p>Underlying principle 1: A Fairer Ipswich:</p> <p>Everything we do will be based on the principles of fairness and participation. We will work to eliminate discrimination, promote equality of opportunity, and foster good relations amongst all the people of Ipswich.</p> <p>Underlying Principle 2: Value for Money:</p> <p>We will constantly seek to improve the efficiency of the Council, with savings used to protect and improve services and to keep down council tax.</p> <p>Themes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A stronger Ipswich economy 2. A safer and healthier Ipswich 3. Keeping Ipswich moving 4. Quality housing for all 5. A greener Ipswich 6. A more enjoyable Ipswich 	<p>1. A stronger Ipswich Economy:</p> <p>Develop an Economic Development Strategy with a focus on job retention and creation and to promote and attract investment into Ipswich;</p> <p>Increase both the number and profile of apprenticeships within the business community of Ipswich;</p> <p>Assist small and medium enterprises to deliver training and business support</p> <p>Support skills development and promote educational, business and community engagement.</p> <p>4. Quality housing for all</p> <p>Continue investment to maintain the Decent Homes Standard and achieve the Ipswich Standard by 2014;</p> <p>Increase the delivery of affordable housing by aiming for 35% of all new homes delivered to be affordable, and by keeping our affordable housing policies under review;</p> <p>Work in partnership with Homes and Communities Agency to deliver affordable housing and employment;</p> <p>Work to minimise the impact to local residents of the reduction in the County Council's Supporting People funding to Ipswich Borough Council (e.g. to sheltered housing tenants and homeless people)</p>	<p>The Corporate Plan identifies priorities within Ipswich which should be taken into account.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives that support the economy and address housing issues.</p>
Ipswich Cultural Strategy 2011-2014			
<p>This three year strategy sets out how Ipswich Borough Council will focus on six key objectives to further improve cultural assets while facilitating the development of others.</p> <p>The strategy identifies major improvements, including a refurbishment of Crown Pools. It also highlights big ambitions for the future including a new Centre of Excellence for the arts focussed on the Ipswich Museum and Art School. The success of these will be dependent on winning support from</p>	<p>Focus activity on key local assets and aim to reduce duplication and improve efficiency through better co-ordination and management of linked services. We will make better use of partnerships and voluntary provision, maximise income and seek external funding where available.</p> <p>Promote the town's cultural facilities and develop its</p>	<p>The strategy identifies the benefit of improving and developing cultural assets which should be considered in the plan.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives that address the development and improvement of cultural assets within Ipswich.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>local residents and stakeholders as well as achieving external funding. The new strategy has six themes with key actions to provide a focus for investment and decision-making over the next 3 years:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Responding to the national pressure on public spend 2. Developing the Cultural Economy 3. Improving and sustaining what we have 4. Increasing participation in cultural activity 5. 2012 Olympic Legacy 6. Ambitions for the future 	<p>cultural economy to attract more visitors (especially those who stay more than one day) and boost the local economy.</p> <p>Seek to improve our facilities where we can and ensure they are well maintained and run by qualified customer focussed staff.</p> <p>Encourage communities to become involved in the management and maintenance of their local facilities.</p> <p>The Council will work with partners, including the County Council, Nations and Regions East, private providers and the third sector to provide opportunities and a lasting legacy linked to 2012.</p> <p>Secure £10m investment in a new Centre of Excellence for Arts & Culture, combining the existing Ipswich Museum with adjacent buildings: Ipswich Art School; Wolsey Studio and; High Street Exhibition Gallery, to create a truly world class facility and tourist attraction, providing a source of pride and inspiration for the community.;</p> <p>Establish a new sports village focussed on Gainsborough Sports Centre with more sporting facilities including improved football/all weather pitches, cycling facilities etc.;</p>		
Ipswich Environment Strategy 2010			
<p>This overarching Strategy explains how we deliver environmental performance through different areas of the Council's activities and its policies and strategies. This Strategy is not subordinate to other strategies. This Strategy will enable Ipswich Borough Council to improve its environmental performance by identifying and addressing environmental issues that are not covered by other policies and strategies; and by referencing and monitoring environmental actions that are addressed</p>	<p>Seek to continually improve the cleanliness of Ipswich and seek to enhance the town through effective urban design</p> <p>Reduce waste by supporting initiatives that reduce, re-use and recycle</p> <p>Ensure that residents and businesses value the environment and take action to reduce environmental</p>	<p>The plan will address key environmental issues within the Borough.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives that address the key themes within this strategy.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>elsewhere.</p> <p>This document is driven by the Council's corporate strategy and its community strategy we set our strategic objectives.</p> <p>'Transforming Ipswich' identifies 6 key themes to develop performance:</p> <p>Clean & Green Ipswich Expanding Ipswich Safe Ipswich Strengthening Communities in Ipswich Travel Ipswich Vibrant Ipswich</p> <p>The primary theme for this strategy is Clean and Green Ipswich: <i>'We will work with the community to make Ipswich a model urban clean and green place'</i></p>	<p>impact through education, campaigning and enforcement</p> <p>Ensure adequate open spaces and amenity areas are available</p> <p>Protect and enhance biodiversity, by managing, developing and interpreting our valuable natural habitats and sensitive wildlife sites</p> <p>Monitor air, land, water and noise pollution within the Borough and take measures to minimise local pollution consistent with sustainable development principles</p> <p>Reduce carbon emissions by encouraging and supporting initiatives that promote renewable energy and energy efficiency</p>		
Ipswich Town Centre Master Plan 2012			
<p>The Town Centre Master Plan provides a view of what Ipswich Borough Council and stakeholders agree is the way forward to achieve an enhanced town centre in Ipswich. The 15-year plan has an end date of 2027. It complements the adopted Core Strategy and Policies Development Plan Document and other relevant policy documents.</p> <p>The aim is to enhance, remodel and develop the town centre, delivering a programme of regeneration and renewal which builds on the aspirations to be a regional centre for shopping and culture.</p>	<p>The document contains no targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The plan should address regeneration of the Ipswich town centre.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives that address the redevelopment of the Ipswich town centre.</p>
Ipswich Open Space and Biodiversity Policy/Strategy 2013-2023			
<p>This policy establishes guiding principles for the provision and management of green space within Ipswich Borough, and recommends a strategy for its protection and enhancement so that it can be enjoyed by future generations.</p>	<p>Ensure the provision and management of public open space meets customer needs, now and over the next 10 years.</p> <p>Ensure the natural environment, trees and wildlife is</p>	<p>The strategy identifies principles for the provision and management of green space which should be</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives that address the protection and enhancement of</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>Vision statement: 'To safeguard, protect and enhance biodiversity and the environment and improve everyone's quality of life by working in partnership with others to ensure that our parks and open spaces are well designed, well managed, safe and freely accessible, encouraging use and benefiting the whole community'</p>	<p>afforded appropriate protection.</p> <p>Ensure the Council operates within the law and where possible adheres to best practice.</p> <p>To raise awareness of the benefits and value of good quality, accessible, biodiversity rich public open space.</p> <p>Identify priorities for future investment and thus ensure best use of available resources.</p> <p>Provide appropriate guidance through the planning process to ensure new public open space is appropriately located, of a high quality and meets local needs.</p> <p>Plan for and mitigate the effects of climate change.</p> <p>Improve the quality of the public realm, natural environment and local heritage.</p> <p>Build social cohesion and encourage healthy lifestyles through a well planned and managed 'green space' infrastructure.</p> <p>Create a delivery plan for green infrastructure provision, Ensure any cross boundary provision is properly coordinated and managed and</p> <p>Ensure heritage parks and heritage features within our parks are afforded appropriate protection.</p>	<p>taken into consideration.</p>	<p>biodiversity.</p>
Tree Management Policy 2010			
<p>The Tree Management Policy will allow the council: To continually develop an integrated approach to tree management that embraces all aspects of the council's tree related activities in a coherent and co-ordinated tree programme. To promote awareness of the value of trees in our environment. To interpret the policy framework.</p>	<p>No relevant indicators.</p>	<p>The policy identifies the benefits of tree management.</p>	<p>The SA should consider the importance of tree management.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
To give direction and guidance to local initiatives both public and private.			
Allotment Strategy 2005			
<p>A successful strategy will bring allotments into public focus advertising the benefits for all, resulting in increased lettings and improved standards.</p> <p>This will be done by developing a service in which people can expect good security and facility provision. Increased promotion as an activity for all should encourage people of all backgrounds to develop their skills as new gardeners.</p> <p>The aims of the allotment strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to raise the awareness of others to the benefits of allotments for all leading to an increase in the number of plot holders to set a standard for the provision of allotments in Ipswich to improve the standard of service provision to investigate ways to improve the financial position of the service consider the demand for allotments both now and in the future review and propose changes if required to the provision and distribution of allotment land in Ipswich. 	No relevant indicators.	The aims of this strategy should be taken into account in the plan.	The SA should consider the public benefits identified within this strategy.
The draft Ipswich Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment update 2013 (SHLAA)			
<p>The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) is a key component of the evidence base underpinning the Council's Local Plan, by identifying a list of sites which may be suitable and available for housing development.</p> <p>The study identifies sites with potential for housing development but the study does not make any decisions about site allocations.</p>	No specific targets of relevance in this plan or programme.	The SHLAA identifies potentially suitable housing sites in the Borough and highlights key baseline all of which should be taken into account.	The SA needs to include objectives that relate to the choice, quality and diversity of housing and also ensuring that such housing is available to all communities and sectors of society.
Ipswich Housing Market Area Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2012			
This document updates the 2008 Strategic Housing Market Assessment	Currently, there is a backlog of over 4,000 households in	The Plan will include	The SA Framework

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>(SHMA) for the Ipswich Housing Market Area, which comprises: the districts of Babergh, Mid Suffolk and Suffolk Coastal, and the Borough of Ipswich. This update is a hybrid between a straight- forward review of the data and an entirely new assessment.</p>	<p>need of a suitable and affordable home in the Ipswich HMA.</p> <p>The supply of new affordable homes and the reuse of existing stock are not sufficient.</p> <p>In order to address this shortfall, 70% of all new homes in the Ipswich HMA currently being planned would need to be affordable.</p> <p>The needs are greatest in Ipswich with an annual need for at least 584 more homes to be affordable. Need within Suffolk Coastal is the next greatest at 355, in Mid Suffolk 229 are required and 134 more affordable homes are needed each year in Babergh.</p>	<p>objectives to maximise affordable housing to meet current and future needs of residents.</p>	<p>needs to include objectives that relate to the choice, quality, diversity and affordability of housing.</p>
Suffolk Growth Strategy March 2013			
<p>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 in Suffolk.as well as identifies a potential to create thousands of additional high value and highly skilled jobs in the county.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Increase the number of apprenticeship starts (at all ages) by at least 33% by 2015/16, from 6,272 currently to 8,342; and to increase the number of 16-18 year olds in apprenticeships by 50% from 1,613 currently to 2,477.</p> <p>The vision is for Superfast Broadband (both fixed andmobile), offering typical speeds of 100Mbps, to everyone (100% of homes and small business) in Suffolk by 2020. This investment will bring benefits including economic growth of up to 20% over 15 years, and the creation of up to 5,000 new full-time jobs.</p>	<p>The county, district and borough councils have agreed the principal locations for economic growth. In particular, these comprise our “best offer” to companies planning to invest in our growth sectors. One of these locations is Greater Ipswich and key development sites include Ransomes Europark Expansion, Ravenswood, Futura Park, Former Sugar Beet Factory, Adastral Park Expansion. The strategy</p>	<p>The SA needs to include objectives that relate to economic growth, improvement of educational attainment and employability, inward investment.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
		also includes strategic improvements of A12.	
Ipswich Employment Land Availability Report 2012			
Extensive surveys are carried out annually for main employment areas, as identified through saved policies of the 1997 adopted Local Plan and the Proposals Map. Sites with current planning permissions for employment use are also monitored annually and updated in the report.	No specific indicators or targets of relevance in this plan or programme.	The objective of the survey is to monitor the supply of employment land to provide accurate and up-to-date data for the Local Plan evidence base and to measure the effectiveness of policies.	The SA needs to include objectives that relate to economic growth and appropriate use of vacant business units.

Appendix B



Baseline Data



B. The Sustainability Baseline and Key Sustainability Issues

B.1 Population

The following baseline indicators have been used to identify key population trends and characteristics:

- Total population (2011 Census and Neighbourhood Statistics¹).
- Projected population growth to 2035 (Office for National Statistics Local Profiles²)
- Area of Ipswich Borough (Office for National Statistics Local Profiles).
- Population density (Office for National Statistics Local Profiles).
- Age structure of the population (Office for National Statistics Local Profiles and 2011 Census).
- Mean household size (Strategic Housing Market Assessment Ipswich Borough Council, Data Review June 2012).
- Percentage of single pensioner households (Neighbourhood Statistics³).
- Ethnic groups represented in the population (Office for National Statistics Local Profiles).

Ipswich has the highest population of all the districts within Suffolk. The population of the Borough has increased between 2010 and 2011 from 128,300 people to 133,400, an increase of 5,100 (representing 4.2%). Table B-1 below indicates the trend in population growth from 2001 to 2011. Table B-1 shows a relatively high level of growth across the Borough which is an indication why such a large number of new homes is considered necessary within Ipswich. The increase in population resulted from a mix of natural change (births – deaths) and net migration.

Table B-1 Population Change

Date	Population Estimate	Difference on previous year
2011*	133,400	+5,100
2010	128,300	+1,700
2009	126,600	+1,200
2008	125,400	+2,300
2007	123,100	+800
2006	122,300	+700

1

<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadTableView.do?adminCompAndTimeId=28121%3A345&a=7&b=277113&c=ipswich&d=13&r=1&e=13&f=26822&o=131&g=487927&i=1001x1003x1004x1005&l=1818&m=0&s=1345628607823&enc=1>

2 <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/Info.do?page=analysisandguidance/analysisarticles/local-authority-profiles.htm>

3

<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadTableView.do?a=7&b=277113&c=ipswich&d=13&e=16&g=487927&i=1001x1003x1004&o=1&m=0&r=1&s=1345632289120&enc=1&dsFamilyId=135>

Date	Population Estimate	Difference on previous year
2005	121,600	+2,100
2004	119,500	+1,400
2003	118,100	+700
2002	117,400	+200
2001*	117,200	-

*Populations are not estimates they are from the 2011 and 2001 Census

Source: Neighbourhood Statistics and the 2001 and 2011 Census

It is estimated that between 2010 and 2035, the population of the Borough will increase by 20.8% (Suffolk - 18.6%).

The Borough of Ipswich covers an area of 39km². In 2010, the population density of Ipswich was 3,254 people per km², significantly higher than the population density for Suffolk (189 people per km²) and that for England (401 people per km²). The Borough's fairly high population density trend is anticipated to continue to 2035 based on projected population growth rates.

According to the 2011 Census, the population of the Borough continues to be heavily skewed to the 25-29 age cohort. Figure B-1 presents the age structure of the Borough based on 2011 mid-year statistics.

Figure B-1 Population Structure of Ipswich

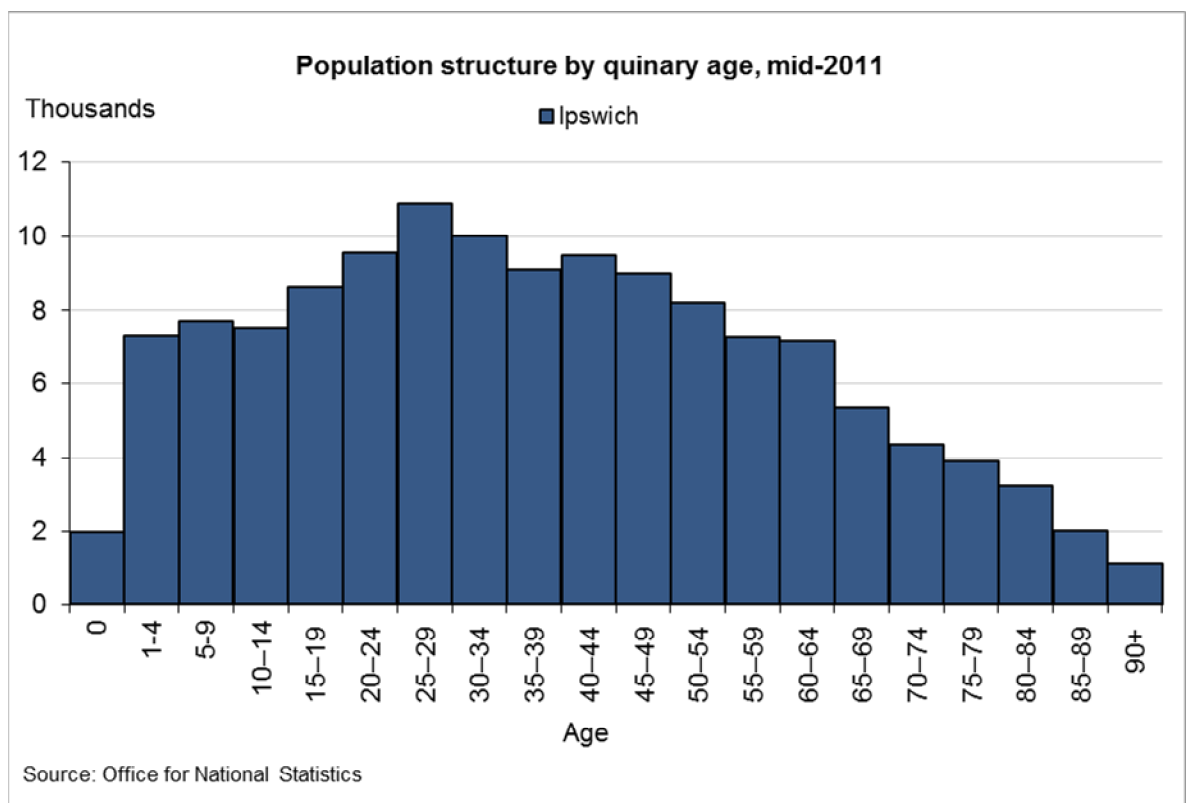
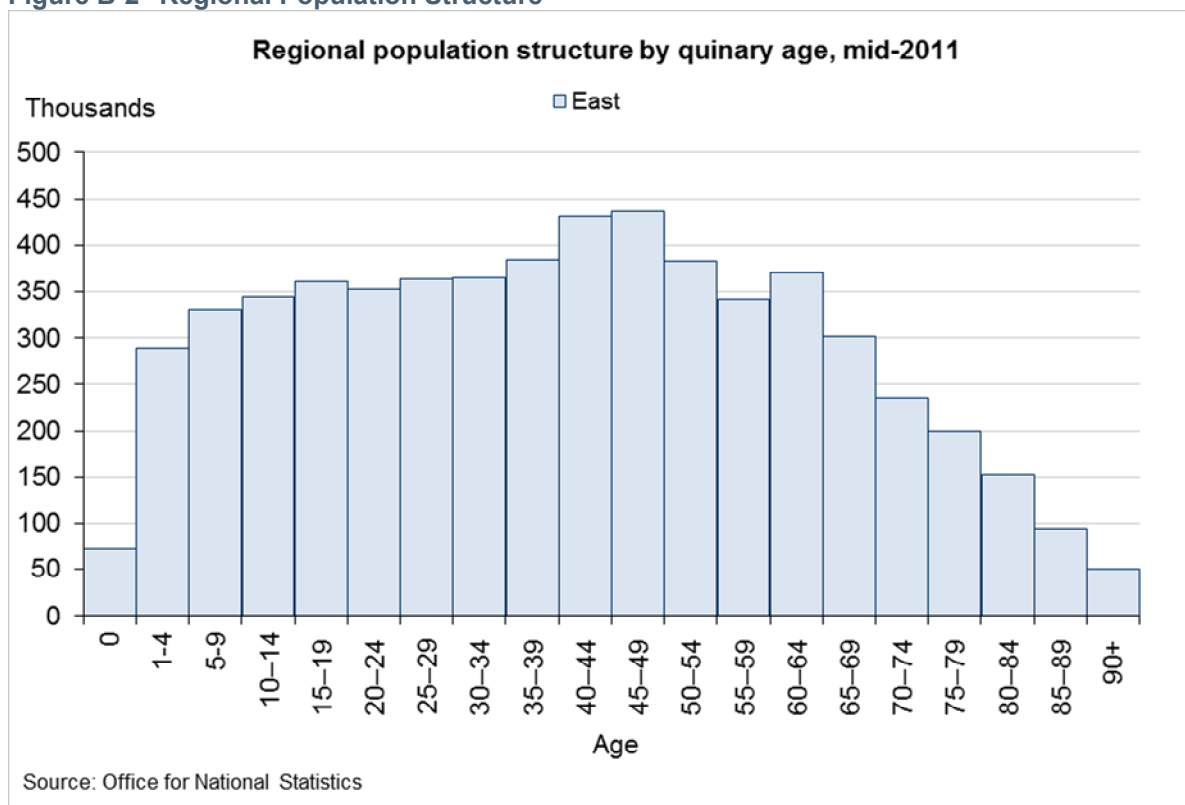


Figure B-2 presents the East of England regional age structure based on the 2011 mid-year statistics.

Figure B-2 Regional Population Structure



The average household size in the East of England stood at 2.29 people per household in the 2011 Census and it is anticipated it will be about 2.17 by 2033 (Strategic Housing Market Assessment Ipswich Borough Council, Data Review June 2012). By 2033, the most common household type will be one person living alone; these single people will constitute nearly 50% of all households, with the actual number nearly doubling over the next twenty-five years. The number of lone parent households will have increased substantially too. Couple households with one or more other adult will see a decline of 20% as will “Other households” (includes lone parent households with all children non dependant) which are predicted to decrease by a third. Ipswich has a relatively multicultural population. 2009 data indicated that 86.6% of the population of Ipswich were white which is slightly lower than that for the East of England (90.0%) and England (87.5). Asian / Asian British are the main ethnic minority within Ipswich, representing 6.3% of the population (Population Estimates by ethnic group, Office for National Statistics).

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Population and household forecasts vary according to the assumptions made, but tend to be upwards. The projections used for this assessment are based on data and models included in Strategic Housing Market Assessment Ipswich Borough Council, Data Review June 2012.

Key Issues and Opportunities

- There are potential challenges that could arise in the future relating to the type and tenure of housing provision on offer in the Borough.
- There is a high percentage of people under the age of 34 in Ipswich, which may have implications for provision of educational facilities, recreational facilities etc.
- Asian/Asian British are the main ethnic minority and therefore there needs to be appropriate services provision for all members of the population in terms of education, housing etc.

- There are opportunities to improve the supply of education, health and other community facilities in the Borough.

B.2 Education and Qualifications

The following baseline indicators have been used to characterise levels of education and attainment in the Borough:

- Percentage of pupils achieving five or more GCSEs at Grades A* - C (including Mathematics and English) or equivalent (Office for National Statistics Local Profiles).
- Percentage of people aged 19 – 50/64 who have attained a Level Four NVQ or higher (Office for National Statistics Local Profiles).
- Percentage of the population aged 16-74 with no qualifications (Office for National Statistics Local Profiles).
- Most Deprived LSOAs for education, skills and training (ONS 201 Indices of Multiple Deprivation)

During the 2009 – 2010 school year in Ipswich 48.8% of pupils at the end of Key Stage 4 were achieving 5+ A*-C including English and Mathematics, which is less than the average for the East of England (56%) and England (55.1%).

Levels of educational attainment show a clear link to levels of affluence in later life, as access to employment improves with academic success. In 2010, there were 9,000 people in Ipswich with no qualifications; accounting for 11% of the population aged 16 to 64 (this is 1.2% lower than figures recorded in 2007). Those with no qualifications in the East of England accounted for 10.8% of the population and within England 11.1%. Therefore this shows that Ipswich's performance is average. In 2010, 31.9% of the population aged 19 - 64 (male) / 16 - 59 (female) had at least a Level 4 NVQCL1 qualification not significantly different from the East of England region.

Low skill levels, and the mismatch between supply and demand has long been a barrier to growth in Suffolk. According to the Suffolk Growth Strategy many young people have a limited understanding of work, the economic opportunities in Suffolk and how to be well prepared to secure employment. Employers state that one of the most critical factors to their business is being able to recruit people with the right personal skills for employment: literacy, numeracy, responsibility, communication and problem solving abilities.

Gipping, Priory Heath, Whitehouse, Castle Hill, Stoke Park, Rushmere Sprites and Gainsborough wards have LSOAs that fall within the 20% most deprived for education skills and training (ONS 2010 Indices of Multiple Deprivation).

It should be noted that Ipswich is home to University Campus Suffolk and Suffolk New College.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- There are no significant gaps or uncertainties identified for this topic.

Key Issues and Opportunities

- Educational attainment across Ipswich is below the national average. Although the percentage population holding recognised qualifications is average across Ipswich, it is considered that low skill levels and the mismatch between supply and demand of qualified young people is one of the main barriers to economic growth.
 - There is a need to improve educational attainment in the Borough. By improving levels of educational attainment there could be wider social benefits and improvements to the local economy. However, there are limitations as to how far the DPDs could contribute to improving educational attainment.
-

B.3 Health

The following baseline data has been used to identify key trends:

- Percentage of the resident population who consider themselves to be in good health (2011 Census).
- Life expectancy at birth for males and females for the period 2008 – 2010 (Office for National Statistics Local Profiles).
- Distribution of and GPs and dentists (Ipswich Borough Council).
- Distribution of sports facilities (Active Places⁴).
- Percentage of people participating in regular sport or exercise (defined as taking part on at least 3 days a week in moderate intensity sport and active recreation for at least 30 minutes continuously in any one session) (Sport England Active People Survey 5).
- Conception rate of under-18 year olds (per 1,000) (Office for National Statistics Local Profiles).
- Most Deprived LSOA for health deprivation and disability (ONS 201 Indices of Multiple Deprivation)
- Play and open space quality, quantity and accessibility (Ipswich Open Space, Sports and Recreation Facilities Study 2009)

The health of people in Ipswich is mixed compared with the England average. Deprivation is higher than average and about 5,600 children live in poverty. In addition, life expectancy is 8.6 years lower for men in the most deprived areas of Ipswich than in the least deprived areas. Over the last ten years, all cause mortality rates show no clear trend and the early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen and is similar to the England average. Priorities in Ipswich include narrowing health inequalities and reducing early deaths (e.g. from cancer), ensuring children get the best start in life and supporting older people to remain independent and active.

Life expectancy from birth for females in Ipswich (82.5 years) is slightly less than that for the East of England (83.2 years). However, there is no significant difference in life expectancy at birth for males in Ipswich and the East of England. Table B-2 presents these findings.

Table B-2 Life Expectancy at Birth 2008 -2010

	2005-2007		2006-2008		2007-2009		2008-2010	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Ipswich	78.0	82.7	78.0	82.7	78.1	82.7	78.2	82.5
East of England	78.7	82.6	78.9	82.7	79.3	83.0	79.6	83.2
England	77.7	81.8	77.9	82.0	78.3	82.3	78.6	82.6
Suffolk	79.2	83.1	79.4	83.4	79.6	83.5	79.9	83.6

Source: Neighbourhood Statistics, Office for National Statistics

At the time of the 2011 Census, 45.6% of the Ipswich Borough considered themselves to be in very good health, compared to 47.2.% in the East of England and 47.2% in England and Wales. This subjective data indicates that the health of the Borough population is slightly below regional and national levels.

⁴ <http://www.activeplaces.com/Index.asp?Authorise=true>

The teenage pregnancy rate in the Ipswich Borough in 2007 was 48.9 per 1000, compared to 33.1 per 1000 across the East of England and 41.7 per 1,000 in England as a whole. This represents an increase from 44.0 per 1000 in 2006.

Alexandra, Westgate, Whitton, Gainsborough, Gipping and Stoke Park wards all have LSOAs within 20% of the most deprived for health deprivation and disability.

The large amount of open space in the surrounding districts and the presence of parks within the Ipswich Borough provide an excellent recreational resource for the population that should be maintained / enhanced to secure health benefits. According to the Ipswich Open Space, Sports and Recreation Facilities Study 2009 overall provision of open space sites in Ipswich is considered to be very good especially in relation to parks. However, issues with accessibility and locational deficiency were believed to exist, particularly in the north east of the Borough. A number of sites are deemed to lack character, such as on Bramford Lane.

Sports facilities across the Borough are found in and around Ipswich town centre and at the main sports centres. Research from Sport England indicates that 14.5% of people in Ipswich Borough engage in regular sport or exercise, higher than the 13.6% who do so in Suffolk but lower than the 16.3% national figure (Sport England, Active People Survey 5 (2010/11)).

The quality and quantity of indoor sports facilities was generally thought to be good. However, there are some notable issues in terms of the 'tired' condition of Crown Pools and the lack of a two court basketball hall with spectator seating and potentially a 50 metre swimming pool for elite swimming development. The leisure centres are generally perceived to be well used although there are car parking issues (Ipswich Open Space, Sports and Recreation Facilities Study 2009).

Data Gaps and Uncertainties:

- Percentage of residents who are happy with their neighbourhood as a place to live.

Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities:

- Life expectancy from birth for males is slightly lower than the national average and life expectancy from birth for females is slightly higher than national averages. Therefore there is a need to reduce the incidence of diseases and health inequalities.
- Levels of teenage pregnancy are higher than regional and national levels and have implications for health service provision, housing and educational attainment.
- There are opportunities to improve the health of the Borough through the provision of new open spaces and improving the conditions of some of the recreation facilities.
- Health improvements would also benefit the local economy and would enhance overall quality of life in the Borough.
- Opportunities should also be sought to encourage walking and cycling.

B.4 Crime

The following baseline data has been identified:

- Crime rates per 1000 of the population for key offences including burglary (Office for National Statistics Local Profiles).
- Proportion of people experiencing hate crime (State of Ipswich Report May 2011)

30% of all the crime in Suffolk happens in Ipswich and 10% of all the crime in Suffolk happens in the Town Centre of Ipswich as a result of the night time economy. Also shoplifting has increased in Ipswich by 102 (6.8%) offences from 2009/10 to 2010/11. This appears to have been an

ongoing trend up to and during the recession, although there is no robust evidence of a direct correlation. Thefts from motor vehicles have increased over the same period by 261 incidents (33.4%).

Ipswich also has the highest prevalence of organised crime in Suffolk including people trafficking, drug dealing and prostitution. Anti-social behaviour also forms a large percentage of crime incidents in Ipswich in June 2012 (State of Ipswich Data, Ipswich Borough Council).

The proportion of people experiencing hate crime, based on race and religion, has increased in recent years. Hate crime based on religion has increased 4 fold between 2008 and 2009 while the incidents reported under disability and sexual orientation have maintained at a steady level.

In 2008/09 the overall crime rate⁵ in Ipswich (71.2) was significantly higher than county (37.4), regional (40.4) and national levels (49.7). However, this reduced to 59.5 in 2009/2010 and 58.2 in 2010/11. Table B-3 presents the recorded crime and notifiable offences in Ipswich (per thousand persons) for 2010/11.

Table B-3 Recorded Crime and Notifiable Offences (per thousand persons)

2010/11	Violence Against the Person	Wounding or Other Act Endangering Life	Other Wounding	Harassment Including Penalty Notices for Disorder	Common Assault	Robbery	Theft from the Person	Criminal Damage Including Arson	Burglary in a Dwelling	Burglary Other than a Dwelling	Theft of a Motor Vehicle	Theft from a Motor Vehicle
Ipswich	26	1	9	8	6	1	1	20	4	6	2	8
East of England	12	0	5	3	3	1	1	11	4	4	2	5
England	15	0	6	3	4	1	2	12	5	5	2	6

Source: Notifiable Offences Recorded by the Police, Home Office 2010/11

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Percentage of people who feel safe in the place where they live.
- Percentage of people who feel their area is safe with low levels of crime and disorder.

Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

- 30% of all the crime in Suffolk happens in Ipswich and 10% of all the crime in Suffolk happens in the Town Centre of Ipswich as a result of the night time economy. Ipswich also has the highest prevalence of organised crime in Suffolk including people trafficking, drug dealing and prostitution. Anti-social behaviour also forms a large percentage of crime incidents in Ipswich in June 2012.
- There is a need to tackle anti-social behaviour and crime rates should be further reduced to enhance overall quality of life in Ipswich. This could be achieved through incorporating safety by design principles into new development and ensuring appropriate housing mixes are adopted. In addition, generally providing improved employment and educational opportunities for the local population could also contribute to improve crime rates.
- There is a need to tackle hate crime rates in the Borough. This is likely to be achieved in the long term through improvement of overall education levels and opportunities for

⁵ British Crime Survey Comparator shows the overall crime rate per thousand persons.

employment. However, there are limitations as to how far the DPDs could contribute directly to reducing the hate crime levels.

- Access to sports facilities should be enhanced. This could have associated health benefits.

B.5 Water

The following baseline indicators have been used to characterise the water environment in the Borough:

- River catchment areas (Environment Agency East Suffolk Catchment Flood Management Plan, 2009).
- Historic flood events (Ipswich Borough Council Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2007).
- Distribution of areas at risk of fluvial flooding (Environment Agency Flood Map⁶) and 2010/11 Annual Monitoring Report, Ipswich Borough Council).
- Number of planning applications granted permission contrary to Environment Agency advice (2010/11 Annual Monitoring Report, Ipswich Borough Council).
- Water and groundwater quality (Environment Agency⁷)

Water is an essential resource required for both domestic and industrial use. The Borough lies within the 'East' catchment area. The key watercourses in the Borough are the River Gipping and Belstead Brook which both flow into the River Orwell (Environment Agency River East Suffolk Catchment Flood Management Plan).

The Environment Agency has identified a risk of flooding on lands adjacent to the River Gipping, Belstead Brook and the small watercourse located within the northern part of the Northern Fringe area 'Westerfield Watercourse' (Environment Agency's online Flood Map). Westerfield Watercourse flows westwards from Westerfield village towards the Gipping at Claydon and Areas of undeveloped land including the Council's Millennium Cemetery in the North of Ipswich fall within its catchment.

The Environment Agency was advised of 33 applications in Ipswich where flood risk or water quality was an issue. Of these, 20 were approved, 4 were refused, 7 were withdrawn and decision is still pending on 2 applications. No applications were approved contrary to the Environment Agency's advice (2010/11 Annual Monitoring Report, Ipswich Borough Council).

Ipswich Borough Council's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment indicates that major surge tides occurred in 1236, 1287, 1613, 1619, 1762, 1894, 1904, 1905, 1927/8, & 1938. However, these would not have caused great damage as town's marshes were not built on. Flood defences built between 1971 and 1983 prevented serious surge tide flooding on 2/3 January 1976, 11/12 January 1978 and 1 February 1983. The most recent severe fluvial events were in 1947 and 1939. These were partly caused by flood debris that obstructed the old "Seven Arches Bridge"

⁶ http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/wiybyController?x=347500.0&y=461500.0&topic=floodmap&ep=map&scale=4&location=Lancaster.%20Lancashire&lang=_e&layerGroups=default&textonly=off

⁷ http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/wiybyController?x=347500.0&y=461500.0&topic=coastalwaters&ep=map&scale=3&location=Lancaster.%20Lancashire&lang=_e&layerGroups=default&textonly=off#x=345463&y=464027&lg=1.&scale=4

at London Road. The current replacement bridge is single span and no longer obstructs the flow.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Daily domestic water use (per capita consumption, litres).

Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

- New developments and households within the Borough should be encouraged to minimise water use and to re-use rainwater where possible i.e. grey water recycling systems. Discussions regarding water resources availability for new developments should be undertaken with Anglian Water.
- Areas at risk from flooding should be protected from development that would increase that risk. New development should be encouraged to use Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) to manage runoff and further reduce flood risk.
- It should be ensured that groundwater quality is protected particularly during any construction works.

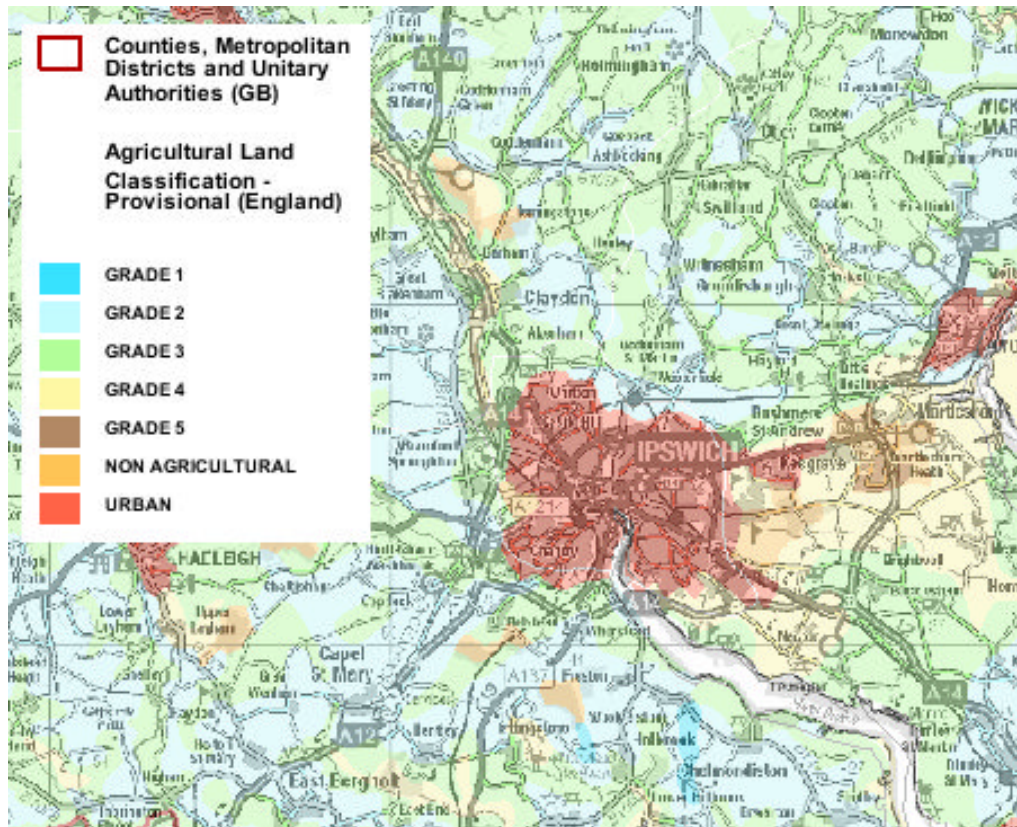
B.6 Soil and Land Quality

The following baseline indicators have been used to characterise the soil and land quality conditions across the Borough:

- Distribution of best and most versatile agricultural land (www.magic.gov.uk).
- Amount (hectares) of previously developed land available (Office for National Statistics Local Profiles).
- Density of new development (Annual Monitoring Report 2011-2012)

Most of the Borough is covered by urban development. However, Figure B-3 indicates that the undeveloped areas within the Borough lie predominantly on Grade 2 Agricultural Land. Grade 2 Agricultural Land is very good quality agricultural land with minor limitations which affect crop yield, cultivations or harvesting. A wide range of agricultural and horticultural crops can usually be grown but on some land in the grade there may be reduced flexibility due to difficulties with the production of the more demanding crops such as winter harvested vegetables and arable root crops. The level of yield is generally high but may be lower or more variable than Grade 1. Grade 2 Agricultural Land is also classed as best and most versatile land.

Figure B-3 Agricultural Land Classification



Source: www.magic.gov.uk

In 2009 there were 130 hectares of land that were unused or may be available for redevelopment in Ipswich. This reflects the high density urban environment of the Ipswich Borough. Table B-4 presents the results.

Table B-4 Previously-developed land

	Vacant land (ha)	Vacant buildings (ha)	Derelict land and buildings	Land currently in use with known redevelopment potential (ha)	Land that is unused or may be available for redevelopment (ha)
Ipswich	20	30	0	20	130
East of England	1,380	280	1,680	1,590	6,820
England	13,570	4,040	15,730	11,220	61,820

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG)

Out of 219 dwelling units completed within new build developments between April 2011 and March 2012:

- 0 were developed at less than 30 units per hectare (0% of units)
- 110 were developed at between 30 and 50 units per hectare (50% of units)
- 109 were developed at over 50 units per hectare (50% of units).

The average net density of land covered by the 219 units is 54.1 units per hectare.

There are some sites in Ipswich identified as potentially being contaminated, mainly associated with existing or former industrial areas. There are also a number of historic landfill sites across the Borough, primarily located within the urban area. Contamination on development sites is dealt with through the development management process. An example of a contaminated site which has been redeveloped successfully for its current use is the former Crane's factory site.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- There are no significant gaps or areas of uncertainty for this topic.

Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

- Undeveloped areas within the Borough area are located on Grade 2 Agricultural Land. This is considered to be the best and most versatile agricultural land.
- Opportunities should be sought to include allotment space within the site allocations.
- Where appropriate, opportunities should be sought to implement appropriate remediation and verification measures of contaminated land.

B.7 Air Quality

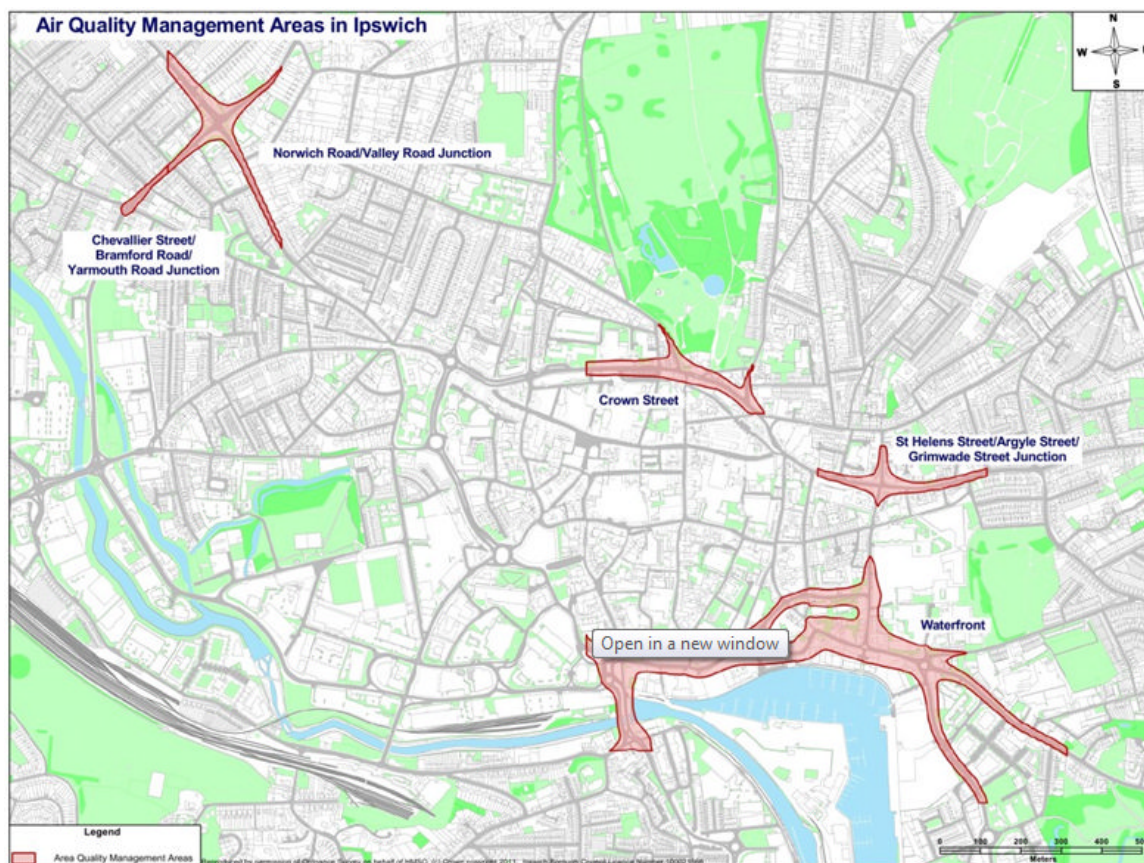
The following baseline indicators have been used to identify environmental conditions and key trends:

- Number and distribution of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) (Air Quality Archive⁸)

Air quality affects the state of the natural environment and has implications for human health. AQMAs are designated when local authorities have identified locations where national air quality objectives are unlikely to be achieved. There are four AQMAs within the Ipswich Borough and all have been declared for or levels of NO₂. Their locations are presented on Figure B-4.

⁸ http://aqma.defra.gov.uk/aqma-details.php?aqma_id=442

Figure B-4 Air Quality Management Areas in Ipswich



The main source of air pollution in the Borough is road traffic (2010 Air Quality Detailed Assessment for Ipswich Borough Council). Ipswich continues to get exceedances of the annual average objective level for Nitrogen Dioxide in the AQMAs.

Issues relating to carbon dioxide emissions are addressed in Section B.8.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- No of days of air pollution and dwellings affected.

Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

- There are four Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) within the Ipswich Borough, all of which are designated for NO₂ levels. All of the AQMAs are located within urban Ipswich. Opportunities should be sought to promote the use of public transport, walking and cycling.
- The air quality impacts of additional traffic on the AQMAs must be assessed and strategies for limiting adverse impacts on air quality identified.

B.8 Energy and Climate Change

The following baseline indicators have been used:

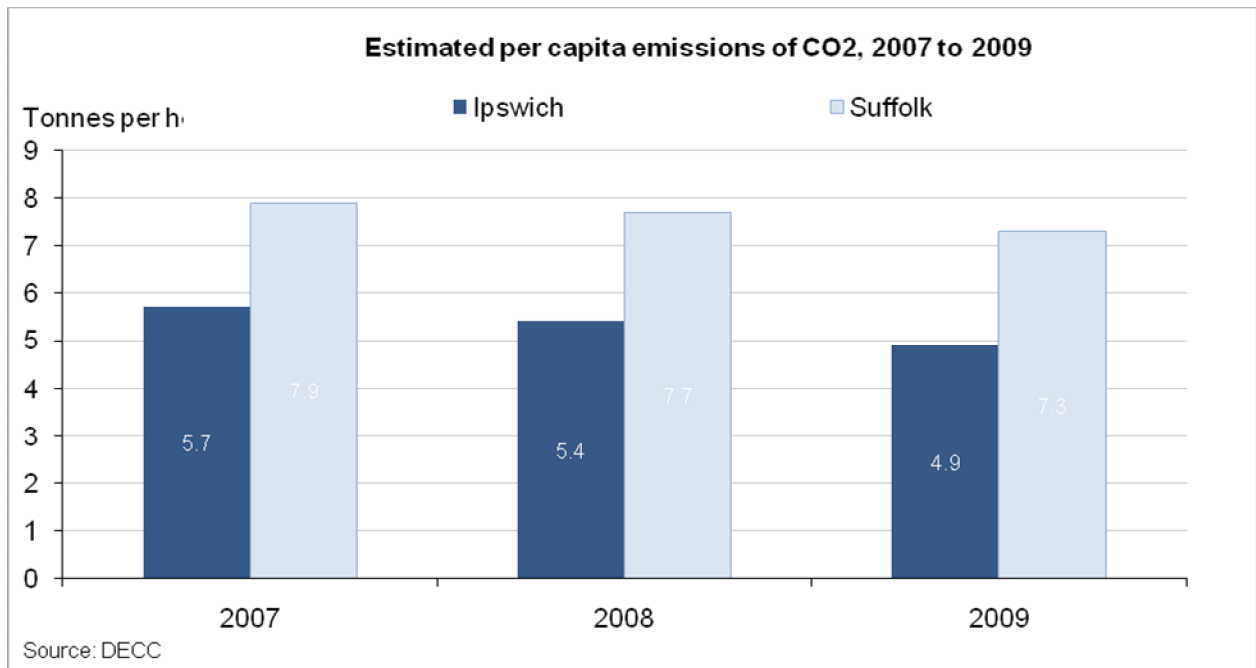
- Total carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions per capita (DECC).
- Annual average domestic gas and electricity consumption per meter (Office for National Statistics Local Profiles).
- All energy consumption by sector (Office for National Statistics Local Profiles and DECC).

- Applications for renewable energy developments (2010/11 Annual Monitoring Report Ipswich Borough Council).

Although climate change is a global phenomenon, action to avoid its most serious effects and to minimise the emission of greenhouse gases needs to occur at a local level. The Borough will not be immune to the impacts of climate change, either directly or as a result of policy responses at the national and international levels.

In 2009, the estimate of CO₂ emissions for Ipswich was 4.9 tonnes per capita. This also represents a 0.8 tonnes per capita reduction since 2007. When compared with CO₂ emissions per capita for Suffolk, Ipswich performed better; this is shown in Figure B-5.

Figure B-5 Estimated CO₂ Emissions Per Capita.



In 2010 the estimate of CO₂ emissions for Ipswich per capita shows no change from the previous year. Ipswich Borough Council is committed to reducing its carbon emissions from the 2007/08 baseline by 30% by 2013 and by 50% by 2021. This equates to over 3,000 tonnes of CO₂ the equivalent of the output of 300 homes (Ipswich Borough Council, Impact Carbon Management Plan 2009).

In 2009, the average consumption of ordinary domestic electricity for Ipswich was 3,440 kWh per meter point, which is lower than the regional average of 3,980 kWh. Since 2007 there has been a reduction in domestic electricity usage of 149 kWh per meter point in Ipswich, which compares with a regional decrease of 159 kWh. Similarly, in 2009 the average consumption of domestic gas in Ipswich was 13,640kWh per meter, which was lower than regional averages (15,471kWh). Gas consumption in Ipswich between 2007 and 2009 has also reduced by 1,864kWh per meter point.

Transport consumption of energy in Ipswich in 2009 was 399gWh. This accounted for 0.3% of all energy consumption in the East of England region. Domestic energy consumption accounted for the majority of energy consumption in Ipswich in 2009 (914 gWh). This data is presented in Table B-5.

Table B-5 Energy consumption by sector

	Total	Industry and commercial	Domestic	Transport
	gWh	gWh	gWh	gWh
Ipswich	2,040	697 (34%)	914 (44%)	399 (20%)
East of England	137,894	48,473 (35%)	44,688 (32%)	44,305 (33%)
England	1,228,781	442,903 (36%)	416,703 (34%)	348,118 (29%)

Source: DECC

During Ipswich Borough Council's 2010/11 monitoring period planning permission was granted for one domestic and one business related solar panel installation. These developments were capable of generating 1.5kW and 3,301kWh respectively and have now both been installed. In addition, there were numerous solar panels installed under permitted development rights.

The Planning and Energy Act 2008 allows local authorities to include policies in their local development plans setting out reasonable requirements for:

- A proportion of energy used in development in their area to be energy from renewable sources
- A proportion of energy used in development in their area to be low carbon energy from sources in the locality of the development

The above policies should be carefully considered and balanced in the DPDs with the need to ensure that the environment of the Borough is not adversely affected.

In terms of the provision of shading and greening, Ipswich Borough currently has approximately 12% tree canopy cover.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Level of energy efficiency in homes

Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

- A number of areas within Ipswich of lie within the floodplain. Largely these areas are associated with the River Gipping..
- New development should be encouraged to use SuDS to manage runoff and further reduce flood risk (particularly as new development would be situated on previously undeveloped land).
- New developments should be encouraged to include sustainable design principles, energy efficiency and the incorporation of renewables e.g. the inclusion of solar panels and low carbon technologies. The carbon footprint of new development should be reduced.

B.9 Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

The following baseline indicators have been used to characterise conditions across the Borough and within Ipswich:

- Number and distribution of designated sites including SAC, SPA, Ramsar sites, SSSI, National Nature Reserves (NNR), Local Nature Reserves (LNR) and County Wildlife Sites (CWS) (MAGIC, www.magic.gov.uk).
- Areas of woodland, including ancient woodland (www.magic.gov.uk).

- Key Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species and habitats present (Suffolk BAP).
- Geodiversity sites (www.geosuffolk.co.uk)

Ipswich contains a number of biodiversity sites of international, national, regional and local importance for nature conservation, as shown in Map 1 Sites of Ecological Importance.

There are three SSSIs located within the Borough; Stoke Tunnel Cutting (2.2ha), Bixley Heath (5.08 ha) and the Orwell Estuary (1335.52 ha). SSSIs represent the Country's very best wildlife and geological sites. The Orwell Estuary is also designated as a SPA under EC Wild Birds Directive⁹ due to its importance for estuarine bird populations. In addition the estuary is also an internationally designated Ramsar site.

Ipswich also contains six LNRs and 19 CWSs. There was a net loss of biodiversity in 2010/11 of 0.15 hectares at the Wharfedale Road Meadow CWS (2010/11 Annual Monitoring Report Ipswich Borough Council).

There is one area of ancient and semi-natural woodland along with ancient replanted woodland to the south of the Borough.

The UK government published 'Biodiversity: The UK Action Plan' in 1994. This plan combined new and existing conservation initiatives with an emphasis on a partnership approach. It contains 59 objectives for conserving and enhancing species and habitats as well as promoting public awareness and contributing to international conservation efforts. Following on from the initial strategy publication, 391 Species Action Plans (SAPs) and 45 Habitat Action Plans (HAPs) were published for the UK's most threatened (i.e. "priority") species and habitats. In addition there are approximately 150 Local Biodiversity Action Plans, normally at county level. These plans usually include actions to address the needs of the UK priority habitats and species in the local area, together with a range of other plans for habitats and species that are of local importance or interest (Biodiversity Action Reporting System¹⁰).

The Suffolk BAP is made up of many individual species and habitat plans. Each plan gives information on the status and threats to the species or habitat. Suffolk BAP species and habitats include the following:

- **Habitat Action Plans**
 - Acid Grassland
 - Ancient and/or Species-rich Hedgerows
 - Cereal Field Margins
 - Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh
 - Coastal Sand Dunes
 - Coastal Vegetated Shingle
 - Fens
 - Lowland Hay Meadows
 - Lowland Heathland
 - Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland
 - Maritime Cliffs and Slopes

⁹ Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds

¹⁰ <http://www.ukbap-reporting.org.uk/>

- Mudflats
 - Reedbeds
 - Saline Lagoons
 - Saltmarsh
 - Sea Grass Beds
 - Eutrophic Ponds
 - Traditional orchards
 - Urban
 - Wet Woodland
 - Wood Pasture and Parkland
 - **Species Plans**
 - Mammals
 - *Bats (grouped plan)*
 - *Brown hare Lepus europaeus*
 - *Dormouse Muscardinus avellanarius*
 - *European otter Lutra lutra*
 - *Harbour porpoise Phocoena phocoena*
 - *Red squirrel Sciurus vulgaris*
 - *Water vole Arvicola terrestris*
 - *Water Shrew Neomys fodiens*
 - Amphibians and reptiles
 - *Great crested newt Triturus cristatus*
 - *Natterjack toad Bufo calamita*
 - *Adder or Northern Viper Vipera berus*
 - Birds
 - *Bittern Botaurus stellaris*
 - *Grey partridge Perdix perdix*
 - *Skylark Alauda arvensis*
 - *Song thrush Turdus philomelos*
 - *Stone curlew Burhinus oedicnemus*
 - *Bullfinch Pyrrhula pyrrhula*
 - *Corn Bunting Miliaria calandra*
 - *Linnet Carduelis cannabina*
 - *Nightjar Caprimulgus europaeus*
 - *Reed Bunting Emberiza schoeniclus*
 - *Barn Owl Tyto alba*
 - *Spotted Flycatcher Muscicapa striata*
-

- *Tree Sparrow Passer montanus*
 - *Turtle Dove Streptopelia turtur*
 - *Woodlark Lullula arborea*
 - *Little tern Sterna albifrons*
 - Invertebrates
 - *Cornflower Centaurea cyanus*
 - *Greater Water-parsnip Sium latifolium*
 - *Shepherd's needle Scandix pectinveris*
 - *Pillwort Pilularia globulifera*
 - *Red-tipped Cudweed Filago lutescens*
 - *Small-flowered Catchfly Silene gallica*
 - *Spreading Hedge-parsley Torilis arvensis*
 - *Tassel Stonewort Tolypella intricata*
 - *Tower Mustard Arabis glabra*
 - *Native Black Poplar Populus nigra ssp. betulifolia*
 - *Unspotted Lungwort Pulmonaria obscura*
 - *Man orchid Aceras anthropophorum*
 - Plants
 - *Cornflower Centaurea cyanus*
 - *Greater Water-parsnip Sium latifolium*
 - *Shepherd's needle Scandix pectinveris*
 - *Pillwort Pilularia globulifera*
 - *Red-tipped Cudweed Filago lutescens*
 - *Small-flowered Catchfly Silene gallica*
 - *Spreading Hedge-parsley Torilis arvensis*
 - *Tassel Stonewort Tolypella intricata*
 - *Tower Mustard Arabis glabra*
 - *Native Black Poplar Populus nigra ssp. betulifolia*
 - *Unspotted Lungwort Pulmonaria obscura*
 - *Man orchid Aceras anthropophorum*
 - Lichens and fungi
 - *Orange-fruited elm-lichen Caloplaca luteoalba*
 - *Sandy stilt puffball Battarraea phalloides*
 - *Starry breck-lichen Buellia asterella*
 - *Oak Polypore Buglossoporus pulvinus*
-

Source: Suffolk BAP¹¹

GeoSuffolk has designated 31 local geodiversity sites in Suffolk, 8 of these are Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) and 23 are the new Public County Geodiversity Sites (CGS). All of these have public access. The list of geodiversity sites in Ipswich is presented in Table B-6 below.

Table B-6 Geodiversity sites in Ipswich

Site Name	Details
Blackfriars	London Clay septaria used as building stone.
Chantry Park Mansion	Ransomes stone (artificial)
Christchurch Park	Springs and seepages
Christchurch Park Lower Arboretum	Sarsen stones in rockery
Coprolite Street	'Fossil Animal Dropping Street'
Holywells Park RIGS	Springs and seepages
Ipswich Museum	Terracotta fossils on the façade. Large stones in the courtyard
Pipers Vale (Orwell Country Park)	Rotational slips, estuary, cliffs (valley gravel exposed).
Stoke Bridge Pocket Park	Sarsen stones
Stoke Tunnel SSSI	Interglacial site (no section visible)
St Nicholas Church	London Clay septaria and other local building stones

Source: <http://www.geosuffolk.co.uk/>

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- There are no significant data gaps or uncertainties for this topic.

Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

- There are a number of designated sites for biodiversity within the Ipswich Borough including SSSIs, LNRs, CWs, and one SPA. New development which may have an adverse effect on any of the designated sites should be restricted. Opportunities to enhance biodiversity habitats should be maximised.
- Opportunities, where possible, should be sought to develop new and enhance a network of public open space. In addition, other opportunities should be sought to retain existing habitats, such as water features, as they provide habitats for local species.
- There is a need to consider Suffolk Biodiversity Action Plan commitments.
- Opportunities should be sought to encourage integrated management of geodiversity within sites and areas designated for other interests, including biological SSSIs, Local Wildlife Sites, protected landscapes and Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

¹¹ <http://www.suffolkbiodiversity.org/biodiversity-action-plans.aspx>

- The DPDs should support the conservation and storage of public geodiversity collections.

B.10 Cultural Heritage

The following baseline indicators have been used to characterise the cultural heritage baseline:

- Number and distribution of Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs), Conservation Areas and Registered Historic Parks and Gardens (www.magic.gov.uk).
- Number of Listed Buildings / SAMs / Conservation Areas and Registered Historic Parks and Gardens on English Heritage's 2011 Risk Register (English Heritage Scheduled Monuments at Risk East of England, 2011).
- Number of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag standards (Civic Trust and Ipswich Borough Council).

In Ipswich there are over 600 Listed Buildings, of which 11 are Grade I and 31 are Grade II* (Ipswich Borough Council, Listed Buildings in Ipswich). Listed Buildings are largely concentrated within the town centre. There has been little change in the number of listed buildings in the Borough since 1995.

There are also 14 Conservation Areas covering the historic areas of the Borough. As of 2012 all twelve of the Conservation Areas in the Borough had been the subject of character appraisals.

There are ten SAMs within the Ipswich Borough. The SAMs in the Borough range from a Dominican Friary (remains of) to middle and late Saxon assets. SAMs in the Borough are largely located within the town centre.

English Heritage on behalf of the Government maintains the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England. These are designed landscapes that are considered to be of national importance. In Ipswich, the following parks and gardens are currently listed:

- Old and New Cemetery Grade II;
- Chantry Park Grade II; and
- Christchurch Park Grade II.

According to English Heritage's 2011 'At Risk' Register there are three statutory heritage assets considered to be 'at risk'. These assets include:

- St Mary at Quay, Quay Street, Ipswich, Grade II* Listed Building and Conservation Area;
- Barrack Corner, Conservation Area; and
- Stoke, Conservation Area.

The Civic Trust and DCLG administer the Green Flag Award, given for the quality and management of parks and other public open spaces. Two of parks within the Borough have been accredited with the Green Flag status; Christchurch Park and Holywells Park (Ipswich Borough Council July 2011).

Improving the quality of the public realm is viewed as very important as it contributes to an experience of a place or location. A high quality public realm can attract inward investment and increase quality of life for the resident population.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Planning permissions adversely affecting known or potential designated assets (historic buildings, archaeological sites etc).
-

Key Issues and Opportunities

- Ipswich is home to a wealth of heritage assets including those of a national and local importance. Several sites within Ipswich are listed on the Sites and Monuments Record.
- In addition, there are a number of Listed Buildings and it should be ensured that new development does not have detrimental effect on the architectural or historic value of these heritage assets.
- Cultural heritage features across the Borough should be conserved and enhanced.

B.11 Landscape

The following baseline indicators have been used to characterise the existing conditions:

- Landscape characterisation (Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment, Suffolk County Council, <http://www.suffolklandscape.org.uk/>).
- Distribution and area of National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) (www.magic.gov.uk).
- Number of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag standards (Civic Trust and Ipswich Borough Council).

The Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment identifies Ipswich town centre as urban, with some areas of ancient rolling farmlands to the north and northeast and estate sandlands to the east of the urban areas. (Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment¹²).

No National Parks are located within the Borough's boundary (www.magic.gov.uk). However, the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB is located within close proximity of the southern Borough boundary.

Christchurch Park, 33 hectares in size, was given its third Green Flag award in July 2010 and its fourth Green Flag award in July 2011 in recognition of its excellent use of green space, well-maintained facilities and high standard of safety and security. Holywells Park was awarded its first Green Flag award in July 2011. Currently the amount of public open space in Ipswich owned and/or managed by the Borough Council is 477 hectares. The County Council, other public agencies and private landowners own further accessible open space in the Borough. An open space, sport and recreation facilities study published in September 2009 provides a breakdown of open space by type (2010/11 Annual Monitoring Report, Ipswich Borough Council).

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Percentage of new housing completions achieving design standards such as Building for Life and Lifetime Homes

Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

- Ipswich is a relatively built up and urban Borough. Some development will be sited on currently undeveloped agricultural fields.
- It is essential that landscape character and quality is enhanced through high quality design, careful siting, the incorporation of soft landscaping and attention to the boundary between the development and open countryside.
- It is important to maintain the gaps between Ipswich and neighbouring villages to preserve local distinctiveness.

¹² http://www.suffolklandscape.org.uk/landscape_map.aspx

- Opportunities should be sought to promote the local character and distinctiveness of the area where possible to encourage new residents.

B.12 Minerals and Waste

The following baseline indicators have been used to characterise the existing conditions:

- Amount of household waste collected per household (Defra).
- Location and number of waste facilities serving the Borough (Suffolk County Council).
- Data regarding the use of recycled and secondary materials in the construction industry (Suffolk County Council Waste and Minerals Annual Monitoring Report 2010/11).
- Household waste recycling and composting achieved (Defra).
- Number of planning applications relating to mineral development (Suffolk County Council, Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Report 2010/11).

The Suffolk Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF) contains mineral and waste specific policies for use in determining planning applications for waste or quarry developments in Suffolk. It sets out the strategy for future minerals and waste development and addresses issues including mineral extraction; waste management and recycling; protecting mineral resources and restoring minerals and waste sites (www.suffolk.gov.uk).

In Ipswich, 505kg of residual waste was recorded per household in 2010/11. This is less than the waste per household in the East of England region (542kg). From 2009/10 to 2010/11, the amount of residual waste in Ipswich reduced by 4kg per household compared with a reduction of 29kg for the East of England region (Defra).

In Ipswich 42% of household waste was sent for reuse, recycling or composting in 2010/11. The percentage of waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting increased in Ipswich between 2009.10 and 2010/11 from 40.2% to 42%. However, reuse / recycling / composting rates are lower than those recorded for Suffolk, the East of England although higher than those recorded for England (results are presented in Table B-7) (Defra).

Table B-7 Household Waste Recycling and Composting Achieved

	Rate Achieved 2008/09 (%)	Rate Achieved 2009/10 (%)	Rate Achieved 2010/11 (%)
Ipswich	41.1	40.2	42.0
Suffolk	48.4	50.6	53.8
East of England	44.5	46.1	48.8
England	37.6	39.7	41.2

Source: Defra, national and regional figures were collected from the Waste Statistics on Defra's website.

Waste disposal is an important strategic issue for Suffolk. Suffolk County Council's adopted (March 2011) Waste Core Strategy identifies the following waste facilities within and within close proximity of Ipswich:

- Ipswich Hospital (incinerator with energy recovery) NB clinical waste;
 - Ipswich Composting Facility;
 - Ipswich Household Waste and Recycling Facility;
 - Cliff Quay Anglian Sewage Treatment Works;
 - Bramford Quarry (Non-Hazardous Landfills);
-

- Cook Transfer Station (Waste Transfer Facility);
- Valley Farm Pit (Secondary Aggregates);
- F. A. Edwards & Son Ltd (Metals/End of Life Vehicles);
- F J Metals (Metals/End of Life Vehicles); and
- Whip St Motors (Metals/End of Life Vehicles).

The Suffolk Annual Waste Survey 2009 indicated sales of recycled aggregate to be 257,497 tonnes, and this was less than the average yearly forecast of approximately 500,000 tonnes, identified in the Minerals Core Strategy. This also reflected the downturn in the economy. During 2010/11, one application at Waldringfield (outside of Ipswich) was received for mineral extraction. To reduce the need for natural resources, recycled and secondary materials should be used where feasible in construction projects and new development.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- There are no key data gaps or uncertainties.

Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

- There are a number of waste facilities within the Borough, including, a household waste and recycling centre, a composting site and facilities for metal / end of life vehicles (not inclusive). In addition, an energy from waste incinerator is under construction at Great Blakenham (Masons Quarry) which lies approximately 3km north of the Borough boundary, therefore transport implications must be managed carefully.
- Although 42% of household waste produced in Ipswich is being sent for reuse, recycling or composting instead of to landfill, this is lower than the figure for Suffolk (53.8%).
- Opportunities should be sought to enhance recycling and composting performance.
- Sustainable sourcing and waste management principles should be promoted for all new development.

B.13 Transportation

The following baseline indicators have been used to characterise the existing conditions across the Borough:

- Distribution of major transport systems – roads, airports, ports, rail etc (Ordnance Survey mapping, Ipswich Borough Council, Suffolk County Council).
- Journey to work by mode (2011 Census).
- Number of housing developments of ten or more dwellings approved and located within 30 minutes travel time of a GP, primary and secondary school, employment area and major retail centre (Ipswich Borough Council 2010/11 Annual Monitoring Report).
- Road network capacity (Ipswich Travel Model Assessment, 2010)

Ipswich serves as an important employment centre for outlying areas with approximately 97,000 (Census 2011) people travelling to work each day in Ipswich. Central Ipswich is the destination for almost 50% of these journeys. In 2011, 7.4% of people in employment worked mainly from home and more than 50% of people travelled to work by car or van. The percentage of people working from home is lower than that for England (10.64%). The percentage of people travelling to work by car (53.44%) is similar to that for England (53.71%).

The use of buses (public transport) is significantly higher than regional and similar to national levels (see Table B-8). Walking exceeds regional and national levels. The Ipswich Community Strategy includes a series of key priorities addressing transport and accessibility which include

encouraging the provision and use of an integrated effective transport system which maximises the use of public transport, walking and cycling and reduces the overall impact of travel on the environment.

Table B-8 Journey to Work By Mode

Usual Journey to Work Mode	Ipswich (%)	East of England (%)	England (%)
Working mainly at or from home	7.40	11.07	10.64
Underground, light rail, metro or tram	0.09	1.12	3.94
Train	2.34	6.95	5.14
Bus, minibus or coach	7.57	3.64	7.30
Motorcycle, scooter or moped	1.09	0.77	0.79
Driving a van or car	53.44	58.16	53.71
Passenger of a van or car	6.78	4.90	4.88
Taxi or Minicab	0.34	0.42	0.48
Bicycle	4.58	3.43	2.86
On foot	15.99	9.07	9.76
Other	0.38	0.47	0.49

Source: Census 2011

18,300 pupils travel each day to the 52 schools in the wider Ipswich area. Three new education institutions catering for sixth form, further and higher education will contribute a further 10,420 students and 1,250 employees travelling in Ipswich (2011 State of Ipswich Report, Ipswich Borough Council).

Significant development within Ipswich could increase the transport pressures that currently exist within the town. Traffic modelling has shown that with the anticipated level of growth traffic could grow by over 15% by 2021. There will also be additional pressures on the A12/A14 at Copdock, Seven Hills Interchange and the Orwell Bridge. Significant housing development is also proposed within the Northern Fringe area and this, together with planned growth in Suffolk Coastal on the eastern fringe of the town will add significant pressure to radial routes leading to the town centre, the principal focus for employment. It will be important to ensure that transport is fully integrated with the development plans for these locations. Many peak hour journeys in Ipswich are fairly short and yet are carried out by car. Congestion levels are already seen as a significant problem (Suffolk County Council, Local Transport Plan 2011 – 2031; Ipswich Travel Model Assessment, 2010).

Bus service provision in Ipswich is generally good, and provides commercial services but there are some areas that are not well served. There are no orbital services so passengers wanting to skirt around the town have to travel into the centre and then out again. There is currently a lack of multi-operator ticketing which exacerbates this problem. The availability and pricing of car parking within the town is also an important factor in the travel choices that people make. More than half of long-stay parking capacity in the town is privately owned and much of it at little or no cost to users. The Ipswich – Transport fit for the 21st Century scheme (now known as ‘Travel Ipswich’) is a £21 million package of traffic management, smarter choices, bus, walking and

cycling improvements to address the main transport issues facing Ipswich over the next period (Suffolk County Council, Local Transport Plan 2011 – 2031).

All housing developments of ten or more dwellings completed in Ipswich during 2010/11 were within 30 minutes travel time by foot and public transport of a GP, primary and secondary school, employment area and major retail centre. However, two developments were not within 30 minutes travel time of a hospital by public transport (Ipswich Borough Council 2010/11 Annual Monitoring Report).

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

There are no key data gaps or uncertainties for this topic.

Key Issues and Opportunities

- The Borough is well-connected by transport infrastructure and public transport links, making most areas relatively accessible.
- Opportunities should be sought to reduce dependence on the private car and increase public transport use.
- It will be important to ensure that new development can be easily accessed by public transport.
- The cycling and walking network should be expanded and enhanced.

B.14 Economy

The following baseline indicators have been used to characterise economic conditions across the Borough:

- Location of key industries and major employers (Ipswich Borough Council).
- Economic activity rate (ONS – Nomis).
- Employment by sector (Office for National Statistics Local Profiles).
- Employment by occupation (ONS – NOMIS).
- Percentage of resident population claiming Jobseekers' Allowance in 2012 (ONS – Nomis).
- Average weekly pay (2011 State of Ipswich Report, Ipswich Borough Council).
- Employment land availability (Employment Land Availability 2012 Report).
- Planning permissions for employment sites ((Employment Land Availability 2012 Report).
- Vacant retail units (Ipswich Local Plan Supplementary Planning Guidance District and Local Shopping Centres 2012)

Ipswich is a historic county town of Suffolk and a major centre of population, economic activity and growth in the Eastern Region. Ipswich has one of the strongest finance and insurance sectors in the country. It is home to commercial giants Willis, AXA and RBS. The economic structure of Ipswich predominantly comprises tertiary sector activities which encompass more than 80% of the total employment. There is a strong reliance on public sector employment, including two councils, a hospital trust and University Campus Suffolk (UCS). Key local economic sectors identified are:

- Port and logistics;
 - Financial services;
 - Education and applied research;
-

- Culture;
- Health and Social Work;
- Construction;
- Distribution and Hotels;
- Public Sector.

Table B-9 below compares employment by sector in Ipswich, Suffolk and the East of England.

Table B-9 Employment by Sector %

Industry	Ipswich	Suffolk	East
Agriculture	0.38	1.84	1.06
Accommodation and Food Service activities	5.61	5.35	4.70
Human Health and Social Work	13.75	12.17	11.49
Manufacturing	7.92	9.84	8.70
Construction	8.05	8.36	8.61
Distribution	17.65	16.05	16.38
Transport and Storage	7.51	6.00	5.29
Finance & Insurance	6.11	3.55	5.01
Information and Communication	4.08	3.19	3.90
Public admin and Education	18.37	19.45	20.38
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	3.74	5.21	6.76
Other services	6.83	9	7.71

Source: ONS April 2011 – March 2012 data

Despite the economic downturn the Borough's economy continues to perform well when compared to other districts across the East of England. This is in part due to the fairly high concentration of public sector employment within the Borough with approximately 18.37% of people employed in public administration and education (2011).

The economic activity rate measures the proportion of the adult population in paid employment, unemployed actively seeking employment or who are full-time students. The figure of economically active people in employment for Ipswich is 75.6% between July 2012 - Jun 2013, slightly higher than for the East of England (75.0%) and higher than that for Great Britain (71.1%). In July 2012 5% of the resident population were claiming Jobseekers Allowance, compared to 3% in the East and 3.8% across England (NOMIS¹³).

¹³ <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431855/report.aspx?town=ipswich#tabwab>

A lower than average proportion of Ipswich's population are classified as managers or senior officials (Ipswich – 5.5%, East 11.1%, Great Britain 10.2%), while caring, leisure and other service occupations along with sales and customer service occupations and process plant and machine operatives are higher than regional and national averages. This data is presented in Table B-10.

Table B-10 Employment by Occupation

Employment	Ipswich (%)	East of England (%)	England (%)
Managers, directors and senior officials	5.5	11.1	10.2
Professional occupations	18.7	19.6	19.6
Associate professional and technical	11.5	14.8	14.1
Administrative and secretarial	11.6	11.4	10.9
Skilled trades occupations	7.5	10.6	10.4
Caring, leisure and Other Service occupations	11.5	8.5	8.9
Sales and customer service occupations	9.5	7.5	8.0
Process plant and machine operatives	7.3	6.2	6.3
Elementary occupations	16.5	9.7	10.9

Source: NOMIS

On average, the gross weekly pay for employees in Ipswich is £445.5 (2012), which is lower than the East of England average (£531.0) and lower than the national average (£508.0). Part of the reason for this is because the gross weekly pay for female workers at £380.5 is significantly (27.1%) behind that for males in Ipswich (£522.3) and the national average for females (£449.6) (NOMIS 2012).

The total amount of employment land available has decreased by 4.03 hectares (ha) to 71.74 ha across the whole of Ipswich at April 2012 due to the implementation or expiry of planning permissions. The total consists of 0.63 ha with unimplemented planning permission, 18.73 ha on allocated land and 52.38 ha of vacant land within identified employment areas. Completions on allocated and existing employment sites for the current monitoring year has been recorded as zero hectares (Employment Land Availability 2012 Report).

Planning consents for employment sites (over 100 sq m) for the year 2011-12 amount to 15.07 ha, of which 14.44 ha are extensions or new buildings within existing employment areas, and 12.57 ha are outline planning permissions (largely accounted for by the outline planning permission for employment uses at the former Crane's factory site).

According to the SPG District and Local Shopping Centres 2012 there are 46 vacant retail units in the Borough.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Commercial / retail rental data.
- Business start-ups and closures.

- No. of business enquiries to Ipswich Borough Council / Suffolk County Council by types and size of site.

Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

- There is a need to improve training levels to enhance the quality of the local workforce.
- The economy in Ipswich needs to be diversified to broaden the economic base.
- The good transport links in the Borough should be exploited as accessibility is a key issue when encouraging new residents.

B.15 Deprivation and Living Environment

The following baseline data has been identified:

- Number of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived within the Index of Multiple Deprivation (2011 State of Ipswich Report, Ipswich Borough Council).
- Number of domestic noise and light complaints

Deprivation is a multi-faceted and complex problem which influences and is influenced by a wide range of factors. In general, between 2007-2010, all Local Authorities in Suffolk became relatively more deprived (NB data does not include the effects of the credit crunch and recession). Ipswich remains the most deprived Local Authority in Suffolk being ranked 87/326 in England (Waveney 112/326; Mid Suffolk 274/326), and all of the areas ranked in the bottom 20% of Suffolk are found in either Ipswich or Lowestoft. All of the Suffolk lower super output areas (LSOA) ranked in the worst 10% of England in 2010 (14) are in Ipswich (9) 64% and Lowestoft (5) 36%. The Bridge Ward had the only LSOA to have moved out of the worst 10% ranking, but LSOAs in Whitton and Stoke Park dropped in rank sufficiently to fall into this group.

During the period April 2012 – March 2013 Ipswich Borough Council served Noise Abatement Notices on 43 premises. During the same period of time there were no abatement notices for light nuisance served.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Provision of childcare.

Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

- There are a number of wards within Ipswich which are considered to be in the bottom 20% most deprived nationally (Index of Multiple Deprivation).
- Deprivation is a very complex issue and a number of different issues will need to be addressed for noticeable improvements to be realised.

B.16 Housing

The following baseline indicators have been used to characterise the status of housing across the Borough:

- Average house price (Suffolk Observatory).
 - Ratio of relative housing affordability (Office for National Statistics Local Profiles).
 - Number of vacant dwellings (Office for National Statistics Local Profiles).
 - Dwelling Stock by Tenure (Office for National Statistics Local Profiles and 2011 State of Ipswich Report, Ipswich Borough Council).
 - Number of affordable housing completions (Office for National Statistics Local Profiles).
-

- Number of Homeless presentations (2011 State of Ipswich Report, Ipswich Borough Council).

Since 2001, the number of dwellings in Ipswich has increased by 11.9%. The total housing stock rose from 57,914 at 1st Apr 2009 to 58,303 at 31st Mar 2010. In 2009 the composition of housing was 14.2% (8210 dwellings) Local Authority stock, 7.8% (4510 dwellings) Registered Social Landlord stock, and 77.8% (44982 dwellings) private housing stock (2011 State of Ipswich Report, Ipswich Borough Council).

The total housing stock in Ipswich rose from 58,303 at the beginning of the 2010 monitoring period to 58,640. Council Tax records show total housing stock as 58,882 rising from 58,441 – Council Tax records include student accommodation.

Housing costs are relatively low but gradually increased in recent years. Median house price (July 2013) in Ipswich is £150,000, which shows an increase of 7.1% from the median price of the same time the previous year (£140,000). The average house price is lower than Suffolk (£167,000 in July 2013) and lower than that in the East of England (£178,000 August 2013 – ONS).

The affordability of purchased homes in 2011 was a ratio of 5:7 which was less than the affordability for Suffolk 6:9, the East of England 7:6 and England 6:5 (Office for National Statistics Local Profiles).

In Ipswich, the number of affordable homes provided in 2010/11 was 150 and over the period since 2006/07 the maximum number of affordable homes was 500 in any year (Office for National Statistics Local Profiles). During the period April 2011 – March 2012 283 dwellings net were completed, 54% of them were affordable homes (AMR 8 2011/2012). The longer-term affordable housing delivery average as a percentage of total housing completions for 2001-12 is 22%.

The number of homeless people has been increasing since 2010. During 2012/13, 617 people were identified as homeless in Suffolk according to the statutory criteria compared to 368 in 2010/2011 and 500 in 2011/2012 (Suffolk Observatory).

In 2011 1,909 of Ipswich's housing stock was vacant. This is slightly higher than the previous year (1,918). Of the 1,909 vacant homes 635 were long term vacants. It is not stated as to what types of dwellings are vacant i.e. there could be a low demand for large expensive homes yet a high demand for affordable homes.

Table B-11 presents details of the tenure of housing stock across the Borough in 2011, highlighting that owner occupation in the Borough is lower national and regional averages.

Table B-11 Dwelling Stock by Tenure (2011)

	Local Authority Dwelling Stock (%)	Registered Social Landlord Dwelling Stock (%)	Shared Ownership (%)	Owner Occupied and Private Rented Dwelling Stock (%)
Ipswich	14.20	7.39	0.64	78.0
East of England	7.80	7.90	0.73	83.9
England	9.43	8.27	0.79	82.0

Source: Census 2011, ONS

Ipswich Borough Council's Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2008) reported the following conclusions:

- The current gross housing need, is calculated to be 3,723;
- The annual future need is calculated to be 2,665 (per annum);
- The total affordable housing stock available is calculated to be 1,563; and
- The future annual supply of affordable housing units is calculated to be 1,520.

The Strategic Housing Market Assessment found a substantial need for smaller 1-2 bedroomed homes in Ipswich to meet the needs of smaller households and an ageing population, as well as a continued need for smaller 2-3 bedroomed family homes. They also reported that some local Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic households require larger affordable homes, so there is also a continuing need for a small number of larger 4+ bedroomed homes. Much of recent housing development in Ipswich, however, has been in the form of 1 and 2 bedroomed apartments and in the present economic climate there is an oversupply of flats.

The Ipswich Housing Needs Study 2005 looked at housing needs across the Borough. It has been partly updated through the Strategic Housing Market Assessment in 2008. Combined findings of the two studies indicate that:

- Around 66% of households are owner occupiers, 22% live in the social rented sector and 12% in the private rented sector;
- One quarter of households consist of older persons only, and such households account for 37% of all Council accommodation;
- Around 12% of the net affordable housing requirement comes from key worker households;
- Nearly 2% of households live in overcrowded homes, whilst 34% under occupy their dwelling;
- When households were asked in 2005, around two thirds of their previous house moves had been within the Borough;
- Ipswich has lower than average property prices;
- There is a shortfall of affordable housing 2005-2010 of 798 units per annum and ongoing need thereafter;
- The need is most acute for small properties, notably two bedroom homes, and is geographically widespread; and
- 80% of any affordable target should be social rented housing (Ipswich Borough Council, Adopted Core Strategy (2011)).

In 2012 the Strategic Housing Market Assessment was further updated to reflect the economic and political change that has occurred since the SHMA was published in 2008. The findings of the study indicate that:

- On average, incomes in the Ipswich HMA remain below both regional and national levels. Earnings in Ipswich are well below those in the rest of the Housing Market Area (HMA). This update estimates that 41% of newly forming households are not be able to afford to rent or buy a home within the Ipswich HMA.
 - Worsening affordability of housing reduces the rate that young adults form households. One effect has been for more young people to live with parents. Nationally, around one in three men and one in six women aged 20 to 34 now live with their parents, an increase from one in four men and one in seven women in 1997.
 - A lack of choice of housing affects mobility within the labour-market and, therefore, the economy. There are also local spatial implications for the Ipswich HMA if this trend continues such as:
 - an even greater need for affordable housing in the least affordable areas;
-

- greater household formation in more affordable areas such as Ipswich, increasing the birth-rate which increases demand for schools for example, and
- further commuting from more affordable to less affordable areas.
- One consequence of an aging population is a reduced average household size as fewer households contain children and more single households are present.
- Currently, there is a backlog of over 4,000 households in need of a suitable and affordable home in the Ipswich HMA. The supply of new affordable homes and the reuse of existing stock are not sufficient. In order to address this shortfall, 70% of all new homes in the Ipswich HMA currently being planned would need to be affordable.
- With more old people being assisted to remain at home, the trend for larger homes to be under-occupied is likely to increase. This could have a knock-on effect of constraining the supply of homes. At the same time, older people will expect more choice on the type, quality and location of accommodation.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Percentage of new dwellings meeting BREEAM/Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4 standards.

Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

- House prices have gradually increased but incomes have not matched this rate of growth, which may lead to problems of housing affordability.
- The adopted Core Strategy sets a target to allocate land to accommodate 700 dwellings per annum (14,000 from 2001 to 2021).
- The Strategic Housing Marketing Assessment 2008 which has further been updated in 2012 found there is a need for smaller 1-2 bedroomed homes in Ipswich to meet the needs of smaller households and an ageing population, as well as a continued need for smaller 2-3 bedroomed family homes. Much of recent housing development in Ipswich, however, has been in the form of 1 and 2 bedroomed apartments and in the present economic climate there is an oversupply of flats.
- Housing regeneration efforts present a significant opportunity both to revitalise the housing stock and to improve quality of life.
- Development within the Northern Fringe area provides opportunities to meet housing needs, particularly for family housing and to counter balance the provision of flats within Ipswich town centre.

B.17 Transboundary Issues

For many authorities, the geographical scale of particular baseline issues means that they relate closely to neighbouring authorities. For example, housing provision and prices, employment migration and commuting, service provision and education can all result in flows of people across Local Authority boundaries. In order to help to characterise the baseline further, some of these key 'transboundary' issues have been identified below.

- Waste disposal is a significant issue for Ipswich with the adopted Suffolk Core Strategy identifying a deficit of waste facilities for the future.
 - Ipswich may encounter a shortage of affordable dwellings in the future, which may lead to people relocating to cheaper parts of the East of England.
 - Cumulative impacts regarding major roads should be considered.
-