

# Sustainability Appraisal for Strategic Development Options for UEA

## A) On-campus growth

"+" Positive effects  
 "-" Negative effects  
 "N" Neutral effects  
 "+/-" Mixed effects  
 "?" Uncertain effects  
 "n/a" No effects

SA Objective	Decision making criteria	Indicators and targets	Short-term 0-5 years	Medium term 5-20 years	Long-term 20+ years	Comments/justifications inc. cumulative effects
ENV1 To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	Will it reduce traffic volumes, ease the flow of traffic and reduce congestion?	% of residents who travel to work:	+/-	+/-	+	On campus growth could reduce the need for students and staff to travel between university buildings by private car in comparison to off-campus growth. The opportunity would exist to use the existing transport network. These are established routes. The growth on campus may increase the demand for travel and in the future support improvements to the existing network.
	Will it increase the proportion of journeys using modes other than car?	a. by private motor vehicle; b. by public transport; c. by foot or cycle; d. to work at or mainly from home.	+/-	+/-	+	
	Will it reduce the effect of HGV traffic on people and the environment?	Source: Census 2001	+	+	+	
	Will more benign modes of travel be encouraged?	Target: (a) to decrease, (b), (c) and (d) to increase	+	+	+	
	Will new developments be in best locations to reduce the need for people to travel?		+	+	+	
ENV2 To improve the quality of the water environment	Will it improve the quality of the water environment (streams, rivers, lakes etc.)?	% of river length assessed as: a) good biological quality, and b) good chemical quality.	?	?	?	Although the concentration of growth on campus could have an adverse effect on the water quality of the River Yare in comparison to off-campus growth, this will be dependent on how growth goes forward. The UEA's Environment Policy seeks to prevent water pollution by reducing and effectively managing discharges. <b>Recommendation: Details required on how water quality of the broad will be maintained with additional on-campus growth.</b>
	Will it help support wetland habitats and species?	Source: Environment Agency. Target: National standards of 95% Development permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on water quality grounds. Source: Norwich city AMR. Target: none.	?	?	?	

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ENV3 To improve environmental amenity, including air quality	Will it improve air quality?	Number of designated air quality management areas. Source: Defra. www.airquality.co.uk Target: decrease.	+/-	+	+	There would be a mixed result for air quality. On-campus growth could reduce air quality locally through more car travel to campus and more buildings to heat and run, but the need for travel in comparison to off-campus growth would be reduced. The UEA's Environment Policy to reduce carbon emissions by 35% over 1990 levels by 2015 would assist in achieving this. The growth on campus may increase the demand for travel and in the future support improvements to the existing network.
	Will it reduce the emission of atmospheric pollutants?	Concentrations of selected air pollutants (µg/m3): • annual average concentration of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) • annual average particulate matter levels (PM10). Source: Defra. www.airquality.co.uk Target: Decrease.	+/-	+	+	
ENV4 To maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	Will it conserve/enhance natural or semi-natural habitats, and promote habitat connections?	Net change in condition of SSSIs - % of SSSIs in favourable or unfavourable condition. Source: Natural England. Target: 95%	?	?	?	If appropriate mitigation measures are not taken on-campus growth could adversely affect the environmentally sensitive areas to the south of the campus and break up open spaces around sites which could be important wildlife corridors. However, through appropriate design standards the biodiversity and geodiversity of the existing campus could be maintained and enhanced. <b>Recommendation: More details on how adverse impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity would be avoided in specific design details.</b>
	Is it likely to have a significant effect on sites designated for international, national or local importance?	Norfolk biodiversity action plan progress: a. Habitat actions in progress/completed. B. Species actions in progress/completed. Source: Norfolk Biodiversity Action Plan 3 - yearly progress reports. Target: to increase	?	?	?	
	Will it conserve/enhance species diversity, and in particular avoid harm to protected species?		?	?	?	

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ENV5 To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment	Will it protect and enhance the quality of landscapes, townscapes and countryside character, including the character of the Broads and its setting where relevant?	Heritage at risk - number and % of: a. listed buildings; b. scheduled ancient monuments on the buildings at risk register. Source: local authority reports. Target: decrease.	?	?	?	The impact of any development on the quality landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment would be dependent on the final details of location of growth on campus and the design. There is an opportunity to ensure the built environment is maintained and enhanced.  <b>Recommendation: Ensure the design of any development maintains and enhances landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment, including the listed buildings on the campus.</b>
	Will it maintain and enhance the distinctiveness of the landscapes/townscapes and heritage?	Net change in number of tree preservation orders. Source: local authority reports. Target: none to be lost as a result of development.	?	?	?	
	Will it reduce the amount of derelict, underused land?		+	+	+	
	Will it protect and enhance features of historical, archaeological and cultural value?		?	?	?	
ENV6 To adapt to and mitigate against the impacts of climate change	Reducing energy consumption?	Total CO2 emissions per capita (million tonnes carbon equivalent). Source: local authority/DTI. Target: decrease.	?	?	?	Any development or growth on campus would in theory increase energy consumption, but the design of how this development went ahead would impact upon energy demand and minimising the risk to lives and property through climate change. There could be potential to utilise energy produced from the CHP plant on the existing campus. On-campus growth as identified under objective ENV1 would reduce the need to travel between campus buildings in comparison to off-campus growth. The UEA's Environment Policy seeks to reduce energy consumption. <b>Recommendation: The design of any development to ensure measures are taken to reduce energy consumption, use renewable energy and reduce the impacts of climate change on people, land and property.</b>
	Will it lead to an increased proportion of energy needs being met from renewable sources?	Renewable energy generating capacity installed by type. Source: Norwich City AMR. Target: increase overall.	?	?	?	
	Will it increase the capacity of the area to withstand the effects of climate change?	CO2 carbon footprint of area. Source: local authority REAP tool. Target: decrease.	?	?	?	
	Will it ensure that risks to lives, land and property are minimised?		?	?	?	

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ENV7 To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?	Development permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk. Source: Norwich City AMR. Target: None. Number of dwellings permitted within the high risk flood zones (Env Agency Flood Zones 2 & 3). Source: local authority reports. Target: none.	?	?	?	The risk of flooding for any growth or development would be dependent on the location of development and the details of the design. <b>Recommendation: Ensure any development is located in lower risk flood zones and appropriate mitigation measures taken.</b>
ENV8 To provide for sustainable use and sources of water supply	Will it conserve groundwater resources?	Daily domestic water use (per capita consultation). Source: regional water authority. Target: decrease.	?	?	?	Any growth on comparison to no-growth would increase pressure on water supplies but final design could reduce water consumption. The UEA's Environment Policy seeks to reduce water consumption. <b>Recommendation: Ensure any development uses water efficiently.</b>
	Will it minimise water consumption?		?	?	?	
ENV9 To make the best use of resources, including land and energy, and to minimise waste production	Will it minimise consumption of materials and resources?	% dwellings built on previously developed land. Source: Norwich City AMR. Target: 60% of all development.  % new dwellings completed at: a. less than 30 per hectare; b. 30-50 per hectare; and c. more than 50 per hectare. Source: Norwich City AMR. Indicative target: 100% above 30/ha.	?	?	?	On campus growth could reuse underused land and use the CHP plant on site at UEA to reduce use of resources. There could be the possibility of greenfield land being identified for development however. Details of construction methods, building operation requirements, waste generation and recycling would be dependent on how any buildings were operated. The UEA's Environment Policy does seek to reduce energy and resources used, and waste produced. <b>Recommendation: Ensure any development efficiently uses resources, including land and energy, and minimises waste production.</b>
	Will it promote the use of land in sustainable locations that has been previously developed?		+	?	-	
	Will it use land efficiently?		+	?	-	
	Will it minimise the loss of "greenfield" land?		+	?	-	
	Will it avoid the loss of good quality agricultural land and preserve soil resources?		N	N	N	
Will it minimise energy consumption and promote energy efficiency?	?	?	?			

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	Will it promote the use of renewable energy sources?		?	?	?	
	Will it lead to less waste being produced?	Waste arising: a. Kilograms of waste produced per head of population, and b. % change on previous year. Source: local authority BVPI 84a & b. Target: decrease.		?	?	
	Will it lead to less waste being disposed, by promoting more recycling and composting?	Recycling - % of household waste: a. recycled, and b. composted. Source: local authority BVPI 82a&b. Target: increase.		?	?	
	Will it increase waste recovery for other means e.g. energy generation?			?	?	
SOC1 To reduce poverty and social exclusion	Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected?	Child poverty - % of children living in low-income households. Source: Audit Commission. Target: decrease.		?	?	The growth of the campus may not necessarily bring benefits to deprived areas of Norwich, specifically Bowthorpe and Wensum near the university. Development construction or end-use could potentially provide educational benefits or work opportunities for deprived areas. <b>Recommendation: Any development on campus should aim to address issues of deprivation in nearby wards.</b>
	Will it help to reduce deprivation levels?	Index of Income Deprivation - Average ward scores in the IMD. Source: Audit Commission (2004). Target: to decrease deprivation.		?	?	
	Will the needs of residents' be best met?	Index of Multiple Deprivations - Average ward scores in the IMD. Source: Audit Commission (2004). Target: to decrease deprivation.  Key benefit claimants - % of working age population claiming benefits. Source: local authority. Target: decrease.		?	?	

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SOC2 To maintain and improve the health of the whole population and promote healthy lifestyles	Will it improve access to high quality health facilities?	% of population receiving incapacity benefits. Source: Audit Commission. Target: decrease.	?	-	-	The additional growth on campus may lead to more pressure on existing healthcare facilities. There could be an opportunity to ensure access to the publically accessible recreation space is further promoted. <b>Recommendation: Identification of how additional population/people resulting from university expansion will access healthcare and how healthy lifestyles will be encouraged, including promoting the use of the open spaces at the university.</b>
	Will adequate health infrastructure be provided for existing and new communities?		N	N	N	
	Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? How?		?	?	?	
	Will the links between poorer health and deprivation be addressed?		?	?	?	
SOC3 To improve education and skills	Will it improve qualifications and skills for both young people and amongst the workforce?	Workforce qualifications - % of working age population with qualifications at NVQ level 4 or above. Source: National Statistics online. Target: Increase.	+	+	+	The proposed growth of the campus would help to improve education and skills, but only for a specific level of education. The increase in the number of graduates may also lead to 'silting-up' of local jobs with over-qualified people being employed to do some jobs. <b>Recommendation: Identification of how lifelong learning and training can be increased, and measures to increase education opportunities in wards with higher levels of deprivation. Measures to avoid graduates occupying jobs they are over-qualified to do.</b>
	Will it help to retain key workers and provide more skilled workers from school leavers?	School leaver qualifications - % of school leavers with five or more GCSEs at A*-C grades. Source: National Statistics. Target: Increase.	N	N	N	
	Will adequate education infrastructure be provided for existing and new communities?		+	+	+	
	Will lifelong learning and skills training be promoted?		?	?	?	
	Will links between lower levels of education and deprivation be addressed?		?	?	?	

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SOC4 To provide the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home	Will it increase the range of types, sizes and affordability of housing for all social groups?	Affordable housing stock provision: a. % of housing stock that is affordable housing; b. total affordable housing unit completions in past year; c. % of past year's dwellings that are affordable. Source: Norwich City AMR. Target: increase.	?	?	?	There are no housing plans associated with the on-campus growth option. The growth however could lead to an increase in demand for housing around the university. <b>Recommendation: Identification of the likely increase in student population around the university and the impact on housing need.</b>
	Will it reduce the housing need and ensure that housing provision addresses the needs of all?		n/a	n/a	n/a	
	Will housing requirements be accommodated to provide for sustainable communities?		?	?	?	
	Will best use be made of existing housing stock?		Total unfit dwellings in housing stock. Source: Audit Commission. Target: decrease.	+	+	
SOC5 To build community identity, improve social welfare, and reduce crime and anti-social activity.	Will it encourage engagement in community activities?	Incidences of crime committed per 1,000 households: a. Domestic burglaries; b. Violent offences; c. theft of a vehicle. Source: Audit Commission (2004). Target:	?	?	?	There could be an opportunity to work with the local community to build identity and improve social welfare. <b>Recommendation: Identify opportunities through development framework to build on existing community identities to reduce social issues such as crime and anti-social behaviour, building a balanced community in doing so.</b>
	Will it contribute to the achievement of a mixed and balanced community?		?	?	?	
	Will it reduce actual levels of crime?		?	?	?	
	Will it reduce the fear of crime?		?	?	?	
SOC6 To offer more opportunities for rewarding and satisfying employment for all.	Will it reduce unemployment overall?	% of the economically available population who are unemployed. Source: National Statistics. Target: decrease.	+/-	+/-	+/-	There could be the potential to reduce unemployment and improve earnings but only through specific jobs related to the university. <b>Recommendation: Consider</b>

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	Will it help to improve earnings?	% of unemployed people who are long-term unemployed. Source: National Statistics. Target: decrease.	+/-	+/-	+/-	<b>how development at the campus could address wider areas of unemployment and improve earnings.</b>
SOC7 To improve the quality of where people live	Will it improve the quality of dwellings?	Unfit housing - % of overall housing stock not meeting the Decent Homes Standard. Source: local authority report. Target: decrease.	N	N	N	The way in which development went ahead on campus would affect access to open space. <b>Recommendation: Consider the impacts of additional students and staff on the local area relating to the quality of existing communities and identify any necessary mitigation measures. Promote the use of open space on campus.</b>
	Will it improve the quality of local open space?	% of public housing stock built to the standard for Code for Sustainable Homes. Source: local authority report. Target: increase.	?	?	?	
SOC8 To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and jobs	Will it improve accessibility to key local services and facilities (including health, education, leisure, open space, the countryside and community facilities)?	% of residents who travel to work: a. by private motor vehicle; b. by public transport; c. by foot or cycle; or d. who work at or mainly from home.	+/-	+/-	+/-	The growth of the campus could improve access to open space and access to more jobs on campus, but not other essential services and facilities. The further development on the one location could justify improvement to public transport links. <b>Recommendation: Any on-campus development should consider how accessibility to the campus could be further improved and access from campus to local services and facilities, reducing private car use.</b>
	Will it improve accessibility for all whilst reducing dependency on the private car?	Source: census 2001. Target: (a) to decrease; (b), (c) and (d) to increase.	+/-	+/-	+/-	
	Will access to jobs and services be improved for all?		+/-	+/-	+/-	
	What transport infrastructure is required for the existing situation and for proposed future development?		n/a	n/a	n/a	
EC1 To encourage sustained economic growth	Will it assist in strengthening the local economy?	% change in the total number of VAT registered businesses. Source: NOMIS. Target: increase number of businesses.	+	+	+	The further development of the university would bring economic prosperity to the local economy through the provision of some jobs. The type of economic activity would be immediately associated with the university's functions however and may not improve business development on a wider scale in Norwich
	Will it improve business development and enhance competitiveness?	Average weekly pay for full-time employees. Source: NOMIS. Target: increase average wage.	N	N	N	

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	Will it reduce vulnerability to economic shocks?		+	+	+	
	Will it promote growth in key sectors?		+	+	+	
	Will it increase vitality and viability of town centres and improve economic diversity?		N	N	N	
EC2 To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment	Will it encourage indigenous businesses?	Number of small businesses (not including farm-based agriculture). Source: Census 2001. Target: increase.	+	+	+	The growth of the knowledge economy in Norwich would encourage more inward investment into Norwich. Part of UEA's Business Plan is to support incubator and spin-out companies based on the universities activities. <b>Recommendation: Ensure continued support to indigenous and small business growth.</b>
	Will it encourage inward investment?		+	+	+	
	Will it make land and property available for business?		+	+	+	
	Will it improve economic performance across the greater Norwich area?		+	+	+	
	Will it support/encourage rural diversification?		n/a	n/a	n/a	
	Will it support/encourage small city businesses?		+	+	+	
EC3 To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth	Will it improve provision of local jobs?	% of residents who travel to work: a. by private motor vehicle; b. by public transport; c. by foot or cycle; d. to work at or mainly from home.  Source: Census 2001. Target: (a) to decrease, (b), (c) and (d) to increase  Average distance travelled to the workplace by residents. Source: National Statistics online. Target: decrease.	+	+	+	The growth at the university would strengthen the existing jobs at the already established university, but these would be specifically related to the knowledge economy.
	Will it improve accessibility to work, particularly by public transport, walking and cycling		+	+	+	
	Will it reduce journey times between key employment areas and key transport interchanges?		+	+	+	
	Will it improve efficiency and sustainability of freight distribution?		n/a	n/a	n/a	
	Will it support provision of key communications infrastructure?		n/a	n/a	n/a	

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EC4 To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy	Will it reduce the impact on the environment from businesses?	Amount of various employment development on previously developed land or conversions. Source: Norwich City AMR. Target: 60% of all development.	+	+	+	The location of growth at the same campus would lead to less need to travel between locations or distribute goods/servicing and attract new investment and skilled workers to the area. But the concentration of more growth in the existing location would have an impact on the existing local residents.  <b>Recommendation: Identify how an expansion of the existing campus would not have an adverse impact on local communities, in particular through potential increase in traffic.</b>
	Will it reduce the impact on residents from businesses?		-	-	-	
	Will it attract new investment and skilled workers into the area?	Ecological footprint - hectares required per capita to support current production and consumption. Source: local authority REAP assessment report. Target: decrease.	+	+	+	
	Will existing businesses and employment provision be maintained?		+	+	+	
	Where would employment provision be best located to serve urban and rural residents?		Unemployment benefit receipt: a. % of population in receipt of Job Seekers Allowance (JSA); b. Claimants of JSA by age range: a. 16-24 yrs; b. 25-49 yrs; or c. 50+ yrs. Source: National Statistics online. Target: decrease unemployment.	n/a	n/a	

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## B) Off-campus growth

SA Objective	Decision making criteria	Indicators and targets	Short-term 0-5 years	Medium term 5-20 years	Long-term 20+ years	Comments/justifications inc. cumulative effects
ENV1 To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	Will it reduce traffic volumes, ease the flow of traffic and reduce congestion?	% of residents who travel to work:	-	-	-	Off campus growth could increase the need for students and staff to travel by private car between university buildings in comparison to on-campus growth. However if new growth was located in highly accessible locations through public transport networks this could reduce car reliance.  <b>Recommendation: The precise locations of growth in relation to public transport are required to assess the impact on the environment.</b>
	Will it increase the proportion of journeys using modes other than car?	a. by private motor vehicle; b. by public transport; c. by foot or cycle; d. to work at or mainly from home.	?	?	?	
	Will it reduce the effect of HGV traffic on people and the environment?	Source: Census 2001	?	?	?	
	Will more benign modes of travel be encouraged?	Target: (a) to decrease, (b), (c) and (d) to increase	?	?	?	
	Will new developments be in best locations to reduce the need for people to travel?		?	?	?	
ENV2 To improve the quality of the water environment	Will it improve the quality of the water environment (streams, rivers, lakes etc.)?	% of river length assessed as: a) good biological quality, and b) good chemical quality.	?	?	?	Development elsewhere around the city could have a positive impact on the quality of water environment and wetland habitats around the existing campus, through a reduction in pressure from new on-campus development. The way in which development was designed would influence this potential impact. UEA's Environment Policy seeks to minimise waste and treat pollutants effectively. <b>Recommendation: Details required on how water quality issues would be addressed in relation to any off-campus growth.</b>
	Will it help support wetland habitats and species?	Source: Environment Agency. Target: National standards of 95% Development permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on water quality grounds. Source: Norwich City Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). Target: none.	?	?	?	

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ENV3 To improve environmental amenity, including air quality	Will it improve air quality?	Number of designated air quality management areas. Source: Defra. www.airquality.co.uk Target: decrease.	+/-	+/-	+/-	There would be a mixed result for air quality. Off-campus growth could disperse air pollutants from vehicles travelling to campus buildings, but this would most likely increase the overall need to travel by private car and thus increase air pollution overall. Even with the UEA's Green Travel Plan to encourage sustainable transport, off-campus growth could still result in a higher demand for travel overall.
	Will it reduce the emission of atmospheric pollutants?	Concentrations of selected air pollutants (µg/m3): • annual average concentration of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) • annual average particulate matter levels (PM10). Source: Defra. www.airquality.co.uk Target: Decrease.	+/-	+/-	+/-	
ENV4 To maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	Will it conserve/enhance natural or semi-natural habitats, and promote habitat connections?	Net change in condition of SSSIs - % of SSSIs in favourable or unfavourable condition. Source: Natural England. Target: 95%	+	+	+	Development elsewhere around the city could have a positive impact on the quality of habitats, designations and any protected species around the existing campus through a reduction in pressure of development. Development on other designated sites around the city would be unlikely to be appropriate.
	Is it likely to have a significant effect on sites designated for international, national or local importance?	Norfolk biodiversity action plan progress: a. Habitat actions in progress/completed. B. Species actions in progress/completed. Source: Norfolk Biodiversity Action Plan 3 - yearly progress reports. Target: to increase	+	+	+	
	Will it conserve/enhance species diversity, and in particular avoid harm to protected species?		+	+	+	

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B) Off-campus growth

ENV5 To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment	Will it protect and enhance the quality of landscapes, townscapes and countryside character, including the character of the Broads and its setting where relevant?	Heritage at risk - number and % of: a. listed buildings; b. scheduled ancient monuments on the buildings at risk register. Source: local authority reports. Target: decrease.	?	?	?	The impact of any development on the quality landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment would be dependent on the final location, layout and design of any development. There is an opportunity to ensure the built environment is maintained and enhanced. <b>Recommendation: Ensure the design of any development maintains and enhances landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment.</b>
	Will it maintain and enhance the distinctiveness of the landscapes/townscapes and heritage?		?	?	?	
	Will it reduce the amount of derelict, underused land?		+	+	+	
	Will it protect and enhance features of historical, archaeological and cultural value?		?	?	?	
ENV6 To adapt to and mitigate against the impacts of climate change	Reducing energy consumption?	Total CO2 emissions per capita (million tonnes carbon equivalent). Source: local authority/DTI. Target: decrease.	?	?	?	Any development or growth would in theory increase energy consumption and off-campus growth could lead to more private-car use in comparison to on-campus growth. The design of how this development went ahead would impact upon energy demand and minimising the risk to lives and property through climate change. UEA's Environment Policy seeks to reduce energy consumption. <b>Recommendation: The design of any development to ensure measures are taken to reduce energy consumption, use renewable energy and reduce the impacts of climate change on people, land and property.</b>
	Will it lead to an increased proportion of energy needs being met from renewable sources?		?	?	?	
	Will it increase the capacity of the area to withstand the effects of climate change?		?	?	?	
	Will it ensure that risks to lives, land and property are minimised?		?	?	?	
	Will it lead to an increased proportion of energy needs being met from renewable sources?	Renewable energy generating capacity installed by type. Source: Norwich City AMR. Target: increase overall.	?	?	?	
	Will it increase the capacity of the area to withstand the effects of climate change?	CO2 carbon footprint of area. Source: local authority REAP tool. Target: decrease.	?	?	?	

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ENV7 To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?	Development permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk. Source: Norwich City AMR. Target: None. Number of dwellings permitted within the high risk flood zones (Env Agency Flood Zones 2 & 3). Source: local authority reports. Target: none.	?	?	?	The risk of flooding for any growth or development would be dependent on the location of development and the details of the design. <b>Recommendation: Ensure any development is located in lower risk floods zones and appropriate mitigation measures taken.</b>
ENV8 To provide for sustainable use and sources of water supply	Will it conserve groundwater resources?	Daily domestic water use (per capita consultation). Source: regional water authority. Target: decrease.	?	?	?	Any growth on comparison to no-growth would increase pressure on water supplies but final design could reduce water consumption. The UEA's Environment Policy seeks to reduce water consumption. <b>Recommendation: Ensure any development uses water efficiently.</b>
	Will it minimise water consumption?		?	?	?	
ENV9 To make the best use of resources, including land and energy, and to minimise waste production	Will it minimise consumption of materials and resources?	% dwellings built on previously developed land. Source: Norwich City AMR. Target: 60% of all development.  % new dwellings completed at: a. less that 30 per hectare; b. 30-50 per hectare; and c. more than 50 per hectare. Source: Norwich City AMR. Indicative target: 100% above 30/ha.	?	?	?	Growth around the city could re-use previously developed land in highly accessible locations. Details of construction methods, building operation requirements, waste generation and recycling would be dependent on how any buildings were constructed and operated. UEA's Environment Policy does seek to reduce energy consumption, reduce waste and ensure reduced environmental impacts of campus development. <b>Recommendation: Ensure any development efficiently uses resources, including land and energy, and minimises waste production.</b>
	Will it promote the use of land in sustainable locations that has been previously developed?		+	+	+	
	Will it use land efficiently?		+	+	+	
	Will it minimise the loss of "greenfield" land?		+	+	+	
	Will it avoid the loss of good quality agricultural land and preserve soil resources?		n/a	n/a	n/a	
Will it minimise energy consumption and promote energy efficiency?	?	?	?			

Sustainability Appraisal for Strategic Development Options for UEA

"+" Positive effects  
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B) Off-campus growth

	Will it promote the use of renewable energy sources?		?	?	?	
	Will it lead to less waste being produced?	Waste arising: a. Kilograms of waste produced per head of population, and b. % change on previous year. Source: local authority BVPI 84a & b. Target: decrease.	?	?	?	
	Will it lead to less waste being disposed, by promoting more recycling and composting?	Recycling - % of household waste: a. recycled, and b. composted. Source: local authority BVPI 82a&b. Target: increase.	?	?	?	
	Will it increase waste recovery for other means e.g. energy generation?		?	?	?	
SOC1 To reduce poverty and social exclusion	Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected?	Child poverty - % of children living in low-income households. Source: Audit Commission. Target: decrease.	?	?	?	The growth of the university around the city may not necessarily bring benefits to deprived areas of Norwich. Without further details of development projects it is difficult to determine whether the development construction or end-use would provide educational benefits or work opportunities for deprived areas. <b>Recommendation: Any development on campus should aim to address issues of deprivation in near by wards.</b>
	Will it help to reduce deprivation levels?	Index of Income Deprivation - Average ward scores in the IMD. Source: Audit Commission (2004). Target: to decrease deprivation.	?	?	?	
	Will the needs of residents' be best met?	Index of Multiple Deprivations - Average ward scores in the IMD. Source: Audit Commission (2004). Target: to decrease deprivation.  Key benefit claimants - % of working age population claiming benefits. Source: local authority. Target: decrease.	?	?	?	

Sustainability Appraisal for Strategic Development Options for UEA

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B) Off-campus growth

SOC2 To maintain and improve the health of the whole population and promote healthy lifestyles	Will it improve access to high quality health facilities?	% of population receiving incapacity benefits. Source: Audit Commission. Target: decrease.	?	-	-	The additional growth of the university may lead to more pressure on existing healthcare facilities. Ensuring the open space around the existing campus is protected from development would help promote healthy lifestyles. <b>Recommendation: Identification of how additional people resulting from university expansion will access healthcare and encourage healthy lifestyles.</b>
	Will adequate health infrastructure be provided for existing and new communities?		?	-	-	
	Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? How?	Life expectancy of residents. Source: Audit Commission. Target: Increase.	?	?	?	
	Will the links between poorer health and deprivation be addressed?		?	?	?	
SOC3 To improve education and skills	Will it improve qualifications and skills for both young people and amongst the workforce?	Workforce qualifications - % of working age population with qualifications at NVQ level 4 or above. Source: National Statistics online. Target: Increase.	+	+	+	The proposed growth of the campus would help to improve education and skills, but only for a specific level of education. The increase in the number of graduates may also lead to 'silting-up' of local jobs with over-qualified people being employed to do some jobs. <b>Recommendation: Identification of how lifelong learning and training can be increased, and measures to increase education opportunities in wards with higher levels of deprivation. Measures to avoid graduates occupying jobs they are over-qualified to do.</b>
	Will it help to retain key workers and provide more skilled workers from school leavers?	School leaver qualifications - % of school leavers with five or more GCSEs at A*-C grades. Source: National Statistics. Target: Increase.	N	N	N	
	Will adequate education infrastructure be provided for existing and new communities?		+	+	+	
	Will lifelong learning and skills training be promoted?		?	?	?	
	Will links between lower levels of education and deprivation be addressed?		?	?	?	

**Sustainability Appraisal for Strategic Development Options for UEA**

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B) Off-campus growth

SOC4 To provide the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home	Will it increase the range of types, sizes and affordability of housing for all social groups?	Affordable housing stock provision: a. % of housing stock that is affordable housing; b. total affordable housing unit completions in past year; c. % of past year's dwellings that are affordable. Source: Norwich City AMR. Target: increase.	?	?	?	There are no housing plans associated with the university growth option. The growth would lead to an increase in demand for housing around the university however. <b>Recommendation: Identification of the likely increase in student population around the university and the impact on housing need.</b>
	Will it reduce the housing need and ensure that housing provision addresses the needs of all?		n/a	n/a	n/a	
	Will housing requirements be accommodated to provide for sustainable communities?		?	?	?	
	Will best use be made of existing housing stock?		+	+	+	
SOC5 To build community identity, improve social welfare, and reduce crime and anti-social activity.	Will it encourage engagement in community activities?	Incidences of crime committed per 1,000 households: a. Domestic burglaries; b. Violent offences; c. theft of a vehicle. Source: Audit Commission (2004). Target: decrease.	?	?	?	There could be an opportunity to work with local communities around any proposed development sites to build identity and improve social welfare. <b>Recommendation: Identify opportunities through development framework to build on existing community identities to reduce social issues such as crime and anti-social behaviour, building a balanced community in doing so.</b>
	Will it contribute to the achievement of a mixed and balanced community?		?	?	?	
	Will it reduce actual levels of crime?		?	?	?	
	Will it reduce the fear of crime?		?	?	?	
SOC6 To offer more opportunities for rewarding and satisfying employment for all.	Will it reduce unemployment overall?	% of the economically available population who are unemployed. Source: National Statistics. Target: decrease.	+/-	+/-	+/-	There could be the potential to reduce unemployment and improve earnings but only through specific jobs related to the university. <b>Recommendation: Consider</b>

## Sustainability Appraisal for Strategic Development Options for UEA

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### B) Off-campus growth

	Will it help to improve earnings?	% of unemployed people who are long-term unemployed. Source: National Statistics. Target: decrease.	+/-	+/-	+/-	<b>how development associated with the university could address wider areas of unemployment and improving earnings.</b>
SOC7 To improve the quality of where people live	Will it improve the quality of dwellings?	Unfit housing - % of overall housing stock not meeting the Decent Homes Standard. Source: local authority report. Target: decrease.	N	N	N	If any development is of sufficient size there may be S106 money to contribute towards local open space improvements. <b>Recommendation: Consider the impacts of additional students and staff on the local area relating to the quality of existing communities and identify any necessary mitigation measures.</b>
	Will it improve the quality of local open space?	% of public housing stock built to the standard for Code for Sustainable Homes. Source: local authority report. Target: increase.	?	?	?	
SOC8 To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and jobs	Will it improve accessibility to key local services and facilities (including health, education, leisure, open space, the countryside and community facilities)?	% of residents who travel to work: a. by private motor vehicle; b. by public transport; c. by foot or cycle; or d. who work at or mainly from home.	+/-	+/-	+/-	The growth of the university could improve access to open space and access to more jobs on campus, but not other essential services and facilities. <b>Recommendation: Any off-campus development should consider how accessibility to the development could be further improved and access from campus to local services and facilities, reducing private car use.</b>
	Will it improve accessibility for all whilst reducing dependency on the private car?	Source: census 2001. Target: (a) to decrease; (b), (c) and (d) to increase.	+/-	+/-	+/-	
	Will access to jobs and services be improved for all?		+/-	+/-	+/-	
	What transport infrastructure is required for the existing situation and for proposed future development?		n/a	n/a	n/a	

## Sustainability Appraisal for Strategic Development Options for UEA

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### B) Off-campus growth

EC1 To encourage sustained economic growth	Will it assist in strengthening the local economy?	% change in the total number of VAT registered businesses. Source: NOMIS. Target: increase number of businesses.	+	+	+	The further development of the university would bring economic prosperity to the local economy through the provision of some jobs. The type of economic activity would be immediately associated with the university's functions however and may not improve business development on a wider scale in Norwich
	Will it improve business development and enhance competitiveness?	Average weekly pay for full-time employees. Source: NOMIS. Target: increase average wage.	N	N	N	
	Will it reduce vulnerability to economic shocks?		+	+	+	
	Will it promote growth in key sectors?		+	+	+	
	Will it increase vitality and viability of town centres and improve economic diversity?		+	+	+	
EC2 To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment	Will it encourage indigenous businesses?	Number of small businesses (not including farm-based agriculture). Source: Census 2001. Target: increase.	+	+	+	The growth of the knowledge economy in Norwich would encourage more inward investment into Norwich. Part of UEA's Business Plan is to support incubator and spin-out companies based on the universities activities. <b>Recommendation: Ensure continued support to indigenous and small business growth.</b>
	Will it encourage inward investment?		+	+	+	
	Will it make land and property available for business?		+	+	+	
	Will it improve economic performance across the greater Norwich area?		+	+	+	
	Will it support/encourage rural diversification?		n/a	n/a	n/a	
	Will it support/encourage small city businesses?		+	+	+	
EC3 To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth	Will it improve provision of local jobs?	% of residents who travel to work:	+	+	+	The growth of the university around the city could lead to jobs and sites being developed that are in highly accessible locations.
	Will it improve accessibility to work, particularly by public transport, walking and cycling	a. by private motor vehicle; b. by public transport; c. by foot or cycle; d. to work at or mainly from home.	+	+	+	
	Will it reduce journey times between key employment areas and key transport interchanges?	Source: Census 2001. Target: (a) to decrease, (b), (c) and (d) to increase	+	+	+	

**Sustainability Appraisal for Strategic Development Options for UEA**

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B) Off-campus growth

	Will it improve efficiency and sustainability of freight distribution?	Average distance travelled to the workplace by residents. Source: National Statistics online. Target: decrease.	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	Will it support provision of key communications infrastructure?		n/a	n/a	n/a	
EC4 To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy	Will it reduce the impact on the environment from businesses?	Amount of various employment development on previously developed land or conversions. Source: Norwich City AMR. Target: 60% of all development.	+	+	+	The growth of the university around Norwich could benefit the environment if the principles of UEA's Environment Policy are met and the dispersal of the university's would reduce the impact on local residents around the campus.
	Will it reduce the impact on residents from businesses?		+	+	+	
	Will it attract new investment and skilled workers into the area?	Ecological footprint - hectares required per capita to support current production and consumption. Source: local authority REAP assessment report. Target: decrease.	+	+	+	
	Will existing businesses and employment provision be maintained?		+	+	+	
	Where would employment provision be best located to serve urban and rural residents?		Unemployment benefit receipt: a. % of population in receipt of Job Seekers Allowance (JSA); b. Claimants of JSA by age range: a. 16-24 yrs; b. 25-49 yrs; or c. 50+ yrs. Source: National Statistics online. Target: decrease unemployment.	n/a	n/a	

# Sustainability Appraisal for Strategic Development Options for UEA

C) No-growth

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SA Objective	Decision making criteria	Indicators and targets	Short-term 0-5 years	Medium term 5-20 years	Long-term 20+ years	Comments/justifications inc. cumulative effects
ENV1 To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	Will it reduce traffic volumes, ease the flow of traffic and reduce congestion?	% of residents who travel to work:	n/a	n/a	n/a	The no-growth option would lead to no increase in traffic. This would technically be of benefit to the environment in that there would be no increase in air and noise pollution from transport, particularly deriving from private car use.
	Will it increase the proportion of journeys using modes other than car?	a. by private motor vehicle; b. by public transport; c. by foot or cycle; d. to work at or mainly from home.	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	Will it reduce the effect of HGV traffic on people and the environment?	Source: Census 2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	Will more benign modes of travel be encouraged?	Target: (a) to decrease, (b), (c) and (d) to increase	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	Will new developments be in best locations to reduce the need for people to travel?		n/a	n/a	n/a	
ENV2 To improve the quality of the water environment	Will it improve the quality of the water environment (streams, rivers, lakes etc.)?	% of river length assessed as: a) good biological quality, and b) good chemical quality.	n/a	n/a	n/a	The no-growth option would not lead to any increased pressures on water quality, as no additional waste water or pollutants would be produced.
	Will it help support wetland habitats and species?	Source: Environment Agency. Target: National standards of 95% Development permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on water quality grounds. Source: Norwich City Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). Target: none.	n/a	n/a	n/a	

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ENV3 To improve environmental amenity, including air quality	Will it improve air quality?	Number of designated air quality management areas. Source: Defra. www.airquality.co.uk Target: decrease.	n/a	n/a	n/a	The no-growth option would not lead to any effect. It would neither improve or act to reduce emission of atmospheric pollutants.
	Will it reduce the emission of atmospheric pollutants?	Concentrations of selected air pollutants (µg/m3): • annual average concentration of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) • annual average particulate matter levels (PM10). Source: Defra. www.airquality.co.uk Target: Decrease.	n/a	n/a	n/a	
ENV4 To maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	Will it conserve/enhance natural or semi-natural habitats, and promote habitat connections?	Net change in condition of SSSIs - % of SSSIs in favourable or unfavourable condition. Source: Natural England. Target: 95%	+	+	+	No-growth would have no impact on enhancing designated sites but it would conserve habitats and protected species through the absence of any negative impacts.
	Is it likely to have a significant effect on sites designated for international, national or local importance?	Norfolk biodiversity action plan progress: a. Habitat actions in progress/completed. B. Species actions in progress/completed. Source: Norfolk Biodiversity Action Plan 3 - yearly progress reports. Target: to increase	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	Will it conserve/enhance species diversity, and in particular avoid harm to protected species?		+	+	+	

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## C) No-growth

ENV5 To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment	Will it protect and enhance the quality of landscapes, townscapes and countryside character, including the character of the Broads and its setting where relevant?	Heritage at risk - number and % of: a. listed buildings; b. scheduled ancient monuments on the buildings at risk register. Source: local authority reports. Target: decrease.	+/-	+/-	+/-	No growth would to a degree protect landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment but there would be no opportunity to enhance these.
	Will it maintain and enhance the distinctiveness of the landscapes/townscapes and heritage?	Net change in number of tree preservation orders. Source: local authority reports. Target: none to be lost as a result of development.	+/-	+/-	+/-	
	Will it reduce the amount of derelict, underused land?		-	-	-	
	Will it protect and enhance features of historical, archaeological and cultural value?		+/-	+/-	+/-	
ENV6 To adapt to and mitigate against the impacts of climate change	Reducing energy consumption?	Total CO2 emissions per capita (million tonnes carbon equivalent). Source: local authority/DTI. Target: decrease.	n/a	n/a	n/a	There would be no effect through the no-growth option on reducing energy consumption, and no opportunity to produce renewable energy or reduce the effects of climate change on people, land and property.
	Will it lead to an increased proportion of energy needs being met from renewable sources?	Renewable energy generating capacity installed by type. Source: Norwich City AMR. Target: increase overall.	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	Will it increase the capacity of the area to withstand the effects of climate change?	CO2 carbon footprint of area. Source: local authority REAP tool. Target: decrease.	n/a	n/a	n/a	

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## C) No-growth

	Will it ensure that risks to lives, land and property are minimised?		n/a	n/a	n/a	
ENV7 To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?	Development permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk. Source: Norwich City AMR. Target: None. Number of dwellings permitted within the high risk flood zones (Env Agency Flood Zones 2 & 3). Source: local authority reports. Target: none.	+	+	+	In the absence of development flood risk is reduced, as there are no lives, land or property being put forward that could be affected by flooding.
ENV8 To provide for sustainable use and sources of water supply	Will it conserve groundwater resources?	Daily domestic water use (per capita consultation). Source: regional water authority. Target: decrease.	+	+	+	The absence of growth would lead to less pressure on water demands.
	Will it minimise water consumption?		+	+	+	
ENV9 To make the best use of resources, including land and energy, and to minimise waste production	Will it minimise consumption of materials and resources?	% dwellings built on previously developed land. Source: Norwich City AMR. Target: 60% of all development.  % new dwellings completed at: a. less than 30 per hectare; b. 30-50 per hectare; and c. more than 50 per hectare. Source: Norwich City AMR. Indicative target: 100% above 30/ha.	+	+	+	The absence of growth would lead to less pressure on materials and resources and waste production.
	Will it promote the use of land in sustainable locations that has been previously developed?		-	-	-	
	Will it use land efficiently?		-	-	-	
	Will it minimise the loss of "greenfield" land?		+	+	+	
	Will it avoid the loss of good quality agricultural land and preserve soil resources?		n/a	n/a	n/a	

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	Will it minimise energy consumption and promote energy efficiency?		+	+	+	
	Will it promote the use of renewable energy sources?		n/a	n/a	n/a	
	Will it lead to less waste being produced?	Waste arising: a. Kilograms of waste produced per head of population, and b. % change on previous year. Source: local authority BVPI 84a & b. Target: decrease.	+	+	+	
	Will it lead to less waste being disposed, by promoting more recycling and composting?	Recycling - % of household waste: a. recycled, and b. composted. Source: local authority BVPI 82a&b. Target: increase.	+	+	+	
	Will it increase waste recovery for other means e.g. energy generation?		n/a	n/a	n/a	
SOC1 To reduce poverty and social exclusion	Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected?	Child poverty - % of children living in low-income households. Source: Audit Commission. Target: decrease.	-	-	-	No-growth will prevent any opportunities from coming forwards to address poverty and social exclusion.
	Will it help to reduce deprivation levels?	Index of Income Deprivation - Average ward scores in the IMD. Source: Audit Commission (2004). Target: to decrease deprivation.	-	-	-	
	Will the needs of residents' be best met?	Index of Multiple Deprivations - Average ward scores in the IMD. Source: Audit Commission (2004). Target: to decrease deprivation.	-	-	-	

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		Key benefit claimants - % of working age population claiming benefits. Source: local authority. Target: decrease.				
SOC2 To maintain and improve the health of the whole population and promote healthy lifestyles	Will it improve access to high quality health facilities?	% of population receiving incapacity benefits. Source: Audit Commission. Target: decrease.	-	-	-	No-growth will prevent any opportunities from coming forwards to address poverty and social exclusion.
	Will adequate health infrastructure be provided for existing and new communities?		-	-	-	
	Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? How?	Life expectancy of residents. Source: Audit Commission. Target: Increase.	-	-	-	
	Will the links between poorer health and deprivation be addressed?		-	-	-	
SOC3 To improve education and skills	Will it improve qualifications and skills for both young people and amongst the workforce?	Workforce qualifications - % of working age population with qualifications at NVQ level 4 or above. Source: National Statistics online. Target: Increase.	-	-	-	No-growth will prevent any opportunities from coming forwards to address education and skills
	Will it help to retain key workers and provide more skilled workers from school leavers?		School leaver qualifications - % of school leavers with five or more GCSEs at A*-C grades. Source: National Statistics. Target: Increase.	-	-	
	Will adequate education infrastructure be provided for existing and new communities?	-		-	-	
	Will lifelong learning and skills training be promoted?	-		-	-	

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## C) No-growth

	Will links between lower levels of education and deprivation be addressed?		-	-	-	
SOC4 To provide the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home	Will it increase the range of types, sizes and affordability of housing for all social groups?	Affordable housing stock provision: a. % of housing stock that is affordable housing; b. total affordable housing unit completions in past year; c. % of past year's dwellings that are affordable. Source: Norwich City AMR. Target: increase.	-	-	-	In the absence of development there would be no opportunity to provide more decent, suitable and affordable homes.
	Will it reduce the housing need and ensure that housing provision addresses the needs of all?		-	-	-	
	Will housing requirements be accommodated to provide for sustainable communities?		-	-	-	
	Will best use be made of existing housing stock?	Total unfit dwellings in housing stock. Source: Audit Commission. Target: decrease.	+	+	+	
SOC5 To build community identity, improve social welfare, and reduce crime and anti-social activity.	Will it encourage engagement in community activities?	Incidences of crime committed per 1,000 households: a. Domestic burglaries; b. Violent offences; c. theft of a vehicle. Source: Audit Commission (2004). Target:	n/a	n/a	n/a	In the absence of development there would be no driver to improve community identity, social welfare or to reduce crime and anti-social activity.
	Will it contribute to the achievement of a mixed and balanced community?		n/a	n/a	n/a	
	Will it reduce actual levels of crime?		n/a	n/a	n/a	
	Will it reduce the fear of crime?		n/a	n/a	n/a	

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"-	Negative effects
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### C) No-growth

SOC6 To offer more opportunities for rewarding and satisfying employment for all.	Will it reduce unemployment overall?	% of the economically available population who are unemployed. Source: National Statistics. Target: decrease.	-	-	-	No growth would lead to no opportunities to reduce unemployment or to improve earnings.
	Will it help to improve earnings?	% of unemployed people who are long-term unemployed. Source: National Statistics. Target: decrease.	-	-	-	
SOC7 To improve the quality of where people live	Will it improve the quality of dwellings?	Unfit housing - % of overall housing stock not meeting the Decent Homes Standard. Source: local authority report. Target: decrease.	-	-	-	There would be no driver to improve the quality of dwellings or local open space in the absence of development. Inward investment could stimulate the housing market and could generate more S106 money to improve open space.
	Will it improve the quality of local open space?	% of public housing stock built to the standard for Code for Sustainable Homes. Source: local authority report. Target: increase.	-	-	-	
SOC8 To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and jobs	Will it improve accessibility to key local services and facilities (including health, education, leisure, open space, the countryside and community facilities)?	% of residents who travel to work: a. by private motor vehicle; b. by public transport; c. by foot or cycle; or d. who work at or mainly from home.	-	-	-	In the absence of development there would be no opportunity to improve access to essential services, facilities and jobs.
	Will it improve accessibility for all whilst reducing dependency on the private car?	Source: census 2001. Target: (a) to decrease; (b), (c) and (d) to increase.	-	-	-	
	Will access to jobs and services be improved for all?		-	-	-	
	What transport infrastructure is required for the existing situation and for proposed future development?		n/a	n/a	n/a	

## Sustainability Appraisal for Strategic Development Options for UEA

### C) No-growth

"+"	Positive effects
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"+/-"	Mixed effects
"?"	Uncertain effects
"n/a"	No effects

EC1 To encourage sustained economic growth	Will it assist in strengthening the local economy?	% change in the total number of VAT registered businesses. Source: NOMIS. Target: increase number of businesses.	-	-	-	In the absence of any development there would be no economic growth. This would in turn have an adverse impact on sustained economic growth, indigenous businesses and inward investment.
	Will it improve business development and enhance competitiveness?	Average weekly pay for full-time employees. Source: NOMIS. Target: increase average wage.	-	-	-	
	Will it reduce vulnerability to economic shocks?		-	-	-	
	Will it promote growth in key sectors?		-	-	-	
	Will it increase vitality and viability of town centres and improve economic diversity?		-	-	-	
EC2 To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment	Will it encourage indigenous businesses?	Number of small businesses (not including farm-based agriculture). Source: Census 2001. Target: increase.	-	-	-	
	Will it encourage inward investment?		-	-	-	
	Will it make land and property available for business?		-	-	-	
	Will it improve economic performance across the greater Norwich area?		-	-	-	
	Will it support/encourage rural diversification?		n/a	n/a	n/a	
	Will it support/encourage small city businesses?		-	-	-	
EC3 To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth	Will it improve provision of local jobs?	% of residents who travel to work:	-	-	-	The absence of growth will prevent any opportunities coming forward to improve accessibility to employment.
	Will it improve accessibility to work, particularly by public transport, walking and cycling	a. by private motor vehicle; b. by public transport; c. by foot or cycle; d. to work at or mainly from home.	-	-	-	
	Will it reduce journey times between key employment areas and key transport interchanges?	Source: Census 2001. Target: (a) to decrease, (b), (c) and (d) to increase	-	-	-	

# Sustainability Appraisal for Strategic Development Options for UEA

"+" Positive effects  
 "-" Negative effects  
 "N" Neutral effects  
 "+/-" Mixed effects  
 "?" Uncertain effects  
 "n/a" No effects

C) No-growth

	Will it improve efficiency and sustainability of freight distribution?	Average distance travelled to the workplace by residents. Source: National Statistics online. Target: decrease.	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	Will it support provision of key communications infrastructure?		n/a	n/a	n/a	
EC4 To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy	Will it reduce the impact on the environment from businesses?	Amount of various employment development on previously developed land or conversions. Source: Norwich City AMR. Target: 60% of all development.	+	+	+	The absence of economic growth and business would prevent pollutants and other adverse impacts on the environment. Economic growth can provide more opportunities for residents with work and investment and attract skilled workers to an area.
	Will it reduce the impact on residents from businesses?		+/-	+/-	+/-	
	Will it attract new investment and skilled workers into the area?	Ecological footprint - hectares required per capita to support current production and consumption. Source: local authority REAP assessment report. Target: decrease.	-	-	-	
	Will existing businesses and employment provision be maintained?		+/-	+/-	+/-	
	Where would employment provision be best located to serve urban and rural residents?		Unemployment benefit receipt: a. % of population in receipt of Job Seekers Allowance (JSA); b. Claimants of JSA by age range: a. 16-24 yrs; b. 25-49 yrs; or c. 50+ yrs. Source: National Statistics online. Target: decrease unemployment.	n/a	n/a	