

**BOROUGH COUNCIL OF KING'S LYNN & WEST NORFOLK**

**LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK**



**PLANNING**

**SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL**

**SCOPING REPORT**

**CONSULTATION DRAFT**

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**Produced By:**

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## PART A INTRODUCTION

### 1. PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

- 1.1 This report comprises the first stage of the Sustainability Appraisal process of the emerging Local Development Framework (LDF) for King's Lynn & West Norfolk. The LDF will consist of a series of documents that will replace the King's Lynn & West Norfolk Local Plan (1998) (and associated Supplementary Planning Guidance) in setting out policies and proposals to guide the future development of the area. The LDF will comprise both Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)
- 1.2 The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is a systematic process undertaken during the preparation of a plan or programme. The role of the SA is to assess the extent to which the emerging policies and proposals will help to achieve relevant environmental, social and economic objectives. In doing so, it will provide an opportunity to consider ways in which the plan or strategy can contribute to improvements in environmental, social and economic conditions, as well as a means of identifying and addressing any adverse effects that draft policies and proposals may have.
- 1.3 Under the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Sustainability Appraisal is mandatory for LDFs and individual DPDs. When preparing LDFs and DPD planning authorities must also conduct an environmental assessment in accordance with the requirements of European Directive 2001/42/EC on the 'assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment' (the 'strategic environmental assessment' or SEA Directive). The requirement to carry out a Sustainability Appraisal and a Strategic Environmental Assessment are distinct. However, Government guidance states that it is possible to satisfy both through a single appraisal process. This is the approach the Borough Council intends to take with respect to the King's Lynn & West Norfolk LDF.
- 1.4 The overall aim of the appraisal process is to help ensure that the King's Lynn & West Norfolk LDF, and the Local Development Documents (LDDs) that it contains, makes an effective contribution to the pursuit of 'sustainable development'. The most widely used definition of this concept is ***'Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.'*** (World Commission of Environment and Development, 1987). Another is to see sustainable development as *"ensuring a better quality of life for everyone, now and for future generations"*. ([www.sustainable-development.gov.uk](http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk))
- 1.5 The purpose of this Scoping Report is to:
  - Identify environmental, social and economic objectives contained in other plans and programmes that are relevant to the King's Lynn & West Norfolk Local Development Framework;
  - Assess the broad environmental, social and economic characteristics of King's Lynn & West Norfolk and how these may change during the period up to 2021 and as a result, identify the key issues and problems that the LDF should address in the pursuit of sustainable development;
  - Set out an appropriate framework for carrying out the remainder of the Sustainability Appraisal process, including objectives against which draft policies and proposals may be assessed, and indicators against which progress towards meeting those objectives can be monitored in future.

1.6 The Scoping Report should be read in conjunction with one of the following documents, as appropriate to the particular DPD being prepared, and the stage that its production has reached:

- a) **The Initial Appraisal Report** (which will appraise policy options that might be taken forward in the DPD); or
- b) **The Draft Final Appraisal Report** (which will appraise the preferred options which are proposed for inclusion in the DPD);
- c) **The Final Appraisal Report** (which will contain the 'final' appraisal of the proposed content of the DPD, in the light of any changes made following consultation on the preferred options).

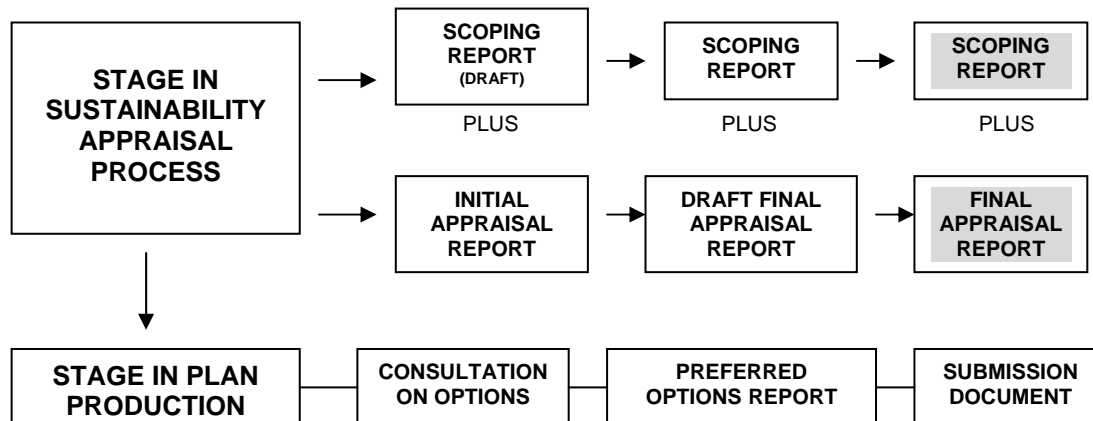
1.7 Each of these appraisal reports will:

- Set out the plan objectives and policy options that have been identified and appraised;
- Outline the way in which these objectives and options were developed;
- Assess the potential environmental, social and economic effects of the objectives and options;
- Draw conclusions about:
  - the policy options that are to be preferred (at the Initial Appraisal stage)
  - changes to objectives and options that might be considered (or which have been made), including measures to minimise any potential adverse impacts upon environmental, social or economic receptors
  - any technical or other difficulties encountered in undertaking the appraisal.

1.8 The relationship between these documents and the related stages of plan production is illustrated in Figure 1. The analysis and appraisal framework contained in this Scoping Report will also provide the first stage of any sustainability appraisals required for Supplementary Planning Documents (whose purpose is to elaborate upon policies and proposals contained within the Core Strategy & Generic Development Policies DPD).

1.9 Figure 1 indicates, the Scoping Report and the Final Appraisal Report will together constitute the 'Sustainability Appraisal Report' required by Section 19(5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. These two documents are also intended to satisfy the requirement for an 'Environmental Report' set out in European Directive 2001/42/EC (the SEA Directive) see section 2 for further details.

FIGURE 1: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL DOCUMENTS &amp; KEY STAGES IN PLAN PRODUCTION



The documents highlighted in grey will together constitute the 'Sustainability Appraisal Report', which is also intended to meet the requirements for an 'Environmental Report' under the terms of European Directive 2001/42/EC.

- 1.10 The Scoping Report is divided into three parts. This **introduction** – Part A – continues with a brief explanation of the relationship between sustainability appraisal and the requirement to undertake 'environmental assessment' of certain plans and programmes. Part B then explains the **methodology** used for the scoping stage; Part C sets out a **baseline assessment** of environmental, social and economic conditions in King's Lynn & West Norfolk; Part D outlines the key issues and problems which face the Borough in terms of sustainability. The appendices provide more detailed information on the documents reviewed, the objectives and indicators that were identified, and those organisations consulted on the draft.

## 2. RELATIONSHIP TO STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 2.1 The SEA Directive requires an 'environmental assessment' of plans and programmes prepared by public authorities that are likely to have a significant effect upon the environment. This process is referred to commonly as 'strategic environmental assessment' (SEA) and covers relevant plans and programmes whose formal preparation begins after 21 July 2004. Among the documents to which this requirement will apply are the Development Plan Documents to be prepared as part of the LDF for King's Lynn & West Norfolk. The requirement may also extend to some SPDs, depending upon their scope and likely significance.

- 2.2 The Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires sustainability appraisal (SA) of all emerging DPDs and SPDs. As the guidance explaining this requirement makes clear, SA and SEA are similar processes that involve a comparable series of stages. If there is a difference between them, it lies in the fact that SEA focuses on environmental effects whereas SA is concerned with the full range of environmental, social and economic matters.

- 2.3 The Scoping Report uses an approach that addresses the requirements of the SEA and SA simultaneously, by giving full consideration to environmental issues whilst also addressing the spectrum of socio-economic concerns. In terms of the specific requirements of the Directive, the Scoping Report and the relevant Final Appraisal Report will together meet the need for an ‘Environmental Report’ setting out the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the proposals (and the reasonable alternatives that have been considered).

### **3. BENEFITS OF PRODUCING A SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL**

- 3.1 Sustainability Appraisals provide an economic, environmental and social context to planning decisions and policy formulation in a balanced and effective way.
- 3.2 Sustainability Appraisals help with decision-making in the planning process. For example, they can help with the selection of development options for inclusion in a development plan or can help to determine a planning application.
- 3.3 Sustainability appraisal methods of recording information provide a detailed log of individual decisions and provide transparency to decision-making.
- 3.4 Sustainability appraisals can help result in improved plans, strategies and proposals that have increased regard for sustainable development principles.

### **4. AIMS OF THE APPRAISAL PROCESS**

The aim of this appraisal is to:

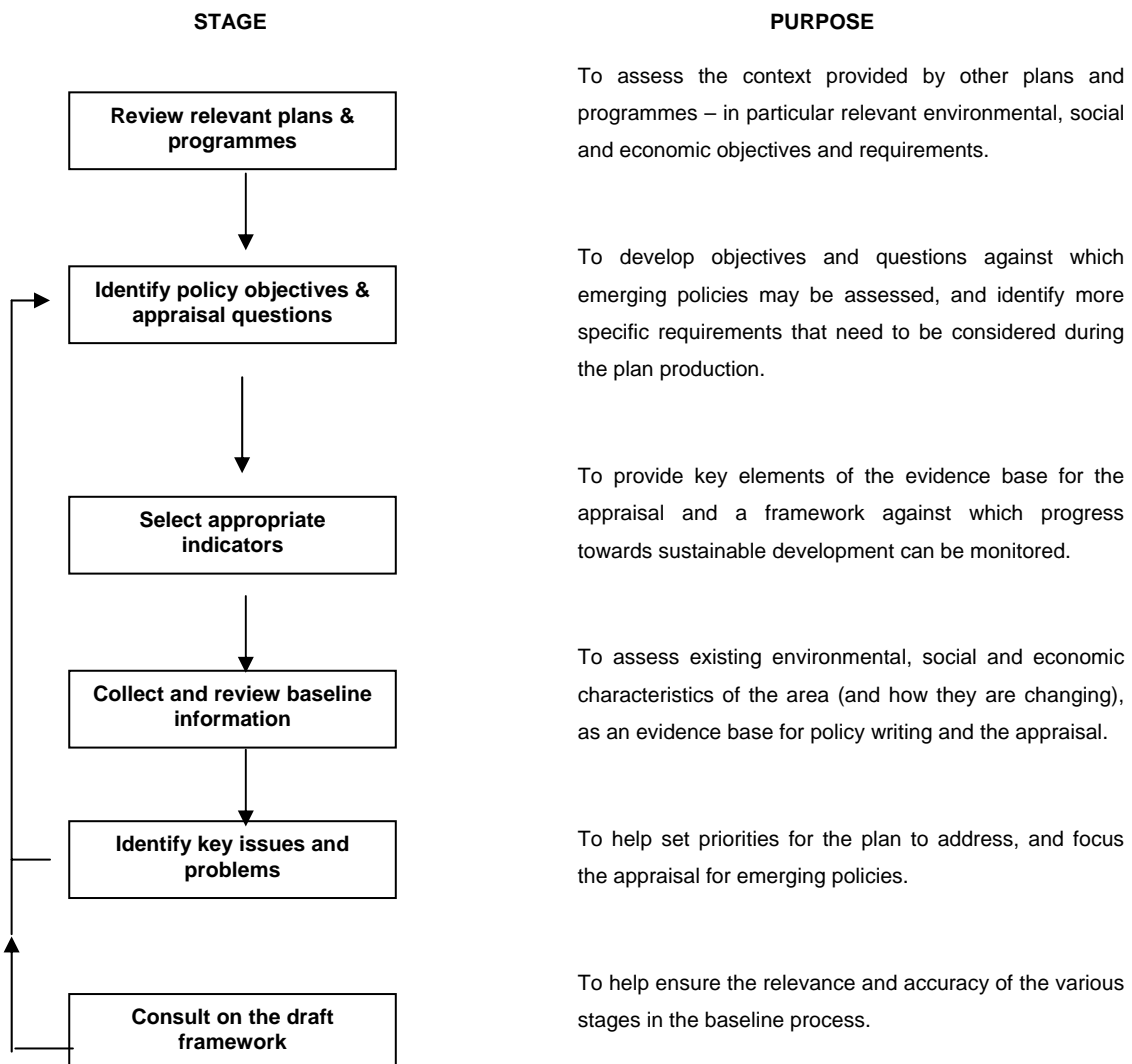
1. Determine the economic, environmental and social criteria against which the LDF can be assessed.
2. Demonstrate how the policies and proposals in the LDF have taken regard of economic, environmental and social criteria.
3. Enable potentially conflicting issues to be highlighted.
4. Provide a baseline against which sustainable development can be continuously improved and integrated as part of the planning process.

## PART B METHODOLOGY

### 5 GENERAL APPROACH

- 5.1 An outline of the process entailed is set out in Figure 2. It should be stressed that the diagram simplifies the interdependencies between the various stages. The iterative nature of the scoping work meant that some stages overlapped and informed each other. The general approach employed draws upon the guidance on sustainability appraisal and SEA published by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) in 2003 and 2004, with minor modifications.

**FIGURE 2: STAGES IN THE SCOPING PROCESS, AND THEIR PURPOSE**



## 6 REVIEW OF DOCUMENTS AND OBJECTIVES

- 6.1 The production of the King's Lynn & West Norfolk Local Development Framework needs to take into account a wide range of other plans and programmes. These may contain policy objectives or specific policy requirements that need to be addressed through DPDs or SPDs. Identifying and reviewing these documents is an important element of the Sustainability Appraisal (and SEA) process, as it can help to shape the objectives against which emerging policies should be appraised, as well as pointing to particular issues and problems that need to be addressed.
- 6.2 In line with central government's sustainable communities agenda, the setting of sustainability objectives whilst complying with national/regional objectives and documents, the need is to relate objectives to the local agenda. The West Norfolk Strategy is the new sustainable community strategy developed by the West Norfolk Partnership. It provides the strategic context within which partners are working together.
- 6.3 The strategy looks at where we are now, in terms of the values and advantages of partnership working and the challenges we need to tackle together. It then looks at where we want to be, in terms of shared objectives, tangible outcomes and agreed measures of progress. The objectives established both from ODPM guidance and local interpretation are set out below, which shall be used to formulate the objectives for this sustainability appraisal.

### **Objectives**

(The Strategic Framework comprises eight areas based on the following concept, but with appropriate language!):

- (1) ACTIVE, INCLUSIVE AND SAFE - *Fair, tolerant and cohesive with a strong local culture and other shared community activities*
- (2) WELL RUN - *with effective and inclusive participation, representation and leadership*
- (3) ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE - *providing places for people to live that are considerate of the environment*
- (4) WELL DESIGNED AND BUILT - *featuring quality built and natural environment*
- (5) WELL CONNECTED - *with good transport services and communication linking people to jobs, schools, health and other services*
- (6) THRIVING - *with a flourishing and diverse local economy*
- (7) WELL SERVED - *with public, private, community and voluntary services that are appropriate to people's needs and accessible to all*
- (8) FAIR FOR EVERYONE - *including those in other communities, now and in the future*

- 6.4 A considerable number of relevant documents were identified at the national/international, regional and local levels. A list of documents reviewed, and their relationship to the Local Development Framework, is set out in Appendix 2. It should be noted that this review did not cover every single document that might have some connection with the Local Development Framework (an impractical task given the range of material potentially involved). Rather, the focus was the key plans and programmes that are relevant in setting the context for the Local Development Framework.

6.5 The review does not attempt to identify in detail the content of every plan or programme identified in Appendix 2, but concentrated on the following key elements:

- Key environmental, social and economic objectives of relevance to the Local Development Framework and the SA, and which should be considered when appraising emerging policies;
- Key targets and indicators emerging from these policies;
- Any more particular requirements which the LDF needs to take into account (including specific environmental protection objectives established at the international and national levels).

6.6 The process of identifying relevant appraisal objectives was able to build upon a possible set formulated in the ODPM's interim guidance on SEA (ODPM, 2003). Through the review of the relevant plans and programmes the outcome of the key implications for the Sustainability Appraisal have been evaluated with reference to the appraisal objectives suggested by the ODPM interim guidance on SEA (ODPM, 2003).

6.7 In order to arrive at a set of appraisal objectives, the list put forward in the ODPM's guidance has been modified through the review of documents and grouped within the set of Sustainability Appraisal topics suggested by the ODPM interim guidance (2004).

6.8 Finally, the list of appraisal objectives was employed to structure the recording of more particular requirements identified in the documents that were reviewed (**Appendix 4**). This allowed similar requirements emanating from the different documents to be compared, and to be related to the ultimate policy goals as expressed through the appraisal objectives.

## **7 INDICATORS AND DATA COLLECTION**

7.1 By highlighting key aspects of environmental, social or economic performance, indicators can help with:

- assembling the evidence base for the appraisal process;
- identifying important issues and problems that should be addressed by the plan; &
- monitoring the effects of policies and proposals once they are implemented.

7.2 The set of appraisal objectives produced was used as a framework for identifying appropriate indicators. A limited number of indicators were devised for each objective; where possible these drew upon national sources of potential indicators, to allow comparisons between local data and the wider picture. Many of these indicators also derive from the suggestions made by ODPM in its guidance on SEA/SA (2003, 2004)

7.3 Indicators in themselves are selective in the information they provide. While those chosen should be reflective of the various appraisal objectives, it is inevitable that they capture only some dimensions of the area's environmental, social and economic conditions. In particular, an indicators-based approach is not the best means of reporting qualitative information or spatial variations at the sub-district level. For this reason the baseline assessment in Part C of this report supplements the indicators with a broader discussion of the area's characteristics, providing a more rounded basis for identifying key issues and problems.

7.4 Baseline information provides a platform for predicting and monitoring any effects that a policy may have, helping to identify sustainability problems and their possible solutions. The collation of social, environmental and economic information will help build a characterisation of the DPD/LDD area, or spatial dimension. Issues highlighted in the baseline assessment that the Local Development Framework should address.

## **8 KEY ISSUES AND CONSULTATION**

8.1 Consultation on the draft of this Scoping Report will be carried out with a number of key agencies that have environmental, social and economic responsibilities. The consultation will enable these bodies to comment on the appropriateness of the objectives, baseline assessment and the issues and problems facing King's Lynn & West Norfolk.

## **PART C      BASELINE ASSESSMENT**

### **9      INTRODUCTION**

- 9.1 This baseline review draws upon a wide range of reports and studies. It seeks, with the aid of both qualitative and quantitative data, to provide a snapshot picture of the current environmental, economic and social characteristics of King's Lynn & West Norfolk. The Borough of King's Lynn & West Norfolk covers approximately 550 square miles (142,877 hectares); and is essentially rural in nature, with the two market towns of King's Lynn & Downham Market, and the Victorian coastal town of Hunstanton. The Borough also has more than one hundred villages of varying sizes. The Borough is located about 100 miles north of London and stretches from the north Norfolk coast, along the eastern side of The Wash, through the Marshland, Fens and Brecks to the borders of Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire and Suffolk. The Borough is the tenth largest district council area in England and Wales. The 2001 Census estimated the population of King's Lynn & West Norfolk to be estimated at 135,345 people. The population density is just under one person per hectare.
- 9.2 In mid 2003, the population of King's Lynn & West Norfolk was estimated at approximately 137,900 (source: ONS), with an increase of approximately 1.2% which is expected to continue. This population increase brings with it pressures and challenges, particularly the availability of affordable housing and access to public transport. It also has the potential to impact heavily on the environment, and care must be taken to protect this precious resource and minimise flood risks.
- 9.3 King's Lynn is an important nodal point, where major transport routes converge. These routes include a trunk road (A47) and three principal roads (A10, A17 and A134); a direct, electrified rail service to London and Cambridge; an extensive system of inland navigable waterways; and sea links to northern and eastern Europe. The town lies some forty miles from the other regional centres of Cambridge, Norwich and Peterborough.
- 9.4 The European context is emphasised by the inclusion of the A47 trunk road; the London-King's Lynn railway; and the port of King's Lynn in the Trans European Network. Major investments in transport infrastructure have changed (and are changing) the Borough's relative geographical position and the free-standing nature of the town of King's Lynn enables it to retain a sub-regional function within the emerging East of England Plan. In fact, King's Lynn is the base for a wide range of national and international companies; an important shopping, commercial and educational centre; a regional centre for sports and recreation; and, reflecting its historic built heritage, the home of nationally respected music and arts festivals.
- 9.5 The remainder of Part C deals with identifying the economic, environmental and social baseline characteristics of the Borough of King's Lynn & West Norfolk.

## 10. LAND, SOIL & WATER RESOURCES

### Current Land Use Characteristics

- 10.1 The 1991 census indicated 57,500 dwellings in the Borough. By 2001 this had increased to approximately 60,000 and further development is planned in the coming years. The major urban area is King's Lynn with approximately 16,000 dwellings. As outlined above the remainder of the population is located in the towns of Hunstanton and Downham Market and the rural hinterland. Most of the employment is centred in and around King's Lynn but with a lesser employment centre in Downham Market. The uses are predominantly office, light industrial, warehouse, and distribution with some moderately sized chemical related industries bounding the Ouse in King's Lynn. Overall the Borough can be viewed as rural and agricultural beyond the main settlements.

### Agricultural Land Quality

- 10.2 Around 76% of the land in the East of England region is currently used for Agriculture. This means that farmers play an essential role in managing our countryside. Due to the low lying and high quality land found within the East of England Region the type of agriculture is mainly arable farming and areas such as The Fens support intensive farming and horticulture. This region is very flat which makes it easy to cultivate.

- In the East of England region there are currently 1.5 million hectares of land in agricultural use managed by 25,000 farm holdings.
- Arable farming is the predominant agricultural land use in the Region, making up nearly 70% of the total agricultural area. This is more than any other Region in England.
- 8,500 farms are involved in cereal and general cropping which makes up 38% of the number of total holdings.
- The average farm size in the region is 73 hectares compared to an average across England of 55. 4,300 farms are bigger than 100 hectares.
- The Region has 58% of the country's resource of grades 1 and 2 land and only 10% of grades 4 and 5.

**Source:** Environment Agency, 2005

- 10.3 The dominance of arable farming in the East of England creates specific challenges with regard to water resources and land quality that need to be dealt with carefully whilst ensuring that both the environment and the production of food for the country is protected.

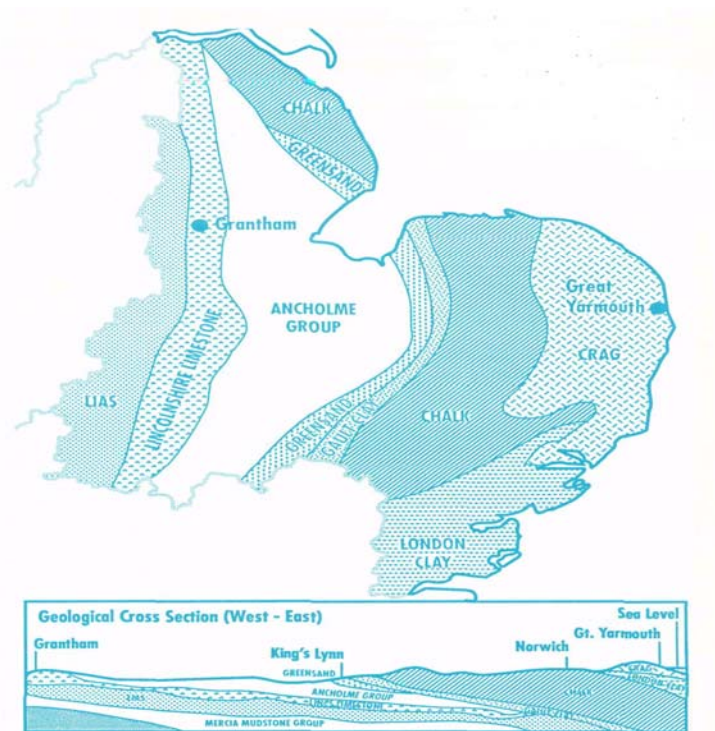
### Contaminated Land

- 10.4 The baseline data (for concentrations of derelict/degraded/underused land & property) sought for the Sustainability Appraisal is interrelated to that sought under the requirements of the Part IIA EPA 1990 regime. This regime has required the Authority to set out an inspection strategy as to how this land (in particular "contaminated land", a term with specific meaning under the regime) will be identified. Due to resource issues and the high demand created by existing brownfield development (under the development control regime), this strategy has suffered in attempts to progress its implementation. It is envisaged that this situation will

improve considerably in the next 12-24 months and hence data may be available to feed into dynamic versions of the LDF.

### **Geology**

- 10.5 The topography of the Borough reflects the underlying geology and consists of two main features namely the flat Fen deposits, which lie west of a line drawn south from King's Lynn through Downham Market and the chalk "uplands" to the east. The former are characterised by a flat peaty landscape at or below sea level which were deposited under changing conditions since the last Ice Age and the latter by gently rolling hills which were laid down in the Cretaceous period. At no point does the topography exceed 100 m above sea level. Superficial deposits overlay the chalk, taking the form of glacial till. Where glacial sands and gravel form the surface, wide and comparatively flat areas of heathland occur.
- 10.6 Such areas are extracted for the comparatively fine sand. Some areas constitute valuable nature reserves. At the edge of the chalk running in a line roughly between Hunstanton to the north and Downham Market to the south are exposed deposits of quartz, Lower Greensand and Neocomian and clay deposits deriving from the Cretaceous and Jurassic periods. The Fen deposits are characterised by peat, estuarine silt and clay. In general the Fen deposits support intensive agricultural activity particularly in the growing of vegetables and the superficial deposits on the chalk support cereal and sugar beet cultivation. A schematic detail of the solid geology of the area is enclosed as Figure 3.
- 10.7 With a low lying aspect the Fens were subject to major drainage works in the 17<sup>th</sup> Century which still form the backbone of water control in this area. A sophisticated network of sluices, relief channels and drainage ditches ensure that water levels within the Fen area are managed and controlled. In general in this area the water table is comparatively close to the surface and much of the land lies below sea level. In contrast the chalk uplands are drained by small streams and rivers, which flow in a general east to west direction towards The Wash, many of which are of a high quality. The water table lies within the chalk and is generally found at a greater depth than the Fens. Generally the chalk is a "major aquifer" with associated abstraction for potable water. The other Cretaceous and Jurassic deposits are most often viewed as "minor aquifer", where there is some abstraction from bore holes and surface waters for drinking water purposes and agricultural usage. The Fen area is classified as a non-aquifer and the ground water can in certain localities be brackish. Limited abstraction for agricultural purposes occurs.
- 10.8 Although West Norfolk is generally regarded as part of lowland England its physical geography is extremely varied. The underlying solid geology of West Norfolk is shown in Figure 3.

**Figure 3: Geology of King's Lynn & West Norfolk**

**Source:** Borough Council of King's Lynn & West Norfolk

- 10.9 In the west and south of the Borough, areas of level rich, brown silt of the Marshland area and black peat Fenland are deposited over the Ancholme group. These level plains of Marshland and Fen are not completely flat; in fact this area has some local, gentle variety of relief, albeit almost impossible to distinguish on the ground. The basic sequence of silt and marine deposits show that the southern area is largely peat fen, the extreme west and north, including the Wash Margins is of silt whilst southern Marshland is of silty-clay. While much of the peat fen lies below sea level there is a general rise in level from south to north, from the silty-clay lands to the Wash Sea bank. The fact that this is some of the best and most versatile agricultural land is demonstrated by the fact that it is mostly Grades 1 and 2 in the Agricultural Land Classification.
- 10.10 Marshland is of a calcareous, estuarine silt and clay, mostly reclaimed from the Wash since the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The soils have a large water storage capacity and support the most extensive, intensively farmed arable land in the country. Moving from the West of the Borough eastwards there is a marked contrast on reaching the edge of the flat fen as the upland rises dramatically. The upland part of West Norfolk, in the east and north of the Borough, with the presence of Chalk being most obvious when exposed on the cliffs at Hunstanton, the white appearance of ploughed upland fields, traditional local building and walling construction material, and significance for hydrology. While the underlying geology of the upland gives it character and variety so has the impact of glaciation. Much of the relief of the upland has been curved, gorged, smoothed and rounded as a result of this influence although West Norfolk is not heavily covered by the boulder clay so common in central Norfolk. The river valleys that spring from the chalk in the east and flow westwards to the Wash e.g. the Nar, Esk, Babingley, Ingol and Heacham Rivers seem far larger features than

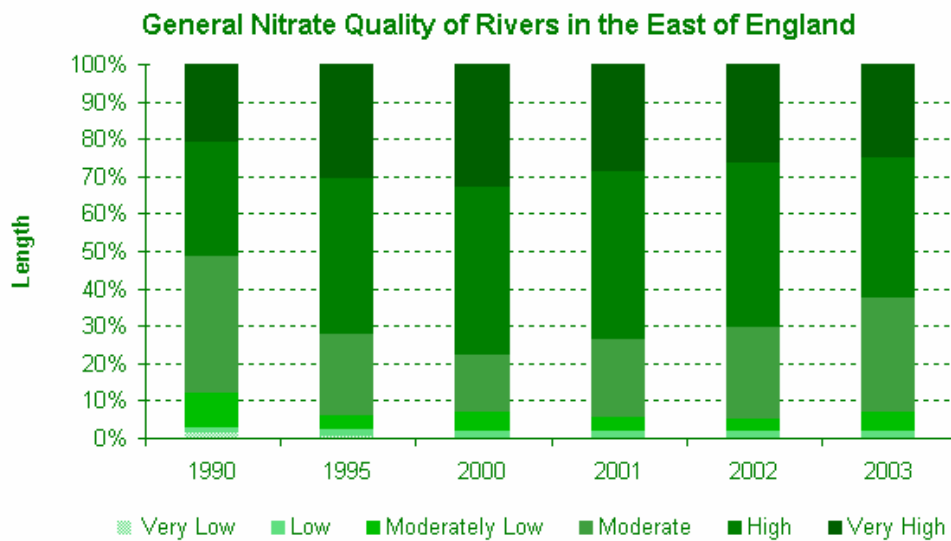
the size of today's streams warrant and that of the Nar is perhaps the most significant feature in the West Norfolk countryside after the Wash and North Coast.

- 10.11 The area of West Norfolk has a considerable distribution of peaty and bog type deposits with some petrological deposits, which may give rise to natural levels of hydrocarbon compounds and soil methane and/or carbon dioxide gas emissions. An area in the vicinity of the town of Hunstanton has been declared by the National Radiological Protection Board as a radon-affected area. The area of the Fens is a significant agricultural produce area characterised by a strong market gardening industry.

#### **Water Resources & Quality**

- 10.12 The rivers of West Norfolk are a significant local geographic feature. King's Lynn town is at a strategic location at the mouth of the River Great Ouse, giving access to the Rivers Cam and Nene with the ability to reach far inland using various linked waterway systems. Today West Norfolk has been much influenced by major draining and reclaiming projects of the past. The current system for ensuring a wide area of Marshland and Fenland are protected from flooding, was designed and constructed by the Dutch engineer Vermuyden in the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century, including the excavation of a pair of straight parallel channels (the Old and New Bedford Rivers) bypassing the original course of the river through Ely. His work still forms the basis of the river system in this area, including the major fen drainage works carried out east of Ely during the 1950s and 1960s with the construction of the Relief Channel and Cut-off Channel.
- 10.13 The threat to underground water reserves is becoming an increasing problem. Large areas of south and east England, for example, rely on underground water that is already over-extracted. Water use may be restricted during the summer because of poor winter rains means that minimal recharge to underground water reserves, as has been the case for most of the last two decades. Studies predict that a further 20-40 per cent decline in recharge to the UK's aquifers over the next 20 years. At the same time demand for water for crop irrigation in the UK is likely to rise by a third (International Association of Hydrogeologists, 2005). This has wider implications for water supply in connection with housing, agriculture, horticulture and industry.
- 10.14 A consequence of the nature of our rivers is that background water quality appears worse than in fast-flowing streams. The growth of algae is encouraged by the nutrient rich, slow-moving flow and this can lead to spurious, elevated results which give a pessimistic chemical grade in some cases. However, since 1990 the East of England has seen major investment in effluent treatment works and sewer overflows. Cleaner discharges have improved river and estuary quality.

10.15 Nutrient concentrations in the East are generally higher than in other parts of the country.



Source: Environment Agency

High concentrations of nutrients can threaten some of our unique habitats. Our river catchments are generally low-lying and largely rural, with intensive arable farming in many places and a few large urban settlements.

10.16 Sewage treatment works and other discharges, if not properly regulated, can cause poor water quality and increase nutrient concentrations. Fertiliser applied to farmland may wash into rivers and elevate nutrient concentrations. To add to the threat, abstraction of water, for both public water supply and crop irrigation, reduces flows and water levels in the rivers.

10.17 The General Quality Assessment (GQA) scheme was introduced by the Environment Agency to examine stretches of freshwater in terms of their chemical, biological, nutrient and aesthetic qualities. In the East of England:

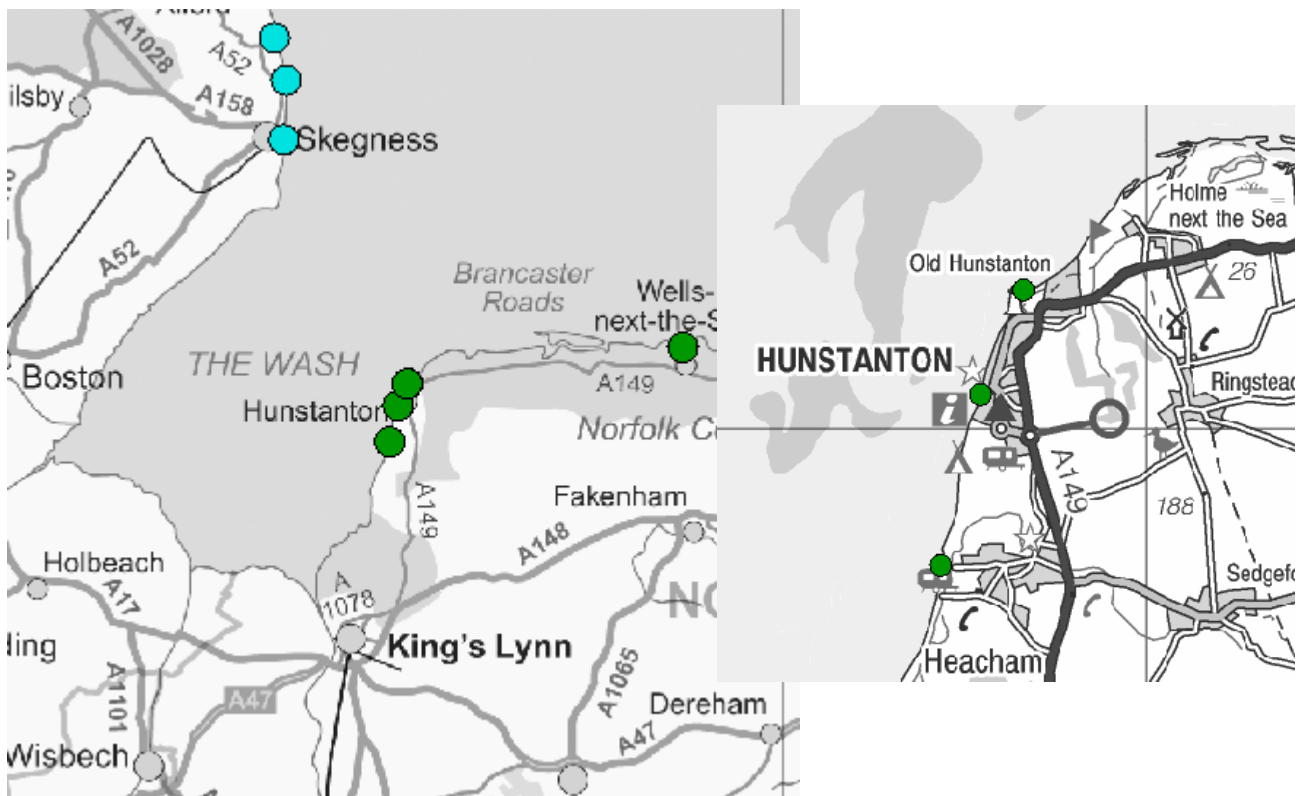
- 90% of our rivers were of good or fair chemical quality;
- 99% of our rivers were of good or fair biological quality;
- 62% of our rivers have high concentrations of nitrate;
- 83% of our rivers have high concentrations of phosphate;
- About 70% of rivers are good or fair aesthetically.

10.18 The area of high chalk upland to the east of King's Lynn is an important local source of groundwater public supply and a major aquifer with high vulnerability soil classes. Boreholes and other sources provide local water supplies with 13 water zones currently monitored across the Borough for microbiological contaminants. Monitoring illustrates that drinking water from main supply meets the standards set by legislation, contributed to by the recent installation of de-nitrification plants within the main supply. There are 61-recorded private water supplies known to the Environmental Health department which in the main draw water

from the chalk, and possess high nitrate levels. There are a number of high quality chalk streams, which support important ecosystems.

- 10.19 More recently, the extensive Relief or 'Cut off' Channel running from King's Lynn to Hockwold (in West Norfolk) was designed to prevent the River Ouse from flooding as a result of surcharges of water from the rivers flowing into it from the east i.e. the Little Ouse and the Wissey, which also aids to facilitate the transfer of water to Essex.
- 10.20 The coastal location of King's Lynn & West Norfolk brings the requirement to seek Bathing Water Quality status from the Environment Agency. There are currently three sampling points at Heacham, Hunstanton Main Beach and Hunstanton Beach as shown on Figure 4.

**Figure 4: Bathing Water Quality in King's Lynn & West Norfolk**



Source: Environment Agency, 2005

- 10.21 In accordance with the requirements set down by the Environment Agency, the quality of the Bathing Waters within the Borough of King's Lynn & West Norfolk complies with mandatory standards and is of acceptable quality.

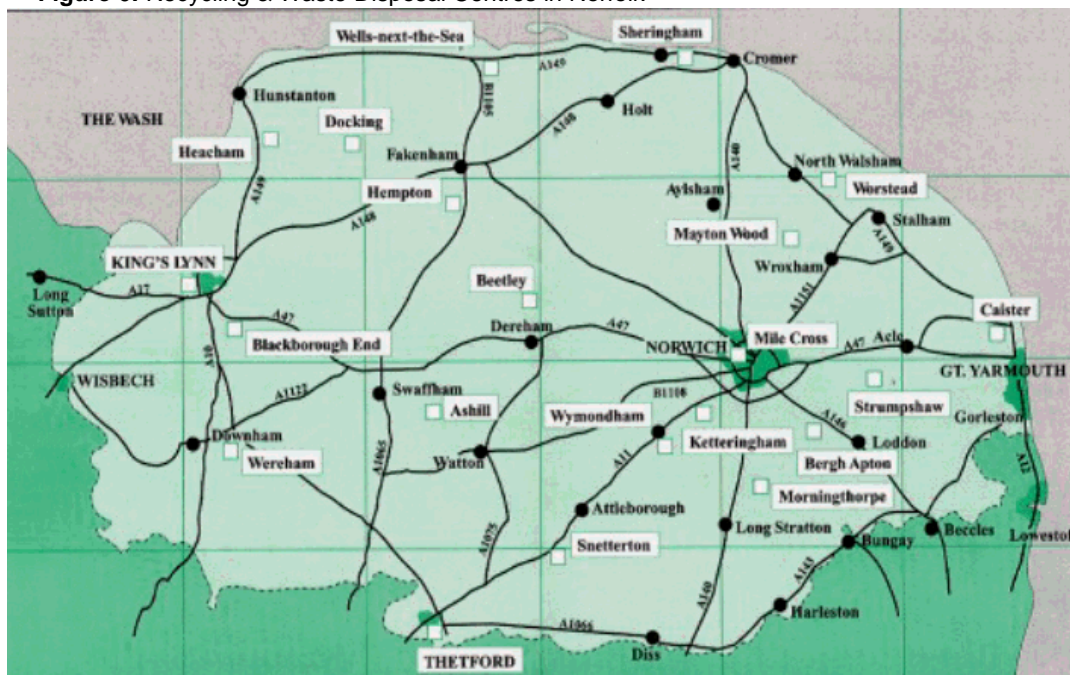
## Waste

- 10.22 People and businesses in the East of England region produce approximately 22 million tonnes of waste each year. In 1999 it was estimated that on average we would have another 5.1 years of use from the regions landfill sites before they would be full.
- 10.23 In the East of England region we produce per year:



- 10.25 Industrial and commercial waste can include paper, card, metals and scrap equipment, mineral wastes and residues.
- 10.26 In 1998/99:
- 3.7 million tonnes came from industry and included over 500,000 tonnes of chemical waste.
  - Around 50% of industrial and commercial went to landfill sites for disposal. Recycling, re-use and recovery amounted to 34% of industrial waste.
  - The composition of both industrial and commercial waste was dominated by "general waste" with very little separation.
- 10.27 The majority of municipal waste comes from our homes. Municipal waste is any form of waste that is controlled by local authorities, so can also includes waste from public parks and gardens, shops, offices and street litter.
- 10.28 In 2001/02:
- On average each household in the East of England produced 25.4kg of waste a week, which was below the national average of 26.8kg per week.
  - We recycled 17.3% of our household waste, which was an increase of 2.1% compared to 2000/01. We were also over the national average of 12.4%.

**Figure 6: Recycling & Waste Disposal Centres in Norfolk**



Source: Norfolk County Council

## Minerals

- 10.29 Mineral extraction has historically occurred within King's Lynn & West Norfolk for principally aggregates including sand, gravel, carstone and chalk, and the scarce silica sand resource. Whilst there are reserves and extraction sites for largely sand and gravel dispersed across the Borough there are principally four working sites where major mineral extraction takes place in the Borough. These are Leziate, Blackborough End, Pentney and Tottenhill.

**Leziate**

- 10.30 Silica sand has been quarried in the Leziate area of West Norfolk for many decades. Silica sand is a relatively scarce mineral, with a nationally important use for glass making, foundry moulding, ceramics and other specialised uses. The site at Leziate is one of the largest industrial sand operations in the country and is particularly important for container glass and fine grade resin coated foundry sand. The annual rate of extraction reached a peak of over 800,000 tonnes in the 1970s but has fallen to approximately 650,000 tonnes in recent years. The site contains highly capital intensive plant and complex support facilities such as laboratories, a rail link regularly used to King's Lynn and a large fleet of tankers used for product distribution. The extensive worked out and restored areas are phased to acceptable after uses. Extensive areas have been dedicated to public access with a large recreational, sporting potential. The site is currently operated by WBB Minerals Ltd, and with decades of resource remaining to exploit, applications will continue to be submitted to the Minerals Planning Authority for the extensions to the mineral workings beyond that of the Leziate area.

**Blackborough End**

- 10.31 Blackborough End has been the subject of mineral and waste disposal activity by a number of different operators (four mineral and three waste) for many years. Extensive permissions granted without effective conditions many years ago, together with some unauthorised mineral and waste disposal operations, have led to the spread of dereliction and the growth of active operations under proper control, to upgrade old permissions and to restore derelict land.

**Pentney**

- 10.32 The Pentney workings have been operated in the River Nar Valley since the 1950's and have extended in both directions along the valley for almost 5km. The sand and gravel extracted serves a processing plant (operated by Middleton Aggregates) and one asphalt coating plant and other industrial processes such as block making (operated by Tarmac). The asphalt plant also received quantities of imported crushed rock.
- 10.33 The workings are in a sensitive river valley and further extensions would conflict with Environmental Protection. There are reserves with planning permission, which could last for some years. The aim is to protect the valley landscape and achieve a final restoration of the whole area. New large-scale, long-term permissions will be resisted. Final restoration will involve the relocation of the asphalt plant to a more suitable industrial site, well served by road and rail to allow the importation of crushed rock with minimum disturbance.

**Tottenhill**

- 10.34 Historic sand and gravel workings which have been progressively restored to both arable farmland and fishing lakes. Currently extensions to the existing workings are underway.

**Recycling/Secondary Aggregates**

- 10.35 There has been a history of recycling concrete from old airfields in Norfolk. The 'peace dividend' and the closure of other airfields may yield further potential sources within the area. In the past two years a number of construction material crushing sites have been permitted across Norfolk, often in association with waste transfer and recycling facilities. It is recognised that waste disposal and transfer sites, rail depots and wharves which are well located in environmental and highway terms may be suitable for this type of development.

## 11. CLIMATE CHANGE & AIR POLLUTION

- 11.1 In the 20th century, average surface air temperatures increased by between 0.3°C and 0.6°C. We expect temperatures to rise in the UK by between 2°C and 3.5°C by the 2080s. In the last few decades we have seen a trend of hotter, drier summers and warmer, wetter winters.

### Effects on the land

- Arched soils - Climate change could shrink soils and increase the chances of erosion and building subsidence.
  - Rising sea levels mean that in some places land will be lost to the sea.
- 11.2 A different climate will affect what farmers can grow. In the short term farmers could use the longer growing season to expand their range of crops. But they could struggle to find enough water to help traditional crop varieties survive in the changed climate. Eventually they may be forced to grow different crops that are suited to a warmer, drier growing season, or a wetter, milder winter season. Livestock farmers will also be affected. Climate change will affect the UK's plants and animals. A warmer climate may alter where certain habitats can exist and could create conditions where non-native species can thrive at the expense of UK species. We think that a changed climate will alter the range and behaviour of plants and animals.

### Effects on water

- 11.3 Climate change could affect the water cycle. The risks of droughts could be higher and rates of evaporation could increase over most of the UK (due to higher air temperatures). People may demand more water as a result, putting pressure on water resources. The risk of flooding might also increase.

### **Flood Risk**

- 11.4 The Borough Council of King's Lynn & West Norfolk encompasses a wide variety of landforms, from relatively narrow stream valleys in the chalk uplands in the north east of the district, through the broader and relatively flat river valleys of the Nar and Wissey south east of King's Lynn, to the extensive areas of Fenland west of the Great Ouse and the Southey and Methwold fens in the south east of the district. Flooding in such a diverse area can therefore occur in a number of different ways including overflowing of Watercourses; Breaching of Embankments; Mechanical, Structural or Operational Failure of defences.
- 11.5 Flood risk can arise from both fluvial and tidal sources. Fluvial flooding occurs as a result of the overflowing or breaching of river or stream banks when the flow in the watercourse exceeds the capacity of the river channel to accommodate that flow.

Tidal flooding occurs when an exceptionally high tide, almost always accompanied by a storm tidal surge, overtops and/or breaches the tidal defences along a coastline or tidal estuary.

There are considerable areas within King's Lynn & West Norfolk that are subject to fluvial flooding, but there are also many areas, not only along the North Norfolk Coast and the Wash but also along the tidal outfall channel of the River Great Ouse, that are at risk of tidal inundation.

**Figure 7:** Flood Risk in King's Lynn & West Norfolk

**Source:** Environment Agency 2005



- 11.6 The Borough Council commissioned a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for King's Lynn & West Norfolk, this includes mapping which depicts the areas at risk of both fluvial and tidal flooding, as well as the severity of that risk.
- 11.7 From historical accounts available from local information centres it is known that major flooding events, both tidal and fluvial, have occurred along the Wash and North Norfolk coastlines and the tidal estuary of the Great Ouse at intervals throughout recorded history, as well as fluvial flooding in the fens west of King's Lynn and south of Downham Market. Major floods caused by storm tide surges are known to have occurred in the King's Lynn area in 1564, 1671 (possibly also 1669/70), 1820, 1833 and 1937.
- 11.8 Within living memory the 1953 tidal flood disaster claimed 81 lives in King's Lynn & West Norfolk. Sixty-five of these deaths occurred along the shore of the Wash between Hunstanton and Snettisham, fifteen in South Lynn and one at Watlington. The 1978 tidal event, though of similar magnitude, caused no loss of life and was less costly in terms of flood damage.

**Effects of Climate Change on Fluvial Flood Risk**

- 11.9 The flood risk from the tidal channel of the Great Ouse in King's Lynn & West Norfolk is predominantly tidal in nature, and the assumption of an annual sea level rise of 6mm will apply. Over a fifty-year period this will amount to 300mm (0.3m). The increase by 2050 of 0.3m is believed to be well within the existing freeboard allowed by the Environment Agency in their design of the tidal Great Ouse's tidal defences, the standard of service provided by these defences will still be 1 in 200 years. On an exposed coastline, where the sea defences are likely to be subject to severe and potentially damaging wave action, the defence standard may well be reduced below the present 200 year levels. Under these circumstances, the basic flood defence standard would not be compromised, though it would increase the residual risk element, e.g. the premature structural failure of a flood wall or embankment before overtopping occurs.
- 11.10 With respect to coastal areas, there is a marked seasonal variation along the East Coast of the Wash from Hunstanton to Snettisham. The marked seasonal variation is in the frequency of occurrence of extreme tide levels associated with North Sea storm tide surges and in the frequency of occurrence of exceptionally severe wave action.

**Effects of Climate Change on Tidal Flood Risk & Coastal Locations**

- 11.11 Given that it is now thought that one of the possible effects of climate change will be an increase in 'storminess', this might be expected in a marine environment to be associated with increased wave action. Whilst recent published research has suggested that there will be no increase in the incidence of severe wave action in the North Sea before 2050. Given that there will be a general rise in extreme tide levels of 300mm by the year 2050, the flood risk implications for the coastal zones of the borough are as follows. As the North Norfolk Coast defences do not currently provide a 200-year defence standard, the effect of climate change will merely be to increase the inland limit to high flood risk, and without improvements to the defences in the meanwhile, the principal effect will be to increase the frequency of flooding in this area. The 200-year tidal flood level in the Great Ouse at King's Lynn will be 6.38mOD, some 80mm above the top of the floodwalls. This will strictly speaking bring the whole of the town north of the River Nar into the high-risk flood category by 2050. This would be sufficient to produce shallow inundation in some of the lower-lying areas of the town, but

the resultant flooding would be neither widespread nor serious, and certainly not comparable in any way to that which would have occurred in the absence of defences.

#### **Air Quality**

- 11.12 The Environment Act 1995 introduced the Local Air Quality Management System, which requires Local Authorities to undertake regular review and assessment of air quality, with respect to the standards and objectives set in the Air Quality Strategy, and enacted through the Air Quality Regulations in 1997, 2000 and 2002. In areas where an air quality objective is predicted not to be met by the required date, Local Authorities are required to establish Air Quality Management Areas and implement action plans to improve air quality.
- 11.13 The Air Quality Strategy's standards and objectives are shown in the table on the following page.
- 11.14 The King's Lynn & West Norfolk Borough Council's Updating and Screening Assessment (USA) of August 2003 concluded that the Air Quality Strategy objectives were likely to be met, but the required dates, for the following pollutants:
- Carbon Monoxide
  - Benzene
  - 1,3 – Butadiene
  - Lead
  - Sulphur Dioxide
- 11.15 The USA (August 2003) concluded that the Air Quality Strategy objectives were unlikely to be met, by the required dates, for the following pollutants:
- Nitrogen Dioxide
  - PM<sub>10</sub>

**Table 2: Objectives included in the Air Quality Regulations 2000 and (Amendment) Regulations 2002 for the purpose of Local Air Quality Management**

Pollutant	Air Quality Objective		Date to be achieved by
	Concentration	Measured as	
<b>Benzene</b> All authorities	16.25 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$	running annual mean	31.12.2003
Authorities in England and Wales only	5.00 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$	annual mean	31.12.2010
<b>1,3-Butadiene</b>	2.25 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$	running annual mean	31.12.2003
<b>Carbon monoxide</b> Authorities in England, Wales and Northern Ireland only	10.0 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$	Maximum daily running 8-hour mean	31.12.2003
<b>Lead</b>	0.5 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$	Annual mean	31.12.2004
	0.25 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$	Annual mean	31.12.2008
<b>Nitrogen dioxide</b>	200 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year	1 hour mean	31.12.2005
	40 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$	annual	31.12.2005
<b>Particles (PM<sub>10</sub>) (gravimetric)</b> All authorities	50 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	24 hour mean	31.12.2004
	40 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$	annual mean	31.12.2004
<b>Sulphur Dioxide</b>	350 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ not to be exceeded more than 24 times a year	1 hour mean	31.12.2004
	125 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ not to be exceeded more than 3 times a year	24 hour mean	31.12.2004
	266 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	15 minute mean	31.12.2005

11.16 The Borough Council has declared two Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA)s:

**South Quay** – for fugitive PM<sub>10</sub> from port activities

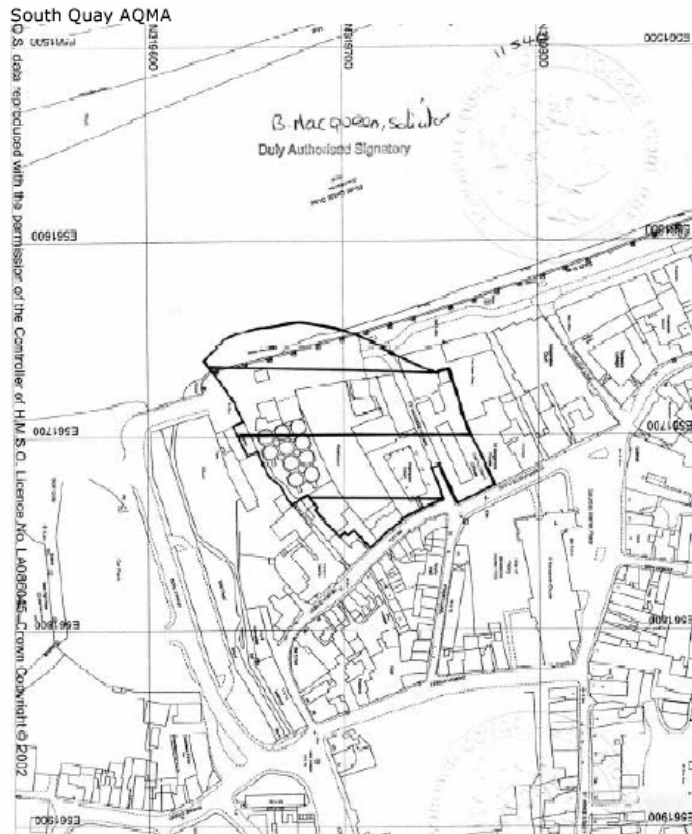
**Railway Road** - excessive levels of annual mean NO<sub>2</sub> at building facades in Railway Road

### South Quay AQMA

Figure 8: Location of South Quay AQMA

The AQMA Action Plan for the South Quay, in September 2003, stated that:

“....since declaring the Air Quality Management Area (South Quay) in May 2002 the Borough Council has reviewed the operation and made several recommendations to the operator on suggested improvements to the current loading operations carried out at the grain silos loading lorries and vessels along the quayside. Some of these improvements have been trialled but to date the objective for the PM<sub>10</sub> 24 hour mean of 50 g m<sup>-3</sup> not to be exceeded 35 times a year, is still being breached.”

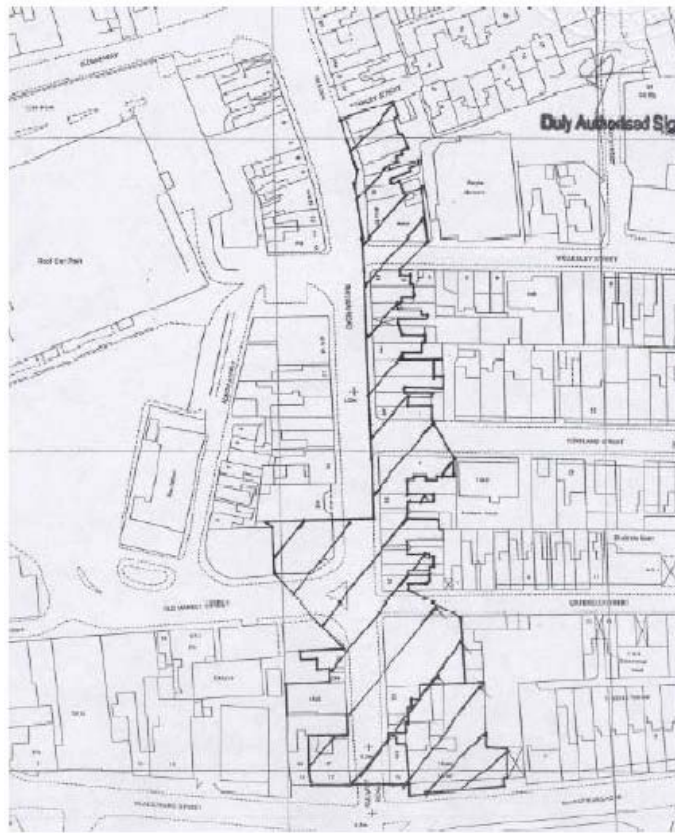


11.17 The average PM<sub>10</sub> concentration for both 2002 and 2003 monitoring periods was 35µg m<sup>-3</sup>. This is well within the AQS objective of 40µg m<sup>-3</sup> for the annual mean. With respect to the assessment of PM<sub>10</sub> 24-hour mean, in 2002 and 2003 respectively, there were 42 and 46 exceedences of the daily 50µg m<sup>-3</sup> objective. In the period 2004, the period average is 17µg m<sup>-3</sup> and the number of exceedences appears to have declined dramatically; 9 exceedences of the daily objective in 9 months of the year.

11.18 This area is an AQMA and grain and dusty product handling activities have historically led to daily exceedences. It is expected that these declines are as a direct result of the change in activity management practices at the Quay. Stage 4 Air Quality Review confirms the need for the AQMA to remain as levels of PM<sub>10</sub> are still likely to breach the standards for 2005. The grain silos are now closed.

**Railway Road AQMA**

Railway Road AQMA

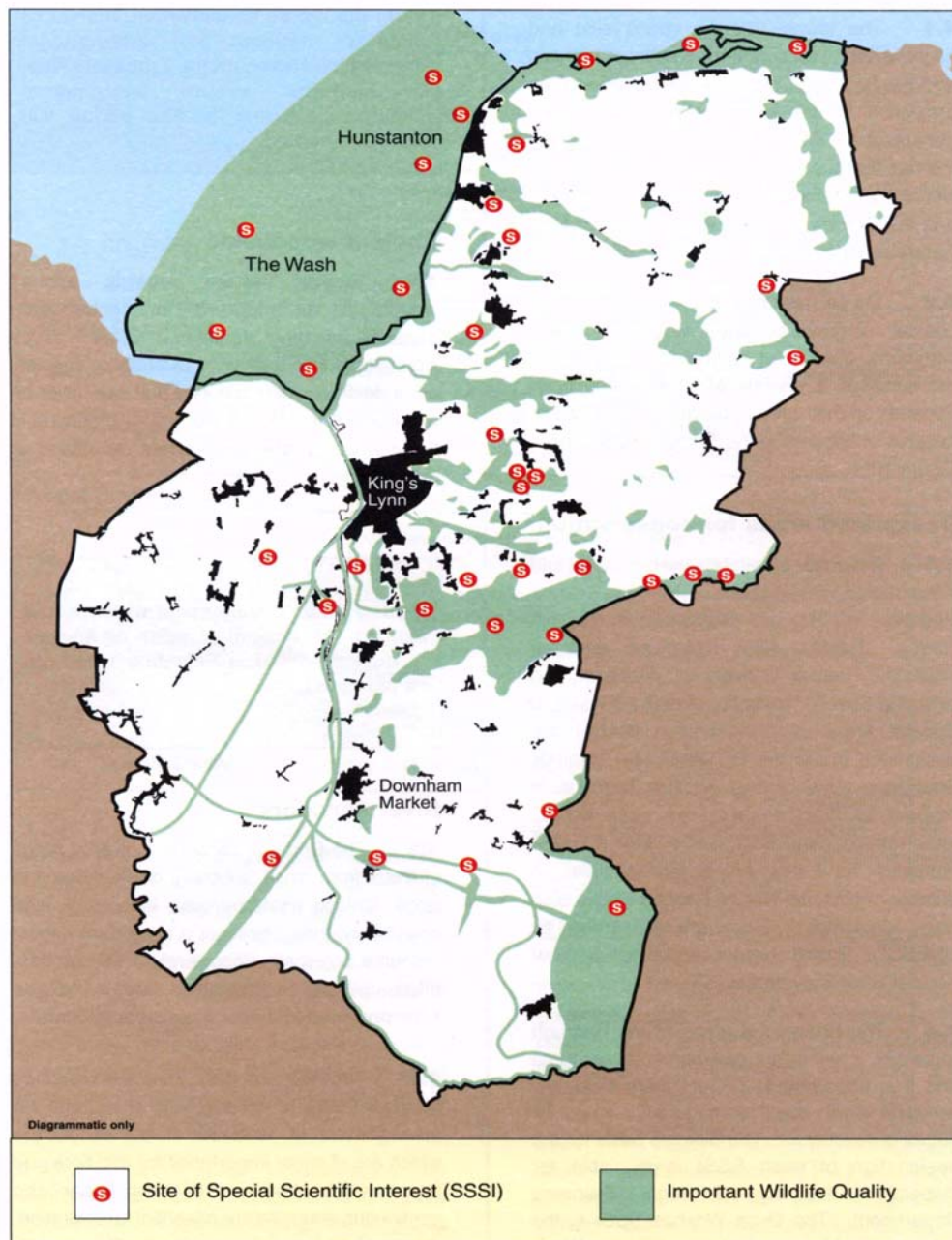
**Figure 9: Location of Railway Road AQMA**

- 11.19 Air Quality review indicates that levels of NO<sub>2</sub> are unlikely to meet the standards for 2005, with higher concentrations expected in the immediate future due to road traffic and the canyon effect of 3 storey buildings funnelling the pollutants within the immediate area. In the future, there may be the option to declare a new AQMA for nitrogen dioxide covering buildings with facades on both sides of Railway Road between St Johns Terrace and Waterloo Street/Old Market Street and on the east side only of Railway Road between Waterloo Street and Stanley Street.

**12. BIODIVERSITY, FLORA AND FAUNA**

- 12.1 The towns, villages, countryside and coast of the area contain a wealth of habitats. Their importance is reflected in the fact that the Borough Council contains parts of the Norfolk Coast, the East Anglian Plains, Fenland and the Brecks, all areas identified by English Nature as nationally important ecological areas. These habitats include saltmarsh and coastal margins, estuaries, woodland, rivers, commons, breck and heathland.

Figure 10: Areas of Important Wildlife Quality

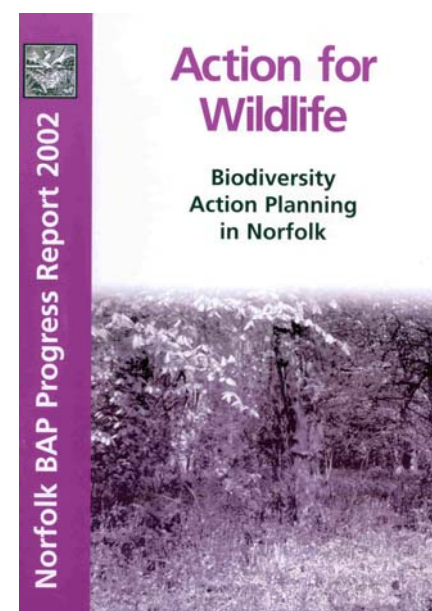


**Source:** Borough Council of King's Lynn & West Norfolk Local Plan, Adopted November 1998

- 12.2 Over 300 local wildlife sites have been identified. These contain a richness, diversity and rarity of flora and fauna, making a valuable contribution to the wildlife heritage of the Borough. Many of these sites have been identified as County Wildlife Sites in the Norfolk Habitats Survey.

- 12.3 The Borough is renowned for its landscape and natural resources. There are 37 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). These include a number of National Nature Reserves (NNRs), Special Protection Areas (SPA), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) under the EC Birds and Habitats Directive. There are also 23 ancient woodlands.
- 12.4 Protecting the variety of life around us is becoming increasingly important. In the UK we have lost over 100 species this century including 5% of our butterflies, 7% of our dragonflies and more than 2% of our fish and mammals. Biodiversity is disappearing at an alarming rate, both globally and in the UK. Internationally, the importance of conserving Biodiversity has been recognised. In June 1992, the Convention of Biological Diversity was signed by 159 governments at the Earth Summit, which took place in Rio de Janeiro. It entered into force on 29 December 1993 and it was the first treaty to provide a legal framework for Biodiversity conservation. Following from this the UK government produced *“Biodiversity: the UK Action Plan”* in 1995 which created a framework for action to maintain and increase indigenous species populations and habitat areas. In 2002, government launched the *“Working with the grain of nature: a Biodiversity strategy for England”*. The Strategy seeks to ensure Biodiversity considerations become embedded in all main sectors of public policy and sets out a programme for the next five years to make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than against them.
- 12.5 This work continued at a regional level with *“Action for Wildlife in East Anglia”* and for Norfolk through the *“Norfolk Biodiversity Action Plan”* which was officially launched in 1999, and is one of many Local Biodiversity Action Plan’s (LBAP’s) across the UK that is helping to meet national Biodiversity targets. The plan was produced by the Norfolk Biodiversity Partnership and currently contains Action Plans for 29 Species and 9 Habitats. These are national priority species and habitats, which are found in Norfolk, and as such are those which require our urgent attention. The Norfolk Biodiversity Action Plan will evolve and in time contain species and habitats of more regional and local significance. One of the strengths of the Biodiversity Action Plan process is that it enables conservation efforts to be prioritised. The Norfolk BAP represents the first time that the priority species and habitats of Norfolk have been identified, together with the actions needed to restore and safeguard them.

The Norfolk BAP covers coastal, agricultural, heathland, wetland and urban environments. The purpose of the action plans is to ensure that national objectives for species and habitats, as specified in the UK Action Plans, are translated into effective action at the local level. The Norfolk Biodiversity Action Plan will also incorporate plans for species and habitats, which are important locally and reflect the values of local people. Each Species or Habitat Action Plan has clear targets which will be achieved by undertaking a series of actions that state what needs to be done, by whom and by when. These actions are varied and range from identifying important wildlife sites to providing guidance and advice to landowners.



Source: [www.norfolkdiversity.org](http://www.norfolkdiversity.org)

- 12.6 In addition to the occurrence of these priority species and habitats the diverse landscape of Norfolk also supports a large number of distinctive species and habitats. This wider Biodiversity resource is also of great importance and should be conserved in its right.
- 12.7 Unfortunately, there are continuing pressures on Biodiversity in the county, with some of the main reasons for declining species numbers and population size, and habitat being identified as:
- Development and road building;
  - Insufficient water for wetlands;
  - Decline in water quality;
  - Lack of appropriate management;
  - Agricultural intensification.
- 12.8 This pressure has left the remaining habitats and species increasingly fragmented and isolated in the wider landscape.
- 12.9 Notable habitats are coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, coastal sand dune and saltmarsh, mudflats, lowland heath, chalk rivers and fens. There is a recognised potential for creating freshwater habitats behind the sea walls, particularly significant opportunities include heathland recreation and fen habitats on the greensand.

### **13. CULTURAL HERITAGE & LANDSCAPE**

#### **Current and Past Industrial History**

- 13.1 The history of King's Lynn as a port goes back many centuries. Much of the industry found along the banks of the River Great Ouse in and around King's Lynn has derived from the strong trading links with the outside world. In particular the chemical and petroleum storage industries are located in close proximity to the port in central King's Lynn. As with other towns, gas works served the main settlements and there is evidence of industry such as foundries and other historical industrial land uses. It is thought that most industrial activity was limited to King's Lynn and to a lesser extent the smaller satellite towns. The rural area was subject to little industrial activity although potential contaminated uses associated with light industry, agriculture and petroleum storage are to be expected in common with other similar locations across the country.
- 13.2 Railway lines served not only King's Lynn but also the north east of the Borough to Hunstanton, which remains a popular seaside resort. After the War (and particularly following the London overspill agreement in the 1950's) significant population growth occurred such that municipal housing and private residential development skirts much of King's Lynn. Industrial estates also line the approaches to King's Lynn town centre, built on the low-lying Fen deposits. Population growth has also occurred around The Wash coast at Hunstanton, Heacham, Dersingham etc and to the south at Downham Market. Such development has in the main been "green field" with a sizeable retirement community.

## Built Heritage

The importance of the built history of West Norfolk can be measured by the 42 Conservation Areas, some 1900 Listed Buildings, 90 Listed Buildings, over 110 Ancient Monuments designated in the Borough, 5 Historic Parks and Gardens listed on the English Heritage Register and 23 Ancient Woodlands. A survey of conservation areas has been conducted through the production of Conservation Area Character Statements for the Borough, which identifies priorities for enhancement schemes and improvements to the conservation area.

Source: [www.west-norfolk.gov.uk](http://www.west-norfolk.gov.uk)



## The Wash



The Wash itself is a complex ecosystem influenced by various factors such as the amount of marine water entering from the North Sea and the amount of fresh water entering from the five rivers; Steeping, Witham, Welland, Nene and Great Ouse.

The Wash is not actually an estuary but is a large, shallow embayment that has five estuaries along its landside borders.

## Historic land and seascapes, Reclamations and Realignment

- 13.3 The Wash landscape reflects the history, settlement patterns and most importantly the local communities of The Wash - they have helped over the centuries to shape the land as it appears today.
- 13.4 The historic environment comprises all past traces of human existence. It includes evidence of past environments, archaeological sites, historic buildings and the historic aspects of the wider landscape. These assets are unique and, once damaged or destroyed, cannot recover or be re-created. They are of value as repositories of evidence of human activity over millennia; for their contribution to landscape character, sense of place and community identity; and as economic assets which underpin leisure and tourism. In its current form, The Wash is an embayment of the North Sea, which has been progressively submerged by rising sea level over the last 10-12,000 years. Offshore there are submerged peat and land surfaces, with associated human artefacts.

The submerged sediments are basically continuous with the reclaimed areas of the fens, although in places early deposits have been eroded by deep channels. It is likely that many historic wrecks are preserved beneath the seabed, but these remain undiscovered due to the shifting nature of the sands and mud of The Wash.



- 13.5 The Wash and its hinterland are made up of many metres of sediments that have been gradually deposited since Mesolithic times (from around 5400 BC) due to a combination of estuarine and freshwater conditions reflecting periodic sea level rise and fall across the original dry, wooded basin landscape. Across and within the deposits of the fens lies a record of human history, showing evidence of Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman habitation, industry and communications. Archaeological treasures include pottery, flints and ceremonial monuments of Neolithic age (4500-2000 BC) and Bronze Age field systems, settlements and round burial barrows. During the Iron Age a salt production industry developed around The Wash.



There is still evidence today of both the Car Dyke and the Fen Causeway which were built by the Romans, who were also responsible for extensively cultivating the fens. There is evidence of renewed colonisation of the fens from the Middle Saxon period (from around 650 AD). The earliest sea defence – The Sea Bank is thought to be of Late Saxon date. By the Middle Ages the wetland resources of the fens were widely utilised and were a centre of productivity for fishing, wildfowling, grazing, peat extraction and salt production.

### The People

There is a rich and diverse cultural heritage associated with The Wash. Past and present characters and activities all add to the wonderful mix that provides The Wash and its people with a strong identity that they are proud of.

There are various industries, activities and lifestyles that are attributed to this area and one of the earliest is that of harvesting salt. The industry began towards the end of the Bronze Age and then declined in the sixteenth century.



### The King's Lynn & West Norfolk Landscape



*A Significant part of the north and west coast of the Borough together with an area centred around Sandringham is nationally designated as the Norfolk Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty which defines 203.6 sq.km of the Borough coastline, and also an element of the North Norfolk Heritage Coast. The designation gives the area national significance and enables management of the area under the Norfolk Coast Partnership, and in fulfilment of the requirements of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, which has published its recent Management Plan for the AONB*

**Figure 11:** Norfolk Coast



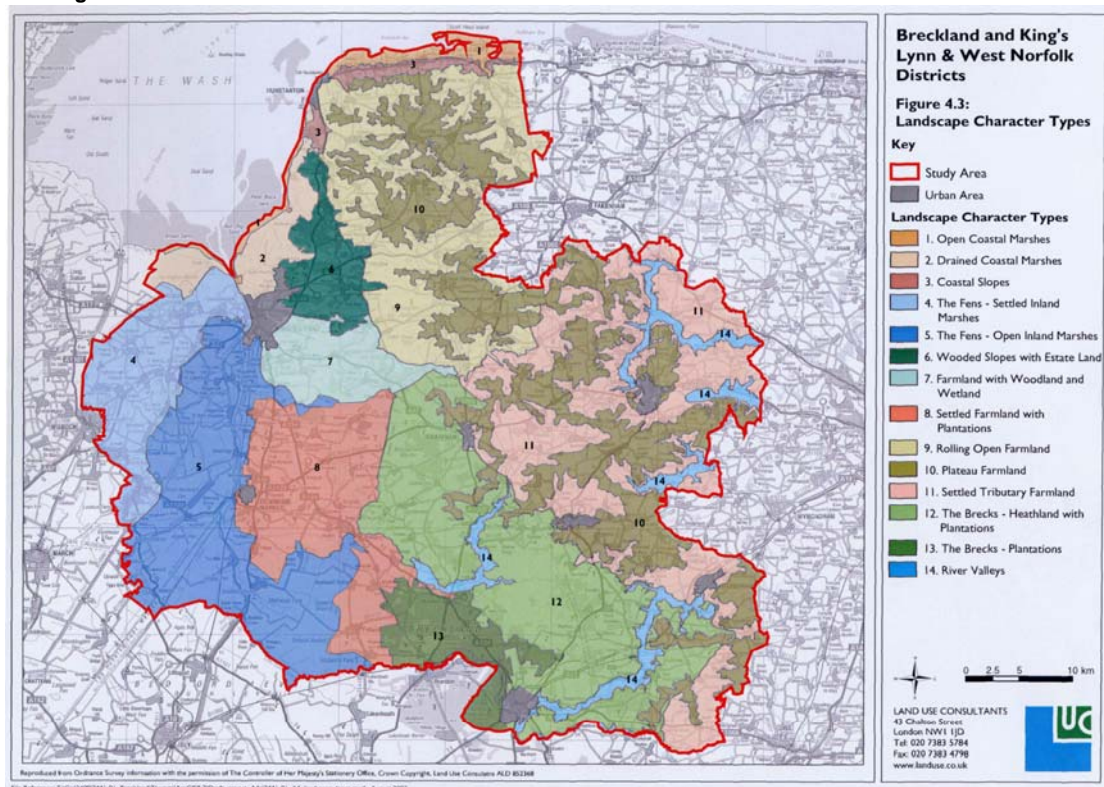
**Source:** Courtesy of the Norfolk Coast Partnership

- 13.6 The landscape character of the area has been defined with respect to the landscape capacity to accommodate wind turbine development, in accordance with publications by the Countryside Agency and Scottish Heritage on 'Landscape Character Assessment: Guidance for England and Scotland'. The context for defining the boundaries of the different landscape types was provided by the Joint Character Areas from the Character of England Map (1999)

and the National Landscape Typology (2002). There are 11 landscape types covering the borough defined as:

1. 1 Open Coastal Marshes
2. 2 Drained Coastal Marshes
3. 3 Coastal Slopes
4. 4 The Fens – Settled Inland Marshes
5. 5 The Fens – Open Inland Marshes
6. 6 Wooded Slopes with Estate Land
7. 7 Farmland with Woodland and Wetland
8. 8 Settled Farmland with Plantations
9. 9 Rolling Open Farmland
10. 10 Plateau Farmland
11. 13 The Brecks – Plantations

Figure 12



Source: LUC Wind Turbine Development: Landscape Assessment, Evaluation and Guidance

## **1. Open Coastal Marshes**

- 13.7 A medium scale low-lying landscape defined by extensive areas of salt marsh, shingle banks, sand dunes, brackish lagoons and reed beds marking the transition between land and sea. A flat landform providing distant and open views across the marsh towards the sea and inland. The salt marshes are interspersed by tidal creeks and inlets that have a natural, organic form making for an irregular land cover pattern, with an area of immense ecological value and scenic beauty with a strong sense of remoteness, tranquillity and wildness, a fluid, dynamic spectacle of sea, saltmarsh, sand and sky.

## **2. Drained Coastal Marshes**

- 13.8 A large scale, uncomplicated, flat landscape with an overwhelming sense of openness and exposure due to the simplicity of the land cover and landform. This area was reclaimed from the waters of The Wash and is delineated on its seaward extent by extensive sea defence walls. The land use is simple and repetitive, dominated by large, geometric arable fields that are intensively farmed and bordered by drainage ditches and dykes. Views are both distant and panoramic defined by wide-open skies and a simple uninterrupted horizon often defined by the sea wall.

## **3. Coastal Slopes**

- 13.9 A medium scale landscape with an open character providing extensive uninterrupted views across the coastal marshes and beyond to the open waters of The Wash and North Sea. Regularly spaced contours makes for a gently sloping landform, with a land use dominated by arable farming organised within a regular geometric field pattern. This is not a remote landscape, although rural and for the most part quiet.

## **4. The Fens – Settled Inland Marshes**

- 13.10 A large scale, low-lying landscape offering distant, panoramic views that evokes a sense of openness. This open character is less pronounced where settlements, shelterbelts and orchards occur. Simplistic terrain characterised by a distinctly flat landform providing wide horizons. An intensively farmed arable landscape comprising geometric fields divided by straight drainage channels and dykes. The landscape appears well settled with villages, town edges, individual farms and properties generally in view. Therefore the sense of remoteness and tranquillity varies and is largely dependent on proximity to roads and settlement edges.

## **5. The Fens – Open Inland Marshes**

- 13.11 A large-scale landscape with extensive vistas and wide open skies evoking a strong sense of openness, exposure and isolation. A large-scale intensive arable farming landscape with extensive field patterns divided by regular drainage ditches and dykes, long straight roads, large straight rivers and cut off channels. A largely unsettled landscape mainly dispersed by farmsteads. The landscape does not give the feeling of remoteness because although largely unsettled, it is dominated by human influence including the consistent presence of artificial drainage channels, ditches and dykes.

## **6. Wooded Slopes with Estate Land**

- 13.12 Dominated by the presence of vast coniferous and mixed plantation woodlands and mixed estate woods but with substantial areas of land given over to arable farming, this is a large-scale landscape with contrasting degrees of enclosure. This landscape is cut by tributaries of the Babingley River, Gaywood River and The Ingol, making for a gently undulating, sloping landform. Where the landscape is under arable cultivation, there are few vertical or divisionary elements such as hedgerows. Ditches, dykes, post and wire fencing define the field margins, offering wide-open views towards the wooded areas where trees define the horizon. The presence of Sandringham, its associated estate grounds and well-tended villages allows for a well-managed landscape.

## **7. Farmland with Woodland and Wetland**

- 13.13 Mixed agricultural fields interspersed with woodland and areas of open water create a medium scale landscape with a varied sense of enclosure. This landscape is flat to gently undulating with much of the surface geology defined by sand and gravel with both previous and present mineral extraction sites characterising much of the landscape. Restored workings are important both for recreation and Biodiversity. Fields are irregular both in terms of their size and shape and are bound by hedgerows that vary in terms of height, thickness and overall conditions, which evokes an inconsistent character.

## **8. Settled Farmland with Plantations**

- 13.14 Medium to large field units interspersed by areas of woodland and belts that offer some degree of enclosure and impart a medium scale to the landscape. Appearing from the most part very flat, localised areas of gently sloping land dropping away towards the Rivers Wissey, Great Ouse and Nar. Arable crop production is the predominant land use and is defined by a variety of field margins which range from ditches and dykes, hawthorn hedges, scrubby margins and lines of poplars. Although fields are geometric in form, due to the inconsistent nature of the field margins and the irregular location and shape of the wooded areas, the regularity of the land cover pattern is diffused.

## **9. Rolling Open Farmland**

- 13.15 A medium to large scale landscape with an overriding sense of openness, wide open skies, medium to large field units, and the presence of large features such as linear Scots pine shelterbelts. Shallow river valleys and dry tributary valleys cut through the Middle and Upper Chalk geology to give rise to a gently rolling landform. Dominated by intensive arable crop production, contained within a network of regular shaped fields that form a strong geometric landscape pattern. Although there is an overriding sense of openness, views into other landscape types are restricted due to the rolling landform and the elevated plateaux, which often limit views. Due to its largely unsettled character and extensive areas of undeveloped land, the landscape often feels remote and peaceful.

## **10. Plateau Farmland**

- 13.16 A large-scale landscape predominantly defined by extensive geometric fields under arable crop production. The landform is characterised by a strikingly flat terrain providing long

distance, panoramic views and a strong sense of exposure. The land cover pattern is simple and regular, defined by geometric fields typically bound by straight drainage ditches, short flailed hedges and Scots pine shelterbelts. Settlements occur throughout the plateau, comprising individual farmsteads, hamlets and small-scale villages – the latter often centred on a green or pond. Halls, surrounded by landscaped parks and woodland impart a designed character on parts of the landscape. A number of roads cross through the landscape and these bring an intermittent source of movement. However the landscape feels for the most part still – having a remote, almost vacant character in places.

### 13. The Brecks – Plantation

- 13.17 A simple, large scale landscape on both the horizontal and vertical plane defined by extensive tracts of coniferous plantations that offer a strong sense of enclosure. An uncomplicated landscape characterised by dense commercial coniferous plantations of high canopies with the landform gently sloping towards the adjacent river valleys which creates a simple and monotonous land cover pattern that accommodates a range of land uses – predominantly commercial timber production. The skyline is defined by straight, continuous edges of the plantations with the tree cover greatly restricting the views of both built structures, landmarks and also largely prevents views into adjacent landscapes. The linear main roads cutting through the plantations bring distinct sense of movement but away from these roads the landscape can appear isolated and peaceful.

## 14. POPULATION

- 14.1 The estimated population includes all those usually resident in the area, whatever their nationality. HM Forces stationed outside the United Kingdom are excluded but foreign forces stationed here are included. Students are taken to be resident at their term-time address.

**Table 3:** Total Population from 2001 Census

	<b>King's Lynn and West Norfolk (numbers)</b>	<b>Norfolk (numbers)</b>
All people	135341	209092
Males	65817	101323
Females	69524	107769

Source: 2001 census, ONS

**Table 4:** Total Population Revisions 2003

	<b>King's Lynn and West Norfolk (numbers)</b>	<b>Eastern (numbers)</b>	<b>GB (numbers)</b>
All people	137,900	5,462,900	57,851,100
Males	67,100	2,680,900	28,275,200
Females	70,800	2,782,00	29,575,900

Source: 2001 census, ONS

**Table 5:** Projected Population Change 2006-2026

	<b>2006</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>Change 2006-2026</b>
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	141.3	145.0	148.8	152.9	156.9	14.5%
Norfolk	827.2	844.7	862.3	879.6	894.4	10.9%

Population in thousands

Source: Annual Business Inquiry 2002

**Table 6: Marital Status**

	<b>King's Lynn and West Norfolk</b>	<b>England and Wales</b>
Single (never married)	22.4	30.1
Married or re-married	57.8	50.9
Separated	1.9	2.4
Divorced	8.4	8.2
Widowed	9.4	8.4

Source: 2001 Census, ONS

**Table 7: Ward Populations**

<b>Ward</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Airfield	54%	46%	4,962
Brancaster	48%	52%	1,484
Burnham	48%	52%	1,917
Clenchwarton	49%	51%	2,200
Denton	50%	50%	7,602
Dersingham	47%	53%	4,502
Docking	52%	48%	2,006
Downham Old Town	46%	54%	1,996
East Downham	46%	54%	1,440
Emneth with Outwell	48%	52%	4,346
Fairstead	48%	52%	4,956
Gayton	49%	51%	2,161
Gaywood Chase	48%	52%	4,740
Gaywood North Bank	49%	51%	7,563
Grimston	49%	51%	2,320
Heacham	46%	54%	4,611
Hilgay and Denver	50%	50%	2,185
Hunstanton	45%	55%	5,685
Mershe Lande	49%	51%	2,421
North Downham	44%	56%	1,545
North Lynn	48%	52%	5,506
North Wooton	48%	52%	2,387
Old Gaywood	47%	53%	1,812
Priory	50%	50%	2,245
Rudham	50%	50%	2,228
Snettisham	48%	52%	3,847
South and West Lynn	49%	51%	4,136
South Downham	46%	54%	1,749
South Wooton	49%	51%	3,957
Spellowfields	49%	51%	4,465
Springwood	48%	52%	1,999
St Lawrence	49%	51%	2,418
St Margarets with St Nicholas	49%	51%	3,837
Upwell and Delph	50%	50%	4,304
Valley Hill	49%	51%	2,175
Walpole	49%	51%	2,176
Walton	50%	50%	2,544
Watlington	49%	51%	2,031
West Winch	48%	52%	4,631
Wiggenhall	50%	50%	1,842
Wimbotsham and Fincham	49%	51%	2,287
Wissey	50%	50%	2,127

Source: 2001 Census, ONS

## 15. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

- 15.1 Within King's Lynn and West Norfolk, 25 per cent of those unemployed were aged 50 and over, 6 per cent had never worked and 29 per cent were long term unemployed.

Source: Department for Work and Pensions, 2000

**Table 8: Economic Activity**

	<b>King's Lynn and West Norfolk</b>	<b>England and Wales</b>
Employed	60.1	60.6
Unemployed	2.6	3.4
Economically active full time students	1.9	2.6
Retired	18.4	13.6
Economically inactive students	2.2	4.7
Looking after home/family	6.6	6.5
Permanently sick or disabled	5.4	5.5
Economically inactive	2.6	3.1

Source: 2001 Census, ONS

**Employment/Unemployment****Table 9: Economically Active**

Percentages are based on working age population, except unemployed which is based on economically active

	<b>King's Lynn and West Norfolk (numbers)</b>	<b>King's Lynn and West Norfolk (%)</b>	<b>Eastern (%)</b>	<b>GB (%)</b>
<b>All people</b>				
Economically active	62,000	80.4	81.7	78.2
In employment	59,000	76.6	78.6	74.3
Employees	54,000	69.1	67.9	64.8
Self employed	5,000	7.0	10.4	9.0
Unemployed	3,000	4.7	3.8	5.0
<b>Males</b>				
Economically active	35,000	86.4	87.4	83.4
In employment	33,000	82.3	84.0	78.9
Employees	30,000	73.7	68.3	65.5
Self Employed	3,000	8.7	15.5	13.0
Unemployed	2,000	4.7	3.8	5.4
<b>Females</b>				
Economically active	28,000	73.9	75.7	72.8
In employment	26,000	70.4	72.9	69.5
Employees	24,000	64.3	67.5	64.2
Self employed	2,000	5.3	5.1	4.8
Unemployed	1,000	4.7	3.7	4.5

Source: local area labour force survey (Mar 2003-Feb 2004)

**Table 10: Economically Inactive**

Percentages are based on working age population

	<b>King's Lynn and West Norfolk (numbers)</b>	<b>King's Lynn and West Norfolk (%)</b>	<b>Eastern (%)</b>	<b>GB (%)</b>
<b>All people</b>				
Economically inactive	15,000	19.6	18.3	21.8
Wanting a job	4,000	5.6	4.6	5.7
Not wanting a job	11,000	14.0	13.7	16.1
<b>Males</b>				
Economically inactive	5,000	13.6	12.6	16.6
Wanting a job	1,000	3.1	3.3	4.7
Not wanting a job	4,000	10.5	9.3	11.9
<b>Females</b>				
Economically inactive	10,000	26.1	24.3	27.2
Wanting a job	3,000	8.4	5.9	6.7
Not wanting a job	7,000	17.8	18.3	20.5

Source: local area labour force survey (Mar 2003-Feb 2004)

**Table 11:** Economically Active Males and Females of Usual Working Age

<b>District</b>	<b>Economically Active Males aged 16-64</b>	<b>Economically Active Males as % of male population aged 16-64</b>	<b>Male rank (1=highest 48=lowest)</b>	<b>Economically Active Females aged 16-64</b>	<b>Economically Active Females as % of female population aged 16-64</b>	<b>Female rank (1=highest 48=lowest)</b>
<b>King's Lynn and West Norfolk</b>	34,068	83.9%	38	26,524	71.2%	33

**Table 12:** Male and Female Unemployment as % of Total Male/Female Population of Usual Working Age

<b>District</b>	<b>Unemployed Males aged 16-64</b>	<b>Unemployed Males as % of male population aged 16-64</b>	<b>Male rank (1=highest 48=lowest)</b>	<b>Unemployed Females aged 16-59</b>	<b>Unemployed Females as % of female population aged 16-59</b>	<b>Female rank (1=highest 48=lowest)</b>
<b>King's Lynn and West Norfolk</b>	1,507	3.7%	17	1,148	3.1%	12

**Table 13: Employment by Occupation**

Percentages are based on all persons in employment

<b>Occupation Type</b>	<b>King's Lynn and West Norfolk (numbers)</b>	<b>King's Lynn and West Norfolk (%)</b>	<b>Eastern (%)</b>	<b>GB (%)</b>
<b>1</b> Manager and senior officials	6,000	9.9	16.2	14.6
<b>2</b> Professional occupations	5,000	7.6	11.5	12.1
<b>3</b> Associate professional and technical	8,000	12.3	13.0	13.8
<b>4</b> Administrative and secretarial	8,000	12.8	13.6	13.0
<b>5</b> Skilled trade occupations	7,000	11.3	12.0	11.4
<b>6</b> Personal service occupations	7,000	10.6	7.5	7.5
<b>7</b> Sales and customer service occs	4,000	6.4	7.7	8.0
<b>8</b> process plant and machine operatives	9,000	14.1	7.1	7.7
<b>9</b> elementary occupations	10,000	14.9	11.2	11.8

Source: local area labour force survey (Mar 2003-Feb 2004)

**Table 14: Qualifications**

All figures are for working age

	<b>King's Lynn and West Norfolk (numbers)</b>	<b>King's Lynn and West Norfolk (%)</b>	<b>Eastern (%)</b>	<b>GB (%)</b>
NVQ4 and above	12,000	14.8	23.2	25.2
NVQ3 and above	27,000	34.3	40.5	43.1
NVQ2 and above	43,000	55.9	61.1	61.5
NVQ1 and above	61,000	78.5	77.1	76.0
Other qualifications	9,000	11.2	8.2	8.8
No qualifications	8,000	10.3	14.8	15.1

Source: local area labour force survey (Mar 2003-Feb 2004)

**Table 15: Earnings by Residence**

Average earnings in pounds for employees living in the area.

	<b>King's Lynn and West Norfolk (pounds)</b>	<b>Eastern (pounds)</b>	<b>GB (pounds)</b>
<b>Gross weekly pay</b>			
Full-time workers	408.8	508.8	475.8
Male full-time workers	445.5	566.2	525.0
Female full-time workers	#	406.6	396.0
<b>Hourly pay</b>			
Full-time workers	9.8	12.8	12.0
Male full-time workers	10.2	13.8	12.8
Female full-time workers	#	10.8	10.6

Source: New Earnings Survey: residence based statistics by SOC 2000 occupation (2003)

# Sample size too small for reliable estimate

**Table 16: Total JSA Claimants**

The percentage figures show the number of JSA claimants as a proportion of resident working-age people

	<b>King's Lynn and West Norfolk (numbers)</b>	<b>King's Lynn and West Norfolk (%)</b>	<b>Eastern (%)</b>	<b>GB (%)</b>
All people	1,643	2.1	1.8	2.4
Males	1,643	2.8	2.5	3.4
Females	480	1.3	1.0	1.3

Source: Claimant count with rates and proportions (Feb 2005)

**Table 17: JSA Claimants by Age and Duration**

The percentage figures represent the number of JSA Claimants in a particular category as a percentage of all JSA claimants

	<b>King's Lynn and West Norfolk (numbers)</b>	<b>King's Lynn and West Norfolk (%)</b>	<b>Eastern (%)</b>	<b>GB (%)</b>
<b>By age of claimant</b>				
Aged 18-24	485	29.5	27.5	28.8
Aged 25-49	790	48.3	52.1	53.2
Aged 50 and over	340	20.7	18.7	16.4
<b>By duration of claim</b>				
Up to 6 months	1,290	78.8	74.4	70.5
Over 6 up to 12 months	210	12.9	14.0	15.5
Over 12 months	135	8.2	11.6	14.0

Source: Claimant count- age and duration (Feb. 2005)

**Labour Demand****Table 18: Jobs Density**

The density figures represent the ratio of total jobs to working-age population

	<b>King's Lynn and West Norfolk (numbers)</b>	<b>King's Lynn and West Norfolk (%)</b>	<b>Eastern (%)</b>	<b>GB (%)</b>
Jobs density	59,000	0.8	0.8	0.8

Source: jobs density (2002)

**Table 19: Employee Jobs**

Percentages are based on total employee jobs.

	<b>King's Lynn and West Norfolk (numbers)</b>	<b>King's Lynn and West Norfolk (%)</b>	<b>Eastern (%)</b>	<b>GB (%)</b>
Total employee jobs	47,959	-	-	=
Full-time	32,069	66.9	66.7	68.1
Part-time	15,889	33.1	33.3	31.9
Manufacturing	8,028	16.7	12.8	12.6
Construction	2,361	4.9	5.1	4.4
Services	33,834	70.5	80.2	81.4
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	11,681	24.4	26.2	24.7
Transport and communications	1,988	4.1	6.2	6.0
Finance IT and other business activities	4,805	10.0	19.8	19.8
Public admin, education and health	13,326	27.8	22.9	25.8
Other services	2,035	4.2	5.1	5.2
Tourism related	3,423	7.1	7.8	8.1

Source: annual business inquiry employee analysis (2003)

King's Lynn has the highest recorded share of male construction workers aged 16-17 at 2.4% compared with the regional average of 1.5%

**Table 20:** Employed Residents, Workplace Population and Commuting for the Construction Industry, East of England Districts, 2001

District	Resident employed aged 16-74	Workplace population aged 16-74	Live and work in District	Gross in-commuting	Gross out-commuting	Net Commuting
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	5,101	4,625	4,101	524	1,000	-476

Source: Census 2001

**Table 21:** Gross and Net Commuting

District	Gross Out-commuting 2001	Gross In-commuting 2001	Net In-commuting 2001	Gross Out-commuting as % Employed Residents	Gross In-Communting as % Workforce Population	Rank Net In-commuting
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	12,255	8,426	-3,829	20.4%	14.9%	21

Source: 2001 Census

**Table 22:** Commuting Distance

District	All Workplace Population	Work at/from home or travel less than 5k	% Work at/from home or travel less than 5k	Rank (1=Highest of 48)	Travel 40k or more	%travel more than 40k	Rank (1=Highest of 48)
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	56,356	29,639	52.6%	18	2,358	4.2%	29

Source: 2001 Census

**Table 23:** Mode of Travel to Work

District	All Employed Residents	Travel by Car	% Travel by Car	Rank (1= Highest of 48)	Motorcycle, cycle, walk	% Motorcycle, cycle, walk	Rank (1=Highest of 48)
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	60,197	41,873	69.6%	11	9,085	15.1%	14

Source: 2001 Census

**Table 24: Employees by Sector**

	West Norfolk		Great Britain	
	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture and Fishing	3,316	6.89	236,585	0.93
Energy and Water	440	0.91	191,694	0.75
Manufacturing	9,343	19.41	3,414,747	13.37
Construction	2,040	4.24	1,152,596	4.51
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	11,746	24.40	6,291,439	24.63
Transport and communications	1,966	4.08	1,553,813	6.08
Banking, finance and insurance etc	4,217	8.76	4,995,037	19.55
Public administration, education and health	13,051	27.11	6,364,558	24.91
Other services	2,022	4.20	1,347,605	5.27
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,141</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>25,548,074</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Annual Business Inquiry 2002

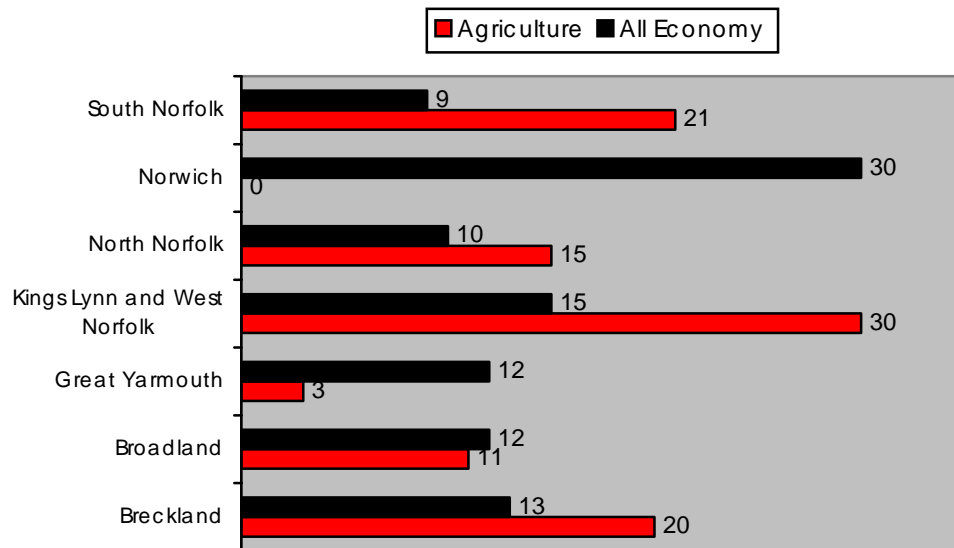
**Table 25: Employers by Sector**

	West Norfolk		Great Britain	
	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture and Fishing	85	1.79	12,204	0.56
Energy and Water	26	0.55	5468	0.25
Manufacturing	399	8.38	175,316	8.04
Construction	637	13.39	193,999	8.90
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	1,642	34.50	657,780	30.17
Transport and communications	301	6.32	102,294	4.69
Banking, finance and insurance etc	888	18.66	641,718	29.43
Public administration, education and health	415	8.72	187,527	8.60
Other services	366	7.69	204,119	9.36
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,759</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2,180,425</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Annual Business Inquiry 2002

## Spread of the Sector

Figure 13: Agricultural employment by District



Source: LSC Norfolk Sector Skills Issues Report (2004) – Agriculture (Full version)

- 15.2 Employment in agriculture is concentrated in rural Districts, most obviously in King's Lynn and West Norfolk, which has twice its average share of employment in the sector.
- 15.3 Overall, given the conservative nature of many farmers and the small increases expected in farm incomes, it is likely that the majority will strive to remain in business. However, some may take the opportunity to retire and some will diversify their businesses or seek non-farm sources of income. This is a trend already seen in the region and is likely to continue apace. Overall, the total number of holdings might be expected to fall, farm size increase and some land be released from agriculture for alternative uses.

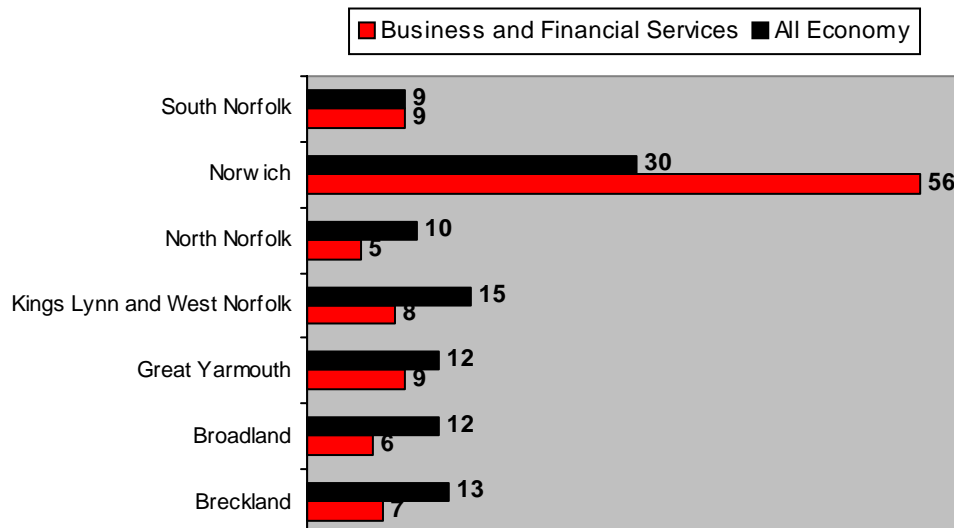


Figure 14: Diversification of Agricultural Holdings

Source: ABI 2001

**Table 26: Earnings by Workplace**

Average earnings in pounds for employees working in the area

	King's Lynn and West Norfolk (pounds)	Eastern (pounds)	GB (pounds)
<b>Gross weekly pay</b>			
Full-time workers	411.5	475.9	475.8
Male full-time workers	431.8	528.4	525.0
Female full-time workers	#	382.7	396.0
<b>Hourly pay</b>			
Full-time workers	9.9	11.9	12.0
Male full-time workers	10.1	12.8	12.8
Female full-time workers	#	10.1	10.6

Source: annual business inquiry employee analysis (2003)

# Sample size too small for reliable estimate

**Table 27: VAT Registered Businesses**

Percentages are based on stock (at end of year)

	King's Lynn and West Norfolk (numbers)	King's Lynn and West Norfolk (%)	Eastern (%)	GB (%)
Registrations	395	9.0	10.2	10.6
Deregistrations	375	8.6	9.3	9.7
Stock (at end of year)	4,380	-	-	-

Source: Vat registrations/deregistrations by industry (2003)

### Employment/unemployment in the Region

- 15.4 The East of England generated 251,000 jobs between 1995 and 2000. This is an increase of 12.7%, which is well above the English average of 11.2% and ranks the region as the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest employment growth region in the country after London and the South East.
- 15.5 There are a total of 2.23 million people employed within the East of England. Some 79.5% of people of working age in employment compared to 74.8% in Great Britain as a whole.
- 15.6 A significant number of people living in the region do not actually work in the region. The south of the region in particular is characterised by high levels of commuting into London. As a result of the electrified railway line providing a direct link from King's Lynn to King's Cross, commuters out of King's Lynn & surrounding settlements along the rail line are travelling to Cambridge and London.
- 15.7 In King's Lynn & West Norfolk unemployment, however, is low: about 2% which is similar to the regional rate but lower than the national rate. Dependence on benefit is more of an issue for social exclusion in King's Lynn than unemployment: 13% of the working age population are in receipt of Income Support compared to 7% in the region.

### Over-heating Economy in King's Lynn and West Norfolk

- 15.8 Unlike urban areas such as Cambridge, King's Lynn and West Norfolk is not suffering in terms of the economy over heating. House prices in areas such as Burnham Market and Brancaster are very high and this has caused many of the local residents who want to remain in the area unable to afford property. In the centre of King's Lynn this is the opposite with lots of smaller more affordable housing.

### Tourism in King's Lynn & West Norfolk

- 15.9 Total employment in the King's Lynn & West Norfolk area comprises 58,000 jobs, tourism supports 19% of jobs (8% supported by staying visits, 11% by day trips)

**Table 28:** Tourism in West Norfolk

	Staying Tourists	Day Visitors	Total
<b>Total employed</b>			58,000
<b>Tourism employment</b>	4,424	6,567	10,991
<b>Tourism proportion</b>	8%	11%	19%

Source: King's Lynn and West Norfolk –2003, East of England Tourist Board

- 15.10 Profile for visitors to King's Lynn and the coast/countryside areas and Hunstanton/Heacham, 84% of all visitors come from the south-east, East Anglia, the East Midlands and Lincolnshire with only 2% across the Borough from overseas. The tourism industry to Norfolk is worth approximately £430million per year. (King's Lynn and West Norfolk, 2003)

## 16. HEALTHY COMMUNITIES

- 16.1 The East of England performs most strongly in terms of health deprivation. Of the 841 worst performing wards in the country only 13 of these were from the East of England Region, just 1.5%.
- 16.2 The 2001 Census indicates that by country of birth the vast majority of people in West Norfolk were born in England. Census data indicates that 64.97% said they had less than good health compared to England, the East of England and also the rest of Norfolk. The ward with the highest reported 'good health' was Airfield at 75.23% and the lowest was South Downham at 51.40% (West Norfolk PCT).

**Table 29:** Limiting Long Term Illness (LLTI)

Area	% with LLTI	% working with LLTI
England	17.93	11.30
East of England	16.21	9.64
Norfolk	19.36	11.28
West Norfolk	20.54	11.64

Source: West Norfolk PCT (2004)

- 16.3 The following two tables show the age standardised mortality rates by 1000 population for males and females, firstly for 'all causes' and also for 'cancers' and then by 'circulation'.

**Table 30:** Males (age standardised mortality rates by 1000 population)

Ward	All Causes	Cancer	Circulation	Other
North Lynn	12.11	3.08	4.78	4.25
St Margarets/St Nicholas	11.44	2.22	4.82	4.40
South and West Lynn	11.13	1.81	5.68	3.65
Walton	10.65	2.48	4.60	3.56

Source: West Norfolk PCT (2004)

**Table 31:** Females (age standardised mortality rates by 1000 population)

Ward	All Causes	Cancer	Circulation	Other
Docking	7.72	1.76	3.11	2.85
Walton	6.93	1.58	2.81	2.55
Walpole	6.60	1.82	2.54	2.24
Gaywood Chase	6.40	1.80	2.54	2.06
Norfolk and Suffolk	4.93	1.18	1.77	1.98

Source: West Norfolk PCT (2004)

**Life Expectancy from Birth**

- 16.4 The following two tables show the five best and five worst wards with respect to life expectancy.

**Table 32: Five Best Wards**

Males		Females	
Ward	Life Expectancy (years)	Ward	Life Expectancy (years)
Springwood	84.7	Burnham	88.1
Priory	83.5	Gayton	87.0
Old Gaywood	82.0	South Downham	86.9
South Wootton	81.7	North Downham	86.4
Brancaster	81.5	Brancaster	86.1

Source: West Norfolk PCT (2004)

**Table 33: Five Worst Wards**

Males		Females	
Ward	Life Expectancy (years)	Ward	Life Expectancy (years)
Fairstead	74.6	North Lynn	78.6
South West Lynn	74.2	Rudham/Walpole	78.5
South Downham	72.4	Snettisham	78.2
North Lynn	69.9	Heacham	78.1
St Margarets	69.6	Docking	77.9

Source: West Norfolk PCT (2004)

- 16.5 Comparing the best life expectancy in the best wards with the best life expectancy in the worst wards there was a ten year difference but comparing the best life expectancy in the best ward with the worst life expectancy in the worst ward then there is a fifteen year difference in life expectancy in life expectancy for males. For females, then there is approximately 10 years difference in life expectancy between the best in the best wards and the worst in the worst wards.

**17. INCLUSIVE COMMUNITIES**

- 17.1 The East of England performs less well in terms of education. The region still has a smaller area of deprived wards than it does proportion of total wards, however compared to indicators such as health and employment, performance is poor.
- 17.2 Of the 841 most education-deprived wards in the country the East of England contains 104. This means the region contributes 12.4% of the country's most deprived wards, compared to 14% of total wards.

**Social Deprivation**

17.3 The three most deprived wards within West Norfolk are:

St Margarets/St Nicholas  
North Lynn  
Fairstead

The least deprived ward is South Wootton (West Norfolk PCT)

17.4 According to the Index of Multiple Deprivation (MD), in national terms the East of England has relatively limited levels of deprivation. The significant levels of deprivation tend to be concentrated in the south and east of Essex, northern and eastern Norfolk and northern Cambridgeshire. Of the indicators used to compile the IMD, the region performs least well in terms of education and particularly access to services. In this measure a large number of wards throughout the rural areas of the region are classified as relatively deprived. In all other indicators such as employment, income and health the region performs strongly, with only small pockets of deprivation. King's Lynn and West Norfolk district contains 23 of the 298 most deprived wards in the region (DTZ Pida Consulting, 2002).

**Table 34:** Indicators of Deprivation

Indicator	Region	Norfolk	W.Norfolk	King's Lynn
% Working population with low literacy	22	24	25	28
%Working population with low innumeracy	22	23	23	29
% with no qualifications	28	32	36	38
% with NVQ Level 1	18	18	18	20
% with NVQ Level 2	21	20	19	19
% with NVQ Level 3	8	7	6	6
% with NVQ Level 4/5	18	15	13	11
% 5 or more A* to C GCSEs	50	50	48	46
% with 5 or more A* to G GCSEs	89	96	88	83

Source: DTZ Pida Consulting, 2002.

**Table 35:** Dependant Children Living in Lone Parent Households

District	All Dependant Children	Family Type: Lone Parent Family	% of Dependant Children in Lone Parent Families	Ranking (1=highest 48=lowest)
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	27,204	5,204	19.1%	16

Source: DTZ Pida Consulting, 2002.

**Table 36:** Dependant Children Living in Overcrowded Households

District	All Dependant Children	Dependant Children in Overcrowded Households	% of Dependant Children in Overcrowded Households	Ranking (1=highest 48=lowest)
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	27,204	1,763	6.5%	34

Source: DTZ Pleda Consulting, 2002.

- 17.5 King's Lynn and West Norfolk is one of the areas of relatively weak economic performance and high deprivation in the country. King's Lynn is over-represented by low growth sectors; 24% of jobs are in declining sectors (traditional manufacturing and land-based activities) compared to a regional figure of 15%; while 5% are in growth sectors such as ICT, finance, life sciences, advanced engineering, compared to a regional figure of 7.6%.
- 17.6 Three of the eight wards in the town are in the most deprived 10% in England. Unemployment however is low; about 2% which is similar to the regional rate but lower than the national rate. Dependence on benefit is more of an issue for social exclusion in King's Lynn than unemployment. 13% of the working age population are in receipt of income support compared to 7% in the region. King's Lynn shares the County issue of low earnings; gross weekly earnings average £320 compared to a regional average of £415.

**Table 37: Educational Attainment**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>
Percentage of 16 year olds obtaining 5+GCSE A* to C (West Norfolk)	38	38.8	43.8	42.4	43.6	47.6	47.3	46.6	47.4
Percentage of 16 year olds obtaining 5+GCSE A* to C (Norfolk)	41.9	44.6	46	47.7	48.2	49.7	50.4	50.3	50.5
Percentage of 16 year olds obtaining 5+GCSE A* to C (England)	44.5	45.1	46.3	47.9	49.2	50	51.6	52.9	53.7
Percentage of 16 year olds obtaining 5+GCSE A* to G (West Norfolk)	86.8	86.7	88.6	89.1	87.2	87.9	87.4	86.8	89.3
Percentage of 16 year olds obtaining 5+GCSE A* to G (Norfolk)	86.1	88.6	88.5	89.7	90	96.4	89.3	89.4	90.2
Percentage of 16 year olds obtaining 5+GCSE A* to G (England)	87.6	86.4	87.5	88.5	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.8	88.8

Source: Borough Council of King's Lynn &amp; West Norfolk

**High School Clusters: King's Lynn & West Norfolk Area** (Norfolk County Council)**Table 38: Downham Market High Catchment**

School	No On Record (NOR) (January 2005)	Net Capacity	Net Capacity Less NOR
Clackclose Primary	395	420	25
Denver Primary	111	105	-6
Hilgay Primary	52	63	11
Hillcrest Primary	323	378	55
Runcton Holme Primary	56	70	14
Southery Primary	103	98	-5
St Martin at Shouldham Primary	131	119	-12
Ten Mile Bank	32	52	20
Upwell Primary	176	210	34
Watlington School	194	231	37
Wiggenhall St Mary Magdalen Primary	55	63	8
William Marshall Primary Welney	37	42	5
Wimbotsham and Stow School	82	77	-5
Wormegay Primary	39	51	12
<b>Total (Primary)</b>	<b>1280</b>	<b>1454</b>	<b>174</b>
Downham Market High	1550	1598	48
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2830</b>	<b>3052</b>	<b>222</b>

**Table 39: King Edward VII High Catchment**

School	No On Record (NOR) (January 2005)	Net Capacity	Net Capacity Less NOR
Eastgate Primary	261	270	9
Greyfriars Primary	286	319	33
Highgate Infant School	77	90	13
North Wootton School	344	315	-29
South Wootton First	231	240	9
South Wootton Junior School	180	180	0
St Michael's Primary	80	105	25
Whitefriars Primary	316	350	34
<b>Total (Primary)</b>	<b>1775</b>	<b>1869</b>	<b>94</b>
King Edward VII	1349	1331	-18
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3124</b>	<b>3200</b>	<b>76</b>

**Table 40: Marshland High School Catchment**

School	No On Record (NOR) (January 2005)	Net Capacity	Net Capacity Less NOR
Anthony Curton Primary	175	196	21
Emneth Primary	267	210	-57
Marshland St James Primary	108	119	11
Terrington St John Primary	89	105	16
Tilney All Saints Primary	83	91	8
Tilney St Lawrence Primary	86	84	-2
Walpole Highway Primary	49	56	7
West Walton Primary	213	175	-38
<b>Total (Primary)</b>	<b>1070</b>	<b>1036</b>	<b>-34</b>
Marshland High School	805	810	5
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1875</b>	<b>1846</b>	<b>-29</b>

**Table 41: Methwold High School Catchment**

School	No On Record (NOR) (January 2005)	Net Capacity	Net Capacity Less NOR
Edmund de Moundeford Primary	196	240	44
Gooderstone Primary	53	63	10
Hockwold Primary	89	105	16
James Bradfield Primary	121	155	34
Methwold Primary	86	105	19
Mundford Primary	171	161	-10
Norman Primary, Northwold	94	105	11
Weeting Primary	140	132	-8
<b>Total (Primary)</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>1066</b>	<b>116</b>
Methwold High School	739	785	46
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1689</b>	<b>1851</b>	<b>162</b>

**Table 42: Park High School, King's Lynn Catchment**

School	No On Record (NOR) (January 2005)	Net Capacity	Net Capacity Less NOR
East Winch Primary	42	52	10
Howard Infant & Nursery	157	182	25
Howard Junior School	147	180	33
Middleton Primary	129	105	-24
Reffley School	573	581	8
St Edmund's School	203	210	7
St Germans Primary	81	56	-25
West Winch Primary	188	210	22
<b>Total (Primary)</b>	<b>1520</b>	<b>1576</b>	<b>56</b>
Park High School, King's Lynn	932	1294	362
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2452</b>	<b>2870</b>	<b>418</b>

**Table 43: Smithdon High School, Hunstanton Catchment**

School	No On Record (NOR) (January 2005)	Net Capacity	Net Capacity Less NOR
Brancaster Primary	40	49	9
Dersingham Infant & Nursery	141	162	21
Dersingham St George's Junior	182	257	75
Docking Primary School and Nursery	95	105	10
Heacham Infant & Nursery	155	135	-20
Heacham Junior School	192	240	48
Hunstanton Infant School	63	123	60
Ingoldisthorpe Primary	65	63	-2
King George VI School, Great Bircham	33	52	19
Redgate Junior School, Hunstanton	131	180	49
Sedgeford Primary	33	63	30
Snettisham Primary	77	117	40
<b>Total (Primary)</b>	<b>1207</b>	<b>1546</b>	<b>339</b>
Smithdon High School, Hunstanton	1097	1172	75
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2304</b>	<b>2718</b>	<b>414</b>

**Table 44:** Springwood High School, King's Lynn Catchment

School	No On Record (NOR) (January 2005)	Net Capacity	Net Capacity Less NOR
Ashwicken First	56	72	16
Church Hill Grimston	27	59	32
Fairstead Primary	281	420	139
Flitcham Primary	93	97	4
Gayton First School	62	72	10
Gaywood Primary	406	420	14
Grimston School	143	180	37
Pott Row First	40	60	20
Sandringham & West Newton Primary	79	77	-2
St Martha's Primary, King's Lynn	190	210	20
<b>Total (Primary)</b>	<b>1377</b>	<b>1667</b>	<b>290</b>
Springwood High School	1409	1440	31
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2786</b>	<b>3107</b>	<b>321</b>

**Table 45:** St Clement's High School, Terrington Catchment

School	No On Record (NOR) (January 2005)	Net Capacity	Net Capacity Less NOR
Clenchwarton Primary	245	210	-35
Terrington St Clement Primary School	369	315	-54
Walpole Cross Keys Primary	54	56	2
West Lynn Primary	92	105	13
<b>Total (Primary)</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>-74</b>
St Clement's High, Terrington	601	600	-1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1361</b>	<b>1286</b>	<b>-75</b>

## Crime in King's Lynn & West Norfolk

**Table 46:** Crime Level in King's Lynn & West Norfolk

	<b>Violence against the person</b>	<b>Sexual Offences</b>	<b>Robbery</b>	<b>Burglary from a dwelling</b>	<b>Theft of a motor vehicle</b>	<b>Theft from a motor vehicle</b>
Total number of offences recorded, King's Lynn and West Norfolk.	960	51	37	679	438	1,189
Rate per 1,000 population, King's Lynn and West Norfolk.	7.2	0.4	0.3	5.1	3.3	8.9
Rate per 1,000 population, England and Wales.	11.4	0.7	1.8	7.6	6.4	11.9

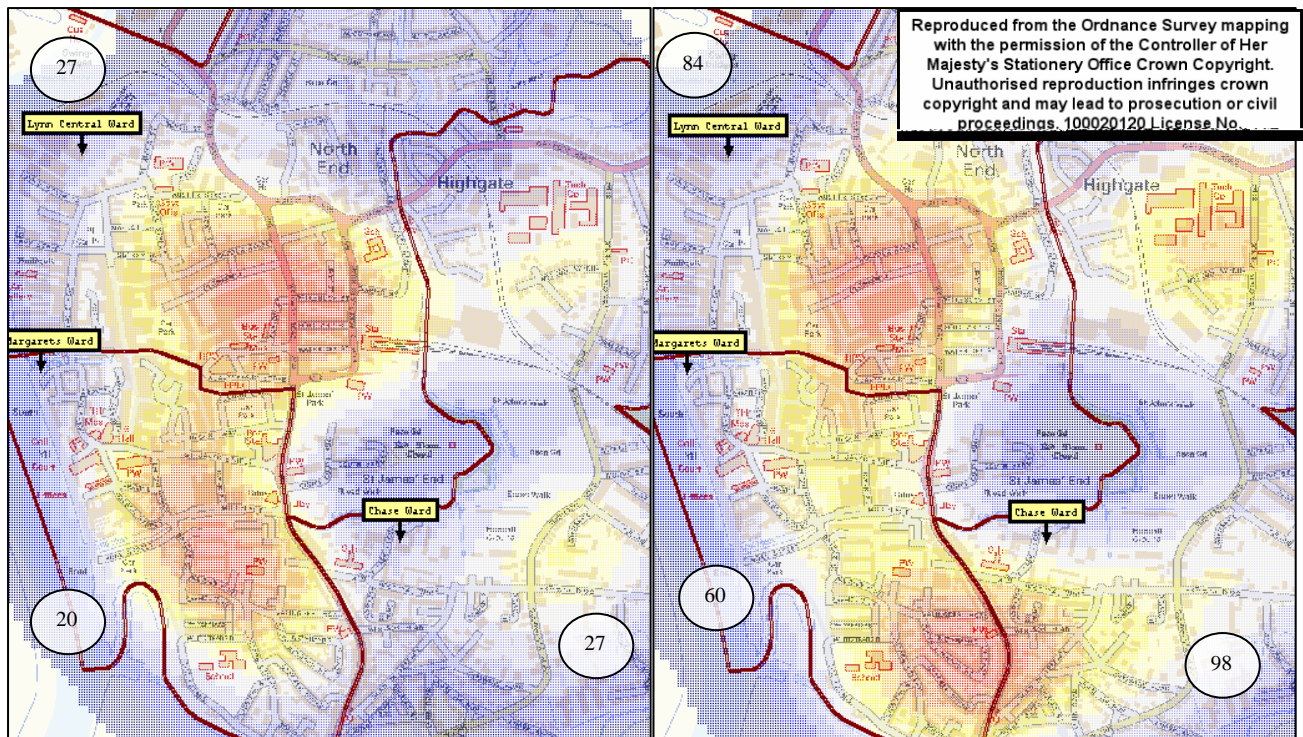
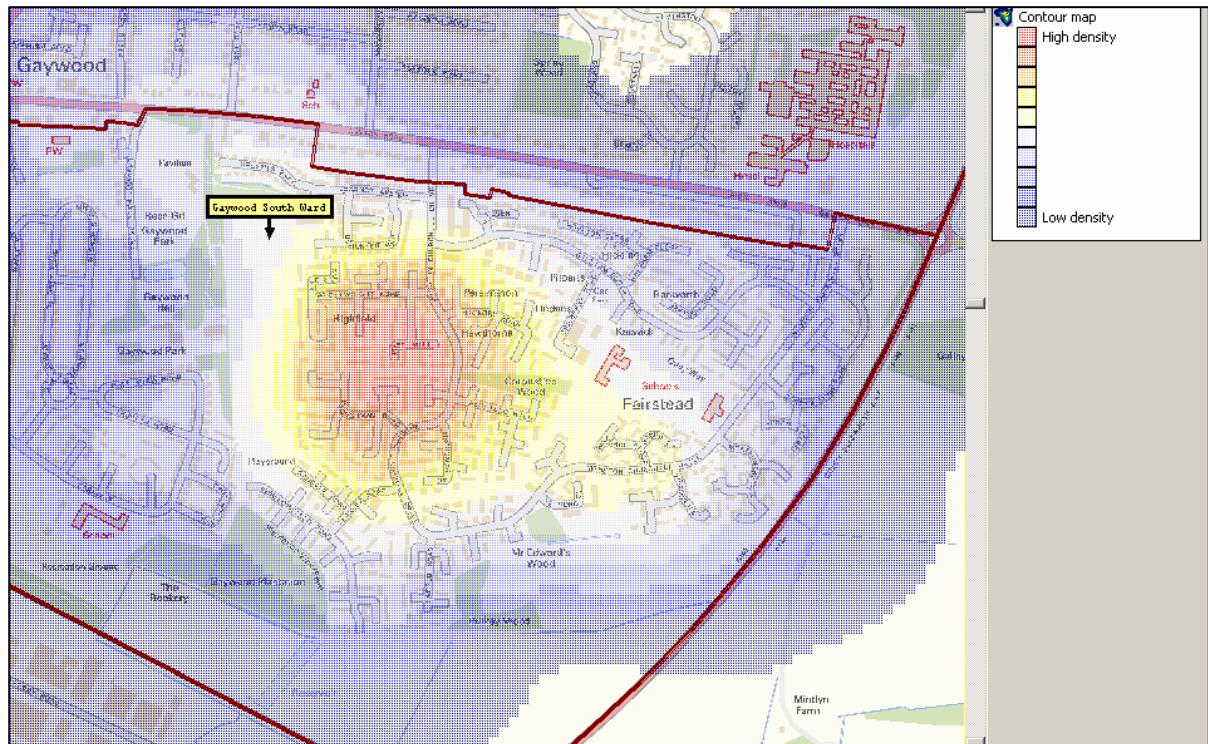
Notable offences recorded by the police. April 2000 to March 2001

- 17.7 Valley Hill ward exhibits the highest incidence rate for theft from motor vehicles. The three wards at the heart of King's Lynn account for 17.7% of all theft of motor vehicles and 23.7% of theft from motor vehicles. Offenders of vehicle crime are predominately male.
- 17.8 Household burglary appears to be predominantly at addresses in King's Lynn whilst other burglaries appear to occur frequently in many towns and villages outside King's Lynn. Top of the household burglary list is Hillington Square. However this is also the generic address for some 320 residential flats therefore it seems burglary may currently be no more of a problem here than in other locations.
- 17.9 Burglary Offenders are predominantly male (88.7%) and principally in the age band 20-24. Hillington Square and the Fairstead estate were identified in the Crime and Disorder Audit 2001 as hotspots for Residential Burglary.
- 17.10 There were 1,160 recorded incidents of domestic violence for the King's Lynn & West Norfolk area in 2002-03 and 1,027 in 2003-04, a reduction of 11.5%.
- 17.11 Principal locations for Arson appear to affect two wards that include residential housing estates, one to the north of King's Lynn and the other to the east.
- 17.12 By December 2004 the number of Anti-Social Behaviour Orders issued for King's Lynn & West Norfolk area had reached 11 with a further 6 under consideration and the number of Acceptable Behaviour Contracts had reached 28. A dispersal order area has also been drawn up for a large part of King's Lynn town centre.
- 17.13 Locations for 'Race Hate' incidents appear well spread and occurring most frequently on the street or between neighbours at residential locations. Two out of three victims are male and victim ethnicity is spread across a number of ethnic categories.

**Source:** King's Lynn and West Norfolk Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership

**Vehicle Crime – Mappings (figure 15)**

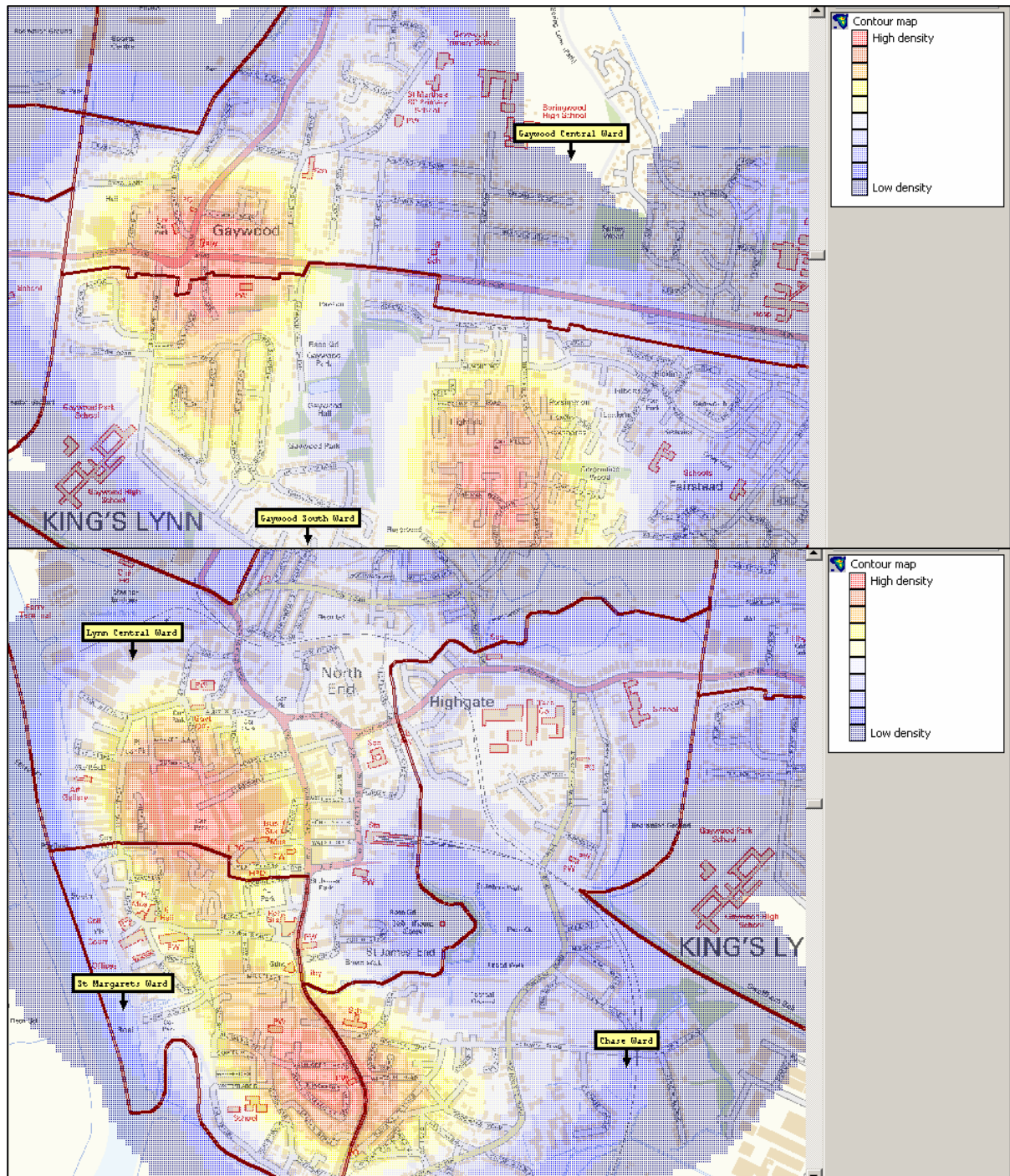
Here are some mappings that indicate concentration of Vehicle Crime in selected wards. (All Gaywood Wards)



- Offenders in vehicle crime are predominantly male in the age range 15 to 34

## Burglary

Here are some mappings that indicate concentration of Burglary in selected wards (figure 16).



- 17.14 Offenders in residential burglary are predominantly male in the age range 20 to 24. For the 530 residential burglaries in King's Lynn and West Norfolk during 2003-04 it was possible to determine the age of 42 (or 89.4%) out of 47 male offenders.

**Table 47:** Where are the principal locations where Retail Theft offences have been recorded?

Address	Count
HIGH ST KINGS LYNN	179
ST FAITHS DR KINGS LYNN	42
NORFOLK ST KINGS LYNN	41
COBURG ST KINGS LYNN	36
CENTRE POINT KINGS LYNN	33
BLACKFRIARS RD KINGS LYNN	24
VANCOUVER CENTRE KINGS LYNN	23
ELM HIGH RD EMNETH	19
HIGH ST HUNSTANTON	16
HARDWICK RD KINGS LYNN	11
QUEEN MARY RD KINGS LYNN	8
WESTGATE HUNSTANTON	8
LYNN RD SNETTISHAM	7
ST DOMINICS SQ KINGS LYNN	7
BRIDGE ST DOWNHAM MARKET	6
HANSA RD KINGS LYNN	6
HUNSTANTON RD DERSINGHAM	6
WOOTTON RD KINGS LYNN	6

### Housing and affordable Housing

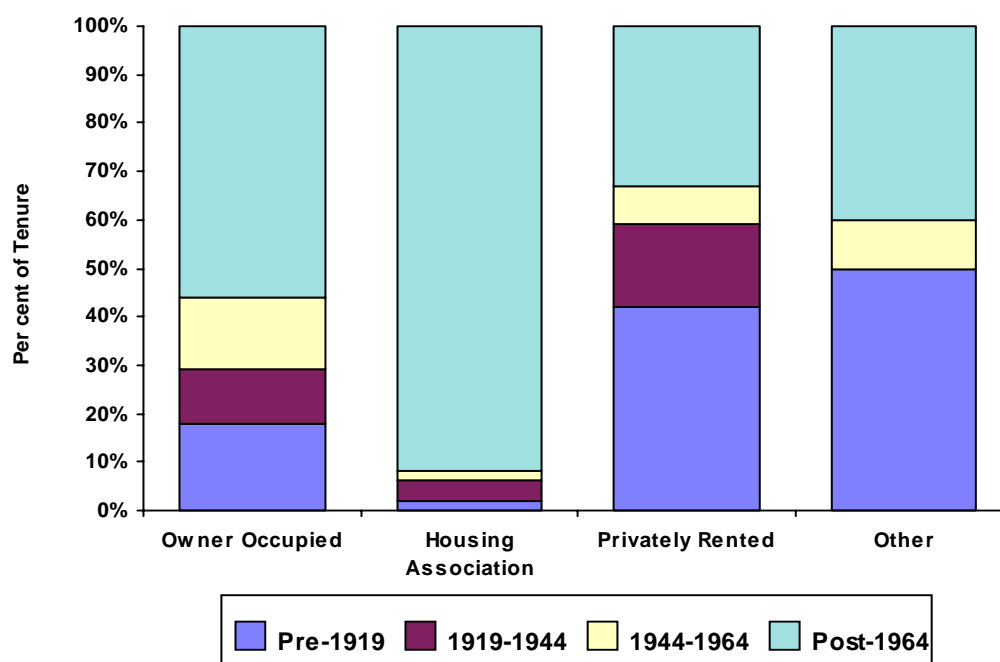
- 17.15 In King's Lynn and West Norfolk there were 58,338 households in 2001. 98% of the resident population lived in households. The remainder of the population lived in communal establishments. (2001 Census).
- 17.16 The greatest influence on property and land prices in the region is the close proximity to London and the impact of the London economy. House prices, industrial and office rents and house prices relative to income levels are all higher in the south west of the region than in other areas. (DTZ Pida Consulting, 2002).
- 17.17 It is estimated that there will be an additional 786 households forming per year in the Borough of King's Lynn and West Norfolk. Of this figure it is estimated that 52.0% cannot afford private sector housing (without housing benefit). This makes for 408 additional households in housing need per year. (Figures based on Housing Needs Survey, July 2002 Final Report).
- 17.18 Emneth and Sandringham show the highest level of unsuitable housing, both with 11.4% of all the households living in unsuitable housing. This compares with South Wootton where only 4.7% of all its households are living in unsuitable housing. Analysis also indicates that of all households living in unsuitable housing, 30.7% are living in the sub-area of King's Lynn. (Figures based on Housing Needs Survey, July 2002 Final Report).

**Table 48: Average Property Prices in West Norfolk**

King's Lynn and West Norfolk			England and Wales	
	Average Price	Percentage of households living in this type of property	Average price	Percentage of households living in this type of property
Detached	123,901.0	44.2	178,806.0	22.8
Semi-detached	75,295.0	30.6	101,733.0	31.6
Terraced	61,829.0	15.7	89,499.0	26.0
Flat	50,253.0	8.4	120,185.0	19.2
All property types	93,725.0		119,436.0	

Source: 2001 Census, ONS The Land Registry, 2001

17.19 Currently, the Local Authority housing stock is 7,158 (Housing Strategy Statistics, 2004)

**Figure 17: Tenure & Date of Construction of Dwelling Stock**

17.20 There are some major differences between the national age and building type profiles and those found in King's Lynn & West Norfolk. The most marked difference occurs within the Post 1964 age group where the stock in King's Lynn & West Norfolk is 16% more modern than the national average.

17.21 The influence of tenure on the results would be expected to be fairly neutral as the tenure most associated with poor conditions, "the private rented sector", is present in lower proportions than are found nationally.

17.22 The age, building type and tenure profile usually give an indication of the likely conditions to be found in an area. The small proportions of terraced and older semi-detached houses would probably contribute to lower levels of overall disrepair, and

lead to expectations of the stock as a whole being in better condition than the national average.

**Table 49: Unfitness by Property Type**

Property Type	Number	Percentage of the total unfits	Percentage of the whole stock
Terrace	695	25	1.3
Detached	720	26	1.3
Semi-Detached	1102	40	2.0
Flats	259	9	0.5
Other	0	0	0.0
Grand Total	2776	100	5.1

Source: PRIVATE SECTOR HOUSE CONDITION SURVEY, 2002

### Ethnic Minorities

- 17.23 The ethnic population of King's Lynn and West Norfolk is very transient. There has been a small number of people coming over from China and Hong Kong (around 1%-2%). This has declined due to Government legislation in May 2004. Some of these residents are unable to return home now and there are a few businesses in the area, mostly restaurants run by members of the Chinese community. The ethnic communities of King's Lynn and West Norfolk are mainly of Eastern European decent from areas such as Latvia and Lithuania. These are usually students and are not in the area for any permanence. There are also a number of Portuguese residents in the area employed in local businesses. These communities are usually unable to afford their own homes and rent houses, which can be seen as unfit to live in. The practice of crowding these communities into houses has decreased over the last couple of years.

**Table 50: Resident Population in Ethnic Groups (percentage)**

Percentage of Resident Population in Ethnic Groups	King's Lynn and West Norfolk	England
White	98.6	90.9
Mixed	0.5	1.3
Asian or Asian British	0.3	4.6
Indian	0.2	2.1
Pakistani	0.1	1.4
Bangladeshi	0.0	0.6
Other Asian	0.1	0.5
Black or Black British	0.2	2.1
Caribbean	0.0	1.1
African	0.1	1.0
Other Black	0.1	0.2
Chinese or other Ethnic Group	0.3	0.9

Source: 2001 Census, ONS

**Table 51: Resident Population in Religious Groups (percentage)**

Religion	King's Lynn and West Norfolk	England and Wales
Christian	78.2	71.8
Buddhist	0.1	0.3
Hindu	0.1	1.1
Jewish	0.1	0.5
Muslim	0.2	3.0
Sikh	0.0	0.6
Other religions	0.2	0.3
No religion	13.0	14.8
Religion not stated	8.0	7.7

Source: 2001 Census, ONS

### Strengths and Weaknesses of Infrastructure

- 17.24 King's Lynn and West Norfolk is home to a number of companies at the forefront of their fields such as Bepak Europe Ltd, Porvair Int. Ltd and Fosters Refrigeration which help to bring some finance into the town.
- 17.25 In terms of employment King's Lynn and West Norfolk does not experience problems, however there felt to be a lack of higher paid managers and executives living in the area. Some of those who are employed within the area in these positions commute from areas such as Ely and Cambridge where there is a higher standard of living and better services and facilities. There is also a lack of 'Executive Housing' in King's Lynn and West Norfolk which again deters those employed in high positions from settling in the area.
- 17.26 The main industries which support the local area are food, agriculture and construction these are relatively low paid. There are also pockets of deprivation in the area in places such as North Lynn, South Lynn, Fairstead, Gaywood and in parts of the Fens. Therefore the spending power of people in the area is fairly low.
- 17.27 The main strength of the area is the surrounding countryside and environment. Inappropriate development would be likely to decimate this characteristic.

## PART D KEY ISSUES AND PROBLEMS

### 18 Key Sustainability Issues for King's Lynn & West Norfolk

- 18.1 Annex I of the SEA Directive requires a discussion of *"...any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of particular environmental importance."* ODPM guidance reiterates that the identification of sustainability problems is an opportunity to define key issues for the LDF and develop sustainable plan objectives and options.
- 18.2 Table 52 and Appendix 1 summarises the key sustainability issues/problems for King's Lynn & West Norfolk that need to be taken into account when preparing the Local Development Framework.

**Table 52:** Sustainability Issues in King's Lynn & West Norfolk

<b>Problem/Issue</b>	<b>Supporting Data</b>
Protected Landscape Character	Parts of the area are within the Norfolk Coast AONB.
Biodiversity	Notable habitats are coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, coastal sand dunes and saltmarsh, mudflats, lowland heath, chalk rivers and fens. There is a recognised potential for creating freshwater habitats behind the sea walls, particularly significant opportunities include heathland recreation and fen habitats on the greensand.  The Wash SAC could be sensitive to development in the area. SSSIs associated with watercourses.
Agricultural Activity	ESA to south east and east of area.
Water supply, management and drainage	A number of important freshwater wetlands are potentially vulnerable to abstraction. Decline in underground water recharge due to over extraction.
High Quality Coastline	The whole length of the coast has been designated for international and national features.
Development and flood risk	There are low-lying coastal issues relating to development and coastal flooding. Indicative floodplain covers much of the area.
Barriers to services	Large parts of the area are largely deprived for the suitable access to services.
Energy & Construction	Minimising energy use at the outset with sustainable design and construction methods

## 19 Consultation

19.1 This scoping report will be the subject of consultation with a number of environmental, social and economic agencies on its scope and level of detail. The bodies consulted are as follows:

- Countryside Agency
- Environment Agency
- East of England Development Agency
- English Nature
- English Heritage
- East of England Regional Assembly
- Norfolk County Council
- Norfolk, Suffolk & Cambridgeshire Strategic Health Authority
- West Norfolk Primary Care Trust

19.2 Following preliminary consultation, any amendments will be made to the scoping report as part of the Sustainability Appraisal process for the Council's Core Strategy DPD.

Appendix 1: Sustainability Problems in King's Lynn & West Norfolk			
SEA Directive Topic	Sustainability Problems in King's Lynn & West Norfolk	Origin of Issue/Supporting Data	Key Issues for LDF to address
<b>Environment</b>			
Land, Water & Soil Resources	Loss of best and most versatile agricultural land	PPG3, PPS7. The emerging Urban Capacity Study is indicating an abundance of Brownfield potential. This needs to be utilised to the full extent to prevent any significant impact on the amount of Greenfield land loss in future to development.	<p>Where Greenfield land is to be allocated for development, ensure as best as practicable, the use of best and most versatile agricultural land.</p> <p>Utilise phased approach to release land in order to prioritise previously-developed land.</p> <p>Keep land supply under regular review in order to ensure continued protection of most versatile agricultural land.</p>
	Increased contamination and depletion of water and soil resources	Identified through RSS 14.	<p>Ensure ground contamination is addressed as part of a masterplan/development brief on previously developed sites.</p> <p>Seek to avoid development on protected water sources.</p> <p>Seek to avoid over extraction of groundwater to ensure adequate recharge.</p>
Climate Change, Air and Pollution	Flood Risk, Coastal Erosion and Climate Change	Despite low average rainfall (6% lower than the national average), the Borough is covered by both tidal and fluvial flood risk. The extent to which flood risk	Avoid increases in the number of homes at risk of river flood hazard.

		impacts on the Borough is addressed in the Boroughwide Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. The assessment also addresses the impacts on associated flood events as a result of climate change. The Kyoto Protocol, Climate Change – The UK Programme, PPS1, PPG13, PPS22, PPG25, RSS 14 and Regional Environment Strategy require that climate change (including localised impacts such as flooding) is addressed.	Protect historic environments and lowland ecosystems from inundation.
	Reduced Air Quality	Air Quality Management Zones are identified within the Borough, principally within the urban area of King's Lynn located at 'hotspots' of high air pollution as the result of industrial processes or high levels of traffic generation, e.g. London Road area. The Air Quality Framework Directive, PPS1, PPG4, PPG13, PPG23, National Air Quality Strategy and RSS 14 require air quality to be addressed.	Avoid development in locations that would adversely affect or be adversely affected by air quality.  Reduce vehicle use where it will exacerbate air quality problems, with careful monitoring of Air Quality Management Areas.
	Increased dependency on forms of transport that contribute to greenhouse gases	Investment in transport infrastructure is unlikely to keep pace with the scale of new development (RSS). The National Transport Plan, PPS1, PPG3, PPS6, PPG13, PPG23, RSS and Regional Environment Strategy require high car dependency to be addressed.	Concentrate development in locations where car dependency and road freight is reduced.  Poor public transport infrastructure likely to constrain new development in significant areas of the Borough.
	Increased traffic congestion	High car ownership and lack of	Concentrate development in

		<p>alternative, reliable, viable transport solutions (including freight) have caused congestion problems notably in and around King's Lynn, as well as the coastal routes during busy seasonal periods. Historic environments will constrain the ability to accommodate transport solutions such as new roads and car parks. The National Transport Plan, PPS1, PPG3, PPS6, PPG13, PPS23, RSS and Regional Environment Strategy address high car dependency and associated congestion issues.</p>	<p>locations where car dependency and road freight is reduced.</p> <p>Transport solutions constrained by historic environment and natural habitats/biodiversity.</p> <p>Lack of alternative transport solutions likely to constrain development.</p>
Biodiversity	Reductions in biodiversity and (semi) natural habitats, including habitat fragmentation	<p>This is a general trend of habitat/biodiversity loss (RSS) although more measuring at a local level is required to quantify the scale of the problem. A significant area of King's Lynn &amp; West Norfolk is covered by a combination of international, national, regional, county and local designations. In some of these highly protected areas, the capacity of the environment to accommodate a significant scale of development is debateable. The Bern, Ramsar, and Born Conventions, the European Directives on Wild Birds and Habitats, PPS1, PPG9, The Biodiversity Strategy for England, the Rural White Paper, The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, the RSS, and the Regional</p>	<p>Development in King's Lynn &amp; West Norfolk needs to avoid, and ideally reverse, loss of sensitive habitats.</p> <p>The significant presence of protected and valued habitats and species will constrain new development.</p> <p>Where impacts of development cannot be avoided, the LDF must put into place measures for enhancement and mitigation based on a full analysis of the assets.</p>

		Environment Strategy require this matter to be addressed.	
Cultural Heritage and Landscape	Erosion / loss of historic assets	The Borough is abundant with Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments. There are also a significant number of important local buildings and historic landscape features. PPS1, PPS7, PPG15, PPG16, Regional Environment Strategy and Regional Cultural Strategy address historic assets and promote their protection through the planning system.	<p>Loss of historical assets – buildings, archaeology, and landscape features, through insensitive development.</p> <p>Where impacts of development cannot be avoided, the LDF must put into place measures for enhancement and mitigation based on a full analysis of the character of the assets.</p>
	Pressures on Landscape	A Landscape Character Assessment has been carried out across the Borough in relation to wind turbine development. There are issues of capacity of the landscape to accommodate proposed levels of development, however further more detailed landscape assessment is required. PPS1, PPS7, Rural White Paper, RSS and Regional Environmental Strategy require landscape character to be assessed and protected for its own sake.	<p>Capacity of the landscape to accommodate new development is a constraint.</p> <p>Need for a strong policy approach to landscape protection based on a character assessment approach.</p>
	Erosion of quality and distinctiveness in the built environment	With increased pressure for development, there are issues relating to the need to maximise land within built areas to the detriment of locally importance spaces, character and	Need to provide a strong requirement that new development is carefully masterplanned, taking account of characterisation analysis of

		features. King's Lynn & West Norfolk has a strong vernacular shaped by its landscape but there is a strong local perception that the majority of new development is indistinguishable and lacks a true sense of place. PPS1, PPG3, PPS7, PPG15, PPG16, the RSS require that the quality and distinctiveness of the built environment is maintained.	existing environmental assets.
<b>Social</b>			
Population and Human Health	Loss and continue shortfalls of publicly accessible open space	External consultants are currently preparing a Boroughwide Open Space Assessment and shall await the outcomes of the report. PPS1, PPG3, PPG17, Rural White Paper, Urban White Paper and RSS require Open Space and the greening of built environments to be addressed in the LDF.	Access to public open space should be enhanced throughout the District.  Where development cannot avoid open space, the LDF must put into place measures to secure replacement open space of a better standard and in an equally accessible location.
Inclusive Communities	Lack of affordable housing	There is a significant and quantifiable lack of affordable housing within King's Lynn & West Norfolk. Further development may well help reduce the need but the scale of the problem, demand outstrips supply. PPS1, PPG3, Rural White Paper, Urban White Paper and RSS require that affordable housing is addressed.	Ensure that the LDF has a policy approach to deliver an increased number of affordable housing units across the Borough.

	Erosion of rural service provision, contributing to increased rural isolation	PPS1, PPS7 and the Rural White Paper recognise that sustainable rural communities are dependent on having access to key services.	The LDF should contain policies to protect and resist the loss of existing rural facilities.
<b>Economic</b>			
Economic Activity	Vulnerable and constrained economy	Economic activity may be constrained by skill shortages in certain areas, particularly in management and professional occupations. This may lead to problems in attracting professionals into King's Lynn & West Norfolk and may have knock-on effect in retaining employment.	Seek to promote high-quality jobs across a broad range of sectors.  Protect important and strategic employment sites from alternative uses.
	Deprivation and low-paid economy		Expand the range of employment sites provided to meet the needs of a dynamic and diverse employment base.
	Limited retail and service offer	PPS 6, RSS, RES, Lack of indicator may mask potential capacity in the borough for increased level of retail provision in King's Lynn & West Norfolk. May be conflict between growth of retail facilities and protection of townscape and landscape.	Provide for retail and service offers that meet the needs of the District and enhance self-containment.  Resist the loss of important rural services to alternative uses.

## **Appendix 2: Relevant Plans / Programmes Reviewed**

### **International**

Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)

Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979)

EC Council Directive 79/409/EEC, on the Conservation of Wild Birds (1979)

EC Council Directive 85/337/EEC & 97/11/EC on the Assessment of the Effects of certain Public and Private Projects on the Environment (1985)

EC Council Directive 92/43/EEC, on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (1992)

EC Council Directive 99/31/EC, on the landfill of waste (1999)

EC Council Directive 2000/60/EC, Water Framework Directive (2000)

Kyoto Protocol (1992)

Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (1971)

### **National**

A Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for Sustainable Development for the UK (DETR, 1999)

Energy White Paper: Our Energy Future: Creating a Low Carbon Economy (DTI, 2003)

Home Office Targets: Delivery Report, (HO, 2003)

Planning Policy Statement 1 (ODPM, 2005)

Planning Policy Guidance Note 3 (ODPM, 2000)

Planning Policy Statement 6 (ODPM, 2005)

Planning Policy Statement 7 (ODPM, 2004)

Planning Policy Guidance Note 9 (DoE, 1994)

Planning Policy Guidance Note 13 (DETR, 2001)

Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 (DoE, 1994)

Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (DoE, 1993)

Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 (ODPM, 2002)

Planning Policy Statement 22 (ODPM, 2004)

Planning Policy Statement 23 (ODPM, 2004)

Planning Policy Guidance Note 25 (ODPM, 2001)

Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

Rural White Paper: Our Countryside: The Future – A Fair Deal for Rural England (DETR, 2000)

Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation White Paper (DoH, 1999)

Strategy for Sustainable Farming and Food (DEFRA, 2002)

Transport Ten Year Plan (Department of Transport, 2000)

The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland: Addendum (DEFRA, 2003)

UK Waste Strategy (DEFRA, 2000)

Working with the Grain of Nature: A Biodiversity Strategy for England (DEFRA, 2002)

## **Regional**

A Shared Vision, The Regional Economic Strategy for the East of England (EEDA, 2004)

A Sustainable Development Framework for the East of England (EERA, 2001)

Culture: A Catalyst for Change. A Strategy for Cultural Development for the East of England (Living East, 1999)

Draft Regional Spatial Strategy for the East of England (RSS 14)(EERA, 2004)

East of England Regional Waste Management Strategy (East of England Regional Waste Technical Advisory Body, 2002)

EEDA Corporate Plan 2003-2006

Framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action (FRESA) (EEDA, 2003)

Living with Climate Change in the East of England (East of England Sustainable Development Roundtable, 2003)

Our Environment, Our Future (Regional Environment Strategy) (EERA, 2003)

Regional Economic Strategy (EEDA, 2001)

Regional Housing Strategy 2003-2006 (Regional Housing Forum, 2003)

Regional Planning Guidance for East Anglia (Go-East, 2000)

Regional Social Strategy (EERA, 2003)

Sustainable Communities in the East of England (ODPM, 2003)

Sustainable Tourism Strategy for the East of England – Draft (East of England Tourist Board, 2003)

Towards Sustainable Construction, A Strategy for the East of England (EP, CE, GO-East, PECT, 2003)

Towns and Cities Strategy and Action Plan (EEDA, 2003)

Water Resources for the Future: A Strategy for Anglian Region (Environment Agency, 2001)

Woodland for life: The Regional Woodland Strategy for the East of England (EERA & the Forestry Commission, 2003)

## **County**

Biodiversity Supplementary Planning Guidance for Norfolk (NCC, 2004)

Countryside Management Plans

Norfolk Biodiversity Action Plans (NCC, 2004)

Norfolk Local Transport Plan 2001-2006 (NCC, 2004)

Norfolk Minerals Local Plan (NCC, 1996)

Norfolk Ambition – The Community Strategy for Norfolk 2003-2023 (NCC, 2003)

Norfolk Cultural Strategy – A Cultural Strategy for Norfolk 2002-2005 (NCC, 2002)

Norfolk Residential Design Guide (NCC, 1998)

Norfolk Structure Plan 1999 (NCC, 1999)

Norfolk Waste Local Plan 2000 (NCC, 2000)

Shaping the Future – Towards a Strategy for Social Cohesion in Norfolk (NCC, 2000)

Health Improvement and Modernisation Plan 2002 – 2005 (HIMP Partners 2001)

Health Improvement Plan

Norfolk Accident Reduction Strategy

Norfolk Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty: Management Plan 2004-2009 (Norfolk Coast Partnership 2004)

Norfolk Minerals Local Plan (2004, final publication pending)

Norfolk Sports Development Strategy 2002-2007

Norfolk State of the Environment Report (2003)

Norfolk Waste Management Strategy

Shaping the Future: Towards a Strategy for Social Cohesion in Norfolk (2000)

## **District**

Landscape Assessment, Evaluation and Guidance 2003 (LUC, 2003)

King's Lynn & West Norfolk Local Plan, 1998

Community Strategy

Housing Strategy

Local Economic Strategy

Tourism Strategy

Corporate Strategy 2003-2007

Health Improvement Plan

Air Quality Review and Assessment Progress Report, King's Lynn & West Norfolk, 2004

Action Plans for Air Quality Management Areas, 2005

Health Profile for King's Lynn & West Norfolk, West Norfolk PCT

## Appendix 3 – Review of Relevant Plans and Programmes

Document Title (Policy / Para. No.)	Key objectives relevant to LDD and SA	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for LDD	Implications for SA
<b>International</b>				
<b>The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, 2002</b>	<p>Reaffirmation of international commitment to Sustainable Development and 10 year framework for action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reverse trend in loss of natural resources</li> <li>Urgently and substantially increase (global) share of renewable energy</li> <li>Significantly reduce loss of Biodiversity by 2010</li> </ul>	Significantly reduce loss of biodiversity by 2010	<p>Encouragement of sustainable development patterns</p> <p>Development and innovation in renewable energy</p> <p>Protection and enhancement of opportunities for Biodiversity</p>	<p>Maintain and enhance biodiversity, habitats and species</p> <p>Limit or reduce contributions and vulnerability to climate change</p>
<b>European Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)</b>	Seeks to establish a framework for the protection of inland, surface, transitional and coastal waters.		LDDs have a significant role to play in protection and management of water resources. Important that the issues highlighted in the directive are considered as appropriate.	Provide for sustainable sources of water supply and improve water quality.
<b>National</b>				
<b>PPS1 – Creating Sustainable Communities</b>	<p>Identifies sustainable development as the basis of the planning system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Make suitable land available for development in line with economic, social and environmental objectives</li> </ul>		<p>Focus development in sustainable locations, with good access to employment and facilities</p> <p>Encourage good design</p>	<p>Reduce the effect of traffic emissions on the environment</p> <p>Improve accessibility to essential services and</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribute to sustainable economic growth</li> <li>• Protect and enhance the natural and historic environment</li> <li>• Ensure high quality development and good design</li> <li>• Ensure development contributes to safe, sustainable and liveable communities, with access to jobs and key services</li> </ul>		Protect the natural and built environment	<p>facilities</p> <p>Encourage efficient patterns of movement to support economic growth</p> <p>Encourage sustained economic growth</p> <p>Maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes</p>
<b>PPG 3 - Housing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan to meet the housing requirements of the whole community, including those in housing need</li> <li>• Provide wider housing opportunity and choice and a better mix in size, type and location and seek to create mixed communities</li> <li>• Provide sufficient housing land but give priority to re-using previously developed land, empty homes and conversion of existing buildings, in preference to Greenfield sites.</li> <li>• Create more sustainable patterns of development by incorporating accessibility by public transport to jobs, education and health facilities, shopping, leisure and local services</li> </ul>		Implications for housing policies	<p>Provide a decent home for all</p> <p>Improve the quality of where people live</p> <p>Maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes</p> <p>Improve accessibility to essential services and facilities</p> <p>Improve the quality of where people live</p> <p>Reduce the effect of traffic on the environment</p> <p>Improve the quality of where people live</p> <p>Maintain and enhance the</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Place the needs of people before ease of traffic movement in designing the layout of residential developments</li> <li>Seek to reduce car dependence by facilitating more walking and cycling, by improving linkages by public transport between housing, jobs, local services and local amenity, and by planning for mixed use' and</li> <li>Promote good design in new development in order to create attractive, high-quality living environments.</li> </ul>			quality of landscapes and townscapes
<b>PPG 4 – Industrial and Commercial Development and Small Firms</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development plans should give developers and local communities greater certainty about the types of development that will or will not be permitted in a given location.</li> <li>Planning authorities should ensure that their development plans contain clear land-use policies for different types of industrial and commercial development and positive policies to provide for the needs of small businesses.</li> <li>Policies should provide for choice, flexibility and competition. Planning authorities should be realistic in their assessment of the needs of business.</li> </ul>		Implications for economic development policies	<p>Encourage sustained economic growth</p> <p>Encourage and accommodate new and existing businesses</p> <p>Encourage efficient patterns of movement to support economic growth</p> <p>Improve the social and environmental performance of the economy</p>

	<p>They should aim to ensure that there is sufficient land available, which is capable of development and served by infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development plan policies must take account of business needs and seek to achieve wider objectives (sustainability) in the public interest.</li> </ul>			
<b>PPS 6 – Planning for Town Centres</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning for the growth and development of existing centres;</li> <li>• Promoting and enhancing existing centres, by focusing development in such centres and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment, accessible to all.</li> <li>• Enhancing consumer choice by making provision for a range of shopping, leisure and local services, which allow genuine choice to meet the needs of the entire community, and particularly socially-excluded groups;</li> <li>• Improving accessibility, ensuring that existing or new development is, or will be, accessible and well-served by a choice of means of transport.</li> </ul>		Implications for policies for retail and town centre use development	<p>Improve accessibility to essential services and facilities.</p> <p>Reduce the effect of traffic on the environment</p> <p>Encourage sustained economic growth</p> <p>Improve accessibility for those most in need</p>
<b>PPS 7 – Sustainable Development in Rural Communities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policies in LDDs should facilitate and promote sustainable patterns of development. Policies to sustain,</li> </ul>			Maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes.

	<p>enhance and where appropriate, revitalise country towns and villages and for strong, diverse, economic activity, whilst maintaining local character and a high quality environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Authorities should focus most new development in or near Local Service Centres</li> <li>• Identify in LDDs suitable sites for future economic development, particularly in those rural areas where there is a need for employment creation and economic regeneration.</li> <li>• Set out in LDDs the criteria for permitting economic development in different locations, including future expansion of existing businesses, to facilitate healthy and diverse economic activity in rural areas;</li> <li>• Local authorities should plan for accessible new services and facilities. Ensure development in service centres is supported through improvements to public transport, walking and cycling facilities;</li> <li>• Identify suitable buildings and development sites for community services and facilities to meet the needs of the whole community,</li> </ul>			<p>Improve accessibility for those most in need and</p> <p>Provide a decent home for all.</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>including disabled users;</li> <li>Promote good design in new developments in order to create attractive, high-quality living environments.</li> <li>Policies in LDDs should support suitably located and designed development necessary to facilitate the economic and social well-being of these designated areas and communities, including the provision of adequate housing to meet.</li> </ul>			
<b>PPG 8 - Telecommunications</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate the growth of new and existing telecommunications systems whilst keeping the environmental impact to a minimum.</li> </ul>		Requirement for policy in LDDs	Improve accessibility to essential services and facilities and reduce disparities in economic performance
<b>PPG 9 – Nature Conservation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Government's objectives for nature conservation are to ensure that its policies contribute to Biodiversity and minimise the adverse effects on wildlife.</li> </ul>		Criteria based policies to be included in LDDs	Maintain and enhance Biodiversity, habitats and species
<b>PPG 13 – Transport</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight.</li> <li>Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling.</li> </ul>			<p>Encourage efficient patterns of movement to support economic growth.</p> <p>Improve accessibility to essential services and</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the need to travel, especially by car.</li> <li>• Locate day to day facilities in local centres so that they are accessible by walking and cycling.</li> <li>• Accommodate housing principally within existing urban areas, planning for increased density for both housing and other uses at locations which are highly accessible by public transport, walking and cycling.</li> <li>• Ensure that the needs of disabled people are taken into account in the implementation of planning policies and traffic management schemes, and in the design of individual developments</li> <li>• Consider how best to reduce crime and the fear of crime, and seek by the design and layout of developments and areas, to secure community and road safety.</li> </ul>			<p>facilities</p> <p>Improve health of the population</p> <p>Reduce the effect of traffic emissions on the environment</p> <p>Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land Improve accessibility for those most in need</p> <p>Reduce anti-social behaviour and Improve the quality of where people live</p>
<b>PPG 14 – Development on Unstable Land</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimising the risk of land instability on property, infrastructure and the public.</li> <li>• Ensure development should not be placed unstable locations without precautions.</li> </ul>		Requirement for Policy relating to the reclamation and use of unstable land	Improve the quality of where people live and protect the health of the population.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bring unstable land back into use.</li> <li>• Assist in safeguarding public private investment by proper appreciation of site conditions and precautionary measures.</li> </ul>			
<b>PPG 15 – Planning and the Historic Environment</b>	The protection of the historic environment, whether individual listed buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens will need to be taken into account in the formulation of policy and in development control decisions.		Requirement for policies to protect the historic environment	Maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes and conserve, where appropriate and enhance the historic environment.
<b>PPG 16 – Archaeology and Planning</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Archaeological remains are a finite and non-renewable resource. Appropriate management is required to ensure they survive in good condition.</li> <li>• Where nationally important archaeological remains and their settings are affected by proposed development, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation.</li> </ul>		Requirement for policies for the protection, enhancement, and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and their settings.	Conserve, and where appropriate enhance the historic and archaeological environment
<b>PPG 17 – Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local networks of high quality open spaces, sports and recreational facilities</li> <li>• Well planned and maintained open spaces and good quality sports and recreational facilities</li> <li>• High quality open space and</li> </ul>		Requirement for local authorities to assess both quantitatively and qualitatively the needs and opportunities for open space, sport and recreation in their areas.	<p>Improve health of the population</p> <p>Improve the quality of where people live</p>

	<p>recreational facilities should be recognised and protected</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In identifying new areas of open space, sports and recreation, local authorities should:</li> <li>• Promote accessibility by walking, cycling and public transport</li> <li>• Locate more intensive uses in town centres where they can contribute to vitality and viability</li> <li>• Avoid loss of amenity to neighbours, neighbouring uses and biodiversity</li> <li>• Improve quality of the public realm through better design</li> <li>• Look to provide open space in commercial and industrial areas</li> <li>• Add to and enhance existing facilities</li> <li>• Consider security and personal safety</li> <li>• Utilise Brownfield sites in preference to Greenfield</li> <li>• Consider using surplus land for open space, sport and recreation</li> <li>• Assess impact of facilities on social inclusion</li> <li>• Consider needs of tourists and visitors</li> </ul>		<p>Policy to protect high quality open spaces and recreational facilities</p>	<p>Encourage community identity and welfare</p> <p>Maintain and enhance the quality and quantity of open spaces</p> <p>Maintain and enhance biodiversity, habitats and species and encourage community identity and welfare.</p>
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<b>PPS 22 – Renewable Energy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allocations for renewable energy developments should be encouraged.</li> <li>LPA's can include policies that require a percentage of the energy to be used in new residential, commercial or industrial developments to come from on-site renewable energy developments.</li> <li>LPA's to set out criteria based policies setting out circumstances in which particular sizes, types of renewable energy developments will be acceptable in nationally designated areas</li> </ul>		<p>LDDs to contain site specific criteria</p> <p>LDD policy requiring a % of energy to come from on-site renewables</p> <p>LDDs to contain criteria based policy</p>	<p>Reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change</p> <p>Improve the social and environmental performance of the economy</p> <p>Maintain and enhance biodiversity habitats and species.</p>
<b>PPS 23 – Planning and Pollution Control</b>	Urban and rural regeneration and the redevelopment of previously developed sites are key priorities. A balanced approach is required addressing the risk of pollution whilst recognising the benefits of recycling land and the damage to community and business caused by failing to remediate contaminated land.		Implications for LDD and Development Control	Conserve soil resources and quality and protecting the health of the population
<b>PPG 24 – Planning and Noise</b>	The impact of noise can be a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.		Reflected in LDDs	Protect the health of the population and reduce anti-social behaviour
<b>PPG 25 – Development and Flood Risk</b>	<p>Reduce the vulnerability of the country to the dangers and damaged caused by unmanaged floods.</p> <p>The precautionary principle as advocated</p>		Local Authorities should in accordance with the precautionary principle, follow the sequential approach to location of	Provide for sustainable sources of water supply and improve water quality

	in the Rio Declaration (1992) will be used by the Government to manage development and flood risk.		development.	Protect the health of the population
<b>Draft Regional Spatial Strategy RSS 14 “East of England Plan”</b>				
Core Spatial Strategy SS1/SS2/ SS3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Achieving a sustainable relationship between jobs, homes and services</li> <li>Focus of major developments into urban areas and, market towns using previously developed land.</li> <li>Focus development in and adjoining urban areas</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Need to adopt a sequential approach to the location of major development.</li> <li>Focus major developments to accessible town centre locations.</li> <li>Development strategy consistent with sequential approach</li> </ul>	Improve accessibility to essential services and facilities
SS4/5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>60% target for brownfield site use</li> <li>Ensure vibrant and attractive town centres. Strategy needed for each centre</li> </ul>	60% use of Previously Developed Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LDDs to allocate suitable Previously Developed Land for development</li> <li>Strategy needed for each centre</li> </ul>	Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land
SS6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce the need to travel, seek improvements designed to improve walking, cycling and public transport</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consider land uses and management of fringe areas</li> </ul>	Reduce the effect of traffic emissions on the environment and improve health of the population
SS9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustain the viability and revitalisation</li> </ul>	Market town health	Highlight roles of market	Encourage sustained

	<p>of market towns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Managing development pressure in rural settlements</li> </ul>	checks	<p>towns</p> <p>Assess sustainability of rural settlements.</p>	<p>economic growth</p> <p>Improve accessibility to essential services and facilities.</p>
SS10	Facilitate delivery of the Regional Economic Strategy	42 600 jobs to Norfolk	Clear focussed policies on employment activity	Encourage sustained economic growth
SS11	Areas for regeneration, including: Great Yarmouth; King's Lynn & West Norfolk; Norwich; and remote areas of rural Norfolk		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Co-ordinated approach needed to economic, social and environmental deprivation.</li> <li>LDDs to set out policies to tackle problems of economic, social, and environmental deprivation</li> </ul>	Encourage sustained economic growth and encourage community identity and welfare
SS12	Need for working with partners to make provision for the land use needs of health, education, and social services.	Indicators of health, educational and attainment deprivation	Need to translate the provider's aspirations to spatial provision Will underpin other agencies activities.	Encourage community identity and welfare
SS14	<p>Minimisation of development being affected by flooding. By:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of SFRA</li> <li>Clear policies to protect flood areas</li> <li>Only exceptionally use floodplains for development, and then with</li> </ul>	Hectares of flood areas taken to development	Clear use of EA flood mapping, and strict policies in LDDs to avoid development. In areas at risk from flooding.	Provide for sustainable sources of water supply

	mitigation.			
SS16	<p>Delivery of high quality new development, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maximum density appropriate</li> <li>• Good accessibility</li> <li>• Equal access</li> <li>• Community safety addressed</li> <li>• Promote resource efficiency</li> <li>• Use of built heritage to reinforce regeneration.</li> </ul>	Development not less than 30 dwellings per hectare	Key element of physical aspects of development that will affect the less tangible factors such as health, aspirations, social well-being and regeneration.	<p>Maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes whilst providing a decent home for all</p> <p>Improve accessibility for those most in need and encourage community identity and welfare.</p>
KL1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support for traditional and rural based employment sectors</li> <li>• Attraction of identified employment sectors</li> </ul>		Policies in LDDs to retain and support existing industries and attract new ones in certain sectors	Encourage efficient patterns of movement to support economic growth and encourage and accommodate new and existing businesses
E1	Requirement to ensure that sufficient land is available for training and education purposes to meet the needs identified in other strategies	Meet the needs in other strategies	Policies in LDDs to identify land and future needs	Improve education an skills of population and provide rewarding and satisfying employment
E2	Provision of 421,500 jobs between 2001 and 2021.	Employment Land Monitoring	Policies in LDDs to identify land and buildings for employment uses and other interventions as outlined in Norfolk Employment Growth Study	<p>Encourage sustained economic growth</p> <p>Encourage and accommodate new and existing businesses</p> <p>Enhance the image of the area as a business</p>

				location
E3	Locations for employment allocations will focus on key market towns and urban areas, where they minimise commuting, where maximum use of public transport can be made, where minimal loss of or damage to the environment, emphasis on previously developed land and where needs of economic clusters can be met	Employment land monitoring	Policies in LDDs setting out criteria for allocating employment land	Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and encourage efficient patterns of movement to support economic growth
E4	Provision of Strategic Employment Sites in key locations		Allocations in LDDs to meet the needs of business in key locations	Encourage and accommodate new and existing businesses and encourage efficient patterns of movement to support economic growth
E5	Supporting economic diversity and business development	Employment Monitoring	Policies in LDDs that assess the requirements of various sectors of the local economy and ensure that sufficient levels of land to meet their needs is allocated	Reduce disparities in economic performance
E6	Improving information and communications technology		Policy in LDDs to ensure that acceptable provision can be made for ICT, subject to environmental constraints	Improve accessibility to essential services and facilities
E7	Supporting Cluster Development		LDDs to contain policy and/or allocations to support clusters identified by EEDA	Encourage efficient patterns of movement to support economic growth

H1/H2/H3	<p>Outlines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The amount of new housing required in each district up to 2021</li> <li>• Proposed amounts and types of affordable housing across the Region</li> <li>• Need to phase new housing development to give priority to previously developed land</li> <li>• Importance of linking infrastructure provision to rate of new development</li> </ul>	<p>Residential Land Availability statistics for King's Lynn &amp; West Norfolk</p> <p>Housing trajectories</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fundamental building block for each area. Need to consider Urban Capacity Studies outcomes in allocations</li> <li>• Reconciliation of local housing needs studies to regional approach.</li> <li>• Important to match future infrastructure to needs arising from new developments.</li> </ul>	<p>Provide a decent home for all whilst maintaining and enhancing the quality of landscapes and townscapes and Reduce the effect of traffic emissions on the environment</p>
Transport	<p>Main objectives for the Regional Transport Strategy (RTS) are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve opportunities to access jobs, services and leisure/tourist facilities.</li> <li>• Enable infrastructure programmes and transport service provision to support both existing development and that proposed in the spatial strategy.</li> <li>• Reduce the need to travel</li> <li>• Reduce the transport intensity of economic activity, including freight.</li> <li>• Minimise the environmental impact of transport provision and travel, protecting and enhancing the natural,</li> </ul>			<p>Reduce the effect of traffic on the environment and improve accessibility to essential services and facilities.</p> <p>Maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes</p>

	<p>built and historic environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve safety and security.</li> </ul>			
ENV 2	<p>Local authorities will provide the strongest levels of protection for the East of England's finest landscapes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development should respect and enhance local landscape character wherever possible, and provide mitigation measures when damage is unavoidable.</li> <li>• New development should minimise damage to biodiversity of the region</li> <li>• Local Authorities to develop policies that encourage an increase in woodland cover which respects local landscape character.</li> </ul>		<p>LDDs to contain criteria based policies informed by landscape character assessments to ensure development respects local landscape character.</p>	<p>Maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes.</p> <p>Maintain and enhance biodiversity, species and habitats</p>
ENV 3/4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure internationally and nationally designated sites are given the strongest levels of protection.</li> <li>• Minimise damage to biodiversity and earth heritage resources.</li> <li>• Increase woodland cover</li> <li>• Protect ancient and important woodlands</li> </ul>		<p>Policies in LDDs to protect and enhance internationally and nationally designated sites, biodiversity and earth heritage and woodlands</p>	<p>Maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and maintain and enhance biodiversity, habitats and species</p>
ENV 5	<p>Protect and enhance historic environment of the region</p>		<p>LDDs will identify, protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment of the</p>	<p>Conserve, and where appropriate enhance the historic and archaeological</p>

			region, its archaeology, Listed Buildings and historic landscapes.	environment
ENV 6	Protect agriculture, land and soils		Policies required to support agri-environment schemes, encourage sustainable use of soil and water resources.	Conserve soil resources and quality and minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings.  Provide for sustainable sources of water supply
ENV 7	Ensure new development does not exacerbate problems with air quality Reduce or reverse growth of motor traffic.		Policies should seek to reduce or reverse the growth of motor traffic. Development strategy	Improve air quality
ENV 8	Promote and encourage energy efficiency in new developments	Reduce CO2 emissions in line with targets in Energy White Paper	Policy to utilise sustainable construction, CHP and energy efficiency schemes in new developments. Provide 10% of development schemes energy from renewable resources.	Reduce contributions to climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change
ENV 9	Ensure development does not exceed water supply		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect water resources</li> <li>Development planned to ensure sustainable provision of water supply</li> </ul>	Provide for sustainable sources of water supply
C1	Taking account of the Regional Cultural		LDDs to take account of	Improve education and skills of population and

	Strategy		Regional Cultural Strategy.	encourage community identity and welfare
C2	Provision and location of leisure, sport, recreation arts or tourism facilities		Policy in LDDs outlining the sequential approach to locating development	Improve accessibility to essential services and facilities
C3	Encourage arts to promote social inclusion and community cohesion		Encouragement of arts through design statements	Encourage community identity and welfare
C4	Encouragement of appropriate sport and leisure facilities to satisfy local needs		Policy in LDDs to set out criteria for location of sport and leisure facilities	Improve health of the population and encourage community identity and welfare
C5	Encouragement of appropriate informal recreation		Policy in LDDs setting out criteria based approach	Maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and maintain and enhance biodiversity species and habitats  Improve health of the population and encourage community identity and welfare
<b>'Our Environment, Our Future' – East of England Regional Environmental Strategy (2003)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accommodate population and economic growth whilst protecting and enhancing the environment.</li> <li>• Reduce the need to travel</li> <li>• Deliver sustainable design</li> <li>• Reduce vulnerability of region to climate change</li> </ul>		Requirements for policies in LDDs to address key objectives of Regional Environment Strategy.	Ensure that sustainability Appraisal objectives address the objectives of the Regional Environment Strategy

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote energy conservation</li> <li>• Harness environmental benefits arising from climate change</li> <li>• Deliver sustainable agriculture</li> <li>• Promote environmental economy</li> <li>• Maintain and strengthen landscape and townscape character.</li> <li>• Enhance biodiversity</li> <li>• Conserve and enhance the historic environment</li> <li>• Reduce the regions environmental impact</li> <li>• Increase understanding of environmental issues.</li> </ul>			
<b>East of England Regional Housing Strategy (2003 – 2006)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure everyone can live in a decent home at an affordable price.</li> <li>• Contribute effectively to social inclusion within sustainable communities.</li> <li>• To enable housing to contribute fully to ensure good health and promote health equality.</li> <li>• Use housing investment to compliment sustainable economic development.</li> <li>• Contribute to a sustainable environment.</li> </ul>		Implications for LDDs to contain policies which reflect aims of Housing strategy and increase supply of affordable homes.	Achieving step change in the supply of affordable homes may conflict with other objectives identified in the Sustainability Appraisal.
<b>'Progressing a Shared Vision' – draft Regional Economic Strategy for the East of England</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skills base that can support a world-class economy.</li> <li>• Growing competitiveness, productivity and entrepreneurship</li> <li>• Global leadership in developing and realising innovation in science, technology and research.</li> <li>• High quality places to work and live</li> <li>• Social inclusion and broad participation in the Regional economy.</li> <li>• Development of international gateways</li> </ul>		Policies and development strategy of LDDs to contribute towards meeting the objectives of the Regional Economic Strategy.	Achieving the objectives of the Regional Economic Strategy may compromise other sustainability objectives. This is particularly in light of issues of sustainable transport and the protection of the environment.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>and national and regional transport corridors.</li> <li>Leading information society</li> <li>Exemplar in environmental technologies and the efficient use of resources.</li> </ul>			
<b>County</b>				
<b>Norfolk Structure Plan 1999 (Saved Policies)</b>				
CS.4 Locational Strategy	Hunstanton will provide for employment and service development and, where it improves the balance with jobs, housing development.		Implications for allocation of land for both employment uses and housing	Encourage efficient patterns of movement to support economic growth and Improve accessibility to essential services and facilities
EC.2 Main Settlements	King's Lynn will be the location for major economic development. Economic development will be encouraged in Downham Market and Hunstanton to improve the balance between jobs and people.		Implications for the location for economic development in Downham Market and Hunstanton.	Encourage efficient patterns of movement to support economic growth and Improve accessibility to essential services and facilities.  Enhance the image of the area as a business location
EC.6 Rural Areas	Economic development in rural areas will be subject to criteria that seek to protect the countryside and prime agricultural land.		Implication s for Rural areas to be protected from economic development that does not need to be located there.	Encourage efficient patterns of movement to support economic growth.  Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings
ENV.3 Environment - Landscape	In the areas of important landscape quality, the river valleys, the Wash area, historic parks and gardens and their settings will only be acceptable for development where it can be shown to conserve and are sensitive to the appearance and character		Implications for identified areas. They will not be developed unless proposals conserve appearance and character	Maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes.  Maintain and enhance biodiversity, species and habitats
ENV.13 Historic Buildings, archaeology and the historic landscape	The quality and local distinctiveness of the historic urban and rural environment will be maintained and improved in accordance with criteria.		Implications for enhancement of historic environments	Conserve, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment
T.3 Parking Provision	Parking policies will be developed across the county on a consistent basis taking account of the needs of residents, disabled people and operational requirements.		Implications for a county-wide approach to parking standards	Improve accessibility for those most in need
T.5 Public Transport	A modal shift from private car to public transport will be encouraged by way of criteria		Implications for policies. Proposals that conflict with the aim of reducing the need to travel will not be permitted.	Reduce the effect of traffic emissions on the environment
T.10 Strategic Road Network	Through traffic will be encouraged to use the strategic road network		Implications for policies to control access onto the strategic road network	Reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  Encourage efficient patterns of

				movement to support economic growth
T.11 Corridors of movement	Protection of corridors of movement for their traffic carrying capacity.		Implications for policies to control access onto corridors of movement.	Reduce the effect of traffic on the environment
TCR.1 Town centres and retail development	The retail hierarchy of settlements is set out		Implications for policies to control retail and other town centre use development.	Improve accessibility to essential services and facilities
H.8 Housing in rural areas	Housing in rural areas will only be acceptable in specific circumstances		Implications for policies to control development of rural housing.	Provide a decent home for all  Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land
H.10 Gypsy sites	Gypsy sites should be provided within reasonable reach of local services		Implications for policies dealing with provision of Gypsies sites.	Reduce poverty and social exclusion  Improve accessibility to essential services and facilities Improve accessibility for those most in need
<b>Norfolk Local Transport Plan 2001/02 – 2005/06</b>				
Walking and Equestrian Issues	Development of a comprehensive network of safe and convenient routes linking local facilities	Percentage of people walking to key destinations Reduction in pedestrian casualties Improve public perception of safety Develop a school travel strategy	Implications for policies to provide a pedestrian network	Improve health of the population
Cycling	A strategic network of cycle routes	Trips by bike to quadruple by 2012	Implications for policies to provide a cycle network	Improve health of the population  Improve accessibility to essential services and facilities
Public Transport	The provision of infrastructure to give public transport advantages over cars in terms journey times, quality and convenience.	Increase level of patronage on subsidised services by 1%	Implications for policies to assist with measures to give public transport advantages over cars	Reduce the effect of traffic emissions on the environment
Private Cars/Managing Demand	To reduce trips by non-essential motor vehicles through demand management measures		Implications for policies and proposals	Reduce the effect of traffic emissions on the environment
Safer and Healthier Journeys to Schools	To improve health and safety of school children and reduce car use by achieving a modal shift away from the private car on the school run.		Implications for policies and proposals	Reduce the effect of traffic emissions on the environment  Improve health of the population
Reducing the Need to Travel	To reducing the need to travel by the integration of land use and transport policies.		Implications for policies and proposals	Reduce the effect of traffic on the environment
Access for Everyone	To ensure access to public transport facilities for all sections of the community.		Implications for policies and proposals	Improve accessibility for those most in need
An Inclusive Transport System	To allow everyone access to essential and non-		Implications for policies and	Improve accessibility to essential

	essential facilities.		proposals	services and facilities
Air Quality, Noise and Climate Change	To meet the Government's targets for local air quality management and climate change.	To cut greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% on 1990 levels by 2008 to 2012	Implications for policies and proposals	Reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  Improve air quality
The Natural and Built Environment	The integration of environmental policies into all transport solutions	95% of road materials to be recycled by 2005	Implications for policies and proposals	Reduce the effect of traffic on the environment
Sustainable Distribution	To improve the efficiency and environmental impact of distribution and to increase the modal share of rail and water for the movement of freight and to integrate air transport with other modes		Implications for policies and proposals	Encourage efficient patterns of movement to support economic growth
Rural Area Strategy - Objective 1	Support an efficient economy and sustainable economic growth in the market towns and rural areas of Norfolk		Implications for policies and proposals	Encourage sustained economic growth  Improve accessibility to essential services and facilities
Objective 2	Minimise the impact of traffic on the area to: increase safety, and peoples' perceptions of safety, conserve and enhance the built and natural environment and retain the special characteristics of rural areas		Implications for policies and proposals	Reduce the effect of traffic on the environment  Maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes
Objective 3	Reduce the social exclusion of people living in the rural areas		Implications for policies and proposals	Reduce poverty and social exclusion
Objective 4	Improve opportunities for access to facilities for all sections of the community by developing sustainable transport measures, in particular public and community transport and facilities for cyclists and pedestrians		Implications for policies and proposals	Improve accessibility to essential services and facilities Encourage community identity and welfare  Improve health of the population
Objective 5	To promote the integration of transport and land use planning to include the consideration through whole settlement strategies of the individual needs of each market town in relation to its development and transport needs and in the context of its hinterland		Implications for policies and proposals	Improve accessibility to essential services and facilities
<b>Norfolk Cultural Strategy</b>	There are a number of objectives concerned with improving the cultural diversity of Norfolk. These concentrate on community participation, promoting cultural and recreational activities, skills development and access for all.	No relevant targets or indicators	There are no direct implications for policies or proposals	Encourage community identity and welfare  Improve education and skills of population  Rewarding and satisfying employment

<b>Shaping the Future – Towards a Social Cohesion Strategy for Norfolk (2000)</b>	<p>There are a number of objectives concerned with improving the economic performance of Norfolk. These concentrate on economic growth, employment, business creation and skills development.</p>	<p>Raise the annual average rate of growth over the period 2000 – 2010 from 2.3% to 2.8%. Create by 2010 an additional 7,500 jobs. For unemployment in Norfolk to be no higher than the mid-point between the East of England and the UK as a whole. For business creation to achieving a mid-point between the East of England and England. 47% Adult achievement in NVQ level 3 qualifications as a percentage of the working age population.</p>	<p>Implications for LDD relate to implications from RSS/RES in terms of economic development and job growth.</p>	<p>Encourage sustained economic growth</p> <p>Improve education and skills of population</p> <p>Rewarding and satisfying employment</p> <p>Encourage and accommodate new and existing businesses.</p>
<b>Norfolk Ambition – The Community Strategy for Norfolk 2003 - 2023</b>	<p>All individuals have the opportunity of a good quality of life. People enjoy healthy lifestyles and have access to high standards of health and social care. People in communities feel safe. There is excellent educational attainment and opportunities for learning at all stages throughout life. Individuals from all backgrounds can play an active part in community life. The high quality environment is respected and enhanced for everyone's enjoyment and is matched by a strong reputation for renewable energies. Culture, creativity and spirituality are valued. There is a distinctive economy characterised by innovative and dynamic businesses. The communications infrastructure meets the needs of a forward-looking county.</p>	<p>Various indicators covering topic areas including Inclusive and Diverse, Healthy and Well, Safe, Knowledgeable and Skilled, Active and Engaged, Environmentally Responsible, Creative, Economically Thriving and Accessible and Well Housed.</p>	<p>Direct implications are limited although there is a more direct relationship between economic and housing related objectives and what the LDF can influence or achieve.</p>	<p>Improve the quality of where people live</p> <p>Improve health of the population</p> <p>Improve accessibility to essential services and facilities</p> <p>Encourage community identity and welfare</p> <p>Reduce contributions to climate change</p> <p>Reduce vulnerability to climate change</p> <p>Improve education and skills of population.</p>

## Appendix 4 – Analysis of Objectives

Sustainability appraisal topic	Sustainability appraisal objectives	Objective	Specific requirements of other plans/programmes	Source and Corporate strategy link	Potential policy responses	Measures
Land and water resources	1.1 Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	Maintaining a WELL DESIGNED AND BUILT community - <i>featuring a quality built and natural environment</i>	Priority should be given to development of previously developed land and buildings and within existing settlements	PPG3, PPS 7, Norfolk Structure Plan Corporate Strategy, objective 11	Policies to encourage appropriate development on previously developed land. Settlement policies that resist new housing development in the countryside.	
		<i>With an appropriate size, scale, density, design and layout, including mixed-use development, that complement the distinctive local character of the community and that use modern low cost building methods and minimise energy consumption – ‘EcoHomes’</i>	National target for 60% of additional housing to be provided on previously developed land by 2008. This target is 50% for the East of England.	PPG3, RSS14		
			Encourage densities of 30-50 dwellings per hectare	PPG3	Policies on housing density requirements, including minimum standards, where compatible with maintaining local character.	
			Development of agricultural land of grades 1, 2 and 3a should be avoided	PPS7	Policies to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.	
	1.2 Minimise waste and reduce the use of non-renewable energy sources.	ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE - <i>providing places for people to live that are considerate of the environment</i> Sustainable communities: <i>actively seek to minimise climate change, including through energy efficiency and the use of renewables</i>	10% increase in renewable energy by 2010 and 20% by 2020  The East of England has set itself a target of producing 14% of its electricity needs from renewable sources by 2010.	PPS22, Energy White Paper, Kyoto  Regional Environment Strategy Corporate Strategy, Objective 11	Policies seeking use of renewable energy sources where practicable, and that support granting of planning permission for appropriate proposals to generate energy from renewable sources.	
	1.3 Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage		Water companies to reduce leakage by 26% by 2000 compared to 1996/7	UK Sustainable Development Strategy	Policies to seek use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems.	

Sustainability appraisal topic	Sustainability appraisal objectives	Objective	Specific requirements of other plans/programmes	Source and Corporate strategy link	Potential policy responses	Measures
			Incorporate water efficiency measures in all new development	Norfolk Structure Plan	Policies to encourage developments to seek water efficiency through their location, layout or design or which make full use of water conservation techniques.	
Biodiversity	2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE - <i>providing places for people to live that are considerate of the environment</i> protect and improve bio-diversity (e.g. wildlife habitats)	Local Authorities should protect and where possible enhance sites of national and international importance and protected species.	The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development 2002, PPG9, PPG17, PPS22, The Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, EC Council Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds, EC Council Directive on the	Policies to conserve important species/ habitats and to secure appropriate expansion and enhancement areas of high Biodiversity value where possible.  Policies that seek to increased opportunities for public access.	

Sustainability appraisal topic	Sustainability appraisal objectives	Objective	Specific requirements of other plans/programmes	Source and Corporate strategy link	Potential policy responses	Measures
	2.2 Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species		Various targets to conserve and extend the extent of important habitats and species	Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora, The Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, EC Council Directive on the Assessment of the Effects of certain Public and Private Projects on the Environment, Draft Regional Spatial Strategy RSS14 “East of England Plan”, ‘Our Environment, Our Future’ – East of England Regional Environmental Strategy (2003), Norfolk County Structure Plan (Saved Policies), Norfolk AONB Management Plan, Norfolk Biodiversity SPG, West Norfolk Corporate Strategy 2003-2007, West Norfolk Community Strategy, King’s Lynn & West Norfolk Council Landscape Assessment, Evaluation and Guidance (2003)  Corporate strategy objective 11		

Sustainability appraisal topic	Sustainability appraisal objectives	Objective	Specific requirements of other plans/programmes	Source and Corporate strategy link	Potential policy responses	Measures
Landscape, townscape and archaeology	3.1 Avoid damage to protected sites and historic buildings	WELL DESIGNED AND BUILT - <i>featuring a quality built and natural environment</i> <i>Sustainable communities offer:</i> a sense of place (e.g. a place with a positive 'feeling' for people and local distinctiveness)	Local Authorities should protect buildings and sites of historic or architectural importance	PPG15, Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, 'Our Environment, Our Future' – East of England Regional Environmental Strategy (2003)  Corporate strategy objective 15	Policies to enhance and protect Conservation Areas and their settings, and to protect Listed Buildings and their settings.	
			Local authorities should protect, enhance and preserve important archaeological sites.	PPG16, 'Our Environment, Our Future' – East of England Regional Environmental Strategy (2003)	Policies that require new development to protect, preserve and enhance known and suspected sites and features of archaeological importance, together with their settings.	
	3.2 Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	WELL DESIGNED AND BUILT - <i>featuring a quality built and natural environment</i> <i>Sustainable communities offer appropriate size, scale, density, design and layout, including mixed-use development, that complement the distinctive local character of the community and that use modern low cost building methods</i>	Promote good design in new developments in order to create attractive, high-quality living environments. The protection of the historic environment, whether individual listed buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens will need to be taken into account in the formulation of policy and in development control decisions.	PPS1, PPG3, PPS7, PPG15, Draft Regional Spatial Strategy RSS14 "East of England Plan", 'Our Environment, Our Future' – East of England Regional Environmental Strategy (2003), Norfolk Local Transport Plan, Norfolk Residential Design Guide, King's Lynn & West Norfolk Council Landscape Assessment, Evaluation and Guidance (2003)	Policies that require new development to protect preserve and enhance townscape and important landscapes.	

Sustainability appraisal topic	Sustainability appraisal objectives	Objective	Specific requirements of other plans/programmes	Source and Corporate strategy link	Potential policy responses	Measures
	3.3 Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	Well Designed and Built - <i>featuring a quality built and natural environment</i> <i>Sustainable communities offer: high quality, mixed-use, durable, flexible and adaptable buildings, using materials which minimise negative environmental impacts</i>	Promote good design in housing developments to create attractive, high quality living environments	PPS1, PPG3, Draft Regional Spatial Strategy RSS14 “East of England Plan”, Norfolk Residential Design Guide  Corporate objective 15	Policies that require all new development to be of high quality design and, as appropriate to the scale and nature of the development.	
Climate change and pollution	4.1 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	Well connected transport facilities, including public transport, that help people travel within and between communities and reduce dependence on cars. Facilities to encourage safe local walking and cycling	Services and facilities that will attract large numbers of people should be located in places accessible by non-car modes	PPG13, PPS7, RSS, Norfolk Structure Plan,  Corporate strategy objective 18	Policies to require a sufficient standard of accessibility appropriate to the nature of the development.	
			Contribute to the national target to reduce UK carbon dioxide emissions by 20% over the period to 2010	UK Sustainable Development Strategy, Kyoto	Policies that encourage minimal use of energy and resources, both during construction and once implemented, including requiring energy conservation measures (through design, siting, orientation, materials). e.g. EcoHomes.	
			60% Reduction in carbon emissions by 2050	‘Our Energy Future’ White Paper, Kyoto		

Sustainability appraisal topic	Sustainability appraisal objectives	Objective	Specific requirements of other plans/programmes	Source and Corporate strategy link	Potential policy responses	Measures
		ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE - <i>providing places for people to live that are considerate of the environment</i> enable a lifestyle that minimises negative environmental impact and enhances positive impacts make efficient use of natural resources, encouraging sustainable production and consumption	Development should not take place where it would result in an unacceptable level of pollution (air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	Rural White Paper, PPG23, PPG24	Policies to prevent development that would have an adverse impact on the environment due to contamination of land, air and/or water and/or light pollution.	
			Contribute to National Air Quality Strategy Targets	National Air Quality Strategy, PPG23		
			Inland and coastal waters to reach "good status" by 2015	Water Framework Directive, PPG25		
	4.2 Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products		Maximise the level of recycling (Regional Target: Household recovery of 40% at 2005, 50% at 2010 and 70% at 2015)	Regional Waste Management Strategy 2002 Corporate Strategy 14	Policies for the storage and collection of waste in new developments, to support recycling.	
			Reduce the amount of biodegradable material going to landfill to 35% of 1995 levels by 2016	EC Landfill Directive, UK Waste Strategy		
	4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)		Development should not take place in the functional flood plain, in areas where adequate flood protection cannot be given or where it will increase the risk of flooding elsewhere	PPG25, RSS	Policies that resist development in the floodplain where adequate flood protection cannot be achieved, or where risk of flooding would be increased elsewhere.	

Sustainability appraisal topic	Sustainability appraisal objectives	Objective	Specific requirements of other plans/programmes	Source and Corporate strategy link	Potential policy responses	Measures
Healthy communities	5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	WELL SERVED - <i>with public, private, community and voluntary services that are appropriate to people's needs and accessible to all</i> high quality local health care and social services, integrated where possible with other services	Various targets to reduce death rates	'Our Healthier Nation' White Paper, PPS1 Corporate strategy Objective 52	Policies to require developments to contribute to the creation of mixed and inclusive communities and provide for the health, education, recreation and social needs of all sections of the community	
	5.2 Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	ACTIVE, INCLUSIVE AND SAFE - <i>Fair, tolerant and cohesive with a strong local culture and other shared community activities low levels of crime, drugs and anti-social behaviour with visible, effective and Community-friendly policing</i>	Various targets to reduce crime and the fear of crime	Home Office, PPS1  Corporate strategy objective 28	Policies requiring design and layout that minimises opportunities for crime	
	5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	WELL DESIGNED AND BUILT - <i>featuring a quality built and natural environment</i> <i>Sustainable communities offer: user-friendly public and green spaces with facilities for everyone including children and older people</i>	Various targets on increasing access to and quality of public open space	Rural White Paper  Corporate strategy objective 12	Policies to require new developments to provide public openspace, where existing space is inadequate in terms of quantity, quality, and accessibility.	

Sustainability appraisal topic	Sustainability appraisal objectives	Objective	Specific requirements of other plans/programmes	Source and Corporate strategy link	Potential policy responses	Measures
Inclusive communities	6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	WELL SERVED - <i>with public, private, community and voluntary services that are appropriate to people's needs and accessible to all</i>  <i>well-performing local schools, further and higher education institutions, and other opportunities for life-long learning service providers who think and act long term and beyond their own immediate geographical and interest boundaries, and who involve users and local residents in shaping their policy and practice</i>	Government targets to reduce inequalities in health	'Our Healthier Nation' White Paper	Policies to require developments to contribute to the creation of mixed and inclusive communities and provide for the health, education, recreation and social needs of all sections of the community.  Corporate Strategy Objective 41	
			50% of 18-30 year olds to have access to higher education by 2010	Framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action		

Sustainability appraisal topic	Sustainability appraisal objectives	Objective	Specific requirements of other plans/programmes	Source and Corporate strategy link	Potential policy responses	Measures
		<p>5)WELL CONNECTED - with good transport services and communication linking people to jobs, schools, health and other services</p> <p>Sustainable communities offer:</p> <p><i>transport facilities, including public transport, that help people travel within and between communities and reduce dependence on cars</i></p>	Various targets to improve public transport	10 year transport plan, RSS, Local Transport Plan Corporate strategy Objective 41	<p>Policies that require new development to make adequate provision for integrated and improved transport infrastructure through direct improvements to the transport network and Section 106 contributions.</p> <p>Corporate objective 41</p>	
	6.2 Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income	<p>FAIR FOR EVERYONE - including those in other communities, now and in the future</p> <p>Sustainable communities:</p> <p><i>recognise individuals' rights and responsibilities</i></p> <p><i>respect the rights and aspirations of others (both neighbouring communities, and across the wider world) also to be sustainable</i></p> <p><i>have due regard for the needs of future generations in current decisions and actions</i></p>	Development should redress inequalities and reflect the diversity of communities in King's Lynn & West Norfolk	Rural White Paper, PPS1, RSS Corporate strategy objective 22	Policies and proposals should contribute towards balanced and sustainable communities.	

Sustainability appraisal topic	Sustainability appraisal objectives	Objective	Specific requirements of other plans/programmes	Source and Corporate strategy link	Potential policy responses	Measures
	6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	WELL DESIGNED AND BUILT - <i>featuring a quality built and natural environment</i> Sustainable communities offer: <i>sufficient range, diversity, affordability and accessibility of housing within a balanced housing market</i>	Provide a wide range of housing to meet the needs of the whole community (including at least 11,000 homes in King's Lynn & West Norfolk).	PPG3, RSS  Corporate Strategy objective 25	Policies allocating sufficient housing land to meet targets, and policies requiring an appropriate mix of sizes and tenures, including affordable housing.	
	6.4 Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities	WELL RUN - <i>with effective and inclusive participation, representation and leadership</i> Sustainable communities enjoy: <i>effective engagement with the community at neighbourhood level, including capacity building to develop the community's skills, knowledge and confidence</i>  <i>strong, informed and effective partnerships that lead by example (e.g. government, business, community)</i>	Government target of increasing voluntary and community sector activity, including increased community involvement in decision making, by 5% by 2006	PPS1, Home Office  Corporate Strategy 20	Policies to require developments to contribute to the creation of mixed and inclusive communities and provide for the health, education, recreation and social needs of all sections of the community.	

Sustainability appraisal topic	Sustainability appraisal objectives	Objective	Specific requirements of other plans/programmes	Source and Corporate strategy link	Potential policy responses	Measures
Economic activity	7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	<p>THRIVING - with a flourishing and diverse local economy</p> <p><i>Sustainable communities feature:</i></p> <p><i>a wide range of jobs and training opportunities</i></p> <p><i>sufficient suitable land and buildings to support economic prosperity and change</i></p> <p>dynamic job and business creation, with benefits for the local community</p>	Provide sustained economic growth to provide for 421,000 jobs across the region up to 2021. Enhance patterns of movement to support this growth and accommodate new businesses. Ensure sufficient land is available at strategic employment sites.	Regional Economic Strategy, RSS14 Corporate Strategy 9	Policies to develop and sustain economic growth in King's Lynn & West Norfolk. Policies should support a range of employment opportunities in appropriate locations.	
	7.2 Improve the efficiency, competitiveness and adaptability of the local economy	<p>THRIVING - with a flourishing and diverse local economy dynamic job and business creation, with benefits for the local community</p> <p><i>a strong business community with links into the wider economy</i></p> <p><i>economically viable and attractive town centres</i></p>	Grow competitiveness of Regions economy develop skills base to retain productivity.	Regional Economic Strategy, RSS14, Norfolk Structure Plan Corporate strategy 7	Policies to support businesses and enable them to operate efficiently.	