

Appendix B

Baseline Data

B. The Sustainability Baseline and Key Sustainability Issues

B.1 Population

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

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

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

Table B-1 Population Change

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

1

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

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

3

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

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

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

Source: Neighbourhood Statistics and the 2001 and 2011 Census

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

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

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

Figure B-1 Population Structure of Ipswich

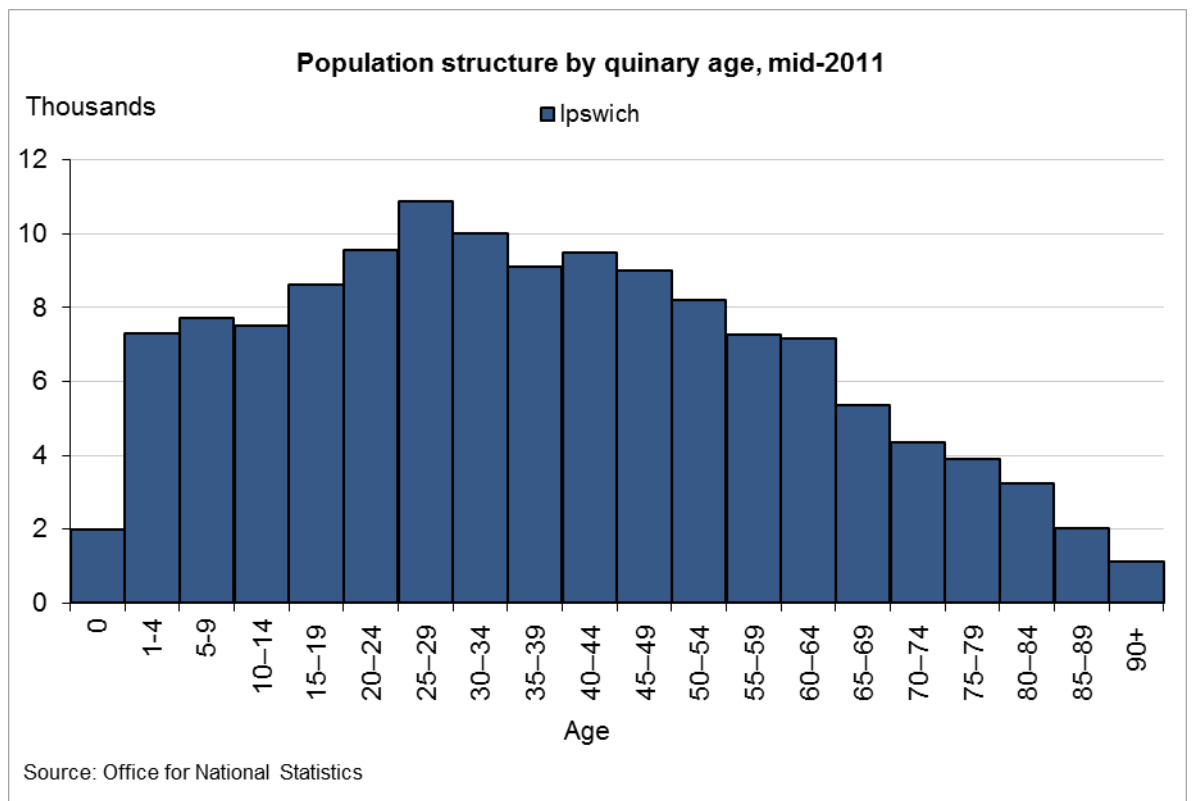
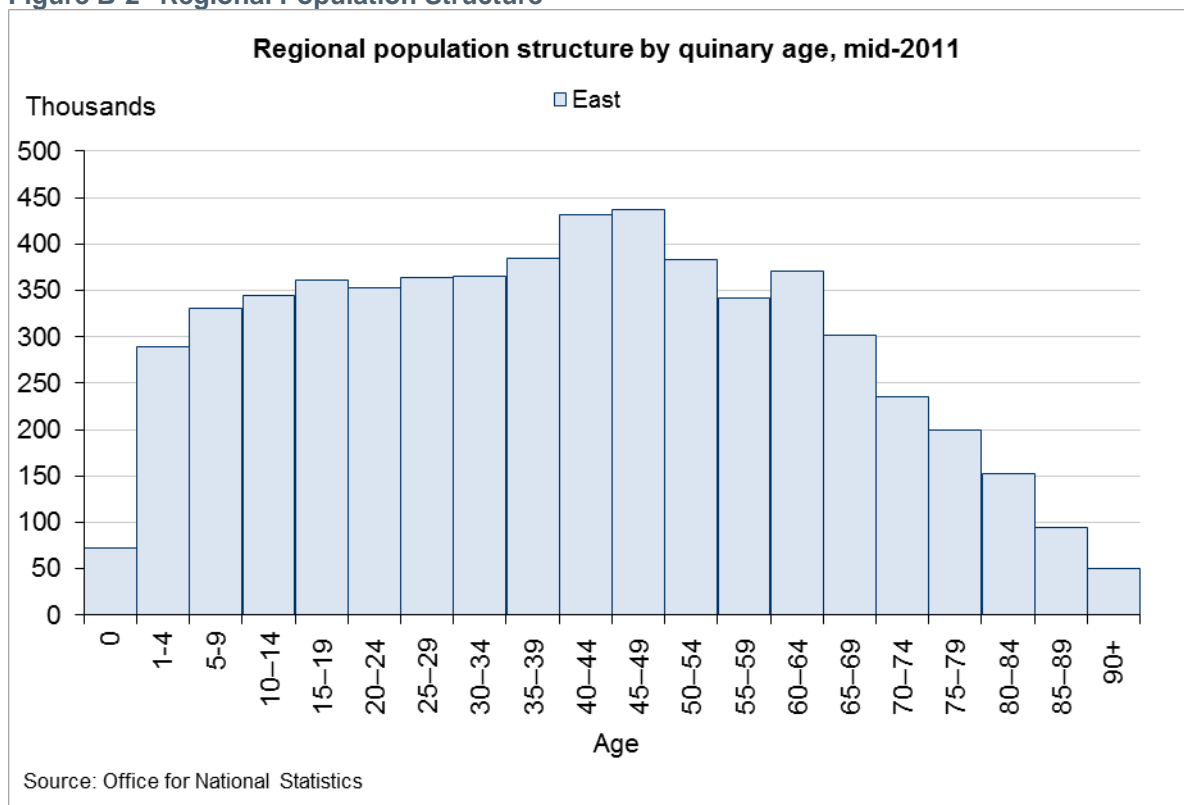


Figure B-2 presents the East of England regional age structure based on the 2011 mid-year statistics.

Figure B-2 Regional Population Structure



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

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Population and household forecasts vary according to the assumptions made, but tend to be upwards. The projections used for this assessment are based on data and models included in Strategic Housing Market Assessment Ipswich Borough Council, Data Review June 2012 and Ipswich housing market area population and household projections: an analysis of demographic change (September 2013).

Key Issues and Opportunities

- There are potential challenges that could arise in the future relating to the type and tenure of housing provision on offer in the Borough.
- There is a high percentage of people under the age of 34 in Ipswich, which may have implications for provision of educational facilities, recreational facilities etc.

- Asian/Asian British are the main ethnic minority and therefore there needs to be appropriate services provision for all members of the population in terms of education, housing etc.
- There are opportunities to improve the supply of education, health and other community facilities in the Borough.

B.2 Education and Qualifications

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

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

Key Issues and Opportunities

- Educational attainment across Ipswich is below the national average. Although the percentage population holding recognised qualifications is average across Ipswich, it is considered that low skill levels and the mismatch between supply and demand of qualified young people is one of the main barriers to economic growth.

- There is a need to improve educational attainment in the Borough. By improving levels of educational attainment there could be wider social benefits and improvements to the local economy. However, there are limitations as to how far the DPDs could contribute to improving educational attainment.

B.3 Health

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

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

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

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

Table B-2 Life Expectancy at Birth 2008 -2010

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

Source: Neighbourhood Statistics, Office for National Statistics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Data Gaps and Uncertainties:

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

Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities:

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

B.4 Crime

The following baseline data has been identified:

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

30% of all the crime in Suffolk happens in Ipswich and 10% of all the crime in Suffolk happens in the Town Centre of Ipswich as a result of the night time economy. Also shoplifting has increased in Ipswich by 102 (6.8%) offences from 2009/10 to 2010/11. This appears to have been an ongoing trend up to and during the recession, although there is no robust evidence of a direct correlation. Thefts from motor vehicles have increased over the same period by 261 incidents (33.4%).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

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

Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

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

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

educational opportunities for the local population could also contribute to improve crime rates.

- There is a need to tackle hate crime rates in the Borough. This is likely to be achieved in the long term through improvement of overall education levels and opportunities for employment. However, there are limitations as to how far the DPDs could contribute directly to reducing the hate crime levels.
- Access to sports facilities should be enhanced. This could have associated health benefits.

B.5 Water

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

- River catchment areas (Environment Agency East Suffolk Catchment Flood Management Plan, 2009).
- Historic flood events (Ipswich Borough Council Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2007).
- Distribution of areas at risk of fluvial flooding (Environment Agency Flood Map⁶) and 2010/11 Annual Monitoring Report, Ipswich Borough Council).
- Number of planning applications granted permission contrary to Environment Agency advice (2010/11 Annual Monitoring Report, Ipswich Borough Council).
- Water and groundwater quality (Environment Agency⁷)
- Flood risk, water quality and water supply (Water Cycle Study Report Stage 2, 2009)

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

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

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

⁶ http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/wiybyController?x=616500.0&y=244500.0&topic=floodmap&ep=map&scale=9&location=Ipswich,Suffolk&lang=_e&layerGroups=default&distance=&textonly=off#x=616500&y=244500&lg=1,&scale=8

⁷ http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/wiybyController?topic=groundwater&layerGroups=default&lang=_e&ep=map&scale=8&x=616500&y=244500#x=616500&y=244500&lg=1.&scale=7

Ipswich Borough Council's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment indicates that major surge tides occurred in 1236, 1287, 1613, 1619, 1762, 1894, 1904, 1905, 1927/8, & 1938. However, these would not have caused great damage as town's marshes were not built on. Flood defences built between 1971 and 1983 prevented serious surge tide flooding on 2/3 January 1976, 11/12 January 1978 and 1 February 1983. The most recent severe fluvial events were in 1947 and 1939. These were partly caused by flood debris that obstructed the old "Seven Arches Bridge" at London Road. The current replacement bridge is single span and no longer obstructs the flow.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Daily domestic water use (per capita consumption, litres). Although currently there are no issues with regards to water supply (Water Cycle Study Stage 2 Report), additional investigation and modelling with detailed site allocations may be required to establish wastewater infrastructure limits.

Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

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

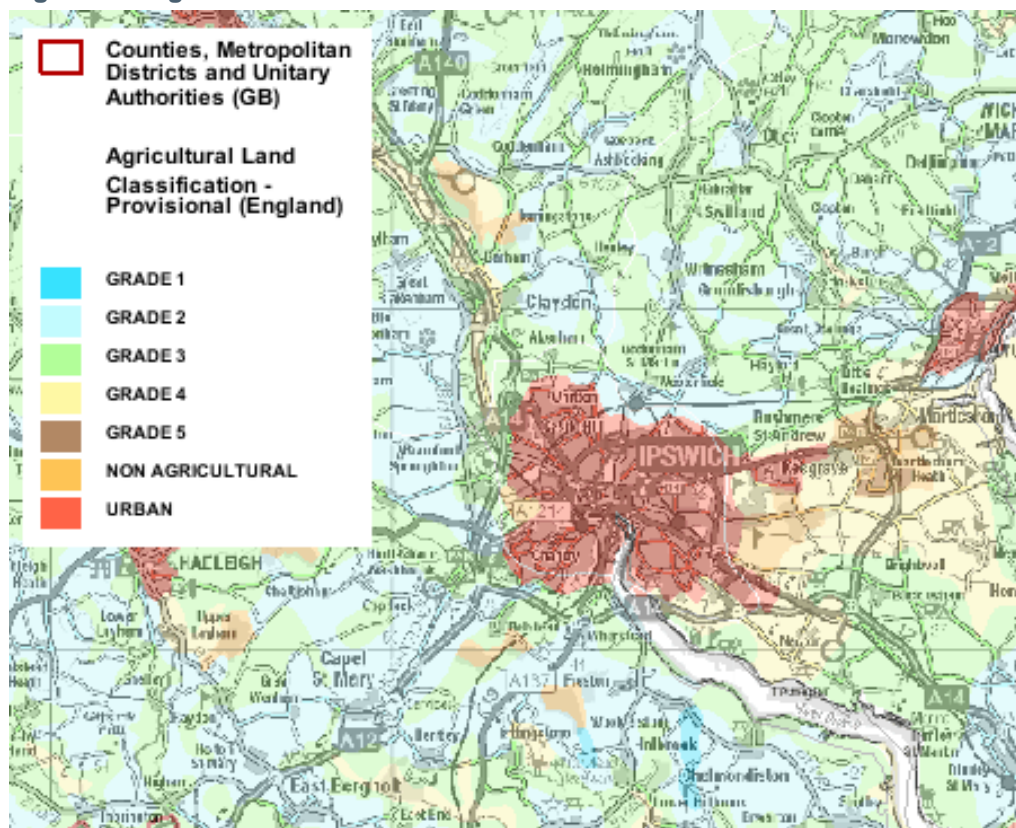
B.6 Soil and Land Quality

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

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

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

Figure B-3 Agricultural Land Classification



Source: www.magic.gov.uk

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

Table B-4 Previously-developed land

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

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG)

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

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

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

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

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

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

Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

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

B.7 Air Quality

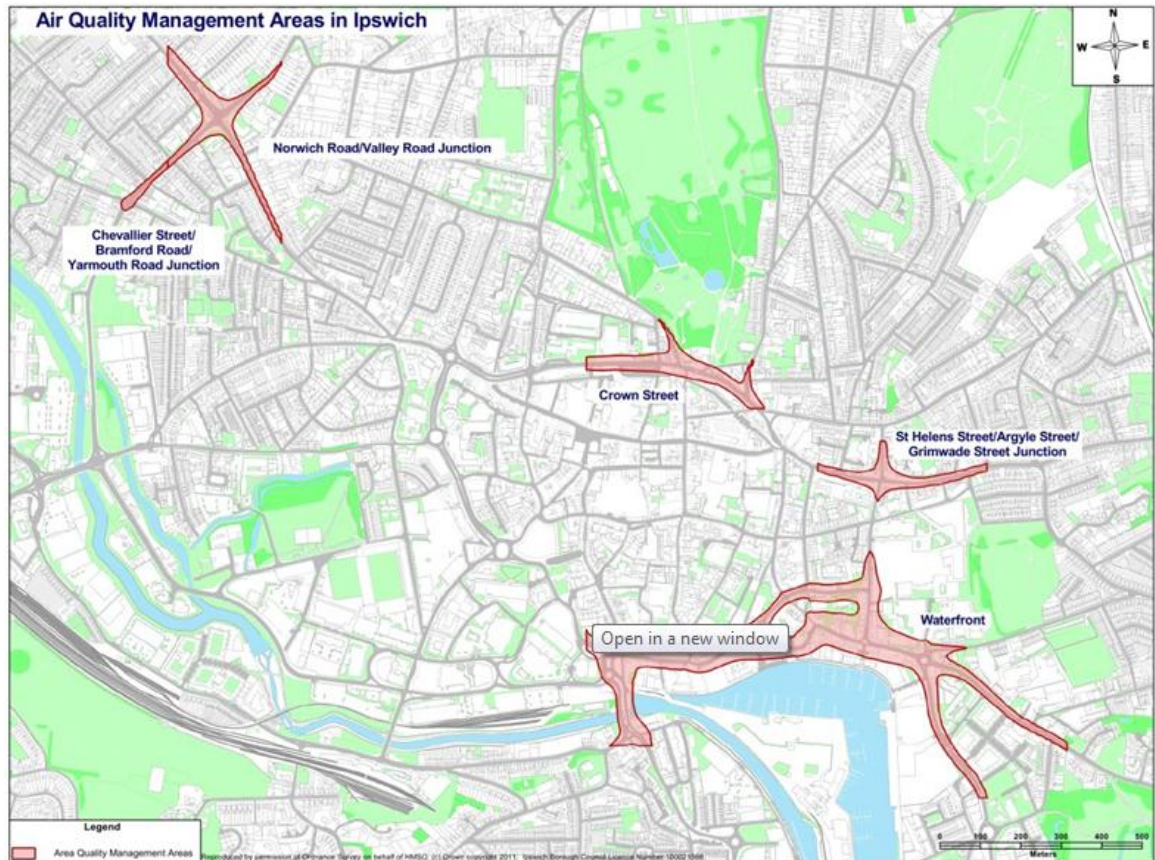
The following baseline indicators have been used to identify environmental conditions and key trends:

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

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

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

Figure B-4 Air Quality Management Areas in Ipswich



The main source of air pollution in the Borough is road traffic (2010 Air Quality Detailed Assessment for Ipswich Borough Council). Ipswich continues to get exceedances of the annual average objective level for Nitrogen Dioxide in the AQMAs which may result in potential designation of additional AQMAs or extension to the existing designated area at Crown Street/St. Helen's Street.

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

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- No of days of air pollution and dwellings affected.

Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

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

B.8 Energy and Climate Change

The following baseline indicators have been used:

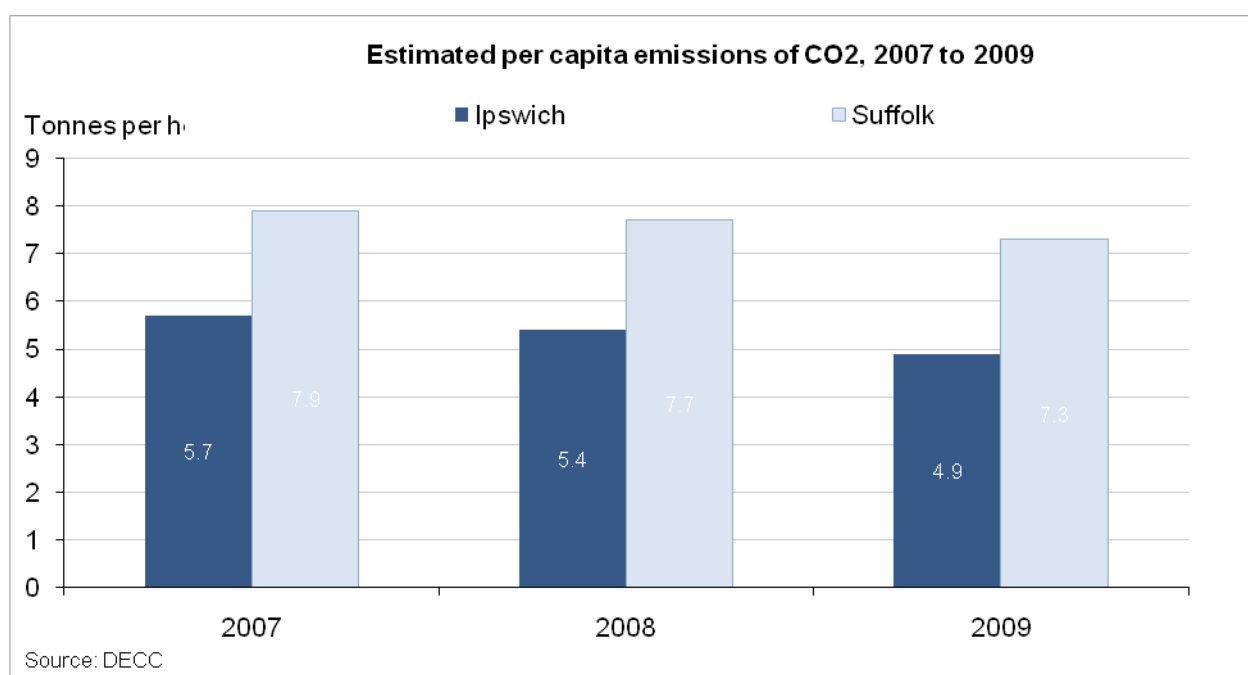
- Total carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions per capita (DECC).
- Annual average domestic gas and electricity consumption per meter (Office for National Statistics Local Profiles).

- All energy consumption by sector (Office for National Statistics Local Profiles and DECC).
- Applications for renewable energy developments (2010/11 Annual Monitoring Report Ipswich Borough Council).

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

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

Figure B-5 Estimated CO₂ Emissions Per Capita.



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

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

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

Table B-5 Energy consumption by sector

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

Source: DECC

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

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

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

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

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

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Level of energy efficiency in homes

Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

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

B.9 Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

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

- Number and distribution of designated sites including SAC, SPA, Ramsar sites, SSSI, National Nature Reserves (NNR), Local Nature Reserves (LNR) and County Wildlife Sites (CWS) (MAGIC, SBRC, www.magic.gov.uk).
 - Areas of woodland, including ancient woodland (www.magic.gov.uk).
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- Key Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species and habitats present (Suffolk BAP).
- Geodiversity sites (www.geosuffolk.co.uk)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Suffolk BAP¹¹

In 2012 UK Post -2010 Biodiversity Framework was issued to set a broad enabling structure for action across the UK between 2012 and 2020:

- To set out a shared vision and priorities for UK-scale activities, in a framework jointly owned by the four countries, and to which their own strategies will contribute.
- To identify priority work at a UK level which will be needed to help deliver the internationally agreed targets and the EU Biodiversity Strategy.
- To facilitate the aggregation and collation of information on activity and outcomes across all countries of the UK, where the four countries agree this will bring benefits compared to individual country work.
- To streamline governance arrangements for UK-scale activity.

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

Table B-6 Geodiversity sites in Ipswich

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

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

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

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

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

Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

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

B.10 Cultural Heritage

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Stoke, Conservation Area.

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

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

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

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

Key Issues and Opportunities

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

B.11 Landscape

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

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

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

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

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

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

breakdown of open space by type (2010/11 Annual Monitoring Report, Ipswich Borough Council).

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

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

Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

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

B.12 Minerals and Waste

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

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

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

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

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

Table B-7 Household Waste Recycling and Composting Achieved

	Rate Achieved 2008/09 (%)	Rate Achieved 2009/10 (%)	Rate Achieved 2010/11 (%)
Ipswich	41.1	40.2	42.0

Suffolk	48.4	50.6	53.8
East of England	44.5	46.1	48.8
England	37.6	39.7	41.2

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

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

- Ipswich Hospital (incinerator with energy recovery) NB clinical waste;
- Ipswich Composting Facility;
- Ipswich Household Waste and Recycling Facility;
- Cliff Quay Anglian Sewage Treatment Works;
- Bramford Quarry (Non-Hazardous Landfills);
- Cook Transfer Station (Waste Transfer Facility);
- Valley Farm Pit (Secondary Aggregates);
- F. A. Edwards & Son Ltd (Metals/End of Life Vehicles);
- F J Metals (Metals/End of Life Vehicles); and
- Whip St Motors (Metals/End of Life Vehicles).

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

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- There are no key data gaps or uncertainties.

Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

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

B.13 Transportation

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

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

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

The use of buses (public transport) is significantly higher than regional and similar to national levels (see Table B-8). Walking exceeds regional and national levels. The Ipswich Community Strategy includes a series of key priorities addressing transport and accessibility which include encouraging the provision and use of an integrated effective transport system which maximises the use of public transport, walking and cycling and reduces the overall impact of travel on the environment.

Table B-8 Journey to Work By Mode

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

Source: Census 2011

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

Significant development within Ipswich could increase the transport pressures that currently exist within the town. Traffic modelling has shown that with the anticipated level of growth traffic could grow by over 15% by 2021. There will also be additional pressures on the A12/A14 at

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

Bus service provision in Ipswich is generally good, and provides commercial services but there are some areas that are not well served. There are no orbital services so passengers wanting to skirt around the town have to travel into the centre and then out again. There is currently a lack of multi-operator ticketing which exacerbates this problem. The availability and pricing of car parking within the town is also an important factor in the travel choices that people make. More than half of long-stay parking capacity in the town is privately owned and much of it at little or no cost to users. The Ipswich – Transport fit for the 21st Century scheme is a £21 million package of traffic management, smarter choices, bus, walking and cycling improvements to address the main transport issues facing Ipswich over the next period (Suffolk County Council, Local Transport Plan 2011 – 2031).

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

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

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

Key Issues and Opportunities

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

B.14 Economy

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

- Location of key industries and major employers (Ipswich Borough Council).
 - Economic activity rate (ONS – Nomis).
 - Employment by sector (Office for National Statistics Local Profiles).
 - Employment by occupation (ONS – NOMIS).
 - Percentage of resident population claiming Jobseekers' Allowance in 2012 (ONS – Nomis).
 - Average weekly pay (2011 State of Ipswich Report, Ipswich Borough Council).
 - Employment land availability (Employment Land Availability 2012 Report).
-

- Planning permissions for employment sites ((Employment Land Availability 2012 Report).
- Vacant retail units (Ipswich Local Plan Supplementary Planning Guidance District and Local Shopping Centres 2012)

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

- Port and logistics;
- Financial services;
- Education and applied research;
- Culture;
- Health and Social Work;
- Construction;
- Distribution and Hotels;
- Public Sector.

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

Table B-9 Employment by Sector %

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

Source: ONS April 2011 – March 2012 data

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

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

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

Table B-10 Employment by Occupation

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

Source: NOMIS

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

The total amount of employment land available has decreased by 4.03 hectares (ha) to 71.74 ha across the whole of Ipswich at April 2012 due to the implementation or expiry of planning permissions. The total consists of 0.63 ha with unimplemented planning permission, 18.73 ha

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

on allocated land and 52.38 ha of vacant land within identified employment areas. Completions on allocated and existing employment sites for the current monitoring year has been recorded as zero hectares (Employment Land Availability 2012 Report).

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

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

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Commercial / retail rental data.
- Business start-ups and closures.
- No. of business enquiries to Ipswich Borough Council / Suffolk County Council by types and size of site.

Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

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

B.15 Deprivation and Living Environment

The following baseline data has been identified:

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

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

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

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Provision of childcare.

Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

- There are a number of wards within Ipswich which are considered to be in the bottom 20% most deprived nationally (Index of Multiple Deprivation).
-

- Deprivation is a very complex issue and a number of different issues will need to be addressed for noticeable improvements to be realised.

B.16 Housing

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table B-11 Dwelling Stock by Tenure (2011)

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

Source: Census 2011, ONS

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

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

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

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

- Around 66% of households are owner occupiers, 22% live in the social rented sector and 12% in the private rented sector;
 - One quarter of households consist of older persons only, and such households account for 37% of all Council accommodation;
 - Around 12% of the net affordable housing requirement comes from key worker households;
 - Nearly 2% of households live in overcrowded homes, whilst 34% under occupy their dwelling;
 - When households were asked in 2005, around two thirds of their previous house moves had been within the Borough;
 - Ipswich has lower than average property prices;
 - There is a shortfall of affordable housing 2005-2010 of 798 units per annum and ongoing need thereafter;
 - The need is most acute for small properties, notably two bedroom homes, and is geographically widespread; and
 - 80% of any affordable target should be social rented housing (Ipswich Borough Council, Adopted Core Strategy (2011)).
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In 2012 the Strategic Housing Market Assessment was further updated to reflect the economic and political change that has occurred since the SHMA was published in 2008. The findings of the study indicate that:

- On average, incomes in the Ipswich HMA remain below both regional and national levels. Earnings in Ipswich are well below those in the rest of the Housing Market Area (HMA). This update estimates that 41% of newly forming households are not be able to afford to rent or buy a home within the Ipswich HMA.
- Worsening affordability of housing reduces the rate that young adults form households. One effect has been for more young people to live with parents. Nationally, around one in three men and one in six women aged 20 to 34 now live with their parents, an increase from one in four men and one in seven women in 1997.
- A lack of choice of housing affects mobility within the labour-market and, therefore, the economy. There are also local spatial implications for the Ipswich HMA if this trend continues such as:
 - an even greater need for affordable housing in the least affordable areas;
 - greater household formation in more affordable areas such as Ipswich, increasing the birth-rate which increases demand for schools for example, and
 - further commuting from more affordable to less affordable areas.
- One consequence of an aging population is a reduced average household size as fewer households contain children and more single households are present.
- Currently, there is a backlog of over 4,000 households in need of a suitable and affordable home in the Ipswich HMA. The supply of new affordable homes and the reuse of existing stock are not sufficient. In order to address this shortfall, 70% of all new homes in the Ipswich HMA currently being planned would need to be affordable.
- With more older people being assisted to remain at home, the trend for larger homes to be under-occupied is likely to increase. This could have a knock-on effect of constraining the supply of homes. At the same time, older people will expect more choice on the type, quality and location of accommodation.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

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

Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

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

B.17 Transboundary Issues

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

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