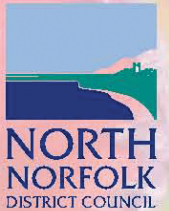


The North Norfolk Annual

MONITORING

Report Development Plan
2004-2005



December 2005



The North Norfolk Annual Monitoring Report Development Plan 2004 – 2005

CONTEXT



HOUSING



ECONOMY



ENVIRONMENT



TRANSPORT



PLAN PREPARATION





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Summary

This report presents key facts and figures relevant to the North Norfolk District Area. It aims to provide the reader with a description of the district, a summary of the developments which took place in the year ending 31st March 2005, and a brief assessment of the impact of planning policies on the nature of development. It also presents information on the progress towards preparing new planning documents for the area (Local Development Framework) which will replace the current Local Plan in 2008.

During the year the main development pressures continued to be related to housing provision and retail developments.

In respect of housing the Authority placed a greater emphasis on the provision of affordable housing and the year saw improved delivery. A total of 126 affordable dwellings were built. The number of new houses built in the district fell to 250 which is well below the long term average of 392 dwellings per annum. House prices continued to rise fuelling further concern about dwelling affordability, and high levels of second home ownership, particularly in some of the rural, coastal Parishes served to highlight the issue.

Whilst the Argos store and two retail warehouse units were the only significant completed retail developments there were a number of new and outstanding applications for additional retail floor space, namely; Focas at North Walsham (2,396sqm). Morrisons extensions at Fakenham and Cromer (390sqm each), Budgens and Tesco at Sheringham (750 and 1,500sqm respectively), Tesco at Fakenham (1,900sqm) and Budgens at Wells (464sqm). These follow significant developments in recent years in a number of the Districts market towns and are indicative of continued demand in this sector.

Development of new Industrial floor space on allocated employment sites was negligible and the announcement that RAF Coltishall is to close, with the possible loss of some 2000 jobs, was a major blow to the local economy.

The protection of the Environment continues to receive high priority. Flood risk is a major issue and the Authority continues to support the Environment Agency in the application of National Flood Risk advice.

The programme of work for the preparation of the new Local Development Framework remains on course and no significant milestones were missed.

This is the first report of its type which has been prepared for some years and during its preparation it has been apparent that there is a need to consider in more detail the relationship between policy formulation and outcomes. There is a need to consider identifying a broader range of targets and indicators which will allow the effects of policies to be monitored over time. The preparation of the Local Development Framework will provide the opportunity to do this.

Introduction to the Annual Monitoring Report



Background

New planning legislation introduced through the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires all local planning authorities to produce new plans for their areas to replace existing Local Plans. The programme for the preparation of documents making up these new plans (Local Development Framework) in North Norfolk is outlined in the Local Development Scheme (LDS).

As part of the new plan making process local authorities are required to produce an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). The report must monitor two areas:

The progress made in preparing the new planning documents against the programme laid out in the LDS; and,

An assessment of the effectiveness of existing local plan policies, until they are replaced by new planning policies which will themselves be monitored annually.

Purpose of the Annual Monitoring Report

- To establish what is happening,
- To anticipate what might happen,
- To assess how the plan policies are performing. Are they having any unintended consequences?
- To establish whether the plan needs to be changed.

Monitoring of progress on the production of policy documents and the performance of policies is critical to the cyclical process of “plan, monitor, review” which underpins the preparation of the Local Development Framework. It ensures the early identification of issues, establishing a clear vision and objectives and provides a clear mechanism for checking that targets have been met.

Legal Requirements & Guidance

This report has been prepared in accordance with The Planning and Compensation Act and follows the guidance and advice of the following:

PPS12: Local Development Frameworks (Sept 2004)
Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide (March 2005)
Monitoring the provision of housing through the Planning System: Towards Better Practice (Oct 2000)
Sustainability Appraisal Guidance (Nov 2005)
Best Value Performance Indicators

Period Covered

This report covers the year 1 April 2004 - 31 March 2005 and is the first in a series which will be published each year.

Structure of the Report

Annually the Authority will publish a range of indicators to illustrate how it is performing against the stated objectives of the Development Plan (Local Plan or Local Development Framework) and what progress has been made on the preparation of policy documents. Each report will adopt a similar format and will present information in a range of measurable 'indicators' which can be compared year on year. Each report will include:

Contextual Indicators providing baseline data on the district's demographic structure, socio-cultural issues, the performance of the local economy, environment, housing and transport.

Output Indicators –

Core Indicators - as required by Government. (indicated by square brackets []). Appendix (A) lists all Core Indicators.

Local Indicators illustrating how the Authority's Development Plan objectives are being met.

Significant Effects Indicators – measuring whether there have been any significant unforeseen effects?

Process Indicators – Highlighting the progress that has been made on the preparation of the agreed programme of Development Plan Documents.

This document provides statistical information under six main headings:

- Background and Context
- Housing
- Economy
- Environment
- Transport and Community
- Plan Preparation and Review

Monitoring: Current Situation and Future Aims

This is the first Annual Monitoring Report to be completed in recent years. However, detailed records of residential land availability and rates of housing completions are routinely collected within the Council and evidence on rates of industrial development and industrial land supply are published by Norfolk County Council. The record of planning applications made in the District is stored on a GIS (Geographical Information System) database but this is not designed to record the information now required for monitoring purposes. The record of completions of development held by the Building Control service do not provide detailed information such as site areas, floor space or the number of parking spaces at each development

Consequently, given the limited resources available to it, it is not currently possible for the Authority to compile comprehensive data in as many areas as it would wish.

In this first year it is therefore necessary to restrict the monitoring indicators to those where reliable information is readily available.

In future years the Authority will be investigating with partner organisations methods for improving the quantity and quality of its monitoring information. The preparation of the Local Development Framework will result in the formulation of new policy objectives and targets. The North Norfolk Sustainability Scoping Report (Nov 2005) also incorporates a wide range of statistical indicators many of which will form the basis of future monitoring. (Appendix C)

In this first year the Authority will provide as much information as is available on the Core Indicators required by Government and a range of local Contextual Indicators providing information on

how the current approved Development Plan (The North Norfolk Local Plan) is performing against its stated objectives. A statement of the Authority's progress on the preparation of the Local Development Framework (which will replace the current Local Plan) will be included each year.

What needs to be monitored?

The existing Local Plan includes 152 policies and it would be inappropriate and inefficient to monitor all of these. The approach taken in this report is to monitor the Local Plan objectives and link these objectives to the key policies in the Plan.

Where published and measurable targets are available these are referred to in the text. Targets which have been achieved or are track to be achieved are indicated with a blue tick '✓' and those which have not been achieved with a red cross '✗'.

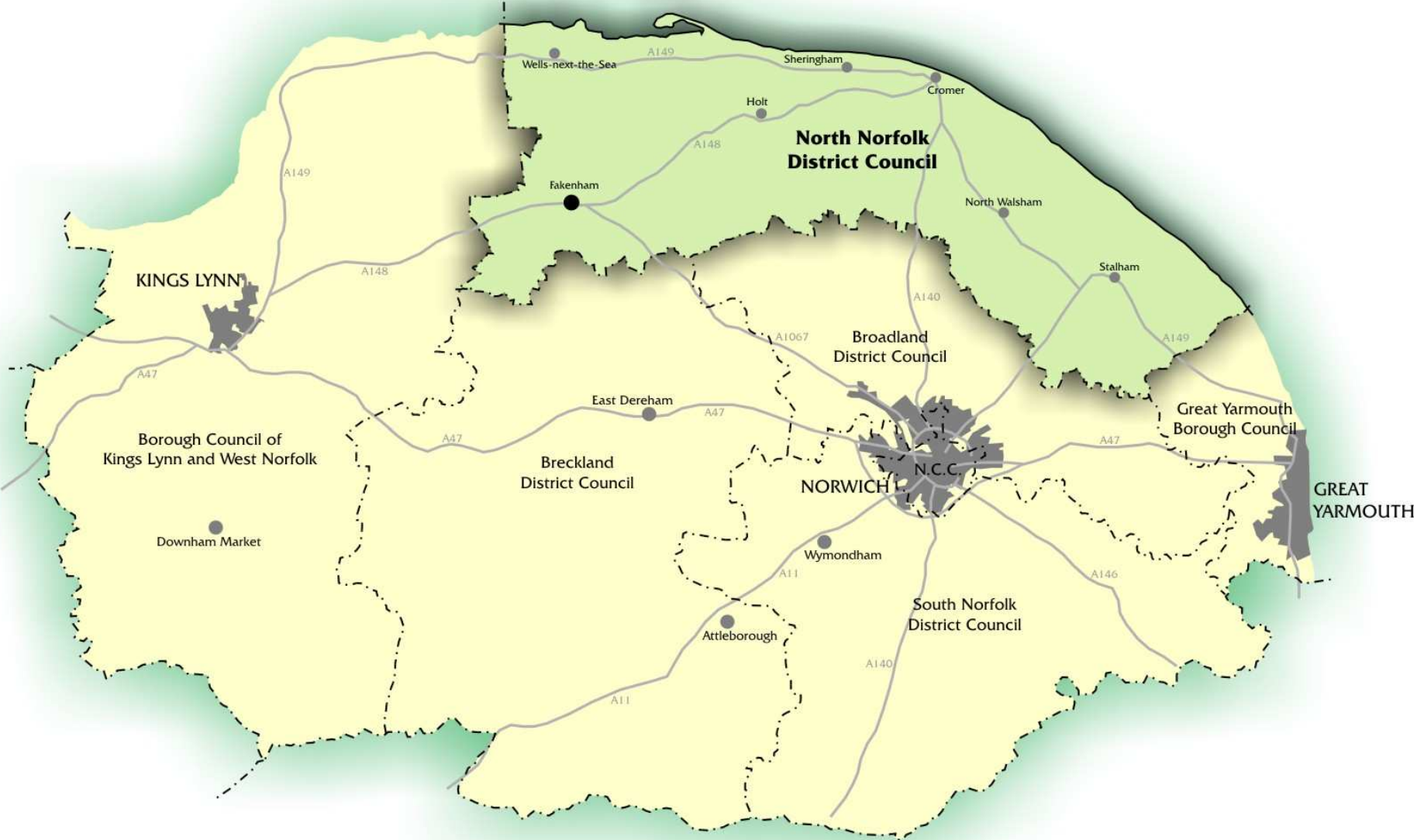
Headline Priorities

Regular monitoring of the Development Plan will provide important information on how the Authority is performing against its headline priorities which are:

- Housing and active communities
To reduce homelessness and ensure decent affordable housing for local residents, while developing the district economy to provide better job, career and training opportunities across the area both in rural and urban locations.
- Waste management and the environment
To successfully manage and develop the district's new domestic waste collection and recycling regime to achieve

challenging recycling targets and the overall minimisation of waste, and to ensure a sustainable environment for the enjoyment of local people and visitors.

- First class resource management
To manage the council's resources efficiently and effectively and to make sensible choices in setting priority led service budgets which do not burden council tax payers with unnecessary or unjustifiable costs.





Background and Context

North Norfolk is one of 48 District or Unitary Authorities within the Eastern Region. It is a large rural District located at the extreme coastal periphery of the region, on the northern and eastern fringe of Norfolk, remote from major urban centres, trunk roads and motorways. With some 965 square kilometres of land and 122 parishes within the administrative boundary it is one of the largest Districts in the region, with a population of 98,382 (2001 Census).

The District has a dispersed settlement pattern with no single major centre. Over 100 parishes have a population of less than 1000. Its inhabitants depend, to some extent, on Norwich for employment and major shopping trips and to a lesser degree the nearby towns of Kings Lynn, Great Yarmouth, Aylsham and East Dereham. The District does however have a relatively high degree of self-containment for employment, education, health services and day-to-day shopping. For example 71% of the resident working age population work in the District

The District is a major destination for tourists, visitors and day-trippers and significant numbers of people have second homes in North Norfolk. As a result there are seasonal increases in population owing to increases in seasonal employment and visitors.

The District's seven towns (Cromer, Holt, Fakenham, North Walsham, Sheringham, Stalham and Wells-next-the-Sea) are long established as market and resort towns. These towns are well dispersed across the area and each acts as a service centre to a wide rural hinterland. Patterns of movement and behaviour have inevitably changed over recent decades and the

influence of commuting, in-migration of retired people and second-home ownership are increasingly changing the characteristics, role, and function of many of these centres.

The area beyond the District's towns is predominantly influenced by agricultural production with a scattered pattern of farmsteads, hamlets and villages. The coastal strip consists mainly of remote beaches, marshes and small harbours. Significant parts of the District are still managed by large estates and extensive tracts of both inland estates and coastal marshes are owned by the National Trust.

In recent years investment has taken place to modernise and regenerate the District's towns both from private and public sources over a sustained period. However, the decline in the profitability of agriculture, together with structural changes in farming practices, has begun to affect the health of the rural economy, the way of life of rural communities and the physical characteristics of the countryside.

Although remote, transport networks across most of the District are good. The main roads connecting all the main settlements are generally good, with traffic levels reasonably low. Bus services connect all of the main settlements both within and beyond the District and the Bittern Line railway provides a regular frequent services between Norwich and Sheringham (connecting Hoveton, North Walsham and Cromer, together with villages along the way). However public transport in rural areas is severely limited.

The age profile of the population departs from county and national averages in that 28,519 people are above retirement age (29%) compared with 20% in the county of Norfolk and 16% for England and Wales. Whilst this is mostly a result of retirement-led inward migration into the District, North Norfolk does have a general longevity amongst its residents. The high proportion of elderly persons contributes to a relatively low average household size.

The District has a low level of crime, having one of the lowest recorded crime rates in the region (55.7 incidents per 1000 population in 2003-2004). The overall impression of the District is one of delightful tranquillity. However, some parts of the District are affected by rural deprivation. In particular, the government-funded 'Poppyland Sure Start' programme covers 17 parishes to provide extra resources towards improved learning opportunities for children, improved social, emotional and health welfare, and strengthened families and communities. This is recognition of one of the country's most disadvantaged areas. Eight District wards between Cromer and Wells benefit from European Objective 2 status in recognition of their weak economic structures based on agriculture, tourism, fishing and provision of local services.

The attractiveness of the area as a tourist destination also means that a number of dwellings are occupied as second- or holiday homes. Council Tax records at March 2003, showed that these accounted for 4484 properties, some 10% of the housing stock.

There were some 41,400 people in the District workforce in 2001. Surprisingly for a rural District, only 6.2% were working in the agricultural sector. Each of the towns has concentrations of employment, including town centre retail and related activity. There are relatively few large employers across the district,(only

19 companies employ more than 250 staff) though its businesses employ a total of 30,444 people.

As much of the employment is associated with tourist activity, farming and food processing, North Norfolk has a relatively low wage economy. The average gross weekly earnings across North Norfolk from the 2003 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings was £315 (Norfolk: £330; Great Britain £400). The Defence Estate has been a major employer in the past. However the withdrawal of air bases at West Raynham and Sculthorpe, and the future closure of Coltishall have resulted in challenges for re-use of land and buildings and the replacement of employment opportunities. Bacton Gas Terminal is of national strategic importance as the landfall for a large proportion of the country's natural gas supplies. North Norfolk is also characterised by having a large number of small businesses (86% employ 10 or few employees). In addition the district has a large number of self-employed people (22% compared with 12% nationally) and a high proportion of VAT registered firms per 10,000 working age population (487 compared with 409 nationally). Jobs forecasts suggest a continuing decline in jobs in agriculture and manufacturing with growth in the health and care sector and in tourism.

Dispersed population and employment patterns mean that many regular journeys can only be easily undertaken by private transport. Some 82% of households in the District are recorded as owning at least one car or van. The Bittern Line (Sheringham to Norwich railway) provides an important rail link for the District with connections at Norwich to the national network. The fact that none of the highways serving the District are trunk roads increases the perception of North Norfolk as being peripheral to mainstream economic activity. The highest flows of traffic are found on the routes connecting the District elsewhere: the A140, A1067 and A1151 to Norwich; the A148 to Kings Lynn, and the A149 to Great Yarmouth.

Sustrans National Cycle Route 1 passes through the District and opportunities for recreational cycling on the lanes (including the “Quiet Lanes” network north of North Walsham) are good.

The District has 73 kilometres of North Sea coastline to the north and east. This natural asset contributes to the area’s attractiveness for residents and tourists, but the coast also brings with it responsibility for the prevention of coastal erosion and partnership with the Environment Agency for the prevention of tidal inundation in the more low-lying parts of the District. The coastal strip consists mainly of remote beaches, marshes and small harbours. Inland, agriculture dominates the landscape, although there are substantial areas of woodland cover, most notably along the ridge from Cromer to Holt, and extensive areas of parkland, a number of which are historic parks and gardens. Significant parts of the District are still managed by large estates and extensive tracts of both inland estates and coastal marshes are owned by the National Trust. The Norfolk Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) extends from the District’s western boundary to Bacton with an outlying area at the extreme east of the District. In addition to the AONB the District also includes the northern part of the Norfolk Broads. The coastal and wetland areas provide a wide range of habitats and a number of these are internationally designated where protection of the natural environment receives priority. In an area which has seen settled farming for millennia, it is unsurprising that the area has a large number of listed buildings (2278), these occurring in isolated locations such as farmhouses and churches as well as in concentrations in the 81 Conservation Areas throughout the market towns and villages.



Population

The 2001 census indicates that the District had a population of 98,382 of which 48% were male and 52% female. Population statistics are heavily influenced by the increasing number of elderly. People over the age of 65 already account for 26% of the total population and this is projected to increase.

FIGURE P1 : Projected trends in age groups 2001 – 2021

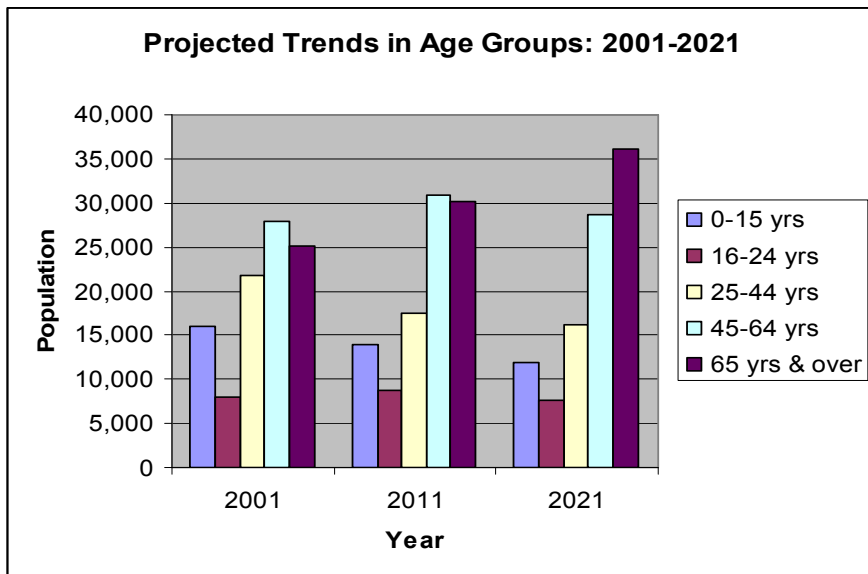
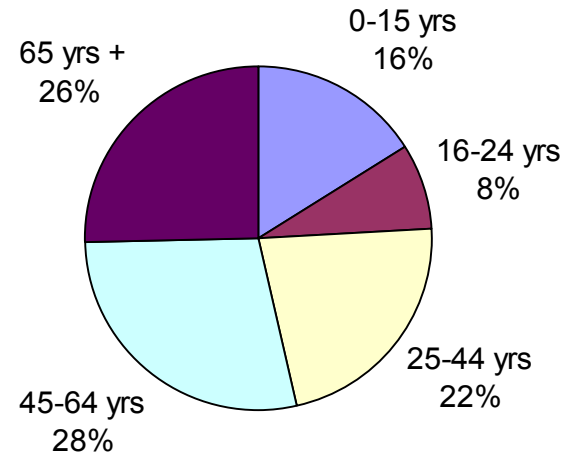
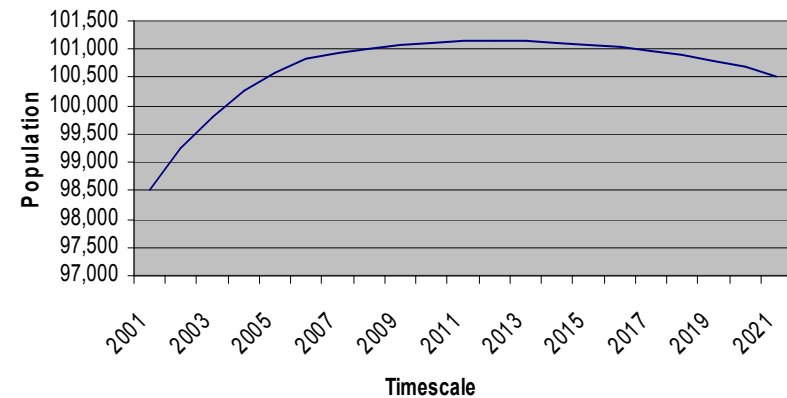


FIGURE P2 : Population Profile and projection

North Norfolk Population 2001



Total Population Projection 2001-2021



Housing



Community Strategy Aim

- Ensuring decent housing for all residents

Local Plan Housing Objectives

- To conserve and enhance North Norfolk's architectural heritage, especially as recognised in Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings;
- To seek to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases that lead to global warming by:
 - guiding new development to locations that reduce the need for car journeys and the distances driven, or which permit the choice of more energy-efficient public transport - without encouraging more or longer journeys - as well as cycling and walking, as alternatives to the private car
- To reduce conflicts between conservation and development by the reuse of existing urban land, and rural and urban buildings;
- To minimise the provision for housing in excess of the Structure Plan requirement for about 8,700 new dwellings in North Norfolk in the period 1988 to 2006;(note - now 7300 dwellings between 1993 and 2011)
- To accommodate housing development that helps meet local needs for 'affordable housing';
- To ensure the economic, efficient and environmentally-compatible location of new development;

- To ensure a high standard of design in all new development;
- To minimise the exposure of people and property to the risks of flooding, subsidence and accidents relating to hazardous installations and substances; and

Main Local Plan Policies

Policy No(s)	Policy
1-6	General distribution of housing and other developments.
13	Design standards for all development
53	Housing strategy
54	Density of development
56-58	Affordable Housing
59-69	General policies covering specialist types of housing

Measurable Targets

✓	To provide for the erection of 7,300 dwellings in the District between 1993 and 2011.(Structure Plan)
✓	To ensure 60% of new dwellings are built on previously developed land. (Central Government and RSS)
✗	To build at densities of between 30 – 50 dwellings per hectare.(Central Government)
✗	To ensure that 40% of dwellings on developments of 25 dwellings or more are affordable.(NNDC)
✓	To provide for the construction of 75 affordable dwellings each year until 2009. (NNDC)

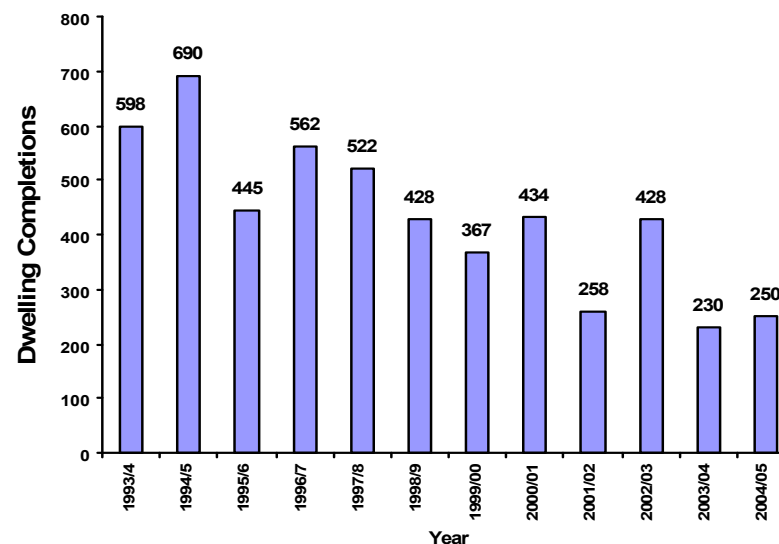
Introduction

This report sets out the position in respect of housing land supply in North Norfolk based on the position on the 31st March 2005. It provides details of previous dwelling completions in the period of the current Local Plan, indications of existing commitments and estimates of future rates of development. Information is included on the proportions of 'Greenfield' and 'Brownfield' development. The future housing provision identified in the Regional Spatial Strategy is outlined.

House Building Rates

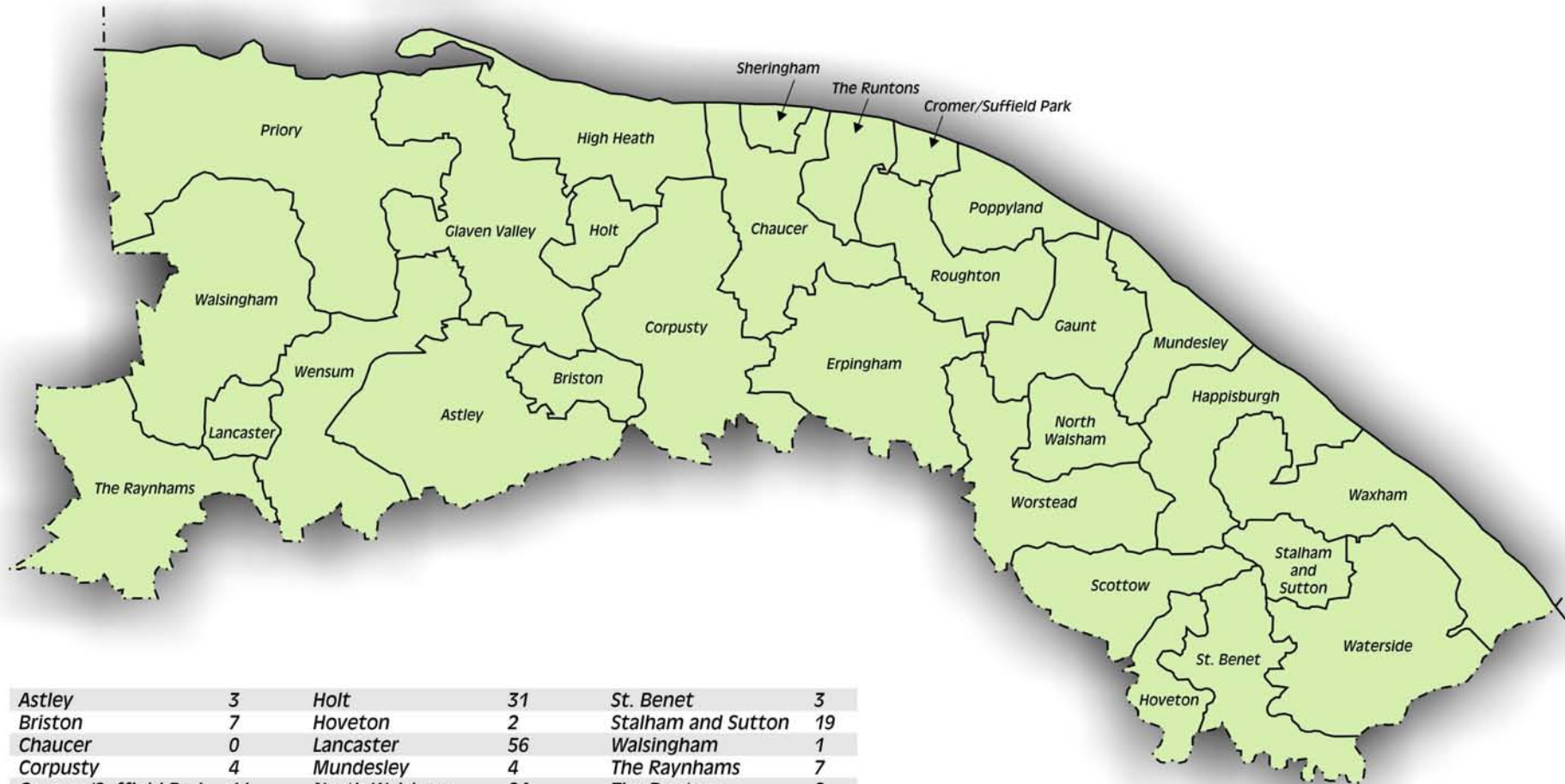
As of March 2005 a total of **5,212**¹ dwellings out of a total provision of **7,300** to be provided by 2011 had been built and a further **1,769** were under construction or had permission.(Norfolk Structure Plan provision) There were **250**(net) dwelling completions in North Norfolk during 2004/2005. This compares with **230** dwelling completions recorded in 2003/04 and an average number of net completions (over the last ten years) of **392** dwellings per annum.

FIGURE H1: Housing Completions



1 North Norfolk District Council Residential Land Availability Statement

Housing Completions 2004/05



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Net dwellings completions by Ward since 1998/99 are shown in Table H1. Source – NNDC Land Availability Statements

TABLE H1: Net Dwelling Completions – 1998/99 to 2004/05

WARD	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05
Priory	18	21	27	12	33	4	1
Walsingham	9	2	1	6	7	3	1
The Raynhams	3	2	3	9	6	5	7
Lancaster	63	39	37	20	37	13	56
Wensum	7	5	22	11	14	0	6
Astley	15	4	2	2	13	2	3
Briston	14	17	22	13	30	6	7
Corpusty	3	1	1	5	0	8	4
Holt	22	15	19	7	33	22	31
Glaven Valley	14	3	5	1	11	2	4
High Heath	7	2	41	12	3	2	2
Sheringham	25	13	24	15	56	62	21
Chaucer	2	5	1	12	5	3	0
Erpingham	6	7	7	8	0	0	5
The Runtons	1	6	3	13	5	6	2
Cromer	37	57	56	19	53	30	11
Poppyland	0	4	5	10	13	4	1
Roughton	2	2	3	8	3	1	2
Worstead	6	5	1	1	7	0	2
Scottow	2	1	1	4	3	1	0
North Walsham	89	42	86	12	22	23	24
Gaunt	5	7	6	6	3	2	3
Mundesley	5	18	24	11	20	5	4
Happisburgh	17	19	11	13	13	0	0
Hoveton	0	3	8	1	2	3	2
St. Benet	1	2	7	4	2	1	3
Waterside	15	22	3	15	25	13	27
Stalham and Sutton	26	38	6	4	5	1	19
Waxham	14	5	2	4	4	8	2
Total	428	367	434	258	428	230	250

Dwelling Completions on Previously Developed Land

77% of dwelling completions which took place were on previously developed land. This compares to a Government target of 60% [Core indicator 2b, BVPI 106].

Previously developed land is defined as:

'that which was occupied by a permanent structure buildings (excluding agricultural or forestry buildings) and associated fixed surface infrastructure. The definition covers the curtilage of the development. Previously developed land may occur in both built-up and rural settings. The definition includes defence buildings and land used for mineral extraction and waste disposal where provision for restoration has not been made through development control procedures.

The definition excludes land and buildings that are currently in use for agricultural or forestry purposes, and land in built-up areas that has not been previously developed (e.g. parks, recreation grounds, allotments - even though these areas may contain certain urban features such as paths, pavilions and other buildings). Also excluded is land that was previously developed but where the remains of any structure or activity have blended into the landscape during the process of time) to the extent that it can reasonably be considered as part of the natural surroundings), and where there is a clear reason that could outweigh the re-use of the site – such as its contribution to nature conservation -or it has subsequently been put to an amenity use and cannot be regarded as requiring redevelopment.'

Source: PPG3

TABLE H2 : Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land 2004/05

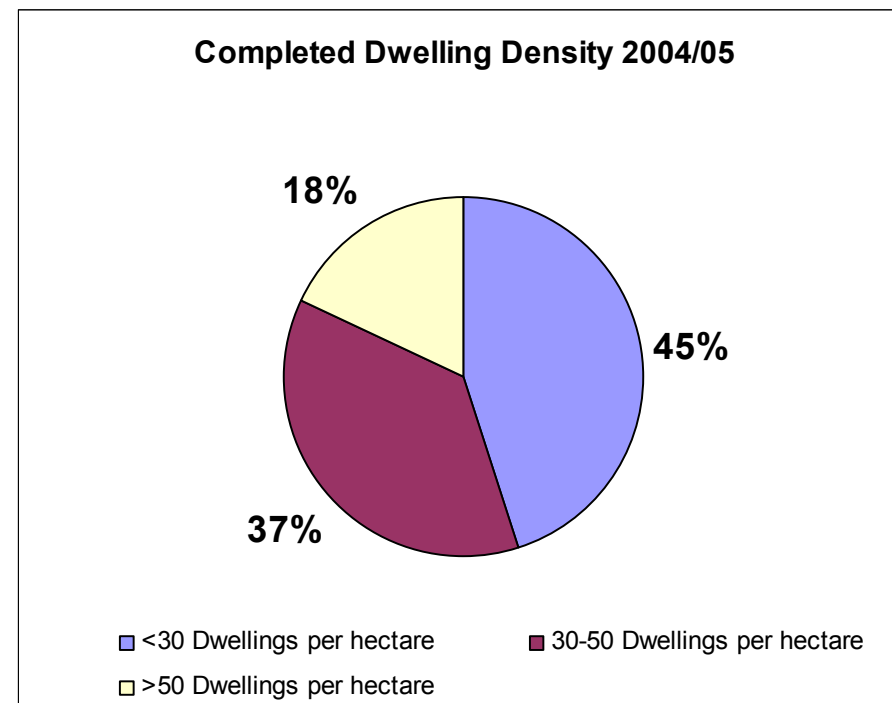
Completed developments on previously developed land		
Performance Indicator	Target	Actual
Percentage of new homes on previously developed land 2004/05	60%	77%

Housing Density

Planning Policy Guidance Note No 3 encourages local planning authorities to develop available land at higher densities than may previously have been the case. A minimum density of 30 dwellings to the hectare is suggested.

In 2004/05 a total of **11.33** hectares of land were developed for residential purposes in the District. The average density of development was **23.75** dwellings to the hectare. **18%** of all dwelling completions took place at densities in excess of 50 dwellings per hectare. However **45%** of all dwellings were completed at densities below the government target. **[Core indicator 2c]** This was primarily a result of the high number of small developments on garden sites, particularly in some of the small villages in the District where the Authority operates a policy which allows infill development where it ‘enhances’ the character of the village and only allows higher density schemes where these are consistent with ‘form and character’. As approximately half of all new development in recent years has been on low density ‘garden’ sites this has a substantial impact on average density calculations.

FIGURE H2 : Housing Density



Affordable Housing

The provision of increased numbers of affordable dwellings is a key priority for the Authority. In 2004 a target was set to build **375** new affordable dwellings by 2009 (75 per annum). A total of **126** affordable dwellings were built in the monitoring period, a substantially greater number than in previous years. [Core indicator 2d] This was also in excess of half of all dwellings built in the District. Having regard to existing planning permissions and funding which has been agreed it is estimated that a further **81** units of affordable housing will be completed in 2005/06 and **114** in 2006/07. During the year one development of more than 25 dwellings was completed which included 12 Affordable units.

TABLE H3 : Affordable Housing Completions

Source – NNDC Housing Department

No. of Completions by Funding Source	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05
Wholly funded by Registered Social Landlords and/or Local Authority	69	23	16	114
Wholly funded through Developer Contributions	4	0	0	12
Funded through mix of Public Subsidy and Developer Contributions	0	0	0	0
Total	73	23	16	126

House Prices

The Housing stock within North Norfolk has more detached houses than other house types with the majority of houses owner occupied, either outright or with a loan or mortgage. The average value of all properties in North Norfolk between January-March 2005 was **£181,244**, which was higher than the East Anglia average of **£173,156** but slightly lower than the average of England and Wales of **£183,893**. House values continued to rise rapidly. (Fig H3)

House Prices: January 2005-March 2005

(Source: land registry office)

Average: **£181,224**

Detached: **£230,540**

Semi-detached: **£148,330**

Terraced Housing: **£138,982**

Flat/Maisonette: **£140,554**

FIGURE H3 : House Prices

Source – Land Registry

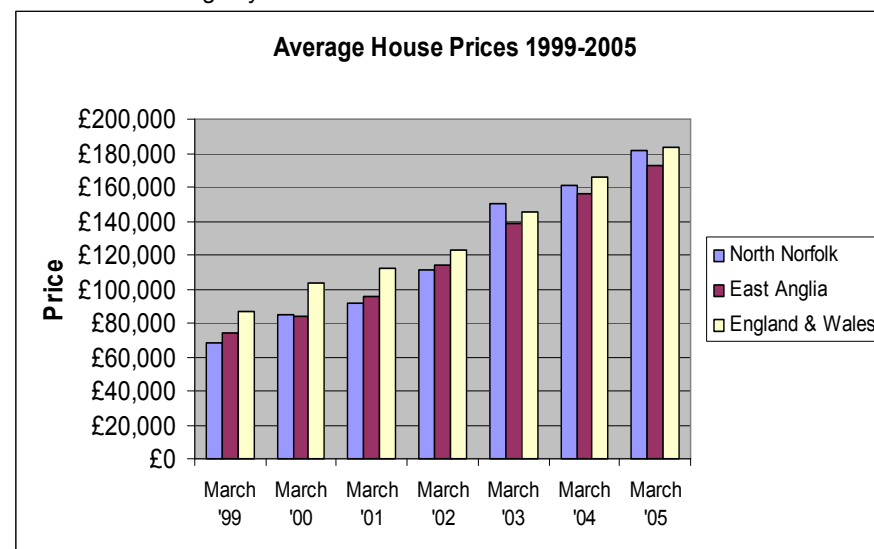


FIGURE H4: Housing Tenure

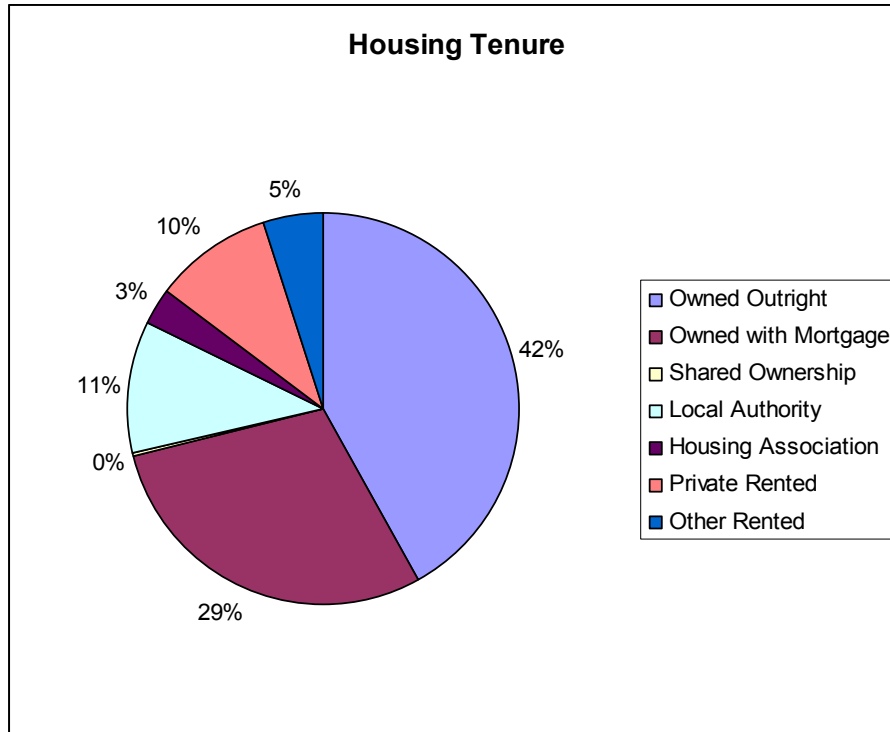
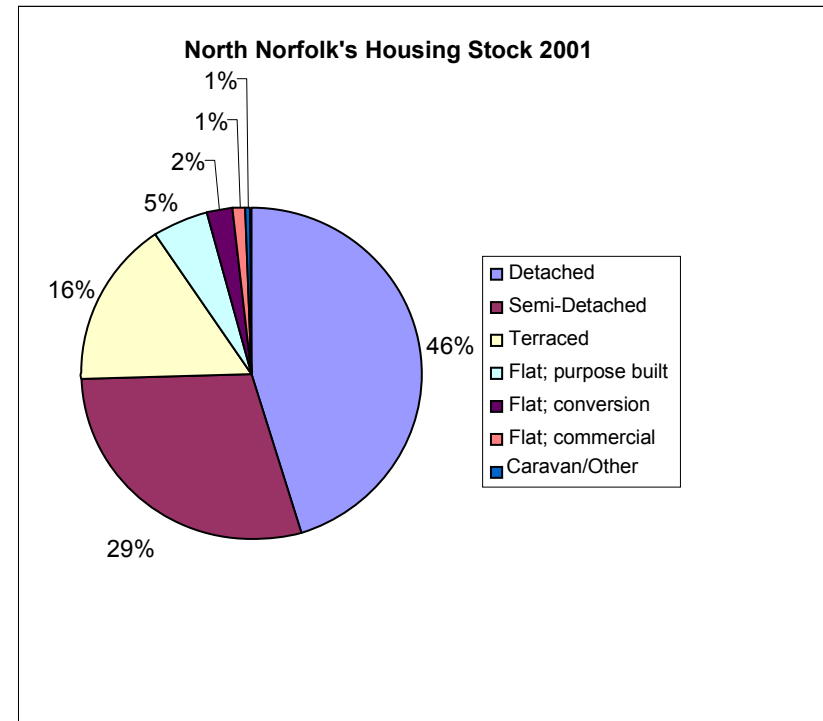


FIGURE H5 : Housing Stock (Source 2001 census)



Housing Stock

(Source: 2001 Census)

Housing Stock: **43,502**

Percentage of detached dwellings: **45.41%**

Percentage of semi-detached dwellings: **29.18%**

Percentage of terraced housing: **15.86%**

Percentage of flats/maisonettes: **5.47%**

Number of second homes/holiday accommodation: **3,467**

Number of vacant dwellings: **1,385**

Household Composition (Source: 2001 Census)

Average Household Size: **2.2** people

Number of households: **43,501**

One family and no others, All pensioners: **15.85%; 6,895** households

One family and no others, married couple, no children: **16.64%; 7,239** households

One family and no others, married couple, with dependant children: **14.42%; 6,273** households

One family and no others, married couple, all children non-dependant: **5.28%; 2,297** households

One family and no others, cohabiting couple, no children: **4.3%; 1,871** households

One family and no others, cohabiting couple, with dependant children: **2.84%; 1,235** households

One family and no others, cohabiting couple, all children non-dependant: **0.31%; 135** households

One family and no others, lone parent, with dependant children: **4.11%; 1,788** households

One family and no others, lone parent, all children non-dependant: **2.43%; 1,066** households

Other households with dependant children: **1.21%; 526** households

Other households: students, pensioners and other: **2.81%; 1,222** households

One person, pensioner: **18.52%; 8,056** households

One person, other: **11.26%; 4,898** households

TABLEH4:Gypsy and Traveller Monitoring Information, October 2005

Source - NNDC annual survey

Category	Number of sites	Number of vans
Authorised sites: Council	0	0
Authorised sites: Private	1	1
Unauthorised encampments: roadside source: caravan count, July 2005	3 separate temporary encampments on 1 site	9
Unauthorised encampments: land owned and occupied without permission	1	1
Planning permission granted during monitoring period	0	0

A county-wide survey of Gypsies and Travellers accommodation needs was carried out in November 2005 by the Norfolk Traveller Liaison Group.

Housing Trajectories

Structure Plan period 1993 – 2011

The existing Norfolk Structure Plan incorporates a housing provision (the number of dwellings which should be provided for) of **7,300** dwellings between 1993 and 2011. In order to meet this figure an average of **348** dwellings need to be constructed each year. Between 1993 and March 2005 a total of **5,212** had been built. (average of **434** dwellings each year).

In more recent years the number of completions has declined, possibly due to the absence of large residential development sites. However, at average annual dwelling completion rates (1993-2005) the Structure Plan provision of 7300 dwellings by 2011 will be 'provided for'. (see figure H5). The high number of dwellings which are recorded as under construction (**479** units) suggests that the recent slow down in the completion rate may not be indicative of longer term trends.

Regional Spatial Strategy 2001 - 2021

The Draft Regional Spatial Strategy identifies a requirement to provide for **6,400** new dwellings in the District between 2001 and 2021. As of the 31 of March 2005 a total of **1,275** of these dwellings had been built and a further **1,679** had been granted planning permission of which **479** were under construction. In order to reach the Draft RSS provision **320** dwellings need to be constructed each year between 31st of March 2005 and 2021. Projecting average annual completion rates of **434** dwellings indicates that the requirement will be met within the plan period.(see figure H6)

The Authority is consulting on a number of differing scenarios for the distribution of the remaining housing provision in the District between now and 2021 as part of its preparation of Preferred Options for the new Local Development Framework. Each scenario is likely to result in differing rates of development in

coming years depending on the mix of 'windfall' and allocated development. The AMR for 2005-06 will provide an updated trajectory based on the draft LDF Core Strategy rather than past development trends.

North Norfolk District Council has made representations to the Regional Assembly seeking an increase in its housing provision to a minimum of **8,000** dwellings. A final decision is unlikely to be made before late summer 2006. The implications of a higher allocation are illustrated on Figure H6.

FIGURE: H7

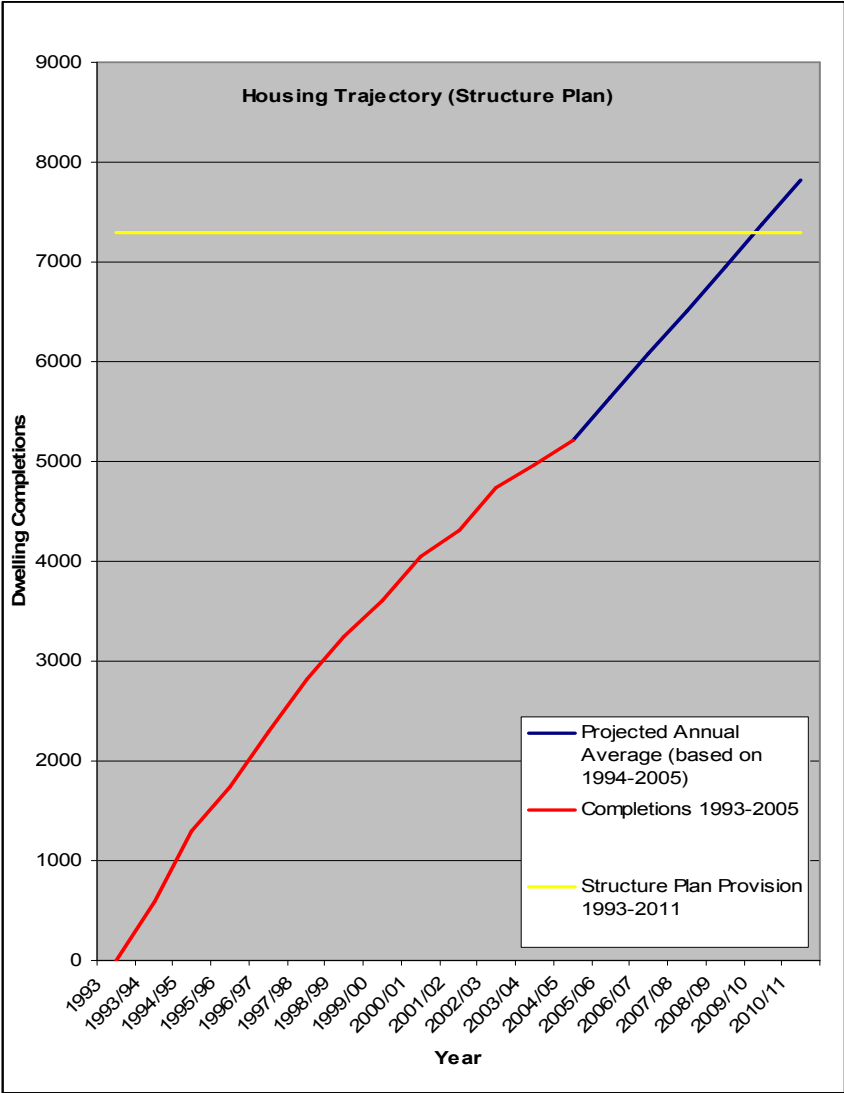
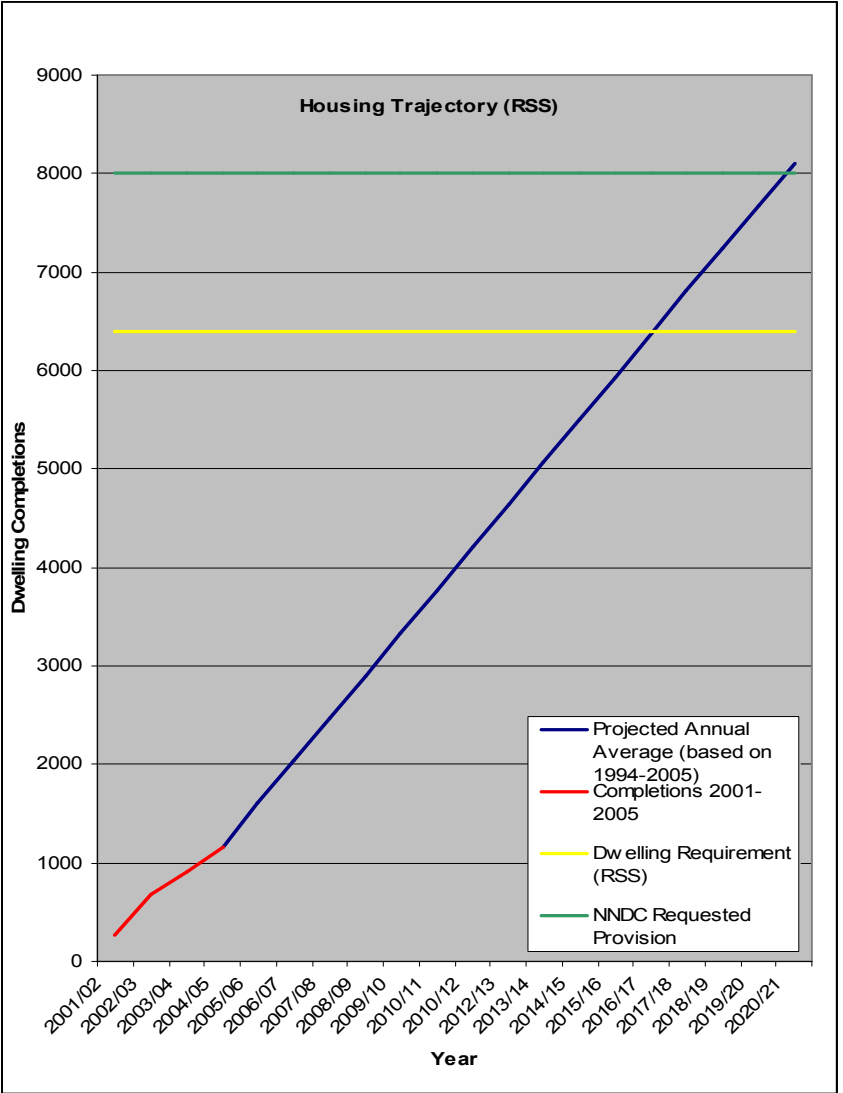


FIGURE:H8



Conclusion

Of the five measurable housing targets three were exceeded in that;
114 affordable dwellings were constructed (target 75)
77% of development was on previously developed land (target 60%)
Dwelling completions remained on course to meet Structure Plan provision by 2011.

Only one site of more than 25 dwellings was completed during the year. This was a scheme for 69 dwellings at Holt incorporating 12 affordable houses. This equates to 17% of the total number of dwellings built. Affordable housing requirements on this site were negotiated prior to the adoption of the 40% target.

Average dwelling densities are below 30/hectare. This reflects the large number of village 'infill' developments where the Authority seeks to maximise dwelling densities in a manner which is 'consistent with form and character'. Town sites were mainly developed at higher density.

Economy



Local Plan Employment Objectives

- To seek to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases that lead to global warming by:
 - guiding new development to locations that reduce the need for car journeys and the distances driven, or which permit the choice of more energy-efficient public transport - without encouraging more or longer journeys - as well as cycling and walking, as alternatives to the private car;
 - where appropriate, encouraging the development of renewable energy systems; and
 - optimising energy efficiency through the design and layout of new development;
- To reduce conflicts between conservation and development by the reuse of existing urban land, and rural and urban buildings;
- To encourage and maintain a healthy economy in North Norfolk;
- To make provision for adequate community, leisure and shopping facilities;
- To make provision for an effective transport system;
- To ensure the economic, efficient and environmentally-compatible location of new development;

- To ensure a high standard of design in all new development;
- To minimise the exposure of people and property to the risks of flooding, subsidence and accidents relating to hazardous installations and substances; and
- To protect the water environment from pollution and inland waters and groundwater sources from over-abstraction arising from development.
- Developing the local economy to provide better job, career and training opportunities for local residents and those who want to come and live in North Norfolk.

Main Local Plan Policies

Policy No(s)	Policy
9 -10	General and village employment areas
70 -78	Employment development and uses
79 -90	Shopping
120 - 128	Tourism

Introduction

The East of England has a £76 billion per annum economy employing 2.7 million people. The region covers the counties of Bedfordshire, Essex, Cambridgeshire, Hertfordshire, Norfolk and Suffolk. It stretches from the edge of London in the south to coastal and rural areas to the north and east. It is a new region with an area of 19,120 square kilometres and a population of some 5.5 million. It contains 17 medium-sized town and city conurbations, each with populations in excess of 50,000.

The Norfolk economy lags behind that of the rest of the East of England. The North Norfolk Economic Development Strategy, adopted in July 2005, concludes that the economy of North Norfolk is relatively narrow and reliant on a number of declining sectors such as agriculture and manufacturing. Retailing, health and social care, and public administration are increasingly important sectors and tourism is, and will continue to be, a significant sector in terms of its value to the local economy.

North Norfolk has the lowest economic activity rates of the seven Norfolk Districts. The workforce of North Norfolk has higher proportions of the population with no qualifications than the national average and unemployment is about 4% compared with 5% nationally (2001 Census). Average earnings in North Norfolk in 2005 were £342 per week compared to £353 for the County and £419 for England and Wales

Compared with the East of England, where 17% of jobs are in the knowledge based industries, North Norfolk has only 6%. North Norfolk is also characterised by having a large number of small businesses (86% employ 10 or few employees). However, the District has a large number of self-employed people (22% compared with 12% nationally) and a higher proportion of VAT registered firms per 10,000 working age

population (487 compared with 409 nationally) indicating a high level of entrepreneurship.

Assessment of where people travel to work indicates a high level of self containment within the District. Around 81% of jobs in the District are taken by residents and approximately 70% of the population travel less than 20km to work. Approximately 44% of the available jobs are located in the rural areas outside of the seven market towns. Nearly 20% of the jobs in the District are provided by just 11 companies. In terms of the number of people it employs, retailing is the largest sector providing 17% of total employment. Over 21% of residents in the district are retired compared to a national average of 14%. Tourism is one of the key sectors and the District has a strong and diverse tourism attraction. Over the past decade considerable success has been achieved in extending the tourism season beyond the traditional "summer" seaside holiday, attractive to young families and the older generation. Research on the Economic benefit of Tourism to North Norfolk in 2003 undertaken by the East of England Tourist Board on behalf of the District Council identified that total tourism expenditure amounted to £357 million.

High numbers of second homes in North Norfolk and the attraction of the area to visits by Friends and Family staying with local people provide further income within the District. Income from these two sources was valued at £1.9 million and £11.7 million respectively in 2003.

The North Norfolk district is one of the most rural in the East of England and has agricultural employment above the regional and national averages. Whilst agriculture continues to be a key element of the district's economy, increasing mechanisation and the contracting out of landholdings / key activities means that fewer people are now employed in the sector than in the past. Changing trends in production and the demands of food

processing companies are also impacting on farm businesses, resulting in surplus agricultural labour and buildings being released by some farm businesses. At the same time other farm enterprises are investing in new and larger buildings (e.g. potato stores, poultry sheds) and workers with different skills sets as part of a re-focussing of their businesses to take advantage of new opportunities and / or as part of diversification / down-sizing strategies.

The largest town in the District in terms of resident population is North Walsham with 12,000 residents. Sheringham, Fakenham and Cromer each have 7 - 9,000 residents and Stalham, Holt and Wells-next-to-Sea have 2 - 4,000 residents. Resident economic activity levels in the towns are generally between 55% and 65%. This will be in part due to the high proportion of retired residents in North Norfolk as a whole (21.8% compared to 14% in East of England and 13.6% in England and Wales) and particularly within the towns in the District (23.6%). Resident economic activity is particularly low in Holt (47.7%) which is explained by its high proportion of retired residents (31.2%) and economically inactive students (7.1%).

TABLE E1 : Population and economic activity in the towns

Town	Population (2001)	Population aged 16-74	Proportion of population aged 16-74 - economically active	Proportion of population aged 16-74 - economically inactive
Cromer	8,836	6,212	58.3%	41.8%
Fakenham	7,730	5,596	65.6%	34.4%
Holt	3,550	2,321	47.7%	52.4%
King's Lynn	40,921	29,211	67.5%	32.5%
North Walsham	11,845	8,278	64.5%	35.5%
Norwich	174,047	143,314	66.0%	34.0%
Sheringham	7,143	4,889	56.1%	43.9%
Stalham	3,870	2,813	65.0%	35.1%
Wells-next-to-sea	2,451	1,740	59.7%	40.3%

Source: Census 2001

Industrial Development Land

[see Table C1, page 46 for Core Indicators]

Amount and Availability

As of March 2005 a total of **76.8** Hectares of land was available for Industrial development, of which **37.5** hectares had either outline or full planning permission. Approximately **15** hectares of this land is considered to be 'constrained' (not easily developable) due to access problems.

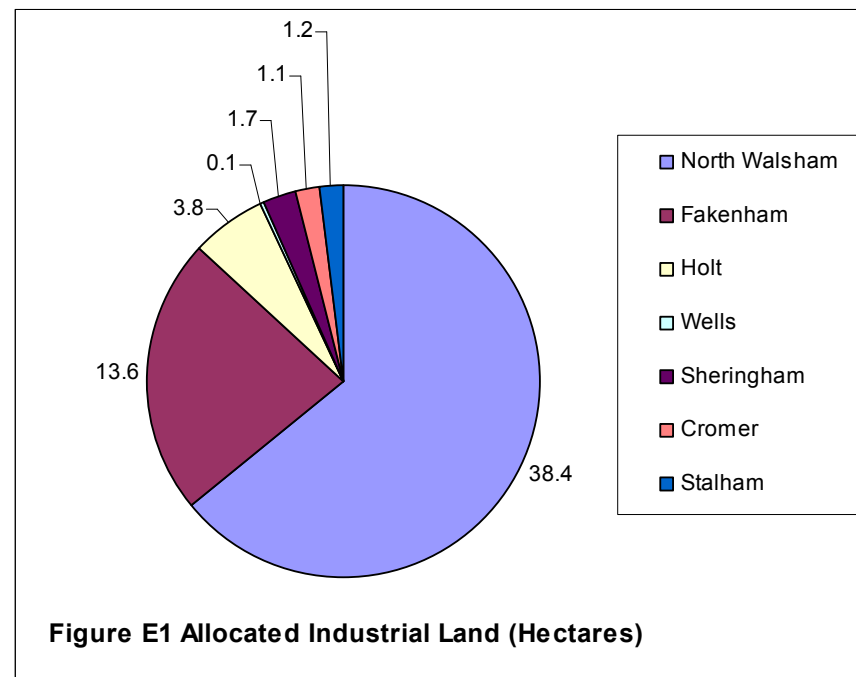
Distribution

Although large areas of land are available in the District the supply of land is not evenly distributed across the area, for example, there are in excess of **30** hectares at North Walsham and only **1** hectare at Cromer.

Industrial Building Rates

Rates of development on employment sites across the district remained at low levels. Some **0.4** hectares of land were developed during the year with a further **0.4** hectares under construction. In total **1460**sqm of Industrial floor space was built. Approximately **400**sqm of floor space was 'lost' to employment use with the erection of Argos on Cromer Business Park. Employment developments on sites which are not allocated as Employment land are not currently monitored by the Authority but will be included in future monitoring reports.

Table E2 illustrates the supply of employment land allocated in the District. Table E3 provides the totals for each town.



Local Services [Core Indicators 4a and 4b]

The Planning Authority has not monitored the amount of additional commercial and leisure floor space 'built' inside and outside of designated town centres. This information will be included in future monitoring reports. During the year the Authority approved 13 applications for additional A1, A2, A3 and D2 floor space. Table E2 illustrates the total amount of new floor space in each Use Class.

TABLE E2 : Local Services Developments

Use Class	Total Floor Space(sqm)	Within Town Centre Designation (sqm)	Out of Town Centre Designation (sqm)
A1	807	807	0
A2	0	0	0
A3	630	600	30
B1(a)	175	175	0
D2	1868	0	1868
Total	3480	1582	1898

Source: North Norfolk

Significant developments completed during the year were :

Fakenham Leisure Centre, Trap Lane, Fakenham – Provides 1778sqm sports facilities incorporating general purpose hall, aerobics studio, fitness gym, function room and ancillary facilities. The site is outside of the designated town centre.

Cromer Retail Park – Provides 1395sqm metres of retail warehouse and 930sqm of retail floorspace. (Argos). The site is outside the designated town centre.

Note : Use Classes are the way in which Planning Authorities categorise various uses of land. The Classes referred to are :

Class A1 – Shops

Class A2 – Financial and Professional Services

Class A3 – Restaurants and Cafes

Class D2 – Assembly and Leisure.

Employment

The 2001 Census indicates that there were a total of **41,411** people employed in the district. The census records **1,808** people as unemployed. **21%** of all residents in the District are retired. Table E3 illustrates employment activity compared to elsewhere in the country.

Table E3 : Employment Profiles

Economic Activity types by % (all residents aged 16-74)	North Norfolk	Norfolk	East of England	England and Wales
Employed Part Time	12.83	13.20	12.48	11.78
Employed Full Time	32.88	37.89	42.61	40.55
Self-Employed	11.72	9.45	9.25	8.28
Unemployed	2.57	2.97	2.60	3.35
Full-time student (working)	1.48	2.10	2.32	2.57
Retired	21.82	16.92	13.99	13.61
Student	2.34	3.31	3.61	4.7
Home / Family carer	6.63	6.59	6.74	6.51
Permanently sick / disabled	5.27	4.96	3.91	5.52
Other	2.46	2.61	2.50	3.12

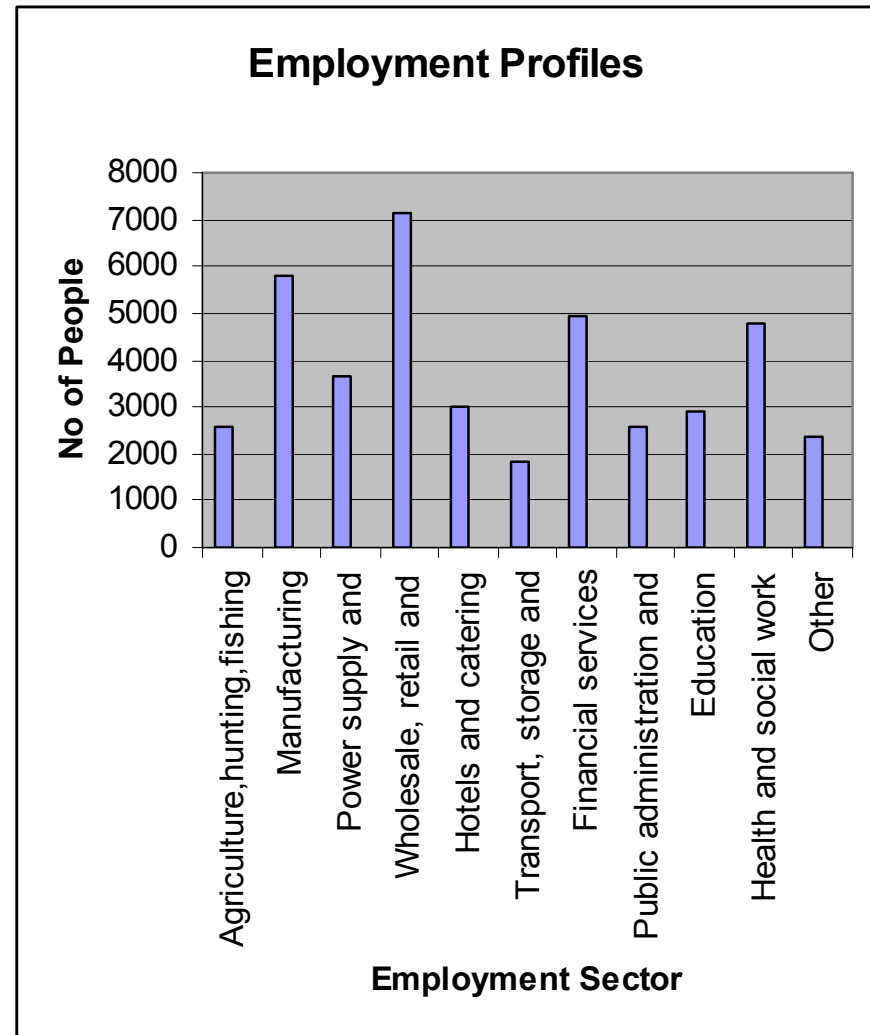


Figure E2 : Employment Profiles

TABLE E4 : Industrial Land Availability 2004/05

Site Name	Total Available Development Land (Ha)	Total Developed 01-02 (Ha)	Under Construction (Ha)	With Permission		Constrained (Ha)	Greenfield / Brownfield	Permitted Use
				Outline	Full			
Catfield Industrial Estate	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0		B1,B2,B8
Cromer Business Park	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	B	A1
Cromer Station, Sites around	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	B	
Cromer, Norwich Road/ Jubilee Lane	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	B	
Cromer, west of Holt Road	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	B	B2
Egmere, Bunkers Hill, B1105	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	B	B2
Fakenham Commercial Park	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	G	
Fakenham Industrial Estate	8.5	0.1	0.0	0.8	5.6	0.0	G	B2/ general
Fakenham, Hempton Road	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	B	
Fakenham, Oxborough Lane	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	B	B1,B2
Fakenham, Site at 66/72 Holt Road	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Holt Industrial Estate	3.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	G/B	B1,B2,B8
Holt, Old Station Way	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	B	B1
Hoveton, Tunstead Road Estate	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	B	
Melton Constable Industrial Estate	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	B	
North Walsham, Lyngate Ind Est Ext	22.2	0.0	0.1	10.1	0.0	12.8	G	B1,B2,B8
North Walsham, Lyngate Ind Est	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	B	B2
North Walsham, South of railway	12.0	0.0	0.3	7.7	0.0	0.2	B	A1, B1, B8
N. Walsham, Sth of railway ext.	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	B	
Sheringham, Weybourne Estate	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	G/B	
Stalham, Hall Farm	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	B	B1,B2
Tattersett Business Park, Site A	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	B	B2
Tattersett Business Park, Site C	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	B	B2
Wells, Great Eastern Way	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	G	B1, B2, B8
TOTALS (Hectares)	76.8	0.4	0.4	19.1	18.4	15.8		

Environment



Community Strategy aim

- Maintain the high quality of life and attractive natural environment that exists now and makes North Norfolk unique.

Local Plan Environment Objectives

- To protect North Norfolk's countryside for its own sake;
- To conserve and enhance North Norfolk's landscape and wildlife heritage, especially as recognised in the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Historic Parks and Gardens, and Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
- To conserve and enhance North Norfolk's architectural heritage, especially as recognised in Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings;
- To conserve and enhance North Norfolk's archaeological heritage;
- To seek to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases that lead to global warming by:
 - guiding new development to locations that reduce the need for car journeys and the
 - distances driven, or which permit the choice of more energy-efficient public transport - without encouraging more or longer journeys - as well as cycling and walking, as alternatives to the private car;
 - where appropriate, encouraging the development of renewable energy systems; and
 - optimising energy efficiency through the design and layout of new development;
- To reduce conflicts between conservation and development by the reuse of existing urban land, and rural and urban buildings;
- To minimise the exposure of people and property to the risks of flooding, subsidence and accidents relating to hazardous installations and substances; and
- To protect the water environment from pollution and inland waters and groundwater sources from over-abstraction arising from development.

Main Local Plan Policies

Policy No	Policy
05	Restricts development in countryside
20-21	Landscape designation / quality
22-30	Landscape character
31	Landscape enhancement
32-34	Wildlife protection
35-45	Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Archaeology
46-52	Flood risk, erosion and environmental hazards

Targets

- To reduce carbon emissions by 60% by 2050(Government)
- To produce 10% of the nations energy requirements from renewable resources by 2010 and 20% by 2020.(Government)
- To produce 44% of the regions electricity consumption from wind (including off shore) by 2020. (RSS target)

Environmental Characteristics

The District has 73 kilometres of North Sea coastline to the north and east. This natural asset contributes to the area's attractiveness for residents and tourists, but the coast also brings with it responsibility for the prevention of coastal erosion and partnership with the Environment Agency for the prevention of tidal inundation in the more low-lying parts of the District. The coastal strip consists mainly of remote beaches, marshes and small harbours. Inland, agriculture dominates the landscape, although there are substantial areas of woodland cover, most notably along the ridge from Cromer to Holt, and extensive areas of parkland, a number of which are historic parks and gardens. Significant parts of the District are still managed by large estates and extensive tracts of both inland estates and coastal marshes are owned by the National Trust. The Norfolk Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) extends from the District's western boundary to Bacton with an outlying area at the extreme east of the District. In addition to the AONB the District also includes the northern part of the Norfolk Broads. The coastal and wetland areas provide a wide range of habitats and a number of these are internationally designated where protection of the natural environment receives priority. In an area which has seen settled farming for millennia, it is unsurprising that the area has a large number of listed buildings (2278), these occurring in isolated locations such as farmhouses and churches as well as in concentrations in the 81 Conservation Areas throughout the market towns and villages.

The District is characterised as being an attractive area in which to live and visit. Its coast, countryside and built-up areas are perceived to foster a good quality of life. Many areas of the District's countryside provide a habitat vital to supporting many species of wildlife.

The coastal landscape types are perhaps the most typical of the area and conjure up the most vivid images associated with the Norfolk Coast. The North Norfolk Coast is an area of open, remote, and untamed coastal landscape with long views to the sea and big skies. Characteristic features include the remote coastal marshes, sand dunes and shingle ridges, with coastal maritime settlements, red brick and flint buildings, prominent churches and windmills. The open farmed marshes landscape type, found both in the east and west of the AONB, is open, remote and fen-like.

The Cromer Ridge is the highest part of the area and is characterised by its irregular, undulating, intimate and well wooded topography and by substantial areas of heather in the west. Small, enclosed arable fields, hedgebanks, sunken lanes and sparse settlement are also characteristic features of the ridge.

The other predominantly agricultural landscapes consist of the area of eastern farmlands, with its settled agricultural landscape of narrow lanes, prominent churches, hedgebanks and windblown hedgerow trees, and the river valleys, a tranquil, rural landscape type with small meandering rivers, grazing meadows on the valley floor, well-defined arable slopes, prominent flint churches and a few distinctive watermills.



Air Quality

Air quality is not generally a major issue in North Norfolk, although there are pockets of air quality problems relating to traffic emissions. Under the Environment Act of 1995 the Government requires all local authorities to assess air quality. In areas not likely to achieve Government targets by 2005 local authorities are required to designate Air Quality Management Areas and introduce Air Quality Management Plans containing measures to improve air quality. Of the seven pollutants required to be monitored, all were expected to meet the target values under the Air Quality Regulations. Assessment has found that 3 pollutants, Nitrogen Dioxide, (NO₂), Particulates (PM₁₀) and Benzene, (all traffic related pollutants), will require further monitoring. In relation to NO₂, Hoveton town centre is a 'hot spot' which lies just within the 2005 target objective. Further monitoring of this site and other town centres will be undertaken and kept under review.

Flood Risk [Core Indicator 7]

North Norfolk District is exposed to significant flood risk along its northern coast (between its boundary with the Borough of King's Lynn and West Norfolk and Kelling Hard), its eastern coast (between Bacton and Walcott and between Cart Gap and its boundary with Great Yarmouth Borough), and throughout the Broads area. Less significant risks occur along North Norfolk's inland rivers, notably the River Wensum around Fakenham.

During the year 92 planning applications were submitted in areas which are identified as being at flood risk. Of these one application was granted planning permission despite an objection from the Environment Agency. This related to the erection of a new visitor centre at Cley Marshes Nature reserve where only a small part of the site intended to be used as car park and outside storage was within the risk area.

Green Flag Standards [Core Indicator 4c]

Holt Country Park – 49.91 Ha – From January 2005 managed to Green Flag Award Standards. Green Flag Awarded July 2005/06

Holt Country Park is only a short walk from the historic market town of Holt on the edge of the Norfolk Coast AONB. It has had a chequered history, from a horseracing course, heath, farmland, forestry, and woodland garden. It has now become a tranquil woodland dominated with Scots Pine and native broadleaves. Its rich ground flora supports an abundant display of wildlife. The Park contains a Visitor Centre and waymarked walks, which lead to a viewing tower, pond, sculptures, totem pole and play area. Activities are organised for local school groups and families can join in events throughout the year.

Renewable Energy [Core Indicator 9]

There were no applications or completions of development for renewable energy sources during the year.

Biodiversity [Core Indicator 8]

The Norfolk Biodiversity Action Plan published in 1999 contained 29 Species Action Plans and 9 Habitat Action Plans. This has now increased to 12 Habitat Plans and 31 separate Species Action Plans. A progress report was published in 2002. It is not practical or appropriate to include detailed monitoring information in respect of all of these in this report. Further details are available at Norfolkbiodiversity.org.

All of the habitat types and many of the Species are represented in North Norfolk. The 2002 update report indicates that over half of priority habitats demonstrated a beneficial change in their area, including some reedbed creation at Stiffkey and the River Ant, and extensive heathland creation in North Norfolk. 21% of priority species demonstrated an increase in their numbers, including a colonisation by the European Otter of all river catchments and an 11.5% general increase in distribution since 1992.

Extensive areas of the District are designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional or sub-regional significance.

TABLE: EN1 Designated areas 2005. [Core indicator 8(ii)]

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	22,550 ha
Ramsar Sites and Special Protection Areas	6,908 ha
National Nature Reserves	3,767 ha
Local Nature Reserves	55 ha
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)	7,091 ha
County Wildlife Sites	2,952 ha
Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)	Being updated with the new sites designated in 2005

Built Environment

The Norfolk Historic Environment Record is a comprehensive record of historic data and it contains information and documents relating to historic landscapes, buildings, archaeological sites and ancient monuments.

North Norfolk has the following:

2251 Listed Buildings, comprising:

- 95 Grade I
- 199 Grade II Star
- 1957 Grade II

60 Listed Buildings are recorded on the 'Buildings at Risk Register.'

81 Conservation Areas covering 10,423 hectares in total

87 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

33 Historic Parks and Gardens

Transport



Local Plan Transport and Objectives

- To seek to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases that lead to global warming by:
 - guiding new development to locations that reduce the need for car journeys and the distances driven, or which permit the choice of more energy-efficient public transport - without encouraging more or longer journeys - as well as cycling and walking, as alternatives to the private car;
 - where appropriate, encouraging the development of renewable energy systems; and
 - optimising energy efficiency through the design and layout of new development;

- To make provision for adequate community, leisure and shopping facilities;

- To make provision for an effective transport system;

- To ensure the economic, efficient and environmentally-compatible location of new development;

Main Local Plan Policies

Policy No(s)	Policy
129	Developer contributions to public transport
130 -134	Rail Services
135	Bus Service
136 – 139	Pedestrians and cyclists
140 - 147	Highways and traffic management
149 - 153	Car parking

The District Council is not the Highway Authority. Detailed transport objectives and targets are available in the Local Transport Plan and its Annual Monitoring Reports published by Norfolk County Council.

Further Information: WWW.norfolk.gov.uk

Introduction

North Norfolk is often described as 'remote', a perception which is reinforced by its coastal location, the absence of trunk roads and motorways, the relatively small size of its towns and the dispersed settlement pattern. Dispersed population and employment patterns mean that many regular journeys can only be easily undertaken by private transport. Some 82% of households in the District are recorded as owning at least one car or van. The Bittern Line (Sheringham to Norwich railway) provides an important rail link for the District with connections at Norwich to the national network. The highest flows of traffic are found on the routes connecting the District elsewhere: the A140, A1067 and A1151 to Norwich; the A148 to Kings Lynn, and the A149 to Great Yarmouth. Volumes of traffic are recorded at two points in the district but these are not necessarily representative of overall traffic levels in the district. These suggest growth in the total amount of traffic of between 2% and 5%.

TABLE T1: Traffic growth in North Norfolk

Location	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Annual Average 2000-2004
A149 Morston	1,836	2,002 (9.0%)	2,178 (8.8%)	2,199 (1.0%)	2,158(-1.9%)	5.2%
A149 Stalham	11,367	11,454 (0.8%)	11,497 (0.4%)	12,066 (4.9%)	12,307 (2.0%)	2.0%

Source: Norfolk County Council Transport Services, Annual Traffic Monitoring Report

Measures of Self Containment

North Norfolk District Council commissioned a study to examine the travel-to-work patterns for its market towns based on the Census data of 2001. This study provides information regarding the "self-containment" of settlements. Table T2 shows the level of containment in relation to jobs and workers in North Norfolk's towns, and some other Norfolk towns outside the District. It illustrates that a number of the Districts towns achieve high levels of containment. For example 61% of trips to work in Fakenham, start and finish in the town.

TABLE T2 : Levels of Containment

Area	Trips originating at study Area	Trips terminating at study Area	% of trips from Area that are contained within the Area	% of employees in the Area who live in the area	Net flow of employees	Net flow of employees as proportion of working residents
Aylsham	2490	2150	41.57%	48.14%	-340	-13.7%
Cromer	3473	3557	53.50%	52.24%	84	0.02%
East Dereham	8310	7739	49.42%	53.07%	-571	-6.9%
Fakenham	3498	4844	61.66%	44.53%	1346	38.5%
Gt.Yarmouth	26477	31416	76.11%	64.15%	4939	18.7%
Holt	1055	1998	55.45%	29.28%	943	89.4%
Kings Lynn	18951	27176	77.45%	54.01%	8225	43.4%
North Walsham	5079	4882	50.52%	52.56%	-197	-3.9%
Norwich	89792	116146	80.70%	62.39%	26355	29.7%
Sheringham	2596	2250	51.89%	59.87%	-346	-13.3%
Stalham	1706	1182	35.76%	51.61%	-524	-30.7%
Wells next the Sea	980	759	71.67%	71.67%	-221	-22.6%

Levels of Accessibility [Core Indicator 3b]

Table T4 illustrates the percentage of new dwelling completions which took place during the year which have access to a range of services.

TABLE T3: Access to work and services

Service/opportunity/facility	% dwelling completions in accessible locations 2004-2005 (as defined above)
GP	60%
Hospital	4%
Major Food Store	58%
Primary School	98%
Secondary School	53%
Further Education	40%
Workplace	71%

* Where between 80% and 90% of population can access service by public transport, and where the vast majority of population are concentrated within walking or cycling distance of a specifically identified service location.

** Also includes Hoveton

(Source: Norfolk County Council)

Criteria used to complete TABLE T4

- Levels of accessibility to GP (where at least 90% of households are able to access GP within 30 minutes by public transport or in exceptional circumstances on a case-by-case basis*)
- GP - % of dwelling completions taking place in wards identified as having high
- Hospital - % of dwelling completions taking place in wards identified as having high levels of accessibility to Hospital (where at least 90% of households are able to access hospital within 30 minutes by public transport).
- Major Food Store - % of dwelling completions taking place in wards identified as having high levels of accessibility to a major food store (where at least 90% of households are able to access store within 30 minutes by public transport**).
- Primary School - % of dwelling completions taking place in wards with at least one primary school.
- Secondary School - % of dwelling completions taking place in wards with at least one secondary school.
- Further Education - % of dwelling completions taking place in wards with a Further Education establishment.
- Workplace - % of dwelling completions taking place in Super Output Areas (SOAs) with a workplace population of at least 500.

Modes of transport to work

The 2001 census provides data on mode of travel to work. Overall the district has high levels of car ownership and car use, with public transport being very limited. However, with market towns the level of walking and cycling to work is high. It is also significant that the average distance travelled to work is highest in Wells, where many work locally but those who do commute travel long distances, and Stalham, where those who commute generally travel to Norwich by car. The low average distance in Fakenham is a reflection of the high levels of people who live in the town who also work within the town itself.

TABLE T4: Modes of Transport

	All people aged 16 – 74 in employment	Work mainly at or from home %	Percentage of people aged 16 – 74 in employment who usually travel to work by:					Ave. distance (km) travelled to fixed place of work
			Train %	Bus, minibus or coach %	Car (driver / passenger) %	Bicycle / on foot %	Other %	
Cromer	3416	11.91	0.94	6.29	55.5	22.57	1.20	15.73
Fakenham	3508	8.81	0.11	2.32	63.6	23.83	1.33	13.73
Holt	1064	10.34	0.47	2.26	54.6	30.07	0.85	15.27
North Walsham	5076	8.83	1.42	3.07	62.21	21.94	0.77	15.17
Sheringham	2625	13.10	1.10	3.24	58.97	21.53	1.03	15.86
Stalham	1752	7.76	0.74	2.34	69.41	16.89	0.57	18.40
Wells next the Sea	992	13.71	0.30	2.12	52.22	29.84	0.71	25.88
District TOTAL	18433	10.64	0.73	3.09	59.5	23.81	0.92	17.15

Source: Census 2001

The census data provides information about how people get to work and shows that, in North Norfolk, 17% of workers walked or cycled to work. Table T5. shows a slight drop between 1991-2001 for the District as a whole, but, within that trend, there are significant differences for some of the towns. In Holt, for example, walking has become more popular since 1991, but Sheringham has experienced a significant decline of 13%. Whilst more people walk to work in North Walsham than did so previously, the popularity of cycling has lessened more than in most other towns (8%). The impacts of higher volumes of traffic in the market towns over the 1990s may have contributed to the decline in those willing to cycle to work. This has been paralleled by an increase in car ownership so that in North Norfolk in 2001 82% of households owned at least one car, compared to the Norfolk average of 79%. This is a significant increase since the 1991 census figure for North Norfolk of 76%.

TABLE T5: Travel to Work by Walking and Cycling (Residents of working age).

North Norfolk District's residents in employment (16-74yrs): Mode of travel to work						
Town*	% 1991 workers walk to work	% 1991 workers cycle to work	% 2001 workers walk to work	% 2001 workers cycle to work	% change 1991-2001 walking	% change 1991-2001 cycling
Cromer	21.2	2.7	21.4	2.5	0.2 % rise	0.2 % drop
Fakenham	18.3	11.1	17.3	6.6	1.0 % drop	4.5 % drop
Holt	12.6	10.9	21.1	9.0	8.5 % rise	1.9 % drop
North Walsham	12.8	14.7	14.8	6.9	2.0 % rise	7.8 % drop
Sheringham	24.5	5.7	11.5	2.9	13.0 % drop	2.8 % drop
Stalham	9.6	9.6	10.5	7.4	0.9 % rise	2.2 % drop
Wells	18.5	10.2	22.5	8.2	4.0 % rise	2.0 % drop
North Norfolk	12.9	7.5	11.7	4.8	1.2 % drop	2.7 % drop
Norfolk County	11.1	6.9	10.7	5.2	0.4 % drop	1.7 % drop

Rail Use

Rail patronage on the Sheringham to Norwich Bittern Line rail link is monitored and the results of the past three years are shown in Table T6 below. This shows a significant increase in rail patronage, although it should be noted that these trips represent a very small proportion of total trips in North Norfolk (for example this is used by less than 1% of resident commuters to travel to work [2001 census]).

TABLE T6: Annual patronage of the Sheringham – Norwich railway

Year	Total Patronage	% increase since previous
2003/04	448,412	6.9%
2004/05	479,777	19.7%
2005/06	139,667 to date	25.4% on same time last year

Source: Bittern Line Community Rail Partnership.

Car Parking [Core Indicator 3a]

No detailed information is collected on the number of Car Parking Spaces provided on individual developments. The Authority has adopted its own car parking standards which are applied to all new development proposals. These will be reviewed as part of the preparation of the new LDF.

Plan Making



The LDF Programme: Monitoring the Local Development Scheme

As required by Section 35 of the Act and Regulation 48 the Annual Monitoring Report must contain information on whether the timetable and milestones in the Local Development Scheme are being achieved. The requirement is to monitor progress for September 2004 to March 2005, but as there were no key milestones during this period, this section gives details of progress on the LDF timetable up to November 2005.

The North Norfolk Local Development Scheme was submitted to the Secretary of State on 9 March 2005, and formally adopted by the Council on 13 April 2005.

The LDS for North Norfolk sets a timetable between Oct 2004 and Nov 2005 for:

- Preparation of the Statement of Community Involvement;
- Evidence gathering and consultation on issues and options (Regulation 25 stage) for the Core Strategy and Site Specific Proposals.

In relation to evidence gathering the Council has commissioned a wide range of studies during this period and these are detailed in Table P1.

TABLE P1 : Commissioned Studies

Background Document	Provided by	Completion Date
Retail and Town Centre Study	DTZ Pidea	June 2005
Housing Market in North Norfolk and AONB	Three Dragons	May 2005
North Norfolk Rural Economy Study	Acorus Rural Property Services	September 2005
Landscape Character Assessment	NNDC	September 2005
Open Space Audit and Study	Atkins	October 2005
Report on work, based on travel to work analysis, to inform the RSS and LDF	Land Use Consultants	September 2005
Tourism Study	Scott Wilson	October 2005

TABLE P2: Performance against milestones of Local Development Scheme

PPS12 identifies the milestones to be monitored in the AMR.

DOCUMENT & Task	Proposed Date(s)	Actual Date(s)	Slippage
LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME			
Submit LDS	March 05	March 05	Nil
Submit revised LDS	Jan 06	On target	On target
ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT			
Publish Annual Monitoring Report	Dec 2005	On Target for submission Dec 05	On target
STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT			
Consultation on Draft SCI (Reg 25)	April 05	Launch 11 and 12 April	Nil
Public Participation on Draft SCI (Reg 26)	June/July 05	6 June 2005 to 15 July 2005	Nil
Preparation of submission document	August 05		Nil
Submission to Secretary of State (Reg 28)	September 05	26 September	Nil
Representations on submission (Reg 29)	October 05	26 September to 4 November 2005	Nil
CORE STRATEGY			
Preparation of Scoping Report for Sustainability Appraisal	Spring/Summer	Consulted Statutory Bodies Oct 05	Completed
Issues and alternate options consultation (Reg 25)	May to September 05	July 2005 issues consultation. NB Further consultation on options undertaken following extended timetable	Nil
SITE SPECIFIC PROPOSALS			
Preparation of Scoping Report for Sustainability Appraisal	Spring/Summer	Consulted Statutory Bodies Oct 05	Completed
Issues and alternate options consultation (Reg 25)	May to December 05	July 2005 issues consultation. NB Further consultation on options undertaken following extended timetable	Nil

These are set out in Table P2 for each LDF document. The table indicates that there was no slippage to the milestones set out in the LDS.

Timetable Slippage

One of the risks highlighted in North Norfolk’s LDS (adopted April 2005) was the effect that slippage of the Regional Spatial Strategy would have on our programme. This is particularly significant for North Norfolk owing to the fact that the Council has objected to the housing allocation of 6,400 for North Norfolk and requested a higher allocation (8,000).

In August 2005 we were advised that the RSS Examination would be delayed and extended owing to the large number of objections to the plan (over 21,000 people submitting objections). Consequently the new anticipated date for the Panel report has moved from February 2006 to July 2006.

As a result, the Council’s Cabinet considered a report on 5 September 2005 outlining three possible courses of action in response to the delay. One of the principles of the new LDF system is the concept of “front-loading” which means that as much certainty is required at the early stages of the plan preparation as possible. Following advice from the Government Office it was not therefore considered appropriate to consult on the Preferred options for the CS and SSP DPDs in advance of the RSS Examination in Public Panel Report. Cabinet therefore agreed to delay consultation on the preferred options for the Core Strategy and Site Specific Proposal until the Summer of 2006 following the publication of the Panel Report. The implications of this delay are outlined in Table P3 below.

TABLE P3: Regional Spatial Strategy Revised Timetable

Regional Spatial Strategy	RSS original timetable	RSS revised timetable	Slippage
Consultation	December 04 – March 05	Jan – Mar 05	Nil
Examination	September – November 05	November 05 – March 06	4 months
Panel Report	Feb 06	July 06	5 months
Sec. of State Changes	October 06	November 06	1 month
Adoption	November 06	March 07	4 months

Adjustment to 2006 Programme

A revised Local Development Scheme (LDS) will be submitted to the Secretary of State in December 2005 following approval by Cabinet on 5 December 2005. Adjustment to the Core Strategy and Site Specific Proposal DPDs are as shown in Table P4 below. The revised LDF timetable is detailed in Appendix (b).

TABLE P4: LDS Revised Timetable for Core Strategy and Site Specific Proposals

DOCUMENT & Task	Previous Date	Revised Date
CORE STRATEGY		
Public Participation on Preferred options (Reg 26)	March/April 2006	September 2006
Submission of Core Strategy	September 2006	February 2007
Examination	May 2007	September 2007
Binding Report	September 2007	February 2008
SITE SPECIFIC PROPOSALS		
	May to December 05	
Public Participation on Preferred options (Reg 26)	March/April 2006	September 2006
Submission of SSP	Sept 2006	February 2007
Examination	June/July 2007	Oct/Nov 2007
Binding Report	March 2008	August 2008

Consultation Feedback

As part of the preparation of LDS documents the Council has undertaken a range of consultation exercises as part of the preparation of the Statement of Community Involvement, Core Strategy and Site Specific Proposals DPDs. Details of this consultation and the feedback we have received are provided in Table P5 below.

TABLE P5: Consultation Responses

Consultation on...	When	How	With whom	Response / Feedback
Preparing the STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT– how we should consult	April 05	QUESTIONNAIRE and PRESENTATIONS	Stakeholders	250 sent out 31% response rate 99% of above requested to be involved in planning process
The Draft STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT Document	16 June / July 2005	Draft SCI sent out with QUESTIONNAIRE	Public Consultation	250 sent out 27% response rate 94% of above supported principles outlined in Draft SCI
The submission STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT Document	26 September to 4 November 2005	Submission SCI sent out with QUESTIONNAIRE	Public Consultation	264 sent out 10 representations received of which 4 objected
CORE STRATEGY & SITE SPECIFIC (Reg 25) identifying local planning issues	June & July 2005	7 Area WORKSHOPS	Stakeholders	500 consultees invited, 198 consultees attended Over 800 issues raised 99% of attendees were pleased or very pleased with the workshop content and delivery of objectives.
CORE STRATEGY identifying thematic issues	July 2005	MEETINGS	Stakeholders from Specific Interest Groups	Well attended by invitees. General thematic issues raised and recorded.
CORE STRATEGY (Reg 25) reviewing options	4 November to 20 December 2005	QUESTIONNAIRE	500 Stakeholders	To be advised

*Stakeholders: At each stage a specified selection of representatives are selected from our database which consists of; Community representatives, Area Partnerships, District and County Councillors, National and Local Interest and Voluntary Groups, Developers, Agents, Local Businesses, Advisory groups, Statutory consultees, Parish and Town Councils, neighbouring Local Authorities, Schools and educational establishments.



Appendices

Appendix (a) – List of Core Indicators 2004-05

TABLE C1 - Business Development

INDICATOR	1a	1b	1c	1d	1e	1f	Comment
Use Class B1(a) (Non A2 Offices)	0	0	0			0	
Use Class B1(b) (Research and Dev)	0	0	0			0	
Use Class B1(c) (Light Industrial)	676	676	0			0	
Use Class B2 (General Industrial)	480	480	0			0	
Use Class B8 (Storage and Distribution)	304	304	304			0	
Total	1460	1460	304	76.8	0.8	0	

1a. Amount of new floor space developed. (m²) within each use class.

1b. Amount of new floor space on allocated sites. (m²)

1c. Amount of new floor space on previously developed land. (m²)

1d. Employment land available. (Hectares)

1e. Losses of employment land. (Hectares)

1f. Amount lost to residential development. (Hectares)

TABLE C2: Housing Development
 For Structure Plan Period 1993 – 2011 requiring provision for 7,300 dwellings

Indicator		Result
2a	Net additional dwellings (1993 – March 2005)	5212
	Net additional dwellings in current year	250
	Projected additional dwellings to end of plan period (2011)	2995*
	Annual net dwelling requirement over total plan period. (7300 divided by 18 year plan period)	405
	Annual average requirement to fulfil plan provision by 2011	348**
2b	Percentage on previously developed land	77%
2c	Percentage at less than 30 dwellings per hectare	45%
	Percentage at between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare	37%
	Percentage above 50 dwellings per hectare	18%
2d	Number of affordable dwelling completions.	126

Figures quoted are for the monitoring year April 1st 2004 to March 31st 2005 unless otherwise stated.

*Figure includes dwellings approved but not yet built (minus a 7% lapse rate) plus an allowance for windfall (annual average) and includes all sites identified in NNDC Urban Housing Capacity Study 2005.

**Figure provided for from existing permissions and windfall projections.

TABLE C3: Transport Indicators

Indicator		Result
3a	Percentage of non residential development complying with parking standards	Not available
3b	Accessibility of new dev. (proximity to key facilities and services)	See table T4

TABLE C4: Local Services

Indicator		Result
4a	Amount of retail, leisure and office development (permissions, NOT completions)	See page 27
4b	Percentage of completed retail office and leisure in town centres	Not monitored
4c	Percentage of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standards	One site

Table C5: Environmental Indicators

Indicator		Result
7	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to EA advice.	1 application
8	Biodiversity	See page 34
9	Renewable energy capacity installed by type	None

Appendix c) : Sustainability Scoping report – baseline indicators

Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Indicator	Source	Frequency	Baseline		Trend		Assessment or Comment	
				North Norfolk	Comparison	North Norfolk	Comparison		
Environment									
ENV1	To maintain and enhance biodiversity, fauna and flora	Net change in SSSI condition - % of SSSIs areas in "favourable" or "unfavourable recovering" condition (i.e. meeting the PSA target).	English Nature Survey of SSSI condition (2005) www.english-nature.org.uk/special/ssi/reportIndex.cfm	Yearly	82% (2005) in favourable condition.	England 67%; East of England 77%; Norfolk 89% (2005)	No previous comparable data available	East of England 77% in 2004; thus static from 2004-2005.	Greatest cause of damage due to water resources: pollution by agricultural run-off (17%) and discharge (10%) & abstraction (14%). DEFRA PSA target is 95% by 2010.
		Biodiversity Action Plan progress: a) % Habitat Actions in progress / completed; b) % Species Actions in progress / completed	Norfolk Biodiversity Action Plan: Norfolk Wildlife Trust. www.norfolkbiodiversity.org.uk	3 - yearly Progress Report	Norfolk Biodiversity Action Plan 1999-2002: a) 69%; b) 69%	UK Biodiversity Action Plan 1999-2002: a) 38%; b) 45%	No previous BAP progress reports available. Future reports due in 2005.		North Norfolk contains areas of some of the 9 Habitat Action Plans designated across Norfolk.
ENV2	To improve water quality	Percentage main rivers & watercourses rated 'Very Good' to 'Fair': a) Biologically; b) Chemically; and, Percentage with 'Very Low' to 'Moderate' levels of: c) Nitrates; and, d) Phosphates	Environment Agency: Regional River Quality Assessments datasets. Environment Agency Anglian Region Office. BIOL03 GQA03 NIT03 PHOS03	Yearly	2003: a) 100% b) 96.5% c) 71.7% d) 57%	No data available	2002: a) 100% b) 96.5% c) 64% d) 52.9%	No data available	Only some of data applies as Broads Authority and other authorities have responsibilities elsewhere. General improvements evident.

		Number of planning applications approved against Environment Agency advice on water quality grounds	Environment Agency: www.environment-agency.gov.uk .	Yearly	2004/05: 2	Norfolk 2004/05: 5.	No previous data available	No previous data available	Core Indicator 7
		Compliance to mandatory EU Bathing Water Directives	Environment Agency: www.environment-agency.gov.uk	Yearly	Contribution to Anglian region: (2004) 100% compliance (38 bathing waters)	England & Wales: (2004) 98.6% compliance (491 bathing waters)	Anglian Region: 1999 = 94.4% 2000 = 100%	England & Wales: 1988-1990 = 57%; 2002-2004 = 96%	No bathing waters failed the standards more than 2 years in a row (2004). Mandatory EU standards are lower than guideline levels. 2005: Four North Norfolk beaches given 'Blue Flag Award' status.
ENV3	To ensure that sources of water supply remain sustainable	Change in groundwater resource levels (difference from mean level in metres)	Environment Agency website: www.environment-agency.gov.uk	Yearly	Anglian Aquifer 2003 average: 4.81	No national data readily available	Past Anglian Aquifer averages: 2000 = 3.22 2001 = 3.22 2002 = 0.81	No national data readily available	Seasonal level variability is greatest in limestone and chalk aquifers
		Measured consumption of water from: a) residential properties; and, b) industry / business	Environment Agency Anglian Region assessment 'Water Efficiency in Development', Environment Agency, September 2004		Average 2002/03: a) 143 l/head/day ; b) 2862 million l/day direct abstraction & 3950mill l/day non-household public water	No data available	England and Wales average, 2002/03: a) 147 l/h/d; b) No data readily available	No data available	

ENV4	To conserve and improve soil resources and quality	Area of agricultural land entered into Higher Level service agreements under Agri-Environment Schemes	Defra; www.defra.gov.uk www.sustainable-development.gov.uk		No data available at present	No data available at present	No data available at present	No data available at present	A new initiative launched in 2005.
					Environmental Stewardship scheme participation has increased annually in England since 1992 from 0.2m to 1.3 million hectares in 2004. This includes the Environmentally Sensitive Areas Scheme, the Countryside and Arable Stewardship Schemes and the Entry Level Scheme.				
		Number of applications given permission to return contaminated land to beneficial use	District monitoring	Yearly	2004: 80	No data available	2005 (January - July): 40	No data available	
ENV5	To minimise the loss of undeveloped land	% of new dwellings built on: a) previously developed land; b) greenfield land	District monitoring - Residential Land Availability studies. (BVPI 106) www.norfnorfolk.org 2003/04 RSS AMR	Yearly	2003/04: a) 85%; b) 15%	2003/04: Norfolk 53%; East of England 63%	2004/05 a) 76%; b) 24%	No data available at present	National target of minimum 60% development on Previously Developed Land by 2008 Core Indicator 2b
		% of new dwellings completed at a) < 30 per hectare; b) 30-50 per hectare; c) > 50 per hectare	District monitoring. RSS AMR.	Yearly	2004/05: a) 45%; b) 37%; c) 18%.	No data available	No previous data available	Norfolk 2003/04 average density: 48.0 per ha	Core Indicator 2c
ENV6	To improve air quality	Number of Air Quality Management Areas	Defra: www.defra.gov.uk / www.airquality.co.uk .	Yearly	2005: None	East of England 2004: 4	No previously designated sites	No data available	
		Concentrations of selected air pollutants ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$): a) annual average concentration of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2); b) annual average particulate matter levels (PM10)	Defra, based on District monitoring: www.airquality.co.uk .	Yearly	2001 Report: a) 16.3; b) 18.7	No data available	Projections for 2005 levels: a) 14.5; b) 18.0. Projections for 2010 levels: a) 12.3; b) 16.7.	National Air Quality Objectives annual mean level: a) $21 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (by end 2005);	North Norfolk is currently well below national limits for NO_2 and both levels are forecasted to experience a sustained decrease.

ENV7	To minimise noise, vibration and light pollution	% of noise complainants under belief that inadequate sound insulation is a cause of noise pollution	National Noise Survey (National Society for Clean Air, NSCA), www.defra.gov.uk .	Yearly	No data available	England and Wales 2004: 32%	No data available	England and Wales 2005: 38%	
ENV8	To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	% of completed non-residential development complying with car-parking standards established in LDF policy (post-adoption)	District Monitoring in compliance to future policy (Annual Monitoring Reports [AMR])	Yearly	No data available at present	East of England (post PPG13 standards) = 17%	No data available	No data available	National core indicator introduced in 2004. No trend data / forecasts available. Core Indicator 3a
		% commuter travel by sustainable modes: a) rail; b) bus; c) cycling, and, d) walking	Census data, and National Transport Survey (NTS) 2004, Dept. for Transport www.transtat.dft.gov.uk .	10 yearly	North Norfolk 2001 (Census): a) 0.9; b) 2.9; c) 4.8; d) 11.7	England and Wales 2001 (Census): a) 4.1; b) 7.4; c) 2.8; d) 10	No data available	UK (NTS) 2004: a) 6.1; b) 6.6; c) 3.3; d) 11	
ENV9	To minimise the production of waste and support recycling of waste products	Household waste collected: a) kg per head per year; b) % change	District monitoring (BVPI 84a & 84b) www.northernorfolk.org .	Yearly	2003/04: a) 405.8kg; b) no data available	East of England 2000/01; a) 0.52	2004/05: a) 380.9kg; b) -6.14%	Norfolk 2004/05:	North Norfolk Targets 2005/06: a) 511kg; b) 12%
		% of the total tonnage of household waste that has been: a) recycled; b) composted	District monitoring (BVPIs 82a, 82b) www.northernorfolk.org . www.norfolk.gov.uk	Yearly	2003/04: a) 17.07%; b) 0.01%	No data available	2004/05: a) 25.23%; b) 1.85%	Norfolk 2004/05: a) 30.65 %; b) unknown	North Norfolk Targets 2005/06: a) 32%; b) 8%. Norfolk recycling target of 36% household waste by end 2006/07.
ENV10	To reduce contributions to climate change	% of electricity distributed derived from renewable sources	East of England RSS Annual Monitoring Report (2004); www.dti.gov.uk . British Wind Energy Association (May 2005)	Yearly	No District data available	UK nearly 3%. East of England (2002): 4.2% of total electricity. 222Mw; 35,012	No District data available	EERA target of 14% from renewable sources by 2010	Total electricity distributed 2002: 31,076 GWh. Renewables generation: 1,316 GWh. UK Targets of 10% by 2010 and 15% by

						GWh (2003)			2015.
		Renewable energy generating capacity installed by type (MW): a) biomass; b) landfill gas; c) offshore wind; d) onshore wind; e) solar power; f) water.	East of England RSS Annual Monitoring Report 2004	Yearly	No District data, but contribution to Norfolk total (Mar'04): a) 41.5; b) 10.5; c) 0; d) 7.35; e) unknown f) unknown	East of England region: a) 92.7; b) 124.6; c) 0; d) 8.0; e) unknown f) unknown	No previous data available	No previous data available	Total renewables generating capacity: Norfolk 60.4MW; East of England: 1328.5MW. Core Indicator 9
ENV11	To limit or reduce vulnerability to climate change	Number of dwellings permitted within 1-100 year flood risk zone as a % of all dwellings permitted	District monitoring using Environment Agency Flood Zones 1-3.	Yearly	No data available at present	No data available	No data available at present	No data available	District Monitoring to incorporate this indicator from 2005 onwards.
		Number of dwellings permitted within 1-100 year coastal erosion zone	District monitoring	Yearly	No data available at present	No data available	No data available at present	No data available	District Monitoring to incorporate this indicator from 2005 onwards.
ENV12	To prevent the increased risk of flooding and protect those at risk of	Number of planning applications approved against Environment Agency advice on flood risk grounds	Environment Agency High Level Target 12. www.environment-agency.gov.uk .	Yearly	2003/04: None	Data not available	2004/05: None	England & Wales 2003/04: Almost 12%	New national indicator. Core Indicator 7

	flooding								
ENV13	To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	% of new dwellings built on previously developed land	District monitoring (BVPI 106) www.northnorfolk.org . 2003/04 RSS AMR.	Yearly	2003/04: a) 85%; b) 15%.	2003/04: a) Norfolk 53%; East of England 63%.	2004/05: a) 76%; b) 24%.	No data available at present	National target of minimum 60% development on Previously Developed Land by 2008 Core Indicator 2b
ENV14	To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment.	Net change in designated Conservation Area coverage	District Monitoring		Data pending from future designation appraisals	No data available	Data pending from future designation appraisals	No data available	
		Number of (a) buildings and (b) Scheduled Ancient Monuments listed on the 'at risk' register	District and County monitoring: Annual Buildings at Risk Register.	Yearly	2003-2004: a) 53; b) 8.	Norfolk 2003-2004: a) 317; b) 17.	2004-2005: a) 50; b) 6.	Norfolk 2004-2005: a) 310; b) 22.	Scheduled Ancient Monuments included in the register from 2004.

Social									
51	To improve the health of the population and promote a healthy lifestyle	Achievement of Primary Care Trust (PCT) Performance Indicator areas: a) Key Targets; b) Access to Quality Services; c) Health Improvement; d) Service Provision	PCT Performance Indicators www.nhs.uk/england/authoritiestrusts/pct/list.aspx - star ratings	Yearly	2004 Star Rating: a) Moderate; b) Medium; c) High; d) High	No data available	No data available at present	No data available	Failing only in respect of financial management ('Moderate' score awarded). All targets as stated under the NHS Plan.
52	To reduce poverty, inequality and social exclusion	Percentage of: a) children; and b) population over 60, that live in households that are income deprived.	www.area-profiles.audit-commission.gov.uk	Yearly	ODPM guidance recommends the use of local quality of life indicators to monitor Local Authority performance against the Government's Sustainable Development Strategy. This will be available in the form of Area Profiles from April 2006. For more information see: http://www.audit-commission.gov.uk/qualityoflife/			National low-income guideline is below 60% of contemporary median income	
		% of the population who live in the: a) most deprived 10%; and, b) most deprived 25% of wards in the country	www.area-profiles.audit-commission.gov.uk	Yearly	ODPM guidance recommends the use of local quality of life indicators to monitor Local Authority performance against the Government's Sustainable Development Strategy. This will be available in the form of Area Profiles from April 2006. For more information see: http://www.audit-commission.gov.uk/qualityoflife/			East of England: a) data not yet available; b) 17.4% (2000)	
53	To improve the education and skills of the population	% of LEA school-leavers with at least 5 GCSEs at A*-C grade levels.	Dept. Education and Skills: www.dfes.gov.uk www.neighbourhood-statistics.gov.uk	Yearly	2004 average school success: 55.7%	Norfolk 2004: 50.5% England 2004: 53.7%	Contribution to Norfolk: 1999 = 47.5% (ONS)	England: 1999 = 48% (ONS)	North Norfolk rate includes private Greshams school. Ave rate not including this drops to 49.8%.

		% of the working age population (16-74 yrs old) with: a) NVQ 4+ (or equivalent) NVQ 3+ (or equivalent) NVQ 2+ (or equivalent) NVQ 1+ (or equivalent) Other qualifications No qualifications	NOMIS website www.nomisweb.co.uk (Local Area Labour Force Survey)	Yearly	2003-2004: a) 21.2% b) 36.3% c) 58.3% d) 77.3% e) 6.2% f) 16.5%	East of England 2003-2004: a) 23.2% b) 40.5% c) 61.1% d) 77.1% e) 8.2% f) 14.8%	NVQ 4+ prior attainment: 2000-2001: 25.9%. 2001-2002: 15.6%. 2002-2003: not available.	East of England NVQ 4+ prior attainment: 2000-2001: 21.6%. . 2001-2002: 22.0%. . 2002-2003: 22.2%. .	Continual yearly increased attainment in higher band experienced in East (and nationally) is not seen in North Norfolk.
54	To provide everybody with the opportunity of a suitable and affordable home	Number of affordable unit completions per annum	District monitoring AMR	Yearly	2004/05: 126	No data available	2001/02: 73 2002/03: 23 2003/04: 16	No data available	Core Indicator 2d
		Affordable houses as % of total housing completions per annum	District monitoring AMR. RSS AMR.	Yearly	2004/05: 50	No data available	2003/04: 7 2002/03: 5 2001/02: 20	Norfolk 2003/04: 13%	
		Net additional dwellings completed over last five years / since LDF adoption if longer	District monitoring AMR.	Yearly	2000/01 – 2004/05: 1,507.	No data available	1995/96 – 1999/2000: 2,324.	No data available	Core Indicator 2a
		Net additional dwellings completed in previous year	District monitoring AMR.	Yearly	2004/05: 250	No data available	2003/04: 230	No data available	Core Indicator 2a

		Projected net additional dwellings to end of 2021 / for next 10 years (post-LDF adoption).	Draft RSS14 East of England Plan. Norfolk Structure Plan 1993-2011.	n/a	The Draft RSS14 East of England Plan establishes a quota for North Norfolk of 6,400 homes to be built between 2001 and 2021 (subject to a request to increase this figure to 8,000) from a regional allocation of 478,000 and county allocation of 72,600. Present Structure Plan allocation is 7,300 from a Norfolk-wide 61,000 between 1993 and 2011.				
		Annual net additional dwellings requirement as established by regional quota	Draft RSS14 East of England Plan. Norfolk Structure Plan 1993-2011.	n/a	Draft RSS: North Norfolk annual rate: 320	Draft RSS: Norfolk annual rate: 3,630.	Norfolk Structure Plan: North Norfolk: 405.	Norfolk Structure Plan: Norfolk 3,390	This is an annual requirement for housing construction to keep to annual RSS quotas. Core Indicator 2a
		Annual average net additional units needed to meet overall requirement (with regard to previous years performance)	District monitoring AMR.	Yearly	This will become apparent following confirmation of the RSS East of England Plan housing quotas in 2006.				Core Indicator 2a
		Number of people on Housing Needs waiting list	District monitoring. Housing Needs Survey Update.		2003: 1,879	No data available	No data available	No data available	
		To provide opportunities for rewarding and satisfying employment	Workforce employment levels: a) economically active; b) unemployed	Labour Force Survey www.nomisweb.co.uk/ / www.area-profiles.audit-commission.gov.uk	Yearly	2003-2004: a) 75.2%; b) 4.5%	2003-2004: East of England: a) 81.7%; b) 3.8%. GB: a) 78.2%; b) 4.5%	2002-2003: a) 78.1%; b) No data available	2002-2003: East of England: a) 81.5%; b) 4%. GB: a) 78.3%; b) 5.2%
55		% of working age people (16-74 years old) in tourism-related work (taken to be largely seasonal)	Labour Force Survey www.nomisweb.co.uk/ / www.area-profiles.audit-commission.gov.uk	Yearly	2003: 12.8%	East of England: 7.8%. GB: 8.1%	2000: 12.6% 2001: 12.5% 2002: 11.5%	East of England: 2000: 7.5% 2001: 7.4% 2002: 7.5%	General growth experienced in tourism sector

		Earnings: a) mean per hour; b) gross weekly mean pay for full time employees	www.nationalstatistics.gov.uk / www.area-profiles.audit-commission.gov.uk	Yearly	2003: a) £9.60; b) £395.00	2003 East of England: a) £12.80; b) £508.80	2004: a) £9.78; b) £420.50	2004 East of England: a) £12.67; b) £543.50	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (2004)
S6	To improve the quality of where people live	% of dwellings not meeting the 'decent homes standard': a) private sector; b) social sector	District monitoring: b) BVPI 184a; a) www.sustainable-development.gov.uk		2004/05: a) no data; b) 30%	England 2003: a) 37%; b) 35%	2003/04: a) no data; b) 36%	England 2001: a) 43%; b) 38%	
		% of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standards	District Monitoring	Yearly	2005: 100%	England and Wales: 2005: 322 locations in 148 LGAs	2004: 0%	England and Wales: 2000: 55 locations.	One eligible location; 2005 Green Flag Award winner, Holt Country Park. Core Indicator 4c
S7	To encourage a sense of community identity and welfare	Percentage of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, community activities have got better or stayed the same.	www.area-profiles.audit-commission.gov.uk	Yearly	ODPM guidance recommends the use of local quality of life indicators to monitor Local Authority performance against the Government's Sustainable Development Strategy. This will be available in the form of Area Profiles from April 2006. For more information see: http://www.audit-commission.gov.uk/qualityoflife/				
		% of community participating in local authority / national elections	www.area-profiles.audit-commission.gov.uk	Varies	2005: 73.2% in General Election		2001: 70.5% in General Election		
S8	To reduce anti-social behaviour	Level of crime: Domestic burglaries per 1000 households. Violent offences committed in a public place per 1000 people. Vehicle crimes per 1000 population.	District monitoring: Best Value Performance Indicators (BVPIs) a) BVPI 126 b) BVPI 127b c) BVPI 128	Yearly	2004/05: 3.33; 5.99; 3.51.		2003/04: 3.57; 6.29; 5.01.		Overall decrease in the crime monitored in North Norfolk.

		<p>Fear of crime: % of residents who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside in their local area. % of residents who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' during the day whilst outside in their local area.</p>	<p>www.area-profiles.audit-commission.gov.uk</p>	Yearly	<p>ODPM guidance recommends the use of local quality of life indicators to monitor Local Authority performance against the Government's Sustainable Development Strategy. This will be available in the form of Area Profiles from April 2006. For more information see: http://www.audit-commission.gov.uk/qualityoflife/.</p> <p>The North Norfolk Household Survey in 1997 found that 74% of residents were 'seriously concerned' about crime occurring to them. See: www.northnorfolk.org. England and Wales: Fear of burglary occurrences in 1998 = 19%; 2003/04 = 13.5%. England and Wales: Fear of physical attack: 1998 = 18%; 2003/04 = 12%. For more information see: www.sustainable-development.gov.uk</p>				
S9	To improve accessibility to essential services and facilities	<p>Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development: a) across District, and, b) % in town centres.</p>	District monitoring AMR.	Yearly	<p>The monitoring of employment land by floor-space, as required as a national core indicator to monitor the progress of the LDF, is currently unavailable. This will be undertaken for North Norfolk LDF Annual Monitoring Reports from 2005/06. Core Indicator 4a/4b</p>				
		<p>Number of settlements not meeting the target levels of service standards for bus connections: Parishes; Towns.</p>	Norfolk County Council Passenger Transport Unit	Yearly	2004 Standards: a) 25; b) 3	No data available	No previous data available	No previous data available	
S10	To improve accessibility for those most in need	<p>Accessibility of settlements: Good: Settlements that are local centres or are highly accessible by public transport (2+ journeys per hour). Intermediate: 1-2 public transport journeys per hour to settlements that act as local centres. Poor: Less than 1 public transport journey per hour to settlements that act as local</p>	Norfolk County Council studies into accessibility of parishes for Local Transport Plan preparation.	Unclear	2004 Levels of Bus service: 5 30 86	No data available	No previous data available	No data available	Assessment does not include settlement of over 3,000 population (ie. Cromer, Fakenham, Holt, North Walsham, Sheringham). These are taken to be of good accessibility as they are considered to act as local centres.

		centres.							
		% of dwelling completions made in locations <i>accessible by public transport links</i> : within 30 minutes of a GP; within 30mins of a hospital within 30 minutes of a Major Food Store*; in primary school wards; in secondary school wards in wards with Further Education institution; g) in SOAs of >500 workers.	Norfolk County Council studies into accessibility for Local Transport Plan preparation.	Unclear	2004/05: 60% 4% 58% 98% 53% 40% 71%	South Norfolk District 2004/05: 59% 4% 16% 100% 36% 11% 66%	No previous data available	No previous data available	* ODPM guidance concerning national core indicators suggests that this indicator will in future change focus to assess public transport connections to Town or District Centres. Core Indicator 3b

Economic

EC1	To encourage sustained economic growth	% change in the total number of VAT registered businesses	www.nomisweb.co.uk / www.area-profiles.audit-commission.gov.uk	Yearly	End 2003: -1%	End 2003: East of England: +0.9%. GB: +0.9%	No data available	No data available	North Norfolk registrations: 245. De-registrations: 280. Total stock: 3,520.
		Employment land (see <i>definition</i>) which is available: As defined and allocated in the LDF; and, Which has been granted planning permission in the	District monitoring AMR and Employment Land Register.	Yearly	The monitoring of employment land by floor-space, as required as a national core indicator to monitor the progress of the LDF, is currently unavailable. This will be undertaken for North Norfolk LDF Annual Monitoring Reports from 2005/06.			'Employment Land': Land in hectares (ha) allocated for employment uses from Use Classification Orders (UCOs) B1a,b,c; B2; and	

		last year							B8.Core Indicator 1d
		Amount of employment land lost to residential development	District monitoring AMR.	Yearly	The monitoring of employment land by floor-space, as required as a national core indicator to monitor the progress of the LDF, is currently unavailable. This will be undertaken for North Norfolk LDF Annual Monitoring Reports from 2005/06.				Land in hectares (ha) allocated for employment uses from UCOs B1a,b,c; B2; B8. Core indicator 1d
EC2	To reduce disparities in economic performance	Amount of completed gross internal floor-space developed for employment (<i>i.e. retail, office and leisure facilities</i>) in employment or regeneration areas as defined by the LDF.	District monitoring AMR.	Yearly	The monitoring of employment land by floor-space, as required as a national core indicator to monitor the progress of the LDF, is currently unavailable. This will be undertaken for North Norfolk LDF Annual Monitoring Reports from 2005/06.				Land in hectares (ha) allocated for employment uses from UCOs B1a,b,c; B2; B8. Core Indicator 1d
		Number of planning consents granted for business premises outside towns	District Monitoring	Yearly	2004/05: 67	No data available	2003/04: 53	No data available	Based on general classifications by land use that needs workers
EC3	To enhance the image of the area as a business location	Total programme budgets for: Economic Development; Tourism Promotion	District Monitoring: Economic Development unit	Yearly	2005/06: £165,345 £407,375	No data available	No previous data available	No previous data available	
		Amount of completed gross internal floor-space developed for employment (<i>ie. retail, office & leisure</i>)	District monitoring AMR.	Yearly	The monitoring of employment land by floor-space, as required as a national core indicator to monitor the progress of the LDF, is currently unavailable. This will be undertaken for North Norfolk LDF Annual Monitoring Reports from 2005/06.				Land in hectares (ha) allocated for employment uses from UCOs B1a,b,c; B2; B8. Core Indicator 1d
EC4	To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment	Net change in VAT registrations from total stock of businesses (start of year)	District Monitoring: Economic Development Unit	Yearly	2003: -35	Norfolk 2003: + 120	2002: + 25	2002: +120	
		Number of participants on vocational 'work-based learning' courses (BTECs)	Norfolk Learning Skills Council	Yearly	2004/05: 922	2004/05 Norfolk: 4269	2003/04: 952	2003/04 Norfolk: 4501	Slight overall drop but generally considered to be consistent numbers.

		Losses of employment land: a) in employment / regeneration areas; and, b) across the District.	District monitoring AMR.	Yearly	The monitoring of employment land by floor-space, as required as a national core indicator to monitor the progress of the LDF, is currently unavailable. This will be undertaken for North Norfolk LDF Annual Monitoring Reports from 2005/06.				Land in hectares (ha) allocated for employment uses from UCOs B1a,b,c; B2; B8. Core Indicator 1d
EC5	To encourage efficient patterns of movement to support economic growth	Percentage of travel to work journeys by mode: private car/van - driver; private car - passenger; train; bus; bicycle; walk; work at / from home.	National census (2001) www.nationalstatistics.gov.uk	Census	2001: a) 58% b) 6% c) 1% d) 3% e) 5% f) 12% g) 13%	East of England '01: a) 59% b) 6% c) 6% d) 4% e) 4% f) 9% g) 9%	Limited data available: 1991: e) 8% f) 13%	Limited data available: Norfolk 1991: e) 7% f) 12%	
EC6	To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy	Number of businesses with 'Investors in People' accreditation	Learning Skills Council for Norfolk / Norfolk Business Link	Yearly	1 st April 2003: 23	1 st April 2003: Norfolk: 466	No previous data available	No previous data available	
		Employment land which is on previously developed land: amount; % of past years' total floor-space for employment land.	District monitoring AMR		The monitoring of employment land by floor-space, as required as a national core indicator to monitor the progress of the LDF, is currently unavailable. This will be undertaken for North Norfolk LDF Annual Monitoring Reports from 2005/06.				Employment land as gross internal floor-space (m ²) from Use Classes Order B1a,b,c; B2; and B8. Core Indicator 1c