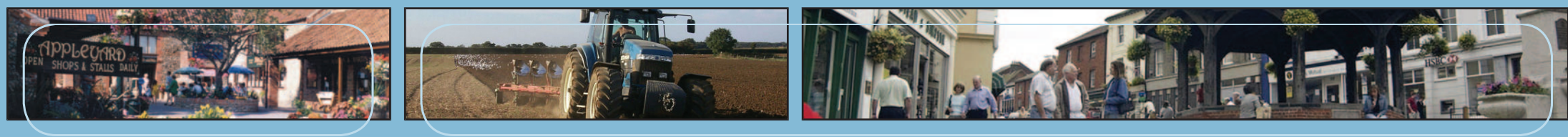


# Annual Monitoring Report 2005 - 2006



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# 1 Summary

- 1.1** This report presents key facts and figures relevant to the North Norfolk District Area. It includes a description of the district (Spatial Portrait), and a summary of the key planning issues facing the area. It identifies the types and quantities of development which took place between 1st April 2005 and the 31st March 2006 and compares this to previous years. 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. The content allows the Planning Authority and others to monitor the progress that is being made in meeting a range of national, regional and local targets for the production of planning documents and addressing land use issues.
- 1.2** During the year the main development pressures continued to be related to housing provision and retail developments. Increasing the supply of affordable housing was a key priority.
- 1.3** In the twelve months ending on the 31 March 2006 a total of 446 new dwellings were recorded as completed with a further 500 (approx) being recorded as under construction. Only 81 of these dwellings were affordable. The number of dwellings being completed was far higher than in recent years (around 250 dwellings in three of the four last years). It is thought that the majority of the increase can be attributed to improved recording of completions and in reality some of these additional dwellings were completed in earlier years. The total number of dwellings either built, under construction or with planning permission in the District since 1993 reached 7327. This exceeds the requirement in the Structure Plan that 7300 dwellings should be provided for by 2011.
- 1.4** Average house prices continued to rise in the District but the rate of price increase slowed to approximately 3% per annum. The lack of affordable housing remained a key concern with the average terraced house costing £148,348. Identified housing need in the District has doubled in the last few years from a need for approximately 500 affordable dwellings in 2003 to over 1000 in 2006.
- 1.5** Food retailing remains a contentious issue in a number of North Norfolk towns.
- At Wells-next-the-Sea Budgens have decided not to proceed with the erection of a food store (464m<sup>2</sup>) and the Authority has resolved to grant planning permission for a housing development on this site. Tesco have completed a new store at Fakenham (open August 2006) and are likely to be seeking permission for new developments at Sheringham and an extension to their store at Stalham. Existing planning permissions to extend the Morrisons supermarkets at Cromer and Fakenham have not yet been implemented. During the year a new Focus DIY store (2396m<sup>2</sup>) was opened at North Walsham. At Holt a small courtyard of new shops was completed and is fully occupied (Appleyard).
- 1.6** Development of new Industrial floor space on allocated employment sites was negligible. The rundown of RAF Coltishall commenced in April 2006 and the base finally closed in November with the loss of some 2000 jobs. There have been a number of industry/business closures elsewhere in the District with the Council and its partners providing redundancy advice to over 200 individuals.
- 1.7** 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.
- 1.8** The programme of work for the preparation of the new Local Development Framework remains on course. The first part of the year saw the completion of the Issues and Options participation exercises (Reg 25) and commencement of work on the Preferred Options consultation documents (Reg 26) for both the Core Strategy and Site Specific Proposals elements of the LDF. All the milestones identified in the LDS have, to date, been met.



Annual Monitoring Report 2005 - 2006



## 2 Introduction to the Annual Monitoring Report

### Purpose of the monitoring report

**2.1** 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. The main purposes are:

- 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.

### Legal requirements and guidance

**2.2** 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

**2.3** This report covers the year 1 April 2005 - 31 March 2006.

### Structure of report

**2.4** Annually the Authority publishes a range of studies providing evidence used to inform the preparation of policies and monitor its performance in key areas. The Housing Land Availability Study reports on dwelling completions, an Urban Housing Capacity Study considers the supply of developable residential land in the District and the County Council produces an annual report on Industrial Development Land. This report draws on these and other sources of information to derive indicators to illustrate how the authority 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 Annual Monitoring Report adopts a similar format and presents information in a range of measurable ‘indicators’ which can be compared year on year. Each report includes:

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

**2.6 Output Indicators** -

- **Core Indicators** - as required by Government. (indicated by square brackets [ ] ). Appendix B ‘Core Indicators’ lists all Core Indicators.
- **Local Indicators** illustrating how the Authority’s Development Plan objectives are being met.



**2.7 Significant Effects Indicators** – measuring whether there have been any significant unforeseen effects.

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

**2.9** This document provides statistical information in six main topic based sections:

- Portrait of North Norfolk
- Housing
- Economy
- Environment
- Transport and Community
- Plan Preparation and Review

## What needs to be monitored?

**2.10** The existing Local Plan includes 153 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. Each of these objectives has been linked to relevant policies of the North Norfolk Local Plan.

**2.11** Where published and measurable targets are available these are referred to in the text. Targets which have been achieved or are on track to be achieved

are indicated with a 😊 and those which have not been achieved with a ☹️

**2.12** Whilst the report's primary purpose is to monitor the effectiveness of the approved Development Plan (The North Norfolk Local Plan) the preparation of the consultation draft of the Core Strategy has resulted in the identification of new targets in respect of a number of policy areas. These are identified throughout the document and where information is available indicators have been included in this years report. The Council has collected a range of information over a number of years. However, a number of National Core Indicators have not been routinely recorded. Furthermore, the preparation of the LDF Development Plan documents has highlighted a need to develop and extend the Council's monitoring system particularly in respect of new policy

performance targets.

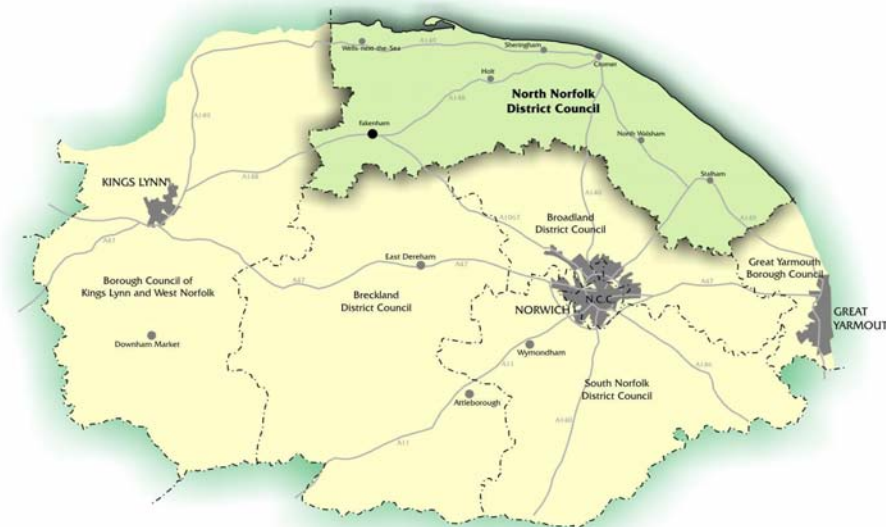
**2.13** Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, unless expressly replaced by a new policy, the policies of the North Norfolk Local Plan are 'saved' until September 2007. The Local Development Framework may not be adopted by September 2007. The Council is therefore reviewing the Local Plan policies and will be formally requesting an extension to the saved period. A draft list of policies together with reasons for extending the saved period is included as Appendix A 'Indication of policies to be saved'. The Council will be seeking to save existing development boundaries and policy designations indicated on the Local Plan Proposals Map. A formal submission will be made to Government Office prior to April 2007.



### 3 Portrait of North Norfolk

- 3.1 North Norfolk is a large rural area of some 960 square kilometers (340 square miles) situated on the northern periphery of the East of England Region. It is bounded by 73 kilometres (45 miles) of North Sea coastline between Holkham in the west and Horsey in the south-east. <sup>(i)</sup>
- 3.2 Most of North Norfolk benefits from attractive coastal and rural landscapes, some of which are nationally recognised in the designation of the Norfolk Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and the North Norfolk Heritage Coast. The area is also important for its biodiversity and areas of nature conservation interest. In particular, its north coast stretching from Weybourne in the east along to the boundary with the Borough Council of King's Lynn and West Norfolk in the west is of international importance for its wildlife habitats. However, whilst the coastal area plays a major role in creating North Norfolk's distinctive environment, it also presents two significant challenges. The first emanates from the fact that North Norfolk's cliffed coastline between Kelling Hard (near Weybourne) and Cart Gap (near Happisburgh), which is made of soft glacial deposits, has been eroding since the last ice age. The second concerns the low-lying coastline either side of the cliffs, which is at risk from tidal flooding.
- 3.3 The varied landscape and geology of North Norfolk has led to the development of local architectural styles and traditions which are still prevalent today. The quality and distinctive character of the built environment derived from these architectural styles and traditions is particularly apparent in the areas' town centres, small villages and older farm buildings; and has been recognised in the large number of Listed Building and Conservation Area designations.
- 3.4 North Norfolk District had an estimated resident population of 99,800 in mid-2004. <sup>(ii)</sup> The main settlements in the District are its seven towns and three

large villages (i.e. villages with populations greater than 1,500), distributed more or less evenly across it, and which accommodate half its population. The other half lives in the large number of smaller villages, hamlets and scattered dwellings which are dispersed throughout the rural area.



Picture 3.1 North Norfolk District Council in relation to other Authorities in Norfolk

- 3.5 As well as underpinning a strong and diverse tourism industry, North Norfolk's attractive and distinctive coastal and rural environments have proved popular retirement locations. This was reflected in the findings of the 2001 Census, which revealed that 25.4% of the District's population was aged 65 or over,

i North Norfolk District (including that part of the Broads LDF area lying within its administrative boundary) measures some 96,547 hectares (373 square miles).  
 ii This figure is for North Norfolk District as a whole; i.e. including that part of the Broads LDF area lying within its administrative boundary. Its source is the Office for National Statistics (ONS)





compared with 20% and 16% for Norfolk and England and Wales respectively. Indeed, retirement has been a major cause of the net inward migration which has fuelled population growth in the area over the last thirty years or so (in spite of the fact that deaths have exceeded births in the area during this period). Over the years, North Norfolk's environment has also attracted a large number of people to acquire 'second homes' in the area.

- 3.6** The economy of North Norfolk remains relatively narrow with an over-dependence upon employment in the agriculture, manufacturing and tourism sectors – all of which face significant structural change and operate in a global context. The local economy is particularly characterised by the fact that the majority of employees (84%) work in small businesses. Whilst there has been a change in the business base of the manufacturing sector with business closures / rationalisations in the food processing and engineering sectors in recent years, there has also been a growth in employment in the manufacture of plastic and timber products and marine engineering / boat-building.
- 3.7** Today, significant numbers of employees are engaged in the provision of education, health and social care, public administration, retailing and tourism. The tourism sector has enjoyed growth through investment in quality accommodation and attractions, and a move to year-round operations capturing short breaks and specialist markets in addition to the traditional summer holiday.
- 3.8** Whilst most of the North Norfolk's principal settlements have small industrial estates, the main concentration of manufacturing employment is in Fakenham and North Walsham. In addition, Cromer, Mundesley, Sheringham and Wells are traditional seaside resorts, and Hoveton acts as an important centre for Broads-based tourism.
- 3.9** Unemployment within the area is low, as are rates of economic activity, due to the high numbers of retired people in the area. However, female activity rates in more rural parts of North Norfolk are significantly below regional averages due to rural accessibility issues and limited opportunities for part-time employment. Rates of pay/household income in the area are over 10% below

regional and national averages reflecting the dependence of employment on low value-added sectors – i.e. agriculture, tourism and social care. Significantly, of those North Norfolk residents in employment it is estimated that 73% work in the area, demonstrating a high degree of live / work self-containment and restricted job search / journey to work movements. In parts of the south and east of the area there are high levels of commuting into Norwich.

- 3.10** The nearby urban area and major economic, social and cultural centre of Norwich (approximate population nearly 200,000), situated some twenty miles to the south of Cromer, exerts a considerable influence over the area. The towns of King's Lynn (pop. 33,730), situated nineteen miles to the west of Fakenham and Great Yarmouth (pop. 46,780), situated sixteen miles to the south-east of Stalham, are the other principal neighbouring settlements, but their impact on the district is more limited.
- 3.11** Over the last fifteen years or so, the traditional role of North Norfolk's seven 'market' towns as local employment and service centres has been subject to increasing competition from Norwich (which, amongst other attractions, is the largest and highest ranking retail centre in the region) and, to a more limited extent, the towns of Great Yarmouth and King's Lynn. The retail competition provided by these centres has been mitigated to some extent by new supermarket, DIY store and other retail developments, primarily in Cromer, Fakenham and North Walsham. However, the Council has for some years recognised that additional measures are necessary to sustain the viability and secure the revitalisation of North Norfolk's towns, and thereby form the basis for a more sustainable area-wide community. Accordingly, Cromer, Fakenham, and North Walsham have been the subject of regeneration studies which have resulted in a number of initiatives to promote the economic, environmental and social well-being of these settlements, including town centre environmental enhancement schemes financed by the District and County Councils with support from the Regional Development Agency, the Heritage Lottery Fund and the European Union. Also arising out of the regeneration studies has been the decision to set up individual regeneration partnerships for Cromer, Fakenham, North Walsham, Sheringham and Stalham in order to foster wider community involvement in decisions on regeneration initiatives in these towns.



3.12



Picture 3.2 North Norfolk Settlements

seven towns, Holt and Stalham, are deemed by the County Council not to benefit from the desired level of service for their respective populations. Related to the level of public transport services across the area is the finding from the 2001 Census that 82% of households in North Norfolk owned at least one car, compared with the Norfolk average of 79%.

North Norfolk's peripheral location is reflected in the fact that it has no trunk roads or motorways. Only the A140 (Cromer to Norwich), the A148 (Cromer to King's Lynn - via Holt and Fakenham but also serving Sheringham) and the A1065 (Fakenham to Mildenhall) are regarded as part of the national 'primary route network'. Other important routes are the A1067 (Fakenham to Norwich), the A149 (Cromer to Great Yarmouth - via North Walsham and Stalham) and the A1151 (linking the A149 at Smallburgh to Norwich via Hoveton). The only public rail service is the 'Bittern Line', operated by One, linking Sheringham with Norwich. This is part of the regional rail network and includes stations at Cromer, North Walsham and Hoveton as well as several rural halts. Most of North Norfolk's villages benefit only from very limited public bus services and two of the





## Key Issues

**3.13** North Norfolk generally benefits from attractive coastal and rural scenery, upon which the significant tourism element of its economy and its popularity as a location for retirement and second-home ownership is founded. However, first impressions of a prosperous area are somewhat misleading. Pockets of deprivation, arising from low average incomes, inadequate housing and isolation from essential services, have been identified in most parts of North Norfolk and particularly in the coastal parishes in the east of the district stretching from Sidestrand down to Sea Palling. In addition, there are other challenges facing North Norfolk. Specific issues include:

### Climate Change

**3.14** It is widely accepted that most of the climate change across the globe in the last fifty years is attributable to increasing greenhouse gas emissions from human activity. It is expected that our climate will continue to change and, consequently, North Norfolk, along with the rest of the East of England Region, will experience hotter and drier summers, milder and wetter winters, more extreme climate events, increased risk of flooding in some areas and rising sea levels, increasing the risk of coastal flooding and erosion. Climate change will create both opportunities and threats. For example, warmer summers may lead to water shortages but also an increased demand for leisure and tourism-related facilities and services and new opportunities for agricultural production, whilst wetter winters will increase pressure on drainage systems.



### Areas at risk from coastal erosion and flooding

**3.15** As previously indicated, the full length of North Norfolk's coastline is either at risk from tidal flooding or subject to cliff erosion. In addition, much of the inland area at the south-eastern end of North Norfolk, around the Rivers Ant, Bure and Thurne and their associated broads, and including all or parts of a number of villages such as Hoveton, Hickling and Ludham, is at risk from either fluvial (river) or tidal flooding.

**3.16** A draft Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) <sup>(iii)</sup> for the coastline lying between Kelling Hard and Lowestoft proposes changes in coastal defence policy which will cover the period up to 2105. It has identified areas within which coastal erosion is likely to occur over the next 100 years and also areas currently at risk from tidal flooding that could suffer permanent inundation as a result of its policy of managed retreat of the shoreline. A separate SMP will be prepared for the coastline between Kelling Hard to Gibraltar Point in Lincolnshire.

iii A SMP is a non-statutory policy document for coastal defence management planning which forms an important part of the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) strategy for flood and coastal defence



### **Affordable housing**

**3.17** Since the late 1990s, a strong demand for housing generated by local people and those seeking either a retirement or second home has created an acute need for affordable housing for local people across North Norfolk, particularly for those in low-paid employment. In some areas, especially the smaller villages, concerns have been expressed about a population imbalance skewed towards the elderly, and the consequences for local communities if younger households are unable to access housing. In terms of the North Norfolk economy, there are fears that a lack of affordable housing will make it difficult to attract and retain young employees and 'key workers'. The Council's study of housing need identified an annual requirement for some 500 additional affordable dwellings over the five-year period 2003-2008<sup>(iv)</sup>. Consequently, the provision of more affordable housing is currently the Council's top priority.

### **Changes to agriculture**

**3.18** Structural changes to agriculture generated by, for example, revisions to the European Union's policy on funding, farm amalgamation, increased mechanisation and the use of subcontractors, are likely to provoke further losses of employment, increase demands for the reuse of redundant buildings and precipitate changes to the character of the rural landscape. There is therefore a need to encourage farming to diversify into new agricultural and non-agricultural business activities which are compatible with protecting and, where possible, enhancing North Norfolk's most valued landscapes and environmental resources.

### **Redundant defence establishments**

**3.19** Decisions on the reuse of the technical area and vacant housing at the former RAF West Raynham Airbase, surplus parts of the radar base at the RAF Neatishead site and the technical area at RAF Coltishall Airbase which is scheduled for closure in 2006, present significant challenges. Careful

consideration needs to be given to the implications of any decisions on these matters for promoting sustainable patterns of development in North Norfolk.

### **The economy**

**3.20** In addition to encouraging farm diversification, there is a need to promote a broadening of activity within the wider economy of North Norfolk, through supporting business start-up and entrepreneurial activity, and facilitating the expansion and development of established businesses and, where possible, recognising North Norfolk's peripheral location, inward investment opportunities.

### **Tourism**

**3.21** The economic prosperity of North Norfolk is irrevocably linked to the success of its tourism sector. A recent tourism study of North Norfolk<sup>(v)</sup> noted that the area had one of the most distinctive and diverse tourism offers in the East of England, with the main appeal being its 'unique environmental assets' of coastline and beaches, the Broads and inland areas of countryside. They 'therefore represent the core foundation for the future development of tourism within North Norfolk'. Whilst the study recognises the contribution made to the tourism product in North Norfolk by a number of larger-scale man-made attractions, including heritage sites, it considers that 'their current contribution is considered to be very much supplementary to the primary (natural) assets' of North Norfolk. The study therefore recommends that in the context of protecting the natural environment of North Norfolk, the development of tourism should concentrate on offering a quality experience to all visitors, emphasising organic growth utilising current capacity, maximising visitor spend and strengthening linkages between businesses.

iv *North Norfolk District Council: Housing Needs Survey Update 2002*

v *North Norfolk Tourism Sector Study; Scott Wilson, November 2005*



### **Town centres**

**3.22** Town centres are at the heart of the Government's vision for developing and supporting successful, thriving, safer and inclusive communities. All of North Norfolk's seven town centres and the centre of Hoveton perform important roles and functions, serving the day-to-day shopping and service requirements of their local resident populations and the broader needs of day-trippers and tourists. Whilst the visitor and tourist market helps to underpin the vitality and viability of a number of the districts towns (particularly Holt, Hoveton, Sheringham and Wells-next-the-Sea), it also creates significant fluctuations in catchment populations and spend throughout the year. A recent retail and commercial leisure study of North Norfolk noted that one of the key challenges facing the Council is, in the face of increased competition from Norwich, to promote, co-ordinate and manage more diverse and sustainable attractions in North Norfolk's centres that will appeal to both local residents, as well as generate year-round holiday destinations.<sup>(vi)</sup>

vi *North Norfolk District Council: Retail and Commercial Leisure Study 2005; DTZ Pidea Consulting*






## 4 Housing

### Housing: objectives and targets

#### 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; and
- To minimise the exposure of people and property to the risks of flooding, subsidence and accidents relating to hazardous installations and substances.

#### Targets

	To provide for the erection of 7,300 dwellings in the District between 1993 and 2011. (Structure Plan)
Future Monitoring	To ensure that over a period of 5 years an average of 420 dwellings are provided each year. (Draft Core Strategy)
Future Monitoring	To ensure 70% of all new dwellings are located in either a Principal or Secondary centre. (Draft Core Strategy)
	To ensure 60% of new dwellings are built on previously developed land. (Central Government, RSS and Draft Core Strategy)
Future Monitoring	To ensure that at least 90% of new dwellings are built at densities of between 30 – 50 dwellings per hectare. (Draft Core Strategy)
Future Monitoring	To ensure that at least 35% of new dwellings built have three bedrooms or less. (Draft Core Strategy)
Future Monitoring	To ensure that each development of ten or more dwellings in towns includes at least 40% affordable units. (Draft Core Strategy)
Future Monitoring	To ensure that on each development of two or more dwellings in villages at least 50% comprise affordable dwellings. (Draft Core Strategy)
	To complete four affordable housing schemes each year under the 'Rural Exceptions Scheme'. (Draft Core Strategy).
Future Monitoring	To provide two short stay stopping places for Gypsies and Travellers by 2009 (Draft Core Strategy)
	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)



## House building rates

- 4.1** This section outlines the position in respect of the delivery of new housing in the district. It includes information on dwelling completions from 1993 until the 31 March 2006. Information is provided on the number of commitments (sites with planning permission), development densities, types of development, property values and expected future rates of building.
- 4.2** The Norfolk Structure Plan requires that the District Council provide for the erection of **7300** dwellings between 1993 and 2011. As of March 2006 a total of **5658** dwellings had been built, a further **496** were recorded as under construction and an additional **1178** had been granted planning permission. In total some **7327** dwellings had been provided for, hence the Structure Plan requirement was exceeded. There were **446** net dwelling completions during the year which compares to **250** in the previous year. The annual average number of dwellings built in the last 10 years was **392** net dwelling completions.

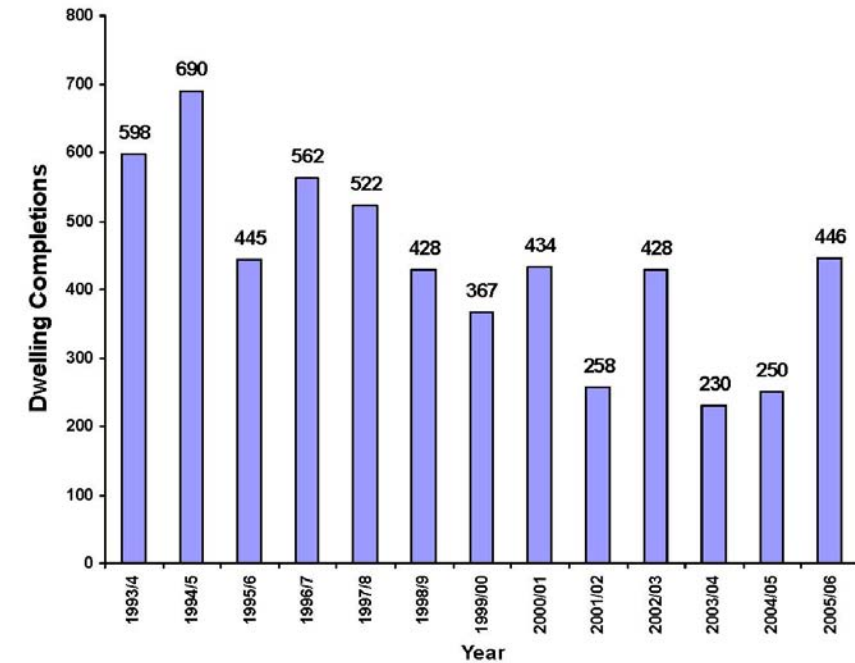


Figure 4.1 Housing Completions (Source: NNDC Residential land availability study 2006)



Dwellings completed by Ward								
WARD	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06
Astley	15	4	2	2	13	2	3	19
Briston	14	17	22	13	30	6	7	37
Chaucer	2	5	1	12	5	3	0	0
Corpusty	3	1	1	5	0	8	4	7
Cromer	37	57	56	19	53	30	11	57
Erpingham	6	7	7	8	0	0	5	21
Gaunt	5	7	6	6	3	2	3	2
Glaven Valley	14	3	5	1	11	2	4	3
Happisburgh	17	19	11	13	13	0	0	14
High Heath	7	2	41	12	3	2	2	5
Holt	22	15	19	7	33	22	31	43
Hoveton	0	3	8	1	2	3	2	19
Lancaster	63	39	37	20	37	13	56	27
Mundesley	5	18	24	11	20	5	4	19
North Walsham	89	42	86	12	22	23	24	40
Poppyland	0	4	5	10	13	4	1	20
Priory	18	21	27	12	33	4	1	9
Roughton	2	2	3	8	3	1	2	9
Scottow	2	1	1	4	3	1	0	3

Dwellings completed by Ward								
WARD	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06
Sheringham	25	13	24	15	56	62	21	44
St. Benet	1	2	7	4	2	1	3	4
Stalham & Sutton	26	38	6	4	5	1	19	14
The Raynhams	3	2	3	9	6	5	7	2
The Runtons	1	6	3	13	5	6	2	2
Walsingham	9	2	1	6	7	3	1	2
Waterside	15	22	3	15	25	13	27	12
Waxham	14	5	2	4	4	8	2	3
Wensum	7	5	22	11	14	0	6	6
Worstead	6	5	1	1	7	0	2	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>446</b>

Table 4.1 New Dwelling Completions 1998/99 to 2005/06 (Source: NNDC Residential land availability study 2006)



## Dwelling completions on previously developed land

74% of dwelling completions which took place were on previously developed land. This compares to a Government target of 60% and last years figure of 77% [Core indicator 2b, BVPI 106].

'Previously-developed land is that which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land and any associated fixed surface infrastructure.' A detailed definition is included in Annex B of PPS3.

Completed developments on previously developed land		
Performance Indicator	Target	Actual
Percentage of new homes on previously developed land 2004/05	60%	77%
Percentage of new homes on previously developed land 2005/06	60%	74%

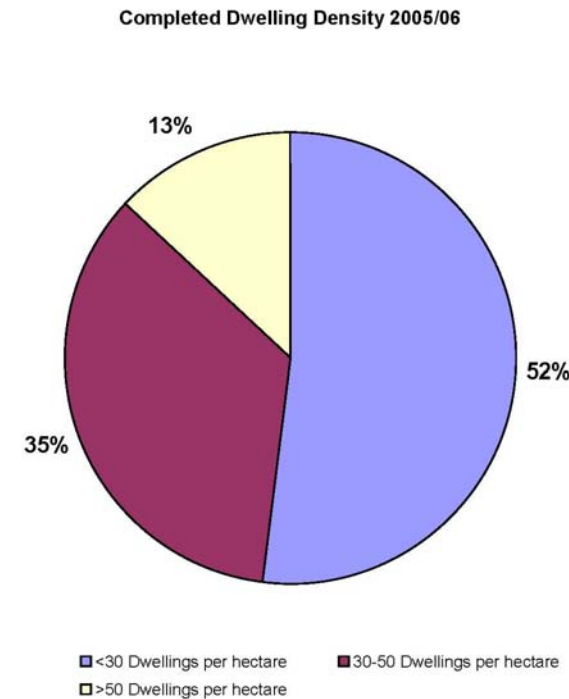
Table 4.2 Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land 2004/5

## 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 total 13% of all dwelling completions took place at densities in excess of 50 dwellings per hectare with 52% of all dwellings being 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. This is

likely to continue to be the case until such time as new allocations of residential development land are made in the LDF.



Picture 4.1 Housing Density



## Affordable housing

- 4.3** The provision of a greater number of affordable dwellings is a key priority for the Council. This is reflected in the policies of the LDF (Preferred Options Consultation). However the emerging policies of the LDF are unlikely to be adopted before 2008. Current development plan policies seek to secure a proportion (40%) of all new developments which are over 25 units in size as affordable housing. The Authority has no residential land allocations in the adopted Local Plan and the number of development schemes which propose 25 dwellings or more, and therefore should contribute towards affordable housing, is limited.
- 4.4** In 2004 a target was set to build **375** new affordable dwellings by 2009 (75 per annum). In light of the high levels of identified need this has been increased to **90** dwellings per year from 2006-2009. A total of **81** affordable dwellings were built during the year. **[Core indicator 2d]**.

No. of Completions by Funding Source	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06
Wholly funded by Registered Social Landlords and/or Local Authority	69	23	16	114	79
Wholly funded through Developer Contributions	4	0	0	12	0
Funded through mix of Public Subsidy and Developer Contributions	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>81</b>

Table 4.3 Affordable Housing Completions (Source: NNDC Strategic Housing Team)

## House types and tenures

### 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 April and June 2006 was £186,607, which was higher than the East Anglia average of £181,925 but slightly lower than the average of England and Wales of £199,184. House values continued to rise rapidly. Figure 4.2 'House Prices'

Average:	£186,607
Detached:	£237,120
Semi-detached:	£158,390
Terraced Housing:	£148,348
Flat/Maisonette:	£116,201

Table 4.4 House Prices: April - June 2006 (Source: Land Registry Office)

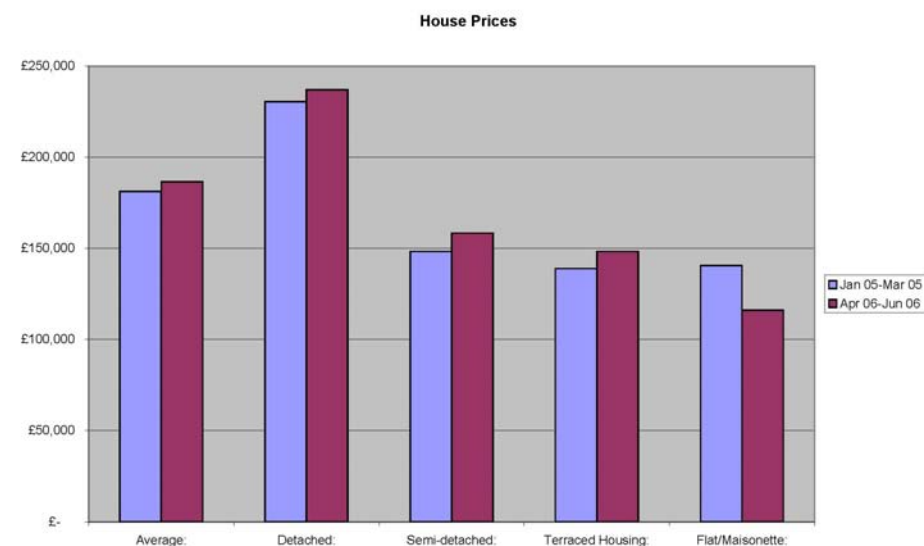


Figure 4.2 House Prices

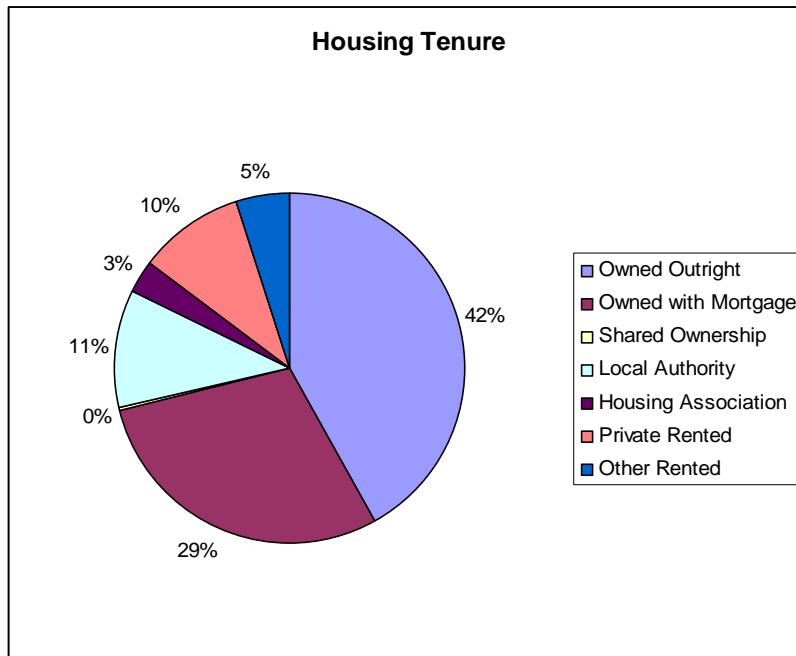


Figure 4.3 Housing Tenure

**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

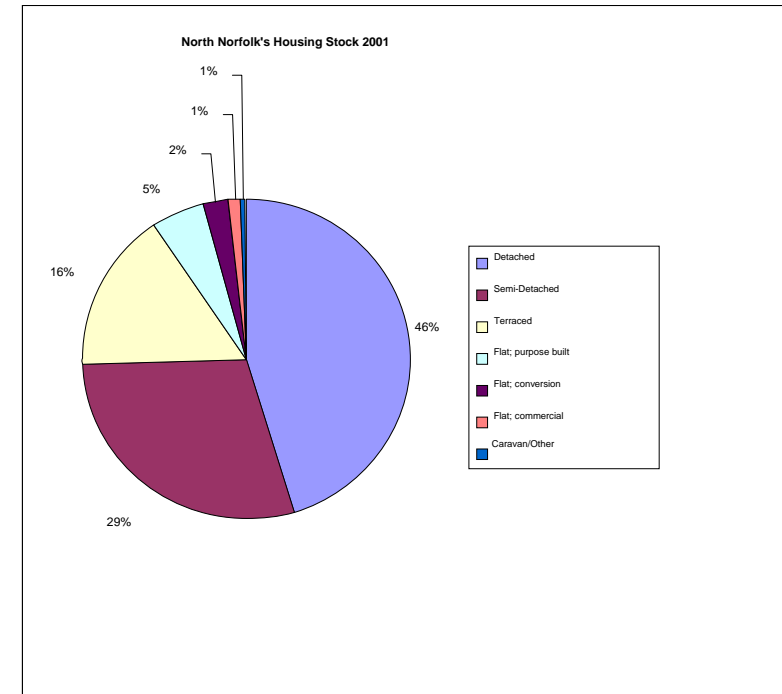


Figure 4.4 Housing stock

**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

## Gypsies and travellers

North Norfolk has traditionally experienced low levels of gypsy and traveller activity compared with other Districts in Norfolk. However gypsies do visit the area either for short periods of time as they are passing through, visiting religious festivals, looking for work or for recreational purposes in the summer period. Typically these activities have occurred in the Fakenham, Walsingham and Cromer/Sheringham areas. There is considered to be no need for a permanent site, however there is a need to identify short stay stopping places to assist in the management of unauthorised encampments.

Category	Number of sites	Number of vans
Authorised sites: Council	0	0
Authorised sites: Private	1	1
Unauthorised encampments:roadside source: caravan count	Unknown	9
Unauthorised encampments:land owned and occupied without permission	0	0
Planning permission granted during monitoring period	0	0

Table 4.5 Gypsy and Traveller Monitoring Information: January 2006 (Source: NNDC Annual Survey)



## Future housing trajectory

- 4.5** The approved development Plan (Structure and Local Plan) requires that the Planning Authority provide for **7300** dwellings in the District between 1993 and 2011. Table 4.6 'Total Housing Provision within Plan Period' illustrates the actual rates of development from 1993 through to March 2006 and projects likely future rates of development. Table 4.7 'Housing Trajectory 1993 -2011' and figure Figure 4.5 'Housing Trajectory' illustrates that the Authority remains on target to provide for the 7300 dwellings and will significantly overshoot this figure.
- 4.6** The North Norfolk Local Development Framework will plan for the period 2001 until 2021. The Planning Authority will need to provide for the erection of a minimum of **8000** additional dwellings within this period. (as identified in the Regional Spatial Strategy). Given that the period commenced in 2001 account needs to be taken of the development which has already taken place and that which has secured planning permission and is likely to be built. Between March 2001 and April 2006 a total of **1722** dwellings were recorded as completed, a further **496** were under construction, and, **1178** had planning permission. Consequently by March 2006 around **3396** of the 8000 dwellings required had been provided for.
- 4.7** The Council estimates that within the remainder of the plan period (16 years) approximately **2300** dwellings will be built on small sites which are located in areas where the policies of the LDF would allow residential development to take place. This 'windfall' development will comprise mainly schemes of less than 10 dwellings.
- 4.8** As part of the preparation of the Local Development Framework the Council is consulting on a Core Strategy which will suggest a need to identify sufficient land (allocations) to provide for the erection of approximately **2700** dwellings. Total Housing provision within the plan period is therefore expected to be as follows.

Sources of Housing Supply	Nos
Dwellings built 2001-2006	1722
Dwellings Under Construction 2006	496
Dwellings with planning permission <sup>(i)</sup>	1095
Estimated 'windfall' development	2300
Proposed LDF allocations	2700
Total dwellings within plan period	8313

Table 4.6 Total Housing Provision within Plan Period

i Figure assumes that 7% of planning permissions will not be built.



Norfolk Structure Plan Period 1993 - 2011	COMPLETIONS													PROJECTIONS				
	93/94	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11
Completed Dwellings (note 1)	598	690	445	562	522	428	367	434	258	428	230	250	446					
Projected Completions (note 2)														486	392	452	602	620
Total Cumulative Completions (note 3)	598	1288	1733	2295	2817	3245	3612	4046	4304	4732	4962	5212	5658	6144	6536	6988	7590	8210
Structure Plan Cumulative requirement (note 4)	405	810	1215	1620	2025	2430	2835	3240	3645	4050	4455	4860	5265	5670	6075	6480	6885	7300
Cumulative excess above Structure Plan requirement (note 5)	193	478	518	675	792	815	777	806	401	682	507	352	393	474	461	508	705	910

## Notes

1. Number of dwellings recorded as completed in the annual Residential Land Availability Study published by North Norfolk District Council
2. Figures derived from Housing Trajectory Assumptions Table 2006
3. Total housing completions for the year added to the previous years completions in the plan period.
4. Cumulative annualised average number of dwellings required to achieve Structure Plan requirements
5. Cumulative excess of dwellings above the number required to achieve Structure Plan requirement.

Table 4.7 Housing Trajectory 1993 -2011



### HOUSING TRAJECTORY 1998-2011

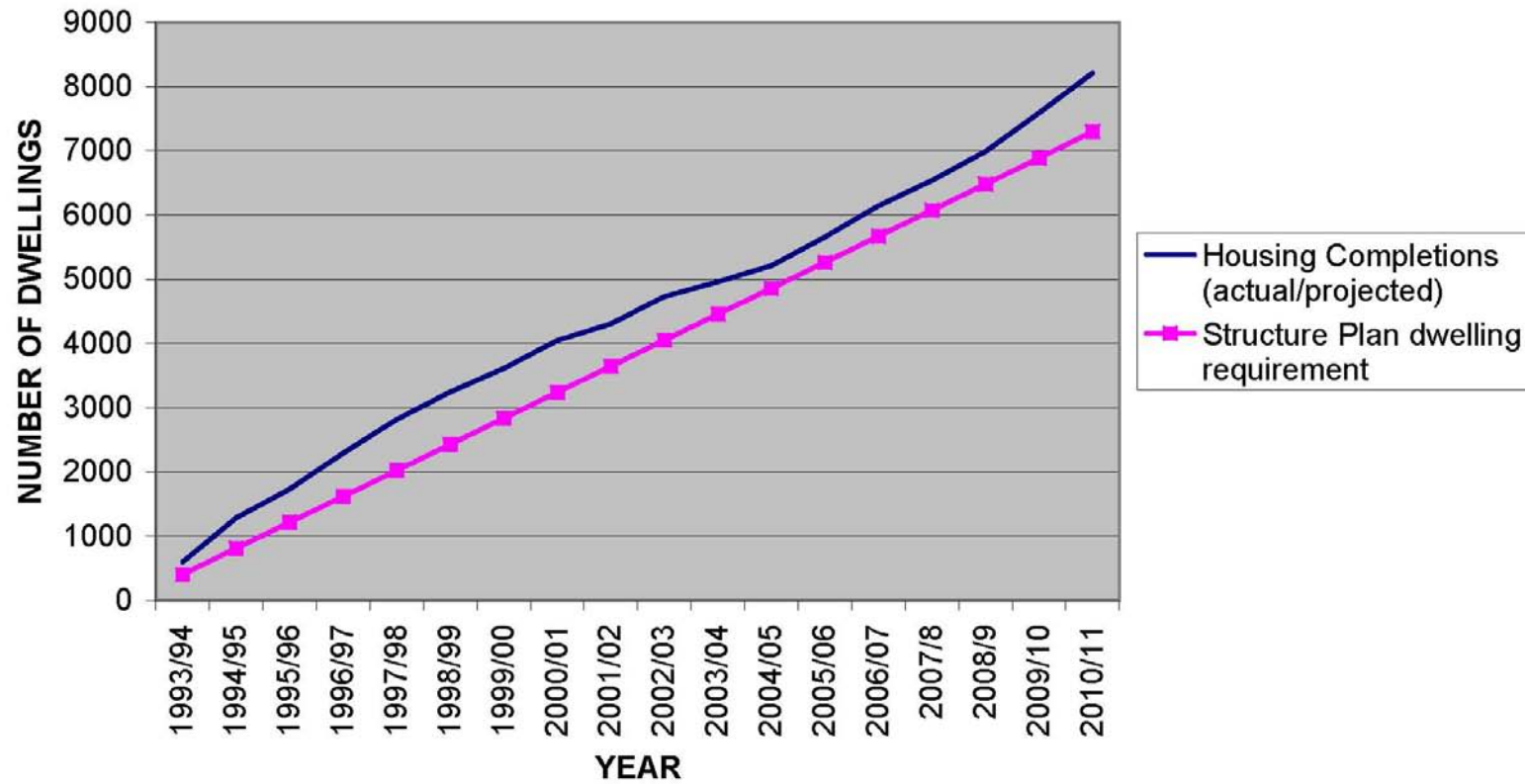


Figure 4.5 Housing Trajectory



## 5 Economy



### Employment: objectives and targets

#### 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.

#### 5.1 Targets

	To provide and retain an adequate supply of employment land.
Future Monitoring	To maximise the amount of new floor space built in the B1, B2 and B8 use classes of industrial development. (Draft Core Strategy)
	To ensure that 90% of new industrial developments comply with approved car parking standards (Draft Core Strategy)
Future Monitoring	To meet the needs for additional comparison goods floor space identified in the Retail and Commercial Leisure Study by 2016. (Draft Core Strategy)
Future Monitoring	To ensure that within Primary Shopping frontages the proportion of non A1 uses does not increase beyond 30 %. (Draft Core Strategy)
Future Monitoring	To prevent the loss of serviced holiday accommodation. (Draft Core Strategy)



## Industrial development land

[see Appendix B for Core Indicators.]

During the year the Authority undertook a review of employment land in the District. This considered the supply of land in the main towns in the District. This identified **170** hectares of land designated for employment use of which **116** hectares was developed. Approximately **54** hectares was judged to be suitable and available for development. (Employment Land in North Norfolk - LDF background report). Although across the District there is a good supply of employment land its distribution is uneven. For example at North Walsham there are **27** hectares of allocated land which has yet to be developed whilst in Cromer there is less than **3** hectares.

Approximately 0.2 hectares of designated employment land were developed during the year.

Employment Sector	% of those in work	Number of workers
Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing, quarrying	6.2%	2,567
Manufacturing	14.0%	5,798
Power supply and construction	8.8%	3,644
Wholesale, retail and motor vehicle repair	17.2%	7,123
Hotels and catering	7.3%	3,023
Transport, storage and communications	4.4%	1,822
Financial services, real estate and business	11.9%	4,928
Public administration and defence	6.2%	2,567

Education	7.0%	2,899
Health and Social Work	11.6%	4,804
Other	5.7%	2,360

Table 5.1 Employment Profiles in North Norfolk (Source: ONS Census data 2001)

### Average Gross Weekly Earnings<sup>(i)</sup>

- North Norfolk: £342
- Norfolk: £353
- England and Wales: £419

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

i 2004 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, ONS 2005. [www.nationalstatistics.gov.uk](http://www.nationalstatistics.gov.uk)

Other	2.46	2.61	2.50	3.12
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Table 5.2 Employment Activity (Source: ONS Census data 2001)

### Employment Activity (from 2001 Census data)

- All people of working age (16-74yrs) in North Norfolk: 70,438.
- All people in employment (16-64yrs) in North Norfolk: 41,411.
- All people listed as unemployed (16-74yrs): 1,808.

The largest town in the District in terms of resident population is North Walsham with 12,000 residents. Cromer, Fakenham and Sheringham each have 7 - 9,000 residents and Holt, Stalham and Wells-next-the-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%).

Town	Population (2001)	Population aged 16-74	Proportion of population aged 16-74 - economically active	Proportion of population aged 16-74 - economically inactive
Aylsham	5,504	3,917	65.1%	34.9%
Cromer	8,836	6,212	58.3%	41.8%
East Dereham	17,779	12,421	69.4%	30.6%
Fakenham	7,730	5,596	65.6%	34.4%
Great Yarmouth	66,788	47,245	62.72%	37.26%
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-the-sea	2,451	1,740	59.7%	40.3%

Table 5.3 Population and economic activity in the towns (Source: ONS Census data 2001)



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## 6 Environment

### Environment: objectives and targets

#### 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.

#### Targets

Not Monitored	To reduce carbon emissions by 60% by 2050 (Government)
Not Monitored	To produce 10% of the nations energy requirements from renewable resources by 2010 and 20% by 2020. (Government & Draft Core Strategy)
Not Monitored	To produce 44% of the regions electricity consumption from wind (including off-shore) by 2020. (RSS target)
Future Monitoring	To ensure that proposals of over 1000 metres <sup>2</sup> or 10 dwellings or more secure at least 10% of their energy requirements through renewable energy. (Draft Core Strategy)
Future Monitoring	To ensure that proposals in the designated Countryside secure conservation or enhancement of landscape character. (Draft Core Strategy)
	To ensure that 95% of SSSI's are in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition by 2010 and 100% by 2021. (Draft Core Strategy)
	To reduce the number of Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments on the 'at risk' register. (Draft Core Strategy)
Future Monitoring	To prevent the development of new dwellings within the 100 year 'coastal erosion zone'. (Draft Core Strategy)
Future Monitoring	To ensure that proposals for development in Flood Zones 2 and 3 are not permitted against the recommendation of the Environment Agency. (Draft Core Strategy)



Future Monitoring	<p>To ensure that the annual average concentration of selected air pollutants does not exceed the following levels by 2010 (Draft Core Strategy):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) 12.3 ug/m<sup>3</sup></li> <li>particulate matter levels (PM10) 16.7 ug/m<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>
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## Air quality

**6.1** 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, (NO<sub>2</sub>), Particulates (PM10) and Benzene, (all traffic related pollutants), will require further monitoring. In relation to NO<sub>2</sub>, Hoveton village 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 protection and water quality

**6.2** During the monitoring period the District Council consulted the Environment Agency in respect of **93** planning applications. The Agency raised objections on **22** of these proposals of which **13** were subsequently approved for the reasons identified in table below.

Number of Applications	Reasons for approval
4	Objection related to lack of a flood risk assessment which was subsequently submitted.
1	Flood risk regarded as minimal and insufficient to justify refusal.
4	Objection raised unless condition imposed requiring raised floor levels. Raised floor levels required by Planning Permission.
4	Other material considerations considered sufficient to justify a departure from EA advice.

Table 6.1 Environment Agency objections/subsequent approvals



## Green flag standards

- 6.3** Holt Country Park – 49.91 Ha – From January 2005 managed to Green Flag Award Standards. Green Flag Awarded July 2005/06.
- 6.4** 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 abundance 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.
- 6.5** At Cromer, Mundesley, Sea Palling and Sheringham the beaches were awarded Blue Flags.

## Renewable energy

- 6.6** No renewable energy projects were completed during the year. The following table provides details of complete and planned projects.

Project	Location	MW	Developer	Current Status
<b>Wind</b>				
Cromer	Off Cromer	108	EDF Energy	TWA Order sought
Cromer	Off Foulness	120	Powergen Renewables	Consented Oct03
Sheringham Shoal	11 miles of Sheringham	315	Scira Offshore Energy Ltd	Progressing through consent process. Lease Option agreed
Dudgeon East	Off Cromer	300	Warick Energy	Lease Option agreed
Docking Shoal	Off Wells	500	Centrica	Lease Option agreed
Race Bank	Off Wells	500	Centrica	Lease Option agreed
<b>Landfill Gas</b>				
Edgefield	Hall Farm	0.63	Buyinfo Ltd	Operating

Table 6.2 Renewable energy (Source: Renewables East Statistics, March 2006)



## Biodiversity

- 6.7** The Norfolk Biodiversity Action Plan published in 1999 contained 29 Species Action Plans and 9 Habitat Action Plans. There are now over 50 separate habitat and 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 [www.Norfolkbiodiversity.org](http://www.Norfolkbiodiversity.org).
- 6.8** All of the habitat types and many of the species are represented in North Norfolk. The 2002 update report indicated 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.
- 6.9** Extensive areas of the District are designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional or sub-regional significance.

Designation	Favourable		Unfavourable recovering		Unfavourable No change		Unfavourable declining		Total Area ha
	Area (ha)	Area (%)	Area (ha)	Area (%)	Area (ha)	Area (%)	Area (ha)	Area (%)	
SSSI	5714.75	70	993.59	12	942.78	11	551.17	7	8202.29
Ramsar	4380.72	96	148.9	3	43.62	1	0	0	4573.24
Sac Site	4964.24	70	744.04	10	897.01	13	485.86	7	7091.15
SPA	5007	73	538.76	8	892.41	13	440.19	6	6878.36

Table 6.3 Condition of Environmental designations in North Norfolk

Designated Area	Area (Hectares)
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

Table 6.4 Designated Areas 2006



## Built environment and design

**6.10** 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
- 61 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



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# 7 Transport

## Transport: objectives and targets

### 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.

### Targets

	To ensure that 90% of new industrial developments comply with approved car parking standards (Draft Core Strategy)
Not monitored	To maximise the % of additional dwellings completed in locations within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, a hospital, a major food store and in wards with a first, infant or primary school.
Not monitored	To maximise the number of completed new or improved transport facilities.

**7.1** 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](http://www.norfolk.gov.uk)



## Containment and access to facilities

7.2 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. The following table 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.

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 low 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%

Table 7.1 Levels of containment (Source: Norfolk County Council)

### Levels of Accessibility [Core Indicator 3b]

7.3 The following table illustrates the percentage of new dwelling completions which took place during 2004/05 which have access to a range of services. The equivalent data was not monitored this year but will be included in future reports.

Service / opportunity / facility	% dwelling completions in accessible locations 2004-2005 <sup>(1)</sup>
GP	60%
Hospital	4%
Major Food Store	58%
Primary School	98%
Secondary School	53%
Further Education	40%
Workplace	71%

Table 7.2 Access to work and services (Source Norfolk County Council)

7.4 **Criteria used to complete** Table 7.2 'Access to work and services (Source Norfolk County Council)'

- 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

**7.5** 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, within 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 level of people who live in the town who also work within the town itself.

Town	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

Table 7.3 Modes of Transport (Source: Census 2001)



## Walking and cycling

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%.

Mode of travel to work						
Town	% 1991 walk to work	% 1991 cycle to work	% 2001 walk to work	% 2001 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
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Table 7.4 Travel to Work by Walking and Cycling (Residents of North Norfolk of Working Age 16-74).

## Railways

7.6 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]).

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

Table 7.5 Annual Patronage of the Sheringham – Norwich Railway (Source: Bittern Line Community Rail Partnership)

## Car parking

### [Core Indicator 3a]

7.7 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.



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## 8 Plan Making

### Monitoring the Local Development Scheme

- 8.1** This chapter reviews progress on the North Norfolk LDF, as required by Section 35 of the Act and Regulation 48, and indicates whether the timetable and milestones in the Local Development Scheme are being achieved. The requirement is to monitor progress for April 2005 to March 2006, but progress to December 2006 is also included.
- 8.2** 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. A first revision was submitted to the Secretary of State in December 2005 and adopted by the Council on 26 April 2006 to reflect a the need to delay Preferred Options consultation (Regulation 26) on the Core Strategy and the Site Specific Proposals until the Panel Report of the Examination in Public of the East of England Plan had been published. This was in order to give certainty around the district's housing figures. This version of the LDS also included reference to the preparation of a Area Action Plan for the Coast aimed at addressing the long-term implications of coastal erosion on the North Norfolk Coast.
- 8.3** A second revision was submitted to the Secretary of State in September 2006 and adopted by Full Council on 13th December 2006. This revision was caused by the Council's decision to undertake additional Regulation 25 consultation on identifying sites for Gypsies and Travellers to be included in the Site Specific Proposals document. However, a delay to the adoption of the SSP would have occurred in any case, owing to the fact that the Planning Inspectorate have now stated that they will not examine a Site Specific Proposals Allocations DPD until the Inspector had reported on the Core Strategy. This therefore negates any benefit in submitting both documents at the same time as originally planned. Table 8.3 'Local Development Document Production Timetable indicating slippage' shows progress in 2005/6 against the LDS First revision (adopted Dec 2005) but other versions of the LDS are also shown for clarity.

- 8.4** The following milestones were achieved between April 2005 and December 2006:

- Public Participation on Preferred options for the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) (June/July 2005)
- Submission of the SCI to the Secretary of State (Sept 2005)
- Submitted Annual Monitoring Report (Dec 2005)
- SCI examination (Jan 2006)
- SCI adopted (April 2006)
- Preparation, issues and options consultation for the Core Strategy (April 2005- July 2006)
- Preparation, issues and options consultation for the Site Specific Proposals (April 2005- July 2006)
- Preferred Options Consultation on the Core Strategy DPD (Sept-Nov 2006)
- Preferred Options Consultation on the Site Specific Proposals Allocations DPD (except for Gypsy and Traveller Sites (Sept-Nov 2006)



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DOCUMENT & Task	Proposed Date(s)	Actual Date(s)	Slippage
<b>STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT</b>			
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 2005	Nil
Representations on submission (Reg 29)	October 05	26 September to 4 November 2005	Nil
<b>CORE STRATEGY</b>			
Issues and alternate options consultation (Reg 25)	June 05 to Jan 06	July 2005 issues consultation (workshops) November / December 2005 issues and alternate options consultation (questionnaires)	Nil
Preferred options consultation (Reg 26)	September 06 to November 06	25 September - 6 November 2006	Nil
<b>SITE SPECIFIC PROPOSALS</b>			
Issues and alternate options consultation (Reg 25)	June 05 to June 06	July 2005 issues consultation (workshops) January - June 2006 options consultation (meetings)	Nil
Preferred options consultation (Reg 26)	September 06 to August 07	25 September - 6 November 2006	Nil to date

Table 8.1 Milestones to be monitored in the AMR



## Timetable slippage




	Target Achieved		OK, on-target		Target not achieved
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Table 8.2 LDF Document Production Status Key

Progress on LDD	A: LDS ADOPTED APR 2005	B: LDS First Revision ADOPTED APR 2006	C: LDS Second Revision ADOPTED DEC 2006	Date(s) target achieved	Status (against B)
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### Statement of Community Involvement

	A: LDS ADOPTED APR 2005	B: LDS First Revision ADOPTED APR 2006	C: LDS Second Revision ADOPTED DEC 2006	Date(s) target achieved	Status (against B)
Reg 26 Consultation	Jun 2005	Jun 2005	-	Jun 2005	
Submission	Sep 2005	Sep 2005	-	Sep 2005	
Examination	Jan 2006	Jan 2006	-	Jan 2006	
Adoption	May 2006	May 2006	-	Apr 2006	

### Core Strategy

	A: LDS ADOPTED APR 2005	B: LDS First Revision ADOPTED APR 2006	C: LDS Second Revision ADOPTED DEC 2006	Date(s) target achieved	Status (against B)
Reg 25	May to Sep 2005	Jun 2005 to Jul 2006	-	Jun 2005 to Jul 2006	
Reg 26	Mar 2006	Sep / Oct 2006	Sept / Oct 2006	Sep to Nov 2006	
Submission	Sep 2006	Mar 2007	Apr 2007	-	
Binding Report	Sep 2007	Mar 2008	Mar 2008	-	
Adoption	Nov 2007	May 2008	May 2008	-	



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Progress on LDD	A: LDS ADOPTED APR 2005	B: LDS First Revision ADOPTED APR 2006	C: LDS Second Revision ADOPTED DEC 2006	Date(s) target achieved	Status (against B)
<b>Site Specific Proposals</b>					
Reg 25	Jul to Dec 2005	Jun 2005 to Jun 2006	-	Jan 2005 to Jul 2006	😊
Reg 26	Mar 2006	Sep / Oct 2006*	Sep / Oct 2006*	Sep to Nov 2006	😐
Submission	Sep 2006	Mar 2007	Sep 2007	-	
Binding Report	Mar 2008	Sept 2008	Dec 2008	-	
Adoption	May 2008	Nov 2008	Mar 2009	-	
<b>Area Action Plan</b>					
Reg 25	N/A	Nov 2006 to Jul 2007	Dec 2006 to Sep 2007	-	😐
Reg 26	N/A	Jul / Aug 2007	Oct / Nov 2007	-	
Submission	N/A	May 2008	Jun 2008	-	
<b>North Norfolk Design Guide SPD, Master Plans SPD, Planning Obligations SPD</b>					
No programme to date					

Table 8.3 Local Development Document Production Timetable indicating slippage

*\*excluding Gypsy & Traveller site allocations*

## Consultation feedback

8.5 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 the table below.

Consultation on...	When	How	With whom	Response / Feedback
Preparing the STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT– how we should consult	April 05	QUESTIONNAIRE and PRESENTATIONS	Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>250 sent out</li> <li>31% response rate</li> <li>99% of above requested to be involved in planning process</li> </ul>
The Draft STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT Document	16 June / July 2005	Draft SCI sent out with QUESTIONNAIRE	Public Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>250 sent out</li> <li>27% response rate</li> <li>94% of above supported principles outlined in Draft SCI</li> </ul>
The submission STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT Document	26 September to 4 November 2005	Submission SCI sent out with QUESTIONNAIRE	Public Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>264 sent out</li> <li>10 representations received of which 4 objected</li> </ul>
CORE STRATEGY & SITE SPECIFIC (Reg 25) identifying local planning issues	June & July 2005	7 Area WORKSHOPS	Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>500 consultees invited, 198 consultees attended</li> <li>Over 800 issues raised</li> <li>99% of attendees were pleased or very pleased with the workshop content and delivery of objectives.</li> </ul>
CORE STRATEGY identifying thematic issues	July 2005	MEETINGS	Stakeholders from Specific Interest Groups	Well attended by invitees. General thematic issues raised and recorded.



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Consultation on...	When	How	With whom	Response / Feedback
CORE STRATEGY (Reg 25) reviewing options	4 November to 20 December 2005	Scenario based paper and on-line QUESTIONNAIRE conducted by independant community researchers	Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>500 sent out</li> <li>31% response rate (including 43% of Parish Councils and 88% of Town Councils)</li> </ul> <p>Helped to inform the preparation of the Core Strategy options.</p>
CORE STRATEGY (Reg 26) Preferred Options	25 September to 6 November 2006	PUBLIC CONSULTATION through exhibitions and targeted document distribution	General Public including Statutory Consultees	Over 2700 attendees at public exhibitions
SITE SPECIFIC PROPOSALS (Reg 26) Preferred Options				<p>1382 CORE STRATEGY representations received (624 Objections, 342 Supports, 385 Observations 31 other)</p> <p>2080 SITE SPECIFIC representations received (1069 Objections, 372 Supports, 323 Observations, 316 Other)</p>

Table 8.4 Consultation responses

\*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.



## Appendix A Indication of policies to be saved

Policy	Subject	Location in Preferred Options document September 2006	To be saved?, with reasons
<b>Development Strategy</b>			
1	Growth Towns	DS1: Development Strategy	Yes- Important strategic policies which establish the general scale of development which is appropriate within settlements. These policies are considered essential to the effective operation of development control.
2	Small Towns		
3	Large Villages		
4	Selected Small Villages		
5	The Countryside		
<b>Settlement Structure</b>			
6	Residential Areas	H1: Housing strategy	Yes – as above
7	Town and Large Village Centres	EC4: Town Centres	Yes – as above
8	Open Land Areas	C3: Open space strategy	Yes – as above
9	General Employment Areas	EC1: Employment Land	Yes – as above
10	Village Employment Areas		
<b>Determining Applications for Planning Permission</b>			
11	Planning Conditions and Obligations	C5: Developer contributions	No - covered by Circulars 11/95 and 05/2005
10	Supplementary Planning Guidance	Deleted – LDS says SPDs will be prepared	No – PPS12 allows preparation of SPDs
13	Design and Setting of Development	EN3: Landscape protection and EN5: Design	Yes – key policy relating to the design of development. Whilst high standards of design are required under national and regional planning advice this policy, and in particular the link to the North Norfolk Design Guide, adds local distinctiveness to the application of national design advice.



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Policy	Subject	Location in Preferred Options document September 2006	To be saved?, with reasons
14	Landscaping and New Development	EN5: Design	Yes – necessary local policy
15	Access for People with disabilities to Non-Domestic Buildings	EN5: Design	No - covered by Building Regulations and DDA.
16	Pollution Control	EN9: Pollution prevention and covered by pollution control regimes	Probably covered by PPS23, Further consideration required.
17	Control of Noise		
18	Light Pollution		
19	Special Considerations	EN9: Pollution and hazards	Yes – pollution legislation does not prevent development in the vicinity of existing uses.
<b>Environment</b>			
20	Norfolk Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	EN2: AONB	No – PPS7 gives protection
21	Area of High Landscape Value	Replaced by EN3: Landscape protection	Yes - local area of protection
22	Agricultural Land	Deleted.	No -PPS7 gives advice on protection
23	Prior Approval of Agricultural and Forestry Buildings	Deleted	No - covered by other Government guidance
24	The Broads and their Setting	EN3: Landscape protection	Yes – PPS7 protects the Broads but not their setting
25	Historic Parks and Gardens		Yes – this gives additional protection above national guidance
26	Undeveloped Coast		Yes – local area of protection
27	Conserving the Landscape Setting of Bypassed Settlements		No – to be covered in SSP requirements.
28	Hedgerows, Trees, and Woodlands	Covered by EN1 and EN3	No – covered by separate legislation
29	The Reuse and Adaptation of Buildings in the Countryside	DS2: Reuse of buildings in the Countryside	Yes – necessary local policy
30	Important Landscape Features	EN3: Landscape protection	No – covered by PPS7

Policy	Subject	Location in Preferred Options document September 2006	To be saved?, with reasons
31	Landscape Enhancement		Yes – and LCA
32	Statutorily Designated Sites of Nature Conservation Importance	EN6: Biodiversity	Yes – PPS9 does not give protection to Local Nature Reserves or County Wildlife Sites.
33	Nature Conservation Outside Statutorily Designated Sites		Saving these policies allows the Biodiversity SPG to remain valid.
34	Countryside Management	EN1: Environment Strategy	No – purely lists activities the Council can undertake
35	Preservation of Listed Buildings	EN4: Historic environment. DS2: Reuse of buildings in the Countryside	No – PPG15 gives the same protection
36	Change of Use of Listed Buildings		No – PPG15 gives the same protection
37	Alteration and Extensions to Listed Buildings		No – PPG15 gives the same protection
38	Demolition of Listed Buildings		No – PPG15 gives the same protection
39	Development near Listed Buildings		No – PPG15 gives the same protection
40	Listed Buildings at Risk		No – legislation allows this
41	Building Preservations Notices		Deleted
42	Development in Conservation Areas	EN4: Historic environment	Yes – PPG15 does not actually give protection
43	Demolition in Conservation Areas		Yes – Conservation Area Consent will be required, however criteria b and c introduce the planning element and give a presumption for retention
44	The Management of Conservation Areas		No – legislation gives provision
45	Archaeology		Yes – necessary local guidance requiring archaeological field evaluation.
<b>Environmental Safety</b>			
46	Flood Risk	EN8: Flood risk and	Yes – need strong local guidance
47	Surface Water Run-Off: Flood Risk	Coastal Area Action Plan	Yes – as above



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Policy	Subject	Location in Preferred Options document September 2006	To be saved?, with reasons
48	Coast Erosion Risk Areas	EN7: Coastal erosion and Coastal Area Action Plan	Yes – as above
49	Surface Water Run-Off: Coastal Erosion Risk	EN7: Coastal erosion and Coastal Area Action Plan	Yes – as above
50	Bacton Gas Terminal	EN9: Pollution prevention.	Yes – local guidance required
51	Hazardous Pipelines		Yes – local guidance required – gas pipelines are significant in North Norfolk (Bacton)
52	Hazardous Substances		No – covered by Planning and Hazardous Substances Act 1990
<b>Housing</b>			
53	Housing Strategy	H1: Housing Strategy	No – superseded by RSS and also repeats other policies
54	Density of Residential Developments	H2: Housing Density and EN5: Design	Yes – local guidance on density, amenity and character (retain in transition between PPG3 and PPS3)
55	Monitoring Housing Land Supply	Deleted – included in AMR	No – Monitoring is a statutory requirement
56	Affordable Housing on Large Housing Sites	H5: Affordable Housing	Yes – necessary local guidance
57	Affordable Housing in the Countryside	H6: Rural exception sites	Yes – necessary local guidance
58	Affordable Housing in Selected Small Villages	H5: Affordable Housing	Yes – necessary local guidance
59	Housing for People with Disabilities	Deleted - covered by Building Regulations and DDA	No - covered by Building Regulations and DDA
60	Wheelchair housing		
61	Conversion into Flats	DC policy to be developed	Yes – necessary local policy
62	Houses in Multiple Occupation	DC policy to be developed	Yes – necessary local policy



Policy	Subject	Location in Preferred Options document September 2006	To be saved?, with reasons
63	Tandem Residential Development	EN5: Design	No – covered by Policy 13 (Design)
64	Extensions to Dwellings in the Countryside	H4: Extension or replacement of dwellings in the Countryside	Yes – necessary local policy
65	Replacement Dwellings in the Countryside		
66	Agricultural and Forestry Workers' Dwellings in the Countryside	H9: Agricultural and forestry workers dwellings in Countryside	Yes – necessary local policy
67	Removal of Agricultural Occupancy Conditions	H9: Agricultural and forestry workers dwellings in Countryside	Yes – necessary local policy
68	Residential Caravans	DS1 restricts permanent residential use in the Countryside	Yes – retain for clarity
69	Sites for Travelling Showpeople in the Countryside	H7: Gypsies and Travellers & travelling showpeople	Yes – guidance on travelling people required (not included in Structure Plan policy)
<b>Employment</b>			
70	Employment Strategy	E1: Employment Land	Yes – local guidance required.
71	Employment Land Supply	Deleted	No – repeats other Local Plan policy
72	Proposed General Employment Areas	E1: Employment Land	Yes – to retain the designations.
73	Development in Village Employment Areas		Yes – retain guidance on appropriateness.
74	Non-Conforming Uses		Yes – necessary local policy
75	Former Military Airfields		EC3: Redundant defence establishments and DS1.
76	Farm Diversification	EC2: Farm diversification	CHECK.. Refers to other policies. But PPS7 does not include criteria b.Needs further consideration.
77	Business Environment	Deleted – covered by EN5: design	No – aspirational. Covered by Local Plan policy 13 (Design).
78	New Employment Development	EN5: design	No – repeats Local Plan policies 13 & 14.
<b>Shopping</b>			



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Policy	Subject	Location in Preferred Options document September 2006	To be saved?, with reasons
79	Core Retail Areas	EC4: Town Centres	Yes – need local designation
80	Vacant Premises above Shops	Deleted – aspirational	No - unnecessary
81	Historic Character of Town Centres	EN4: Historic Environment and EN5: design	Yes – retain guidance on sympathetic scale of development
82	Town Centre Enhancement	Deleted - aspirational	No - aspirational
83	Amusement Centres	Primary shopping areas (EC4) will restrict in some areas. Need new policy?	Yes – retain restrictions
84	Convenience and Comparison Stores	EC5: Location of retail and commercial leisure development	Yes – necessary local policy
85	Retail Warehouses		Yes – necessary local policy
86	Local Shops	C1: Retention of local facilities	Yes – necessary local policy
87	Country Pubs		
88	Farm Shops	EC2: Farm diversification,  DS2: reuse of buildings in the Countryside and EC5: location of retail development	Yes – necessary local policy
89	Garden Centres	DC policy needed?	Further consideration required
90	Roadside Services in the Countryside	DS1: Development strategy and applications judged on merits	No – applications would be judged on their merits
<b>Community Services and Facilities</b>			
91	Mundesley Hospital	Deleted	No – unnecessary, development has occurred.
92	Residential Institutions	Deleted – covered by DS1 and H8	No – repeats other Local Plan policy
93	New Community Facilities	DS1: Development Strategy	Yes – retain guidance on new facilities in the Countryside.
94	Retention of Community Facilities	C1: Retention of local facilities.	Yes – protection required
95	Groundwater Protection	SD1: Sustainable Development EN9 Pollution prevention	No – unnecessary. Environment Agency is consulted where necessary.

Policy	Subject	Location in Preferred Options document September 2006	To be saved?, with reasons
96	Sewage Disposal	Deleted – general requirement	No – unnecessary – Anglian Water and Environment Agency give advice.
97	Overhead Service Lines	EN3: Landscape Protection	No – landscape protection covered by other Local Plan policy.
98	Renewable Energy (excluding Wind Turbines)	EN11: Renewable Energy	Retain presumption that projects will be permitted.
99	Wind Turbines		
100	New Telecommunications Masts	C2: Telecommunications	Yes – retain the restrictions.
101	Prior Approval of Telecommunications Apparatus		Yes – need to list the criteria.
<b>Sport and Recreation</b>			
102	Proposed Playing Spaces	Deleted – contributions to play spaces will be sought from developers	Further consideration required.
103	Applications for New Playing Spaces	C3: Open space and recreation C4: Open space standards	No – PPG17 outlines general principles for when considering where to locate open space and facilities.
104	Retention of Playing Space	C3: Open space and recreation	Yes – PPG17 states that open space should not be built on unless it is surplus to requirement, but it does not include the requirement for alternative provision.
105	Playing Space in New Housing Developments	C4: Open space standards and C5: Developer contributions	Yes – necessary local policy
106	Allotments	C3: Allotments are protected as open space	Yes – retain detailed protection for allotments and requirement for alternative provision.
107	Proposed Sport Facilities	Deleted as facilities provided	No – developments complete
108	Applications for Sports Facilities	DS1: Development Strategy and EC6: Tourism strategy	Further consideration required.
109	Golf Courses	EN3: Landscape protection	No – repeats other Local Plan policy
110	Golf Course related Developments	EC6: Tourism	No – repeats other Local Plan policy



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Policy	Subject	Location in Preferred Options document September 2006	To be saved?, with reasons
111	Air Sports	EN9: Pollution prevention	No – Repeats Local Plan policy 17. Need to retain presumption to look at redundant airfields first???
112	Access to the Countryside	EN1: Environment strategy	Needs further consideration
113	Rights of Way	T4: Rights of way	No – circular 2/93 protects and requires maintenance of Public Rights of Way.
114	Extinguishment of Rights of Way		
115	Rights of Way along Disused Railway Trackbeds	T3: Safeguarding routes and sites for rail uses and T4: Rights of way	Needs further consideration
116	Open-Access sites	EN1: Environment strategy	No – aspirational, no clear methods of implementation.
117	Horses	Deleted – covered by EN3 and T1	Yes – clause e) is relevant.
118	Motorised Water Sports	Deleted –	No – safety issues will be a material consideration in applications and nature conservation is protected by separate legislation.
119	North Walsham and Dilham Canal	Deleted. Covered by EN1 and T4. Shown on the ecological networks map as a core area for biodiversity.	
<b>Tourism</b>			
120	Heritage Attractions	Deleted. Covered by EC6, EN3 and EN5	No – covered by other Local Plan policies
121	Large Scale Leisure Proposals	EC6: Tourism strategy	Yes – need restriction on location of new uses.
122	Hotels		Yes – local guidance on suitable locations for new hotels required.
123	Static Caravan Sites	EC9: Caravan and camping sites	Yes – necessary local policy
124	Cliff-Top Static Caravan Sites between Sheringham and Cromer		Yes – necessary local policy
125	Touring Caravan Sites		Yes – necessary local policy
126	Permanent Holiday Accommodation	EC6: Tourism strategy	Yes – necessary local policy



Policy	Subject	Location in Preferred Options document September 2006	To be saved?, with reasons
127	Holiday and Seasonal Occupancy Conditions	EC8: Holiday and seasonal occupancy conditions	Yes – necessary local policy
128	Loss of Unserviced Holiday Accommodation	EC7: Retaining a mix of tourist accommodation	Yes – necessary local policy
<b>Transport</b>			
129	Developer Contributions to Public Transport	C5: Developer contributions	Yes – necessary local policy
130	Rail Passenger Services	Deleted. T3 protects rail freight sites	No – aspirational, no means of delivery
131	Tunstead Railway Halt	Deleted – no longer required	No – no longer required.
132	Fakenham to Norwich Disused Railway Trackbed	T3: Safeguarding routes and sites for rail uses	Yes – necessary local policy
133	North Walsham Rail Freight Depot	T3: Safeguarding routes and sites for rail uses and designation on proposals map.	Yes – necessary local policy
134	Sheringham Railway Trackbed	T3: Safeguarding routes and sites for rail uses and designation on proposals map.	Yes – necessary local policy
135	Bus services	Deleted	No - aspirational, no means of delivery
136	Footways	SD1, EN1 and T4	No – covered by PPG13
137	Pedestrian environment	EN5: Design	Yes – necessary local policy
138	Cycling	T2 and SD1	No – covered by PPG13
139	Pedestrian priority	Deleted - covered by LTP	No – no means of delivery
140	Traffic Management Studies	Deleted - covered by LTP	No – covered by the Local Transport Plan
141	Traffic Calming	Deleted - covered by LTP	No – no means of delivery/covered by LTP
142	A1067 Guist Bypass	Deleted.	No - no longer supported by LTP
143	North Walsham Northern Link Road	Deleted -	No - no longer supported by LTP
144	Minor Schemes	Deleted – covered by EN5: design	No – covered by LTP



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Policy	Subject	Location in Preferred Options document September 2006	To be saved?, with reasons
145	Abandoned Road Schemes	Deleted	No – not relevant
146	Corridors of Movement	T1: Transport Policy	Yes – necessary local policy
147	New Accesses	T1: Highway access and transport impact	Yes- important development control policy.
148	Highway Contributions	C5: Developer contributions	No –Circular 5/2005 gives guidance on planning obligations.
149	Retention of Public Car Parks	T2: Car and cycle parking	Yes – necessary local policy
150	Proposed Public Car Park: Melton Constable	Deleted	No - no longer required
151	New Public Car Parks	Deleted – covered by EN5: Design	Yes – necessary local policy
152	Environmental Enhancement of Car Parks	Deleted	No – can be covered by Local Plan policy 13 (Design).
153	Car Parking Standards	T2: Car and cycle parking	Yes - necessary local policy

## Appendix B Core Indicators

### List of Core Indicators 2004-05

INDICATOR	1a	1b	1c	1d	1e	1f	Comment
Use Class B1(a) (Non A2 Offices)	0	0	0	52	0	0	
Use Class B1(b) (Research and Dev)	0	0	0	52	0	0	
Use Class B1(c) (Light Industrial)	800	800	400	52	0	0	
Use Class B2 (General Industrial)	0	0	0	52	0	0	
Use Class B8 (Storage and Distribution)	0	0	0	52	0	0	
Total	800	800	400	52	0	0	

1a. Amount of new floor space developed. (m<sup>2</sup>) within each use class.

1b. Amount of new floor space on allocated sites. (m<sup>2</sup>)

1c. Amount of new floor space on previously developed land. (m<sup>2</sup>)

1d. Employment land available. (Hectares)

1e. Losses of employment land. (Hectares)

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



**For Structure Plan Period 1993 – 2011 requiring provision for 7,300 dwellings**

Indicator		Result
2a	Net additional dwellings (1993 – March 2006)	5658
	Net additional dwellings in current year	449
	Projected additional dwellings to end of plan period (2011)	2552
	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	328*
2b	Percentage on previously developed land	74%
2c	Percentage at less than 30 dwellings per hectare	52%
	Percentage at between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare	35%
	Percentage above 50 dwellings per hectare	13%
2d	Number of affordable dwelling completions.	81

Figures quoted are for the monitoring year April 1st 2005 to March 31st 2006 unless otherwise stated.

\* Calculated by taking the Structure Plan requirement (7300), deducting the actual number of completions to-date and dividing by the number of years left in the plan period.

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)	Not available

Indicator		Result
4a	Amount of retail, leisure and office development	Not Monitored
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





Indicator		Result
7	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to EA advice.	5
8	Biodiversity	See Section 6
9	Renewable energy capacity installed by type	No Capacity



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# Appendix C Local Development Framework document production timetable

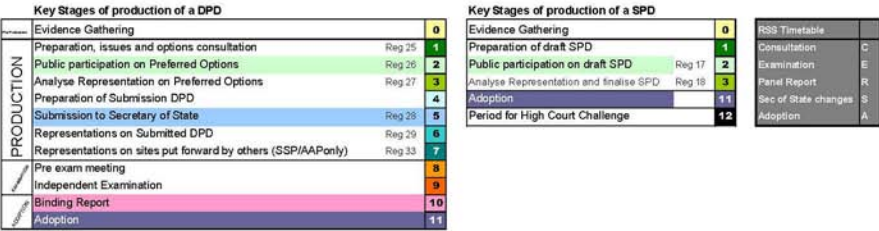
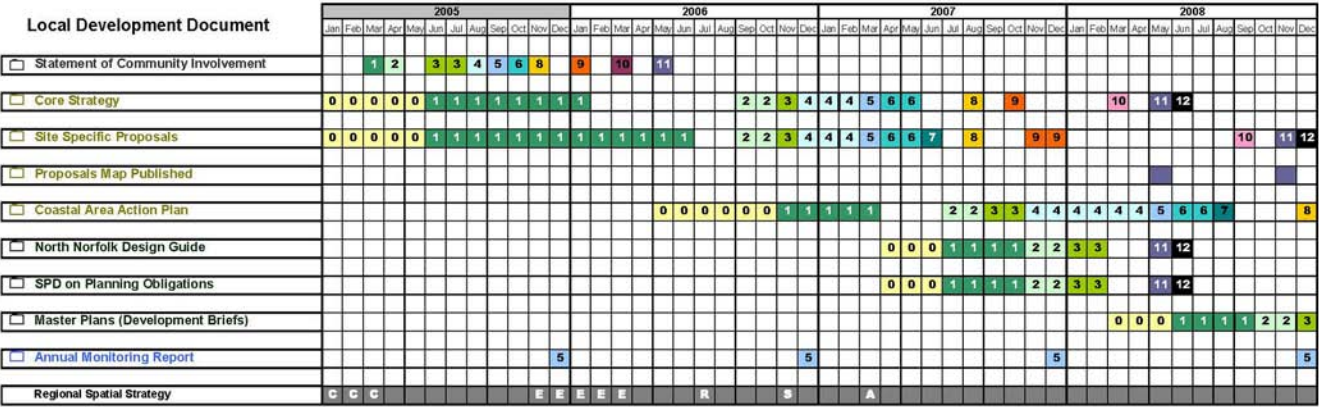


Figure C.1 LDF Document Production Timetable (Adopted Dec 2005)



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## Appendix D Sustainability Scoping Report: baseline indicators

### Baseline Indicators

Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Indicator	Source	Frequency	Baseline		Trend		Assessment or Comment	
				North Norfolk	Comparison	North Norfolk	Comparison		
<b>Environment</b>									
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) <a href="http://www.english-nature.org.uk/special/sssi/reportIndex.cfm">www.english-nature.org.uk/special/sssi/reportIndex.cfm</a>	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. <a href="http://www.norfolk-biodiversity.org.uk">www.norfolk-biodiversity.org.uk</a>	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,	Environment Agency: Regional River Quality Assessments datasets.  Environment Agency Anglian Region Office.  BIOL03 GQA03	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.



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		d) Phosphates	NIT03 PHOS03						
		Number of planning applications approved against Environment Agency advice on water quality grounds	Environment Agency: <a href="http://www.environmentagency.gov.uk">www.environmentagency.gov.uk</a>	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: <a href="http://www.environmentagency.gov.uk">www.environmentagency.gov.uk</a>	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: <a href="http://www.environmentagency.gov.uk">www.environmentagency.gov.uk</a>	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; <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk">www.defra.gov.uk</a> <a href="http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk">www.sustainable-development.gov.uk</a>		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.
		Number of applications given permission to return	District monitoring	Yearly	2004: 80	No data available	2005 (January -July): 40	No data available	

		contaminated land to beneficial use							
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) <a href="http://www.northnorfolk.org">www.northnorfolk.org</a>  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:  <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/">www.defra.gov.uk.</a> / <a href="http://www.airquality.co.uk">www.airquality.co.uk.</a>	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 ( $\text{NO}_2$ ); b) annual average particulate matter levels (PM10)	Defra, based on District monitoring: <a href="http://www.airquality.co.uk">www.airquality.co.uk.</a>	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 $\text{NO}_2$ 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), <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk">www.defra.gov.uk.</a>	Yearly	No data available	England and Wales 2004: 32%	No data available	England and Wales 2005: 38%	



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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 <a href="http://www.transtat.dft.gov.uk">www.transtat.dft.gov.uk</a> .	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) <a href="http://www.northnorfolk.org">www.northnorfolk.org</a> .	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) <a href="http://www.northnorfolk.org">www.northnorfolk.org</a> . <a href="http://www.norfolk.gov.uk">www.norfolk.gov.uk</a>	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); <a href="http://www.dti.gov.uk">www.dti.gov.uk</a> . 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 GWh (2003)	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 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 flooding	Number of planning applications approved against Environment Agency advice on flood risk grounds	Environment Agency High Level Target 12. <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk">www.environment-agency.gov.uk</a> .	Yearly	2003/04: None	Data not available	2004/05: None	England & Wales 2003/04: Almost 12%	New national indicator.  Core Indicator 7
ENV13	To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	% of new dwellings built on previously developed land	District monitoring (BVPI 106) <a href="http://www.northnorfolk.org">www.northnorfolk.org</a> .  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,	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	





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enhance the historic environment.	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.
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## Social

S1	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 <a href="http://www.nhs.uk/england/authoritiestrusts/pct/list">www.nhs.uk/england/authoritiestrusts/pct/list</a> .  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.
S2	To reduce poverty, inequality and social exclusion	Percentage of: a) children; and b) population over 60, that live in households that are income deprived.	<a href="http://www.area-profiles.audit-commission.gov.uk">www.area-profiles.audit-commission.gov.uk</a>	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: <a href="http://www.audit-commission.gov.uk/qualityoflife/">http://www.audit-commission.gov.uk/qualityoflife/</a>				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	<a href="http://www.area-profiles.audit-commission.gov.uk">www.area-profiles.audit-commission.gov.uk</a>	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: <a href="http://www.audit-commission.gov.uk/qualityoflife/">http://www.audit-commission.gov.uk/qualityoflife/</a>				East of England: a) data not yet available; b) 17.4% (2000)

S3	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: <a href="http://www.dfes.gov.uk">www.dfes.gov.uk</a> <a href="http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk">www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk</a>	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 <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk">www.nomisweb.co.uk</a> (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.
S4	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



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		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		
S5	To provide opportunities for rewarding and satisfying employment	Workforce employment levels: a) economically active; b) unemployed	Labour Force Survey <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/">www.nomisweb.co.uk/</a> <a href="http://www.area-profiles.audit-commission.gov.uk">www.area-profiles.audit-commission.gov.uk</a>	Yearly	2003-2004: a) 75.2%; b) 4.5%	2003-2004: East of England: a) 81.7%; b) 3.8% GB:	2002-2003: a) 78.1%; b) No data available	2002-2003: East of England: a) 81.5%; b) 4%. GB: a) 78.3%;		

						a) 78.2%; b) 4.5%		b) 5.2%	
		% of working age people (16-74 years old) in tourism-related work (taken to be largely seasonal)	Labour Force Survey <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/">www.nomisweb.co.uk/</a> <a href="http://www.area-profiles.audit-commission.gov.uk">www.area-profiles.audit-commission.gov.uk</a>	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	<a href="http://www.nationalstatistics.gov.uk">www.nationalstatistics.gov.uk</a> / <a href="http://www.area-profiles.audit-commission.gov.uk">www.area-profiles.audit-commission.gov.uk</a>	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) <a href="http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk">www.sustainable-development.gov.uk</a>		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	Percentage of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, community activities have got better	<a href="http://www.area-profiles.audit-commission.gov.uk">www.area-profiles.audit-commission.gov.uk</a>	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:				



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	welfare	or stayed the same.			<a href="http://www.audit-commission.gov.uk/qualityoflife/">http://www.audit-commission.gov.uk/qualityoflife/</a>			
		% of community participating in local authority / national elections	<a href="http://www.area-profiles.audit-commission.gov.uk">www.area-profiles.audit-commission.gov.uk</a>	Varies	2005: 73.2% in General Election		2001: 70.5% in General Election	
S8	To reduce anti-social behaviour	<p>Level of crime:</p> <p>Domestic burglaries per 1000 households.</p> <p>Violent offences committed in a public place per 1000 people.</p> <p>Vehicle crimes per 1000 population.</p>	<p>District monitoring: Best Value Performance Indicators (BVPIs)</p> <p>a) BVPI 126</p> <p>b) BVPI 127b</p> <p>c) BVPI 128</p>	Yearly	<p>2004/05:</p> <p>3.33;</p> <p>5.99;</p> <p>3.51.</p>		<p>2003/04:</p> <p>3.57;</p> <p>6.29;</p> <p>5.01.</p>	Overall decrease in the crime monitored in North Norfolk.
		<p>Fear of crime:</p> <p>% of residents who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside in their local area.</p> <p>% of residents who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' during the day whilst outside in their local area.</p>	<a href="http://www.area-profiles.audit-commission.gov.uk">www.area-profiles.audit-commission.gov.uk</a>	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.</p> <p>For more information see: <a href="http://www.audit-commission.gov.uk/qualityoflife/">http://www.audit-commission.gov.uk/qualityoflife/</a>.</p> <p>The North Norfolk Household Survey in 1997 found that 74% of residents were 'seriously concerned' about crime occurring to them. See: <a href="http://www.northnorfolk.org">www.northnorfolk.org</a>.</p> <p>England and Wales: Fear of burglary occurrences in 1998 = 19%; 2003/04 = 13.5%.</p> <p>England and Wales: Fear of physical attack: 1998 = 18%; 2003/04 = 12%.</p> <p>For more information see: <a href="http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk">www.sustainable-development.gov.uk</a></p>			
S9	To improve accessibility to essential services and facilities	<p>Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development:</p> <p>a) across District, and,</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Core Indicator 4a/4b</p>			



		<p>Number of settlements not meeting the target levels of service standards for bus connections:</p> <p>Parishes;</p> <p>Towns.</p>	Norfolk County Council Passenger Transport Unit	Yearly	<p>2004 Standards:</p> <p>a) 25;</p> <p>b) 3</p>	No data available	No previous data available	No previous data available	
S10	To improve accessibility for those most in need	<p>Accessibility of settlements:</p> <p>Good: Settlements that are local centres or are highly accessible by public transport (2+ journeys per hour).</p> <p>Intermediate: 1-2 public transport journeys per hour to settlements that act as local centres.</p> <p>Poor: Less than 1 public transport journey per hour to settlements that act as local centres.</p>	Norfolk County Council studies into accessibility of parishes for Local Transport Plan preparation.	Unclear	<p>2004 Levels of Bus service:</p> <p>5</p> <p>30</p> <p>86</p>	No data available	No previous data available	No data available	<p>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.</p>
		<p>% of dwelling completions made in locations <i>accessible by public transport links</i>:</p> <p>within 30 minutes of a GP;</p> <p>within 30mins of a hospital</p> <p>within 30 minutes of a Major Food Store*;</p>	Norfolk County Council studies into accessibility for Local Transport Plan preparation.	Unclear	<p>2004/05:</p> <p>60%</p> <p>4%</p> <p>58%</p> <p>98%</p> <p>53%</p> <p>40%</p>	<p>South Norfolk District 2004/05:</p> <p>59%</p> <p>4%</p> <p>16%</p> <p>100%</p> <p>36%</p>	No previous data available	No previous data available	<p>* 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.</p> <p>Core Indicator 3b</p>



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		in primary school wards;		71%	11%			
		in secondary school wards			66%			
		in wards with Further Education institution;						
		g) in SOAs of >500 workers.						

## Economic

EC1	To encourage sustained economic growth	% change in the total number of VAT registered businesses	<a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk">www.nomisweb.co.uk</a> / <a href="http://www.area-profiles.audit-commission.gov.uk">www.area-profiles.audit-commission.gov.uk</a>	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 ( <i>see definition</i> ) which is available:  As defined and allocated in the LDF; and,  Which has been granted planning permission in the last year	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 B8. Core Indicator 1d
		Amount of employment land <b>lost</b> 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 <b>developed</b> 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 <b>developed</b> for employment ( <i>i.e. retail, office &amp; 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.
		<b>Losses</b> 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	Percentage of travel to work	National census (2001)	Census	2001:	East of England '01:	Limited data	Limited data	



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	efficient patterns of movement to support economic growth	<p>journeys by mode:</p> <p>private car/van - driver;</p> <p>private car - passenger;</p> <p>train;</p> <p>bus;</p> <p>bicycle;</p> <p>walk;</p> <p>work at / from home.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.nationalstatistics.gov.uk">www.nationalstatistics.gov.uk</a></p>		<p>a) 58%</p> <p>b) 6%</p> <p>c) 1%</p> <p>d) 3%</p> <p>e) 5%</p> <p>f) 12%</p> <p>g) 13%</p>	<p>a) 59%</p> <p>b) 6%</p> <p>c) 6%</p> <p>d) 4%</p> <p>e) 4%</p> <p>f) 9%</p> <p>g) 9%</p>	<p>available:</p> <p>1991:</p> <p>e) 8%</p> <p>f) 13%</p>	<p>available:</p> <p>Norfolk 1991:</p> <p>e) 7%</p> <p>f) 12%</p>		
EC6	To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy	<p>Number of businesses with 'Investors in People' accreditation</p> <p>Employment land which is on previously developed land:</p> <p>amount;</p> <p>% of past years' total floor-space for employment land.</p>	<p>Learning Skills Council for Norfolk / Norfolk Business Link</p> <p>District monitoring AMR</p>	<p>Yearly</p>	<p>1 April 2003: 23</p>	<p>1 April 2003: Norfolk: 466</p>	<p>No previous data available</p>	<p>No previous data available</p>	<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.</p>	<p>Employment land as gross internal floor-space (m<sup>2</sup>) from Use Classes Order B1a,b,c; B2; and B8. Core Indicator 1c</p>

