NORTH NORFOLK

Local Development Framework

Annual Monitoring Report
2008–2009






Covering the period
1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009

December 2009

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Appendices



1 Summary

1.1 This report presents key facts and figures relevant to the North Norfolk District Area and includes a description of the District (Spatial Portrait). It identifies the types and quantities of development which took place between 1 April 2008 and the 31 March 2009 and compares this to previous years. It also presents information on the progress towards preparing new planning documents for the area (Local Development Framework).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.

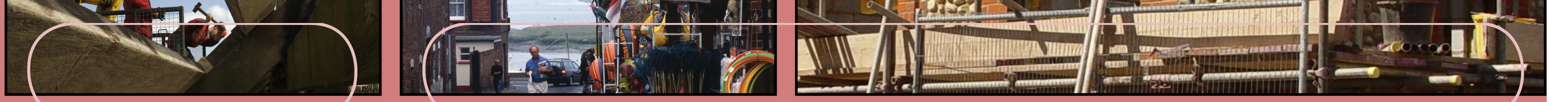
1.2 The regulations require that authorities monitor the effectiveness of the Development Plan. For North Norfolk this now comprises the East of England Plan (2008) and the North Norfolk Core Strategy adopted September 2008.

1.3 As with previous years, increasing the supply of affordable housing remains a key priority for the Council. During the year in the twelve months ending on the 31 March 2009 a total of 258 new dwellings were recorded as completed with a further 393 (approx) being recorded as under construction. Of the completed dwellings 64 were affordable. The East of England Plan requires that at least 8,000 dwellings are provided in North Norfolk between 2001-2021, giving an annual minimum requirement of 400 completions per year. Since the start of the plan period 2,871 dwellings have been recorded as completed, giving an average of 358 dwellings per year.

1.4 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. A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment has been prepared and is available on the Council's website.

1.5 At the beginning of the year the programme of work for the preparation of the new Local Development Framework remained on course but there were anticipated delays with preparation of the Site Specific Proposals DPD. A revised program document (Fifth revision of the Local Development Scheme) was submitted to government during 2009 and approved as a new timetable for preparation of development plan documents. This incorporated a new development plan document in relation to the re-use of rural buildings as dwellings.





2 Introduction

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.

2.2 The process is linked to a set of local and national targets, or performance indicators, each of which are related to key policy objectives.

Legal Requirements and Guidance

2.3 This report has been prepared in accordance with The Planning and Compensation Act 2004 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
- Revised Guidance - Core Output Indicators - update 2/2008

Period Covered

2.4 This report covers the year 1 April 2008 - 31 March 2009.

Structure of Report

2.5 The report measures various indicators to assess performance;

2.6 **Contextual Indicators** - providing baseline data on the district's demographic structure, socio-cultural issues, the performance of the local economy, environment, housing and transport. These long term indicators draw mainly on existing published sources of information such as the Census.

2.7 Output Indicators -

- **Core Output Indicators -** as required by Government. (indicated by square brackets **[ ]**). Appendix A summarises the Core Output Indicator results for 2008/09 that are relevant to North Norfolk.
- **Local Indicators -** these are sourced from LDF documents, primarily the Core Strategy, the Council's Corporate Plan (2008-2011) and the Norfolk Local Area Agreement indicators.

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 information in four main topic based sections structured to reflect the Core Strategy Aims:

- Housing
- Sustainable Development
- Environment
- Economy

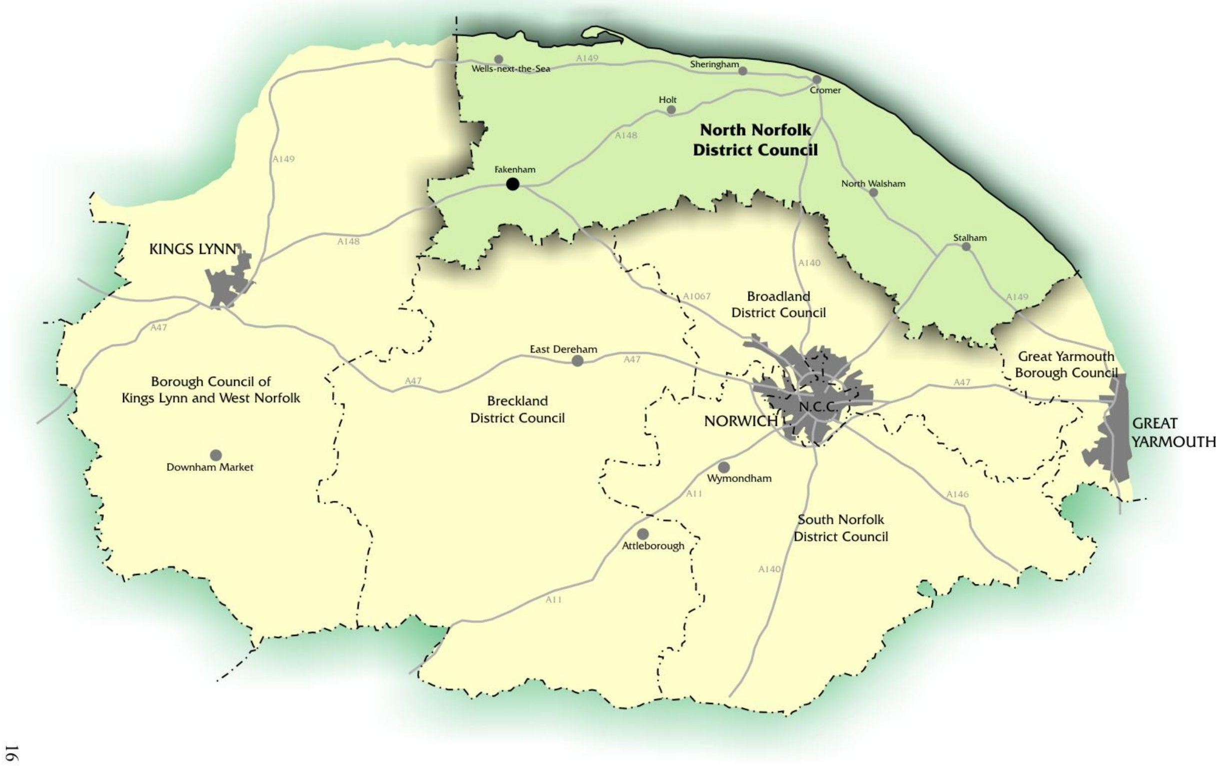
2.10 Where published and measurable targets are available these are referred to in the text. Targets which have been achieved or are on track to be achieved are indicated with a ☺ and those which have not been achieved with a ☹.

2.11 Appendix A provides the full list of Core Indicators and Appendix B shows how these are linked to Core Strategy objectives.



3 Portrait of North Norfolk

3.1 North Norfolk is a large rural area of some 87,040 hectares (340 square miles) (excluding Broads Authority Area) situated on the northern periphery of the East of England Region. The nearby urban area and major economic, social and cultural centre of Norwich (approximate population nearly 280,000), situated some 35 km (22 miles) to the south of Cromer, exerts a significant influence over parts of the District. The towns of Kings Lynn (pop. 33,730), situated 34 km (20 miles) to the west of Fakenham, and Great Yarmouth (pop. 46,780), situated 25 km (16 miles) to the south-east of Stalham, are the other principal neighbouring settlements, but their impact on the District is more limited. Despite the relationship with Norwich, there is a high degree of live/work self-containment in the District with 73% of employed residents working within the District.



District Council Administrative Areas in Norfolk

3.2 The District has 73 km (45 miles) of North Sea coastline between Holkham in the west and Horsey in the south-east. The vast majority of this is very attractive and parts of the coast and surrounding rural landscapes are nationally recognised in the designation of the Norfolk Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and the North Norfolk Heritage Coast. The east of the District surrounds and provides a gateway to the Norfolk Broads, a unique area of internationally recognised wetlands. North Norfolk is also important for its biodiversity and areas of nature conservation interest. In particular, the north coast stretching from Weybourne in the east westwards along to the boundary with the Borough Council of Kings Lynn and West Norfolk in the west, is of international importance for wildlife habitats.

3.3 Whilst the coastal area plays a major role in creating North Norfolk's distinctive environment and is important to the economy through tourism, 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.

3.4 The varied landscape and geology of North Norfolk has led to the development of local architectural styles and traditions such as flint, pantiles and thatch roofs 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 Buildings (2261)[(1)] and Conservation Area designations (81).

North Norfolk District

3.5 North Norfolk District had an estimated resident population of 101,500 in mid 2008[(2)]. 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. The District is the most rural in the East of England and one of the most rural Districts in lowland England.

3.6 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 Mid-2008 population estimates which show that 57% of the population of North Norfolk was over 45 compared with 41% in England and Wales. 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).

3.7 The 2001 Census found that overall 8% of homes in North Norfolk are second homes. However this is not uniform across the District and in some settlements it is far higher, for example 44%

1 *The listings are as follows: Grade I Listed (95), Grade II Listed (1,963), Grade II* Listed (203)*
2 *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. Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS); Population Estimates Unit 2008.*

in Cley next the Sea and 31% in Weybourne [3]. House prices have more than doubled since 2001, rising from £91,560 to £191,002 for an average house, creating acute housing shortage for local people, most of whom are not able to access the private housing market [4] based upon the relatively low average incomes in the District.

3.8 Although overall the area appears affluent, there are pockets of social deprivation, especially in the east of the District. Unemployment within the area is low, as are rates of economic activity, due to the high numbers of retired residents. Rates of pay / household income in the District are only 70% of regional and national averages (£20,766 compared with £28,988 in England), reflecting the dependence of employment on low value-added sectors - i.e. agriculture, tourism and social care. Rural poverty is often exacerbated by lack of transport to access jobs and local services.

3.9 The economy of North Norfolk remains fairly narrow with a relatively high 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 been a growth in employment in the manufacture of plastic and timber products and marine engineering / boat-building which continue to perform strongly.

3.10 Today, significant numbers of employees in the District are engaged in the provision of education, health and social care, public administration, retailing and tourism. In recent years 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.

3.11 Whilst most of North Norfolk's towns have small industrial estates, the main concentration of manufacturing employment is in Fakenham and North Walsham. Cromer, Mundesley, Sheringham and Wells-next-the-Sea are traditional seaside resorts, and Hoveton acts as an important centre for Broads-based tourism.

3.12 Over the last fifteen years or so, the traditional role of North Norfolk's seven resort or market towns as local employment and service centres have been subject to increasing competition from Norwich. The Council has for some years recognised that additional measures are necessary to sustain the viability and secure the revitalisation of the District's towns thereby forming the basis for a more sustainable area-wide community. Accordingly, Cromer, Fakenham, and North Walsham have experienced regeneration initiatives, 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. Each town also now has an Area Partnership working to foster wider community involvement in decisions on regeneration initiatives in the towns.

3.13 The District can usefully be divided into three smaller sub-areas. The west of the District is very rural, with problems of rural transport poverty, high property prices and a high level of second homes. The main centre is Fakenham (population 7,300), an historic market town on the upper reaches of the River Wensum, which has an attractive central market place and square, medieval church, and weekly market. The racecourse to the south of the town lies in the wildlife rich Wensum Valley. Fakenham acts as a local centre for employment, particularly in food-manufacturing, and for retailing and services. Wells-next-the-Sea (population 2,500)

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3 *Norfolk Coast AONB Housing Market and Affordable Housing Study, 3 Dragons 2005.*
4 *Rural East Anglia Partnership Strategic Housing Market Assessment, Fordhams 2007 (SMHA 2007)*

with its working harbour, salt-marshes and wide beaches is an attractive town and important tourist destination. The town also acts as a local service centre, but its remote location, in addition to the high price of housing, pushed up by second-home ownership, has created problems in terms of retaining local services (there is no petrol filling station in the town and school rolls are falling) and in providing for affordable housing for local people, including key workers.

3.14 The central area represented by the cluster of Cromer, Holt and Sheringham has a strong tourist and retirement character. Cromer (population 7,900) is an attractive Victorian resort town, dominated by its medieval church tower and pier. Cromer's popularity as a holiday resort began in the Georgian era, and expanded greatly as a result of the coming of the railway in 1877. As well as its tourist role, it acts as a local centre for retail, local government and health services, and the town's hospital is planned to be redeveloped to provide better facilities for residents of the town and wider District. Holt (population 3,600) is a charming small Georgian town with a good range of specialist gift shops and galleries and a Country Park to the south. It is home to Gresham’s independent school and provides a significant level of employment opportunities in the Central North Norfolk area. Sheringham (population 7,200) is an attractive resort town nestling between the sea and the Cromer ridge and is a popular location for retirement. The Victorian town developed from a small fishing village as a result of the railway arriving in 1887 (now a private steam railway) and quickly attracted a number of fine hotels and a golf course. As well as its continuing tourist role, it acts as a local centre for retail, leisure and other services.

3.15 The east of the District forms part of the Norwich travel to work area, with pockets of social deprivation and the coastal area suffering potential blight due to coastal erosion. North Walsham (population 12,100) which is the largest settlement in the District, is an historic market town which was once rich from the medieval wealth of the wool trade. The town has a solid manufacturing base, but this has been in decline in recent years suffering from poor road transport links to Norwich in addition to the constraints of the railway bridges in the town making HGV access to employment areas difficult. North Walsham's location has increasingly meant that it acts partly as a dormitory town to Norwich, with large numbers of commuters travelling to the Norwich area. Hoveton (population 2,000) and Wroxham sit astride the River Bure and together are the main gateway to the Norfolk Broads. Although Hoveton is a village, rather than a town, its size, particularly taken with Wroxham (in Broadland District), means that it acts as a local retail and service centre. Stalham (population 3,000) is an attractive market town lying on the northern edge of the Norfolk Broads and has the largest boat hire business on the Broads. It is a tight linear settlement on the Yarmouth to Cromer Road and on the Weavers Way long-distance path. It is in need of regeneration and has high levels of commuting into the Norwich area, owing to the limited employment opportunities available locally.

3.16 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 National Express, 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. The 'Poppyline' provides a tourist attraction rail link from Sheringham to Holt. There is also the Bure Valley Railway in Broadland which provides a tourist / leisure link between Aylsham and Hoveton / Wroxham. Most of North Norfolk’s villages are served only by very limited public bus services and two of the seven towns, Holt and Stalham, are deemed by the County Council not to benefit from the desired level of service for their respective populations. The 'Coast Hopper' bus service runs from Hunstanton to Cromer providing an increasingly popular regular service for locals and visitors along the coast. Related to the modest 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 and 33% owned two or more.



4 Housing

Housing: Objectives and Targets

Core Strategy Aim

Core Aim 1: To address the housing needs of the whole community

- To provide a variety of housing types in order to meet the needs of a range of households of different sizes, ages and incomes and contribute to a balanced housing market.
- To meet the needs of specific people including the elderly, the disabled and the Gypsy and Traveller community.

Targets

		2008 / 09
☹	To ensure that over a period of 5 years an average of 420 dwellings are provided each year. (Core Strategy)	258 08/09 5 year average = 359
☹	To ensure 70% of all new dwellings are located in either a Principal or Secondary centre. (Core Strategy)	55%
☺	To ensure 60% of new dwellings are built on previously developed land. (Central Government, RSS and Core Strategy)	88%
☹	To ensure that **all** new dwellings in towns are built to net density of at least 40 dwellings per hectare (dph) and at least 30 dph elsewhere. (Core Strategy). Current monitoring: % of all dwellings over 30 / ha.	70%
Future Monitoring	To ensure that at least 40% of new dwellings built have two bedrooms or less. (Core Strategy)	-
Future Monitoring	To ensure that each development of ten or more dwellings in towns includes at least 45% affordable units. (Core Strategy)	-
Future Monitoring	To ensure that on each development of two or more dwellings in villages at least 50% comprise affordable dwellings. (Core Strategy)	-
☹	To Provide a minimum of 300 new affordable homes over the period 2008-2011. 100 for 2008/09. (NNDC Corporate Plan)	64
☺	To provide two short stay stopping places for Gypsies and Travellers by 2009 (Core Strategy)	Two sites under construction (Cromer & Fakenham).

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 2009. 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 Housing Completions graph(Source: NNDC Residential Land Availability Study 2009) below shows that there were **258** net dwelling completions during the year which compares to **551** in the previous year. The annual average number of dwellings built in the last 10 years was **367** net dwelling completions. The low figures recorded in 2003/04 and 2004/05 are likely to reflect changes in the method of recording completions rather than low completion rates.

4.3 New Dwelling Completions 1998/99 to 2008/09 (Source: NNDC Residential Land Availability Study 2009) opposite shows completions by ward which indicates the general location of development and Figure 4.2 'Location of Housing Completions' shows the distribution between Service Villages, Principal Settlements, Secondary Settlements and other settlements. The Core Strategy seeks to deliver a higher proportion of new development in towns and some of the larger villages in the district compared to the more rural areas. The distribution of housing development during the year was almost identical to that seen last year. A significant shift in distribution patterns is not expected until such time as larger scale development sites begin to deliver new dwellings. (estimated to be 2012 onwards - see Housing Trajectory section)

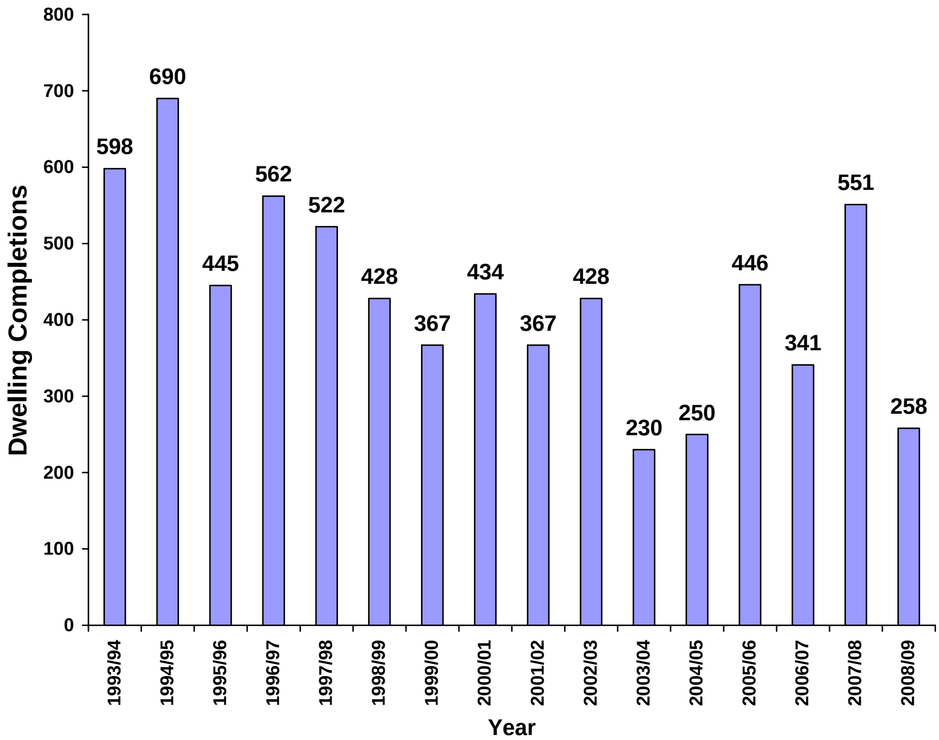


Figure 4.1 Housing Completions (Source: NNDC Residential Land Availability Study 2009)

Dwellings Completed by Ward											
WARD	**98/99**	**99/00**	**00/01**	**01/02**	**02/03**	**03/04**	**04/05**	**05/06**	**06/07**	**07/08**	**08/09**
Astley	15	4	2	3	13	2	3	19	7	7	7
Briston	14	17	22	19	30	6	7	37	12	13	6
Chaucer	2	5	1	12	5	3	0	0	2	1	8
Corpusty	3	1	1	5	0	8	4	7	1	12	11
Cromer	37	57	56	33	53	30	11	57	50	34	25
Erpingham	6	7	7	10	0	0	5	21	2	10	1
Gaunt	5	7	6	8	3	2	3	2	12	6	6
Glaven Valley	14	3	5	2	11	2	4	3	1	12	1
Happisburgh	17	19	11	16	13	0	0	14	2	6	0
High Heath	7	2	41	22	3	2	2	5	0	2	5
Holt	22	15	19	12	33	22	31	43	16	14	66
Hoveton	0	3	8	3	2	3	2	19	0	2	0
Lancaster	63	39	37	29	37	13	56	27	11	46	22
Mundesley	5	18	24	17	20	5	4	19	31	19	21
North Walsham	89	42	86	34	22	23	24	40	73	65	19
Poppyland	0	4	5	11	13	4	1	20	14	29	11
Priory	18	21	27	19	33	4	1	9	14	60	9
Roughton	2	2	3	9	3	1	2	9	20	8	0
Scottow	2	1	1	4	3	1	0	3	0	102	0
Sheringham	25	13	24	21	56	62	21	44	10	31	21
St. Benet	1	2	7	6	2	1	3	4	5	3	4
Stalham & Sutton	26	38	6	6	5	1	19	14	29	33	4
The Raynhams	3	2	3	10	6	5	7	2	0	2	1
The Runtons	1	6	3	14	5	6	2	2	0	6	2
Walsingham	9	2	1	6	7	3	1	2	4	8	2
Waterside	15	22	3	16	25	13	27	12	3	8	3
Waxham	14	5	2	5	4	8	2	3	4	4	0
Wensum	7	5	22	17	14	0	6	6	12	3	3
Worstead	6	5	1	1	7	0	2	3	6	5	0
Total	**428**	**367**	**434**	**367**	**428**	**230**	**250**	**446**	**341**	**551**	**258**

Table 4.1 New Dwelling Completions 1998/99 to 2008/09 (Source: NNDC Residential Land Availability Study 2009)

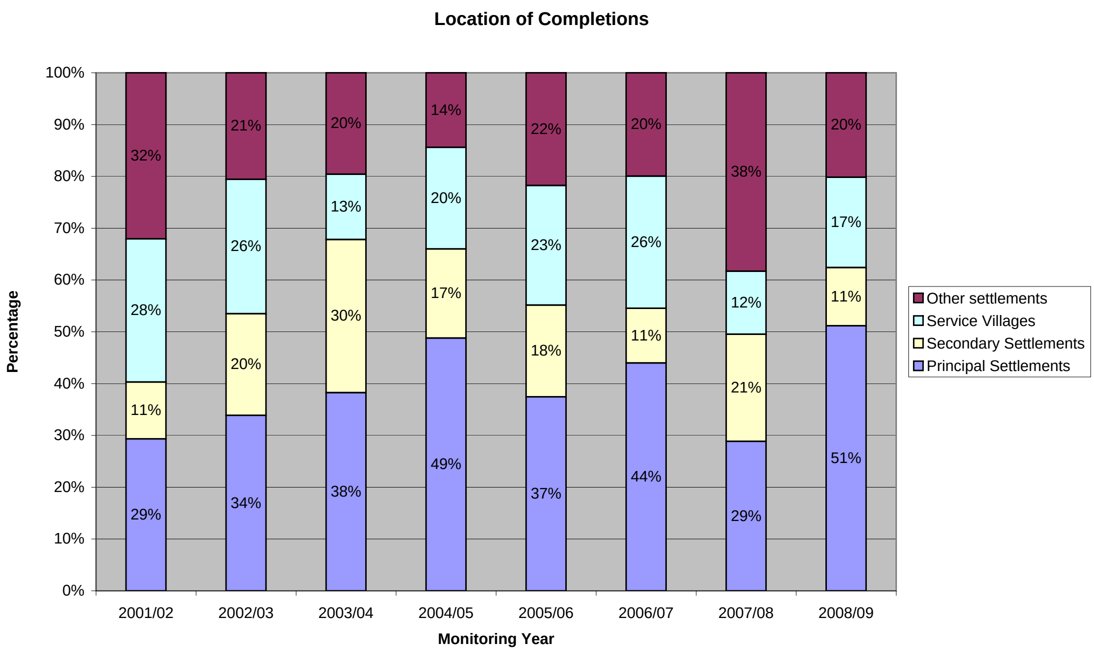


Figure 4.2 Location of Housing Completions

Type of location	Percentage of dwellings	Core Strategy Target
Principal Settlements	39%	50%
Secondary Settlements	17%	20%
Service Villages	20%	30%
Other	23%	

Table 4.2 Location of Dwelling Completions 2001 - 2009 (Average)



Housing Trajectory

4.4 The North Norfolk Local Development Framework plans for the period 2001 until 2021. The Planning Authority will need to provide for the completion of a minimum of **8,000** 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. Between March 2001 and April 2009 a total of **2,871** dwellings were recorded as completed, which equates to a **359** per annum average over the plan period to date.

4.5 Total expected dwelling completions during the plan period are shown in table 4.3 below.

Sources of Housing Supply 2001 -2021	Total
Dwellings built 2001-2009	2,871
Commitment (planning permission and under constructions, Five year supply) [(1)]	1,790
Estimated ‘windfall’ development including rural building conversions and 'exception' development schemes.	1,757
Proposed LDF allocations	3,400
Total dwellings within plan period	9,818

Table 4.3 Total Housing Provision within Plan Period

4.6 Planning Policy Statement 12 sets out a requirement for local planning authorities to provide information on housing policy and performance including the preparation of a housing trajectory. Current Government guidance on housing trajectories is provided by PPS12 and the companion document 'Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide'.

4.7 Trajectories are an essential tool for monitoring the rate, and expected rates, of housing developments against a target number of dwellings over a given time period. The trajectory below illustrates the position as of March 2009 and shows the number of dwelling completions on an annual basis since 2001, and projects the likely number of dwellings in future years up until 2025/26. Future housing supply is broken down into various sources of supply including sites with planning permission which have yet to be built, new sites that will be allocated for development in a Site Specific Proposals Development Plan, and an estimate for housing completions that will occur on unidentified sites (Windfall).

1 *Figure assumes that 10% of planning permissions will not be built.*

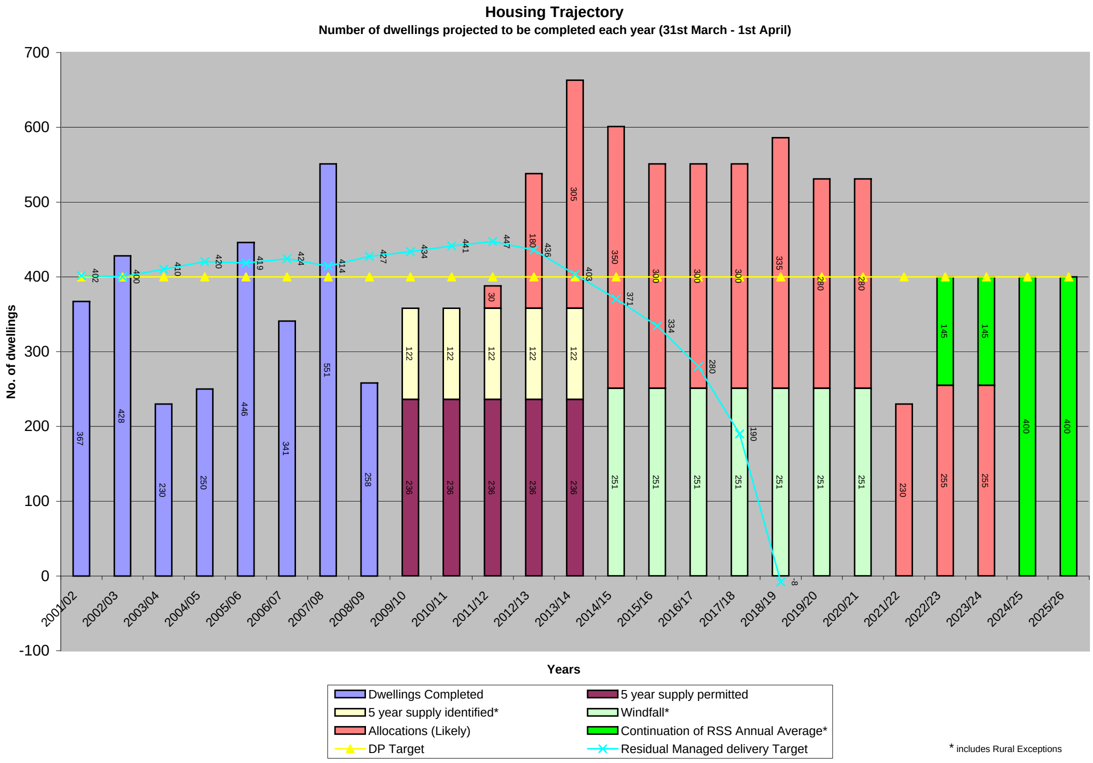


Figure 4.3 Housing Trajectory

4.8 The trajectory indicates that dwelling completions in the District are likely to fall below the current annual average requirement of 427 dwellings over the next few years, reflecting the slow down in the housing market, and increase over the remainder of the plan period. The 8,000 dwelling requirement in the East of England Plan for the period 2001 – 2021 is expected to be met by approximately 2019. Out of necessity the trajectory makes some assumptions in relation to housing market conditions. In this regard the Council has assumed no significant upturn until 2012. The trajectory takes account of the availability of key infrastructure to support new development and models expected rates of development accordingly. The Council will regularly review the trajectory.

4.9 PPS3 also requires Local Authorities to demonstrate that there is a 5 year land supply for housing development. The Council's Five Year Land Supply Statement (April 2009) shows that there is a **4.19** years supply of land available (see http://www.northnorfolk.org/planning/3506.asp).

Housing Density

PPS3 encourages local planning authorities to make efficient use of land and 30 dwellings to the hectare is suggested as a national indicative minimum.

In North Norfolk **44%** of all dwelling completions during 2008/09 took place at densities in excess of 50 dwellings per hectare and **26%** of all dwelling completions took place at densities between 30-50 dwellings per hectare. Therefore **30%** of all dwellings were completed at densities below the



government target. **[Core indicator H2c]**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 operated a policy (until adoption of the Core Strategy in September 2008) which allowed infill development where it 'enhanced' the character of the village and only allowed higher density schemes where these were consistent with 'form and character'. As approximately half of all new development in recent years has been on low density 'garden' sites, this had 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.

Affordable Housing

4.10 The provision of a greater number of affordable dwellings is a key priority for the Council. The former Local Plan policies sought to secure a proportion (40%) of all new developments which were over 25 units in size as affordable housing. The Authority had no residential land allocations in the former Local Plan and the number of development schemes of 25 dwellings or more which therefore contributed towards affordable housing, was limited. The adopted Core Strategy introduces new requirements in relation to affordable housing provision. Smaller development sites (ten dwellings in towns and two in villages) are required to provide between 45 and 50% of the new dwellings as affordable units where it is viable to do so.

4.11 The Council commissioned a Housing Market Assessment jointly with Breckland and Kings Lynn & West Norfolk Councils (the Rural East Anglia Housing Submarket) in 2006. The study identifies the housing market in North Norfolk as being characterised by high demand and high house prices, relative to local income. The Housing Needs Study identifies a district-wide need for some 921 affordable dwellings per year for the next five years - a figure which is more than double the annual housing requirement for the district as identified in the East of England Plan.

4.12 In 2004 the Council set itself a corporate target to build **375** new affordable dwellings by 2009 (75 per annum). In light of the high levels of identified need this was increased firstly to **90** dwellings per year and in 2008 to 100 dwellings per year. A total of **64** affordable dwellings were built during the year. **[Core indicator H5].**In the last 8 years **544** affordable dwellings have been built in the district.

No. of Completions by Funding Source	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09
Wholly funded by Registered Social Landlords and /or Local Authority	69	23	16	114	79	95	53	43
Wholly funded through Developer Contributions	4	0	0	12	0	13	0	16
Funded through mix of Public Subsidy and Developer Contributions	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	5
Total	73	23	16	126	81	108	53	64

Table 4.4 Affordable Housing Completions (Source: NNDC Strategic Housing Team)

House Prices

4.13 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 for all property types in North Norfolk between April and June 2009 was £191,002 compared to £209,926 for the same period in 2008.

Type	Apr-June 2008	Apr-June 2009	% increase since 2008
Average:	£209,926	£191,002	-9%
Detached:	£270,578	£230,591	-14.8%
Semi-detached:	£172,713	£172,904	0.1%
Terraced Housing:	£161,019	£158,170	-1.8%
Flat/Maisonette:	£149,116	£118,210	-20.7%

Table 4.5 House Prices (Source: Land Registry Office)

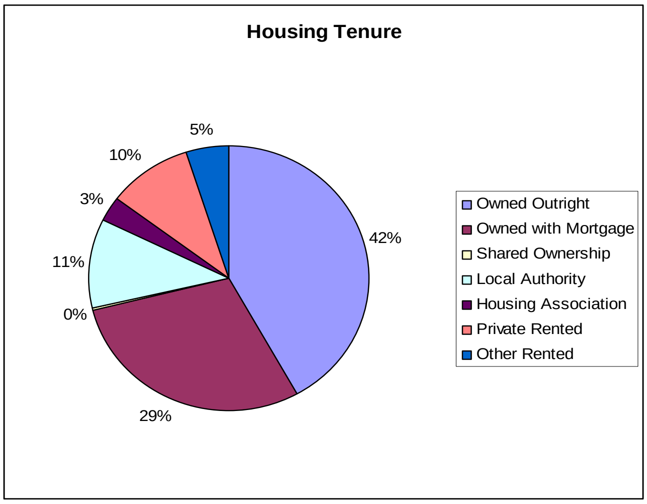
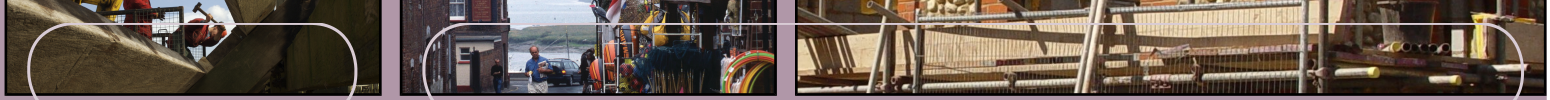


Figure 4.4 Housing Tenure



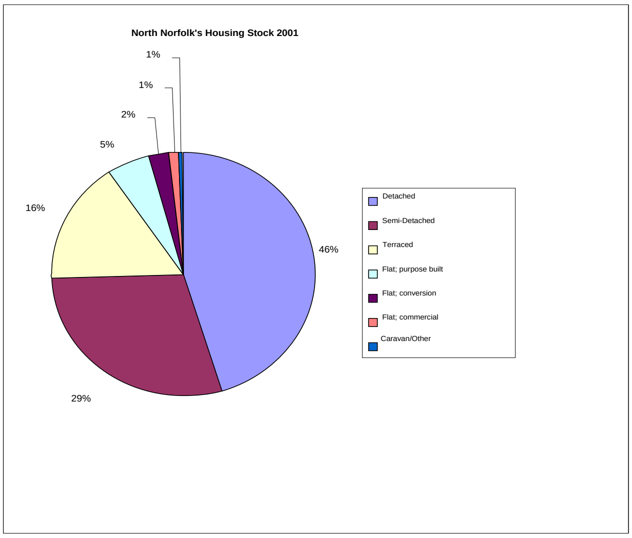


Figure 4.5 Housing Stock (Source: 2001 Census)

- 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

Special Housing Needs

The East of England Regional Assembly carried out a study to assess the need for additional Gypsy and Traveller caravan pitches in the Region up to 2011. It suggests that across the East of England some 1,220 pitches are required. The breakdown for Norfolk is shown below. It indicates that there is no need for any permanent site in North Norfolk, but notes that no assessment of pitch provision for transit (short-stay) sites has been made at this stage.

County	Estimated caravan pitches on authorised sites (January 2006)	Need for additional authorised caravan pitches identified by research study up to 2011
Norfolk	165	94
Breckland	26	13
Broadland	2	1
Great Yarmouth	2	1
Kings Lynn & West Norfolk	94	53
North Norfolk	1	0
Norwich	16	5

County	Estimated caravan pitches on authorised sites (January 2006)	Need for additional authorised caravan pitches identified by research study up to 2011
South Norfolk	25	21

Table 4.6 Table showing results for additional Gypsy and Traveller caravan pitches (Source: The East of England Regional Assembly Jan 2006)

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. The Council has granted planning permission for two short stay sites, the site at Cromer was completed in October 2009 and a site at Fakenham is now under construction.

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 4.7 Gypsy & Traveller Monitoring Information: January 2009 (Source: NNDC Annual Survey)



5 Sustainable Development

Sustainable Development: Objectives and Targets

Core Strategy Aims

Core Aim 2: To provide for sustainable development and mitigate and adapt to climate change

- To concentrate development in the settlements that have the greatest potential to become more self-contained and to strengthen their roles as centres for employment, retailing and services.

- In the rural area:

  - to retain and reinforce the role of selected villages that act as local centres for the surrounding areas
  - to provide for housing in selected villages and to provide for affordable housing in other locations; and
  - to promote economic activity which maintains and enhances the character and viability of the rural area

- To mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change and minimise demand for resources by:

  - promoting sustainable design and construction in all new development
  - ensuring new development is designed and located so as to be resilient to future climate change
  - encouraging renewable energy production; and
  - ensuring new development has access to a choice of sustainable travel modes

Core Aim 6: To improve access for all to jobs, services, leisure and cultural activities

- Protect and improve existing infrastructure, services and facilities
- To improve access to key services by public transport and facilitate increased walking and cycling
- Ensure adequate provision to meet open space and recreation needs and encourage creation of a network of accessible green spaces.

Targets

		2008 /09
😐	Housing Quality - Building for Life Assessments	Not applicable for monitoring period

5.1 The County Council is the Highway Authority for Norfolk. Detailed transport objectives and targets are available in the Local Transport Plan and its Annual Monitoring Reports published by Norfolk County Council. Further Information: http://www.norfolk.gov.uk

Sustainable Buildings

5.2 In order to advise and guide developers as to how to comply with the LDF Core Strategy policies that support Core Aim 2, a supplementary planning document was produced in December 2008 entitled 'The North Norfolk Design Guide'. It sets out in more detail the expectations of the Council with regard to sustainable construction, energy efficiency and good quality, appropriate design.

5.3 A developer checklist and monitoring system has also been produced to assess future compliance. This should provide useful data regarding the environmental credentials of new development for future reports, for example, reporting on the number of developments achieving certain ratings under the Code for Sustainable Homes. Compliance is ensured through the use of a number of standard planning conditions.

Renewable Energy

5.4 The East of England now has some **489MW** of installed renewable energy capacity. Renewables East estimates that currently **8%** of the region's electricity consumption figure is being generated from renewables in the East of England.

	Norfolk
Off-shore Wind	-
On-shore Wind	21.45
Biomass	41.5
Others - Landfill gas	15.306
Others - sewage gas	1.000

Table 5.1 Latest figures for installed generating capacity (MW) from renewables (Source: Renewables East Statistics, December 2008)

The following table provides details of complete and planned projects:

Project	Location	MW	Developer	Current Status
Off-Shore Wind Projects				
Sheringham Shoal	11 miles off Sheringham	315	Scira Offshore Energy Ltd (Statoil/Hydro/Evelop JV) 88 turbines @3.6MW	Section 36 application made May 06. Consented August 2008. Construction start due 2009. Operational likely 2011. Grid connection to Salle Norfolk.
Dudgeon East	Off Cromer	300	Warwick Energy	Section 36 application expected soon. Possible operational date 2013.
Landfill Gas				
Edgefield	Hall Farm	1.990	Buyinfo Ltd	Operating (Date station commissioned - 06/2002)
Hydro/Solar PV/Wind				



Project	Location	MW	Developer	Current Status
Itteringham Mill (Hydro)	Itteringham	0.006	Tradelink Solutions Ltd	Date station commissioned - 01/11/2006
Walsingham PV (Solar PV)	Walsingham	0.011	Tradelink Solutions Ltd	Date station commissioned - 01/09/2006
Woodlands (Solar PV)	Fakenham	0.002	SSE Energy Ltd	Date station commissioned - 01/10/2006
Partridge Wind (Wind)	Gunthorpe	0.006	Good Energy	Date station commissioned - 01/06/2005
Sculthorpe Moor (Wind)	Sculthorpe	0.015	-	Date station commissioned - 01/12/2007
Harrison Wind (Wind)	Morston	0.006	Good Energy	Date station commissioned - 01/03/2007

Table 5.2 Renewable energy (Source: Renewables East Statistics, December 2008)

Transport and Accessibility

5.5 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. 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 flow of employees as proportion of working residents
Cromer	3473	3557	53.50%	52.24%	84	0.02%
Fakenham	3498	4844	61.66%	44.53%	1346	38.5%
Holt	1055	1998	55.45%	29.28%	943	89.4%
North Walsham	5079	4882	50.52%	52.56%	-197	-3.9%
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 5.3 Levels of Containment (Source: LUC Study)

Levels of Accessibility

5.6 The following table illustrates the percentage of new dwelling completions which took place during 2004/05 which have access to a range of services.

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

Table 5.4 Access to work and services (Source: Norfolk County Council)

5.7 Criteria used to complete Table 5.4 '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 levels of accessibility to a GP.
- 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

5.8 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

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



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	3,416	11.91	0.94	6.29	55.5	22.57	1.20	15.73
Fakenham	3,508	8.81	0.11	2.32	63.6	23.83	1.33	13.73
Holt	1,064	10.34	0.47	2.26	54.6	30.07	0.85	15.27
North Walsham	5,076	8.83	1.42	3.07	62.21	21.94	0.77	15.17
Sheringham	2,625	13.10	1.10	3.24	58.97	21.53	1.03	15.86
Stalham	1,752	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	18,433	10.64	0.73	3.09	59.5	23.81	0.92	17.15

Table 5.5 Modes of Transport (Source: Census 2001)

Railways

5.9 Rail patronage on the Sheringham to Norwich Bittern Line rail link is monitored and the results of the past six years are shown in the table 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	462,983	
2004/05	491,768	6.2%
2005/06	572,656	16.4%
2006/07	573,173	0.1%
2007/08	591,756	3.2%
2008/09	621,310	5%

Table 5.6 Annual Patronage of the Sheringham – Norwich Railway (Source: Bittern Line Community Rail Partnership)

Local Services and Facilities

Green Flag Standards

5.10 North Norfolk has 2,744ha of open space (North Norfolk Open Space and Recreation Study June 2006). Holt Country Park covers an area of 42.43ha. The Green Flag has been awarded to Holt Country Park in August 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009. Holt Country Park is only a short walk from the historic market town of Holt on the edge of the Norfolk Coast AONB.

Other Standards

5.11 At Cromer, Mundesley, and Sea Palling the beaches were awarded Blue Flags which means criteria for good practice regarding water quality, environmental management, safety & services and environmental education are met.



6 Environment

Environment: Objectives and Targets

Core Strategy Aims

Core Aim 3: To protect the built and natural environment and local distinctive identity of North Norfolk, and enable people's enjoyment of this resource

- To provide for the most efficient use of land without detriment to local character and distinctiveness
- To ensure high quality design that reflects local distinctiveness
- To protect and enhance the built environment
- To protect, restore and enhance North Norfolk's landscape and biodiversity and improve ecological connectivity
- To improve river water quality and minimise air, land and water pollution

Core Aim 4: To mitigate and adapt to impacts of coastal erosion and flooding

- To restrict new development in areas where it would expose people and property to the risks of coastal erosion and flooding
- To establish a sustainable shoreline which takes account of the consequences of the changing coast on the environment, communities, the economy and infrastructure
- To enable adaptation to future changes

Targets

		2008 /09
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)	-
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 m^2 or 10 dwellings secure at least 10% of their energy requirements through renewable energy. (Core Strategy)	-
Future Monitoring	To ensure that proposals conserve or enhance landscape character. (Core Strategy)	-
☹	To ensure that 95% of SSSI's are in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition by 2010 and 100% by 2021. (Core Strategy)	82%
☹	To reduce the number of Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments on the 'at risk' register. (Core Strategy)	61 - 2006 53 - 2007 52 - 2008 53 - 2009
Future Monitoring	To prevent the development of new dwellings within the 100 year 'coastal erosion zone'. (Core Strategy)	-

		2008 /09
Future Monitoring	To ensure that proposals for development in Flood Zones 2 and 3 are not permitted against the recommendation of the Environment Agency. (Core Strategy)	-
Future Monitoring	To ensure that the annual average concentration of selected air pollutants does not exceed the following levels by 2010 (Core Strategy): nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) 12.3 ug/m^3 particulate matter levels (PM10) 16.7 ug/m^3	-

Efficient Use of Land (Brownfield Development)

89% of dwelling completions which took place were on previously developed land. This compares to a Government target of **60%** and last years figure of **82%. [Core indicator H3].**

'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 the Government's Planning Policy Statement 3.

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%
Percentage of new homes on previously developed land 2006/07	60%	80%
Percentage of new homes on previously developed land 2007/08	60%	82%
Percentage of new homes on previously developed land 2008/09	60%	89%

Table 6.1 Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land 2008/9

Built Environment and Design

6.1 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. At Dec 2009 North Norfolk had the following:

- 2261 Listed Buildings, comprising:
  - 95 Grade I
  - 203 Grade II Star
  - 1963 Grade II
- 53 Listed Buildings are recorded on the 'Buildings at Risk Register.'
- 81 Conservation Areas covering 10,423 hectares in total
- 83 Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- 33 Historic Parks and Gardens

Source: Conservation and Design NNDC 2009



Biodiversity

6.2 The Norfolk Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) published in 1999 contained 29 species action plans and 9 Habitat action plans. To date the Norfolk Biodiversity Partnership have published 50 species action plans and 19 Habitat action plans on their website www.norfolkbiodiversity.org. A new list of UK priority BAP habitats has recently been released and so it is likely that the number of Norfolk action plans will increase in the future.

6.3 Progress against the targets set in the action plans is now reported on using the online Biodiversity Action Reporting System (BARS www.ukbap-reporting.org.uk). At present most of the information entered to date has been at the County level, although in the future it is anticipated the system will be capable of providing progress reports at a District level.

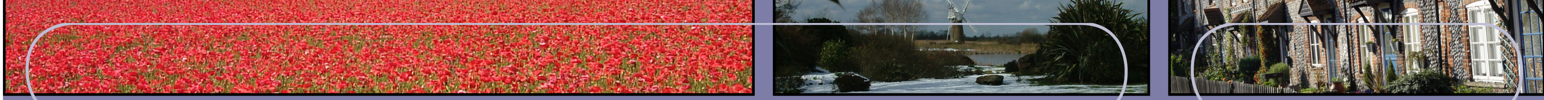
6.4 The Council received a 'North Norfolk District Ecological Network Mapping Report' by Norfolk Wildlife Trust on behalf of the Biodiversity Partnership in 2006 which described BAP habitats present in the district that are county priorities and recommendations regarding incorporating an Ecological Network approach into Local Development Framework documents. Monitoring the contribution of new developments to the Eco-net approach will be undertaken, and included in future monitoring reports.

Designation	Favourable		Unfavourable recovering		Unfavourable no change		Unfavourable declining		Total Area
	Area (ha)	Area (%)	Area (ha)	Area (%)	Area (ha)	Area (%)	Area (ha)	Area (%)	ha
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 6.2 Condition of Environmental designations in North Norfolk - November 2006 (Source: GIS ENSIS database of Natural England)

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)	7,188 ha

Table 6.3 Designated Areas 2006



Pollution

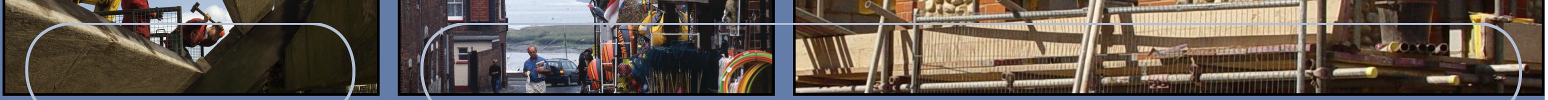
Air quality is not generally a major issue in North Norfolk, although there are pockets of air quality problems relating to traffic emissions. Under the Environment Act of 1995 the Government requires all local authorities to assess air quality. In areas not likely to achieve Government targets by 2010 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 requires to be monitored, all were expected to meet the target values under the Air Quality Regulations. Assessment has found that 2 pollutants, Nitrogen Dioxide, (NO2) and Particulates (PM10), (all traffic related pollutants), will require further monitoring. In relation to NO2, Hoveton village centre is a 'hot spot' which lies just within the 2010 target objective. Further monitoring of this site and other town centres is being undertaken and kept under review.

Coastal Change and Flooding

6.5 During 2008/09 the District Council consulted the Environment Agency in respect of **121** planning applications. The Agency raised objections on **18** of these proposals of which **5** were subsequently approved for the reasons identified in the table below.

Number of Applications	Reasons for approval
1	Objection unless condition imposed to comply with FRA addressing surface water issues.
1	Objection unless additional measures proposed including flood proofing and a flood response plan.
1	Satisfactory resolution of flood risk issue relating to Flood Zone assessment.
2	Flood Zone assessment changed and additional measures proposed to include minimum floor level, flood response plan and flood proofing measures.

Table 6.4 Environment Agency Objections / Subsequent Approvals



7 Economy

Economy: Objectives and Targets

Core Strategy Aims

Core Aim 5: To develop a strong, high value economy to provide better job, career and training opportunities

- To ensure there is a range of sites and premises available for employment development and encourage the growth of key sectors
- To improve education and training opportunities building on existing initiatives and institutions
- To maximise the economic, environmental and social benefits of tourism and encourage all year round tourist attractions and activities
- To improve the commercial health of town centres and enhance their vitality and viability consistent with their role and character.

Targets

		2008/09
☺	To provide and retain an adequate supply of employment land.	52.5 ha
Future Monitoring	To increase the amount of new floor space built in the B1, B2 and B8 use classes of industrial development. (Core Strategy)	-
Future Monitoring	To ensure that 90% of new industrial developments comply with approved car parking standards (Core Strategy)	-
Future Monitoring	To meet the needs for additional comparison goods floor space identified in the Retail and Commercial Leisure Study by 2016. (Core Strategy)	-
Future Monitoring	To ensure that within Primary Shopping frontages the proportion of non A1 uses does not increase beyond 30 %. (Core Strategy)	-
Future Monitoring	To prevent the loss of serviced holiday accommodation. (Core Strategy)	-

Employment Land

During the year 2006 / 07 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 **53** 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.

Location	Type of Development	Change of Use or New Build	Use Class	Floorspace m^2	Status
On Employment Land					
Catfield	Change of use from industrial to warehousing	Change of use	B8	2,592	Permitted
Cromer	Demolition of factory and erection of four light industrial units	New build	B1c	650	Under construction
Fakenham	Erection of industrial unit	New build	B2	3,600	Under construction
Fakenham	Erection of 6 units for B1, B2 or B8 use	New build	B1	2,620	Under construction
Fakenham	Erection of building to provide 5 industrial units	New build	B2	507	Permitted
Fakenham	Erection of animal feed warehouse and distribution buildings with ancillary retail counter	New build	B8	737	Permitted
Fakenham	Erection of storage building	New build	B8	520	Permitted
North Walsham	Erection of B2 (MOT and vehicle workshop)	New build	B2	1,560	Completed
North Walsham	Erection of B8 building for storage of timber	New build	B8	800	Completed
Not on Employment Land					
Cromer	Creation of golf academy and formation of practice range, putting green and sensory garden	New build	D2	56,000	Permitted
Brumstead	Change of use from B2 (industrial) to B8 (storage)	Change of use	B8	765	Permitted
Erpingham	Construction of all-weather multi-use playing area with floodlighting	New build	D2	622	Permitted
Fakenham	Change of use from class D1 (college annexe) to A1 (retail)	Change of use	A1	549	Permitted
Hempstead	Change of use from agricultural to light industrial	Change of use	B1c	816	Unknown
Salthouse	Change of use from agricultural to informal recreation	Change of use	D2	2000	Unknown



Location	Type of Development	Change of Use or New Build	Use Class	Floorspace m^2	Status
Scottow	Change of use of former education block to office for prison governor and staff	Change of use	B1	835	Unknown
Sheringham	Demolition of buildings and erection of community hall with access and parking and use of land as multi-purpose open area	New build	D2	1,628	Permitted
Skeyton	Change of use of building from agricultural to B8	Change of use	B8	645	Unknown
Total				77,446	

Table 7.1 New Large Commercial Development in North Norfolk

Employment and Training

7.1 The Economic Development Strategy (2003-2007) notes that North Norfolk has a broad agricultural base, seaside towns, declining manufacturing industry, pockets of affluence and non-affluence, and a potential for economic growth. Across many areas of North Norfolk recreation and tourism have become the mainstay of the economy.

	North Norfolk (numbers)	North Norfolk (%)	Eastern (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people - working age	53,600	52.8	60.9	62.0

Table 7.2 Working age population 2008 (Source: ONS mid-year population estimates)

All People	North Norfolk (numbers)	North Norfolk (%)	Eastern (%)	Great Britain (%)
Economically active*	43,100	76.1	81.7	78.9
In employment*	39,600	70.2	77.3	73.9
Employees*	33,800	61.3	66.6	64.4
Self employed*	5,800	8.9	10.3	9.1
Model-based unemployed~	2,400	5.8	5.3	6.2

Table 7.3 Economically active April 2008-March 2009 (Source: ONS annual population survey)

** numbers are for those aged 16 and over, % are for those of working age (16-59/64)*

~ numbers and % are for those aged 16 and over. % is a proportion of economically active

	North Norfolk (employee jobs)	North Norfolk (%)	Eastern (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total employee jobs	31,600	-	-	-

	North Norfolk (employee jobs)	North Norfolk (%)	Eastern (%)	Great Britain (%)
Full-time	19,800	62.7	68.3	69.0
Part-time	11,800	37.3	31.7	31.0
Employee Jobs by Industry				
Manufacturing	4,200	13.4	10.7	10.6
Construction	1,600	5.2	5.5	4.9
Services	24,100	76.4	81.8	83.0
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	9,900	31.4	24.7	23.3
Transport & communications	1,100	3.4	6.1	5.9
Finance, IT, other business activities	3,400	10.8	20.7	21.6
Public admin, education & health	8,100	25.6	25.5	26.9
Other services	1,600	5.1	4.8	5.2
Tourism related [1]	4,300	13.7	7.6	8.2

Table 7.4 Employee jobs (2007) (Source: ONS annual business inquiry employee analysis)

- Data unavailable

Note: % is a proportion of total employee jobs, Employee jobs excludes self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces

7.2 Average Gross Weekly Earnings (2008)[2]

- North Norfolk: £383.7
- Norfolk: £415.9
- Eastern: £498.7
- Great Britain: £479.3

	North Norfolk (numbers)	North Norfolk (%)	Eastern (%)	Great Britain (%)
NVQ4 and above	12,700	23.9	26.1	29.0
NVQ3 and above	22,500	42.4	43.4	47.0
NVQ2 and above	31,300	59.0	62.8	65.2
NVQ1 and above	43,000	81.1	78.8	78.9
Other qualifications	3,700	7.0	9.3	8.7
No qualifications	6,300	11.9	11.8	12.4

Table 7.5 Qualifications Jan 2008 - Dec 2008 (Source : ONS annual population survey)

1 *Tourism consists of industries that are also part of the services industry*
2 *ONS annual survey of hours and earnings - residential analysis. www.nomisweb.co.uk*



Note: Numbers and % are for those of working age, % is a proportion of total working age population

	North Norfolk (numbers)	North Norfolk (%)	Eastern (%)	Great Britain (%)
Registrations	250	6.4	9.6	10.2
De-registrations	220	5.6	7.2	7.3
Stock (at end of year)	3,900	-	-	-

Table 7.6 VAT registered business 2007 (Source: DTI Small Business Service - vat registrations / de-registrations by industry)

Note: % is a proportion of stock (at end of year)

Tourism

7.3 Tourism is an important part of North Norfolk's economy. According to the 2003 economic impact study, the overall annual tourism spend is some £390 million which supports approximately 7,000 full time jobs. Of these 7,000 jobs, 84% are employed directly as a result of visitor spend. It is estimated that the largest employment sectors supported are food and beverage facilities (40% of full time jobs) and accommodation (26% of full time jobs).

Tourist Accommodation Stock

7.4 North Norfolk is well represented by all of the main types of accommodation. The North Norfolk Tourism Sector Study 2005 estimated that the District has;

- 336 serviced accommodation establishments providing 3,496 bedspaces;
- 939 self-catering units providing 4,320 bedspaces;
- 4,997 static caravans; and
- 4,100 touring ptiches.

7.5 The current accommodation occupancy levels suggest the sector is in good health within North Norfolk, with the levels of both serviced establishments and self-catering units generally comparable to Norfolk and the East of England.

- Serviced accommodation - At present, the bedspace occupancy level of North Norfolk's serviced provision (40%) is roughly equivalent to both Norfolk (43%) and the East of England (43%). However, the seasonality of the occupancy in the District is much more pronounced, with levels peaking in August but falling sharply between September and November.
- Self catering - The average level of occupancy per self-catering unit is estimated to be 58% (EETB), re-enforced by the business survey results (57.2%). This equated to roughly 30 weeks occupancy per unit. This level is comparable to Norfolk as a whole, and is actually above the levels achieved by neighbouring districts and other districts in the region (King's Lynn & West Norfolk = 53%; Suffolk Coastal = 49%).

Source: North Norfolk Tourism Sector Study Nov 2005

Town Centres

7.6 The Core Strategy identifies a retail hierarchy for the District;

- **Large town centres:** *Cromer, Fakenham, North Walsham*
- **Small town centres:** *Hoveton, Holt, Sheringham, Stalham and Wells*

7.7 The County Council monitor the number of units in each market town and the table below shows changes since 1999 in total number of units and in convenience store units. (No data available for 2007 & 2008, data for 2009 will be reported in the next AMR).

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change in no. of units	Change in no. of convenience units	Contribution of District total
Cromer	219	223	222	224	233	231	231	237	18	-1	21%
Fakenham	157	158	159	159	160	156	156	158	1	-9	14%
North Walsham	136	138	154	154	158	157	159	161	25	-7	14%
Holt	188	193	193	193	197	197	194	192	4	3	17%
Sheringham	162	163	163	164	169	171	174	170	8	3	15%
Stalham	93	95	97	98	102	105	106	105	12	-5	9%
Wells	94	94	95	92	96	95	94	95	1	-2	8%
All Towns	**1049**	**1064**	**1083**	**1084**	**1115**	**1112**	**1114**	**1118**	**69**	**-18**	100%

Table 7.7 Total units in North Norfolk Towns (Source: Norfolk County Council)

8 Plan Making

Monitoring the Local Development Scheme

8.1 This chapter reviews progress on the North Norfolk LDF and indicates whether the timetable and milestones in the Local Development Scheme are being achieved. The requirement is to monitor progress for April 2008 to March 2009, but progress to December 2009 is also included.

8.2 Table 2 shows progress in 2008/9 against the LDS fourth revision (adopted December 2008). The revised deadlines included in the Fifth Revision LDS are also shown for information.

8.3 The following milestones were achieved between April 2008 and March 2009:

- Inspector's Report received (July 2008)
- Core Strategy adopted (Sept 2008)
- Submitted Annual Monitoring Report (Dec 2008)
- Design Guide SPD public consultation (June / July 2008)
- Design Guide SPD adopted (Dec 2008)
- Site Specific Proposals further Preferred Options consultation for Coastal Service Villages (June / July 2008)
- Draft Landscape Character Assessment consultation (January - March 2009)

8.4 Since April 2009 further milestones have been achieved or anticipated:

- Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) published (June 2009)
- Landscape Character Assessment SPD adopted (June 2009)
- Site Specific Proposals Draft Plan published (June 2009)
- Site Specific Proposals Draft Plan consultation (June / July 2009)
- Conversion & Re-use of Rural Buildings as Dwellings Draft Policy consultation (October / November 2009)

8.5 As shown in Table 2, progress on the preparation of the Core Strategy (incorporating Development Control policies) has been good. The Council now has an adopted Core Strategy, incorporating Development Control Policies. However, progress on Site Specific Proposals DPD has slipped owing to work load pressure for the Core Strategy, limited staff resources, and the need undertake additional Regulation 25 work on the SSP (as a result of the decision not to proceed with an Area Action Plan for the Coast). Further delays to the timetable have been necessary to accommodate the additional work associated with the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment and commencement of work on a single policy review of the Core Strategy in relation to the re-use of rural buildings as dwellings as required by the Core Strategy Inspector. A revised LDS (fifth revision) has been submitted to and approved by government to include these new/revised work streams.

Timetable Slippage

☺	Target achieved on time or within 3 months	😐	Target achieved within 6 months	☹	Target not achieved within 6 months

Table 8.1 LDF Document Production Status Key

Progress on LDD	A: LDS Fourth Revision ADOPTED DEC 2008	B: LDS Fifth Revision ADOPTED SEPT 2009	Date(s) Target Achieved	Status [1]
Statement of Community Involvement				
Adoption	-	-	Apr 2006	☺
Core Strategy				
Adoption	-	-	Sep 2008	☺
North Norfolk Design Guide				
Adoption	-	-	Dec 2008	☺
Landscape Character Assessment				
Adoption	-	-	Jun 2009	☺
Site Specific Proposals				
Old Reg 25	-	-	Jan 2005 to Jul 200	☺
Old Reg 26	-	-	Sep to Nov 2006 & Jun to 2008	☺
New Reg 27	Jun/Jul 2009	Jun/Jul 2009	Jun/Jul 2009	☺
Submission	Nov 2009	Feb 2010	-	
Binding Report	Aug 2009	Nov 2010	-	
Adoption	Oct 2009	Jan 2011	-	
Core Strategy Policy Review - Conversion and Re-use of Rural Buildings as dwellings				
Reg 25	-	Apr - Sep 2009	-	
Reg 27	-	Oct - Nov 2009	-	
Reg 28	-	Dec - Jan 2010	-	
Submission Reg 30	-	Feb 2010	-	
Binding Report	-	Nov 2010	-	
Adoption	-	Jan 2011	-	

Table 8.2 Local Development Document Production Timetable indicating slippage

1 *(against Fourth Revision LDS)*



Consultation Feedback

8.6 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*	• 250 sent out • 31% response rate • 99% of above requested to be involved in planning process
The Draft STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT Document	16 June / July 2005	Draft SCI sent out with QUESTIONNAIRE	Public Consultation	• 250 sent out • 27% response rate • 94% of above supported principles outlined in Draft SCI
The submission STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT Document	26 September to 4 November 2005	Submission SCI sent out with QUESTIONNAIRE	Public Consultation	• 264 sent out • 10 representations received of which 4 objected
CORE STRATEGY & SITE SPECIFIC PROPOSALS (Reg 25) Identifying local issues	June & July 2005	7 Area WORKSHOPS	Stakeholders*	• 500 consultees invited, 198 consultees attended • Over 800 issues raised • 99% of attendees were pleased or very pleased with the workshop content and delivery of objectives.
CORE STRATEGY Identifying thematic issues	July 2005	MEETINGS	Stakeholders from Specific Interest Groups	Well attended by invitees. General thematic issues raised and recorded.
CORE STRATEGY (Reg 25) Reviewing options	4 November to 20 December 2005	Scenario based paper and on-line QUESTIONNAIRE conducted by independent community researchers	Stakeholders*	• 500 sent out • 31% response rate (including 43% of Parish Councils and 88% of Town Councils) Helped to inform the preparation of the Core Strategy options.
CORE STRATEGY (Reg 26) Preferred Options SITE SPECIFIC PROPOSALS (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 1382 CORE STRATEGY representations received (624 Objections, 342 Supports, 385 Observations 31 other) 2080 SITE SPECIFIC representations received (1069 Objections, 372 Supports, 323 Observations, 316 Other)



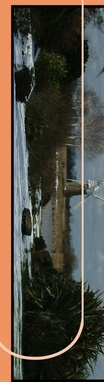
Consultation on…	When	How	With whom	Response / Feedback
CORE STRATEGY (Reg 29) Submission	18 June 2007 to 30 July 2007	PUBLIC CONSULTATION through exhibitions and targeted document distribution	General Public including Statutory Consultees	807 representations received from 258 people / organisations (590 Objections (unsound), 139 Supports (Sound), 79 Other (soundness not specified))
CORE STRATEGY (Reg 32)	20 August to 1 October 2007	PUBLIC CONSULTATION through advertising and targeted document distribution	General Public including Statutory Consultees	24 representations received. (9 Supported changes to designations made by third parties, 7 Objected, 8 made observations / other)
DESIGN GUIDE SPD (Reg 17)	9 June to 21st July 2008	PUBLIC CONSULTATION through advertising and targeted document distribution	General Public including Statutory Consultees	65 representations received (1 objection, 16 support, 48 observations)
SITE SPECIFIC PROPOSALS (Reg 26) Preferred Options - 5 Coastal Service Villages	9 June to 21st July 2008	PUBLIC CONSULTATION through advertising, exhibitions and targeted document distribution	General Public including Statutory Consultees	323 representations received (125 objecting to specific sites, 86 supporting specific sites and 112 comment/observations)
LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT SPD (Reg 17)	19 January to 2 March 2009	PUBLIC CONSULTATION	General Public including Statutory Consultees	
SITE SPECIFIC PROPOSALS (Reg 27) Draft Plan	15 June to 31 July 2009	PUBLIC CONSULTATION through advertising, exhibitions and targeted document distribution	General Public including Statutory Consultees	
CONVERSION & RE-USE OF RURAL BUILDINGS AS DWELLINGS (Reg 27) Draft Policy	2 October to 13 November 2009	PUBLIC CONSULTATION	General Public including Statutory Consultees	

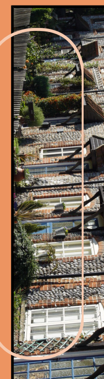
Table 8.3 Consultation Responses

8.7 *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.

Annual Monitoring Report 2008 - 2009

Appendices





Appendix A Core Indicators

Information on Core Output Indicators that are relevant to North Norfolk 2008-09

Business Development and Town Centres

Indicator		B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	B1-B8 unknown	Total
BD1	gross	899	0	260	618	1407	270	3454
	net	899	0	205	-282	1332	0	2424
BD2	gross	899	0	260	618	822	270	2869
	% gross On PDL	100%	0	100%	100%	58%	100%	83%
BD3	hectares	0.26	0	0.25	0.66	1.11	44.20	46.48

BD1: Total amount of additional employment floorspace (m2) - by type, BD2: Total amount of employment floorspace (m2) on previously developed land - by type, BD3: Employment land available (ha) - by type.

Indicator		A1	A2	B1a	D2	Total
BD4	gross	844	205	45	109	1203
	net	-16	205	-49	109	249

BD4: Total amount of floorspace (m2) for 'town centre uses'.

Housing

Indicator	Start of Plan period	End of Plan Period	Total housing Required	Source of plan Target
H1	01/04/2001	31/03/2021	8000	East of England Plan

H1: Plan period and housing targets



Indicator		02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09 Rep	09/10 Cur	10/11 2	11/12 3	12/13 4	13/14 5	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24
H2a		428	230	250	446	341	551																
H2b								258															
H2c	a) Net additions								358	358	388	538	663	601	551	551	551	586	531	531	230	255	255
	b) Hectares								N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a										
	c) Target								400	400	400	400	400										
H2d									434	441	447	436	403	371	334	280	190	-8					

H2(a): Net additional dwellings - in previous years, H2(b): Net additional dwellings - for the reporting year, H2(c): Net additional dwellings - in future years, H2(d): Managed delivery target

Indicator		Total
H3	gross	279
	% gross On PDL	89

H3: New and converted dwellings - on previously developed land

Indicator	Permanent	Transit	Total
H4	0	10	10

H4: Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)

Indicator	Social rent homes provided	Intermediate home provided	Affordable homes Total
H5	59	5	64

H5: Gross affordable housing completions

Indicator	
H6	Not applicable for monitoring period

H6: Housing Quality - Building for Life Assessments

Environmental Quality

Indicator	Flooding	Quality	Total
E1	5	0	5

E1: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency Advice of flooding and water quality grounds

Indicator	Loss	Addition	Total
E2	No data available	No data available	No data available

E2: Change in areas of biodiversity importance

	Wind onshore	Solar photovoltaics	Hydro	Biomass						Total
E3				Landfill gas	Sewage Sludge digestion	Municipal (and industrial) Solid waste combustion	Co-firing of Biomass with Fossil fuels	Animal biomass	Plant biomass	
Permitted Installed Capacity in MW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Completed Installed Capacity in MW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

E3: Renewable energy generation



Appendix B Monitoring of Core Strategy Aims

Objectives	CS Policy	Indicator	Target	Indicator source	2008/09
To address the housing needs of the whole community					
To provide a variety of housing types in order to meet the needs of a range of households of different sizes, ages and incomes and contribute to a balanced housing market	SS3, H01, H02, H03, H09	Number of empty homes brought back into use	Between 2008 and 2001, 10% of the stock of 300 currently empty properties in the private sector	NNDC Corporate Plan target	
		Number of houses built over the plan period	at least 8,000 (420 per year)	CS and East of England Plan National Core Indicator	258
		Number of affordable housing units completed	Minimum of 300 over the period 2008-2011.100 for 2008/09	National Core Indicator, NNDC Corporate Plan Target	64
		Amount of affordable housing comprising social rented accommodation	80%	CS	92%
		Number of applications for 10 or more dwellings not securing at least 45% affordable housing in towns and at least 50% on schemes of 2 or more dwellings in Service Villages.	0	CS	
		Number of people on Housing Needs Waiting List	Minimise	CS, Housing	335
		Number of households re-housed from the housing register	400 per year	NNDC Corporate plan target	
		% additional dwellings completed containing 2 or less bedrooms.	at least 40% of completions on schemes of 5 or more dwellings during 2009-2021	CS	
		Number of homes meeting the Decent Homes Standards	See LAA targets	LAA	
To meet the needs of specific people including the elderly, disabled and the Gypsy and Traveller community.	SS3, H01, H04, H05, H06	Amount of provision for Gypsies and Travellers	To provide a short-stay site for gypsies and travellers in both the Cromer/ Sheringham and Fakenham areas.	CS	
		Number of older people (aged 65+) supported in residential care (Norfolk wide)	3,742 by March 2007	LAA	

Objectives	CS Policy	Indicator	Target	Indicator source	2008/09
		% of additional dwellings on schemes of 5 or more meeting Lifetime Homes standards or equivalent	20%	CS	
To provide for sustainable development and to mitigate and adapt to climate change					
To concentrate development in the settlements that have the greatest potential to become more self-contained and to strengthen their roles as centres for employment, retailing and services	SS1, SS3, SS4, SS5, SS7-14, H07, H09, EC1, EC6-10, CT3	% of additional dwellings provided in the Principal and Secondary Settlements	at least 65% of annual completions during 2009-2021	CS	
		Amount of non-affordable new build dwellings permitted in the Countryside (except for relocation of those at risk from coastal erosion)	0	CS	
		Amount of dwellings granted permission contrary to the Spatial strategy	0	CS	
		Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres	Maximise %	National Core Indicator	
In the rural area:To retain and reinforce the role of selected villages that act as local centres for the surrounding areas.	SS1, SS2, SS3, H02, H08, H09, EC10, CT3	Level of services in the selected villages	Maintain or improve upon level as surveyed in March 2006	CS	
To provide for housing in selected villages and to provide for affordable housing in other locations; and	SS1, SS2, SS3, H02, H03, H09	Number of exceptions schemes granted	Maximise	CS	
To promote economic activity which maintains and enhances the character and viability of the rural area	SS1, SS2, SS5, EN1, EC2-5, EC10, EC13, CT3	Amount of floorspace developed for employment for B1a, B1b, B1c, B2 and B8 uses in the Countryside	No fixed target	CS	
To mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change and minimise demand for resources by:promoting sustainable	SS4, EN4, EN6	Number of applications for proposals over 1,000 m2 or 10 dwellings not securing 10% of their energy requirements through renewable energy, rising to 20% by 2013	0	CS	
		Code for Sustainable Homes ratings	All new dwellings to achieve at least 2 star. All new	CS	



Objectives	CS Policy	Indicator	Target	Indicator source	2008/09
design and construction in all new development			dwellings to achieve at least 3 star by 2010 and by 2013 new dwellings will achieve at least 4 star		
		Number of carbon neutral homes built	Maximise	CS	
		Amount of domestic waste recycled	Increased to 55% by 2011	NNDC Corporate Plan target	27.56%
Ensuring new development is designed and located so as to be resilient to future climate change	SS1, SS4, EN6, EN10, EN11, EC13	Permissions granted in areas at risk of flooding or coastal erosion contrary to Environment Agency or coastal protection advice	0	National Core Indicator / CS	
Encouraging renewable energy production; and	SS2, SS4, EN6, EN7, EC1	Renewable energy capacity installed by type (MW).	Maximise	National Core Indicator	
		The % of energy useage provided by renewable sources on proposals for over 100 dwellings	At least 30% by 2030	CS	
Ensuring new development has access to a choice of sustainable travel modes	SS1, SS2, SS4, SS6, EC10, CT3, CT5	Number of additional dwellings completed in locations within 30 min PT time of GP, hospital, primary school, secondary school, areas of employment and a major major retail centre	Maximise %		
Protect the built and natural environment and local distinctive identity of North Norfolk and enable people's enjoyment of this resource					
		Number of countryside events at Council-managed outdoor facilities	30 in 2008 to 50 in 2011	NNDC Corporate Plan	44
To provide for the most efficient use of land without detriment to local character and distinctiveness.	SS3, SS4, H07, H08, EN2, EN4, EC3, EC5, EC10	% of additional dwellings completed in towns	100%	CS and PPS3 and National Core Indicator	
		% of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land	At least 60% of annual completions during 2006-2021	CS and East of England Plan and National Core Indicator	
		Amount of floorspace by employment type on previously developed land	No fixed target	National Core Indicator	
		Amount of completed non-residential development complying with CS car parking standards.	100%	CS	

Objectives	CS Policy	Indicator	Target	Indicator source	2008/09
To ensure high quality design that reflects local distinctiveness.	SS4, SS7-10, SS12, SS14, H08, EN2, EN4, EN8	Number of appeals allowed following refusal on design grounds.	0	CS	
To protect and enhance the built environment.	SS2, SS4, EN2, EN4, EN5, EN8, CT4	Number of Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments on the "at risk" register.	Decrease the number at risk	CS	
		Number of buildings on a local list	No fixed target	CS	
		Amount of Conservation Areas covered by CA appraisals and management plans	40% by 2011	NNDC Corporate Plan	
To protect, restore and enhance North Norfolk's landscape and biodiversity and improve ecological connectivity	SS4, SS8, EN1, EN2, EN4, EN9, EC10, CT1, CT4	Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance including:change in priority habitats and species by type and change in areas designated for their environmental value	Maximise beneficial change	National Core Indicator	
		% of SSSIs in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition	95% by 2010, 100% by 2021	CS	
		Type of development permitted granted in the Undeveloped Coast	Minimise those not requiring a coastal locations	CS	
To improve river water quality and minimise air, land and water pollution	SS4, SS8, SS9, SS12, EN13	concentrations of selected air pollutants (ug/m3) A. annual average concentration of nitrogen dioxide. B. annual average particulate mater levels	a. 12.3 by 2010, b.16.7 by 2010	SA	
		Number of Air Quality management Areas	0	CS, SA	
		% main rivers and watercourses rated 'Very Good' to 'Fair': Biologically; and Chemically % with 'very low' to 'moderate' levels of: Nitrates; and Phosphates	Improvement over time	SA	
Mitigate and adapt to impacts of coastal erosion and flooding					
To restrict new development in areas where it would expose people and property to the risks of coastal	SS1, SS4, EN10, EN11, EC13	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the Environment Agency recommendation.	0	National Core Indicator	5
		Number of permissions incorporating SUDS schemes	Maximise	CS	



Objectives	CS Policy	Indicator	Target	Indicator source	2008/09
erosion and flooding					
Enable adaptation to future changes	SS1, SS2, SS4, EN3, EN6, EN11-12, EC13	No. of dwellings permitted in the 100 year coastal erosion zone	0	CS	
To establish a sustainable shoreline which takes account of the consequences of the changing coast on the environment, communities, the economy and infrastructure.	SS1, SS2, SS4, EN3, EN11, EN12, EC13	Number of permission for relocation of property that is at risk from coastal erosion	No fixed target	CS	
To develop a strong, high value economy to provide better job, career and training opportunities					
To ensure there is a range of sites and premises available for employment development and encourage the growth of key sectors	SS2, SS5, SS7-14, EC1-5, CT4	Amount of floorspace developed for employment for B1a, B2b, B1c, B2 and B8 uses.	Increase	National Core Indicator	
		% change in VAT-registered businesses.	Maximise a % increase(Norfolk wide target of net increase of 250 per annum in 2008/09)	CSLAA	
		Employment land available by type	No fixed target	National Core Indicator	
		Number of Enterprise Hubs developed in Norfolk	1 per year Norfolk wide (feasibility study underway for one in North Walsham)	LAA	
		Net number of new jobs created.	4,000 net job growth 2001-2021	East of England Plan, CS	
		Earnings:a. mean per hour, b. gross weekly pay for full time employees	Increase in line with regional averages	CS	
To improve education and training opportunities building on existing	SS5, SS10	Number of businesses or individuals receiving advice, guidance and /or training each year	300	NNDC Corporate Plan	
		Number of people improving their employment or skills from participating in training	100	NNDC Corporate Plan	

Objectives	CS Policy	Indicator	Target	Indicator source	2008/09
initiatives and institutions		Number of completed new or improved educational or training facilities	Maximise	CS	
		% of 15 year old pupils in schools maintained by the local education authority achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A to C (Norfolk wide)	58% by Summer 2007	LAA	
		% of 16 year olds staying on in learning (Norfolk wide)	85.47% by March 2009	LAA	
To maximise the economic, environmental and social benefits of tourism and encourage all year round tourist attractions and activities	SS2, SS5, EN1-3, EN5, EN7, EC2-3, EC10-13	Number of new tourism - related permissions with no significant adverse effects on the environment.	Maximise	CS	
		Number of applications for change of use from tourist accommodation	Minimise, unless comply with criteria	CS	
		% of new tourism related permissions occurring within the Principal and Secondary Settlements and re-use of existing buildings	Maximise	CS	
		Number of blue flags at resort beaches	At least 4	NNDC Corporate Plan	4
		Number of on-line bookings for accommodation via the Bookability facility	Increase to at least 600 per annum by 2011	NNDC Corporate Plan	
		Number of people using Tourist information Centres	Increase to 425,000 per annum by 2011	NNDC Corporate Plan	
To improve the commercial health of town centres and enhance their vitality and viability to be consistent with character	SS1, SS5, SS7-14, EN5, EC6-10, CT3	Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres	Maximise %	National Core Indicator	
		Number of car parking spaces in towns Retail occupancy figures	No fixed target	CS	
		% of non-retail uses in primary shopping frontages	No more than 30%	CS	
To improve access for all to jobs and services, leisure and cultural activities					
Protect and improve existing infrastructure, services and facilities	SS2, SS7, EC11, CT2, CT3	Number of important facilities lost per annum.	Minimise	CS	
		Number of completed new or improved community facilities or transport facilities	Maximise	CS	
Improve access to key services by public transport and facilitate	SS1, SS3, SS5-14, EC10, CT3-6	Number of additional dwellings completed in locations within 30 min PT time of GP, hospital, primary school, secondary school, areas of	Maximise %	National Core Indicator	

Objectives	CS Policy	Indicator	Target	Indicator source	2008/09
increased walking and cycling		employment and a major major retail centre			
		% of rural households (in parishes with >3000 population) within 13 minutes walk of an hourly or better bus service	35.5% by 31 March 2007 (Norfolk wide target)	LAA	
		% commuter travel by sustainable modes	Maximise	CS, SA	
		Number of improvements to walking and cycling routes	Maximise	CS	
		Number of visits to museums, theatres and sport and leisure facilities	Increase visits to museums to 170 per 1,000 by 2009	NNDC Corporate Plan	Theatres 120,643 Museum 573 Leisure 490,338
Ensure adequate provision to meet the open space and recreation needs of existing and proposed residential development	SS2, SS4, SS6-8, EN4, CT1, CT2	Number of new play and leisure facilities for young people provided by the Council	7 by 2011	NNDC Corporate Plan	4
		Number of proposals for non-recreational uses on Open Land Areas or Formal Recreation Areas or other open space.	0, unless alternative provision made	CS	
		% of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Standard (by ha).	60% by 2021	Local Indicator	

Monitoring of Core Strategy Aims

Appendix C Local Development Framework Document Production Timetable

Local Development Document Production		2008				2009												2010												2011			
		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Core Strategy	DPD	4																															
Site Specific Proposals	DPD	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2				3											4						
Proposals Map Published		4																									4						
North Norfolk Design Guide	SPD	1	1	1	4																												
Planning Obligations	SPD																					1	1	1	1	1	2	2			4		
Landscape Character Assessment	SPD	1	1	1	1	2	2				4																						
Master Plans for Fakenham Allocation	SPD																					1	1	1	1	2	2				4		
Annual Monitoring Report	AMR				3												3												3				

Milestones		Key Stages of production of a DPD	
1	PREPARATION	Plan Preparation	Reg 25
2		Draft Plan Consultation	Reg 27
		Representations Collated	Reg 28
3		Submission to Secretary of State	Reg 30
	EXAM	Pre-hearing Meeting	
		Independent Examination Hearings	Reg 34
	ADOPTION	Inspector's Binding Report	
4		Adoption	Reg 36
		Period for High Court Challenge	

Nov-08

LDF Document Production Timetable (Fourth Revision) Adopted Dec 2008

Local Development Document Production		2008				2009												2010												2011			
		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Core Strategy	DPD	4																															
Policy Review - Conversion & Re-use of Rural Buildings as Dwellings	DPD								1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2			3											4			
Site Specific Proposals	DPD	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2							3											4			
Proposals Map Published		4																									4						
North Norfolk Design Guide	SPD	1	1	1	4																												
Planning Obligations	SPD																					1	1	1	1	1	2	2			4		
Landscape Character Assessment	SPD	1	1	1	1	2	2				4																						
Master Plans for Fakenham Allocation	SPD																					1	1	1	1	2	2				4		
Annual Monitoring Report	AMR				3												3												3				

Milestones		Key Stages of production of a DPD	
1	PREPARATION	Plan Preparation	Reg 25
2		Draft Plan Consultation	Reg 27
		Representations Collated	Reg 28
3		Submission to Secretary of State	Reg 30
	EXAM	Pre-hearing Meeting	
		Independent Examination Hearings	Reg 34
	ADOPTION	Inspector's Binding Report	
4		Adoption	Reg 36
		Period for High Court Challenge	

Jun-09

LDF Document Production Timetable (Fifth Revision) Adopted Sept 2009