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North Norfolk District Council

# **Background Paper 2**

# **Distribution of Growth**

A non-technical guide, which explains the approach to the identification of the settlement hierarchy incorporating a review of the demographic make-up and level of services & facilities in the Towns and Villages of North Norfolk.

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Submission Stage

Background Paper No 2	Distribution of Growth
National Legislation and Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (July 2021)</li> <li>• National Planning Policy Guidance (PPG)</li> </ul>
Related Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North Norfolk Settlement Profiles (2018) Updated July 2022</li> <li>• North Norfolk Retail and Town Centre Uses Study (2017)</li> <li>• Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2017 with 2018 update)</li> <li>• Housing &amp; Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA) (2018)</li> <li>• Infrastructure Delivery Position Statement (May 2019)</li> <li>• Background Paper 4/ Infrastructure Delivery Plan (2022).</li> <li>• North Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment (2021)</li> <li>• Shoreline Management Plan 5: Hunstanton to Kelling Hard (2010)</li> <li>• Shoreline Management Plan 6: Kelling Hard to Lowestoft Ness (2012)</li> </ul>

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## Contents

1. Purpose .....	1
2. Introduction .....	2
3. National Guidance .....	3
4. Methodology for settlement selection .....	5
<b>Stage 1 – Defining Important Services</b> .....	5
<b>Stage 2 – Initial Sift</b> .....	6
<b>Stage 3 – Second Sift</b> .....	7
<b>Stage 4 – Constraints (Environmental and Infrastructure)</b> .....	8
<b>Stage 5 – Housing Need and potential availability of sites (need and capacity)</b> .....	9
Overall conclusions .....	10
5. Review and updating of services and facilities (updated following Reg 18 consultation for Regulation 19 Plan) .....	13
6. Small Growth Villages Indicative Housing Allowance (Regulation 19) .....	15
7. Assessment of Towns .....	20
<b>Cromer</b> .....	20
<b>Fakenham</b> .....	26
<b>North Walsham</b> .....	32
<b>Holt</b> .....	38
<b>Hoveton</b> .....	45
<b>Sheringham</b> .....	50
<b>Stalham</b> .....	56
<b>Wells-next-the-sea</b> .....	61
8. Assessment of Large Growth Villages .....	69
<b>Blakeney</b> .....	69
<b>Briston &amp; Melton Constable</b> .....	76
<b>Ludham</b> .....	82
<b>Mundesley</b> .....	87
9. Assessment of Small Growth Villages .....	94
<b>Aldborough</b> .....	94
<b>Bacton</b> .....	98
<b>Badersfield</b> .....	103
<b>Binham</b> .....	108
<b>Catfield</b> .....	112
<b>Corpusty &amp; Saxthorpe</b> .....	117

<b>East Runton</b> .....	121
<b>Happisburgh</b> .....	127
<b>High Kelling</b> .....	132
<b>Horning</b> .....	137
<b>Langham</b> .....	142
<b>Little Snoring</b> .....	146
<b>Little Walsingham</b> .....	151
<b>Overstrand</b> .....	156
<b>Potter Heigham</b> .....	161
<b>Sculthorpe</b> .....	170
<b>Sea Palling</b> .....	175
<b>Southrepps</b> .....	180
<b>Sutton</b> .....	185
<b>Trunch</b> .....	190
<b>Walcott</b> .....	194
<b>West Runton</b> .....	199
<b>Weybourne</b> .....	204
<b>Appendix 1: Stage 1 - Summary of Initial Sift Assessment for Regulation 18</b> .....	210
<b>Appendix 2: Summary Review of Identified Small Growth Villages Regulation 19</b> ....	213
<b>Appendix 3: Village Assessment &amp; Settlement Profiles</b> .....	215

# 1. Purpose

- 1.1. This Background Paper forms part of the Council's evidence base to inform plan making. It relates to the distribution of growth, which is set out in **Policies SS1 and HOU1** of the Proposed Submission Version of the Local Plan (Regulation 19).
- 1.2. The purpose of this Background Paper is to present the evidence and explain how the Council has arrived at the proposed distribution of development, referred to as the 'Settlement Hierarchy'. It seeks to explain what is considered 'sustainable' in the context of North Norfolk, having regard to the provisions of national planning policy. A detailed assessment of each settlement is carried out and this forms the basis of the Settlement Hierarchy included in the Plan.
- 1.3. This Background Paper updates and replaces the previous Distribution of Growth Background Paper published at Regulation 18 stage. Most notably, this version incorporates:
  - An update of the Village Assessment and Settlement Profiles Topic Paper, March 2018, which was previously published as a standalone document (Appendix 3). This provides a summary profile of the key statistics for the settlements and their economic base, relevant information on services, and includes information on the demographic make-up of the identified town or village including reference to relevant Office for National Statistics (ONS) and updated population projections. This service and demographic information directly informs the Local Plan and in addition, can be used by those town and parish councils who are undertaking neighbourhood planning.
  - Sections 7, 8 and 9 of this updated Background Paper provide a review of the services and facilities associated with each identified settlement, which has informed the settlement hierarchy and in particular, Policy SS1 of the emerging Local Plan.
  - Throughout the document the relevant statistics, for example, regarding the Council's Housing Waiting List, have been updated and two additional sections have been added. Section 5 gives the updated details for the selection of settlements to support the proposed submission Plan carried out in response to the Regulation 18 consultation representations, and Section 6 details an updated Small Growth Villages indicative housing allowance following a review of the base line demographic data.
- 1.4. This paper does not relate to the setting of a housing requirement for the district, which is covered in **Background Paper 1**.

## 2. Introduction

- 2.1. The estimated resident population of North Norfolk at the start of the period covered by the Local Plan in 2016 was 103,587<sup>1</sup>. The main settlements in the District are its seven towns - Cromer, Fakenham, Holt, North Walsham, Sheringham, Stalham and Well-next-the-Sea. These towns are distributed more or less evenly across the district, which spatially can be divided into three broad areas, west, central and east, with each of these areas defined by the catchments of the three larger towns. Approximately half of the population live in one of the towns. The other half of the population live in a large number of smaller villages, hamlets and scattered dwellings, which are dispersed throughout an extensive rural area. Overall, the District is one of the most rural in lowland England.
- 2.2. In the Council's existing Core Strategy, adopted in September 2008, the Council identified 4 Principal Settlements, 4 Secondary Settlements, and 16 Service Villages as areas for growth, with the remainder of the district designated as a Countryside Policy Area within which a policy of development constraint applies. The methodology for the selection of the Service Villages was set out in Appendix I of the Council's Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal document<sup>2</sup>. This methodology was informed by the definition of a Key Service Centre as described in the East of England Plan, which has subsequently been revoked. In preparing the new Local Plan the Council has reviewed the methodology for identifying settlements which are suitable for growth.
- 2.3. Whilst it is comparatively clear which are the largest towns in the district and which provide the most services and could accommodate growth in a sustainable way, it is less clear which of the smaller villages can, or should, accommodate development. Most of the district's villages, with the exception of Hoveton, have relatively limited facilities, some lie within the Norfolk Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and a small number are within flood risk or coastal erosion areas which limit the opportunities for sustainable growth.
- 2.4. In preparing Policies SS1 and HOU1 the Council has sought to establish a framework for the distribution of development that considers a broad range of sustainability factors. The main factors considered are:
- the range of services, facilities and supporting infrastructure available in each place (the social and economic dimensions of sustainability),
  - the level of identified need in each settlement particularly for affordable homes but also for other types of development (the social and economic dimensions of sustainability), and
  - the degree to which growth in each settlement might be constrained by physical or policy constraints such as being within the AONB, a flood risk area, or on, or close to, a designated wildlife site (environmental sustainability).

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<sup>1</sup> [Population projections – local authorities: SNPP Z1 - Office for National Statistics](#)

<sup>2</sup> [https://www.north-norfolk.gov.uk/media/1372/core\\_strategy\\_sustainability\\_appraisal\\_adoption\\_version.pdf](https://www.north-norfolk.gov.uk/media/1372/core_strategy_sustainability_appraisal_adoption_version.pdf)

2.5 An overall conclusion is reached for each settlement having regard to the level of service provision, known constraints, and known housing/development need. These conclusions provide the basis for the level of proposed growth through the emerging Local Plan contained in Policies SS1 and HOU1 which distributes development in accordance with a four-tiered settlement hierarchy. The hierarchy ensures that development is distributed having regard to the relative sustainability of the settlements with higher levels of proposed growth in the more sustainable settlements. The final decision as to whether land is actually identified in the Plan for development then considers a range of other factors such as site availability and deliverability together with the localised impacts of potential development for individual sites. The individual site-specific assessment process is explained in detail in **Background Paper 6 – Site Selection Methodology**, and for each of the selected growth settlements a comprehensive **Site Assessment Booklet** has been prepared bringing together the results of the various appraisals, consultation responses and the process of preparing and refining draft policies for the proposed site allocations.

### 3. National Guidance

- 3.1. The starting point for the production of the settlement hierarchy is National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Consistency with the Framework is one of the tests of soundness applied at Plan examination. Paragraph 7 states that *'the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development'*, which is explained at paragraph 8 as having three objectives: an economic objective, a social objective and an environmental objective. These overarching and interdependent objectives are explained in further detail in the framework which requires that planning should *'support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations.'*
- 3.2. These three overarching objectives are expanded upon throughout the Framework. The rural housing section, covering paragraphs 78 to 80, advises that *'In rural areas, planning policies and decisions should be responsive to local circumstances by supporting housing developments that reflect local needs.'* (Para. 78). Other pertinent points include:
- that, *'planning policies should identify opportunities for villages to grow and thrive, especially where this will support local services. Where there are groups of smaller settlements, development in one village may support services in a village nearby'*. (Para. 79)
  - that, in order to support a prosperous rural economy *'planning policies and decisions should enable:*
    - *The sustainable growth and expansion of all types of business in rural areas, both through conversion of existing buildings and well-designed new buildings;*
    - *The development and diversification of agricultural and other land-based rural businesses;*

- *Sustainable rural tourism and leisure development which respect the character of the countryside; and;*
  - *The retention and development of accessible local services and community facilities, such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public housing and places of worship.*  
(Para. 84)
- that, in order to promote and manage patterns of growth, *‘significant development should be focused on locations which are or can be made sustainable, through limiting the need to travel and offering a genuine choice of transport modes....However, opportunities to maximise sustainable transport solutions will vary between urban and rural areas and this should be taken into account in both plan-making and decision-taking.* (Para. 105).

3.3. The National Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) reiterates many of the objectives as set out in the NPPF. The overall message in the PPG in relation to supporting sustainable rural communities is clear stating that *‘A wide range of settlements can play a role in delivering sustainable development in rural areas’* and *‘the location of rural housing can also be important for the broader sustainability of rural communities.’*<sup>3</sup>

3.4. In accordance with the principles of sustainable development, new development should be located close to services and facilities with good public transport provision. The spatial strategy should help to achieve the government’s overall objective of sustainable communities by locating housing, jobs and services close together in order to reduce the need to travel. In North Norfolk, this largely necessitates that housing and other growth should be concentrated in those settlements that already have a range of services and employment opportunities.

3.5. National guidance is also clear that, in addition to the social and economic tenets of sustainability, the planning system must contribute to protecting and enhancing the natural, built and historic environments.

3.6. Paragraph 152 states that *‘the planning system should support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change.’* Paragraph 159 of the NPPF sets out that *‘inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk (whether existing or future).’* Paragraph 171 states that *‘Plans should reduce risk from coastal change by avoiding inappropriate development in vulnerable areas and not exacerbating the impacts of physical changes to the coast..’*

3.7. In relation to the natural and built environment, the NPPF sets out that valued landscapes should be protected and enhanced, with recognition to the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside. Paragraph 175 sets out that *‘Plans should: distinguish between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites; allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value, where consistent*

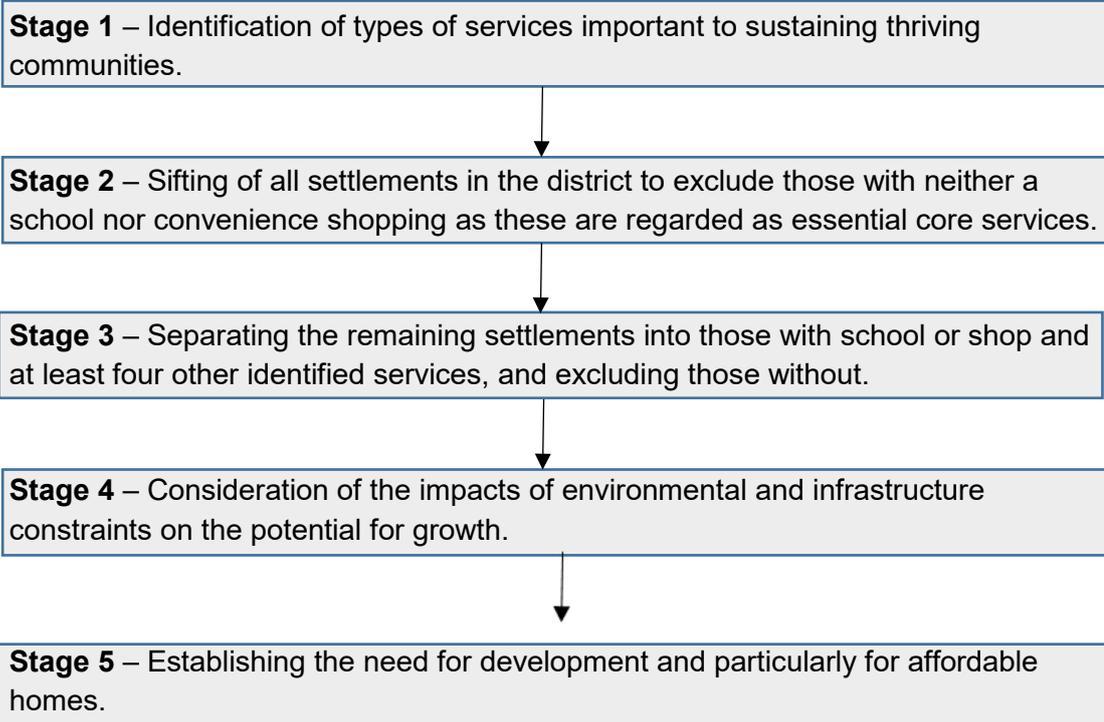
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<sup>3</sup> Planning Practice Guidance, Paragraph: 009 Reference ID: 67-009-20190722 Revision date: 22 07 2019

with other policies in the Framework'. Paragraph 176 states that 'Great weight should be given to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty.' The Framework also places strong emphasis on the importance of the conservation of designated and non-designated heritage assets (paras. 189-208).

## 4. Methodology for settlement selection

- 4.1. In order to inform the distribution of growth (location and broad quantity) the Council considered a range of factors linked to service availability, the local need for development, and the consideration of environmental constraints, as follows:



### Stage 1 – Defining Important Services

- 4.2. There are a wide range of services and facilities. Their local availability will minimise the need to travel elsewhere, they will provide meeting places, local employment, cultural facilities, health, education and other facilities. Each might be regarded as more or less important in the contribution it makes to the social and economic dimensions of sustainability. The Council has identified twelve 'core services', the availability of which are regarded as important. That is not to say that other services are not important, but the Council considers that those identified are the most critical and are likely, where available, to contribute positively towards the NPPF objective of '*supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities.*'
- 4.3. North Norfolk's towns and the large villages of Hoveton and Wroxham all contain an extensive range of day-to-day facilities, including most, if not all of the twelve core

services. They vary in terms of both quantitative and qualitative provision but all serve the needs of their residents and function to varying degrees as effective service centres for surrounding areas. The villages, with the exception of Hoveton, contain far fewer services, no secondary education, very little health provision, limited public transport and only a limited range of retail facilities.

- 4.4. In terms of their contribution towards ensuring sustainable communities the Council considers the availability of some services to be more critical than others so for villages, the services considered have been separated into three categories: 'Key Services', 'Secondary Services', and 'Desirable Services'.

**Key Services:**

- Primary School
- Convenience shopping<sup>4</sup>
- GP surgery

**Secondary Services:**

- Post Office
- Other Shopping<sup>5</sup>
- Public House/Restaurant
- Meeting Place (e.g. Village Hall)
- Connectivity and public transport (Main Road)

**Desirable Services:**

- Petrol Filling Station
- Vehicle Repair Shop
- Place of Worship
- Employment Land

**Stage 2 – Initial Sift**

- 4.5. The starting point was to identify only those settlements, which had a school and/or a shop. This initial sift left a total of 60 settlements (all 7 towns and 53 villages). Places without either a school or some form of convenience shopping were excluded from further assessment at this stage on the basis that the absence of such services would render the location unsustainable due to the increased need to travel elsewhere for these frequently used facilities.

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<sup>4</sup> Convenience Goods: Broadly defined as food, drinks, tobacco, newspapers, magazines, cleaning materials, toilet articles. Planning Portal (2018) [Online] [https://www.planningni.gov.uk/index/policy/planning\\_statements/pps05/pps05\\_glossary\\_of\\_terms.htm](https://www.planningni.gov.uk/index/policy/planning_statements/pps05/pps05_glossary_of_terms.htm) [Accessed 18/12/2018]

<sup>5</sup> 'Other Shopping' is considered to be any other retail opportunities within the village. For example, butchers, farm shops, clothing shops etc.

**Table 1 - Results of first sift**

Towns		
Cromer	Hoveton	Stalham
Fakenham	North Walsham	Wells
Holt	Sheringham	
Villages		
Aldborough	Hickling	Ryburgh
Antingham		Salthouse
Bacton	Hindringham	Sculthorpe
Badersfield	Holkham	Sea Palling
Beeston Regis	Horning	Southrepps
Binham	Itteringham	Stibbard
Blakeney	Kelling	Stiffkey
Bodham	Langham	
Briston & Melton Constable	Little Snoring	Swanton Abbott
Catfield	Little Walsingham	Trunch
Cley-Next-The-Sea	Ludham	Tunstead
Colby	Mundesley	Walcott
Corpusty & Saxthorpe	Neatishead	Walsingham
East Runton	Northrepps	West Runton
Erpingham	Overstrand	Weybourne
Felmingham	Potter Heigham	Wicken Green
Gresham	Raynham (East & West)	Worstead
Happisburgh	Roughton	

**Stage 3 – Second Sift**

4.6. The initial sift identified all settlements that simply had a school or a shop and discounted the remainder. The second sift identified those remaining settlements with all identified services together with those which have a shop or school and at least four of the other identified services. Appendix 1 provides a summary list of the services and facilities within each village. Mobile or temporary services were not considered appropriate for the purposes of the assessment. Following this assessment, the initial list of 53 villages was reduced down to 28. These 28, together with the towns, represent the locations in the district with a reasonable range of services. They were grouped as places with similar qualifying characteristics as follows:

- **Large Growth Towns** with extensive service provision and choice
- **Small Growth Towns** including the combined villages of Hoveton and Wroxham – broad range of services including all twelve core services but less choice than large towns.

- **Large Growth Villages** – reasonable range of services including all three of the defined Essential Services (school, convenience shop, and doctor's surgery)
- **Small Growth Villages** – limited range of services but including at least a school or convenience shopping and four of the identified Secondary or Desirable services.

**Table 2 – Results of second sift**

Large Growth Towns		
North Walsham	Fakenham	Cromer
Small Growth Towns		
Holt	Wells next the Sea	Stalham
Sheringham	Hoveton	
Large Growth Villages (those with all defined 'key' services)		
Blakeney	Ludham	
Briston & Melton Constable	Mundesley	
Small Growth Villages (those with at least a school or shop and not less than four other 'secondary' or desirable services)		
Aldborough	High Kelling*	Sculthorpe
Bacton	Horning	Sea Palling
Badersfield	Langham	Sutton*
Binham	Little Snoring	Southrepps
Catfield	Little Walsingham	Trunch
Corpusty & Saxthorpe	Overstrand	Walcott
East Runton	Potter Heigham	West Runton
Happisburgh	Roughton	Weybourne

\*In line with Paragraph 79 of the NPPF, it is also important to recognise that development in one settlement may support services within another. Further consideration was therefore given to settlements that are functionally well related (closely located) to the towns within the district. Consequently, at this stage, High Kelling and Sutton were added back in on the grounds of their very close physical and functional relationships to the higher order settlements of Holt and Stalham, respectively.

#### **Stage 4 – Constraints (Environmental and Infrastructure)**

4.7. Following the services and facilities analysis, a detailed environmental assessment of all settlements was carried out. This considered the degree to which growth in each of the remaining settlements might be constrained having regard to the following:

- Historic environment
- Flood risk
- Coastal erosion
- Environmental designations
- Landscape character

4.8. The assessment of constraints is an important step in the approach to the distribution of growth within the settlement hierarchy; the level of constraints affecting each settlement has implications for the quantum of allocation proposed.

4.9. The assessment is based on the following:

**Table 3 – Environmental constraint classification**

Category	Assessment Conclusion
Highly Constrained	There are limited to no opportunities for the settlement to expand due to known constraints. For example, a settlement might be entirely within a high-risk flood area or area impacted by coastal erosion, where new building would be inappropriate.
Moderately Constrained	There are only limited opportunities for the settlement to expand due to known environmental constraints.
Limited constraints	There are no known environmental constraints that would limit the ability of the settlement to expand.

4.10. At this stage consideration was also given to infrastructure constraints, reflecting the Council's **Infrastructure Position Statement** and any known infrastructure considerations regarding each settlement. This is not given a classification in terms of the level of constraint but forms part of the overall consideration as to the broad range of dwellings proposed within each settlement.

**Stage 5 – Housing Need and potential availability of sites (need and capacity)**

4.11. It is also important to recognise that there will be different levels of housing need and different levels of land availability between settlements. This stage of the methodology considered at the number of people on the Council's Housing Waiting List and the amount of available land as published within the Council's Housing & Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA).

4.12. The assessment is based on the following:

**Table 4 – Housing Need classification**

Category	Assessment Criteria
Higher Demand	More than 1,000 people indicating a preference to live within the settlement as part of the Council's Housing Waiting List.
Moderate Demand	More than 500 people indicating a preference to live within the settlement as part of the Council's Housing Waiting List.
Lower Demand	Less than 500 people indicating a preference to live within the settlement as part of the Council's Housing Waiting List.

**Table 5 – Land Availability classification**

Category	Assessment Criteria
Higher Land Availability	More than 2,000 dwellings or more than 40 sites potentially available as demonstrated within the HELAA.
Moderate Land Availability	More than 1,000 dwellings or more than 20 sites potentially available as demonstrated within the HELAA.
Lower Land Availability	Less than 1,000 dwellings or less than 20 sites available as demonstrated within the HELAA.

**Overall conclusions**

4.13. By following this approach the methodology considers an extensive range of factors which are likely to impact on the suitability (sustainability) of a location for new development. These include access to services, facilities and infrastructure, the possible environmental impacts of development, the identified need for development and the opportunities (capacity) to address these needs. The conclusions provide a balance between all of these factors and determine the position of each settlement within the proposed settlement hierarchy as set out below:

**Table 6 – Hierarchy Classification**

<b>Large Growth Towns</b>	<p>Large centres of population offering a broad range of day-to-day services. These settlements perform a strong role as service centres and employment provider for the wider area.</p> <p>These towns have all, or most, of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education: Primary, secondary and higher education;</li> <li>• Health care;</li> <li>• Retail: Extensive choice of both comparison and convenience goods shopping;</li> <li>• Good public transport; and</li> <li>• Extensive employment opportunities.</li> </ul> <p>All have high levels of identified development need and in the absence of environmental and other constraints are suitable for larger scale growth.</p>
<b>Small Growth Towns</b>	<p>More limited services compared to the Large Growth Towns, but nevertheless a comprehensive range.</p> <p>These towns will have all, or most, of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education: A secondary and primary school;</li> <li>• Retail: a mid-range convenience store and reasonable selection of comparison shopping;</li> <li>• a broad range of employment opportunities; and</li> <li>• at least hourly public transport to higher order settlement.</li> </ul>

<b>Large Growth Villages</b>	Must have all of the 'key' services and a range of 'secondary' or 'desirable' services and will act as a limited service centre for adjacent villages.
<b>Small Growth Villages</b>	Must have a Primary School <u>or</u> a shop and at least four secondary or desirable services.

4.14. The following table is a summary of the overall assessment, setting out which tier of the hierarchy each settlement is within along with a summary of environmental constraints, housing need and land supply and range of services available.

**Table 7 – Settlement Hierarchy (Regulation 18)**

Tier of the Hierarchy	Settlement	Services Available	Environmental Constraints	Housing Need	Land Supply	Known Key Infrastructure Considerations
<b>Large Growth Towns</b>	<b>Cromer</b>	Extensive range and choice including all Core services	High-Moderate North Sea and AONB surrounds much of the town.	High	High Land Availability	Local transport network & road infrastructure  Energy supply
	<b>Fakenham</b>	Extensive range and choice including all core services	Moderate River Wensum flood plain to west.	High	High Land Availability	Local transport network & road infrastructure  Primary School capacity
	<b>North Walsham</b>	Extensive range and choice including all core services	Moderate-Limited	High	High Land Availability	Local transport network & road infrastructure  School and health services capacity  Energy supply
<b>Small Growth Towns</b>	<b>Wells</b>	Good range including all core services but less choice than Large Growth Town	High Within Norfolk Coast AONB, some flood risk, internationally important wildlife designations	Moderate	Low Land Availability	Local transport network & road infrastructure  School capacity  Water and Foul Sewerage network
	<b>Sheringham</b>	Good range including all core services but less choice than Large Growth Town	High North Sea and AONB surrounds the towns	High	High Land Availability	Local transport network & road infrastructure  School capacity  Water and Foul Sewerage network

	<b>Holt</b>	Good range including most core services but less choice than Large Growth Town. No public secondary education	High-Moderate  Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Glaven Valley Conservation Area surround much of the town	High	High Land Availability	Primary School capacity. No public secondary school  Water and Foul Sewerage network  Local transport network & road infrastructure
	<b>Stalham</b>	Good range including all core services but less choice than Large Growth Town	Moderate	Moderate	High Land Availability	Water and Foul Sewerage network  Local transport network & road infrastructure  Specific area at risk of fluvial and tidal flooding  School capacity
	<b>Hoveton</b>	Good range including all core services but less choice than Large Growth Town	Moderate	Moderate	Low Land Availability	Water and Foul Sewerage network  Local transport network & road infrastructure  Specific area at risk of fluvial and tidal flooding
<b>Large Growth Villages</b>	<b>Briston &amp; Melton Constable</b>	All Essential and many Core services	Limited	High	Moderate Land Availability	Water and Foul Sewerage network
	<b>Mundesley</b>	All Essential and many Core services	Moderate	Moderate	Low Land Availability	Highway network and parking  Water and Foul Sewerage network
	<b>Ludham</b>	All Essential and many Core services	Moderate-High	Moderate	Low Land Availability	Water and Foul Sewerage network  Risk of fluvial and tidal flooding
	<b>Blakeney</b>	All Essential and many Core services	High	Moderate	Low Land Availability	Car Parking
<b>Small Growth Villages</b>	<b>Aldbrough Bacton Badersfield Binham Catfield Corpusty &amp; Saxthorpe</b>	School or shop and at least four secondary/ desirable services	Settlements have been assessed at a high level and are considered suitable for only small-scale growth over the plan period.			

<p> <b>East Runton</b>  <b>Happisburgh</b>  <b>High Kelling</b>  <b>Horning</b>  <b>Langham</b>  <b>Little Snoring</b>  <b>Little</b>  <b>Walsingham</b>  <b>Overstrand</b>  <b>Potter</b>  <b>Heigham</b>  <b>Roughton</b>  <b>Sea Palling</b>  <b>Sculthorpe</b>  <b>Southrepps</b>  <b>Sutton</b>  <b>Trunch</b>  <b>Walcott</b>  <b>West Runton</b>  <b>Weybourne</b> </p>		
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## 5. Review and updating of services and facilities (updated following Reg 18 consultation for Regulation 19 Plan)

- 5.1. The Regulation 18 consultation feedback concerning Settlement Hierarchy - Distribution of Growth & Countryside Development, did not receive universal support. Concerns were raised around the proposals to locate town-based growth in the Norfolk Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, with statutory bodies advising of the need for strong supporting evidence to justify this. The principle of broadly focussing growth in and close to the larger settlements was however generally supported.
- 5.2. Some, principally the development industry, commented that focussing large scale development in North Walsham and Fakenham could lead to pressures on land supply in the short term and further allocations with a preference for the higher valued areas of the district, instead of reliance on windfall, should be made.
- 5.3. Proposals for growth in identified villages resulted in feedback both for and against development. The majority of public comments on this issue objected to growth in villages and the countryside due to inadequate infrastructure and highlighting climate change. A number of individual commentators along with the Parish Councils of Bacton & Edingthorpe, High Kelling, Roughton, Southrepps and Weybourne expressed a desire for their settlement not to be identified as a Small Growth Village for a variety of reasons, including preference for exception site development, impacts on existing character & infrastructure concluding that such small scale growth ran the risk of disproportionate and unsustainable growth. There was however general support for the opportunities provided by the rural exception policy from both the

public and the development industry. Conversely, a number of comments suggested that Bodham, Northrepps and Edgefield should be identified as Small Growth Villages.

- 5.4. Whilst the concerns are acknowledged, it is important for the Local Plan to have a strategic and consistent approach in order that decisions are made and justified by an established methodology. The approach, and alternatives, have undergone a Sustainability Appraisal.
- 5.5. As such, the settlements of Bacton, High Kelling, Roughton, Southrepps and Weybourne do meet the requirements for Small Growth Villages whilst Bodham, Northrepps and Edgefield do not.
- 5.6. The consultation feedback also identified that the village of Langham does not achieve the required level of services/ facilities, to be considered as a Small Growth Village, as set out in the methodology. Since the initial village assessment was undertaken, planning consent was granted at the Development Committee in December 2019 changing the use of an outbuilding from a shop (formerly part of the site of Langham glassworks) to ancillary accommodation for use in association with the adjacent hotel. This permission has been implemented and consequently, along with there being no post office, Langham has been screened out of the list of identified Small Growth Villages, having a Primary School and only three secondary or desirable services. As such, the village has subsequently been identified as being in the Countryside Policy Area.
- 5.7. All of the settlements listed at Stage 2 (initial sift) have been reviewed against the methodology after the Regulation 18 consultation stage. The profiles for each settlement in Sections 7, 8 and 9 have been updated accordingly, along with an updated summary table of the Small Growth Village assessment, provided at Appendix 2. A revised list of those settlements meeting the requirements is set out below.

**Table 8 - Growth settlements for Proposed Submission Version of the Local Plan (Regulation 19)**

Large Growth Towns		
Cromer	North Walsham	
Fakenham		
Small Growth Towns		
Holt	Sheringham	Wells
Hoveton	Stalham	
Large Growth Villages		
Blakeney	Ludham	
Briston & Melton Constable	Mundesley	
Small Growth Villages		
Aldborough	High Kelling	Sea Palling

Bacton	Horning	Southrepps
Badersfield	Little Snoring	Sutton
Binham	Little Walsingham	Trunch
Catfield	Overstrand	Walcott
Corpusty & Saxthorpe	Potter Heigham	West Runton
East Runton	Roughton	Weybourne
Happisburgh	Sculthorpe	

- 5.8. Although all of the identified Small Growth Villages meet the service provision requirements of the methodology, a review with regard to the other stated factors within the methodology concluded that a number of settlements may not be able to realistically contribute to future growth, due to the likely environmental constraints. Consequently, while Sea Palling meets the service requirements of the methodology, its qualification for limited growth cannot be relied upon, due to its location being entirely within Flood Zone 3A. Two other settlements, Potter Heigham and Walcott are also constrained settlements for the same reason. The majority of the village of Potter Heigham is located within Flood Zones 2 and 3A. This constrains the village, with only the northern extent of the settlement situated in Flood Zone 1. Taking climate change into account, the majority of the settlement of Walcott is constrained by flood risk (falling within Flood Zones 2 and 3A), with only pockets to the southeast of the village within Flood Zone 1. Furthermore Walcott's coastline and much of the built-up area are entirely within the Coastal Change Management Area (CCMA) and as a result, limiting its suitability for new development.
- 5.9. All three settlements meet the service/ facilities requirements to be identified as Small Growth Villages, but the extent of flood risk and the CCMA, particularly when factoring in climate change, is significant enough to conclude that the ability of all three settlements to contribute to the delivery of future growth is uncertain. As such, the settlements of Sea Palling, Potter Heigham and Walcott have been identified as Constrained Small Growth Villages within the Submission Version of the Local Plan (Regulation 19), where growth *could* take place subject to compliance with national and local policy but any such growth cannot be relied upon to meet strategic housing needs. As a consequence, these villages continue to be identified as Small Growth Villages but no indicative housing allowance has been apportioned to these settlements in Policy SS1 reflecting their environmental constraints.

## 6. Small Growth Villages Indicative Housing Allowance (Regulation 19)

- 6.1. Collectively, the Local Plan Proposed Submission Version Regulation 19, includes a housing allowance of approximately 452<sup>6</sup> dwellings to be delivered through Policy SS1 as small-scale development in identified Small Growth Villages. The rationale for this number of dwellings within this tier of settlements is:

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<sup>6</sup> Allowance is for the period post Plan adoption so excludes development which has already happened since 2016 or already has planning permission.

- The methodology and sustainability appraisal suggest that these locations should only accommodate ‘small-scale’ growth within each individual settlement.
- The level of growth in each village should be less than that proposed in the higher order settlements in the hierarchy.
- Growth should be proportionate to the size of each settlement, hence the allowance is set as a percentage increase in dwellings rather than a flat rate single figure. The number of existing dwellings was derived by dividing the number of residents in each village by an average household size of 2.3 people.
- The figure should be expressed as an *allowance*, rather than a *requirement* reflecting the possibility that in some communities acceptable sites may be difficult to identify, or not become available.
- Taken overall the approach should make a useful contribution towards the delivery of smaller development sites (those of less than 1 hectare) as anticipated in para 69a) of the NPPF.
- Growth in each village is capped at a 6% addition to the existing dwelling stock on a first come first served basis.

6.2. Overall, this approach allows for 7.6% total growth in the Small Growth Villages tier of the settlement hierarchy once completions and commitments prior to Plan adoption are included. This is in line with the broad approach outlined in Policy SS1. The approach will also allow for more growth in relation to local needs, through the implementation of community-led development (Policy SS3) and affordable housing schemes (rural exceptions sites - Policy HOU3), which cumulatively, provide greater flexibility and opportunities for growth in these local communities and are excluded from the 6% ceiling in Policy SS1.

6.3. Each Small Growth Village has a settlement boundary, which is published on the Policies Map. Each boundary has been reviewed through the Local Plan process and details of this can be found in **Background Paper 11, Small Growth Village Boundary Review**. The location of the boundary informs the application of Policy SS1, which requires that to be suitable, a site must lie either within or abut the defined boundary.

6.4. Table 9 sets out the resulting Regulation 19 Small Growth Village Indicative Housing Allowances. This table updates the previous published Regulation 19 table, as published in the proposed submission version of the Local Plan (January 2022). The Table is updated to correct 2011 census population data of Weybourne.

**Table 9 - Small Growth Villages Housing Allowances (Regulation 19) (reviewed and updated September 2022)**

Small Growth Village (Parish)	Indicative Housing Allowance at 6%	Population (Census 2011)	Estimated Households (based on 2.3 people per household)
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<b>Aldborough</b>	15	578	251
<b>Badersfield (Scottow)</b>	38	1424	619
<b>Bacton</b>	32	1194	519
<b>Binham</b>	8	292	127
<b>Catfield</b>	25	943	410
<b>Corpusty &amp; Saxthorpe*</b>	19	697	303
<b>East &amp; West Runton</b>	45**	1667	725
<b>Happisburgh</b>	24	889	387
<b>High Kelling</b>	14	536	233
<b>Horning</b>	29	1098	477
<b>Little Snoring</b>	17	619	269
<b>Little Walsingham (Walsingham)</b>	22	819	356
<b>Overstrand</b>	28	1030	448
<b>Potter Heigham***</b>	0	1043	453
<b>Roughton</b>	25	934	406
<b>Sea Palling***</b>	0	655	285
<b>Sculthorpe</b>	20	751	327
<b>Southrepps</b>	22	815	354
<b>Sutton</b>	31	1163	506
<b>Trunch</b>	24	909	395
<b>Walcott***</b>	0	548	238
<b>Weybourne</b>	15	543	236
<b>Total Housing Allowance at 6% growth</b>	452		

\* Indicative allowance allocated through adopted Neighbourhood Plan.

\*\* Housing figures in Small Growth Villages are based on the existing housing stock as detailed in available census data. Census data is only available for East & West Runton settlements combined.

\*\*\* Indicates that although the settlement has the service and facilities to be considered an infill village, the settlement is environmentally constrained and no growth is relied upon. Settlement referred to as a 'Constrained Small Growth Village.'

## Post Regulation 19

- 6.5 The approach was updated using the 2016 estimated population projections as a base figure bringing the approach in line with the setting of the overall housing target with the continued use of an average household of 2.3 people – see Table 10 below.
- 6.6 The table identifies an indicative joint housing allowance for East and West Runton based on the overall parish covering both settlements. The indicative housing allowance should be broadly distributed evenly between the two settlements.
- 6.7 The updated mid 2016 population estimate for Badersfield produces a comparatively high indicative housing allowance of approximately 47 dwellings (Regulation 19 version) based on 6% growth. Such an allowance would potentially give rise to the development of more new dwellings than the majority of the higher order Large Growth Villages, as the population in Badersfield is inflated by the former RAF base accommodation. In addition, the review of services and facilities has revealed that the identified school is the Douglas Bader School, which is an alternative provision academy for excluded students and children missing education (years 1 – 11) covering a wide catchment in Norfolk. Therefore, the school does not function as a normal catchment-based facility, and consequently, this facility has not been recorded as educational provision for the settlement. Given these further considerations, the 6% growth allowance is seen as disproportionately large for the level of services and facilities within the settlement and, consequently, it is reduced by 50%, to 3% growth, which provides an indicative housing allowance of 23 dwellings.

**Table 10: Revised Small Growth Villages Housing Apportionment (post Regulation 19 proposed modification)**

Small Growth Village (Parish)	Commitments (31/03/2021)	Completions (01/04/20-21)	Completions (01/04/2016-31/03/2020)	Indicative Housing Allowance Approx. 6%	Total Growth	Population (mid 2016 estimate)	Estimated Household (based on 2.3 people per household)	Growth over Plan Period (as a % of settlement size)
<b>Aldborough</b>	2	0	0	15	17	559	243	7
<b>Badersfield (Scottow)</b>	0	0	0	23*	23	1785	776	6
<b>Bacton</b>	8	2	46	32	86	1147	499	17
<b>Binham</b>	8	0	28	8	43	284	123	35
<b>Catfield</b>	3	8	3	28	40	1000	435	9

<b>Corpusty &amp; Saxthorpe</b>	3	0	7	21	29	741	322	9
<b>East &amp; West Runton**</b>	1	0	3	46	47	1644	715	7
<b>Happisburgh</b>	7	8	5	26	44	925	402	11
<b>High Kelling</b>	6	0	2	14	21	507	220	10
<b>Horning</b>	2	0	4	31	35	1128	490	7
<b>Little Snoring</b>	19	6	13	17	54	602	262	21
<b>Little Walsingham (Walsingham)</b>	11	0	8	22	40	792	344	12
<b>Overstrand</b>	13	3	46	27	87	974	423	21
<b>Potter Heigham***</b>	2	0	3	0	5	1040	452	1
<b>Roughton</b>	33	0	32	26	90	947	412	22
<b>Sea Palling***</b>	3	1	0	0	4	619	269	1
<b>Sculthorpe</b>	2	1	4	20	26	711	309	8
<b>Southrepps</b>	22	1	11	24	57	872	379	15
<b>Sutton</b>	2	0	4	33	37	1185	515	7
<b>Trunch</b>	14	1	27	26	67	956	416	16
<b>Walcott***</b>	10	2	2	0	14	545	237	6
<b>Weybourne</b>	1	1	11	14	26	505	220	12
<b>Total Housing Delivery at 6%</b>				452				

\* Badersfield housing allowance of 3% growth.

\*\* Housing figures in Small Growth Villages are based on the existing housing stock as detailed in available census data. Census data is only available for East & West Runton settlements combined. The housing allowance should be broadly distributed evenly between the two settlements.

\*\*\* Indicates that although the settlement has the service and facilities to be considered an infill village, the settlement is environmentally constrained and no growth is relied upon. Settlement referred to as a 'Constrained Small Growth Village.'

## 7. Assessment of Towns

### Cromer

7.1 Cromer was defined as a 'Principle Settlement' within the Core Strategy. In 2016, the settlement had an estimated population of 7,621 people. Cromer offers a wide range of shops and services that serve residents of the town and the surrounding area. It is an attractive seaside town and a popular tourist destination throughout the year, which helps support the local economy. The following table sets out the level of services and facilities, summarises the known constraints and identifies the known housing need and land availability. A conclusion is provided regarding these factors, setting out the settlement's position within the hierarchy and the level of growth proposed.

Services and Facilities		
Category	Services	Conclusion
<b>Education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suffield Park Infant &amp; Nursery School</li> <li>• Cromer Junior School</li> <li>• Cromer Academy</li> </ul>	There is a range of education facilities within the town.
<b>Health care</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cromer Group Practice</li> <li>• Cromer and District Hospital</li> <li>• Corner House Dental Practice</li> <li>• Enslin Limited Dental Surgery</li> </ul>	There is a range of healthcare opportunities within the town meeting the needs of the residents and the wider community.
<b>Retail</b>	51 comparison retail units and 18 convenience retail units within the town's primary shopping area (2018).	Extensive choice of comparison and convenience goods shopping within the town centre.
<b>Public transport</b>	<p>Regular bus services to Holt, Sheringham, North Walsham and Norwich plus Coasthopper.</p> <p>Regular train service to Sheringham, North Walsham, Hoveton and Norwich.</p>	Good public transport to a number of other towns and good connectivity to Norwich, a 'higher order' settlement.
<b>Employment opportunities</b>	A number of opportunities for employment within the sectors of: Wholesale and retail trade; human health and social work activities; accommodation and	It is considered that there are extensive employment

food service activities; education; manufacturing; and construction. Furthermore, Cromer is the administrative headquarters of North Norfolk District Council, which is, in itself, a significant employer.

opportunities within the town.

### Built Environment

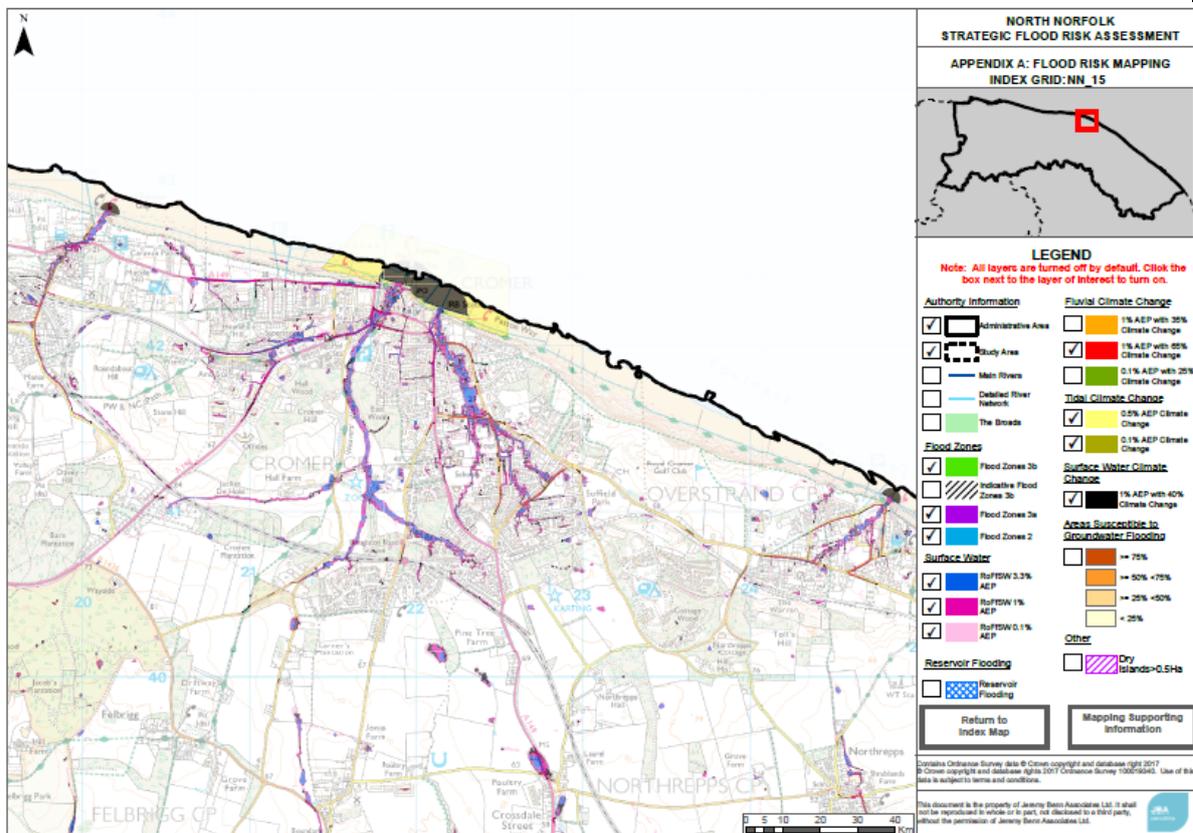
Cromer Conservation Area is concentrated on the historic core of the town extending both east and west and northwards taking in the pier.

There are a total of 89 Listed Buildings in Cromer, one of which is Grade I (Church of St Peter and St Paul) and one Grade II\*. In addition, there is one Ungraded Historic Park and Garden and 38 buildings have been included on the Local List as important buildings.

### Natural Environment

#### Flood risk

The following map shows the North Norfolk Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2018) climate change flood risk layers in relation to fluvial, tidal and surface water flooding. The town is subject to tidal flooding along the promenade of the town. The town is also subject to surface water flooding, predominantly along the roads through the town. The majority of the town is in Flood Zone 1.



#### Coastal erosion

North Norfolk's coast is in places low-lying and in others it is characterised by cliffs comprising soft sandstone, clays and other material that is susceptible to erosion.

National Planning Practice Guidance sets out that local planning authorities should demonstrate that they have considered Shoreline Management Plans (SMPs). SMPs provide a large-scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal process, and set out how the coastline should be managed and determine appropriate, strategic policies for coastal management that balance the many and often competing aspirations of stakeholders with due regard to economic and environmental sustainability. The area of coast relevant to Cromer is included within SMP6.

Policy CC5 of the emerging plan includes a wider requirement for coastal communities and new development in a coastal location. Proposals within Hold The Line Areas, but outside the Coastal Change Management Area (CCMA), will need to demonstrate that the long-term implications of coastal change on the development have been addressed.

The coast to the east and to the west of Cromer are within the CCMA. This encroaches on the settlement boundary of Cromer to the north east and to the north west of the town.

#### *Environmental designations*

Cromer is naturally constrained to the north by the North Sea to the north of the town. The beach itself is designated as a County Wildlife Site (CWS). The land surrounding Cromer Hall, which is a Historic Park and Garden, is also designated as a CWS. This stretches between the A148 and Weaver's Way.

The Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) surrounds the town of Cromer, to the south east and west (with the exception of the north west, which runs along the coastline). The beaches to the east and west of the town, within the AONB, are also designated as Sites of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and form part of the Greater Wash Special Area of Protection (SPA). The cliffs to the west of the town are also designated under European legislation as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC).

#### *Landscape character*

The North Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment (LCA, 2021) identifies that the town itself is situated within the Coastal Shelf landscapetype, the area to the south of the town is defined as Tributary Farmland and the area to the south west of the town is defined as Wooded Glacial Ridge.

The **Coastal Shelf** landscape type is categorised by the cliffs stretching along the coastline, where the presence of the sea defines views throughout this landscape area. The settlements within the area are seen as having a distinctive character and historical value providing a sense of place. The character of the skyline is also of high importance within the Coastal Shelf landscape character area, particularly the views from the Cromer Ridge to the coast and vice-versa.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is a richly diverse coastal landscape of biodiverse and productive farmland and resilient semi-natural habitats, which provide the distinctive and scenic setting for well-maintained and cohesive historic settlements, creating a strong focus for sustainably managed tourism and recreation. Settlements will

be clearly separated by a network of semi-natural habitats and farmland, with connectivity between these areas wherever possible. New development will be well integrated into the landscape and local vernacular, with a sensitive approach to lighting to maintain dark skies, and opportunities will be sought to better integrate existing coastal development. Restoration and enhancement of valued landscape features will occur alongside the managed and/or natural change of the coastline in response to climate change and erosion.

The **Tributary Farmland** landscape type is defined by a strong rural character with a sense of remoteness and tranquillity emphasised by the historic field patterns, rural villages, rural lanes and the long distance views across the landscape. As the name suggest, it forms the catchment area for a number of watercourses feeding into the main river valleys of the Stiffkey, Glaven and Bure.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is a well-managed and actively farmed rural landscape that invests in natural capital, creating and enhancing ecological networks and semi-natural habitats. New development is successfully integrated within the existing settlements where it reinforces traditional character and vernacular. The landscape retains a rural character with dark night skies.

To the south west of the town the landscape is categorised by the **Wooded Glacial Ridge** landscape type. This area is defined by the distinctive and prominent landform and land cover. The extensive and diverse woodland areas, including large areas of ancient woodland provide strong habitat connectivity for a range of woodland species. As a result of this the area is defined by a strong sense of remoteness, tranquillity and dark skies.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is of an area dominated by wooded high ground which forms a distinct setting to settlements and which effectively contains and isolates any development but nonetheless provides a strong network of recreational and leisure opportunities. Wooded areas and other important semi-natural habitats, in particular areas of heathland, form a strong, well connected biodiversity network. Any new residential development is successfully integrated within the existing settlements where it reinforces traditional character and vernacular, and the landscape retains, in many locations, a strong sense of tranquillity and remoteness. The special qualities of natural beauty of the Norfolk Coast AONB, which encompasses most of the area, are preserved.

### Infrastructure Constraints

The following is a list of known infrastructure constraints:

- Anglian Water identifies that off-site mains water supply reinforcement will be required in certain locations and that for new development of over 10 dwellings some enhancement to the foul sewerage network capacity will be required.
- Cromer is not identified in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment as being at risk from fluvial or tidal flooding but at some risks of surface water flooding predominantly due to pockets of water ponding on roads, and open spaces.

- The Highway Authority indicates that localised highway network improvements associated with each of the proposals will be required.

## Housing Need and Land Supply

### *Housing Need*

As part of the Plan Wide Viability Assessment (2018), Cromer is identified within Affordable Housing Zone 2, which is considered to represent the area with higher levels of viability in the District. As such, the affordable housing policy within the emerging local plan seeks at least 35% affordable housing on all developments of 6 dwellings or more in Cromer.

The Central Norfolk Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA 2017) identifies a calculated need for 1,998 affordable properties over the plan period to 2036, where 46% is identified for two bedroom houses and a further 29% for three bedroom houses.

In terms of the Council's housing waiting list, the total number on the list was 3,175 people in February 2019. As at May 2022, the total number was 2,511 people. The need expressed in 2019 reveals that 54% required a 1-bed property, with a further 27% requiring a 2-bed property. In 2022, these percentages have not changed very much, being 57% and 25% respectively. To provide some context to these changes, it is helpful to point out that since 2019, housing waiting list applicants have needed to complete a new application form and that some changes to the banding relating to housing need has also occurred. Whilst the overall number of people on the housing waiting list has decreased between February 2019 and May 2022, the number of applicants in the higher need bandings (Bands 1, 1\* and 2) has increased during this time.

Amongst those with the highest need (Bands 1 and 2), the overall picture of the District in 2019 was largely reflected, but where the need for 1-bed and 2-bed properties is slightly reduced and the need for 3 and 4-bed properties slightly increased. In 2022, the picture of the District in comparison to those people in highest need varies slightly more, as the percentage requiring a 1-bed property was 44% (57% in the District), a 2-bed property remains the same, and for 3 and 4-bed properties these percentages both increase.

At a local level, in February 2019, 1,479 people on the housing waiting list expressed a preference for living in Cromer, of which 56.73% require a 1-bed property with a further 28.67% requiring a 2-bed property. In May 2022, there was 1,327 expressing a preference to live in Cromer, where the percentage of those seeking a 1 bed property increased to 61.03% and those seeking a 2 bed property decreased to 22.08%.

In February 2019, there was 412 people on the housing waiting list with a local connection to Cromer, of which 56.07% required a 1-bed property. In May 2022, there was 306 people on the list with a local connection, with a similar percentage requiring a 1 bed property, at 55.88%.

The housing list is only one indicator of need and has the potential to over inflate demand as people can express a preference for more than one location. It should also be noted that this analysis is based on a snapshot in time and these figures are subject to change.

Notwithstanding this, the housing waiting list demonstrates that there is a large demand in Cromer for predominantly 1 and 2 bed properties.

The SHMA also identifies that there is a requirement to provide an additional 725 C2 bed spaces (e.g. care homes) over the plan period 2015-36. The Council is seeking to include provision for specialist elderly accommodation on larger allocations and is generally supportive of provision for such accommodation in sustainable locations.

The Norfolk Older Persons Housing Options Study (2021) sets out the projected additional need for Use Class C2 residents as being 752 bedspaces in North Norfolk over the plan period 2016-2036.

#### *Supply of suitable sites*

The Council's Housing & Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA) Part 1 (2017) identifies that there are 48 potentially suitable sites totalling 2,759 dwellings\*.

\*It is important to note that the HELAA does not represent policy and will not determine whether sites should be allocated in the Local Plan or granted planning permission. It also represents a 'snapshot' of capacity based upon the data and information available (e.g. site constraints, landowner intentions, and site availability) as at 1st August 2016. Site assessments are on an individual site basis, rather than any consideration of cumulative constraints. Furthermore, sites may also overlap and there may be an element of double counting within the numbers.

At Regulation 19 stage, 36 sites have been promoted and considered for residential, employment or mixed uses.

#### **Conclusion**

In terms of functional sustainability, the town is considered to meet the criteria of a **'Large Growth Town'** providing a wide range of key services and facilities to the wider community and providing good public transport to a number of other towns and good connectivity to Norwich, a 'higher order' settlement.

The town has a rich historic core and a large number of listed buildings within the conservation area. The town is naturally constrained in terms of the North Sea (with areas of coastal erosion) and environmental designations (AONB), which surround the town. The areas where there are no designations are also constrained largely by the importance of landscape character, particularly around the need to conserve and enhance the individual character of settlements. Overall, due to the environmental designations, it is considered that the town is **'Highly Constrained'**.

With regard to the Council's Housing Waiting List and the availability of land it is considered that there is **'High Demand & High Land Availability'**.

The town represents a sustainable location in terms of its functional sustainability and that there is high housing demand, which makes it a settlement that should accommodate a large amount of growth. However, there are significant environmental constraints and, therefore, in terms of the local plan, the level of housing growth proposed is to be moderate in comparison to other settlements within this tier of the hierarchy.

## **Fakenham**

7.2 Fakenham was defined as a 'Principle Settlement' within the Core Strategy and had an estimated population of 7,785 people in 2016. Fakenham offers a wide range of shops and services, which serve residents of the town and the surrounding area. The following table sets out the level of services and facilities, summarises the known constraints and identifies the known housing need and land availability. A conclusion is provided regarding these factors, setting out the settlement's position within the hierarchy and the level of growth proposed.

<b>Services and Facilities</b>		
<b>Category</b>	<b>Services</b>	<b>Conclusion</b>
<b>Education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fakenham Infant &amp; Nursery School</li> <li>• Fakenham Junior School</li> <li>• Fakenham Academy</li> </ul>	There is a range of education facilities within the town.
<b>Health care</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fakenham Medical Practice: NHS GP Surgery</li> <li>• Bridge Street Dental Surgery</li> <li>• Brooklyn House Dental Surgery</li> <li>• Wensum Dental Practice</li> </ul>	There is a range of healthcare opportunities within the town meeting the needs of the residents and the wider community
<b>Retail</b>	39 comparison retail units and 13 convenience retail units within the town's primary shopping area.	Extensive choice of comparison and convenience goods shopping within the town centre
<b>Public transport</b>	Regular bus services to Wells, Kings Lynn, Holt & Norwich	Good public transport to a number of other towns and good connectivity to Norwich & Kings Lynn, both considered to be 'higher order' settlements.
<b>Employment opportunities</b>	A number of opportunities for employment within the sectors of: Wholesale and retail trade; Manufacturing; human health and social work	It is considered that there are extensive employment opportunities within the town.

activities; construction; and education.

## Built Environment

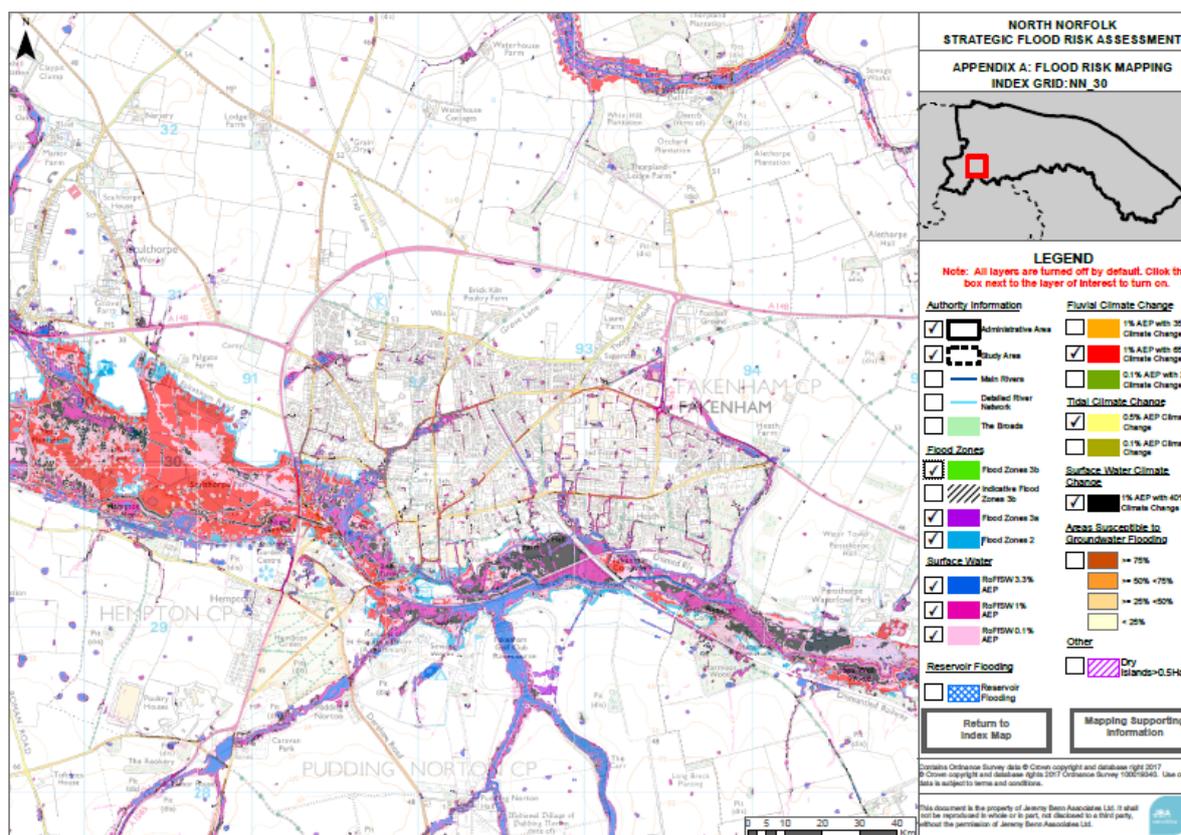
Fakenham has one large Conservation Area, which is concentrated in the town centre and is in relatively close proximity to Hempton Conservation Area, which lies to the south west of the town, separated by the River Wensum.

There are a total of 96 Listed Buildings in Fakenham, one of which is Grade I (Church of St Peter and St Paul) and two Grade II\*. In addition, there is one Scheduled Ancient Monument and 30 buildings have been included on the Local List as important buildings.

## Natural Environment

### Flood risk

The following map shows the North Norfolk Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2017) climate change flood risk layers in relation to fluvial, tidal and surface water flooding. The functional floodplain of the river Wensum runs to the south of the town and is due to increase, as demonstrated by the Fluvial Climate Change layers. The town is also subject to surface water flooding, predominantly along the roads through the town.



### Coastal erosion

N/A

### Environmental designations

Fakenham is constrained to the south by the River Wensum, which is designated as a Site of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSI) and a Special Area of Conservation (SAC). This includes wetlands to the south west of the town.

In addition, there is a number of County Wildlife Sites (CWSs) located to the south and south west of the town.

### *Landscape character*

The North Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment (LCA, 2021) identifies that the northern part of the town is situated within the Rolling Open Farmland landscape type and the southern part of the town is situated within the River Valleys (Wensum and Tributaries) landscape type.

The **Rolling Open Farmland** is characterised by high level open, gently rolling arable farmland with relatively large, geometric fields enclosed by hedgerows. With the exception of the Holkham estate there is limited woodland cover and relatively few field/hedgerow trees. Flatter plateau areas are associated with former airfield sites. Settlement is focused principally on river valleys that pass through and alongside the Rolling Open Farmland – the Stiffkey Valley to the east and the Wensum Valley, which cuts through the southern part of the area and which are assessed as a separate Landscape Character area. There is little habitation within the character area other than farmsteads, small hamlets, development associated with airfields and the two towns: Wells-next-the-Sea and Fakenham.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is of a sustainably managed and actively farmed rural landscape that makes the most of field margins for biodiversity to provide a network of semi-natural features, and where increasing visitor numbers are managed in a sensitive and co-ordinated manner. New development within the existing settlements will reinforce traditional character and incorporate green infrastructure to provide visual screening and integration, improved habitat connectivity and recreational links to the countryside and neighbouring settlements via pedestrian and cycle routes. A wild coastal edge with semi-natural habitats with opportunities to enjoy the landscape and the scenic long views along the coast, and dark skies at night.

The **River Valleys (Wensum and Tributaries)** provide a strong contrast to the typically open, large-scale arable landscapes through which they pass, being characterised by a pastoral land use, a high level of tree cover and a linear settlement pattern, with significant local variations in land cover and, consequently, in views. The Wensum is the largest river in the District, with a typical wide valley floor and low, often indistinct, valley sides. The town of Fakenham and the extended village of Hempton effectively meet at the valley floor and there is a complex interplay of settlement, riverine, industrial and surprisingly high quality ecological land types within a very small and discrete area.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is of intimate, small-scale landscapes with a wide variety of land uses / habitats, offering a contrast to the more expansive, open, large-scale arable farming and coastal landscapes that surround the valleys. New development should be appropriate in scale, unobtrusive and readily accommodated into its landscape setting. Woodland and hedgerows should be a major landscape element, helping to contain development. The linear valley form should be apparent, and should dictate land use and development form. Valley sides should offer some degree of

transition between the contrasting scales of the valley floors and surrounding arable farmlands.

### Infrastructure Constraints

The following is a list of known infrastructure constraints:

- The County Council has published a Fakenham Network Improvement Strategy, April 2020, which identifies local improvements that are desirable/necessary to support the growth of the town including improvements to the A148/A1065 Roundabout (Shell PFS Roundabout). Contributions towards these will be required from future development proposals, as appropriate.
- Anglian Water identified that off-site mains water supply reinforcement will be required in certain locations and that for new development of over 10 dwellings, it should be assumed that some enhancement to the foul sewerage network capacity is likely to be required.
- The Highway Authority indicate that localised highway network improvements will be required to support each of the development proposals. In particular, the highway works associated with site F01 will be necessary before any significant further development can take place in this location.
- The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment identifies the south of Fakenham as being at fluvial flood risk stemming from the River Wensum, along with the risk of surface water flooding. The rest of Fakenham has some risk of surface water flooding, predominantly from pockets of water ponding on roads.

### Housing Need and Land Supply

#### *Housing Need*

As part of the Plan Wide Viability Assessment, Fakenham is identified within Affordable Housing Zone 1, which is considered to represent the area with lower levels of viability in the District. As such, the affordable housing policy within the emerging local plan seeks at least 15% affordable housing on all developments of 6 dwellings or more in Fakenham.

The Central Norfolk Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) identifies a calculated need for 1,998 affordable properties over the plan period to 2036, where 46% is identified for two bedroom houses and a further 29% for three bedroom houses.

In terms of the Council's Housing Waiting List, the total on the list was 3,175 people in February 2019. At May 2022, the total number was 2,511 people. The need expressed in 2019 reveals that 54% required a 1-bed property, with a further 27% requiring a 2-bed property. In 2022, these percentages have not altered significantly, being 57% and 25% respectively.

In 2019, amongst those with the highest need (Bands 1 and 2) the overall picture of the District is largely reflected, with the need for 1 and 2-bed properties being slightly reduced and the need for 3 and 4-bed properties slightly increased. In 2022, the picture of the

District in comparison to those people in highest need varies slightly more, as the percentage requiring a 1-bed property was 44% (57% in the District), a 2-bed property remains the same, and for 3 and 4-bed properties, the percentages both increase. To provide some context to these changes, it is helpful to point out that since 2019, housing waiting list applicants have needed to complete a new application form and that some changes to the banding relating to housing need has also altered. Whilst the overall number of people on the housing waiting list has decreased between February 2019 and May 2022, the number of applicants in the higher need bandings (Bands 1, 1\* and 2) has increased.

In February 2019, at a local level, 1,125 people on the housing waiting list have expressed a preference for living in Fakenham, of which 52.27% require a 1-bed property with a further 32.44% requiring a 2-bed property. In May 2022, the number of people has reduced to 1,043, of which those requiring a 1-bed property has risen to 59.16% and those requiring a 2-bed property has fallen to 23.78%.

In February 2019, there was 350 people on the housing waiting list with a local connection to Fakenham, of which 49.14% required a 1-bed property. In May 2022, there was 265 people on the list with a local connection, of which 55.09% required a 1-bed property.

The housing list is only one indicator of need and has the potential to appear to over inflate demand as people can express a preference for more than one location. It should also be noted that this analysis is based on a snapshot in time and these figures are subject to change. Notwithstanding this, the housing waiting list demonstrates that there is a large demand in Fakenham for predominantly 1 and 2 bed properties.

The SHMA also identifies that there is a requirement to provide an additional 725 C2 bed spaces (e.g. care homes) over the plan period 2015-36. The Council is seeking to include provision for specialist elderly accommodation on larger allocations and is generally supportive of provision for such accommodation in sustainable locations.

The Norfolk Older Persons Housing Options Study (2021) sets out the projected additional need for Use Class C2 residents as being 752 bedspaces in North Norfolk over the plan period 2016-2036.

#### *Supply of suitable sites*

The Council's Housing & Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA) Part 1 (2017) identifies that there are 63 potentially suitable sites totalling 6,099 dwellings\*.

\*It is important to note that the HELAA does not represent policy and will not determine whether sites should be allocated in the Local Plan or granted planning permission. It also represents a 'snapshot' of capacity based upon the data and information available (e.g. site constraints, landowner intentions, and site availability) as at 1st August 2016. Site assessments are on an individual site basis, rather than any consideration of cumulative constraints. Furthermore, sites may also overlap and there may be an element of double counting within the numbers.

At Regulation 19 stage, 29 sites have been promoted and considered for residential, employment or mixed uses.

## Conclusion

In functional sustainability terms the town is considered to meet the criteria of a **'Large Growth Town'** providing a wide range of key services and facilities to the wider community.

The town has a rich historic core and a large number of listed buildings within the conservation area.

The town is constrained naturally in terms of the River Wensum to the south and the issues around flood risk that this causes. The river is also subject to national and international environmental designations. There are wider landscape implications associated with the river valley character area to the south of the town. Overall, it is considered that the town is **'Moderately Constrained'**.

There are other infrastructure constraints, but these are not considered to be significant in terms of limiting development within the town.

With regard to the Council's Housing Waiting List and the availability of land identified within the HELAA, it is considered that there is **'High Demand & High Land Availability'**.

The town represents a sustainable location in terms of its functional sustainability and there is high housing demand and high land availability. In terms of the local plan, the level of housing growth proposed is to be moderate in comparison to other settlements within this tier of the hierarchy. Overall, however, taking into account dwellings with planning permission, Fakenham is receiving a large amount of development over the plan period in line with its functional sustainability status as a Large Growth Town.

## **North Walsham**

7.3 North Walsham was defined as a ‘Principle Settlement’ within the Core Strategy and had an estimated population of 12,645 people in 2016. North Walsham offers a wide range of shops and services, which serve residents of the town and the surrounding area. The following table sets out the level of services and facilities, summarises the known constraints and identifies the known housing need and land availability. A conclusion is provided regarding these factors, setting out the settlement’s position within the hierarchy and the level of growth proposed.

<b>Services and Facilities</b>		
<b>Category</b>	<b>Services</b>	<b>Conclusion</b>
<b>Education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North Walsham Infant School &amp; Nursery</li> <li>• North Walsham Junior School</li> <li>• Millfield Primary School</li> <li>• North Walsham High School</li> </ul>	There is a range of education facilities within the town.
<b>Health care</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paston Surgery</li> <li>• Birchwood Medical Practice</li> <li>• North Walsham Memorial Hospital</li> <li>• A number of private and NHS Dental Care Practices.</li> </ul>	There is a range of healthcare opportunities within the town meeting the needs of the residents and the wider community
<b>Retail</b>	30 comparison retail units and 7 convenience retail units within the town’s primary shopping area.	Extensive choice of comparison and convenience goods shopping within the town centre
<b>Public transport</b>	<p>Regular bus services to Cromer, Stalham, Norwich &amp; Great Yarmouth.</p> <p>Regular Greater Anglia train services to Cromer, Sheringham, Hoveton and Norwich.</p>	Good public transport to a number of other towns and good connectivity to Norwich, a ‘higher order’ settlement.
<b>Employment opportunities</b>	A number of opportunities for employment within the sectors of: Wholesale and retail trade;	It is considered that there are extensive employment

	Human health and social work activities; Manufacturing; Education; Construction; and Accommodation and food service activities.	opportunities within the town.
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**Built Environment**

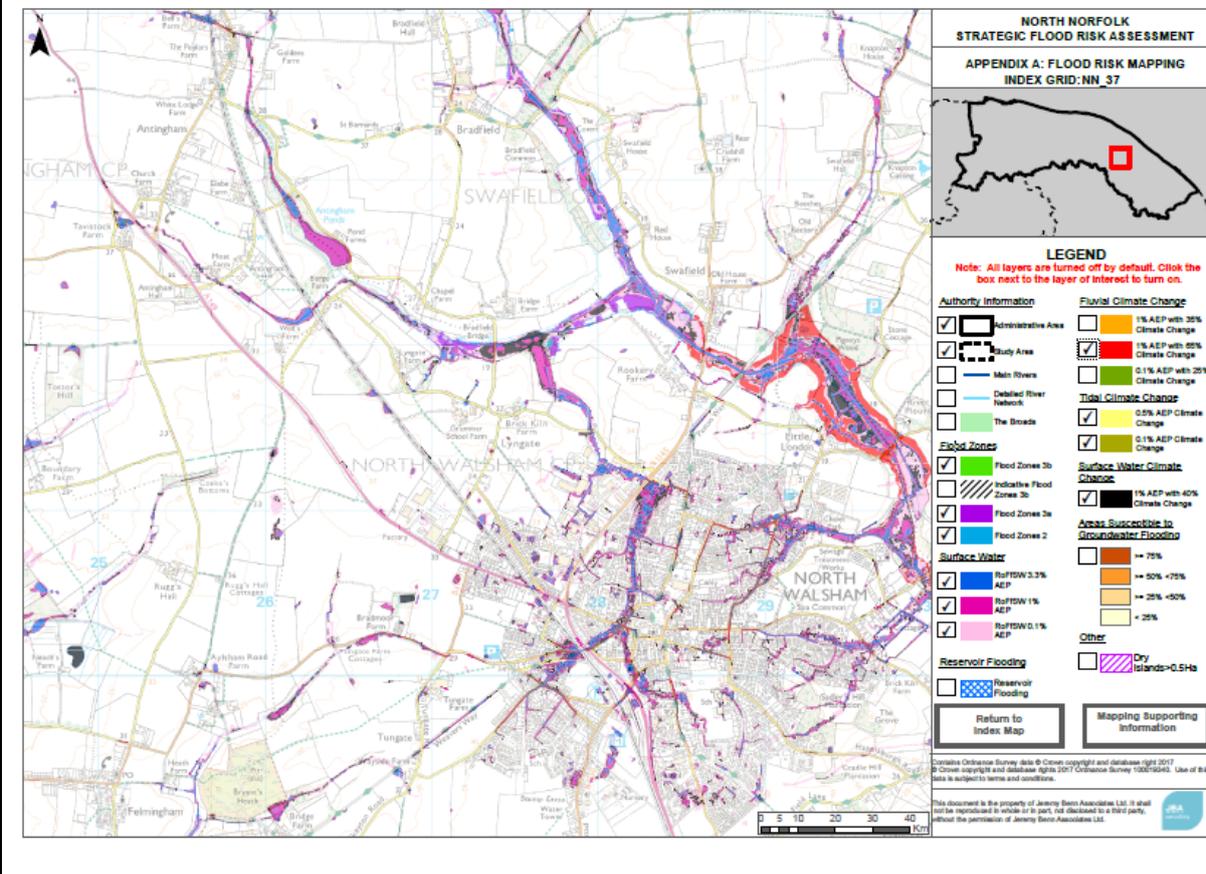
North Walsham Conservation Area covers the historic core of the town and extends, in part, south along the Yarmouth Road

There are a total of 103 Listed Buildings in North Walsham, two which are Grade I (Church of St Nicholas and the Market Cross which is also a Scheduled Ancient Monument) and four Grade II\*. In addition, there are four Scheduled Ancient Monuments in total and 38 buildings have been included on the Local List as important buildings.

**Natural Environment**

*Flood risk*

The following map shows the North Norfolk Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2018) climate change flood risk layers in relation to fluvial, tidal and surface water flooding. To the north of the town the North Walsham and Dilham Canal represents an area of Flood Zone 3a. The town itself is subject to pockets surface water flooding, predominantly along the roads through the town. The majority of the town is in Flood Zone 1.



### *Coastal erosion*

N/A

### *Environmental designations*

Bacton Woods, a designated Ancient Woodland, is situated to the east of the Town.

Bryant's Heath, a designated SSSI, is situated to the west of the Town.

There are a small number of County Wildlife Sites (CWS) on the fringe of North Walsham. Alder Carr and Spa Common, the closest to the built form located to the east of the settlement. The Weaver's way, which connects Cromer to Great Yarmouth, is designated as a CWS.

### *Landscape character*

The North Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment (LCA, 2021) identifies that the majority of the town is situated within the Low Plains Farmland landscape type. The area to the north and east of the town is categorised by the River Valleys (River Ant and Tributaries) landscape type.

The **Low Plains Farmland** landscape type is characterised by a flat or gently undulating open landscape with long, uninterrupted views, predominantly arable land use and dispersed rural settlements, including the expanding market town of North Walsham. The landscape becomes less enclosed and wooded towards the coast, as a result of 20th Century agriculture and hedgerow removals.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is a well-managed and actively farmed rural landscape that makes the most of field margins for biodiversity and contains a mosaic of farmland, heathland and woodland to provide a network of semi-natural features. New development is integrated within the existing settlements where it reinforces traditional character and vernacular. The landscape retains a rural character and dark skies at night.

The **River Valleys (River Ant and Tributaries)** character area provides a strong contrast to the typically open, large-scale arable landscapes through which they pass, being characterised by a pastoral land use, a high level of tree cover and a linear settlement pattern, with significant local variations in land cover and, consequently, in views.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is of intimate, small-scale landscapes with a wide variety of land uses / habitats, offering a contrast to the more expansive, open, large-scale arable farming and coastal landscapes that surround the valleys. New development should be appropriate in scale, unobtrusive and readily accommodated into its landscape setting. Woodland and hedgerows should be a major landscape element, helping to contain development. The linear valley form should be apparent, and should dictate land use and development form. Valley sides should offer some degree of transition between the contrasting scales of the valley floors and surrounding arable farmlands.

### *Infrastructure Constraints*

The following is a list of known infrastructure constraints:

- The Education Authority has indicated that the high level of growth proposed in the town will necessitate the provision of a new primary school.
- The railway bridges on the western approaches to the town along the Cromer Road, Aylsham Road & Norwich Road provide a challenge for large or heavy goods vehicles travelling through the town and force the traffic through residential areas and along unsuitable residential streets. A western 'link road' between the B1150 (Norwich Road), the B1145 (Aylsham Road) and A149 (Cromer Road) would alleviate some of these issues.
- Off site highway improvements to aid traffic circulation around the town and on the strategic network, including at Coltishall will be required.
- North Walsham is not identified in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment as being at risk of fluvial flooding but there are a number of un-named drains with potential to present a flood risk. There are longstanding surface water drainage capacity issues to the south west of the town.
- Anglian Water identify that off-site water mains reinforcement is required in certain parts of the town and that enhancement to the foul sewerage network capacity will be required.
- The scale of growth envisaged in the town will require improvements in health service provision.

## Housing Need and Land Supply

### Housing Need

As part of the Plan Wide Viability Assessment, North Walsham is identified within Affordable Housing Zone 1, which is considered to represent the area with lower levels of viability in the District. As such, the affordable housing policy within the emerging local plan seeks at least 15% affordable housing on all developments of 6 dwellings or more in North Walsham.

The Central Norfolk Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) identifies a calculated need for 1,998 affordable properties over the plan period to 2036, where 46% is identified for two bedroom houses and a further 29% for three bedroom houses.

In terms of the Council's housing waiting list, the total number on the list was 3,175 people in February 2019. As at May 2022, the total number was 2,511 people. The need expressed in 2019 reveals that 54% required a 1-bed property, with a further 27% requiring a 2-bed property. In 2022, these percentages have not altered significantly, being 57% and 25% respectively.

Amongst those with the highest need (Bands 1 and 2) the overall picture of the District in 2019, is largely reflected, with the need for 1 and 2-bed properties being slightly reduced and the need for 3 and 4-bed properties slightly increased. In 2022, the picture of the District in comparison to those people in highest need varies slightly more, as the percentage requiring a 1-bed property was 44% (57% in the District), a 2-bed property remains the same, and for 3 and 4-bed properties, the percentages both increase. To provide some context to these changes, it is helpful to point out that since 2019, housing waiting list applicants have needed to complete a new application form and that some changes to the banding relating to housing need has also altered. Whilst the overall number of people on the housing waiting list has decreased between February 2019 and

May 2022, the number of applicants in the higher need bandings (Bands 1, 1\* and 2) has increased.

In February 2019, at a local level, 1,432 people on the housing waiting list have expressed a preference to live in North Walsham, of which 55.52% require a 1-bed property with a further 30.66% requiring a 2-bed property. In May 2022, there was 1,268 people expressing a preference to live in North Walsham, with an increase of 58.04% requiring 1-bed accommodation and 24.1% requiring 2-bed accommodation.

In February 2019, there was 529 people on the housing waiting list with a local connection to North Walsham with 52.55% of them requiring 1-bed properties. In May 2022, there is 377 people with a local connection to North Walsham, of which, 50.93% require a 1-bed property.

The housing list is only one indicator of need and has the potential to appear to over inflate demand as people can express a preference for more than one location. It should also be noted that this analysis is based on a snapshot in time and these figures are subject to change. Notwithstanding this, the housing waiting list demonstrates that there is a large demand in North Walsham for predominantly 1 and 2 bed properties.

The SHMA also identifies that there is a requirement to provide an additional 725 C2 bed spaces (e.g. care homes) over the plan period 2015-36. The Council is seeking to include provision for specialist elderly accommodation on larger allocations and is generally supportive of provision for such accommodation in sustainable locations.

The Norfolk Older Persons Housing Options Study (2021) sets out the projected additional need for Use Class C2 residents as being 752 bedspaces in North Norfolk over the plan period 2016-2036.

#### *Supply of suitable sites*

The Council's Housing & Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA) Part 1 (2017) identifies that there are 72 potentially suitable sites totalling 12,455 dwellings\*.

\*It is important to note that the HELAA does not represent policy and will not determine whether sites should be allocated in the Local Plan or granted planning permission. It also represents a 'snapshot' of capacity based upon the data and information available (e.g. site constraints, landowner intentions, and site availability) as at 1st August 2016. Site assessments are on an individual site basis, rather than any consideration of cumulative constraints. Furthermore, sites may also overlap and there may be an element of double counting within the numbers.

At Regulation 19 stage, 56 sites have been promoted and considered for residential, employment or mixed uses.

#### **Conclusion**

In functional sustainability terms the town is considered to meet the criteria of a **'Large Growth Town'** providing a wide range of key services and facilities to the wider community.

The town has a rich historic core and a large number of listed buildings within the conservation area.

The town is constrained to the north of the settlement in terms of the tributaries feeding into the River Ant and the associated flood risk. There are few environmental constraints regarding the town itself. Overall, it is considered that the town is '**Limited constraints-Moderately Constrained**'.

It is considered that with regard to the Council's Housing Waiting List and the availability of land identified within the HELAA, it is considered that there is '**High Demand & High Land Availability**'.

There are further infrastructure constraints, but these are not considered to be significant in terms of limiting development within the town.

The town represents a sustainable location in terms of its functional sustainability and that there is high housing demand and high land availability and moderate environment constraints. In order to reflect this the level of housing growth is proposed to be high.

## Holt

7.4 Holt was defined as a 'Principle Settlement' within the Core Strategy and had an estimated population of 3,985 in 2016. Holt offers a wide range of shops and services which serve residents of the town and the surrounding area. The following table sets out the level of services and facilities, summarises the known constraints and identifies the known housing need and land availability. A conclusion is provided regarding these factors, setting out the settlement's position within the hierarchy and the level of growth proposed.

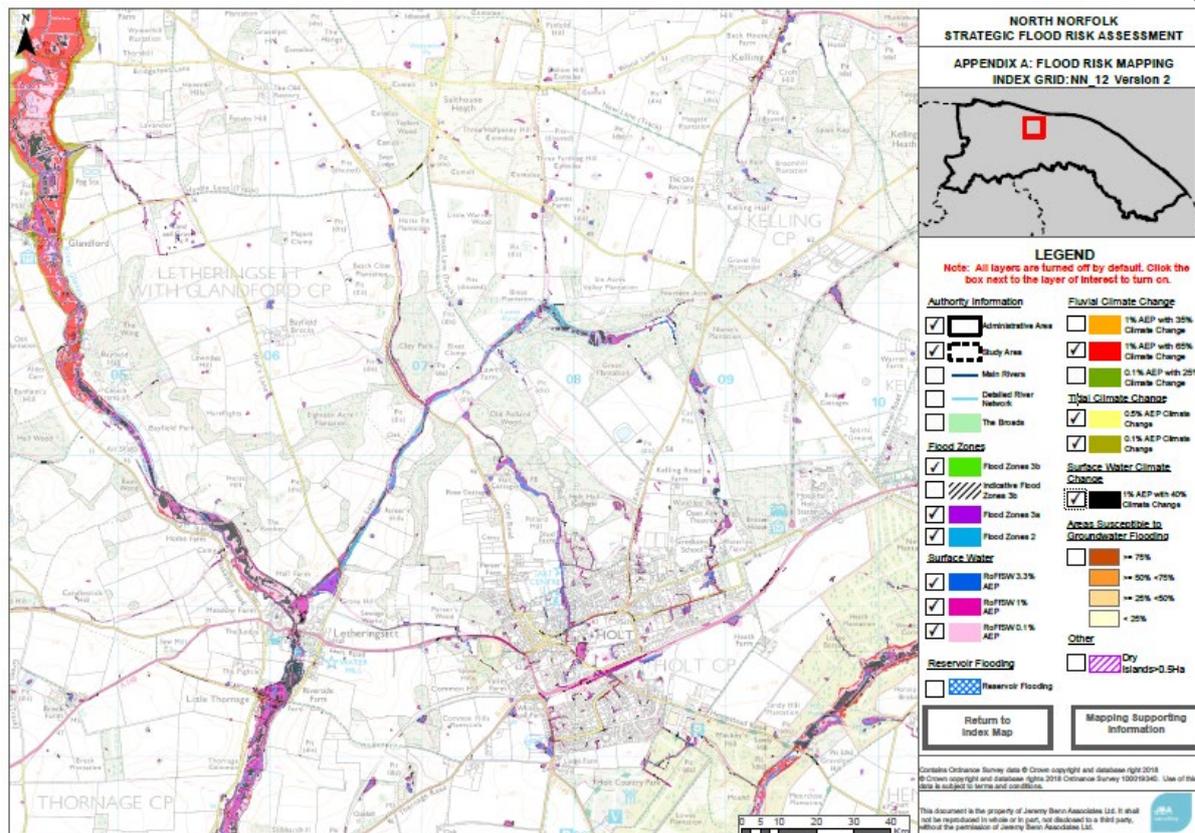
<b>Services and Facilities</b>		
<b>Category</b>	<b>Services</b>	<b>Conclusion</b>
<b>Education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Holt Community Primary School</li> </ul>	The Primary school feeds into Sheringham High School.
<b>Health care</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Holt Medical Practice</li> <li>Holt Dental Care</li> </ul>	There is a range of healthcare opportunities within the town meeting the needs of the residents and the wider community
<b>Retail</b>	98 comparison retail units and 14 convenience retail units within the town's primary shopping area.	Large convenience store and comparison shopping
<b>Public transport</b>	Regular services to Cromer and Fakenham.	Good transport links to higher order settlements
<b>Employment opportunities</b>	A number of opportunities for employment within the sectors of: Wholesale and retail trade; Education; Accommodation and Food service activities; construction; Manufacturing; and human health and social work activities.	It is considered that there is a broad range of employment opportunities within the town.
<b>Built Environment</b>		
Holt Conservation Area covers the historic centre and includes primarily early-mid Victorian housing to the north and green spaces bordering the town centre on the east and west. The Holt Conservation Area abuts the large rural Glaven Valley Conservation Area, which extends north, west and southward of the town.		

There are a total of 116 Listed Buildings in Holt, two of which are Grade II\*. In addition, 20 buildings have been included on the Local List as important buildings.

## Natural Environment

### Flood risk

The following map shows the North Norfolk Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2018) climate change flood risk layers in relation to fluvial, tidal and surface water flooding. The town is subject to pockets of surface water flooding, predominantly along the roads through the town. The majority of the town is in Flood Zone 1.



### Coastal erosion

North Norfolk's coast is in places low-lying and in other areas it is characterised by cliffs comprising soft sandstone, clays and other material that is susceptible to erosion.

National Planning Practice Guidance sets out that local planning authorities should demonstrate that they have considered Shoreline Management Plans (SMPs). SMPs provide a large-scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal process, and set out how the coastline should be managed and determine appropriate, strategic policies for coastal management that balance the many and often competing aspirations of stakeholders with due regard to economic and environmental sustainability. The area of coast relevant to Cromer is included within SMP6. Cromer falls under SMP policies 6.03 – 6.05 as outlined below.

Policy Unit	Name	To 2025	2025-2055	2055-2105
6.03	Sheringham to Cromer	Managed Realignment	No Active Intervention	No Active Intervention
6.04	Cromer	Hold the line	Hold the line	Hold the Line
6.05	Cromer to Overstrand	Managed realignment	No Active Intervention	No Active Intervention

To the coast on the west of town the approach is one of shoreline retreat through managed realignment. Other than maintaining access points and making safe defunct defences there will be no active intervention to stop natural process in the short term. Once these defences reach the end of their effective life in the medium term and the expected outflanking of the cliff due to erosion it is expected that the natural functioning of the coast with no active intervention will take precedent. In the longer term, the SMP predicts that it is unlikely that development on the outskirts of Cromer will become threatened by erosion until beyond the next 100 years, although isolated properties may be lost where they are close to the cliff line along with the potential for existing open land, coastal caravan sites and cliff top car parks where these are identified in the indicative 100 year epoch of the Coastal Change Management Area (CCMA).

The short to medium term plan for the town is to continue to hold the existing line and protect the town frontage through maintaining and if necessary replacing existing defences. In the medium term, this could constitute groyne replacements while in the longer term, it is likely that the sea wall will need to be replaced and upgraded. The SMP predicts that over time the beach is unlikely to exist along the town frontage due to the significant promontory of the frontage at this location.

To the east, the cliffs along the shoreline provide vital sediment source for much of the SMP frontage and the aim of the SMP is to maintain this sediment input for the region and coastline as a whole. Coupled with this is the European designation of the cliffs for their conservation importance, which is partly maintained by the progressive erosion that exposes areas of the cliffs, where the long term plan is to allow retreat. Works to defend the coast to the east of the town are seen as unlikely to be justified and the SMP recommends that measures are identified in the medium term to help minimise the impact on the lives of the communities in the longer term in this area.

The 100 year epoch of the CCMA stretches inland to the east of Cromer, mainly affecting open land areas such as the cliff top golf course. However, it is predicted that in the longer term, between 50 and 100 properties at the far eastern end of Cromer and western extent of Overstrand may become at risk.

*Environmental designations*

Holt Country Park lies to the south of Holt and is designated as a County Wildlife Site (CWS). Further south, Norfolk Valley Fens is designated as a Site of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSI) and a Special Area of Conservation (SAC).

There are a number of County Wildlife Sites surrounding the built form: Gravel Pit Lane and Fairfield Lawn (In the grounds of Gresham's School), to the east of the settlement; Spout Common to the west; Old Pollard Wood to the north, and Land south of High Kelling to the east.

There are also a number of nearby Ancient Woodlands: Common Hill Wood to the west; Pereers Wood to the north west and; Old Pollards Wood and Cley park to the north.

The Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) lies all along the north, east and west of the built form, with parts of the built form to the north situated within the AONB.

### *Landscape character*

The North Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment (LCA, 2021) identifies that the majority of the town is situated within the Wooded Glacial Ridge landscape type, with the western part of the town situated within the River Valleys (Glaven and tributaries) landscape type.

The **Wooded Glacial Ridge** is defined by the distinctive and prominent landform and land cover. The extensive and diverse woodland areas, including large areas of ancient woodland provide strong habitat connectivity for a range of woodland species. As a result of this the area is defined by a strong sense of remoteness, tranquillity and dark skies.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is of an area dominated by wooded high ground which forms a distinct setting to settlements and which effectively contains and isolates any development but nonetheless provides a strong network of recreational and leisure opportunities. Wooded areas and other important semi-natural habitats, in particular areas of heathland, form a strong, well connected biodiversity network. Any new residential development is successfully integrated within the existing settlements where it reinforces traditional character and vernacular, and the landscape retains, in many locations, a strong sense of tranquillity and remoteness. The special qualities of natural beauty of the Norfolk Coast AONB, which encompasses most of the area, are preserved.

The **River Valleys (Glaven and Tributaries)** is characterised by relatively steep valley sides on both the lower and upper reaches, has a managed landscape with high diversity and has a strong woodland component, which continues down into the valley to the south and east of Holt.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is of intimate, small-scale landscapes with a wide variety of land uses / habitats, offering a contrast to the more expansive, open, large-scale arable farming and coastal landscapes that surround the valleys. New development should be appropriate in scale, unobtrusive and readily accommodated into its landscape setting. Woodland and hedgerows should be a major landscape element, helping to contain development. The linear valley form should be apparent, and should dictate land use and development form. Valley sides should offer some degree of transition between the contrasting scales of the valley floors and surrounding arable farmlands.

## Infrastructure Constraints

The following is a list of known infrastructure constraints:

- limited capacity in the primary school to support future growth and no public secondary school;
- connectivity to the town centre from residential development to the south of the A148;
- the limitations of the road network in the town centre;
- public transport provision and car parking;
- lack of capacity at the GP practice;
- off-site mains water reinforcement is required in certain areas;
- enhancement to the foul sewerage network capacity will be required;
- medium pressure gas main to the south of the A148;
- consideration of the sand and gravel minerals allocation is required at Land to the West of Norwich Road, Lodge Farm, Holt (MIN71).

## Housing Need and Land Supply

### *Housing Need*

As part of the Plan Wide Viability Assessment, Holt is identified within Affordable Housing Zone 2, which is considered to represent the area with higher levels of viability in the District. As such, the affordable housing policy within the emerging local plan seeks at least 35% affordable housing on all developments of 6 dwellings or more in Holt.

The Central Norfolk Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) identifies a calculated need for 1,998 affordable properties over the plan period to 2036, where 46% is identified for two bedroom houses and a further 29% for three bedroom houses.

In terms of the Council's housing waiting list, the total number on the list was 3,175 people in February 2019. As at May 2022, the total number was 2,511 people. The need expressed in 2019 reveals that 54% required a 1-bed property, with a further 27% requiring a 2-bed property. In 2022, these percentages have not altered significantly, being 57% and 25% respectively.

Amongst those with the highest need (Bands 1 and 2) this overall picture of the District in 2019, is largely reflected, with the need for 1 and 2-bed properties being slightly reduced and the need for 3 and 4-bed properties slightly increased. In 2022, the picture of the District in comparison to those people in highest need varies slightly more, as the percentage requiring a 1-bed property was 44% (57% in the District), a 2-bed property remains the same, and for 3 and 4-bed properties, the percentages both increase. To provide some context to these changes, it is helpful to point out that since 2019, housing waiting list applicants have needed to complete a whole new application form and that some changes to the banding relating to housing need has also altered. Whilst the overall number of people on the housing waiting list has decreased between February 2019 and May 2022, the number of applicants in the higher need bandings (Bands 1, 1\* and 2) has increased during this time.

In February 2019, at a local level, 1,120 people on the housing waiting list expressed a preference for living in Holt, of which 56.07% require a 1-bed property with a further

28.66% requiring a 2-bed property. In May 2022, 1,070 expressed a preference to live in Holt, where the percentage requiring a 1-bed property has increased to 60.09% and the percentage requiring a 2-bed property has decreased to 23.7%.

In February 2019, there was 191 people on the housing waiting list with a local connection to Holt, of which 45.03% require a 1-bed property. In May 2022, there was 131 people with a local connection to Holt, where the percentage of these people requiring a 1-bed property has risen to 54.15%.

The housing list is only one indicator of need and has the potential to appear to over inflate demand as people can express a preference for more than one location. It should also be noted that this analysis is based on a snapshot in time and these figures are subject to change. Notwithstanding this, the housing waiting list demonstrates that there is a large demand in Holt for predominantly 1 and 2 bed properties.

The SHMA also identifies that there is a requirement to provide an additional 725 C2 bed spaces (e.g. care homes) over the plan period 2015-36. The Council is seeking to include provision for specialist elderly accommodation on larger allocations and is generally supportive of provision for such accommodation in sustainable locations.

The Norfolk Older Persons Housing Options Study (2021) sets out the projected additional need for Use Class C2 residents as being 752 bedspaces in North Norfolk over the plan period 2016-2036.

#### *Supply of suitable sites*

The Council's Housing & Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA) Part 1 (2017) identifies that there are 42 potentially suitable sites totalling 2,992 dwellings\*.

\*It is important to note that the HELAA does not represent policy and will not determine whether sites should be allocated in the Local Plan or granted planning permission. It also represents a 'snapshot' of capacity based upon the data and information available (e.g. site constraints, landowner intentions, and site availability) as at 1st August 2016. Site assessments are on an individual site basis, rather than any consideration of cumulative constraints. Furthermore, sites may also overlap and there may be an element of double counting within the numbers.

At Regulation 19 stage, 22 sites have been promoted and considered for residential, employment or mixed uses.

#### **Conclusion**

In functional sustainability terms the town is considered to meet the criteria of a '**Small Growth Town**' providing a range of key services and facilities to the wider community.

The town has a rich historic core and a large number of listed buildings within the conservation area.

The town is constrained to the north by the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and further to the south, by the Norfolk Valley Fens Special Area of Conservation (SAC). Overall, it is considered that the town is '**Moderately Constrained**'.

With regard to the Council's Housing Waiting List and the availability of land identified within the HELAA, it is considered that there is '**High Demand & High Land Availability**'.

There are infrastructure constraints, but these are not considered to be significant in terms of limiting development within the town.

The town represents a sustainable location in terms of its functional sustainability and is subject to high levels of demand and high land availability. In terms of the local plan, the level of housing growth proposed is to be high in comparison to other settlements within this tier of the hierarchy.

## Hoveton

7.5 Hoveton was defined as a 'Secondary Settlement' within the Core Strategy and had an estimated population of 2,049 people in 2016. Hoveton offers a wide range of shops and services which serve residents of the town and the surrounding area. The following table sets out the level of services and facilities, summarises the known constraints and identifies the known housing need and land availability. A conclusion is provided regarding these factors, setting out the settlement's position within the hierarchy and the level of growth proposed.

<b>Services and Facilities</b>		
<b>Category</b>	<b>Services</b>	<b>Conclusion</b>
<b>Education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• St. Johns Community Primary School &amp; Nursery</li> <li>• Broadland High School</li> </ul>	Hoveton has a secondary school.
<b>Health care</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hoveton &amp; Wroxham Medical Centre</li> <li>• Hoveton Dental Clinic</li> </ul>	Hoveton benefits from a medical centre and a dental care clinic.
<b>Retail</b>	22 comparison retail units and 7 convenience retail units within the town's primary shopping area.	Large convenience store and comparison shopping
<b>Public transport</b>	<p>Regular bus service to Stalham, Norwich and Great Yarmouth</p> <p>Regular Greater Anglia Services to Cromer, Sheringham, North Walsham and Norwich</p>	Good transport links to higher order settlements.
<b>Employment opportunities</b>	A number of opportunities for employment within the sectors of: Wholesale and retail trade; Manufacturing; human health and social work activities; construction; education; and accommodation and food services activities.	It is considered that there is a broad range of employment opportunities within the town.
<b>Built Environment</b>		

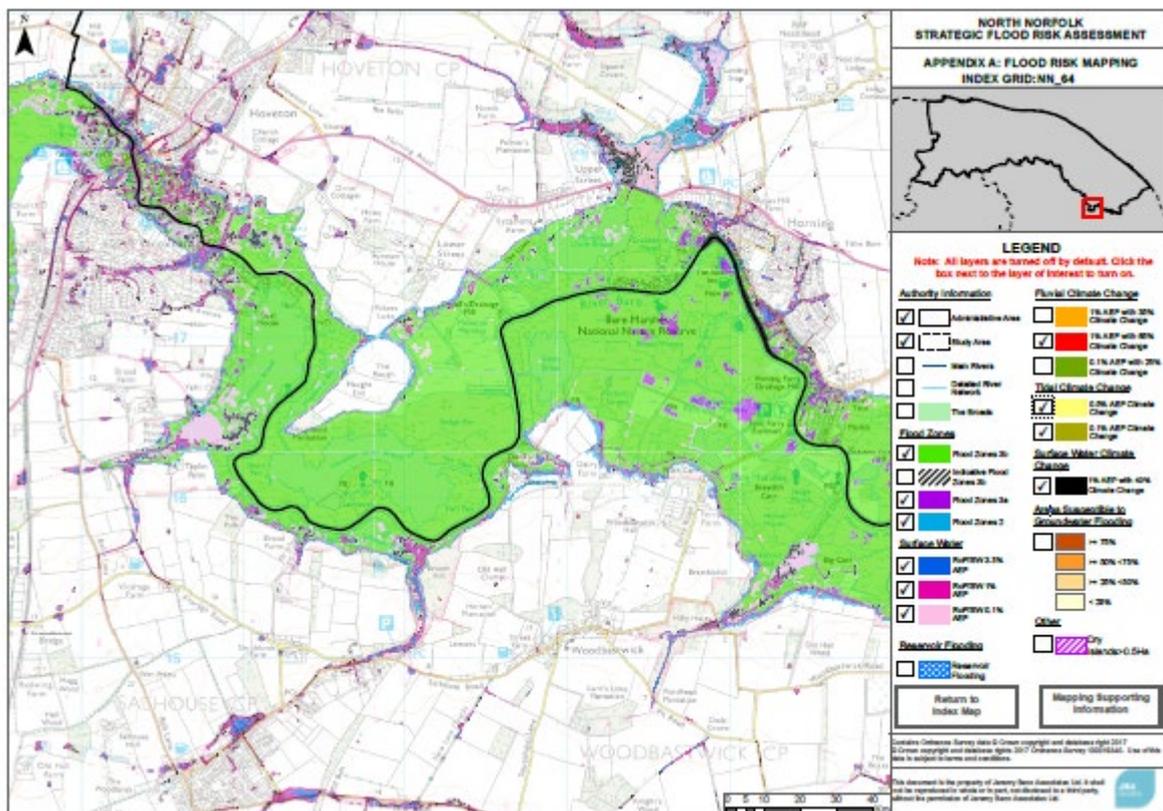
Hoveton does not have a designated Conservation Area.

There are a total of 14 Listed Buildings in Hoveton, one of which is Grade I (Hoveton House) and three Grade II\*. Hoveton Hall is a Grade II Listed Building some 1.5 km to the north of the village centre and the gardens surrounding the hall are a designated Ungraded Historic Park and Garden. In addition, there is one Scheduled Ancient Monument (Wroxham Bridge). Currently no buildings are locally listed.

## Natural Environment

### Flood risk

The following map shows the North Norfolk Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2018) climate change flood risk layers in relation to fluvial, tidal and surface water flooding. The functional floodplain of the Wroxham Broad runs to the south of Hoveton. The town is also subject to pockets of surface water flooding.



### Coastal erosion

N/A

### Environmental designations

Hoveton is naturally constrained to the south by the River Bure, which separates the village from Wroxham. The area to the south of Hoveton is situated within the Broads Authority.

In the southeast of Hoveton, to the north of River Bure, the Bure Marshes are subject to the following designations: National Nature Reserve; Ramsar; Special Protection Area (SPA); Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and; Special Site of Scientific Interest (SSSI).

Given that the River Bure flows west to east, this would need to be taken into consideration in proposals within Hoveton itself.

### *Landscape character*

The North Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment (LCA, 2021) identifies that Hoveton is situated within the Low Plains Farmland landscape type.

The **Low Plains Farmland** is characterised by a flat or gently undulating open landscape with long, uninterrupted views, predominantly arable land use and dispersed rural settlements, including the expanding market town of North Walsham. The landscape becomes less enclosed and wooded towards the coast, as a result of 20th Century agriculture and hedgerow removals.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is a well-managed and actively farmed rural landscape that makes the most of field margins for biodiversity and contains a mosaic of farmland, heathland and woodland to provide a network of semi-natural features. New development is integrated within the existing settlements where it reinforces traditional character and vernacular. The landscape retains a rural character and dark skies at night.

### *Infrastructure Constraints*

Highways and transport issues have been informed by the Wroxham and Hoveton Network Improvement Strategy (April 2020).

The following is a list of known infrastructure constraints:

- Hoveton suffers from congestion in the village centre along the A1151 and across the river bridge through Wroxham, particularly in holiday periods.
- The GP practice may not have capacity for the additional demand resulting from the cumulative development in the area. Any proposed development will likely have an impact on the NHS funding programme for the delivery of primary healthcare provision within this area. NHS England would therefore expect these impacts to be fully assessed and mitigated.
- The area immediately adjacent to the River Bure is identified in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment as being at risk associated with combination of fluvial and tidal influences along the river Bure to the south of the settlement. Much of this area is zone 3. Tidal locking has potential to increase levels in the River Bure at Hoveton. Predominantly isolated surface water ponding on roads, gardens and open space is possible in Hoveton.
- Anglian Water identified that there is need for a water catchment strategy in areas where development is proposed. Development site-specific foul water drainage strategies must complement or align with the overall catchment strategy. An acceptable foul water strategy will be required for all substantive new development. An acceptable foul water drainage strategy will involve appropriate / suitable mitigation measures to account for the new development flows

discharging foul water while the existing foul water sewerage network is surcharged due to rainfall.

## Housing Need and Land Supply

### *Housing Need*

As part of the Plan Wide Viability Assessment, Hoveton is identified within Affordable Housing Zone 2, which is considered to represent the area with higher levels of viability in the District. As such, the affordable housing policy within the emerging local plan seeks at least 35% affordable housing on all developments of 6 dwellings or more in Hoveton.

The Central Norfolk Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) identifies a calculated need for 1,998 affordable properties over the plan period to 2036, where 46% is identified for two bedroom houses and a further 29% for three bedroom houses.

In terms of the Council's housing waiting list, the total number on the list was 3,175 people in February 2019. As at May 2022, the total number was 2,511 people. The need expressed in 2019 reveals that 54% required a 1-bed property, with a further 27% requiring a 2-bed property. In 2022, these percentages have not altered very much, being 57% and 25% respectively.

Amongst those with the highest need (Bands 1 and 2), the overall picture of the District in 2019 is largely reflected, but the need for 1 and 2-bed properties is slightly reduced and the need for 3 and 4-bed properties slightly increased. In 2022, the picture of the District in comparison to those people in highest need varies slightly more, as the percentage requiring a 1-bed property was 44% (57% in the District), a 2-bed property remains the same, and for 3 and 4-bed properties, the percentages both increase. To provide some context to these changes, it is helpful to point out that since 2019, housing waiting list applicants have needed to complete a new application form and that some changes to the banding relating to housing need has also altered. Whilst the overall number of people on the housing waiting list has decreased between February 2019 and May 2022, the number of applicants in the higher need bandings (Bands 1, 1\* and 2) has increased during this time.

In February 2019, at a local level, 942 people on the housing waiting list expressed a preference for living in Hoveton, of which 56.69% require a 1-bed property with a further 28.56% requiring a 2-bed property. In May 2022, the number of people expressing a preference to live in Hoveton was 895, with similar requirements for 1 and 2 bed properties, being 55.87% and 23.27% respectively.

There are a total of 71 people on the housing waiting list with a local connection to Hoveton and 29 people who currently live in Hoveton. Of these two groups the vast majority, 54.93% and 58.62% respectively, require 1-bed properties.

The housing list is only one indicator of need and has the potential to appear to over inflate demand as people can express a preference for more than one location. It should also be noted that this analysis is based on a snapshot in time and these figures are subject to change. Notwithstanding this, the housing waiting list demonstrates that there is a large demand in Hoveton for predominantly 1 and 2 bed properties.

The SHMA also identifies that there is a requirement to provide an additional 725 C2 bed spaces (e.g. care homes) over the plan period 2015-36. The Council is seeking to include provision for specialist elderly accommodation on larger allocations and is generally supportive of provision for such accommodation in sustainable locations.

The Norfolk Older Persons Housing Options Study (2021) sets out the projected additional need for Use Class C2 residents as being 752 bedspaces in North Norfolk over the plan period 2016-2036.

#### *Supply of suitable sites*

The Council's Housing & Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA) Part 1 (2017) identifies that there are 8 potentially suitable sites totalling 2,703 dwellings\*.

\*It is important to note that the HELAA does not represent policy and will not determine whether sites should be allocated in the Local Plan or granted planning permission. It also represents a 'snapshot' of capacity based upon the data and information available (e.g. site constraints, landowner intentions, and site availability) as at 1st August 2016. Site assessments are on an individual site basis, rather than any consideration of cumulative constraints. Furthermore, sites may also overlap and there may be an element of double counting within the numbers. At Regulation 19 stage, 8 sites have been promoted and considered for residential development.

#### **Conclusion**

In functional sustainability terms the town is considered to meet the criteria of a '**Small Growth Town**' providing a range of key services and facilities to the wider community.

The town has a number of listed buildings within settlement, but does not have a conservation area.

The town is naturally constrained to the south by the River Bure, which separates the village from Wroxham and represents a wider area of flood risk. Areas of marshland on the banks of the River Bure are subject to a number of European designations. Overall, due to the environmental designations it is considered that the town is '**Moderately Constrained**'.

There are known infrastructure constraints that would need to be addressed, specifically in regards to foul sewerage network capacity.

It is considered that with regard to the Council's Housing Waiting List and the availability of land identified within the HELAA, it is considered that there is '**Moderate Demand & Low Land Availability**'.

The town represents a sustainable location in terms of its functional sustainability and is subject to moderate levels of demand and is moderately constrained in terms of environmental designations. There are known infrastructure constraints that would need to be addressed through future proposed development. In terms of the local plan, the level of housing growth proposed is to be low in comparison to other settlements within this tier of the hierarchy.

## Sheringham

7.6 Sheringham was defined as a 'Secondary Settlement' within the Core Strategy and had an estimated population of 7,421 people in 2016. Sheringham offers a wide range of shops and services, which serve residents of the town and the surrounding area. The following table sets out the level of services and facilities, summarises the known constraints and identifies the known housing need and land availability. A conclusion is provided regarding these factors, setting out the settlement's position within the hierarchy and the level of growth proposed.

<b>Services and Facilities</b>		
<b>Category</b>	<b>Services</b>	<b>Conclusion</b>
<b>Education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sheringham Community Primary School &amp; Nursery</li> <li>• Sheringham High School</li> </ul>	There is a range of education facilities within the town.
<b>Health care</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sheringham Medical Centre</li> <li>• Carlton Lodge Dental Care</li> </ul>	There is a range of healthcare opportunities within the town meeting the needs of the residents and the wider community
<b>Retail</b>	59 comparison retail units and 24 convenience retail units within the town's primary shopping area.	Extensive choice of comparison and convenience goods shopping within the town centre
<b>Public transport</b>	<p>Regular bus services to Holt, Cromer, North Walsham, Norwich &amp; the Coast Hopper.</p> <p>Regular Greater Anglia train services to Cromer, North Walsham, Hoveton and Norwich.</p>	Good public transport to a number of other towns and good connectivity to Norwich, a 'higher order' settlement.
<b>Employment opportunities</b>	A number of opportunities for employment within the sectors of: Wholesale and retail trade; Human health and social work activities; Education; Construction; and Accommodation and food service activities.	It is considered that there is a broad range of employment opportunities within the town.

## Built Environment

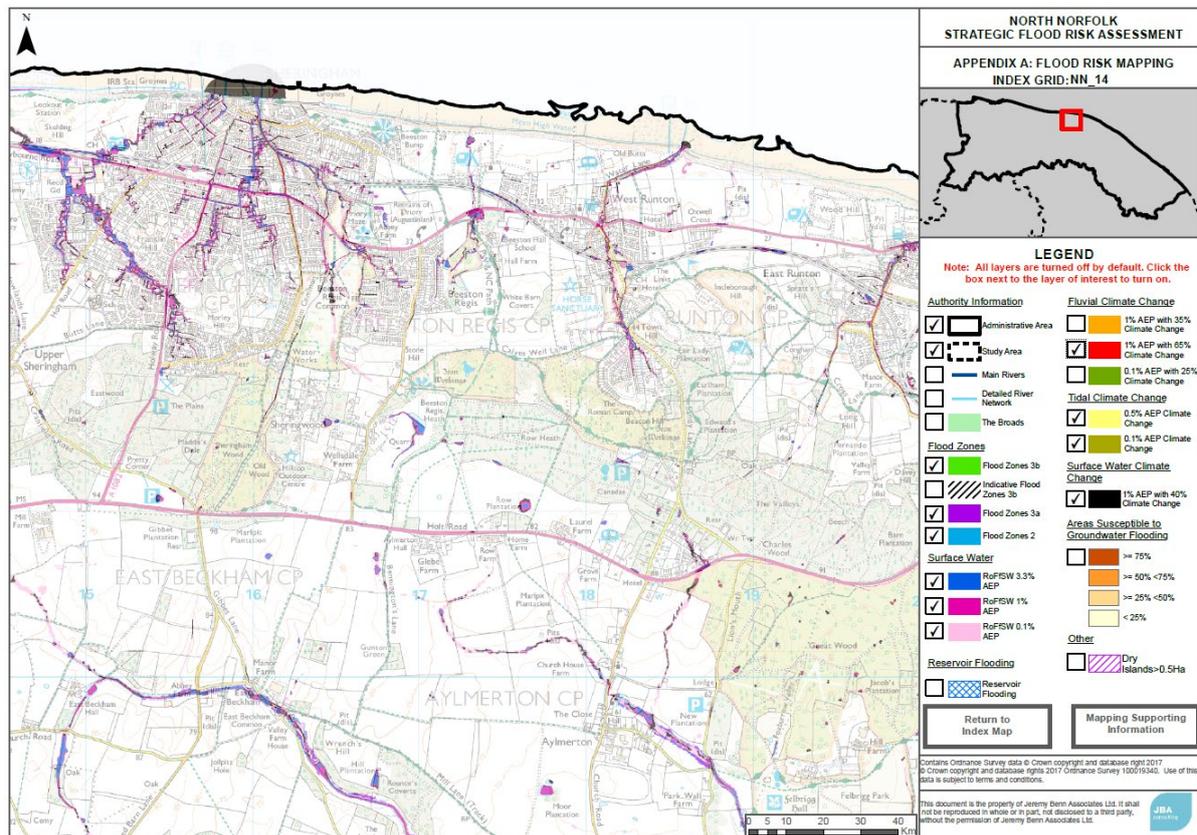
Sheringham Conservation Area is concentrated on the town centre between the railway line and the seafront.

There are two Listed Buildings in Sheringham, both Grade II. In addition, situated to the east of the town is Beeston Regis Priory, a Scheduled Ancient Monument; Sheringham Park, a Grade II\* Historic Park and Garden and the Grade II\* Listed Building Sheringham Hall located some 2 km south west of the town centre. Currently, there are no locally listed buildings.

## Natural Environment

### Flood risk

The following map shows the North Norfolk Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2018) climate change flood risk layers in relation to fluvial, tidal and surface water flooding. The town is subject to pockets surface water flooding, predominantly along the roads through the town. The majority of the town is in Flood Zone 1.



### Coastal erosion

North Norfolk's coast is in places low-lying and in others it is characterised by cliffs comprising soft sandstone, clays and other material that is susceptible to erosion.

National Planning Practice Guidance sets out that local planning authorities should demonstrate that they have considered Shoreline Management Plans (SMPs). SMPs

provide a large-scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal process, and set out how the coastline should be managed and determine appropriate, strategic policies for coastal management that balance the many and often competing aspirations of stakeholders with due regard to economic and environmental sustainability. The area of coast relevant to Sheringham is included within SMP6. Sheringham falls under SMP policies 6.01 – 6.03 as outlined below:

Policy Unit	Name	To 2025	2025-2055	2055-2105
6.01	Kelling to Sheringham	No Active Intervention	No Active Intervention	No Active Intervention
6.02	Sheringham	Hold the Line	Hold the Line	Hold the Line
6.03	Sheringham to Cromer	Managed Realignment	No Active Intervention	No Active Intervention

The coastline to the east and to the west of Sheringham are defined as Coastal Change Management Areas (CCMAs). This encroaches on the settlement boundary of Sheringham to the north east of the town.

Policy CC5 of the emerging Local Plan includes a wider requirement for coastal communities and new development in a coastal location. Proposals outside the CCMA will need to demonstrate that the long-term implications of coastal change on the development have been addressed.

#### *Environmental designations*

Sheringham is naturally constrained to the north by the North Sea to the north of the town. The Greater Wash Special Area of Protection (SPA), which incorporates the beaches and the North Sea beyond. The beach to the east is also designated as a Site of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSI), whilst the Beeston Cliffs and Weybourne Cliffs are also designated SSSIs.

To the south east of Sheringham, separating the town from Beeston Regis, is the Norfolk Valley Fens, designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and also as a SSSI.

The Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) surrounds Sheringham, apart from a corridor to the east, stretching from the beach to the north of Beeston Regis built form. There are a number of fields to the west of the town which are not within the AONB.

#### *Landscape character*

The North Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment (LCA, 2021) identifies that the town is situated within the Coastal Shelf landscape type, while the area immediately to the south of the town is defined by the Wooded Glacial Ridge landscape type.

The **Coastal Shelf** is categorised by the cliffs stretching along the coastline, where the presence of the sea defines views throughout this landscape area. The settlements within the area are seen as having a distinctive character and historical value providing a sense of place. The character of the skyline is also of high importance within the Coastal Shelf

landscape character area, particularly the views from the Cromer Ridge to the coast and vice-versa.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is a richly diverse coastal landscape of biodiverse and productive farmland and resilient semi-natural habitats, which provide the distinctive and scenic setting for well-maintained and cohesive historic settlements, creating a strong focus for sustainably managed tourism and recreation. Settlements will be clearly separated by a network of semi-natural habitats and farmland, with connectivity between these areas wherever possible. New development will be well integrated into the landscape and local vernacular, with a sensitive approach to lighting to maintain dark skies, and opportunities will be sought to better integrate existing coastal development. Restoration and enhancement of valued landscape features will occur alongside the managed and/or natural change of the coastline in response to climate change and erosion.

The **Wooded Glacial Ridge** is defined by the distinctive and prominent landform and land cover. The extensive and diverse woodland areas, including large areas of ancient woodland provide strong habitat connectivity for a range of woodland species. As a result of this the area is defined by a strong sense of remoteness, tranquillity and dark skies.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is of an area dominated by wooded high ground which forms a distinct setting to settlements and which effectively contains and isolates any development but nonetheless provides a strong network of recreational and leisure opportunities. Wooded areas and other important semi-natural habitats, in particular areas of heathland, form a strong, well connected biodiversity network. Any new residential development is successfully integrated within the existing settlements where it reinforces traditional character and vernacular, and the landscape retains, in many locations, a strong sense of tranquillity and remoteness. The special qualities of natural beauty of the Norfolk Coast AONB, which encompasses most of the area, are preserved.

### Infrastructure Constraints

The following is a list of known infrastructure constraints:

- Anglian Water identified that off-site mains water reinforcement will be required in certain locations and that for new developments of over 10 dwellings some enhancement to the foul sewerage network capacity will be required.
- Sheringham is not identified in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment as being at risk from fluvial or tidal flooding. However, there are several un-named drains in the vicinity of the settlement that have the potential to present a flood risk, not all of which are shown to have been modelled based on the Flood Zones. There are some risks of surface water flooding across the Town.

### Housing Need and Land Supply

#### *Housing Need*

As part of the Plan Wide Viability Assessment, Sheringham is identified within Affordable Housing Zone 2, which is considered to represent the area with higher levels of viability in

the District. As such, the affordable housing policy within the emerging local plan seeks at least 35% affordable housing on all developments of 6 dwellings or more in Sheringham.

The Central Norfolk Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) identifies a calculated need for 1,998 affordable properties over the plan period to 2036, where 46% is identified for two bedroom houses and a further 29% for three bedroom houses.

In terms of the Council's housing waiting list, the total number on the list was 3,175 people in February 2019. As at May 2022, the total number was 2,511 people. The need expressed in 2019 reveals that 54% required a 1-bed property, with a further 27% requiring a 2-bed property. In 2022, these percentages have not altered significantly, being 57% and 25% respectively.

Amongst those with the highest need (Bands 1 and 2) the overall picture of the District in 2019 is largely reflected, with the need for 1 and 2-bed properties being slightly reduced and the need for 3 and 4-bed properties slightly increased. In 2022, the picture of the District in comparison to those people in highest need varies slightly more, as the percentage requiring a 1-bed property was 44% (57% in the District), a 2-bed property remains the same, and for 3 and 4-bed properties, the percentages both increase. To provide some context to these changes, it is helpful to point out that since 2019, housing waiting list applicants have needed to complete a new application form and that some changes to the banding relating to housing need has also altered. Whilst the overall number of people on the housing waiting list has decreased between February 2019 and May 2022, the number of applicants in the higher need bandings (Bands 1, 1\* and 2) has increased during this time.

In February 2019, at a local level, 1,351 people on the housing waiting list have expressed a preference for living in Sheringham, of which 57.22% require a 1-bed property with a further 28.50% requiring a 2-bed property. In May 2022, 1,286 people expressed a preference to live in Sheringham of which an increasing percentage of people require 1-bed properties (60.42%) and a decreasing percentage require a 2-bed property (22.63%).

In February 2019, there was 254 people on the housing waiting list with a local connection to Sheringham, of which 49.61% require a 1-bed property. In May 2022, there was 191 people with a local connection, with an slightly increased proportion requiring 1-bed properties (52.88%).

The housing list is only one indicator of need and has the potential to appear to over inflate demand as people can express a preference for more than one location. It should also be noted that this analysis is based on a snapshot in time and these figures are subject to change. Notwithstanding this, the housing waiting list demonstrates that there is a large demand in Sheringham for predominantly 1 and 2 bed properties.

The SHMA also identifies that there is a requirement to provide an additional 725 C2 bed spaces (e.g. care homes) over the plan period 2016-36. The Council is seeking to include provision for specialist elderly accommodation on larger allocations and is generally supportive of provision for such accommodation in sustainable locations.

The Norfolk Older Persons Housing Options Study (2021) sets out the projected additional need for Use Class C2 residents as being 752 bedspaces in North Norfolk over the plan period 2016-2036.

#### *Supply of suitable sites*

The Council's Housing & Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA) Part 1 (2017) identifies that there are 56 potentially suitable sites totalling 1,524 dwellings\*.

\*It is important to note that the HELAA does not represent policy and will not determine whether sites should be allocated in the Local Plan or granted planning permission. It also represents a 'snapshot' of capacity based upon the data and information available (e.g. site constraints, landowner intentions, and site availability) as at 1st August 2016. Site assessments are on an individual site basis, rather than any consideration of cumulative constraints. Furthermore, sites may also overlap and there may be an element of double counting within the numbers.

At Regulation 19 stage, 19 sites have been promoted and considered for residential, employment or mixed uses.

#### **Conclusion**

In functional sustainability terms the town is considered to meet the criteria of a **'Small Growth Town'** providing a range of key services and facilities to the wider community.

The town has a rich historic core and a large number of listed buildings within the conservation area.

The town is constrained in terms of coastal erosion and environmental designations which surround the town. The areas where there are no designations are also constrained largely by the importance of landscape character, particularly around the need to conserve and enhance the individual character of settlements. Overall, it is considered that the town is **'Moderate-Highly Constrained'**.

There are further infrastructure constraints, but these are not considered to be significant in terms of limiting development within the town.

It is considered that with regard to the Council's Housing Waiting List and the availability of land identified within the HELAA, it is considered that there is **'High Demand & High Land Availability'**.

The town represents a sustainable location in terms of its functional sustainability. The town is subject to high demand and high land availability, but is constrained in terms of environmental factors. In terms of the local plan, the level of housing growth proposed is to be moderate in comparison to other settlements within this tier of the hierarchy.

## **Stalham**

7.7 Stalham was defined as a 'Secondary Settlement' within the Core Strategy and had an estimated population of 3,269 people in 2016. Stalham offers a wide range of shops and services which serve residents of the town and the surrounding area. The following table sets out the level of services and facilities, summarises the known constraints and identifies the known housing need and land availability. A conclusion is provided regarding these factors, setting out the settlement's position within the hierarchy and the level of growth proposed.

<b>Services and Facilities</b>		
<b>Category</b>	<b>Services</b>	<b>Conclusion</b>
<b>Education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stalham Community Infant &amp; Nursery</li> <li>• Stalham Academy</li> <li>• Stalham High School</li> </ul>	There is a range of education facilities within the town.
<b>Health care</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staithe Surgery</li> <li>• Stalham Green Surgery</li> <li>• Station House Dental Practice</li> </ul>	There is a range of healthcare opportunities within the town meeting the needs of the residents and the wider community
<b>Retail</b>	18 comparison retail units and 6 convenience retail units within the town's primary shopping area.	Extensive choice of comparison and convenience goods shopping within the town centre
<b>Public transport</b>	Regular services to Cromer, North Walsham, Hoveton, Norwich and Great Yarmouth.	Good public transport to a number of other towns and good connectivity to Norwich, a 'higher order' settlement.
<b>Employment opportunities</b>	A number of opportunities for employment within the sectors of: Wholesale and retail trade; Human health and social work activities; Manufacturing; Construction; Education; and Accommodation and food service activities.	It is considered that there is a broad range of employment opportunities within the town.
<b>Built Environment</b>		

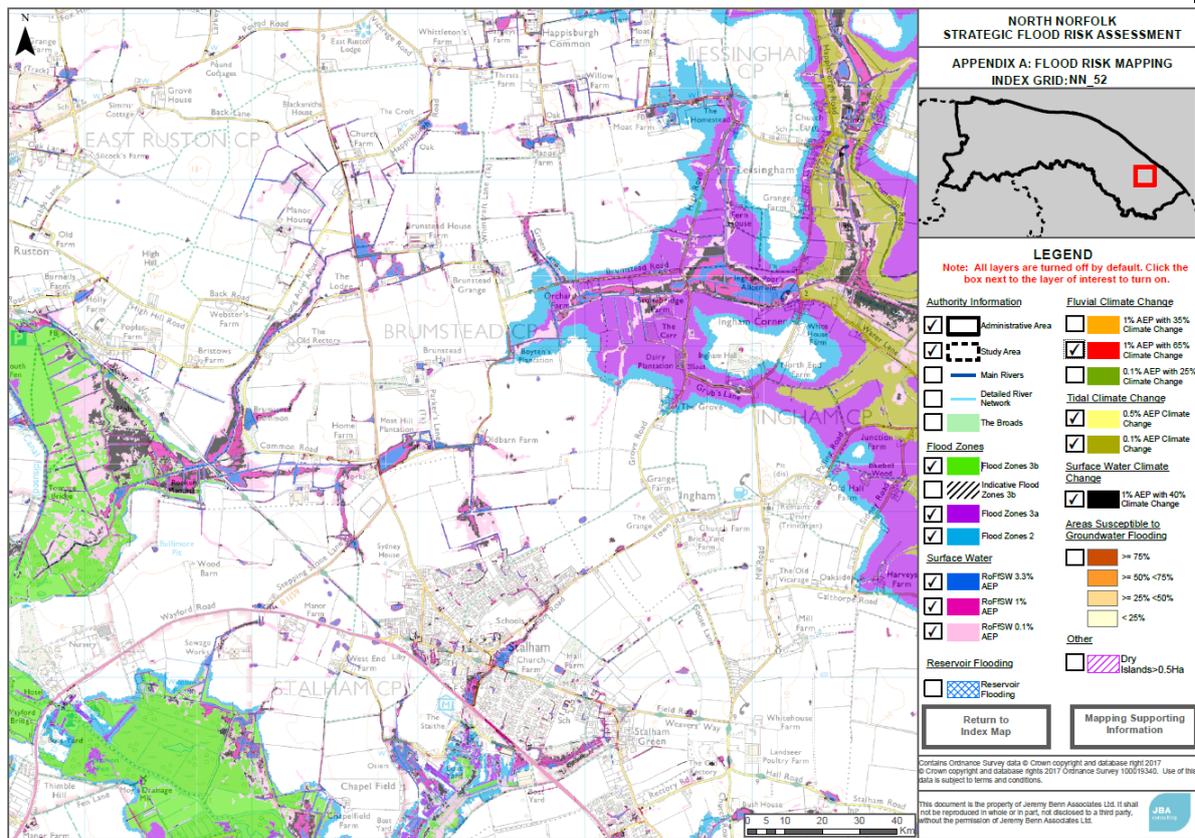
Stalham Conservation Area is concentrated on the town centre around the High Street, extending in part south along Lower Staithe Road. Stalham Staithe Conservation Area is situated to the south of the A149 and is mostly within the Broads Authority area.

There are a total of 14 Listed Buildings in Stalham, two of which are Grade II\*. Currently no buildings have been locally listed.

## Natural Environment

### Flood risk

The following map shows the North Norfolk Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2018) climate change flood risk layers in relation to fluvial, tidal and surface water flooding. The town is constrained to the south by the River Ant. The town itself is subject to pockets of surface water flooding, predominantly along the roads through the town. The majority of the town is in Flood Zone 1.



### Coastal erosion

N/A

### Environmental designations

The Broadland wetlands, to the south of the settlement within the Broads Authority, are important European Sites and subject to the designations: Ramsar; Special Protection Area (SPA) and; Special Area of Conservation (SAC). These sites are also designated

Sites of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSIs). The northern tip and southern tip of the Broadland Wetlands are also designated National Nature Reserves.

To the south-east, adjacent to the built form, is Stalham Fen, which is designated as a County Wildlife Site (CWS).

### *Landscape character*

The North Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment (LCA, 2021) identifies that the town is situated within the Settled Farmland landscape type.

The **Settled Farmland** is characterised by flat or very flat arable landscapes, which are bordered by woodland fringing the adjacent Broads Valleys. Settlement is a strong feature of the landscape, as dispersed farmsteads or in villages such as Sea Palling, Hickling, Ludham and parts of Potter Heigham and the market town of Stalham.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is a well-managed and actively farmed rural landscape that makes the most of field margins, restored grassland and hedgerows for biodiversity to provide a network of semi-natural features, whilst protecting the highly productive agricultural soils and farmland. The intrinsic rural character of the landscape and traditional character of settlements, farmsteads and historic skyline features will be conserved and enhanced, with new development well integrated into the landscape and strengthened recreational links within the Character area and to the neighbouring Broads via biodiverse rural lanes, footpaths and cycle routes; maximising opportunities to enjoy and understand the landscape, and dark skies at night.

### *Infrastructure Constraints*

The following is a list of known infrastructure constraints:

- Anglian Water identified that off-site mains water supply reinforcement will be required in certain locations and that for new development of over 10 dwellings some enhancement to the foul sewerage network capacity will be required.
- The area immediately adjacent to the Broads is identified in the SFRA as being at risk from a combination of fluvial and tidal flooding. There are some risks of surface water flooding predominantly due to pockets of water ponding on roads, and open spaces.
- The Highway Authority indicates that localised highway network improvements may be required.

### *Housing Need and Land Supply*

#### *Housing Need*

As part of the Plan Wide Viability Assessment, Stalham is identified within Affordable Housing Zone 1, which is considered to represent the area with lower levels of viability in the District. As such, the affordable housing policy within the emerging local plan seeks at least 15% affordable housing on all developments of 6 dwellings or more in Stalham.

The Central Norfolk Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) identifies a calculated need for 1,998 affordable properties over the plan period to 2036, where 46% is identified for two bedroom houses and a further 29% for three bedroom houses.

In terms of the Council's housing waiting list, the total number on the list was 3,175 people in February 2019. As at May 2022, the total number was 2,511 people. The need expressed in 2019 reveals that 54% required a 1-bed property, with a further 27% requiring a 2-bed property. In 2022, these percentages have not altered significantly, being 57% and 25% respectively.

Amongst those with the highest need (Bands 1 and 2) this overall picture of the District in 2019 is largely reflected, with the need for 1 and 2-bed properties being slightly reduced and the need for 3 and 4-bed properties slightly increased. In 2022, the picture of the District in comparison to those people in highest need varies slightly more, as the percentage requiring a 1-bed property was 44% (57% in the District), a 2-bed property remains the same, and for 3 and 4-bed properties, the percentages both increase. To provide some context to these changes, it is helpful to point out that since 2019, housing waiting list applicants have needed to complete a new application form and that some changes to the banding relating to housing need has also altered. Whilst the overall number of people on the housing waiting list has decreased between February 2019 and May 2022, the number of applicants in the higher need bandings (Bands 1, 1\* and 2) has increased during this time.

In February 2019, at a local level, 912 people on the housing waiting list expressed a preference for living in Stalham, of which 56.14% require a 1-bed property with a further 28.18% requiring a 2-bed property. In May 2022, 879 people expressed a preference to live in Stalham, with 56.54% requiring a 1-bed property and 24.91% requiring a 2-bed property.

In February 2019, there was 71 people on the housing waiting list with a local connection to Stalham, of which 47.55% require a 1-bed property. In May 2022, there was 81 people with a local connection, of which 44.05% require a 1-bed property.

The housing list is only one indicator of need and has the potential to appear to over inflate demand as people can express a preference for more than one location. It should also be noted that this analysis is based on a snapshot in time and these figures are subject to change. Notwithstanding this, the housing waiting list demonstrates that there is a large demand in Stalham for predominantly 1 and 2 bed properties.

The SHMA also identifies that there is a requirement to provide an additional 725 C2 bed spaces (e.g. care homes) over the plan period 2015-36. The Council is seeking to include provision for specialist elderly accommodation on larger allocations and is generally supportive of provision for such accommodation in sustainable locations.

The Norfolk Older Persons Housing Options Study (2021) sets out the projected additional need for Use Class C2 residents as being 752 bedspaces in North Norfolk over the plan period 2016-2036.

*Supply of suitable sites*

The Council's Housing & Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA) Part 1 (2017) identifies that there are 31 potentially suitable sites totalling 2,491 dwellings\*.

\*It is important to note that the HELAA does not represent policy and will not determine whether sites should be allocated in the Local Plan or granted planning permission. It also represents a 'snapshot' of capacity based upon the data and information available (e.g. site constraints, landowner intentions, and site availability) as at 1st August 2016. Site assessments are on an individual site basis, rather than any consideration of cumulative constraints. Furthermore, sites may also overlap and there may be an element of double counting within the numbers.

At Regulation 19 stage, 29 sites have been promoted and considered for residential, employment or mixed uses.

## Conclusion

In functional sustainability terms the town is considered to meet the criteria of a **'Small Growth Town'** providing a range of key services and facilities to the wider community.

The town has a rich historic core with a number of listed buildings within the conservation area.

The town is naturally constrained to the south by the Broadland Wetlands, which are also subject to a number of European designations. Overall, it is considered that the town is **'Moderately Constrained'**.

There are known infrastructure constraints that would need to be addressed, specifically in regards to foul sewerage network capacity.

It is considered that with regard to the Council's Housing Waiting List and the availability of land identified within the HELAA, it is considered that there is **'Moderate Demand & High Land Availability'**.

The town represents a sustainable location in terms of its functional sustainability and is subject to moderate levels of demand and high land availability. There are known infrastructure constraints that would need to be addressed through future proposed development. In terms of the local plan, the level of housing growth proposed is to be moderate in comparison to other settlements within this tier of the hierarchy.

## Wells-next-the-sea

7.8 Wells-next-the-sea was defined as a 'Secondary Settlement' within the Core Strategy and had an estimated population of 2,149 people in 2016. Wells-next-the-sea offers a wide range of shops and services, which serve residents of the town and the surrounding area. The following table sets out the level of services and facilities, summarises the known constraints and identifies the known housing need and land availability. A conclusion is provided regarding these factors, setting out the settlement's position within the hierarchy and the level of growth proposed.

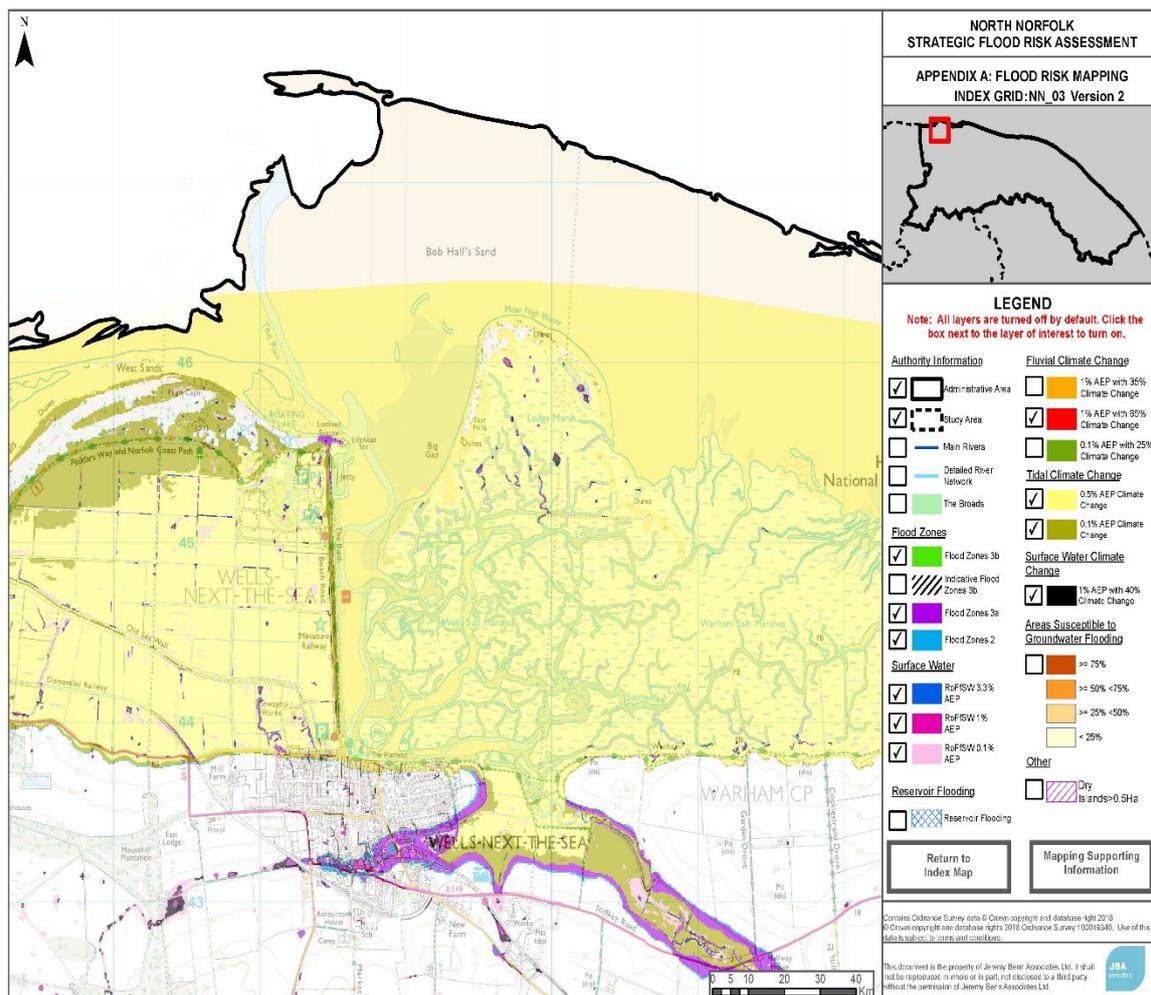
<b>Services and Facilities</b>		
<b>Category</b>	<b>Services</b>	<b>Conclusion</b>
<b>Education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wells-next-the-sea Primary &amp; Nursery School</li> <li>Alderman Peel High School</li> </ul>	There is a range of education facilities within the town.
<b>Health care</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wells Health Centre</li> <li>Compass Dental Clinic</li> </ul>	There is a range of healthcare opportunities within the town meeting the needs of the residents and the wider community
<b>Retail</b>	37 comparison retail units and 12 convenience retail units within the town's primary shopping area.	Extensive choice of comparison and convenience goods shopping within the town centre
<b>Public transport</b>	Regular bus services to Fakenham and Holt.	Good public transport to a number of other towns
<b>Employment opportunities</b>	A number of opportunities for employment within the sectors of: Wholesale and retail trade; Human health and social work activities; Construction; Education; and Accommodation and food service activities.	It is considered that there is a broad range of employment opportunities within the town.
<b>Built Environment</b>		
Wells-next-the-Sea has the largest urban Conservation Area in the District, with the designation covering over 34 hectares from south of the A149 extending north to the harbour front and stretching west along Freeman Street.		

There are a total of 182 Listed Buildings in Wells-next-the-Sea, four of which are Grade II\*. Currently no buildings are locally listed.

## Natural Environment

### Flood risk

The following map shows the North Norfolk Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2018). The climate change flood risk layers in relation to fluvial, tidal and surface water flooding, incorporate the Wells-Next-The-Sea coastal modelling carried out in February 2018. The town is constrained by Flood risk to the north and to the east, also extending to the south of the town. There are further pockets of surface water flooding within the Town.



### Coastal erosion

North Norfolk's coast is in places low-lying and in others it is characterised by cliffs comprising soft sandstone, clays and other material that is susceptible to erosion.

National Planning Practice Guidance sets out that local planning authorities should demonstrate that they have considered Shoreline Management Plans (SMPs). SMPs provide a large-scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal process, and set out how the coastline should be managed and determine appropriate, strategic policies for coastal management that balance the many and often competing aspirations of

stakeholders with due regard to economic and environmental sustainability. The area of coast relevant to Wells-next-the-sea is included within SMP5 and super frontage 2- Thornham to Stiffkey. The wider landscape is dominated by intertidal saltmarsh and mudflats. There are long stretches of sand dunes at Holkham and Brancaster. With the exception of Deepdale and Holkham marshes, the entire super frontage is part of the North Norfolk Ramsar site, SPA, SAC and SSSI. Apart from the low lying defended area east of Wells –next –the –Sea the inland boundary of the designated areas roughly coincides with the tidal flood zone boundary.

The 2010 SMP5 states that for the overall Plan “is to investigate the possibility of gradually increasing natural processes while continuing to provide flood defence where this is technically possible and economically viable. Where there is no active management now, the plan is to allow natural development to continue. In the medium to long term, the plan is to investigate ways to sustain or increase the role of natural process in providing flood defence. Ref 4.3 SMP main report p95

The SMP intends to hold current defences where they are now at the River Burn outfall, Burnham Overy Staithe, Wells flood West embankment, Wells quay and Wells East bank.

### Summary of SLM policies

#### Wells Flood Embankment

Policy PDZ 2J	To 2025	2025-2055	2055-2105	What this means
National SMP policy	Hold the line	Hold the line	Hold the line	Maintain all the defences where they are now to sustain current land use (tourism, beach access, agricultural, freshwater habitats and lifeboat station).
Local management policy	Maintain the defences where they are now.			

Source SMP main document p 141

#### Wells Quay

Policy PDZ3A.3	To 2025	2025-2055	2055-2105	What this means
National SMP policy	Hold the line	Hold the line	Hold the line	Maintain all the defences

Local management policy	Maintain the defences where they are now.	where they are now to sustain current land use of the quayside and associated features in Wells-next-the-Sea
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Source SMP main document p 141

### Wells East Bank

Policy PDZ 2L	To 2025	2025-2055	2055-2105	What this means
National SMP policy	Hold the line	Hold the line	Hold the line	Maintain all the defences where they are now to sustain the community of Wells-next-the-Sea and current land use in Warham marshes
Local management policy	Maintain the defences where they are now.			

Source SMP main document p 141

Policy CC5 of the emerging plan includes a wider requirement for coastal communities and new development in a coastal location. Proposals outside the CCMA, will need to demonstrate that the long-term implications of coastal change on the development have been addressed.

No CCMA's are identified in or adjacent to the settlement as CCMA's represent erosion zones and the area suffers from tidal flooding rather than coastal erosion.

### Environmental designations

Wells-Next-the-Sea is naturally constrained by marsh land to the north and by the North Sea beyond. These Marshes form part of the Greater Wash Special Area of Protection (SPA), the Wash Norfolk Coast Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and the North Norfolk Coast Ramsar. The marshes are also designated a Site of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSI) and a National Nature Reserve.

To the south East of the town Wells Chalk Pit is also designated as a SSSI with the Wells to Walsingham Railway line running to the south designated as a County Wildlife Site. To the north of the town Wells Meadow is also designated a SSSI.

The entirety of the town of Wells-Next-the-Sea is situated within an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

#### Landscape character

The North Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment (LCA, 2021) identifies that the town is situated within the Rolling Open Farmland landscape type. The area to the east of the town is defined as being within the River Valleys (River Stiffkey and Tributaries) landscape type. The area to the north east is defined as being within the Coastal Marshes, while the area to the north west is defined as being within the Drained Coastal Marshes landscape type.

The **Rolling Open Farmland** is characterised by high level open, gently rolling arable farmland with relatively large, geometric fields enclosed by hedgerows. With the exception of the Holkham estate there is limited woodland cover and relatively few field/hedgerow trees. Flatter plateau areas are associated with former airfield sites. Settlement is focused principally on river valleys that pass through and alongside the Rolling Open Farmland – the Stiffkey Valley to the east and the Wensum Valley which cuts through the southern part of the area – which are assessed as a separate Landscape Character area. There is little habitation within the Character area other than farmsteads, small hamlets, development associated with airfields and the two towns: Wells-next-the-Sea and Fakenham.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is of a sustainably managed and actively farmed rural landscape that makes the most of field margins for biodiversity to provide a network of semi-natural features, and where increasing visitor numbers are managed in a sensitive and co-ordinated manner. New development within the existing settlements will reinforce traditional character and incorporate green infrastructure to provide visual screening and integration, improved habitat connectivity and recreational links to the countryside and neighbouring settlements via pedestrian and cycle routes. A wild coastal edge with semi-natural habitats with opportunities to enjoy the landscape and the scenic long views along the coast, and dark skies at night.

The **River Valley (Stiffkey and tributaries)** is characterised by steep sided and canalised lower reaches, with a scenic coastal character. The natural beauty of the river valley landscape downstream of Wighton is recognised by its inclusion within the Norfolk Coast AONB, and, where the river meets the coastal marshes, the North Norfolk Heritage Coast.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is of intimate, small-scale landscapes with a wide variety of land uses / habitats, offering a contrast to the more expansive, open, large-scale arable farming and coastal landscapes that surround the valleys. New development should be appropriate in scale, unobtrusive and readily accommodated into its landscape setting. Woodland and hedgerows should be a major landscape element, helping to contain development. The linear valley form should be apparent, and should dictate land use and development form. Valley sides should offer some degree of transition between the contrasting scales of the valley floors and surrounding arable farmlands.

The **Open Coastal Marshes** is characterised by an open, low-lying and naturally dynamic coastal barrier beach system with one of the largest single areas of undrained saltmarsh in Europe. Extensive areas of saltmarsh, with characteristic creek patterns, have formed

behind a protective barrier of sand and shingle bars, which in some areas have led to the formation of significant areas of dune habitat. The marine and coastal habitats form a complex mosaic of shallow seas, intertidal sand and mud flats, coastal vegetated shingle, saline lagoons, salt marsh and creeks, largely devoid of any settlement and dominated by natural dynamic processes. All of this landscape carries the highest designations in relation to its landscape and ecological value.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is a naturally dynamic landscape comprising a mosaic of saltmarsh, mud and sandflats, shingle and dunes, which is shaped by the tides where natural forces predominate. An area which prioritises the conservation and enhancement of the highly valued coastal ecosystem and its wilderness qualities, including dark skies at night and scenic unspoilt views, and with sensitively managed recreational access.

The **Drained Coastal Marshes** is part of the former Open Coastal Marsh (inter-tidal marsh) that have been drained and enclosed, forming a flat open landscape comprising some important grazing marsh habitat as well as sand dunes, pine woodland and arable farmland. All parts of the Type fall within the Norfolk Coast AONB.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is an expansive, transitional coastal landscape, which is undergoing a gradual long-term transition from farmland to inter-tidal environment with natural wilderness qualities. Key features of geomorphological and habitat value are conserved within an increasingly natural, shifting mosaic of marsh and wetland habitats fringed by pasture and visitor numbers are managed to ensure the remote and naturalistic character of the landscape predominates.

### Infrastructure Constraints

The following is a list of known infrastructure constraints:

- Anglian Water identify that off-site mains water supply reinforcement will be required, and that some enhancement to the foul sewerage network capacity may be required.
- Wells is identified in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment as being at risk of flooding primarily driven by tidal/coastal influences and residual risk should defences fail. Tidal locking has potential to increase levels upstream not draining effectively during high tide. Surface water flood risks, however, are generally restricted to roadways and gardens.

### Housing Need and Land Supply

#### Housing Need

As part of the Plan Wide Viability Assessment, Wells-next-the-sea is identified within Affordable Housing Zone 2, which is considered to represent the area with higher levels of viability in the District. As such, the affordable housing policy within the emerging local plan seeks at least 35% affordable housing on all developments of 6 dwellings or more in Wells-next-the-sea.

The Central Norfolk Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) identifies a calculated need for 1,998 affordable properties over the plan period to 2036, where 46% is identified is for two bedroom houses and a further 29% for three bedroom houses.

In terms of the Council's housing waiting list, the total number on the list was 3,175 people in February 2019. As at May 2022, the total number was 2,511 people. The need expressed in 2019 reveals that 54% required a 1-bed property, with a further 27% requiring a 2-bed property. In 2022, these percentages have not altered significantly, being 57% and 25% respectively.

Amongst those with the highest need (Bands 1 and 2) this overall picture of the District in 2019 is largely reflected, with the need for 1 and 2-bed properties slightly reduced and the need for 3 and 4-bed properties slightly increased. In 2022, the picture of the District in comparison to those people in highest need varies slightly more, as the percentage requiring a 1-bed property was 44% (57% in the District), a 2-bed property remains the same, and for 3 and 4-bed properties, the percentages both increase. To provide some context to these changes, it is helpful to point out that since 2019, housing waiting list applicants have needed to complete a new application form and that some changes to the banding relating to housing need has also altered. Whilst the overall number of people on the housing waiting list has decreased between February 2019 and May 2022, the number of applicants in the higher need bandings (Bands 1, 1\* and 2) has increased during this time.

In February 2019, at a local level, 915 people on the housing waiting list expressed a preference for living in Wells-next-the-Sea, of which 55.19% required a 1-bed property with a further 28.96% requiring a 2-bed property. In May 2022, there was 881 people on the list who expressed a preference for living in Wells-next-the-Sea, where the percentage of people requiring a 1-bed property increased to 59.48% and the percentage requiring a 2-bed property decreased to 22.63%.

In February 2019, there was 134 people on the housing waiting list with a local connection to Wells-next-the-sea, 49.25% of who required a 1-bed property. In May 2022, 105 people on the list have a local connection, of which the percentage requiring a 1-bed property has increased to 59.05%.

The housing list is only one indicator of need and has the potential to appear to over inflate demand as people can express a preference for more than one location. It should also be noted that this analysis is based on a snapshot in time and these figures are subject to change. Notwithstanding this, the housing waiting list demonstrates that there is a large demand in Wells-next-the-sea for predominantly 1 and 2 bed properties.

The SHMA also identifies that there is a requirement to provide an additional 725 C2 bed spaces (e.g. care homes) over the plan period 2015-36. The Council is seeking to include provision for specialist elderly accommodation on larger allocations and is generally supportive of provision for such accommodation in sustainable locations.

The Norfolk Older Persons Housing Options Study (2021) sets out the projected additional need for Use Class C2 residents as being 752 bedspaces in North Norfolk over the plan period 2016-2036.

[Supply of suitable sites](#)

The Council's Housing & Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA) Part 1 (2017) identifies that there are 14 potentially suitable sites totalling 509 dwellings\*.

\*It is important to note that the HELAA does not represent policy and will not determine whether sites should be allocated in the Local Plan or granted planning permission. It also represents a 'snapshot' of capacity based upon the data and information available (e.g. site constraints, landowner intentions, and site availability) as at 1st August 2016. Site assessments are on an individual site basis, rather than any consideration of cumulative constraints. Furthermore, sites may also overlap and there may be an element of double counting within the numbers.

At Regulation 19 stage, 16 sites have been promoted and considered for residential, employment or mixed uses.

## Conclusion

In functional sustainability terms the town is considered to meet the criteria of a '**Small Growth Town**' providing a range of key services and facilities to the wider community.

The town has an expansive conservation area, the largest in the District, incorporating a large number of listed buildings.

The town is naturally constrained to the north by marsh land. These marshes form part of the Greater Wash Special Area of Protection (SPA), the Wash Norfolk Coast Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and the North Norfolk Coast Ramsar. The marshes are also designated a Site of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSI) and a National Nature Reserve. Furthermore, the entirety of the town is situated within an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). Overall, it is considered that the town is '**Highly Constrained**'.

There are further infrastructure constraints, but these are not considered to be significant in terms of limiting development within the town.

It is considered that with regard to the Council's Housing Waiting List and the availability of land identified within the HELAA, it is considered that there is '**Moderate Demand & Low Land Availability**'.

The town represents a sustainable location in terms of its functional sustainability and whilst there is moderate housing demand there is also low land availability. The town is constrained by environmental considerations. In terms of the local plan, the level of housing growth proposed is to be moderate in comparison to other settlements within this tier of the hierarchy.

## 8 Assessment of Large Growth Villages

### Blakeney

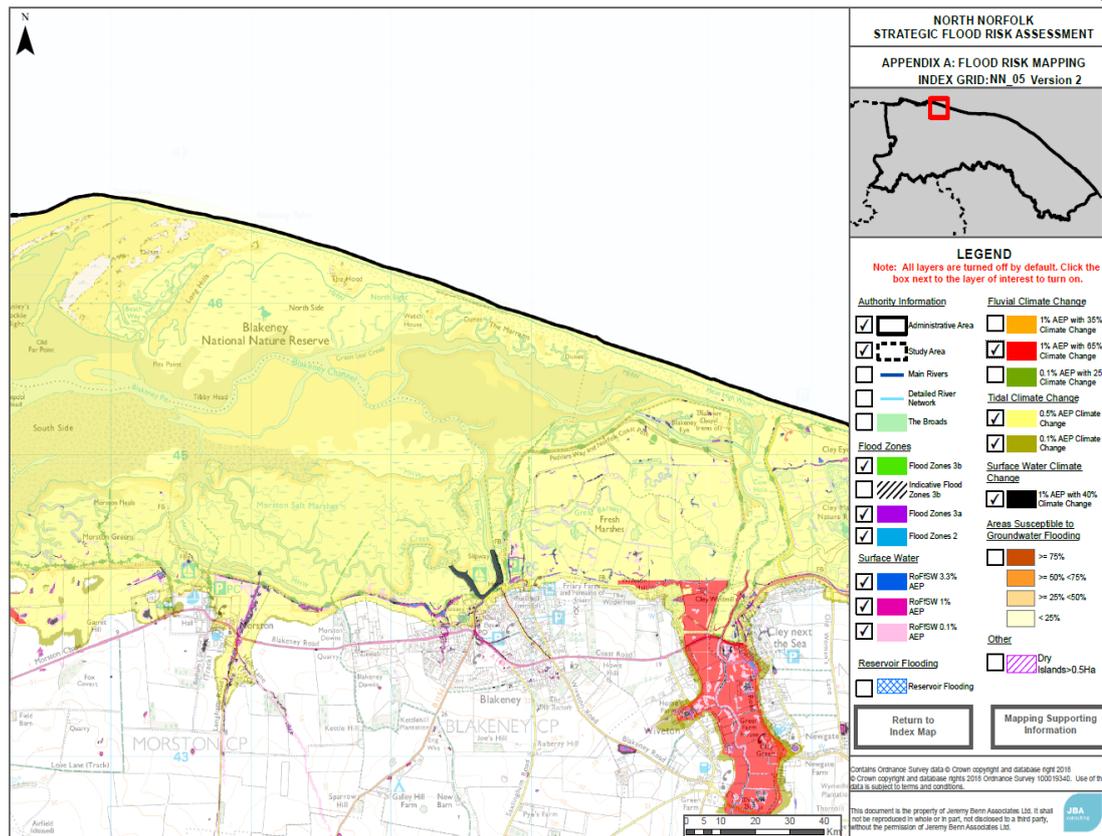
- 8.1 Blakeney was identified as a 'Coastal Service Village' within the Core Strategy and had an estimated population of 796 people in 2016. The following table sets out the level of services and facilities, summarises the known constraints and identifies the known housing need and land availability. A conclusion is provided regarding these factors, setting out the settlement's position within the hierarchy and the level of growth proposed.

Services and Facilities			
<b>Key Services</b>	Primary School	Y	Blakeney Primary School
	Convenience Shopping	Y	SPAR Blakeney
	GP surgery	Y	Blakeney Surgery
<b>Secondary Services</b>	Main Road	Y	
	Post Office	Y	Blakeney Post Office
	Other Shopping	Y	Fish shop, bakery, delicatessen
	Public House	Y	Kings Arms The White Horse
	Meeting Place (e.g. Village Hall)	Y	Blakeney Village Hall
<b>Desirable Services</b>	Petrol Filling Station	Y	Blakeney Garage
	Vehicle Repair Shop	Y	Blakeney Garage
	Place of Worship	Y	St. Nicholas' Church
	Employment Land	Y	Morston Road
Built Environment			
<p>Blakeney Conservation Area is concentrated on the historic core of the village to the north east of the A149; this area is also included within the expansive Glaven Valley Conservation Area.</p> <p>There are a total of 101 Listed Buildings in Blakeney, one of which is Grade I (Church of St Nicholas) and five Grade II*. In addition, there are two Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Currently, no buildings are locally listed.</p>			

## Natural Environment

### Flood risk

The following map shows the North Norfolk Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2018) climate change flood risk layers in relation to fluvial, tidal and surface water flooding. The village is constrained to the north by the functional floodplain, which, as shown by the Tidal Climate Change layers, is encroaching on the village. The village itself is subject to pockets of surface water flooding, predominantly along the roads through the town. The majority of the settlement is situated within Flood Zone 1.



### Coastal erosion

North Norfolk's coast is in places low-lying and in other areas it is characterised by cliffs comprising soft sandstone, clays and other material that is susceptible to erosion.

National Planning Practice Guidance sets out that local planning authorities should demonstrate that they have considered Shoreline Management Plans (SMPs). SMPs provide a large-scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal process, and set out how the coastline should be managed and determine appropriate, strategic policies for coastal management that balance the many and often competing aspirations of stakeholders with due regard to economic and environmental sustainability. The area of coast relevant to Blakeney is included within SMP5 and Super Frontage 3 – Stiffkey to Kelling Hard. Much of the coastline is identified as subject to coastal flooding. Quaysides classed as hard

defences while much of the surrounding defences consist of both natural defences, either sand dunes or shingle ridges and/or earth embankments known as sea banks. Blakeney Spit provides shelter to the settlements of Morston, Blakeney and Cley-next-the-Sea. The shoreline of the spit to the east is fronted by a shingle ridge and backed by grazing marshland. Also there are saline lagoons behind the shingle ridge that are of high environmental value and are actively managed to keep them in good condition. All of this area is part of the North Norfolk Ramsar site, North Norfolk SPA, North Norfolk SAC and North Norfolk SSSI and it has several classes of UKBAP habitat. The inland boundary of this area roughly coincides with the tidal flood zone.

The 2010 SMP5 states that the overall Plan “for the frontage from Stiffkey to Kelling Hard is to increase natural processes gradually while continuing to provide flood defence where this is technically possible and economically viable. Where there is currently no active management, the plan is to allow natural development to continue. The plan is to hold the defences where they are now at Morston and the outfalls of the rivers Stiffkey and Glaven. The intent is to move the defences further inland at Blakeney Freshes and possibly at Cley west bank. These realignments are expected to sustain the role of Blakeney Spit as a control for Stiffkey bay to its west (in super-frontage 2), which will reduce pressure on the intertidal area. The plan will improve navigability of the channels behind Blakeney Spit, create more intertidal habitat and move defences to more sustainable sheltered positions”, ref 4.4 SMP main report, p138.

The SLM policy is to maintain flood defence to all houses and Infrastructure. Gradually increase tidal exchange by realigning the reclaimed area at Blakeney Freshes in the medium term, and possibly also at Cley Marshes in the long term if confirmed during epochs 1 and 2. The aim is that the medium-term realignment of Blakeney Freshes will increase tidal exchange and enhance the outer estuary at Blakeney Point, strengthening its role as a control point and the realignments will move the defences to more sustainable sheltered positions, which will not only reduce the potential for flooding to the people of Blakeney but reduce the human intervention required.

Many of the earth embankments were re profiled following the tidal floods of Dec 2013

### Summary of SLM policies

#### Blakeney Freshes marshes

Policy PDZ3A.3	To 2025	2025-2055	2055-2105	What this means
National SMP policy	Hold the line	Managed realignment (MR2)	Hold the line	Sustain flood defence to all houses and infrastructure. Move the sea

Local management policy	Maintain the defences where they are now. Carry out the work needed to implement realignment in the medium term.	Build new defences to protect properties and Infrastructure. Then partly remove existing defences.	Hold the new line of defence.	bank at Blakeney  Freshes further inland in epoch 2 to create new  intertidal habitat and sustain Blakeney harbour.
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Source SMP main document p 141

Policy CC5 of the emerging plan includes a wider requirement for coastal communities and new development in a coastal location. Proposals within Hold The Line Areas, but outside the Coastal Change Management Area, will need to demonstrate that the long-term implications of coastal change on the development have been addressed.

No CCMA's are identified in or adjacent to the settlement. The area suffers from tidal flooding rather than coastal erosion.

#### *Environmental designations*

Blakeney is naturally constrained to the north of the town by salt marshes, shingle, sand dunes and tidal mudflats, and by the North Sea beyond. These form part of the Greater Wash Special Area of Protection (SPA), the Wash Norfolk Coast Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and the North Norfolk Coast Ramsar. The area is also designated a Site of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSI) and a National Nature Reserve. Blakeney is also designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

The Wiveton Downs, designated as a SSSI, run from the east of Blakeney to the south.

#### *Landscape character*

The North Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment (LCA, 2021) identifies that the village itself is situated within the Rolling Heath and Arable landscape type. The landscape to the north east of the village is defined as the Drained Coastal Marshes, while the area to the north west is defined as the Open Coastal Marshes.

The **Rolling Heath and Arable** landscape type is characterised by a predominantly elevated, open rolling landscape with a strong coastal influence, and very light sandy soils, which are marginal in agricultural terms. Land cover is notable for lowland heath, arable farmland, pockets of scrub and woodland, with little settlement inland from the coastal villages of Blakeney and Salthouse.

The LCA vision for this landscape character is of a well-managed and actively farmed rural landscape that invests in natural capital, creating and enhancing ecological networks and semi-natural habitats; notably the extensive heathlands and wooded areas, and conserves the special qualities of natural beauty of the Norfolk Coast AONB, which encompasses the whole of the area. New development is successfully integrated within the existing settlements where it reinforces traditional character and vernacular, and the landscape retains a rural character with dark night skies and, in many locations, a strong sense of tranquillity and remoteness.

The **Open Coastal Marshes** landscape type is characterised by an open, low-lying and naturally dynamic coastal barrier beach system with one of the largest single areas of undrained saltmarsh in Europe. Extensive areas of saltmarsh, with characteristic creek patterns, have formed behind a protective barrier of sand and shingle bars, which in some areas have led to the formation of significant areas of dune habitat. The marine and coastal habitats form a complex mosaic of shallow seas, intertidal sand and mud flats, coastal vegetated shingle, saline lagoons, salt marsh and creeks, largely devoid of any settlement and dominated by natural dynamic processes. All of this landscape carries the highest designations in relation to its landscape and ecological value.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is a naturally dynamic landscape comprising a mosaic of saltmarsh, mud and sandflats, shingle and dunes, which is shaped by the tides where natural forces predominate. An area which prioritises the conservation and enhancement of the highly valued coastal ecosystem and its wilderness qualities, including dark skies at night and scenic unspoilt views, and with sensitively managed recreational access.

The **Drained Coastal Marshes** landscape type is part of the former Open Coastal Marsh (inter-tidal marsh) that have been drained and enclosed, forming a flat open landscape comprising some important grazing marsh habitat as well as sand dunes, pine woodland and arable farmland. All parts of the Type fall within the Norfolk Coast AONB.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is an expansive, transitional coastal landscape, which is undergoing a gradual long-term transition from farmland to inter-tidal environment with natural wilderness qualities. Key features of geomorphological and habitat value are conserved within an increasingly natural, shifting mosaic of marsh and wetland habitats fringed by pasture and visitor numbers are managed to ensure the remote and naturalistic character of the landscape predominates.

### Infrastructure Constraints

The following is a list of known infrastructure constraints:

- Anglian Water have indicated that new development of over 10 dwellings may require improvements to the local foul water drainage network and as such, should comply with the conclusions of a comprehensive foul and surface water drainage strategy.

## Housing Need and Land Supply

### *Housing Need*

As part of the Plan Wide Viability Assessment, Blakeney is identified within Affordable Housing Zone 2, which is considered to represent the area with higher levels of viability in the District. As such, the affordable housing policy within the emerging local plan seeks at least 35% affordable housing on all developments of 6 dwellings or more in Blakeney.

The Central Norfolk Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) identifies a calculated need for 1,998 affordable properties over the plan period to 2036, where 46% is identified for two bedroom houses and a further 29% for three bedroom houses.

In terms of the Council's housing waiting list, the total number on the list was 3,175 people in February 2019. As at May 2022, the total number was 2,511 people. The need expressed in 2019 reveals that 54% required a 1-bed property, with a further 27% requiring a 2-bed property. In 2022, these percentages have not altered significantly, being 57% and 25% respectively.

Amongst those with the highest need (Bands 1 and 2) the overall picture of the District is largely reflected in 2019, with the need for 1 and 2-bed properties being slightly reduced and the need for 3 and 4-bed properties slightly increased. In 2022, the picture of the District in comparison to those people in highest need varies slightly more, as the percentage requiring a 1-bed property was 44% (57% in the District), a 2-bed property remains the same, and for 3 and 4-bed properties, the percentages both increase. To provide some context to these changes, it is helpful to point out that since 2019, housing waiting list applicants have needed to complete a new application form and that some changes to the banding relating to housing need has also altered. Whilst the overall number of people on the housing waiting list has decreased between February 2019 and May 2022, the number of applicants in the higher need bandings (Bands 1, 1\* and 2) has increased.

In February 2019, at a local level, 743 people on the housing waiting list expressed a preference for living in Blakeney, of which 56.26% require a 1-bed property with a further 28.40% requiring a 2-bed property. In May 2022, there was 881 people on the list with a preference of living in Blakeney, where the percentage of those people requiring a 1-bed property increased to 59.48% and those requiring a 2-bed property decreased to 22.63%.

In February 2019, there was 31 people on the housing waiting list with a local connection to Blakeney, of which 64.52% required a 1-bed property. In May 2022, there was 20 people with a local connection, of which 60% required a 1-bed property and 25% required a 2-bed property.

The housing list is only one indicator of need and has the potential to appear to over inflate demand as people can express a preference for more than one location. It should also be noted that this analysis is based on a snapshot in time and these figures are subject to change. Notwithstanding this, the housing waiting

list demonstrates that there is a large demand in Blakeney for predominantly 1 and 2 bed properties.

The SHMA also identifies that there is a requirement to provide an additional 725 C2 bed spaces (e.g. care homes) over the plan period 2015-36. The Council is seeking to include provision for specialist elderly accommodation on larger allocations and is generally supportive of provision for such accommodation in sustainable locations.

The Norfolk Older Persons Housing Options Study (2021) sets out the projected additional need for Use Class C2 residents as being 752 bedspaces in North Norfolk over the plan period 2016-2036.

#### *Supply of suitable sites*

The Council's Housing & Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA) Part 1 (2017) identifies that there are 10 potentially suitable sites totalling 844 dwellings\*.

\*It is important to note that the HELAA does not represent policy and will not determine whether sites should be allocated in the Local Plan or granted planning permission. It also represents a 'snapshot' of capacity based upon the data and information available (e.g. site constraints, landowner intentions, and site availability) as at 1st August 2016. Site assessments are on an individual site basis, rather than any consideration of cumulative constraints. Furthermore, sites may also overlap and there may be an element of double counting within the numbers.

At Regulation 19 stage, 13 sites have been promoted and considered for residential use.

#### **Conclusion**

In functional sustainability terms, Blakeney has all of the 'key services' along with all of the secondary services and desirable services. As such, the settlement is considered to meet the criteria of a **Large Growth Village**.

The conservation area covers the north east of the village and is incorporated within the expansive Glaven Valley conservation area. There are a large number of listed buildings within the village.

The town is naturally constrained to the north by marsh land. These marshes form part of the Greater Wash Special Area of Protection (SPA), the Wash Norfolk Coast Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and the North Norfolk Coast Ramsar. The marshes are also designated a Site of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSI) and a National Nature Reserve. Furthermore, the entirety of the town is situated within an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). Overall, it is considered that the town is **'Highly Constrained'**.

There are further infrastructure constraints, but these are not considered to be significant in terms of limiting development within the town.

It is considered that with regard to the Council's Housing Waiting List and the availability of land identified within the HELAA, it is considered that there is **'Moderate Demand & Low Land Availability'**.

The village represents a sustainable location in terms of its functional sustainability with moderate levels of housing demand. However, there is low land availability and the village is subject to moderate-high environmental constraints. In terms of the local plan, the level of housing growth proposed is to be moderate-low in comparison to other settlements within this tier of the hierarchy.

### **Briston & Melton Constable**

8.2 Together Briston & Melton Constable were identified as a 'Service Village' in the Core Strategy and had an estimated combined population of 3,207 in 2016. These two separate villages are closely related in terms of their close proximity to each other and residents use the combined facilities which are available. For example, the doctor's surgery is in Melton Constable whilst the Primary School is in Briston. The following table sets out the level of services and facilities, summarises the known constraints and identifies the known housing need and land availability. A conclusion is provided regarding these factors, setting out the settlement's position within the hierarchy and the level of growth proposed.

<b>Services and Facilities</b>			
<b>Key Services</b>	Primary School	<b>Y</b>	Astley Primary School
	Convenience Shopping	<b>Y</b>	Briston Stores (Mace) Co-op Foodstore
	GP surgery	<b>Y</b>	Melton Constable Surgery
<b>Secondary Services</b>	Main Road	<b>Y</b>	B1352
	Post Office	<b>Y</b>	Briston Post Office, Melton Constable Post Office
	Other Shopping	<b>Y</b>	
	Public House	<b>Y</b>	The Three Horseshoes Explorers Bar
	Meeting Place (e.g. Village Hall)	<b>Y</b>	The Copeman Centre Briston Pavilion
<b>Desirable Services</b>	Petrol Filling Station	<b>Y</b>	Eke's Garage

	Vehicle Repair Shop	Y	Bragg of Briston, North Norfolk Vehicle Solution, R&M Eke, W Dawson Motor Engineering
	Place of Worship	Y	All Saints Church
	Employment Land	Y	Melton Constable Industrial Estate

#### Built Environment

Melton Constable Conservation Area is concentrated on the west of the village taking in an area of open landscape to the north, up to the remains of St Mary's church, in the ancient hamlet of Burgh Parva.

There are a total of 24 Listed Buildings in Melton Constable, two of which are Grade I, the Church of St Peter and Melton Constable Hall; these are both situated over 1 km south west of the village centre within the rural Conservation Area. Melton Constable Park, which is also designated as a Grade II\* Historic Park and Garden (Melton Constable Hall)) and a further two Grade II\* listed buildings. Six buildings have been included on the Local List as important buildings.

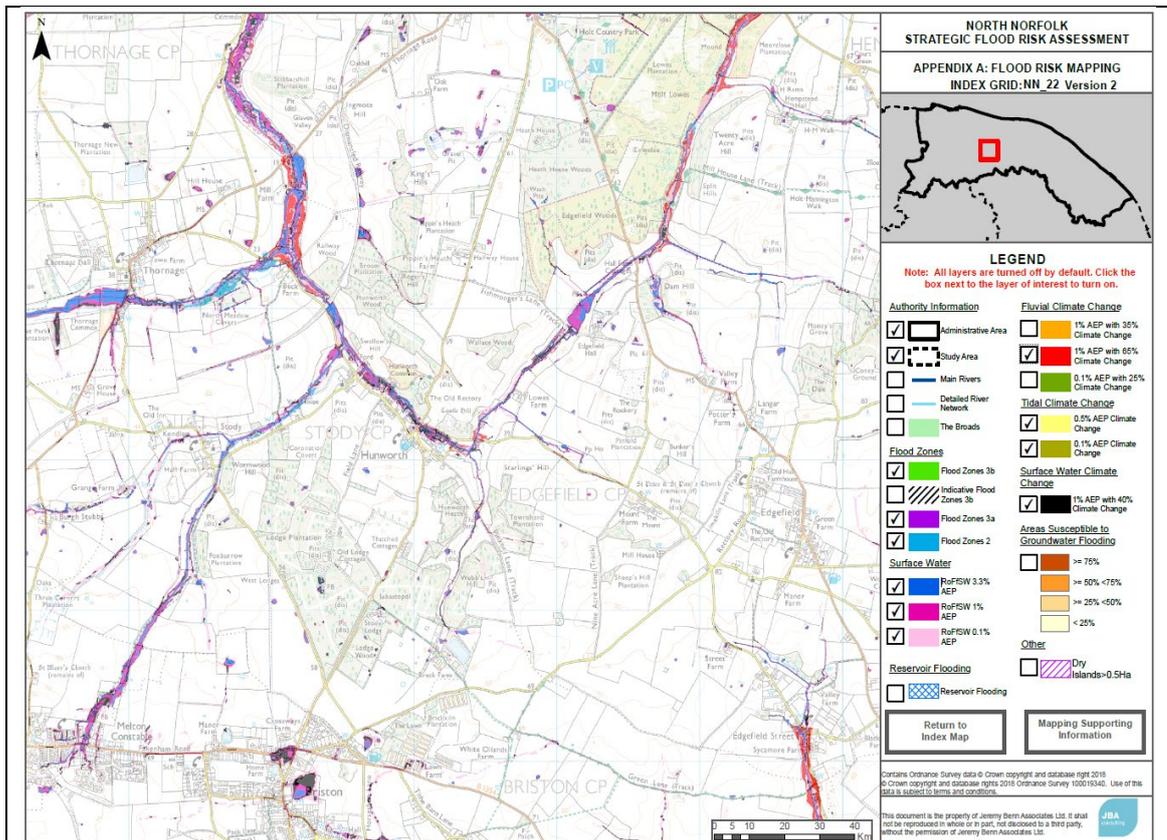
There is no designated Conservation Area in the village of Briston.

There are 13 Listed Buildings in Briston, one of which is Grade II\*. Currently, no buildings are locally listed.

#### Natural Environment

##### *Flood risk*

The following map shows the North Norfolk Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2018) climate change flood risk layers in relation to fluvial, tidal and surface water flooding. The village is subject to pockets surface water flooding, predominantly along the roads through the village and the ditch leading from the River Glaven in the north. The majority of the settlement is situated within Flood Zone 1.



*Coastal erosion*

N/A

*Environmental designations*

Briston

The area to the south west, Briston Gorse and Briston Gorse Meadow, are designated as County Wildlife Sites (CWSs). There are a number of other sites to the south of Briston to the south east and south west that are also designated CWSs.

Melton Constable

The area to the south east, Briston Gorse and Briston Gorse Meadow, are designated as County Wildlife Sites (CWSs). Melton Constable, Melton Park & Wood, situated to the south west, are also designated CWSs.

There are four areas of Ancient woodland to the south of both settlements: Railway Wood; Redland Wood; Holmes Wood and Wood Severals.

*Landscape character*

The North Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment (LCA, 2021) identifies that the villages of Briston and Melton Constable are situated within the Tributary Farmland landscape type. The River Valleys (Bure and Tributaries) landscape types are situated to the south-east and east of the two parishes.

This **Tributary Farmland** landscape type is defined by a strong rural character with a sense of remoteness and tranquillity emphasised by the historic field patterns, rural villages, rural lanes and the long range views across the landscape. As the name suggests, it forms the catchment area for a number of watercourses feeding into the main river valleys of the Stiffkey, Glaven and Bure.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is a well-managed and actively farmed rural landscape that invests in natural capital, creating and enhancing ecological networks and semi-natural habitats. New development is successfully integrated within the existing settlements where it reinforces traditional character and vernacular. The landscape retains a rural character with dark night skies.

Parts of three river systems, the Wensum, the Bure and the Ant, feed south and eastward through the District into the Broads. The **River Valleys (Bure and Tributaries)** landscape type is defined by the valley floors, which provide a strong contrast to the typically open, large-scale arable landscapes through which they pass, characterised by a pastoral land use, a high level of tree cover and a linear settlement pattern, with significant local variations in land cover and, consequently, in views.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is of intimate, small-scale landscapes with a wide variety of land uses / habitats, offering a contrast to the more expansive, open, large-scale arable farming and coastal landscapes that surround the valleys. New development should be appropriate in scale, unobtrusive and readily accommodated into its landscape setting. Woodland and hedgerows should be a major landscape element, helping to contain development. The linear valley form should be apparent, and should dictate land use and development form. Valley sides should offer some degree of transition between the contrasting scales of the valley floors and surrounding arable farmlands.

#### Infrastructure Constraints

The following is a list of known infrastructure constraints:

- Anglian Water has identified that for new development of over 10 dwellings some enhancement to the foul sewerage network capacity will be required.

#### Housing Need and Land Supply

##### *Housing Need*

As part of the Plan Wide Viability Assessment, Briston and Melton Constable are identified within Affordable Housing Zone 1, which is considered to represent the area with lower levels of viability in the District. As such, the affordable housing policy within the emerging local plan seeks at least 15% affordable housing on all developments of 6 dwellings or more in Briston and Melton Constable.

The Central Norfolk Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) identifies a calculated need for 1,998 affordable properties over the plan period to 2036, where 46% is identified for two bedroom houses and a further 29% for three bedroom houses.

In terms of the Council's housing waiting list, the total number on the list was 3,175 people in February 2019. As at May 2022, the total number was 2,511 people. The need expressed in 2019 reveals that 54% required a 1-bed property, with a further 27% requiring a 2-bed property. In 2022, these percentages have not altered significantly, being 57% and 25% respectively.

Amongst those with the highest need (Bands 1 and 2) the overall picture of the District in 2019 is largely reflected, with the need for 1 and 2-bed properties being slightly reduced and the need for 3 and 4-bed properties slightly increased. In 2022, the picture of the District in comparison to those people in highest need varies slightly more, as the percentage requiring a 1-bed property was 44% (57% in the District), a 2-bed property remains the same, and for 3 and 4-bed properties, the percentages both increase. To provide some context to these changes, it is helpful to point out that since 2019, housing waiting list applicants have needed to complete a new application form and that some changes to the banding relating to housing need has also altered. Whilst the overall number of people on the housing waiting list has decreased between February 2019 and May 2022, the number of applicants in the higher need bandings (Bands 1, 1\* and 2) has increased.

#### Briston

In February 2019, 776 people on the housing waiting list expressed a preference for living in Briston, of which 55.15% require a 1-bed property with a further 30.03% requiring a 2-bed property. In May 2022, there was 736 on the list with a preference for living in Briston, where 57.88% require a 1-bed property and 23.78% require a 2-bed property.

In February 2019, there was 104 people on the housing waiting list with a local connection to Briston, 64.52% of whom require 1-bed property. In May 2022, there was 61 people on the list with a local connection to Briston, where the percentage of people requiring a 1-bed property decreased to 55.74%.

#### Melton Constable

In February 2019, 711 people on the housing waiting list expressed a preference for living in Melton Constable, of which 53.73% require a 1-bed property with a further 30.52% requiring a 2-bed property. In May 2022, there was 732 people on the list with a preference for living in Melton Constable, of which 56.97% require a 1-bed property and 24.86% require a 2-bed property.

In February 2019, there was 44 people on the housing waiting list with a local connection to Melton Constable, of which 63.64% require a 1-bed property. In May 2022, there was 25 on the list with a local connection, 60% of which require a 1-bed property.

The housing list is only one indicator of need and has the potential to appear to over inflate demand as people can express a preference for more than one location. It should also be noted that this analysis is based on a snapshot in time and these figures are subject to change. Notwithstanding this, the housing waiting list

demonstrates that there is a large demand in Briston and Melton Constable for predominantly 1 and 2 bed properties.

The SHMA also identifies that there is a requirement to provide an additional 725 C2 bed spaces (e.g. care homes) over the plan period 2015-36. The Council is seeking to include provision for specialist elderly accommodation on larger allocations and is generally supportive of provision for such accommodation in sustainable locations.

The Norfolk Older Persons Housing Options Study (2021) sets out the projected additional need for Use Class C2 residents as being 752 bedspaces in North Norfolk over the plan period 2016-2036.

#### *Supply of suitable sites*

The Council's Housing & Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA) Part 1 (2017) identifies that there are 22 potentially suitable sites totalling 1,161 dwellings\*.

\*It is important to note that the HELAA does not represent policy and will not determine whether sites should be allocated in the Local Plan or granted planning permission. It also represents a 'snapshot' of capacity based upon the data and information available (e.g. site constraints, landowner intentions, and site availability) as at 1st August 2016. Site assessments are on an individual site basis, rather than any consideration of cumulative constraints. Furthermore, sites may also overlap and there may be an element of double counting within the numbers.

At Regulation 19 stage, 22 sites have been promoted and considered for residential development.

#### **Conclusion**

In functional sustainability terms, Briston and Melton Constable have all of the 'key services' along with all of the secondary services and desirable services. As such the settlement is considered to meet the criteria of a **Large Growth Village**.

Melton Constable conservation area covers the west of the village and incorporates a large number of listed buildings. There is no designated Conservation Area in Briston, but there are a number of listed buildings within the settlement.

The settlement is subject to limited constraints in regards to the environment. There are no International designations within proximity to the settlements and the villages are subject to limited flood risk Overall, in regards to environmental constraints it is considered that the town is subject to '**Limited Constraints**'.

There are known infrastructure constraints that would need to be addressed, specifically in regards to foul sewerage network capacity.

It is considered that with regard to the Council's Housing Waiting List and the availability of land identified within the HELAA, it is considered that there is '**High Demand & Moderate Land Availability**'.

The village represents a sustainable location in terms of its functional sustainability with high levels of housing demand, moderate land availability and limited

environmental constraints. In terms of the local plan, the level of housing growth proposed is to be high in comparison to other settlements within this tier of the hierarchy.

## **Ludham**

- 8.3 Ludham was identified as a 'Service Village' in the Core Strategy and had an estimated population of 1,303 in 2016. The following table sets out the level of services and facilities, summarises the known constraints and identifies the known housing need and land availability. A conclusion is provided regarding these factors, setting out the settlement's position within the hierarchy and the level of growth proposed.

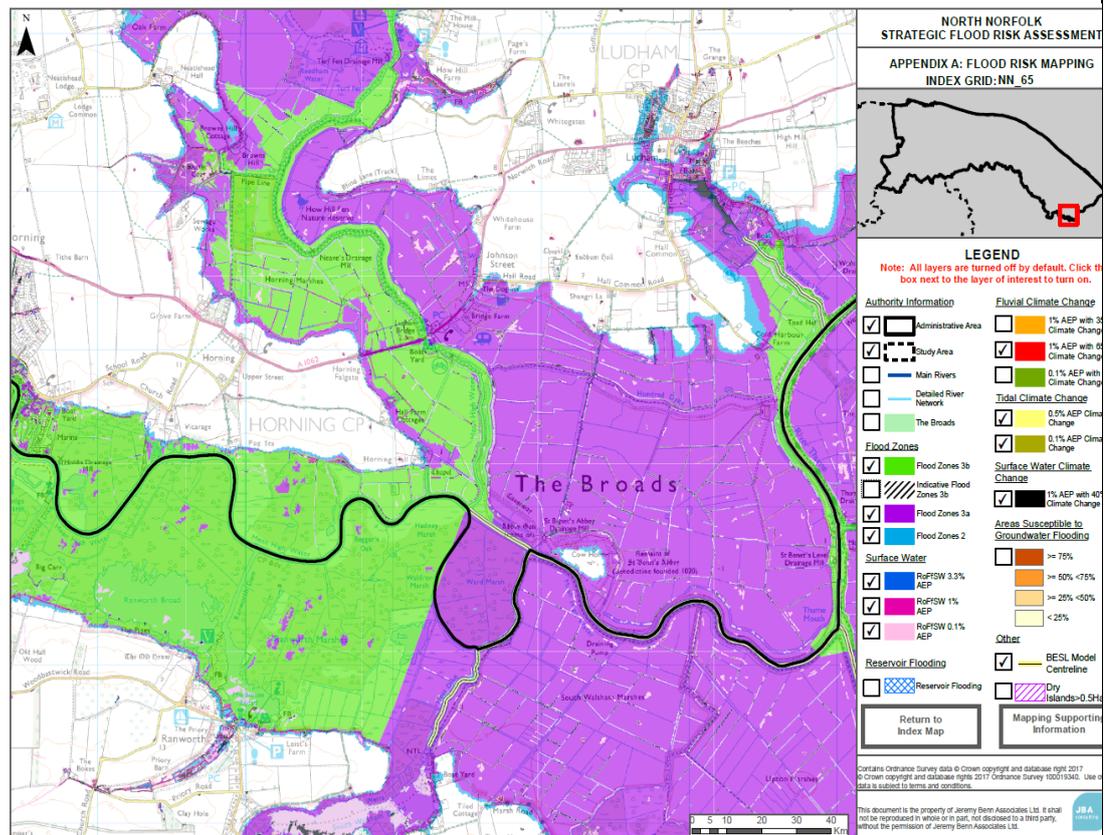
<b>Services and Facilities</b>			
<b>Key Services</b>	Primary School	Y	Ludham Primary School & Nursery
	Convenience Shopping	Y	Thrower's of Ludham
	GP surgery	Y	Ludham Surgery
<b>Secondary Services</b>	Main Road	Y	A1062
	Post Office	Y	Thrower's of Ludham.
	Other Shopping	Y	
	Public House	Y	Kings Arms
	Meeting Place (e.g. Village Hall)	Y	Ludham Village Hall
<b>Desirable Services</b>	Petrol Filling Station	Y	Ludham Garage
	Vehicle Repair Shop	Y	Ludham Garage
	Place of Worship	Y	St Catherine's Ludham Ludham Methodist Church
	Employment Land	Y	High Street Ludham
<b>Built Environment</b>			
Ludham Conservation Area is concentrated around the historic core of the village and extends around 1km south and south-east of the A1062.			

There are 20 Listed Buildings in Ludham, one of which is Grade I (Church of St Catherine) and two are Grade II\*. Currently, there are no locally listed buildings.

## Natural Environment

### Flood risk

The following map shows the North Norfolk Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2018) climate change flood risk layers in relation to fluvial, tidal and surface water flooding. The village is constrained to the south by a dyke leading to Womack Water and flowing into the River Thurne. The village is also constrained to the west due to areas of Flood Zone 2 and surface water flooding.



### Coastal erosion

N/A

### Environmental designations

The settlement is constrained to the south by the Norfolk Broads. The Broads Authority area follows the River Ant to the west, the fleet Dyke and the River Bure in the south and the River Thurne to the east. The Broads Authority encroaches upon the built form of the settlement to the south, to the Yarmouth Road.

Ludham Potter Heigham Marshes, to the south east of the settlement, are designated a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and a National Nature Reserve. This site, and marshes to the south of the River Thurne, are also

designated a Special Area of Conservation (SAC), a Special Protection Area (SPA) and a Ramsar.

Two areas, Buttle Marsh to the east of the town and the land adjacent to Horse Fen to the west, are designated County Wildlife Sites (CWS).

### *Landscape character*

The North Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment (LCA, 2021) identifies that the village is situated within the Settled Farmland landscape type.

The **Settled Farmland** is characterised by flat or very flat arable landscapes, which are bordered by woodland fringing the adjacent Broads Valleys. Settlement is a strong feature of the landscape, as dispersed farmsteads or in villages such as Sea Palling, Hickling, Ludham and parts of Potter Heigham and the market town of Stalham.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is a well-managed and actively farmed rural landscape that makes the most of field margins, restored grassland and hedgerows for biodiversity to provide a network of semi-natural features, whilst protecting the highly productive agricultural soils and farmland. The intrinsic rural character of the landscape and traditional character of settlements, farmsteads and historic skyline features will be conserved and enhanced, with new development well integrated into the landscape and strengthened recreational links within the Character area and to the neighbouring Broads via biodiverse rural lanes, footpaths and cycle routes; maximising opportunities to enjoy and understand the landscape, and dark skies at night.

### *Infrastructure Constraints*

The following is a list of known infrastructure constraints:

- Anglian Water advise that there is a sustainability reduction at Ludham water treatment works and off-site mains reinforcement and enhancement to the water recycling centre will be required. Enhancements to the foul sewerage network may also be required before development can proceed.
- Ludham is identified in the SFRA as being at risk of flooding primarily from a combination of fluvial and tidal influences of the River Thurne and Womack Water. The settlement is located within a large Dry Island and a Flood Risk Assessment and / or Flood Warning and Evacuation Plan may be required at application stage.

### *Housing Need and Land Supply*

#### *Housing Need*

As part of the Plan Wide Viability Assessment, Ludham is identified within Affordable Housing Zone 1, which is considered to represent the area with lower levels of viability in the District. As such, the affordable housing policy within the emerging local plan seeks at least 15% affordable housing on all developments of 6 dwellings or more in Ludham.

The Central Norfolk Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) identifies a calculated need for 1,998 affordable properties over the plan period to 2036, where 46% is identified for two bedroom houses and a further 29% for three bedroom houses.

In terms of the Council's housing waiting list, the total number on the list was 3,175 people in February 2019. As at May 2022, the total number was 2,511 people. The need expressed in 2019 reveals that 54% required a 1-bed property, with a further 27% requiring a 2-bed property. In 2022, these percentages have not altered significantly, being 57% and 25% respectively.

Amongst those with the highest need (Bands 1 and 2) the overall picture of the District in 2019 is largely reflected, with the need for 1 and 2-bed properties being slightly reduced and the need for 3 and 4-bed properties slightly increased. In 2022, the picture of the District in comparison to those people in highest need varies slightly more, as the percentage requiring a 1-bed property was 44% (57% in the District), a 2-bed property remains the same, and for 3 and 4-bed properties, the percentages both increase. To provide some context to these changes, it is helpful to point out that since 2019, housing waiting list applicants have needed to complete a new application form and that some changes to the banding relating to housing need has also altered. Whilst the overall number of people on the housing waiting list has decreased between February 2019 and May 2022, the number of applicants in the higher need bandings (Bands 1, 1\* and 2) has increased.

In February 2019, at a local level, 701 people on the housing waiting list expressed a preference for living in Ludham, of which 55.77% require a 1-bed property with a further 21.68% requiring a 2-bed property. In May 2022, there was 737 people on the list, of which 56.58% require a 1-bed property and 24.54% requiring a 2-bed property.

In February 2019, there was 33 people on the housing waiting list with a local connection to Ludham, of which 45.45% require a 1-bed property. In May 2022, 23 people on the list with a local connection, of which 48% require a 1-bed property.

The housing list is only one indicator of need and has the potential to appear to over inflate demand as people can express a preference for more than one location. It should also be noted that this analysis is based on a snapshot in time and these figures are subject to change. Notwithstanding this, the housing waiting list demonstrates that there is a large demand in Ludham for predominantly 1 and 2 bed properties.

The SHMA also identifies that there is a requirement to provide an additional 725 C2 bed spaces (e.g. care homes) over the plan period 2015-36. The Council is seeking to include provision for specialist elderly accommodation on larger allocations and is generally supportive of provision for such accommodation in sustainable locations.

The Norfolk Older Persons Housing Options Study (2021) sets out the projected additional need for Use Class C2 residents as being 752 bedspaces in North Norfolk over the plan period 2016-2036.

### *Supply of suitable sites*

The Council's Housing & Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA) Part 1 (2017) identifies that there are 5 potentially suitable sites totalling 119 dwellings\*.

\*It is important to note that the HELAA does not represent policy and will not determine whether sites should be allocated in the Local Plan or granted planning permission. It also represents a 'snapshot' of capacity based upon the data and information available (e.g. site constraints, landowner intentions, and site availability) as at 1st August 2016. Site assessments are on an individual site basis, rather than any consideration of cumulative constraints. Furthermore, sites may also overlap and there may be an element of double counting within the numbers.

At Regulation 19 stage, 11 sites have been promoted and considered for residential use.

### **Conclusion**

In functional sustainability terms, Ludham has all of the 'key services' along with all of the secondary services and desirable services. As such the settlement is considered to meet the criteria of a **Large Growth Village**.

The conservation area covers the historic core of the village and incorporates a large number of listed buildings.

The settlement is constrained to the south by the Norfolk Broads. The Broads Authority area follows the River Ant to the west, the fleet Dyke and the River Bure in the south and the River Thurne to the east. The Broads Authority encroaches upon the built form of the settlement to the south, to the Yarmouth Road. Areas of Ludham Potter Heigham Marshes are subject to national and international designations.

The village is constrained to the south and the west by areas subject to flood risk. Overall, it is considered that the town is **'Moderate-Highly Constrained'**.

There are known infrastructure constraints that would need to be addressed, specifically in regards to foul sewerage network capacity.

It is considered that with regard to the Council's Housing Waiting List and the availability of land identified within the HELAA, it is considered that there is **'Moderate Demand & Low Land Availability'**.

The village represents a sustainable location in terms of its functional sustainability with moderate levels of housing demand. However, there is low land availability and the village is subject to moderate-high environmental constraints. In terms of the local plan, the level of housing growth proposed is to be moderate-low in comparison to other settlements within this tier of the hierarchy.

## Mundesley

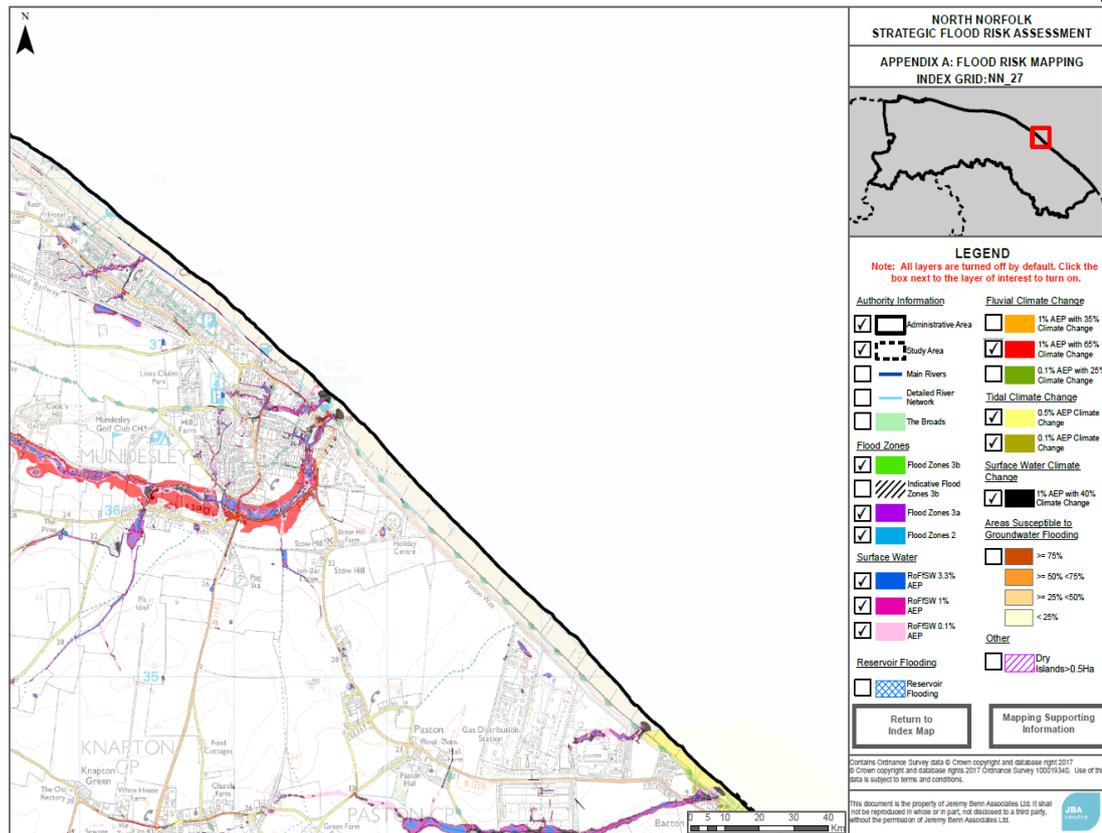
8.4 Mundesley was identified as a 'Coastal Service Village' in the Core Strategy and had an estimated population of 2,694 people in 2016. The following table sets out the level of services and facilities, summarises the known constraints and identifies the known housing need and land availability. A conclusion is provided regarding these factors, setting out the settlement's position within the hierarchy and the level of growth proposed.

Services and Facilities			
<b>Key Services</b>	Primary School	Y	Mundesley Infant and Junior Schools
	Convenience Shopping	Y	SPAR, Tesco Express, Mundesley Road Stores (Premier)
	GP surgery	Y	Mundesley Medical Centre
<b>Secondary Services</b>	Main Road	Y	Cromer Road
	Post Office	Y	Mundesley Post Office
	Other Shopping	Y	Greengrocer, clothes shop
	Public House	Y	Ship Inn
	Meeting Place (e.g. Village Hall)	Y	Coronation Hall
<b>Desirable Services</b>	Petrol Filling Station	Y	Crayford & Abbs
	Vehicle Repair Shop	Y	Crayford & Abbs
	Place of Worship	Y	Mundesley All Saints Parish Church, Mundesley Free Church, Methodist Church
	Employment Land	Y	Land North of High Street, Land South of Cromer Road
Built Environment			
<p>Mundesley Conservation Area is concentrated around the historic core of the village, in a 'T' shape from the southern end of the village (around Water Lane) following the path of the High Street to the seafront, branching out east and west around the Coast Road.</p> <p>There are 5 Listed Buildings in Mundesley, all Grade II and 20 buildings have been included on the Local List as important buildings.</p>			

## Natural Environment

### Flood risk

The following map shows the North Norfolk Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2018) climate change flood risk layers in relation to fluvial, tidal and surface water flooding. The village is constrained to the south by the Mundesley Beck. The village is subject to pockets of surface water flooding, predominantly along the roads through the village itself. The majority of the settlement is situated within Flood Zone 1.



### Coastal erosion

North Norfolk's coast is in places low-lying and in others it is characterised by cliffs comprising soft sandstone, clays and other material that is susceptible to erosion.

National Planning Practice Guidance sets out that local planning authorities should demonstrate that they have considered Shoreline Management Plans (SMPs). SMPs provide a large-scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal process, and set out how the coastline should be managed and determine appropriate, strategic policies for coastal management that balance the many and often competing aspirations of stakeholders with due regard to economic and environmental sustainability. The area of coast relevant to Mundesley is included within SMP5. Mundesley falls under SMP policies 6.07 – 6.09 as outlined below:

Policy Unit	Name	To 2025	2025-2055	2055-2105
6.07	Overstrand to Mundesley	Managed Realignment	No active intervention	No active intervention
6.08	Mundesley	Hold the Line	Hold the line	Managed Realignment
6.09	Mundesley to Bacton Gas Terminal	Managed Realignment	No active intervention	No active intervention

For much of the SMP coastline the policy, at least for the present, is to maintain existing defences where economically viable. Within the village of Mundesley, the SMP indicates Hold the Line for the short to medium term, but moving towards managed realignment in the long term. The Plan indicates some areas of coastal erosion in the short, medium and long term and a need for 'social mitigation measures' to assist with managing the impacts of coastal change.

The coast suffers from coastal erosion and Coastal Change Management Areas (CCMAs) are identified along the whole coastline.

Policy CC5 of the emerging Local Plan includes a wider requirement for coastal communities and new development in a coastal location. Proposals outside the CCMA will need to demonstrate that the long-term implications of coastal change on the development have been addressed.

Mundesley's coastline is entirely within the CCMA, with the northern extent of the built form within an area that is affected (or threatened) by erosion within 100 years (2005-2105).

*Environmental designations*

Mundesley is naturally constrained to the northwest by the North Sea. The sea front forms part of the Greater Wash Special Area of Protection (SPA).

The Mundesley Cliffs, which stretch north west, are designated as a County Wildlife Site (CWS). There are two areas along the beach either side of the town, stretching west and east, that are designated Sites of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSIs).

Mundesley is surrounded by an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), encroaching on the boundary to the south east. Fields to the west and south west of the built form are not within the AONB.

*Landscape character*

The North Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment (LCA, 2021) identifies that the village is situated within the Coastal Shelf landscape type. The character area to the south and east of this is the River Valleys (Mundesley Beck) landscape type and beyond this to the south-east is the Coastal Plain landscape type.

The **Coastal Shelf** is categorised by the cliffs stretching along the coastline, where the presence of the sea defines views throughout this landscape area. The settlements within the area are seen as having a distinctive character and historical value providing a sense of place. The character of the skyline is also of high importance within the Coastal Shelf landscape character area, particularly the views from the Cromer Ridge to the coast and vice-versa.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is a richly diverse coastal landscape of biodiverse and productive farmland and resilient semi-natural habitats which provide the distinctive and scenic setting for well-maintained and cohesive historic settlements, creating a strong focus for sustainably managed tourism and recreation. Settlements will be clearly separated by a network of semi-natural habitats and farmland, with connectivity between these areas wherever possible. New development will be well integrated into the landscape and local vernacular, with a sensitive approach to lighting to maintain dark skies, and opportunities will be sought to better integrate existing coastal development. Restoration and enhancement of valued landscape features will occur alongside the managed and/or natural change of the coastline in response to climate change and erosion.

The **River Valleys (Mundesley Beck)** is defined by the Mundesley Beck. This is the shortest of North Norfolk's river valleys, running parallel to the coast a little over 1km inland for most of its 7km length. This small river draws its waters from a superficial aquifer comprised predominantly of sands and gravels, and has largely been canalised with no sections of naturally meandering river channel. With the exception of the area around Mundesley, the valley is almost wholly within the Norfolk Coast AONB.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is of intimate, small-scale landscapes with a wide variety of land uses / habitats, offering a contrast to the more expansive, open, large-scale arable farming and coastal landscapes that surround the valleys. New development should be appropriate in scale, unobtrusive and readily accommodated into its landscape setting. Woodland and hedgerows should be a major landscape element, helping to contain development. The linear valley form should be apparent, and should dictate land use and development form. Valley sides should offer some degree of transition between the contrasting scales of the valley floors and surrounding arable farmlands.

The **Coastal Plain** is characterised by a flat or nearly flat open coastal landscape of predominantly Grade 1 arable farmland with some more naturalistic habitats, especially in the south towards the Broads and along the dynamic coastal margin type is characterised by a flat or nearly flat open coastal landscape of predominantly Grade 1 arable farmland with some more naturalistic habitats, especially in the south towards the Broads and along the dynamic coastal margin.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is a well-managed and actively farmed rural landscape, with a wild coastal edge incorporating resilient semi-natural habitats and opportunities to enjoy the landscape and the scenic long views along the coast, and dark skies at night. The mosaic of habitats will stretch inland to re-connect with those in neighbouring areas and the Broads, whilst the highly productive agricultural soils and farmland will be protected and sensitively managed, including from the risk of soil erosion. The intrinsic rural character of the landscape and traditional character of settlements, farmsteads and historic skyline features will be conserved and enhanced, with new development well integrated into the landscape and strengthened recreational links via biodiverse rural lanes, footpaths and cycle routes. Large scale on-shore infrastructure projects to support the offshore wind farms will be complete and any above ground structures will be well integrated into the local landscape.

### Infrastructure Constraints

The following is a list of known infrastructure constraints:

- Anglian Water identified that for new development of over 10 dwellings that some enhancement to the foul sewerage network capacity will be required and off-site mains water supply reinforcement may be required.
- Proximity to the Coastal Change Management Area.

### Housing Need and Land Supply

#### *Housing Need*

As part of the Plan Wide Viability Assessment, Mundesley is identified within Affordable Housing Zone 2, which is considered to represent the area with higher levels of viability in the District. As such, the affordable housing policy within the emerging local plan seeks at least 35% affordable housing on all developments of 6 dwellings or more in Mundesley.

The Central Norfolk Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) identifies a calculated need for 1,998 affordable properties over the plan period to 2036, where 46% is identified that 46% of this is for two bedroom houses and a further 29% for three bedroom houses.

In terms of the Council's housing waiting list, the total number on the list was 3,175 people in February 2019. As at May 2022, the total number was 2,511 people. The need expressed in 2019 reveals that 54% required a 1-bed property, with a further 27% requiring a 2-bed property. In 2022, these percentages have not altered significantly, being 57% and 25% respectively.

Amongst those with the highest need (Bands 1 and 2) the overall picture of the District in 2019 is largely reflected, with the need for 1 and 2-bed properties being slightly reduced and the need for 3 and 4-bed properties slightly increased. In 2022, the picture of the District in comparison to those people in highest need varies slightly more, as the percentage requiring a 1-bed property was 44% (57%

in the District), a 2-bed property remains the same, and for 3 and 4-bed properties, the percentages both increase. To provide some context to these changes, it is helpful to point out that since 2019, housing waiting list applicants have needed to complete a new application form and that some changes to the banding relating to housing need has also altered. Whilst the overall number of people on the housing waiting list has decreased between February 2019 and May 2022, the number of applicants in the higher need bandings (Bands 1, 1\* and 2) has increased.

In February 2019, at a local level, 1,006 people on the housing waiting list expressed a preference for living in Mundesley, of which 55.07% require a 1-bed property with a further 23.95% requiring a 2-bed property. In May 2022, there was 982 people on the list expressing a preference to live in Mundesley, of which 57.23% require a 1-bed property and 24.54% require a 2-bed property.

In February 2019, there was 127 people on the housing waiting list with a local connection to Mundesley of which, 38.5% require a 1-bed property. In May 2022, there was a decrease to 75 people with a local connection on the list, but where the percentage of people that require a 1-bed property increased to 48%.

The housing list is only one indicator of need and has the potential to appear to over inflate demand as people can express a preference for more than one location. It should also be noted that this analysis is based on a snapshot in time and these figures are subject to change. Notwithstanding this, the housing waiting list demonstrates that there is a large demand in Mundesley for predominantly 1 and 2 bed properties.

The SHMA also identifies that there is a requirement to provide an additional 725 C2 bed spaces (e.g. care homes) over the plan period 2015-36. The Council is seeking to include provision for specialist elderly accommodation on larger allocations and is generally supportive of provision for such accommodation in sustainable locations.

The Norfolk Older Persons Housing Options Study (2021) sets out the projected additional need for Use Class C2 residents as being 752 bedspaces in North Norfolk over the plan period 2016-2036.

#### *Supply of suitable sites*

The Council's Housing & Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA) Part 1 (2017) identifies that there are 9 potentially suitable sites totalling 162 dwellings\*.

\*It is important to note that the HELAA does not represent policy and will not determine whether sites should be allocated in the Local Plan or granted planning permission. It also represents a 'snapshot' of capacity based upon the data and information available (e.g. site constraints, landowner intentions, and site availability) as at 1st August 2016. Site assessments are on an individual site basis, rather than any consideration of cumulative constraints. Furthermore, sites may also overlap and there may be an element of double counting within the numbers.

At Regulation 19 stage, 11 sites have been promoted and considered for residential or mixed uses.

### Conclusion

In functional sustainability terms, Mundesley has all of the 'key services' along with all of the secondary services and desirable services. As such the settlement is considered to meet the criteria of a **Large Growth Village**.

The conservation area covers the historic core of the village and incorporates listed buildings.

The settlement is constrained to the north by the North Sea, which is also designated as part of the Greater Wash Special Area of Protection (SPA). The village is surrounded by the Area of Natural Beauty (AONB). The village is constrained to the south and west by the Mundesley Beck and the flood risk associated with this. Overall, it is considered that the town is **'Moderately Constrained'**.

There are known infrastructure constraints that would need to be addressed, specifically in regards to foul sewerage network capacity.

It is considered that with regard to the Council's Housing Waiting List and the availability of land identified within the HELAA, it is considered that there is **'Moderate Demand & Low Land Availability'**.

The village represents a sustainable location in terms of its functional sustainability with high levels of housing demand. However, there is low land availability and the village is subject to moderate-high environmental constraints. In terms of the local plan, the level of housing growth proposed is to be moderate in comparison to other settlements within this tier of the hierarchy.

## 9 Assessment of Small Growth Villages

### Aldborough

- 9.1 Aldborough was identified as a 'Service Village' within the Core Strategy and in 2016, had an estimated population of 559 people. The following table sets out the level of services and facilities, summarises the known constraints and identifies the known housing need and land availability. A conclusion is provided regarding these factors, setting out the settlement's position within the hierarchy.

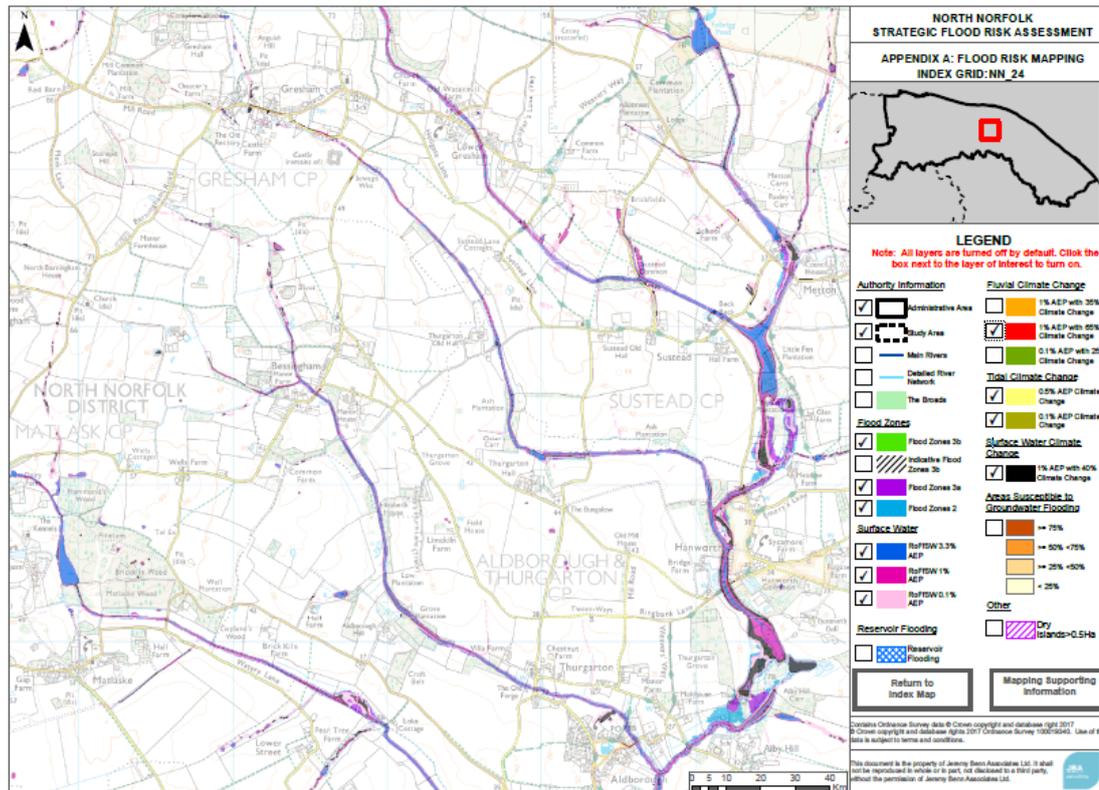
Services and Facilities			
<b>Key Services</b>	Primary School	<b>Y</b>	Aldborough Primary School
	Convenience Shopping	<b>Y</b>	Aldborough Shop & Post Office
	GP surgery	<b>Y</b>	Aldborough Surgery
<b>Secondary Services</b>	Main Road	<b>N</b>	
	Post Office	<b>Y</b>	Aldborough Shop & Post Office
	Other Shopping	<b>N</b>	
	Public House	<b>Y</b>	The Black Boys
	Meeting Place (e.g. Village Hall)	<b>Y</b>	Aldborough Community Centre
<b>Desirable Services</b>	Petrol Filling Station	<b>N</b>	
	Vehicle Repair Shop	<b>Y</b>	A Wright & Sons
	Place of Worship	<b>Y</b>	Aldborough Saint Marys Church
	Employment Land	<b>N</b>	
Built Environment			
Aldborough Conservation Area covers most of the built up area of Aldborough and Thurgarton and has, at its centre, the historically important large triangular village Green. The southern edge of the designation borders the northern edge of the large Mannington and Wolterton Conservation Area.			

There are a total of 9 Listed Buildings in Aldborough, one of which is Grade I (the redundant Church of All Saints) and one Grade II\*. Nine buildings are currently included on the Local List as important buildings.

## Natural Environment

### Flood risk

The following map shows the North Norfolk Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2018) climate change flood risk layers in relation to fluvial, tidal and surface water flooding. The village is constrained to the north by the stream. Besides this, the village is relatively free from flood risk constraints. The majority of the settlement is situated within Flood Zone 1.



### Coastal erosion

N/A

### Environmental designations

There are a number of nearby County Wildlife Sites (CWSs): Thurgarton Woods to the east and Hall Woods and Lake Cottage Meadow to the west.

Thurgarton Wood, is also designated Ancient Woodland.

### Landscape character

The North Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment (LCA, 2021) identifies that the village is situated within the River Valleys (River Bure and tributaries)

landscape type. The area surrounding the settlement is defined as being within the Tributary Farmland landscape type.

Parts of three river systems, the Wensum, the Bure and the Ant, feed south and eastward through the District into the Broads. The **River Valleys (Bure and Tributaries)** character area is defined by the valley floors, which provide a strong contrast to the typically open, large-scale arable landscapes through which they pass, characterised by a pastoral land use, a high level of tree cover and a linear settlement pattern, with significant local variations in land cover and, consequently, in views.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is of intimate, small-scale landscapes with a wide variety of land uses and habitats, offering a contrast to the more expansive, open, large-scale arable farming and coastal landscapes that surround the valleys. New development should be appropriate in scale, unobtrusive and readily accommodated into its landscape setting. Woodland and hedgerows should be a major landscape element, helping to contain development. The linear valley form should be apparent, and should dictate land use and development form. Valley sides should offer some degree of transition between the contrasting scales of the valley floors and surrounding arable farmlands.

The **Tributary Farmland** landscape type is defined by a strong rural character with a sense of remoteness and tranquillity emphasised by the historic field patterns, rural villages, rural lanes and the long distance views across the landscape. As the name suggests, it forms the catchment area for a number of watercourses feeding into the main river valleys of the Stiffkey, Glaven and Bure.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is a well-managed and actively farmed rural landscape that invests in natural capital, creating and enhancing ecological networks and semi-natural habitats. New development should be integrated within the existing settlements where it reinforces traditional character and vernacular. The landscape retains a rural character with dark night skies.

### Infrastructure Constraints

The following is a list of known infrastructure constraints:

- Limited capacity at Aldborough GP Surgery

### Housing Need and Land Supply

#### *Housing Need*

As part of the Plan Wide Viability Assessment, Aldborough is identified within Affordable Housing Zone 1, which is considered to represent the area with lower levels of viability in the District. As such, the affordable housing policy within the emerging local plan seeks at least 15% affordable housing on all developments of 6 dwellings or more in Aldborough.

The Central Norfolk Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) identifies a calculated need for 1,998 affordable properties over the plan period to 2036, where 46% is identified for two bedroom houses and a further 29% for three bedroom houses.

In terms of the Council's housing waiting list, the total number on the list was 3,175 people in February 2019. As at May 2022, the total number was 2,511 people. The need expressed in 2019 reveals that 54% required a 1-bed property, with a further 27% requiring a 2-bed property. In 2022, these percentages have not altered significantly, being 57% and 25% respectively.

Amongst those with the highest need (Bands 1 and 2) the overall picture of the District in 2019 is largely reflected, with the need for 1 and 2-bed properties being slightly reduced and the need for 3 and 4-bed properties slightly increased. In 2022, the picture of the District in comparison to those people in highest need varies slightly more, as the percentage requiring a 1-bed property was 44% (57% in the District), a 2-bed property remains the same, and for 3 and 4-bed properties, the percentages both increase. To provide some context to these changes, it is helpful to point out that since 2019, housing waiting list applicants have needed to complete a new application form and that some changes to the banding relating to housing need has also altered. Whilst the overall number of people on the housing waiting list has decreased between February 2019 and May 2022, the number of applicants in the higher need bandings (Bands 1, 1\* and 2) has increased.

As of 23 January 2019, at a local level, 647 people on the housing waiting list expressed a preference for living in Aldborough. In May 2022, 634 people on the list expressed a preference for living in Aldborough.

The housing waiting list is only one indicator of need and has the potential to appear to over inflate demand as people can express a preference for more than one location. It should also be noted that this analysis is based on a snapshot in time and these figures are subject to change.

The SHMA also identifies that there is a requirement to provide an additional 725 C2 bed spaces (e.g. care homes) over the plan period 2015-36. The Council is seeking to include provision for specialist elderly accommodation on larger allocations and is generally supportive of provision for such accommodation in sustainable locations.

The Norfolk Older Persons Housing Options Study (2021) sets out the projected additional need for Use Class C2 residents as being 752 bedspaces in North Norfolk over the plan period 2016-2036.

#### *Supply of suitable sites*

The Council's Housing & Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA) Part 1 (2017) identifies that there are 12 potentially suitable sites totalling 140 dwellings\*.

\*It is important to note that the HELAA does not represent policy and will not determine whether sites should be allocated in the Local Plan or granted planning permission. It also represents a 'snapshot' of capacity based upon the data and

information available (e.g. site constraints, landowner intentions, and site availability) as at 1st August 2016. Site assessments are on an individual site basis, rather than any consideration of cumulative constraints. Furthermore, sites may also overlap and there may be an element of double counting within the numbers.

### Conclusion

In terms of functional sustainability, Aldborough has a primary school, a GP surgery, and a village shop. It has six of the secondary and desirable services identified in the proposed Settlement Selection Methodology. As such the settlement meets the criteria of a **‘Small Growth Village’**

Settlements categorised as ‘Small Growth Villages’ have fewer services and facilities than the higher order settlements (i.e. Towns and Service Villages), but still form a valuable functional role within the District; providing services and facilities to both the population of these villages and the wider rural population. By their nature, given the relative size of these settlements, there is generally less housing need (derived primarily from the Council’s Housing Waiting List) than the higher order settlements.

Any proposed growth will need to take into consideration the environmental constraints and known infrastructure constraints. However, for Aldborough it is considered that the constraints would not limit the principle of development within the settlement. Therefore, subject to land availability, the Local Plan proposes modest, small scale growth in order to help address housing need, enhance the vitality of the community and support the retention and viability of local services.

## **Bacton**

9.2 Bacton was identified as a ‘Coastal Service Village’ in the Core Strategy. In 2016, the settlement had an estimated population of 1,147 people. The following table sets out the level of services and facilities, summarises the known constraints and identifies the known housing need and land availability. A conclusion is provided regarding these factors, setting out the settlement’s position within the hierarchy.

Services and Facilities			
<b>Key Services</b>	Primary School	<b>Y</b>	Bacton Primary School
	Convenience Shopping	<b>Y</b>	Bacton Superstore
	GP surgery	<b>N*</b>	*GP Surgery, 2 hours on alternative Wednesdays

			provided by Mundesley Medical Centre
<b>Secondary Services</b>	Main Road	<b>Y</b>	
	Post Office	<b>N*</b>	*Mobile Post office visits 1 hour per week
	Other Shopping	<b>N</b>	
	Public House	<b>Y</b>	Poachers Pocket
	Meeting Place (e.g. Village Hall)	<b>Y</b>	Bacton-on-Sea Village Hall
<b>Desirable Services</b>	Petrol Filling Station	<b>N</b>	
	Vehicle Repair Shop	<b>Y</b>	Plummer WA & CW – Eden Garage
	Place of Worship	<b>Y</b>	St Andrews Church
	Employment Land	<b>N</b>	

#### Built Environment

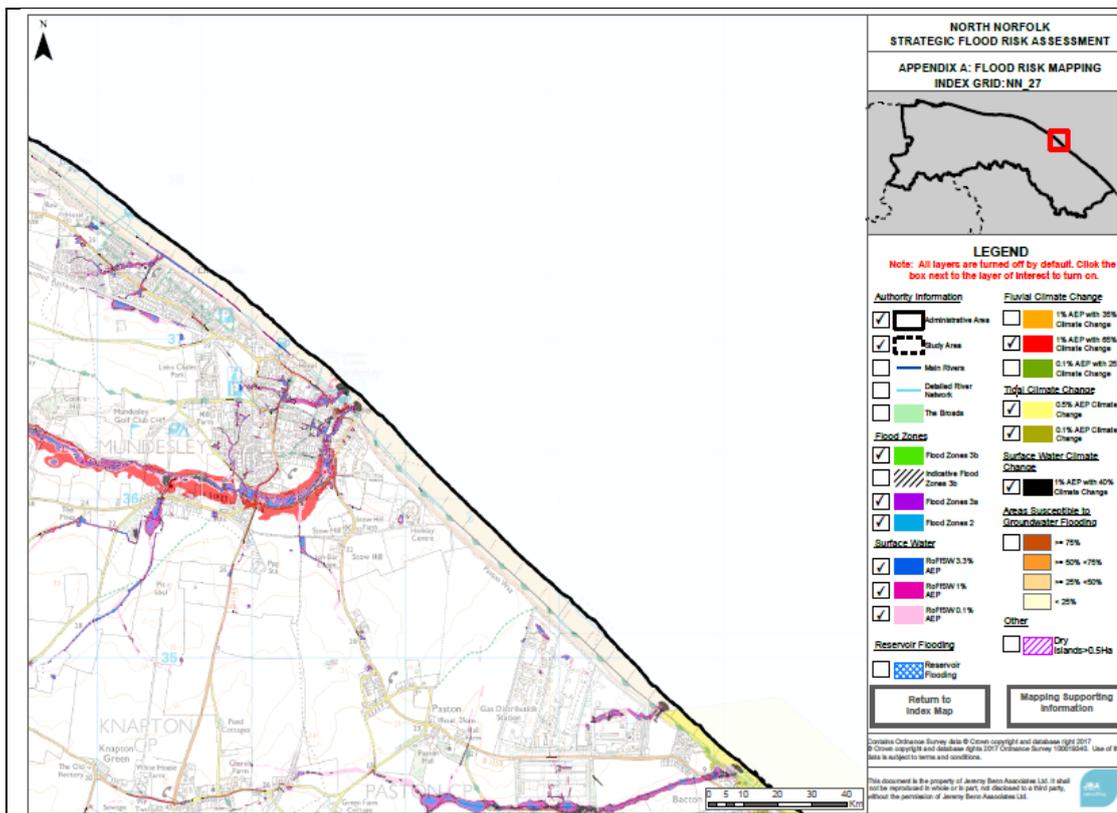
Bacton Conservation Area is made up of two areas in the heart of the village. The larger of the two embraces the site and ruins of Bromholm Priory, which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

There are a total of 20 Listed Buildings in Bacton, one of which is Grade I (the ruins of Bromholm Priory) and three Grade II\*. Currently, no buildings are locally listed.

#### Natural Environment

##### *Flood risk*

The following maps show the North Norfolk Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2018) climate change flood risk layers in relation to fluvial, tidal and surface water flooding. The village of Bacton is constrained by tidal flooding to the south-east especially when taking into consideration climate change. The village is further constrained by surface water flooding, predominantly along the roads through the village itself. The majority of the settlement is situated within Flood Zone 1.



### Coastal erosion

North Norfolk's coast is in places low-lying and in other areas is characterised by cliffs comprising soft sandstone, clays and other material that is susceptible to erosion.

National Planning Practice Guidance sets out that local planning authorities should demonstrate that they have considered Shoreline Management Plans (SMPs). SMPs provide a large-scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal processes, set out how the coastline should be managed and determine appropriate, strategic policies for coastal management that balance the many and often competing aspirations of stakeholders with due regard to economic and environmental sustainability. The area of coast relevant to Bacton is included within SMP5.

Bacton's coastline is entirely within the Coastal Change Management Area (CCMA), and encroaches on the built form to the north-west and the south-east of the village. Further to this, the northern area of the built form is situated within an area that is affected (or threatened) by erosion within 50 years (2005-2055).

In 2019, a sandscaping project between Bacton and Walcott was completed, where approximately 1.8 cubic metres of sand was placed on the beaches to provide natural protection to the coastline, and in particular to Bacton Gas Terminal. The scheme is expected to offer 15 to 20 years of protection from coastal erosion and the effects of climate change along this stretch of coastline.

### Environmental designations

Bacton is constrained to the north by the North Sea. The beach and ocean beyond is designated as the Greater Wash Special Protection Area (SPA).

#### *Landscape character*

The North Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment (LCA, 2021) identifies that the village is situated within the Coastal Plain landscape type.

It details that the **Coastal Plain** landscape type is characterised by a flat or nearly flat open coastal landscape of predominantly Grade 1 arable farmland, with some more naturalistic habitats, especially in the south towards the Broads and along the dynamic coastal margin.

The LCA vision for this landscape type is a well-managed and actively farmed rural landscape, with a wild coastal edge incorporating resilient semi-natural habitats and opportunities to enjoy the landscape and the scenic long views along the coast, and dark skies at night. The mosaic of habitats will stretch inland to re-connect with those in neighbouring areas and the Broads, whilst the highly productive agricultural soils and farmland will be protected and sensitively managed, including from the risk of soil erosion. The intrinsic rural character of the landscape and traditional character of settlements, farmsteads and historic skyline features will be conserved and enhanced, with new development well integrated into the landscape and strengthened recreational links via biodiverse rural lanes, footpaths and cycle routes. Large scale on-shore infrastructure projects to support the offshore wind farms will be complete and any above ground structures will be well integrated into the local landscape.

#### *Infrastructure Constraints*

The following is a list of known infrastructure constraints:

- Limited health services provided by Mundesley Medical Centre with satellite branch at Bacton.

#### *Housing Need and Land Supply*

##### *Housing Need*

As part of the Plan Wide Viability Assessment, Bacton is identified within Affordable Housing Zone 1, which is considered to represent the area with lower levels of viability in the District. As such, the affordable housing policy within the emerging local plan seeks at least 15% affordable housing on all developments of 6 dwellings or more in Bacton.

The Central Norfolk Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) identifies a calculated need for 1,998 affordable properties over the plan period to 2036, where 46% of this is identified for two bedroom houses and 29% for three bedroom houses.

In terms of the Council's housing waiting list, the total number of people on the list was 3,175 people in February 2019. As at May 2022, the total number was 2,511

people. The need expressed in 2019 reveals that 54% required a 1-bed property, with a further 27% requiring a 2-bed property. In 2022, these percentages have not altered significantly, being 57% and 25% respectively.

Amongst those with the highest need (Bands 1 and 2) the overall picture of the District in 2019 is largely reflected, with the need for 1 and 2-bed properties being slightly reduced and the need for 3 and 4-bed properties slightly increased. In 2022, the picture of the District in comparison to those people in highest need varies slightly more, as the percentage requiring a 1-bed property was 44% (57% in the District), a 2-bed property remains the same, and for 3 and 4-bed properties, the percentages both increase. To provide some context to these changes, it is helpful to point out that since 2019, housing waiting list applicants have needed to complete a new application form and that some changes to the banding relating to housing need has also altered. Whilst the overall number of people on the housing waiting list has decreased between February 2019 and May 2022, the number of applicants in the higher need bandings (Bands 1, 1\* and 2) has increased.

At a local level, as of 23 January 2019, 846 people on the housing waiting list expressed a preference for living in Bacton. In May 2022, the number has reduced to 812 people on the list expressing a preference to live in Bacton.

The housing waiting list is only one indicator of need and has the potential to appear to over inflate demand as people can express a preference for more than one location. It should also be noted that this analysis is based on a snapshot in time and these figures are subject to change.

The SHMA also identifies that there is a requirement to provide an additional 725 C2 bed spaces (e.g. care homes) over the plan period 2015-36. The Council is seeking to include provision for specialist elderly accommodation on larger allocations and is generally supportive of provision for such accommodation in sustainable locations.

The Norfolk Older Persons Housing Options Study (2021) sets out the projected additional need for Use Class C2 residents as being 752 bedspaces in North Norfolk over the plan period 2016-2036.

#### *Supply of suitable sites*

The Council's Housing & Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA) Part 1 (2017) identifies that there are 13 potentially suitable sites totalling 581 dwellings\*.

\*It is important to note that the HELAA does not represent policy and will not determine whether sites should be allocated in the Local Plan or granted planning permission. It also represents a 'snapshot' of capacity based upon the data and information available (e.g. site constraints, landowner intentions, and site availability) as at 1st August 2016. Site assessments are on an individual site basis, rather than any consideration of cumulative constraints. Furthermore, sites may also overlap and there may be an element of double counting within the numbers.

## Conclusion

In terms of functional sustainability, Bacton has a Primary School and Convenience Shopping and five secondary or desirable services. As such, the settlement is considered to meet the criteria of a **'Small Growth Village'**.

Settlements categorised as 'Small Growth Villages' have fewer services and facilities than the higher order settlements (i.e. Towns and Service Villages), but still form a valuable functional role within the District; providing services and facilities to both the population of these villages and the wider rural population. By their nature, given the relative size of these settlements, there is generally less housing need (derived primarily from the Council's Housing Waiting List) than the higher order settlements.

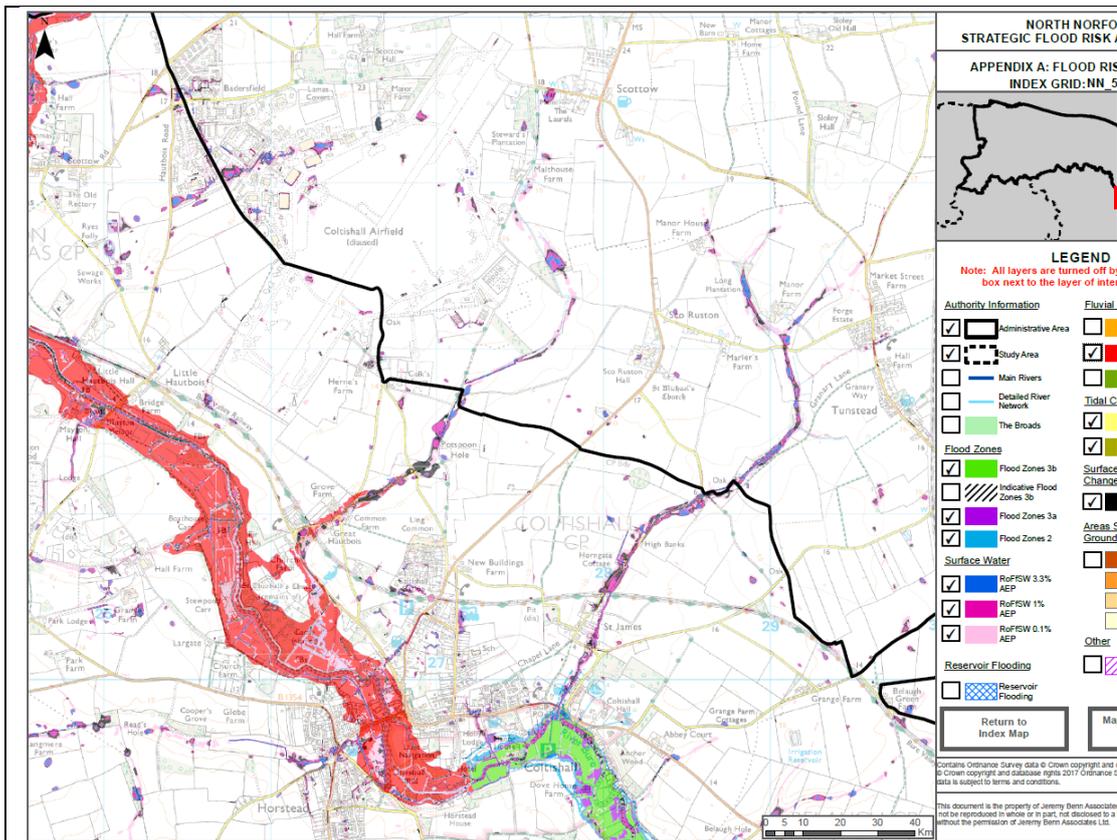
Any proposed growth will need to take into consideration the environmental constraints and known infrastructure constraints. However, for Bacton it is considered that the constraints would not limit the principle of development within the settlement. Therefore, subject to land availability, the Local Plan proposes modest, small scale growth in order to help address housing need, enhance the vitality of the community and support the retention and viability of local services.

## Badersfield

- 9.3 Badersfield was designated as 'Countryside' in the Core Strategy and had an estimated population of 1,785 people in 2016. The following table sets out the level of services and facilities, summarises the known constraints and identifies the known housing need and land availability. A conclusion is provided regarding these factors, setting out the settlement's position within the hierarchy.

Services and Facilities			
<b>Key Services</b>	Primary School	<b>N*</b>	*The Douglas Bader School is an alternative provision academy for excluded students and children missing education (years 1 – 11) in Norfolk.
	Convenience Shopping	<b>Y</b>	Badersfield Convenience & Post Office
	GP surgery	<b>N</b>	
<b>Secondary Services</b>	Main Road	<b>N</b>	
	Post Office	<b>Y</b>	Badersfield Convenience & Post Office

	Other Shopping	<b>N</b>	
	Public House	<b>Y</b>	The Diplomat
	Meeting Place (e.g. Village Hall)	<b>Y</b>	Badersfield Community Church provides community meeting place
<b>Desirable Services</b>	Petrol Filling Station	<b>N</b>	
	Vehicle Repair Shop	<b>N</b>	
	Place of Worship	<b>Y</b>	St. Edward's, Badersfield Community Church
	Employment Land	<b>Y</b>	Scottow Enterprise Zone
<b>Built Environment</b>			
<p>Badersfield is, in part, within the Former RAF Coltishall Conservation Area.</p> <p>There are no Listed Buildings in Badersfield, however, 7 buildings (previously used as part of the RAF base) have been included on the Local List as important buildings. In addition, there is a Scheduled Ancient Monument to the south east of the former RAF runway.</p>			
<b>Natural Environment</b>			
<p><i>Flood risk</i></p> <p>The following map shows the North Norfolk Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2018) climate change flood risk layers in regard to fluvial, tidal and surface water flooding. There are pockets of flood risk, predominantly along roads within the village itself. The majority of the settlement is situated within Flood Zone 1.</p>			



*Coastal erosion*

N/A

*Environmental designations*

There are a number of County Wildlife Sites (CWSs) nearby; Stakebridge Beck to the north west and Scottow Pond & Oak Belt, Low Common Plantations and Long Plantation to the north east.

Westwick Lakes, a Site of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSI), is located approximately 4km to the north east of the site.

*Landscape character*

The North Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment (LCA, 2021) identifies that the village is entirely situated within the Low Plains Farmland landscape type. Immediately to the north of the village the landscape character is defined as River Valleys (Bure and tributaries).

The **Low Plains Farmland** landscape type is characterised by a flat or gently undulating open landscape with long, uninterrupted views, predominantly arable land use and dispersed rural settlements, including the expanding market town of North Walsham. The landscape becomes less enclosed and wooded towards the coast, as a result of 20th Century agriculture and hedgerow removals.

The LCA vision for this landscape type is a well-managed and actively farmed rural landscape that makes the most of field margins for biodiversity and contains a

mosaic of farmland, heathland and woodland to provide a network of semi-natural features. New development is integrated within the existing settlements where it reinforces traditional character and vernacular. The landscape retains a rural character and dark skies at night.

Parts of three river systems, the Wensum, the Bure and the Ant, feed south and eastward through the District into the Broads. The **River Valleys (Bure and Tributaries)** landscape type is defined by the valley floors, which provide a strong contrast to the typically open, large-scale arable landscapes through which they pass, characterised by a pastoral land use, a high level of tree cover and a linear settlement pattern, with significant local variations in land cover and, consequently, in views.

The LCA vision for this landscape type is of intimate, small-scale landscapes with a wide variety of land uses / habitats, offering a contrast to the more expansive, open, large-scale arable farming and coastal landscapes that surround the valleys. New development should be appropriate in scale, unobtrusive and readily accommodated into its landscape setting. Woodland and hedgerows should be a major landscape element, helping to contain development. The linear valley form should be apparent, and should dictate land use and development form. Valley sides should offer some degree of transition between the contrasting scales of the valley floors and surrounding arable farmlands.

#### Infrastructure Constraints

No known infrastructure constraints.

#### Housing Need and Land Supply

##### *Housing Need*

As part of the Plan Wide Viability Assessment, Badersfield is identified within Affordable Housing Zone 1, which is considered to represent the area with lower levels of viability in the District. As such, the affordable housing policy within the emerging local plan seeks at least 15% affordable housing on all developments of 6 dwellings or more in Badersfield.

The Central Norfolk Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) identifies a calculated need for 1,998 affordable properties over the plan period to 2036, where 46% is identified for two bedroom houses and 29% for three bedroom houses.

In terms of the Council's housing waiting list, the total number on the list was 3,175 people in February 2019. As at May 2022, the total number was 2,511 people. The need expressed in 2019 reveals that 54% required a 1-bed property, with a further 27% requiring a 2-bed property. In 2022, these percentages have not altered significantly, being 57% and 25% respectively.

Amongst those with the highest need (Bands 1 and 2) the overall picture of the District in 2019, is largely reflected, with the need for 1 and 2-bed properties being slightly reduced and the need for 3 and 4-bed properties slightly increased. In

2022, the picture of the District in comparison to those people in highest need varies slightly more, as the percentage requiring a 1-bed property was 44% (57% in the District), a 2-bed property remains the same, and for 3 and 4-bed properties, the percentages both increase. To provide some context to these changes, it is helpful to point out that since 2019, housing waiting list applicants have needed to complete a new application form and that some changes to the banding relating to housing need has also altered. Whilst the overall number of people on the housing waiting list has decreased between February 2019 and May 2022, the number of applicants in the higher need bandings (Bands 1, 1\* and 2) has increased.

At a local level, as at 23 January 2019, 691 people on the housing waiting list expressed a preference to live in Badersfield (the Parish of Scottow). In May 2022, 669 people expressed a preference to live in Badersfield (the Parish of Scottow).

The housing waiting list is only one indicator of need and has the potential to appear to over inflate demand as people can express a preference for more than one location. It should also be noted that this analysis is based on a snapshot in time and these figures are subject to change.

The SHMA also identifies that there is a requirement to provide an additional 725 C2 bed spaces (e.g. care homes) over the plan period 2015-36. The Council is seeking to include provision for specialist elderly accommodation on larger allocations and is generally supportive of provision for such accommodation in sustainable locations.

The Norfolk Older Persons Housing Options Study (2021) sets out the projected additional need for Use Class C2 residents as being 752 bedspaces in North Norfolk over the plan period 2016-2036.

#### *Supply of suitable sites*

The Council's Housing & Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA) Part 1 (2017) did not specifically examine sites in Badersfield. At the time of its publication, Badersfield fell within the Countryside Area, where a total of 227 potentially suitable sites totalling 13,029\* dwellings were identified.

\*It is important to note that the HELAA does not represent policy and will not determine whether sites should be allocated in the Local Plan or granted planning permission. It also represents a 'snapshot' of capacity based upon the data and information available (e.g. site constraints, landowner intentions, and site availability) as at 1st August 2016. Site assessments are on an individual site basis, rather than any consideration of cumulative constraints. Furthermore, sites may also overlap and there may be an element of double counting within the numbers.

#### **Conclusion**

In terms of functional sustainability, Badersfield has a Convenience Shop and five secondary or desirable services. As such, the settlement is considered to meet the criteria of a '**Small Growth Village**'.

Settlements categorised as 'Small Growth Villages' have fewer services and facilities than the higher order settlements (i.e. Towns and Service Villages), but still form a valuable functional role within the District; providing services and facilities to both the population of these villages and the wider rural population. By their nature, given the relative size of these settlements, there is generally less housing need (derived primarily from the Council's Housing Waiting List) than the higher order settlements.

Any proposed growth will need to take into consideration the environmental constraints and known infrastructure constraints. For Badersfield, it is considered that the constraints would not limit the principle of development within the settlement. However, it is considered that the existing housing stock/ population is skewed by the former RAF housing accommodation and given the level of services and non-catchment function of the school, consideration of only small scale growth would be appropriate.

## **Binham**

- 9.4 Binham was designated as being within the 'Countryside' in the Core Strategy. In 2016, the settlement had an estimated population of 284 people. The following table sets out the level of services and facilities, summarises the known constraints and identifies the known housing need and land availability. A conclusion is provided regarding these factors, setting out the settlement's position within the hierarchy.

<b>Services and Facilities</b>			
<b>Key Services</b>	Primary School	<b>N</b>	
	Convenience Shopping	<b>Y</b>	Howell's Superstore & Filling Station
	GP surgery	<b>N</b>	
<b>Secondary Services</b>	Main Road	<b>N</b>	
	Post Office	<b>N</b>	
	Other Shopping	<b>N</b>	
	Public House	<b>Y</b>	Chequers Inn
	Meeting Place (e.g. Village Hall)	<b>Y</b>	Binham Village Hall
<b>Desirable Services</b>	Petrol Filling Station	<b>Y</b>	Howell's Superstore & Filling Station
	Vehicle Repair Shop	<b>N</b>	

	Place of Worship	Y	The Priory Church of St Mary and the Holy Cross
	Employment Land	N	

**Built Environment**

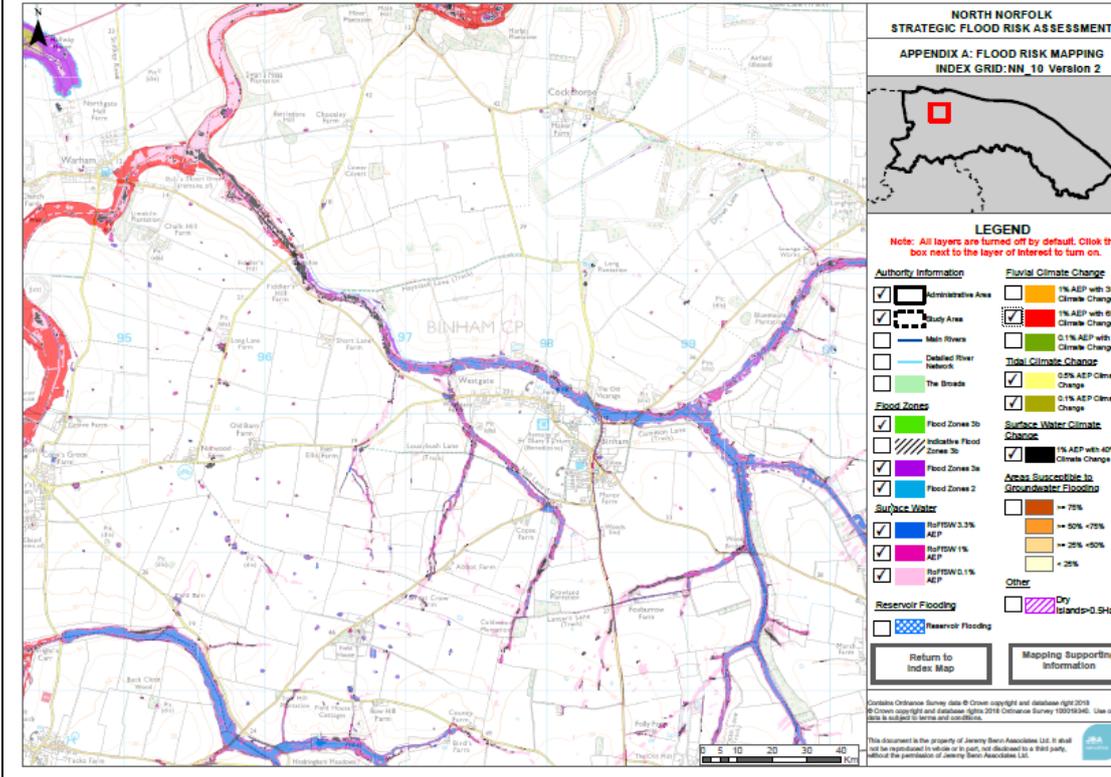
Binham Conservation Area covers the majority of the village and embraces the site of Binham Priory, which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

There are 32 Listed Buildings in Binham, two of which are Grade I (the Gatehouse at Binham Priory and the Priory Church of St Mary and Holy Cross Church). In addition, there are two Scheduled Ancient Monuments (including the Priory). Currently no buildings have been locally listed.

**Natural Environment**

*Flood risk*

The following map shows the North Norfolk Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2018) climate change flood risk layers in relation to fluvial, tidal and surface water flooding. The village is constrained by the Stiffkey River. The village itself is subject to limited flood risk. The majority of the settlement is situated within Flood Zone 1.



*Coastal erosion*

N/A

*Environmental designations*

The northern extent of the settlement, north of the Warham Road, is designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

There are two nearby County Wildlife Sites (CWS): Binham Valley to the north east, and Louseybush Meadow to the south west of the town.

### *Landscape character*

The North Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment (LCA, 2021) identifies that the northern extent of the village is situated within the River Valleys (River Stiffkey and tributaries) landscape type, while the southern extent of the village is situated within the Tributary Farmland landscape type.

The **River Valleys (Stiffkey and tributaries)** landscape type is characterised by steep sided and canalised lower reaches, with a scenic coastal character. The natural beauty of the river valley landscape downstream of Wighton is recognised by its inclusion within the Norfolk Coast AONB and, where the river meets the coastal marshes, the North Norfolk Heritage Coast.

The LCA vision for this landscape type is of intimate, small-scale landscapes with a wide variety of land uses / habitats, offering a contrast to the more expansive, open, large-scale arable farming and coastal landscapes that surround the valleys. New development should be appropriate in scale, unobtrusive and readily accommodated into its landscape setting. Woodland and hedgerows should be a major landscape element, helping to contain development. The linear valley form should be apparent, and should dictate land use and development form. Valley sides should offer some degree of transition between the contrasting scales of the valley floors and surrounding arable farmlands.

The **Tributary Farmland** landscape type is defined by a strong rural character with a sense of remoteness and tranquillity emphasised by the historic field patterns, rural villages, rural lanes and the long distance views across the landscape. As the name suggest, it forms the catchment area for a number of watercourses feeding into the main river valleys of the Stiffkey, Glaven and Bure.

The LCA vision for this landscape type is a well-managed and actively farmed rural landscape that invests in natural capital, creating and enhancing ecological networks and semi-natural habitats. New development is successfully integrated within the existing settlements where it reinforces traditional character and vernacular. The landscape retains a rural character with dark night skies.

### *Infrastructure Constraints*

No known infrastructure constraints

### *Housing Need and Land Supply*

#### *Housing Need*

As part of the Plan Wide Viability Assessment, Binham is identified within Affordable Housing Zone 2, which is considered to represent the area with higher

levels of viability in the District. As such, the affordable housing policy within the emerging local plan seeks at least 35% affordable housing on all developments of 6 dwellings or more in Binham.

The Central Norfolk Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) identifies a calculated need for 1,998 affordable properties over the plan period to 2036, where 46% is identified for two bedroom houses and 29% for three bedroom houses.

In terms of the Council's housing waiting list, the total number on the list was 3,175 people in February 2019. As at May 2022, the total number was 2,511 people. The need expressed in 2019 reveals that 54% required a 1-bed property, with a further 27% requiring a 2-bed property. In 2022, these percentages have not altered significantly, being 57% and 25% respectively.

Amongst those with the highest need (Bands 1 and 2) the overall picture of the District in 2019 is largely reflected, with the need for 1 and 2-bed properties being slightly reduced and the need for 3 and 4-bed properties slightly increased. In 2022, the picture of the District in comparison to those people in highest need varies slightly more, as the percentage requiring a 1-bed property was 44% (57% in the District), a 2-bed property remains the same, and for 3 and 4-bed properties, the percentages both increase. To provide some context to these changes, it is helpful to point out that since 2019, housing waiting list applicants have needed to complete a new application form and that some changes to the banding relating to housing need has also altered. Whilst the overall number of people on the housing waiting list has decreased between February 2019 and May 2022, the number of applicants in the higher need bandings (Bands 1, 1\* and 2) has increased.

At a local level, as of 23 January 2019, 641 people on the housing waiting list expressed a preference for living in Binham. In May 2022, the number of people remains very similar, with 638 expressing a preference to live in Binham.

The housing waiting list is only one indicator of need and has the potential to appear to over inflate demand as people can express a preference for more than one location. It should also be noted that this analysis is based on a snapshot in time and these figures are subject to change.

The SHMA also identifies that there is a requirement to provide an additional 725 C2 bed spaces (e.g. care homes) over the plan period 2015-36. The Council is seeking to include provision for specialist elderly accommodation on larger allocations and is generally supportive of provision for such accommodation in sustainable locations.

The Norfolk Older Persons Housing Options Study (2021) sets out the projected additional need for Use Class C2 residents as being 752 bedspaces in North Norfolk over the plan period 2016-2036.

#### *Supply of suitable sites*

The Council's Housing & Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA) Part 1 (2017) did not specifically examine sites in Binham. At the time of its publication,

Binham was included within the Countryside Area where a total 227 potentially suitable sites totalling 13,029\* dwellings were identified.

\*It is important to note that the HELAA does not represent policy and will not determine whether sites should be allocated in the Local Plan or granted planning permission. It also represents a 'snapshot' of capacity based upon the data and information available (e.g. site constraints, landowner intentions, and site availability) as at 1st August 2016. Site assessments are on an individual site basis, rather than any consideration of cumulative constraints. Furthermore, sites may also overlap and there may be an element of double counting within the numbers.

### Conclusion

In terms of functional sustainability, Binham has Convenience Shopping and four secondary or desirable services. As such, the settlement is considered to meet the criteria of a **'Small Growth Village'**.

Settlements categorised as 'Small Growth Villages' have fewer services and facilities than the higher order settlements (i.e. Towns and Service Villages), but still form a valuable functional role within the District; providing services and facilities to both the population of these villages and the wider rural population. By their nature, given the relative size of these settlements, there is generally less housing need (derived primarily from the Council's Housing Waiting List) than the higher order settlements.

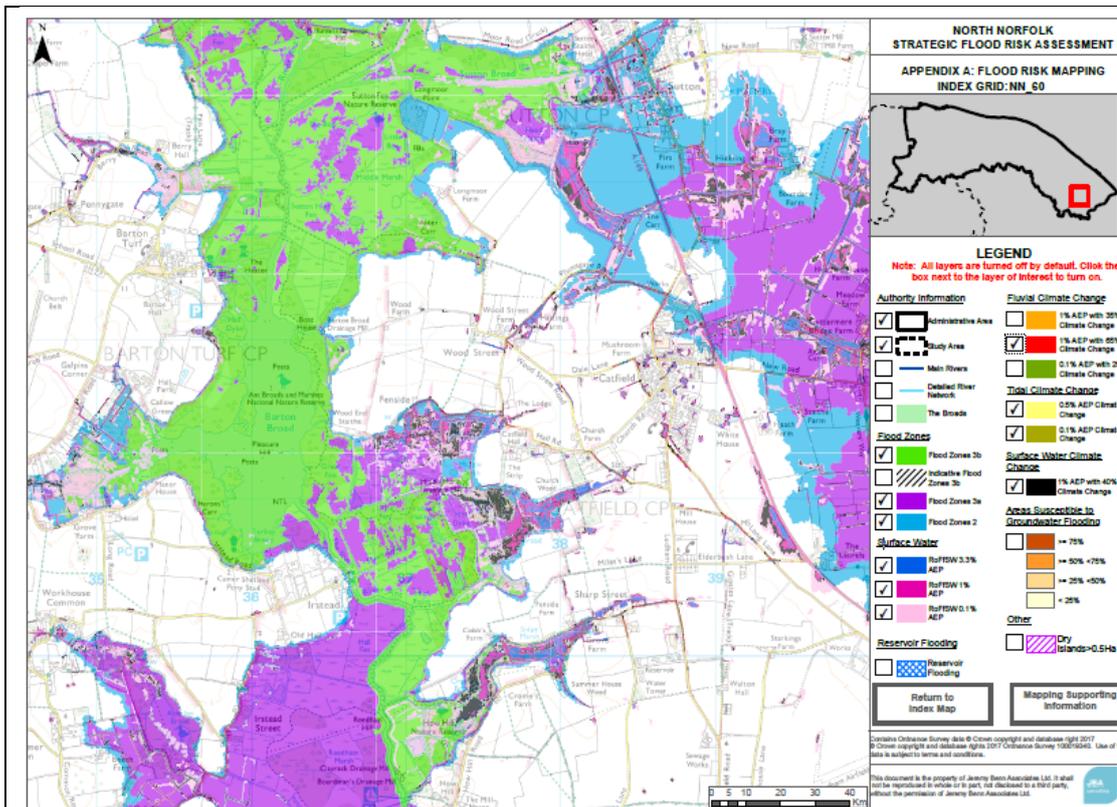
Any proposed growth will need to take into consideration the environmental constraints and known infrastructure constraints. However, for Binham it is considered that the constraints would not limit the principle of development within the settlement. Therefore, subject to land availability, the Local Plan proposes modest, small scale growth in order to help address housing need, enhance the vitality of the community and support the retention and viability of local services.

## Catfield

9.5 Catfield was identified as a 'Service Village' in the Core Strategy. In 2016, the settlement had an estimated population of 1,000 people. The following table sets out the level of services and facilities, summarises the known constraints and identifies the known housing need and land availability. A conclusion is provided regarding these factors, setting out the settlement's position within the hierarchy.

Services and Facilities			
<b>Key Services</b>	Primary School	<b>Y</b>	Catfield Primary School
	Convenience Shopping	<b>Y</b>	Catfield Stores & Post Office

	GP surgery	<b>N</b>	
<b>Secondary Services</b>	Main Road	<b>Y</b>	
	Post Office	<b>Y</b>	Catfield Stores & Post Office
	Other Shopping	<b>N</b>	
	Public House	<b>Y</b>	The Crown Inn
	Meeting Place (e.g. Village Hall)	<b>Y</b>	Catfield Village Hall
<b>Desirable Services</b>	Petrol Filling Station	<b>N</b>	
	Vehicle Repair Shop	<b>Y</b>	Streetcars, G Bird Motors & Sons, Catfield Motor Services
	Place of Worship	<b>Y</b>	All Saints' Catfield
	Employment Land	<b>Y</b>	Catfield Industrial Estate
<b>Built Environment</b>			
<p>Catfield Conservation Area is concentrated on the historic centre of the village itself.</p> <p>There are 12 Listed Buildings in Catfield, one of which is Grade I (Church of All Saints). Currently no buildings have been locally listed.</p>			
<b>Natural Environment</b>			
<p><i>Flood risk</i></p> <p>The following map shows the North Norfolk Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2018) climate change flood risk layers in relation to fluvial, tidal and surface water flooding. The village is constrained to the north and east by areas of flood zone 2 and 3a. There are further flood risk constraints to the west. The built form of the village itself is subject to pockets of surface water flooding, predominantly along roads. The majority of the settlement is situated within Flood Zone 1.</p>			



*Coastal erosion*

N/A

*Environmental designations*

Areas to the east and west sit within the Broads Authority Area. Both Hickling Broad to the east and Ant Broad and Marshes are designated as National Nature Reserves, Ramsar sites, Sites of Specific Scientific Interest, Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation.

There are two areas nearby that are designated as County Wildlife Sites (CWSs); Alder Carr & Guttermere Bridge to the east and Sutton Meadows to the north west.

*Landscape character*

The North Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment (LCA, 2021) identifies that the village is situated within the Settled Farmland landscape type.

The **Settled Farmland** landscape type is characterised by flat or very flat arable landscapes, which are bordered by woodland fringing the adjacent Broads Valleys. Settlement is a strong feature of the landscape, as dispersed farmsteads or in villages such as Sea Palling, Hickling, Ludham and parts of Potter Heigham and the market town of Stalham.

The LCA vision for this landscape type is a well-managed and actively farmed rural landscape that makes the most of field margins, restored grassland and hedgerows for biodiversity to provide a network of semi-natural features, whilst protecting the highly productive agricultural soils and farmland. The intrinsic rural

character of the landscape and traditional character of settlements, farmsteads and historic skyline features will be conserved and enhanced, with new development well integrated into the landscape and strengthened recreational links within the Character area and to the neighbouring Broads via biodiverse rural lanes, footpaths and cycle routes; maximising opportunities to enjoy and understand the landscape, and dark skies at night.

### Infrastructure Constraints

No known infrastructure constraints.

### Housing Need and Land Supply

#### *Housing Need*

As part of the Plan Wide Viability Assessment, Catfield is identified within Affordable Housing Zone 1, which is considered to represent the area with lower levels of viability in the District. As such, the affordable housing policy within the emerging local plan seeks at least 15% affordable housing on all developments of 6 dwellings or more in Catfield.

The Central Norfolk Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) identifies a calculated need for 1,998 affordable properties over the plan period to 2036, where 46% is identified for two bedroom dwellings and 29% for three bedroom dwellings.

In terms of the Council's housing waiting list, the total number on the list was 3,175 people in February 2019. As at May 2022, the total number was 2,511 people. The need expressed in 2019 reveals that 54% required a 1-bed property, with a further 27% requiring a 2-bed property. In 2022, these percentages have not altered significantly, being 57% and 25% respectively.

Amongst those with the highest need (Bands 1 and 2) the overall picture of the District in 2019 is largely reflected, with the need for 1 and 2-bed properties being slightly reduced and the need for 3 and 4-bed properties slightly increased. In 2022, the picture of the District in comparison to those people in highest need varies slightly more, as the percentage requiring a 1-bed property was 44% (57% in the District), a 2-bed property remains the same, and for 3 and 4-bed properties, the percentages both increase. To provide some context to these changes, it is helpful to point out that since 2019, housing waiting list applicants have needed to complete a new application form and that some changes to the banding relating to housing need has also altered. Whilst the overall number of people on the housing waiting list has decreased between February 2019 and May 2022, the number of applicants in the higher need bandings (Bands 1, 1\* and 2) has increased.

At a local level, as at 23 January 2019, 723 people on the housing waiting list expressed a preference to live in Catfield. In May 2022, the number of people remains very similar, with 728 expressing a preference to live in Catfield.

The housing waiting list is only one indicator of need and has the potential to appear to over inflate demand as people can express a preference for more than

one location. It should also be noted that this analysis is based on a snapshot in time and these figures are subject to change.

The SHMA also identifies that there is a requirement to provide an additional 725 C2 bed spaces (e.g. care homes) over the plan period 2015-36. The Council is seeking to include provision for specialist elderly accommodation on larger allocations and is generally supportive of provision for such accommodation in sustainable locations.

The Norfolk Older Persons Housing Options Study (2021) sets out the projected additional need for Use Class C2 residents as being 752 bedspaces in North Norfolk over the plan period 2016-2036.

#### *Supply of suitable sites*

The Council's Housing & Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA) Part 1 (2017) identifies that there are 11 potentially suitable sites totalling 1,256 dwellings\*.

\*It is important to note that the HELAA does not represent policy and will not determine whether sites should be allocated in the Local Plan or granted planning permission. It also represents a 'snapshot' of capacity based upon the data and information available (e.g. site constraints, landowner intentions, and site availability) as at 1st August 2016. Site assessments are on an individual site basis, rather than any consideration of cumulative constraints. Furthermore, sites may also overlap and there may be an element of double counting within the numbers.

#### **Conclusion**

In terms of functional sustainability, Catfield has a Primary School and Convenience Shopping along with seven secondary or desirable services. As such, the settlement is considered to meet the criteria of a '**Small Growth Village**'.

Settlements categorised as 'Small Growth Villages' have fewer services and facilities than the higher order settlements (i.e. Towns and Service Villages), but still form a valuable functional role within the District; providing services and facilities to both the population of these villages and the wider rural population. By their nature, given the relative size of these settlements, there is generally less housing need (derived primarily from the Council's Housing Waiting List) than the higher order settlements.

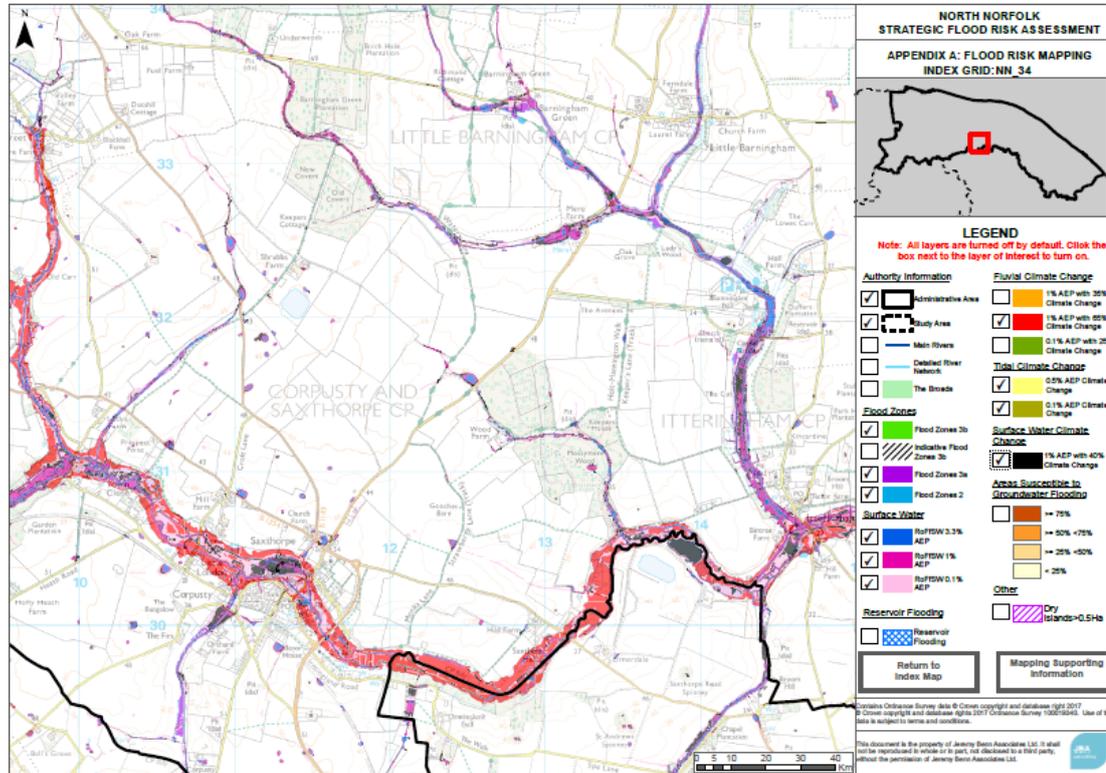
Any proposed growth will need to take into consideration the environmental constraints and known infrastructure constraints. However, for Catfield it is considered that the constraints would not limit the principle of development within the settlement. Therefore, subject to land availability, the Local Plan proposes modest, small scale growth in order to help address housing need, enhance the vitality of the community and support the retention and viability of local services.

## **Corpusty & Saxthorpe**

9.6 Corpusty & Saxthorpe was identified as a 'Service Village' in the Core Strategy. In 2016, the settlement had an estimated population of 741 people. The following table sets out the level of services and facilities, summarises the known constraints and identifies the known housing need and land availability. A conclusion is provided regarding these factors, setting out the settlement's position within the hierarchy.

<b>Services and Facilities</b>			
<b>Key Services</b>	Primary School	<b>Y</b>	Corpusty Primary School
	Convenience Shopping	<b>Y</b>	SPAR & Post office (Daily)
	GP surgery	<b>N</b>	
<b>Secondary Services</b>	Main Road	<b>Y</b>	
	Post Office	<b>Y</b>	SPAR & Post office
	Other Shopping	<b>N</b>	
	Public House	<b>Y</b>	The Duke's Head
	Meeting Place (e.g. Village Hall)	<b>Y</b>	Corpusty and Saxthorpe Village Hall
<b>Desirable Services</b>	Petrol Filling Station	<b>N</b>	
	Vehicle Repair Shop	<b>Y</b>	Crossroads Garage
	Place of Worship	<b>Y</b>	St Andrew Church and St. Peter's Church
	Employment Land	<b>Y</b>	Land North of B1149
<b>Built Environment</b>			
There is no designated Conservation Area in Corpusty or Saxthorpe.			
There are a total of 4 Listed Buildings in Corpusty, one of which is Grade II* and the Church of St Andrew in Saxthorpe is Grade I. Currently no buildings have been locally listed.			
<b>Natural Environment</b>			
<i>Flood risk</i>			

The following map shows the North Norfolk Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2018) climate change flood risk layers in relation to fluvial, tidal and surface water flooding. The two villages are constrained by the river Bure, which runs between Saxthorpe and Corpusty. There are further pockets of surface water flooding within both settlements. The majority of the settlement is situated within Flood Zone 1.



### Coastal erosion

N/A

### Environmental designations

There are a number of nearby Country Wildlife Sites (CWSs):

- Grassland at Saxthorpe, an area north of both the River Bure adjoins the built form.
- Further to the north east of the settlement lies Mossymere Wood.
- A dismantled railway to the west of the town runs from Little London further west.
- Approximately 1km to the west lies Corpusty Fen.

### Landscape character

The North Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment (LCA, 2021) identifies that the villages of Corpusty and Saxthorpe are primarily situated within the River Valleys (Bure and Tributaries) landscape type. The area to the north and the south of the villages is defined as being within the Tributary Farmland landscape type.

Parts of three river systems, the Wensum, the Bure and the Ant, feed south and eastward through the District into the Broads. The **River Valleys (Bure and tributaries)** landscape type is defined by the valley floors, which provide a strong contrast to the typically open, large-scale arable landscapes through which they pass, characterised by a pastoral land use, a high level of tree cover and a linear settlement pattern, with significant local variations in land cover and, consequently, in views.

The LCA vision for this landscape area is of intimate, small-scale landscapes with a wide variety of land uses and habitats, offering a contrast to the more expansive, open, large-scale arable farming and coastal landscapes that surround the valleys. New development should be appropriate in scale, unobtrusive and readily accommodated into its landscape setting. Woodland and hedgerows should be a major landscape element, helping to contain development. The linear valley form should be apparent, and should dictate land use and development form. Valley sides should offer some degree of transition between the contrasting scales of the valley floors and surrounding arable farmlands.

This **Tributary Farmland** landscape type is defined by a strong rural character with a sense of remoteness and tranquillity emphasised by the historic field patterns, rural villages, rural lanes and the long range views across the landscape. As the name suggest, it forms the catchment area for a number of watercourses feeding into the main river valleys of the Stiffkey, Glaven and Bure.

The LCA vision for this landscape type is a well-managed and actively farmed rural landscape that invests in natural capital, creating and enhancing ecological networks and semi-natural habitats. New development is successfully integrated within the existing settlements where it reinforces traditional character and vernacular. The landscape retains a rural character with dark night skies.

#### Infrastructure Constraints

No known infrastructure constraints.

#### Housing Need and Land Supply

##### *Housing Need*

As part of the Plan Wide Viability Assessment, Corpusty and Saxthorpe are identified within Affordable Housing Zone 1, which is considered to represent the area with lower levels of viability in the District. As such, the affordable housing policy within the emerging local plan seeks at least 15% affordable housing on all developments of 6 dwellings or more in Corpusty and Saxthorpe.

The Central Norfolk Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) identifies a calculated need for 1,998 affordable properties over the plan period to 2036, where 46% is identified for two bedroom houses and a further 29% for three bedroom houses.

In terms of the Council's housing waiting list, the total number on the list was 3,175 people in February 2019. As at May 2022, the total number was 2,511 people. The need expressed in 2019 reveals that 54% required a 1-bed property, with a further 27% requiring a 2-bed property. In 2022, these percentages have not altered significantly, being 57% and 25% respectively.

Amongst those with the highest need (Bands 1 and 2) the overall picture of the District in 2019 is largely reflected, with the need for 1 and 2-bed properties being slightly reduced and the need for 3 and 4-bed properties slightly increased. In 2022, the picture of the District in comparison to those people in highest need varies slightly more, as the percentage requiring a 1-bed property was 44% (57% in the District), a 2-bed property remains the same, and for 3 and 4-bed properties, the percentages both increase. To provide some context to these changes, it is helpful to point out that since 2019 applicants have needed to complete a whole new application form and that some changes to the banding relating to housing need has also altered. Whilst the number on the housing waiting list has decreased, the number of applicants in the higher need bandings has increased.

At a local level, as of 23 January 2019, 629 people on the housing waiting list expressed a preference to live in Corpusty and Saxthorpe. In May 2022, 615 people expressed a preference to live in Corpusty and 580 expressed a preference to live in Saxthorpe.

The housing list is only one indicator of need and has the potential to appear to over inflate demand as people can express a preference for more than one location. It should also be noted that this analysis is based on a snapshot in time and these figures are subject to change.

The SHMA also identifies that there is a requirement to provide an additional 725 C2 bed spaces (e.g. care homes) over the plan period 2015-36. The Council is seeking to include provision for specialist elderly accommodation on larger allocations and is generally supportive of provision for such accommodation in sustainable locations.

The Norfolk Older Persons Housing Options Study (2021) sets out the projected additional need for Use Class C2 residents as being 752 bedspaces in North Norfolk over the plan period 2016-2036.

#### *Supply of suitable sites*

The Council's Housing & Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA) Part 1 (2017) identifies that there are 4 potentially suitable sites totalling 72 dwellings\*.

\*It is important to note that the HELAA does not represent policy and will not determine whether sites should be allocated in the Local Plan or granted planning permission. It also represents a 'snapshot' of capacity based upon the data and information available (e.g. site constraints, landowner intentions, and site availability) as at 1st August 2016. Site assessments are on an individual site basis, rather than any consideration of cumulative constraints. Furthermore, sites

may also overlap and there may be an element of double counting within the numbers.

### Conclusion

In terms of functional sustainability, Corpusty and Saxthorpe has a Primary School and Convenience Shopping along with seven secondary or desirable services. As such, the combined settlements are considered to meet the criteria of a **'Small Growth Village'**.

Settlements categorised as 'Small Growth Villages' have fewer services and facilities than the higher order settlements (i.e. Towns and Service Villages), but still form a valuable functional role within the District; providing services and facilities to both the population of these villages and the wider rural population. By their nature, given the relative size of these settlements, there is generally less housing need (derived primarily from the Council's Housing Waiting List) than the higher order settlements.

Any proposed growth will need to take into consideration the environmental constraints and known infrastructure constraints. However, for Corpusty and Saxthorpe it is considered that the constraints would not limit the principle of development within the settlement. Therefore, subject to land availability, the Local Plan proposes modest, small scale growth in order to help address housing need, enhance the vitality of the community and support the retention and viability of local services.

## East Runton

- 9.7 East Runton was designated as 'Countryside' in the Core Strategy. In 2016, the settlement had an estimated population of 1,644 people, combined with West Runton. The following table sets out the level of services and facilities, summarises the known constraints and identifies the known housing need and land availability. A conclusion is provided regarding these factors, setting out the settlement's position within the hierarchy.

Services and Facilities			
<b>Key Services</b>	Primary School	<b>N</b>	
	Convenience Shopping	<b>Y</b>	East Runton Stores, East Runton Newsagents
	GP surgery	<b>N</b>	
<b>Secondary Services</b>	Main Road	<b>Y</b>	
	Post Office	<b>N</b>	
	Other Shopping	<b>Y</b>	East Runton Butchers

	Public House	Y	Fishing Boat
	Meeting Place (e.g. Village Hall)	Y	East Runton Village Hall
<b>Desirable Services</b>	Petrol Filling Station	N	
	Vehicle Repair Shop	N	
	Place of Worship	Y	St. Andrew's Church
	Employment Land	N	

### Built Environment

East Runton Conservation Area runs north south through the village core, turning westward to include Top Common.

There are a total of 6 Listed Buildings in East Runton, all of which are Grade II. Currently no buildings have been locally listed.

### Natural Environment

#### *Flood risk*

The following maps show the North Norfolk Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2018) climate change flood risk layers in relation to fluvial, tidal and surface water flooding. The village is relatively free of flood risk, with the exception of surface water flooding along the roads within the village. The majority of the settlement is situated within Flood Zone 1.



North Norfolk's coast is in places low-lying and in other areas, it is characterised by cliffs comprising soft sandstone, clays and other material that is susceptible to erosion.

National Planning Practice Guidance sets out that local planning authorities should demonstrate that they have considered Shoreline Management Plans (SMPs). SMPs provide a large-scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal processes, set out how the coastline should be managed and determine appropriate, strategic policies for coastal management that balance the many and often competing aspirations of stakeholders with due regard to economic and environmental sustainability. The area of coast relevant to East Runton is included within SMP6.

Policy CC5 of the emerging Local Plan identifies areas that are at risk of coastal erosion and defines these as CCMA. In these areas, the policy states that *"proposals for new permanent residential development, including the conversion of existing buildings, will not be permitted."* Other development proposals within the CCMA will be granted subject to demonstration via a Coastal Erosion Vulnerability Assessment (CEVA) that a proposal will not result in an increased risk to life or property.

East Runton's coastline, to the north of the settlement, is entirely within the CCMA.

#### *Environmental designations*

East Runton is naturally constrained to the north by the North Sea. The shoreline and the North Sea beyond are designated as the Greater Wash Special Protection Area (SPA). Approximately 1 km of the cliffs along West Runton is designated as a Site of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSI).

There are a number of areas designated as a County Wildlife Sites (CWSs); Abb's Common and Congham Hill are situated in the south west of East Runton; Greens Common to the south east; and Cromer Sea Front (CWS), which encroaches approximately 300m into East Runton, along the beach from Cromer.

The area south of the railway line is designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

#### *Landscape character*

The North Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment (LCA, 2021) identifies that the village is situated within the Coastal Shelf landscape type and that the area to the south of the town is defined as the Wooded Glacial Ridge landscape type.

The **Coastal Shelf** landscape type is categorised by the cliffs stretching along the coastline, where the presence of the sea defines views throughout this landscape area. The settlements within the area are seen as having a distinctive character and historical value providing a sense of place. The character of the skyline is also of high importance within the Coastal Shelf landscape character area, particularly the views from the Cromer Ridge to the coast and vice-versa.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is a richly diverse coastal landscape of biodiverse and productive farmland and resilient semi-natural habitats, which provide the distinctive and scenic setting for well-maintained and cohesive historic settlements, creating a strong focus for sustainably managed tourism and recreation. Settlements will be clearly separated by a network of semi-natural habitats and farmland, with connectivity between these areas wherever possible. New development will be well integrated into the landscape and local vernacular, with a sensitive approach to lighting to maintain dark skies, and opportunities will be sought to better integrate existing coastal development. Restoration and enhancement of valued landscape features will occur alongside the managed and/or natural change of the coastline in response to climate change and erosion.

To the south of the village the landscape is categorised as the **Wooded Glacial Ridge** landscape type. This is defined by the distinctive and prominent landform and land cover. The extensive and diverse woodland areas, including large areas of ancient woodland provide strong habitat connectivity for a range of woodland species. As a result of this the area is defined by a strong sense of remoteness, tranquillity and dark skies.

The LCA vision for this landscape type is of an area dominated by wooded high ground which forms a distinct setting to settlements and which effectively contains and isolates any development but nonetheless provides a strong network of recreational and leisure opportunities. Wooded areas and other important semi-natural habitats, in particular areas of heathland, form a strong, well connected biodiversity network. Any new residential development is successfully integrated within the existing settlements where it reinforces traditional character and vernacular, and the landscape retains, in many locations, a strong sense of tranquillity and remoteness. The special qualities of natural beauty of the Norfolk Coast AONB, which encompasses most of the area, are preserved.

#### Infrastructure Constraints

No known infrastructure constraints.

#### Housing Need and Land Supply

##### *Housing Need*

As part of the Plan Wide Viability Assessment, East Runton is identified within Affordable Housing Zone 2, which is considered to represent the area with higher levels of viability in the District. As such, the affordable housing policy within the emerging local plan seeks at least 35% affordable housing on all developments of 6 dwellings or more in East Runton.

The Central Norfolk Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) identifies a calculated need for 1,998 affordable properties over the plan period to 2036, where 46% is identified for two bedroom houses and a further 29% for three bedroom houses.

In terms of the Council's housing waiting list, the total number on the list was 3,175 people in February 2019. As at May 2022, the total number was 2,511 people. The need expressed in 2019 reveals that 54% required a 1-bed property, with a further 27% requiring a 2-bed property. In 2022, these percentages have not altered significantly, being 57% and 25% respectively.

Amongst those with the highest need (Bands 1 and 2) the overall picture of the District in 2019 is largely reflected, with the need for 1 and 2-bed properties being slightly reduced and the need for 3 and 4-bed properties slightly increased. In 2022, the picture of the District in comparison to those people in highest need varies slightly more, as the percentage requiring a 1-bed property was 44% (57% in the District), a 2-bed property remains the same, and for 3 and 4-bed properties, the percentages both increase. To provide some context to these changes, it is helpful to point out that since 2019, housing waiting list applicants have needed to complete a new application form and that some changes to the banding relating to housing need has also altered. Whilst the overall number of people on the housing waiting list has decreased between February 2019 and May 2022, the number of applicants in the higher need bandings (Bands 1, 1\* and 2) has increased.

At a local level, as of 23 January 2019, 1016 people on the housing waiting list expressed a preference for living in East Runton (also incorporating West Runton). In May 2022, 966 people on the list expressed a preference to live in East Runton (incorporating West Runton).

The housing list is only one indicator of need and has the potential to appear to over inflate demand as people can express a preference for more than one location. It should also be noted that this analysis is based on a snapshot in time and these figures are subject to change.

The SHMA also identifies that there is a requirement to provide an additional 725 C2 bed spaces (e.g. care homes) over the plan period 2015-36. The Council is seeking to include provision for specialist elderly accommodation on larger allocations and is generally supportive of provision for such accommodation in sustainable locations.

The Norfolk Older Persons Housing Options Study (2021) sets out the projected additional need for Use Class C2 residents as being 752 bedspaces in North Norfolk over the plan period 2016-2036.

#### *Supply of suitable sites*

The Council's Housing & Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA) Part 1 (2017) did not specifically examine sites in East Runton. At the time of its publication, East Runton was included within the Countryside Area where a total 227 potentially suitable sites totalling 13,029\* dwellings were identified.

\*It is important to note that the HELAA does not represent policy and will not determine whether sites should be allocated in the Local Plan or granted planning permission. It also represents a 'snapshot' of capacity based upon the data and information available (e.g. site constraints, landowner intentions, and site availability) as at 1st August 2016. Site assessments are on an individual site

basis, rather than any consideration of cumulative constraints. Furthermore, sites may also overlap and there may be an element of double counting within the numbers.

### Conclusion

In terms of functional sustainability, East Runton has Convenience Shopping along with four secondary services and one of the desirable services. As such, the settlement is considered to meet the criteria of a **'Small Growth Village'**.

Settlements categorised as 'Small Growth Villages' have fewer services and facilities than the higher order settlements (i.e. Towns and Service Villages), but still form a valuable functional role within the District; providing services and facilities to both the population of these villages and the wider rural population. By their nature, given the relative size of these settlements, there is generally less housing need (derived primarily from the Council's Housing Waiting List) than the higher order settlements.

Any proposed growth will need to take into consideration the environmental constraints and known infrastructure constraints. However, for East Runton it is considered that the constraints would not limit the principle of development within the settlement. Therefore, subject to land availability, the Local Plan proposes modest, small scale growth in order to help address housing need, enhance the vitality of the community and support the retention and viability of local services.

## Happisburgh

9.8 Happisburgh was identified as a 'Coastal Service Village' in the Core Strategy. In 2016, the settlement had an estimated population of 925 people. The following table sets out the level of services and facilities, summarises the known constraints and identifies the known housing need and land availability. A conclusion is provided regarding these factors, setting out the settlement's position within the hierarchy.

Services and Facilities			
<b>Key Services</b>	Primary School	<b>Y</b>	Happisburgh CE VA Primary and Early Years School
	Convenience Shopping	<b>Y</b>	Happisburgh Village Shop
	GP surgery	<b>N</b>	
<b>Secondary Services</b>	Main Road	<b>N</b>	
	Post Office	<b>N</b>	

	Other Shopping	Y	Fair Maiden Shellfish - Fishmongers
	Public House	Y	The Hill House Inn
	Meeting Place (e.g. Village Hall)	Y	Wenn Evans Centre
<b>Desirable Services</b>	Petrol Filling Station	N	
	Vehicle Repair Shop	N	
	Place of Worship	Y	St Mary's the Virgin Church
	Employment Land	N	
<b>Built Environment</b>			
<p>Happisburgh Conservation Area embraces the majority of the centre of the village and extends east taking in open land between the village and cliffs.</p> <p>There are a total of 17 Listed Buildings in Happisburgh (several of these are outside of the main village envelope), one is Grade I (Church of St Mary) and two Grade II*. Happisburgh Manor (Listed as Grade II* St Mary's House) is a Grade II Historic Park and Garden. Currently no buildings have been locally listed.</p>			
<b>Natural Environment</b>			
<p><i>Flood risk</i></p> <p>The following map shows the North Norfolk Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2018) climate change flood risk layers in relation to fluvial, tidal and surface water flooding. Besides the flood risk associated with the North Sea there is an area subject to surface water flooding within the settlement itself. The majority of the settlement is situated within Flood Zone 1.</p>			



situated within an area that is affected (or threatened) by erosion within 20 years (2005-2025), 50 years (2005-2055) and 100 years (2005-2105).

#### *Environmental designations*

Happisburgh is naturally constrained to the north by the North Sea. The shoreline and the North Sea beyond are designated as the Greater Wash Special Protection Area (SPA).

The cliffs, directly to the north east of the village, are designated as a Site of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSI).

#### *Landscape character*

The North Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment (LCA, 2021) identifies that the village is situated within the Coastal Plain landscape type.

The **Coastal Plain** landscape type is characterised by a flat or nearly flat open coastal landscape of predominantly Grade 1 arable farmland with some more naturalistic habitats, especially in the south towards the Broads and along the dynamic coastal margin type is characterised by a flat or nearly flat open coastal landscape of predominantly Grade 1 arable farmland with some more naturalistic habitats, especially in the south towards the Broads and along the dynamic coastal margin.

The LCA vision for this landscape type is a well-managed and actively farmed rural landscape, with a wild coastal edge incorporating resilient semi-natural habitats and opportunities to enjoy the landscape and the scenic long views along the coast, and dark skies at night. The mosaic of habitats will stretch inland to re-connect with those in neighbouring areas and the Broads, whilst the highly productive agricultural soils and farmland will be protected and sensitively managed, including from the risk of soil erosion. The intrinsic rural character of the landscape and traditional character of settlements, farmsteads and historic skyline features will be conserved and enhanced, with new development well integrated into the landscape and strengthened recreational links via biodiverse rural lanes, footpaths and cycle routes. Large scale on-shore infrastructure projects to support the offshore wind farms will be complete and any above ground structures will be well integrated into the local landscape.

#### *Infrastructure Constraints*

The following is a list of known infrastructure constraints:

- Limited spare capacity at Happisburgh CE VA Primary and Early Years School.

#### *Housing Need and Land Supply*

##### *Housing Need*

As part of the Plan Wide Viability Assessment, Happisburgh is identified within Affordable Housing Zone 1, which is considered to represent the area with lower levels of viability in the District. As such, the affordable housing policy within the emerging local plan seeks at least 15% affordable housing on all developments of 6 dwellings or more in Happisburgh.

The Central Norfolk Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) identifies a calculated need for 1,998 affordable properties over the plan period to 2036, where 46% is identified for two bedroom houses and a further 29% for three bedroom houses.

In terms of the Council's housing waiting list, the total number on the list was 3,175 people in February 2019. As at May 2022, the total number was 2,511 people. The need expressed in 2019 reveals that 54% required a 1-bed property, with a further 27% requiring a 2-bed property. In 2022, these percentages have not altered significantly, being 57% and 25% respectively.

Amongst those with the highest need (Bands 1 and 2) the overall picture of the District, in 2019 is largely reflected, with the need for 1 and 2-bed properties being slightly reduced and the need for 3 and 4-bed properties slightly increased. In 2022, the picture of the District in comparison to those people in highest need varies slightly more, as the percentage requiring a 1-bed property was 44% (57% in the District), a 2-bed property remains the same, and for 3 and 4-bed properties, the percentages both increase. To provide some context to these changes, it is helpful to point out that since 2019, housing waiting list applicants have needed to complete a new application form and that some changes to the banding relating to housing need has also altered. Whilst the overall number of people on the housing waiting list has decreased between February 2019 and May 2022, the number of applicants in the higher need bandings (Bands 1, 1\* and 2) has increased.

At a local level, as of 23 January 2019, 753 people on the housing waiting list expressed a preference for living in Happisburgh. In May 2022, a similar number of people expressed a preference to live in Happisburgh, being 742.

The housing list is only one indicator of need and has the potential to appear to over inflate demand as people can express a preference for more than one location. It should also be noted that this analysis is based on a snapshot in time and these figures are subject to change.

The SHMA also identifies that there is a requirement to provide an additional 725 C2 bed spaces (e.g. care homes) over the plan period 2015-36. The Council is seeking to include provision for specialist elderly accommodation on larger allocations and is generally supportive of provision for such accommodation in sustainable locations.

The Norfolk Older Persons Housing Options Study (2021) sets out the projected additional need for Use Class C2 residents as being 752 bedspaces in North Norfolk over the plan period 2016-2036.

*Supply of suitable sites*

The Council's Housing & Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA) Part 1 (2017) identifies that there are 7 potentially suitable sites totalling 147 dwellings\*.

\*It is important to note that the HELAA does not represent policy and will not determine whether sites should be allocated in the Local Plan or granted planning permission. It also represents a 'snapshot' of capacity based upon the data and information available (e.g. site constraints, landowner intentions, and site availability) as at 1st August 2016. Site assessments are on an individual site basis, rather than any consideration of cumulative constraints. Furthermore, sites may also overlap and there may be an element of double counting within the numbers.

### Conclusion

In terms of functional sustainability, Happisburgh has a Primary School and Convenience Shopping along with three secondary services and one of the desirable services. As such, the settlement is considered to meet the criteria of a **'Small Growth Village'**.

Settlements categorised as 'Small Growth Villages' have fewer services and facilities than the higher order settlements (i.e. Towns and Service Villages), but still form a valuable functional role within the District; providing services and facilities to both the population of these villages and the wider rural population. By their nature, given the relative size of these settlements, there is generally less housing need (derived primarily from the Council's Housing Waiting List) than the higher order settlements.

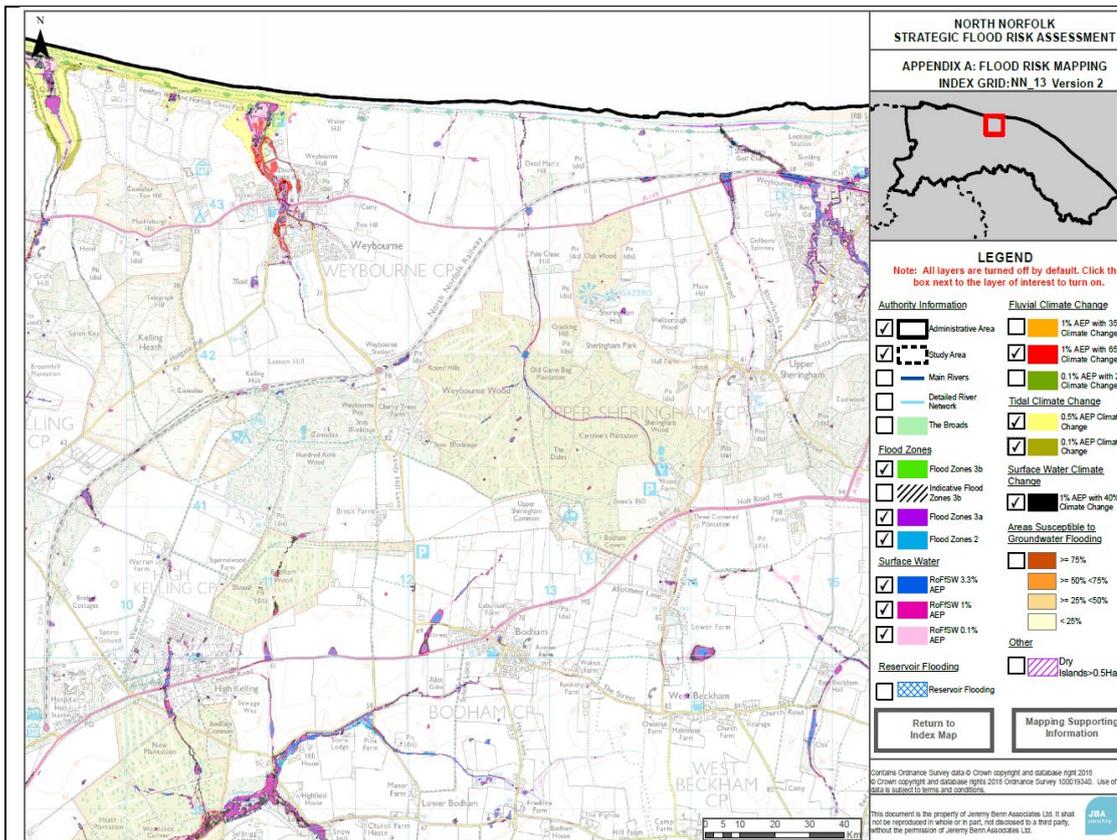
Any proposed growth will need to take into consideration the environmental constraints and known infrastructure constraints. In regards to Happisburgh, coastal erosion and the environmental designations represents a significant consideration when it comes to potential development within the settlement. Notwithstanding this, subject to land availability, the Local Plan proposes modest, small scale growth in order to help address housing need, enhance the vitality of the community and support the retention and viability of local services.

## High Kelling

- 9.9 High Kelling was designated as 'Countryside' in the Core Strategy. In 2016, the settlement had an estimated population of 507 people. The following table sets out the level of services and facilities, summarises the known constraints and identifies the known housing need and land availability. A conclusion is provided regarding these factors, setting out the settlement's position within the hierarchy.

Services and Facilities			
<b>Key Services</b>	Primary School	<b>N</b>	

	Convenience Shopping	Y	High Kelling Stores & Post Office
	GP surgery	Y	Holt Medical Practice (listed within the Holt assessment, but falls within the High Kelling Parish Boundary).
<b>Secondary Services</b>	Main Road	Y	
	Post Office	Y	High Kelling Stores & Post Office
	Other Shopping	N	
	Public House	N	
	Meeting Place (e.g. Village Hall)	Y	High Kelling Village Hall
<b>Desirable Services</b>	Petrol Filling Station	N	
	Vehicle Repair Shop	N	
	Place of Worship	Y	All Saint's Church
	Employment Land	N	
<b>Built Environment</b>			
<p>There is no designated Conservation Area in the village of High Kelling.</p> <p>There are a total of 5 Listed Buildings in High Kelling, one of which is Grade II* (Thornfield Residential Home for the Elderly). Currently no buildings have been locally listed.</p>			
<b>Natural Environment</b>			
<i>Flood risk</i>			
<p>The following map shows the North Norfolk Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2018) climate change flood risk layers in relation to fluvial, tidal and surface water flooding. The village is subject to limited pockets of surface water flooding. The majority of the settlement is situated within Flood Zone 1.</p>			



**Coastal erosion**

N/A

**Environmental designations**

The Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) covers the majority of the built up area of High Kelling north of the A148. This expands to cover the area to the east and west of the village.

Kelling Heath SSSI is located approximately 1km to the north of High Kelling.

**Landscape character**

The North Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment (LCA, 2021) identifies that the village is situated within the Wooded Glacial Ridge landscape type. Immediately to the north of the village the landscape type is defined as Rolling Heath and Arable, and to the south, as River Valleys (River Glaven and Tributaries).

The **Wooded Glacial Ridge** landscape type is defined by the distinctive and prominent landform and land cover. The extensive and diverse woodland areas, including large areas of ancient woodland provide strong habitat connectivity for a range of woodland species. As a result of this the area is defined by a strong sense of remoteness, tranquillity and dark skies.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is of an area dominated by wooded high ground which forms a distinct setting to settlements and which

effectively contains and isolates any development but nonetheless provides a strong network of recreational and leisure opportunities. Wooded areas and other important semi-natural habitats, in particular areas of heathland, form a strong, well connected biodiversity network. Any new residential development is successfully integrated within the existing settlements where it reinforces traditional character and vernacular, and the landscape retains, in many locations, a strong sense of tranquillity and remoteness. The special qualities of natural beauty of the Norfolk Coast AONB, which encompasses most of the area, are preserved.

The **Rolling Heath and Arable** landscape type is characterised by a predominantly elevated, open rolling landscape with a strong coastal influence, and very light sandy soils which are marginal in agricultural terms. Land cover is notable for lowland heath, arable farmland, pockets of scrub and woodland, with little settlement inland from the coastal villages of Blakeney and Salthouse.

The LCA vision for this landscape character is of a well-managed and actively farmed rural landscape that invests in natural capital, creating and enhancing ecological networks and semi-natural habitats; notably the extensive heathlands and wooded areas, and conserves the special qualities of natural beauty of the Norfolk Coast AONB, which encompasses the whole of the area. New development is successfully integrated within the existing settlements where it reinforces traditional character and vernacular, and the landscape retains a rural character with dark night skies and, in many locations, a strong sense of tranquillity and remoteness.

The **River Valleys (Glaven and Tributaries)** landscape type is characterised by relatively steep valley sides on both the lower and upper reaches, has a managed landscape with high diversity and has a strong woodland component which continues down into the valley to the south and east of Holt.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is of intimate, small-scale landscapes with a wide variety of land uses / habitats, offering a contrast to the more expansive, open, large-scale arable farming and coastal landscapes that surround the valleys. New development should be appropriate in scale, unobtrusive and readily accommodated into its landscape setting. Woodland and hedgerows should be a major landscape element, helping to contain development. The linear valley form should be apparent, and should dictate land use and development form. Valley sides should offer some degree of transition between the contrasting scales of the valley floors and surrounding arable farmlands.

#### Infrastructure Constraints

No known infrastructure constraints

#### Housing Need and Land Supply

##### *Housing Need*

As part of the Plan Wide Viability Assessment, High Kelling is identified within Affordable Housing Zone 2, which is considered to represent the area with higher levels of viability in the District. As such, the affordable housing policy within the emerging local plan seeks at least 35% affordable housing on all developments of 6 dwellings or more in High Kelling.

The Central Norfolk Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) identifies a calculated need for 1,998 affordable properties over the plan period to 2036, where 46% is identified for two bedroom houses and a further 29% for three bedroom houses.

In terms of the Council's housing waiting list, the total number on the list was 3,175 people in February 2019. As at May 2022, the total number was 2,511 people. The need expressed in 2019 reveals that 54% required a 1-bed property, with a further 27% requiring a 2-bed property. In 2022, these percentages have not altered significantly, being 57% and 25% respectively.

Amongst those with the highest need (Bands 1 and 2) the overall picture of the District in 2019 is largely reflected, with the need for 1 and 2-bed properties being slightly reduced and the need for 3 and 4-bed properties slightly increased. In 2022, the picture of the District in comparison to those people in highest need varies slightly more, as the percentage requiring a 1-bed property was 44% (57% in the District), a 2-bed property remains the same, and for 3 and 4-bed properties, the percentages both increase. To provide some context to these changes, it is helpful to point out that since 2019, housing waiting list applicants have needed to complete a new application form and that some changes to the banding relating to housing need has also altered. Whilst the overall number of people on the housing waiting list has decreased between February 2019 and May 2022, the number of applicants in the higher need bandings (Bands 1, 1\* and 2) has increased.

At a local level, as of 23 January 2019, 797 people on the housing waiting list expressed a preference for living in High Kelling. In May 2022, 770 people expressed a preference to live in High Kelling.

The housing list is only one indicator of need and has the potential to appear to over inflate demand as people can express a preference for more than one location. It should also be noted that this analysis is based on a snapshot in time and these figures are subject to change.

The SHMA also identifies that there is a requirement to provide an additional 725 C2 bed spaces (e.g. care homes) over the plan period 2015-36. The Council is seeking to include provision for specialist elderly accommodation on larger allocations and is generally supportive of provision for such accommodation in sustainable locations.

The Norfolk Older Persons Housing Options Study (2021) sets out the projected additional need for Use Class C2 residents as being 752 bedspaces in North Norfolk over the plan period 2016-2036.

*Supply of suitable sites*

The Council's Housing & Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA) Part 1 (2017) did not specifically examine sites in High Kelling. At the time of its publication, High Kelling was included within the Countryside Area where a total of 227 potentially suitable sites totalling 13,029\* dwellings were identified.

\*It is important to note that the HELAA does not represent policy and will not determine whether sites should be allocated in the Local Plan or granted planning permission. It also represents a 'snapshot' of capacity based upon the data and information available (e.g. site constraints, landowner intentions, and site availability) as at 1st August 2016. Site assessments are on an individual site basis, rather than any consideration of cumulative constraints. Furthermore, sites may also overlap and there may be an element of double counting within the numbers.

### Conclusion

In terms of functional sustainability, High Kelling has Convenience Shopping and a GP surgery, Holt Medical Practice (listed within the Holt assessment, but falls within the High Kelling Parish Boundary) along with four secondary or desirable services. As such, the settlement is considered to meet the criteria of a '**Small Growth Village**'.

Settlements categorised as 'Small Growth Villages' have fewer services and facilities than the higher order settlements (i.e. Towns and Service Villages), but still form a valuable functional role within the District; providing services and facilities to both the population of these villages and the wider rural population. By their nature, given the relative size of these settlements, there is generally less housing need (derived primarily from the Council's Housing Waiting List) than the higher order settlements.

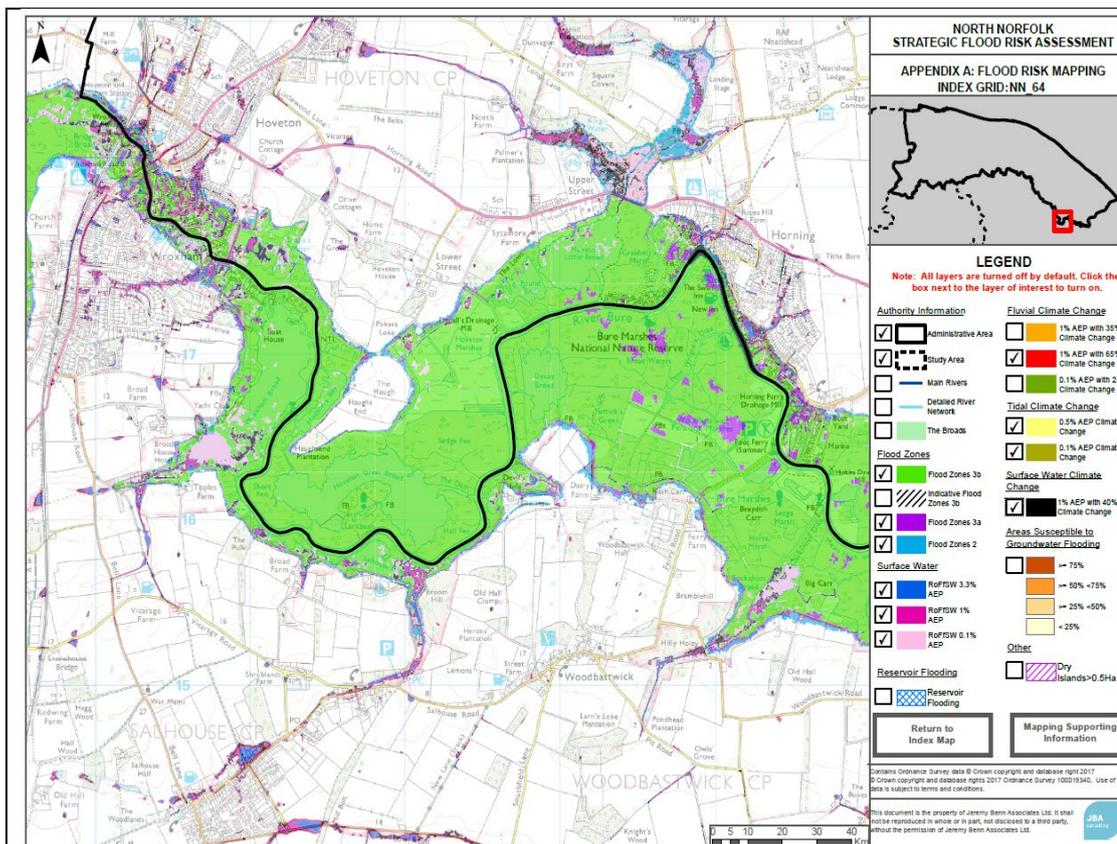
Any proposed growth will need to take into consideration the environmental constraints and known infrastructure constraints. However, for High Kelling it is considered that the constraints would not limit the principle of development within the settlement. Therefore, subject to land availability, the Local Plan proposes modest, small scale growth in order to help address housing need, enhance the vitality of the community and support the retention and viability of local services.

## Horning

9.10 Horning was identified as a 'Service Village' in the Core Strategy. In 2016, the settlement had an estimated population of 1,128 people. The following table sets out the level of services and facilities, summarises the known constraints and identifies the known housing need and land availability. A conclusion is provided regarding these factors, setting out the settlement's position within the hierarchy.

### Services and Facilities

<b>Key Services</b>	Primary School	<b>Y</b>	Horning Primary School
	Convenience Shopping	<b>Y</b>	Tidings Newsagents
	GP surgery	<b>N</b>	
<b>Secondary Services</b>	Main Road	<b>Y</b>	
	Post Office	<b>Y</b>	Horning Post Office
	Other Shopping	<b>Y</b>	A range of other shopping, predominantly marine related.
	Public House	<b>Y</b>	The Swan Inn The New Inn
	Meeting Place (e.g. Village Hall)	<b>Y</b>	Horning Village Hall
<b>Desirable Services</b>	Petrol Filling Station	<b>N</b>	
	Vehicle Repair Shop	<b>N</b>	
	Place of Worship	<b>Y</b>	St. Benedicts Church
	Employment Land	<b>N</b>	
<b>Built Environment</b>			
<p>Horning Conservation Area is linear in form and is concentrated along Lower Street.</p> <p>There are 12 Listed Buildings in Horning (although several of these are situated some distance from the village envelope), one of which is Grade I (Gatehouse to St. Benet's Abbey) and three Grade II*. There are two Scheduled Ancient Monuments situated approximately 3 km east of the village. Currently no buildings have been locally listed.</p>			
<b>Natural Environment</b>			
<p><i>Flood risk</i></p> <p>The following map shows the North Norfolk Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2018) climate change flood risk layers in relation to fluvial, tidal and surface water flooding. The village is constrained to the south by the Norfolk Broads and the River Bure. There is further areas of Flood Zone 2 and surface water flooding to the north west of the settlement. Within the settlement itself there is some surface water flooding along roads. The majority of the settlement is situated within Flood Zone 1.</p>			



**Coastal erosion**

N/A

**Environmental designations**

Horning is naturally constrained to the south and east by the River Bure.

Southeast of the built form, north of the River Bure and west of the River Thurne, lie the Broads, within the administrative boundary of the Broads Authority. The marsh areas north of the River Bure are designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC), RAMSAR, a National Nature Reserve, and a Special Protection Area (SPA). Two parts of this same area, to the southeast and southwest of the settlement, are also designated as Sites of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSIs). The area to the south and east of Lower Street is situated within the Broads Authority.

There are a number of nearby County Wildlife Sites (CWSs) within close proximity to the settlement: North of Horning Hall to the east, Knacker’s Wood, Buttle Marsh and Marshes at Irstead Street to the north east and Square Covert to the north west.

**Landscape character**

The North Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment (LCA, 2021) identifies that the majority of the town is situated within the Low Plains Farmland landscape type.

The **Low Plains Farmland** landscape type is characterised by a flat or gently undulating open landscape with long, uninterrupted views, predominantly arable land use and dispersed rural settlements, including the expanding market town of North Walsham. The landscape becomes less enclosed and wooded towards the coast, as a result of 20th Century agriculture and hedgerow removals.

The LCA vision for this landscape type is a well-managed and actively farmed rural landscape that makes the most of field margins for biodiversity and contains a mosaic of farmland, heathland and woodland to provide a network of semi-natural features. New development is integrated within the existing settlements where it reinforces traditional character and vernacular. The landscape retains a rural character and dark skies at night.

### Infrastructure Constraints

The following is a list of known infrastructure constraints:

- Anglian Water and the Environment Agency have confirmed that the Horning Knackers Wood Water Recycling Centre (WRC) does not have capacity to accommodate further foul flows and that if the flows continue to rise there is a risk of increased nutrient loading to the river and therefore deterioration in water quality. There is also increased risk of sewer flooding.
- Risk associated with combination of fluvial and tidal influences along the river Bure

### Housing Need and Land Supply

#### *Housing Need*

As part of the Plan Wide Viability Assessment, Horning is identified within Affordable Housing Zone 1, which is considered to represent the area with lower levels of viability in the District. As such, the affordable housing policy within the emerging local plan seeks at least 15% affordable housing on all developments of 6 dwellings or more in Horning.

The Central Norfolk Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) identifies a calculated need for 1,998 affordable properties over the plan period to 2036, where 46% is identified for two bedroom houses and a further 29% for three bedroom houses.

In terms of the Council's housing waiting list, the total number on the list was 3,175 people in February 2019. As at May 2022, the total number was 2,511 people. The need expressed in 2019 reveals that 54% required a 1-bed property, with a further 27% requiring a 2-bed property. In 2022, these percentages have not altered significantly, being 57% and 25% respectively.

Amongst those with the highest need (Bands 1 and 2) the overall picture of the District in 2019 is largely reflected, with the need for 1 and 2-bed properties being

slightly reduced and the need for 3 and 4-bed properties slightly increased. In 2022, the picture of the District in comparison to those people in highest need varies slightly more, as the percentage requiring a 1-bed property was 44% (57% in the District), a 2-bed property remains the same, and for 3 and 4-bed properties, the percentages both increase. To provide some context to these changes, it is helpful to point out that since 2019, housing waiting list applicants have needed to complete a new application form and that some changes to the banding relating to housing need has also altered. Whilst the overall number of people on the housing waiting list has decreased between February 2019 and May 2022, the number of applicants in the higher need bandings (Bands 1, 1\* and 2) has increased.

At a local level, as of 23 January 2019 798 people on the housing waiting list expressed a preference to live in Horning. In May 2022, 759 people on the list expressed a preference to live in Horning.

The housing list is only one indicator of need and has the potential to appear to over inflate demand as people can express a preference for more than one location. People with a local connection to a settlement or who currently live in a settlement, may not also express a preference to live within that settlement. It should also be noted that this analysis is based on a snapshot in time and these figures are subject to change.

The SHMA also identifies that there is a requirement to provide an additional 725 C2 bed spaces (e.g. care homes) over the plan period 2015-36. The Council is seeking to include provision for specialist elderly accommodation on larger allocations and is generally supportive of provision for such accommodation in sustainable locations.

The Norfolk Older Persons Housing Options Study (2021) sets out the projected additional need for Use Class C2 residents as being 752 bedspaces in North Norfolk over the plan period 2016-2036.

#### *Supply of suitable sites*

The Council's Housing & Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA) Part 1 (2017) identifies that there are 5 potentially suitable sites totalling 1,171 dwellings\*.

\*It is important to note that the HELAA does not represent policy and will not determine whether sites should be allocated in the Local Plan or granted planning permission. It also represents a 'snapshot' of capacity based upon the data and information available (e.g. site constraints, landowner intentions, and site availability) as at 1st August 2016. Site assessments are on an individual site basis, rather than any consideration of cumulative constraints. Furthermore, sites may also overlap and there may be an element of double counting within the numbers.

#### **Conclusion**

In terms of functional sustainability, Horning has a Primary School and Convenience Shopping along with a further five secondary services and one of the

desirable services. As such, it is considered to meet the criteria of a '**Small Growth Village**'.

Settlements categorised as 'Small Growth Villages' have fewer services and facilities than the higher order settlements (i.e. Towns and Service Villages), but still form a valuable functional role within the District; providing services and facilities to both the population of these villages and the wider rural population. By their nature, given the relative size of these settlements, there is generally less housing need (derived primarily from the Council's Housing Waiting List) than the higher order settlements.

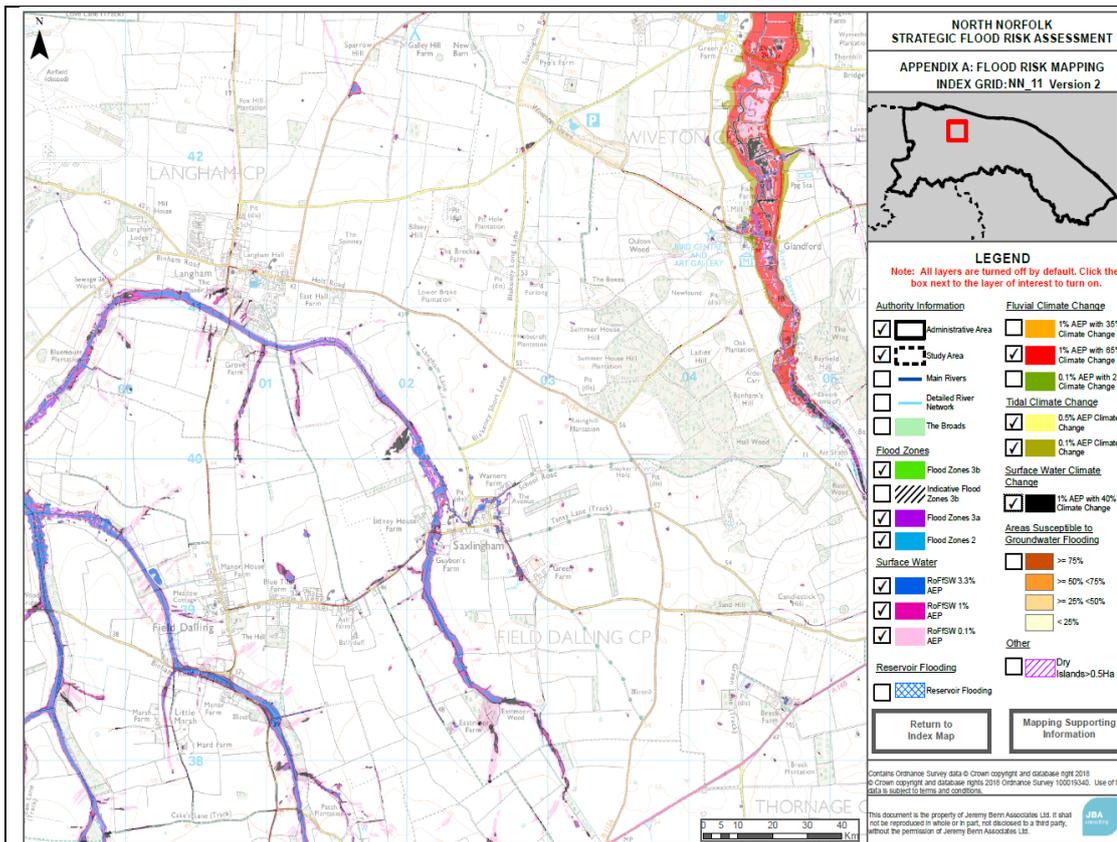
Any proposed growth will need to take into consideration the environmental constraints and known infrastructure constraints. However, for Horning it is considered that the constraints would not limit the principle of development within the settlement. Therefore, subject to land availability, the Local Plan proposes modest, small scale growth in order to help address housing need, enhance the vitality of the community and support the retention and viability of local services.

## **Langham**

- 9.11 Langham is designated as 'Countryside' in the Core Strategy and had a population of 372 people according to the 2011 Census. The following table sets out the level of services, facilities, known constraints and identifies the known housing need. A conclusion is provided regarding these factors, setting out the settlement's position within the hierarchy.
- 9.12 The services and facilities section of the table has been updated to take account of the post Regulation 18 review that confirmed Langham does not have a convenience shop or a post office. For information, planning permission was granted in 2008 for the conversion and extension of buildings to provide a hotel and village shop and the erection of 23 holiday cottages at the former Glass Factory on North Street, Langham. After a number of further subsequent applications to amend the plans, a planning application was approved at the Development Committee in December 2019, which included the change of use of the outbuilding where the village shop was to be located (but was never occupied as such), to an ancillary use for the adjacent hotel. It is confirmed that this change of use has been implemented.
- 9.13 The post regulation 18 review has also revealed that Langham does not have a post office and consequently, whilst the village still has the requisite one key service (primary school) in line with the methodology, it does not have the four required secondary or desirable services, as set out in the methodology. As such, the settlement is identified as being in the **Countryside** for the purposes of Policy SS 1.

Services and Facilities

<b>Key Services</b>	Primary School	<b>Y</b>	Langham Village School
	Convenience Shopping	<b>N</b>	
	GP surgery	<b>N</b>	
<b>Secondary Services</b>	Main Road	<b>N</b>	
	Post Office	<b>N</b>	
	Other Shopping	<b>N</b>	
	Public House	<b>Y</b>	The Langham Blue Bell
	Meeting Place (e.g. Village Hall)	<b>Y</b>	Langham Village Hall
<b>Desirable Services</b>	Petrol Filling Station	<b>N</b>	
	Vehicle Repair Shop	<b>N</b>	
	Place of Worship	<b>Y</b>	St Andrews and St Mary's Church
	Employment Land	<b>N</b>	
<b>Built Environment</b>			
<p>Langham Conservation Area is concentrated on the historic core of the village.</p> <p>There are a total of 15 Listed Buildings in Langham, one of which is Grade I (Church of St Mary and St Andrew). In addition, there is one Scheduled Ancient Monument, situated approximately 1.3 km to the west of the village centre. Currently no buildings have been locally listed.</p>			
<b>Natural Environment</b>			
<p><i>Flood risk</i></p> <p>The following map shows the North Norfolk Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2018) climate change flood risk layers in relation to fluvial, tidal and surface water flooding. The town is constrained to the south by the River Stiffkey. There are further pockets of surface water flooding within the village itself, predominantly in the south of the built environment. The majority of the settlement is situated within Flood Zone 1.</p>			



**Coastal erosion**

N/A

**Environmental designations**

Two areas in Langham, one to the southeast, Langham Lane Meadow, and the other to the southwest, Binham Sewage Works, are designated as County Wildlife Sites (CWS).

The Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) covers roughly half of the settlement north of the Holt Road.

Bilsey Hill SSSI is situated approximately 1.3km to the north east of the settlement.

**Landscape character**

The North Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment (LCA, 2021) identifies that the northern extent of the village is situated within the Tributary Farmland landscape type, while the southern extent of the village is situated within the River Valleys (River Stiffkey and tributaries) landscape type.

The **Tributary Farmland** landscape type is defined by a strong rural character with a sense of remoteness and tranquillity emphasised by the historic field patterns, rural villages, rural lanes and the long distance views across the landscape. As the name suggests, it forms the catchment area for a number of watercourses feeding into the main river valleys of the Stiffkey, Glaven and Bure.

The LCA vision for this landscape type is a well-managed and actively farmed rural landscape that invests in natural capital, creating and enhancing ecological networks and semi-natural habitats. New development is successfully integrated within the existing settlements where it reinforces traditional character and vernacular. The landscape retains a rural character with dark night skies.

The **River Valley (Stiffkey and tributaries)** landscape type is characterised by steep sided and canalised lower reaches, with a scenic coastal character. The natural beauty of the river valley landscape downstream of Wighton is recognised by its inclusion within the Norfolk Coast AONB, and, where the river meets the coastal marshes, the North Norfolk Heritage Coast.

The LCA vision for this landscape type is of intimate, small-scale landscapes with a wide variety of land uses / habitats, offering a contrast to the more expansive, open, large-scale arable farming and coastal landscapes that surround the valleys. New development should be appropriate in scale, unobtrusive and readily accommodated into its landscape setting. Woodland and hedgerows should be a major landscape element, helping to contain development. The linear valley form should be apparent, and should dictate land use and development form. Valley sides should offer some degree of transition between the contrasting scales of the valley floors and surrounding arable farmlands.

#### Infrastructure Constraints

The following is a list of known infrastructure constraints:

- No spare capacity at Langham Village School.

#### Housing Need and Land Supply

##### *Housing Need*

As part of the Plan Wide Viability Assessment, Langham is identified within Affordable Housing Zone 1, which is considered to represent the area with lower levels of viability in the District. As such, the affordable housing policy within the emerging local plan seeks at least 15% affordable housing on all developments of 6 dwellings or more in Langham.

The Central Norfolk Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) identifies a calculated need for 1,998 affordable properties over the plan period to 2036, where 46% is identified for two bedroom houses and a further 29% for three bedroom houses.

In terms of the Council's housing waiting list, the total number on the list was 3,175 people in February 2019. The need expressed in 2019 reveals that 54% required a 1-bed property, with a further 27% requiring a 2-bed property. Amongst those with the highest need (Bands 1 and 2) the overall picture of the District, in 2019 is largely reflected, with the need for 1 and 2-bed properties being slightly reduced and the need for 3 and 4-bed properties slightly increased.

At a local level, as of 23 January 2019, 640 people on the housing waiting list expressed a preference for living in Langham.

These figures have not been updated as part of the 2022 review.

The housing list is only one indicator of need and has the potential to appear to over inflate demand as people can express a preference for more than one location. It should also be noted that this analysis is based on a snapshot in time and these figures are subject to change.

The SHMA also identifies that there is a requirement to provide an additional 725 C2 bed spaces (e.g. care homes) over the plan period 2015-36. The Council is seeking to include provision for specialist elderly accommodation on larger allocations and is generally supportive of provision for such accommodation in sustainable locations.

The Norfolk Older Persons Housing Options Study (2021) sets out the projected additional need for Use Class C2 residents as being 752 bedspaces in North Norfolk over the plan period 2016-2036.

#### *Supply of suitable sites*

The Council's Housing & Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA) Part 1 (2017) did not specifically examine sites in Langham. At the time of publication Langham was included within the Countryside Area where a total 227 potentially suitable sites totalling 13,029\* dwellings were identified.

\*It is important to note that the HELAA does not represent policy and will not determine whether sites should be allocated in the Local Plan or granted planning permission. It also represents a 'snapshot' of capacity based upon the data and information available (e.g. site constraints, landowner intentions, and site availability) as at 1st August 2016. Site assessments are on an individual site basis, rather than any consideration of cumulative constraints. Furthermore, sites may also overlap and there may be an element of double counting within the numbers.

#### **Conclusion**

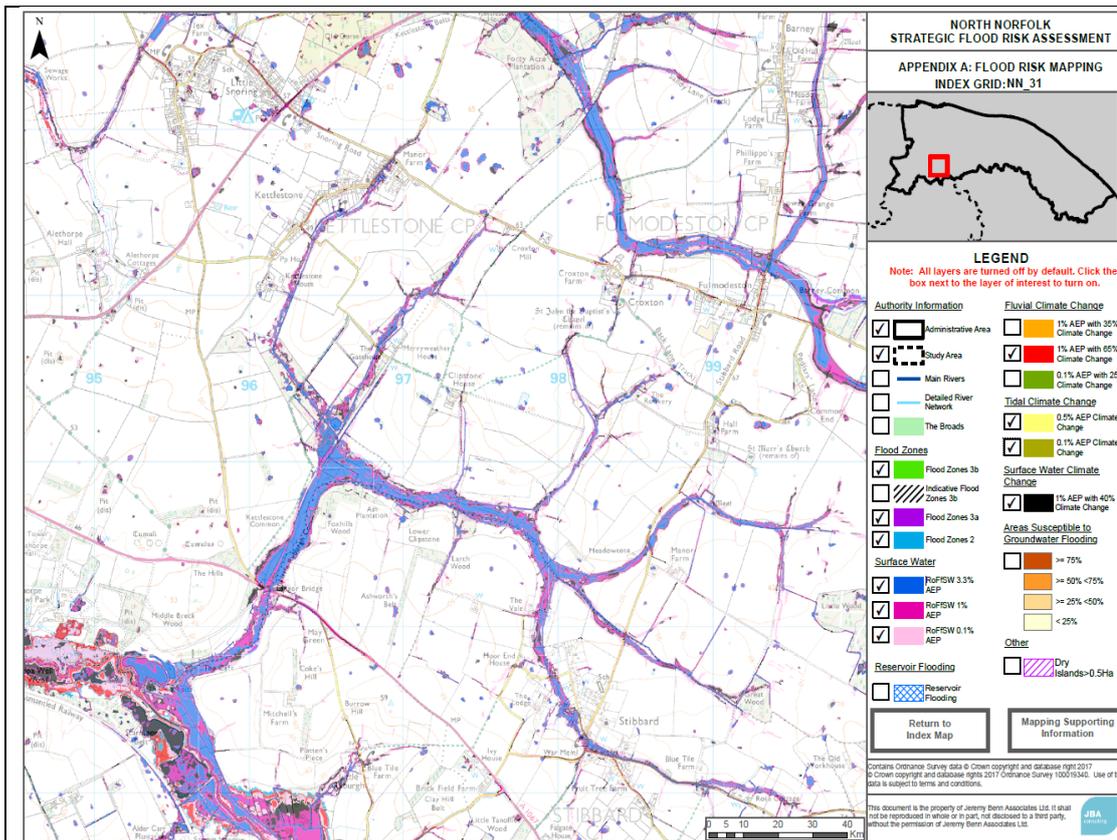
In terms of functional sustainability, Langham has a Primary School and three secondary or desirable services. Taking the service provision methodology and the other identified factors into consideration, the settlement does not meet the criteria for a Small Growth Village at Regulation 19 stage and as such, Langham is identified as being in the **Countryside Policy Area**.

### **Little Snoring**

9.14 Little Snoring was identified as a 'Service Village' within the Core Strategy. In 2016, the settlement had an estimated population of 602 people. The following table sets out the level of services and facilities, summarises the known constraints and identifies the

known housing need and land availability. A conclusion is provided regarding these factors, setting out the settlement's position within the hierarchy.

<b>Services and Facilities</b>			
<b>Key Services</b>	Primary School	<b>Y</b>	Little Snoring Primary School
	Convenience Shopping	<b>Y</b>	Crossways Village Store
	GP surgery	<b>N</b>	
<b>Secondary Services</b>	Main Road	<b>Y</b>	
	Post Office	<b>Y</b>	Little Snoring Sub Post Office, Crossways Village Store
	Other Shopping	<b>N</b>	
	Public House	<b>Y</b>	The Green Man Inn
	Meeting Place (e.g. Village Hall)	<b>N</b>	
<b>Desirable Services</b>	Petrol Filling Station	<b>N</b>	
	Vehicle Repair Shop	<b>N</b>	
	Place of Worship	<b>Y</b>	Saint Andrews' Church
	Employment Land	<b>N</b>	
<b>Built Environment</b>			
<p>There is no designated Conservation Area in the village of Little Snoring.</p> <p>There are a total of 10 Listed Buildings in Little Snoring, two of which are Grade I (Church of St Andrew and the detached Church Tower of St Andrew). Currently no buildings have been locally listed.</p>			
<b>Natural Environment</b>			
<p><i>Flood risk</i></p> <p>The following map shows the North Norfolk Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2018) climate change flood risk layers in relation to fluvial, tidal and surface water flooding. Constrained only by the stream to the north / north west of the village there are limited pockets of surface water flooding within the built form itself. The majority of the settlement is situated within Flood Zone 1.</p>			



*Coastal erosion*

N/A

*Environmental designations*

The River Wensum Special Area of Conservation (SAC) is located approximately 2.5km to the south east. Part of the River Wensum is also designated as a Site of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSI).

There are a number of County Wildlife Sites (CWSs) near to Sculthorpe; Brett's Wood and Pond Meadows to the north east, Stiffkey Marshes to the north west and west and Kettlestone Fen to the south.

*Landscape character*

The North Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment (LCA, 2021) identifies that the village is situated within the Tributary Farmland landscape type.

This **Tributary Farmland** landscape type is defined by a strong rural character with a sense of remoteness and tranquillity emphasised by the historic field patterns, rural villages, rural lanes and the long range views across the landscape. As the name suggest, it forms the catchment area for a number of watercourses feeding into the main river valleys of the Stiffkey, Glaven and Bure.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is a well-managed and actively farmed rural landscape that invests in natural capital, creating and enhancing

ecological networks and semi-natural habitats. New development is successfully integrated within the existing settlements where it reinforces traditional character and vernacular. The landscape retains a rural character with dark night skies.

### Infrastructure Constraints

The following is a list of known infrastructure constraints:

- Limited spare capacity within Little Snoring Primary School

### Housing Need and Land Supply

#### *Housing Need*

As part of the Plan Wide Viability Assessment, Little Snoring is identified within Affordable Housing Zone 1, which is considered to represent the area with lower levels of viability in the District. As such, the affordable housing policy within the emerging local plan seeks at least 15% affordable housing on all developments of 6 dwellings or more in Little Snoring.

The Central Norfolk Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) identifies a calculated need for 1,998 affordable properties over the plan period to 2036, where 46% is identified for two bedroom houses and a further 29% for three bedroom houses.

In terms of the Council's housing waiting list, the total number on the list was 3,175 people in February 2019. As at May 2022, the total number was 2,511 people. The need expressed in 2019 reveals that 54% required a 1-bed property, with a further 27% requiring a 2-bed property. In 2022, these percentages have not altered significantly, being 57% and 25% respectively.

Amongst those with the highest need (Bands 1 and 2) the overall picture of the District in 2019 is largely reflected, with the need for 1 and 2-bed properties being slightly reduced and the need for 3 and 4-bed properties slightly increased. In 2022, the picture of the District in comparison to those people in highest need varies slightly more, as the percentage requiring a 1-bed property was 44% (57% in the District), a 2-bed property remains the same, and for 3 and 4-bed properties, the percentages both increase. To provide some context to these changes, it is helpful to point out that since 2019, housing waiting list applicants have needed to complete a new application form and that some changes to the banding relating to housing need has also altered. Whilst the overall number of people on the housing waiting list has decreased between February 2019 and May 2022, the number of applicants in the higher need bandings (Bands 1, 1\* and 2) has increased.

At a local level, as of 23 January 2019, 757 people on the housing waiting list expressed a preference for living in Little Snoring. In May 2022, 703 people expressed a preference for living in Little Snoring.

The housing list is only one indicator of need and has the potential to appear to over inflate demand as people can express a preference for more than one

location. People with a local connection to a settlement or who currently live in a settlement, may not also express a preference to live within that settlement. It should also be noted that this analysis is based on a snapshot in time and these figures are subject to change.

The SHMA also identifies that there is a requirement to provide an additional 725 C2 bed spaces (e.g. care homes) over the plan period 2015-36. The Council is seeking to include provision for specialist elderly accommodation on larger allocations and is generally supportive of provision for such accommodation in sustainable locations.

The Norfolk Older Persons Housing Options Study (2021) sets out the projected additional need for Use Class C2 residents as being 752 bedspaces in North Norfolk over the plan period 2016-2036.

#### *Supply of suitable sites*

The Council's Housing & Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA) Part 1 (2017) identifies that there are 9 potentially suitable sites totalling 255 dwellings\*.

\*It is important to note that the HELAA does not represent policy and will not determine whether sites should be allocated in the Local Plan or granted planning permission. It also represents a 'snapshot' of capacity based upon the data and information available (e.g. site constraints, landowner intentions, and site availability) as at 1st August 2016. Site assessments are on an individual site basis, rather than any consideration of cumulative constraints. Furthermore, sites may also overlap and there may be an element of double counting within the numbers.

#### **Conclusion**

In terms of functional sustainability, Little Snoring has a Primary School and Convenience Shopping along with a further three secondary services and one of the desirable services. As such, it is considered to meet the criteria of a '**Small Growth Village**'.

Settlements categorised as 'Small Growth Villages' have fewer services and facilities than the higher order settlements (i.e. Towns and Service Villages), but still form a valuable functional role within the District; providing services and facilities to both the population of these villages and the wider rural population. By their nature, given the relative size of these settlements, there is generally less housing need (derived primarily from the Council's Housing Waiting List) than the higher order settlements.

Any proposed growth will need to take into consideration the environmental constraints and known infrastructure constraints. However, for Little Snoring it is considered that the constraints would not limit the principle of development within the settlement. Therefore, subject to land availability, the Local Plan proposes modest, small scale growth in order to help address housing need, enhance the vitality of the community and support the retention and viability of local services.

## **Little Walsingham**

9.15 Little Walsingham was identified within the Core Strategy as a 'Service Village'. The settlement had an estimated population of 792 people in 2016. The following table sets out the level of services and facilities, summarises the known constraints and identifies the known housing need and land availability. A conclusion is provided regarding these factors, setting out the settlement's position within the hierarchy.

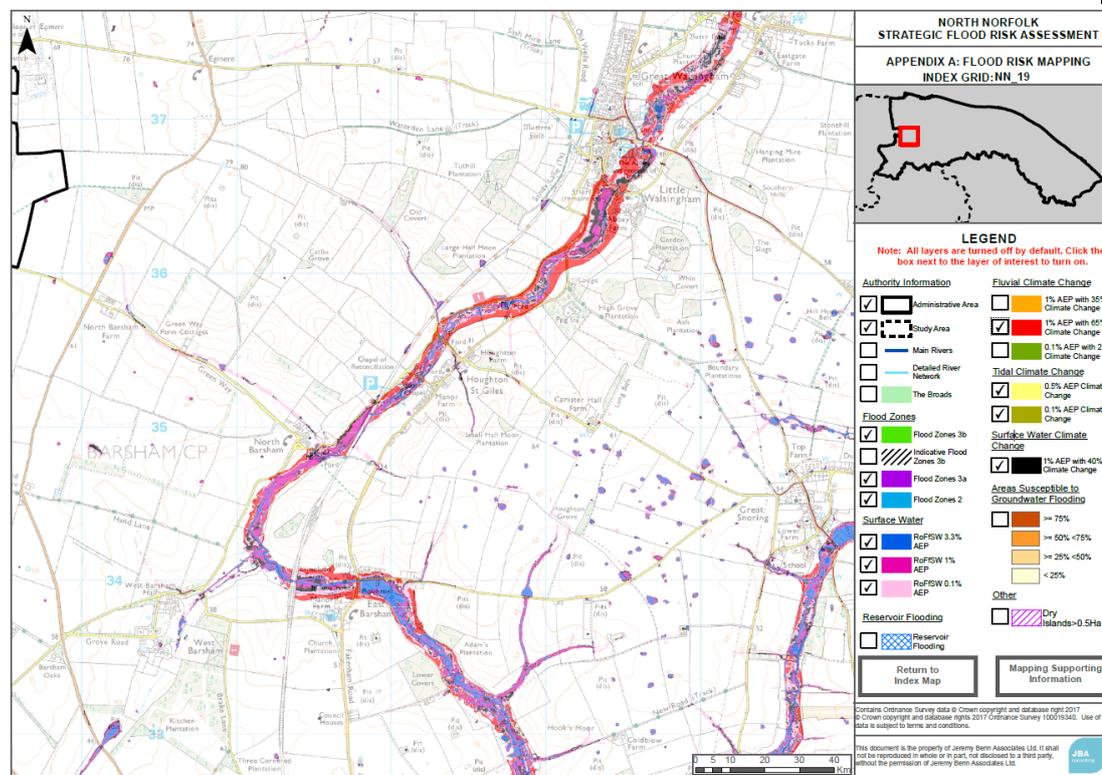
<b>Services and Facilities</b>			
<b>Key Services</b>	Primary School	<b>Y</b>	Walsingham Primary School
	Convenience Shopping	<b>Y</b>	Walsingham Village Stores
	GP surgery	<b>Y*</b>	*Walsingham Surgery (limited days and hours)
<b>Secondary Services</b>	Main Road	<b>N</b>	
	Post Office	<b>N*</b>	Mobile Post Office visits 1 hour per week
	Other Shopping	<b>Y</b>	A range of other shopping options
	Public House	<b>Y</b>	Bull Inn
	Meeting Place (e.g. Village Hall)	<b>Y</b>	Walsingham Village Hall
<b>Desirable Services</b>	Petrol Filling Station	<b>N</b>	
	Vehicle Repair Shop	<b>N</b>	
	Place of Worship	<b>Y</b>	St Mary & All Saints Church, Roman Catholic Church of the Annunciation and others
	Employment Land	<b>N</b>	
<b>Built Environment</b>			
Walsingham Conservation Area covers both Great Walsingham and Little Walsingham and their landscape settings; the southwest boundary adjoins that of Houghton St Giles' Conservation Area.			

There are a total of 133 Listed Buildings in Little Walsingham, four of which are Grade I (Church of St Mary and All Saints; The Priory (or Abbey) Gatehouse, Remains of St Mary's Friary and the Flint Boundary Wall) and nineteen Grade II\* Listed buildings. In addition, there are four Scheduled Ancient Monuments and one Historic Park and Garden (the Abbey grounds). Four buildings have been included on the Local List as important buildings.

## Natural Environment

### Flood risk

The following map shows the North Norfolk Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2018) climate change flood risk layers in relation to fluvial, tidal and surface water flooding. The village is constrained to the south and east by the river Stiffkey. There are pockets of surface water flooding along the roads. The majority of the settlement is situated within Flood Zone 1.



### Coastal erosion

N/A

### Environmental designations

The settlement is naturally constrained to the east by the River Stiffkey and to the west by the disused railway line. The sections extending both south (Wells to Walsingham) and north (Walsingham Disused Railway) are both designated County Wildlife Sites (CWSs).

### Landscape character

The North Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment (LCA, 2021) identifies that the village is situated within the River Valleys (River Stiffkey and Tributaries) landscape type. Immediately to the west of the village, the landscape is categorised as Rolling Open Farmland and to the west by the Tributary Farmland landscape type.

The **River Valleys (Stiffkey and tributaries)** landscape type is characterised by steep sided and canalised lower reaches, with a scenic coastal character. The natural beauty of the river valley landscape downstream of Wighton is recognised by its inclusion within the Norfolk Coast AONB, and, where the river meets the coastal marshes, the North Norfolk Heritage Coast.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is of intimate, small-scale landscapes with a wide variety of land uses / habitats, offering a contrast to the more expansive, open, large-scale arable farming and coastal landscapes that surround the valleys. New development should be appropriate in scale, unobtrusive and readily accommodated into its landscape setting. Woodland and hedgerows should be a major landscape element, helping to contain development. The linear valley form should be apparent, and should dictate land use and development form. Valley sides should offer some degree of transition between the contrasting scales of the valley floors and surrounding arable farmlands.

The **Rolling Open Farmland** landscape type is characterised by high level open, gently rolling arable farmland with relatively large, geometric fields enclosed by hedgerows. With the exception of the Holkham estate there is limited woodland cover and relatively few field/hedgerow trees. Flatter plateau areas are associated with former airfield sites. Settlement is focused principally on river valleys that pass through and alongside the Rolling Open Farmland – the Stiffkey Valley to the east and the Wensum Valley which cuts through the southern part of the area – which are assessed as a separate Landscape Character area. There is little habitation within the Character area other than farmsteads, small hamlets, development associated with airfields and the two towns: Wells-next-the-Sea and Fakenham.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is of a sustainably managed and actively farmed rural landscape that makes the most of field margins for biodiversity to provide a network of semi-natural features, and where increasing visitor numbers are managed in a sensitive and co-ordinated manner. New development within the existing settlements will reinforce traditional character and incorporate green infrastructure to provide visual screening and integration, improved habitat connectivity and recreational links to the countryside and neighbouring settlements via pedestrian and cycle routes. A wild coastal edge with semi-natural habitats with opportunities to enjoy the landscape and the scenic long views along the coast, and dark skies at night.

The **Tributary Farmland** landscape type is defined by a strong rural character with a sense of remoteness and tranquillity emphasised by the historic field patterns, rural villages, rural lanes and the long range views across the landscape. As the name suggest, it forms the catchment area for a number of watercourses feeding into the main river valleys of the Stiffkey, Glaven and Bure.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is a well-managed and actively farmed rural landscape that invests in natural capital, creating and enhancing ecological networks and semi-natural habitats. New development is successfully integrated within the existing settlements where it reinforces traditional character and vernacular. The landscape retains a rural character with dark night skies.

### Infrastructure Constraints

No known infrastructure constraints.

### Housing Need and Land Supply

#### *Housing Need*

As part of the Plan Wide Viability Assessment, Little Walsingham is identified within Affordable Housing Zone 1, which is considered to represent the area with lower levels of viability in the District. As such, the affordable housing policy within the emerging local plan seeks at least 15% affordable housing on all developments of 6 dwellings or more in Little Walsingham.

The Central Norfolk Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) identifies a calculated need for 1,998 affordable properties over the plan period to 2036, where 46% is identified for two bedroom houses and a further 29% for three bedroom houses.

In terms of the Council's housing waiting list, the total number on the list was 3,175 people in February 2019. As at May 2022, the total number was 2,511 people. The need expressed in 2019 reveals that 54% required a 1-bed property, with a further 27% requiring a 2-bed property. In 2022, these percentages have not altered significantly, being 57% and 25% respectively.

Amongst those with the highest need (Bands 1 and 2) the overall picture of the District in 2019 is largely reflected, with the need for 1 and 2-bed properties being slightly reduced and the need for 3 and 4-bed properties slightly increased. In 2022, the picture of the District in comparison to those people in highest need varies slightly more, as the percentage requiring a 1-bed property was 44% (57% in the District), a 2-bed property remains the same, and for 3 and 4-bed properties, the percentages both increase. To provide some context to these changes, it is helpful to point out that since 2019, housing waiting list applicants have needed to complete a new application form and that some changes to the banding relating to housing need has also altered. Whilst the overall number of people on the housing waiting list has decreased between February 2019 and May 2022, the number of applicants in the higher need bandings (Bands 1, 1\* and 2) has increased.

At a local level, as of 23 January 2019, 686 people on the housing waiting list expressed a preference for living in Little Walsingham. In May 2022, 656 people on the list expressed a preference for living in Little Walsingham.

The housing list is only one indicator of need and has the potential to appear to over inflate demand as people can express a preference for more than one

location. It should also be noted that this analysis is based on a snapshot in time and these figures are subject to change.

The SHMA also identifies that there is a requirement to provide an additional 725 C2 bed spaces (e.g. care homes) over the plan period 2015-36. The Council is seeking to include provision for specialist elderly accommodation on larger allocations and is generally supportive of provision for such accommodation in sustainable locations.

The Norfolk Older Persons Housing Options Study (2021) sets out the projected additional need for Use Class C2 residents as being 752 bedspaces in North Norfolk over the plan period 2016-2036.

#### *Supply of suitable sites*

The Council's Housing & Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA) Part 1 (2017) identifies that there are 10 potentially suitable sites totalling 243 dwellings\*.

\*It is important to note that the HELAA does not represent policy and will not determine whether sites should be allocated in the Local Plan or granted planning permission. It also represents a 'snapshot' of capacity based upon the data and information available (e.g. site constraints, landowner intentions, and site availability) as at 1st August 2016. Site assessments are on an individual site basis, rather than any consideration of cumulative constraints. Furthermore, sites may also overlap and there may be an element of double counting within the numbers.

#### **Conclusion**

In terms of functional sustainability, Little Walsingham has a Primary School, Convenience Shopping and a GP surgery along with a further four secondary services and one of the desirable services. As such, it is considered to meet the criteria of a '**Small Growth Village**'.

Settlements categorised as 'Small Growth Villages' have fewer services and facilities than the higher order settlements (i.e. Towns and Service Villages), but still form a valuable functional role within the District; providing services and facilities to both the population of these villages and the wider rural population. By their nature, given the relative size of these settlements, there is generally less housing need (derived primarily from the Council's Housing Waiting List) than the higher order settlements.

Any proposed growth will need to take into consideration the environmental constraints and known infrastructure constraints. However, for Little Walsingham it is considered that the constraints would not limit the principle of development within the settlement. Therefore, subject to land availability, the Local Plan proposes modest, small scale growth in order to help address housing need, enhance the vitality of the community and support the retention and viability of local services.

## Overstrand

- 9.16 Overstrand was identified as a 'Coastal Service Village' in the Core Strategy. The settlement had an estimated population of 974 people in 2016. The following table sets out the level of services and facilities, summarises the known constraints and identifies the known housing need and land availability. A conclusion is provided regarding these factors, setting out the settlement's position within the hierarchy.

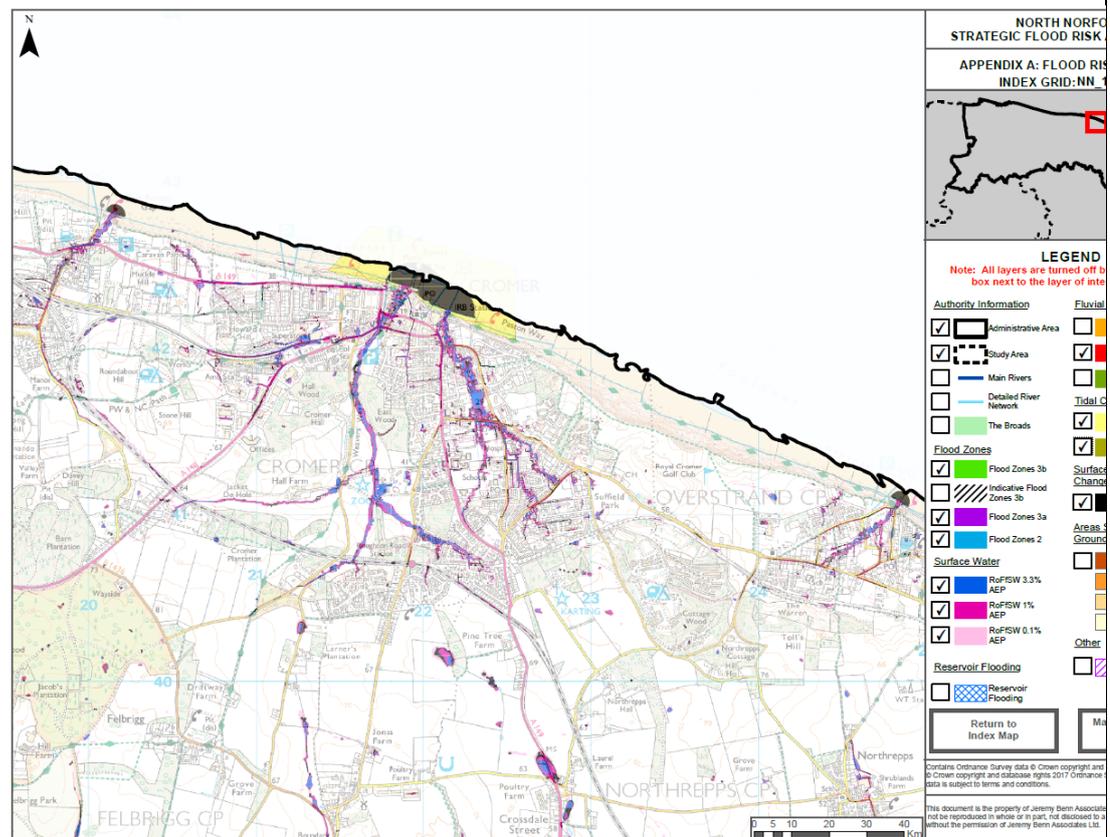
<b>Services and Facilities</b>			
<b>Key Services</b>	Primary School	<b>Y</b>	Belfry CE VA Primary School
	Convenience Shopping	<b>Y</b>	Central Overstrand Stores
	GP surgery	<b>N</b>	
<b>Secondary Services</b>	Main Road	<b>Y</b>	
	Post Office	<b>Y</b>	Central Overstrand Stores
	Other Shopping	<b>Y</b>	A range of services are available within the village.
	Public House	<b>Y</b>	The White Horse
	Meeting Place (e.g. Village Hall)	<b>Y</b>	Overstrand Parish Hall
<b>Desirable Services</b>	Petrol Filling Station	<b>N</b>	
	Vehicle Repair Shop	<b>Y</b>	H Curtis and Sons
	Place of Worship	<b>Y</b>	St Martins' Church and Overstrand Methodist Church
	Employment Land	<b>N</b>	
<b>Built Environment</b>			
Overstrand Conservation Area covers a large area, incorporating the historic core and reaches north to the seafront, south into open countryside and west to cover Overstrand Hall and its grounds, which are also a designated Historic Park and Garden. There is a second Historic Park and Garden, the walled garden which was originally part of the grounds of the Pleasance.			

There are a total of 13 Listed Buildings in Overstrand, six of which are Grade II\*. Currently no buildings have been locally listed.

## Natural Environment

### Flood risk

The following map shows the North Norfolk Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2018) climate change flood risk layers in relation to fluvial, tidal and surface water flooding. The built form is relatively free of flood risk constraints with areas of surface water flooding along roads in the village itself. The majority of the settlement is situated within Flood Zone 1.



### Coastal erosion

North Norfolk's coast is in places low-lying and in other areas it is characterised by cliffs comprising soft sandstone, clays and other material that is susceptible to erosion.

National Planning Practice Guidance sets out that local planning authorities should demonstrate that they have considered Shoreline Management Plans (SMPs). SMPs provide a large-scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal process, set out how the coastline should be managed and determine appropriate strategic policies for coastal management that balance the many and often competing aspirations of stakeholders, with due regard to economic and environmental sustainability. The area of coast relevant to Overstrand is included within SMP6.

Policy CC5 of the emerging Local Plan identifies areas that are at risk of coastal erosion and defines these as CCMA. In these areas, the policy states that “...proposals for new permanent residential development, including the conversion of existing buildings, will not be permitted...For other development proposals within the CCMA planning permission will be granted subject to: demonstration via a Coastal Erosion Vulnerability Assessment that a proposal will not result in an increased risk to life or property.”

Overstrand’s coastline, to the north of the settlement, is entirely within the CCMA, which extends into the built form of the settlement to the north and the east. The village is constrained to the north-east and the north-west by areas that are affected (or threatened) by erosion within 20 years (2005-2025). The entire coastline (including the northern extent of the settlement) is situated within an CCMA that is affected (or threatened) by erosion within 50 years (2005-2055) and 100 years (2005-2105).

#### *Environmental designations*

Overstrand is constrained to the north by the North Sea. The shoreline and the North Sea beyond is designated as part of the Greater Wash Special Protection Area (SPA). The cliffs to the east and west of the town are also designated as Sites of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSIs).

There are two County Wildlife Sites (CWSs), Overstrand Cliffs directly to the north of the settlement and Overstrand Disused Railway to the south east.

The settlement is surrounded to the south east and west is constrained by the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

#### *Landscape character*

The North Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment (LCA, 2021) identifies that the village is situated within the Coastal Shelf landscape character type and the area to the south of the town is defined as the Tributary Farmland landscape character type.

The **Coastal Shelf** landscape character type is categorised by the cliffs stretching along the coastline, where the presence of the sea defines views throughout this landscape area. The settlements within the area are seen as having a distinctive character and historical value providing a sense of place. The character of the skyline is also of high importance within the Coastal Shelf landscape character area, particularly the views from the Cromer Ridge to the coast and vice-versa.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is a richly diverse coastal landscape of biodiverse and productive farmland and resilient semi-natural habitats which provide the distinctive and scenic setting for well-maintained and cohesive historic settlements, creating a strong focus for sustainably managed tourism and recreation. Settlements will be clearly separated by a network of semi-natural habitats and farmland, with connectivity between these areas wherever possible. New development will be well integrated into the landscape and local vernacular, with a sensitive approach to lighting to maintain dark skies, and

opportunities will be sought to better integrate existing coastal development. Restoration and enhancement of valued landscape features will occur alongside the managed and/or natural change of the coastline in response to climate change and erosion.

The **Tributary Farmland** landscape character type is defined by a strong rural character with a sense of remoteness and tranquillity emphasised by the historic field patterns, rural villages, rural lanes and the long distance views across the landscape. As the name suggest, it forms the catchment area for a number of watercourses feeding into the main river valleys of the Stiffkey, Glaven and Bure.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is a well-managed and actively farmed rural landscape that invests in natural capital, creating and enhancing ecological networks and semi-natural habitats. New development is successfully integrated within the existing settlements where it reinforces traditional character and vernacular. The landscape retains a rural character with dark night skies.

### Infrastructure Constraints

No known infrastructure constraints

### Housing Need and Land Supply

#### *Housing Need*

As part of the Plan Wide Viability Assessment, Overstrand is identified within Affordable Housing Zone 1, which is considered to represent the area with lower levels of viability in the District. As such, the affordable housing policy within the emerging local plan seeks at least 15% affordable housing on all developments of 6 dwellings or more in Overstrand.

The Central Norfolk Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) identifies a calculated need for 1,998 affordable properties over the plan period to 2036, where 46% is identified for two bedroom houses and a further 29% for three bedroom houses.

In terms of the Council's housing waiting list, the total number on the list was 3,175 people in February 2019. As at May 2022, the total number was 2,511 people. The need expressed in 2019 reveals that 54% required a 1-bed property, with a further 27% requiring a 2-bed property. In 2022, these percentages have not altered significantly, being 57% and 25% respectively.

Amongst those with the highest need (Bands 1 and 2) the overall picture of the District in 2019 is largely reflected, with the need for 1 and 2-bed properties being slightly reduced and the need for 3 and 4-bed properties slightly increased. In 2022, the picture of the District in comparison to those people in highest need varies slightly more, as the percentage requiring a 1-bed property was 44% (57% in the District), a 2-bed property remains the same, and for 3 and 4-bed properties, the percentages both increase. To provide some context to these changes, it is helpful to point out that since 2019, housing waiting list applicants have needed to complete a new application form and that some changes to the banding relating to

housing need has also altered. Whilst the overall number of people on the housing waiting list has decreased between February 2019 and May 2022, the number of applicants in the higher need bandings (Bands 1, 1\* and 2) has increased.

At a local level, as of 23 January 2019, 936 people on the housing waiting list expressed a preference for living in Overstrand. In May 2022, there was 894 people on the list expressing a preference for living in Overstrand.

The housing list is only one indicator of need and has the potential to appear to over inflate demand as people can express a preference for more than one location. It should also be noted that this analysis is based on a snapshot in time and these figures are subject to change.

The SHMA also identifies that there is a requirement to provide an additional 725 C2 bed spaces (e.g. care homes) over the plan period 2015-36. The Council is seeking to include provision for specialist elderly accommodation on larger allocations and is generally supportive of provision for such accommodation in sustainable locations.

The Norfolk Older Persons Housing Options Study (2021) sets out the projected additional need for Use Class C2 residents as being 752 bedspaces in North Norfolk over the plan period 2016-2036.

#### *Supply of suitable sites*

The Council's Housing & Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA) Part 1 (2017) identifies that there are 7 potentially suitable sites totalling 162 dwellings\*.

\*It is important to note that the HELAA does not represent policy and will not determine whether sites should be allocated in the Local Plan or granted planning permission. It also represents a 'snapshot' of capacity based upon the data and information available (e.g. site constraints, landowner intentions, and site availability) as at 1st August 2016. Site assessments are on an individual site basis, rather than any consideration of cumulative constraints. Furthermore, sites may also overlap and there may be an element of double counting within the numbers.

#### **Conclusion**

In terms of functional sustainability, Overstrand has a Primary School and Convenience Shopping along with a further five secondary services and two desirable services. As such, it is considered to meet the criteria of a **'Small Growth Village'**.

Settlements categorised as 'Small Growth Villages' have fewer services and facilities than the higher order settlements (i.e. Towns and Service Villages), but still form a valuable functional role within the District; providing services and facilities to both the population of these villages and the wider rural population. By their nature, given the relative size of these settlements, there is generally less housing need (derived primarily from the Council's Housing Waiting List) than the higher order settlements.

Any proposed growth will need to take into consideration the environmental constraints and known infrastructure constraints. In regards to Overstrand coastal erosion and the environmental designations represents a significant consideration when it comes to potential development within the settlement. Notwithstanding this, subject to land availability, the Local Plan proposes modest, small scale growth in order to help address housing need, enhance the vitality of the community and support the retention and viability of local services.

## **Potter Heigham**

9.17 Potter Heigham was designated as a 'Countryside' in the Core Strategy. The settlement had an estimated population of 1,040 people in 2016. The following table sets out the level of services and facilities, summarises the known constraints and identifies the known housing need and land availability. A conclusion is provided regarding these factors, setting out the settlement's position within the hierarchy.

<b>Services and Facilities</b>			
<b>Key Services</b>	Primary School	<b>N</b>	
	Convenience Shopping	<b>Y</b>	Potter Heigham Convenience Store
	GP surgery	<b>N</b>	
<b>Secondary Services</b>	Main Road	<b>Y</b>	
	Post Office	<b>Y</b>	Potter Heigham Convenience Store
	Other Shopping	<b>Y</b>	Lathams of Potter Heigham
	Public House	<b>Y</b>	The Falgate Inn, Norada Grill & Tavern
	Meeting Place (e.g. Village Hall)	<b>Y</b>	Potter Heigham Village Hall
<b>Desirable Services</b>	Petrol Filling Station	<b>N</b>	
	Vehicle Repair Shop	<b>N</b>	
	Place of Worship	<b>Y</b>	St Nicholas' Church
	Employment Land	<b>N</b>	

## Built Environment

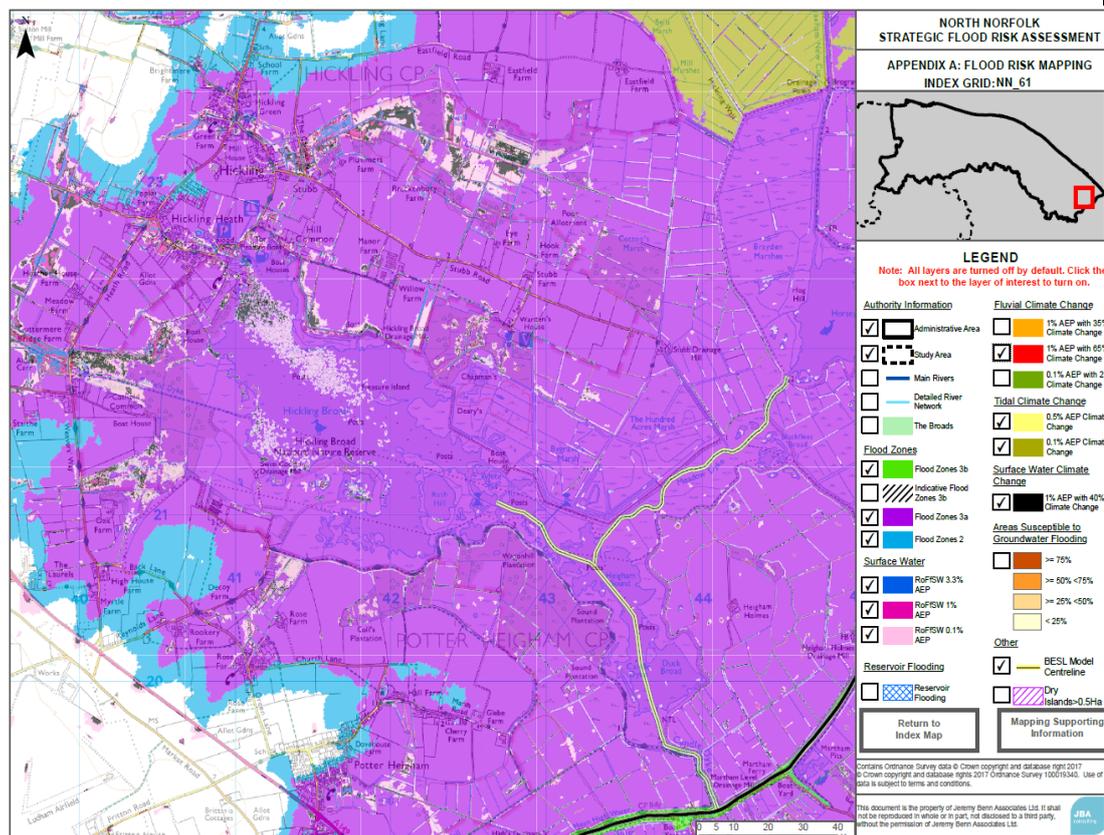
Potter Heigham Conservation Area is quite remote from the village centre and embraces only Church Road and part of Marsh Road, which are at the north-eastern extremity of the village. It is very rural in character and embraces parts of open fields.

There are a total of 11 Listed Buildings in Potter Heigham, one of which is Grade I (Church of St Nicholas) and two Grade II\*. In addition, there is one Scheduled Ancient Monument (Potter Heigham Bridge). Currently no buildings have been locally listed.

## Natural Environment

### Flood risk

The following map shows the North Norfolk Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2018) climate change flood risk layers in relation to fluvial, tidal and surface water flooding. The majority of the village is situated within areas of Flood Zone 2 and Flood Zone 3a. This constrains the village with only the northern extent of the settlement situated in Flood Zone 1.



### Coastal erosion

N/A

### Environmental designations

The settlement is constrained to the east by Hickling Broad and the west by Ludham and Potter Heigham Marshes. These areas are situated within the Broads Authority and designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Sites of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and Ramsars. Smaller parts of the sites are also designated National Nature Reserves.

There are two County Wildlife Sites (CWSs) nearby; land adjacent to Horse Fen to the south west and land South of Potter Heigham immediately adjacent to the southern extent of the built form.

#### *Landscape character*

The North Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment (LCA, 2021) identifies that the village is situated within the Settled Farmland landscape type.

The **Settled Farmland** landscape type is characterised by flat or very flat arable landscapes, which are bordered by woodland fringing the adjacent Broads Valleys. Settlement is a strong feature of the landscape, as dispersed farmsteads or in villages such as Sea Palling, Hickling, Ludham and parts of Potter Heigham and the market town of Stalham.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is a well-managed and actively farmed rural landscape that makes the most of field margins, restored grassland and hedgerows for biodiversity to provide a network of semi-natural features, whilst protecting the highly productive agricultural soils and farmland. The intrinsic rural character of the landscape and traditional character of settlements, farmsteads and historic skyline features will be conserved and enhanced, with new development well integrated into the landscape and strengthened recreational links within the Character area and to the neighbouring Broads via biodiverse rural lanes, footpaths and cycle routes; maximising opportunities to enjoy and understand the landscape, and dark skies at night.

#### **Infrastructure Constraints**

The following is a list of known infrastructure constraints:

- Risk of flooding from fluvial and tidal influences associated with the River Thurne.

#### **Housing Need and Land Supply**

##### *Housing Need*

As part of the Plan Wide Viability Assessment, Potter Heigham is identified within Affordable Housing Zone 1, which is considered to represent the area with lower levels of viability in the District. As such, the affordable housing policy within the emerging local plan seeks at least 35% affordable housing on all developments of 6 dwellings or more in Potter Heigham.

The Central Norfolk Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) identifies a calculated need for 1,998 affordable properties over the plan period to 2036, where

46% is identified for two bedroom houses and a further 29% for three bedroom houses.

In terms of the Council's housing waiting list, the total number on the list was 3,175 people in February 2019. As at May 2022, the total number was 2,511 people. The need expressed in 2019 reveals that 54% required a 1-bed property, with a further 27% requiring a 2-bed property. In 2022, these percentages have not altered significantly, being 57% and 25% respectively.

Amongst those with the highest need (Bands 1 and 2) the overall picture of the District in 2019 is largely reflected, with the need for 1 and 2-bed properties being slightly reduced and the need for 3 and 4-bed properties slightly increased. In 2022, the picture of the District in comparison to those people in highest need varies slightly more, as the percentage requiring a 1-bed property was 44% (57% in the District), a 2-bed property remains the same, and for 3 and 4-bed properties, the percentages both increase. To provide some context to these changes, it is helpful to point out that since 2019, housing waiting list applicants have needed to complete a new application form and that some changes to the banding relating to housing need has also altered. Whilst the overall number of people on the housing waiting list has decreased between February 2019 and May 2022, the number of applicants in the higher need bandings (Bands 1, 1\* and 2) has increased.

At a local level, as of 23 January 2019, 757 people on the housing waiting list expressed a preference for living in Potter Heigham. The number of people with a preference for living in Potter Heigham has remained largely the same in 2022, at 745.

The housing list is only one indicator of need and has the potential to appear to over inflate demand as people can express a preference for more than one location. It should also be noted that this analysis is based on a snapshot in time and these figures are subject to change.

The SHMA also identifies that there is a requirement to provide an additional 725 C2 bed spaces (e.g. care homes) over the plan period 2015-36. The Council is seeking to include provision for specialist elderly accommodation on larger allocations and is generally supportive of provision for such accommodation in sustainable locations.

The Norfolk Older Persons Housing Options Study (2021) sets out the projected additional need for Use Class C2 residents as being 752 bedspaces in North Norfolk over the plan period 2016-2036.

#### *Supply of suitable sites*

The Council's Housing & Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA) Part 1 (2017) did not specifically examine sites in Potter Heigham. At the time of its publication Potter Heigham was included within the Countryside Area where a total of 227 potentially suitable sites totalling 13,029\* dwellings were identified.

\*It is important to note that the HELAA does not represent policy and will not determine whether sites should be allocated in the Local Plan or granted planning

permission. It also represents a 'snapshot' of capacity based upon the data and information available (e.g. site constraints, landowner intentions, and site availability) as at 1st August 2016. Site assessments are on an individual site basis, rather than any consideration of cumulative constraints. Furthermore, sites may also overlap and there may be an element of double counting within the numbers.

### Conclusion

In terms of functional sustainability, Potter Heigham has Convenience Shopping along with a further five secondary services and one desirable service. As such, it is considered to meet the criteria of a 'Small Growth Village'.

Settlements categorised as 'Small Growth Villages' have fewer services and facilities than the higher order settlements (i.e. Towns and Service Villages), but still form a valuable functional role within the District; providing services and facilities to both the population of these villages and the wider rural population. By their nature, given the relative size of these settlements, there is generally less housing need (derived primarily from the Council's Housing Waiting List) than the higher order settlements.

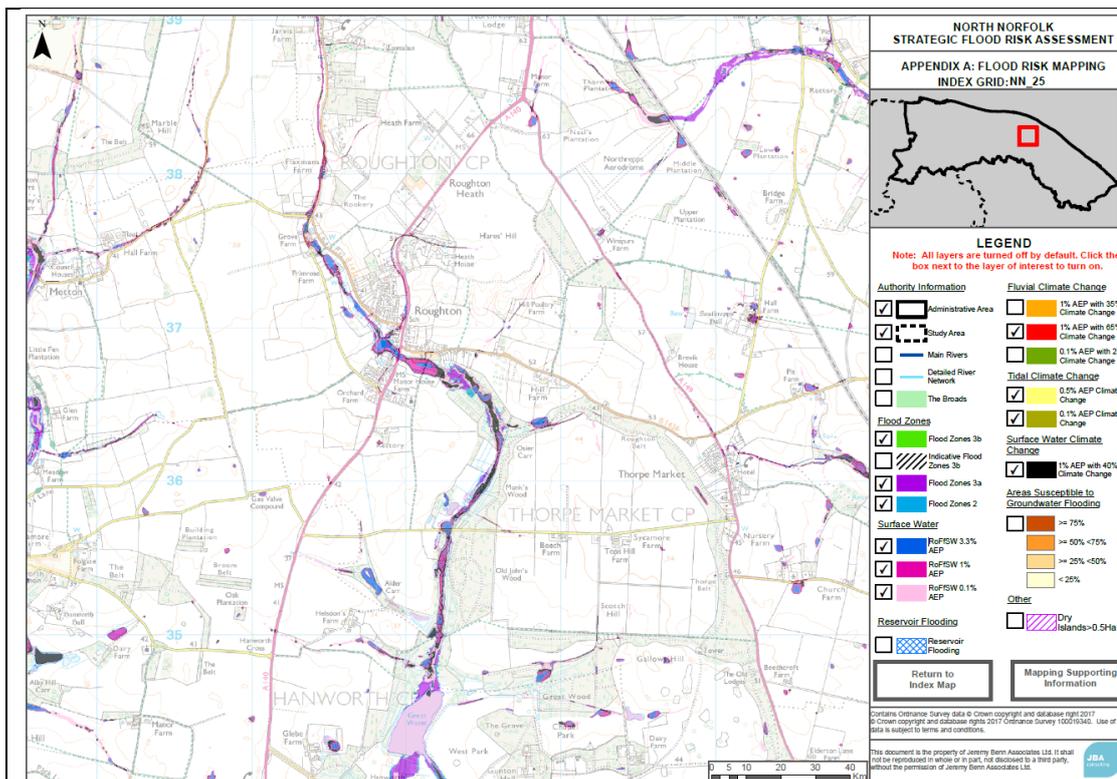
However, any proposed growth will need to take into consideration the environmental constraints and known infrastructure constraints. In relation to Potter Heigham, flood risk represents a significant consideration when it comes to potential development within the settlement, as the majority of the village is located within Flood Zones 2 and 3A. This constrains the village, with only the northern extent of the settlement situated in Flood Zone 1. When also factoring in climate change this is considered significant enough to acknowledge that the ability of the village to contribute to the delivery of future growth is uncertain. As such, the settlement of Potter Heigham has been identified as a '**Constrained Small Growth Village**' where growth could take place, subject to compliance with national and local policy but, any such growth cannot be relied upon to meet strategic housing needs.

## Roughton

- 9.18 Roughton was identified as a 'Service Village' in the Core Strategy. The settlement had an estimated population of 947 people in 2016. The following table sets out the level of services and facilities, summarises the known constraints and identifies the known housing need and land availability. A conclusion is provided regarding these factors, setting out the settlement's position within the hierarchy.

Services and Facilities			
<b>Key Services</b>	Primary School	<b>Y</b>	Roughton St Marys

	Convenience Shopping	Y	Spar
	GP surgery	N	
<b>Secondary Services</b>	Main Road	Y	
	Post Office	Y	Post Office at Spar (Roughton Service Station)
	Other Shopping	N	
	Public House	Y	The New Inn
	Meeting Place (e.g. Village Hall)	Y	Roughton Village hall
<b>Desirable Services</b>	Petrol Filling Station	Y	Roughton Service Station
	Vehicle Repair Shop	Y	SB Autos of Roughton
	Place of Worship	Y	St Marys' Church
	Employment Land	Y	Land off Norwich Road
<b>Built Environment</b>			
<p>There is no designated Conservation Area in the village of Roughton.</p> <p>There are a total of 13 Listed Buildings in Roughton, one of which is Grade II*. In addition, there is one Scheduled Ancient Monument (Tumuli on Roughton Heath including Hare's Hill and Two Hills). Currently no buildings have been locally listed.</p>			
<b>Natural Environment</b>			
<p><i>Flood risk</i></p> <p>The following map shows the North Norfolk Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2018) climate change flood risk layers in regard to fluvial, tidal and surface water flooding. The village is constrained by the Hagon Beck, which dissects the village. There are small pockets of surface water flooding in the village, however these are predominantly along roads. The majority of the settlement is situated within Flood Zone 1.</p>			



*Coastal erosion*

N/A

*Environmental designations*

Old Johns Wood, situated to the south east of the settlement is a designated Ancient Woodland and the northern extent also forms part of Hagen Beck Marshes, a County Wildlife Site (CWS) that encroaches further to the built form in the east.

A further CWS, Hagen Beck Woods, is located adjacent to the built form, where the A140 meets the B1436.

The northern extent of the settlement, north of the B1436, is situated within an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

*Landscape character*

The North Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment (LCA, 2021) identifies that the northern extent and southern extent of the village is primarily situated within the Tributary Farmland landscape type. An area of the centre of the village is defined as the River Valleys (Bure and Tributaries) landscape type.

This **Tributary Farmland** landscape type is defined by a strong rural character with a sense of remoteness and tranquillity emphasised by the historic field patterns, rural villages, rural lanes and the long range views across the landscape.

As the name suggests, it forms the catchment area for a number of watercourses feeding into the main river valleys of the Stiffkey, Glaven and Bure.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is a well-managed and actively farmed rural landscape that invests in natural capital, creating and enhancing ecological networks and semi-natural habitats. New development is successfully integrated within the existing settlements where it reinforces traditional character and vernacular. The landscape retains a rural character with dark night skies.

Parts of three river systems, the Wensum, the Bure and the Ant, feed south and eastward through the District into the Broads. The **River Valleys (Bure and tributaries)** character area is defined by the valley floors, which provide a strong contrast to the typically open, large-scale arable landscapes through which they pass, characterised by a pastoral land use, a high level of tree cover and a linear settlement pattern, with significant local variations in land cover and, consequently, in views.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is of intimate, small-scale landscapes with a wide variety of land uses / habitats, offering a contrast to the more expansive, open, large-scale arable farming and coastal landscapes that surround the valleys. New development should be appropriate in scale, unobtrusive and readily accommodated into its landscape setting. Woodland and hedgerows should be a major landscape element, helping to contain development. The linear valley form should be apparent, and should dictate land use and development form. Valley sides should offer some degree of transition between the contrasting scales of the valley floors and surrounding arable farmlands.

### Infrastructure Constraints

The following is a list of known infrastructure constraints:

- Limited spare capacity at St Mary's VA CE Primary School
- A140 Norwich to Cromer and B1436 Thorpe and Felbrigg roads junction is considered a congestion 'hot spot'.

### Housing Need and Land Supply

#### *Housing Need*

As part of the Plan Wide Viability Assessment, Roughton is identified within Affordable Housing Zone 1, which is considered to represent the area with lower levels of viability in the District. As such, the affordable housing policy within the emerging local plan seeks at least 15% affordable housing on all developments of 6 dwellings or more in Roughton.

The Central Norfolk Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) identifies a calculated need for 1,998 affordable properties over the plan period to 2036, where 46% is identified for two bedroom houses and a further 29% for three bedroom houses.

In terms of the Council's housing waiting list, the total number on the list was 3,175 people in February 2019. As at May 2022, the total number was 2,511 people. The need expressed in 2019 reveals that 54% required a 1-bed property, with a further 27% requiring a 2-bed property. In 2022, these percentages have not altered significantly, being 57% and 25% respectively.

Amongst those with the highest need (Bands 1 and 2) the overall picture of the District in 2019 is largely reflected, with the need for 1 and 2-bed properties being slightly reduced and the need for 3 and 4-bed properties slightly increased. In 2022, the picture of the District in comparison to those people in highest need varies slightly more, as the percentage requiring a 1-bed property was 44% (57% in the District), a 2-bed property remains the same, and for 3 and 4-bed properties, the percentages both increase. To provide some context to these changes, it is helpful to point out that since 2019, housing waiting list applicants have needed to complete a new application form and that some changes to the banding relating to housing need has also altered. Whilst the overall number of people on the housing waiting list has decreased between February 2019 and May 2022, the number of applicants in the higher need bandings (Bands 1, 1\* and 2) has increased.

At a local level, as of 23 January 2019, 862 people on the housing waiting list expressed a preference for living in Roughton. In May 2022, the number of people on the list expressing a preference to live in Roughton is 829.

The housing list is only one indicator of need and has the potential to appear to over inflate demand as people can express a preference for more than one location. It should also be noted that this analysis is based on a snapshot in time and these figures are subject to change.

The SHMA also identifies that there is a requirement to provide an additional 725 C2 bed spaces (e.g. care homes) over the plan period 2015-36. The Council is seeking to include provision for specialist elderly accommodation on larger allocations and is generally supportive of provision for such accommodation in sustainable locations.

The Norfolk Older Persons Housing Options Study (2021) sets out the projected additional need for Use Class C2 residents as being 752 bedspaces in North Norfolk over the plan period 2016-2036.

#### *Supply of suitable sites*

The Council's Housing & Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA) Part 1 (2017) identifies that there are 11 potentially suitable sites totalling 409 dwellings\*.

\*It is important to note that the HELAA does not represent policy and will not determine whether sites should be allocated in the Local Plan or granted planning permission. It also represents a 'snapshot' of capacity based upon the data and information available (e.g. site constraints, landowner intentions, and site availability) as at 1st August 2016. Site assessments are on an individual site basis, rather than any consideration of cumulative constraints. Furthermore, sites

may also overlap and there may be an element of double counting within the numbers.

### Conclusion

In terms of functional sustainability, Roughton has a Primary School and Convenience Shopping along with a further four secondary services and three desirable services. As such, it is considered to meet the criteria of a **'Small Growth Village'**.

Settlements categorised as 'Small Growth Villages' have fewer services and facilities than the higher order settlements (i.e. Towns and Service Villages), but still form a valuable functional role within the District; providing services and facilities to both the population of these villages and the wider rural population. By their nature, given the relative size of these settlements, there is generally less housing need (derived primarily from the Council's Housing Waiting List) than the higher order settlements.

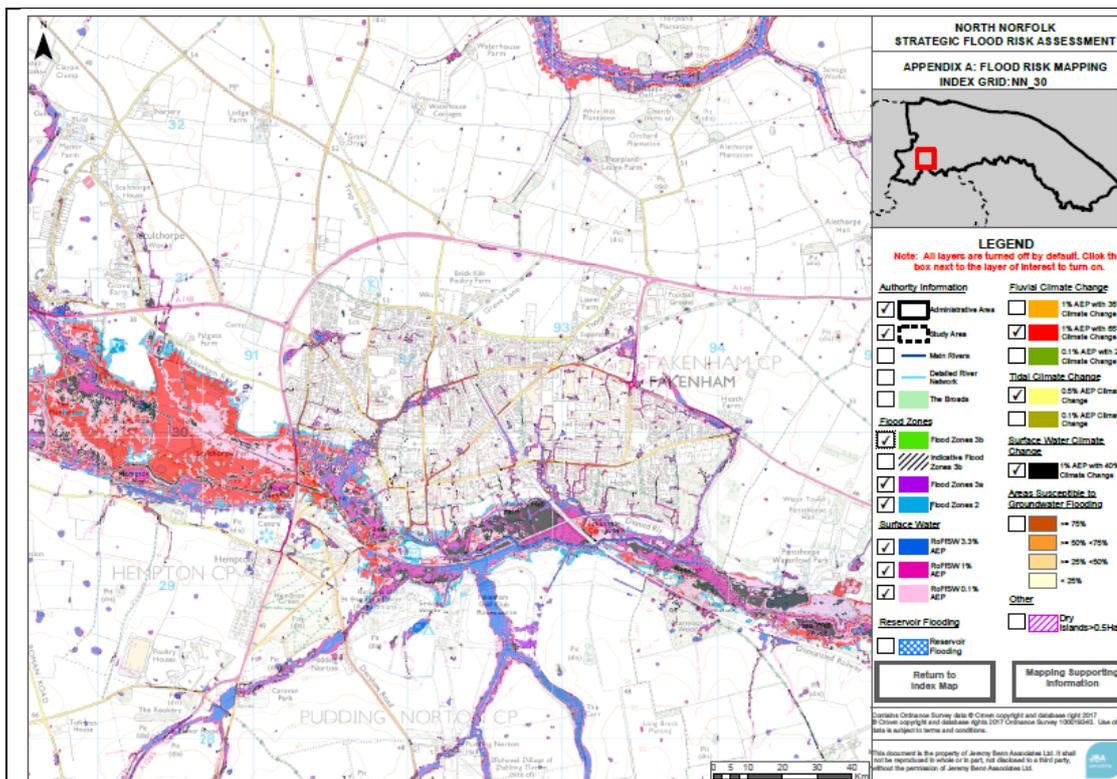
Any proposed growth will need to take into consideration the environmental constraints and known infrastructure constraints. In regards to Roughton the nearby environmental designations represent a significant consideration when it comes to potential development within the settlement. Notwithstanding this, subject to land availability, the Local Plan proposes modest, small scale growth in order to help address housing need, enhance the vitality of the community and support the retention and viability of local services.

### Sculthorpe

- 9.19 Sculthorpe was designated as 'Countryside' in the Core Strategy. The settlement had an estimated population of 711 people in 2016. The following table sets out the level of services and facilities, summarises the known constraints and identifies the known housing need and land availability. A conclusion is provided regarding these factors, setting out the settlement's position within the hierarchy.

Services and Facilities			
<b>Key Services</b>	Primary School	<b>Y</b>	Sculthorpe CEVA Primary School
	Convenience Shopping	<b>N</b>	
	GP surgery	<b>N</b>	
<b>Secondary Services</b>	Main Road	<b>Y</b>	
	Post Office	<b>N</b>	

	Other Shopping	<b>N</b>	
	Public House	<b>Y</b>	Sculthorpe Mill
	Meeting Place (e.g. Village Hall)	<b>Y</b>	Sculthorpe Village Hall
<b>Desirable Services</b>	Petrol Filling Station	<b>N</b>	
	Vehicle Repair Shop	<b>N</b>	
	Place of Worship	<b>Y</b>	St Mary and All Saints
	Employment Land	<b>N</b>	
<b>Built Environment</b>			
<p>Sculthorpe Conservation Area is concentrated around the southwest corner of the village.</p> <p>There are a total of 9 Listed Buildings in Sculthorpe, one of which is Grade II*. Currently no buildings have been locally listed.</p>			
<b>Natural Environment</b>			
<p><i>Flood risk</i></p> <p>The following map shows the North Norfolk Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2018) climate change flood risk layers in relation to fluvial, tidal and surface water flooding. The village is constrained to the south and the west by the River Wensum. There are limited pockets of surface water flooding within the village itself. The majority of the settlement is situated within Flood Zone 1.</p>			



*Coastal erosion*

N/A

*Environmental designations*

The river Wensum is situated to the south of the settlement, which is designated as a Site of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSI). Sculthorpe Moor and Meadows, which is adjacent to the river Wensum is a designated County Wildlife Site (CWS).

*Landscape character*

The North Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment (LCA, 2021) identifies that the majority of the village is situated within the Rolling Open Farmland landscape type and the landscape immediately to the south is defined by the River Valleys (Wensum and Tributaries) landscape type.

The **Rolling Open Farmland** landscape type is characterised by high level open, gently rolling arable farmland with relatively large, geometric fields enclosed by hedgerows. With the exception of the Holkham estate there is limited woodland cover and relatively few field/hedgerow trees. Flatter plateau areas are associated with former airfield sites. Settlement is focused principally on river valleys that pass through and alongside the Rolling Open Farmland – the Stiffkey Valley to the east and the Wensum Valley which cuts through the southern part of the area – which are assessed as a separate Landscape Character area. There is little habitation within the Character area other than farmsteads, small hamlets, development associated with airfields and the two towns: Wells-next-the-Sea and Fakenham.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is of a sustainably managed and actively farmed rural landscape that makes the most of field margins for biodiversity to provide a network of semi-natural features, and where increasing visitor numbers are managed in a sensitive and co-ordinated manner. New development within the existing settlements will reinforce traditional character and incorporate green infrastructure to provide visual screening and integration, improved habitat connectivity and recreational links to the countryside and neighbouring settlements via pedestrian and cycle routes. A wild coastal edge with semi-natural habitats with opportunities to enjoy the landscape and the scenic long views along the coast, and dark skies at night.

The **River Valleys (Wensum and Tributaries)** landscape type provides a strong contrast to the typically open, large-scale arable landscapes through which they pass, being characterised by a pastoral land use, a high level of tree cover and a linear settlement pattern, with significant local variations in land cover and, consequently, in views. The Wensum is the largest river in the District, with a typical wide valley floor and low, often indistinct, valley sides. The town of Fakenham and the extended village of Hempton effectively meet at the valley floor and there is a complex interplay of settlement, riverine, industrial and surprisingly high quality ecological land types within a very small and discrete area.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is of intimate, small-scale landscapes with a wide variety of land uses / habitats, offering a contrast to the more expansive, open, large-scale arable farming and coastal landscapes that surround the valleys. New development should be appropriate in scale, unobtrusive and readily accommodated into its landscape setting. Woodland and hedgerows should be a major landscape element, helping to contain development. The linear valley form should be apparent, and should dictate land use and development form. Valley sides should offer some degree of transition between the contrasting scales of the valley floors and surrounding arable farmlands.

#### Infrastructure Constraints

The following is a list of known infrastructure constraints:

- A148/A1065 Sculthorpe “Shell Garage” roundabout on the Fakenham bypass: Congestion and delays at peak periods particularly in summer months when there is high volumes of tourist traffic entering and leaving North Norfolk.
- Limited spare capacity at Sculthorpe CE Primary Academy

#### Housing Need and Land Supply

##### *Housing Need*

As part of the Plan Wide Viability Assessment, Sculthorpe is identified within Affordable Housing Zone 1, which is considered to represent the area with lower levels of viability in the District. As such, the affordable housing policy within the

emerging local plan seeks at least 15% affordable housing on all developments of 6 dwellings or more in Sculthorpe.

The Central Norfolk Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) identifies a calculated need for 1,998 affordable properties over the plan period to 2036, where 46% is identified for two bedroom houses and a further 29% for three bedroom houses.

In terms of the Council's housing waiting list, the total number on the list was 3,175 people in February 2019. As at May 2022, the total number was 2,511 people. The need expressed in 2019 reveals that 54% required a 1-bed property, with a further 27% requiring a 2-bed property. In 2022, these percentages have not altered significantly, being 57% and 25% respectively.

Amongst those with the highest need (Bands 1 and 2) the overall picture of the District in 2019 is largely reflected, with the need for 1 and 2-bed properties being slightly reduced and the need for 3 and 4-bed properties slightly increased. In 2022, the picture of the District in comparison to those people in highest need varies slightly more, as the percentage requiring a 1-bed property was 44% (57% in the District), a 2-bed property remains the same, and for 3 and 4-bed properties, the percentages both increase. To provide some context to these changes, it is helpful to point out that since 2019, housing waiting list applicants have needed to complete a new application form and that some changes to the banding relating to housing need has also altered. Whilst the overall number of people on the housing waiting list has decreased between February 2019 and May 2022, the number of applicants in the higher need bandings (Bands 1, 1\* and 2) has increased.

At a local level, as of 23 January 2019, 686 people on the housing waiting list expressed a preference for living in Sculthorpe. In May 2022, this number has not changed significantly, but it nevertheless decreased to 666.

The housing list is only one indicator of need and has the potential to appear to over inflate demand as people can express a preference for more than one location. It should also be noted that this analysis is based on a snapshot in time and these figures are subject to change.

The SHMA also identifies that there is a requirement to provide an additional 725 C2 bed spaces (e.g. care homes) over the plan period 2015-36. The Council is seeking to include provision for specialist elderly accommodation on larger allocations and is generally supportive of provision for such accommodation in sustainable locations.

The Norfolk Older Persons Housing Options Study (2021) sets out the projected additional need for Use Class C2 residents as being 752 bedspaces in North Norfolk over the plan period 2016-2036.

#### *Supply of suitable sites*

The Council's Housing & Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA) Part 1 (2017) did not specifically examine sites in Sculthorpe. At the time of its publication

Sculthorpe was included within the Countryside Area where a total 227 potentially suitable sites totalling 13,029\* dwellings were identified.

\*It is important to note that the HELAA does not represent policy and will not determine whether sites should be allocated in the Local Plan or granted planning permission. It also represents a 'snapshot' of capacity based upon the data and information available (e.g. site constraints, landowner intentions, and site availability) as at 1st August 2016. Site assessments are on an individual site basis, rather than any consideration of cumulative constraints. Furthermore, sites may also overlap and there may be an element of double counting within the numbers.

### Conclusion

In terms of functional sustainability, Sculthorpe has a Primary School and four secondary and desirable services. As such, it is considered to meet the criteria of a '**Small Growth Village**'.

Settlements categorised as 'Small Growth Villages' have fewer services and facilities than the higher order settlements (i.e. Towns and Service Villages), but still form a valuable functional role within the District; providing services and facilities to both the population of these villages and the wider rural population. By their nature, given the relative size of these settlements, there is generally less housing need (derived primarily from the Council's Housing Waiting List) than the higher order settlements.

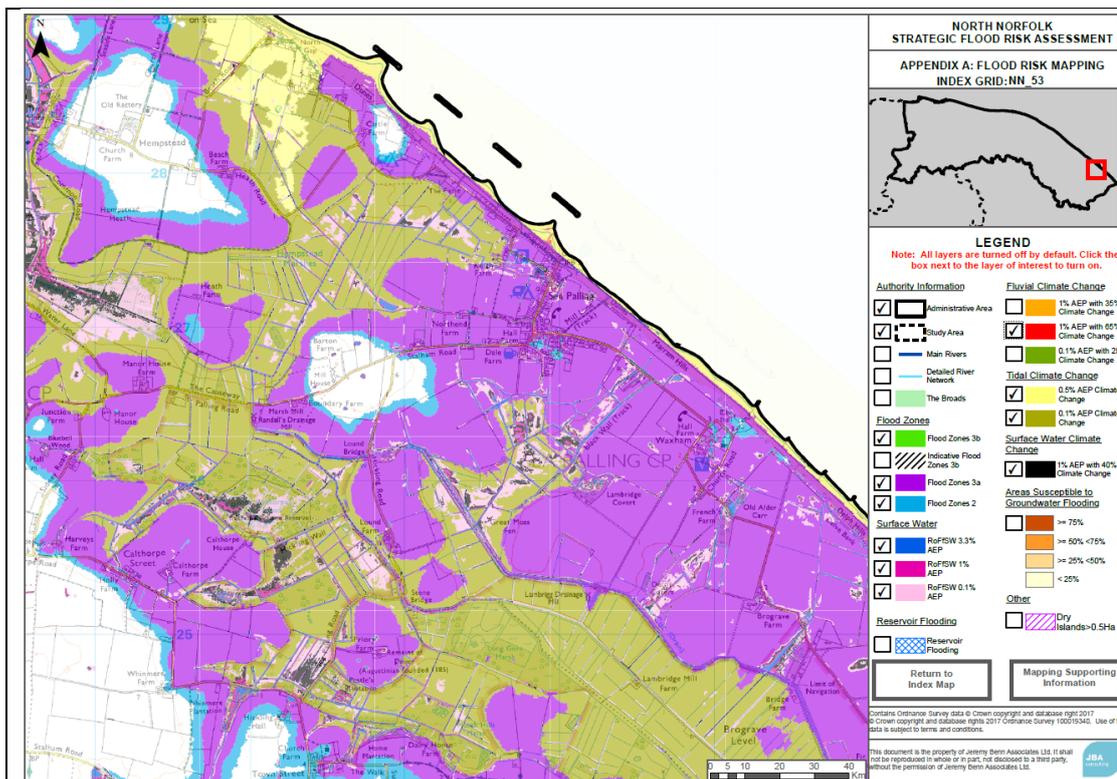
Any proposed growth will need to take into consideration the environmental constraints and known infrastructure constraints. However, for Sculthorpe it is considered that the constraints would not limit the principle of development within the settlement. Therefore, subject to land availability, the Local Plan proposes modest, small scale growth in order to help address housing need, enhance the vitality of the community and support the retention and viability of local services.

### Sea Palling

9.20 Sea Palling was designated as 'Countryside' in the Core Strategy. The settlement had an estimated population of 619 people in 2016. The following table sets out the level of services and facilities, summarises the known constraints and identifies the known housing need and land availability. A summary is provided regarding these factors, setting out the settlement's position within the hierarchy.

Services and Facilities			
<b>Key Services</b>	Primary School	<b>N</b>	
	Convenience Shopping	<b>Y</b>	Sea Palling Village Stores & Post Office

	GP surgery	<b>N</b>	
<b>Secondary Services</b>	Main Road	<b>N</b>	
	Post Office	<b>Y</b>	Sea Palling Village Stores & Post Office
	Other Shopping	<b>Y</b>	Beach Rock fish and chip shop
	Public House	<b>Y</b>	Reefs Bar
	Meeting Place (e.g. Village Hall)	<b>N</b>	
<b>Desirable Services</b>	Petrol Filling Station	<b>N</b>	
	Vehicle Repair Shop	<b>N</b>	
	Place of Worship	<b>Y</b>	St Margaret of Antioch Church
	Employment Land	<b>N</b>	
<b>Built Environment</b>			
<p>There is no designated Conservation Area in the village of Sea Palling.</p> <p>There are a total of 7 Listed Buildings in Sea Palling, two of which are Grade II*. Currently no buildings have been locally listed.</p>			
<b>Natural Environment</b>			
<i>Flood risk</i>			
<p>The following map shows the North Norfolk Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2018) climate change flood risk layers in relation to fluvial, tidal and surface water flooding. The entirety of the village is situated within Flood Zone 3a.</p>			



### Coastal erosion

North Norfolk's coast is in places low-lying and in other areas, it is characterised by cliffs comprising soft sandstone, clays and other material that is susceptible to erosion.

National Planning Practice Guidance sets out that local planning authorities should demonstrate that they have considered Shoreline Management Plans (SMPs). SMPs provide a large-scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal process, set out how the coastline should be managed and determine appropriate strategic policies for coastal management that balance the many and often competing aspirations of stakeholders, with due regard to economic and environmental sustainability. The area of coast relevant to Sea Palling is included within SMP7.

Policy CC5 of the emerging Local Plan identifies areas that are at risk of coastal erosion and defines these as Coastal Change Management Areas (CCMAs). In these areas, the policy states that “...proposals for new permanent residential development, including the conversion of existing buildings, will not be permitted...For other development proposals within the CCMA planning permission will be granted subject to: demonstration via a Coastal Erosion Vulnerability Assessment that a proposal will not result in an increased risk to life or property.”

Sea Palling does not have a CCMA as defined in Policy CC5 of the emerging Local Plan.

### Environmental designations

The settlement is naturally constrained to the north by the North Sea. The coastline and the sea beyond are designated as a Special Protection Area (SPA). The entirety of the seafront is also designated as a County Wildlife Site (CWS).

To the southwest of the settlement lies Calthorpe Broad. This is situated within the Broads Authority Area and is designated as a Special Protection Area (SPA), a SPA, a Site of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSI) and a Ramsar site.

There are a number of CWSs nearby: Land South of Hempstead Marshes and Ingham Fen to the west, Manor House Wood, Calthorpe Broad Wood and Marston's Wood to the south, New Cut and Long Gore Marsh to the south east and Lambridge Covert and to the east with Land Near French's Farm further to the east.

The Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) covers the area to the east and south east of Sea Palling. The AONB encroaches up to the built form along to the northern extent of Waxham Road.

#### *Landscape character*

The North Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment (2021) identifies that the majority of the village is situated within the Coastal Plain landscape type.

The **Coastal Plain** landscape type is characterised by a flat or nearly flat open coastal landscape of predominantly Grade 1 arable farmland with some more naturalistic habitats, especially in the south towards the Broads and along the dynamic coastal margin type is characterised by a flat or nearly flat open coastal landscape of predominantly Grade 1 arable farmland with some more naturalistic habitats, especially in the south towards the Broads and along the dynamic coastal margin.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is a well-managed and actively farmed rural landscape, with a wild coastal edge incorporating resilient semi-natural habitats and opportunities to enjoy the landscape and the scenic long views along the coast, and dark skies at night. The mosaic of habitats will stretch inland to re-connect with those in neighbouring areas and the Broads, whilst the highly productive agricultural soils and farmland will be protected and sensitively managed, including from the risk of soil erosion. The intrinsic rural character of the landscape and traditional character of settlements, farmsteads and historic skyline features will be conserved and enhanced, with new development well integrated into the landscape and strengthened recreational links via biodiverse rural lanes, footpaths and cycle routes. Large scale on-shore infrastructure projects to support the offshore wind farms will be complete and any above ground structures will be well integrated into the local landscape.

#### **Infrastructure Constraints**

There are no known infrastructure constraints.

#### **Housing Need and Land Supply**

### *Housing Need*

As part of the Plan Wide Viability Assessment, Sea Palling is identified within Affordable Housing Zone 1, which is considered to represent the area with lower levels of viability in the District. As such, the affordable housing policy within the emerging local plan seeks at least 15% affordable housing on all developments of 6 dwellings or more in Sea Palling.

The Central Norfolk Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) identifies a calculated need for 1,998 affordable properties over the plan period to 2036, where 46% is identified for two bedroom houses and a further 29% for three bedroom houses.

In terms of the Council's housing waiting list, the total number on the list was 3,175 people in February 2019. As at May 2022, the total number was 2,511 people. The need expressed in 2019 reveals that 54% required a 1-bed property, with a further 27% requiring a 2-bed property. In 2022, these percentages have not altered significantly, being 57% and 25% respectively.

Amongst those with the highest need (Bands 1 and 2) the overall picture of the District in 2019 is largely reflected, with the need for 1 and 2-bed properties being slightly reduced and the need for 3 and 4-bed properties slightly increased. In 2022, the picture of the District in comparison to those people in highest need varies slightly more, as the percentage requiring a 1-bed property was 44% (57% in the District), a 2-bed property remains the same, and for 3 and 4-bed properties, the percentages both increase. To provide some context to these changes, it is helpful to point out that since 2019, housing waiting list applicants have needed to complete a new application form and that some changes to the banding relating to housing need has also altered. Whilst the overall number of people on the housing waiting list has decreased between February 2019 and May 2022, the number of applicants in the higher need bandings (Bands 1, 1\* and 2) has increased.

At a local level, as of 23 January 2019 708 people on the housing waiting list expressed a preference for living in Sea Palling. In May 2022, the number of people has decreased slightly to 691.

The housing list is only one indicator of need and has the potential to appear to over inflate demand as people can express a preference for more than one location. It should also be noted that this analysis is based on a snapshot in time and these figures are subject to change.

The SHMA also identifies that there is a requirement to provide an additional 725 C2 bed spaces (e.g. care homes) over the plan period 2015-36. The Council is seeking to include provision for specialist elderly accommodation on larger allocations and is generally supportive of provision for such accommodation in sustainable locations.

The Norfolk Older Persons Housing Options Study (2021) sets out the projected additional need for Use Class C2 residents as being 752 bedspaces in North Norfolk over the plan period 2016-2036.

### *Supply of suitable sites*

The Council's Housing & Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA) Part 1 (2017) did not specifically examine sites in Sea Palling. At the time of its publication Sea Palling was included within the Countryside Area where a total 227 potentially suitable sites totalling 13,029\* dwellings were identified.

\*It is important to note that the HELAA does not represent policy and will not determine whether sites should be allocated in the Local Plan or granted planning permission. It also represents a 'snapshot' of capacity based upon the data and information available (e.g. site constraints, landowner intentions, and site availability) as at 1st August 2016. Site assessments are on an individual site basis, rather than any consideration of cumulative constraints. Furthermore, sites may also overlap and there may be an element of double counting within the numbers.

### **Conclusion**

In terms of functional sustainability, Sea Palling has Convenience Shopping along with a three secondary services and one of the desirable services. As such, it is considered to meet the criteria of a '**Small Growth Village**'.

Settlements categorised as 'Small Growth Villages' have fewer services and facilities than the higher order settlements (i.e. Towns and Service Villages), but still form a valuable functional role within the District; providing services and facilities to both the population of these villages and the wider rural population. By their nature, given the relative size of these settlements, there is generally less housing need (derived primarily from the Council's Housing Waiting List) than the higher order settlements.

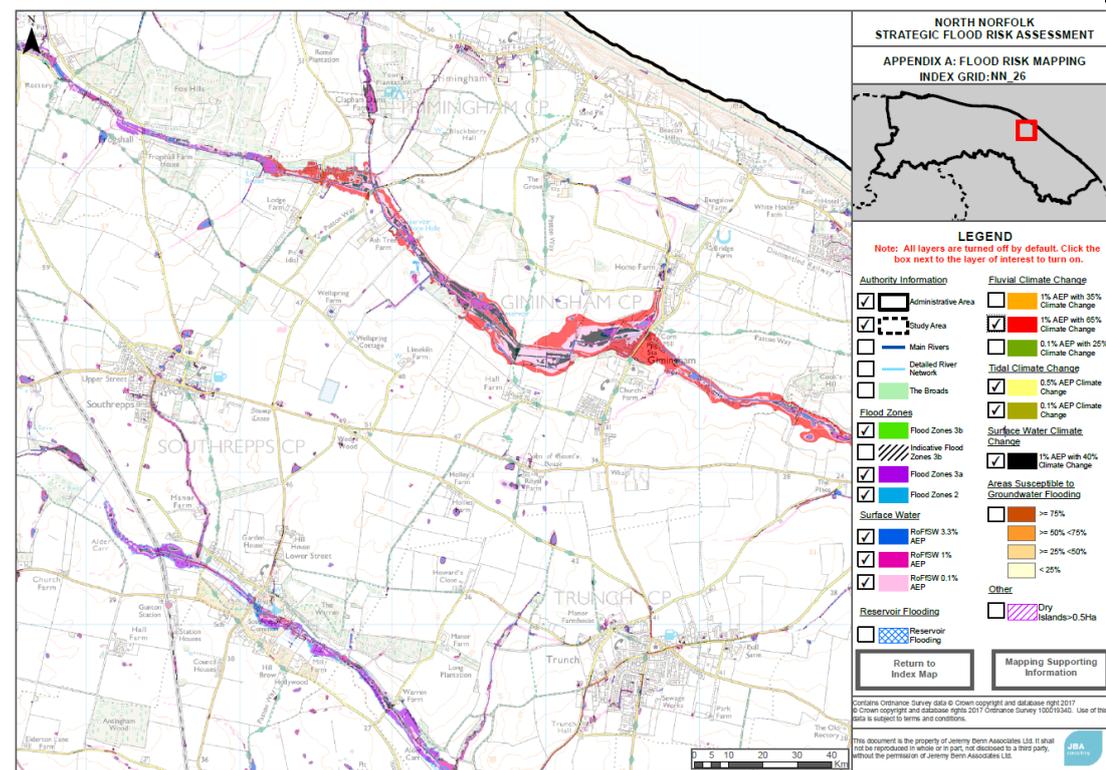
However, any proposed growth will need to take into consideration the environmental constraints and known infrastructure constraints. In regards to Sea Palling, the settlement is located entirely within Flood Zone 3A. When also factoring in climate change, this is considered significant enough to acknowledge that the ability of the village to contribute to the delivery of future growth is uncertain. As such, Sea Palling has been identified as a '**Constrained Small Growth Village**' where growth could take place, subject to compliance with national and local policy but any such growth cannot be relied upon to meet strategic housing needs.

### **Southrepps**

9.21 Southrepps was identified as a 'Service Village' in the Core Strategy. The settlement had an estimated population of 872 people in 2016. The following table sets out the level of services and facilities, summarises the known constraints and identifies the known housing need and land availability. A conclusion is provided regarding these factors, setting out the settlement's position within the hierarchy.

Services and Facilities			
<b>Key Services</b>	Primary School	Y*	*Antingham and Southrepps Primary School not within village settlement
	Convenience Shopping	Y	Southrepps Mini Market
	GP surgery	N	
<b>Secondary Services</b>	Main Road	N	
	Post Office	Y	Southrepps Post Office
	Other Shopping	N	
	Public House	Y	Vernon Arms
	Meeting Place (e.g. Village Hall)	Y	Southrepps Village Hall
<b>Desirable Services</b>	Petrol Filling Station	N	
	Vehicle Repair Shop	N	
	Place of Worship	Y	Saint James Church
	Employment Land	N	
Built Environment			
<p>Southrepps (Upper) Conservation Area is concentrated around the historic core of the village, incorporating the church to the north and west side of the northern end of Long Lane.</p> <p>There are a total of 13 Listed Buildings in Southrepps, one of which is Grade I (Church of St James) and two Grade II*. In addition, a Scheduled Ancient Monument lies approximately 0.5 km east along Gimingham Road. Currently no buildings have been locally listed.</p>			
Natural Environment			
<p><i>Flood risk</i></p> <p>The following map shows the North Norfolk Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2018) climate change flood risk layers in relation to fluvial, tidal and surface water flooding. There are pockets of surface water flooding within the</p>			

village itself. The majority of the settlement is situated within Flood Zone 1.



**Coastal erosion**

N/A

**Environmental designations**

Southrepps Common, located to the south east of the settlement, is designated as a Site of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSI) and a Special Area of Conservation (SAC). The areas to the east and west of this site, also forming part of Southrepps Common, are designated County Wildlife Sites (CWSs).

The entire settlement is within the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

**Landscape character**

The North Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment (LCA, 2021) identifies that the village is situated within the Tributary Farmland landscape type. The area to the north is defined as River Valley (Mundesley Beck) and the area to the south is defined as River Valleys (River Ant and tributaries).

The **Tributary Farmland** landscape type is defined by a strong rural character with a sense of remoteness and tranquillity emphasised by the historic field patterns, rural villages, rural lanes and the long range views across the landscape. As the name suggest, it forms the catchment area for a number of watercourses feeding into the main river valleys of the Stiffkey, Glaven and Bure.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is a well-managed and actively farmed rural landscape that invests in natural capital, creating and enhancing ecological networks and semi-natural habitats. New development is successfully

integrated within the existing settlements where it reinforces traditional character and vernacular. The landscape retains a rural character with dark night skies.

The **River Valleys (Mundesley Beck)** character area is defined by the Mundesley Beck. This is the shortest of North Norfolk's river valleys, running parallel to the coast a little over 1km inland for most of its 7km length. This small river draws its waters from a superficial aquifer comprised predominantly of sands and gravels, and has largely been canalised with no sections of naturally meandering river channel. With the exception of the area around Mundesley, the valley is almost wholly within the Norfolk Coast AONB.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is of intimate, small-scale landscapes with a wide variety of land uses / habitats, offering a contrast to the more expansive, open, large-scale arable farming and coastal landscapes that surround the valleys. New development should be appropriate in scale, unobtrusive and readily accommodated into its landscape setting. Woodland and hedgerows should be a major landscape element, helping to contain development. The linear valley form should be apparent, and should dictate land use and development form. Valley sides should offer some degree of transition between the contrasting scales of the valley floors and surrounding arable farmlands.

The **River Valleys (River Ant and Tributaries)** character area provides a strong contrast to the typically open, large-scale arable landscapes through which they pass, being characterised by a pastoral land use, a high level of tree cover and a linear settlement pattern, with significant local variations in land cover and, consequently, in views.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is of intimate, small-scale landscapes with a wide variety of land uses / habitats, offering a contrast to the more expansive, open, large-scale arable farming and coastal landscapes that surround the valleys. New development should be appropriate in scale, unobtrusive and readily accommodated into its landscape setting. Woodland and hedgerows should be a major landscape element, helping to contain development. The linear valley form should be apparent, and should dictate land use and development form. Valley sides should offer some degree of transition between the contrasting scales of the valley floors and surrounding arable farmlands.

#### Infrastructure Constraints

No known infrastructure constraints.

#### Housing Need and Land Supply

##### *Housing Need*

As part of the Plan Wide Viability Assessment, Southrepps is identified within Affordable Housing Zone 1, which is considered to represent the area with lower levels of viability in the District. As such, the affordable housing policy within the

emerging local plan seeks at least 15% affordable housing on all developments of 6 dwellings or more in Southrepps.

The Central Norfolk Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) identifies a calculated need for 1,998 affordable properties over the plan period to 2036, where 46% is identified for two bedroom houses and a further 29% for three bedroom houses.

In terms of the Council's housing waiting list, the total number on the list was 3,175 people in February 2019. As at May 2022, the total number was 2,511 people. The need expressed in 2019 reveals that 54% required a 1-bed property, with a further 27% requiring a 2-bed property. In 2022, these percentages have not altered significantly, being 57% and 25% respectively.

Amongst those with the highest need (Bands 1 and 2) the overall picture of the District in 2019 is largely reflected, with the need for 1 and 2-bed properties being slightly reduced and the need for 3 and 4-bed properties slightly increased. In 2022, the picture of the District in comparison to those people in highest need varies slightly more, as the percentage requiring a 1-bed property was 44% (57% in the District), a 2-bed property remains the same, and for 3 and 4-bed properties, the percentages both increase. To provide some context to these changes, it is helpful to point out that since 2019, housing waiting list applicants have needed to complete a new application form and that some changes to the banding relating to housing need has also altered. Whilst the overall number of people on the housing waiting list has decreased between February 2019 and May 2022, the number of applicants in the higher need bandings (Bands 1, 1\* and 2) has increased.

At a local level, as of 23 January 2019, 832 people on the housing waiting list expressed a preference for living in Southrepps. In May 2022, the number of people has decreased to 783.

The housing list is only one indicator of need and has the potential to appear to over inflate demand as people can express a preference for more than one location. It should also be noted that this analysis is based on a snapshot in time and these figures are subject to change.

The SHMA also identifies that there is a requirement to provide an additional 725 C2 bed spaces (e.g. care homes) over the plan period 2015-36. The Council is seeking to include provision for specialist elderly accommodation on larger allocations and is generally supportive of provision for such accommodation in sustainable locations.

The Norfolk Older Persons Housing Options Study (2021) sets out the projected additional need for Use Class C2 residents as being 752 bedspaces in North Norfolk over the plan period 2016-2036.

#### *Supply of suitable sites*

The Council's Housing & Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA) Part 1 (2017) identifies that there are 16 potentially suitable sites totalling 394 dwellings\*.

\*It is important to note that the HELAA does not represent policy and will not determine whether sites should be allocated in the Local Plan or granted planning permission. It also represents a ‘snapshot’ of capacity based upon the data and information available (e.g. site constraints, landowner intentions, and site availability) as at 1st August 2016. Site assessments are on an individual site basis, rather than any consideration of cumulative constraints. Furthermore, sites may also overlap and there may be an element of double counting within the numbers.

### Conclusion

In terms of functional sustainability, Southrepps has a Primary School and Convenience Shopping along with a three secondary services and one desirable service. As such, it is considered to meet the criteria of a ‘**Small Growth Village**’.

Settlements categorised as ‘Small Growth Villages’ have fewer services and facilities than the higher order settlements (i.e. Towns and Service Villages), but still form a valuable functional role within the District; providing services and facilities to both the population of these villages and the wider rural population. By their nature, given the relative size of these settlements, there is generally less housing need (derived primarily from the Council’s Housing Waiting List) than the higher order settlements.

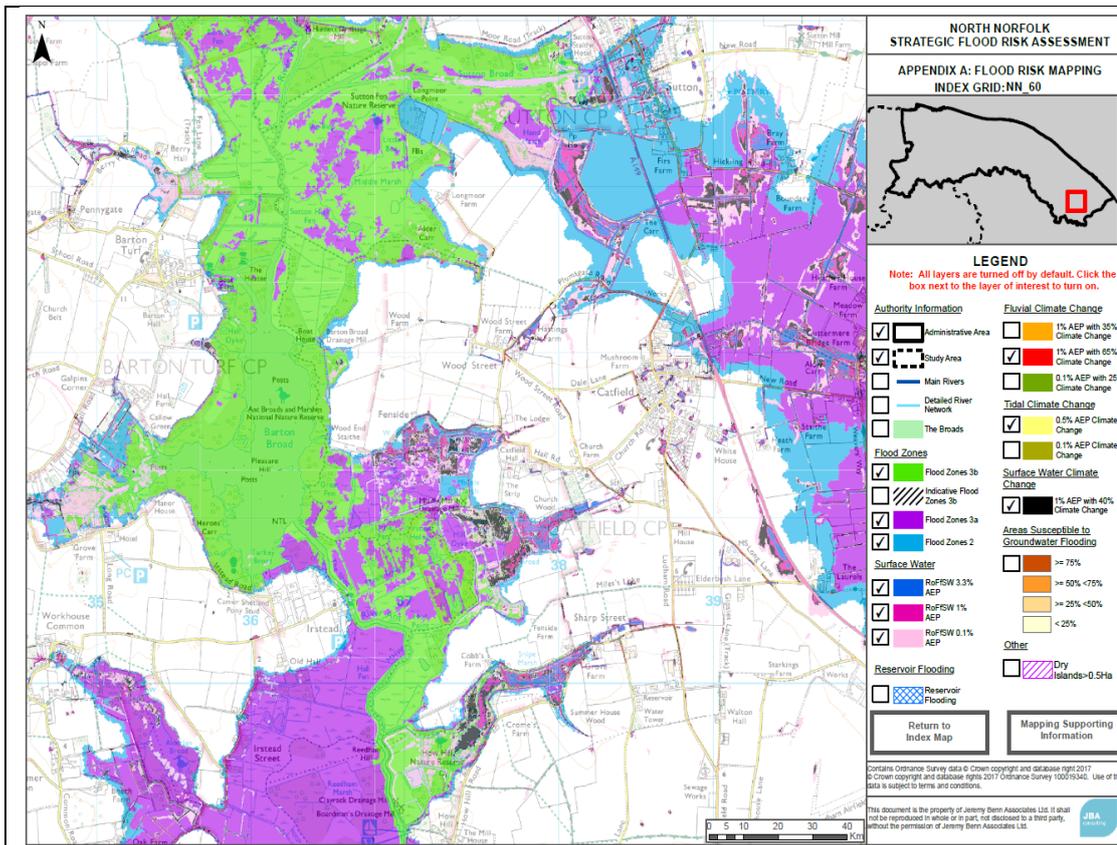
Any proposed growth will need to take into consideration the environmental constraints and known infrastructure constraints. However, for Southrepps it is considered that the constraints would not limit the principle of development within the settlement. Therefore, subject to land availability, the Local Plan proposes modest, small scale growth in order to help address housing need, enhance the vitality of the community and support the retention and viability of local services.

## Sutton

9.22 Sutton was designated as ‘Countryside’ in the Core Strategy. The settlement had an estimated population of 1,185 people in 2016. The following table sets out the level of services and facilities, summarises the known constraints and identifies the known housing need and land availability. A conclusion is provided regarding these factors, setting out the settlement’s position within the hierarchy.

Services and Facilities			
<b>Key Services</b>	Primary School	<b>Y</b>	Sutton Church of England Infant School
	Convenience Shopping	<b>N</b>	
	GP surgery	<b>N</b>	
<b>Secondary Services</b>	Main Road	<b>Y</b>	

	Post Office	<b>N*</b>	*Mobile post office visits twice a week for 1.5 hours for each of these days
	Other Shopping	<b>Y</b>	Other Shopping options within the village
	Public House	<b>N</b>	
	Meeting Place (e.g. Village Hall)	<b>Y</b>	The Village Hall Sutton
<b>Desirable Services</b>	Petrol Filling Station	<b>N</b>	
	Vehicle Repair Shop	<b>N</b>	
	Place of Worship	<b>Y</b>	St. Michael's Church
	Employment Land	<b>N</b>	
<b>Built Environment</b>			
There is no designated Conservation Area in the village of Sutton. There are a total of 5 Grade II Listed Buildings in Sutton. Currently no buildings have been locally listed.			
<b>Natural Environment</b>			
<i>Flood risk</i>			
The following map shows the North Norfolk Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2018) climate change flood risk layers in relation to fluvial, tidal and surface water flooding. The settlement is constrained to the west by Flood Zone 3a. The southern section of the settlement (approx. South of Staithe Road) is situated within Flood Zone 2. The settlement itself is also subject to pockets of surface water flooding.			



**Coastal erosion**

N/A

**Environmental designations**

The Broadland wetlands, to the west of the settlement within the Broads Authority, are important European Sites and subject to the designations: Ramsar; Special Protection Area (SPA) and; Special Area of Conservation (SAC). These sites are also designated Sites of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSIs). The northern tip and southern tip of the Broadland Wetlands are also designated National Nature Reserves.

To the north of the settlement is Stalham Fen, a County Wildlife Site (CWS).

**Landscape character**

The North Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment (LCA, 2021) identifies that the village is situated within the Settled Farmland landscape type.

The **Settled Farmland** landscape type is characterised by flat or very flat arable landscapes, which are bordered by woodland fringing the adjacent Broads Valleys. Settlement is a strong feature of the landscape, as dispersed farmsteads or in villages such as Sea Palling, Hickling, Ludham and parts of Potter Heigham and the market town of Stalham.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is a well-managed and actively farmed rural landscape that makes the most of field margins, restored grassland

and hedgerows for biodiversity to provide a network of semi-natural features, whilst protecting the highly productive agricultural soils and farmland. The intrinsic rural character of the landscape and traditional character of settlements, farmsteads and historic skyline features will be conserved and enhanced, with new development well integrated into the landscape and strengthened recreational links within the Character area and to the neighbouring Broads via biodiverse rural lanes, footpaths and cycle routes; maximising opportunities to enjoy and understand the landscape, and dark skies at night.

### Infrastructure Constraints

There are no known infrastructure constraints.

### Housing Need and Land Supply

#### *Housing Need*

As part of the Plan Wide Viability Assessment, Sutton is identified within Affordable Housing Zone 1, which is considered to represent the area with lower levels of viability in the District. As such, the affordable housing policy within the emerging local plan seeks at least 15% affordable housing on all developments of 6 dwellings or more in Sutton.

The Central Norfolk Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) identifies a calculated need for 1,998 affordable properties over the plan period to 2036, where 46% is identified for two bedroom houses and a further 29% for three bedroom houses.

In terms of the Council's housing waiting list, the total number on the list was 3,175 people in February 2019. As at May 2022, the total number was 2,511 people. The need expressed in 2019 reveals that 54% required a 1-bed property, with a further 27% requiring a 2-bed property. In 2022, these percentages have not altered significantly, being 57% and 25% respectively.

Amongst those with the highest need (Bands 1 and 2) the overall picture of the District in 2019 is largely reflected, with the need for 1 and 2-bed properties being slightly reduced and the need for 3 and 4-bed properties slightly increased. In 2022, the picture of the District in comparison to those people in highest need varies slightly more, as the percentage requiring a 1-bed property was 44% (57% in the District), a 2-bed property remains the same, and for 3 and 4-bed properties, the percentages both increase. To provide some context to these changes, it is helpful to point out that since 2019, housing waiting list applicants have needed to complete a new application form and that some changes to the banding relating to housing need has also altered. Whilst the overall number of people on the housing waiting list has decreased between February 2019 and May 2022, the number of applicants in the higher need bandings (Bands 1, 1\* and 2) has increased.

At a local level, as of 23 January 2019 663 people on the housing waiting list expressed a preference for living in Sutton. In May 2022, the number of people has risen to 697.

The housing list is only one indicator of need and has the potential to appear to over inflate demand as people can express a preference for more than one location. It should also be noted that this analysis is based on a snapshot in time and these figures are subject to change.

The SHMA also identifies that there is a requirement to provide an additional 725 C2 bed spaces (e.g. care homes) over the plan period 2015-36. The Council is seeking to include provision for specialist elderly accommodation on larger allocations and is generally supportive of provision for such accommodation in sustainable locations.

The Norfolk Older Persons Housing Options Study (2021) sets out the projected additional need for Use Class C2 residents as being 752 bedspaces in North Norfolk over the plan period 2016-2036.

#### *Supply of suitable sites*

The Council's Housing & Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA) Part 1 (2017) did not specifically examine sites in Sutton. At the time of publication Sea Palling was included within the Countryside Area where a total of 227 potentially suitable sites totalling 13,029\* dwellings were identified.

\*It is important to note that the HELAA does not represent policy and will not determine whether sites should be allocated in the Local Plan or granted planning permission. It also represents a 'snapshot' of capacity based upon the data and information available (e.g. site constraints, landowner intentions, and site availability) as at 1st August 2016. Site assessments are on an individual site basis, rather than any consideration of cumulative constraints. Furthermore, sites may also overlap and there may be an element of double counting within the numbers.

#### **Conclusion**

In terms of functional sustainability, Sutton has an Infant School along with a three secondary services and one of the desirable services. As such, it is considered to meet the criteria of a **'Small Growth Village'**.

Settlements categorised as 'Small Growth Villages' have fewer services and facilities than the higher order settlements (i.e. Towns and Service Villages), but still form a valuable functional role within the District; providing services and facilities to both the population of these villages and the wider rural population. By their nature, given the relative size of these settlements, there is generally less housing need (derived primarily from the Council's Housing Waiting List) than the higher order settlements.

Any proposed growth will need to take into consideration the environmental constraints and known infrastructure constraints. In regards to Sutton, flood risk represents a significant consideration when it comes to potential development within the settlement. Therefore, subject to land availability, the Local Plan proposes modest, small scale growth in order to help address housing need,

enhance the vitality of the community and support the retention and viability of local services.

## **Trunch**

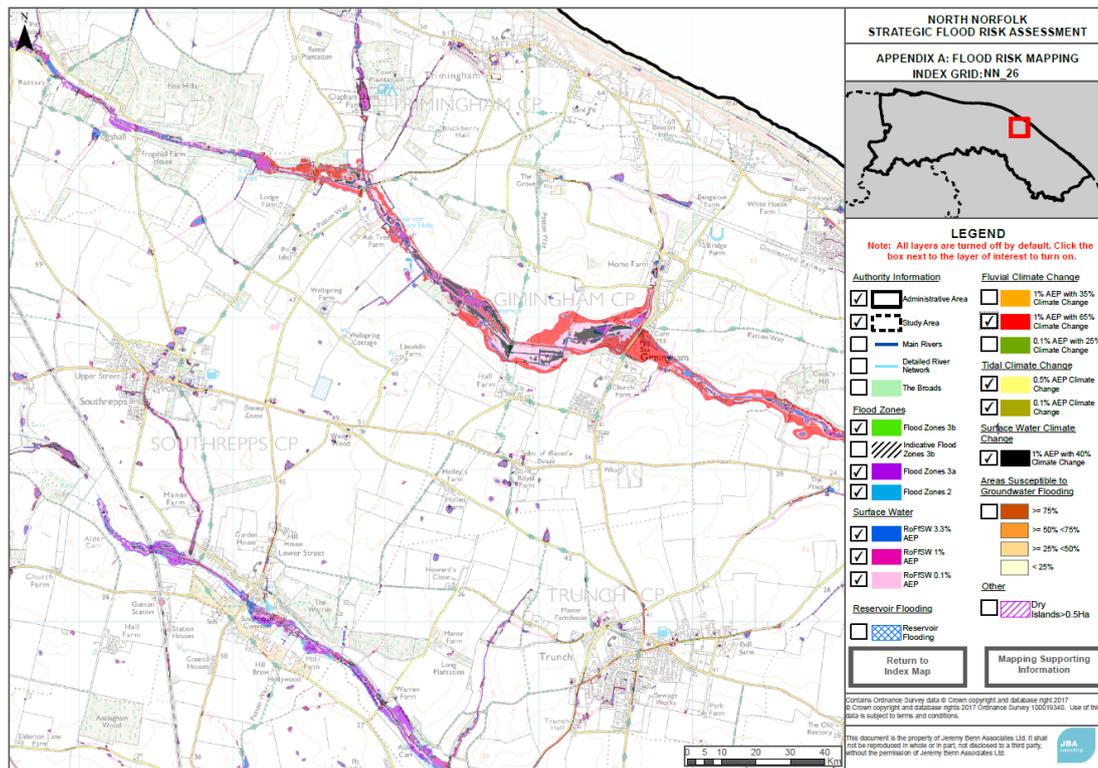
9.23 Trunch was designated as 'Countryside' in the Core Strategy. The settlement had an estimated population of 956 people in 2016. The following table sets out the level of services and facilities, summarises the known constraints and identifies the known housing need and land availability. A conclusion is provided regarding these factors, setting out the settlement's position within the hierarchy.

<b>Services and Facilities</b>			
<b>Key Services</b>	Primary School	<b>N</b>	
	Convenience Shopping	<b>Y</b>	Trunch Corner Stores
	GP surgery	<b>N</b>	
<b>Secondary Services</b>	Main Road	<b>Y</b>	
	Post Office	<b>Y</b>	Trunch Post Office at Trunch Corner Stores
	Other Shopping	<b>N</b>	
	Public House	<b>Y</b>	The Crown
	Meeting Place (e.g. Village Hall)	<b>Y</b>	Trunch Village Hall
<b>Desirable Services</b>	Petrol Filling Station	<b>N</b>	
	Vehicle Repair Shop	<b>Y</b>	Trunch Garage
	Place of Worship	<b>Y</b>	St Botolph's Church
	Employment Land	<b>N</b>	
<b>Built Environment</b>			
Trunch Conservation Area covers the historic core of the village and extends some 0.5km east along the Mundesley and Knapton roads.			
There are a total of 14 Listed Buildings in Trunch, one of which is Grade I (Church of St Botolph) and one Grade II*. Currently no buildings have been locally listed.			

## Natural Environment

### Flood risk

The following map shows the North Norfolk Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2018) climate change flood risk layers in relation to fluvial, tidal and surface water flooding. The village is constrained to the south by the Mundesley Beck. There are pockets of surface water flooding within the village itself. The majority of the settlement is situated within Flood Zone 1.



### Coastal erosion

N/A

### Environmental designations

Southrepps Common, located to the south west of the settlement, is designated as a Site of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSI) and a Special Area of Conservation (SAC). The areas to the east and west of this site, also forming part of Southrepps Common, are designated County Wildlife Sites (CWSs).

The Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) runs to the north of the settlement, north of Brewery Road, running around the settlement to the east encroaching on the settlement as far as Hall Farm.

### Landscape character

The North Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment (LCA, 2021) identifies that the village is situated within the Tributary Farmland landscape type.

The **Tributary Farmland** landscape type is defined by a strong rural character with a sense of remoteness and tranquillity emphasised by the historic field patterns, rural villages, rural lanes and the long range views across the landscape. As the name suggest, it forms the catchment area for a number of watercourses feeding into the main river valleys of the Stiffkey, Glaven and Bure.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is a well-managed and actively farmed rural landscape that invests in natural capital, creating and enhancing ecological networks and semi-natural habitats. New development is successfully integrated within the existing settlements where it reinforces traditional character and vernacular. The landscape retains a rural character with dark night skies.

### Infrastructure Constraints

No known infrastructure constraints.

### Housing Need and Land Supply

#### *Housing Need*

As part of the Plan Wide Viability Assessment, Trunch is identified within Affordable Housing Zone 1, which is considered to represent the area with lower levels of viability in the District. As such, the affordable housing policy within the emerging local plan seeks at least 15% affordable housing on all developments of 6 dwellings or more in Trunch.

The Central Norfolk Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) identifies a calculated need for 1,998 affordable properties over the plan period to 2036, where 46% is identified for two bedroom houses and a further 29% for three bedroom houses.

In terms of the Council's housing waiting list, the total number on the list was 3,175 people in February 2019. As at May 2022, the total number was 2,511 people. The need expressed in 2019 reveals that 54% required a 1-bed property, with a further 27% requiring a 2-bed property. In 2022, these percentages have not altered significantly, being 57% and 25% respectively.

Amongst those with the highest need (Bands 1 and 2) the overall picture of the District in 2019 is largely reflected, with the need for 1 and 2-bed properties being slightly reduced and the need for 3 and 4-bed properties slightly increased. In 2022, the picture of the District in comparison to those people in highest need varies slightly more, as the percentage requiring a 1-bed property was 44% (57% in the District), a 2-bed property remains the same, and for 3 and 4-bed properties, the percentages both increase. To provide some context to these changes, it is helpful to point out that since 2019, housing waiting list applicants have needed to complete a new application form and that some changes to the banding relating to housing need has also altered. Whilst the overall number of people on the housing waiting list has decreased between February 2019 and May 2022, the number of applicants in the higher need bandings (Bands 1, 1\* and 2) has increased.

At a local level, as of 23 January 2019, 820 people on the housing waiting list expressed a preference for living in Trunch. In May 2022, the number of people has fallen to 789.

The housing list is only one indicator of need and has the potential to appear to over inflate demand as people can express a preference for more than one location. It should also be noted that this analysis is based on a snapshot in time and these figures are subject to change.

The SHMA also identifies that there is a requirement to provide an additional 725 C2 bed spaces (e.g. care homes) over the plan period 2015-36. The Council is seeking to include provision for specialist elderly accommodation on larger allocations and is generally supportive of provision for such accommodation in sustainable locations.

The Norfolk Older Persons Housing Options Study (2021) sets out the projected additional need for Use Class C2 residents as being 752 bedspaces in North Norfolk over the plan period 2016-2036.

#### *Supply of suitable sites*

The Council's Housing & Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA) Part 1 (2017) did not specifically examine sites in Trunch. At the time of publication Trunch was included within the Countryside Area where a total of 227 potentially suitable sites totalling 13,029\* dwellings were identified.

\*It is important to note that the HELAA does not represent policy and will not determine whether sites should be allocated in the Local Plan or granted planning permission. It also represents a 'snapshot' of capacity based upon the data and information available (e.g. site constraints, landowner intentions, and site availability) as at 1st August 2016. Site assessments are on an individual site basis, rather than any consideration of cumulative constraints. Furthermore, sites may also overlap and there may be an element of double counting within the numbers.

#### **Conclusion**

In terms of functional sustainability, Trunch has a convenience shop along with four secondary services and two desirable services. As such, it is considered to meet the criteria of a '**Small Growth Village**'.

Settlements categorised as 'Small Growth Villages' have fewer services and facilities than the higher order settlements (i.e. Towns and Service Villages), but still form a valuable functional role within the District; providing services and facilities to both the population of these villages and the wider rural population. By their nature, given the relative size of these settlements, there is generally less housing need (derived primarily from the Council's Housing Waiting List) than the higher order settlements.

Any proposed growth will need to take into consideration the environmental constraints and known infrastructure constraints. However, for Trunch it is

considered that the constraints would not limit the principle of development within the settlement. Therefore, subject to land availability, the Local Plan proposes modest, small scale growth in order to help address housing need, enhance the vitality of the community and support the retention and viability of local services.

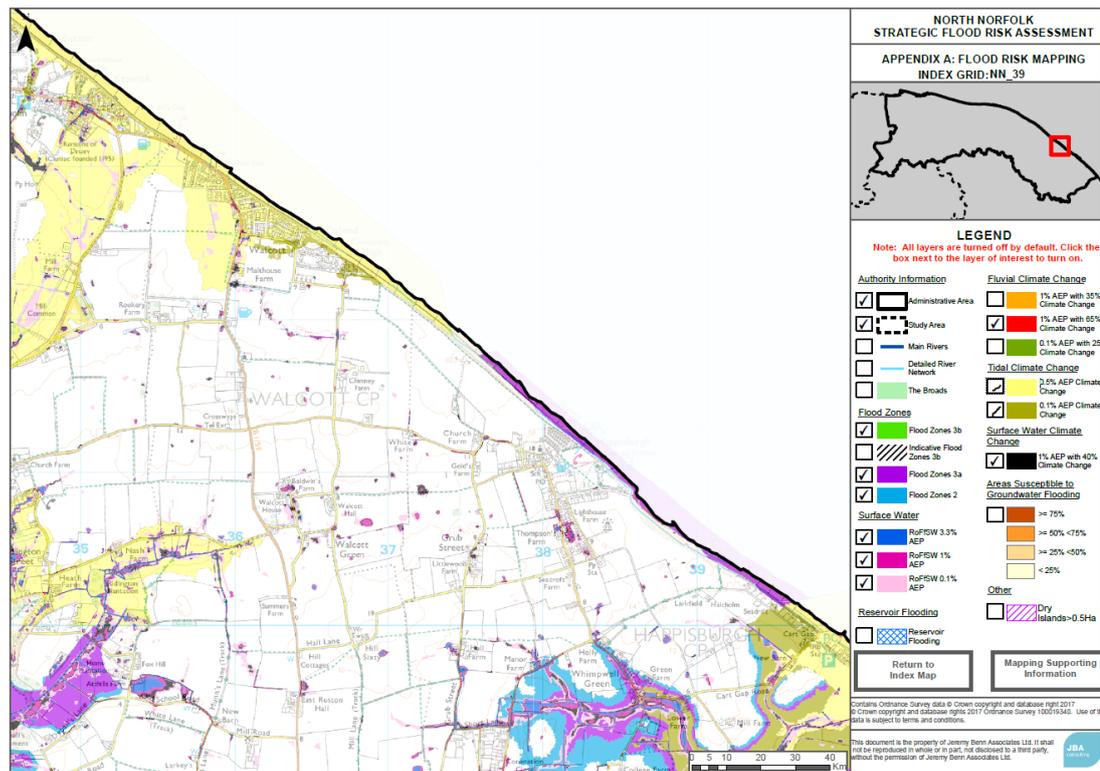
### **Walcott**

9.24 Walcott was designated as 'Countryside' in the Core Strategy. The settlement had an estimated population of 545 people in 2016. The following table sets out the level of services and facilities, summarises the known constraints and identifies the known housing need and land availability. A conclusion is provided regarding these factors, setting out the settlement's position within the hierarchy.

<b>Services and Facilities</b>			
<b>Key Services</b>	Primary School	<b>N</b>	
	Convenience Shopping	<b>Y</b>	Mace Convenience Store & Post Office
	GP surgery	<b>N</b>	
<b>Secondary Services</b>	Main Road	<b>Y</b>	
	Post Office	<b>Y</b>	Mace Convenience Store & Post Office
	Other Shopping	<b>N</b>	
	Public House	<b>Y</b>	The Lighthouse Inn
	Meeting Place (e.g. Village Hall)	<b>Y</b>	Walcott Village Hall
<b>Desirable Services</b>	Petrol Filling Station	<b>N</b>	
	Vehicle Repair Shop	<b>N</b>	
	Place of Worship	<b>Y</b>	All Saints Church
	Employment Land	<b>N</b>	
<b>Built Environment</b>			
There is no designated Conservation Area in the village of Walcott.			
There is only one Grade II) Listed building in Walcott. Currently no buildings have been locally listed.			
<b>Natural Environment</b>			

## Flood risk

The following map shows the North Norfolk Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2018) climate change flood risk layers in relation to fluvial, tidal and surface water flooding. Areas to the north of the town, along the coast, are situated within Flood Zone 2 and, to a lesser extent, Flood Zone 3a. Taking climate change into consideration the majority of the settlement is constrained by flood risk, with only small pockets of Flood Zone 1 to the south east of the village.



## Coastal erosion

North Norfolk's coast is in places low-lying and in other areas, it is characterised by cliffs comprising soft sandstone, clays and other material that is susceptible to erosion.

National Planning Practice Guidance sets out that local planning authorities should demonstrate that they have considered Shoreline Management Plans (SMPs). SMPs provide a large-scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal process, set out how the coastline should be managed and determine appropriate strategic policies for coastal management that balance the many and often competing aspirations of stakeholders with due regard to economic and environmental sustainability. The area of coast relevant to Walcott is included within SMP6.

Policy CC5 of the emerging Local Plan identifies areas that are at risk of coastal erosion and defines these as Coastal Change Management Areas (CCMAs). In these areas, the policy states that "...proposals for new permanent residential development, including the conversion of existing buildings, will not be permitted...For other development proposals within the CCMA planning

*permission will be granted subject to: demonstration via a Coastal Erosion Vulnerability Assessment that a proposal will not result in an increased risk to life or property.”*

Walcott’s coastline is entirely within the CCMA, this encompasses a large amount of the built form. Further to this, the northern extent of the built form is situated within an area that is affected (or threatened) by erosion within 50 years (2005-2055).

In 2019, a sandscaping project between Bacton and Walcott was completed, where approximately 1.8 cubic metres of sand was placed on the beaches to provide natural protection to the coastline, and in particular the Bacton Gas Terminal. The scheme is expected to offer 15 to 20 years of protection from coastal erosion and the effects of climate change along this stretch of coastline.

#### *Environmental designations*

The settlement is constrained to the north by the North Sea, which is also designated as part of the Greater Wash Special Protection Area (SPA).

There are a number of County Wildlife Sites (CWSs) to the south of the settlement, the closest being Crostwight Heath and Fox Hill Allotments and Common.

#### *Landscape character*

The North Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment (LCA, 2021) identifies that the village is situated within the Coastal Plain landscape type.

The **Coastal Plain** landscape type is characterised by a flat or nearly flat open coastal landscape of predominantly Grade 1 arable farmland with some more naturalistic habitats, especially in the south towards the Broads and along the dynamic coastal margin type is characterised by a flat or nearly flat open coastal landscape of predominantly Grade 1 arable farmland with some more naturalistic habitats, especially in the south towards the Broads and along the dynamic coastal margin.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is a well-managed and actively farmed rural landscape, with a wild coastal edge incorporating resilient semi-natural habitats and opportunities to enjoy the landscape and the scenic long views along the coast, and dark skies at night. The mosaic of habitats will stretch inland to re-connect with those in neighbouring areas and the Broads, whilst the highly productive agricultural soils and farmland will be protected and sensitively managed, including from the risk of soil erosion. The intrinsic rural character of the landscape and traditional character of settlements, farmsteads and historic skyline features will be conserved and enhanced, with new development well integrated into the landscape and strengthened recreational links via biodiverse rural lanes, footpaths and cycle routes. Large scale on-shore infrastructure projects to support the offshore wind farms will be complete and any above ground structures will be well integrated into the local landscape.

#### *Infrastructure Constraints*

No known infrastructure constraints.

## Housing Need and Land Supply

### *Housing Need*

As part of the Plan Wide Viability Assessment, Walcott is identified within Affordable Housing Zone 1, which is considered to represent the area with lower levels of viability in the District. As such, the affordable housing policy within the emerging local plan seeks at least 15% affordable housing on all developments of 6 dwellings or more in Walcott.

The Central Norfolk Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) identifies a calculated need for 1,998 affordable properties over the plan period to 2036, where 46% is identified for two bedroom houses and a further 29% for three bedroom houses.

In terms of the Council's housing waiting list, the total number on the list was 3,175 people in February 2019. As at May 2022, the total number was 2,511 people. The need expressed in 2019 reveals that 54% required a 1-bed property, with a further 27% requiring a 2-bed property. In 2022, these percentages have not altered significantly, being 57% and 25% respectively.

Amongst those with the highest need (Bands 1 and 2) the overall picture of the District is largely reflected, with the need for 1 and 2-bed properties is slightly reduced and the need for 3 and 4-bed properties slightly increased. In 2022, the picture of the District in comparison to those people in highest need varies slightly more, as the percentage requiring a 1-bed property was 44% (57% in the District), a 2-bed property remains the same, and for 3 and 4-bed properties, the percentages both increase. To provide some context to these changes, it is helpful to point out that since 2019, housing waiting list applicants have needed to complete a new application form and that some changes to the banding relating to housing need has also altered. Whilst the overall number of people on the housing waiting list has decreased between February 2019 and May 2022, the number of applicants in the higher need bandings (Bands 1, 1\* and 2) has increased.

At a local level, as of 23 January 2019, 779 people on the housing waiting list expressed a preference for living in Walcott. In May 2022, the number of people has decreased slightly to 764.

The housing list is only one indicator of need and has the potential to appear to over inflate demand as people can express a preference for more than one location. It should also be noted that this analysis is based on a snapshot in time and these figures are subject to change.

The SHMA also identifies that there is a requirement to provide an additional 725 C2 bed spaces (e.g. care homes) over the plan period 2015-36. The Council is seeking to include provision for specialist elderly accommodation on larger

allocations and is generally supportive of provision for such accommodation in sustainable locations.

The Norfolk Older Persons Housing Options Study (2021) sets out the projected additional need for Use Class C2 residents as being 752 bedspaces in North Norfolk over the plan period 2016-2036.

#### *Supply of suitable sites*

The Council's Housing & Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA) Part 1 (2017) did not specifically examine sites in Walcott. At the time of its publication, Walcott was included within the Countryside Area where a total 227 potentially suitable sites totalling 13,029\* dwellings were identified.

\*It is important to note that the HELAA does not represent policy and will not determine whether sites should be allocated in the Local Plan or granted planning permission. It also represents a 'snapshot' of capacity based upon the data and information available (e.g. site constraints, landowner intentions, and site availability) as at 1st August 2016. Site assessments are on an individual site basis, rather than any consideration of cumulative constraints. Furthermore, sites may also overlap and there may be an element of double counting within the numbers.

#### **Conclusion**

In terms of functional sustainability, Walcott has Convenience Shopping along with a three secondary services and one of the desirable services. As such, it is considered to meet the criteria of a 'Small Growth Village'.

Settlements categorised as 'Small Growth Villages' have fewer services and facilities than the higher order settlements (i.e. Towns and Service Villages), but still form a valuable functional role within the District; providing services and facilities to both the population of these villages and the wider rural population. By their nature, given the relative size of these settlements, there is generally less housing need (derived primarily from the Council's Housing Waiting List) than the higher order settlements.

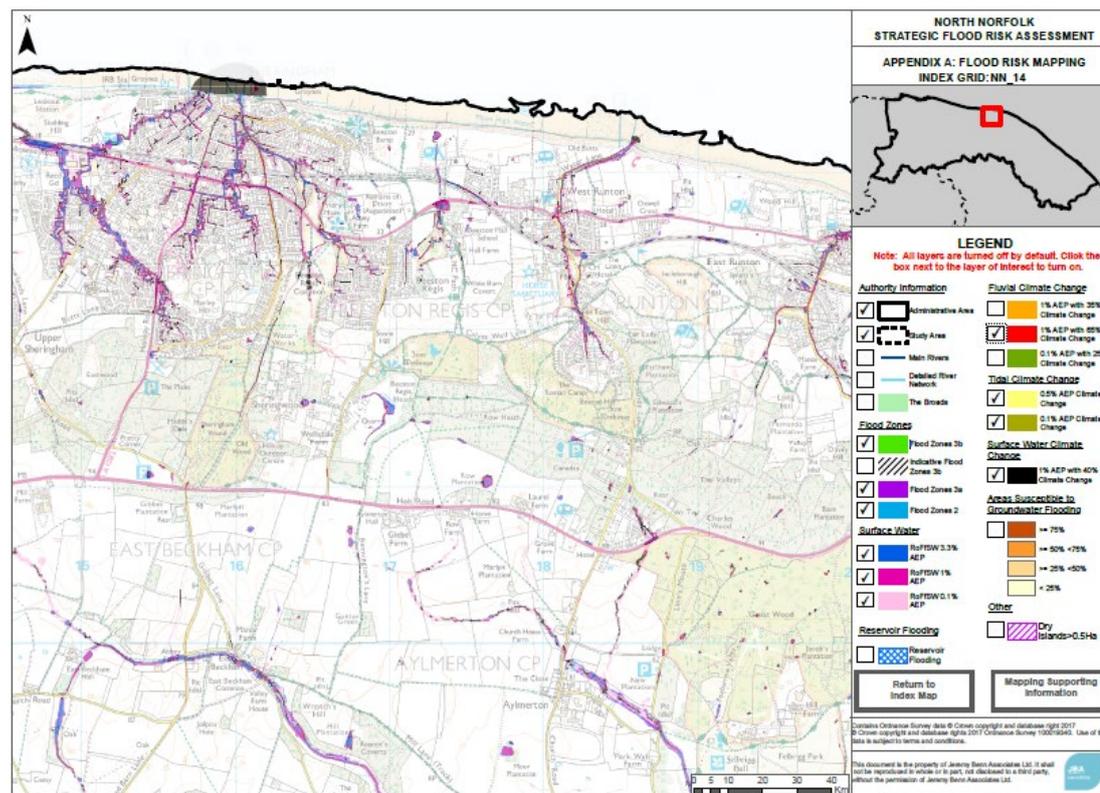
However, any proposed growth will need to take into consideration the environmental constraints and known infrastructure constraints. Taking climate change into account, the majority of the settlement of Walcott is constrained by flood risk (falling within Flood Zones 2 and 3A), with only pockets to the southeast of the village within Flood Zone 1. Walcott's coastline is entirely within the Coastal Change Management Area (CCMA) and in which, a large amount of the built form is located. These factors are considered significant enough to acknowledge that the ability of the village to contribute to the delivery of future growth is uncertain. As such, Walcott has been identified as a '**Constrained Small Growth Village**' where growth could take place, subject to compliance with national and local policy but any such growth cannot be relied upon to meet strategic housing needs.

## West Runton

9.25 West Runton was designated in the Core Strategy as 'Countryside'. The settlement had an estimated population of 1,644 people combined with East Runton, in 2016. The following table sets out the level of services and facilities, summarises the known constraints and identifies the known housing need and land availability. A conclusion is provided regarding these factors, setting out the settlement's position within the hierarchy.

<b>Services and Facilities</b>			
<b>Key Services</b>	Primary School	<b>N</b>	
	Convenience Shopping	<b>Y</b>	West Runton Village Store
	GP surgery	<b>N</b>	
<b>Secondary Services</b>	Main Road	<b>Y</b>	
	Post Office	<b>Y</b>	West Runton Post Office
	Other Shopping	<b>Y</b>	A range of shopping options
	Public House	<b>Y</b>	The Village Inn
	Meeting Place (e.g. Village Hall)	<b>Y</b>	West Runton Social Club
<b>Desirable Services</b>	Petrol Filling Station	<b>N</b>	
	Vehicle Repair Shop	<b>N</b>	
	Place of Worship	<b>Y</b>	Holy Trinity Church
	Employment Land	<b>N</b>	
<b>Built Environment</b>			
<p>West Runton Conservation Area runs north south through the village core, taking in Runton Common.</p> <p>There is one Listed Building in West Runton. This is Grade I (Church of the Holy Trinity). Currently no buildings have been locally listed.</p>			
<b>Natural Environment</b>			
<p><i>Flood risk</i></p> <p>The following map shows the North Norfolk Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2018) climate change flood risk layers in relation to fluvial, tidal and</p>			

surface water flooding. The village is relatively free of flood risk, with the exception of surface water flooding along the roads within the village.



### Coastal erosion

North Norfolk’s coast is in places low-lying and in others it is characterised by cliffs comprising soft sandstone, clays and other material that is susceptible to erosion.

National Planning Practice Guidance sets out that local planning authorities should demonstrate that they have considered Shoreline Management Plans (SMPs). SMPs provide a large-scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal process, set out how the coastline should be managed and determine appropriate strategic policies for coastal management that balance the many and often competing aspirations of stakeholders with due regard to economic and environmental sustainability. The area of coast relevant to West Runton is included within SMP6.

Policy CC5 of the emerging Local Plan identifies areas that are at risk of coastal erosion and defines these as Coastal Change Management Areas (CCMAs). In these areas, the policy states that “...proposals for new permanent residential development, including the conversion of existing buildings, will not be permitted...For other development proposals within the CCMA planning permission will be granted subject to: demonstration via a Coastal Erosion Vulnerability Assessment that a proposal will not result in an increased risk to life or property.”

West Runton’s coastline, to the north of the settlement, is entirely within the CCMA. Further to this, the northern area of the built form is situated within an area

that is affected (or threatened) by erosion within 20 years (2005-2025) and 50 years (2005-2055).

#### *Environmental designations*

East Runton is naturally constrained to the north by the North Sea. The shoreline and the North Sea beyond are designated as the Greater Wash Special Protection Area (SPA).

There are a number of pockets designated as County Wildlife Sites (CWS): West Runton Common, divides the central settlement and the built form in the south. To the south of this is the Roman Camp and Beeston Regis Heath. Centrally, between West Runton and East Runton, Ingleborough Hill is designated as a CWS.

The area south of the railway line is designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)

#### *Landscape character*

The North Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment (LCA, 2021) identifies that the village itself is situated within the Coastal Shelf landscape type and the area to the south of the town is defined as Wooded Glacial Ridge landscape type.

The **Coastal Shelf** landscape type is categorised by the cliffs stretching along the coastline, where the presence of the sea defines views throughout this landscape area. The settlements within the area are seen as having a distinctive character and historical value providing a sense of place. The character of the skyline is also of high importance within the Coastal Shelf landscape character area, particularly the views from the Cromer Ridge to the coast and vice-versa.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is a richly diverse coastal landscape of biodiverse and productive farmland and resilient semi-natural habitats which provide the distinctive and scenic setting for well-maintained and cohesive historic settlements, creating a strong focus for sustainably managed tourism and recreation. Settlements will be clearly separated by a network of semi-natural habitats and farmland, with connectivity between these areas wherever possible. New development will be well integrated into the landscape and local vernacular, with a sensitive approach to lighting to maintain dark skies, and opportunities will be sought to better integrate existing coastal development. Restoration and enhancement of valued landscape features will occur alongside the managed and/or natural change of the coastline in response to climate change and erosion.

To the south of the village the landscape is categorised by the **Wooded Glacial Ridge** landscape type. This area is defined by the distinctive and prominent landform and land cover. The extensive and diverse woodland areas, including large areas of ancient woodland provide strong habitat connectivity for a range of woodland species. As a result of this the area is defined by a strong sense of remoteness, tranquillity and dark skies.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is of an area dominated by wooded high ground which forms a distinct setting to settlements and which

effectively contains and isolates any development but nonetheless provides a strong network of recreational and leisure opportunities. Wooded areas and other important semi-natural habitats, in particular areas of heathland, form a strong, well connected biodiversity network. Any new residential development is successfully integrated within the existing settlements where it reinforces traditional character and vernacular, and the landscape retains, in many locations, a strong sense of tranquillity and remoteness. The special qualities of natural beauty of the Norfolk Coast AONB, which encompasses most of the area, are preserved.

### Infrastructure Constraints

No known infrastructure constraints.

### Housing Need and Land Supply

#### *Housing Need*

As part of the Plan Wide Viability Assessment, West Runton is identified within Affordable Housing Zone 2, which is considered to represent the area with higher levels of viability in the District. As such, the affordable housing policy within the emerging local plan seeks at least 35% affordable housing on all developments of 6 dwellings or more in West Runton.

The Central Norfolk Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) identifies a calculated need for 1,998 affordable properties over the plan period to 2036, where 46% is identified for two bedroom houses and a further 29% for three bedroom houses.

In terms of the Council's housing waiting list, the total number on the list was 3,175 people in February 2019. As at May 2022, the total number was 2,511 people. The need expressed in 2019 reveals that 54% required a 1-bed property, with a further 27% requiring a 2-bed property. In 2022, these percentages have not altered significantly, being 57% and 25% respectively.

Amongst those with the highest need (Bands 1 and 2) the overall picture of the District in 2019 is largely reflected, with the need for 1 and 2-bed properties being slightly reduced and the need for 3 and 4-bed properties slightly increased. In 2022, the picture of the District in comparison to those people in highest need varies slightly more, as the percentage requiring a 1-bed property was 44% (57% in the District), a 2-bed property remains the same, and for 3 and 4-bed properties, the percentages both increase. To provide some context to these changes, it is helpful to point out that since 2019, housing waiting list applicants have needed to complete a new application form and that some changes to the banding relating to housing need has also altered. Whilst the overall number of people on the housing waiting list has decreased between February 2019 and May 2022, the number of applicants in the higher need bandings (Bands 1, 1\* and 2) has increased.

At a local level, as of 23 January 2019, 951 people on the housing waiting list expressed a preference for living in West Runton. In May 2022, the number of people is 896.

The housing list is only one indicator of need and has the potential to appear to over inflate demand as people can express a preference for more than one location. It should also be noted that this analysis is based on a snapshot in time and these figures are subject to change.

The SHMA also identifies that there is a requirement to provide an additional 725 C2 bed spaces (e.g. care homes) over the plan period 2015-36. The Council is seeking to include provision for specialist elderly accommodation on larger allocations and is generally supportive of provision for such accommodation in sustainable locations.

The Norfolk Older Persons Housing Options Study (2021) sets out the projected additional need for Use Class C2 residents as being 752 bedspaces in North Norfolk over the plan period 2016-2036.

#### *Supply of suitable sites*

The Council's Housing & Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA) Part 1 (2017) did not specifically examine sites in West Runton. At the time of its publication, West Runton was included within the Countryside Area where a total 227 potentially suitable sites totalling 13,029\* dwellings were identified.

\*It is important to note that the HELAA does not represent policy and will not determine whether sites should be allocated in the Local Plan or granted planning permission. It also represents a 'snapshot' of capacity based upon the data and information available (e.g. site constraints, landowner intentions, and site availability) as at 1st August 2016. Site assessments are on an individual site basis, rather than any consideration of cumulative constraints. Furthermore, sites may also overlap and there may be an element of double counting within the numbers.

#### **Conclusion**

In terms of functional sustainability, West Runton has Convenience Shopping along with a five secondary services and one of the desirable services. As such, it is considered to meet the criteria of a **'Small Growth Village'**.

Settlements categorised as 'Small Growth Villages' have fewer services and facilities than the higher order settlements (i.e. Towns and Service Villages), but still form a valuable functional role within the District; providing services and facilities to both the population of these villages and the wider rural population. By their nature, given the relative size of these settlements, there is generally less housing need (derived primarily from the Council's Housing Waiting List) than the higher order settlements.

Any proposed growth will need to take into consideration the environmental constraints and known infrastructure constraints. In regards to West Runton,

coastal erosion and the nearby environmental designations represent a significant consideration when it comes to potential development within the settlement. Notwithstanding this, subject to land availability, the Local Plan proposes modest, small scale growth in order to help address housing need, enhance the vitality of the community and support the retention and viability of local services.

## **Weybourne**

9.26 Weybourne was designated as ‘Countryside’ in the Local Plan. The settlement had an estimated population of 505 people in 2016. The following table sets out the level of services and facilities, summarises the known constraints and identifies the known housing need and land availability. A conclusion is provided regarding these factors, setting out the settlement’s position within the hierarchy.

<b>Services and Facilities</b>			
<b>Key Services</b>	Primary School	<b>N</b>	
	Convenience Shopping	<b>Y</b>	The Village Store
	GP surgery	<b>N</b>	
<b>Secondary Services</b>	Main Road	<b>Y</b>	A149
	Post Office	<b>N*</b>	*Mobile post office visits for 1 hour a week
	Other Shopping	<b>N</b>	
	Public House	<b>Y</b>	The Ship Inn
	Meeting Place (e.g. Village Hall)	<b>Y</b>	Weybourne Village Hall
<b>Desirable Services</b>	Petrol Filling Station	<b>N</b>	
	Vehicle Repair Shop	<b>N</b>	
	Place of Worship	<b>Y</b>	All Saints Church
	Employment Land	<b>N</b>	
<b>Built Environment</b>			

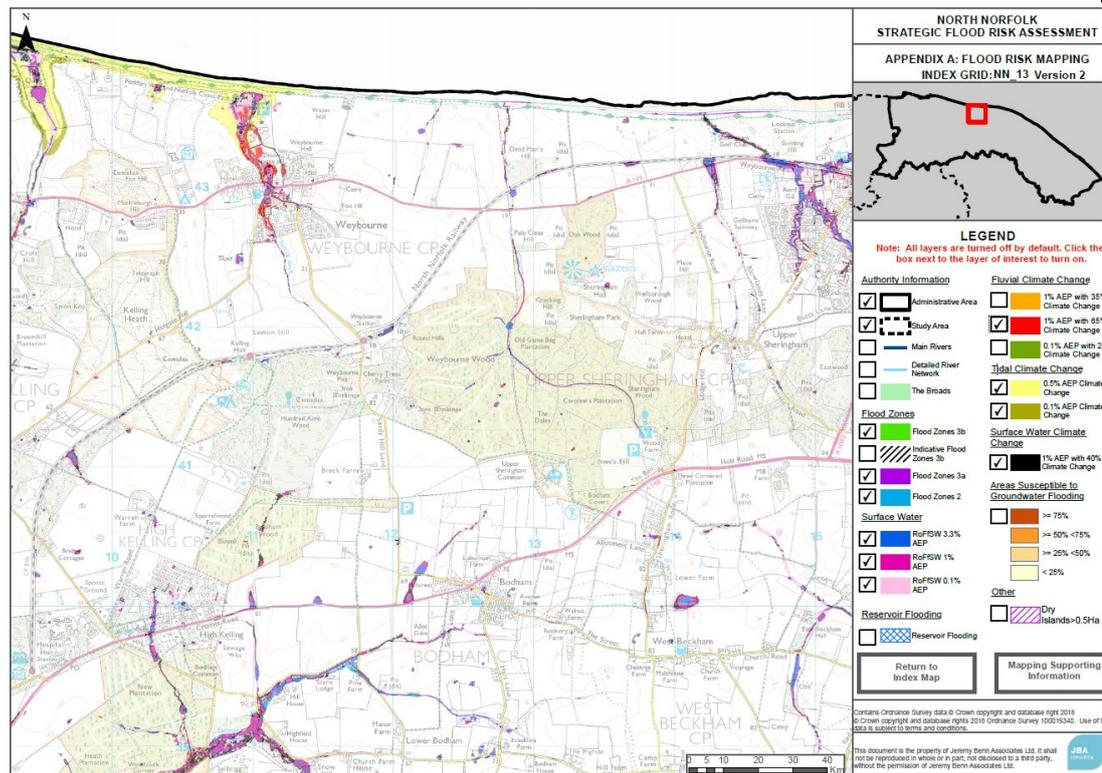
Weybourne Conservation Area is concentrated on the historic village core, including a substantial swathe of open land to the south-west of centre. To the east and south-east the boundary has been drawn to exclude quite extensive modern estate development. Spring Beck defines much of the eastern boundary of the Conservation Area where it skirts the old Priory grounds to the north of the coast road.

There are a total of 7 Listed Buildings in Weybourne, one of which is Grade I (the Ruins of Augustinian Priory) and one Grade II\*. In addition, there are 2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments. One building has been included on the Local List as an important local building.

## Natural Environment

### Flood risk

The following map shows the North Norfolk Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2018) climate change flood risk layers in relation to fluvial, tidal and surface water flooding. The village is constrained within the eastern extent by Spring Beck, which runs through the village. There are further pockets of surface water flooding which run along roads. The majority of the settlement is situated within Flood Zone 1.



### Coastal erosion

North Norfolk's coast is in places low-lying and in others it is characterised by cliffs comprising soft sandstone, clays and other material that is susceptible to erosion.

National Planning Practice Guidance sets out that local planning authorities should demonstrate that they have considered Shoreline Management Plans (SMPs).

SMPs provide a large-scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal processes, set out how the coastline should be managed and determine appropriate strategic policies for coastal management that balance the many and often competing aspirations of stakeholders, with due regard to economic and environmental sustainability. The area of coast relevant to Weybourne is included within SMP6.

Policy CC5 of the emerging Local Plan identifies areas that are at risk of coastal erosion and defines these as Coastal Change Management Areas (CCMAs). In these areas, the policy states that “...*proposals for new permanent residential development, including the conversion of existing buildings, will not be permitted...For other development proposals within the CCMA planning permission will be granted subject to: demonstration via a Coastal Erosion Vulnerability Assessment that a proposal will not result in an increased risk to life or property.*”

Weybourne’s coastline is entirely within the CCMA, situated to the north of the built form of the village.

#### *Environmental designations*

The settlement is natural constrained to the north by the North Sea, which is designated as the Greater Wash Special Protection Area (SPA).

The marsh land approximately 1.5km to the northeast is designated as a Ramsar and a Site of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSI). The entirety of the site is designated as part of the North Norfolk Coast SPA, while the northern extent of the marshland and the North Sea beyond is also designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC).

The Weybourne Cliffs, which extends along the coast to the north of the Weybourne, are designated as a Specific Site of Scientific Interest (SSSI). Kelling Heath to the south west and Weybourne Town Pit to the east of the built form are also designated SSSIs.

There are a number of Country Wildlife Sites (CWSs) within proximity of the settlement: Beach Lane to the north, Kelling Hard to the north west, Muckleburgh Hill to the west, Kelling Heath park and 100 Acres Wood to the south, Sheringham Wood and Park to southeast and Oak Wood to the east.

The settlement is situated entirely within an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

#### *Landscape character*

The North Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment (LCA, 2021) identifies that the village itself is situated within the Coastal Shelf landscape type. The area to the south of the town is defined as Wooded Glacial Ridge landscape type and the area to the east and southeast is defined as the Rolling Heath and Arable landscape type.

**The Coastal Shelf** landscape type is categorised by the cliffs stretching along the coastline, where the presence of the sea defines views throughout this landscape area. The settlements within the area are seen as having a distinctive character and historical value providing a sense of place. The character of the skyline is also of high importance within the Coastal Shelf landscape character area, particularly the views from the Cromer Ridge to the coast and vice-versa.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is a richly diverse coastal landscape of biodiverse and productive farmland and resilient semi-natural habitats which provide the distinctive and scenic setting for well-maintained and cohesive historic settlements, creating a strong focus for sustainably managed tourism and recreation. Settlements will be clearly separated by a network of semi-natural habitats and farmland, with connectivity between these areas wherever possible. New development will be well integrated into the landscape and local vernacular, with a sensitive approach to lighting to maintain dark skies, and opportunities will be sought to better integrate existing coastal development. Restoration and enhancement of valued landscape features will occur alongside the managed and/or natural change of the coastline in response to climate change and erosion.

The **Wooded Glacial Ridge** landscape type is defined by the distinctive and prominent landform and land cover. The extensive and diverse woodland areas, including large areas of ancient woodland provide strong habitat connectivity for a range of woodland species. As a result of this the area is defined by a strong sense of remoteness, tranquillity and dark skies.

The LCA vision for this landscape character area is of an area dominated by wooded high ground which forms a distinct setting to settlements and which effectively contains and isolates any development but nonetheless provides a strong network of recreational and leisure opportunities. Wooded areas and other important semi-natural habitats, in particular areas of heathland, form a strong, well connected biodiversity network. Any new residential development is successfully integrated within the existing settlements where it reinforces traditional character and vernacular, and the landscape retains, in many locations, a strong sense of tranquillity and remoteness. The special qualities of natural beauty of the Norfolk Coast AONB, which encompasses most of the area, are preserved.

The **Rolling Heath and Arable** landscape type is characterised by a predominantly elevated, open rolling landscape with a strong coastal influence, and very light sandy soils which are marginal in agricultural terms. Land cover is notable for lowland heath, arable farmland, pockets of scrub and woodland, with little settlement inland from the coastal villages of Blakeney and Salthouse.

The LCA vision for this landscape character is of a well-managed and actively farmed rural landscape that invests in natural capital, creating and enhancing ecological networks and semi-natural habitats; notably the extensive heathlands and wooded areas, and conserves the special qualities of natural beauty of the Norfolk Coast AONB, which encompasses the whole of the area. New development is successfully integrated within the existing settlements where it

reinforces traditional character and vernacular, and the landscape retains a rural character with dark night skies and, in many locations, a strong sense of tranquillity and remoteness.

### Infrastructure Constraints

No known infrastructure constraints.

### Housing Need and Land Supply

#### *Housing Need*

As part of the Plan Wide Viability Assessment, Weybourne is identified within Affordable Housing

Zone 2, which is considered to represent the area with higher levels of viability in the District. As such, the affordable housing policy within the emerging local plan seeks at least 35% affordable housing on all developments of 6 dwellings or more in Weybourne.

The Central Norfolk Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) identifies a calculated need for 1,998 affordable properties over the plan period to 2036, where 46% is identified for two bedroom houses and a further 29% for three bedroom houses.

In terms of the Council's housing waiting list, the total number on the list was 3,175 people in February 2019. As at May 2022, the total number was 2,511 people. The need expressed in 2019 reveals that 54% required a 1-bed property, with a further 27% requiring a 2-bed property. In 2022, these percentages have not altered significantly, being 57% and 25% respectively.

Amongst those with the highest need (Bands 1 and 2) the overall picture of the District in 2019 is largely reflected, with the need for 1 and 2-bed properties is slightly reduced and the need for 3 and 4-bed properties slightly increased. In 2022, the picture of the District in comparison to those people in highest need varies slightly more, as the percentage requiring a 1-bed property was 44% (57% in the District), a 2-bed property remains the same, and for 3 and 4-bed properties, the percentages both increase. To provide some context to these changes, it is helpful to point out that since 2019, housing waiting list applicants have needed to complete a new application form and that some changes to the banding relating to housing need has also altered. Whilst the overall number of people on the housing waiting list has decreased between February 2019 and May 2022, the number of applicants in the higher need bandings (Bands 1, 1\* and 2) has increased.

At a local level, as of 23 January 2019, 751 people on the housing waiting list have expressed a preference for living in Weybourne. In May 2022, the number of people is 728.

The housing list is only one indicator of need and has the potential to appear to over inflate demand as people can express a preference for more than one

location. It should also be noted that this analysis is based on a snapshot in time and these figures are subject to change.

The SHMA also identifies that there is a requirement to provide an additional 725 C2 bed spaces (e.g. care homes) over the plan period 2015-36. The Council is seeking to include provision for specialist elderly accommodation on larger allocations and is generally supportive of provision for such accommodation in sustainable locations.

The Norfolk Older Persons Housing Options Study (2021) sets out the projected additional need for Use Class C2 residents as being 752 bedspaces in North Norfolk over the plan period 2016-2036.

#### *Supply of suitable sites*

The Council's Housing & Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA) Part 1 (2017) identifies that there are 4 potentially suitable sites totalling 228 dwellings\*.

\*It is important to note that the HELAA does not represent policy and will not determine whether sites should be allocated in the Local Plan or granted planning permission. It also represents a 'snapshot' of capacity based upon the data and information available (e.g. site constraints, landowner intentions, and site availability) as at 1st August 2016. Site assessments are on an individual site basis, rather than any consideration of cumulative constraints. Furthermore, sites may also overlap and there may be an element of double counting within the numbers.

#### **Conclusion**

In terms of functional sustainability, Weybourne has Convenience Shopping along with a three secondary services and one of the desirable services. As such, it is considered to meet the criteria of a **'Small Growth Village'**.

Settlements categorised as 'Small Growth Villages' have fewer services and facilities than the higher order settlements (i.e. Towns and Service Villages), but still form a valuable functional role within the District; providing services and facilities to both the population of these villages and the wider rural population. By their nature, given the relative size of these settlements, there is generally less housing need (derived primarily from the Council's Housing Waiting List) than the higher order settlements.

Any proposed growth will need to take into consideration the environmental constraints and known infrastructure constraints. In regards to Weybourne the nearby environmental and historic designations represent a significant consideration when it comes to potential development within the settlement. Notwithstanding this, subject to land availability, the Local Plan proposes modest, small scale growth in order to help address housing need, enhance the vitality of the community and support the retention and viability of local services.

## Appendix 1: Stage 1 - Summary of Initial Sift Assessment for Regulation 18

<b>KEY</b>	<b>Service Provided</b>		
	<b>Limited, Infrequent or Remote</b>		see notes
	<b>No Service</b>		

Village	Key Services			Secondary Services					Desirable Services				Initial Categorisation
	Primary School	Convenience Shopping	GP Surgery	Main Road	Post Office	Other Shopping	Public House / Restaurant	Meeting Place (e.g. Village Hall)	Petrol Filling Station	Vehicle Repair Workshop	Place of Worship	Designated Employment Land <small>within Settlement</small>	
Aldborough													Small Growth Village
Antingham													Countryside Small Growth Village
Bacton													Small Growth Village
Beeston Regis													Countryside Small Growth Village
Binham													Service Village
Blakeney													Countryside
Bodham													Service Village
Briston & Melton Constable													Countryside
Catfield													Service Village
Cley Next The Sea													Small Growth Village
Colby													Countryside
Corpusty & Saxthorpe													Small Growth Village
East Runton													Small Growth Village



Walcott	Red	Green	Red	Green	Green	Red	Green	Red	Red	Red	Green	Red	Small Growth Village
Walsingham	Green	Green	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Green	Red	Small Growth Village
West Runton	Red	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Green	Red	Small Growth Village
Weybourne	Red	Green	Red	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Red	Red	Green	Red	Small Growth Village
Wicken Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Red	Green	Red	Red	Countryside
Worstead	Green	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Green	Green	Red	Red	Green	Red	Countryside

### Notes

**Antingham:** Antingham and Southrepps Primary School not within village settlement

**Bacton:** Mobile Post Office at Bacton Village Hall 1 hour per week (Tuesday 10:30-11:30).

Mundesley Medical Centre operate a branch surgery for a 2 hour period on alternate Wednesdays in Bacton

**Bodham:** Mobile Post Office at Bodham Village Hall 1 hour per week (Tuesday 12:30-13:30).

**Colby:** Colby Village hall is Jubilee Hall, Sandy Lane, Banningham

**Erpingham:** Mobile Post Office visits only 1 hour per week

**Hickling:** Infant school only. Post Office only 2 hours per week (Thursday 10.00 – 12.00)

**Hindringham:** Mobile Post Office visits only 1 hour per week

**Ryburgh:** Primary school in Stibbard

**Southrepps:** Antingham and Southrepps Primary School not within village settlement

**Stibbard:** Mobile Post Office visits only 1 hour per week

**Sutton:** Infant school only, Junior School at Stalham. Mobile Post Office visits Monday and Thursday 10:45 – 12:15

**Walsingham:** Mobile Post Office visits only 1 hour per week (Tuesday 11:30-12:30). GP Surgery only Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday mornings

**Worstead:** Mobile Post Office visits only 1 hour per week

## Appendix 2: Summary Review of Identified Small Growth Villages Regulation 19

KEY	Service Provided		
	Limited, Infrequent or Remote		see notes
	No Service		

Village	Key Services			Secondary Services					Desirable Services				Revised Categorisation
	Primary School	Convenience Shopping	GP Surgery	Main Road	Post Office	Other Shopping	Public House / Restaurant	Meeting Place (e.g. Village Hall)	Petrol Filling Station	Vehicle Repair Workshop	Place of Worship	Designated Employment Land <small>within Settlement</small>	
Aldborough													Small Growth Village
Bacton													Small Growth Village
Binham													Small Growth Village
Blakeney													Large Growth Village
Briston & Melton Constable													Large Growth Village
Catfield													Small Growth Village
Corpusty & Saxthorpe													Small Growth Village
East Runton													Small Growth Village
Edgefield													Countryside
Happisburgh													Small Growth Village
High Kelling													Small Growth Village
Horning													Small Growth Village
Langham													Countryside

Little Snoring												Small Growth Village
Ludham												Large Growth Village
Mundesley												Large Growth Village
Overstrand												Small Growth Village
Potter Heigham												Constrained Small Growth Village
Roughton												Small Growth Village
Scottow (Badersfield)												Small Growth Village
Sculthorpe												Small Growth Village
Sea Palling												Constrained Small Growth Village
Southrepps												Small Growth Village
Sutton												Small Growth Village
Trunch												Small Growth Village
Walcott												Constrained Small Growth Village
Walsingham (Little)												Small Growth Village
West Runton												Small Growth Village
Weybourne												Small Growth Village
<b>Notes</b>												
<p><b>Bacton:</b> Mobile Post Office at Bacton Village Hall visits 1 hour per week (Tuesday 10:30-11:30). Mundesley Medical Centre operates a branch surgery on alternate Wednesdays in Bacton.</p> <p><b>Southrepps:</b> Antingham and Southrepps Primary School not within village settlement</p> <p><b>Sutton:</b> Infant school only, Junior School at Stalham. Mobile Post Office visits Monday and Thursday (10:45–12:15)</p> <p><b>Walsingham:</b> Mobile Post Office visits 1 hour per week (Tuesday 11:30-12:30). GP Surgery only Monday, Wednesday and Friday (08:00-14:30) and Tuesday (08:00-12:30).</p> <p><b>Weybourne:</b> Mobile Post Office visits 1 hour per week (Wednesday 11:00-12:00).</p>												

## Appendix 3: Village Assessment & Settlement Profiles

### Introduction

This appendix is made up of an updated version of the former background Village Assessment & Settlement Profiles topic paper first published in April 2018. It provides a review of the demographic make-up and summary profile of the level of services and facilities available in the towns and villages in North Norfolk, which helps explain and justify the Council's approach to growth within the District. The initial settlement review was undertaken in September/October 2017, which includes information on the demographic make-up of the town and village settlements within the District. The settlement profiles set out information on topics such as, population structure, economic base, housing, health, education and the level of services. The service and demographic information helps inform the Local Plan and also provides information to those town and parish councils who are undertaking neighbourhood planning.

The profiles included in this appendix provide updated information for each settlement. The review was undertaken between June and August 2022, with relevant data updated with reference to Office for National Statistics (ONS) population projections (2016 and 2020) affordability and second homes data (2016 and 2020) and affordability ratio (2021). In addition, other settlement information has been updated, including details of key services and Broadband availability. New profiles have been created for a number of the Small Growth Villages that have been identified within the Proposed Submission Version (Regulation 19 stage) of the Local Plan.

Firstly, the appendix sets out a North Norfolk District Profile and then provides profiles for the Large Growth Towns of Cromer, Fakenham and North Walsham; Small Growth Towns of Holt, Hoveton, Sheringham, Stalham and Wells next the Sea. This is followed by profiles for the Large Growth Villages of Blakeney, Briston, Melton Constable, Ludham and Mundesley.

Lastly, Small Growth Village Profiles are provided for Aldborough, Bacton, Badersfield, Binham, Catfield, Corpusty & Saxthorpe, East Runton, Happisburgh, High Kelling, Horning, Little Snoring, Little Walsingham, Overstrand, Potter Heigham, Roughton, Sculthorpe, Sea Palling, Southrepps, Sutton, Trunch, Walcott, West Runton and Weybourne.

### Data Sources

Information is taken from a number of sources, which are detailed at the end of this appendix. Service information was collated from a desk top exercise and, where necessary, verified through site visits.

All Census data is taken from the 2011 Census and extracted from *Nomis* and from *Norfolk Insight*, which provides detailed data and information about Norfolk's population. The estimates are as at Census day, 27 March 2011. As stated above, relevant estimated population data has been added with reference to Office for National Statistics (ONS) population projections (2016 and 2020).

The use of the population figures as a method for selecting a settlement for inclusion within the review is undertaken with caution as the available population data is at Parish level

rather than individual settlement level. This has resulted in some very small settlements appearing in the review list. However, the information from the Census can be extracted at various levels – including ward, parish and ‘built up areas’ for the towns. The approach to the data used is explained in the individual tables and their origin is set out in the data sources table at the end of the appendix.

All information and data is publicly available on the links detailed in the data sources table at the end of the appendix.

# Appendix 3 - Village Assessment & Settlement Profiles

North Norfolk District Statistics (updated May 2022)												
Town and Village Population			2011 Census	mid_2016	mid_2020	Town and Village Population			2011 Census	mid_2016	mid_2020	
Cromer			7,683	7,621	7,762	North Walsham			12,634	12,645	12,932	
Fakenham			7,617	7,785	8,057	Sheringham			7,367	7,421	7,379	
Holt			3,810	3,985	4,334	Stalham			3,149	3,269	3,676	
Hoveton			1,759	2,049	2,098	Wells next the Sea			2,655	2,149	2,245	
<b>Villages</b>												
<i>With all Key Services: Primary School, Convenience Shopping, GP Surgery; Secondary Services: Main Road, Post office, Public House/Restaurant, Meeting Place; Desirable services: Petrol Station, Vehicle Repair Shop, Place of Worship, Employment Land.</i>												
Mundesley	2758	2694	2709	Ludham	1276	1303	1316	Blakeney	801	796	764	
<i>With all Key Services &amp; most Secondary Services</i>												
Aldborough	578	559	624	Briston	2439	2549	2630	Melton Constable	618	658	651	
<i>With Primary School &amp; Convenience shopping</i>												
Bacton	1194	1147	1255	Happisburgh	889	925	899	Overstrand	1030	974	981	
Catfield	943	1000	1050	Horning	1098	1128	1116	Roughton	934	947	1013	
Corpusty & Saxthorpe	697	741	766	Little Snoring	619	602	607	Walsingham	819	792	765	
<b>Key Statistics</b>												
<b>Population</b>												
<b>Aged 0 to 15</b>				<b>Aged 16 to 29</b>				<b>Age 30 to 44</b>				
Unit	Census 2011 Number/ (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	2036 Number/ (%)	Census 2011 Number/ (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	2036 Number/ (%)	Census 2011 Number/ (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	2036 Number/ (%)
North Norfolk	14,669 (14.5)	14,499 (14.0)	14,808 (14.1)	13,621 (12.0)	12,937 (12.7)	12,655 (12.2)	11,819 (11.2)	12,178 (10.6)	14,596 (14.4)	13,632 (13.2)	13,815 (13.1)	14,660 (12.8)
East	1,108,632 (19.0)	1,173,306 (19.1)	1,217,958 (19.4)	1,151,359 (17.2)	1,000,916 (17.1)	1,005,685 (16.4)	967,685 (15.4)	1,051,104 (15.7)	1,183,973 (20.2)	1,170,223 (19.1)	1,190,581 (19.0)	1,155,429 (17.3)
England	10,022,836 (18.9)	10,529,100 (19.1)	10,878,819 (19.2)	10,307,822 (17.1)	9,935,641 (18.7)	9,949,419 (18.0)	9,717,353 (17.1)	10,561,727 (17.5)	10,944,271 (20.6)	10,841,900 (19.6)	11,078,183 (19.5)	10,912,913 (18.1)
<b>Population</b>												
<b>Aged 45 to 64</b>				<b>Aged 65+</b>								
Unit	Census 2011 Number/ (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	2036 Number/ (%)	Census 2011 Number/ (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	2036 Number/ (%)	Census 2011 Number/ (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	2036 Number/ (%)
North Norfolk	30,100 (29.7)	29,559 (28.5)	29,636 (28.2)	28,449 (24.8)	29,197 (28.8)	33,242 (32.1)	35,073 (33.4)	45,933 (40.0)				
East	1,529,262 (26.2)	1,595,034 (26.0)	1,641,675 (26.2)	1,673,460 (25.0)	1,024,182 (17.5)	1,184,757 (19.3)	1,251,262 (20.0)	1,654,483 (24.7)				
England	13,449,179 (25.4)	14,064,807 (25.4)	14,498,782 (25.6)	14,577,766 (24.2)	8,660,529 (16.3)	9,882,841 (17.9)	10,504,712 (18.5)	14,016,849 (23.3)				
<b>Ethnicity Economic Activity</b>												
Ethnicity			Economic Activity				Economic Activity 2020					
Category	White: British	White: Ethnic minority group	Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) group	Economically active: Total	Economically inactive: Total	Economically active: Total	Economically inactive: Total					
Unit	(%)	(%)	(%)	Number %	Number %	Number %	Number %	Number %	Number %	Number %	Number %	
North Norfolk	96.6	3.4	1.4	45,819 63.2	26,634 36.8	41,100 78.3	11,400 21.7					
East of England	85.3	14.7	9.2	27,183,134 69.9	11,698,240 30.1	27,689,400 79.4	7,179,600 20.6					
England	79.8	20.2	14.6	3,038,090 71.6	1,207,454 28.4	3,040,400 80.3	744,700 19.7					
<b>Ethnicity Economic Activity</b>												
Employment figures by Industry BUA (Top 6)												
Category	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles		Human health and social work activities		Manufacturing		Education		Construction		Accommodation and food service activities	
Unit	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
North Norfolk	7,568	17.5	5,670	13.1	3,996	9.3	3,974	9.2	3934	9.1	3427	7.9
East of England	466,687	16.4	327,457	11.5	247,992	8.7	282,949	9.9	245284	8.6	133925	4.7
England	4,007,570	15.9	3,121,238	12.4	2,226,247	8.8	2,490,199	9.9	1931936	7.7	1399931	5.6
<b>Health</b>												
Health	Very good health	Good health	Fair health	Bad health	Very bad health							
Unit	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)							
North Norfolk	39,504 (38.9)	38,336 (37.8)	17,412 (17.2)	4,839 (4.8)	1,408 (1.4)							
East	2,761,271 (47.2)	2,060,157 (35.2)	752,324 (12.9)	212,830 (3.6)	60,383 (1)							
England	25,005,712 (47.2)	18,141,457 (34.2)	6,954,092 (13.1)	2,250,446 (4.2)	660,749 (1.2)							
<b>Deprivation BUA</b>												
Household is not deprived in any dimension	Household is deprived in 1 dimension	Household is deprived in 2 dimensions	Household is deprived in 3 dimensions	Household is deprived in 4 dimensions								
Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)								
18,030 (39)	16,676 (36)	9,469 (21)	1,731 (4)	140 (0)								
1,084,585 (45)	799,157 (33)	434,169 (18)	95,983 (4)	9,141 (0)								
9,385,648 (43)	7,204,181 (33)	4,223,982 (19)	1,133,622 (5)	115,935 (1)								
<b>Method of travel to work</b>												
Unit	Work mainly at or from home Number (%)	Public Transport Number (%)	Car or van Number (%)	All other methods of travel to work Number (%)	Transport Availability	No cars or vans in household Number (%)	1 car or van in household Number (%)	2 or more cars or vans in household Number (%)	Crime	All Reported Crime and ASB /1000 population		
North Norfolk	7,044 (16)	1,427 (3)	26,666 (61)	8,514 (20)	North Norfolk	7,455 (16)	21,233 (46)	17,358 (38)	North Norfolk	49		
East	311,643 (11)	335,970 (12)	1,671,949 (58)	548,555 (19)	East	449,358 (19)	1,039,677 (43)	93,4000 (39)	East	77.9		
England	2,631,930 (10)	4,152,453 (16)	13,630,712 (54)	4,893,793 (19)	England	5,691,251 (26)	9,301,776 (42)	7,070,341 (32)	England	83		
<b>Affordability</b>												
Affordability Ratio												
Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
North Norfolk	8.13	8.22	8.59	9.14	8.27	8.68	9.6	9.82	9.87	9.14	11.44	
East	7.32	7.27	7.43	7.83	8.42	8.96	9.66	9.78	9.47	9.51	10.53	
England	8.45	6.8	6.77	6.76	7.09	7.52	7.72	7.91	8.04	7.88	9.05	

mid\_2016 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2016  
 mid\_2020 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2020  
 Affordability Ratio Ratio of Houseprice to workplace based earnings 23.03.22 Release (Tab 1c)

Settlement Name: **Cromer**

Population: **7762 (mid-2020 estimate)**

**Services & Designated Areas**

Schools	Infants		Junior					Secondary								
Name	Suffield Park Infant & Nursery School				Cromer Junior School					Cromer Academy						
Age	3 to 7				7 to 11					11 to 16						
Year (School)	R	1	2	Total	3	4	5	6	Total	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
Number On Role May 2017	39	66	66	171	85	65	81	52	283	110	90	107	96	70	2	475
Number On Role January 2019				157					271							587
Number on Role January 2022				166					224							721
Feeds to:	Cromer Junior School				Cromer Academy											
Feeds to:	Cromer Academy															
Feeds from:					Suffield Park Infant & Nursery School					Cromer Junior School Northrepps Primary School Suffield Park Infant & Nursery School Overstrand The Belfry CE VA Primary School St. Mary's Endowed VA CE Primary School Gresham Village School and Nursery						

<b>Town centre retail use</b>	Large town centre - serves the District and beyond and one of the main focuses for retail and leisure development.		
<b>Type of Unit</b>	Units Within Primary Shopping Area	% of Total Units	UK Average %
Comparison Retail	51	39.8	35.8
Convenience Retail	18	11	8.4
Vacant	5	7.7	11.8
<b>Employment sites</b>	Designated employment site along Holt Road		

Health Care Facilities	Doctors	Hospital	Other
	Cromer Group Practice Registered patients: 12853 Accepting new patients: Yes	Cromer and District Hospital Acute out-patient and day case services. There is also a minor injuries unit. No A&E A&E: Norfolk & Norwich University Hospital - 22 miles	Dentist in Town – Private & NHS Pharmacy

Emergency Services	Police Station	Fire Station	Public Transport	Bus Services	National Rail	Other	Environmental	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Flood Risk SFRA	Coastal Change Management Area	Conservation Area
Yes		Yes – Retained Station		Bus Station - Cadogan Rd. Regular Services to Holt, Sheringham, North Walsham & Norwich + Coasthopper.	No Station Building. Ticket machine available. Regular Greater Anglia Services to Sheringham, North Walsham, Hoveton & Norwich	None	Yes – part and surrounding.	No. (Environment Agency Flood Risk Zones 2 and/or 3)	Yes – part. To the west towards Sheringham and to the east towards Overstrand		Yes – part.

Key Statistics									
Unit	Aged 0 to 15			Aged 16 to 29			Age 30 to 44		
	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020
	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)
<b>Cromer</b>	954 (12.4)	958 (12.6)	951 (12.3)	1,069 (13.9)	874 (11.5)	847 (10.9)	1,064 (13.8)	1044 (13.7)	1087 (14.0)
<b>North Norfolk</b>	14,669 (14.5)	14,499 (14.0)	14,808 (14.1)	12,937 (12.7)	12,655 (12.2)	11,819 (11.2)	14,596 (14.4)	13,632 (13.2)	13,815 (13.1)
<b>East</b>	1,108,632 (19.0)	1,173,306 (19.1)	1,217,958 (19.4)	1,000,916 (17.1)	1,005,685 (16.4)	967,685 (15.4)	1,183,973 (20.2)	1,170,223 (19.1)	1,190,581 (19.0)
<b>England</b>	10,022,836 (18.9)	10,529,100 (19.1)	10,878,819 (19.2)	9,935,641 (18.7)	9,949,419 (18.0)	9,717,353 (17.1)	10,944,271 (20.6)	10,841,900 (19.6)	11,078,183 (19.5)

Unit	Aged 45 to 64			Aged 65+		
	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020
	Number	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)
<b>Cromer</b>	2,198 (28.6)	2067 (27.1)	2100 (27.1)	2,398 (31.2)	2678 (35.1)	2777 (35.8)
<b>North Norfolk</b>	30,100 (29.7)	29,559 (28.5)	29,636 (28.2)	29,197 (28.8)	33,242 (32.1)	35,073 (33.4)
<b>East</b>	1,529,262 (26.2)	1,595,034 (26.0)	1,641,675 (26.2)	1,024,182 (17.5)	1,184,757 (19.3)	1,251,262 (20.0)
<b>England</b>	13,449,179 (25.4)	14,064,807 (25.4)	14,498,782 (25.6)	8,660,529 (16.3)	9,882,841 (17.9)	10,504,712 (18.5)

	Economic Activity		Employment figures by Industry BUA (Top 6)					
	Economically active: Total	Economically inactive: Total	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motor cycles	Human health & social work activities	Manufacturing	Education	Construction	Accommodation and food service activities
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
<b>Cromer</b>	3,287 (60.8)	2,122 (39.2)	646 (18.4)	545 (15.5)	279 (7.9)	313 (8.9)	278 (7.9)	396 (11.3)
<b>North Norfolk</b>	45819 (63.2)	26634 (36.8)	7568 (17.5)	5670 (13.1)	3996 (9.3)	3974 (9.2)	3934 (9.1)	3427 (7.9)
<b>East of England</b>	27,183,134 (69.9)	11698240 (30.1)	466687 (16.4)	327457 (11.5)	247992 (8.7)	282949 (9.9)	245284 (8.6)	133925 (4.7)
<b>England</b>	3,038,090 (71.6)	1207454 (28.4)	4007570 (15.9)	3121238 (12.4)	2226247 (8.8)	2490199 (9.9)	1931936 (7.7)	1399931 (5.6)

Health	Health				
	Very good health	Good health	Fair health	Bad health	Very bad health
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
<b>Cromer</b>	2,669 (34.7)	2,943 (38.3)	1,460 (19.0)	474 (6.2)	137 (1.8)
<b>North Norfolk</b>	39,504 (38.9)	38,336 (37.8)	17,412 (17.2)	4,839 (5)	1,408 (1)
<b>East</b>	2,761,271 (47.2)	2,060,157 (35.2)	752,324 (12.9)	212,830 (4)	60,383 (1)
<b>England</b>	25,005,712 (47.2)	18,141,457 (34.2)	6,954,092 (13.1)	2,250,446 (4)	660,749 (1)

	Deprivation BUA				
	Household is not deprived in any dimension	Household is deprived in 1 dimension	Household is deprived in 2 dimensions	Household is deprived in 3 dimensions	Household is deprived in 4 dimensions
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
<b>Cromer</b>	1,430 (34)	1,610 (38)	979 (23)	206 (5)	31 (1)
<b>North Norfolk</b>	18,030 (39)	16,676 (36)	9,469 (21)	1,731 (4)	140 (0)
<b>East</b>	1,084,585 (45)	799,157 (33)	434,169 (18)	95,983 (4)	9,141 (0)
<b>England</b>	9,385,648 (43)	7,204,181 (33)	4,223,982 (19)	1,133,622 (5)	115,935 (1)

	Affordability		No cars or vans in household	1 car or van in household	2 or more cars or vans in household	All Reported Crime and ASB 2016	All Reported Crime and ASB 2020
	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	/1000 population	/1000 population
<b>Cromer</b>	11.14	11.35	1,155 (31.0)	1,779 (47.8)	789 (21.2)	62.3	86.1
<b>North Norfolk</b>	8.96	9.14	7,455 (16)	21,233 (46)	17,358 (38)	33.1	45.7
<b>East</b>	7.52	9.51	449,358 (19)	1,039,677 (43)	934,000 (39)	62.8	73.2
<b>England</b>	8.45	7.88	5,691,251 (26)	9,301,776 (42)	7,070,341 (32)	69.2	74.1

Housing	Total Dwellings Number		No of Second Homes Number (%)		Detached (House or bungalow)	Semi-Detached (House or bungalow)	Terraced (House or bungalow)	Purpose-Built Block of Flats (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Part of a converted or shared house (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	In a commercial building (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure
	2016	2020	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	
<b>Cromer</b>	4,615	4,772	407 (8.8)	493 (10.3)	1,131 (25.6)	749 (17.0)	828 (18.8)	1,009 (22.9)	565 (12.8)	107 (2.4)	24 (0.5)
<b>Whole District</b>	53,591	55,416	3,989 (7.4)	4,476 (8.1)	23,448 (44.0)	15,332 (28.8)	8,603 (16.2)	3,398 (6.4)	1,421 (2.7)	613 (1.2)	428 (0.8)

Household Tenure	Owned	Shared ownership	Social rented: (Local Authority)	Social rented: Other	Private rented	Living rent free
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
<b>Cromer</b>	2,329 (62.6)	18 (0.5)	757 (20.0)	427 (11.5)	822 (22.1)	52 (1.4)

Economic Activity	Active						Inactive				
	Employee: Part-time	Employee: Full-time	Self-employed	Unemployed	Full-time student	Retired	Student (including full-time students)	Looking after home or family	Long-term sick or disabled	Other	
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	
<b>Cromer</b>	840 (25.6)	1567 (47.7)	556 (16.9)	244 (7.4)	80 (2.4)	1320 (62.2)	98 (4.6)	205 (9.7)	371 (17.5)	128 (6.0)	

Method of travel to work	Work mainly at or from home	Public Transport	Car or van	All other methods of travel to work
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
<b>Cromer</b>	378 (12.4)	181 (5.9)	1,452 (47.6)	1,042 (34.1)
<b>North Norfolk</b>	7044 (16)	1427 (3)	26666 (61)	8514 (20)
<b>East</b>	311643 (11)	335970 (12)	1671949 (58)	548555 (19)
<b>England</b>	2631930 (10)	4152453 (16)	13630712 (54)	4893793 (19)

mid\_2016 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2016  
 mid\_2020 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2020

Settlement Name: **Fakenham**

Population: **8057 (mid-2020 estimate)**

**Services & Designated Areas**

Schools	Infants					Junior					Secondary								
Name	Fakenham Infant & Nursery School					Fakenham Junior School					Fakenham Academy Norfolk								
Age	3 to 7					7 to 11					11 to 16								
Year (School)	Nursery	R	1	2	Total	3	4	5	6	Total	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	13+	Total
Number On Role May 2017	46	90	84	78	298	84	78	68	69	299	138	123	104	129	139	61	56	12	762
Number on Role January 2019					234					311									781
Number on Role January 2022					174					298									859
Feeds to:	Fakenham Junior School					Fakenham Academy Norfolk													
Feeds from:	Fakenham Academy Norfolk					Fakenham Infant & Nursery School					Fakenham Junior School Little Snoring Primary School Blenheim Park Community Primary School Fakenham Infant & Nursery School West Raynham Church of England Primary Academy Rudham Church of England Primary Academy Colkirk Church of England Primary Academy Sculthorpe Church of England Primary Academy Stibbard All Saints CE VA Primary School								

Town centre retail use	Large town centre - serves the District and beyond and one of the main focuses for retail and leisure development.		
Type of Unit	Units Within Primary Shopping Area	% of Total Units	UK Average %
Comparison Retail	39	36.2	35.8
Convenience Retail	13	12.3	8.4
Vacant	7	9.2	11.8
Employment sites	Large designated Industrial Estate. A number of smaller designated sites close to the town centre.		

Health Care Facilities	Doctors	Hospital	Other
	Yes - Fakenham Medical Practice: NHS GP Surgery	No - nearest The Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Kings Lynn	3 Dentists - Private and NHS

Emergency Services	Police Station	Fire Station
	Yes - Public Enquiry Office	Yes - Retained Station

Public Transport	Bus Services	National Rail	Other
	Regular services to Wells, Kings Lynn, Holt & Norwich. No Bus Station. Interchange Oak St.	None	None

Environmental	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Flood Risk SFRA	Coastal Change Management Area	Conservation Area
	No. River Wensum SSSI runs to south of town.	Yes - part. Zones 2 & 3 along River Wensum to the south of town	No	Yes - part.

Key Statistics									
Age profile	Aged 0 to 15			Aged 16 to 29			Age 30 to 44		
	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020
	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)
Fakenham	1,172 (15.4)	1176 (15.1)	1241 (15.4)	1,193 (15.7)	1061 (13.6)	1025 (12.7)	1,221 (16.0)	1239 (15.9)	1281 (15.9)
North Norfolk	14,669 (14.5)	14,499 (14.0)	14,808 (14.1)	12,937 (12.7)	12,655 (12.2)	11,819 (11.2)	14,596 (14.4)	13,632 (13.2)	13,815 (13.1)
East	1,108,632 (19.0)	1,173,306 (19.1)	1,217,958 (19.4)	1,000,916 (17.1)	1,005,685 (16.4)	967,685 (15.4)	1,183,973 (20.2)	1,170,223 (19.1)	1,190,581 (19.0)
England	10,022,836 (18.9)	10,529,100 (19.1)	10,878,819 (19.2)	9,935,641 (18.7)	9,949,419 (18.0)	9,717,353 (17.1)	10,944,271 (20.6)	10,841,900 (19.6)	11,078,183 (19.5)

Age profile	Aged 45 to 64			Aged 65+		
	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020
	Number	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)
Fakenham	1,998 (26.2)	2002 (25.7)	2041 (25.3)	2,033 (26.7)	2307 (29.6)	2469 (30.6)
North Norfolk	30,100 (29.7)	29,559 (28.5)	29,636 (28.2)	29,197 (28.8)	33,242 (32.1)	35,073 (33.4)
East	1,529,262 (26.2)	1,595,034 (26.0)	1,641,675 (26.2)	1,024,182 (17.5)	1,184,757 (19.3)	1,251,262 (20.0)
England	13,449,179 (25.4)	14,064,807 (25.4)	14,498,782 (25.6)	8,660,529 (16.3)	9,882,841 (17.9)	10,504,712 (18.5)

Economic Activity	Employment figures by Industry BUA (Top 6)							
	Economically active: Total	Economically inactive: Total	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motor cycles	Human health & social work activities	Manufacturing	Education	Construction	R, S, T, U Other
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Fakenham	3,667 (68.3)	1,699 (31.7)	782 (20.5)	417 (10.9)	540 (14.2)	323 (8.5)	385 (10.1)	274 (7.2)
North Norfolk	45,819 (63.2)	26,634 (36.8)	7,568 (17.5)	5,670 (13.1)	3,996 (9.3)	3,974 (9.2)	3,934 (9.1)	2,518 (5.8)
East of England	27,183,134 (69.9)	11,698,240 (30.1)	4,666,877 (16.4)	3,274,577 (11.5)	2,479,927 (8.7)	2,829,949 (9.9)	2,452,284 (8.6)	1,433,211 (5)
England	3,038,090 (71.6)	1,207,454 (28.4)	4,007,570 (15.9)	3,121,238 (12.4)	2,226,247 (8.8)	2,490,199 (9.9)	1,931,936 (7.7)	1,257,385 (5)

Health	Very good health	Good health	Fair health	Bad health	Very bad health
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Fakenham	3,099 (40.7)	2,768 (36.3)	1,321 (17.3)	331 (4.3)	98 (1.3)
North Norfolk	39,504 (38.9)	38,336 (37.8)	17,412 (17.2)	4,839 (4.8)	1,408 (1.4)
East	2,761,271 (47.2)	2,060,157 (35.2)	752,324 (12.9)	212,830 (3.6)	60,383 (1)
England	25,005,712 (47.2)	18,141,457 (34.2)	6,954,092 (13.1)	2,250,446 (4.2)	660,749 (1.2)

Deprivation BUA				
Household is not deprived in any dimension	Household is deprived in 1 dimension	Household is deprived in 2 dimensions	Household is deprived in 3 dimensions	Household is deprived in 4 dimensions
Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Fakenham	1,498 (39)	1,328 (35)	818 (22)	146 (4)
North Norfolk	18,030 (39)	16,676 (36)	9,469 (21)	1,731 (4)
East	1,084,585 (45)	799,157 (33)	434,169 (18)	95,983 (4)
England	9,385,648 (43)	7,204,181 (33)	4,223,982 (19)	1,133,622 (5)

Affordability	No cars or vans in household		1 car or van in household	2 or more cars or vans in household	All Reported Crime and ASB 2016	All Reported Crime and ASB 2020
	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	/1000 population	/1000 population
Fakenham LN/LS	9.03/ 10.78	9.58/ 9.99	647 (18.6)	1,706 (49.0)	37.9/ 59.9	51.2/ 61.2
North Norfolk	8.96	9.14	7,455 (16)	21,233 (46)	33.1	45.7
East	7.52	9.51	449,358 (19)	1,039,677 (43)	62.8	73.2
England	8.45	7.88	5,691,251 (26)	9,301,776 (42)	69.2	74.1

Housing	Total Dwellings Number		No of Second Homes Number (%)		Detached (House or bungalow)	Semi-Detached (House or bungalow)	Terraced (House or bungalow)	Purpose-Built Block of Flats (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Part of a converted or shared house (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	In a commercial building (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure
	2016	2020	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Fakenham	3,738	3942	54 (1.4)	58 (1.5)	1,308 (35.5)	1,329 (36.1)	727 (19.7)	211 (5.7)	44 (1.2)	55 (1.1)	8 (0.2)
Whole District	53,591	55,416	3,989 (7.4)	4476 (8.1)	23,448 (44.0)	15,332 (28.8)	8,603 (16.2)	3,398 (6.4)	1,421 (2.7)	613 (1.2)	428 (0.8)

Household Tenure	Owned	Shared ownership	Social rented: (Local Authority)	Social rented: Other	Private rented	Living rent free
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Fakenham	2,404 (69.0)	6 (0.2)	119 (3.4)	463 (13.3)	416 (19.9)	76 (2.2)

Economic Activity	Active					Inactive				
	Employee: Part-time	Employee: Full-time	Self-employed	Unemployed	Full-time student	Retired	Student (including full-time students)	Looking after home or family	Long-term sick or disabled	Other
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Fakenham	856 (23.3)	2032 (55.4)	500 (13.6)	171 (4.7)	108 (2.9)	1079 (63.5)	141 (8.3)	196 (11.5)	193 (11.4)	90 (5.3)

Method of travel to work	Work mainly at or from home	Public Transport	Car or van	All other methods of travel to work
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Fakenham	337 (9.6)	54 (1.5)	2,131 (60.7)	989 (28.2)
North Norfolk	7,044 (16)	1,427 (3)	26,666 (61)	8,514 (20)
East	311,643 (11)	335,970 (12)	1,671,949 (58)	548,555 (19)
England	2,631,930 (10)	4,152,453 (16)	13,630,712 (54)	4,893,793 (19)

mid\_2016 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2016  
 mid\_2020 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2020

Settlement Name: **North Walsham**

Population: **12,932** (mid-2020 estimate)

**Services & Designated Areas**

Schools	Infants										Junior				
Name	North Walsham Infant School & Nursery										North Walsham Junior School				
Age	3 to 7										7 to 11				
Year (School)	Nursery	R	1	2	3	Total	3	4	5	6	Total				
Number On Role May 2017	46	90	73	71	1	281	83	78	81	78	320				
Number On Role January 2019						249					297				
Number On Role January 2022						191					314				
Feeds to:	North Walsham Junior School					North Walsham High School									
Feeds to:	Millfield Primary School					North Walsham High School									
Feeds from:	North Walsham Junior School					North Walsham High School									

Schools	Primary								Secondary							
Name	Millfield Primary School								North Walsham High School							
Age	R to 6								7 to 12							
Year (School)	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total	
Number On Role May 2017	45	37	40	32	45	28	45	272	165	153	136	126	135	1	716	
Number On Role January 2019								275							682	
Number On Role January 2022								278							578	
Feeds to:	North Walsham High School								North Walsham High School							
Feeds from:	North Walsham High School								Bacton Primary School Antingham and Southrepps Primary School Mundesley Infant School North Walsham Infant School & Nursery Millfield Primary School Swanton Abbott Community Primary School Mundesley Junior School North Walsham Junior School Worstead CE VC Primary School							

Town centre retail use	Large town centre - serves the District and beyond and one of the main focuses for retail and leisure development.			
Type of Unit	Units Within Primary Shopping Area	% of Total Units	UK Average %	
Comparison Retail	30	33.6	35.8	
Convenience Retail	7	6.4	8.4	
Vacant	17	17.3	11.8	

**Employment sites** Large designated North Walsham Industrial Estate and designated employment sites at Cromer Road/Bradfield Road and smaller site adjacent to railway.

Health Care Facilities	Doctors	Hospital	Other
Yes		North Walsham and District War Memorial Hospital. 24 bed Ward and offers a range of clinics and outpatient and rehabilitation services.	Dentists – Private and NHS

Emergency Services	Police Station	Fire Station
Yes – Monday to Friday		Yes – Retained

Public Transport	Bus Services	National Rail	Other
	Regular Services to Cromer, Staham, Norwich, Great Yarmouth. No Bus Station. Interchange Market Pl./Yarmoth Rd	Regular Greater Anglia Services to Cromer, Sheringham, Hoveton & Norwich. No Station Building or Ticket machine.	None

Environmental	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Flood Risk SFRA	Coastal Change Management Area	Conservation Area
	No.	No	No	Yes – part.

Key Statistics									
Age profile	Aged 0 to 15			Aged 16 to 29			Age 30 to 44		
	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020
North Walsham	2,128 (16.8)	2038 (16.1)	2015 (15.6)	1,911 (15.1)	1860 (14.7)	1810 (14.0)	2,071 (16.4)	1811 (14.3)	1870 (14.5)
North Norfolk	14,669 (14.5)	14,499 (14.0)	14,808 (14.1)	12,937 (12.7)	12,655 (12.2)	11,819 (11.2)	14,596 (14.4)	13,632 (13.2)	13,815 (13.1)
East	1,108,632 (19.0)	1,173,306 (19.1)	1,217,958 (19.4)	1,000,916 (17.1)	1,005,685 (16.4)	967,685 (15.4)	1,183,973 (20.2)	1,170,223 (19.1)	1,190,581 (19.0)
England	10,022,836 (18.9)	10,529,100 (19.1)	10,878,819 (19.2)	9,935,641 (18.7)	9,949,419 (18.0)	9,717,353 (17.1)	10,944,271 (20.6)	10,841,900 (19.6)	11,078,183 (19.5)

Age profile	Aged 45 to 64			Aged 65+		
	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020
North Walsham	3,229 (25.6)	3252 (25.7)	3333 (25.8)	3,295 (26.1)	3684 (29.1)	3904 (30.2)
North Norfolk	30,100 (29.7)	29,559 (28.5)	29,636 (28.2)	29,197 (28.8)	33,242 (32.1)	35,073 (33.4)
East	1,529,262 (26.2)	1,595,034 (26.0)	1,641,675 (26.2)	1,024,182 (17.5)	1,184,757 (19.3)	1,251,262 (20.0)
England	13,449,179 (25.4)	14,064,807 (25.4)	14,498,782 (25.6)	8,660,529 (16.3)	9,882,841 (17.9)	10,504,712 (18.5)

Economic Activity	Employment figures by Industry BUA (Top 6)							
	Economically active: Total	Economically inactive: Total	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motor cycles	Human health & social work activities	Manufacturing	Education	Construction	Accommodation and food service activities
North Walsham	5,752 (65.6)	3,018 (34.4)	984 (18.7)	797 (15.1)	611 (11.6)	416 (7.9)	419 (7.9)	316 (6)
North Norfolk	45,819 (63.2)	26,634 (36.8)	7,568 (17.5)	5,670 (13.1)	3,996 (9.3)	3,974 (9.2)	3,934 (9.1)	3427 (7.9)
East of England	27,183,134 (69.9)	11,698,240 (30.1)	466,687 (16.4)	327,457 (11.5)	247,992 (8.7)	282,949 (9.9)	245,284 (8.6)	133,925 (4.7)
England	3,038,090 (71.6)	1,207,454 (28.4)	4,007,570 (15.9)	3,121,238 (12.4)	2,226,247 (8.8)	2,490,199 (9.9)	1,931,936 (7.7)	1,399,931 (5.6)

Health	Health				
	Very good health	Good health	Fair health	Bad health	Very bad health
North Walsham	4828 (38.2)	4790 (37.9)	2222 (17.6)	616 (4.9)	178 (1.4)
North Norfolk	39,504 (38.9)	38,336 (37.8)	17,412 (17.2)	4,839 (4.8)	1,408 (1.4)
East	2,761,271 (47.2)	2,060,157 (35.2)	752,324 (12.9)	212,830 (3.6)	60,383 (1)
England	25,005,712 (47.2)	18,141,457 (34.2)	6,954,092 (13.1)	2,250,446 (4.2)	660,749 (1.2)

Deprivation BUA				
Household is not deprived in any dimension	Household is deprived in 1 dimension	Household is deprived in 2 dimensions	Household is deprived in 3 dimensions	Household is deprived in 4 dimensions
North Walsham	2079 (38)	1901 (34)	1270 (23)	245 (4)
North Norfolk	18,030 (39)	16,676 (36)	9,469 (21)	1,731 (4)
East	1,084,585 (45)	799,157 (33)	434,169 (18)	95,983 (4)
England	9,385,648 (43)	7,204,181 (33)	4,223,982 (19)	1,133,622 (5)

Affordability	No cars or vans in household			1 car or van in household			2 or more cars or vans in household		
	2016	2020	2016	2020	2016	2020	2016	2020	
North Walsham	9.88/9.62/10.42	10.90/11.13/10.78	1128 (20.2)	2705 (48.3)	1764 (31.5)	1000 population	1000 population	1000 population	
North Norfolk	8.96	9.14	7,455 (16)	21,233 (46)	17,358 (38)	33.1	45.7		
East	7.52	9.51	449,358 (19)	1,039,677 (43)	93,400 (39)	62.8	73.2		
England	8.45	7.88	5,691,251 (26)	9,301,776 (42)	7,070,341 (32)	69.2	74.1		

Housing	Total Dwellings (Number)		No of Second Homes (Number (%))		Detached (House or bungalow)	Semi-Detached (House or bungalow)	Terraced (House or bungalow)	Purpose-Built Block of Flats (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Part of a converted or shared house (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	In a commercial building (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure
	2016	2020	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
North Walsham	5,850	6269	52 (0.9)	60 (1.0)	2143 (36.7)	1891 (32.4)	1073 (18.4)	536 (9.2)	50 (0.9)	75 (1.3)	77 (1.3)
Whole District	53,591	55,416	3,989 (7.4)	4476 (8.1)	23,448 (44.0)	15,332 (28.8)	8,603 (16.2)	3,398 (6.4)	1,421 (2.7)	613 (1.2)	428 (0.8)

Household Tenure	Owned	Shared ownership	Social rented: (Local Authority)	Social rented: Other	Private rented	Living rent free
	North Walsham	3854 (68.9)	39 (0.7)	156 (2.8)	747 (13.3)	730 (13)

Economic Activity	Active						Inactive				
	Employee: Part-time	Employee: Full-time	Self-employed	Unemployed	Full-time student	Retired	Student (including full-time students)	Looking after home or family	Long-term sick or disabled	Other	
North Walsham	1352 (23.5)	3057 (53.1)	786 (13.7)	369 (6.4)	188 (3.3)	1873 (62.1)	253 (8.4)	393 (13.0)	350 (11.6)	149 (4.9)	

Method of travel to work	Work mainly at or from home	Public Transport	Car or van	All other methods of travel to work
	North Walsham	488 (9.1)	214 (4)	3316 (61.6)
North Norfolk	7,044 (16)	1,427 (3)	26,666 (61)	8,514 (20)
East	311,643 (11)	335,970 (12)	1,671,949 (58)	548,555 (19)
England	2,631,930 (10)	4,152,453 (16)	13,630,712 (54)	4,893,793 (19)

mid\_2016 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2016  
 mid\_2020 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2020

Settlement Name: **Holt**

Population: **4334** (mid-2020 estimate)

Services & Designated Areas

Schools		Primary															
Name	Holt Community Primary School																
Age	4 to 11																
Year (School)	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total									
Number On Role May 2017	17	29	28	30	27	23	27	181									
Number on Role January 2019								182									
Number on Role January 2022								198									
Feeds to:	Sheringham High School																
Schools		Independent															
Name	Gresham's: Independent boys and girls school.																
Year (School)	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Total
Number On Role May 2017	33																33
Planned admission numbers (2017/18):	169																169
Planned admission numbers (2018/19):	118																118
	256																256
	217																217
Feeds from/ Notes:	Nursery & Pre-Prep School											Data taken from Independent School Inspectorate report Feb. 2016. See <a href="https://www.greshams.com/">https://www.greshams.com/</a> for Admissions Policy and further information					

Town centre retail use		Medium Town Centre – provides a range of services for local residents and the rural catchments.		
Type of Unit	Units Within Primary Shopping Area	% of Total Units	UK Average %	
Comparison Retail	98	59.8	35.8	
Convenience Retail	14	8.5	8.4	
Vacant	7	4.3	11.8	

Employment sites		Main designated employment site at Hempstead Rd with 2 smaller sites off the A148		
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Health Care Facilities	Doctors	Hospital	Other
Yes		Yes – Kelling Hospital 24 bed Ward and offers a range of clinics and outpatient and rehabilitation services. Norfolk and Norwich University Hospital 10.5 miles.	Dentist – status unknown

Emergency Services	Police Station	Fire Station
Yes.		Yes – Retained Station

Public Transport	Bus Services	National Rail	Other
	Regular Services to Cromer & Fakenham. No Bus Station. Interchange Market Pl.	None	North Norfolk Railway. Seasonal Service to Sheringham with opportunity to interchange with NR

Environmental	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Flood Risk SFRA	Coastal Change Management Area	Conservation Area
	No.	No	No	Yes – part.

Key Statistics

Age profile	Aged 0 to 15			Aged 16 to 29			Age 30 to 44		
	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020
	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)
Holt	575 (15.1)	570 (14.3)	630 (14.5)	516 (13.5)	647 (16.2)	742 (17.1)	409 (10.7)	381 (9.6)	410 (9.5)
North Norfolk	14,669 (14.5)	14,499 (14.0)	14,808 (14.1)	12,937 (12.7)	12,655 (12.2)	11,819 (11.2)	14,596 (14.4)	13,632 (13.2)	13,815 (13.1)
East	1,108,632 (19.0)	1,173,306 (19.1)	1,217,958 (19.4)	1,000,916 (17.1)	1,005,685 (16.4)	967,685 (15.4)	1,183,973 (20.2)	1,170,223 (19.1)	1,190,581 (19.0)
England	10,022,836 (18.9)	10,529,100 (19.1)	10,878,819 (19.2)	9,935,641 (18.7)	9,949,419 (18.0)	9,717,353 (17.1)	10,944,271 (20.6)	10,841,900 (19.6)	11,078,183 (19.5)

Age profile	Aged 45 to 64			Aged 65+		
	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020
	Number	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)
Holt	864 (22.7)	835 (21.0)	908 (21.0)	1,446 (38.0)	1,552 (38.9)	1,644 (37.9)
North Norfolk	30,100 (29.7)	29,559 (28.5)	29,636 (28.2)	29,197 (28.8)	33,242 (32.1)	35,073 (33.4)
East	1,529,262 (26.2)	1,595,034 (26.0)	1,641,675 (26.2)	1,024,182 (17.5)	1,184,757 (19.3)	1,251,262 (20.0)
England	13,449,179 (25.4)	14,064,807 (25.4)	14,498,782 (25.6)	8,660,529 (16.3)	9,882,841 (17.9)	10,504,712 (18.5)

Economic Activity	Employment figures by industry BUA (Top 6)							
	Economically active: Total	Economically inactive: Total	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motor cycles	Human health & social work activities	Manufacturing	Education	Construction	Accommodation and food service activities
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Holt	1,292 (53.6)	1,119 (46.4)	221 (18.1)	124 (10.2)	64 (5.3)	195 (16)	137 (11.2)	141 (11.6)
North Norfolk	45,819 (63.2)	26,634 (36.8)	7,568 (17.5)	5,670 (13.1)	3,996 (9.3)	3,974 (9.2)	3,934 (9.1)	3,427 (7.9)
East of England	27,183,134 (69.9)	11,698,240 (30.1)	4,666,87 (16.4)	3,274,57 (11.5)	2,479,92 (8.7)	2,82,949 (9.9)	245,284 (8.6)	1,339,25 (4.7)
England	3,038,090 (71.6)	1,207,454 (28.4)	4,007,570 (15.9)	3,121,238 (12.4)	2,226,247 (8.8)	2,490,199 (9.9)	1,931,936 (7.7)	1,399,931 (5.6)

Health	Health				
	Very good health	Good health	Fair health	Bad health	Very bad health
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Holt	1,431 (37.6)	1,399 (36.7)	714 (18.7)	196 (5.1)	70 (1.8)
North Norfolk	39,504 (38.9)	38,336 (37.8)	17,412 (17.2)	4,839 (4.8)	1,408 (1.4)
East	2,761,271 (47.2)	2,060,157 (35.2)	752,324 (12.9)	212,830 (3.6)	60,383 (1)
England	25,005,712 (47.2)	18,141,457 (34.2)	6,954,092 (13.1)	2,250,446 (4.2)	660,749 (1.2)

Deprivation BUA				
Household is not deprived in any dimension	Household is deprived in 1 dimension	Household is deprived in 2 dimensions	Household is deprived in 3 dimensions	Household is deprived in 4 dimensions
Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
630 (35)	708 (39)	398 (22)	67 (4)	4 (0)
18,030 (39)	16,676 (36)	9,469 (21)	1,731 (4)	140 (0)
1,084,585 (45)	799,157 (33)	434,169 (18)	95,983 (4)	9,141 (0)
9,385,648 (43)	7,204,181 (33)	4,223,982 (19)	1,133,622 (5)	115,935 (1)

	Affordability		No cars or vans in household	1 car or van in household	2 or more cars or vans in household	All Reported Crime and ASB 2016	All Reported Crime and ASB 2020
	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	/1000 population	/1000 population
Holt	16.67	14.33	410 (22.7)	959 (53.1)	438 (24.2)	40	37.2
North Norfolk	8.96	9.14	7,455 (16)	21,233 (46)	17,358 (38)	33.1	45.7
East	7.52	9.51	449,358 (19)	1,039,677 (43)	93,4000 (39)	62.8	73.2
England	8.45	7.88	5,691,251 (26)	9,301,776 (42)	7,070,341 (32)	69.2	74.1

Housing	Total Dwellings (Number)		No of Second Homes (Number %)		Detached (House or bungalow)	Semi-Detached (House or bungalow)	Terraced (House or bungalow)	Purpose-Built Block of Flats (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Part of a converted or shared house (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	In a commercial building (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure
	2016	2020	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Holt	2,088	2,264	156 (7)	191 (8.4)	976 (46.6)	530 (25.3)	361 (17.2)	149 (7.1)	33 (1.6)	45 (2.1)	0 (0)
Whole District	53,591	55,416	3,989 (7.4)	4,476 (8.1)	23,448 (44.0)	15,332 (28.8)	8,603 (16.2)	3,398 (6.4)	1,421 (2.7)	613 (1.2)	428 (0.8)

Household Tenure	Owned	Shared ownership	Social rented:(Local Authority)	Social rented: Other	Private rented	Living rent free
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Holt	1,219 (67.5)	5 (0.3)	73 (4)	261 (14.4)	205 (11.3)	44 (2.4)

Economic Activity	Active					Inactive				
	Employee: Part-time	Employee: Full-time	Self-employed	Unemployed	Full-time student	Retired	Student (including full-time students)	Looking after home or family	Long-term sick or disabled	Other
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Holt	323 (25.0)	593 (45.9)	269 (20.8)	69 (5.3)	38 (2.9)	692 (61.8)	199 (17.8)	87 (7.8)	97 (8.7)	44 (3.9)

Method of travel to work	Work mainly at or from home	Public Transport	Car or van	All other methods of travel to work
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Holt	249 (20.1)	53 (4.3)	554 (44.7)	382 (30.9)
North Norfolk	7,044 (16)	1,427 (3)	26,666 (61)	8,514 (20)
East	311,643 (11)	335,970 (12)	1,671,949 (58)	548,555 (19)
England	2,631,930 (10)	4,152,453 (16)	13,630,712 (54)	4,893,793 (19)

mid\_2016 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2016  
mid\_2020 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2020

Settlement Name: **Hoveton**

Population: **2098 (mid-2020 estimate)**

Services & Designated Areas															
Schools	Primary										Secondary				
Name	St. John's Community Primary School & Nursery										Broadland High Ormiston Academy				
Age	3 to 11										11 to 16				
Year (School)	Nursery	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total	7	8	9	10	11	Total
Number On Role May 2017	36	25	30	22	30	30	25	30	228	150	140	121	132	132	762
Number on Role January 2019									192						701
Number on Role January 2022									201						783
Feeds to:	Broadland High Ormiston Academy														
Feeds from:											Feeds from: Horning Community Primary School Rackheath Primary School Tunstead Primary School St. John's Community Primary School & Nursery Collishall Primary School Salhouse CE VC Primary School Neatishead VC Primary School				

Town centre retail use			
Medium Town Centre – provides a range of services for local residents and the rural catchment.			
Type of Unit	Units Within Primary Shopping Area	% of Total Units	UK Average %
Comparison Retail	22	37.9	35.8
Convenience Retail	7	12.1	8.4
Vacant	2	3.4	11.8

**Employment sites** Designated Industrial estate on Littlewoods Lane and designated Tilla Business Park on Horning Road West

Health Care Facilities	Doctors	Hospital	Other
Yes		No – nearest Norfolk and Norwich University Hospital 10.5 miles	No Dentist – nearest Spixworth 4.1 miles

Emergency Services	Police Station	Fire Station
Yes		Wroxham - retained

Public Transport	Bus Services	National Rail	Other
	Regular Services to Stalham, Norwich, Great Yarmouth. No Bus station. Interchange stops at 'Roys' Norwich Rd.	Regular Greater Anglia Services to Cromer, Sheringham, North Walsham, & Norwich. No Station Building or Ticket machine.	Bure Valley Railway. Seasonal services to Collishall & Aylsham.

Environmental	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Flood Risk SFRA	Coastal Change Management Area	Conservation Area
No.		Yes – part. Zones 2 & 3 to the south east of town around river and marina/boat yards.	No	No

Key Statistics									
Age profile	Aged 0 to 15			Aged 16 to 29			Age 30 to 44		
	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020
	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)
Hoveton	191 (10.9)	281 (13.7)	268 (12.8)	157 (8.9)	195 (9.5)	200 (9.5)	189 (10.7)	229 (11.2)	237 (11.3)
North Norfolk	14,669 (14.5)	14,499 (14.0)	14,808 (14.1)	12,937 (12.7)	12,655 (12.2)	11,819 (11.2)	14,596 (14.4)	13,632 (13.2)	13,815 (13.1)
East	1,108,632 (19.0)	1,173,306 (19.1)	1,217,958 (19.4)	1,000,916 (17.1)	1,005,685 (16.4)	967,685 (15.4)	1,183,973 (20.2)	1,170,223 (19.1)	1,190,581 (19.0)
England	10,022,836 (18.9)	10,529,100 (19.1)	10,878,819 (19.2)	9,935,641 (18.7)	9,949,419 (18.0)	9,717,353 (17.1)	10,944,271 (20.6)	10,841,900 (19.6)	11,078,183 (19.5)

Age profile	Aged 45 to 64			Aged 65+		
	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020
	Number	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)
Hoveton	509 (28.9)	531 (25.9)	550 (26.2)	713 (40.5)	813 (39.7)	843 (40.2)
North Norfolk	30,100 (29.7)	29,559 (28.5)	29,636 (28.2)	29,197 (28.8)	33,242 (32.1)	35,073 (33.4)
East	1,529,262 (26.2)	1,595,034 (26.0)	1,641,675 (26.2)	1,024,182 (17.5)	1,184,757 (19.3)	1,251,262 (20.0)
England	13,449,179 (25.4)	14,064,807 (25.4)	14,498,782 (25.6)	8,660,529 (16.3)	9,882,841 (17.9)	10,504,712 (18.5)

Economic Activity	Employment figures by Industry BUA (Top 6)							
	Economically active: Total	Economically inactive: Total	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motor	Human health & social work activities	Manufacturing	Education	Construction	Accommodation and food service activities
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Hoveton	681 (57.7)	500 (42.3)	198 (17.7)	136 (12.2)	139 (12.5)	91 (8.2)	80 (7.2)	78 (7)
North Norfolk	45,819 (63.2)	26,634 (36.8)	7,568 (17.5)	5,670 (13.1)	3,996 (9.3)	3,974 (9.2)	3,934 (9.1)	3427 (7.9)
East of England	27,183,134 (69.9)	11,698,240 (30.1)	466,687 (16.4)	327,457 (11.5)	247,992 (8.7)	282,949 (9.9)	245,284 (8.6)	133925 (4.7)
England	3,038,090 (71.6)	1,207,454 (28.4)	4,007,570 (15.9)	3,121,238 (12.4)	2,226,247 (8.8)	2,490,199 (9.9)	1,931,936 (7.7)	1399931 (5.6)

Health					
Health	Very good health	Good health	Fair health	Bad health	Very bad health
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Hoveton	563 (32)	688 (39.1)	381 (21.7)	102 (5.8)	25 (1.4)
North Norfolk	39,504 (38.9)	38,336 (37.8)	17,412 (17.2)	4,839 (4.8)	1,408 (1.4)
East	2,761,271 (47.2)	2,060,157 (35.2)	752,324 (12.9)	212,830 (3.6)	60,383 (1)
England	25,005,712 (47.2)	18,141,457 (34.2)	6,954,092 (13.1)	2,250,446 (4.2)	660,749 (1.2)

Deprivation BUA				
Household is not deprived in any dimension	Household is deprived in 1 dimension	Household is deprived in 2 dimensions	Household is deprived in 3 dimensions	Household is deprived in 4 dimensions
Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Hoveton	504 (35)	552 (38)	353 (24)	37 (3)
North Norfolk	18,030 (39)	16,676 (36)	9,469 (21)	1,731 (4)
East	1,084,585 (45)	799,157 (33)	434,169 (18)	95,983 (4)
England	9,385,648 (43)	7,204,181 (33)	4,223,982 (19)	1,133,622 (5)

Affordability	No cars or vans in household			1 car or van in household			2 or more cars or vans in household		All Reported Crime and ASB 2016 /1000 population	All Reported Crime and ASB 2020 /1000 population
	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)			
Hoveton	14.45	14.47	160 (18.3)	423 (48.3)	292 (33.4)	29.1	47.6			
North Norfolk	8.96	9.14	7,455 (16)	21,233 (46)	17,358 (38)	33.1	45.7			
East	7.52	9.51	449,358 (19)	1,039,677 (43)	93,4000 (39)	62.8	73.2			
England	8.45	7.88	5,691,251 (26)	9,301,776 (42)	7,070,341 (32)	69.2	74.1			

Housing	Total Dwellings Number		No of Second Homes Number (%)		Detached (House or bungalow)	Semi-Detached (House or bungalow)	Terraced (House or bungalow)	Purpose-Built Block of Flats (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Part of a converted or shared house (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	In a commercial building (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure
	2016	2020	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Hoveton	1,071	1,080	28 (2.6)	32 (3.0)	596 (61.3)	202 (20.8)	97 (10)	66 (6.8)	3 (0.3)	9 (0.9)	0 (0)
Whole District	53,591	55,416	3,989 (7.4)	4,476 (8.1)	23,448 (44.0)	15,332 (28.8)	8,603 (16.2)	3,398 (6.4)	1,421 (2.7)	613 (1.2)	428 (0.8)

Household Tenure	Owned	Shared ownership	Social rented: (Local Authority)	Social rented: Other	Private rented	Living rent free
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Hoveton	648 (74.1)	17 (1.9)	30 (3.4)	96 (11)	74 (8.5)	10 (1.1)

Economic Activity	Active					Inactive				
	Employee: Part-time	Employee: Full-time	Self-employed	Unemployed	Full-time student	Retired	Student (including full-time students)	Looking after home or family	Long-term sick or disabled	Other
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Hoveton	162 (23.8)	327 (48.0)	133 (19.5)	41 (6.0)	18 (2.6)	362 (72.4)	20 (4.0)	52 (10.4)	49 (9.8)	17 (3.4)

Method of travel to work	Work mainly at or from home	Public Transport	Car or van	All other methods of travel to work
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Hoveton	110 (17)	25 (3.9)	381 (59)	130 (20.1)
North Norfolk	7,044 (16)	1,427 (3)	26,666 (61)	8,514 (20)
East	311,643 (11)	335,970 (12)	1,671,949 (58)	548,555 (19)
England	2,631,930 (10)	4,152,453 (16)	13,630,712 (54)	4,893,793 (19)

mid\_2016 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2016  
 mid\_2020 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2020

Settlement Name: **Sheringham**

Population: **7,379** (mid-2020 estimate)

**Services & Designated Areas**

Schools	Primary										Secondary							
	Sheringham Community Primary School & Nursery										Sheringham High School							
Name																		
Age	3 to 11										11 to 18							
Year (School)	Nursery	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	13+	Total
Number On Role May 2017	52	82	88	75	81	84	91	85	638	128	131	119	126	111	56	63	11	745
Number On Role January 2019									544									712
Number On Role January 2022									426									727
Feeds to:	Sheringham High School																	
Feeds from:											Kelling CE Primary School Holt Community Primary School Sheringham Community Primary School & Nursery							

Town centre retail use			
Medium Town Centre – provides a range of services for local residents and the rural catchment.			
Type of Unit	Units Within Primary Shopping Area	% of Total Units	UK Average %
Comparison Retail	59	42	35.8
Convenience Retail	24	16.7	8.4
Vacant	3	3.7	11.8

<b>Employment sites</b>	Small designated employment site next to, and including, Reef Leisure Centre
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Health Care Facilities	Doctors	Hospital	Other
Yes		Cromer and District Hospital 4.3 miles	Dentists

Emergency Services	Police Station	Fire Station
Yes		Yes – Retained

Public Transport	Bus Services	National Rail	Other
	Regular Services to Holt, Cromer, North Walsham & Norwich + Coasthopper. No Bus Station. Interchange Station Rd/Cromer Rd.	Regular Greater Anglia Services to Cromer, North Walsham, Hoveton & Norwich. No Station Building or Ticket machine.	North Norfolk Railway. Seasonal Service to Holt

Environmental	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Flood Risk SFRA	Coastal Change Management Area	Conservation Area
	Yes – part and surrounding. Sheringham and Beeston Regis Common SSSI & Beeston Cliffs SSSI	No	Yes part. To the west towards Weybourne & to the west towards Cromer	Yes – part.

Key Statistics									
Age profile	Aged 0 to 15			Aged 16 to 29			Age 30 to 44		
	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020
	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)
Sheringham	982 (13.3)	989 (13.3)	924 (12.5)	839 (11.4)	753 (10.0)	711 (9.6)	894 (12.1)	920 (12.4)	842 (11.4)
North Norfolk	14,669 (14.5)	14,499 (14.0)	14,808 (14.1)	12,937 (12.7)	12,655 (12.2)	11,819 (11.2)	14,596 (14.4)	13,632 (13.2)	13,815 (13.1)
East	1,108,632 (19.0)	1,173,306 (19.1)	1,217,958 (19.4)	1,000,916 (17.1)	1,005,685 (16.4)	967,685 (15.4)	1,183,973 (20.2)	1,170,223 (19.1)	1,190,581 (19.0)
England	10,022,836 (18.9)	10,529,100 (19.1)	10,878,819 (19.2)	9,935,641 (18.7)	9,949,419 (18.0)	9,717,353 (17.1)	10,944,271 (20.6)	10,841,900 (19.6)	11,078,183 (19.5)

Age profile	Aged 45 to 64			Aged 65+		
	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020
	Number	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)	Number/ (%)
Sheringham	2,018 (27.4)	1922 (25.9)	1933 (26.2)	2,634 (35.8)	2837 (38.2)	2969 (40.2)
North Norfolk	30,100 (29.7)	29,559 (28.5)	29,636 (28.2)	29,197 (28.8)	33,242 (32.1)	35,073 (33.4)
East	1,529,262 (26.2)	1,595,034 (26.0)	1,641,675 (26.2)	1,024,182 (17.5)	1,184,757 (19.3)	1,251,262 (20.0)
England	13,449,179 (25.4)	14,064,807 (25.4)	14,498,782 (25.6)	8,660,529 (16.3)	9,882,841 (17.9)	10,504,712 (18.5)

Economic Activity	Employment figures by Industry BUA (Top 6)							
	Economically active: Total	Economically inactive: Total	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motor cycles	Human health & social work activities	Other	Education	Construction	Accommodation and food service activities
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Sheringham	2,895 (58.2)	2,080 (41.8)	512 (17.2)	428 (14.4)	213 (7.2)	321 (10.8)	299 (10)	304 (10.2)
North Norfolk	45,819 (63.2)	26,634 (36.8)	7,568 (17.5)	5,670 (13.1)	2,518 (5.8)	3,974 (9.2)	3,934 (9.1)	3,427 (7.9)
East of England	27,183,134 (69.9)	11,698,240 (30.1)	466,687 (16.4)	327,457 (11.5)	143,321 (5)	282,949 (9.9)	245,284 (8.6)	133,925 (4.7)
England	3,038,090 (71.6)	1,207,454 (28.4)	4,007,570 (15.9)	3,121,238 (12.4)	1,257,385 (5)	2,490,199 (9.9)	1,931,936 (7.7)	1,399,931 (5.6)

Health					
	Very good health	Good health	Fair health	Bad health	Very bad health
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Sheringham	2733 (37.1)	2748 (37.3)	1425 (19.3)	346 (4.7)	115 (1.6)
North Norfolk	39,504 (38.9)	38,336 (37.8)	17,412 (17.2)	4,839 (4.8)	1,408 (1.4)
East	2,761,271 (47.2)	2,060,157 (35.2)	752,324 (12.9)	212,830 (3.6)	60,383 (1)
England	25,005,712 (47.2)	18,141,457 (34.2)	6,954,092 (13.1)	2,250,446 (4.2)	660,749 (1.2)

Deprivation BUA				
Household is not deprived in any dimension	Household is deprived in 1 dimension	Household is deprived in 2 dimensions	Household is deprived in 3 dimensions	Household is deprived in 4 dimensions
Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
1465 (38)	1459 (38)	793 (21)	129 (3)	11 (0)
18,030 (39)	16,676 (36)	9,469 (21)	1,731 (4)	140 (0)
1,084,585 (45)	799,157 (33)	434,169 (18)	95,983 (4)	9,141 (0)
9,385,648 (43)	7,204,181 (33)	4,223,982 (19)	1,133,622 (5)	115,935 (1)

	Affordability		No cars or vans in household	1 car or van in household	2 or more cars or vans in household	All Reported Crime and ASB 2016	All Reported Crime and ASB 2020
	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	/1000 population	/1000 population
SH - North/ South	11.06/15.00	11.81/13.63	825 (23.7)	1720 (49.3)	942 (27)	96.6/ 19.0	90.9/ 28.6
North Norfolk	8.96	9.14	7,455 (16)	21,233 (46)	17,358 (38)	33.1	45.7
East	7.52	9.51	449,358 (19)	1,039,677 (43)	93,4000 (39)	62.8	73.2
England	8.45	7.88	5,691,251 (26)	9,301,776 (42)	7,070,341 (32)	69.2	74.1

Housing	Total Dwellings Number		No of Second Homes Number (%)		Detached (House or bungalow)	Semi-Detached (House or bungalow)	Terraced (House or bungalow)	Purpose-Built Block of Flats (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Part of a converted or shared house (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	In a commercial building (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure
	2016	2020	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Sheringham	4,075	4,111	444 (11)	480 (11.7)	1574 (37.8)	879 (21.1)	667 (16)	690 (16.6)	257 (6.2)	92 (2.2)	2 (0)
Whole District	53,591	55,416	3,989 (7.4)	4,476 (8.1)	23,448 (44.0)	15,332 (28.8)	8,603 (16.2)	3,398 (6.4)	1,421 (2.7)	613 (1.2)	428 (0.8)

Household Tenure	Owned	Shared ownership	Social rented: (Local Authority)	Social rented: Other	Private rented	Living rent free
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Sheringham	2544 (73)	11 (0.3)	46 (1.3)	249 (7.1)	576 (16.5)	61 (1.7)

Economic Activity	Active						Inactive			
	Employee: Part-time	Employee: Full-time	Self-employed	Unemployed	Full-time student	Retired	Student (including full-time students)	Looking after home or family	Long-term sick or disabled	Other
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Sheringham	721 (24.9)	1299 (44.9)	665 (23.0)	126 (4.4)	84 (2.9)	1475 (70.9)	117 (5.6)	202 (9.7)	199 (9.6)	87 (4.2)

Method of travel to work	Work mainly at or from home	Public Transport	Car or van	All other methods of travel to work
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Sheringham	448 (16)	134 (4.8)	1469 (52.6)	744 (26.6)
North Norfolk	7,044 (16)	1,427 (3)	26,666 (61)	8,514 (20)
East	311,643 (11)	335,970 (12)	1,671,949 (58)	548,555 (19)
England	2,631,930 (10)	4,152,453 (16)	13,630,712 (54)	4,893,793 (19)

mid\_2016 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2016

mid\_2020 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2020

Settlement Name: **Stalham**

Population: **3676 (mid-2020 estimate)**

**Services & Designated Areas**

Schools	Infants		Junior					Secondary								
Name	Stalham Community Infant & Pre-School				Stalham Academy					Stalham High School						
Age	3 to 7				7 to 11					11 to 16						
Year (School)	R	1	2	Total	3	4	5	6	Total	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
Number On Role May 2017	30	24	25	79	56	64	58	58	236	67	64	85	76	82	1	375
Number on Role January 2019				87					247							344
Number on Role January 2022				85					252							476
Feeds to:	Stalham Academy				Stalham High School											
Feeds from:					Stalham Community Infant & Pre-School East Ruston Infant & Pre-School Sutton CE VC Infant School					Stalham Academy Ludham Primary School and Nursery Stalham Community Infant & Pre-School East Ruston Infant & Pre-School Happisburgh CE VA Primary And Early Years School Hickling CE VC Infant School Sutton CE VC Infant School Catfield CE VC Primary School						

**Town centre retail use**

Medium Town Centre – provides a range of services for local residents and the rural catchment.

Type of Unit	Units Within Primary Shopping Area	% of Total Units	UK Average %
Comparison Retail	18	39.7	35.8
Convenience Retail	6	8.2	8.4
Vacant	4	9.6	11.8

**Employment sites** Small designated site at Upper Staithe Road

Health Care Facilities	Doctors	Hospital	Other
Yes		No – Cromer and District Hospital 13.5 miles & Norfolk and Norwich University Hospital 16.4 miles	Dentist

Emergency Services	Police Station	Fire Station
Yes		Yes – Retained Station

Public Transport	Bus Services	National Rail	Other
	Regular Services to Cromer, North Walsham, Hoveton, Norwich, Great Yarmouth. No Bus Station. Interchange High St.	None	None

Environmental	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Flood Risk SFRA	Coastal Change Management Area	Conservation Area
No.	No	No	No	Yes – part.

**Key Statistics**

Age profile	Aged 0 to 15			Aged 16 to 29			Age 30 to 44		
	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020
Stalham	488 (15.5)	480 (14.7)	626 (17.0)	469 (14.9)	443 (13.6)	437 (11.9)	499 (15.8)	487 (14.9)	611 (16.6)
North Norfolk	14,669 (14.5)	14,499 (14.0)	14,808 (14.1)	12,937 (12.7)	12,655 (12.2)	11,819 (11.2)	14,596 (14.4)	13,632 (13.2)	13,815 (13.1)
East	1,108,632 (19.0)	1,173,306 (19.1)	1,217,958 (19.4)	1,000,916 (17.1)	1,005,685 (16.4)	967,685 (15.4)	1,183,973 (20.2)	1,170,223 (19.1)	1,190,581 (19.0)
England	10,022,836 (18.9)	10,529,100 (19.1)	10,878,819 (19.2)	9,935,641 (18.7)	9,949,419 (18.0)	9,717,353 (17.1)	10,944,271 (20.6)	10,841,900 (19.6)	11,078,183 (19.5)

Age profile	Aged 45 to 64			Aged 65+		
	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020
Stalham	850 (27.0)	873 (26.7)	949 (25.8)	843 (26.8)	986 (30.2)	1053 (28.6)
North Norfolk	30,100 (29.7)	29,559 (28.5)	29,636 (28.2)	29,197 (28.8)	33,242 (32.1)	35,073 (33.4)
East	1,529,262 (26.2)	1,595,034 (26.0)	1,641,675 (26.2)	1,024,182 (17.5)	1,184,757 (19.3)	1,251,262 (20.0)
England	13,449,179 (25.4)	14,064,807 (25.4)	14,498,782 (25.6)	8,660,529 (16.3)	9,882,841 (17.9)	10,504,712 (18.5)

**Economic Activity**

**Employment figures by industry BUA (Top 6)**

	Economically active: Total	Economically inactive: Total	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motor	Human health & social work activities	Manufacturing	Education	Construction	Accommodation and food service activities
Stalham	1460 (65.2)	778 (34.8)	330 (19.2)	251 (14.6)	211 (12.3)	126 (7.3)	151 (8.8)	109 (6.3)
North Norfolk	45,819 (63.2)	26,634 (36.8)	7,568 (17.5)	5,670 (13.1)	3,996 (9.3)	3,974 (9.2)	3,934 (9.1)	3427 (7.9)
East of England	27,183,134 (69.9)	11,698,240 (30.1)	466,687 (16.4)	327,457 (11.5)	247,992 (8.7)	282,949 (9.9)	245,284 (8.6)	133,925 (4.7)
England	3,038,090 (71.6)	1,207,454 (28.4)	4,007,570 (15.9)	3,121,238 (12.4)	2,226,247 (8.8)	2,490,199 (9.9)	1,931,936 (7.7)	1,399,931 (5.6)

**Health**

Health	Very good health	Good health	Fair health	Bad health	Very bad health
Stalham	1210 (38.4)	1187 (37.7)	516 (16.4)	197 (6.3)	39 (1.2)
North Norfolk	39,504 (38.9)	38,336 (37.8)	17,412 (17.2)	4,839 (4.8)	1,408 (1.4)
East	2,761,271 (47.2)	2,060,157 (35.2)	752,324 (12.9)	212,830 (3.6)	60,383 (1)
England	25,005,712 (47.2)	18,141,457 (34.2)	6,954,092 (13.1)	2,250,446 (4.2)	660,749 (1.2)

**Deprivation BUA**

Household is not deprived in any dimension	Household is deprived in 1 dimension	Household is deprived in 2 dimensions	Household is deprived in 3 dimensions	Household is deprived in 4 dimensions
Stalham	648 (35)	691 (37)	417 (22)	96 (5)
North Norfolk	18,030 (39)	16,676 (36)	9,469 (21)	1,731 (4)
East	1,084,585 (45)	799,157 (33)	434,169 (18)	95,983 (4)
England	9,385,648 (43)	7,204,181 (33)	4,223,982 (19)	1,133,622 (5)

**Affordability**

	2016	2020	No cars or vans in household	1 car or van in household	2 or more cars or vans in household	All Reported Crime and ASB 2016	All Reported Crime and ASB 2020
Stalham	10.12	8.63	312 (21)	726 (48.8)	450 (30.2)	30.6	45.6
North Norfolk	8.96	9.14	7,455 (16)	21,233 (46)	17,358 (38)	33.1	45.7
East	7.52	9.51	449,358 (19)	1,039,677 (43)	93,400 (39)	62.8	73.2
England	8.45	7.88	5,691,251 (26)	9,301,776 (42)	7,070,341 (32)	69.2	74.1

**Housing**

	Total Dwellings Number		No of Second Homes Number (%)		Detached (House or bungalow)	Semi-Detached (House or bungalow)	Terraced (House or bungalow)	Purpose-Built Block of Flats (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Part of a converted or shared house (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	In a commercial building (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure
Stalham	2016	2020	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Stalham	1,796	1,932	34 (1.9)	46 (2.4)	489 (30.7)	533 (33.4)	247 (15.5)	229 (14.4)	40 (2.5)	41 (2.6)	15 (0.9)
Whole District	53,591	55,416	3,989 (7.4)	4,476 (8.1)	23,448 (44.0)	15,332 (28.8)	8,603 (16.2)	3,398 (6.4)	1,421 (2.7)	613 (1.2)	428 (0.8)

Household Tenure	Owned	Shared ownership	Social rented:(Local Authority)	Social rented: Other	Private rented	Living rent free
Stalham	943 (63.4)	8 (0.5)	43 (2.9)	209 (14)	259 (17.4)	26 (1.7)

Economic Activity	Active						Inactive			
	Employee: Part-time	Employee: Full-time	Self-employed	Unemployed	Full-time student	Retired	Student (including full-time students)	Looking after home or family	Long-term sick or disabled	Other
Stalham	315 (21.6)	726 (49.7)	257 (17.6)	115 (7.9)	47 (3.2)	476 (61.2)	64 (8.2)	112 (14.4)	98 (12.6)	28 (3.6)

Method of travel to work	Work mainly at or from home	Public Transport	Car or van	All other methods of travel to work
Stalham	150 (11.2)	34 (2.5)	858 (63.8)	302 (22.5)
North Norfolk	7,044 (16)	1,427 (3)	26,666 (61)	8,514 (20)
East	311,643 (11)	335,970 (12)	1,671,949 (58)	548,555 (19)
England	2,631,930 (10)	4,152,453 (16)	13,630,712 (54)	4,893,793 (19)

mid\_2016 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2016

mid\_2020 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2020

Settlement Name: **Wells next the Sea**

Population: **2245** (mid-2020 estimate)

**Services & Designated Areas**

Schools	Primary	Secondary
Name	Wells-Next-The-Sea Primary & Nursery School	Alderman Peel High School
Age	3 to 11	11 to 16
Year (School)		7 8 9 10 11 Total
Number On Role May 2017	Role and Admission information Not available	
Number on Role January 2019	201	501
Number on Role January 2022	197	583
Feeds to:	Alderman Peel High School	
Feeds from:	Burnham Market Primary School Walsingham CE VA Primary School Langham Village School Wells-Next-The-Sea Primary & Nursery School Hindringham CE VC Primary School Blakeney CE VA Primary School	

Town centre retail use	Units Within Primary Shopping Area	% of Total Units	UK Average %
Comparison Retail	37	47.6	35.8
Convenience Retail	12	15.9	8.4
Vacant	1	3.7	11.8

**Employment sites** Designated employment site at Great Eastern Way.

Health Care Facilities	Doctors	Hospital	Other
Yes	No – nearest Cromer and District Hospital 19.4 miles & The Queen Elizabeth Hospital Kings Lynn 21.7 miles	Dentist	

Emergency Services	Police Station	Fire Station
Yes	Yes – Retained Station	

Public Transport	Bus Services	National Rail	Other
Yes – peak time services to Fakenham & Holt No Bus Station or Interchange	None	Wells & Walsingham Light Railway	

Environmental	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Flood Risk SFRA	Coastal Change Management Area	Conservation Area
Yes within the AONB. National Nature Reserve, North Norfolk Coast SSSI, SPA and Ramsar site	No	No	No	Yes – part.

**Key Statistics**

Age profile	Aged 0 to 15			Aged 16 to 29			Age 30 to 44		
	Census 2011 Number/ (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	Census 2011 Number/ (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	Census 2011 Number/ (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)
Wells next the Sea	250 (11.5)	233 (10.8)	286 (12.7)	252 (11.6)	247 (11.5)	210 (9.4)	258 (11.9)	237 (11.0)	266 (11.8)
North Norfolk	14,669 (14.5)	14,499 (14.0)	14,808 (14.1)	12,937 (12.7)	12,655 (12.2)	11,819 (11.2)	14,596 (14.4)	13,632 (13.2)	13,815 (13.1)
East	1,108,632 (19.0)	1,173,306 (19.1)	1,217,958 (19.4)	1,000,916 (17.1)	1,005,685 (16.4)	967,685 (15.4)	1,183,973 (20.2)	1,170,223 (19.1)	1,190,581 (19.0)
England	10,022,836 (18.9)	10,529,100 (19.1)	10,878,819 (19.2)	9,935,641 (18.7)	9,949,419 (18.0)	9,717,353 (17.1)	10,944,271 (20.6)	10,841,900 (19.6)	11,078,183 (19.5)

Age profile	Aged 45 to 64			Aged 65+		
	Census 2011 Number	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	Census 2011 Number/ (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)
Wells next the Sea	615 (28.4)	564 (26.2)	591 (26.3)	790 (36.5)	868 (40.4)	892 (39.7)
North Norfolk	30,100 (29.7)	29,559 (28.5)	29,636 (28.2)	29,197 (28.8)	33,242 (32.1)	35,073 (33.4)
East	1,529,262 (26.2)	1,595,034 (26.0)	1,641,675 (26.2)	1,024,182 (17.5)	1,184,757 (19.3)	1,251,262 (20.0)
England	13,449,179 (25.4)	14,064,807 (25.4)	14,498,782 (25.6)	8,660,529 (16.3)	9,882,841 (17.9)	10,504,712 (18.5)

	Economic Activity		Employment figures by industry BUA (Top 6)					
	Economically active: Total	Economically inactive: Total	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motor cycles	Human health & social work activities	Other	Education	Construction	Accommodation and food service activities
Wells next the Sea	929 (61.1)	592 (38.9)	175 (20)	90 (10.3)	67 (7.7)	75 (8.6)	84 (9.6)	128 (14.6)
North Norfolk	45,819 (63.2)	26,634 (36.8)	7,568 (17.5)	5,670 (13.1)	2,518 (5.8)	3,974 (9.2)	3,934 (9.1)	3,427 (7.9)
East of England	27,183,134 (69.9)	11,698,240 (30.1)	466,687 (16.4)	327,457 (11.5)	143,321 (5)	282,949 (9.9)	245,284 (8.6)	1,339,255 (4.7)
England	3,038,090 (71.6)	1,207,454 (28.4)	4,007,570 (15.9)	3,121,238 (12.4)	1,257,385 (5)	2,490,199 (9.9)	1,931,936 (7.7)	13,999,931 (5.6)

Health	Health				
	Very good health	Good health	Fair health	Bad health	Very bad health
Wells next the Sea	769 (35.5)	868 (40.1)	371 (17.1)	101 (4.7)	56 (2.6)
North Norfolk	39,504 (38.9)	38,336 (37.8)	17,412 (17.2)	4,839 (4.8)	1,408 (1.4)
East	2,761,271 (47.2)	2,060,157 (35.2)	752,324 (12.9)	212,830 (3.6)	60,383 (1)
England	25,005,712 (47.2)	18,141,457 (34.2)	6,954,092 (13.1)	2,250,446 (4.2)	660,749 (1.2)

Deprivation BUA	Deprivation BUA				
	Household is not deprived in any dimension	Household is deprived in 1 dimension	Household is deprived in 2 dimensions	Household is deprived in 3 dimensions	Household is deprived in 4 dimensions
Wells next the Sea	405 (37)	399 (37)	237 (22)	49 (4)	1 (0)
North Norfolk	18,030 (39)	16,676 (36)	9,469 (21)	1,731 (4)	140 (0)
East	1,084,585 (45)	799,157 (33)	434,169 (18)	95,983 (4)	9,141 (0)
England	9,385,648 (43)	7,204,181 (33)	4,223,982 (19)	1,133,622 (5)	115,935 (1)

	Affordability		No cars or vans in household	1 car or van in household	2 or more cars or vans in household	All Reported Crime and ASB 2016	All Reported Crime and ASB 2020
	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	/1000 population	/1000 population
Wells next the Sea	20.56	21.07	242 (22.2)	536 (49.1)	313 (28.7)	52	56.8
North Norfolk	8.96	9.14	7,455 (16)	21,233 (46)	17,358 (38)	33.1	45.7
East	7.52	9.51	449,358 (19)	1,039,677 (43)	93,400 (39)	62.8	73.2
England	8.45	7.88	5,691,251 (26)	9,301,776 (42)	7,070,341 (32)	69.2	74.1

Housing	Total Dwellings Number		No of Second Homes Number (%)		Detached (House or bungalow)	Semi-Detached (House or bungalow)	Terraced (House or bungalow)	Purpose-Built Block of Flats (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Part of a converted or shared house (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	In a commercial building (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure
	2016	2020	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Wells next the Sea	1,488	1,563	334 (22.4)	387 (24.8)	484 (30.2)	542 (33.9)	387 (24.2)	102 (6.4)	40 (2.5)	43 (2.7)	3 (0.2)
Whole District	53,591	55,416	3,989 (7.4)	4,476 (8.1)	23,448 (44.0)	15,332 (28.8)	8,603 (16.2)	3,398 (6.4)	1,421 (2.7)	613 (1.2)	428 (0.8)

Household Tenure	Owned	Shared ownership	Social rented: (Local Authority)	Social rented: (Other)	Private rented	Living rent free
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Wells next the Sea	659 (60.4)	6 (0.5)	58 (5.3)	202 (18.5)	133 (12.2)	33 (3)

Economic Activity	Active									
	Employee: Part-time	Employee: Full-time	Self-employed	Unemployed	Full-time student	Retired	Student (including full-time students)	Looking after home or family	Long-term sick or disabled	Other
Wells next the Sea	196 (21.1)	416 (44.8)	232 (25.0)	49 (5.3)	36 (3.9)	431 (72.8)	29 (4.9)	57 (9.6)	52 (8.8)	23 (3.9)

Method of travel to work	Work mainly at or from home	Public Transport	Car or van	All other methods of travel to work
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Wells next the Sea	157 (17.6)	29 (3.3)	410 (46)	295 (33.1)
North Norfolk	7,044 (16)	1,427 (3)	26,666 (61)	8,514 (20)
East	311,643 (11)	335,970 (12)	1,671,949 (58)	548,555 (19)
England	2,631,930 (10)	4,152,453 (16)	13,630,712 (54)	4,893,793 (19)

mid\_2016 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2016  
mid\_2020 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2020

Settlement Name: **Blakeney**

Population: **764** (mid-2020 estimate)

Services & Designated Areas

Schools	Primary							
Name	Blakeney CE VA Primary School							
Age	3 to 7			7 to 11				
Year (School)	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Number On Role May 2017	6	3	5	11	9	5	4	43
Number on Role January 2019								43
Number on Role January 2022								30
Feeds to:	Alderman Peel High School (part of Wells cluster).							
Notes	Multi school – Pilgrim federation with Kelling, Walsingham and Hindringham							

Key Services	Post Office	Convenience Shopping	Other Shopping	Public House / Restaurant	Petrol Filling Station	Vehicle repair workshop	Designated employment land within settlement	Meeting place (e.g. village hall)	Place of worship	Primary Health Care Facilities
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes - satellite surgery of Holt Medical Practice PT

Other Services	Public Transport	Care Home	Broadband 3/4/5G (outdoor) <a href="https://checker.ofcom.org.uk">https://checker.ofcom.org.uk</a>	Pharmacy
	Yes, but limited to Coasthopper Service	Yes: 3 Independent	Broadband: Standard and Superfast (same at 2022) Mobile: Partial 3G and Poor 4G (Good 3G & 4G (2022))	No – nearest Holt

Environmental	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Flood Risk	Coastal Change Management Area	Conservation Area	Open Space (HC2)	Landscape Character Assessment	Proximity to Service Town	Indicative Capacity (HELAA 2017)	Local Road Network
	Yes - within	Yes - parts	No	Yes	Yes	Type – Drained Coastal Marsh	5.2 miles to Holt, 8.2 miles to Wells, 8.6 miles to Sheringham	Sites = 10 Dwellings = 844	Main

Key Statistics

Age profile	Aged 0 to 15			Aged 16 to 29			Age 30 to 44		
	Census 2011 Number/ (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	Census 2011 Number/ (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	Census 2011 Number	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)
Blakeney	80 (10.0)	99 (12.4)	88 (11.5)	60 (7.5)	37 (4.6)	44 (5.8)	89 (11.1)	92 (11.6)	61 (8.0)
North Norfolk	14,669 (14.5)	14,499 (14.0)	14,808 (14.1)	12,937 (12.7)	12,655 (12.2)	11,819 (11.2)	14,596 (14.4)	13,632 (13.2)	13,815 (13.1)
East	1,108,632 (19.0)	1,173,306 (19.1)	1,217,958 (19.4)	1,000,916 (17.1)	1,005,685 (16.4)	967,685 (15.4)	1,183,973 (20.2)	1,170,223 (19.1)	1,190,581 (19.0)
England	10,022,836 (18.9)	10,529,100 (19.1)	10,878,819 (19.2)	9,935,641 (18.7)	9,949,419 (18.0)	9,717,353 (17.1)	10,944,271 (20.6)	10,841,900 (19.6)	11,078,183 (19.5)

Age profile	Aged 45 to 64			Aged 65+		
	Census 2011 Number/ (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	Census 2011 Number	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)
Blakeney	247 (30.8)	209 (26.3)	220 (28.8)	325 (40.6)	359 (45.1)	351 (45.9)
North Norfolk	30,100 (29.7)	29,559 (28.5)	29,636 (28.2)	29,197 (28.8)	33,242 (32.1)	35,073 (33.4)
East	1,529,262 (26.2)	1,595,034 (26.0)	1,641,675 (26.2)	1,024,182 (17.5)	1,184,757 (19.3)	1,251,262 (20.0)
England	13,449,179 (25.4)	14,064,807 (25.4)	14,498,782 (25.6)	8,660,529 (16.3)	9,882,841 (17.9)	10,504,712 (18.5)

Economic Activity	Employment figures by Industry BUA (Top 6)							
	Economically active: Total	Economically inactive: Total	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motor cycles	Human health & social work activities	Manufacturing	Education	Construction	Accommodation and food service activities
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Blakeney	327 (60.8)	211 (39.2)	36 (11.5)	33 (10.6)	18 (5.8)	25 (8.0)	22 (7.1)	55 (17.6)
North Norfolk	45,819 (63.2)	26,634 (36.8)	7,568 (17.5)	5,670 (13.1)	3,996 (9.3)	3,974 (9.2)	3,934 (9.1)	3427 (7.9)
East of England	27,183,134 (69.9)	11,698,240 (30.1)	466,687 (16.4)	327,457 (11.5)	247,992 (8.7)	282,949 (9.9)	245,284 (8.6)	133,925 (4.7)
England	3,038,090 (71.6)	1,207,454 (28.4)	4,007,570 (15.9)	3,121,238 (12.4)	2,226,247 (8.8)	2,490,199 (9.9)	1,931,936 (7.7)	1,399,931 (5.6)

Health	Health				
	Very good health	Good health	Fair health	Bad health	Very bad health
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Blakeney	312 (39)	286 (35.7)	155 (19.4)	44 (5.5)	4 (0.5)
North Norfolk	39,504 (38.9)	38,336 (37.8)	17,412 (17.2)	4,839 (4.8)	1,408 (1.4)
East	2,761,271 (47.2)	2,060,157 (35.2)	752,324 (12.9)	212,830 (3.6)	60,383 (1)
England	25,005,712 (47.2)	18,141,457 (34.2)	6,954,092 (13.1)	2,250,446 (4.2)	660,749 (1.2)

Deprivation BUA	Deprivation BUA				
	Household is not deprived in any dimension	Household is deprived in 1 dimension	Household is deprived in 2 dimensions	Household is deprived in 3 dimensions	Household is deprived in 4 dimensions
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Blakeney	407 (40.0)	163 (41.5)	169 (16.5)	67 (2.0)	8 (0.0)
North Norfolk	18,030 (39)	16,676 (36)	9,469 (21)	1,731 (4)	140 (0)
East	1,084,585 (45)	799,157 (33)	434,169 (18)	95,983 (4)	9,141 (0)
England	9,385,648 (43)	7,204,181 (33)	4,223,982 (19)	1,133,622 (5)	115,935 (1)

Affordability	No cars or vans in household			1 car or van in household			2 or more cars or vans in household			All Reported Crime and ASB 2016 /1000 population	All Reported Crime and ASB 2020 /1000 population
	2016	2020	Number (%)	2016	2020	Number (%)	2016	2020	Number (%)		
Blakeney	22.79	20.44	79 (19.4)	159 (39.1)	169 (41.5)	29.1	34.7				
North Norfolk	8.96	9.14	7,455 (16)	21,233 (46)	17,358 (38)	33.1	45.7				
East	7.52	9.51	449,358 (19)	1,039,677 (43)	93,400 (39)	62.8	73.2				
England	8.45	7.88	5,691,251 (26)	9,301,776 (42)	7,070,341 (32)	69.2	74.1				

Housing	Total Dwellings Number		No of Second Homes Number (%)		Detached (House or bungalow)	Semi-Detached (House or bungalow)	Terraced (House or bungalow)	Purpose-Built Block of Flats (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Part of a converted or shared house (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	In a commercial building (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure
	2016	2020	2016	2020							
Blakeney	579	570	174 (30.1)	168 (29.5)	310 (43)	183 (25.4)	180 (25)	12 (1.7)	21 (2.9)	14 (1.9)	1 (0.1)
Whole District	53,591	55,416	3,989 (7.4)	4,476 (8.1)	23,448 (44.0)	15,332 (28.8)	8,603 (16.2)	3,398 (6.4)	1,421 (2.7)	613 (1.2)	428 (0.8)

Household Tenure	Household Tenure					
	Owned	Shared ownership	Social rented: (Local Authority)	Social rented: Other	Private rented	Living rent free
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Blakeney	266 (65.4)	2 (0.5)	16 (3.9)	75 (18.4)	34 (8.4)	14 (3.4)

Economic Activity	Active					Inactive				
	Employee: Part-time	Employee: Full-time	Self-employed	Unemployed	Full-time student	Retired	Student (including full-time students)	Looking after home or family	Long-term sick or disabled	Other
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Blakeney	61 (18.7)	139 (42.5)	108 (33.0)	13 (4.0)	6 (1.8)	168 (79.6)	10 (4.7)	13 (6.2)	13 (6.2)	7 (3.3)

Method of travel to work	Method of travel to work			
	Work mainly at or from home	Public Transport	Car or van	All other methods of travel to work
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Blakeney	82 (25.4)	7 (2.2)	179 (55.4)	55 (17)
North Norfolk	7,044 (16)	1,427 (3)	26,666 (61)	8,514 (20)
East	311,643 (11)	335,970 (12)	1,671,949 (58)	548,555 (19)
England	2,631,930 (10)	4,152,453 (16)	13,630,712 (54)	4,893,793 (19)

mid\_2016 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2016

mid\_2020 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2020

Settlement Name: **Briston**

Population: **2630** (mid-2020 estimate)

**Services & Designated Areas**

Schools		Primary							
Name	Astley Primary School								
Age	4 to 11								
Year (School)	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total	
Number On Role May 2017	36	25	28	27	28	27	31	202	
Number On Role January 2019								220	
Number On Role January 2022								219	
Feeds to:	Reepham High School & College (part of Reepham cluster).								

Key Services	Post Office	Convenience Shopping	Other Shopping	Public House / Restaurant	Petrol Filling Station	Vehicle repair workshop	Designated employment land within settlement	Meeting place (e.g. village hall)	Place of worship	Primary Health Care Facilities
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes - Melton Constable	Yes	Yes - Melton Constable	Yes	Yes	Yes - GP Surgery - Melton Constable

Other Services	Public Transport	Care Home	Broadband 3/4/5G	Pharmacy
	Peak Service to Fakenham	No	https://checker.ofcom.org.uk Broadband: Standard & Superfast (same at 2022) Mobile: Good 3G & 4G (same at 2022)	No – nearest Holt 4 miles

Environmental	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Flood Risk	Coastal Change Management Area	Conservation Area	Open Space (CT1)	Landscape Character Assessment	Proximity to Service Town	Indicative Capacity (HELAA 2017)	Local Road Network
	No	No	No	No	Yes	Type – Tributary Farmland	4 miles to Holt, 10 miles to Fakenham	Sites = 20 Dwellings = 1102	Main

**Key Statistics**

Age profile	Aged 0 to 15			Aged 16 to 29			Age 30 to 44		
	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Briston	398 (16.3)	454 (17.8)	462 (17.6)	400 (16.4)	361 (14.2)	337 (12.8)	397 (16.3)	374 (14.7)	378 (14.4)
North Norfolk	14,669 (14.5)	14,499 (14.0)	14,808 (14.1)	12,937 (12.7)	12,655 (12.2)	11,819 (11.2)	14,596 (14.4)	13,632 (13.2)	13,815 (13.1)
East	1,108,632 (19.0)	1,173,306 (19.1)	1,217,958 (19.4)	1,000,916 (17.1)	1,005,685 (16.4)	967,685 (15.4)	1,183,973 (20.2)	1,170,223 (19.1)	1,190,581 (19.0)
England	10,022,836 (18.9)	10,529,100 (19.1)	10,878,819 (19.2)	9,935,641 (18.7)	9,949,419 (18.0)	9,717,353 (17.1)	10,944,271 (20.6)	10,841,900 (19.6)	11,078,183 (19.5)

Age profile	Aged 45 to 64			Aged 65+		
	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Briston	673 (27.6)	718 (28.2)	712 (27.1)	571 (23.4)	642 (25.2)	741 (28.2)
North Norfolk	30,100 (29.7)	29,559 (28.5)	29,636 (28.2)	29,197 (28.8)	33,242 (32.1)	35,073 (33.4)
East	1,529,262 (26.2)	1,595,034 (26.0)	1,641,675 (26.2)	1,024,182 (17.5)	1,184,757 (19.3)	1,251,262 (20.0)
England	13,449,179 (25.4)	14,064,807 (25.4)	14,498,782 (25.6)	8,660,529 (16.3)	9,882,841 (17.9)	10,504,712 (18.5)

Economic Activity	Employment figures by Industry BUA (Top 6)							
	Economically active: Total	Economically inactive: Total	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motor cycles	Human health & social work activities	Manufacturing	Education	Construction	Accommodation and food service activities
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Briston	1,213 (68.0)	572 (32.0)	245 (21.2)	130 (11.2)	98 (8.5)	116 (10.1)	130 (11.3)	70 (6.1)
North Norfolk	45,819 (63.2)	26,634 (36.8)	7,568 (17.5)	5,670 (13.1)	3,996 (9.3)	3,974 (9.2)	3,934 (9.1)	3427 (7.9)
East of England	2,761,271 (69.2)	1,169,824 (30.1)	466,687 (16.4)	327,457 (11.5)	247,992 (8.7)	282,949 (9.9)	245,284 (8.6)	133,925 (4.7)
England	3,038,090 (71.6)	1,207,454 (28.4)	4,007,570 (15.9)	3,121,238 (12.4)	2,226,247 (8.8)	2,490,199 (9.9)	1,931,936 (7.7)	1,399,931 (5.6)

Health	Health				
	Very good health	Good health	Fair health	Bad health	Very bad health
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Briston	1081 (44.3)	861 (35.3)	374 (15.3)	102 (4.2)	21 (0.9)
North Norfolk	39,504 (38.9)	38,336 (37.8)	17,412 (17.2)	4,839 (4.8)	1,408 (1.4)
East	2,761,271 (47.2)	2,060,157 (35.2)	752,324 (12.9)	212,830 (3.6)	60,383 (1)
England	25,005,712 (47.2)	18,141,457 (34.2)	6,954,092 (13.1)	2,250,446 (4.2)	660,749 (1.2)

Deprivation BUA				
Household is not deprived in any dimension	Household is deprived in 1 dimension	Household is deprived in 2 dimensions	Household is deprived in 3 dimensions	Household is deprived in 4 dimensions
Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
1067 (42.1)	449 (33.2)	354 (21.4)	228 (3.2)	34 (0.2)
18,030 (39)	16,676 (36)	9,469 (21)	1,731 (4)	140 (0)
1,084,585 (45)	799,157 (33)	434,169 (18)	95,983 (4)	9,141 (0)
9,385,648 (43)	7,204,181 (33)	4,223,982 (19)	1,133,622 (5)	115,935 (1)

	Affordability		No cars or vans in household			All Reported Crime and ASB 2016	
	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	/1000 population	/1000 population
Briston	11.51	9.20	117 (11)	463 (43.4)	487 (45.6)	21.5	36.6
North Norfolk	8.96	9.14	7,455 (16)	21,233 (46)	17,358 (38)	33.1	45.7
East	7.52	9.51	449,358 (19)	1,039,677 (43)	93,400 (39)	62.8	73.2
England	8.45	7.88	5,691,251 (26)	9,301,776 (42)	7,070,341 (32)	69.2	74.1

Housing	Total Dwellings Number		No of Second Homes Number (%)		Detached (House or bungalow)	Semi-Detached (House or bungalow)	Terraced (House or bungalow)	Purpose-Built Block of Flats (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Part of a converted or shared house (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	In a commercial building (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure
	2016	2020	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Briston	1,188	1,226	42 (3.5)	48 (3.9)	558 (48.5)	316 (27.5)	247 (21.5)	11 (1)	14 (1.2)	0 (0)	5 (0.4)
Whole District	53,591	55,416	3,989 (7.4)	4,476 (8.1)	23,448 (44.0)	15,332 (28.8)	8,603 (16.2)	3,398 (6.4)	1,421 (2.7)	613 (1.2)	428 (0.8)

Household Tenure	Owned	Shared ownership	Social rented:(Local Authority)	Social rented: Other	Private rented	Living rent free
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Briston	751 (70.4)	3 (0.3)	33 (3.1)	110 (10.3)	146 (13.7)	24 (2.2)

Economic Activity	Active					Inactive				
	Employee: Part-time	Employee: Full-time	Self-employed	Unemployed	Full-time student	Retired	Student (including full-time students)	Looking after home or family	Long-term sick or disabled	Other
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Briston	264 (21.8)	578 (47.7)	281 (23.2)	55 (4.5)	35 (2.9)	353 (61.7)	56 (9.8)	70 (12.2)	62 (10.8)	31 (5.4)

Method of travel to work	Work mainly at or from home	Public Transport	Car or van	All other methods of travel to work
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Briston	189 (16.3)	31 (2.7)	793 (68.3)	148 (12.7)
North Norfolk	7,044 (16)	1,427 (3)	26,666 (61)	8,514 (20)
East	311,643 (11)	335,970 (12)	1,671,949 (58)	548,555 (19)
England	2,631,930 (10)	4,152,453 (16)	13,630,712 (54)	4,893,793 (19)

mid\_2016 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2016  
 mid\_2020 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2020

Settlement Name: **Melton Constable**

Population: **651** (mid-2020 estimate)

Services & Designated Areas

Schools		Primary							
Name	Astley Primary School (Located in Briston Parish)								
Age	4 to 11								
Year (School)	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total	
Number On Role May 2017	36	25	28	27	28	27	31	202	
Number on Role January 2019								220	
Number on Role January 2022								219	
Feeds to:	Reepham High School & College (part of Reepham cluster).								

Key Services	Post Office	Convenience Shopping	Other Shopping	Public House / Restaurant	Petrol Filling Station	Vehicle repair workshop	Designated employment land within settlement	Meeting place (e.g. village hall)	Place of worship	Primary Health Care Facilities
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes - Briston	Yes - GP Surgery

Other Services	Public Transport	Care Home	Broadband 3/4/5G <a href="https://checker.ofcom.org.uk">https://checker.ofcom.org.uk</a>	Pharmacy
	Peak Service to Fakenham	No	Broadband: Standard and Superfast (same at 2022) Mobile: Partial 3G and 4G Good 3G & 4G (2022)	No - nearest Holt

Environmental	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Flood Risk	Coastal Change Management Area	Conservation Area	Open Space (CT1)	Landscape Character Assessment	Proximity to Service Town	Indicative Capacity (HELAA 2017)	Local Road Network
	No	No	No	Yes	No	Type - Tributary Farmland	4.8 miles to Holt, 9 miles to Fakenham	Sites = 2 Dwellings = 59	Main

Key Statistics

Age profile	Aged 0 to 15			Aged 16 to 29			Age 30 to 44		
	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number (%)	mid_2020 Number (%)	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number (%)	mid_2020 Number (%)	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number (%)	mid_2020 Number (%)
Melton Constable	131 (21.2)	137 (20.8)	115 (17.7)	112 (18.1)	95 (14.4)	77 (11.8)	128 (20.7)	143 (21.7)	143 (22.0)
North Norfolk	14,669 (14.5)	14,499 (14.0)	14,808 (14.1)	12,937 (12.7)	12,655 (12.2)	11,819 (11.2)	14,596 (14.4)	13,632 (13.2)	13,815 (13.1)
East	1,108,632 (19.0)	1,173,306 (19.1)	1,217,958 (19.4)	1,000,916 (17.1)	1,005,685 (16.4)	967,685 (15.4)	1,183,973 (20.2)	1,170,223 (19.1)	1,190,581 (19.0)
England	10,022,836 (18.9)	10,529,100 (19.1)	10,878,819 (19.2)	9,935,641 (18.7)	9,949,419 (18.0)	9,717,353 (17.1)	10,944,271 (20.6)	10,841,900 (19.6)	11,078,183 (19.5)

Age profile	Aged 45 to 64			Aged 65+		
	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number (%)	mid_2020 Number (%)	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number (%)	mid_2020 Number (%)
Melton Constable	158 (25.6)	175 (26.6)	187 (28.7)	89 (14.4)	108 (16.4)	129 (19.8)
North Norfolk	30,100 (29.7)	29,559 (28.5)	29,636 (28.2)	29,197 (28.8)	33,242 (32.1)	35,073 (33.4)
East	1,529,262 (26.2)	1,595,034 (26.0)	1,641,675 (26.2)	1,024,182 (17.5)	1,184,757 (19.3)	1,251,262 (20.0)
England	13,449,179 (25.4)	14,064,807 (25.4)	14,498,782 (25.6)	8,660,529 (16.3)	9,882,841 (17.9)	10,504,712 (18.5)

Economic Activity	Employment figures by Industry BUA (Top 6)							
	Economically active: Total	Economically inactive: Total	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motor cycles	Human health & social work activities	Manufacturing	Education	Construction	Accommodation and food service activities
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Melton Constable	343 (75.7)	110 (24.3)	68 (21.1)	35 (10.9)	31 (9.6)	32 (9.9)	35 (10.9)	35 (10.9)
North Norfolk	45,819 (63.2)	26,634 (36.8)	7,568 (17.5)	5,670 (13.1)	3,996 (9.3)	3,974 (9.2)	3,934 (9.1)	3,427 (7.9)
East of England	27,183,134 (69.9)	11,698,240 (30.1)	466,687 (16.4)	327,457 (11.5)	247,992 (8.7)	282,949 (9.9)	245,284 (8.6)	133,925 (4.7)
England	3,038,090 (71.6)	1,207,454 (28.4)	4,007,570 (15.9)	3,121,238 (12.4)	2,226,247 (8.8)	2,490,199 (9.9)	1,931,936 (7.7)	1,399,931 (5.6)

Health	Health				
	Very good health	Good health	Fair health	Bad health	Very bad health
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Melton Constable	280 (45.3)	234 (37.9)	75 (12.1)	20 (3.2)	9 (1.5)
North Norfolk	39,504 (38.9)	38,336 (37.8)	17,412 (17.2)	4,839 (4.8)	1,408 (1.4)
East	2,761,271 (47.2)	2,060,157 (35.2)	752,324 (12.9)	212,830 (3.6)	60,383 (1.1)
England	25,005,712 (47.2)	18,141,457 (34.2)	6,954,092 (13.1)	2,250,446 (4.2)	660,749 (1.2)

Deprivation BUA	Deprivation BUA				
	Household is not deprived in any dimension	Household is deprived in 1 dimension	Household is deprived in 2 dimensions	Household is deprived in 3 dimensions	Household is deprived in 4 dimensions
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Melton Constable	251 (40.6)	102 (37.1)	93 (19.9)	50 (2.4)	6 (0.0)
North Norfolk	18,030 (39)	16,676 (36)	9,469 (21)	1,731 (4)	140 (0)
East	1,084,585 (45)	799,157 (33)	434,169 (18)	95,983 (4)	9,141 (0)
England	9,385,648 (43)	7,204,181 (33)	4,223,982 (19)	1,133,622 (5)	115,935 (1)

Affordability	Affordability			All Reported Crime and ASB	
	2016	2020	No cars or vans in household	1 car or van in household	2 or more cars or vans in household
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Melton Constable	12.51	13.63	32 (12.7)	117 (46.6)	102 (40.6)
North Norfolk	8.96	9.14	7,455 (16)	21,233 (46)	17,358 (38)
East	7.52	9.51	449,358 (19)	1,039,677 (43)	93,400 (39)
England	8.45	7.88	5,691,251 (26)	9,301,776 (42)	7,070,341 (32)

Housing	Total Dwellings Number		No of Second Homes Number (%)		Detached (House or bungalow)	Semi-Detached (House or bungalow)	Terraced (House or bungalow)	Purpose-Built Block of Flats (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Part of a converted or shared house (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	In a commercial building (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure
	2016	2020	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Melton Constable	301	313	12 (4.0)	16 (5.1)	37 (13.2)	48 (17.1)	186 (66.2)	3 (1.1)	6 (2.1)	1 (0.4)	0 (0)
Whole District	53,591	55,416	3,989 (7.4)	4,476 (8.1)	23,448 (44.0)	15,332 (28.8)	8,603 (16.2)	3,398 (6.4)	1,421 (2.7)	613 (1.2)	428 (0.8)

Household Tenure	Owned	Shared ownership	Social rented: (Local Authority)	Social rented: Other	Private rented	Living rent free
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Melton Constable	153 (61)	1 (0.4)	0 (0)	7 (2.8)	86 (34.3)	4 (1.6)

Economic Activity	Active					Inactive				
	Employee: Part-time	Employee: Full-time	Self-employed	Unemployed	Full-time student	Retired	Student (including full-time students)	Looking after home or family	Long-term sick or disabled	Other
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Melton Constable	74 (21.6)	176 (51.3)	65 (19.0)	16 (4.7)	12 (3.5)	63 (57.3)	12 (10.9)	18 (16.4)	12 (10.9)	5 (4.5)

Method of travel to work	Work mainly at or from home	Public Transport	Car or van	All other methods of travel to work
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Melton Constable	49 (15.1)	10 (3.1)	198 (60.9)	68 (20.9)
North Norfolk	7,044 (16)	1,427 (3)	26,666 (61)	8,514 (20)
East	311,643 (11)	335,970 (12)	1,671,949 (58)	548,555 (19)
England	2,631,930 (10)	4,152,453 (16)	13,630,712 (54)	4,893,793 (19)

mid\_2016 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2016  
mid\_2020 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2020

Settlement Name: **Ludham**

Population: **1316 (mid-2020 estimate)**

Services & Designated Areas

Schools		Infants									
Name		Ludham Primary School and Nursery									
Age		3 to 11									
Year (School)		Nursery	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total	
Number On Role May 2017		17	15	14	16	12	15	11	12	112	
Number on Role January 2019										99	
Number on Role January 2022										88	
Feeds to:		Stalham High School (part of Stalham cluster)									
Notes											

Key Services	Post Office	Convenience Shopping	Other Shopping	Public House / Restaurant	Petrol Filling Station	Vehicle repair workshop	Designated employment land within settlement	Meeting place (e.g. village hall)	Place of worship	Primary Health Care Facilities
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes - satellite surgery of Holt Medical Practice PT

Other Services	Public Transport	Care Home	Broadband 3/4/5G <a href="https://checker.ofcom.org.uk">https://checker.ofcom.org.uk</a>	Pharmacy
	No peak services	Yes: 1 Independent Care home. 29 residents (full)	Broadband: Standard and Superfast (same at 2022) Mobile: 3G & 4G Good (same at 2022)	No - nearest Stalham 4.4 miles

Environmental	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Flood Risk	Coastal Change Management Area	Conservation Area	Open Space (CT1)	Landscape Character Assessment	Proximity to Service Town	Indicative Capacity (HELAA 2017)	Local Road Network
	No	Yes - parts	No	Yes	Yes	Type - Settled Farmland	6 miles to Hoveton	Sites = 5 Dwellings = 119	Main

Key Statistics

Age profile	Aged 0 to 15			Aged 16 to 29			Age 30 to 44		
	Census 2011 Number/ (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	Census 2011 Number/ (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	Census 2011 Number	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)
Ludham	144 (11.3)	146 (11.2)	147 (11.2)	138 (10.8)	144 (11.1)	146 (11.1)	141 (11.1)	135 (10.4)	135 (10.3)
North Norfolk	14,669 (14.5)	14,499 (14.0)	14,808 (14.1)	12,937 (12.7)	12,655 (12.2)	11,819 (11.2)	14,596 (14.4)	13,632 (13.2)	13,815 (13.1)
East	1,108,632 (19.0)	1,173,306 (19.1)	1,217,958 (19.4)	1,000,916 (17.1)	1,005,685 (16.4)	967,685 (15.4)	1,183,973 (20.2)	1,170,223 (19.1)	1,190,581 (19.0)
England	10,022,836 (18.9)	10,529,100 (19.1)	10,878,819 (19.2)	9,935,641 (18.7)	9,949,419 (18.0)	9,717,353 (17.1)	10,944,271 (20.6)	10,841,900 (19.6)	11,078,183 (19.5)

Age profile	Aged 45 to 64			Aged 65+		
	Census 2011 Number/ (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	Census 2011 Number	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)
Ludham	414 (32.4)	351 (26.9)	362 (27.5)	439 (34.4)	527 (40.4)	526 (40.0)
North Norfolk	30,100 (29.7)	29,559 (28.5)	29,636 (28.2)	29,197 (28.8)	33,242 (32.1)	35,073 (33.4)
East	1,529,262 (26.2)	1,595,034 (26.0)	1,641,675 (26.2)	1,024,182 (17.5)	1,184,757 (19.3)	1,251,262 (20.0)
England	13,449,179 (25.4)	14,064,807 (25.4)	14,498,782 (25.6)	8,660,529 (16.3)	9,882,841 (17.9)	10,504,712 (18.5)

Economic Activity	Employment figures by industry BUA (Top 6)							
	Economically active: Total	Economically inactive: Total	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motor cycles	Human health & social work activities	Manufacturing	Education	Construction	Accommodation and food service activities
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Ludham	560 (61.5)	350 (38.5)	89 (16.9)	75 (14.2)	65 (12.3)	47 (8.9)	44 (8.3)	28 (5.3)
North Norfolk	45,819 (63.2)	26,634 (36.8)	7,568 (17.5)	5,670 (13.1)	3,996 (9.3)	3,974 (9.2)	3,934 (9.1)	3,427 (7.9)
East of England	27,183,134 (69.9)	11,698,240 (30.1)	466,687 (16.4)	327,457 (11.5)	247,992 (8.7)	282,949 (9.9)	245,284 (8.6)	133,925 (4.7)
England	3,038,090 (71.6)	1,207,454 (28.4)	4,007,570 (15.9)	3,121,238 (12.4)	2,226,247 (8.8)	2,490,199 (9.9)	1,931,936 (7.7)	1,399,931 (5.6)

Health	Health				
	Very good health	Good health	Fair health	Bad health	Very bad health
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Ludham	453 (35.5)	504 (39.5)	235 (18.4)	66 (5.2)	18 (1.4)
North Norfolk	39,504 (38.9)	38,336 (37.8)	17,412 (17.2)	4,839 (4.8)	1,408 (1.4)
East	2,761,271 (47.2)	2,060,157 (35.2)	752,324 (12.9)	212,830 (3.6)	60,383 (1)
England	25,005,712 (47.2)	18,141,457 (34.2)	6,954,092 (13.1)	2,250,446 (4.2)	660,749 (1.2)

Deprivation BUA				
Household is not deprived in any dimension	Household is deprived in 1 dimension	Household is deprived in 2 dimensions	Household is deprived in 3 dimensions	Household is deprived in 4 dimensions
Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
589 (38.2)	225 (37.9)	223 (20.0)	118 (3.7)	22 (0.2)
18,030 (39)	16,676 (36)	9,469 (21)	1,731 (4)	140 (0)
1,084,585 (45)	799,157 (33)	434,169 (18)	95,983 (4)	9,141 (0)
9,385,648 (43)	7,204,181 (33)	4,223,982 (19)	1,133,622 (5)	115,935 (1)

Affordability	No cars or vans in household			1 car or van in household			2 or more cars or vans in household			All Reported Crime and ASB	
	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	2016	2020	
									/1000 population	/1000 population	
Ludham	12.67	13.53	75 (12.7)	259 (44)	255 (43.3)	14.6	26.2				
North Norfolk	8.96	9.14	7,455 (16)	21,233 (46)	17,358 (38)	33.1	45.7				
East	7.52	9.51	449,358 (19)	1,039,677 (43)	93,400 (39)	62.8	73.2				
England	8.45	7.88	5,691,251 (26)	9,301,776 (42)	7,070,341 (32)	69.2	74.1				

Housing	Total Dwellings Number		No of Second Homes Number (%)		Detached (House or bungalow)	Semi-Detached (House or bungalow)	Terraced (House or bungalow)	Purpose-Built Block of Flats (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Part of a converted or shared house (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	In a commercial building (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure
	2016	2020	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Ludham	668	671	38 (5.7)	34 (5.1)	362 (53.4)	205 (30.2)	78 (11.5)	10 (1.5)	9 (1.3)	8 (1.2)	6 (0.9)
Whole District	53,591	55,416	3,989 (7.4)	4,476 (8.1)	23,448 (44.0)	15,332 (28.8)	8,603 (16.2)	3,398 (6.4)	1,421 (2.7)	613 (1.2)	428 (0.8)

Household Tenure	Owned	Shared ownership	Social rented: (Local Authority)	Social rented: Other	Private rented	Living rent free
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Ludham	424 (72)	2 (0.3)	13 (2.2)	78 (13.2)	60 (10.2)	12 (2)

Economic Activity	Active					Inactive				
	Employee: Part-time	Employee: Full-time	Self-employed	Unemployed	Full-time student	Retired	Student (including full-time students)	Looking after home or family	Long-term sick or disabled	Other
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Ludham	149 (26.6)	275 (49.1)	100 (17.9)	28 (5.0)	8 (1.4)	269 (76.9)	23 (6.6)	24 (6.9)	23 (6.6)	11 (3.1)

Method of travel to work	Work mainly at or from home	Public Transport	Car or van	All other methods of travel to work
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Ludham	90 (16.6)	20 (3.7)	368 (67.8)	65 (12)
North Norfolk	7,044 (16)	1,427 (3)	26,666 (61)	8,514 (20)
East	311,643 (11)	335,970 (12)	1,671,949 (58)	548,555 (19)
England	2,631,930 (10)	4,152,453 (16)	13,630,712 (54)	4,893,793 (19)

mid\_2016 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2016  
 mid\_2020 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2020

Settlement Name: **Mundesley**

Population: **2709 (mid-2020 estimate)**

**Services & Designated Areas**

Schools	Infants		Junior School						
	Mundesley Infant School			Mundesley Junior School					
Name	4 to 7			7 to 11					
Year (School)	R	1	2	Total	3	4	5	6	Total
Number On Role May 2017	36	36	29	101	25	34	39	31	129
Number On Role January 2019				99					112
Number On Role January 2022				74					122
Feeds to:	Mundesley Junior School (part of North Walsham cluster).			North Walsham High School (part of North Walsham cluster).					
Notes	Multi school – Coastal Federation with Bacton and Mundesley (Junior)			Multi school – Coastal Federation with Bacton and Mundesley (Infant)					

Key Services	Post Office	Convenience Shopping	Other Shopping	Public House / Restaurant	Petrol Filling Station	Vehicle repair workshop	Designated employment land within settlement	Meeting place (e.g. village hall)	Place of worship	Primary Health Care Facilities
		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Other Services	Public Transport	Care Home	Broadband 3/4/5G <a href="https://checker.ofcom.org.uk">https://checker.ofcom.org.uk</a>	Pharmacy
	Yes: Peak services to Cromer, North Walsham, Sheringham, Holt & Norwich	Yes- 1 'Norse' & 3 independent	Broadband: Standard and Superfast (same at 2022) Mobile: Partial 3G and 4G Good 3G & 4G (2022)	Yes

Environmental	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Flood Risk	Coastal Change Management Area	Conservation Area	Open Space (CT1)	Landscape Character Assessment	Proximity to Service Town	Indicative Capacity (HELAA 2017)	Local Road Network
	No - adjacent (surrounded)	Yes - parts	Yes - part	Yes	Yes	Type – Coastal Shelf/ River valleys	4.3 miles to North Walsham, 6.3 miles to Cromer	Sites = 9 Dwellings = 162	Main

**Key Statistics**

Age profile	Aged 0 to 15			Aged 16 to 29			Age 30 to 44		
	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Mundesley	392 (14.2)	376 (14.0)	344 (12.7)	304 (11.0)	290 (10.8)	274 (10.1)	309 (11.2)	276 (10.2)	272 (10.0)
North Norfolk	14,669 (14.5)	14,499 (14.0)	14,808 (14.1)	12,937 (12.7)	12,655 (12.2)	11,819 (11.2)	14,596 (14.4)	13,632 (13.2)	13,815 (13.1)
East	1,108,632 (19.0)	1,173,306 (19.1)	1,217,958 (19.4)	1,000,916 (17.1)	1,005,685 (16.4)	967,685 (15.4)	1,183,973 (20.2)	1,170,223 (19.1)	1,190,581 (19.0)
England	10,022,836 (18.9)	10,529,100 (19.1)	10,878,819 (19.2)	9,935,641 (18.7)	9,949,419 (18.0)	9,717,353 (17.1)	10,944,271 (20.6)	10,841,900 (19.6)	11,078,183

Age profile	Aged 45 to 64			Aged 65+		
	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Mundesley	783 (28.4)	737 (27.4)	747 (27.6)	970 (35.2)	1015 (37.7)	1072 (39.6)
North Norfolk	30,100 (29.7)	29,559 (28.5)	29,636 (28.2)	29,197 (28.8)	33,242 (32.1)	35,073 (33.4)
East	1,529,262 (26.2)	1,595,034 (26.0)	1,641,675 (26.2)	1,024,182 (17.5)	1,184,757 (19.3)	1,251,262 (20.0)
England	13,449,179 (25.4)	14,064,807 (25.4)	14,498,782 (25.6)	8,660,529 (16.3)	9,882,841 (17.9)	10,504,712 (18.5)

Economic Activity	Employment figures by Industry BUA (Top 6)							
	Economically active: Total	Economically inactive: Total	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motor cycles	Human health & social work activities	Manufacturing	Education	Construction	Accommodation and food service activities
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Mundesley	1,059 (57.0)	799 (43.0)	183 (19.1)	176 (18.4)	55 (5.7)	79 (8.2)	55 (5.7)	89 (9.3)
North Norfolk	45,819 (63.2)	26,634 (36.8)	7,568 (17.5)	5,670 (13.1)	3,996 (9.3)	3,974 (9.2)	3,934 (9.1)	3427 (7.9)
East of England	27,183,134 (69.9)	11,698,240 (30.1)	466,687 (16.4)	327,457 (11.5)	247,992 (8.7)	282,949 (9.9)	245,284 (8.6)	133925 (4.7)
England	3,038,090 (71.6)	1,207,454 (28.4)	4,007,570 (15.9)	3,121,238 (12.4)	2,226,247 (8.8)	2,490,199 (9.9)	1,931,936 (7.7)	1399931 (5.6)

Health	Health				
	Very good health	Good health	Fair health	Bad health	Very bad health
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Mundesley	909 (33)	1065 (38.6)	565 (20.5)	169 (6.1)	50 (1.8)
North Norfolk	39,504 (38.9)	38,336 (37.8)	17,412 (17.2)	4,839 (4.8)	1,408 (1.4)
East	2,761,271 (47.2)	2,060,157 (35.2)	752,324 (12.9)	212,830 (3.6)	60,383 (1)
England	25,005,712 (47.2)	18,141,457 (34.2)	6,954,092 (13.1)	2,250,446 (4.2)	660,749 (1.2)

Deprivation BUA				
Household is not deprived in any dimension	Household is deprived in 1 dimension	Household is deprived in 2 dimensions	Household is deprived in 3 dimensions	Household is deprived in 4 dimensions
Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
1313 (32.7)	429 (38.8)	510 (23.8)	313 (4.3)	56 (0.4)
18,030 (39)	16,676 (36)	9,469 (21)	1,731 (4)	140 (0)
1,084,585 (45)	799,157 (33)	434,169 (18)	95,983 (4)	9,141 (0)
9,385,648 (43)	7,204,181 (33)	4,223,982 (19)	1,133,622 (5)	115,935 (1)

Affordability	No cars or vans in household			1 car or van in household			2 or more cars or vans in household			All Reported Crime and ASB	
	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	2016	2020	/1000 population	/1000 population	
Mundesley	11.95	11.81	248 (18.9)	689 (52.5)	376 (28.6)	38.1	66.7				
North Norfolk	8.96	9.14	7,455 (16)	21,233 (46)	17,358 (38)	33.1	45.7				
East	7.52	9.51	449,358 (19)	1,039,677 (43)	93,400 (39)	62.8	73.2				
England	8.45	7.88	5,691,251 (26)	9,301,776 (42)	7,070,341 (32)	69.2	74.1				

Housing	Total Dwellings Number		No of Second Homes Number (%)		Detached (House or bungalow)	Semi-Detached (House or bungalow)	Terraced (House or bungalow)	Purpose-Built Block of Flats (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Part of a converted or shared house (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	In a commercial building (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure
	2016	2020	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Mundesley	1,727	1,760	144 (8.3)	173 (9.8)	677 (43.1)	359 (22.9)	307 (19.6)	96 (6.1)	88 (5.6)	13 (0.8)	30 (1.9)
Whole District	53,591	55,416	3,989 (7.4)	4,476 (8.1)	23,448 (44.0)	15,332 (28.8)	8,603 (16.2)	3,398 (6.4)	1,421 (2.7)	613 (1.2)	428 (0.8)

Household Tenure	Owned	Shared ownership	Social rented:(Local Authority)	Social rented: Other	Private rented	Living rent free
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Mundesley	943 (71.8)	16 (1.2)	17 (1.3)	142 (10.8)	183 (13.9)	12 (0.9)

Economic Activity	Active					Inactive				
	Employee: Part-time	Employee: Full-time	Self-employed	Unemployed	Full-time student	Retired	Student (including full-time students)	Looking after home or family	Long-term sick or disabled	Other
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Mundesley	275 (26.0)	452 (42.7)	217 (20.5)	87 (8.2)	28 (2.6)	552 (69.1)	48 (6.0)	63 (7.9)	95 (11.9)	41 (5.1)

Method of travel to work	Work mainly at or from home	Public Transport	Car or van	All other methods of travel to work
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Mundesley	142 (14.7)	36 (3.7)	609 (63.2)	177 (18.4)
North Norfolk	7,044 (16)	1,427 (3)	26,666 (61)	8,514 (20)
East	311,643 (11)	335,970 (12)	1,671,949 (58)	548,555 (19)
England	2,631,930 (10)	4,152,453 (16)	13,630,712 (54)	4,893,793 (19)

mid\_2016 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2016  
mid\_2020 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2020

Settlement Name: **Aldborough**

Population: **624** (mid-2020 estimate)

**Services & Designated Areas**

Schools		Primary							
Name		Aldborough Primary School							
Age		4 to 11							
Year (School)	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total	
Number On Role May 2017	18	19	20	17	21	21	19	135	
Number On Role January 2019								124	
Number On Role January 2022								114	
Feeds to:	Aylsham High School (part of Aylsham cluster).								
Notes	Situated outside of village at Alby Hill, Alby (approximately 0.6km from centre of village – some footpaths – unlit).								

Key Services	Post Office	Convenience Shopping	Other Shopping	Public House / Restaurant	Petrol Filling Station	Vehicle repair workshop	Designated employment land within settlement	Meeting place (e.g. village hall)	Place of worship	Primary Health Care Facilities
	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes - GP Surgery

Other Services	Public Transport	Care Home	Broadband 3/4/5G <a href="https://checker.ofcom.org.uk">https://checker.ofcom.org.uk</a>	Pharmacy
	Peak Service to North Walsham	No	Broadband: Standard and Superfast (same at 2022) Mobile: Partial 3G No 4G Good 3G & 4G (2022)	No - nearest Aylsham 4.6 miles Cromer 5.1 miles

Environmental	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Flood Risk	Coastal Change Management Area	Conservation Area	Open Space (HC2)	Landscape Character Assessment	Proximity to Service Town	Indicative Capacity (HELAA 2017)	Local Road Network
	No	Yes - parts	No	Yes	Yes	Type – River Valleys/ Tributary Farmland	4.6 miles to Aylsham, 5.1 miles to Cromer	Sites = 12 Dwellings = 140	Rural

**Key Statistics**

Age profile	Aged 0 to 15			Aged 16 to 29			Age 30 to 44		
	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Aldborough	102 (17.6)	91 (16.3)	105 (16.8)	58 (10.0)	65 (11.6)	59 (9.5)	90 (15.6)	73 (13.1)	76 (12.2)
North Norfolk	14,669 (14.5)	14,499 (14.0)	14,808 (14.1)	12,937 (12.7)	12,655 (12.2)	11,819 (11.2)	14,596 (14.4)	13,632 (13.2)	13,815 (13.1)
East	1,108,632 (19.0)	1,173,306 (19.1)	1,217,958 (19.4)	1,000,916 (17.1)	1,005,685 (16.4)	967,685 (15.4)	1,183,973 (20.2)	1,170,223 (19.1)	1,190,581 (19.0)
England	10,022,836 (18.9)	10,529,100 (19.1)	10,878,819 (19.2)	9,935,641 (18.7)	9,949,419 (18.0)	9,717,353 (17.1)	10,944,271 (20.6)	10,841,900 (19.6)	11,078,183 (19.5)

Age profile	Aged 45 to 64			Aged 65+		
	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Aldborough	181 (31.3)	156 (27.9)	198 (31.7)	147 (25.4)	174 (31.1)	186 (29.8)
North Norfolk	30,100 (29.7)	29,559 (28.5)	29,636 (28.2)	29,197 (28.8)	33,242 (32.1)	35,073 (33.4)
East	1,529,262 (26.2)	1,595,034 (26.0)	1,641,675 (26.2)	1,024,182 (17.5)	1,184,757 (19.3)	1,251,262 (20.0)
England	13,449,179 (25.4)	14,064,807 (25.4)	14,498,782 (25.6)	8,660,529 (16.3)	9,882,841 (17.9)	10,504,712 (18.5)

Economic Activity	Employment figures by Industry BUA (Top 6)							
	Economically active: Total	Economically inactive: Total	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motor cycles	Human health & social work activities	Manufacturing	Education	Construction	Accommodation and food service activities
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Aldborough	266 (65.7)	139 (34.3)	51 (20.2)	25 (9.9)	18 (7.1)	28 (11.1)	27 (10.7)	15 (5.9)
North Norfolk	45,819 (63.2)	26,634 (36.8)	7,568 (17.5)	5,670 (13.1)	3,996 (9.3)	3,974 (9.2)	3,934 (9.1)	3,427 (7.9)
East of England	27,183,134 (69.9)	11,698,240 (30.1)	466,687 (16.4)	327,457 (11.5)	247,992 (8.7)	282,949 (9.9)	245,284 (8.6)	133,925 (4.7)
England	13,449,179 (71.6)	5,691,251 (28.4)	4,007,570 (15.9)	3,121,238 (12.4)	2,226,247 (8.8)	2,490,199 (9.9)	1,931,936 (7.7)	1,399,931 (5.6)

Health	Health				
	Very good health	Good health	Fair health	Bad health	Very bad health
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Aldborough	243 (42)	205 (35.5)	101 (17.5)	22 (3.8)	7 (1.2)
North Norfolk	39,504 (38.9)	38,336 (37.8)	17,412 (17.2)	4,839 (4.8)	1,408 (1.4)
East	2,761,271 (47.2)	2,060,157 (35.2)	752,324 (12.9)	212,830 (3.6)	60,383 (1)
England	25,005,712 (47.2)	18,141,457 (34.2)	6,954,092 (13.1)	2,250,446 (4.2)	660,749 (1.2)

Deprivation BUA				
Household is not deprived in any dimension	Household is deprived in 1 dimension	Household is deprived in 2 dimensions	Household is deprived in 3 dimensions	Household is deprived in 4 dimensions
Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Aldborough	264 (41.3)	109 (34.8)	92 (20.1)	53 (3.4)
North Norfolk	18,030 (39)	16,676 (36)	9,469 (21)	1,731 (4)
East	1,084,585 (45)	799,157 (33)	434,169 (18)	95,983 (4)
England	9,385,648 (43)	7,204,181 (33)	4,223,982 (19)	1,133,622 (5)

Affordability	No cars or vans in household				1 car or van in household		2 or more cars or vans in household		All Reported Crime and ASB /1000 population
	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)		
Aldborough	16.40	13.33	31 (11.7)	122 (46.2)	111 (42)				
North Norfolk	8.96	9.14	7,455 (16)	21,233 (46)	17,358 (38)		49		
East	7.52	9.51	449,358 (19)	1,039,677 (43)	93,400 (39)		77.9		
England	8.45	7.88	5,691,251 (26)	9,301,776 (42)	7,070,341 (32)		83		

Housing	Total Dwellings Number		No of Second Homes Number (%)		Detached (House or bungalow)	Semi-Detached (House or bungalow)	Terraced (House or bungalow)	Purpose-Built Block of Flats (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Part of a converted or shared house (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	In a commercial building (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure
	2016	2020	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Aldborough	297	298	19 (6.5)	19 (6.4)	140 (47.1)	81 (27.3)	74 (24.9)	0 (0)	2 (0.7)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Whole District	53,591	55,416	3,989 (7.4)	4,476 (8.1)	23,448 (44.0)	15,332 (28.8)	8,603 (16.2)	3,398 (6.4)	1,421 (2.7)	613 (1.2)	428 (0.8)

Household Tenure	Owned	Shared ownership	Social rented:(Local Authority)	Social rented: Other	Private rented	Living rent free
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Aldborough	179 (67.8)	0 (0)	9 (3.4)	37 (14)	35 (13.3)	4 (1.5)

Economic Activity	Active					Inactive				
	Employee: Part-time	Employee: Full-time	Self-employed	Unemployed	Full-time student	Retired	Student (including full-time students)	Looking after home or family	Long-term sick or disabled	Other
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Aldborough	71 (26.7)	107 (40.2)	65 (24.4)	11 (4.1)	12 (4.5)	87 (62.6)	14 (10.1)	21 (15.1)	11 (7.9)	6 (4.3)

Method of travel to work	Work mainly at or from home	Public Transport	Car or van	All other methods of travel to work
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Aldborough	52 (20.2)	7 (2.7)	165 (64)	34 (13.2)
North Norfolk	7,044 (16)	1,427 (3)	26,666 (61)	8,514 (20)
East	311,643 (11)	335,970 (12)	1,671,949 (58)	548,555 (19)
England	2,631,930 (10)	4,152,453 (16)	13,630,712 (54)	4,893,793 (19)

mid\_2016 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2016  
mid\_2020 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2020

Settlement Name: **Bacton**

Population: **1255 (mid-2020 estimate)**

Services & Designated Areas

Schools		Primary							
Name		Bacton Primary School							
Age		4 to 11							
Year (School)	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total	
Number On Role May 2017	10	10	11	10	10	12	8	71	
Number on Role January 2019								72	
Number on Role January 2022								61	
Feeds to:		North Walsham High School (part of North Walsham cluster).							

Key Services	Post Office	Convenience Shopping	Other Shopping	Public House / Restaurant	Petrol Filling Station	Vehicle repair workshop	Designated employment land within settlement	Meeting place (e.g. village hall)	Place of worship	Primary Health Care Facilities
	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes - GP Surgery, 2 hours on alternative Wednesdays provided by Mundesley Medical Centre

Other Services	Public Transport	Care Home	Broadband 3/4/5G <a href="https://checker.ofcom.org.uk">https://checker.ofcom.org.uk</a>	Pharmacy
	Yes: Peak Service to North Walsham	Yes: 1 Independent – 3 residents (full)	Broadband: Standard and Superfast (same at 2022) Mobile: Poor/Partial Good 3G & 4G (2022)	No – Nearest Mundesley 2.6 miles

Environmental	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Flood Risk	Coastal Change Management Area	Conservation Area	Open Space (HC2)	Landscape Character Assessment	Proximity to Service Town	Indicative Capacity (HELAA 2017)	Local Road Network
	No	Yes - parts	Yes - part within	Yes	No	Type – Coastal Plain	4.8 miles to North Walsham	Sites = 13 Dwellings = 581	Main

Key Statistics

Age profile	Aged 0 to 15			Aged 16 to 29			Age 30 to 44		
	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number (%)	mid_2020 Number (%)	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number (%)	mid_2020 Number (%)	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number (%)	mid_2020 Number (%)
Bacton	165 (13.8)	138 (12.0)	139 (11.1)	120 (10.1)	105 (9.2)	122 (9.7)	156 (13.1)	135 (11.8)	137 (10.9)
North Norfolk	14,669 (14.5)	14,499 (14.0)	14,808 (14.1)	12,937 (12.7)	12,655 (12.2)	11,819 (11.2)	14,596 (14.4)	13,632 (13.2)	13,815 (13.1)
East	1,108,632 (19.0)	1,173,306 (19.1)	1,217,958 (19.4)	1,000,916 (17.1)	1,005,685 (16.4)	967,685 (15.4)	1,183,973 (20.2)	1,170,223 (19.1)	1,190,581 (19.0)
England	10,022,836 (18.9)	10,529,100 (19.1)	10,878,819 (19.2)	9,935,641 (18.7)	9,949,419 (18.0)	9,717,353 (17.1)	10,944,271 (20.6)	10,841,900 (19.6)	11,078,183 (19.5)

Age profile	Aged 45 to 64			Aged 65+		
	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number (%)	mid_2020 Number (%)	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number (%)	mid_2020 Number (%)
Bacton	428 (35.8)	399 (34.8)	443 (35.3)	325 (27.2)	370 (32.3)	414 (33.0)
North Norfolk	30,100 (29.7)	29,559 (28.5)	29,636 (28.2)	29,197 (28.8)	33,242 (32.1)	35,073 (33.4)
East	1,529,262 (26.2)	1,595,034 (26.0)	1,641,675 (26.2)	1,024,182 (17.5)	1,184,757 (19.3)	1,251,262 (20.0)
England	13,449,179 (25.4)	14,064,807 (25.4)	14,498,782 (25.6)	8,660,529 (16.3)	9,882,841 (17.9)	10,504,712 (18.5)

Economic Activity	Employment figures by industry BUA (Top 6)							
	Economically active: Total	Economically inactive: Total	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motor cycles	Human health & social work activities	Manufacturing	Education	Construction	Accommodation and food service activities
Bacton	530 (60.0)	353 (40.0)	65 (13.3)	76 (15.6)	45 (9.2)	45 (9.2)	55 (11.3)	45 (9.2)
North Norfolk	45,819 (63.2)	26,634 (36.8)	7,568 (17.5)	5,670 (13.1)	3,996 (9.3)	3,974 (9.2)	3,934 (9.1)	3,427 (7.9)
East of England	27,183,134 (69.9)	11,698,240 (30.1)	466,687 (16.4)	327,457 (11.5)	247,992 (8.7)	282,949 (9.9)	245,284 (8.6)	133,925 (4.7)
England	3,038,090 (71.6)	1,207,454 (28.4)	4,007,570 (15.9)	3,121,238 (12.4)	2,226,247 (8.8)	2,490,199 (9.9)	1,931,936 (7.7)	1,399,931 (5.6)

Health	Health				
	Very good health	Good health	Fair health	Bad health	Very bad health
Bacton	434 (36.3)	453 (37.9)	216 (18.1)	67 (5.6)	24 (2)
North Norfolk	39,504 (38.9)	38,336 (37.8)	17,412 (17.2)	4,839 (4.8)	1,408 (1.4)
East	2,761,271 (47.2)	2,060,157 (35.2)	752,324 (12.9)	212,830 (3.6)	60,383 (1)
England	25,005,712 (47.2)	18,141,457 (34.2)	6,954,092 (13.1)	2,250,446 (4.2)	660,749 (1.2)

Deprivation BUA					
Household is not deprived in any dimension	Household is deprived in 1 dimension	Household is deprived in 2 dimensions	Household is deprived in 3 dimensions	Household is deprived in 4 dimensions	
Bacton	528 (34.3)	181 (36.9)	195 (22.2)	117 (6.1)	32 (0.6)
North Norfolk	18,030 (39)	16,676 (36)	9,469 (21)	1,731 (4)	140 (0)
East	1,084,585 (45)	799,157 (33)	434,169 (18)	95,983 (4)	9,141 (0)
England	9,385,648 (43)	7,204,181 (33)	4,223,982 (19)	1,133,622 (5)	115,935 (1)

Affordability	No cars or vans in household				1 car or van in household		2 or more cars or vans in household		All Reported Crime and ASB /1000 population
	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)		
Bacton	10.62	10.24	54 (10.2)	250 (47.3)	224 (42.4)				
North Norfolk	8.96	9.14	7,455 (16)	21,233 (46)	17,358 (38)			49	
East	7.52	9.51	449,358 (19)	1,039,677 (43)	93,400 (39)			77.9	
England	8.45	7.88	5,691,251 (26)	9,301,776 (42)	7,070,341 (32)			83	

Housing	Total Dwellings Number		No of Second Homes Number (%)		Detached (House or bungalow)	Semi-Detached (House or bungalow)	Terraced (House or bungalow)	Purpose-Built Block of Flats (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Part of a converted or shared house (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	In a commercial building (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure
	2016	2020	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Bacton	753	800	88 (11.7)	97 (12.1)	380 (58.2)	173 (26.5)	61 (9.3)	5 (0.8)	10 (1.5)	13 (2)	0 (0)
Whole District	53,591	55,416	3,989 (7.4)	4,476 (8.1)	23,448 (44.0)	15,332 (28.8)	8,603 (16.2)	3,398 (6.4)	1,421 (2.7)	613 (1.2)	428 (0.8)

Household Tenure	Owned	Shared ownership	Social rented: (Local Authority)	Social rented: Other	Private rented	Living rent free
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Bacton	425 (80.5)	1 (0.2)	12 (2.3)	21 (4)	62 (11.7)	7 (1.3)

Economic Activity	Active					Inactive				
	Employee: Part-time	Employee: Full-time	Self-employed	Unemployed	Full-time student	Retired	Student (including full-time students)	Looking after home or family	Long-term sick or disabled	Other
Bacton	121 (22.8)	232 (43.8)	126 (23.8)	40 (7.5)	11 (2.1)	231 (65.4)	20 (5.7)	41 (11.6)	46 (13.0)	15 (4.2)

Method of travel to work	Work mainly at or from home	Public Transport	Car or van	All other methods of travel to work
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Bacton	104 (21)	7 (1.4)	323 (65.1)	62 (12.5)
North Norfolk	7,044 (16)	1,427 (3)	26,666 (61)	8,514 (20)
East	311,643 (11)	335,970 (12)	1,671,949 (58)	548,555 (19)
England	2,631,930 (10)	4,152,453 (16)	13,630,712 (54)	4,893,793 (19)

mid\_2016 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2016  
mid\_2020 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2020

Settlement Name: **Badersfield**

Population: **1746 (mid-2020 estimate)**

**Services & Designated Areas**

Schools	Primary
Name	N/A
Notes	The Douglas Bader School is located in Badersfield. It is an alternative provision academy for excluded students and children missing education (years 1 – 11) for Norfolk. Part of Broadland schools cluster. Nearest Primary Schools: Buxton Primary School and Coltishall Primary School. Nearest High School: Broadland High Ormiston Academy

Key Services	Post Office	Convenience Shopping	Other Shopping	Public House / Restaurant	Petrol Filling Station	Vehicle repair workshop	Designated employment land within settlement	Meeting place (e.g. village hall)	Place of worship	Primary Health Care Facilities
	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No GP surgery - nearest Coltishall 3.3 miles

Other Services	Public Transport	Care Home	Broadband 3/4/5G <a href="https://checker.ofcom.org.uk">https://checker.ofcom.org.uk</a>	Pharmacy
	Yes - Peak service to North Walsham and Norwich	No	Broadband: Standard and Superfast (same at 2022) Mobile: Good 3G Poor 4G Good 3G & 4G (2022)	No – nearest Coltishall 2.5 miles

Environmental	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Flood Risk	Coastal Change Management Area	Conservation Area	Open Space (HC2)	Landscape Character Assessment	Proximity to Service Town	Indicative Capacity (HELAA 2017)	Local Road Network
	No	No	No	Yes - part in Former RAF Coltishall CA	No	Type – Low Plains Farmland	4.5 miles to both North Walsham & Hoveton	N/A	Rural

**Key Statistics**

Age profile	Aged 0 to 15			Aged 16 to 29			Age 30 to 44		
	Census 2011 Number/ (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	Census 2011 Number/ (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	Census 2011 Number	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)
Badersfield	192 (13.5)	272 (15.2)	285 (16.3)	374 (26.3)	328 (18.4)	256 (14.7)	380 (26.7)	494 (27.7)	501 (28.7)
North Norfolk	14,669 (14.5)	14,499 (14.0)	14,808 (14.1)	12,937 (12.7)	12,655 (12.2)	11,819 (11.2)	14,596 (14.4)	13,632 (13.2)	13,815 (13.1)
East	1,108,632 (19.0)	1,173,306 (19.1)	1,217,958 (19.4)	1,000,916 (17.1)	1,005,685 (16.4)	967,685 (15.4)	1,183,973 (20.2)	1,170,223 (19.1)	1,190,581 (19.0)
England	10,022,836 (18.9)	10,529,100 (19.1)	10,878,819 (19.2)	9,935,641 (18.7)	9,949,419 (18.0)	9,717,353 (17.1)	10,944,271 (20.6)	10,841,900 (19.6)	11,078,183 (19.5)

Age profile	Aged 45 to 64			Aged 65+		
	Census 2011 Number/ (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	Census 2011 Number	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)
Badersfield	388 (27.2)	496 (27.8)	473 (27.1)	90 (6.3)	195 (10.9)	231 (13.2)
North Norfolk	30,100 (29.7)	29,559 (28.5)	29,636 (28.2)	29,197 (28.8)	33,242 (32.1)	35,073 (33.4)
East	1,529,262 (26.2)	1,595,034 (26.0)	1,641,675 (26.2)	1,024,182 (17.5)	1,184,757 (19.3)	1,251,262 (20.0)
England	13,449,179 (25.4)	14,064,807 (25.4)	14,498,782 (25.6)	8,660,529 (16.3)	9,882,841 (17.9)	10,504,712 (18.5)

Economic Activity	Employment figures by Industry BUA (Top 6)							
	Economically active: Total	Economically inactive: Total	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motor cycles	Human health & social work activities	Manufacturing	Education	Construction	Public administration & defence; compulsory social security
Badersfield	632 (52.8)	565 (47.2)	116 (19.2)	80 (13.3)	50 (8.3)	44 (7.3)	50 (8.3)	
North Norfolk	45,819 (63.2)	26,634 (36.8)	7,568 (17.5)	5,670 (13.1)	3,996 (9.3)	3,974 (9.2)	3,934 (9.1)	3427 (7.9)
East of England	2,761,271 (47.2)	2,060,157 (35.2)	466,687 (16.4)	327,457 (11.5)	247,992 (8.7)	282,949 (9.9)	245,284 (8.6)	133925 (4.7)
England	3,038,090 (71.6)	1,207,454 (28.4)	4,007,570 (15.9)	3,121,238 (12.4)	2,226,247 (8.8)	2,490,199 (9.9)	1,931,936 (7.7)	1399931 (5.6)

Health	Health				
	Very good health	Good health	Fair health	Bad health	Very bad health
Badersfield	586 (41.2)	593 (41.6)	169 (11.9)	56 (3.9)	20 (1.4)
North Norfolk	39,504 (38.9)	38,336 (37.8)	17,412 (17.2)	4,839 (4.8)	1,408 (1.4)
East	2,761,271 (47.2)	2,060,157 (35.2)	752,324 (12.9)	212,830 (3.6)	60,383 (1)
England	25,005,712 (47.2)	18,141,457 (34.2)	6,954,092 (13.1)	2,250,446 (4.2)	660,749 (1.2)

Deprivation BUA				
Household is not deprived in any dimension	Household is deprived in 1 dimension	Household is deprived in 2 dimensions	Household is deprived in 3 dimensions	Household is deprived in 4 dimensions
Badersfield	400 (61.8)	247 (27.5)	110 (8.5)	34 (2.3)
North Norfolk	18,030 (39)	16,676 (36)	9,469 (21)	1,731 (4)
East	1,084,585 (45)	799,157 (33)	434,169 (18)	95,983 (4)
England	9,385,648 (43)	7,204,181 (33)	4,223,982 (19)	1,133,622 (5)

Affordability	No cars or vans in household				1 car or van in household		2 or more cars or vans in household		All Reported Crime and ASB /1000 population
	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)		
Badersfield	8.68	8.49	16 (4)	175 (43.8)	181 (45.2)				
North Norfolk	8.96	9.14	7,455 (16)	21,233 (46)	17,358 (38)		49		
East	7.52	9.51	449,358 (19)	1,039,677 (43)	93,400 (39)		77.9		
England	8.45	7.88	5,691,251 (26)	9,301,776 (42)	7,070,341 (32)		83		

Housing	Total Dwellings Number		No of Second Homes Number (%)		Detached (House or bungalow)	Semi-Detached (House or bungalow)	Terraced (House or bungalow)	Purpose-Built Block of Flats (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Part of a converted or shared house (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	In a commercial building (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure
	2016	2020	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Badersfield	454	453	2 (0.4)	2 (0.4)	47 (10.3)	153 (33.6)	213 (46.7)	37 (8.1)	4 (0.9)	1 (0.2)	1 (0.2)
Whole District	53,591	55,416	3,989 (7.4)	4,476 (8.1)	23,448 (44.0)	15,332 (28.8)	8,603 (16.2)	3,398 (6.4)	1,421 (2.7)	613 (1.2)	428 (0.8)

Household Tenure	Owned	Shared ownership	Social rented:(Local Authority)	Social rented: Other	Private rented	Living rent free
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Badersfield	219 (54.8)	0 (0)	22 (5.5)	17 (4.2)	152 (38.0)	7 (1.8)

Economic Activity	Active					Inactive				
	Employee: Part-time	Employee: Full-time	Self-employed	Unemployed	Full-time student	Retired	Student (including full-time students)	Looking after home or family	Long-term sick or disabled	Other
Badersfield	122 (19.3)	401 (63.4)	73 (11.6)	28 (4.4)	8 (1.3)	48 (8.5)	31 (5.5)	36 (6.4)	17 (3.0)	433 (76.6)

Method of travel to work	Work mainly at or from home	Public Transport	Car or van	All other methods of travel to work
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Badersfield	60 (9.9)	18 (3.0)	434 (71.9)	92 (15.2)
North Norfolk	7,044 (16)	1,427 (3)	26,666 (61)	8,514 (20)
East	311,643 (11)	335,970 (12)	1,671,949 (58)	548,555 (19)
England	2,631,930 (10)	4,152,453 (16)	13,630,712 (54)	4,893,793 (19)

mid\_2016 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2016  
mid\_2020 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2020

Settlement Name: **Binham**

Population: **295 (mid-2020 estimate)**

**Services & Designated Areas**

Schools	Primary									
Name	N/A									
Notes:	Part of Wells schools cluster. Nearest Primary Schools: Langham Village School and Hindringham VC Primary School. Nearest High School: Alderman Peel High School.									
Key Services	Post Office	Convenience Shopping	Other Shopping	Public House / Restaurant	Petrol Filling Station	Vehicle repair workshop	Designated employment land within settlement	Meeting place (e.g. village hall)	Place of worship	Primary Health Care Facilities
	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No GP surgery - nearest Blakeney 3.4 miles

Other Services	Public Transport	Care Home	Broadband 3/4/5G <a href="https://checker.ofcom.org.uk">https://checker.ofcom.org.uk</a>	Pharmacy
	Yes - Peak service to Holt and Wells	No	Broadband: Standard & Superfast (2022) Mobile: Good 3G & 4G (2022)	No - nearest Wells 4.8 miles

Environmental	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Flood Risk	Coastal Change Management Area	Conservation Area	Open Space (HC2)	Landscape Character Assessment	Proximity to Service Town	Indicative Capacity (HELAA 2017)	Local Road Network
	Yes, northern part of settlement	Yes - but limited	No	Yes	Yes, adjacent to settlement boundary	Type: River Valleys	6.8 miles to Fakenham, 4.7 miles to Wells	Sites = 13 Dwellings = 581	Rural

**Key Statistics**

Age profile	Aged 0 to 15			Aged 16 to 29			Age 30 to 44		
	Census 2011 Number/ (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	Census 2011 Number/ (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	Census 2011 Number	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)
Binham	30 (10.3)	35 (12.3)	34 (11.5)	37 (12.7)	26 (9.2)	27 (9.2)	37 (12.7)	40 (14.1)	31 (10.5)
North Norfolk	14,669 (14.5)	14,499 (14.0)	14,808 (14.1)	12,937 (12.7)	12,655 (12.2)	11,819 (11.2)	14,596 (14.4)	13,632 (13.2)	13,815 (13.1)
East	1,108,632 (19.0)	1,173,306 (19.1)	1,217,958 (19.4)	1,000,916 (17.1)	1,005,685 (16.4)	967,685 (15.4)	1,183,973 (20.2)	1,170,223 (19.1)	1,190,581 (19.0)
England	10,022,836 (18.9)	10,529,100 (19.1)	10,878,819 (19.2)	9,935,641 (18.7)	9,949,419 (18.0)	9,717,353 (17.1)	10,944,271 (20.6)	10,841,900 (19.6)	11,078,183 (19.5)

Age profile	Aged 45 to 64			Aged 65+		
	Census 2011 Number/ (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	Census 2011 Number	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)
Binham	83 (28.4)	75 (26.4)	88 (29.8)	105 (36.0)	108 (36.0)	115 (39.0)
North Norfolk	30,100 (29.7)	29,559 (28.5)	29,636 (28.2)	29,197 (28.8)	33,242 (32.1)	35,073 (33.4)
East	1,529,262 (26.2)	1,595,034 (26.0)	1,641,675 (26.2)	1,024,182 (17.5)	1,184,757 (19.3)	1,251,262 (20.0)
England	13,449,179 (25.4)	14,064,807 (25.4)	14,498,782 (25.6)	8,660,529 (16.3)	9,882,841 (17.9)	10,504,712 (18.5)

Economic Activity	Employment figures by Industry BUA (Top 6)							
	Economically active: Total	Economically inactive: Total	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motor cycles	Human health & social work activities	Manufacturing	Education	Construction	Accommodation and food service activities
Binham	124 (57.9)	90 (42.1)	24 (19.8)	11 (9.1)	6 (5.0)	4 (3.3)	6 (5.0)	12 (9.9)
North Norfolk	45,819 (63.2)	26,634 (36.8)	7,568 (17.5)	5,670 (13.1)	3,996 (9.3)	3,974 (9.2)	3,934 (9.1)	3427 (7.9)
East of England	2,761,271 (47.2)	11,698,240 (30.1)	466,687 (16.4)	327,457 (11.5)	247,992 (8.7)	282,949 (9.9)	245,284 (8.6)	133,925 (4.7)
England	3,038,090 (71.6)	1,207,454 (28.4)	4,007,570 (15.9)	3,121,238 (12.4)	2,226,247 (8.8)	2,490,199 (9.9)	1,931,936 (7.7)	1,399,931 (5.6)

Health	Health				
	Very good health	Good health	Fair health	Bad health	Very bad health
Binham	110 (37.7)	107 (36.6)	54 (18.5)	18 (6.2)	3 (1.0)
North Norfolk	39,504 (38.9)	38,336 (37.8)	17,412 (17.2)	4,839 (4.8)	1,408 (1.4)
East	2,761,271 (47.2)	2,060,157 (35.2)	752,324 (12.9)	212,830 (3.6)	60,383 (1.0)
England	25,005,712 (47.2)	18,141,457 (34.2)	6,954,092 (13.1)	2,250,446 (4.2)	660,749 (1.2)

Deprivation BUA	Deprivation BUA				
	Household is not deprived in any dimension	Household is deprived in 1 dimension	Household is deprived in 2 dimensions	Household is deprived in 3 dimensions	Household is deprived in 4 dimensions
Binham	144 (38.2)	55 (34.0)	49 (23.6)	34 (2.8)	4 (1.4)
North Norfolk	18,030 (39)	16,676 (36)	9,469 (21)	1,731 (4)	140 (0)
East	1,084,585 (45)	799,157 (33)	434,169 (18)	95,983 (4)	9,141 (0)
England	9,385,648 (43)	7,204,181 (33)	4,223,982 (19)	1,133,622 (5)	115,935 (1)

Affordability	Affordability				
	2016	2020	No cars or vans in household	1 car or van in household	2 or more cars or vans in household
Binham	19.37	18.85	22 (15.3)	81 (42.4)	47 (32.6)
North Norfolk	8.96	9.14	7,455 (16)	21,233 (46)	17,358 (38)
East	7.52	9.51	449,358 (19)	1,039,677 (43)	93,400 (39)
England	8.45	7.88	5,691,251 (26)	9,301,776 (42)	7,070,341 (32)

Housing	Total Dwellings Number		No of Second Homes Number (%)		Detached (House or bungalow)	Semi-Detached (House or bungalow)	Terraced (House or bungalow)	Purpose-Built Block of Flats (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Part of a converted or shared house (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	In a commercial building (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure
	2016	2020	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Binham	208	225	59 (28.4)	66 (29.3)	90 (39.1)	72 (31.3)	55 (23.9)	1 (0.4)	9 (3.9)	3 (1.3)	0 (0)
Whole District	53,591	55,416	3,989 (7.4)	4,476 (8.1)	23,448 (44.0)	15,332 (28.8)	8,603 (16.2)	3,398 (6.4)	1,421 (2.7)	613 (1.2)	428 (0.8)

Household Tenure	Household Tenure					
	Owned	Shared ownership	Social rented: (Local Authority)	Social rented: Other	Private rented	Living rent free
Binham	90 (62.5)	0 (0)	5 (3.5)	22 (15.3)	23 (16.0)	4 (2.8)

Economic Activity	Active					Inactive				
	Employee: Part-time	Employee: Full-time	Self-employed	Unemployed	Full-time student	Retired	Student (including full-time students)	Looking after home or family	Long-term sick or disabled	Other
Binham	23 (18.5)	37 (29.8)	57 (46.0)	3 (2.4)	4 (3.2)	63 (70.0)	6 (6.7)	7 (7.8)	12 (13.3)	2 (2.2)

Method of travel to work	Method of travel to work			
	Work mainly at or from home	Public Transport	Car or van	All other methods of travel to work
Binham	37 (29.8)	1 (0.8)	71 (57.3)	15 (12.1)
North Norfolk	7,044 (16)	1,427 (3)	26,666 (61)	8,514 (20)
East	311,643 (11)	335,970 (12)	1,671,949 (58)	548,555 (19)
England	2,631,930 (10)	4,152,453 (16)	13,630,712 (54)	4,893,793 (19)

mid\_2016 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2016

mid\_2020 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2020

Settlement Name: **Corpusty & Saxthorpe**

Population: **766 (mid-2020 estimate)**

**Services & Designated Areas**

Schools		Primary							
Name		Corpusty Primary School							
Age		4 to 11							
Year (School)	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total	
Number On Role May 2017	7	17	16	14	17	13	15	99	
Number On Role January 2019								82	
Number On Role January 2022								32	
Feeds to:		Reepham High School and College (part of Reepham cluster).							
Notes									

Key Services	Post Office	Convenience Shopping	Other Shopping	Public House / Restaurant	Petrol Filling Station	Vehicle repair workshop	Designated employment land within settlement	Meeting place (e.g. village hall)	Place of worship	Primary Health Care Facilities
	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No - nearest GP Surgery 4.3 miles (Cawston)

Other Services	Public Transport	Care Home	Broadband 3/4/5G <a href="https://checker.ofcom.org.uk">https://checker.ofcom.org.uk</a>	Pharmacy
	No Peak Services	No	Broadband: Standard only Standard & Superfast (2022) Mobile: No 3G Poor 4G Good 3G & 4G (2022)	No - nearest Holt 6.3 miles, Aylsham 5.3 miles

Environmental	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Flood Risk	Coastal Change Management Area	Conservation Area	Open Space (HC2)	Landscape Character Assessment	Proximity to Service Town	Indicative Capacity (HELAA 2017)	Local Road Network
	No	Yes - limited	No	Yes	Yes	Type - Tributary Farmland/ River Valleys	6.3 miles to Holt, 6 miles to Aylsham	Sites = 4 Dwellings = 72	Main & Rural

**Key Statistics**

Age profile	Aged 0 to 15			Aged 16 to 29			Age 30 to 44		
	Census 2011 Number/ (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	Census 2011 Number/ (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	Census 2011 Number	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)
Corpusty & Saxthorpe	117 (16.8)	135 (18.2)	151 (19.7)	75 (10.8)	81 (9.8)	75 (9.8)	107 (15.4)	100 (13.5)	112 (14.6)
North Norfolk	14,669 (14.5)	14,499 (14.0)	14,808 (14.1)	12,937 (12.7)	12,655 (12.2)	11,819 (11.2)	14,596 (14.4)	13,632 (13.2)	13,815 (13.1)
East	1,108,632 (19.0)	1,173,306 (19.1)	1,217,958 (19.4)	1,000,916 (17.1)	1,005,685 (16.4)	967,685 (15.4)	1,183,973 (20.2)	1,170,223 (19.1)	1,190,581 (19.0)
England	10,022,836 (18.9)	10,529,100 (19.1)	10,878,819 (19.2)	9,935,641 (18.7)	9,949,419 (18.0)	9,717,353 (17.1)	10,944,271 (20.6)	10,841,900 (19.6)	11,078,183 (19.5)

Age profile	Aged 45 to 64			Aged 65+		
	Census 2011 Number/ (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	Census 2011 Number	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)
Corpusty & Saxthorpe	242 (34.7)	232 (31.3)	222 (29.0)	156 (22.4)	193 (26.0)	206 (26.9)
North Norfolk	30,100 (29.7)	29,559 (28.5)	29,636 (28.2)	29,197 (28.8)	33,242 (32.1)	35,073 (33.4)
East	1,529,262 (26.2)	1,595,034 (26.0)	1,641,675 (26.2)	1,024,182 (17.5)	1,184,757 (19.3)	1,251,262 (20.0)
England	13,449,179 (25.4)	14,064,807 (25.4)	14,498,782 (25.6)	8,660,529 (18.3)	9,882,841 (17.9)	10,504,712 (18.5)

Economic Activity	Employment figures by Industry BUA (Top 6)							
	Economically active: Total	Economically inactive: Total	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motor cycles	Human health & social work activities	Manufacturing	Education	Construction	Accommodation and food service activities
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Corpusty & Saxthorpe	350 (67.8)	166 (32.2)	47 (14.0)	30 (9.0)	24 (7.2)	44 (13.1)	44 (13.1)	20 (6.0)
North Norfolk	45,819 (63.2)	26,634 (36.8)	7,568 (17.5)	5,670 (13.1)	3,996 (9.3)	3,974 (9.2)	3,934 (9.1)	3427 (7.9)
East of England	27,183,134 (69.9)	11,698,240 (30.1)	466,687 (16.4)	327,457 (11.5)	247,992 (8.7)	282,949 (9.9)	245,284 (8.6)	133,925 (4.7)
England	3,038,090 (71.6)	1,207,454 (28.4)	4,007,570 (15.9)	3,121,238 (12.4)	2,226,247 (8.8)	2,490,199 (9.9)	1,931,936 (7.7)	139,931 (5.6)

Health	Health				
	Very good health	Good health	Fair health	Bad health	Very bad health
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Corpusty & Saxthorpe	323 (46.3)	231 (33.1)	101 (14.5)	37 (5.3)	5 (0.7)
North Norfolk	39,504 (38.9)	38,336 (37.8)	17,412 (17.2)	4,839 (4.8)	1,408 (1.4)
East	2,761,271 (47.2)	2,060,157 (35.2)	752,324 (12.9)	212,830 (3.6)	60,383 (1)
England	25,005,712 (47.2)	18,141,457 (34.2)	6,954,092 (13.1)	2,250,446 (4.2)	660,749 (1.2)

Deprivation BUA				
Household is not deprived in any dimension	Household is deprived in 1 dimension	Household is deprived in 2 dimensions	Household is deprived in 3 dimensions	Household is deprived in 4 dimensions
Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
315 (41.3)	130 (34.0)	107 (21.6)	68 (2.9)	9 (0.3)
18,030 (39)	16,676 (36)	9,469 (21)	1,731 (4)	140 (0)
1,084,585 (45)	799,157 (33)	434,169 (18)	95,983 (4)	9,141 (0)
9,385,648 (43)	7,204,181 (33)	4,223,982 (19)	1,133,622 (5)	115,935 (1)

Affordability	No cars or vans in household				1 car or van in household		2 or more cars or vans in household		All Reported Crime and ASB /1000 population
	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)			
Corpusty & Saxthorpe	12.51	13.63	24 (7.6)	148 (47)	143 (45.4)				
North Norfolk	8.96	9.14	7,455 (16)	21,233 (46)	17,358 (38)			49	
East	7.52	9.51	449,358 (19)	1,039,677 (43)	93,400 (39)			77.9	
England	8.45	7.88	5,691,251 (26)	9,301,776 (42)	7,070,341 (32)			83	

Housing	Total Dwellings Number		No of Second Homes Number (%)		Detached (House or bungalow)	Semi-Detached (House or bungalow)	Terraced (House or bungalow)	Purpose-Built Block of Flats (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Part of a converted or shared house (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	In a commercial building (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure
	2016	2020	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Corpusty & Saxthorpe	354	363	29 (8.2)	27 (7.4)	187 (52.1)	103 (28.7)	57 (15.9)	1 (0.3)	4 (1.1)	3 (0.8)	4 (1.1)
Whole District	53,591	55,416	3,989 (7.4)	4,476 (8.1)	23,448 (44.0)	15,332 (28.8)	8,603 (16.2)	3,398 (6.4)	1,421 (2.7)	613 (1.2)	428 (0.8)

Household Tenure	Owned	Shared ownership	Social rented:(Local Authority)	Social rented: Other	Private rented	Living rent free
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Corpusty & Saxthorpe	232 (73.7)	2 (0.6)	5 (1.6)	25 (7.9)	45 (14.3)	6 (1.9)

Economic Activity	Active					Inactive				
	Employee: Part-time	Employee: Full-time	Self-employed	Unemployed	Full-time student	Retired	Student (including full-time students)	Looking after home or family	Long-term sick or disabled	Other
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Corpusty & Saxthorpe	77 (22)	148 (42.3)	106 (30.3)	14 (4)	5 (1.4)	98 (59.0)	16 (9.6)	25 (15.1)	17 (10.2)	10 (6.0)

Method of travel to work	Work mainly at or from home	Public Transport	Car or van	All other methods of travel to work
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Corpusty & Saxthorpe	70 (20.6)	8 (2.4)	231 (67.9)	31 (9.1)
North Norfolk	7,044 (16)	1,427 (3)	26,666 (61)	8,514 (20)
East	311,643 (11)	335,970 (12)	1,671,949 (58)	548,555 (19)
England	2,631,930 (10)	4,152,453 (16)	13,630,712 (54)	4,893,793 (19)

mid\_2016 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2016  
mid\_2020 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2020

Settlement Name: **Catfield**

Population: **1050 (mid-2020 estimate)**

**Services & Designated Areas**

Schools		Primary							
Name		Catfield CE VC Primary School							
Age		4 to 11							
Year (School)		R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Number On Role May 2017		4	8	13	6	9	10	6	56
Number On Role January 2019									64
Number On Role January 2022									76
Feeds to:		Stalham High School (part of Stalham cluster).							
Notes		Multi school – Swallowtail federation with Hickling and Sutton							

Key Services	Post Office	Convenience Shopping	Other Shopping	Public House / Restaurant	Petrol Filling Station	Vehicle repair workshop	Designated employment land within settlement	Meeting place (e.g. village hall)	Place of worship	Primary Health Care Facilities
	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No - nearest GP Surgery 2.1 miles (Ludham)

Other Services	Public Transport	Care Home	Broadband 3/4/5G	Pharmacy
	Yes: Peak Service to Hoveton	Yes- 1 independent	Broadband: Standard and Superrast (same at 2022) Mobile: Good 3G and 4G (same at 2022)	No – nearest Stalham 2.4 miles

Environmental	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Flood Risk	Coastal Erosion Risk Area	Conservation Area	Open Space (HC2)	Landscape Character Assessment	Proximity to Service Town	Indicative Capacity (HELAA 2017)	Local Road Network
	No	No	No	Yes	No	Type – Settled Farmland	8.3 miles to Hoveton	Sites = 11 Dwellings = 1,256	Main

**Key Statistics**

Age profile	Aged 0 to 15			Aged 16 to 29			Age 30 to 44		
	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Catfield	162 (17.2)	168 (16.8)	161 (15.3)	92 (9.8)	119 (11.9)	119 (11.3)	162 (17.2)	137 (13.7)	143 (13.6)
North Norfolk	14,669 (14.5)	14,499 (14.0)	14,808 (14.1)	12,937 (12.7)	12,655 (12.2)	11,819 (11.2)	14,596 (14.4)	13,632 (13.2)	13,815 (13.1)
East	1,108,632 (19.0)	1,173,306 (19.1)	1,217,958 (19.4)	1,000,916 (17.1)	1,005,685 (16.4)	967,685 (15.4)	1,183,973 (20.2)	1,170,223 (19.1)	1,190,581 (19.0)
England	10,022,836 (18.9)	10,529,100 (19.1)	10,878,819 (19.2)	9,935,641 (18.7)	9,949,419 (18.0)	9,717,353 (17.1)	10,944,271 (20.6)	10,841,900 (19.6)	11,078,183 (19.5)

Age profile	Aged 45 to 64			Aged 65+		
	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Catfield	273 (29.0)	310 (31.0)	362 (34.5)	254 (26.9)	266 (26.6)	265 (25.2)
North Norfolk	30,100 (29.7)	29,559 (28.5)	29,636 (28.2)	29,197 (28.8)	33,242 (32.1)	35,073 (33.4)
East	1,529,262 (26.2)	1,595,034 (26.0)	1,641,675 (26.2)	1,024,182 (17.5)	1,184,757 (19.3)	1,251,262 (20.0)
England	13,449,179 (25.4)	14,064,807 (25.4)	14,498,782 (25.6)	8,660,529 (16.3)	9,882,841 (17.9)	10,504,712 (18.5)

Economic Activity	Employment figures by Industry BUA (Top 6)							
	Economically active: Total	Economically inactive: Total	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motor cycles	Human health & social work activities	Manufacturing	Education	Construction	Accommodation and food service activities
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Catfield	414 (61.1)	264 (38.9)	79 (20.3)	43 (11.0)	46 (11.8)	34 (8.7)	31 (7.9)	24 (6.2)
North Norfolk	45,819 (63.2)	26,634 (36.8)	7,568 (17.5)	5,670 (13.1)	3,996 (9.3)	3,974 (9.2)	3,934 (9.1)	3,427 (7.9)
East of England	27,183,134 (69.9)	11,698,240 (30.1)	466,687 (16.4)	327,457 (11.5)	247,992 (8.7)	282,949 (9.9)	245,284 (8.6)	133,925 (4.7)
England	3,038,090 (71.6)	1,207,454 (28.4)	4,007,570 (15.9)	3,121,238 (12.4)	2,226,247 (8.8)	2,490,199 (9.9)	1,931,936 (7.7)	1,399,931 (5.6)

Health	Health				
	Very good health	Good health	Fair health	Bad health	Very bad health
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Catfield	362 (38.4)	347 (36.8)	165 (17.5)	52 (5.5)	17 (1.8)
North Norfolk	39,504 (38.9)	38,336 (37.8)	17,412 (17.2)	4,839 (4.8)	1,408 (1.4)
East	2,761,271 (47.2)	2,060,157 (35.2)	752,324 (12.9)	212,830 (3.6)	60,383 (1)
England	25,005,712 (47.2)	18,141,457 (34.2)	6,954,092 (13.1)	2,250,446 (4.2)	660,749 (1.2)

Deprivation BUA	Deprivation BUA				
	Household is not deprived in any dimension	Household is deprived in 1 dimension	Household is deprived in 2 dimensions	Household is deprived in 3 dimensions	Household is deprived in 4 dimensions
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Catfield	415 (34.5)	143 (36.6)	152 (23.6)	98 (4.8)	20 (0.5)
North Norfolk	18,030 (39)	16,676 (36)	9,469 (21)	1,731 (4)	140 (0)
East	1,084,585 (45)	799,157 (33)	434,169 (18)	95,983 (4)	9,141 (0)
England	9,385,648 (43)	7,204,181 (33)	4,223,982 (19)	1,133,622 (5)	115,935 (1)

Affordability	Affordability					All Reported Crime and ASB /1000 population
	2016	2020	No cars or vans in household	1 car or van in household	2 or more cars or vans in household	
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	
Catfield	10.12	8.63	61 (14.7)	181 (43.6)	173 (41.7)	
North Norfolk	8.96	9.14	7,455 (16)	21,233 (46)	17,358 (38)	49
East	7.52	9.51	449,358 (19)	1,039,677 (43)	93,400 (39)	77.9
England	8.45	7.88	5,691,251 (26)	9,301,776 (42)	7,070,341 (32)	83

Housing	Total Dwellings Number		No of Second Homes Number (%)		Detached (House or bungalow)	Semi-Detached (House or bungalow)	Terraced (House or bungalow)	Purpose-Built Block of Flats (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Part of a converted or shared house (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	In a commercial building (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure
	2016	2020	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Catfield	442	448	7 (1.6)	7 (1.6)	228 (50.6)	158 (35)	47 (10.4)	13 (2.9)	2 (0.4)	3 (0.7)	0 (0)
Whole District	53,591	55,416	3,989 (7.4)	4,476 (8.1)	23,448 (44.0)	15,332 (28.8)	8,603 (16.2)	3,398 (6.4)	1,421 (2.7)	613 (1.2)	428 (0.8)

Household Tenure	Household Tenure					
	Owned	Shared ownership	Social rented: (Local Authority)	Social rented: Other	Private rented	Living rent free
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Catfield	277 (66.7)	2 (0.5)	20 (4.8)	56 (13.5)	43 (10.4)	17 (4.1)

Economic Activity	Active					Inactive				
	Employee: Part-time	Employee: Full-time	Self-employed	Unemployed	Full-time student	Retired	Student (including full-time students)	Looking after home or family	Long-term sick or disabled	Other
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Catfield	83 (20.0)	200 (48.3)	97 (23.4)	21 (5.1)	13 (3.1)	162 (61.4)	8 (3.0)	35 (13.3)	47 (17.8)	12 (4.5)

Method of travel to work	Method of travel to work			
	Work mainly at or from home	Public Transport	Car or van	All other methods of travel to work
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Catfield	57 (14.5)	9 (2.3)	261 (66.2)	67 (17)
North Norfolk	7,044 (16)	1,427 (3)	26,666 (61)	8,514 (20)
East	311,643 (11)	335,970 (12)	1,671,949 (58)	548,555 (19)
England	2,631,930 (10)	4,152,453 (16)	13,630,712 (54)	4,893,793 (19)

mid\_2016 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2016  
mid\_2020 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2020

Settlement Name: **East Runton**

Population: **1628 (mid-2020 estimate)**

**Services & Designated Areas**

Schools	Primary									
Name	N/A									
Notes:	Cromer schools cluster. Nearest Schools: Cromer Suffolk Park Infant & Nursery School, Cromer Junior School, High School: Cromer Academy									
Key Services	Post Office	Convenience Shopping	Other Shopping	Public House / Restaurant	Petrol Filling Station	Vehicle repair workshop	Designated employment land within settlement	Meeting place (e.g. village hall)	Place of worship	Primary Health Care Facilities
	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No - nearest GP Surgery Cromer 2 miles

Other Services	Public Transport	Care Home	Broadband 3/4/5G <a href="https://checker.ofcom.org.uk">https://checker.ofcom.org.uk</a>	Pharmacy
	Yes - Peak & limited evening service to Sheringham, Cromer, Aylsham & Norwich	No	Broadband: Standard & Superfast (2022) Mobile: Good 3G & 4G (2022)	No - nearest Cromer 1.2 miles

Environmental	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Flood Risk	Coastal Change Management Area	Conservation Area	Open Space (HC2)	Landscape Character Assessment	Proximity to Service Town	Indicative Capacity (HELAA 2017)	Local Road Network
	Yes	No	Yes - part	Yes	Yes	Type: Coastal Shelf	1.4 miles to Cromer, 2.6 miles to Sheringham		Main

**Key Statistics**

Age profile	Aged 0 to 15			Aged 16 to 29			Age 30 to 44		
	Census 2011 Number/ (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	Census 2011 Number/ (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	Census 2011 Number/ (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)
Runton	172 (10.3)	139 (8.5)	132 (8.1)	172 (10.8)	170 (10.3)	162 (10.0)	180 (11.9)	165 (10.0)	178 (10.9)
North Norfolk	14,669 (14.5)	14,499 (14.0)	14,808 (14.1)	12,937 (12.7)	12,655 (12.2)	11,819 (11.2)	14,596 (14.4)	13,632 (13.2)	13,815 (13.1)
East	1,108,632 (19.0)	1,173,306 (19.1)	1,217,958 (19.4)	1,000,916 (17.1)	1,005,685 (16.4)	967,685 (15.4)	1,183,973 (20.2)	1,170,223 (19.1)	1,190,581 (19.0)
England	10,022,836 (18.9)	10,529,100 (19.1)	10,878,819 (19.2)	9,935,641 (18.7)	9,949,419 (18.0)	9,717,353 (17.1)	10,944,271 (20.6)	10,841,900 (19.6)	11,078,183 (19.5)

Age profile	Aged 45 to 64			Aged 65+		
	Census 2011 Number/ (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	Census 2011 Number/ (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)
Runton	555 (33.3)	530 (32.2)	496 (30.5)	562 (33.7)	640 (38.9)	660 (40.5)
North Norfolk	30,100 (29.7)	29,559 (28.5)	29,636 (28.2)	29,197 (28.8)	33,242 (32.1)	35,073 (33.4)
East	1,529,262 (26.2)	1,595,034 (26.0)	1,641,675 (26.2)	1,024,182 (17.5)	1,184,757 (19.3)	1,251,262 (20.0)
England	13,449,179 (25.4)	14,064,807 (25.4)	14,498,782 (25.6)	8,660,529 (16.3)	9,882,841 (17.9)	10,504,712 (18.5)

All	Economic Activity								Employment figures by Industry BUA (Top 6)							
	Economically active: Total	Economically inactive: Total	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motor cycles	Human health & social work activities	Manufacturing	Education	Construction	Accommodation and food service activities	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Runton	728 (59.9)	488 (40.1)	110 (15.9)	81 (11.7)	45 (6.5)	79 (11.4)	68 (9.9)	86 (12.5)	45,819 (63.2)	26,634 (37.8)	7,568 (17.5)	5,670 (13.1)	3,996 (9.3)	3,974 (9.2)	3,934 (9.1)	3,427 (7.9)
North Norfolk	39,504 (38.9)	38,336 (37.8)	17,412 (17.2)	4,839 (4.8)	17,358 (38)	173 (18.8)	160 (17.4)	173 (18.8)	27,183,134 (69.9)	11,698,240 (30.1)	466,687 (16.4)	327,457 (11.5)	247,992 (8.7)	282,949 (9.9)	245,284 (8.6)	133,925 (4.7)
East	2,761,271 (47.2)	2,060,157 (35.2)	752,324 (12.9)	212,830 (3.6)	2,479,927 (8.7)	2,490,199 (9.9)	1,931,936 (7.7)	1,399,931 (5.6)	3,038,090 (71.6)	1,207,454 (28.4)	4,007,570 (15.9)	3,121,238 (12.4)	2,226,247 (8.8)	2,490,199 (9.9)	1,931,936 (7.7)	1,399,931 (5.6)
England	3,038,090 (71.6)	1,207,454 (28.4)	4,007,570 (15.9)	3,121,238 (12.4)	2,226,247 (8.8)	2,490,199 (9.9)	1,931,936 (7.7)	1,399,931 (5.6)								

Health	Health				
	Very good health	Good health	Fair health	Bad health	Very bad health
Runton	613 (36.8)	639 (38.3)	332 (19.9)	71 (4.3)	12 (0.7)
North Norfolk	39,504 (38.9)	38,336 (37.8)	17,412 (17.2)	4,839 (4.8)	1,408 (1.4)
East	2,761,271 (47.2)	2,060,157 (35.2)	752,324 (12.9)	212,830 (3.6)	60,383 (1)
England	25,005,712 (47.2)	18,141,457 (34.2)	6,954,092 (13.1)	2,250,446 (4.2)	660,749 (1.2)

Deprivation BUA				
Household is not deprived in any dimension	Household is deprived in 1 dimension	Household is deprived in 2 dimensions	Household is deprived in 3 dimensions	Household is deprived in 4 dimensions
Runton	791 (41.0)	324 (36.2)	286 (21.4)	169 (1.4)
North Norfolk	18,030 (39)	16,676 (36)	9,469 (21)	1,731 (4)
East	1,084,585 (45)	799,157 (33)	434,169 (18)	95,983 (4)
England	9,385,648 (43)	7,204,181 (33)	4,223,982 (19)	1,133,622 (5)

Affordability	No cars or vans in household				1 car or van in household		2 or more cars or vans in household		All Reported Crime and ASB /1000 population
	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)		
Runton	14.73	13.97	123 (15.5)	358 (45.3)	240 (30.3)				
North Norfolk	8.96	9.14	7,455 (16)	21,233 (46)	17,358 (38)		49		
East	7.52	9.51	449,358 (19)	1,039,677 (43)	93,400 (39)		77.9		
England	8.45	7.88	5,691,251 (26)	9,301,776 (42)	7,070,341 (32)		83		

Housing	Total Dwellings Number		No of Second Homes Number (%)		Detached (House or bungalow)	Semi-Detached (House or bungalow)	Terraced (House or bungalow)	Purpose-Built Block of Flats (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Part of a converted or shared house (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	In a commercial building (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure
	2016	2020	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Runton	899	905	85 (9.5)	109 (12.0)	484 (52.7)	173 (18.8)	160 (17.4)	51 (5.6)	31 (3.4)	12 (1.3)	7 (0.8)
Whole District	53,591	55,416	3,989 (7.4)	4,476 (8.1)	23,448 (44.0)	15,332 (28.8)	8,603 (16.2)	3,398 (6.4)	1,421 (2.7)	613 (1.2)	428 (0.8)

Household Tenure	Owned	Shared ownership	Social rented:(Local Authority)	Social rented: Other	Private rented	Living rent free
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Runton	656 (82.9)	2 (0.3)	10 (1.3)	29 (3.7)	81 (10.2)	13 (1.6)

Economic Activity	Active					Inactive				
	Employee: Part-time	Employee: Full-time	Self-employed	Unemployed	Full-time student	Retired	Student (including full-time students)	Looking after home or family	Long-term sick or disabled	Other
Runton	153 (21.0)	332 (45.6)	183 (25.1)	36 (4.9)	24 (3.3)	354 (72.5)	37 (7.6)	32 (6.6)	46 (9.4)	19 (3.9)

Method of travel to work	Work mainly at or from home	Public Transport	Car or van	All other methods of travel to work
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Runton	144 (20.7)	37 (5.3)	404 (58.0)	111 (15.9)
North Norfolk	7,044 (16)	1,427 (3)	26,666 (61)	8,514 (20)
East	311,643 (11)	335,970 (12)	1,671,949 (58)	548,555 (19)
England	2,631,930 (10)	4,152,453 (16)	13,630,712 (54)	4,893,793 (19)

mid\_2016 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2016  
mid\_2020 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2020

Settlement Name: **Happisburgh**

Population: **899 (mid-2020 estimate)**

**Services & Designated Areas**

Schools									
Primary									
Name	Happisburgh CE VA Primary and Early Years School								
Age	3 to 11								
Year (School)	Nursery	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Number On Role May 2017	12	7	12	10	10	17	13	8	89
Number On Role January 2019									99
Number On Role January 2022									67
Feeds to:	Stalham High School (part of Stalham cluster).								
Notes									

Key Services	Post Office	Convenience Shopping	Other Shopping	Public House / Restaurant	Petrol Filling Station	Vehicle repair workshop	Designated employment land within settlement	Meeting place (e.g. village hall)	Place of worship	Primary Health Care Facilities
	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No - nearest GP surgery Bacton 3.7 miles

Other Services	Public Transport	Care Home	Broadband 3/4/5G	Pharmacy
	Yes: Peak Service to North Walsham	Yes- 1 independent	<a href="https://checker.ofcom.org.uk">https://checker.ofcom.org.uk</a> Broadband: Standard & Partial Superfast Standard, Superfast & Ultrafast (2022) Mobile: Partial 3G & 4G Good 3G & 4G (2022)	No - nearest Stalham 5.5 miles

Environmental	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Flood Risk	Coastal Change Management Area	Conservation Area	Open Space (HC21)	Landscape Character Assessment	Proximity to Service Town	Indicative Capacity (HELAA 2017)	Local Road Network
	No	Y	Yes - part	Yes	No	Type - Coastal Plain	5.5 miles to Stalham, 7.4 miles to North Walsham	Sites = 7 Dwellings = 147	Rural

**Key Statistics**

Age profile	Aged 0 to 15			Aged 16 to 29			Age 30 to 44		
	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number (%)	mid_2020 Number (%)	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number (%)	mid_2020 Number (%)	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number (%)	mid_2020 Number (%)
Happisburgh	141 (15.9)	132 (14.3)	120 (13.3)	79 (8.9)	97 (10.5)	74 (8.2)	134 (15.1)	106 (11.5)	111 (12.3)
North Norfolk	14,669 (14.5)	14,499 (14.0)	14,808 (14.1)	12,937 (12.7)	12,655 (12.2)	11,819 (11.2)	14,596 (14.4)	13,632 (13.2)	13,815 (13.1)
East	1,108,632 (19.0)	1,173,306 (19.1)	1,217,958 (19.4)	1,000,916 (17.1)	1,005,685 (16.4)	967,685 (15.4)	1,183,973 (20.2)	1,170,223 (19.1)	1,190,581 (19.0)
England	10,022,836 (18.9)	10,529,100 (19.1)	10,878,819 (19.2)	9,935,641 (18.7)	9,949,419 (18.0)	9,717,353 (17.1)	10,944,271 (20.6)	10,841,900 (19.6)	11,078,183 (19.5)

Age profile	Aged 45 to 64			Aged 65+		
	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number (%)	mid_2020 Number (%)	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number (%)	mid_2020 Number (%)
Happisburgh	333 (37.5)	319 (34.5)	306 (34.0)	202 (22.7)	271 (29.3)	288 (32.0)
North Norfolk	30,100 (29.7)	29,559 (28.5)	29,636 (28.2)	29,197 (28.8)	33,242 (32.1)	35,073 (33.4)
East	1,529,262 (26.2)	1,595,034 (26.0)	1,641,675 (26.2)	1,024,182 (17.5)	1,184,757 (19.3)	1,251,262 (20.0)
England	13,449,179 (25.4)	14,064,807 (25.4)	14,498,782 (25.6)	8,660,529 (16.3)	9,882,841 (17.9)	10,504,712 (18.5)

Economic Activity	Employment figures by Industry BUA (Top 6)							
	Economically active: Total	Economically inactive: Total	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motor cycles	Human health & social work activities	Manufacturing	Education	Construction	Accommodation and food service activities
Happisburgh	410 (63.0)	241 (37.0)	64 (16.3)	54 (13.0)	43 (11.0)	24 (6.1)	38 (9.7)	28 (7.1)
North Norfolk	45,819 (63.2)	26,634 (36.8)	7,568 (17.5)	5,670 (13.1)	3,996 (9.3)	3,974 (9.2)	3,934 (9.1)	3,427 (7.9)
East of England	27,183,134 (69.9)	11,698,240 (30.1)	466,687 (16.4)	327,457 (11.5)	247,992 (8.7)	282,949 (9.9)	245,284 (8.6)	133,925 (4.7)
England	3,038,090 (71.6)	1,207,454 (28.4)	4,007,570 (15.9)	3,121,238 (12.4)	2,226,247 (8.8)	2,490,199 (9.9)	1,931,936 (7.7)	1,399,931 (5.6)

Health	Health				
	Very good health	Good health	Fair health	Bad health	Very bad health
Happisburgh	365 (41.1)	362 (40.7)	119 (13.4)	34 (3.8)	9 (1)
North Norfolk	39,504 (38.9)	38,336 (37.8)	17,412 (17.2)	4,839 (4.8)	1,408 (1.4)
East	2,761,271 (47.2)	2,060,157 (35.2)	752,324 (12.9)	212,830 (3.6)	60,383 (1)
England	25,005,712 (47.2)	18,141,457 (34.2)	6,954,092 (13.1)	2,250,446 (4.2)	660,749 (1.2)

Deprivation BUA	Deprivation BUA				
	Household is not deprived in any dimension	Household is deprived in 1 dimension	Household is deprived in 2 dimensions	Household is deprived in 3 dimensions	Household is deprived in 4 dimensions
Happisburgh	382 (40.3)	154 (39.5)	151 (17.3)	66 (2.9)	11 (0.0)
North Norfolk	18,030 (39)	16,676 (36)	9,469 (21)	1,731 (4)	140 (0)
East	1,084,585 (45)	799,157 (33)	434,169 (18)	95,983 (4)	9,141 (0)
England	9,385,648 (43)	7,204,181 (33)	4,223,982 (19)	1,133,622 (5)	115,935 (1)

Affordability	Affordability				All Reported Crime and ASB /1000 population
	2016	2020	No cars or vans in household	1 car or van in household	
Happisburgh	12.37	12.49	27 (7.1)	159 (41.6)	196 (51.3)
North Norfolk	8.96	9.14	7,455 (16)	21,233 (46)	17,358 (38)
East	7.52	9.51	449,358 (19)	1,039,677 (43)	93,400 (39)
England	8.45	7.88	5,691,251 (26)	9,301,776 (42)	7,070,341 (32)

Housing	Total Dwellings Number		No of Second Homes Number (%)		Detached (House or bungalow)	Semi-Detached (House or bungalow)	Terraced (House or bungalow)	Purpose-Built Block of Flats (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Part of a converted or shared house (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	In a commercial building (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure
	2016	2020	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Happisburgh	425	428	36 (8.5)	43 (10.0)	301 (62.2)	131 (27.1)	34 (7)	1 (0.2)	4 (0.8)	2 (0.4)	11 (2.3)
Whole District	53,591	55,416	3,989 (7.4)	4,476 (8.1)	23,448 (44.0)	15,332 (28.8)	8,603 (16.2)	3,398 (6.4)	1,421 (2.7)	613 (1.2)	428 (0.8)

Household Tenure	Household Tenure					
	Owned	Shared ownership	Social rented:(Local Authority)	Social rented: Other	Private rented	Living rent free
Happisburgh	311 (81.4)	0 (0)	9 (2.4)	19 (5)	36 (9.4)	7 (1.8)

Economic Activity	Active					Inactive				
	Employee: Part-time	Employee: Full-time	Self-employed	Unemployed	Full-time student	Retired	Student (including full-time students)	Looking after home or family	Long-term sick or disabled	Other
Happisburgh	90 (22.0)	176 (42.9)	119 (29.0)	18 (4.4)	7 (1.7)	133 (55.2)	16 (6.6)	34 (14.1)	44 (18.3)	14 (5.8)

Method of travel to work	Method of travel to work			
	Work mainly at or from home	Public Transport	Car or van	All other methods of travel to work
Happisburgh	90 (22.5)	8 (2)	250 (62.5)	52 (13)
North Norfolk	7,044 (16)	1,427 (3)	26,666 (61)	8,514 (20)
East	311,643 (11)	335,970 (12)	1,671,949 (58)	548,555 (19)
England	2,631,930 (10)	4,152,453 (16)	13,630,712 (54)	4,893,793 (19)

mid\_2016 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2016  
mid\_2020 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2020

Settlement Name: **High Kelling**

Population: **500 (mid-2020 estimate)**

Services & Designated Areas

Schools	Primary										
Name	N/A										
Notes	Sheringham schools area. Nearest Primary Schools: Holt Community Primary and Kelling CE Primary. High School: Sheringham High School.										
Key Services	Post Office	Convenience Shopping	Other Shopping	Public House / Restaurant	Petrol Filling Station	Vehicle repair workshop	Designated employment land within settlement	Meeting place (e.g. village hall)	Place of worship	Primary Health Care Facilities	
	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes - Holt Medical Practice	

Other Services	Public Transport	Care Home	Broadband 3/4/5G <a href="https://checker.ofcom.org.uk">https://checker.ofcom.org.uk</a>	Pharmacy
	Yes - Peak services to Wells, North Walsham, Holt & Sheringham	No	Broadband: Standard & Ultrafast (2022) Mobile: Good 3G & 4G (2022)	Yes - at Holt Medical practice

Environmental	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Flood Risk	Coastal Change Management Area	Conservation Area	Open Space (HC2)	Landscape Character Assessment	Proximity to Service Town	Indicative Capacity (HELAA 2017)	Local Road Network
	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Type: Wooded Glacial Ridge	7.2 miles to Cromer, 1.6 miles to Holt	N/A	Main

Key Statistics

Age profile	Aged 0 to 15			Aged 16 to 29			Age 30 to 44		
	Census 2011 Number/ (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	Census 2011 Number/ (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	Census 2011 Number	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)
High Kelling	31 (5.8)	8 (1.6)	20 (4.0)	24 (4.5)	30 (5.9)	22 (4.4)	30 (5.6)	9 (1.8)	15 (3.0)
North Norfolk	14,669 (14.5)	14,499 (14.0)	14,808 (14.1)	12,937 (12.7)	12,655 (12.2)	11,819 (11.2)	14,596 (14.4)	13,632 (13.2)	13,815 (13.1)
East	1,108,632 (19.0)	1,173,306 (19.1)	1,217,958 (19.4)	1,000,916 (17.1)	1,005,685 (16.4)	967,685 (15.4)	1,183,973 (20.2)	1,170,223 (19.1)	1,190,581 (19.0)
England	10,022,836 (18.9)	10,529,100 (19.1)	10,878,819 (19.2)	9,935,641 (18.7)	9,949,419 (18.0)	9,717,353 (17.1)	10,944,271 (20.6)	10,841,900 (19.6)	11,078,183 (19.5)

Age profile	Aged 45 to 64			Aged 65+		
	Census 2011 Number/ (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	Census 2011 Number	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)
High Kelling	140 (26.1)	133 (26.2)	134 (26.8)	311 (58.0)	327 (64.5)	309 (61.8)
North Norfolk	30,100 (29.7)	29,559 (28.5)	29,636 (28.2)	29,197 (28.8)	33,242 (32.1)	35,073 (33.4)
East	1,529,262 (26.2)	1,595,034 (26.0)	1,641,675 (26.2)	1,024,182 (17.5)	1,184,757 (19.3)	1,251,262 (20.0)
England	13,449,179 (25.4)	14,064,807 (25.4)	14,498,782 (25.6)	8,660,529 (16.3)	9,882,841 (17.9)	10,504,712 (18.5)

All	Economic Activity		Employment figures by Industry BUA (Top 6)					
	Economically active: Total	Economically inactive: Total	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motor cycles	Human health & social work activities	Manufacturing	Education	Construction	Accommodation and food service activities
High Kelling	169 (52.6)	152 (47.4)	26 (15.9)	26 (15.9)	9 (5.5)	20 (12.2)	21 (12.8)	10 (6.1)
North Norfolk	45,819 (63.2)	26,634 (36.8)	7,568 (17.5)	5,670 (13.1)	3,996 (9.3)	3,974 (9.2)	3,934 (9.1)	3427 (7.9)
East of England	27,183,134 (69.9)	11,698,240 (30.1)	466,687 (16.4)	327,457 (11.5)	247,992 (8.7)	282,949 (9.9)	245,284 (8.6)	133,925 (4.7)
England	3,038,090 (71.6)	1,207,454 (28.4)	4,007,570 (15.9)	3,121,238 (12.4)	2,226,247 (8.8)	2,490,199 (9.9)	1,931,936 (7.7)	1,399,931 (5.6)

Health	Health				
	Very good health	Good health	Fair health	Bad health	Very bad health
High Kelling	171 (31.9)	198 (36.9)	125 (23.3)	35 (6.5)	7 (1.3)
North Norfolk	39,504 (38.9)	38,336 (37.8)	17,412 (17.2)	4,839 (4.8)	1,408 (1.4)
East	2,761,271 (47.2)	2,060,157 (35.2)	752,324 (12.9)	212,830 (3.6)	60,383 (1)
England	25,005,712 (47.2)	18,141,457 (34.2)	6,954,092 (13.1)	2,250,446 (4.2)	660,749 (1.2)

Household is not deprived in any dimension	Deprivation BUA			
	Household is deprived in 1 dimension	Household is deprived in 2 dimensions	Household is deprived in 3 dimensions	Household is deprived in 4 dimensions
High Kelling	268 (40.7)	109 (33.6)	90 (14.9)	29 (0.0)
North Norfolk	18,030 (39)	16,676 (36)	9,469 (21)	1,731 (4)
East	1,084,585 (45)	799,157 (33)	434,169 (18)	95,983 (4)
England	9,385,648 (43)	7,204,181 (33)	4,223,982 (19)	1,133,622 (5)

	Affordability		No cars or vans in household	1 car or van in household	2 or more cars or vans in household	All Reported Crime and ASB
	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	/1000 population
High Kelling	16.67	20.44	48 (17.9)	120 (44.8)	74 (27.6)	
North Norfolk	8.96	9.14	7,455 (16)	21,233 (46)	17,358 (38)	49
East	7.52	9.51	449,358 (19)	1,039,677 (43)	93,400 (39)	77.9
England	8.45	7.88	5,691,251 (26)	9,301,776 (42)	7,070,341 (32)	83

Housing	Total Dwellings Number		No of Second Homes Number (%)		Detached (House or bungalow)	Semi-Detached (House or bungalow)	Terraced (House or bungalow)	Purpose-Built Block of Flats (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Part of a converted or shared house (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	In a commercial building (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure
	2016	2020	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
High Kelling	302	320	14 (4.6)	17 (5.3)	227 (76.7)	22 (7.4)	8 (2.7)	37 (12.5)	2 (0.7)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Whole District	53,591	55,416	3,989 (7.4)	4,476 (8.1)	23,448 (44.0)	15,332 (28.8)	8,603 (16.2)	3,398 (6.4)	1,421 (2.7)	613 (1.2)	428 (0.8)

Household Tenure	Owned	Shared ownership	Social rented:(Local Authority)	Social rented: Other	Private rented	Living rent free
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
High Kelling	223 (83.2)	0 (0)	4 (1.5)	34 (12.7)	6 (2.2)	1 (0.4)

Economic Activity	Active					Inactive				
	Employee: Part-time	Employee: Full-time	Self-employed	Unemployed	Full-time student	Retired	Student (including full-time students)	Looking after home or family	Long-term sick or disabled	Other
High Kelling	50 (29.6)	65 (38.5)	45 (26.6)	4 (2.4)	5 (3.0)	133 (87.5)	9 (5.9)	5 (3.3)	2 (1.3)	3 (2.0)

Method of travel to work	Work mainly at or from home	Public Transport	Car or van	All other methods of travel to work
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
High Kelling	48 (28.6)	5 (3.0)	97 (57.7)	18 (10.7)
North Norfolk	7,044 (16)	1,427 (3)	26,666 (61)	8,514 (20)
East	311,643 (11)	335,970 (12)	1,671,949 (58)	548,555 (19)
England	2,631,930 (10)	4,152,453 (16)	13,630,712 (54)	4,893,793 (19)

mid\_2016 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2016  
mid\_2020 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2020

Settlement Name: **Horning**

Population: **1116 (mid-2020 estimate)**

Services & Designated Areas

Schools		Primary							
Name		Horning Community Primary School							
Age		4 to 11							
Year (School)		R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Number On Role May 2017		7	5	11	2	10	10	11	56
Number On Role January 2019									58
Number On Role January 2022									29
Feeds to:	Broadland High Ormiston Academy (Hoveton) (part of Broadland cluster).								
Notes	Multi school – The Cantley and Horning Schools Federation with Cantley								

Key Services	Post Office	Convenience Shopping	Other Shopping	Public House / Restaurant	Petrol Filling Station	Vehicle repair workshop	Designated employment land within settlement	Meeting place (e.g. village hall)	Place of worship	Primary Health Care Facilities
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No - nearest GP surgery Hoveton & Wroxham 2.5 miles

Other Services	Public Transport	Care Home	Broadband 3/4/5G <a href="https://checker.ofcom.org.uk">https://checker.ofcom.org.uk</a>	Pharmacy
	Yes: Peak Service to Hoveton (connections to Norwich)	No	Broadband: Standard & Partial Superfast <a href="#">Standard &amp; Superfast (2022)</a> Mobile: Partial 3G & 4G <a href="#">Mobile: Good 3G &amp; 4G (2022)</a>	No – nearest Hoveton 2.8 miles

Environmental	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Flood Risk	Coastal Change Management Area	Conservation Area	Open Space (HC2)	Landscape Character Assessment	Proximity to Service Town	Indicative Capacity (HELAA 2017)	Local Road Network
	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Type – Low Plains Farmland/ Open Coastal Marshes	2.8 miles to Hoveton	Sites = 5 Dwellings = 1,171	Main

Key Statistics

Age profile	Aged 0 to 15			Aged 16 to 29			Age 30 to 44		
	Census 2011 Number/ (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	Census 2011 Number/ (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	Census 2011 Number	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)
Horning	1263 (11.2)	125 (11.1)	120 (10.8)	90 (8.2)	90 (8.0)	75 (6.7)	134 (12.2)	129 (11.4)	112 (10.0)
North Norfolk	14,669 (14.5)	14,499 (14.0)	14,808 (14.1)	12,937 (12.7)	12,655 (12.2)	11,819 (11.2)	14,596 (14.4)	13,632 (13.2)	13,815 (13.1)
East	1,108,632 (19.0)	1,173,306 (19.1)	1,217,958 (19.4)	1,000,916 (17.1)	1,005,685 (16.4)	967,685 (15.4)	1,183,973 (20.2)	1,170,223 (19.1)	1,190,581 (19.0)
England	10,022,836 (18.9)	10,529,100 (19.1)	10,878,819 (19.2)	9,935,641 (18.7)	9,949,419 (18.0)	9,717,353 (17.1)	10,944,271 (20.6)	10,841,900 (19.6)	11,078,183 (19.5)

Age profile	Aged 45 to 64			Aged 65+		
	Census 2011 Number/ (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	Census 2011 Number	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)
Horning	348 (31.7)	333 (29.5)	324 (29.0)	403 (36.7)	451 (40.0)	485 (43.5)
North Norfolk	30,100 (29.7)	29,559 (28.5)	29,636 (28.2)	29,197 (28.8)	33,242 (32.1)	35,073 (33.4)
East	1,529,262 (26.2)	1,595,034 (26.0)	1,641,675 (26.2)	1,024,182 (17.5)	1,184,757 (19.3)	1,251,262 (20.0)
England	13,449,179 (25.4)	14,064,807 (25.4)	14,498,782 (25.6)	8,660,529 (16.3)	9,882,841 (17.9)	10,504,712 (18.5)

All	Economic Activity		Employment figures by Industry BUA (Top 6)					
	Economically active: Total	Economically inactive: Total	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motor cycles	Human health & social work activities	Manufacturing	Education	Construction	Accommodation and food service activities
Horning	439 (56.9)	332 (43.1)	75 (18.9)	40 (10.1)	29 (7.3)	34 (8.6)	35 (8.8)	44 (11.1)
North Norfolk	45,819 (63.2)	26,634 (37.8)	7,568 (17.5)	5,670 (13.1)	3,996 (9.3)	3,974 (9.2)	3,934 (9.1)	3427 (7.9)
East of England	27,183,134 (69.9)	11,698,240 (30.1)	466,687 (16.4)	327,457 (11.5)	247,992 (8.7)	282,949 (9.9)	245,284 (8.6)	133925 (4.7)
England	3,038,090 (71.6)	1,207,454 (28.4)	4,007,570 (15.9)	3,121,238 (12.4)	2,226,247 (8.8)	2,490,199 (9.9)	1,931,936 (7.7)	1399931 (5.6)

Health	Very good health	Good health	Fair health	Bad health	Very bad health
Horning	393 (35.8)	458 (41.7)	179 (16.3)	52 (4.7)	16 (1.5)
North Norfolk	39,504 (38.9)	38,336 (37.8)	17,412 (17.2)	4,839 (4.8)	1,408 (1.4)
East	2,761,271 (47.2)	2,060,157 (35.2)	752,324 (12.9)	212,830 (3.6)	60,383 (1)
England	25,005,712 (47.2)	18,141,457 (34.2)	6,954,092 (13.1)	2,250,446 (4.2)	660,749 (1.2)

Deprivation BUA				
Household is not deprived in any dimension	Household is deprived in 1 dimension	Household is deprived in 2 dimensions	Household is deprived in 3 dimensions	Household is deprived in 4 dimensions
Horning	541 (37.9)	205 (37.2)	201 (21.4)	116 (3.0)
North Norfolk	18,030 (39)	16,676 (36)	9,469 (21)	1,731 (4)
East	1,084,585 (45)	799,157 (33)	434,169 (18)	95,983 (4)
England	9,385,648 (43)	7,204,181 (33)	4,223,982 (19)	1,133,622 (5)

	Affordability		No cars or vans in household	1 car or van in household	2 or more cars or vans in household	All Reported Crime and ASB
	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	/1000 population
Horning	12.67	13.53	80 (14.8)	235 (43.4)	226 (41.8)	
North Norfolk	8.96	9.14	7,455 (16)	21,233 (46)	17,358 (38)	49
East	7.52	9.51	449,358 (19)	1,039,677 (43)	93,400 (39)	77.9
England	8.45	7.88	5,691,251 (26)	9,301,776 (42)	7,070,341 (32)	83

Housing	Total Dwellings Number	No of Second Homes Number (%)	Detached (House or bungalow)	Semi-Detached (House or bungalow)	Terraced (House or bungalow)	Purpose-Built Block of Flats (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Part of a converted or shared house (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	In a commercial building (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure
Horning	858	68 (10.3)	89 (13.4)	425 (60.8)	145 (20.7)	18 (2.6)	11 (1.6)	5 (0.7)	
Whole District	53,591	3,989 (7.4)	4,476 (8.1)	23,448 (44.0)	15,332 (28.8)	8,603 (16.2)	3,398 (6.4)	1,421 (2.7)	

Household Tenure	Owned	Shared ownership	Social rented: (Local Authority)	Social rented: Other	Private rented	Living rent free
Horning	403 (74.5)	0 (0)	22 (4.1)	64 (11.8)	46 (8.5)	6 (1.1)

Economic Activity	Active					Inactive				
	Employee: Part-time	Employee: Full-time	Self-employed	Unemployed	Full-time student	Retired	Student (including full-time students)	Looking after home or family	Long-term sick or disabled	Other
Horning	103 (23.5)	173 (39.4)	114 (26.0)	37 (8.4)	12 (2.7)	253 (76.2)	13 (3.9)	28 (8.4)	29 (8.7)	9 (2.7)

Method of travel to work	Work mainly at or from home	Public Transport	Car or van	All other methods of travel to work
Horning	90 (22.2)	20 (4.9)	246 (60.7)	49 (12.1)
North Norfolk	7,044 (16)	1,427 (3)	26,666 (61)	8,514 (20)
East	311,643 (11)	335,970 (12)	1,671,949 (58)	548,555 (19)
England	2,631,930 (10)	4,152,453 (16)	13,630,712 (54)	4,893,793 (19)

mid\_2016 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2016  
mid\_2020 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2020

Settlement Name: **Little Snoring**

Population: **607** (mid-2020 estimate)

Services & Designated Areas

Schools		Primary							
Name	Little Snoring Community Primary Academy								
Age	4 to 11								
Year (School)	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total	
Number On Role May 2017	9	13	8	9	11	6	15	71	
Number On Role January 2019								70	
Number On Role January 2022								62	
Feeds to:	Fakenham Academy Norfolk (part of Fakenham cluster).								
Notes									

Key Services	Post Office	Convenience Shopping	Other Shopping	Public House / Restaurant	Petrol Filling Station	Vehicle repair workshop	Designated employment land within settlement	Meeting place (e.g. village hall)	Place of worship	Primary Health Care Facilities
	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No - nearest GP Surgery Fakenham 1.7 miles

Other Services	Public Transport	Care Home	Broadband 3/4/5G <a href="https://checker.ofcom.org.uk">https://checker.ofcom.org.uk</a>	Pharmacy
	Yes: Peak Services to Holt, Fakenham	No	Broadband: Standard and Supernet (same at 2022) Mobile: Good 3G & 4G (same at 2022)	No - nearest Fakenham 3.5 miles

Environmental	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Flood Risk	Coastal Change Management Area	Conservation Area	Open Space (HC2)	Landscape Character Assessment	Proximity to Service Town	Indicative Capacity (HELAA 2017)	Local Road Network
	No	No	No	No	No	Type - Tributary Farmland	3.5 miles to Fakenham	Sites = 9 Dwellings = 255	Main

Key Statistics

Age profile	Aged 0 to 15			Aged 16 to 29			Age 30 to 44		
	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number (%)	mid_2020 Number (%)	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number (%)	mid_2020 Number (%)	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number (%)	mid_2020 Number (%)
Little Snoring	121 (19.5)	111 (18.4)	101 (16.6)	81 (13.1)	70 (11.6)	71 (11.7)	82 (13.2)	71 (11.8)	72 (11.9)
North Norfolk	14,669 (14.5)	14,499 (14.0)	14,808 (14.1)	12,937 (12.7)	12,655 (12.2)	11,819 (11.2)	14,596 (14.4)	13,632 (13.2)	13,815 (13.1)
East	1,108,632 (19.0)	1,173,306 (19.1)	1,217,958 (19.4)	1,000,916 (17.1)	1,005,685 (16.4)	967,685 (15.4)	1,183,973 (20.2)	1,170,223 (19.1)	1,190,581 (19.0)
England	10,022,836 (18.9)	10,529,100 (19.1)	10,878,819 (19.2)	9,935,641 (18.7)	9,949,419 (18.0)	9,717,353 (17.1)	10,944,271 (20.6)	10,841,900 (19.6)	11,078,183 (19.5)

Age profile	Aged 45 to 64			Aged 65+		
	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number (%)	mid_2020 Number (%)	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number (%)	mid_2020 Number (%)
Little Snoring	189 (30.5)	184 (30.6)	187 (30.8)	146 (23.6)	166 (27.6)	176 (29.0)
North Norfolk	30,100 (29.7)	29,559 (28.5)	29,636 (28.2)	29,197 (28.8)	33,242 (32.1)	35,073 (33.4)
East	1,529,262 (26.2)	1,595,034 (26.0)	1,641,675 (26.2)	1,024,182 (17.5)	1,184,757 (19.3)	1,251,262 (20.0)
England	13,449,179 (25.4)	14,064,807 (25.4)	14,498,782 (25.6)	8,660,529 (16.3)	9,882,841 (17.9)	10,504,712 (18.5)

All	Economic Activity		Employment figures by Industry BUA (Top 6)					
	Economically active: Total	Economically inactive: Total	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motor cycles	Human health & social work activities	Manufacturing	Education	Construction	Accommodation and food service activities
Little Snoring	272 (61.8)	168 (38.2)	44 (17.5)	30 (11.9)	41 (16.3)	25 (9.9)	19 (7.5)	13 (5.2)
North Norfolk	45,819 (63.2)	26,634 (36.8)	7,568 (17.5)	5,670 (13.1)	3,996 (9.3)	3,974 (9.2)	3,934 (9.1)	3427 (7.9)
East	2,783,134 (69.9)	1,198,240 (30.1)	466,687 (16.4)	327,457 (11.5)	247,992 (8.7)	282,949 (9.9)	245,284 (8.6)	133,925 (4.7)
England	3,038,090 (71.6)	1,207,454 (28.4)	4,007,570 (15.9)	3,121,238 (12.4)	2,226,247 (8.8)	2,490,199 (9.9)	1,931,936 (7.7)	1,399,931 (5.6)

Health	Health				
	Very good health	Good health	Fair health	Bad health	Very bad health
Little Snoring	247 (39.9)	242 (39.1)	95 (15.3)	30 (4.8)	5 (0.8)
North Norfolk	39,504 (38.9)	38,336 (37.8)	17,412 (17.2)	4,839 (4.8)	1,408 (1.4)
East	2,761,271 (47.2)	2,060,157 (35.2)	752,324 (12.9)	212,830 (3.6)	60,383 (1.1)
England	25,005,712 (47.2)	18,141,457 (34.2)	6,954,092 (13.1)	2,250,446 (4.2)	660,749 (1.2)

Household is not deprived in any dimension	Deprivation BUA			
	Household is deprived in 1 dimension	Household is deprived in 2 dimensions	Household is deprived in 3 dimensions	Household is deprived in 4 dimensions
Little Snoring	262 (47.3)	124 (34.0)	89 (14.9)	39 (3.8)
North Norfolk	18,030 (39)	16,676 (36)	9,469 (21)	1,731 (4)
East	1,084,585 (45)	799,157 (33)	434,169 (18)	95,983 (4)
England	9,385,648 (43)	7,204,181 (33)	4,223,982 (19)	1,133,622 (5)

Affordability	No cars or vans in household			1 car or van in household		2 or more cars or vans in household		All Reported Crime and ASB /1000 population
	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)		
Little Snoring	12.37	14.31	23 (8.8)	126 (48.1)	113 (43.1)			
North Norfolk	8.96	9.14	7,455 (16)	21,233 (46)	17,358 (38)		49	
East	7.52	9.51	449,358 (19)	1,039,677 (43)	93,400 (39)		77.9	
England	8.45	7.88	5,691,251 (26)	9,301,776 (42)	7,070,341 (32)		83	

Housing	Total Dwellings Number		No of Second Homes Number (%)		Detached (House or bungalow)	Semi-Detached (House or bungalow)	Terraced (House or bungalow)	Purpose-Built Block of Flats (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Part of a converted or shared house (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	In a commercial building (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure
	2016	2020	2016	2020							
Little Snoring	287	298	19 (6.6)	28 (9.4)	141 (48.3)	95 (32.5)	55 (18.8)	1 (0.3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Whole District	53,591	55,416	3,989 (7.4)	4,476 (8.1)	23,448 (44.0)	15,332 (28.8)	8,603 (16.2)	3,398 (6.4)	1,421 (2.7)	613 (1.2)	428 (0.8)

Household Tenure	Owned	Shared ownership	Social rented:(Local Authority)	Social rented: Other	Private rented	Living rent free
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Little Snoring	181 (69.1)	5 (1.9)	9 (3.4)	33 (12.6)	29 (11.1)	5 (1.9)

Economic Activity	Active					Inactive				
	Employee: Part-time	Employee: Full-time	Self-employed	Unemployed	Full-time student	Retired	Student (including full-time students)	Looking after home or family	Long-term sick or disabled	Other
Little Snoring	64 (23.5)	137 (50.4)	45 (16.5)	16 (5.9)	10 (3.7)	107 (63.7)	13 (7.7)	26 (15.5)	16 (9.5)	6 (3.6)

Method of travel to work	Work mainly at or from home	Public Transport	Car or van	All other methods of travel to work
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Little Snoring	42 (16.5)	12 (4.7)	174 (68.5)	26 (10.2)
North Norfolk	7,044 (16)	1,427 (3)	26,666 (61)	8,514 (20)
East	311,643 (11)	335,970 (12)	1,671,949 (58)	548,555 (19)
England	2,631,930 (10)	4,152,453 (16)	13,630,712 (54)	4,893,793 (19)

mid\_2016 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2016  
 mid\_2020 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2020

Settlement Name: **Walsingham**

Population: **765** (mid-2020 estimate)

Services & Designated Areas

Schools		Primary							
Name	Walsingham CE VA primary school								
Age	4 to 11								
Year (School)	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total	
Number On Role May 2017	8	2	3	3	5	1	1	23	
Number On Role January 2019								33	
Number On Role January 2022								36	
Feeds to:	Alderman Peel High School (part of Wells cluster).								
Notes	Multi school – Pilgrim federation with Kelling, Blakeney and Hindringham								

Key Services	Post Office	Convenience Shopping	Other Shopping	Public House / Restaurant	Petrol Filling Station	Vehicle repair workshop	Designated employment land within settlement	Meeting place (e.g. village hall)	Place of worship	Primary Health Care Facilities
	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes - GP surgery (4 days, limited hours)

Other Services	Public Transport	Care Home	Broadband 3/4/5G	Pharmacy
	Yes: Peak services to Fakenham, Wells	No	<a href="https://checker.ofcom.org.uk">https://checker.ofcom.org.uk</a> Broadband: Superfast only Standard & Superfast (2022) Mobile: No 3G & 4G Good 3G & 4G (2022)	No – nearest Fakenham 5.5 miles

Environmental	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Flood Risk	Coastal Change Management Area	Conservation Area	Open Space (HC2)	Landscape Character Assessment	Proximity to Service Town	Indicative Capacity (HELAA 2017)	Local Road Network
	No	Yes - parts	No	Yes	Yes	Type – Rolling Open Farmland/ River Valleys	5.5 miles to Fakenham, 4.7 miles to Wells	Sites = 10 Dwellings = 243	Rural

Key Statistics

Age profile	Aged 0 to 15			Aged 16 to 29			Age 30 to 44		
	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020
Walsingham	101 (12.3)	110 (13.9)	96 (12.5)	102 (12.5)	100 (12.6)	87 (11.4)	118 (14.4)	94 (11.9)	110 (14.4)
North Norfolk	14,669 (14.5)	14,499 (14.0)	14,808 (14.1)	12,937 (12.7)	12,655 (12.2)	11,819 (11.2)	14,596 (14.4)	13,632 (13.2)	13,815 (13.1)
East	1,108,632 (19.0)	1,173,306 (19.1)	1,217,958 (19.4)	1,000,916 (17.1)	1,005,685 (16.4)	967,685 (15.4)	1,183,973 (20.2)	1,170,223 (19.1)	1,190,581 (19.0)
England	10,022,836 (18.9)	10,529,100 (19.1)	10,878,819 (19.2)	9,935,641 (18.7)	9,949,419 (18.0)	9,717,353 (17.1)	10,944,271 (20.6)	10,841,900 (19.6)	11,078,183 (19.5)

Age profile	Aged 45 to 64			Aged 65+		
	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020
Walsingham	238 (29.1)	228 (28.8)	223 (29.2)	260 (31.7)	260 (32.8)	249 (32.5)
North Norfolk	30,100 (29.7)	29,559 (28.5)	29,636 (28.2)	29,197 (28.8)	33,242 (32.1)	35,073 (33.4)
East	1,529,262 (26.2)	1,595,034 (26.0)	1,641,675 (26.2)	1,024,182 (17.5)	1,184,757 (19.3)	1,251,262 (20.0)
England	13,449,179 (25.4)	14,064,807 (25.4)	14,498,782 (25.6)	8,660,529 (16.3)	9,882,841 (17.9)	10,504,712 (18.5)

All	Economic Activity								Employment figures by Industry BUA (Top 6)							
	Economically active: Total	Economically inactive: Total	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motor cycles	Human health & social work activities	Manufacturing	Education	Construction	Accommodation and food service activities	Number	Number (%)	Number	Number (%)	Number	Number (%)	Number	Number (%)
Walsingham	381 (64.4)	211 (35.6)	52 (14.9)	24 (6.9)	39 (11.1)	34 (9.7)	37 (10.6)	41 (11.7)	381	64.4	211	35.6	52	14.9	24	6.9
North Norfolk	45,819 (63.2)	26,634 (36.8)	7,568 (17.5)	5,670 (13.1)	3,996 (9.3)	3,974 (9.2)	3,934 (9.1)	3427 (7.9)	45,819	63.2	26,634	36.8	7,568	17.5	5,670	13.1
East of England	2,761,271 (47.2)	2,060,157 (35.2)	466,687 (16.4)	327,457 (11.5)	247,992 (8.7)	282,949 (9.9)	245,284 (8.6)	133,925 (4.7)	2,761,271	47.2	2,060,157	35.2	466,687	16.4	327,457	11.5
England	3,038,090 (71.6)	1,207,454 (28.4)	4,007,570 (15.9)	3,121,238 (12.4)	2,226,247 (8.8)	2,490,199 (9.9)	1,931,936 (7.7)	139,931 (5.6)	3,038,090	71.6	1,207,454	28.4	4,007,570	15.9	3,121,238	12.4

Health	Health				
	Very good health	Good health	Fair health	Bad health	Very bad health
Walsingham	278 (33.9)	336 (41)	161 (19.7)	32 (3.9)	12 (1.5)
North Norfolk	39,504 (38.9)	38,336 (37.8)	17,412 (17.2)	4,839 (4.8)	1,408 (1.4)
East	2,761,271 (47.2)	2,060,157 (35.2)	752,324 (12.9)	212,830 (3.6)	60,383 (1)
England	25,005,712 (47.2)	18,141,457 (34.2)	6,954,092 (13.1)	2,250,446 (4.2)	660,749 (1.2)

Household is not deprived in any dimension	Deprivation BUA				
	Household is deprived in 1 dimension	Household is deprived in 2 dimensions	Household is deprived in 3 dimensions	Household is deprived in 4 dimensions	
Walsingham	395 (33.2)	131 (39.7)	157 (23.5)	93 (3.3)	13 (0.3)
North Norfolk	18,030 (39)	16,676 (36)	9,469 (21)	1,731 (4)	140 (0)
East	1,084,585 (45)	799,157 (33)	434,169 (18)	95,983 (4)	9,141 (0)
England	9,385,648 (43)	7,204,181 (33)	4,223,982 (19)	1,133,622 (5)	115,935 (1)

Affordability	No cars or vans in household					All Reported Crime and ASB /1000 population
	2016	2020	1 car or van in household	2 or more cars or vans in household		
Walsingham	12.37	14.31	80 (20.3)	207 (52.4)	108 (27.3)	
North Norfolk	8.96	9.14	7,455 (16)	21,233 (46)	17,358 (38)	
East	7.52	9.51	449,358 (19)	1,039,677 (43)	93,400 (39)	
England	8.45	7.88	5,691,251 (26)	9,301,776 (42)	7,070,341 (32)	

Housing	Total Dwellings Number		No of Second Homes Number (%)		Detached (House or bungalow)	Semi-Detached (House or bungalow)	Terraced (House or bungalow)	Purpose-Built Block of Flats (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Part of a converted or shared house (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	In a commercial building (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure
	2016	2020	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Walsingham	491	492	71 (14.5)	76 (15.4)	141 (27)	207 (39.6)	147 (28.1)	5 (1)	15 (2.9)	6 (1.1)	2 (0.4)
Whole District	53,591	55,416	3,989 (7.4)	4,476 (8.1)	23,448 (44.0)	15,332 (28.8)	8,603 (16.2)	3,398 (6.4)	1,421 (2.7)	613 (1.2)	428 (0.8)

Household Tenure	Household Tenure					
	Owned	Shared ownership	Social rented:(Local Authority)	Social rented: Other	Private rented	Living rent free
Walsingham	200 (50.6)	0 (0)	19 (4.8)	58 (14.7)	87 (22)	31 (7.8)

Economic Activity	Active						Inactive				
	Employee: Part-time	Employee: Full-time	Self-employed	Unemployed	Full-time student	Retired	Student (including full-time students)	Looking after home or family	Long-term sick or disabled	Other	
Walsingham	75 (19.7)	180 (47.2)	85 (22.3)	30 (7.9)	11 (2.9)	134 (63.5)	10 (4.7)	26 (12.3)	23 (10.9)	18 (8.5)	

Method of travel to work	Method of travel to work			
	Work mainly at or from home	Public Transport	Car or van	All other methods of travel to work
Walsingham	83 (23.1)	14 (3.9)	170 (47.2)	93 (25.8)
North Norfolk	7,044 (16)	1,427 (3)	26,666 (61)	8,514 (20)
East	311,643 (11)	335,970 (12)	1,671,949 (58)	548,555 (19)
England	2,631,930 (10)	4,152,453 (16)	13,630,712 (54)	4,893,793 (19)

mid\_2016 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2016  
 mid\_2020 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2020

Settlement Name: **Overstrand**

Population: **981** (mid-2020 estimate)

Services & Designated Areas

Schools		Primary							
Name	Overstrand The Belfry CE VA Primary School								
Age	4 to 11								
Year (School)	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total	
Number On Role May 2017	24	19	15	21	14	20	16	129	
Number On Role January 2019								135	
Number On Role January 2022								121	
Feeds to:	Cromer Academy Trust (part of Cromer cluster).								
Notes									

Key Services	Post Office	Convenience Shopping	Other Shopping	Public House / Restaurant	Petrol Filling Station	Vehicle repair workshop	Designated employment land within settlement	Meeting place (e.g. village hall)	Place of worship	Primary Health Care Facilities
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No - nearest GP surgery Cromer 1.7 miles

Other Services	Public Transport	Care Home	Broadband 3/4/5G <a href="https://checker.ofcom.org.uk">https://checker.ofcom.org.uk</a>	Pharmacy
	Yes: Peak Services to Cromer, Holt, North Walsham, Sheringham	Yes- 2 independent	Broadband: Standard & Partial Superfast Standard & Superfast (2022) Mobile: Good 3G Partial 4G Good 3G & 4G (2022)	No - nearest Cromer 1.8 miles

Environmental	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Flood Risk	Coastal Change Management Area	Conservation Area	Open Space (HC2)	Landscape Character Assessment	Proximity to Service Town	Indicative Capacity (HELAA 2017)	Local Road Network
	No - adjacent (surrounded)	No	Yes - part	Yes	Yes	Type - Coastal Sheir (Overstrand & immediate surroundings excluded from designation)	2.3 miles to Cromer	Sites = 7 Dwellings = 162	Rural

Key Statistics

Age profile	Aged 0 to 15			Aged 16 to 29			Age 30 to 44		
	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number (%)	mid_2020 Number (%)	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number (%)	mid_2020 Number (%)	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number (%)	mid_2020 Number (%)
Overstrand	101 (9.8)	83 (8.5)	71 (7.2)	100 (9.7)	103 (10.6)	80 (8.2)	92 (8.9)	67 (6.9)	68 (6.9)
North Norfolk	14,669 (14.5)	14,499 (14.0)	14,808 (14.1)	12,937 (12.7)	12,655 (12.2)	11,819 (11.2)	14,596 (14.4)	13,632 (13.2)	13,815 (13.1)
East	1,108,632 (19.0)	1,173,306 (19.1)	1,217,958 (19.4)	1,000,916 (17.1)	1,005,685 (16.4)	967,685 (15.4)	1,183,973 (20.2)	1,170,223 (19.1)	1,190,581 (19.0)
England	10,022,836 (18.9)	10,529,100 (19.1)	10,878,819 (19.2)	9,935,641 (18.7)	9,949,419 (18.0)	9,717,353 (17.1)	10,944,271 (20.6)	10,841,900 (19.6)	11,078,183 (19.5)

Age profile	Aged 45 to 64			Aged 65+		
	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number (%)	mid_2020 Number (%)	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number (%)	mid_2020 Number (%)
Overstrand	308 (29.9)	264 (27.1)	285 (29.1)	429 (41.7)	457 (46.9)	477 (48.6)
North Norfolk	30,100 (29.7)	29,559 (28.5)	29,636 (28.2)	29,197 (28.8)	33,242 (32.1)	35,073 (33.4)
East	1,529,262 (26.2)	1,595,034 (26.0)	1,641,675 (26.2)	1,024,182 (17.5)	1,184,757 (19.3)	1,251,262 (20.0)
England	13,449,179 (25.4)	14,064,807 (25.4)	14,498,782 (25.6)	8,660,529 (16.3)	9,882,841 (17.9)	10,504,712 (18.5)

Economic Activity	Employment figures by Industry BUA (Top 6)							
	Economically active: Total	Economically inactive: Total	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motor cycles	Human health & social work activities	Manufacturing	Education	Construction	Accommodation and food service activities
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Overstrand	368 (52.1)	339 (47.9)	52 (14.9)	46 (13.2)	20 (5.7)	58 (16.7)	31 (8.9)	38 (10.9)
North Norfolk	45,819 (63.2)	26,634 (36.8)	7,568 (17.5)	5,670 (13.1)	3,996 (9.3)	3,974 (9.2)	3,934 (9.1)	3,427 (7.9)
East of England	27,183,134 (69.9)	11,698,240 (30.1)	466,687 (16.4)	327,457 (11.5)	247,992 (8.7)	282,949 (9.9)	245,284 (8.6)	133,925 (4.7)
England	3,038,090 (71.6)	1,207,454 (28.4)	4,007,570 (15.9)	3,121,238 (12.4)	2,226,247 (8.8)	2,490,199 (9.9)	1,931,936 (7.7)	1,399,931 (5.6)

Health	Health				
	Very good health	Good health	Fair health	Bad health	Very bad health
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Overstrand	363 (35.2)	390 (37.9)	209 (20.3)	59 (5.7)	9 (0.9)
North Norfolk	39,504 (38.9)	38,336 (37.8)	17,412 (17.2)	4,839 (4.8)	1,408 (1.4)
East	2,761,271 (47.2)	2,060,157 (35.2)	752,324 (12.9)	212,830 (3.6)	60,383 (1.1)
England	25,005,712 (47.2)	18,141,457 (34.2)	6,954,092 (13.1)	2,250,446 (4.2)	660,749 (1.2)

Deprivation BUA				
Household is not deprived in any dimension	Household is deprived in 1 dimension	Household is deprived in 2 dimensions	Household is deprived in 3 dimensions	Household is deprived in 4 dimensions
Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
472 (36.0)	170 (39.2)	185 (23.1)	109 (1.7)	8 (0.0)
18,030 (39)	16,676 (36)	9,469 (21)	1,731 (4)	140 (0)
1,084,585 (45)	799,157 (33)	434,169 (18)	95,983 (4)	9,141 (0)
9,385,648 (43)	7,204,181 (33)	4,223,982 (19)	1,133,622 (5)	115,935 (1)

Affordability	No cars or vans in household				1 car or van in household		2 or more cars or vans in household		All Reported Crime and ASB /1000 population
	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)			
Overstrand	12.23	15.90	84 (17.8)	236 (50)	152 (32.2)				
North Norfolk	8.96	9.14	7,455 (16)	21,233 (46)	17,358 (38)			49	
East	7.52	9.51	449,358 (19)	1,039,677 (43)	93,400 (39)			77.9	
England	8.45	7.88	5,691,251 (26)	9,301,776 (42)	7,070,341 (32)			83	

Housing	Total Dwellings Number		No of Second Homes Number (%)		Detached (House or bungalow)	Semi-Detached (House or bungalow)	Terraced (House or bungalow)	Purpose-Built Block of Flats (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Part of a converted or shared house (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	In a commercial building (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure
	2016	2020	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Overstrand	558	597	66 (11.8)	76 (12.7)	356 (63)	104 (18.4)	70 (12.4)	3 (0.5)	28 (5)	4 (0.7)	0 (0)
Whole District	53,591	55,416	3,989 (7.4)	4,476 (8.1)	23,448 (44.0)	15,332 (28.8)	8,603 (16.2)	3,398 (6.4)	1,421 (2.7)	613 (1.2)	428 (0.8)

Household Tenure	Owned	Shared ownership	Social rented: (Local Authority)	Social rented: Other	Private rented	Living rent free
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Overstrand	381 (80.7)	1 (0.2)	1 (0.2)	22 (4.7)	54 (11.4)	13 (2.8)

Economic Activity	Active					Inactive				
	Employee: Part-time	Employee: Full-time	Self-employed	Unemployed	Full-time student	Retired	Student (including full-time students)	Looking after home or family	Long-term sick or disabled	Other
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Overstrand	114 (31.0)	151 (41.0)	80 (21.7)	14 (3.8)	9 (2.4)	265 (78.2)	12 (3.5)	23 (6.8)	21 (6.2)	18 (5.3)

Method of travel to work	Work mainly at or from home	Public Transport	Car or van	All other methods of travel to work
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Overstrand	101 (28.1)	11 (3.1)	188 (52.4)	59 (16.4)
North Norfolk	7,044 (16)	1,427 (3)	26,666 (61)	8,514 (20)
East	311,643 (11)	335,970 (12)	1,671,949 (58)	548,555 (19)
England	2,631,930 (10)	4,152,453 (16)	13,630,712 (54)	4,893,793 (19)

mid\_2016 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2016  
 mid\_2020 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2020

Settlement Name: **Potter Heigham**

Population: **1049 (mid-2020 estimate)**

**Services & Designated Areas**

Schools	Primary									
Name	N/A									
Notes	Stalham schools area - Nearest Schools: Ludham Primary School and Nursery, Catfield Primary, Stalham High School									
Key Services	Post Office	Convenience Shopping	Other Shopping	Public House / Restaurant	Petrol Filling Station	Vehicle repair workshop	Designated employment land within settlement	Meeting place (e.g. village hall)	Place of worship	Primary Health Care Facilities
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No - nearest GP surgery Ludham & Stalham Green 2.9 miles

Other Services	Public Transport	Care Home	Broadband 3/4/5G <a href="https://checker.ofcom.org.uk">https://checker.ofcom.org.uk</a>	Pharmacy
	Yes - Peak service to North Walsham & Gt. Yarmouth	Yes - 1 independent	Broadband: Standard & Superfast (2022) Mobile: Good 3G & 4G (2022)	No - nearest Stalham 4.4 miles

Environmental	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Flood Risk	Coastal Change Management Area	Conservation Area	Open Space (HC2)	Landscape Character Assessment	Proximity to Service Town	Indicative Capacity (HELAA 2017)	Local Road Network
	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Type: Settled Farmland	10.6 miles to North Walsham, 6.8 miles to Hoveton	N/A	Main

**Key Statistics**

Age profile	Aged 0 to 15			Aged 16 to 29			Age 30 to 44		
	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)
Potter Heigham	119 (11.4)	94 (9.0)	94 (9.0)	101 (9.7)	92 (8.8)	95 (9.1)	126 (12.4)	108 (10.4)	104 (9.9)
North Norfolk	14,669 (14.5)	14,499 (14.0)	14,808 (14.1)	12,937 (12.7)	12,655 (12.2)	11,819 (11.2)	14,596 (14.4)	13,632 (13.2)	13,815 (13.1)
East	1,108,632 (19.0)	1,173,306 (19.1)	1,217,958 (19.4)	1,000,916 (17.1)	1,005,685 (16.4)	967,685 (15.4)	1,183,973 (20.2)	1,170,223 (19.1)	1,190,581 (19.0)
England	10,022,836 (18.9)	10,529,100 (19.1)	10,878,819 (19.2)	9,935,641 (18.7)	9,949,419 (18.0)	9,717,353 (17.1)	10,944,271 (20.6)	10,841,900 (19.6)	11,078,183 (19.5)

Age profile	Aged 45 to 64			Aged 65+		
	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)
Potter Heigham	357 (34.2)	336 (32.3)	308 (29.4)	337 (32.3)	410 (39.4)	448 (42.7)
North Norfolk	30,100 (29.7)	29,559 (28.5)	29,636 (28.2)	29,197 (28.8)	33,242 (32.1)	35,073 (33.4)
East	1,529,262 (26.2)	1,595,034 (26.0)	1,641,675 (26.2)	1,024,182 (17.5)	1,184,757 (19.3)	1,251,262 (20.0)
England	13,449,179 (25.4)	14,064,807 (25.4)	14,498,782 (25.6)	8,660,529 (16.3)	9,882,841 (17.9)	10,504,712 (18.5)

Economic Activity	Employment figures by Industry BUA (Top 6)							
	Economically active: Total	Economically inactive: Total	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motor cycles	Human health & social work activities	Manufacturing	Education	Construction	Accommodation and food service activities
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Potter Heigham	467 (59.6)	316 (40.4)	80 (18.2)	59 (13.4)	52 (11.8)	35 (8.0)	42 (9.5)	25 (5.7)
North Norfolk	45,819 (63.2)	26,634 (36.8)	7,568 (17.5)	5,670 (13.1)	3,996 (9.3)	3,974 (9.2)	3,934 (9.1)	3427 (7.9)
East of England	27,183,134 (69.9)	11,698,240 (30.1)	466,687 (16.4)	327,457 (11.5)	247,992 (8.7)	282,949 (9.9)	245,284 (8.6)	133925 (4.7)
England	3,038,090 (71.6)	1,207,454 (28.4)	4,007,570 (15.9)	3,121,238 (12.4)	2,226,247 (8.8)	2,490,199 (9.9)	1,931,936 (7.7)	1399931 (5.6)

Health	Health				
	Very good health	Good health	Fair health	Bad health	Very bad health
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Potter Heigham	379 (36.3)	391 (37.5)	196 (18.8)	61 (5.8)	16 (1.5)
North Norfolk	39,504 (38.9)	38,336 (37.8)	17,412 (17.2)	4,839 (4.8)	1,408 (1.4)
East	2,761,271 (47.2)	2,060,157 (35.2)	752,324 (12.9)	212,830 (3.6)	60,383 (1.1)
England	25,005,712 (47.2)	18,141,457 (34.2)	6,954,092 (13.1)	2,250,446 (4.2)	660,749 (1.2)

Deprivation BUA	Deprivation BUA				
	Household is not deprived in any dimension	Household is deprived in 1 dimension	Household is deprived in 2 dimensions	Household is deprived in 3 dimensions	Household is deprived in 4 dimensions
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Potter Heigham	479 (35.3)	169 (35.7)	171 (23.4)	112 (5.6)	27 (0.0)
North Norfolk	18,030 (39)	16,676 (36)	9,469 (21)	1,731 (4)	140 (0)
East	1,084,585 (45)	799,157 (33)	434,169 (18)	95,983 (4)	9,141 (0)
England	9,385,648 (43)	7,204,181 (33)	4,223,982 (19)	1,133,622 (5)	115,935 (1)

Affordability	Affordability				
	2016	2020	No cars or vans in household	1 car or van in household	2 or more cars or vans in household
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Potter Heigham	11.95	12.42	48 (10)	210 (43.8)	166 (34.7)
North Norfolk	8.96	9.14	7,455 (16)	21,233 (46)	17,358 (38)
East	7.52	9.51	449,358 (19)	1,039,677 (43)	93,400 (39)
England	8.45	7.88	5,691,251 (26)	9,301,776 (42)	7,070,341 (32)

Housing	Total Dwellings Number		No of Second Homes Number (%)		Detached (House or bungalow)	Semi-Detached (House or bungalow)	Terraced (House or bungalow)	Purpose-Built Block of Flats (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Part of a converted or shared house (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	In a commercial building (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure
	2016	2020	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Potter Heigham	555	558	22 (4.0)	26 (4.7)	363 (63.8)	129 (22.7)	48 (8.4)	9 (1.6)	1 (0.2)	4 (0.7)	15 (2.6)
Whole District	53,591	55,416	3,989 (7.4)	4,476 (8.1)	23,448 (44.0)	15,332 (28.8)	8,603 (16.2)	3,398 (6.4)	1,421 (2.7)	613 (1.2)	428 (0.8)

Household Tenure	Household Tenure					
	Owned	Shared ownership	Social rented: (Local Authority)	Social rented: Other	Private rented	Living rent free
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Potter Heigham	386 (80.6)	0 (0.0)	15 (3.1)	41 (8.6)	30 (6.3)	7 (1.5)

Economic Activity	Active					Inactive				
	Employee: Part-time	Employee: Full-time	Self-employed	Unemployed	Full-time student	Retired	Student (including full-time students)	Looking after home or family	Long-term sick or disabled	Other
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Potter Heigham	112 (24.0)	217 (46.5)	98 (21.0)	25 (5.4)	15 (3.2)	226 (71.5)	14 (4.4)	28 (8.9)	38 (12.0)	10 (3.2)

Method of travel to work	Method of travel to work			
	Work mainly at or from home	Public Transport	Car or van	All other methods of travel to work
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Potter Heigham	72 (16.0)	9 (2.0)	309 (68.8)	59 (13.1)
North Norfolk	7,044 (16)	1,427 (3)	26,666 (61)	8,514 (20)
East	311,643 (11)	335,970 (12)	1,671,949 (58)	548,555 (19)
England	2,631,930 (10)	4,152,453 (16)	13,630,712 (54)	4,893,793 (19)

mid\_2016 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2016  
 mid\_2020 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2020

Settlement Name: **Roughton**

Population: **1013 (mid-2020 estimate)**

Services & Designated Areas

Schools		Primary							
Name	St Mary's Endowed VA CE Primary School								
Age	4 to 11								
Year (School)	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total	
Number On Role May 2017	16	11	13	4	13	6	11	74	
Number On Role January 2019								81	
Number On Role January 2022								89	
Feeds to:	Cromer Academy (part of Cromer cluster).								
Notes									

Key Services	Post Office	Convenience Shopping	Other Shopping	Public House / Restaurant	Petrol Filling Station	Vehicle repair workshop	Designated employment land within settlement	Meeting place (e.g. village hall)	Place of worship	Primary Health Care Facilities
	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No - nearest GP Surgery Aldborough 2.7 miles

Other Services	Public Transport	Care Home	Broadband 3/4/5G <a href="https://checker.ofcom.org.uk">https://checker.ofcom.org.uk</a>	Pharmacy
	Yes: Peak Services to Cromer, North Walsham, Sheringham & Norwich	No	Broadband: Standard and Supertast (same at 2022) Mobile: Partial 3G Poor 4G <a href="#">Good 3G &amp; 4G (2022)</a>	No - nearest Cromer 2.9 miles

Environmental	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Flood Risk	Coastal Change Management Area	Conservation Area	Open Space (HC2)	Landscape Character Assessment	Proximity to Service Town	Indicative Capacity (HELAA 2017)	Local Road Network
	Yes - part within	Yes - northern part	No	No	Yes	Type - Tributary Farmland	3.9 miles to Cromer, 6.4 miles to North Walsham	Sites = 11 Dwellings = 409	Main

Key Statistics

Age profile	Aged 0 to 15			Aged 16 to 29			Age 30 to 44		
	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number	Number (%)	Number (%)
Roughton	131 (14.0)	128 (13.5)	144 (14.2)	111 (11.9)	112 (11.8)	110 (10.9)	153 (16.4)	137 (14.5)	128 (12.6)
North Norfolk	14,669 (14.5)	14,499 (14.0)	14,808 (14.1)	12,937 (12.7)	12,655 (12.2)	11,819 (11.2)	14,596 (14.4)	13,632 (13.2)	13,815 (13.1)
East	1,108,632 (19.0)	1,173,306 (19.1)	1,217,958 (19.4)	1,000,916 (17.1)	1,005,685 (16.4)	967,685 (15.4)	1,183,973 (20.2)	1,170,223 (19.1)	1,190,581 (19.0)
England	10,022,836 (18.9)	10,529,100 (19.1)	10,878,819 (19.2)	9,935,641 (18.7)	9,949,419 (18.0)	9,717,353 (17.1)	10,944,271 (20.6)	10,841,900 (19.6)	11,078,183 (19.5)

Age profile	Aged 45 to 64			Aged 65+		
	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020	Census 2011	mid_2016	mid_2020
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number	Number (%)	Number (%)
Roughton	292 (31.3)	278 (29.4)	337 (33.3)	247 (26.4)	292 (30.8)	294 (29.0)
North Norfolk	30,100 (29.7)	29,559 (28.5)	29,636 (28.2)	29,197 (28.8)	33,242 (32.1)	35,073 (33.4)
East	1,529,262 (26.2)	1,595,034 (26.0)	1,641,675 (26.2)	1,024,182 (17.5)	1,184,757 (19.3)	1,251,262 (20.0)
England	13,449,179 (25.4)	14,064,807 (25.4)	14,498,782 (25.6)	8,660,529 (16.3)	9,882,841 (17.9)	10,504,712 (18.5)

Economic Activity	Employment figures by Industry BUA (Top 6)							
	Economically active: Total	Economically inactive: Total	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motor cycles	Human health & social work activities	Manufacturing	Education	Construction	Accommodation and food service activities
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Roughton	457 (65.5)	241 (34.5)	73 (17.0)	65 (15.1)	26 (6.0)	40(9.3)	43 (10.0)	34 (7.9)
North Norfolk	45,819 (63.2)	26,634 (36.8)	7,568 (17.5)	5,670 (13.1)	3,996 (9.3)	3,974 (9.2)	3,934 (9.1)	3,427 (7.9)
East of England	27,183,134 (69.9)	11,698,240 (30.1)	466,687 (16.4)	327,457 (11.5)	247,992 (8.7)	282,949 (9.9)	245,284 (8.6)	133,925 (4.7)
England	3,038,090 (71.6)	1,207,454 (28.4)	4,007,570 (15.9)	3,121,238 (12.4)	2,226,247 (8.8)	2,490,199 (9.9)	1,931,936 (7.7)	1,399,931 (5.6)

Health	Health				
	Very good health	Good health	Fair health	Bad health	Very bad health
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Roughton	383 (41)	335 (35.9)	158 (16.9)	35 (3.7)	23 (2.5)
North Norfolk	39,504 (38.9)	38,336 (37.8)	17,412 (17.2)	4,839 (4.8)	1,408 (1.4)
East	2,761,271 (47.2)	2,060,157 (35.2)	752,324 (12.9)	212,830 (3.6)	60,383 (1)
England	25,005,712 (47.2)	18,141,457 (34.2)	6,954,092 (13.1)	2,250,446 (4.2)	660,749 (1.2)

Deprivation BUA				
Household is not deprived in any dimension	Household is deprived in 1 dimension	Household is deprived in 2 dimensions	Household is deprived in 3 dimensions	Household is deprived in 4 dimensions
Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
401 (40.6)	163 (36.4)	146 (20.0)	80 (3.0)	12 (0.0)
18,030 (39)	16,676 (36)	9,469 (21)	1,731 (4)	140 (0)
1,084,585 (45)	799,157 (33)	434,169 (18)	95,983 (4)	9,141 (0)
9,385,648 (43)	7,204,181 (33)	4,223,982 (19)	1,133,622 (5)	115,935 (1)

Affordability	No cars or vans in household			1 car or van in household		2 or more cars or vans in household		All Reported Crime and ASB
	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)		
							/1000 population	
Roughton	13.69	13.17	46 (11.5)	150 (37.4)	205 (51.1)			
North Norfolk	8.96	9.14	7,455 (16)	21,233 (46)	17,358 (38)	49		
East	7.52	9.51	449,358 (19)	1,039,677 (43)	93,4000 (39)	77.9		
England	8.45	7.88	5,691,251 (26)	9,301,776 (42)	7,070,341 (32)	83		

Housing	Total Dwellings Number		No of Second Homes Number (%)		Detached (House or bungalow)	Semi-Detached (House or bungalow)	Terraced (House or bungalow)	Purpose-Built Block of Flats (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Part of a converted or shared house (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	In a commercial building (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure
	2016	2020	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Roughton	426	453	17 (4.0)	10 (2.2)	255 (58.4)	136 (31.1)	26 (5.9)	3 (0.7)	3 (0.7)	3 (0.7)	11 (2.5)
Whole District	53,591	55,416	3,989 (7.4)	4,476 (8.1)	23,448 (44.0)	15,332 (28.8)	8,603 (16.2)	3,398 (6.4)	1,421 (2.7)	613 (1.2)	428 (0.8)

Household Tenure	Owned	Shared ownership	Social rented:(Local Authority)	Social rented: Other	Private rented	Living rent free
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Roughton	317 (79.1)	7 (1.7)	4 (1)	26 (6.5)	39 (9.7)	8 (2)

Economic Activity	Active					Inactive				
	Employee: Part-time	Employee: Full-time	Self-employed	Unemployed	Full-time student	Retired	Student (including full-time students)	Looking after home or family	Long-term sick or disabled	Other
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Roughton	105 (23.0)	204 (44.6)	114 (24.9)	23 (5.0)	11 (2.4)	161 (66.8)	22 (9.1)	24 (10.0)	26 (10.8)	8 (3.3)

Method of travel to work	Work mainly at or from home	Public Transport	Car or van	All other methods of travel to work
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Roughton	74 (17.1)	18 (4.2)	292 (67.4)	49 (11.3)
North Norfolk	7,044 (16)	1,427 (3)	26,666 (61)	8,514 (20)
East	311,643 (11)	335,970 (12)	1,671,949 (58)	548,555 (19)
England	2,631,930 (10)	4,152,453 (16)	13,630,712 (54)	4,893,793 (19)

mid\_2016 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2016  
 mid\_2020 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2020

Settlement Name: **Sculthorpe**

Population: **718 (mid-2020 estimate)**

Services & Designated Areas

Schools		Primary						
Name	Sculthorpe CE VA Primary School							
Age	4 to 11							
Year (School)	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Number On Role January 2019								55
Number On Role January 2022								57
Feeds to:	Fakenham schools area: Fakenham Academy							
Notes								

Key Services	Post Office	Convenience Shopping	Other Shopping	Public House / Restaurant	Petrol Filling Station	Vehicle repair workshop	Designated employment land within settlement	Meeting place (e.g. village hall)	Place of worship	Primary Health Care Facilities
	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No - nearest GP surgery Fakenham 3.5 miles

Other Services	Public Transport	Care Home	Broadband 3/4/5G <a href="https://checker.ofcom.org.uk">https://checker.ofcom.org.uk</a>	Pharmacy
	Yes - limited service to Fakenham	No	Broadband: Standard & Superfast (2022) Mobile: Good 3G & 4G (2022)	No - nearest Fakenham 1.6 miles

Environmental	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Flood Risk	Coastal Change Management Area	Conservation Area	Open Space (HC2)	Landscape Character Assessment	Proximity to Service Town	Indicative Capacity (HELAA 2017)	Local Road Network
	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Type: Rolling Open Farmland/ River Valleys	1.7 miles to Fakenham, 7.7 miles to Wells	N/A	Main

Key Statistics

Age profile	Aged 0 to 15			Aged 16 to 29			Age 30 to 44		
	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number (%)	mid_2020 Number (%)	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number (%)	mid_2020 Number (%)	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number (%)	mid_2020 Number (%)
Sculthorpe	124 (16.5)	100 (14.1)	110 (15.3)	76 (10.1)	82 (11.5)	72 (10.0)	126 (16.8)	112 (15.8)	122 (17.0)
North Norfolk	14,669 (14.5)	14,499 (14.0)	14,808 (14.1)	12,937 (12.7)	12,655 (12.2)	11,819 (11.2)	14,596 (14.4)	13,632 (13.2)	13,815 (13.1)
East	1,108,632 (19.0)	1,173,306 (19.1)	1,217,958 (19.4)	1,000,916 (17.1)	1,005,685 (16.4)	967,685 (15.4)	1,183,973 (20.2)	1,170,223 (19.1)	1,190,581 (19.0)
England	10,022,836 (18.9)	10,529,100 (19.1)	10,878,819 (19.2)	9,935,641 (18.7)	9,949,419 (18.0)	9,717,353 (17.1)	10,944,271 (20.6)	10,841,900 (19.6)	11,078,183 (19.5)

Age profile	Aged 45 to 64			Aged 65+		
	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number (%)	mid_2020 Number (%)	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number (%)	mid_2020 Number (%)
Sculthorpe	229 (30.5)	199 (28.0)	198 (27.6)	196 (26.1)	218 (30.7)	216 (30.1)
North Norfolk	30,100 (29.7)	29,559 (28.5)	29,636 (28.2)	29,197 (28.8)	33,242 (32.1)	35,073 (33.4)
East	1,529,262 (26.2)	1,595,034 (26.0)	1,641,675 (26.2)	1,024,182 (17.5)	1,184,757 (19.3)	1,251,262 (20.0)
England	13,449,179 (25.4)	14,064,807 (25.4)	14,498,782 (25.6)	8,660,529 (16.3)	9,882,841 (17.9)	10,504,712 (18.5)

Economic Activity	Employment figures by Industry BUA (Top 6)							
	Economically active: Total	Economically inactive: Total	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motor cycles	Human health & social work activities	Manufacturing	Education	Construction	Accommodation and food service activities
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Sculthorpe	383 (69.6)	167 (30.4)	64 (17.3)	37 (10.0)	59 (15.9)	25 (6.8)	43 (11.6)	31 (8.4)
North Norfolk	45,819 (63.2)	26,634 (36.8)	7,568 (17.5)	5,670 (13.1)	3,996 (9.3)	3,974 (9.2)	3,934 (9.1)	3,427 (7.9)
East of England	27,183,134 (69.9)	11,698,240 (30.1)	466,687 (16.4)	327,457 (11.5)	247,992 (8.7)	282,949 (9.9)	245,284 (8.6)	133,925 (4.7)
England	3,038,090 (71.6)	1,207,454 (28.4)	4,007,570 (15.9)	3,121,238 (12.4)	2,226,247 (8.8)	2,490,199 (9.9)	1,931,936 (7.7)	1,399,931 (5.6)

Health	Health				
	Very good health	Good health	Fair health	Bad health	Very bad health
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Sculthorpe	296 (39.4)	300 (39.9)	118 (15.7)	32 (4.3)	5 (0.7)
North Norfolk	39,504 (38.9)	38,336 (37.8)	17,412 (17.2)	4,839 (4.8)	1,408 (1.4)
East	2,761,271 (47.2)	2,060,157 (35.2)	752,324 (12.9)	212,830 (3.6)	60,383 (1)
England	25,005,712 (47.2)	18,141,457 (34.2)	6,954,092 (13.1)	2,250,446 (4.2)	660,749 (1.2)

Deprivation BUA				
Household is not deprived in any dimension	Household is deprived in 1 dimension	Household is deprived in 2 dimensions	Household is deprived in 3 dimensions	Household is deprived in 4 dimensions
Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
325 (39.4)	128 (37.8)	123 (19.4)	63 (3.4)	11 (0.0)
18,030 (39)	16,676 (36)	9,469 (21)	1,731 (4)	140 (0)
1,084,585 (45)	799,157 (33)	434,169 (18)	95,983 (4)	9,141 (0)
9,385,648 (43)	7,204,181 (33)	4,223,982 (19)	1,133,622 (5)	115,935 (1)

Affordability	No cars or vans in household			1 car or van in household		2 or more cars or vans in household		All Reported Crime and ASB /1000 population
	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)		
Sculthorpe	12.37	14.31	25 (7.7)	141 (43.4)	118 (36.3)			
North Norfolk	8.96	9.14	7,455 (16)	21,233 (46)	17,358 (38)		49	
East	7.52	9.51	449,358 (19)	1,039,677 (43)	93,400 (39)		77.9	
England	8.45	7.88	5,691,251 (26)	9,301,776 (42)	7,070,341 (32)		83	

Housing	Total Dwellings Number		No of Second Homes Number (%)		Detached (House or bungalow)	Semi-Detached (House or bungalow)	Terraced (House or bungalow)	Purpose-Built Block of Flats (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Part of a converted or shared house (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	In a commercial building (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure
	2016	2020	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Sculthorpe	362	361	26 (7.2)	23 (6.4)	163 (43.9)	123 (33.2)	80 (21.6)	0 (0)	2 (0.5)	1 (0.3)	2 (0.5)
Whole District	53,591	55,416	3,989 (7.4)	4,476 (8.1)	23,448 (44.0)	15,332 (28.8)	8,603 (16.2)	3,398 (6.4)	1,421 (2.7)	613 (1.2)	428 (0.8)

Household Tenure	Owned	Shared ownership	Social rented: (Local Authority)	Social rented: Other	Private rented	Living rent free
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Sculthorpe	232 (71.4)	1 (0.3)	8 (2.5)	33 (10.2)	43 (13.2)	8 (2.5)

Economic Activity	Active					Inactive				
	Employee: Part-time	Employee: Full-time	Self-employed	Unemployed	Full-time student	Retired	Student (including full-time students)	Looking after home or family	Long-term sick or disabled	Other
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Sculthorpe	91 (23.8)	181 (47.3)	88 (23.0)	11 (2.9)	12 (3.1)	115 (68.9)	6 (3.6)	21 (12.6)	17 (10.2)	8 (4.8)

Method of travel to work	Work mainly at or from home	Public Transport	Car or van	All other methods of travel to work
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Sculthorpe	64 (17.1)	7 (1.9)	250 (66.8)	53 (14.2)
North Norfolk	7,044 (16)	1,427 (3)	26,666 (61)	8,514 (20)
East	311,643 (11)	335,970 (12)	1,671,949 (58)	548,555 (19)
England	2,631,930 (10)	4,152,453 (16)	13,630,712 (54)	4,893,793 (19)

mid\_2016 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2016  
 mid\_2020 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2020

Settlement Name: **Sea Palling**

Population: **603 (mid-2020 estimate)**

**Services & Designated Areas**

Schools	Primary										
Name	N/A										
Notes	Nearest Primary Schools: Happisburgh CE VA Primary & Early Years School, Hickling Infant School. Nearest High School: Stalham High School										
Key Services	Post Office	Convenience Shopping	Other Shopping	Public House / Restaurant	Petrol Filling Station	Vehicle repair workshop	Designated employment land within settlement	Meeting place (e.g. village hall)	Place of worship	Primary Health Care Facilities	
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No - nearest GP surgery Stalham 4 miles	

Other Services	Public Transport	Care Home	Broadband 3/4/5G <a href="https://checker.ofcom.org.uk">https://checker.ofcom.org.uk</a>	Pharmacy
	Yes - Peak service to North Walsham & Stalham	No	Broadband: Standard & Superfast (2022) Mobile: Good 3G & 4G (2022)	No - nearest Stalham 5.2 miles

Environmental	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Flood Risk	Coastal Change Management Area	Conservation Area	Open Space (HC2)	Landscape Character Assessment	Proximity to Service Town	Indicative Capacity (HELAA 2017)	Local Road Network
	Yes, surrounding built form	Yes	No	No	Yes	Type: Coastal Plain	12.6 miles to North Walsham, 4.3 miles to Stalham	N/A	Rural

**Key Statistics**

Age profile	Aged 0 to 15			Aged 16 to 29			Age 30 to 44		
	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)
Sea Palling	117 (17.9)	92 (14.9)	59 (9.8)	66 (10.1)	66 (10.7)	63 (10.4)	107 (16.3)	84 (13.6)	73 (12.1)
North Norfolk	14,669 (14.5)	14,499 (14.0)	14,808 (14.1)	12,937 (12.7)	12,655 (12.2)	11,819 (11.2)	14,596 (14.4)	13,632 (13.2)	13,815 (13.1)
East	1,108,632 (19.0)	1,173,306 (19.1)	1,217,958 (19.4)	1,000,916 (17.1)	1,005,685 (16.4)	967,685 (15.4)	1,183,973 (20.2)	1,170,223 (19.1)	1,190,581 (19.0)
England	10,022,836 (18.9)	10,529,100 (19.1)	10,878,819 (19.2)	9,935,641 (18.7)	9,949,419 (18.0)	9,717,353 (17.1)	10,944,271 (20.6)	10,841,900 (19.6)	11,078,183 (19.5)

Age profile	Aged 45 to 64			Aged 65+		
	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)
Sea Palling	212 (32.4)	210 (33.9)	208 (34.5)	153 (23.4)	167 (27.0)	200 (33.2)
North Norfolk	30,100 (29.7)	29,559 (28.5)	29,636 (28.2)	29,197 (28.8)	33,242 (32.1)	35,073 (33.4)
East	1,529,262 (26.2)	1,595,034 (26.0)	1,641,675 (26.2)	1,024,182 (17.5)	1,184,757 (19.3)	1,251,262 (20.0)
England	13,449,179 (25.4)	14,064,807 (25.4)	14,498,782 (25.6)	8,660,529 (16.3)	9,882,841 (17.9)	10,504,712 (18.5)

Economic Activity	Employment figures by Industry BUA (Top 6)							
	Economically active: Total	Economically inactive: Total	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motor cycles	Human health & social work activities	Manufacturing	Education	Construction	Accommodation and food service activities
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Sea Palling	302 (63.7)	172 (36.3)	43 (15.1)	39 (13.7)	27 (9.5)	26 (9.1)	20 (7.0)	25 (8.8)
North Norfolk	45,819 (63.2)	26,634 (36.8)	7,568 (17.5)	5,670 (13.1)	3,996 (8.3)	3,974 (9.2)	3,934 (9.1)	3,427 (7.9)
East of England	27,183,134 (69.9)	11,698,240 (30.1)	466,687 (16.4)	327,457 (11.5)	247,992 (8.7)	282,949 (9.9)	245,284 (8.6)	133,925 (4.7)
England	3,038,090 (71.6)	1,207,454 (28.4)	4,007,570 (15.9)	3,121,238 (12.4)	2,226,247 (8.8)	2,490,199 (9.9)	1,931,936 (7.7)	1,399,931 (5.6)

Health	Health				
	Very good health	Good health	Fair health	Bad health	Very bad health
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Sea Palling	266 (40.6)	253 (38.6)	94 (14.4)	30 (4.6)	12 (1.8)
North Norfolk	39,504 (38.9)	38,336 (37.8)	17,412 (17.2)	4,839 (4.8)	1,408 (1.4)
East	2,761,271 (47.2)	2,060,157 (35.2)	752,324 (12.9)	212,830 (3.6)	60,383 (1)
England	25,005,712 (47.2)	18,141,457 (34.2)	6,954,092 (13.1)	2,250,446 (4.2)	660,749 (1.2)

Deprivation BUA	Deprivation BUA				
	Household is not deprived in any dimension	Household is deprived in 1 dimension	Household is deprived in 2 dimensions	Household is deprived in 3 dimensions	Household is deprived in 4 dimensions
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Sea Palling	291 (37.8)	110 (33.3)	97 (24.7)	72 (3.8)	11 (0.3)
North Norfolk	18,030 (39)	16,676 (36)	9,469 (21)	1,731 (4)	140 (0)
East	1,084,585 (45)	799,157 (33)	434,169 (18)	95,983 (4)	9,141 (0)
England	9,385,648 (43)	7,204,181 (33)	4,223,982 (19)	1,133,622 (5)	115,935 (1)

Affordability	Affordability				
	2016	2020	No cars or vans in household	1 car or van in household	2 or more cars or vans in household
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Sea Palling	11.95	12.42	28 (9.6)	138 (47.4)	75 (25.8)
North Norfolk	8.95	9.14	7,455 (16)	21,233 (46)	17,358 (38)
East	7.52	9.51	449,358 (19)	1,039,677 (43)	93,400 (39)
England	8.45	7.88	5,691,251 (26)	9,301,776 (42)	7,070,341 (32)

Housing	Total Dwellings Number		No of Second Homes Number (%)		Detached (House or bungalow)	Semi-Detached (House or bungalow)	Terraced (House or bungalow)	Purpose-Built Block of Flats (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Part of a converted or shared house (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	In a commercial building (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure
	2016	2020	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Sea Palling	313	309	46 (14.7)	52 (16.8)	192 (50.5)	121 (31.8)	44 (11.6)	4 (1.1)	2 (0.5)	5 (1.3)	12 (3.2)
Whole District	53,591	55,416	3,989 (7.4)	4,476 (8.1)	23,448 (44.0)	15,332 (28.8)	8,603 (16.2)	3,398 (6.4)	1,421 (2.7)	613 (1.2)	428 (0.8)

Household Tenure	Household Tenure					
	Owned	Shared ownership	Social rented: (Local Authority)	Social rented: Other	Private rented	Living rent free
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Sea Palling	189 (64.9)	0 (0.0)	6 (2.1)	25 (8.6)	65 (22.3)	6 (2.1)

Economic Activity	Active					Inactive				
	Employee: Part-time	Employee: Full-time	Self-employed	Unemployed	Full-time student	Retired	Student (including full-time students)	Looking after home or family	Long-term sick or disabled	Other
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Sea Palling	64 (21.2)	131 (43.4)	86 (28.5)	17 (5.6)	4 (1.3)	102 (59.3)	10 (5.8)	31 (18.0)	21 (12.2)	8 (4.7)

Method of travel to work	Method of travel to work			
	Work mainly at or from home	Public Transport	Car or van	All other methods of travel to work
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Sea Palling	54 (18.6)	8 (2.8)	199 (68.6)	29 (10.0)
North Norfolk	7,044 (16)	1,427 (3)	26,666 (61)	8,514 (20)
East	311,643 (11)	335,970 (12)	1,671,949 (58)	548,555 (19)
England	2,631,930 (10)	4,152,453 (16)	13,630,712 (54)	4,893,793 (19)

mid\_2016 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2016

mid\_2020 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2020

Settlement Name: **Southrepps**

Population: **831 (mid-2020 estimate)**

Services & Designated Areas

Schools		Primary						
Name	Anthingam and Southrepps Primary School							
Age	4 to 11							
Year (School)	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Number On Role January 2019								52
Number On Role January 2022								61
Feeds to:	North Walsham schools area: North Walsham High School							
Notes								

Key Services	Post Office	Convenience Shopping	Other Shopping	Public House / Restaurant	Petrol Filling Station	Vehicle repair workshop	Designated employment land within settlement	Meeting place (e.g. village hall)	Place of worship	Primary Health Care Facilities
	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No - nearest GP surgery Cromer 4.4 miles

Other Services	Public Transport	Care Home	Broadband 3/4/5G <a href="https://checker.ofcom.org.uk">https://checker.ofcom.org.uk</a>	Pharmacy
	Yes - Peak service to Cromer and North Walsham	No	Broadband: Standard & Superfast (2022) Mobile: Good 3G & 4G (2022)	No - nearest Mundesley 4.2 miles

Environmental	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Flood Risk	Coastal Change Management Area	Conservation Area	Open Space (HC2)	Landscape Character Assessment	Proximity to Service Town	Indicative Capacity (HELAA 2017)	Local Road Network
	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Type – Tributary Farmland/ River Valleys	4.7 miles to Cromer, 6.5 miles to North Walsham	Sites = 16 Dwellings = 394	Rural

Key Statistics

Age profile	Aged 0 to 15			Aged 16 to 29			Age 30 to 44		
	Census 2011 Number/ (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	Census 2011 Number/ (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	Census 2011 Number	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)
Southrepps	118 (14.5)	112 (12.8)	109 (13.1)	88 (10.8)	108 (12.4)	81 (9.7)	131 (16.1)	108 (12.4)	105 (12.6)
North Norfolk	14,669 (14.5)	14,499 (14.0)	14,808 (14.1)	12,937 (12.7)	12,655 (12.2)	11,819 (11.2)	14,596 (14.4)	13,632 (13.2)	13,815 (13.1)
East	1,108,632 (19.0)	1,173,306 (19.1)	1,217,958 (19.4)	1,000,916 (17.1)	1,005,685 (16.4)	967,685 (15.4)	1,183,973 (20.2)	1,170,223 (19.1)	1,190,581 (19.0)
England	10,022,836 (18.9)	10,529,100 (19.1)	10,878,819 (19.2)	9,935,641 (18.7)	9,949,419 (18.0)	9,717,353 (17.1)	10,944,271 (20.6)	10,841,900 (19.6)	11,078,183 (19.5)

Age profile	Aged 45 to 64			Aged 65+		
	Census 2011 Number/ (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	Census 2011 Number	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)
Southrepps	272 (33.4)	309 (35.4)	276 (33.2)	206 (25.3)	235 (26.6)	260 (31.3)
North Norfolk	30,100 (29.7)	29,559 (28.5)	29,636 (28.2)	29,197 (28.8)	33,242 (32.1)	35,073 (33.4)
East	1,529,262 (26.2)	1,595,034 (26.0)	1,641,675 (26.2)	1,024,182 (17.5)	1,184,757 (19.3)	1,251,262 (20.0)
England	13,449,179 (25.4)	14,064,807 (25.4)	14,498,782 (25.6)	8,660,529 (16.3)	9,882,841 (17.9)	10,504,712 (18.5)

Economic Activity	Employment figures by Industry BUA (Top 6)							
	Economically active: Total	Economically inactive: Total	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motor cycles	Human health & social work activities	Manufacturing	Education	Construction	Accommodation and food service activities
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Southrepps	409 (65.0)	220 (35.0)	66 (17.3)	49 (12.9)	28 (7.3)	36 (9.4)	29 (7.6)	30 (7.9)
North Norfolk	45,819 (63.2)	26,634 (36.8)	7,568 (17.5)	5,670 (13.1)	3,996 (9.3)	3,974 (9.2)	3,934 (9.1)	3,427 (7.9)
East of England	27,183,134 (69.9)	11,698,240 (30.1)	466,687 (16.4)	327,457 (11.5)	247,992 (8.7)	282,949 (9.9)	245,284 (8.6)	133,925 (4.7)
England	3,038,090 (71.6)	1,207,454 (28.4)	4,007,570 (15.9)	3,121,238 (12.4)	2,226,247 (8.8)	2,490,199 (9.9)	1,931,936 (7.7)	1,399,931 (5.6)

Health	Health				
	Very good health	Good health	Fair health	Bad health	Very bad health
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Southrepps	365 (44.8)	285 (35.0)	122 (15.0)	34 (4.2)	9 (1.1)
North Norfolk	39,504 (38.9)	38,336 (37.8)	17,412 (17.2)	4,839 (4.8)	1,408 (1.4)
East	2,761,271 (47.2)	2,060,157 (35.2)	752,324 (12.9)	212,830 (3.6)	60,383 (1)
England	25,005,712 (47.2)	18,141,457 (34.2)	6,954,092 (13.1)	2,250,446 (4.2)	660,749 (1.2)

Deprivation BUA	Deprivation BUA				
	Household is not deprived in any dimension	Household is deprived in 1 dimension	Household is deprived in 2 dimensions	Household is deprived in 3 dimensions	Household is deprived in 4 dimensions
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Southrepps	363 (44.1)	160 (34.7)	126 (18.7)	68 (1.9)	7 (0.6)
North Norfolk	18,030 (39)	16,676 (36)	9,469 (21)	1,731 (4)	140 (0)
East	1,084,585 (45)	799,157 (33)	434,169 (18)	95,983 (4)	9,141 (0)
England	9,385,648 (43)	7,204,181 (33)	4,223,982 (19)	1,133,622 (5)	115,935 (1)

Affordability	Affordability				All Reported Crime and ASB /1000 population
	2016	2020	No cars or vans in household	1 car or van in household	
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	
Southrepps	13.69	13.17	26 (7.2)	157 (43.3)	
North Norfolk	8.96	9.14	7,455 (16)	21,233 (46)	
East	7.52	9.51	449,358 (19)	1,039,677 (43)	
England	8.45	7.88	5,691,251 (26)	9,301,776 (42)	

Housing	Total Dwellings Number		No of Second Homes Number (%)		Detached (House or bungalow)	Semi-Detached (House or bungalow)	Terraced (House or bungalow)	Purpose-Built Block of Flats (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Part of a converted or shared house (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	In a commercial building (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure
	2016	2020	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Southrepps	421	430	32 (7.6)	36 (8.4)	207 (50.1)	126 (30.5)	76 (18.4)	1 (0.2)	0 (0)	3 (0.7)	0 (0)
Whole District	53,591	55,416	3,989 (7.4)	4,476 (8.1)	23,448 (44.0)	15,332 (28.8)	8,603 (16.2)	3,398 (6.4)	1,421 (2.7)	613 (1.2)	428 (0.8)

Household Tenure	Household Tenure					
	Owned	Shared ownership	Social rented:(Local Authority)	Social rented: Other	Private rented	Living rent free
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Southrepps	278 (76.6)	2 (0.6)	2 (0.6)	35 (9.6)	39 (10.7)	7 (1.9)

Economic Activity	Active					Inactive				
	Employee: Part-time	Employee: Full-time	Self-employed	Unemployed	Full-time student	Retired	Student (including full-time students)	Looking after home or family	Long-term sick or disabled	Other
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Southrepps	92 (22.5)	190 (46.5)	86 (21.0)	27 (6.6)	14 (3.4)	155 (70.5)	14 (6.4)	24 (10.9)	15 (6.8)	12 (5.5)

Method of travel to work	Method of travel to work			
	Work mainly at or from home	Public Transport	Car or van	All other methods of travel to work
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Southrepps	66 (17.3)	15 (3.9)	268 (70.3)	32 (8.4)
North Norfolk	7,044 (16)	1,427 (3)	26,666 (61)	8,514 (20)
East	311,643 (11)	335,970 (12)	1,671,949 (58)	548,555 (19)
England	2,631,930 (10)	4,152,453 (16)	13,630,712 (54)	4,893,793 (19)

mid\_2016 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2016  
mid\_2020 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2020

Settlement Name: **Sutton**

Population: **1190 (mid-2020 estimate)**

Services & Designated Areas

Schools		Primary						
Name	Sutton CE VA Infant School							
Age	4 to 7							
Year (School)	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Number On Role January 2019								58
Number On Role January 2022								62
Feeds to:	Stalham schools area, Stalham Academy School, Stalham High School							
Notes								

Key Services	Post Office	Convenience Shopping	Other Shopping	Public House / Restaurant	Petrol Filling Station	Vehicle repair workshop	Designated employment land within settlement	Meeting place (e.g. village hall)	Place of worship	Primary Health Care Facilities
	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No - nearest GP surgery Stalham 1.5 miles

Other Services	Public Transport	Care Home	Broadband 3/4/5G <a href="https://checker.ofcom.org.uk">https://checker.ofcom.org.uk</a>	Pharmacy
	Yes - Peak service to North Walsham & Stalham	Yes - 1 independent	Broadband: Standard & Superfast (2022) Mobile: Good 3G & 4G (2022)	No - nearest Stalham 1.1 miles

Environmental	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Flood Risk	Coastal Change Management Area	Conservation Area	Open Space (HC2)	Landscape Character Assessment	Proximity to Service Town	Indicative Capacity (HELAA 2017)	Local Road Network
	No	Yes-parts	No	No	Yes	Type: Settled Farmland	7.4 miles to North Walsham, 1 mile to Stalham	N/A	Main

Key Statistics

Age profile	Aged 0 to 15			Aged 16 to 29			Age 30 to 44		
	Census 2011 Number/ (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	Census 2011 Number/ (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	Census 2011 Number	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)
Sutton	181 (15.6)	206 (17.4)	201 (16.9)	168 (14.4)	153 (12.9)	136 (11.4)	193 (16.6)	177 (14.9)	177 (14.9)
North Norfolk	14,669 (14.5)	14,499 (14.0)	14,808 (14.1)	12,937 (12.7)	12,655 (12.2)	11,819 (11.2)	14,596 (14.4)	13,632 (13.2)	13,815 (13.1)
East	1,108,632 (19.0)	1,173,306 (19.1)	1,217,958 (19.4)	1,000,916 (17.1)	1,005,685 (16.4)	967,685 (15.4)	1,183,973 (20.2)	1,170,223 (19.1)	1,190,581 (19.0)
England	10,022,836 (18.9)	10,529,100 (19.1)	10,878,819 (19.2)	9,935,641 (18.7)	9,949,419 (18.0)	9,717,353 (17.1)	10,944,271 (20.6)	10,841,900 (19.6)	11,078,183 (19.5)

Aged 45 to 64	Aged 45 to 64			Aged 65+	
	Census 2011 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	Aged 65+ Number	Census 2011 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)
Sutton	356 (30.6)	341 (28.8)	265 (22.8)	308 (26.0)	330 (27.7)
North Norfolk	30,100 (29.7)	29,559 (28.5)	29,197 (28.8)	33,242 (32.1)	35,073 (33.4)
East	1,529,262 (26.2)	1,595,034 (26.0)	1,641,675 (26.2)	1,024,182 (17.5)	1,184,757 (19.3)
England	13,449,179 (25.4)	14,064,807 (25.4)	14,498,782 (25.6)	8,660,529 (16.3)	9,882,841 (17.9)

Economic Activity	Employment figures by Industry BUA (Top 6)							
	Economically active: Total	Economically inactive: Total	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motor cycles	Human health & social work activities	Manufacturing	Education	Construction	Accommodation and food service activities
Sutton	596 (69.1)	266 (30.9)	94 (16.5)	79 (13.8)	84 (14.7)	44 (7.7)	84 (14.7)	29 (5.1)
North Norfolk	45,819 (63.2)	26,634 (36.8)	7,568 (17.5)	5,670 (13.1)	3,996 (9.3)	3,974 (9.2)	3,934 (9.1)	3427 (7.9)
East of England	27,183,134 (69.9)	11,698,240 (30.1)	466,687 (16.4)	327,457 (11.5)	247,992 (8.7)	282,949 (9.9)	245,284 (8.6)	133,925 (4.7)
England	3,038,090 (71.6)	1,207,454 (28.4)	4,007,570 (15.9)	3,121,238 (12.4)	2,226,247 (8.8)	2,490,199 (9.9)	1,931,936 (7.7)	1,399,931 (5.6)

Health	Health				
	Very good health	Good health	Fair health	Bad health	Very bad health
Sutton	485 (41.7)	437 (37.6)	170 (14.6)	57 (4.9)	14 (1.2)
North Norfolk	39,504 (38.9)	38,336 (37.8)	17,412 (17.2)	4,839 (4.8)	1,408 (1.4)
East	2,761,271 (47.2)	2,060,157 (35.2)	752,324 (12.9)	212,830 (3.6)	60,383 (1)
England	25,005,712 (47.2)	18,141,457 (34.2)	6,954,092 (13.1)	2,250,446 (4.2)	660,749 (1.2)

Deprivation BUA				
Household is not deprived in any dimension	Household is deprived in 1 dimension	Household is deprived in 2 dimensions	Household is deprived in 3 dimensions	Household is deprived in 4 dimensions
Sutton	503 (40.8)	205 (39.2)	197 (17.3)	87 (2.8)
North Norfolk	18,030 (39)	16,676 (36)	9,469 (21)	1,731 (4)
East	1,084,585 (45)	799,157 (33)	434,169 (18)	95,983 (4)
England	9,385,648 (43)	7,204,181 (33)	4,223,982 (19)	1,133,622 (5)

Affordability	No cars or vans in household				1 car or van in household		2 or more cars or vans in household		All Reported Crime and ASB /1000 population
	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)		
Sutton	10.12	8.63	52 (10.3)	207 (41.2)	187 (37.2)				
North Norfolk	8.96	9.14	7,455 (16)	21,233 (46)	17,358 (38)			49	
East	7.52	9.51	449,358 (19)	1,039,677 (43)	93,400 (39)			77.9	
England	8.45	7.88	5,691,251 (26)	9,301,776 (42)	7,070,341 (32)			83	

Housing	Total Dwellings Number		No of Second Homes Number (%)		Detached (House or bungalow)	Semi-Detached (House or bungalow)	Terraced (House or bungalow)	Purpose-Built Block of Flats (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Part of a converted or shared house (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	In a commercial building (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure
	2016	2020	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Sutton	534	539	7 (1.3)	10 (1.9)	238 (44.6)	176 (33)	104 (19.5)	12 (2.2)	2 (0.4)	2 (0.4)	0 (0)
Whole District	53,591	55,416	3,989 (7.4)	4,476 (8.1)	23,448 (44.0)	15,332 (28.8)	8,603 (16.2)	3,398 (6.4)	1,421 (2.7)	613 (1.2)	428 (0.8)

Household Tenure	Owned	Shared ownership	Social rented:(Local Authority)	Social rented: Other	Private rented	Living rent free
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Sutton	403 (80.1)	3 (0.6)	4 (0.8)	33 (6.6)	57 (11.3)	3 (0.6)

Economic Activity	Active					Inactive				
	Employee: Part-time	Employee: Full-time	Self-employed	Unemployed	Full-time student	Retired	Student (including full-time students)	Looking after home or family	Long-term sick or disabled	Other
Sutton	132 (22.1)	351 (58.9)	78 (13.1)	21 (3.5)	14 (2.3)	167 (62.8)	19 (7.1)	41 (15.4)	28 (10.5)	11 (4.1)

Method of travel to work	Work mainly at or from home	Public Transport	Car or van	All other methods of travel to work
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Sutton	53 (9.2)	10 (1.7)	419 (72.7)	94 (16.3)
North Norfolk	7,044 (16)	1,427 (3)	26,666 (61)	8,514 (20)
East	311,643 (11)	335,970 (12)	1,671,949 (58)	548,555 (19)
England	2,631,930 (10)	4,152,453 (16)	13,630,712 (54)	4,893,793 (19)

mid\_2016 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2016  
mid\_2020 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2020

Settlement Name: **Trunch**

Population: **924** (mid-2020 estimate)

Services & Designated Areas

Schools	Primary									
No										
Notes	North Walsham schools area: nearest schools: Mundesley Infant and Mundesley Junior Schools, North Walsham High School.									
Key Services	Post Office	Convenience Shopping	Other Shopping	Public House / Restaurant	Petrol Filling Station	Vehicle repair workshop	Designated employment land within settlement	Meeting place (e.g. village hall)	Place of worship	Primary Health Care Facilities
	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No - nearest GP surgery Mundesley 2.3 miles

Other Services	Public Transport	Care Home	Broadband 3/4/5G <a href="https://checker.ofcom.org.uk">https://checker.ofcom.org.uk</a>	Pharmacy
Yes - Peak service to Cromer, Sheringham, Mundesley & North Walsham		No	Broadband: Standard & Superfast (2022) Mobile: Good 3G & 4G (2022)	No - nearest Mundesley 2 miles

Environmental	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Flood Risk	Coastal Change Management Area	Conservation Area	Open Space (HC2)	Landscape Character Assessment	Proximity to Service Town	Indicative Capacity (HELAA 2017)	Local Road Network
	Yes - part	No	No	Yes	Yes	Type: Tributary Farmland	2.8 miles to North Walsham, 8.2 miles to Stalham	N/A	Main

Key Statistics

Age profile	Aged 0 to 15			Aged 16 to 29			Age 30 to 44		
	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number (%)	mid_2020 Number (%)	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number (%)	mid_2020 Number (%)	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number (%)	mid_2020 Number (%)
Trunch	116 (12.8)	111 (11.6)	90 (9.7)	66 (7.3)	72 (7.5)	78 (8.4)	97 (10.7)	88 (9.2)	82 (8.9)
North Norfolk	14,669 (14.5)	14,499 (14.0)	14,808 (14.1)	12,937 (12.7)	12,655 (12.2)	11,819 (11.2)	14,596 (14.4)	13,632 (13.2)	13,815 (13.1)
East	1,108,632 (19.0)	1,173,306 (19.1)	1,217,958 (19.4)	1,000,916 (17.1)	1,005,685 (16.4)	967,685 (15.4)	1,163,973 (20.2)	1,170,223 (19.1)	1,190,581 (19.0)
England	10,022,836 (18.9)	10,529,100 (19.1)	10,878,819 (19.2)	9,935,641 (18.7)	9,949,419 (18.0)	9,717,353 (17.1)	10,944,271 (20.6)	10,841,900 (19.6)	11,078,183 (19.5)

Age profile	Aged 45 to 64			Aged 65+		
	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number (%)	mid_2020 Number (%)	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number (%)	mid_2020 Number (%)
Trunch	288 (31.7)	252 (26.4)	240 (26.0)	342 (37.6)	433 (45.3)	434 (47.0)
North Norfolk	30,100 (29.7)	29,559 (28.5)	29,636 (28.2)	29,197 (28.8)	33,242 (32.1)	35,073 (33.4)
East	1,529,262 (26.2)	1,595,034 (26.0)	1,641,675 (26.2)	1,024,182 (17.5)	1,184,757 (19.3)	1,251,262 (20.0)
England	13,449,179 (25.4)	14,064,807 (25.4)	14,498,782 (25.6)	8,660,529 (16.3)	9,882,841 (17.9)	10,504,712 (18.5)

Economic Activity	Employment figures by industry BUA (Top 6)							
	Economically active: Total	Economically inactive: Total	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motor cycles	Human health & social work activities	Manufacturing	Education	Construction	Accommodation and food service activities
Trunch	355 (55.4)	286 (44.6)	48 (14.4)	58 (17.4)	30 (9.0)	37 (11.1)	30 (9.0)	29 (8.7)
North Norfolk	45,819 (63.2)	26,634 (36.8)	7,568 (17.5)	5,670 (13.1)	3,996 (9.3)	3,974 (9.2)	3,934 (9.1)	3,427 (7.9)
East of England	27,183,134 (69.9)	11,698,240 (30.1)	466,687 (16.4)	327,457 (11.5)	247,992 (8.7)	282,949 (9.9)	245,284 (8.6)	133,925 (4.7)
England	3,038,090 (71.6)	1,207,454 (28.4)	4,007,570 (15.9)	3,121,238 (12.4)	2,226,247 (8.8)	2,490,199 (9.9)	1,931,936 (7.7)	1,399,931 (5.6)

Health	Very good health	Good health	Fair health	Bad health	Very bad health
Trunch	320 (35.2)	324 (35.6)	211 (23.2)	45 (5.0)	9 (1.0)
North Norfolk	39,504 (38.9)	38,336 (37.8)	17,412 (17.2)	4,839 (4.8)	1,408 (1.4)
East	2,761,271 (47.2)	2,060,157 (35.2)	752,324 (12.9)	212,830 (3.6)	60,383 (1.1)
England	25,005,712 (47.2)	18,141,457 (34.2)	6,954,092 (13.1)	2,250,446 (4.2)	660,749 (1.2)

Household is not deprived in any dimension	Household is deprived in 1 dimension	Household is deprived in 2 dimensions	Household is deprived in 3 dimensions	Household is deprived in 4 dimensions
Trunch	433 (32.3)	140 (43.0)	186 (22.2)	96 (2.5)
North Norfolk	18,030 (39)	16,676 (36)	9,469 (21)	1,731 (4)
East	1,084,585 (45)	799,157 (33)	434,169 (18)	95,983 (4)
England	9,385,648 (43)	7,204,181 (33)	4,223,982 (19)	1,133,622 (5)

Affordability	No cars or vans in household			1 car or van in household		2 or more cars or vans in household		All Reported Crime and ASB /1000 population
	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)		
Trunch	13.34	11.35	55 (12.7)	202 (46.7)	140 (32.3)			
North Norfolk	8.96	9.14	7,455 (16)	21,233 (46)	17,358 (38)		49	
East	7.52	9.51	449,358 (19)	1,039,677 (43)	93,400 (39)		77.9	
England	8.45	7.88	5,691,251 (26)	9,301,776 (42)	7,070,341 (32)		83	

Housing	Total Dwellings Number		No of Second Homes Number (%)		Detached (House or bungalow)	Semi-Detached (House or bungalow)	Terraced (House or bungalow)	Purpose-Built Block of Flats (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Part of a converted or shared house (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	In a commercial building (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure
	2016	2020	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Trunch	480	486	17 (3.7)	20 (4.1)	304 (65.7)	126 (27.2)	27 (5.8)	2 (0.4)	2 (0.4)	1 (0.2)	1 (0.2)
Whole District	53,591	55,416	3,989 (7.4)	4,476 (8.1)	23,448 (44.0)	15,332 (28.8)	8,603 (16.2)	3,398 (6.4)	1,421 (2.7)	613 (1.2)	428 (0.8)

Household Tenure	Owned	Shared ownership	Social rented: (Local Authority)	Social rented: Other	Private rented	Living rent free
Trunch	344 (79.4)	0 (0)	13 (3.0)	41 (9.5)	28 (6.5)	7 (1.6)

Economic Activity	Active					Inactive				
	Employee: Part-time	Employee: Full-time	Self-employed	Unemployed	Full-time student	Retired	Student (including full-time students)	Looking after home or family	Long-term sick or disabled	Other
Trunch	93 (26.2)	150 (42.3)	86 (24.2)	17 (4.8)	9 (2.5)	228 (79.7)	12 (4.2)	24 (8.4)	17 (5.9)	5 (1.7)

Method of travel to work	Work mainly at or from home	Public Transport	Car or van	All other methods of travel to work
Trunch	73 (21.2)	15 (4.4)	228 (66.3)	28 (8.1)
North Norfolk	7,044 (16)	1,427 (3)	26,666 (61)	8,514 (20)
East	311,643 (11)	335,970 (12)	1,671,949 (58)	548,555 (19)
England	2,631,930 (10)	4,152,453 (16)	13,630,712 (54)	4,893,793 (19)

mid\_2016 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2016  
 mid\_2020 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2020

Settlement Name: **Walcott**

Population: **532 (mid-2020 estimate)**

Services & Designated Areas

Schools	Primary									
No										
Notes	North Walsham schools area. Nearest Schools: Bacton Primary, Happisburgh CE VA Primary and Early Years School, North Walsham High School.									
Key Services	Post Office	Convenience Shopping	Other Shopping	Public House / Restaurant	Petrol Filling Station	Vehicle repair workshop	Designated employment land within settlement	Meeting place (e.g. village hall)	Place of worship	Primary Health Care Facilities
	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No - nearest GP surgery Bacton (Mundesley satellite) 1.4 miles

Other Services	Public Transport	Care Home	Broadband 3/4/5G <a href="https://checker.ofcom.org.uk">https://checker.ofcom.org.uk</a>	Pharmacy
	Yes - Peak service to Stalham & North Walsham	No	Broadband: Standard & Superfast (2022) Mobile: Good 3G & 4G (2022)	No - nearest Mundesley 4 miles

Environmental	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Flood Risk	Coastal Change Management Area	Conservation Area	Open Space (HC2)	Landscape Character Assessment	Proximity to Service Town	Indicative Capacity (HELAA 2017)	Local Road Network
	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Type: Coastal Plain	5.2 miles to North Walsham, 4.6 miles to Stalham	N/A	Main

Key Statistics

Age profile	Aged 0 to 15			Aged 16 to 29			Age 30 to 44		
	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number (%)	mid_2020 Number (%)	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number (%)	mid_2020 Number (%)	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number (%)	mid_2020 Number (%)
Walcott	57 (10.4)	40 (7.3)	31 (5.8)	42 (7.7)	43 (7.9)	28 (5.3)	66 (12.0)	47 (8.6)	52 (9.8)
North Norfolk	14,669 (14.5)	14,499 (14.0)	14,808 (14.1)	12,937 (12.7)	12,655 (12.2)	11,819 (11.2)	14,596 (14.4)	13,632 (13.2)	13,815 (13.1)
East	1,108,632 (19.0)	1,173,306 (19.1)	1,217,958 (19.4)	1,000,916 (17.1)	1,005,685 (16.4)	967,685 (15.4)	1,183,973 (20.2)	1,170,223 (19.1)	1,190,581 (19.0)
England	10,022,836 (18.9)	10,529,100 (19.1)	10,878,819 (19.2)	9,935,641 (18.7)	9,949,419 (18.0)	9,717,353 (17.1)	10,944,271 (20.6)	10,841,900 (19.6)	11,078,183 (19.5)

Age profile	Aged 45 to 64			Aged 65+		
	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number (%)	mid_2020 Number (%)	Census 2011 Number (%)	mid_2016 Number (%)	mid_2020 Number (%)
Walcott	192 (35.0)	199 (36.5)	206 (38.7)	191 (34.9)	216 (39.6)	218 (40.4)
North Norfolk	30,100 (29.7)	29,559 (28.5)	29,636 (28.2)	29,197 (28.8)	33,242 (32.1)	35,073 (33.4)
East	1,529,262 (26.2)	1,595,034 (26.0)	1,641,675 (26.2)	1,024,182 (17.5)	1,184,757 (19.3)	1,251,262 (20.0)
England	13,449,179 (25.4)	14,064,807 (25.4)	14,498,782 (25.6)	8,660,529 (16.3)	9,882,841 (17.9)	10,504,712 (18.5)

Economic Activity	Employment figures by Industry BUA (Top 6)							
	Economically active: Total	Economically inactive: Total	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motor cycles	Human health & social work activities	Manufacturing	Education	Construction	Accommodation and food service activities
Walcott	212 (51.5)	200 (48.5)	24 (12.2)	34 (17.3)	26 (13.2)	11 (5.6)	20 (10.2)	9 (4.6)
North Norfolk	45,819 (63.2)	26,634 (36.8)	7,568 (17.5)	5,670 (13.1)	3,996 (9.3)	3,974 (9.2)	3,934 (9.1)	3,427 (7.9)
East of England	27,183,134 (69.9)	11,698,240 (30.1)	466,687 (16.4)	327,457 (11.5)	247,992 (8.7)	282,949 (9.9)	245,284 (8.6)	133,925 (4.7)
England	3,038,090 (71.6)	1,207,454 (28.4)	4,007,570 (15.9)	3,121,238 (12.4)	2,226,247 (8.8)	2,490,199 (9.9)	1,931,936 (7.7)	1,399,931 (5.6)

Health	Health				
	Very good health	Good health	Fair health	Bad health	Very bad health
Walcott	158 (28.8)	203 (37.0)	131 (23.9)	43 (7.8)	13 (2.4)
North Norfolk	39,504 (38.9)	38,336 (37.8)	17,412 (17.2)	4,839 (4.8)	1,408 (1.4)
East	2,761,271 (47.2)	2,060,157 (35.2)	752,324 (12.9)	212,830 (3.6)	60,383 (1)
England	25,005,712 (47.2)	18,141,457 (34.2)	6,954,092 (13.1)	2,250,446 (4.2)	660,749 (1.2)

Deprivation BUA				
Household is not deprived in any dimension	Household is deprived in 1 dimension	Household is deprived in 2 dimensions	Household is deprived in 3 dimensions	Household is deprived in 4 dimensions
Walcott	275 (28.0)	77 (37.8)	104 (27.6)	76 (5.5)
North Norfolk	18,030 (39)	16,676 (36)	9,469 (21)	1,731 (4)
East	1,084,585 (45)	799,157 (33)	434,169 (18)	95,983 (4)
England	9,385,648 (43)	7,204,181 (33)	4,223,982 (19)	1,133,622 (5)

Affordability	No cars or vans in household				1 car or van in household		2 or more cars or vans in household		All Reported Crime and ASB /1000 population
	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)			
Walcott	10.62	10.24	29 (10.5)	158 (57.5)	77 (28)				
North Norfolk	8.96	9.14	7,455 (16)	21,233 (46)	17,358 (38)				
East	7.52	9.51	449,358 (19)	1,039,677 (43)	93,400 (39)				
England	8.45	7.88	5,691,251 (26)	9,301,776 (42)	7,070,341 (32)				

Housing	Total Dwellings Number		No of Second Homes Number (%)		Detached (House or bungalow)	Semi-Detached (House or bungalow)	Terraced (House or bungalow)	Purpose-Built Block of Flats (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Part of a converted or shared house (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	In a commercial building (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure
	2016	2020	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Walcott	417	412	35 (8.4)	43 (10.4)	207 (57.8)	109 (30.4)	24 (6.7)	1 (0.3)	4 (1.1)	1 (0.3)	12 (3.4)
Whole District	53,591	55,416	3,989 (7.4)	4,476 (8.1)	23,448 (44.0)	15,332 (28.8)	8,603 (16.2)	3,398 (6.4)	1,421 (2.7)	613 (1.2)	428 (0.8)

Household Tenure	Owned	Shared ownership	Social rented: (Local Authority)	Social rented: Other	Private rented	Living rent free
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Walcott	225 (81.8)	0 (0)	4 (1.5)	8 (2.9)	33 (12.0)	5 (1.8)

Economic Activity	Active					Inactive				
	Employee: Part-time	Employee: Full-time	Self-employed	Unemployed	Full-time student	Retired	Student (including full-time students)	Looking after home or family	Long-term sick or disabled	Other
Walcott	54 (25.5)	106 (50.0)	36 (17.0)	12 (5.7)	4 (1.9)	139 (69.5)	12 (6.0)	16 (8.0)	28 (14.0)	5 (2.5)

Method of travel to work	Work mainly at or from home	Public Transport	Car or van	All other methods of travel to work
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Walcott	25 (12.4)	1 (0.5)	150 (74.6)	25 (12.4)
North Norfolk	7,044 (16)	1,427 (3)	26,666 (61)	8,514 (20)
East	311,643 (11)	335,970 (12)	1,671,949 (58)	548,555 (19)
England	2,631,930 (10)	4,152,453 (16)	13,630,712 (54)	4,893,793 (19)

mid\_2016 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2016  
 mid\_2020 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2020

Settlement Name: **West Runton**

Population: **1628 (mid-2020 estimate)**

**Services & Designated Areas**

Schools	Primary									
No										
Notes	Nearest schools: Sheringham Community Primary, Sheringham High School									
Key Services	Post Office	Convenience Shopping	Other Shopping	Public House / Restaurant	Petrol Filling Station	Vehicle repair workshop	Designated employment land within settlement	Meeting place (e.g. village hall)	Place of worship	Primary Health Care Facilities
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No - nearest GP surgery Sheringham 1.5 miles

Other Services	Public Transport	Care Home	Broadband 3/4/5G <a href="https://checker.ofcom.org.uk">https://checker.ofcom.org.uk</a>	Pharmacy
Yes - Peak & limited evening service to Sheringham, Cromer, Aylsham & Norwich		No	Broadband: Standard & Superfast (2022) Mobile: Good 3G & 4G (2022)	No - nearest Sheringham 1.5 miles

Environmental	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Flood Risk	Coastal Change Management Area	Conservation Area	Open Space (HC2)	Landscape Character Assessment	Proximity to Service Town	Indicative Capacity (HELAA 2017)	Local Road Network
	Yes -part	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Type: Coastal Shelf	2.4 miles Cromer, 1.6 miles Sheringham	N/A	Main

**Key Statistics**

Age profile	Aged 0 to 15			Aged 16 to 29			Age 30 to 44		
	Census 2011 Number/ (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	Census 2011 Number/ (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	Census 2011 Number	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)
West Runton									
North Norfolk	14,669 (14.5)	14,499 (14.0)	14,808 (14.1)	12,937 (12.7)	12,655 (12.2)	11,819 (11.2)	14,596 (14.4)	13,632 (13.2)	13,815 (13.1)
East	1,108,632 (19.0)	1,173,306 (19.1)	1,217,958 (19.4)	1,000,916 (17.1)	1,005,685 (16.4)	967,685 (15.4)	1,183,973 (20.2)	1,170,223 (19.1)	1,190,581 (19.0)
England	10,022,836 (18.9)	10,529,100 (19.1)	10,878,819 (19.2)	9,935,641 (18.7)	9,949,419 (18.0)	9,717,353 (17.1)	10,944,271 (20.6)	10,841,900 (19.6)	11,078,183 (19.5)

Age profile	Aged 45 to 64			Aged 65+		
	Census 2011 Number/ (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	Census 2011 Number	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)
West Runton						
North Norfolk	30,100 (29.7)	29,559 (28.5)	29,636 (28.2)	29,197 (28.8)	33,242 (32.1)	35,073 (33.4)
East	1,529,262 (26.2)	1,595,034 (26.0)	1,641,675 (26.2)	1,024,182 (17.5)	1,184,757 (19.3)	1,251,262 (20.0)
England	13,449,179 (25.4)	14,064,807 (25.4)	14,498,782 (25.6)	8,660,529 (16.3)	9,882,841 (17.9)	10,504,712 (18.5)

Economic Activity	Employment figures by industry BUA (Top 6)							
	Economically active: Total	Economically inactive: Total	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motor cycles	Human health & social work activities	Manufacturing	Education	Construction	Accommodation and food service activities
West Runton								
North Norfolk	45,819 (63.2)	26,634 (36.8)	7,568 (17.5)	5,670 (13.1)	3,996 (9.3)	3,974 (9.2)	3,934 (9.1)	3,427 (7.9)
East of England	27,183,134 (69.9)	11,698,240 (30.1)	466,687 (16.4)	327,457 (11.5)	247,992 (8.7)	282,949 (9.9)	245,284 (8.6)	133,925 (4.7)
England	3,038,090 (71.6)	1,207,454 (28.4)	4,007,570 (15.9)	3,121,238 (12.4)	2,226,247 (8.8)	2,490,199 (9.9)	1,931,936 (7.7)	1,399,931 (5.6)

Health	Health				
	Very good health	Good health	Fair health	Bad health	Very bad health
West Runton					
North Norfolk	613 (36.8)	639 (38.3)	332 (19.9)	71 (4.3)	12 (0.7)
East	39,504 (38.9)	38,336 (37.8)	17,412 (17.2)	4,839 (4.8)	1,408 (1.4)
England	2,761,271 (47.2)	2,060,157 (35.2)	752,324 (12.9)	212,830 (3.6)	60,383 (1.1)

Deprivation BUA	Deprivation BUA				
	Household is not deprived in any dimension	Household is deprived in 1 dimension	Household is deprived in 2 dimensions	Household is deprived in 3 dimensions	Household is deprived in 4 dimensions
West Runton					
North Norfolk	791 (41.0)	324 (36.2)	286 (21.4)	169 (1.4)	11 (0.1)
East	18,030 (39)	16,676 (36)	9,469 (21)	1,731 (4)	140 (0)
England	1,084,585 (45)	799,157 (33)	434,169 (18)	95,983 (4)	9,141 (0)

Affordability	No cars or vans in household				All Reported Crime and ASB	
	2016	2020	1 car or van in household	2 or more cars or vans in household	/1000 population	
West Runton						
North Norfolk	14.73	13.97	123 (15.5)	358 (45.3)	240 (30.3)	
East	8.96	9.14	7,455 (16)	21,233 (46)	17,358 (38)	49
England	7.52	9.51	449,358 (19)	1,039,677 (43)	93,400 (39)	77.9

Housing	Total Dwellings Number		No of Second Homes Number (%)		Detached (House or bungalow)	Semi-Detached (House or bungalow)	Terraced (House or bungalow)	Purpose-Built Block of Flats (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Part of a converted or shared house (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	In a commercial building (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure
	2016	2020	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
West Runton											
Whole District	899	905	85 (9.5)	109 (12.0)	484 (52.7)	173 (18.8)	160 (17.4)	51 (5.6)	31 (3.4)	12 (1.3)	7 (0.8)

Household Tenure	Owned	Shared ownership	Social rented: (Local Authority)	Social rented: Other	Private rented	Living rent free
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
West Runton						
	656 (82.9)	2 (0.3)	10 (1.3)	29 (3.7)	81 (10.2)	13 (1.6)

Economic Activity	Active					Inactive				
	Employee: Part-time	Employee: Full-time	Self-employed	Unemployed	Full-time student	Retired	Student (including full-time students)	Looking after home or family	Long-term sick or disabled	Other
West Runton										
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)

Method of travel to work	Work mainly at or from home	Public Transport	Car or van	All other methods of travel to work
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
West Runton				
North Norfolk	144 (20.7)	37 (5.3)	404 (58.0)	111 (15.9)
East	7,044 (16)	1,427 (3)	26,666 (61)	8,514 (20)
England	311,643 (11)	335,970 (12)	1,671,949 (58)	548,555 (19)

mid\_2016 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2016  
 mid\_2020 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2020

Settlement Name: **Weybourne**

Population: **524 (mid-2020 estimate)**

**Services & Designated Areas**

Schools	Primary
No	
Notes	Nearest schools: Kelling Primary, Sheringham Community Primary, Sheringham High School

Key Services	Post Office	Convenience Shopping	Other Shopping	Public House / Restaurant	Petrol Filling Station	Vehicle repair workshop	Designated employment land within settlement	Meeting place (e.g. village hall)	Place of worship	Primary Health Care Facilities
	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No - nearest GP surgery Sheringham and Holt, both 3.5 miles

Other Services	Public Transport	Care Home	Broadband 3/4/5G (outdoor) <a href="https://checker.ofcom.org.uk">https://checker.ofcom.org.uk</a>	Pharmacy
	Yes - Peak service to Wells and Cromer (Coasthopper)	No	Broadband: Standard & Superfast (2022) Mobile: Good 3G & 4G (2022)	No - nearest High Kelling/Holt 2.1 miles

Environmental	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Flood Risk	Coastal Change Management Area	Conservation Area	Open Space (HC2)	Landscape Character Assessment	Proximity to Service Town	Indicative Capacity (HELAA 2017)	Local Road Network
	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Type: Coastal Shelf	6.7 miles to Cromer, 2.8 miles to Sheringham	Sites = 4 Dwellings = 228	Main

**Key Statistics**

Age profile	Aged 0 to 15			Aged 16 to 29			Age 30 to 44		
	Census 2011 Number/ (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	Census 2011 Number/ (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	Census 2011 Number	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)
Weybourne	72 (13.3)	48 (9.5)	46 (8.8)	31 (5.7)	36 (7.1)	30 (5.7)	61 (11.2)	51 (10.1)	53 (10.1)
North Norfolk	14,669 (14.5)	14,499 (14.0)	14,808 (14.1)	12,937 (12.7)	12,655 (12.2)	11,819 (11.2)	14,596 (14.4)	13,632 (13.2)	13,815 (13.1)
East	1,108,632 (19.0)	1,173,306 (19.1)	1,217,958 (19.4)	1,000,916 (17.1)	1,005,685 (16.4)	967,685 (15.4)	1,183,973 (20.2)	1,170,223 (19.1)	1,190,581 (19.0)
England	10,022,836 (18.9)	10,529,100 (19.1)	10,878,819 (19.2)	9,935,641 (18.7)	9,949,419 (18.0)	9,717,353 (17.1)	10,944,271 (20.6)	10,841,900 (19.6)	11,078,183 (19.5)

Age profile	Aged 45 to 64			Aged 65+		
	Census 2011 Number/ (%)	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)	Census 2011 Number	mid_2016 Number/ (%)	mid_2020 Number/ (%)
Weybourne	168 (30.9)	139 (27.5)	143 (27.3)	211 (38.9)	231 (45.7)	252 (48.1)
North Norfolk	30,100 (29.7)	29,559 (28.5)	29,636 (28.2)	29,197 (28.8)	33,242 (32.1)	35,073 (33.4)
East	1,529,262 (26.2)	1,595,034 (26.0)	1,641,675 (26.2)	1,024,182 (17.5)	1,184,757 (19.3)	1,251,262 (20.0)
England	13,449,179 (25.4)	14,064,807 (25.4)	14,498,782 (25.6)	8,660,529 (16.3)	9,882,841 (17.9)	10,504,712 (18.5)

Economic Activity	Employment figures by Industry BUA (Top 6)							
	Economically active: Total	Economically inactive: Total	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motor cycles	Human health & social work activities	Manufacturing	Education	Construction	Accommodation and food service activities
Weybourne	191 (49.7)	193 (50.3)	25 (13.4)	13 (7.0)	11 (5.9)	25 (13.4)	24 (12.8)	23 (12.3)
North Norfolk	45,819 (63.2)	26,634 (36.8)	7,568 (17.5)	5,670 (13.1)	3,996 (9.3)	3,974 (9.2)	3,934 (9.1)	3,427 (7.9)
East of England	27,183,134 (69.9)	11,698,240 (30.1)	466,687 (16.4)	327,457 (11.5)	247,992 (8.7)	282,949 (9.9)	245,284 (8.6)	133,925 (4.7)
England	3,038,090 (71.6)	1,207,454 (28.4)	4,007,570 (15.9)	3,121,238 (12.4)	2,226,247 (8.8)	2,490,199 (9.9)	1,931,936 (7.7)	1,399,931 (5.6)

Health	Health				
	Very good health	Good health	Fair health	Bad health	Very bad health
Weybourne	200 (36.8)	207 (38.1)	95 (17.5)	28 (5.2)	13 (2.4)
North Norfolk	39,504 (38.9)	38,336 (37.8)	17,412 (17.2)	4,839 (4.8)	1,408 (1.4)
East	2,761,271 (47.2)	2,060,157 (35.2)	752,324 (12.9)	212,830 (3.6)	60,383 (1)
England	25,005,712 (47.2)	18,141,457 (34.2)	6,954,092 (13.1)	2,250,446 (4.2)	660,749 (1.2)

Deprivation BUA	Deprivation BUA				
	Household is not deprived in any dimension	Household is deprived in 1 dimension	Household is deprived in 2 dimensions	Household is deprived in 3 dimensions	Household is deprived in 4 dimensions
Weybourne	273 (41.0)	112 (35.9)	98 (19.4)	53 (3.3)	9 (0.4)
North Norfolk	18,030 (39)	16,676 (36)	9,469 (21)	1,731 (4)	140 (0)
East	1,084,585 (45)	799,157 (33)	434,169 (18)	95,983 (4)	9,141 (0)
England	9,385,648 (43)	7,204,181 (33)	4,223,982 (19)	1,133,622 (5)	115,935 (1)

Affordability	Affordability Ratio				All Reported Crime and ASB
	2016	2020	No cars or vans in household	1 car or van in household	
Weybourne	22.79	20.44	26 (9.5)	148 (54.2)	77 (28.2)
North Norfolk	8.96	9.14	7,455 (16)	21,233 (46)	17,358 (38)
East	7.52	9.51	449,358 (19)	1,039,677 (43)	93,400 (39)
England	8.45	7.88	5,691,251 (26)	9,301,776 (42)	7,070,341 (32)

Housing	Total Dwellings Number		No of Second Homes Number (%)		Detached (House or bungalow)	Semi-Detached (House or bungalow)	Terraced (House or bungalow)	Purpose-Built Block of Flats (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Part of a converted or shared house (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	In a commercial building (Flat, maisonette or apartment)	Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure
	2016	2020	2016	2020	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Weybourne	441	436	112 (25.4)	106 (24.3)	188 (48.3)	127 (32.6)	58 (14.9)	2 (0.5)	9 (2.3)	0 (0)	5 (1.3)
Whole District	53,591	55,416	3,989 (7.4)	4,476 (8.1)	23,448 (44.0)	15,332 (28.8)	8,603 (16.2)	3,398 (6.4)	1,421 (2.7)	613 (1.2)	428 (0.8)

Household Tenure	Owned	Shared ownership	Social rented:(Local Authority)	Social rented: Other	Private rented	Living rent free
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Weybourne	212 (77.7)	1 (0.4)	1 (0.1)	28 (10.3)	28 (10.3)	3 (1.1)

Economic Activity	Active					Inactive				
	Employee: Part-time	Employee: Full-time	Self-employed	Unemployed	Full-time student	Retired	Student (including full-time students)	Looking after home or family	Long-term sick or disabled	Other
Weybourne	46 (24.1)	81 (42.4)	58 (30.4)	4 (2.1)	2 (1.0)	152 (78.8)	3 (1.6)	16 (8.3)	17 (8.8)	5 (2.6)

Method of travel to work	Work mainly at or from home	Public Transport	Car or van	All other methods of travel to work
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Weybourne	46 (24.0)	6 (3.1)	114 (59.4)	26 (13.5)
North Norfolk	7,044 (16)	1,427 (3)	26,666 (61)	8,514 (20)
East	311,643 (11)	335,970 (12)	1,671,949 (58)	548,555 (19)
England	2,631,930 (10)	4,152,453 (16)	13,630,712 (54)	4,893,793 (19)

mid\_2016 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2016  
mid\_2020 Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes 2020

Sources of Data and Statistics	
<b>Services &amp; Designated Areas</b>	
Schools	<a href="http://csapps.norfolk.gov.uk/schoolfinder/">Norfolk County Council. http://csapps.norfolk.gov.uk/schoolfinder/</a>
Retail	Information taken from North Norfolk Retail and Main Town Centres Uses Study. 22 March 2017
Health Care Facilities	<a href="https://www.nhs.uk/service-search">NHS. https://www.nhs.uk/service-search</a>
Emergency Services	Norfolk Police <a href="https://www.norfolk.police.uk/contact-us/how-find-us">https://www.norfolk.police.uk/contact-us/how-find-us</a> & Fire Service <a href="http://www.norfolkfireservice.gov.uk/nfrs/your-local-station">http://www.norfolkfireservice.gov.uk/nfrs/your-local-station</a> .
Public Transport	Traveline SE <a href="http://www.travelinesoutheast.org.uk/se/XSLT_DM_REQUEST">http://www.travelinesoutheast.org.uk/se/XSLT_DM_REQUEST</a> and National Rail <a href="http://www.nationalrail.co.uk/">http://www.nationalrail.co.uk/</a>
Employment	Existing designations taken from Core Strategy. Employment land capacity will be updated for emerging Local Plan evidence base.
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty & SSSI	Natural England
Flood Risk SFRA	Environment Agency
Coastal Change Management Area	Environment Agency/ NNDC
Conservation Area	NNDC
<b>Key Statistics</b>	
<b>Census Data</b>	All Census data is taken from the 2011 Census and extracted from Nomis - official labour market statistics <a href="https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/">https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/</a> and from Norfolk Insight which provides Data and information about Norfolk's population <a href="http://www.norfolkinsight.org.uk/">http://www.norfolkinsight.org.uk/</a> The estimates are as at Census day, 27 March 2011. This has been updated with estimates for mid-2016 and mid-2020 for all settlements. Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes. Dwellings by property type (KS401EW), Dwellings by tenure (KS402EW) or Household (KS105EW). Census data can be extracted at District, Ward and Parish level. The data can also be extracted using a range of Census based geographical areas – lower and Mid. Output Areas (LSOA & MSOA) and Built Up Areas (BUA). For the Town Profiles a range of datasets have been used – with the most appropriate chosen for the geographical area of the town in question and that should be referenced in a 3 or 4 digit code next to the settlement name or heading.
<b>Link to census information as referenced below</b>	<a href="https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/sources/census_2011_qs">https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/sources/census_2011_qs</a>
<b>Age profile (2011)</b>	QS103EW. This dataset provides 2011 estimates that classify usual residents in England and Wales by single year of age, however, for the purposes of this document the ages have been grouped into commonly used ranges. This has been updated with mid-2016 and mid-2020 estimates. QS601EW. This dataset provides 2011 estimates that classify usual residents aged 16 to 74 in England and Wales by economic activity.
<b>Economic Activity</b>	The census concept of economic activity is compatible with the standard for economic status defined by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). It is one of a number of definitions used internationally to produce accurate and comparable statistics on employment, unemployment and economic status. The data will be used by local and regional authorities, central government departments, other public sector bodies, academics and research institutions to understand, and develop policies for local labour markets, employment and unemployment.
<b>Employment figures by Industry BUA (Top 6)</b>	QS605EW. This dataset provides 2011 estimates that classify usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the census in England and Wales by industry. This classification uses a variable that provides a more detailed breakdown of manufacturing professions than the normal industry variable. Although similar estimates were provided in 2001 in table UV34, there has been a number of changes to the grouping. For example "Fishing" is now combined with "Agriculture and forestry" where in 2001 it was a single category.
<b>Health</b>	QS302EW. This dataset provides 2011 estimates that classify usual residents in England and Wales by the state of their general health. The health classification used related to the five tick boxes on the questionnaire. These were changed from the three classifications available in table UV20 in 2001 to improve harmonisation of census estimates with other sources of health data results.
<b>Deprivation BUA</b>	QS119EW. The dimensions of deprivation used to classify households are indicators based on the four selected household characteristics. A household is deprived in a dimension if they meet one or more of the following conditions: Employment: any member of a household not a full-time student is either unemployed or long-term sick, Education: no person in the household has at least level 2 education (see highest level of qualification), and no person aged 16-18 is a fulltime student, Health and disability: any person in the household has general health 'bad or very bad' or has a long term health problem, and Housing: Household's accommodation is either overcrowded, with an occupancy rating -1 or less, or is in a shared dwelling, or has no central heating.
<b>Housing stock</b>	KS401EW. This table provides information about dwellings, household spaces and the accommodation type of households, for England. The results for dwellings are classified by the number that are shared or unshared, with shared dwellings further categorised by the number of household spaces in each dwelling. Household spaces are classified by the number that are occupied or unoccupied, and by type of accommodation.
<b>Household tenure</b>	KS402EW. This table provides information that classifies households by tenure, for England.
<b>Car or van availability</b>	LC4110EW. This dataset provides 2011 Census estimates that classify households in England and Wales by car or van availability and by household composition.
<b>Method of travel to work</b>	LC7701EW. This dataset provides 2011 Census estimates that classify usual residents aged 16 and over in England and Wales in employment the week before the census by method of travel to work (2001 specification). Ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings using 2 sets of data: <a href="#">Annual Income from Employment - This is from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) and is available via the website of the Office for National Statistics (ONS). We use mean and lower quartile annual earnings. Note that this a sample of people in employment and the true value may differ to the sample data. The data does not include self-employed people.</a> <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkinghours/datasets/placeofresidencebylocalauthorityshetable8">www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkinghours/datasets/placeofresidencebylocalauthorityshetable8</a> House Prices. The ONS also provides information about lower quartile house prices by local authority Ward. Income data is not available at the Parish level and instead we compare lower quartile prices (for the ward) with lower quartile full-time income (earnings from employment) for the district. We assume that lower quartile income for the ward is the same as for the district - this may be a false assumption. <a href="https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/lowerquartilepricepaidbywardhpsdataset39">https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/lowerquartilepricepaidbywardhpsdataset39</a>
<b>Affordability</b>	
<b>All Reported Crime and ASB (per 1000)</b>	All Crime and ASB (per 1,000 population): Total for all categories per 1,000 population. The data is an aggregation of each monthly snapshot of crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB) incidents published during the calendar year expressed as a rate per 1,000 population. The latest ONS mid-year population estimates available at time of publication are used as the denominator - 2016 data uses the mid-2015 population estimates. The crime and ASB data on this site is published by the Home Office and data for each area is provided by the corresponding police force. The Crime and ASB data is subject to change and can be reclassified following further investigation - this indicator aggregates the monthly snapshots published by the Home Office which does not include later changes that could arise after each monthly publication. The locations of crime and ASB incidents are determined by anonymised coordinates and represent the approximate location - not the exact place that it happened. Data is excluded where the location is not known.
<b>Crime</b>	<a href="https://www.norfolkinsight.org.uk/data-catalog-explorer/indicator/12882?view=table">https://www.norfolkinsight.org.uk/data-catalog-explorer/indicator/12882?view=table</a> <a href="http://www.norfolkinsight.org.uk/dataviews/report?reportId=104&amp;viewId=296&amp;geoReportId=11432&amp;geoId=148&amp;geoSubsetId=">http://www.norfolkinsight.org.uk/dataviews/report?reportId=104&amp;viewId=296&amp;geoReportId=11432&amp;geoId=148&amp;geoSubsetId=</a>
<b>Other sources of data</b>	
<b>Holiday and second homes</b>	The proportion of second homes (those receiving 5% discounts on their council tax) per Parish. Source: Council Tax Data April 2016. Updated 2022 using two extracts in April and December 2016 from the Council Tax Register combined to provide the percentage of holiday and second homes.
<b>Local Housing Need</b>	Taken from Appendix 3 of the 'Second and Holiday Homes Study 2016'. Locata is a reporting system using data from the Council's housing list. We use a report which identifies households with a local connection to the parish or one of the adjoining parishes. We need to be careful not to provide information that could identify individual households. For example if there are only one or two large families it is likely that Parish councillors will know who these are.
<b>Affordable Homes Updates</b>	North Norfolk District Council website, Housing Section interactive map. This provides information about affordable housing by parish. <a href="http://www.north-norfolk.gov.uk">www.north-norfolk.gov.uk</a>
	The document was updated in March and April 2018 to address minor errors and to amend presentation of content. The document will be reviewed and kept up-to-date as required. The document was reviewed in May and June 2022 to update data and information and to address changes to the Small Growth Villages.