

Planning Policy & Built Heritage Working Party



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31 January 2020

A meeting of the **Planning Policy & Built Heritage Working Party** of North Norfolk District Council will be held in the Council Chamber - Council Offices, Holt Road, Cromer, NR27 9EN on **Monday, 10 February 2020 at 10.00 am.**

At the discretion of the Chairman, a short break will be taken after the meeting has been running for approximately one and a half hours

Members of the public who wish to ask a question or speak on an agenda item are requested to notify the Democratic Services & Governance Officer 24 hours in advance of the meeting and provide a copy of the question or statement. Statements should not exceed three minutes. Further information on the procedure for public speaking can be obtained [here](#) or from Democratic Services, Tel: 01263 516010, Email: democraticservices@north-norfolk.gov.uk

Anyone attending this meeting may take photographs, film or audio-record the proceedings and report on the meeting. Anyone wishing to do so must inform the Chairman. If you are a member of the public and you wish to speak on an item on the agenda, please be aware that you may be filmed or photographed

Emma Denny
Democratic Services Manager

To: Mr A Brown, Mrs P Grove-Jones, Mr T Adams, Mr D Baker, Mr N Dixon, Mr P Fisher, Ms V Gay, Mr P Heinrich, Mr N Pearce, Mr J Punchard and Dr C Stockton

Substitutes: Mrs A Fitch-Tillett, Mrs W Fredericks and Mr A Varley

All other Members of the Council for information.

Members of the Management Team, appropriate Officers, Press and Public



If you have any special requirements in order to attend this meeting, please let us know in advance

If you would like any document in large print, audio, Braille, alternative format or in a different language please contact us

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A G E N D A

1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

2. PUBLIC QUESTIONS

3. MINUTES

(Pages 1 - 8)

To approve as a correct record the Minutes of a meeting of the Working Party held on 9 December 2019.

4. ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS

To determine any other items of business which the Chairman decides should be considered as a matter of urgency pursuant to Section 100B(4)(b) of the Local Government Act 1972.

5. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Members are asked at this stage to declare any interests that they may have in any of the following items on the agenda. The Code of Conduct for Members requires that declarations include the nature of the interest and whether it is a disclosable pecuniary interest.

6. UPDATE ON MATTERS FROM THE PREVIOUS MEETING (IF ANY)

7. PLANNING POLICY - MONITORING REPORT 2018-19

(Pages 9 - 78)

Summary: This report provides an overview of the main development trends in the District in the period 2018-2019 and measures performance against adopted Core Strategy policy and corporate objectives.

Recommendations: For Information only.

Cabinet Member(s)	Ward(s) affected ALL
Contact Officer, telephone number and email:	
Rakesh Dholiwar, 01263 516161 Rakesh.Dholiwar@north-norfolk.gov.uk	

8. NORTH WALSHAM WESTERN EXTENSION: DRAFT VISION STATEMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS & ENGAGEMENT (Pages 79 - 84)

Summary: This report provides an outline of the communications and engagement approach and the draft 'Vision' for the Western Extension

Recommendations: **To approve the Draft Vision for the Western Extension, and; note the update on the approach to communications and engagement.**

Cabinet Member(s)	Ward(s) affected
All Members	All Wards
Contact Officer, telephone number and email: Stuart Harrison, Senior Planning Officer – Planning Policy Team. Stuart.harrison@north-norfolk.gov.uk 01263 516308.	

9. ANY OTHER BUSINESS AT THE DISCRETION OF THE CHAIRMAN AND AS PREVIOUSLY DETERMINED UNDER ITEM 4 ABOVE

10. EXCLUSION OF PRESS AND PUBLIC

To pass the following resolution (if necessary):

“That under Section 100A(4) of the Local Government Act 1972 the press and public be excluded from the meeting for the following items of business on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in Part I of Schedule 12A (as amended) to the Act.”

11. TO CONSIDER ANY EXEMPT MATTERS ARISING FROM CONSIDERATION OF THE PUBLIC BUSINESS OF THE AGENDA

12. ANY OTHER URGENT EXEMPT BUSINESS AT THE DISCRETION OF THE CHAIRMAN AND AS PREVIOUSLY DETERMINED UNDER ITEM 4 ABOVE

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9 DECEMBER 2019

Minutes of a meeting of the **PLANNING POLICY & BUILT HERITAGE WORKING PARTY** held in the Council Chamber, Council Offices, Holt Road, Cromer at 10.00 am when there were present:

Councillors

Mr A Brown (Chairman)
Mrs P Grove-Jones (Vice-Chairman)

Mr T Adams
Mr N Dixon
Mr P Fisher

Ms V Gay
Mr P Heinrich

Officers

Mr I Withington – Planning Policy Team Leader
Mr S Harrison – Senior Planning Officer
Mr R Dholiwar – Planning Monitoring Officer
Miss L Yarham – Democratic Services & Governance Officer

27 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors Mr N Pearce, Mr J Punchard and Dr C Stockton.

28 PUBLIC QUESTIONS

None.

29 MINUTES

The Minutes of a meeting of the Working Party held on 14 October 2019 were approved as a correct record and signed by the Chairman.

30 ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS

The Planning Policy Team Leader would update the Working Party on the latest position regarding neighbourhood plans at item 10 of the agenda.

31 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

None.

32 UPDATE ON MATTERS FROM THE PREVIOUS MEETING

None.

33 BROWNFIELD REGISTER UPDATE

The Planning Monitoring Officer presented an update report on the Brownfield Land Register 2019. He recommended the publication of the Brownfield Register with 2019 updates and sought agreement not to undertake Part 2 of the Register.

Councillor Mrs P Grove-Jones referred to paragraph 4.5 of the Officer's report which stated that it was highly likely that other qualifying sites were not included in the register, and asked what the "other qualifying sites" referred to.

The Planning Policy Team Leader explained that these were sites which were outside the settlement hierarchy but which otherwise met the qualifying criteria. The Brownfield Register only included sites within the settlement hierarchy.

Councillor Mrs P Grove-Jones referred to two contaminated land areas in Stalham. These sites had not been excluded from residential use, but she understood that contamination excluded them from such use.

The Planning Monitoring Officer explained that contaminated sites would only be delivered if it was economically viable to do so.

The Chairman stated that not all contaminated sites were the same in terms of remedial work. Some would be viable but others would not.

Councillor Mrs Grove-Jones asked whether contaminated sites would be acceptable for industrial development.

The Planning Policy Team Leader explained that it would depend on whether they came onto the market and were sufficiently viable for development.

Councillor Ms V Gay referred to Mace's Yard in North Walsham, which had been subject to several planning permissions but had not been delivered in 15 years. She asked what the distinction was between a brownfield site and one which had not been developed.

The Planning Policy Team Leader referred to the definition of brownfield land in the NPPF. For the purposes of the Brownfield Register, consideration had been given to the size threshold, whether the site was in the settlement hierarchy and was available and deliverable. Sites were included in the register if they met these criteria. The purpose of the register was to promote the sites and to give a strong indication that they should be developed. However, a detailed assessment as to their viability would be required in connection with any planning application.

Councillor Mrs P Grove-Jones referred to sites in Cromer which were included on the register and expressed concern that residential use was considered to be acceptable in an existing commercial location in the town centre.

Councillor T Adams stated that he understood that the site owners had no plans to develop the site at the present time.

It was noted that the address of site BLR15 included in the Schedule (Appendix 1 to the agenda) should read "70 Holt Road, Fakenham".

It was proposed by Councillor P Heinrich, duly seconded and

RESOLVED unanimously

1. **That the Brownfield Register be published with the 2019 updates.**
2. **That the Council does not undertake Part 2 of the Brownfield Register.**

34 LOCAL PLAN SCHEDULE OF REPRESENTATIONS – REGULATION 18

The Planning Policy Team Leader presented a report which provided a précis of feedback submitted in response to the Regulation 18 consultation and explained the process for considering the responses as part of the finalisation of the Local Plan. He stated that a summary of the feedback would be provided in hard copy for Members of the Working Party. Relevant sections would also be presented with the agenda for future Working Party meetings when individual policies would be discussed.

Councillor Ms V Gay commented that it was not easy to read the summaries on iPads and the devices had their limitations when making notes. She expressed concern that Members may not gather the drift of individual responses when they had been summarised through this electronic media. She was also concerned that people would not receive individual replies to their responses. She considered that these factors were not ideal in terms of giving members of the public confidence that their comments had been carefully considered.

The Planning Policy Team Leader explained the structure of the schedules and that detailed debate on the feedback would come back to future Working Party meetings along with a review of evidence and officer recommendations as part of the approach to the finalisations of each policy area. The majority of the Schedules contained text as submitted. Summaries of individual representations were only used in order to remove repetition etc. A paper copy of the full schedule appendix A-E was available to Members of the Working Party on request.

Members raised issues in respect of communication with the public. In response, the Planning Policy Team Leader explained that a newsletter would be sent to everyone who had signed up to receive it and those who had submitted a response to the consultation. He confirmed that agendas were publicly available and members of the public who wished to speak on any item could register to do so. All comments had been added to the consultation portal, and schedules would be available through the portal and Working Party reports.

Councillor N Dixon considered that there was a need to ensure that people who had commented were able to see Officer responses and to be able to understand the process that had been followed in distilling their comments down into influencing factors and where those influences had been taken into account.

The Planning Policy Team Leader explained that the next stage of the process involved bringing back reports on policies and sites with relevant feedback for discussion, and it would then be transparent to the public as to how their comments had been taken into account when finalising policies. The consultation statement would also detail how issues raised under the Regulation 18 consultation had been taken into account following future discussions in this Working Party. However, it was not just public opinion which would influence the final policies as they had to be justified by evidence. He drew attention to the recommendation before the Working Party to publish the schedules. The team would then consider the programme of work going forward and bring it to the Working Party.

The Planning Policy Team Leader outlined a number of policy issues which had been raised through the consultation. These were referred to in the Officer's report.

Councillor Ms V Gay stated that some of the environmental comments had raised issues that were already dealt with in the draft Plan but people had not found them. She considered that there was an argument for drawing issues together.

The Planning Policy Team Leader stated that national policies were moving fast and many of the statutory comments related to guidance which had been issued following the publication of the draft Plan. Many of the issues were mentioned in the draft Plan but officers felt that there was scope for references to be strengthened and consolidated.

Councillor P Heinrich referred to the diversity of opinion between developers and the public and asked how developers could be persuaded that they should develop the west side of North Walsham rather than push for other sites where they could maximise their profits. He asked if there would be demand to build in North Walsham when developers were not building on sites in the town on which they had already secured planning permission.

The Planning Policy Team Leader explained that there would always be a tension between developers promoting their land interests and the Council which was promoting plan-led growth. Distribution of growth was an issue which would be considered by the Working Party in due course. In considering the responses to the Local Plan consultation, it would be necessary to take into account the evidence and priorities for NNDC in bringing forward the most appropriate strategy to address need in North Walsham and the District as a whole.

Councillor Mrs P Grove-Jones asked if the large proposals in Fakenham and North Walsham were decided by NNDC or whether the public had been asked if they supported the large developments.

The Planning Policy Team Leader stated that the consultation position in respect of housing numbers and distribution had been agreed at previous meetings of the Working Party and consulted on as part of the Local Plan consultation. It would now be necessary to reflect upon the feedback received to ensure that the distribution and numbers were appropriate. However, there were a number of policies that would influence those considerations and which would need discussion before the matter was brought back to the Working Party. Concerns had been raised by the public regarding large developments, but there was also a recognition that growth was accepted in North Walsham provided there were infrastructure improvements, including the link road.

Councillor Mrs Grove-Jones stated that poor infrastructure appeared to be the overriding problem and the new link road had not yet been ratified.

Councillor Ms V Gay considered that the concerns that had been raised regarding large growth in low value areas was germane as developers could argue that there was insufficient viability to provide the infrastructure, green infrastructure, biodiversity etc that would be required.

The Planning Policy Team Leader explained that affordable housing policies in the Local Plan identified lower value areas where there was lower viability than in the high value coastal areas. It was within the Council's gift to alter the viability requirement but it had to be informed by policies and evidence, and an awareness that any additional requirements in the Local Plan had to be costed.

Councillor Dixon stated that delivery of the Local Plan was outside this authority's control as market forces would influence which sites came forward and in what order. He considered that lessons had been learned from the previous Local Plan that there were measures that could be used to strengthen the new Local Plan but market forces would still prevail.

The Planning Policy Team Leader outlined the key issues which had been raised in respect of specific sites. He reported that the Highway Authority had been given until 11 December to make detailed comments and a meeting had been arranged to get their comments.

The Working Party expressed concern at the lack of co-operation from the Highway Authority and it was proposed by Councillor Ms Gay that the Chairman write formally to the Highway Authority to express the Working Party's dismay and growing frustration at its lack of co-operation.

Councillor Mrs Grove-Jones asked if any developers had expressed an interest in developing in North Walsham.

The Planning Policy Team Leader stated that those who already had interests in the land had done so.

Councillor Mrs Grove-Jones stated that the impact of climate change, receding coastline, increased rainfall and drainage issues needed to be taken into account when considering development sites.

The Planning Policy Team Leader stated that permeable surfacing would be a requirement and there were policies on coastal adaptation. All sites identified in the initial distribution of growth were in Flood Zone 1, which was the lowest risk. The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment evidence included allowances for climate change and the mapping was used in the Local Plan and also published online.

The Chairman asked for clarification as to meaning of "publication" in the recommendation.

The Planning Policy Team Leader explained that permission was sought to publish the schedule of representations as an interim document. It would form part of the consultation in its final form.

Councillor N Dixon proposed the Officer's recommendation as published in the report. This was seconded by Councillor P Fisher.

RESOLVED unanimously

1. **That the contents of the report be noted and the Planning Policy Manager be authorised to make final adjustments to the schedule of representations and publish.**
2. **That the Chairman write formally to the Highway Authority to express the Working Party's dismay and growing frustration at its lack of co-operation.**

35 NORTH WALSHAM UPDATE

The Senior Planning Officer gave a verbal update on progress on the North Walsham Development Brief. The purpose of the Brief was to take a comprehensive approach to the development and plan properly, effectively and robustly for the delivery of housing and infrastructure.

It had been agreed that NNDC would take leadership of the Brief, in close collaboration with Norfolk County Council (NCC), landowners, site promoters and developers, which would allow the degree of control required by Members.

One of the next stages would be to reflect on the Local Plan consultation responses in relation to North Walsham and the issues raised would be taken on board through the Development Brief process. Consideration would be given to further consultation specifically on the brief and the communication and engagement strategy would be scoped out in the coming months.

A Technical Delivery Group had been set up to take the work forward. There was a great deal of technical work to complete and it would be necessary to draw heavily on expertise and experience from this Council's officers and other partners. A meeting had been held in October which had been well attended, and it was anticipated that the next meeting would take place at the end of January or early February, pending the outcome of a number of outstanding matters. It was envisaged that the next two meetings would discuss matters relating to the highways and transport evidence base.

The Senior Planning Officer stated that he was working on scoping the many workstreams, tasks and evidence that would be required in the next six months to inform the brief. The work would be taken to the Technical Delivery Group for consideration but any important decisions would be made by the Working Party.

NNDC was working with NCC on commissioning a transport study and evidence base. The outcome of a business rates pool bid to fund 50% of the cost of the transport study was awaited. The remaining 50% would be match-funded equally by NNDC and NCC. The study would be carried out by NCC's transport consultants. The Senior Planning Officer outlined the early stages of work which would be required to provide initial feasibility for the western link road. The transport study report was expected in June/July and would feed into the technical group's work with a detailed report on the transport study and next steps to be brought to the Working Party.

In the meantime, work was taking place to produce the draft vision for the Development Brief and a report would be brought to the Working Party in due course.

An infrastructure position statement would be produced which would provide a clear steer on all infrastructure issues which would feed into the Development Brief and into discussions with landowners and developers so that all parties would know what was required. A green infrastructure strategy would be prepared to ensure that green infrastructure, climate change and environmental principles were embodied into the process.

A funding strategy was being developed, initially to fund some of the evidence which was required. Following completion of the first phase of the transport work it was hoped that developers would start to fund some of the evidence base. Early discussions had commenced with a number of funding organisations to put them on notice that funding bids could be put forward for infrastructure projects.

Discussions were ongoing with landowners and developers involved in other sites which had been put forward.

There were many challenges as far as North Walsham was concerned. Whilst there was some caution within the development industry, there was also a degree of confidence that if the highway issues could be overcome the western extension could be seen as a long-term delivery vehicle. The Development Brief would be a long-term document which guided the development and it was essential to ensure that the Council was robust about the principles contained within it.

The Working Party would be kept fully informed of the progress of the work on the Development Brief.

Councillor Mrs P Grove-Jones considered that given the scale of residential development proposed on the western side of the town, there was reliance on the eastern side of the town under the bridges for economic development. She asked if any thought had been given to promoting economic development on the western side of the town. She stated that the bridges were the main barrier into North Walsham.

The Senior Planning Officer confirmed that the western extension was a mixed use allocation which included 7 hectares of employment land. He stated that the transport study would provide evidence in relation to HGV movements and the level of intervention which would be required. The number and frequency of vehicle movements would to an extent guide the amount of infrastructure which would be required. The existing industrial estate appeared to be vibrant and performing well. The infrastructure solution would depend on the findings of the transport study. The Development Brief would include a strategy as to how a link road could be provided from Norwich Road into the industrial estate and serve the rest of the town. A transport scheme would include sustainable transport, cycling and walking.

Councillor Mrs Grove-Jones considered that North Walsham was viewed as two sections. The railway line dissected the town and made it difficult for it to be viewed as a whole.

The Planning Policy Team Leader referred to the responses in respect of the western extension. A number of objections had been received, mainly relating to environmental issues, loss of green space and agriculture etc. but equally, many responses had been in favour of the principle of the scheme. However, the majority of comments related to sustainability and connectivity with the industrial site.

Councillor Ms V Gay thanked the Senior Planning Officer. She stated that North Walsham Members had argued that an independent brief was required, paid for by NNDC and not the developers, and she was pleased that it was moving forward. She emphasised that the link road as originally discussed ended at the Cromer Road and it was vital to continue into the industrial estate, which was vibrant and hoping to expand. There was no room in the town for modern, serviced offices and businesses moved out of the town due to lack of availability.

Councillor P Heinrich supported Councillor Ms Gay's comments.

The Chairman thanked the Senior Planning Officer for his work to date.

36 NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANS

This matter was considered as an item of urgent business.

The Planning Policy Team Leader gave a verbal update on neighbourhood plan work.

Ryburgh Neighbourhood Plan

A Habitats Regulations Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment were being carried out on behalf of Ryburgh Parish Council, following pre-submission consultation. When the assessments were complete, it was anticipated that their conclusions would inform the preparation of the Plan for its final examination in the new year.

Blakeney Neighbourhood Plan

Officers had raised significant concerns in response to the pre-submission consultation. In its current form, the Blakeney Neighbourhood Plan would be unlikely

to pass examination without major modifications. Whilst Officers had tried to engage with the Parish Council and Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group, they had generally not taken on board the comments that had been made. Officers were trying to set up a meeting to explain the comments.

Holt

There had been indications that Holt was about to submit its Neighbourhood Plan. Pre-submission consultation had taken place two years ago and advice had been given on submitting a Plan, but the content of the current version was not known.

The meeting closed at 12.00 noon

CHAIRMAN

Planning Policy - Monitoring Report 2018-19

Summary: This report provides an overview of the main development trends in the District in the period 2018-2019 and measures performance against adopted Core Strategy policy and corporate objectives.

Recommendations: For Information only.

Cabinet Member(s)	Ward(s) affected ALL

Contact Officer, telephone number and email:

Rakesh Dholiwar, 01263 516161 Rakesh.Dholiwar@north-norfolk.gov.uk

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Council is required to prepare and publish a Monitoring Report to monitor the performance of existing policies. The report has two key purposes (as stated in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004):
 - a. To report on the progress made in preparing Development Plan documents as measured against the Council's published timetable in the Local Development Scheme.
 - b. To report on key indicators in relation to the rates and types of development so that trends can be monitored and the effectiveness of policies reviewed.
- 1.2 The full report will; be published shortly and will be available on the Council's website. The information contained within the report covers past trends and covers the period 1st April 2018 - 31st March 2019. All information relating to housing and employment permissions and completions is monitored by the policy team and is verified through site visits or records held by departments within the Council.
- 1.3 The Monitoring Report uses the strategic themes set out within the adopted Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPD to report on the performance of policies. This includes strategic themes such as housing and employment.
- 1.4 A framework of relevant indicators is also now being developed in order to monitor the emerging new Local Plan. Monitoring will then be undertaken, covering the new policies to determine whether they have met the intended purpose. For the last few monitoring periods only the core indicators have been monitored which have been focussed around the growth objectives including:
 - Increase the number of new homes built (granted planning permission and built)
 - Increase the number of affordable homes (granted PP and Built)
 - Increase the number of new businesses and support the existing
 - Promote premier visitor destination

- 1.5 In most cases, indicators are presented at a district wide level where available, figures for parishes/wards are included. Each report includes past performance to allow for comparison. Sometimes this is not possible, as the collection of data has ceased for reasons: that the information is no longer useful or that the value of collecting it has diminished.
- 1.6 A brief summary of the headline information included within the Monitoring Report is reproduced in the following paragraphs

2 HEADLINE RESULTS

- 2.1 The number of dwelling completions during the last year 2018/19 was 534, the second highest number of completions over the last few years. This was significantly higher than the target of 479 dwellings per year that will be required to achieve overall target of 9,580¹. With over 40% coming from allocated sites. There are a number of site allocations and larger sites with planning permission which are likely to come forward throughout the rest of the plan period, this means that the deliverable land supply is above the NPPF requirement at **5.73** years. However, the high completion rate during past two year is not expected to be achieved for 2019/20, but this could be achieved in following years as permissions granted over the last 3 years, comes to fruition
- 2.2 The number of planning permissions granted, for additional dwellings has declined over the past two years to its lowest number of, 484 in 2018/19. This is the first time, since 2009/10, that the number of completions have been greater than permissions granted for dwellings. The number of dwelling with permissions is diminishing, and we need to be mindful of the current status, and the implications this will have on the future housing supply. The full breakdown between types can be seen in table 2.6a of the AMR.
- 2.3 Reported house prices have increased across all types of housing in the district with an average of 5% from 2017 to 2018 (£218,942 to £229,965).
- 2.4 For the first time the AMR includes some of the breakdown around the different types, sizes and number of bedrooms that have been completed on the larger sites. This information helps inform us about developer preferences and helps guide future policy formation around the size and type of homes.
- 2.5 The overall population growth figures identify an increase from 2016 to 2036 of 8,500 people, ONS 2016, however the over 65's are projected to increase by 11,500 in the same period, meaning that the overall numbers of those aged 0-64 are projected to fall by 3,000. Significantly the largest increase is in those aged between 85- 89 and 90+.

¹ Total dwellings expected in plan period 2001- 2021 based on 479dpa

Summary

- 2.4 There are approximately 233.04 ha of designated employment land in the District². At 31 March 2018 there are 43.76ha of Employment Land with planning permission and under construction or completion, status not yet determined.

Table A – Summary of key indicators

Indicator	2017/2018	2018/2019
Total Dwellings Granted Planning Permission (includes affordable units)	572	484
Affordable units Completed	90	120
Total dwellings Completed	546	534
Years deliverable land supply	5.02	5.73
% development on previously developed land	20%	15%
Hectares of employment land designated	233.04 ha	233.04 ha

- 2.5 The AMR will be published and available on the NNDC web site shortly

² Approx. 192 ha developed + 42ha undeveloped, May 2019

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Monitoring Report 2018-2019



**Covering the period
1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019**

Annual Monitoring Report Final (2019)v1

January 2020

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Planning Policy Team**

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**All documents can be made available in
Braille, audio, large print or in other languages.
Please contact 01263 516318 to discuss your requirements.**

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1 Introduction

Purpose of the Monitoring Report

- 1.1** This report presents key facts and figures relevant to the North Norfolk District Area. It identifies the types and quantities of development which took place between **1 April 2018 - 31 March 2019**, compares this to previous years and presents information on the progress of the development of the emerging Local Plan (2016- 2036). It also includes some information used in the development of the emerging Local Plan. The content allows the Council and others to monitor the progress that is being made in meeting a range of targets and test the effectiveness of policies contained in the adopted Core Strategy.
- 1.2** Monitoring progress of adopted and emerging planning policies, and the performance of these policies is critical to the process of “plan, monitor, review” which underpins the existing Local Development Framework and which helps to inform the new Local Plan. It ensures the early identification of issues and provides a clear mechanism for checking that targets have been met. The main purposes are:
- To establish what is happening and to anticipate what might happen.
 - To assess how plan policies are performing. Are they having any unintended consequences?
 - To establish whether policies need to be changed and inform the development of new policies.
- 1.3** The process is linked to a set of targets and performance indicators, each of which are related to key policy objectives.

Structure of the Report

- 1.4** Previous reports in this series have reported on a wide range of long term contextual indicators, annual performance indicators, and progress (plan making) indicators. Many of the indicators remain relatively static across a number of years and do not provide a suitable mechanism for monitoring short term change. Some of the indicators highlighted within this report have been removed or changed since the implementation of the NPPF and National PPG. However, for the purpose of this report, the policies within the Core Strategy need to be monitored against the indicators notwithstanding the recent changes to ensure consistency of monitoring.
- 1.5** This report focuses on a number of core areas related to housing and economic growth in the district. Where published and measurable targets are available these are referred to in the text and the summary tables at the start of each chapter. Targets which have been achieved or are on track to be achieved are indicated in “Green” and those which have not been achieved highlighted in “Red”. Table 4 in the implementation and Monitoring section of the Core Strategy sets out how each indicator relates back to Core Strategy objectives and policies, providing the important link between this report and the monitoring of key policy objectives.

Summary

- 1.6** The council is working on a replacement Single Local Plan which will run between 2016 and 2036. Suitable development sites have been identified and Regulation 18 consultation took place from the 7th May to the 19th June 2019. This followed the stage of considering sites brought forward through the 'call for sites' process and commissioning evidence. As part of evidence gathering the council in partnership with adjoining authorities commissioned Opinion Research Services, (ORS) to produce a Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) in order to identify a functional Housing Market Area and provide an objectively assessed need (OAN) for North Norfolk. Since then, the publication of the National Planning Policy Framework implies a new approach to establishing a housing need. The NPPG advises the taking into account the anticipated need and demand for new housing and consideration of the factors which are likely to influence future delivery rates. Assessments should be realistic and be made publicly available. The new approach (the national standard methodology) has resulted in an increase in the future requirement from a current average of 409 dwellings per year identified in the Central Norfolk Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2017 to an annual baseline requirement to deliver 553¹ net additional dwellings.
- 1.7** In 2019 the Council commissioned Opinion Research Services to undertake a partial review of the 2017 SHMA. In light of this evidence the Council resolved not to follow the national standard methodology when assessing the local need for new homes but instead to base its assessment of future needs on the 2016-based projections. As a result of this the requirement is now to deliver **479** net additional dwellings.
- 1.8** More information on Local Plan preparation is contained in the Local Development Scheme or alternatively more information can be found at www.north-norfolk.gov.uk/localplan.
- 1.9** During the year commencing April 2018 to March 2019 some 534 dwellings were completed in the District. Completion rates in each of the preceding four years 2014 -18 exceeded the requirement for new dwellings identified in the most up to date evidence (SHMA). Since April 2014, the base date of the latest available National Household Projections, some 2,504 dwellings have been built in North Norfolk.
- 1.10** Increasing the supply of affordable housing continues to remain a key priority for the Council. Notwithstanding the changes made from central government (and following the adoption of the Council's Housing Incentive scheme) which has seen the requirement for affordable housing removed for sites for 10 dwellings.
- 1.11** North Norfolk District Council's Housing Delivery Incentive Scheme was revised and then published in June 2017 (See Appendix A), after being first introduced in September 2013. The scheme was designed to speed up the delivery of approved housing development, as well as a response to difficult economic conditions. The revised scheme considered:
- The gap between the number of dwellings required and those being built;
 - The abolition of the national Code for Sustainable Homes and replaced its building standards with enhanced Building Regulation requirements which apply to all new dwellings;
 - Recovery of the Market where many of the national house builders reported improved profit margins;
 - The publication of a new Housing White Paper which includes some provisions which would further assist with scheme viability

¹ Based on 2014 National Household Projections with 2016 based affordability ratio uplift

1.12 The revised scheme continues to exclude the west of the district from the scheme, as finished development values remain high and there was no evidence that policy compliant developments were difficult or unviable to deliver. Improved market conditions and the inclusion of Starter Homes within the planning definition of affordable homes was considered and the proportion of affordable homes on Incentive Scheme proposals increased slightly from 20% to 25% inclusive of the new Starter Homes category, with no more than 10% of the total number of dwellings on qualifying schemes being Starter Homes.

1.13 The adoption of the Site Allocations Development Plan Document in February 2011 made land 'available' for the erection of around 3,300 dwellings. Since adoption of this Plan (up to 31 March 2016) the Council has resolved to grant planning permission for 2,589 dwellings (949 of which have outline permission on the eight large allocated sites), of which 473 are affordable (167 of which have outline permission).

In the period 2016/17 planning permissions for 1159 dwellings were granted, of these permissions (Reserved Matters/ Full/ Outline) were for 649 dwellings on allocated sites. Permissions for 220 affordable dwellings, formed part of the total.

In the period 2017/18 planning permissions for 571 dwellings were granted, of these permissions (Reserved Matters/ Full/ Outline) were for 86 dwellings on allocated sites. Permissions for 85 affordable dwellings, formed part of the total.

In the period 2018/19 planning permissions for 484 dwellings were granted, of these permissions (Reserved Matters/ Full/ Outline) were for 108 dwellings on allocated sites. Permissions for 69 affordable dwellings, formed part of the total.

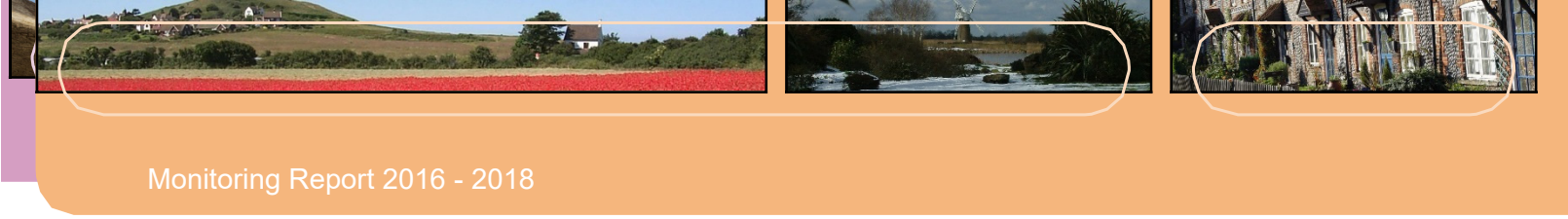
1.14 The First Draft Local Plan (Part 1) which was consulted on, proposes Allocations for residential development subject to compliance with the site specific and general policies of the plan for 4,397 – 4,466 dwellings.

2 Housing

Housing: Objectives & Targets

Core Strategy Aim: to address the housing needs of the whole community

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



Targets

	Measure	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	Notes
	To ensure that over a period of 5 years an average of 420 dwellings are provided each year	503 5 Year Average -329	479 5 Year Average - 389	442 5 Year Average - 410	546 5 Year Average - 471	534 5 Year Average - 501	Over the last 5 years, on average, 501 dwellings were completed.
	To ensure 70% of all new dwellings are located in either a Principal or Secondary settlement	55%	70%	72	65%	79%	A total of 449 new dwellings were completed of which 354 were located in Principal and Secondary settlements.
	To ensure 60% of new dwellings are built on previously developed land	50%	50%	33	20%	15%	Continues to be a reduction in the amount of new dwellings built on PDL, due to limited supply and as a result of garden development no longer being included as PDL, resulting in 66 of the total of 449 new dwellings being completed on previously developed land.
Page 21	To ensure that all new dwellings in towns are built to net density of at least 40 dwellings per hectare (dph) and at least 30 dph elsewhere	Achieved on 35% of developments in towns and 13% in service Villages.	Achieved on 32% of developments in towns and 26% in service Villages.	Achieved on 25% of developments in towns and 16% in service Villages.	Achieved on 41% of developments in towns and 23% in service Villages.	Achieved on 25% of developments in towns and 8% in service Villages.	Of the total 354 new dwellings in towns, only 89 were on developments with a net density of 40 dph. Of the total 95 new dwellings in towns, only 8 were on developments with a net density of 30 dph.
	To provide a minimum of 300 new affordable homes over the period 2008-2011	74 provided 14/15	65 provided 15/16	83 provided 16/17	90 provided 17/18	120 provided 18/19	120 Affordable homes, Affordable Rent and Shared Equity were completed in the period 2018/19
	To ensure that 80% of new affordable housing provided through Core Strategy Policy H02 comprises social rented accommodation	81	83%	81%	77%	78%	Of the 120 affordable dwellings completed in 2018/19, 94 were Affordable Rent.
	To ensure that each development of ten or more dwellings in towns includes at least 45% affordable units	Not achieved	Not achieved	Not achieved	Not achieved	Not achieved	Developments in towns granted permission with more than 10 dwellings: Fakenham - 78 Dwellings (2 AH); Hoveton 25 dwellings (7 AH); North Walsham 43 dwellings (43 AH); Stalham 42 dwellings (0 AH) Not achieved. Number of New dwellings permitted on sites with over 10 dwellings = 188, no. of affordable dwellings 52, with one site with all 43 dwellings being affordable. Only one development meet the "at least 45%" criteria and only because the applicant is a housing trust, registered charity & provider of affordable homes. Therefore, in effect, the criteria has not been met for any planning permission granted in in 2018/19.
	To ensure that on each development of two or more dwellings in villages at least 50% comprise affordable dwellings	Not achieved	Not achieved	Not achieved	Not achieved	Not achieved	Developments in villages granted permission with more than 2 dwellings: Bacton: 2 dwellings (0 AH): Briston: 23 dwellings (0 AH) Knapton: 14 dwellings (14 AH): Little Snoring: 20 dwellings (5 AH) Raynham: 3 dwellings (0 AH): Southtrepps: 2 dwellings (0 AH) Not achieved. Number of New dwellings permitted on sites with 2 or more dwellings = 64, no. of affordable dwellings 14, with one site with all 14 dwellings being affordable. Only one development meet the "at least 50%" criteria and only because the applicant is a housing trust, registered charity & provider of affordable homes. Therefore, in effect, the criteria has not been met for any planning permission granted in in 2018/19.
	To maximise the number of rural exceptions schemes permitted	1 Completed	0 Completed	0 Completed	2 Completed 1 Permitted	3 Completed 2 Permitted	Ryburgh development of 5 dwellings; Fakenham development of 2 dwellings & Bodham development of 16 dwellings completed. Knapton development of 14 dwellings & Hoveton development of 28 dwellings permitted.
	To ensure that at least 40% of new dwellings built have two bedrooms or less	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	44%	49%	There were 219 dwellings with 2 or less bedrooms out of 449 new dwellings completed.
	To provide two short stay stopping places for Gypsies and Travellers by 2009	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Holt Road, Cromer, on land next to the District Council offices. South of the A148 Holt Road to the north-east of Fakenham, 300 meters east of the Clipbush Lane/Fakenham bypass roundabout

Table 2.0

Housing Permissions

- 2.1** This section sets out the position in terms of new housing in the District over the period of **1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019**. It looks at the amount of permissions granted, the number of dwellings completed, the Five Year Land Supply, expected future rates of building (Housing Trajectory), the amount of affordable housing provided and average property values amongst other information. Further information is available in the latest Statement of Five Year Supply of Housing Land and Housing Trajectory.

Parish	Ref.	Total	No. of Affordable Housing	% of Affordable Housing	No. of AH Potential *	Permission Date	Notes	Location
Hoveton	PF/17/1802	25	7	28.0%	11	25/02/2019	Shortfall in the no. of Affordable Housing.	Residential Development Church Field
Knapton	PF/17/1675	14	14	100.0%	14	03/12/2018	Victory Housing Trust	Residential Development Land off, School Close, Knapton
Little Snoring	PM/18/0334	20	5	25.0%	10	26/09/2018	Shortfall in the no. of Affordable Housing.	Residential Development Land adjacent to Kettlestone Rd.
North Walsham	PF/17/1951	43	43	100.0%	22	01/02/2019	Victory Housing Trust	Residential Development Land at Laundry Loke.
TOTAL		102	69	67.6%	57			

- 2.2** The table above shows the 2018/19 Permissions for delivering affordable Housing

- 2.3** At 31 March 2019 the dwelling stock in North Norfolk was approximately 56,623.

- 2.4** The table below shows the total number of dwellings that were permitted each year in the district over the past five years:

Year	Number of dwellings permitted
2018/19	484
2017/18	572
2016/17	1055
2015/16	631
2014/15	867

Table 2.5 Number of dwellings permitted Source: NNDC monitoring data).

- 2.5** Number of permissions peaked in 2016/17, with close to 650 of these dwellings were on eight allocated sites. The numbers has fallen to 484 in 2018/19, the lowest since 2012/13.

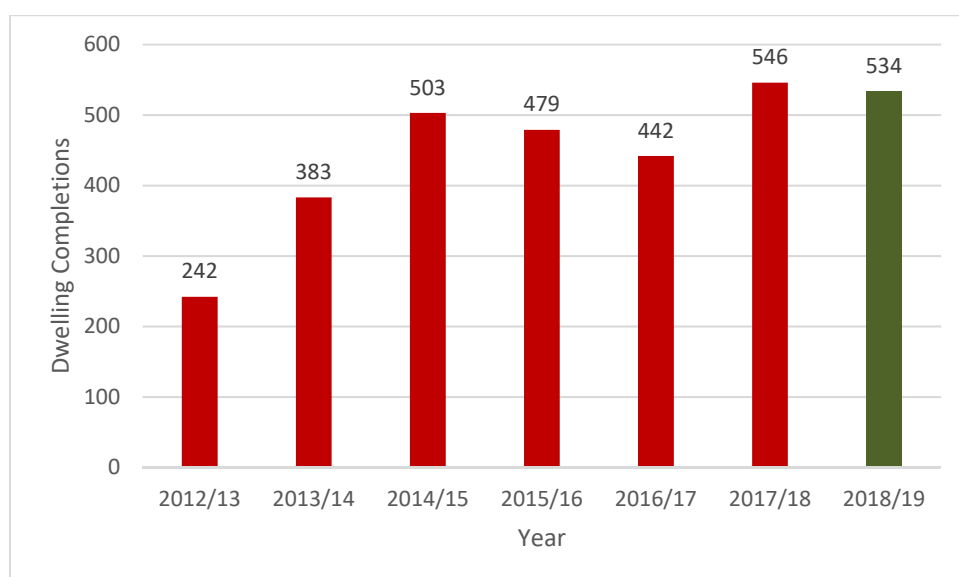
Permissions 2018/19	No. of Dwellings
Outline Permissions	44
Barn Conversions	42
Change of Use	53
Conversions	5
New Dwellings	296
Garden Plots	29
Cert. Lawfulness	0
Removal of Condition	15
Permissions Total 2018/19	484

Table 2.6a Type & Number of dwellings permitted 2018/19
(Source: NNDC monitoring data).

- 2.6** Prior to 2015, planning permission allowed 5 years for a scheme to commence and the relevant permission to be implemented. However, this was changed to a period of 3 years from March 2015. Once started, there is no time limit for completions. Therefore, there is no certainty on when the permissions granted may come forward, and approximately 10% of permissions never get built. The Interim Statement: Five Year Supply of Housing Land & Housing Trajectory (June 2019) looks at all sites with planning permission for 10 or more dwellings and site allocations and estimates that **2747** dwellings are likely to come forward from this source in the next 5 years.

House Building Rates

- 2.7** There were **534** dwelling completions in North Norfolk during 2018/19 which compares to 546 in 2017/18. The annual average number of dwellings built in the last 5 years is 501. The graph below shows dwelling completions by year.



Graph 2.8 Total dwelling completions by year since 2012
(Source: North Norfolk District Council, 2018)

2.8 The number of housing completions has seen an increase since 2016/17, which is due to a more vigorous approach from the council when checking housing completions through performing site visits rather than relying solely on building control records. This more accurate and thorough approach has been adopted since 2017 to ensure the accuracy of monitoring.

2.9 The table below shows how many of the new dwellings provided, over the last four years, were new build, conversions, change of use or other – the findings indicate that new builds make up a significant proportion of dwelling completions.

Type of dwelling completed	2015/16		2016/17		2017/18		2018/19	
	(No.)	(%)	(No.)	(%)	(No.)	(%)	(No.)	(%)
New build	299	62%	305	69%	423	77%	449	84%
Conversions	67	14%	91	21%	61	11%	44	8%
Change of use (inc. removal/variation of conditions)	113	24%	46	10%	62	11%	41	8%
Total	479		442		546		534	

Table 2.10 Break-down of dwelling completions by type
(Source: North Norfolk District Council, 2018)

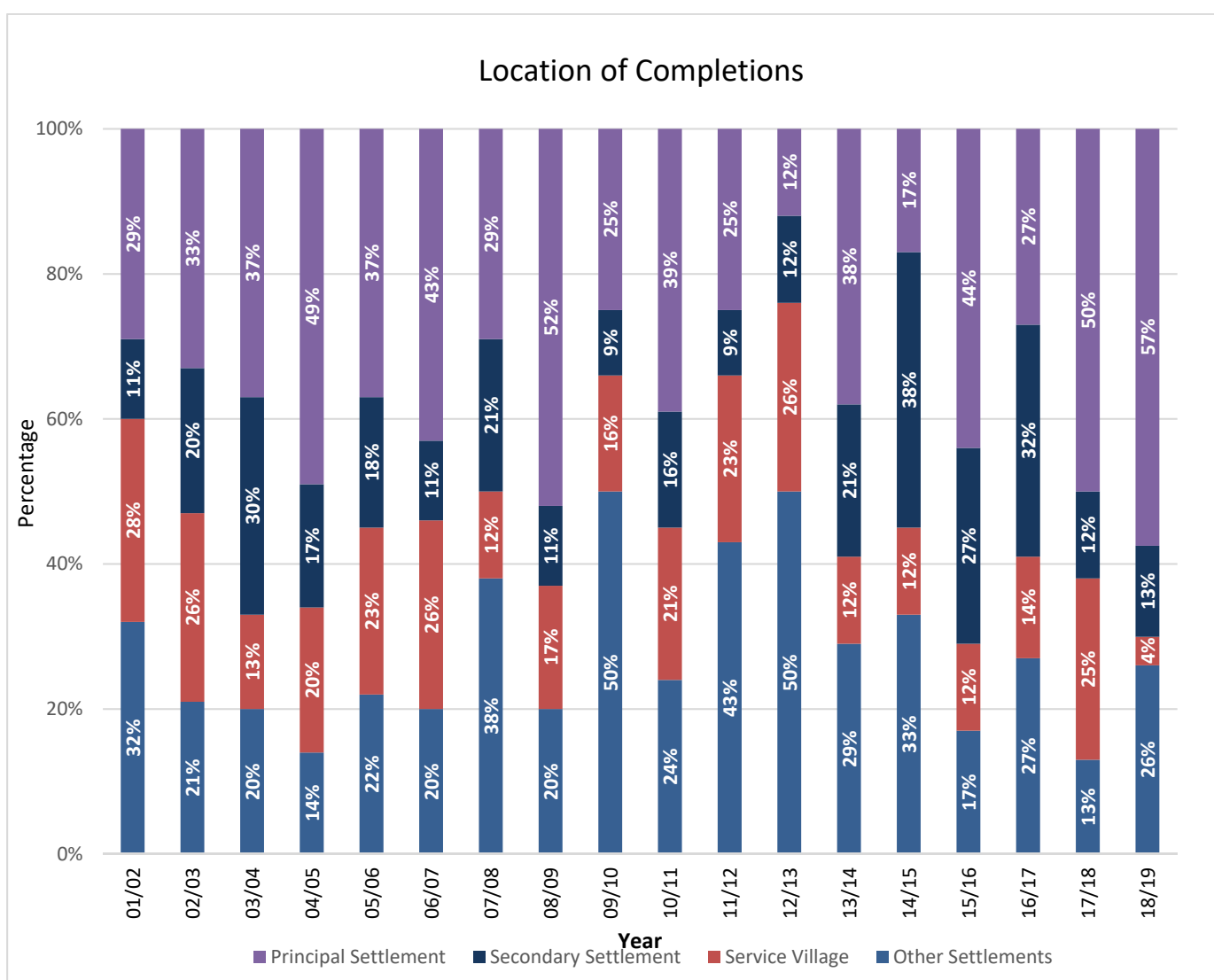
Bedrooms on Completions Financial Year 18/19									
	Flats		House						Total
	1 Bed	2 Bed	1 Bed	2 Bed	3 Bed	4 Bed	5 Bed	Unknown	Units
Totals	52	51	19	123	179	68	14	28	534

Table 2.10a Break-down of dwelling completions by bedrooms.
(Source: North Norfolk District Council, 2018)

2.10 The following table shows dwelling completions by ward and indicates the general location of development, while table 2.10 Location of dwelling completions' shows the distribution between service villages, principal settlements, secondary settlements and other settlements. The Core Strategy seeks to deliver a high proportion of new development in towns and some of the large villages in the district compared to the more rural areas (50% of new dwellings in the principal settlements, 20% of new dwellings in the secondary settlements and the remaining 30% in the service village or rural exception schemes/conversions of rural buildings).

Ward	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19
Astley	7	14	8	3	9	2	5
Briston	17	14	8	22	5	8	12
Chaucer	4	2	0	0	11	2	0
Corpusty	2	1	8	7	11	2	27
Cromer	10	30	38	157	41	25	25
Erpingham	1	0	2	4	2	0	4
Gaunt	3	2	11	1	4	19	3
Glaven Valley	11	15	32	3	8	14	3
Happisburgh	1	4	12	5	5	0	5
High Heath	4	4	11	12	1	1	2
Holt	3	1	22	1	7	55	99
Hoveton	0	52	67	4	1	0	1
Lancaster	4	31	15	12	26	58	99
Mundesley	9	1	10	6	18	48	25
North Walsham	11	82	12	42	47	139	84
Poppyland	4	44	20	14	32	31	17
Priory	9	14	69	41	61	30	18
Roughton	16	5	3	12	12	30	3
Scottow	10	2	1	7	1	1	0
Sheringham	7	9	33	10	20	32	57
St. Benet	5	1	1	3	1	1	1
Stalham & Sutton	19	11	44	74	61	17	7
The Raynhams	56	18	26	0	22	18	9
The Runtons	2	4	20	2	1	1	3
Walsingham	6	4	3	6	8	0	0
Waterside	12	2	6	7	5	5	5
Waxham	2	7	6	7	0	3	4
Wensum	1	3	4	8	14	1	12
Worstead	6	6	11	9	8	3	4
TOTAL	242	383	503	479	442	546	534

Table 2.10 New Dwelling Completions 2012/13 to 2018/19 (Source: North Norfolk District Council, 2019)



Graph 2.10 Location of dwelling completions (Source: North Norfolk District Council, 2019)

Housing Trajectory

- 2.11** In 2011 the Council adopted a Site Allocations Development Plan which allocated land for an additional 3,400 dwellings. These allocated sites represent an entirely new source of housing land supply that had not previously been available in the District.
- 2.12** Completion rates in each of the preceding three years exceeded the requirement for new dwellings as identified in the national Housing Delivery Test (HDT) with the result that the District delivered **126%** of its housing requirement over the period. Since April 2014 some **2,504** dwellings have been built in North Norfolk.
- 2.13** In 2018 government indicated that a new approach should be taken to the way in which future housing requirements are assessed. Where a Local Plan is more than five years old, as is the case with the North Norfolk Core Strategy, this new approach is based on the 2014 National Household Projections with a single standardised adjustment to these to take account of local evidence in relation to the affordability of homes. The standard national methodology results in an increase in the future requirement from a current average of 409 dwellings per year identified in the Central Norfolk Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2017, to an annual baseline requirement to deliver 553² net additional dwellings.
- 2.14** In May 2018 the 2016 based Sub National Population Projections were published by the Office for National Statistics. For North Norfolk these show a significant slowdown in the projected rate of growth compared to the earlier 2014 based projections which are currently used in the standard methodology. These population projections were reflected in the Household Projections published in September 2018 which show a similar reduction in the projected number of households, and hence the number of dwellings that might be needed in the District. More recently a further slowing of expected growth rates is projected in the latest 2018 based Sub National Population Projections. However, the standard methodology continues to rely on the 2014 Household Projections and the higher growth forecasts contained within them.
- 2.15** In June 2019 the Council commissioned Opinion Research Services (ORS) to undertake a partial review of the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA). This review was focused on establishing the future need for homes in the District and in particular considered if the 2014-based National Household Projections represented a robust starting point for assessing future requirements. The 2014 Projections had previously been accepted as being flawed and shown to overestimate the requirement for new homes in the District. The revised SHMA (2019) concludes that the 2014 Projections overestimate housing requirements by a significant amount and in light of this the Council has resolved that pending the on-going review of the standard methodology the requirement for new homes in North Norfolk is **479** dwellings per annum. This figure is derived from the 2016-based National Household Projections and incorporates the standard affordability uplift required by the national methodology together with a further 5% buffer to extend choice as required by the NPPF.
- 2.16** Taking account of the planning permissions which have been granted, the allocated development sites in the Site Allocations Development Plan and making an allowance for windfall developments there is a total assessed deliverable supply of land suitable for some **2,747** new homes.

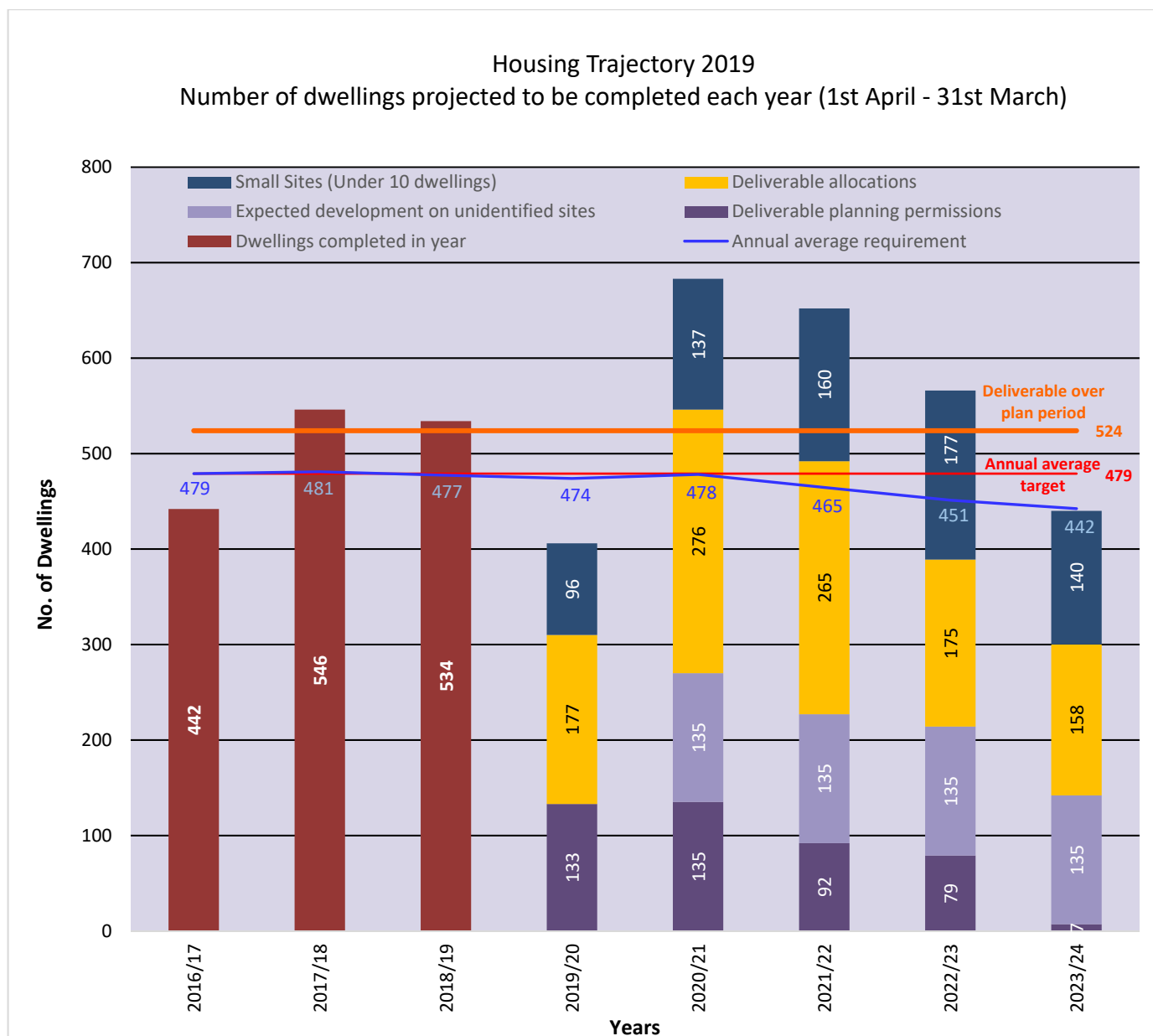
² Based on 2014 National Household Projections with 2019 based affordability uplift

- 2.17** Total expected dwelling completions during the plan period are shown in the table below. The total figure is projected to be **9,235** by 2021.

Sources of Housing Supply 2001 -2021	Total
Dwellings built 2012-2019	3,129
Commitment (planning permissions minus 10% lapse rate and under constructions)	1,449
Estimated 'windfall' development including rural building conversions and 'exception' development schemes	2,295
Proposed LDF allocations	2,362
Total dwellings expected within remaining plan period	9,235

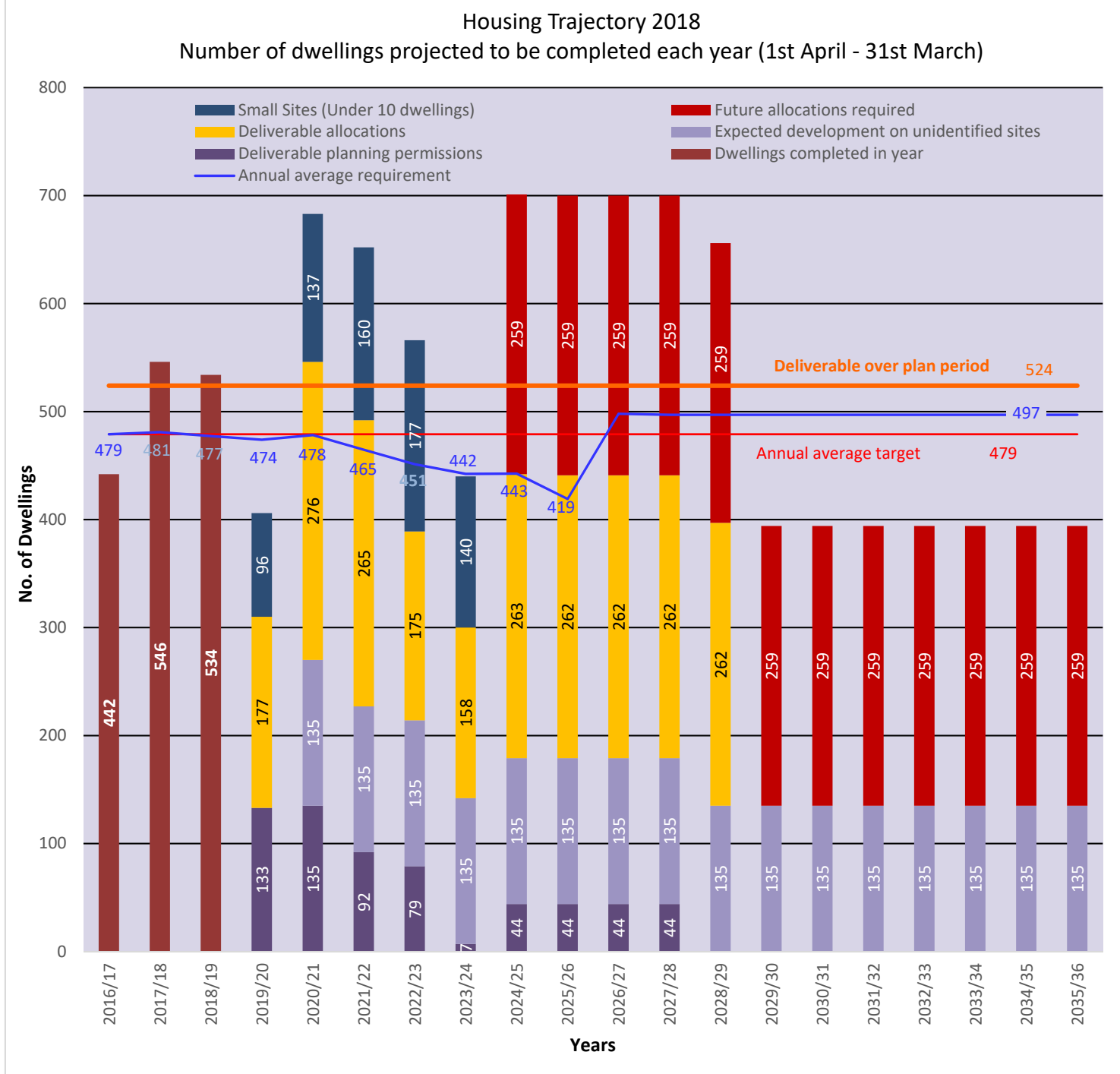
Table 2.14 Total Housing Provision within Plan Period (Source: NNDC)

- 2.18** A Housing Trajectory is a useful tool for monitoring the rate, and expected rates, of housing developments against a target number of dwellings over a given time period. The trajectory illustrates the position as of 1st April 2019 and shows the number of dwelling recorded complete on an annual basis since 2012. The second trajectory shows the projection of the likely number of dwellings up until the end of the plan period 2036 and shows how many future allocations are required to meet the overall housing target of 9,580 dwellings. Future housing supply is broken down into various sources of supply including sites with planning permission which have yet to be built, new sites allocated for development in the Site Allocations Development Plan Document, and an estimate for housing completions that will occur on unidentified sites (Windfall). Further information is available in the latest Interim Statement of Five Year Supply of Housing Land and Housing Trajectory 2019 - 2024.



Graph 2.3 Housing Trajectory (Source: Statement of 5 Year Supply of Housing Land and Housing Trajectory, 2019)

2.19 The trajectory indicates that dwelling completions in the District are projected to remain above the annual average requirement of 479 over the next 5 years. The trajectory takes account of the availability of key infrastructure to support new development and models expected rates of development accordingly. The Council will regularly review the trajectory on an annual basis.



Graph 2.16 Housing Trajectory showing Allocations required (Source: North Norfolk District Council, 2018)

2.20 The NPPF requires Local Authorities to demonstrate that there is a 5 year supply of land for housing development. The Council's latest Interim Statement: Five Year Land Supply Statement (2018/19) shows that there is **5.73** years supply of housing land available.

New Local Plan 2016 -2036. (Reg. 18)

- 2.21** The Council will aim to deliver between 10,500 and 11,000 new homes over the plan period 2016-2036. A minimum of 2,000 of these will be provided as affordable dwellings. To achieve this specific development sites suitable for not less than 4,500 new dwellings will be identified for development as follows:

Total Projected Housing Growth 2016 - 2036	Settlement	Dwellings With Planning Permission at January 2019	Proposed New Allocations	Total Growth (2016 - 2036)	Total Growth (2016 - 2036) at Dec 2019
Large Growth Towns	North Walsham	218	2,150	2,590	2,483
	Fakenham	1,163	680	1,972	1,913
	Cromer	244	592	909	879
Small Growth Towns	Holt	411	327	823	698
	Sheringham	255	135	479	469
	Stalham	73	150	303	298
	Wells-next-the-Sea	31	80	190	200
	Hoveton	31	150	183	181
Large Growth Villages	Briston & Melton Constable	113	80	221	223
	Mundesley	46	50	117	85
	Blakeney	5	30	54	54
	Ludham	9	40	50	52
Small Growth Villages	Villages named in Policy SD3	276	400	865	757
Remainder of District	All remaining settlements and countryside	377	0	560	570
Windfall Development 2019-2036 Across Entire District				2,295	2,528
TOTALS		3,252	4,864	11,611	11,390

Table 2.15 Housing Growth 2016 - 36 (Source: North Norfolk District Council, 2019) Reg. 18 May 2019

Housing Density

- 2.22** In the current Core Strategy in relation to density, it is still important to monitor the density of new development.
- 2.23** Adopted Core Strategy policy H07 requires that developments optimise the density of sites in a manner that protects or enhances the character of the area and says that the council will aim to achieve the density of not less than 40 dwellings per hectare on the Principal and Secondary settlements (excluding Hoveton) and not less than 30 dwellings per hectare in Service Villages.

2.24 The North Norfolk Design Guide sets out the guidance as to minimum densities both in terms of location and in terms of scale of development. A summary of this is set out as follows:

- Urban³ Centre : 30-50dph
- Urban Fringe: 20-40dph
- Village⁴ Centre: 15-35dph
- Village Fringe: 10-30dph

2.25 In terms of conformity with the spatial strategy of the Local Plan, the term 'urban' relates to Large and Small Growth Towns and 'village' refers to Service Villages and Infill Villages. Further detail can be found in the North Norfolk Design Guide.

Permissions 2018/19						
Settlement	Density Required (dwellings/ha)	Number Permissions	Number of Dwellings	Average Density (Dwellings/ ha)	No. of dwellings which met density requirement	% of dwellings which met density requirement
Principal	40 or more	5	155	43	146	94%
Secondary Settlement	30 or more	4	104	31	51	49%
Service Villages	30 or more	2	39	22	0	0%
Coastal Villages	30 or more	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Elsewhere	30 or more	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a

Table 2.19a Density by settlement type 2018/19 (Source: North Norfolk District Council, 2019)

Permissions 2018/19 - Breakdown. Sites - 9 Dwellings +					
Settlement	Parish	Planning Ref.	Site Area	No. dwellings	Density
Principal Settlement	Cromer	PO/18/2193	0.16	9	56
	Fakenham	PM/17/1183	1.95	78	40
	Holt	PF/17/1190	0.48	9	19
	North Walsham	PF/17/1435	0.31	16	52
	North Walsham	PF/17/1951	0.94	43	46
	Principal Settlement	5		155	43
	No. of Units at => 40/ ha			146	
Secondary Settlement	Hoveton	PO/15/0539	1.53	28	18
	Hoveton	PF/17/1802	2.1	25	20
	Stalham	PF/17/1524	0.81	42	52
	Wells	PF/17/1939	0.28	9	32
	Secondary Settlement	4		104	31
	No. of Units at => 30/ ha			51	
Service Village	Briston	PF/17/1265	0.97	19	20
	Little Snoring	PM/18/0334	0.85	20	24
	Service Village	2		39	22
	No. of Units at => 30/ ha			0	

Table 2.19b Density by settlement Detail 2018/19 (Source: North Norfolk District Council, 2019)

³ "Urban" relates to Large and Small Growth Towns

⁴ "Village" refers to Service Villages and Infill Villages

Brownfield Land

- 2.26** A key Government objective as stated in the NPPF is that local authorities should continue to make effective use of land by re-using land that has been previously developed. In North Norfolk 20% of dwellings completed in 2017/18 were on brownfield land. Garden plots were excluded from the definition of previously developed land in the revision to PPS3 which was published in June 2010. This is reflected in the revised target of 50%

Percentage of new homes on previously developed land							
Period	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Target	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%
Actual	77%	74%	80%	82%	89%	90%	79%

Percentage of new homes on previously developed land (Cont.)								
Period	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Target	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
Actual	84%	78%	50%	55%	52%	62%	20%	10%

Table 2.24 New Homes on Previously Developed Land (Source: North Norfolk District Council, 2019)

Affordable Housing

2.27 The provision of a greater number of affordable dwellings is a key priority for the Council. Former Local Plan policies sought to secure a proportion (40%) of all new developments which were over 25 units in size as affordable housing. The adopted Core Strategy introduced new requirements in relation to affordable housing provision in order to try and increase supply. Smaller development sites (ten dwellings in towns and two in villages) are required to provide at least 45% (towns) or 50% (villages) of the new dwellings as affordable units where it is viable to do so. There is evidence to show that there is a continued need for affordable homes in North Norfolk and to help address existing need over the plan period, it will be necessary to provide approximately 2,000 affordable dwellings. Anticipated through the emerging Local Plan, the table below shows an indication of numbers and the mix for the provision for affordable homes.

Size of Scheme (Dwellings)	% Affordable Homes Required		Required Market Housing Mix	Required Affordable Housing Mix	Number of Serviced Self-Build Plots	Specialist Elderly / Care Provision
	Affordable Zone 1*	Affordable Zone 2*				
0-5	No requirement	No requirement	No requirement	No requirement	No requirement	No requirement
6-25	At least 15%. Option of financial contribution on schemes of 6-10 dwellings	At least 35%. Option of financial contribution on schemes of 6-10 dwellings	Not less than 50% two or three bedroom properties	Not more than 10% Low Cost Home Ownership, remainder Rented	No requirement	No requirement
26-150	At least 15% on site provision	At least 35% on site provision	Not less than 50% two or three bedroom properties	Not more than 10% Low Cost Home Ownership, remainder Rented	At least one plot or 2% of total number of units proposed, whichever is the greater	No requirement
151-300 (plus each additional 150 dwellings).	At least 15% on site provision	At least 35% on site provision	Not less than 50% two or three bedroom properties	Not more than 10% Low Cost Home Ownership, remainder Rented	At least one plot or 2% of total number of units proposed whichever, is the greater	Minimum 80 bed spaces and further 40 bed spaces for each additional 150 dwellings thereafter
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Size and tenure split determined on case by case basis in accordance with local needs evidence 2. A plot of land of agreed dimensions which is serviced and made available for self-build housing on terms to be agreed with the LPA for a period of not less than two years from the date of its availability 						

Table 2.25 Draft Affordable Homes (Source: North Norfolk District Council, Local Plan First Draft (Part 1) Consultation 2019)

2.28 In 2018/19, 120 Affordable Homes were completed. The table below shows the detail of the units delivered

Affordable Housing Completed 2018/19 (Detail)								
Parish	Application Ref.	Total	Previously Completed	Completed 2018/19	Shared Equity	Affordable Rent	Registered Social Landlords	Developer Contributions
Binham	15/1221	14	-	7	2	5	7	-
Bodham	14/0859	10	-	10	3	7	10	-
Cromer	13/0247	40	28	4	4	-	-	4
Fakenham	15/0642	2	-	2	-	2	2	-
Fakenham	15/1167	35	-	35	-	35	35	-
Fakenham	16/1084	1	-	1	-	1	1	-
Fakenham	16/1188	1	-	1	-	1	1	-
Holt	15/1578	18	-	9	3	6	-	9
Mundesley	15/1534	8	-	8	2	6	-	8
North Walsham	15/1010	21	-	11	4	7	-	11
Ryburgh	15/1228	5	-	5	-	5	5	-
Stalham	16/1729	6	-	6	-	6	6	-
Stalham	10/0869	4	1	3	-	3	3	-
Trunch	15/1227	12	-	12	4	8	12	-
Trunch	17/1889	6	-	6	2	4	6	-
Total		183	29	120	24	96	88	32

Table 2.26 Affordable Housing Completed 2018/19 (Source: North Norfolk District Council, 2019)

2.29 Of the 120 affordable homes completed, 24 were Shared Equity, 96 Affordable Rent. 32 were delivered through Developer Contribution and 88 through Registered Social Landlords.

2.30 Since 2011/12 **662** affordable dwellings have been completed in the district.

Affordable housing completed Year	Number of affordable housing completed
2018/19	120
2017/18	90
2016/17	83
2015/16	66
2014/15	74
2013/14	152
2012/13	18
2011/12	64

Table 2.28 Number of Affordable Housing Completed (Source: NNDC monitoring data).

- 2.31** With the aim of maximising housing delivery including the provision of affordable housing across the District, North Norfolk District Council works in partnership with the Homes England, Registered Providers and the community to assist in the effective delivery of new affordable homes.

Mix and Tenure of Affordable Housing

- 2.32** Core Strategy policy H02 requires that the mix and tenure of affordable housing provided reflects the identified housing needs at the time of the proposal and contributes to the Council's target of providing 80% of affordable housing as social rented accommodation. The table below shows the percentage achieved.

Mix and Tenure of Affordable Housing	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19
% of affordable housing that comprises social rented accommodation	90%	100%	96%	81%	83%	81%	77%	80%

Table 2.30a Percentage of Affordable Housing that is social rented accommodation.
(Source: NNDC monitoring data).

No. Of Completions by Funding Source	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19
Wholly funded by Registered Social Landlords and/or Local Authority	64	13	110	31	49	8	58	88
Wholly funded through Developer Contributions	0	0	42	43	17	75	30	32
Total	64	13	152	74	66	83	90	120

Table 2.30b No. Of Completions by Funding Source, (Source: NNDC monitoring data).

- 2.33** The number of Affordable Housing completed and the number of New Build.

Affordable Housing Completed - New Build			
Year	Affordable Homes	Total New Build	Five Largest Sites (For affordable home numbers)
2018/19	120	449	1. Land off Yarmouth Road, Stalham (68) 2. Land off Two Furlong Hill and Market Lane (55) 3. Land west of Roughton Road, Cromer (40) 4. Land off Stalham Road, Hoveton (54) 5. Saxon Way, Fakenham (35)
2017/18	93	423	
2016/17	87	305	
2015/16	66	299	
2014/15	74	294	
2013/14	152	269	
2012/13	18	105	
2011/12	65	182	

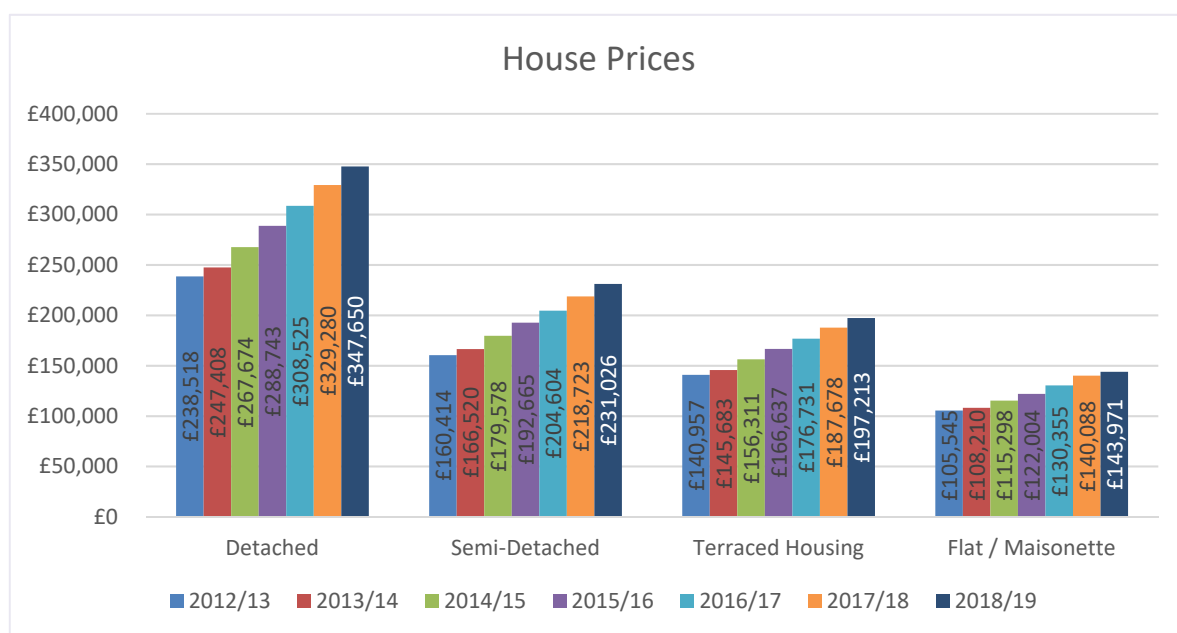
Table 2.31 Affordable Housing completed and the number of New Build, (Source: NNDC monitoring data).

House Prices

2.34 The housing stock within North Norfolk has more detached houses than other house types with the majority of houses owner occupied, either outright or with a loan or mortgage. Prices continue to increase for different types of house, shown in the table below.

UK-House Price Index- North Norfolk	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Detached	£238,518	£247,408	£267,674	£288,743	£308,525	£329,280	£347,650
Semi-Detached	£160,414	£166,520	£179,578	£192,665	£204,604	£218,723	£231,026
Terraced Housing	£140,957	£145,683	£156,311	£166,637	£176,731	£187,678	£197,213
Flat / Maisonette	£105,545	£108,210	£115,298	£122,004	£130,355	£140,088	£143,971

Table 2.32 House Prices (Source: gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets)



Graph 2.32 House Prices (Source: gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets)

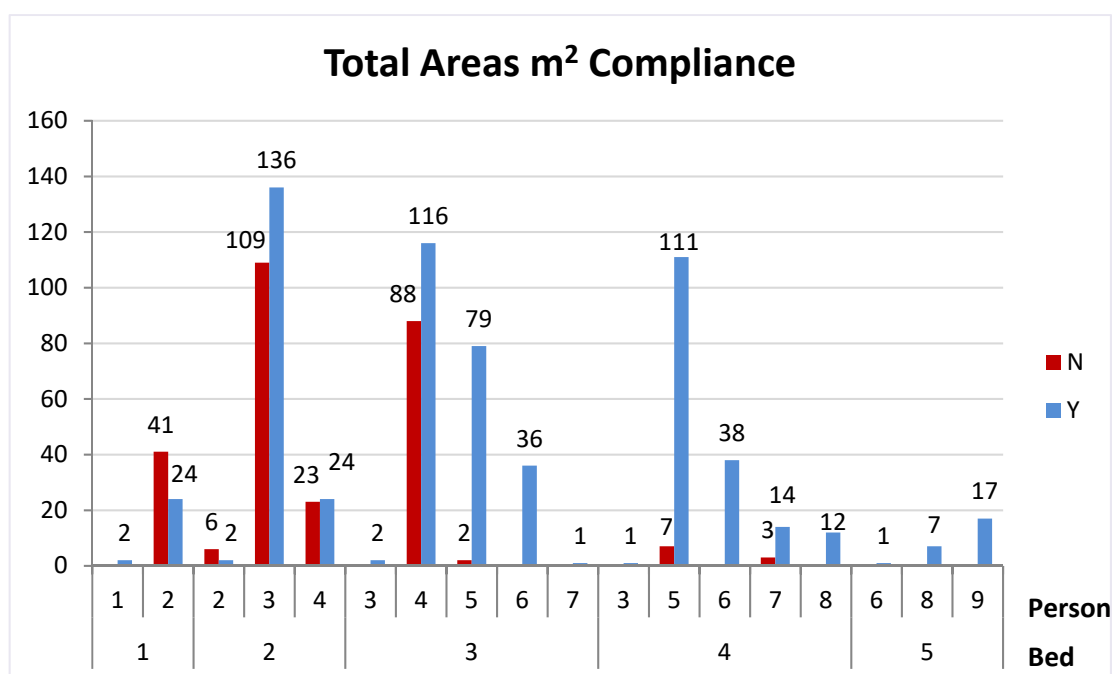
Space Standards

2.35 Considering all the specifications for space, it was found that 58% (528 dwelling) did not meet one or more of the standard(s) for Flats, the percentage split was 50% (118 dwellings).

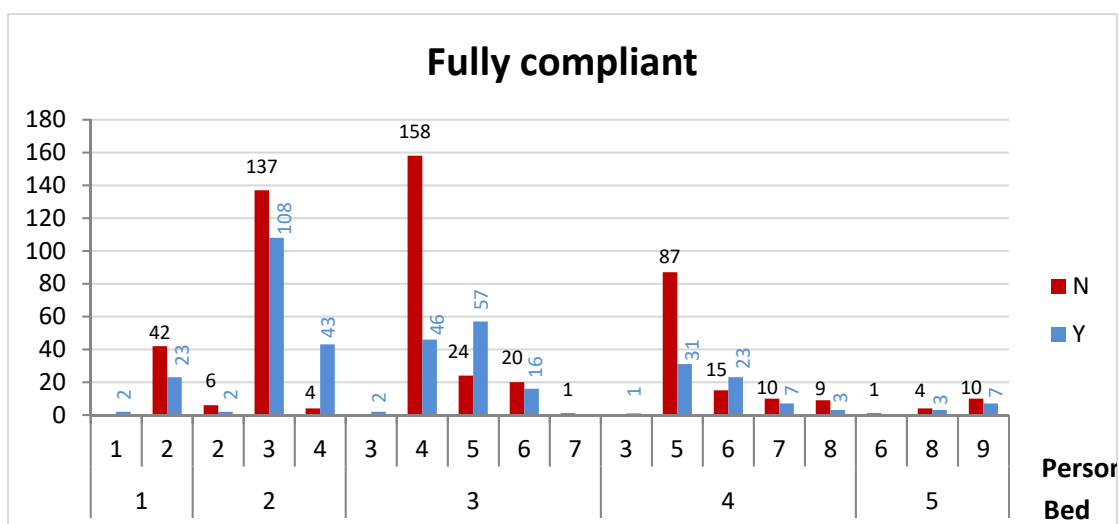
2.36 Introduced through the Ministerial Statement (March 2015) the nationally described standards set out requirements for the gross internal floor area of new dwellings as well as minimum floor areas and dimensions for key parts of the home, such as bedrooms, storage and floor to ceiling height and are suitable for application across all tenures.

2.37 To determine “compliance” to national space standards on new developments within North Norfolk, a sample review of existing larger scale planning permissions, from across the District, was undertaken and compared to the prescribed standards. A sample size of 902 dwellings was taken, and the results are shown below.

2.38 Total Area Compliance



Graph 2.29a Total Area Compliance



Graph 2.29b Compliant for total Area & room sizes.

- 2.39** Considering all the specifications for space, it was found that 58% (528 dwelling) did not meet one or more of the standard(s) for Flats, the percentage split was 50% (118 dwellings). Intension to bring policy evoking Government's Technical Standards - Nationally describes Space Standards, through the emerging Local Plan. Further detail can be found in the Local Plan 2016-2036; Background Paper 7: Housing Construction Standards.
- 2.40** From the analysis, as detailed above, 69% of dwelling assessed meet or exceed the national space standards for total area. For the largest proportion of dwellings, the 1, 2 & 3 bed dwellings (3/4 of the total), the % compliant dropped to 61%. 31% of dwellings had a gross internal area less than the national standard. The floorspace of the double (or twin) bedroom(s) was found to meet the NDSS, in 78% of the cases. The floorspace of the single beds only met the standard in 62% (38% not meeting standard).
- 2.41** For the main double bedroom, 92% met the standard for minimum width and for additional double/ twin bedrooms, the percentage dropped down to 82%. For one bedroom, 74% met the standard for minimum width. The majority of those that did not meet the standard, were found to be in the 3 bed, 4 persons (43% meeting the standard) & 4 bed, 5 persons (56% meeting the standard) categories.

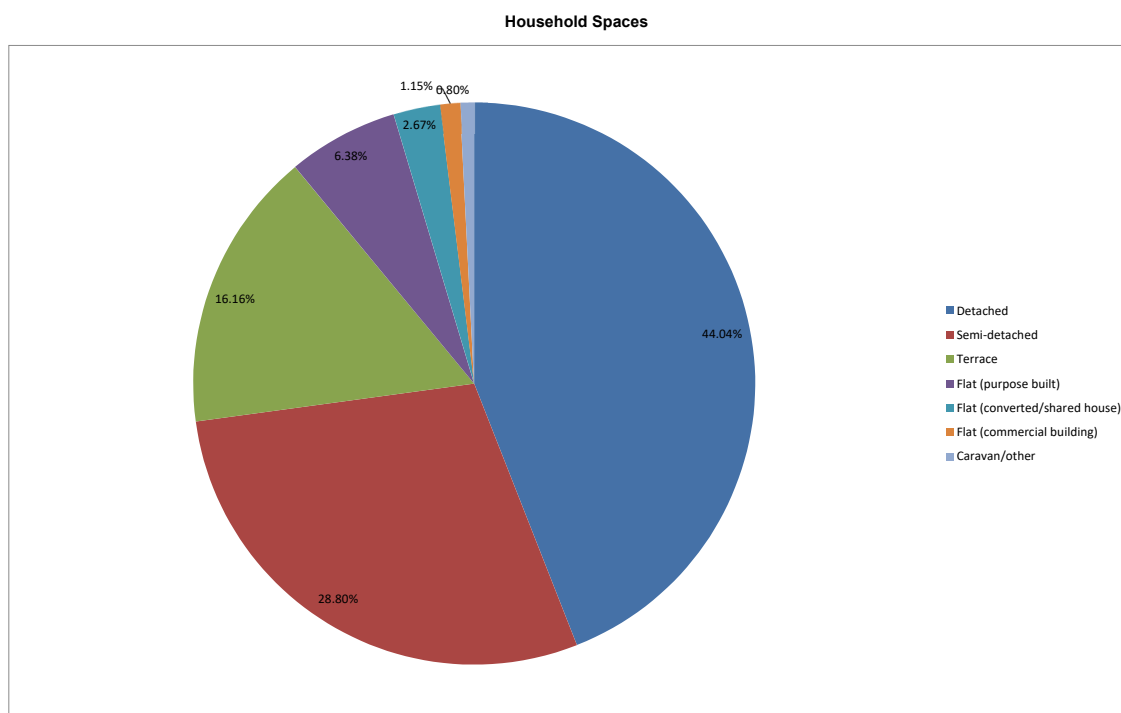


Figure 2.34 North Norfolk Household Spaces (Source: Census 2011)

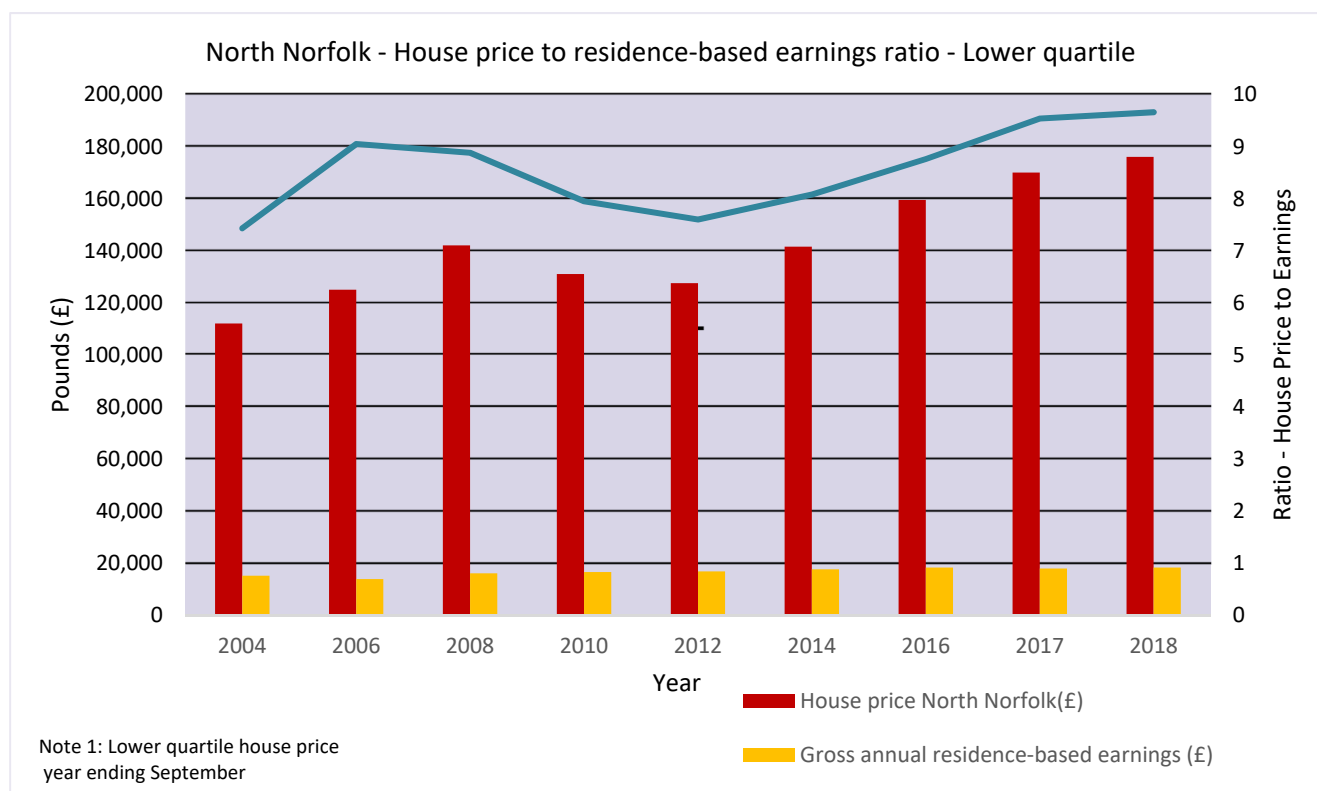
Affordability

2.42 North Norfolk - House price to residence-based earnings ratio - Lower quartile. The table below shows that the Ratio of house price to gross annual residence-based earnings, has steadily increased over the years to its figure of 9.66 in 2018.

	House price to residence-based earnings ratio								
Lower quartile	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
House price North Norfolk (£)	73,250	89,950	112,000	120,000	125,000	136,000	142,000	129,950	131,000
Gross annual residence-based earnings (£)	13,451	14,866	15,075	12,140	13,806	14,147	15,984	17,255	16,486
Ratio of house price to gross annual residence-based earnings	5.45	6.05	7.43	9.88	9.05	9.61	8.88	7.53	7.95

	House price to residence-based earnings ratio (Con.)							
Lower quartile	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
House price North Norfolk (£)	125,000	127,500	130,000	141,500	147,000	159,500	170,000	176,000
Gross annual residence-based earnings (£)	17,286	16,766	17,390	17,512	17,762	18,201	17,814	18,214
Ratio of house price to gross annual residence-based earnings	7.23	7.6	7.48	8.08	8.28	8.76	9.54	9.66

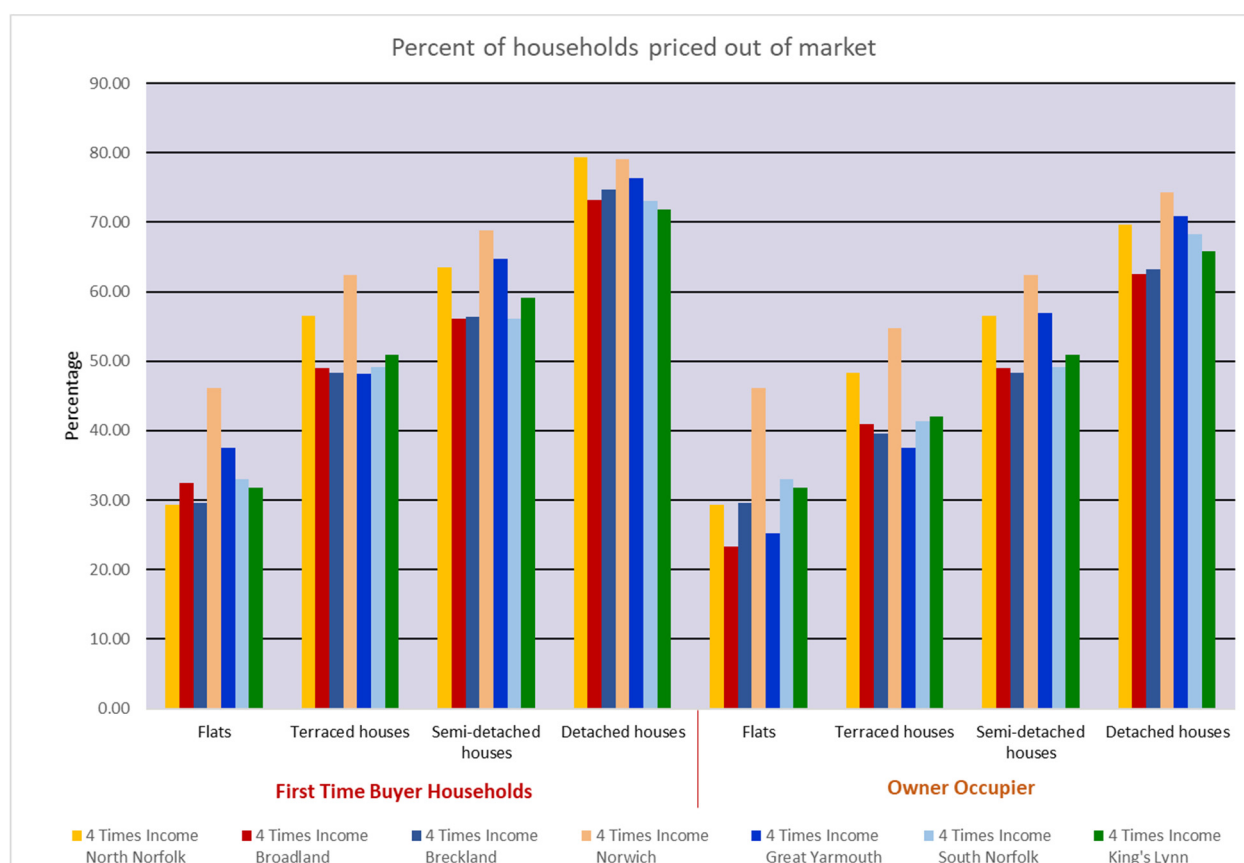
Table 2.40a House price to residence-based earnings ratio, (Source: NNDC monitoring data).



2.43 This table shows the percentage of households priced out of the market in the area. The analysis differentiates between house types and whether or not the purchasers are first time buyers.

Percent of households priced out of market 4 Times Income	North Norfolk	Broadland	Breckland	Norwich	Great Yarmouth	South Norfolk	King's Lynn
First Time Buyers							
Flats	29.27	32.48	29.62	46.08	37.59	33.02	31.72
Terraced houses	56.57	48.98	48.3	62.46	48.14	49.19	50.94
Semi-detached houses	63.53	56.05	56.37	68.8	64.66	56.13	59.05
Detached houses	79.36	73.23	74.63	79.02	76.3	73.07	71.77
Owner Occupiers							
Flats	29.27	23.36	29.62	46.08	25.17	33.02	31.72
Terraced houses	48.33	40.91	39.54	54.75	37.59	41.28	42
Semi-detached houses	56.57	48.98	48.3	62.46	56.94	49.19	50.94
Detached houses	69.70	62.54	63.22	74.32	70.92	68.25	65.82

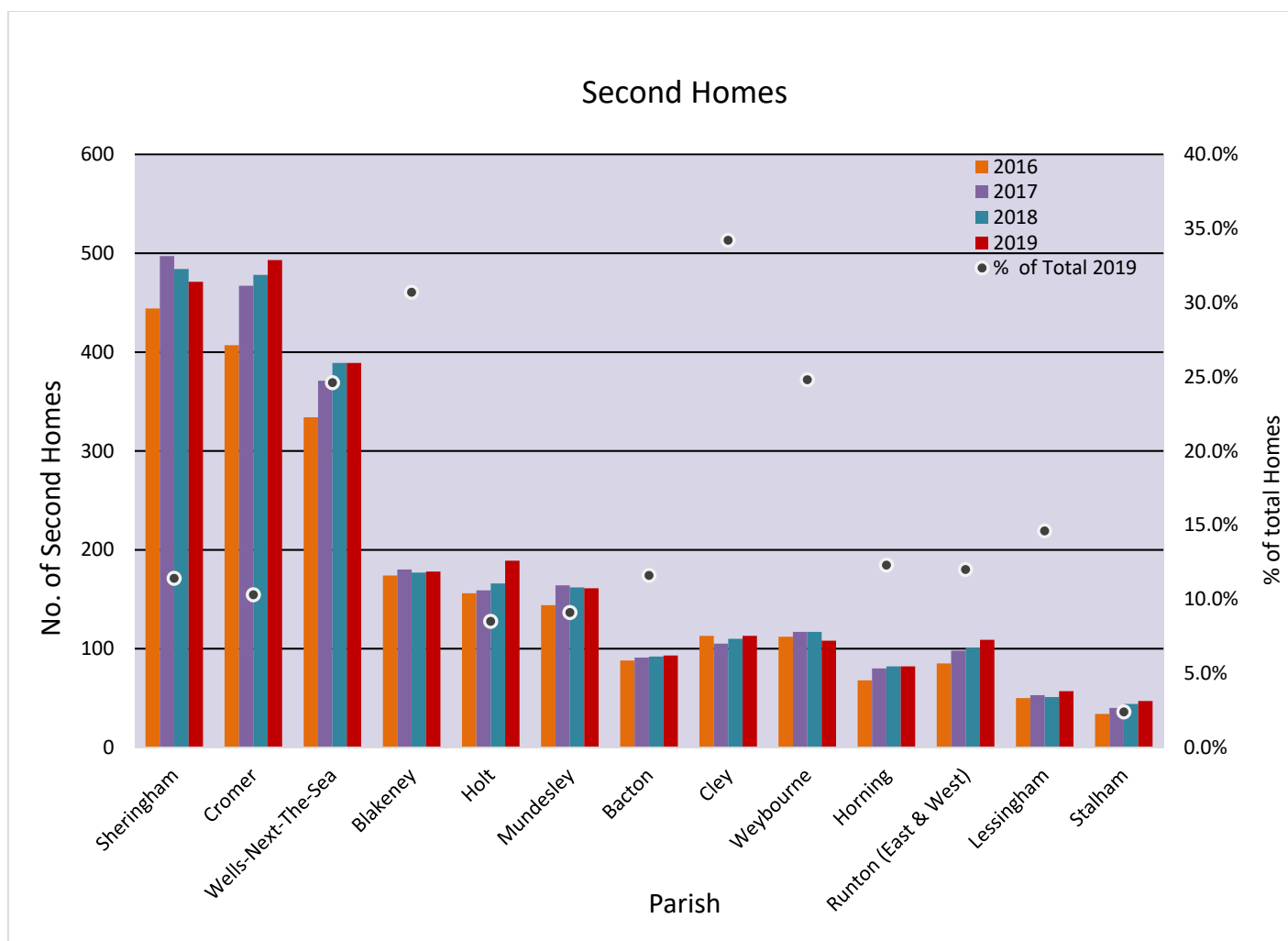
Table 2.41 House price to residence-based earnings ratio,
(Source: Hometrack Automated Valuation Model and the incomes data is supplied by CACI).



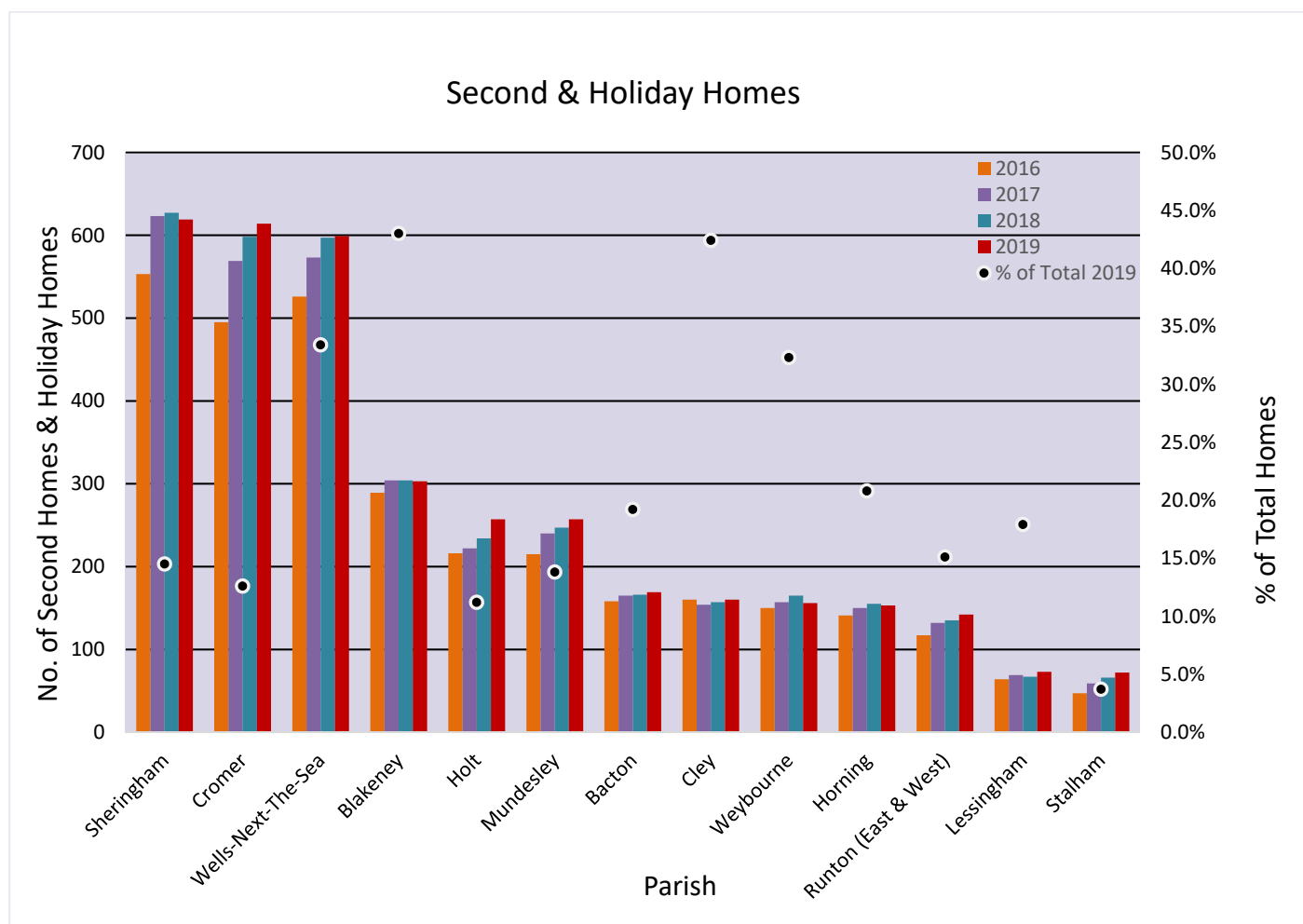
2.44 Affordable demand - Assuming a 4x income multiplier, 29% of first-time buyer households, and same percent of owner occupiers are priced out of the market for flats. 17% of the population are 20-39 year olds, a difference of -10% compared to the region. It is this group that forms the majority of demand for shared ownership. 13% of the population are in private rented accommodation, a difference from the regional figure of -2%.

Second Homes

2.45 North Norfolk has a high proportion of second homes. This is not uniform across the district and in some areas this is far higher. The graph below shows figures for second homes in parishes and Second Homes + Holiday Homes, and for periods 2016-17. Certain coastal areas are still 'hot spots' for second home ownership, namely Cromer, Sheringham, Wells-Next-the-Sea & Blakeney.



Graph 2.43: Second Homes Trend (NNDC 2019)



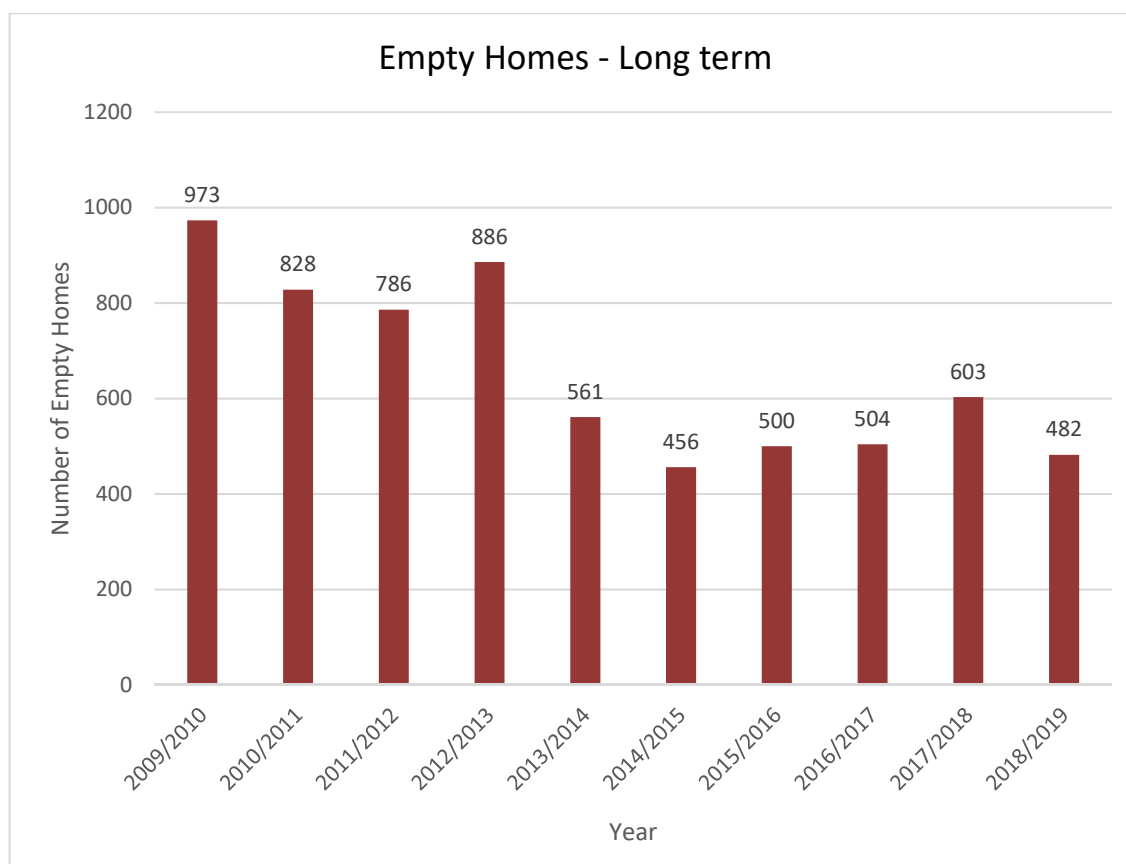
Graph 2.33: Second Homes + Holiday Homes Trend (NNDC 2019)

Empty Homes

- 2.46** In 2018/19, **482** dwellings were classified as being long term vacant (6 months or more as at October each year).
- 2.47** The Government provided incentives to local authorities and charitable & social enterprise housing, through a mix of grants & loans to bring these properties back into use, but this ended in 2015, resulting in the increase in the numbers of empty homes ever since.
- 2.48** In 2018 there had been an overall decrease in Long Term Empty properties over the previous year. 603 to 482.

By October 2018 Using an 'enforcement board', collaborative approach for the last four years the Council has helped to bring hundreds of homes back into use through a wide range of action from working together with owners to support renovations, demolition and re-building to taking enforcement action and undertaking compulsory purchase where owners fail to make positive changes.

Currently, less than 1% of North Norfolk's housing stock is classed as being empty which is below the national average. In the last twelve months, North Norfolk District Council has reduced the number of empty properties by 20% from 603 to 482.



Graph 2.46: Empty Homes - Long term (NNDC 2019)

Special Housing Needs

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

County	Estimated caravan pitches on authorised sites (January 2006)	Need for additional authorised caravan pitches identified by research study up to 2011
Norfolk	165	94
Breckland	26	13
Broadland	2	1
Great Yarmouth	2	1
Kings Lynn & West Norfolk	94	53
North Norfolk	1	0
Norwich	16	5
South Norfolk	25	21

Table 2.47 Table showing results for additional Gypsy and Traveller caravan pitches (Source: The East of England Regional Assembly, January 2006)

2.50 North Norfolk has historically experienced low levels of Gypsy and Traveller activity compared with other Districts in Norfolk. A small number of families reside in the District who occupied pitches for periods during the year. Most activity in the area is from those passing through, visiting religious festivals, looking for work or for recreational purposes in the summer period. The Norfolk Caravans and Houseboats Accommodation needs Assessment including for Gypsies, Travelers and travelling Show people, Oct 2017 concluded that there is a low need for additional pitches to be provided over the five-year period, with an annualised need of 0.4 pitches. The two sites administered by NNDC are located at Holt Road, Cromer, on land next to the District Council offices and South of the A148 Holt Road to the north-east of Fakenham, 300 meters east of the Clipbush Lane/Fakenham bypass roundabout

2.51 Counts of Gypsy and Traveller caravans present in the District are carried out on a specific day by the Council and the results are shown in the table below.

Count of Traveller Caravans	Jan-16	Jul-16	Jan-17	Jul-16	Jan-18	Jul-18	Jan-19
Socially Rented Caravans	3	1	0	1	0	1	5
Private Caravans: Temporary Planning Permission	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Permanent Planning Permission	7	7	9	2	9	2	0
All Private Caravans	9	9	9	2	9	2	0
No. of Caravans on Sites on Travellers' own land: "Tolerated"	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. of Caravans on Sites on Travellers' own land: "Not tolerated"	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. of Caravans on Sites on land not owned by Travellers: "Tolerated"	1	5	1	1	1	1	0
No. of Caravans on Sites on land not owned by Travellers: "Not tolerated"	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All Caravans	13	15	10	4	10	4	5

Table 2.49 Count of Traveller Caravans (Source: MHCLG, Statistics traveller-caravan count.)

Population

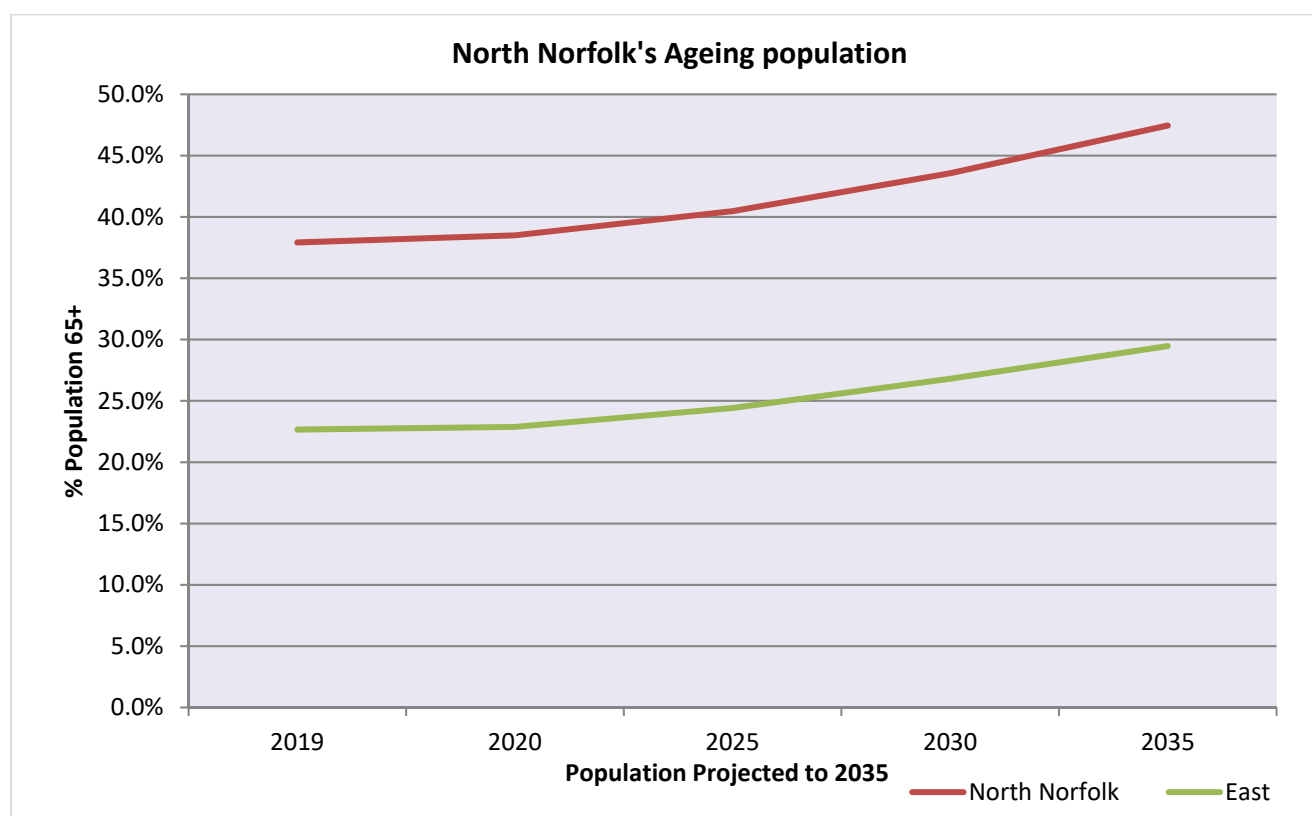
2.52 Although there are no Core Strategy targets or indicators in relation to population, it is important to monitor changes to see if planning policies meet the needs of the current and future population.

North Norfolk District had an estimated resident population of 104,600 in 2018 and is predicted to have a population of 112,100 by 2036 according to the ONS population projections. The main settlements in the District are its seven towns (Cromer, Fakenham, Holt, North Walsham, Sheringham, Stalham and Wells-next-the-Sea) and three large villages; Hoveton, Briston / Melton Constable, and Mundesley. These settlements are distributed more or less evenly across the District, and accommodate around half of the population. The other half live in the large number of smaller villages, hamlets and scattered dwellings which are dispersed throughout the rural area. Overall the District is one of the most rural in lowland England. The ONS midyear population estimates for 2018 was 104,100. (Source NOMIS 2019)

Age	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
	2016			2019 Projections			2036 Projections		
Aged 0-4	2,141	2,087	4,228	2,092	2,013	4,105	2,015	1,937	3,952
Aged 5-9	2,408	2,322	4,730	2,426	2,398	4,824	2,225	2,157	4,382
Aged 10-14	2,405	2,220	4,625	2,499	2,377	4,876	2,477	2,391	4,868
Aged 15-19	2,437	2,328	4,765	2,350	2,120	4,470	2,504	2,373	4,877
Aged 20-24	2,199	2,135	4,334	2,089	2,037	4,126	2,074	1,985	4,059
Aged 25-29	2,277	2,195	4,472	2,224	2,103	4,327	2,168	2,113	4,281
Aged 30-34	2,251	2,144	4,395	2,276	2,284	4,560	2,003	1,978	3,981
Aged 35-39	2,099	2,161	4,260	2,273	2,309	4,582	2,169	2,232	4,401
Aged 40-44	2,469	2,508	4,977	2,257	2,294	4,551	2,601	2,628	5,229
Aged 45-49	3,204	3,351	6,555	2,975	3,081	6,056	2,880	2,986	5,866
Aged 50-54	3,529	3,797	7,326	3,504	3,801	7,305	3,081	3,269	6,350
Aged 55-59	3,699	4,004	7,703	3,843	4,200	8,043	3,319	3,570	6,889
Aged 60-64	3,810	4,165	7,975	3,993	4,260	8,253	3,974	4,258	8,232
Aged 65-69	4,719	4,998	9,717	4,185	4,478	8,663	4,993	5,244	10,237
Aged 70-74	4,043	4,074	8,117	4,656	4,754	9,410	5,093	5,220	10,313
Aged 75-79	2,783	3,123	5,906	3,141	3,429	6,570	4,200	4,390	8,590
Aged 80-84	2,184	2,541	4,725	2,298	2,687	4,985	3,174	3,525	6,699
Aged 85+	1,715	3,062	4,777	1,907	3,105	5,012	3,774	5,100	8,874
Aged 90+	501	1,216	1,717	546	1,276	1,822	1,298	2,070	3,368
Total	50,372	53,215	103,587	50,988	53,730	104,718	54,724	57,356	112,080

Table 2.50 Population projections 2016-2036 by gender and age. (Nomis on 27 November 2019)

2.53 North Norfolk has a significantly ageing population. Both the 2014 and 2016 based projections show that there will be a significant increase in both numbers and proportion of the population aged over 65. By 2036, the end of the Local Plan period there will be over 44,700 people aged over 65 in North Norfolk, an increase of 11,500. Overall the percentage of people aged over 65 increases from 32% to 39.9% of the Districts population by 2036 (2016 ONS). Conversely collectively population growth from all other age groups increase at a slower rate with the net result that overall proportions of those under 65 are projected to fall from 68% of the total population to 60%, table 2 ONS 2016 Sub national projections. It should also be noted that in some age cohorts the population is predicted to fall by 2036, notably 0-9 and 20-29 and 40 – 59.

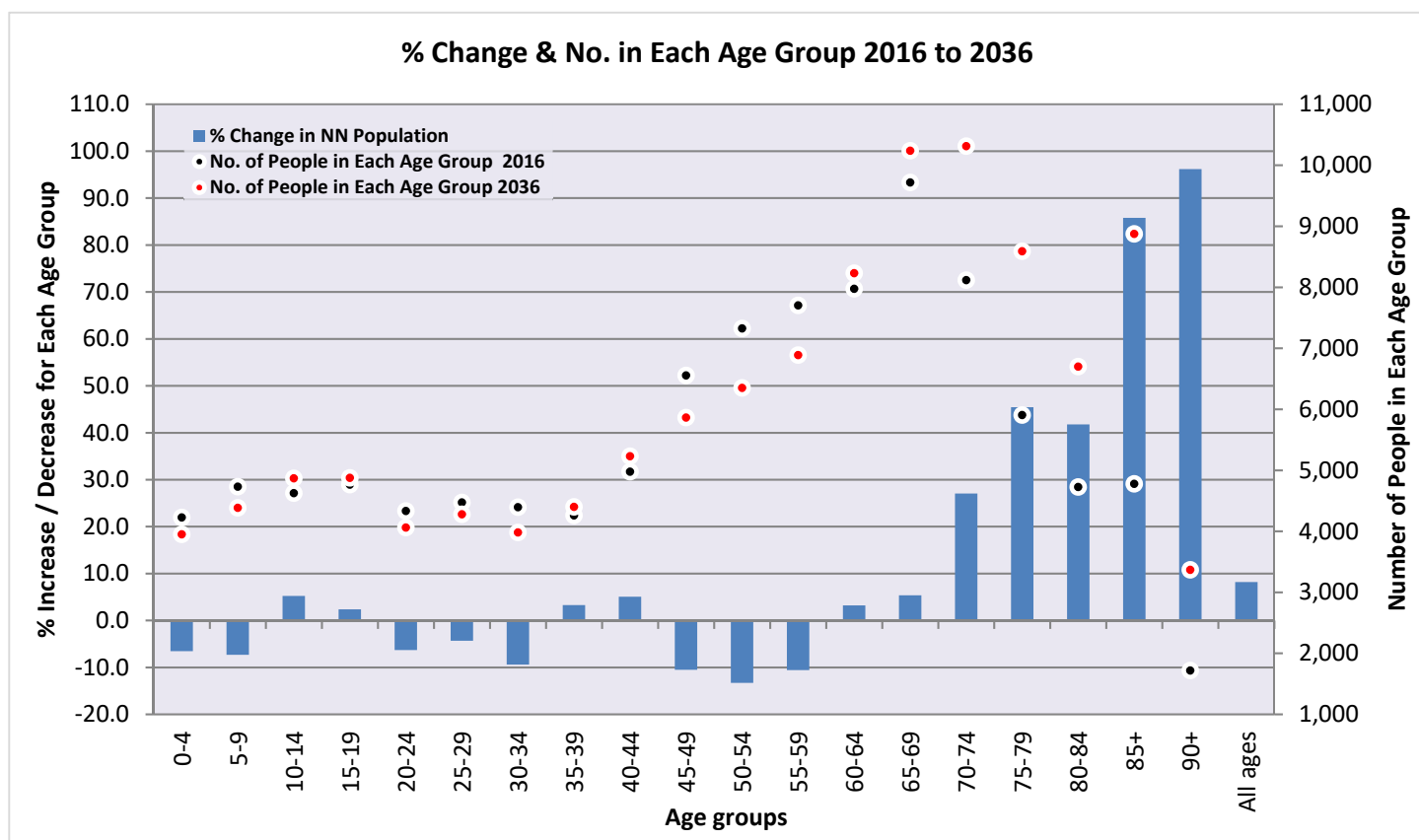


Figures are taken from Office for National Statistics (ONS) subnational population projections by persons, males and females, by single year of age. The latest subnational population projections available for England, published 24 May 2018, are full 2016-based and project forward the population from 2016 to 2041.

Graph 2.51 Ageing Population 65+

2.54 The percentage change within the age ranges, from 2019 to 2035 is predicted to fall on average for those below 65 years of age and significantly rise for those 65+.

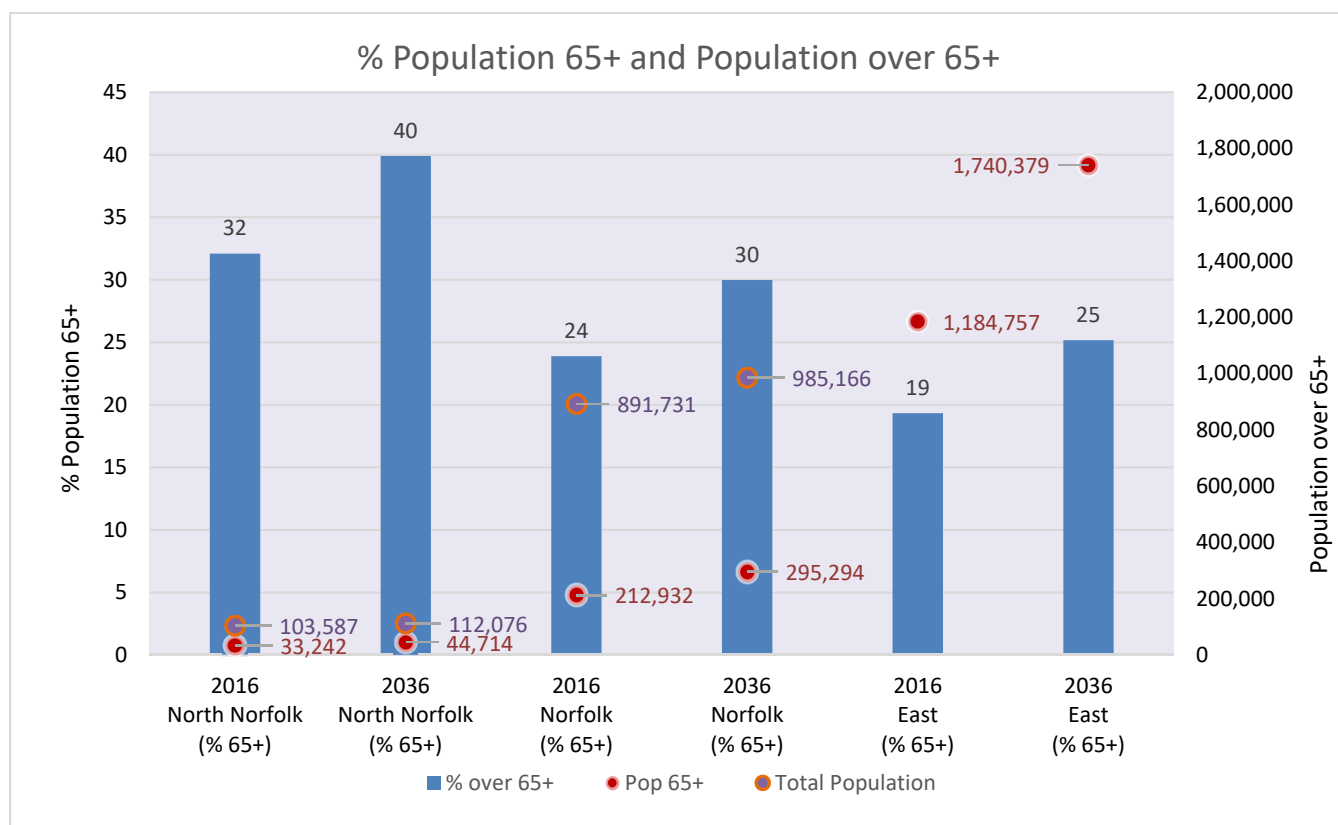
2.55 In the graph 2.52, it can be seen that the percentage change for age groups below 70 years of age decreases, where as there is a considerable increase for those over the ages of 70+, from 2016 to 2036. There is also an increase in population over the same period, and notably, for those over 85+ years there is an increase of nearly 4,100 people.



Graph 2.52 Age Group Change

Note 1: NNDC - ONS projections 2016 Based. Note 2: The figures for 85+ and 90+ are mutually exclusive.

2.56 It is predicted that by 2036 the percentage of people 65+ in North Norfolk, will be 40% of its total population, which will be higher than in whole of Norfolk and the East.



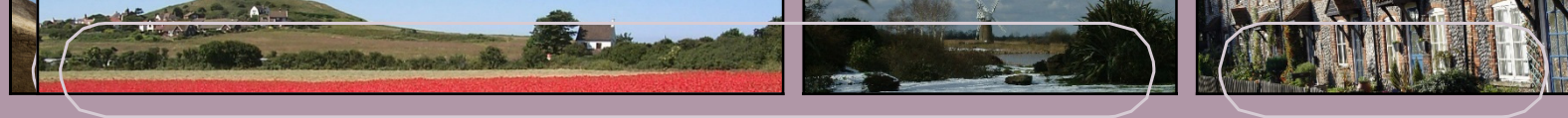
3 Economy

Economy: Objectives & Targets

Core Strategy Aims

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

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



Employment Land

3.1 Core Strategy policies seek to ensure there are sufficient sites and premises available for employment development and encourages the growth of key sectors. It is therefore important to monitor the supply of employment land and ensure it meets the needs of businesses in the area. During the year 2006/07 the Authority undertook a review of employment land in the District. This considered the supply of land in the main towns in the District. This identified 170 hectares of land designated for employment use of which 116 hectares was developed. Approximately 53 hectares was judged to be suitable and available for development (Employment Land in North Norfolk - LDF background report).

3.2 There are approximately 233.04 ha of designated employment land in the District. The table below tracks and shows the amount of employment land available. (HELAA _Part 2 – Data at 31/12/2017)

Location	Designated Employment Areas and Enterprise Zones (ha)	Land remaining (undeveloped land on designated Employment Areas and Enterprise Zones) (ha)
Eastern Area	103.32	20.54
Catfield	12.01	0.47
Hoveton	9.88	2.00
Ludham	0.27	0.00
Mundesley	0.30	0.00
North Walsham	47.37	6.07
Scottow Enterprise Park	32.00	12.00
Stalham	1.49	0.00
Central Area	47.03	7.55
Corpusty (Saxthorpe)	1.16	0.00
Cromer	18.95	0.67
Holt	13.99	6.88
Sheringham	3.95	0.00
Melton Constable	7.68	0.00
Roughton	1.30	0.00
Western Area	82.69	14.44
Blakeney	0.10	0.00
Fakenham	58.05	9.44
Wells	3.04	0.00
Egmere Enterprise Zone	21.50	5.00
Totals	233.04	42.53

Table 3.2: Summary of assessment of designations and allocations in the LDF (Source HELAA- Part 2)

3.3 For the period 2016-2036 there will be a total of 285.54ha of Land designated/ allocated and retained for employment generating development.

Location	Existing Employment Areas (Including Enterprise Zones) - Already developed (ha)	Existing Employment Areas (Including Enterprise Zones) - Undeveloped (ha)	New Proposed Allocations (ha)	Total Employment Land
Eastern Area	84.78	20.54	16	121.32
Catfield	11.54	0.47		12.01
Hoveton	9.88	2		11.88
Ludham	0.27	0		0.27
Mundesley	0.3	0		0.3
North Walsham	41.3	6.07	14	61.37
Scottow Enterprise Park	20	12		32
Stalham	1.49	0	2	3.49
Central Area	39.48	7.55	6	53.03
Corpusty (Saxthorpe)	1.16	0		1.16
Cromer	18.28	0.67		18.95
Holt	7.11	6.88	6	19.99
Sheringham	3.95	0		3.95
Melton Constable	7.68	0		7.68
Roughton	1.3	0		1.3
Western Area	68.25	14.44	28.5	111.19
Blakeney	0.1	0		0.1
Fakenham	48.61	9.44		58.05
Wells	3.04	0		3.04
Egmere Enterprise Zone	16.5	5		21.5
Tattersett Business Park	0		28.5	28.5
Totals	192.51	42.53	50.5	285.54

Table 3.3 Allocated/ designated employment Land (Source: First Draft Local Plan Part 1: Consultation 2019) Reg. 18

3.4 The following tables show employment development permitted in 2018/19.

Parish	Reference	Site Address	Proposal	NNDC LP policy	Brown field (B)/ Green field (G)	Existing Use Class	Proposed Use Class	Other Use Class	Gained - Floor Area (m2)	Gained CU/ Con - Floor Area (m2)	Lost - Floor Area (m2)
Alby	PF/18/2014	Wayside, Church Lane, Alby, Norwich, NR11 7HB	Siting of a Portakabin for use as an office (B1)	No	G	SG	B1a		16		
Bacton	PF/18/0370	National Grid Terminal, Paston Road, Bacton, Norfolk, NR12 0JE	Change of use of existing store (B8) to incident/meeting room (B1)	No	B	B8	B1			135	
	PF/18/0370	National Grid Terminal, Paston Road, Bacton, Norfolk, NR12 0JE	Change of use of existing store (B8) to incident/meeting room (B1)	No	B	B8	B1				135
Blakeney	PF/18/0412	The National Trust at, Friary Farm, Cley Road, Blakeney, Holt, NR25 7NW	Siting of 2 no. portakabins for temporary office use for up to 2 years	No	G	SG	B1a		75		
Bodham	PF/18/1096	Hill House Farm, Kelling Road, Lower Bodham	Erection of side extension to light industrial (Class B1) unit - Unit 9	No	B	SG	B1a		200		
	PF/18/1411	Crayford And Abbs, Weybourne Road, Bodham, Holt, NR25 6QJ	Alterations to south/west elevations and conversion of offices and kitchen to car showroom/reception and re-location of toilet facilities	No	B	B1a	B2	SG		76	
Catfield	PF/18/1147	G R Hurst And Co, Ludham Road, Catfield, Great Yarmouth, NR29 5PY	Erection of building for use as warehouse						228		
Fakenham	PF/18/0612	7A Norwich Road, Fakenham, NR21 8AU	Change of use of first floor from offices (B1) to health & beauty clinic (suis generis)	No	B	B1a	SG				123
	PF/18/1379	13 George Edwards Road, Fakenham, NR21 8NL	Creation of MOT bay	Yes	B	SG	B1c			356	
	PF/18/1378	13 George Edwards Road, Fakenham, NR21 8NL	Change of use from factory canteen to (A5) hot food takeaway (retrospective)	Yes	B	B2	A5				80
	PF/18/0510	2 Market Place, Fakenham, NR21 9AS	Change of use of upper floors from ancillary storage to a two bedroom flat (Class C3); new external access walkway & stairs	No	B	B8	C3				153

Parish	Reference	Site Address	Proposal	NNDC LP policy	Brown field (B)/ Green field (G)	Existing Use Class	Proposed Use Class	Other Use Class	Gained - Floor Area (m2)	Gained C/U/ Con - Floor Area (m2)	Lost - Floor Area (m2)
Hoveton	PM/18/1580	Unit 29, Stalham Road Industrial Estate, Littlewood Lane, Hoveton, Norwich, NR12 8DZ	Erection of 3no. commercial units (Buildings B, C & D) - total floorspace 867sqm within B1 and B8 use classes (office / light industrial / storage/distribution): Reserved Matters relating to Access, Layout, Scale and Appearance, pursuant to Outline planning permission ref PF/16/0733	No	G	SG	B1a	B8	579		
	PF/18/1339	Unit 5, Station Business Park, Horning Road West, Hoveton, NORWICH, NR12 8QJ	Change of use from shop / workshop (Class A1 / B1) to gym (Class D2)	Yes	B	B1a	D2	A1			12
Hoveton	PM/18/1580	Unit 29, Stalham Road Industrial Estate, Littlewood Lane, Hoveton, Norwich, NR12 8DZ	Erection of 3no. commercial units (Buildings B, C & D) - total floorspace 867sqm within B1 and B8 use classes (office / light industrial / storage/distribution): Reserved Matters relating to Access, Layout, Scale and Appearance, pursuant to Outline planning permission ref PF/16/0733	No	G	SG	B1c	B1a/ B8	192		
	PF/18/2107	Broadland Products, Stalham Road Industrial Estate, Littlewood Lane, Hoveton, Norwich, NR12 8DZ	Two storey extension to industrial unit	Yes	B	B2	B2		231		
	PM/18/1580	Unit 29, Stalham Road Industrial Estate, Littlewood Lane, Hoveton, Norwich, NR12 8DZ	Erection of 3no. commercial units (Buildings B, C & D) - total floorspace 867sqm within B1 and B8 use classes (office / light industrial / storage/distribution): Reserved Matters relating to Access, Layout, Scale and Appearance, pursuant to Outline planning permission ref PF/16/0733	No	G	SG	B8	B1a/ B1c	95		

Parish	Reference	Site Address	Proposal	NNDC LP policy	Brown field (B)/ Green field (G)	Existing Use Class	Proposed Use Class	Other Use Class	Gained - Floor Area (m2)	Gained C/U/ Con - Floor Area (m2)	Lost - Floor Area (m2)
Kettlestone	PU/18/2070	Barn East of Church Farm Barn, Little Snoring Road, Kettlestone	Prior approval for change of use from light industrial building (B1) to 3 residential dwellings	No	B	B1c	C3				246
	PU/18/2071	Church Farm Barn, Little Snoring Road, Kettlestone, FAKENHAM, NR21 0JH	Prior approval for change of use from light industrial building (B1) to 5 residential dwellings (C3)	No	B	B1c	C3				465
Letheringsett with Glandford	PF/18/0897	Unit 12, Bayfield Brecks, Wall's Lane, Bayfield, Holt, NR25 7DZ	Change of Use of premises from Offices (B1 Business) to preparation of hot food for local delivery (sui-generis)	No	B	B1a	A5				66
Morston	PF/18/1368	Sunnyside, 23-25 The Street, Morston, Holt, NR25 7AA	Erection of detached single storey workshop & storage building	No	B	SG	B1a		122		
Mundesley	PF/18/0986	The Durdans, 36 Trunch Road, Mundesley, Norwich, NR11 8JX	Conversion and extension of outbuilding to 2no. counselling rooms and reception (D1 Non residential Institutions), erection of single-storey front and side extensions and installation of first floor balcony	No	B	SG	B1a	A2/ A3	14		
	PF/18/1942	Medical Centre, Munhaven Close, Mundesley, Norwich, NR11 8AR	Retention of storage container (PF/15/1190 refers)		B	B8	B8				
Neatishead	PF/18/0664	Unit 2, The Granary, School Road, Neatishead, Norwich, NR12 8BU	Single storey extension to industrial unit	No	B	SG	B2		123		
North Walsham	PF/18/1387	1A St Nicholas Court, Vicarage Street, North Walsham, NR28 9BY	Change of use from D1 (Non residential institutions) to B1 (Office space)	No	B	D1	B1a			510	
	PF/18/1950	10 Folgate Road, North Walsham, NR28 0AJ	Change of use from Business (Class B1) to clinic/health centre (Class D1)	Yes	B	B1c	D1				233

Parish	Reference	Site Address	Proposal	NNDC LP policy	Brown field (B)/ Green field (G)	Existing Use Class	Proposed Use Class	Other Use Class	Gained - Floor Area (m2)	Gained C/U/ Con - Floor Area (m2)	Lost - Floor Area (m2)
Paston	PF/18/1753	Perenco, Bacton Gas Terminal, Paston Road, Bacton	Proposed single storey extension to existing security office	No	G	SG	B2		42		
Sculthorpe	PF/18/1264	Hawk And Owl Trust, Turf Moor Road, Sculthorpe, Fakenham, NR21 9GN	Proposed erection of timber outbuilding for use as office accommodation	No	G	SG	B1a		32		
Stalham	PF/17/1524	Slaughter House, Upper Staithe Road. NR12 9AX	Demolition of existing buildings and the erection of retirement living housing for the elderly (category II type accommodation), including 30 retirement living apartments, 12 retirement bungalows, communal facilities, access, car parking, landscaping and ancillary development at Slaughter House, Upper Staithe Road, Stalham, Norwich, NR12 9AX	No	B	B2	C3				5200
Stody	PF/18/0459	Stody Hall Barns, Brinton Road, Stody	Change of use and alterations of agricultural building to (Class B8) Storage or Distribution	No	G	SG	B8			572	
Sustead	PF/18/0084	Sustead Village Hall, Aylmerton Road, Sustead, Norwich, NR11 8RU	Change of use of village hall (D1) to light industry (B1c) use (retrospective)	No	B	D1	B1c			71	
Upper Sheringham	PF/18/0469	Unit 4, Lodge Farm, Sheringham Road, West Beckham, Holt, NR25 6PF	Change of use of agricultural building to car storage (retrospective) 13/0588		G	SG	B8			910	

Parish	Reference	Site Address	Proposal	NNDC LP policy	Brown field (B)/ Green field (G)	Existing Use Class	Proposed Use Class	Other Use Class	Gained - Floor Area (m2)	Gained CU/ Con - Floor Area (m2)	Lost - Floor Area (m2)
Wells-next-the-Sea	PF/18/1214	Yaffle House, 7 Southgate Close, Wells-next-the-Sea, NR23 1HG	Change of use of part of domestic garage for use for cycle hire business and associated storage (retrospective)	No	B	SG	B2			24	
	PF/17/1939	Units at Old Coal Yard, Maryland, Wells-next-the-Sea, NR23 1LX	Demolition of existing grain store building and erection of 9 dwellings comprising of a detached two storey dwelling, 3no. two storey terrace dwellings and 5no. three storey terrace dwellings with associated car parking, access and erection of external steps to facilitate means of escape.	No	B	B8	C3				900
Total									1949	2654	7613

Table 3.4 Employment permissions in North Norfolk 2018-19 (Source: North Norfolk District Council, 2019)

- 3.5** One of the Core Strategy aims is to develop a strong, high value economy and to provide better job and training opportunities. The provision of a range of employment land and premises, along with a supportive policy framework, should help increase the amount of jobs available in the area. The working age population in North Norfolk has a working age population of 55,700 (53%), compared to 61% for the East and 62.7% for Great Britain (Employment and unemployment (Jul 2018-Jun 2019) (Source: Nomis). The key employment sectors in North Norfolk are retail, health, manufacturing, accommodation and food services and education, which has been case for the last few years. Common with many coastal districts, recreation and tourism are important parts of the local economy.

Economically active All people	North Norfolk (Numbers)	North Norfolk (%)	Eastern (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people working age (16-64)	55,700	53.3	61.0	62.7
Economically active	45,700	82.0*	80.9	78.9
In employment	44,800	80.4*	78.3	75.6
Self employed	10,900	19.6*	11.7	10.7
Unemployed	1,100	2.0*	3.2	4.1

Employment and unemployment (Jul 2018-Jun 2019) (Source: Nomis) (* Re-calculated using 55,700 as 100%)

- 3.6** The following tables are taken from NOMIS, which show information relating to Employment and training, and commentary provided, relating to the figures.

- 3.7** Working Age Population in North Norfolk has been reducing since 2014 from 56,800 to its lowest level of 55,700 in 2017, since 2011.

Working Age Population Estimates	North Norfolk (No.)	North Norfolk (%)	East (%)	Great Britain (%)
2011	57,600	56.6	63.4	64.7
2012	56,800	55.8	62.8	64.2
2013	56,400	55.2	62.4	63.8
2014	56,400	54.8	62.0	63.5
2015	56,100	54.3	61.8	63.3
2016	55,800	53.9	61.5	63.1
2017	55,700	53.5	61.3	62.9

ONS Crown Copyright Reserved (from Nomis on 4 January 2019)

3.8 In North Norfolk, there are 45,700 economically active people (aged 16 and over), equating to 82.0% of the those aged 16-64.

3.9 In addition, the following tables below show the amount of economically active people in North Norfolk within various sectors.

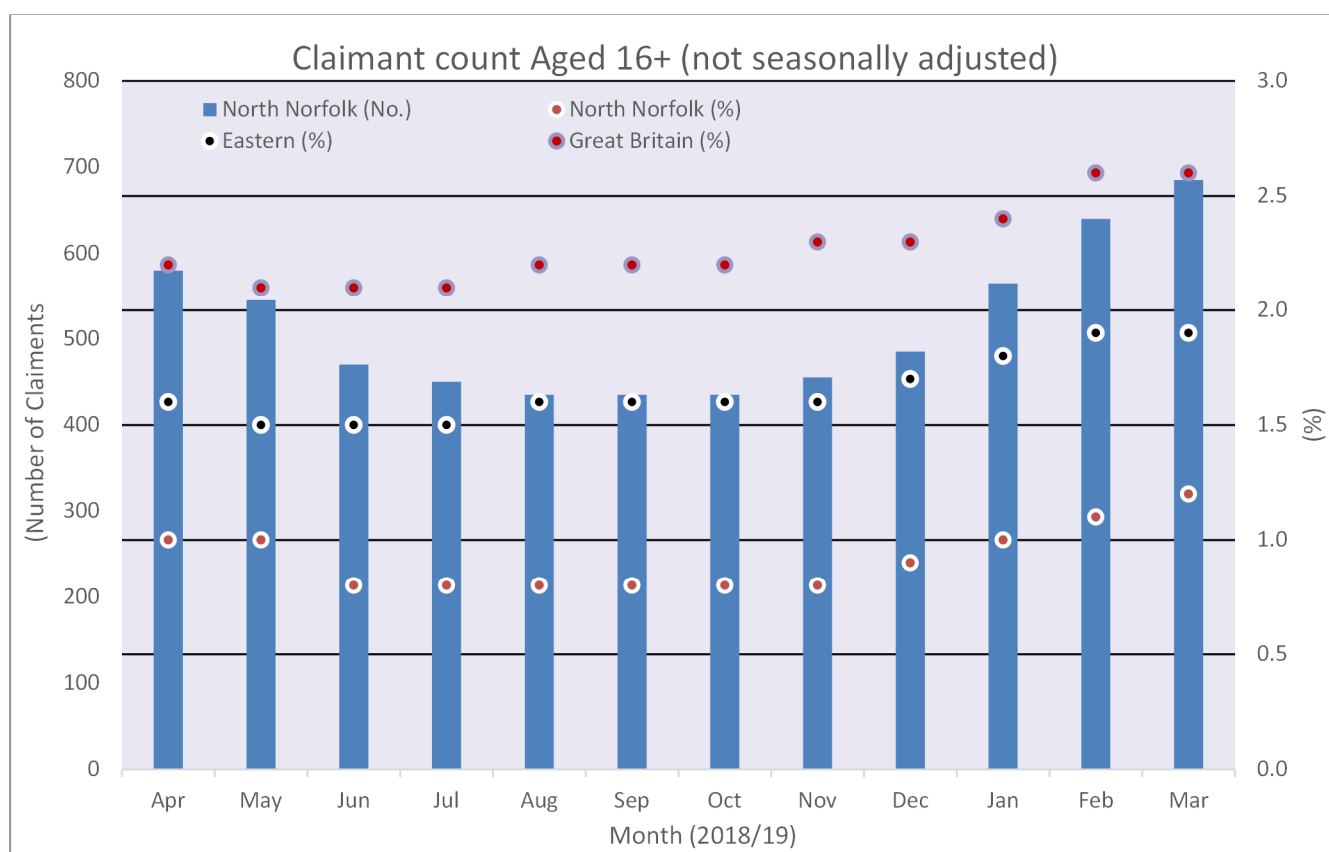
Employee Jobs	North Norfolk (employee jobs)	North Norfolk (%)	Eastern (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total employee jobs	31,000	-	-	-
Full-time	19,000	61.3	64.7	67.6
Part-time	13,000	41.9	35.3	32.4
Employee Jobs by Industry	North Norfolk (employee jobs)	North Norfolk (%)	Eastern (%)	Great Britain (%)
G : Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6,000	19.4	16.7	15.2
I : Accommodation and food service activities	4,500	14.5	6.7	7.6
Q : Human health and social work activities	4,000	12.9	12	13.2
C : Manufacturing	3,000	9.7	7.6	8.1
P : Education	3,000	9.7	9.2	8.9
M : Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,750	5.6	9.8	8.7
F : Construction	1,500	4.8	5.5	4.7
R : Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,500	4.8	2.4	2.5
H : Transportation and storage	1,250	4.0	5.7	4.8
N : Administrative and support service activities	1,250	4.0	10.6	9.1
O : Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1,000	3.2	3	4.3
S : Other service activities	700	2.3	1.7	2
E : Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	450	1.5	1	0.7
L : Real estate activities	450	1.5	1.6	1.7
J : Information and communication	350	1.1	3.6	4.2
K : Financial and insurance activities	250	0.8	2.4	3.5
B : Mining and quarrying	175	0.6	0.1	0.2
D : Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	50	0.2	0.3	0.5

Table 3.9 Business Register and Employment Survey: open access (Source: ONS, Nomis, 2018)

3.10 In North Norfolk 685 people were claiming benefit (March 2019), principally for the reason of being unemployed. Under Universal Credit a broader span of claimants are required to look for work than under Jobseeker's Allowance. As Universal Credit Full Service is rolled out in particular areas, the number of people recorded as being on the Claimant Count is therefore likely to rise. Unemployment benefits normally only apply to people aged 18 years and over. They can only be claimed by 16 and 17 year olds in exceptional circumstances.

Out-Of-Work Benefits: Claimant count by age - not seasonally adjusted	North Norfolk (employee jobs)	North Norfolk (%)	Eastern (%)	Great Britain (%)
Aged 16+	685	1.2	1.9	2.6
Aged 16 to 17	0	0	0.2	0.2
Aged 18 to 24	150	2.5	2.9	3.6
Aged 18 to 21	95	2.9	3.3	3.8
Aged 25 to 49	325	1.3	2	2.7
Aged 50+	210	0.9	1.7	2.3

Table 3.10 Numbers of Benefits claimants (March 2019 (Source: Nomis, 2019)



Graph 3.10 Numbers of Benefits claimants (Apr 2018 - Mar 2019 (Source: Nomis, 2019)

- 3.11** Jobs Density: This is the level of Jobs per resident aged 16-64. A job density of 1 would mean that there is one job for every resident aged 16-64. The figures below show that the job density in North Norfolk (2017) was 0.73, more residents aged 16-64 than there are jobs.

Jobs density (2016)	Jobs	North Norfolk (Density)
North Norfolk	41,000	0.73
Breckland	54,000	0.67
Broadland	61,000	0.81
Great Yarmouth	42,000	0.72
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	73,000	0.85
Norwich	102,000	1.07
South Norfolk	63,000	0.80
Eastern	3,224,000	0.85
Great Britain	35,509,000	0.85

Table 3.11 Jobs Density (2017) (Source: Nomis, 2019)

Jobs density is defined as the number of jobs in an area divided by the resident population aged 16-64 in that area. For example, a jobs density of 1.0 would mean that there is one job for every resident aged 16-64.

- 3.12** Core Strategy policies also seek to improve education and training opportunities, to meet the needs of business and help residents' access better quality jobs. The average full time weekly earnings for those living in North Norfolk have increased from £390.70 in 2012 to £487.90 in 2018, which still remains lower than the Eastern region and the UK as a whole.

Earnings by place of residence (2019) Gross weekly pay	North Norfolk (Pounds)	East (Pounds)	Great Britain (Pounds)
Full-time workers	494.90	610.40	587.00
Male full-time workers	515.20	659.40	632.00
Female full-time workers	435.00	537.80	528.90

Table 3.12 Average gross full time weekly pay (2019) (Source: Nomis, 2019)

- 3.13** The number of residents with qualifications to NVQ4 and above has increased from 23% in 2015 to 32.7% in 2018, and remains below the percentage for the eastern region as the table below shows.

Qualifications (Jan 2018-Dec 2018)	North Norfolk (Numbers)	North Norfolk (%)	Eastern (%)	Great Britain (%)
NVQ4 and above	17,800	32.7	35.2	39.3
NVQ3 and above	27,600	50.8	53.1	57.8
NVQ2 and above	39,200	72.1	72.8	74.9
NVQ1 and above	46,900	86.3	86	85.4
Other qualifications	#	#	6.5	6.8
No qualifications	6,000	11	7.4	7.8

Table 3.13 Qualifications Jan 2018 - Dec 2018 (Source: Nomis, 2019)

Tourism

3.14 In 2018 North Norfolk attracted nearly 9.6m day and overnight trips, with a total visitor spend of £421.4m, up from £403.5m in 2016 (see table below). The total value of tourism in North Norfolk was an estimated £511m, supporting an estimated 8,268 tourism related jobs, an increase of 4% compared to 2016.

Tourism	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of Day Trips	6,733,000	7,451,000	7,392,000	7,755,000	8,207,000	9,008,000
Number of Overnight Trips	569,000	545,600	558,700	553,500	620,700	584,700
Total Number of Visitor Trips	7,302,000	7,996,600	7,950,700	8,308,500	8,827,700	9,592,700
Adjusted Direct and Associated Visitor Spend	£357,685,550	£386,736,033	£399,284,033	£403,569,250	£415,686,250	£421,429,378
Indirect/induced spend	£77,178,000	£83,281,000	£85,472,000	£86,788,000	£89,423,000	£89,647,000
Total Tourism Value	£434,863,550	£470,017,033	£484,756,033	£490,357,250	£505,109,250	£511,076,378
Total Number of Nights Stayed by Overnight Visitors	2,934,000	2,614,000	2,383,000	2,415,000	2,644,000	2,468,000
Direct Full Time Equivalent Jobs	5,599	6,058	6,249	6,337	6,528	6,607
Indirect and Induced Full Time Equivalent Jobs	1,403	1,542	1,583	1,607	1,656	1,660
Total Full time equivalent jobs	7,002	7,600	7,832	7,944	8,184	8,268
Total actual tourism related employment (No. of jobs)	9,709	10,543	10,868	11,020	11,352	11,461
Percentage of all employment	24.0%	26.4%	27.2%	27.5%	28.4%	28.7%

Table 3.13 Economic Impact of Tourism North Norfolk – 2018. (Source: Destination Research Ltd.)

- 3.15** The trips by accommodation by staying visitors, decreased by 6%, in 2018 compared to 2017, to 585,700. The largest proportion of visitors to North Norfolk come from the UK 95.4%.

Trips by Accommodation Staying Visitors - Accommodation Type	UK	Overseas	Total
Serviced	89,000	1,600	90,600
Self-catering	98,000	3,800	101,800
Camping	68,000	1,400	69,400
Static caravans	111,000	600	111,600
Group/campus	32,000	4,100	36,100
Paying guest	0	0	0
Second homes	32,000	1,400	33,400
Boat moorings	18,000	0	18,000
Other	17,000	1,200	18,200
Friends & relatives	94,000	12,600	106,600
Total (2018)	559,000	26,700	585,700
Comparison (2017)	592,000	29,000	621,000
Difference	-6%	-8%	-6%

- 3.16** Spend by Accommodation Type: The top four spend by accommodation types are Static caravans, Self-catering, Serviced accommodation and camping, which make up 75.7% of that in the other areas.

Spend by Accommodation Type (2018)	UK	Overseas	Total
Serviced	24,895,000	604,000	25,499,000
Self-catering	24,774,000	4,980,000	29,754,000
Camping	22,083,000	296,000	22,379,000
Static caravans	26,802,000	170,000	26,972,000
Group/campus	5,203,000	4,051,000	9,254,000
Paying guest	0	0	0
Second homes	2,876,000	729,000	3,605,000
Boat moorings	3,108,000	0	3,108,000
Other	5,449,000	157,000	5,606,000
Friends & relatives	8,093,000	3,965,000	12,058,000
Total 2018	123,283,000	14,952,000	138,235,000
Comparison 2017	128,362,000	17,161,000	145,523,000
Comparison 2016	123,066,000	17,952,000	141,018,000
Difference 2017-18	-4%	-13%	-5%

Table 3.16 Staying visits by accommodation type (Source: Destination Research: 2018)

Headline Figures 2018	No. / £ / %
Total number of trips (day & staying)	9,592,700
Total staying trips	584,700
Total day trips	9,008,000
Total staying nights	2,468,000
Total staying spend	£138,233,000
Total day trip spend	£279,853,000
Associated spend	£30,289,378
Total visitor spend	£421,429,378
Indirect / induced spend	£89,647,000
Total Tourism Value	£511,076,378
Full time equivalent jobs	8,268
Total actual tourism related employment	11,461
Percentage of all employment	28.7%

- 3.17** Across North Norfolk, there is a broad range of tourist accommodation available including (but not limited to) caravan sites, camp sites and glamping sites for all year round and seasonal uses. These sites provide a range of permanent and temporary buildings as well as differing in size and location. Collectively they create a diverse choice of places for tourists to stay. The provision of a diverse range of tourist accommodation is desirable and tourists visiting the area can have positive impact on the economy.

Tourist Accommodation Stock

- 3.18** The table below summaries permissions for new (and lost) tourist accommodation granted.

Parish	Proposal (Summary)	Application No.
Bacton	Sub-division of dwelling to create 2no. Units of holiday accommodation.	PF/18/2037
Calthorpe	Removal of condition for holiday purposes only, to unrestricted residential occupation.	PF/18/1259
Corpusty	Allow use of annex for holiday let or ancillary residential use.	PF/18/1530
Cromer	Conversion of stable to holiday unit.	PF/18/1784
Dilham	Conversion of barn to 2no. Units of holiday accommodation.	PF/18/1403
Edgefield	Conversion of agricultural building to form dwelling for holiday let.	PF/18/0101
Felbrigg	Removal of condition for holiday purposes only, to unrestricted residential occupation.	PF/18/1908
Great Ryburgh	Conversion and extension of store/kennel/outbuilding to form holiday let.	PF/18/1070
Gresham	Erection of 5 no. holiday lodges.	PF/17/2150
Hoveton	Change of use of loft storage area of detached garage to a unit of holiday accommodation.	PF/18/2082
Ingham	Change of use of barn to one unit of holiday accommodation (retrospective).	PF/18/0594
Mundesley	8no. holiday lodges.	PF/16/1743
Neatishead	Erection of building to provide one unit of holiday accommodation.	PF/18/0177
North Walsham	Erection of 2 no. detached timber outbuildings for use as holiday accommodation.	PF/18/1763
Roughton	Stationing of four static caravans for holiday use	PF/19/0201
Sculthorpe	Removal of condition for holiday purposes only, to unrestricted residential occupation.	PF/18/2319
Sea Palling	Allow the permanent use of caravan site for all year round holiday purposes.	PF/18/0395
Sea Palling	Allow 12 no. static caravans to be occupied for all year round holiday purposes.	PF/18/0396
Sea Palling	Allow 22 no. static caravans to be occupied for all year round holiday purposes.	PF/18/0397
Sheringham	Permit detached annexe to be used as holiday let.	PF/18/0989
Sutton	Change of use of detached annex to holiday let.	PF/18/1143
Thornage	Removal of condition for holiday purposes only, to unrestricted residential occupation.	PF/18/0965
Walsingham	Change of use from lodgings to four self-contained holiday lets.	PF/18/0660
Waxham	Two static caravans for an 11 month holiday rental period (retrospective).	PF/18/0689
Witton	Removal of condition for holiday purposes only, to unrestricted residential occupation.	PF/18/1251
Wolterton	Conversion of stables to form 5 holiday lets and events/function facility.	PF/18/0344

Table 3.18 Tourist Accommodation Permissions, April 2018 to March 2019 (Source: NNDC, 2019)

- 3.19** The Core Strategy states, in North Norfolk the tourism economy is heavily dependent on the quality of the natural environment and the towns also contain many attractions and act as a focus for visitors. New tourist accommodation are permitted where it is demonstrated that it will have a minimal effect on the environment and where Principal & Secondary Settlements are the preferred locations for new development. Although there have not been significant application received in these preferred locations.
- 3.20** Within the Service Villages and countryside, where re-use of existing buildings is preferred, it can be seen from the table above that a significant number of applications were received for conversions and change of use to tourist accommodation.

Town Centres

3.21 The Settlement Hierarchy identifies a hierarchy for the District;

- **Large Growth town:** *Cromer, Fakenham, North Walsham*
- **Small Growth town:** *Hoveton, Holt, Sheringham, Stalham and Wells-next-the-sea*

3.22 The Large and Small Growth Towns all have town centres, which attract a significant amount of economic activity. Historically Norfolk County Council monitored the number of units in each market town, ceased to do so after 2010. Previous AMR's show details of number of units in all the towns. The new Local Plan suggests High streets and town centres face considerable challenges, not least with the growth in online retail as well as the traditional larger regional centres. The change to the national planning legislation to allow for buildings, under Permitted Development rights, in town centre uses to be changed from one use to another without the need for planning permission, could potentially assist in revitalizing and enhancing town centres. Monitoring of Town Centres will therefore take on a new approach in following years, in line with the new Local Plan

Town	Convenience Goods (Sq.M Gross)	Comparison Goods (Sq.M Gross)	Food and Beverage (Sq.M Gross)
Cromer	0	1,182	253
Fakenham	0	1,042	228
Holt	0	297	196
North Walsham	1,124	559	161
Sheringham	588	457	268
Hoveton/Wroxham	0	342	88
Stalham	323	137	53
Wells-next-the-Sea	11	84	96
Other North Norfolk	0	268	433

Table 3.22 Projections & suggested distribution 2016 - 2026. (Retail & town Centre Uses Study NNDC 2017)

3.23 In previous years the County Council have also monitored vacancy rates, which also ceased after 2010. The same principle for monitoring will be applied as stated in 3.22.

3.24 The North Norfolk Retail and Main Town Centres Uses Study (Mar 2017) makes reference to the economic downturn which has had a significant impact on the retail and leisure sectors. A summary of existing retail provision is shown in Table 3.24

Centre	Retail Hierarchy	Town Centre Class A1-A5 Units	Convenience Sq.M Net Sales Floorspace *	Comparison Sq.M Net Sales Floorspace *
Fakenham	Large town centre	130	6,651	12,540
Cromer	Large town centre	181	5,539	10,270
North Walsham	Large town centre	110	5,088	3,491
Holt	Small town centre	164	1,510	6,739
Sheringham	Small town centre	162	2,310	4,350
Hoveton/Wroxham	Small town centre	58	1,692	4,000
Stalham	Small town centre	73	1,910	2,030
Wells-next-the-Sea	Small town centre	82	933	1,650
Total		960	25,633	45,070

Table 3.24 Existing retail provision. (Retail & town Centre Uses Study NNDC 2017)

* includes out of centre food stores and retail warehouses

3.25 The report goes on to say: "All centres have a reasonable proportion of comparison goods shops when compared with the national average. Holt has a particularly strong comparison goods offer due to the large number of independent specialists. Conversely Holt has a relatively low provision of convenience retail facilities and A1 non-retail services." And : "The vacancy rate is lower than the national average in all centres with the exception of North Walsham. The provision of Class A3/A5 is particularly strong in Hoveton/ Wroxham, Wells-next-the-Sea and Sheringham, reflecting the role of the centres as tourist destinations."

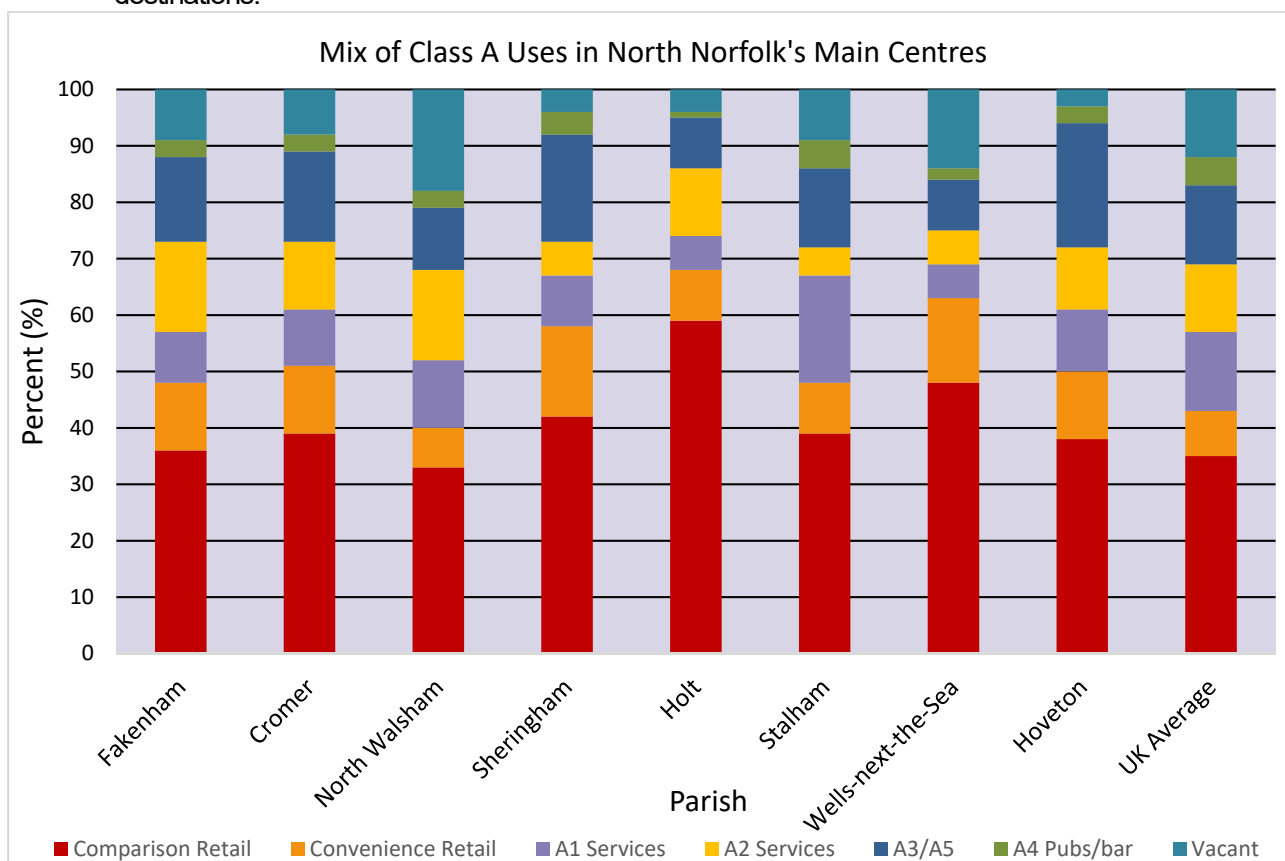


Table 3.25 Source: Lichfields' Survey (September 2016) and Goad National averages for town centres

3.26 Convenience shopping – Source: *North Norfolk Retail & Main Town Centre Uses Study: Appendix 5*

- i. Fakenham - Large Tesco (2,033 sq.m net) and an Aldi (1,051 sq.m net) and a number of small convenience outlets which serve basket/top-up food shopping trips. In addition to these town centre facilities Fakenham has out of centre Morrison's (2,656 sq.m net) and Lidl (970 sq.m net) stores.
- ii. Cromer - Cromer town centre includes a Bugden's (746 sq.m net) and an Iceland (446 sq.m net) and a number of small convenience outlets which serve basket/top-up food shopping trips. There is a large edge of centre Morrison's (2,526 sq.m net), and out of centre Co-op (1,087 sq.m net) and a Lidl (1,030 sq.m net) stores
- iii. North Walsham - Lidl (1,373 sq.m net) store is located within the town centre which is supported by 6 additional convenience shops that serve basket/top-up food shopping trips. There is a large Sainsbury's (3,006 sq.m net) and a Lidl (1,373 sq.m net) within the town centre boundary. There is a medium sized Waitrose (1,507 sq.m net) beyond the town centre boundary.
- iv. Sheringham - The main food stores in Sheringham is a mid -sized Tesco (1,355 sq.m net). The Tesco is supplemented by a Sainsbury's Local (222 sq.m net) and 23 additional convenience stores.
- v. Holt - The main food store in Holt is a mid-sized Bugden's (1,033 sq.m net) which is supplemented by 13 small convenience shops. A new Aldi store is proposed and will improve food store provision in the town.
- vi. Stalham - The main food store in Stalham is a mid-sized Tesco food store (1,689 sq.m net), supported by 6 small convenience units within the centre.
- vii. Wells-Next-the sea - the main food stores in Wells-next-the-Sea is a small Co-op (614 sq.m net) which is supported by 12 small convenience shop.
- viii. Hoveton and Wroxham - the main food store in Hoveton and Wroxham is the Roys of Wroxham (4,708 sq.m net) which is supplemented by the Broads Centre Supermarket, a newsagent and 4 additional convenience units.

3.27 Comparison shopping – Source: *North Norfolk Retail & Main Town Centre Uses Study: Appendix 5.*

- i. Fakenham - Good range of independent shops and a small range of multiples (chain stores) selling a range of comparison goods.
- ii. Cromer - reasonable range of independent shops selling a range of comparison goods. There is a limited range of multiples (chain stores) include a Boots, Mountain Warehouse, M&Co and a Superdrug.
- iii. North walsham - reasonable range of comparison goods retailers within the centre, comprising independent retailers and a couple of national multiples including a QD and a Boots Pharmacy.
- iv. Sheringham - The main food stores in Sheringham is a mid -sized Tesco (1,355 sq.m net). The Tesco is supplemented by a Sainsbury's Local (222 sq.m net) and 23 additional convenience stores.
- v. Holt - A good range of independent comparison goods retailers, comprising a high number of specialist/gift shops and galleries. There is also a small number of good quality multiple retailers including a Fat Face, Mountain Warehouse and a Joules. The Bakers & Larners department store acts as an important anchor store.
- vi. Stalham - a limited range of independent retailers. There is a Boots Pharmacy.
- vii. Wells - a reasonable range of independent retailers comparison within the centre.
- viii. Hoveton & Wroxham - Roys of Wroxham plus a limited range of independent retailers.

3.28 Services

- i. Fakenham - A post office, a good range of high street national banks, and a reasonable selection of cafés, restaurants, takeaways, travel agents and hairdressers/beauty parlours.
- ii. Cromer - A post office, a good range of high street national banks, and a reasonable selection of cafés, restaurants, takeaways, travel agents and hairdressers/beauty parlours.
- iii. North Walsham - A Post Office, a good range of high street national bank, travel agency, a reasonable selection of cafés, restaurants, takeaways and hairdressers/beauty parlours.
- iv. Sheringham - A Post Office, a reasonable range of high street national bank, dry cleaners, shoe repairs, hairdressers/beauty parlours and a good selection of cafés, restaurants, takeaways.
- v. Holt - Tourist information centre, dry cleaners, shoe repairs, a number of hairdressers/beauty parlours and a good selection of cafés, restaurants and takeaways.
- vi. Stalham - reasonable range of service units including hairdressers and a beauty salon, funeral directors, a dog groomer and a limited selection of cafés and takeaways.
- vii. Wells - A limited range of service units including a post office, tourist information centre, a hairdresser and a good selection of cafés, restaurants, takeaways.
- viii. Hoveton & Wroxham - a limited range of service units including a tourist information centre, hairdressers and a good selection of cafés, restaurants, takeaways.

Parish	Type of Unit	Units within Primary Shopping Area (PSA)	Total Town Centre Units	% of Total Units	% of Total Units - UK Average
Fakenham	Comparison Retail ⁵	39	47	36.2	35.8
	Convenience Retail ⁶	13	16	12.3	8.4
	A1 Services (2)	8	11	8.5	12.3
	A2 Services (3)	18	21	16.2	12.3
	A3/A5	13	20	15.4	14.9
	A4 Pubs/bar	0	3	2.3	4.5
	Vacant	7	12	9.2	11.8
	Total	98	130	100	100

Parish	Type of Unit	Units within Primary Shopping Area (PSA)	Total Town Centre Units	% of Total Units	% of Total Units - UK Average
Cromer	Comparison Retail	51	72	39.8	35.8
	Convenience Retail	18	20	11	8.4
	A1 Services (2)	11	18	9.9	12.3
	A2 Services (3)	13	21	11.6	12.3
	A3/A5	19	30	16.6	14.9
	A4 Pubs/bar	3	6	3.3	4.5
	Vacant	5	14	7.7	11.8
	Total	120	181	100	100

⁵ Products clustered together, which consumers purchase relatively infrequently and evaluated on prices, features and quality levels before purchasing. Examples of **comparison** goods include cars, televisions and major appliances

⁶ A **convenience** shop, **retail** business that stocks a range of everyday items such as coffee, groceries, snack foods, confectionery, soft drinks, tobacco products, over-the-counter drugs, toiletries, newspapers and magazines.

Parish	Type of Unit	Units within Primary Shopping Area (PSA)	Total Town Centre Units	% of Total Units	% of Total Units - UK Average
North Walsham	Comparison Retail	30	37	33.6	35.8
	Convenience Retail	7	7	6.4	8.4
	A1 Services (2)	9	14	12.7	12.3
	A2 Services (3)	15	16	14.5	12.3
	A3/A5	9	13	11.8	14.9
	A4 Pubs/bar	4	4	3.6	4.5
	Vacant	17	19	17.3	11.8
	Total	91	110	100	100

Parish	Type of Unit	Units within Primary Shopping Area (PSA)	Total Town Centre Units	% of Total Units	% of Total Units - UK Average
Sheringham	Comparison Retail	59	68	42	35.8
	Convenience Retail	24	27	16.7	8.4
	A1 Services (2)	9	13	8	12.3
	A2 Services (3)	9	10	6.2	12.3
	A3/A5	28	32	19.8	14.9
	A4 Pubs/bar	1	6	3.7	4.5
	Vacant	3	6	3.7	11.8
	Total	133	162	100	100

Parish	Type of Unit	Units within Primary Shopping Area (PSA)/ Town Centre	% of Total Units	% of Total Units - UK Average
Holt	Comparison Retail	98	59.8	35.8
	Convenience Retail	14	8.5	8.4
	A1 Services (2)	10	6.1	12.3
	A2 Services (3)	19	11.6	12.3
	A3/A5	15	9.1	14.9
	A4 Pubs/bar	1	0.6	4.5
	Vacant	7	4.3	11.8
	Total	164	100	100

Parish	Type of Unit	Units within Primary Shopping Area (PSA)	Total Town Centre Units	% of Total Units	% of Total Units - UK Average
Stalham	Comparison Retail	18	29	39.7	35.8
	Convenience Retail	6	6	8.2	8.4
	A1 Services (2)	9	14	19.2	12.3
	A2 Services (3)	1	4	5.5	12.3
	A3/A5	6	10	13.7	14.9
	A4 Pubs/bar	3	3	4.1	4.5
	Vacant	4	7	9.6	11.8
	Total	47	73	100	100

Table 3.16 Percentage of A1 and vacant units within retail frontages (Source: North Norfolk District Council: 2015)

4 Plan Making

- 4.1 The Local Development Framework suite of documents were adopted in 2008 (Core Strategy) and 2011 (Site Allocations). The Council is in the process of producing a new single new Local Plan for the district covering the period 2016-2036.
- 4.2 The Council undertook a major consultation exercise on its emerging First Draft Local Plan and a range of supporting documents between 7 May and 28 June 2019. A significant promotional campaign was undertaken in order to promote the consultation to residents and businesses. This included a series of drop-in events in key settlements across the District where members of the public could see the proposals and discuss them with planning staff. For those who missed the events, you can still view our exhibition displays: [Part 1 About the Local Plan](#) and [Part 2 Town and Village Proposals](#).
- 4.3 The feedback from this consultation is currently being considered and will help us to prepare a revised version of the Plan for further consultation. The next stages of preparing the Plan will be determined by the scale of changes that the Council feels are required following this consultation, and whether further evidence is required.
- 4.4 For more information on the emerging Local Plan, please go to the Planning Policy page on the Council's web site www.north-norfolk.gov.uk/section/planning/ . The consultation documents and supporting evidence can be found in the [Document Library](#)

5 Duty to Cooperate

- 5.1** The duty to cooperate was created in the Localism Act 2011 introducing a legal duty on local planning authorities and other prescribed bodies, to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis to maximise the effectiveness of the Local Plan preparation in the context of strategic cross boundary matters.
- 5.2** The Town and Country Planning Regulations (2012) requires Local Authorities to give details of what action they have taken under the Duty to Cooperate within the Annual Monitoring Report.

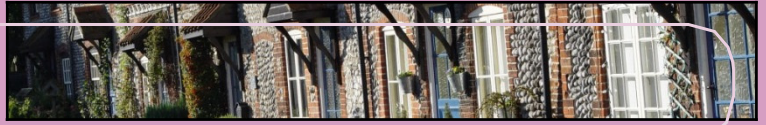
Strategic Issue	Purpose	Key Outcomes
Delivery	To develop a comprehensive understanding of development delivery issues across the area to inform the drafting of the Norfolk Strategic Framework (NSF). To summarise, analyse and present the evidence in accordance with the agreed timetable.	Non-Strategic Framework
Housing	To develop a comprehensive understanding of the housing market across the area to include demand, need and capacity for all types of dwellings to inform the drafting of the Norfolk Strategic Framework (NSF) and to summarise and present the evidence in accordance with the agreed timetable.	Strategic Housing Market Assessment
		Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA)
		Gypsy and Travellers Assessment
Economy	To liaise closely with the business community to develop a comprehensive understanding of both current market and economic development issues in the area (including main town centre uses) and future quantitative and qualitative requirements for land, floorspace and job growth. To summarise, analyse and present the evidence in accordance with the agreed timetable to inform the drafting of the Norfolk Strategic Framework (NSF).	Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA)
Infrastructure	To develop a comprehensive understanding of the strategic infrastructure issues across the area to include impact of known investment, the need for further investment, capacity issues and constraints to inform the drafting of the Norfolk Strategic Framework (NSF). To summarise, analyse and present the evidence in accordance with the agreed timetable.	Habitats Regulation Assessment / Visitor Pressure Report. Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

Table 5.6 Duty to Co-operate Purposes and Key Outcomes

The Norfolk Authorities agreed to formally cooperate on a range of strategic cross-boundary planning issues through the preparation of this Norfolk Strategic Planning Framework. A draft strategic Framework was produced and consulted on over the summer of 2017. The final document was issued winter 2017/18. Within the document the Norfolk Local Planning Authorities have agreed to formally cooperate on a range of strategic cross-boundary planning issues through the preparation of the next generation Local plan s. The full document can be found:

<https://www.north-norfolk.gov.uk/info/planning-policy/emerging-local-plan/background-policy-evidence-pages/norfolk-strategic-planning-framework-nspf/>





Appendix A: Extract from the Housing Incentives Scheme

- **Incentive 1** - Increasing the number of dwellings which will be permitted on a development before seeking a contribution towards affordable housing. The Council will allow schemes of up to 10 dwellings (new build and conversions) without seeking contributions towards affordable housing. This incentive relates to the affordable housing usually made available via a Housing Association or similar registered social landlord. Smaller, lower cost housing for sale will continue to be required within larger schemes (Policy H01 of the adopted Core Strategy). This incentive is available for outline, reserved matters and full planning applications on request.
- **Incentive 2** - Reducing the quantity of affordable housing to 25% on large scale development proposals of 11 dwellings or more in defined parts of the district (see 'Appendix 2: Affordable Housing Zones Map'). This is available in association with full and reserved matters planning applications only where quick implementation and phased delivery of development is agreed. This incentive is not available at outline planning stage and is only available by formal application (specific application form required).
- **Incentive 3** - Renewable Energy: Removing the requirement that part of the schemes energy needs should be generated from on-site renewable sources. This is available in association with full and reserved matters applications only where quick implementation and phased development is agreed.

Appendix B: Affordable Housing Zones

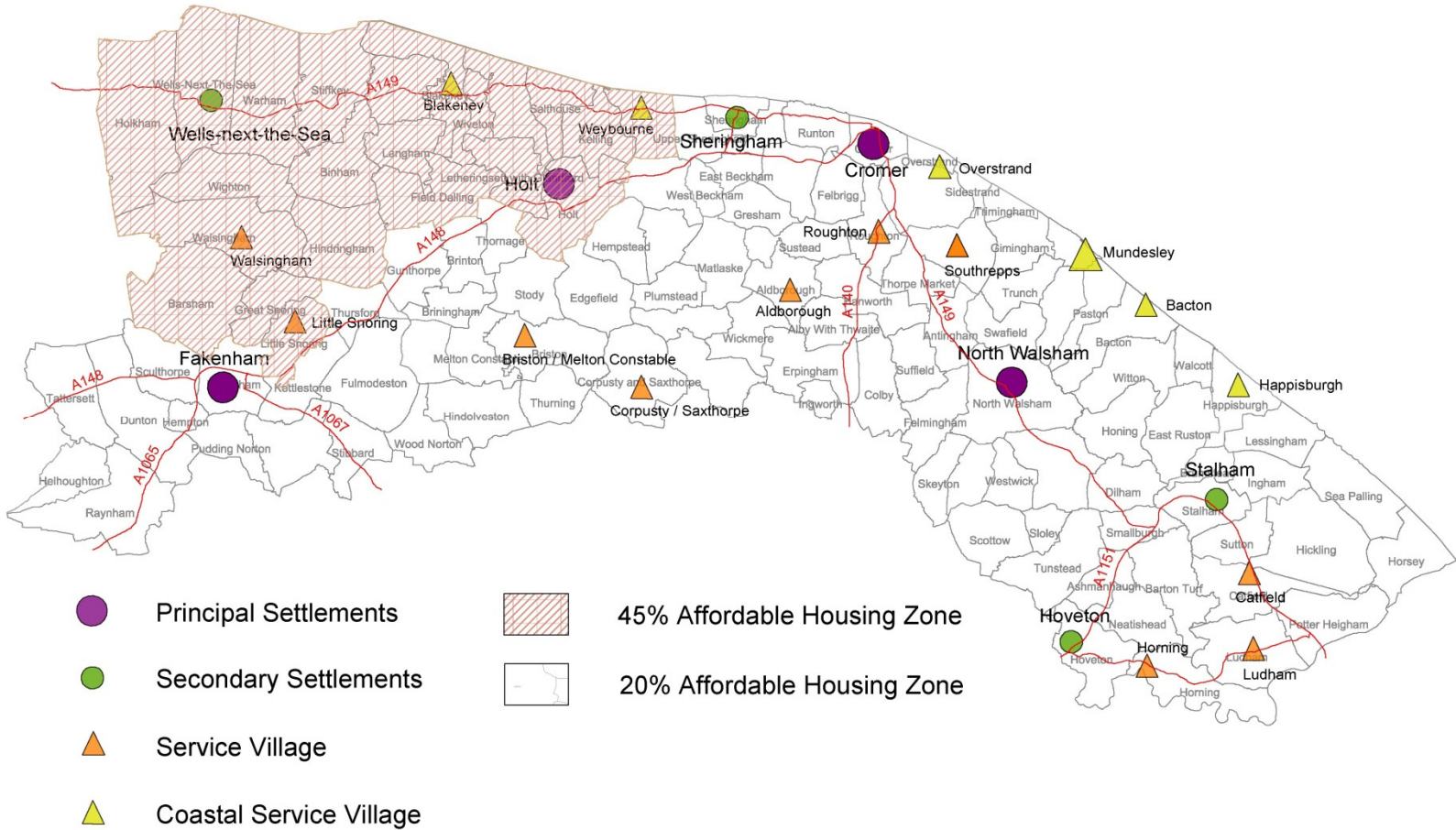


Figure B.1 Affordable Housing Zones

Appendix C: Neighbourhood Development Plans

These are not Local Plan documents but do on adoption form part of the overarching Development Plan for the District

Made Plans

Document	Geographical Area	Area Designation	Pre submission Consultation	Submission	Adoption
Corpusty & Saxthorpe	Parish area	02 December 2013	5 Jul 2017 - 24 July 2017	01 June 2018	01 April 2019

Emerging Plans

Document	Geographical Area	Area Designation	Pre submission Consultation	Submission	Adoption
Holt	Parish area	02 December 2013	11 Jan – 23 Feb 2018	NA	NA
Happisburgh	Parish area	01 February 2016	N/A	N/A	NA
Overstrand	Parish area	01 October 2016	N/A	N/A	NA
Ryburgh	Parish area	01 April 2017	12 Aug – 23 Sept 2018	N/A	NA
Blakeney	Parish area	01 November 2017	03 Oct – 15 Nov 2019	N/A	NA
Wells-next-the-Sea	Parish area	11 February 2019	N/A	NA	NA



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North Walsham Western Extension: Draft Vision Statement and Communications & Engagement

Summary: This report provides an outline of the communications and engagement approach and the draft 'Vision' for the Western Extension

Recommendations: **To approve the Draft Vision for the Western Extension, and; note the update on the approach to communications and engagement.**

Cabinet Member(s)	Ward(s) affected
All Members	All Wards
Contact Officer, telephone number and email: Stuart Harrison, Senior Planning Officer – Planning Policy Team. Stuart.harrison@north-norfolk.gov.uk 01263 516308.	

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This report will provide an outline of the communications and engagement approach and the draft 'Vision' for the Western Extension.

2. Background and update

- 2.1 At the August 2019 Working Party it was resolved that NNDC officers will lead on the delivery of the Development Brief and set up a Delivery Group to oversee the project management of the production of the Brief.
- 2.2 Work is continuing on the initial work for the production of the development brief for the Western Extension. The short/medium term focus of the development brief work is predicated on the results of Highways evidence study which has been jointly commissioned by NNDC and Norfolk County Council. The work is being carried out by NCC's highway consultants – WSP.
- 2.3 The transport study will provide the vital first stage evidence concerning the existing transport conditions in the town, together with base evidence and initial feasibility work regarding the Western Link Road and the potential for a spur over the railway line to avoid the low rail bridges.
- 2.4 This evidence study work has now commenced and is due to report its findings in July when a report will be brought back to Working Party for consideration.
- 2.5 This piece of evidence is key to the delivery of the Western Extension – as it will provide the initial 'in principle' signal that the development can function in highway terms. NNDC officers are fully involved in the management and oversight of this important piece of evidence.
- 2.6 The first meeting of the Development Brief 'Delivery Group' was held in October (attended by 3 local members) and another meeting is likely to be

arranged for late Feb/early March. There will be regular updates (and reports) to Working Party and further local member briefings as appropriate.

- 2.7 Discussions are continuing with all landowners to ensure that they are aware of ongoing work streams and timescales of the project.

3. The Draft Vision Statement

- 3.1 The Vision statement is intended to outline the overarching vision for the Development Brief and will provide the high level direction for how the development brief content will progress.
- 3.2 The vision has to reflect the core principles that are contained in the draft plan and the provisional allocation. It will include an acknowledgement the landowner's expectations whilst aiming to reflect local and community aspirations. The vision has to be ambitious but grounded in deliverability and, therefore, has to fully take account of the commercial realities of delivering complex schemes.
- 3.3 The vision will set the overarching high level principles for development that will be expanded in much more detail in the development brief.
- 3.4 The process of defining the Vision will be iterative over the coming months and ultimately will be brought back to Working Party in early summer for approval.
- 3.5 The Draft Vision document at **Appendix 1** provides an overarching 'Vision Statement', outlines the 'Core Themes' that will run through the Development Brief and details the overarching 'Spatial Objectives' for the new development.
- 3.6 The overarching **Vision Statement** is:

'The Vision is to provide a sustainable urban extension to North Walsham which integrates with, and positively contributes to, the existing community. The new development will promote high quality design and placemaking in the built and landscape environment. It will improve transport networks and enhance economic activity in the town. It will promote social cohesion through the provision of housing that meets a wide range of needs. Development will be planned around a new link road, community facilities, green infrastructure and a network of interconnected streets and open spaces. It will act as a catalyst for growth, helping to successfully integrate the sustainable urban extension into North Walsham.'

- 3.7 The **Core Themes** in the draft Vision are:

1. Delivering high environmental standards.
2. An effective and efficient transport network including new link road.
3. A mix of homes to support a sustainable community.
4. Social and community infrastructure to create sustainable neighbourhoods.
5. Design quality.
6. An integrated masterplan and comprehensive infrastructure delivery strategy.

3.8 The **Spatial Objectives** include:

1. The development will create a series of places with clear, distinctive identity and character within a new landscape setting to reflect the characteristics of North Walsham and the surrounding countryside;
2. The new community will provide mixed communities adding to the opportunities for the residents of to meet their needs at every stage of life;
3. There will be delivery of the western link road, suitable for HGV/LGV traffic that connects Norwich Road to Cromer Road including a link over the railway to connect with the highway network to the east of the railway;
4. Additional pedestrian, cycle and public transport connections will connect to the town and restrictions will be placed on the amount of motor vehicle traffic that can travel along the Aylsham Road and Skepton Road;
5. Residential development should create a network of interconnected streets and spaces that are easy to move around on foot, by bicycle and in the car;
6. A significant area of open space will be provided to the south of the site that creates a new edge of the town; Enhancement of the Weavers Way corridor so it acts as the green access spine through the development including improving biodiversity along the corridor, providing a pedestrian & cycle priority crossing point across the link road; Additional open spaces and access routes will be provided creating a linked network of Green Infrastructure;
7. The focus for community facilities should be between in a broadly central location and provide connections from the wider town.
8. The employment land provision will assist in providing a range of premises that will serve the future employment needs of the town with the highest broadband and communications connectivity standards; It will be situated in a location that enables direct access from the major road network.

3.9 Other Spatial objectives focus on two important areas:

- **Environment and Climate Change**

The development will positively confront the challenges of climate change through the use of sustainable construction materials, methods and designs and through sustainable transport. The development will seek to deliver a carbon neutral development that takes into account the highest standards in construction, energy use, the use of renewable energy and in the design; it will promote carbon neutral development in line with the council's ambitions and policies in the Local Plan.

- **Design Quality**

The development will deliver the highest levels of design quality. It will deliver high quality and exemplar placemaking, and building design standards, with a development character that respects and interprets existing settlement patterns in North Norfolk;

3.10 The full text of the draft Vision can be found at **Appendix 1**.

4. Communications and Engagement

- 4.1 In order to help inform people about the ongoing work on the Development Brief and, involve the public and stakeholders in the process, there will be the development of a communications and engagement strategy. An effective approach to communications and engagement will assist in the delivery of the Development Brief. The approach will be detailed in a 'Communications and Engagement Statement'.
- 4.2 The statement will establish the objectives of the stakeholder engagement throughout the development brief production process and indicate how the involvement of stakeholders will be achieved at each stage of the development brief preparation/adoption process.
- 4.3 The communication element of the statement will focus on how information on the production of the development brief is to be communicated beyond the development brief project team and will consider how a range of communication methods are utilised including:
- Planning Policy web pages and consider whether a discreet webpage would be appropriate
 - Local Plan newsletter – sent out to all on our consultation database.
 - Posters, display boards and printed material for consultation stage
- 4.4 The engagement component of the statement will outline how the public and stakeholders are to be involved in the Western Extension Development Brief process. It will include an engagement timetable that will outline when, and how, we intend to engage with stakeholders including the Town Council and the public.
- 4.5 At this stage it is envisaged that the initial round of engagement with the Town Council is in June/July (once we have a better understanding of the Transport Evidence) and will be followed by a public engagement event.
- 4.6 It is intended to finalise the details of the communications and engagement statement with the 'Delivery Group' at a future meeting.

5. Recommendations

- 5.1 **To approve the Draft Vision for the Western Extension, and;**
- 5.2 **To note the update on the approach to communications and engagement.**

6. Legal Implications and Risks

- 6.1 There are no legal implications associated with this element of work in relation to the production of the North Walsham Western Extension Development Brief.

7. Financial Implications and Risks

- 7.1 There are no financial implications or risks. Any costs associated with the delivery of these elements of work are expected to be delivered through existing budgets.

Vision Statement

‘The Vision is to provide a sustainable urban extension to North Walsham which integrates with, and positively contributes to, the existing community. The new development will promote high quality design and placemaking in the built and landscape environment. It will improve transport networks and enhance economic activity in the town. It will promote social cohesion through the provision of housing that meets a wide range of needs. Development will be planned around a new link road, community facilities, green infrastructure and a network of interconnected streets and open spaces. It will act as a catalyst for growth, helping to successfully integrate the sustainable urban extension into North Walsham.’

Core Themes

1: Delivering high environmental standards. It will be a place that responds to the challenges of climate change by achieving high environmental methods of construction and aim for carbon neutrality. It will deliver significant green infrastructure including improving biodiversity, significant levels of open space and enhancements to the Weavers Way.

2: An effective and efficient transport network including new link road. Create a development that prioritises safe, well designed and convenient walking and cycling routes and accommodating public transport. It will deliver a new western link road and associated transport network that will improve traffic circulation in and around the town.

3: A mix of homes to support a sustainable community. It will deliver approximately 1,800 new homes with a mix of different dwelling tenures, types, and sizes, including affordable housing, to meet a broad range of needs. It will deliver a mixed and sustainable community including a diverse range of employment sites.

4: Social and community infrastructure to create sustainable neighbourhoods. It will support the development of a healthy, thriving new community through the timely provision of the necessary social and community infrastructure, with local centres and schools at the heart of walkable neighbourhoods.

5: Design quality. It will be a high quality urban environment with clear character areas informed by the built and natural environment.

6: An integrated masterplan and comprehensive infrastructure delivery. To ensure that homes and infrastructure are comprehensively planned across the whole allocation, and that infrastructure is delivered at an appropriate time and in a coordinated manner.

Overarching Spatial Objectives

Residential development should create a network of interconnected streets and spaces that are easy to move around on foot, by bicycle and in the car;

There will be delivery of the western link road, suitable for HGV/LGV traffic that connects Norwich Road to Cromer Road including a link over the railway to connect with the highway network to the east of the railway;

Additional pedestrian, cycle and public transport connections will connect to the town and restrictions will be placed on the amount of motor vehicle traffic that can travel along the Aylsham Road and Skeyton Road;

A significant area of open space will be provided to the south of the site that creates a new edge of the town. Enhancement of the Weavers Way corridor so it acts as the green access spine through the development including improving biodiversity along the corridor,

providing a pedestrian & cycle priority crossing point across the link road. Additional open spaces and access routes will be provided creating a linked network of Green Infrastructure;

The focus for community facilities should be between in a broadly central location and provide connections from the wider town.

The employment land provision will assist in providing a range of premises that will serve the future employment needs of the town with the highest broadband and communications connectivity standards; It will be situated in a location that enables direct access from the major road network.

Environment and Climate Change

The development will positively confront the challenges of climate change through the use of sustainable construction materials, methods and designs and through sustainable transport; it will promote carbon neutral development in line with the council's ambitions and policies in the Local Plan.

North Norfolk experiences low levels of rainfall and is defined by the Environment Agency as an area of serious water stress. The development will have a fully integrated sustainable urban drainage system and introduce systems that reduces water consumption including reducing flow rates, harvesting rain water and grey water recycling;

Significant areas of green infrastructure which deliver a biodiversity net gain for the development will be provided with larger green spaces linked by access routes and green corridors. Residents will have access to high quality open space for informal recreation, play and dog walking.

Design Quality and Standards

The development will deliver the highest levels of design quality.

It will deliver high quality and exemplar placemaking, and building design standards, with a development character that respects and interprets existing settlement patterns in North Norfolk;

It will be a place that has regard to local vernacular whilst providing modern and innovative building designs. New homes will have model standards of living space for all types of dwellings with gardens and communal open spaces to generate community coherence;

All buildings will be constructed to the highest environmental standards;

Green Infrastructure, open space, sustainable transport and sustainable urban drainage systems will provide the spatial foundation for the development;

The 'Design Guide' provides more detail on what is expected in terms of residential development and non-residential development. This document will be a key tool in evaluating the suitability of future proposals.