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Hearing Statement: Matter 10

Crane and Son (Farms) Ltd [8210]

Agent Ref: [309]

Hearing Statement

Greater Norwich Joint Core Strategy
Development Plan Document
Matter 10

BIDWELLS



Quality Assurance

Site name: Former Piggeries, Marsham (SX40900005)

Client name: Crane & Son (Farms) Ltd

Type of report: Hearing Statement

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Signed

Date

6th October 2010

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Signed

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Table of Contents

1 INTRODUCTION..... 1

2 MATTER 10: KEY SERVICE CENTRES, SERVICE VILLAGES, AND SMALLER RURAL COMMUNITIES..... 1

3 SUGGESTED CHANGE..... 5

Appendix 1 Marsham Profile



SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Hearing Statement has been prepared by Bidwells on behalf of Crane & Son (Farms) Ltd. It relates to representations submitted by Bidwells, on behalf of Crane & Son (Farms) Ltd, to the pre-submission version of the Greater Norwich Joint Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD) in respect of draft Policies 15 and 16, concerning the settlement hierarchy, in particular the position of Marsham within the definition of Service Villages and Other Villages. (Respondent ID: 8210).
- 1.2 This Hearing Statement is intended to respond to the Inspector's matters for examination published in August 2010 and to provide a commentary on the reasons why it is believed that Marsham is incorrectly identified in the 'Other Villages' category' (Policy 16), when it should be identified in the 'Service Village' (Policy 15) category, to reflect its actual role as a Service Village serving the local rural community.

SECTION 2 MATTER 10: KEY SERVICE CENTRES, SERVICE VILLAGES, AND SMALLER RURAL COMMUNITIES

- 2.1 **C) Does the JCS provide sound core strategic guidance for the future planning of these settlements? Does the evidence demonstrate that the 'service villages' are appropriately listed as such, with no additional deletions?**
- 2.2 **D) Is the scale of development for the individual villages soundly based?**
- 2.3 **E) Does the JCS provide sound core strategic advice for the future planning of these villages? Does the evidence demonstrate that the 'other villages' are appropriately listed as such with no additions/deletions.**
- 1.3 Crane & Son (Farms) Ltd contends that the JCS Policy 15 is unsound insofar as it fails to include Marsham as a Service Village, despite Marsham having the function of a Service Village, providing a range of local services and facilities serving the local rural community.
- 1.4 In previous iterations, the JCS included Marsham as a Service Village, but was relegated to the 'other village' category following the closure of the village's food store in early 2009. The relegation has resulted in Marsham being no longer considered suitable for sustainable growth, other than infill and small groups of housing.
- 1.5 In reality, Marsham's role and function has not changed since the food store's closure and it still provides a range of services and facilities serving the local rural community. It has a primary school (Marsham Primary School), village hall (High Street), pub (Plough Inn), outdoor recreation (the adjacent Countryside and at Top Farm), community groups (Parish Council), church (All Saints), employment/business opportunities (including Anglian Frames), journey to

work public transport, and journey to leisure public transport (i.e. Sanders Coaches: Services 43 and 44, with 20 pick up/drop offs everyday Mon-Sat 8.29am-18.56pm). Also, the town of Aylsham is only about 2 miles to the north and is accessible by public transport. Aylsham has a good selection of shops, 3 supermarkets, doctors surgeries, schools for children of all ages (except 6th form) and all the other amenities one would expect to find in a thriving community.

- 1.6 Marsham actually has more services than many of the defined 'Service Villages' in South Norfolk district. As an example of this, according to the GNDP's topic paper underpinning Policy 15: Topic Paper Settlement Hierarchy (GNDP, Nov 2009), Ashwellthorpe in South Norfolk has 6 services, including just 2 'important services', yet Marsham is now identified in a lower category despite having 9 services, including 3 'important services'. The JCS is, therefore, internally inconsistent and the GNDP's attempt to justify this inconsistency does not bear up to close scrutiny.
- 1.7 The GNDP's evidence and assumptions underpinning Policy 15 are summarised in the Topic Paper: Settlement Hierarchy (GNDP, Nov 2009). The document explains the derivation of the Settlement Hierarchy, and growth distribution policies including Policies 15 and 16 for 'Service Villages' and 'Other Villages', and seeks to justify the decisions concerning the identification of settlements within the Settlement Hierarchy. It explains the criteria that were used to determine different settlements position within the Hierarchy at the different stages of the JCS's evolution.
- 1.8 Page 13 of the Settlement Hierarchy Topic Paper explains that for the Issues and Options versions of the JCS, the definition of a Service Village was a settlement with four essential services (journey to work public transport, community hall, food shop/farm shop, and a primary school). Until the publication of the Pre-Submission Version of the JCS, there were 28 settlements identified as 'Service Villages' based on these criteria, including Marsham. These settlements were considered suitable for accommodating modest housing and employment growth. The minimum level of housing was 10-20 dwellings. Importantly, the rationale for growth was that it would help to sustain and maintain services at a particular village.
- 1.9 Page 18 of the Settlement Hierarchy Topic Paper explains how the representations made in response to the JCS Issues and Options document and the views of Members were taken into account in deciding the final criteria for determining "Service Villages", for inclusion in the Pre-Submission Version of the JCS.
- 1.10 The result was a change in the criteria, to a more 'relaxed' requirement for services. There is now no longer a need for Service Villages to have all four important services, providing they had good access to them or other services.

- 1.11 The result was that a further 30 Service Villages, on top of the original 28 Service Villages have been indentified, predominantly in South Norfolk.
- 1.12 Despite the more 'relaxed' requirement for services and particularly, given the nature of many of the new Service Villages in South Norfolk, the GNDP has relegated Marsham to the 'Other Villages' category in the JCS. The only apparent reason for this is because of the loss of its food shop.
- 1.13 The Settlement Hierarchy Topic Paper attempts to explain the difference in approach to Service Villages in South Norfolk and Broadland. It suggests that the reason for the different approach to Service Village definition in Broadland compared to South Norfolk is that the South Norfolk villages are more self sufficient and not reliant upon Norwich. The Topic Paper refers to the evidence underpinning this assumption being contained in the Strategic Housing Market Assessment conclusions.
- 1.14 However, the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (Paragraphs 1.4.13 - 1.4.16) suggests that it is only the Diss, the Beccles/Bungay and to a lesser extent Harlston Housing Market Areas that are self contained and that the other South Norfolk Market Areas (Wymondham, (parts of) the Broads and Long Stratton) are far more reliant on Norwich.
- 1.15 Therefore, there are 3 Housing Market Areas in South Norfolk that are in the same category as the 3 housing Market Areas in Broadland, in terms of their reliance on Norwich. In fact a significant number, if not the majority of 'new' South Norfolk Service Villages within the defined Housing Market Areas, are actually reliant on Norwich, according to the GNDP's own evidence.
- 1.16 It is, therefore, clear that the assumptions justifying the different approaches to Service Village definition in South Norfolk compared to Broadland do not hold true.
- 1.17 It can be demonstrated there are a significant number of "new" Service Villages in South Norfolk that are as reliant on Norwich as there are in Broadland, and that many South Norfolk Service Villages have the same or a lesser number of services than Marsham, yet Marsham appears lower down the settlement hierarchy. This is a flaw in the Policy's reasoning and results in an unjustified inconsistency in the definition of Service Villages and Marsham's incorrect position as an 'Other Village', when it should be identified as a 'Service Village'. The JCS is therefore unsound in this regard.
- 1.18 Notwithstanding the actual number of services and facilities in Marsham, it still functions as a service centre serving the local rural community in that area. Its actual role and function has

not changed simply because the food shop closed. The JCS ought to recognise this and include it in the Service Village category.

2.4 Conclusions

- 1.19 Marsham is incorrectly identified as an 'Other Village' in the JCS, when in reality it clearly fulfils the role of a 'Service Village'. In fact it has the same or more services and facilities than a number of 'Service Villages' in South Norfolk.
- 1.20 Marsham's relegation to the 'Other Village' category seems to have been based on the recent loss of its food shop. In reality, the loss of the food shop has not resulted in Marsham ceasing to function as a local service centre serving the local rural community and Marsham has not suddenly turned it into an unsustainable location. Local people have other ways of obtaining food without travelling if they want to, for instance, superstores deliver to Marsham and there are 3 supermarkets less than 2 miles away on public transport routes.
- 1.21 The implications for Marsham of this relegation in the Settlement Hierarchy are severe. It is no longer considered a suitable location for growth, other than infill and small groups. Limiting the opportunity for growth could have a detrimental affect on the ability of Marsham to maintain its role as a service centre and weaken its ability to offer a range of services and facilities and sites to meet the housing and employment needs of local people.
- 1.22 Marsham needs growth in order to underpin and secure its existing services and facilities and help address social inclusion issues, through improved access to more suitable housing and job opportunities and importantly ensure the local school's ongoing viability.
- 1.23 It is common sense that shops, services and facilities need people to use them in order that they survive and prosper, otherwise they will disappear. Once they have gone, they often do not return, particularly as people tend to get used to travelling to access services and facilities.
- 1.24 The loss of Marsham's existing services and facilities, particularly the school could lead to the village becoming less sustainable, because people there will need to travel to get to the next nearest services and facilities, probably at Aylsham.
- 1.25 Of particular concern to local people, is the ability of the primary school to remain viable for the mid to longer term. Whilst the school roll has stabilised, there is still capacity for more pupils. The concern is that in the future the lack of family homes in Marsham will eventually result in less primary school aged children in the village, which could lead to its closure.
- 1.26 Marsham also has pockets of vulnerable groups experiencing particular deprivation issues. A loss of local services will have a severe impact on the quality of life of these groups. The

Deprivation in Rural Norfolk Study (OCSI, Dec 2006) commissioned by the Norfolk Community Council provides evidence of the social inclusion issues facing Marsham and indicates that there are some extremely deprived areas in Marsham with over 40% of the population living in areas identified as amongst the most deprived 20% in the region. The report is appended to this statement (see appendix 1).

- 1.27 Provision of new housing in Marsham will help meet the identified local need for 3-4 bedroom family houses for sale and rent in the Broadland area (Greater Norwich Strategic Housing Market Assessment). It will also help to provide a better mix and balance of properties in Marsham by providing more family properties to buy. The village currently has a significant number of social rented properties.

SECTION 3 SUGGESTED CHANGE

- 1.28 The JCS should be amended to include Marsham in the Service Village category (Policy 15)
- 1.29 This change reflects the true nature of Marsham's role as a Service Village serving the local rural community. It will allow for the sustainable growth of Marsham, responsive to the community's local housing needs, requirements and capacity of the village to accommodate growth. In particular, allowing modest growth in the village will help address deprivation and social inclusion issues faced by the village and nearby rural area residents, including support for local services and facilities and access to new housing and job opportunities.

Appendix 1

Marsham Profile

DEPRIVATION IN RURAL NORFOLK

Marsham Profile

DECEMBER 2006

Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion



Commissioned by Norfolk Rural Community Council on behalf of
Norfolk Investing in Communities partnership



Norfolk Rural Community
Council

INVESTING in
COMMUNITIES
Norfolk

SECTION 4 MARSHAM PROFILE

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Many small settlements across Norfolk are home to vulnerable groups experiencing particular deprivation issues. Information at settlement level can help target programmes run by mainstream providers, as well as helping local communities with the evidence-base to support the development of community and parish plans and strengthening local funding applications.
- 4.1.2 This short area profile is based on detailed Output Area datasets developed and collected as part of the “Deprivation in Rural Norfolk” project¹. We have used the Office for National Statistics Output Area definitions of settlements to develop a similar profile for each of the settlements across Norfolk.
- 4.1.3 Marsham lies in Broadland district, and at the time of the 2001 Census had a population of 515.

4.2 Population

- 4.2.1 Population size and composition are crucial elements in any attempt to identify, measure and understand social exclusion. It is important to know how many people live within a settlement, and their characteristics such as age and sex. Additional information such as ethnic composition, as well as the numbers of children and older people, add further valuable context to the analysis.

Key Population Indicators

¹ OCSI (2006). *Deprivation in Rural Norfolk*.

	Marsham		Norfolk		East of England	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
All People	515	-	796,728	-	5,388,140	-
Males	245	47.6%	387,827	48.7%	2,638,335	49.0%
Females	270	52.4%	408,901	51.3%	2,749,805	51.0%
Aged 0-4	33	6.4%	41,280	5.2%	321,579	6.0%
Aged 5-15	80	15.5%	103,273	13.0%	761,320	14.1%
Aged 0-15	113	21.9%	144,553	18.1%	1,082,899	20.1%
Working age	310	60.2%	469,458	58.9%	3,283,713	60.9%
Aged 65 and over	82	15.9%	159,601	20.0%	886,735	16.5%
All households	223	-	362,416	-	2,312,052	-

Source: OCSI (2006), from Census 2001, ONS Settlement Definitions (2005)

Population Growth

	Marsham	Norfolk	East of England
	N	N	N
2001	525	798,618	5,400,463
2002	523	803,034	5,422,397
2003	528	810,695	5,462,918
2004	527	816,525	5,491,293
Population increase 2001 to 2004	0.3%	2.2%	1.7%

Source: OCSI (2006), from MYE 2001-4, ONS Settlement Definitions (2005)

4.3 Population Characteristics

Key Population Groups

- 4.3.1 Although it is not possible to identify social exclusion issues from population counts of key communities, this information can help identify concentrations of people who may be particularly 'at-risk' of social exclusion and deprivation.

	Marsham		Norfolk		East of England	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
All households	223	-	362,416	-	2,312,052	-
Lone parent households with dependent children	16	25.8%	16,666	18.7%	117,962	18.0%
Pensioner households	55	24.7%	98,789	27.3%	551,657	23.9%
Lone pensioner households	36	65.5%	54,368	55.0%	315,542	57.2%
Student households	0	0.0%	716	0.2%	3,936	0.2%
One person households	67	30.0%	100,228	27.7%	631,113	27.3%
Married households	84	37.7%	128,832	35.5%	882,350	38.2%
Cohabiting households	20	9.0%	29,909	8.3%	196,076	8.5%
Other households	10	4.5%	22,460	6.2%	164,575	7.1%

Source: OCSI (2006), from Census 2001, ONS Settlement Definitions (2005)

Ethnicity

	Marsham		Norfolk		East of England	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
All people	517	-	796,891	-	5,387,671	-
White British	501	97.3%	766,664	96.2%	4,927,343	91.4%
Other white	7	1.4%	18,026	2.3%	197,736	3.7%
Non-white	9	1.7%	12,201	1.5%	262,592	4.9%

Source: OCSI (2006), from Census 2001, ONS Settlement Definitions (2005)

Religion

	Marsham		Norfolk		East of England	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
All people	479	-	731,681	-	4,970,388	-
Christian	385	80.4%	589,695	80.6%	3,886,778	78.2%
Buddhist	0	0.0%	1,608	0.2%	11,994	0.2%
Hindu	0	0.0%	963	0.1%	31,468	0.6%
Jewish	0	0.0%	811	0.1%	30,338	0.6%
Muslim	0	0.0%	2,103	0.3%	78,972	1.6%
Sikh	0	0.0%	335	0.0%	13,365	0.3%
Other religion	3	0.6%	2,366	0.3%	15,330	0.3%
No religion	91	19.0%	133,800	18.3%	902,143	18.2%

Source: OCSI (2006), from Census 2001, ONS Settlement Definitions (2005)

Occupation Groups

	Marsham		Norfolk		East of England	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
All People in work	228	-	359,054	-	2,579,358	-
Managers and senior officials	22	9.6%	49,473	13.8%	419,221	16.3%
Professional occupations	30	13.2%	31,210	8.7%	279,159	10.8%
Associate professional and technical occupations	25	11.0%	44,678	12.4%	349,431	13.5%
Administrative and secretarial occupations	32	14.0%	41,518	11.6%	353,232	13.7%
Skilled trades occupations	36	15.8%	51,464	14.3%	310,983	12.1%
Personal service occupations	19	8.3%	26,778	7.5%	173,180	6.7%
Sales and customer service occupations	12	5.3%	28,605	8.0%	188,081	7.3%
Process; plant and machine operatives	26	11.4%	34,302	9.6%	209,345	8.1%
Elementary occupations	26	11.4%	51,026	14.2%	296,726	11.5%

Source: OCSI (2006), from Census 2001, ONS Settlement Definitions (2005)

4.4 Multiple Deprivation

- 4.4.1 The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 (IMD 2004) is based on seven separate “domains” of deprivation – income, worklessness, health, education and skills, crime, barriers to housing and services, and the living environment.

4.4.2 Detailed small area multiple deprivation analysis based on the IMD 2004 modelled down to Output Area (OA) level² indicates that there are extremely deprived areas in Marsham with 218 people (42.3% of the population) living in areas identified as among the most deprived 20% in the region.

	Marsham		Norfolk		East of England	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Working-age people receiving any DWP benefit	53	17.2%	69,801	14.6%	418,888	12.6%

Source: OCSI (2006), from DWP (2005), ONS Settlement Definitions (2005)

4.5 Low Income

4.5.1 People living on a low income are among the most deprived groups in society. A person or household living on a low income may be out of work, or in work but on low pay.

² Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2004 modelled down to Output Area (OA) level by OCSI – see OCSI (2006) *Deprivation in Rural Norfolk* for more details.

	Marsham		N	Norfolk		East of England	
	N	%		%	N	%	
ID 2004 Income domain score	88	16.8%	109,398	13.7%	696,355	12.9%	
Income Support (IS) claimants	23	7.5%	26,539	5.5%	163,787	4.9%	
Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)	31	25.7%	26,001	18.0%	172,330	15.9%	
ID 2004 Income Deprivation Affecting Older Persons Index (IDAOPI)	17	15.3%	26,967	13.1%	151,531	13.1%	
Pension Credit (PC) claimants	30	29.6%	42,374	22.5%	230,152	21.9%	

Source: OCSI (2006), from Norfolk CC (2006), ODPM (2004), DWP (2005), ONS Settlement Definitions (2005)

4.6 Employment and Enterprise

- 4.6.1 Being out of work can have a severe impact on an individual's quality of life – both in terms of the economic implications and in terms of the wider social exclusion implications. The impacts will be felt not only by the individual, but also by partners and dependent children.

Economic Status

	Marsham		Norfolk		East of England	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
All People aged 16-74	365	-	575,558	-	3,883,987	-
Economically Active	243	66.6%	377,578	65.6%	2,689,563	69.2%
Full Time	134	36.7%	218,045	37.9%	1,654,887	42.6%
Part Time	49	13.4%	75,989	13.2%	484,731	12.5%
Self Employed	37	10.1%	54,404	9.5%	359,110	9.2%
Economically Inactive	122	33.4%	197,822	34.4%	1,194,218	30.7%
Working more than 49 hours per week	49	13.4%	65,114	11.3%	458,223	11.8%

Source: OCSI (2006), from Census 2001, ONS Settlement Definitions (2005)

Worklessness

	Marsham		Norfolk		East of England	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
ID 2004 Employment domain score	34	11.5%	42,213	9.3%	226,078	7.2%
Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) claimants	9	3.0%	13,842	2.9%	87,132	2.6%
Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance (IBSDA) claimants	27	8.7%	32,388	6.8%	177,499	5.3%

Source: OCSI (2006), ODPM (2004), DWP (2005), ONS Settlement Definitions (2005)

What jobs are people doing?

	Marsham		Norfolk		East of England	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
All People in work	226	-	358,945	-	2,579,458	-
Real estate, renting and business activities	18	8.0%	35,004	9.8%	343,229	13.3%
Manufacturing	46	20.4%	54,534	15.2%	373,152	14.5%
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs	37	16.4%	64,719	18.0%	445,895	17.3%
Education	19	8.4%	24,350	6.8%	189,314	7.3%
Health and social work	20	8.8%	40,411	11.3%	249,784	9.7%
Construction	12	5.3%	28,394	7.9%	196,480	7.6%
Transport, storage and communications	19	8.4%	19,530	5.4%	191,265	7.4%
Public administration and defence, social security	7	3.1%	19,841	5.5%	133,092	5.2%
Hotels and restaurants	11	4.9%	19,905	5.5%	107,548	4.2%
Financial intermediation	6	2.7%	16,761	4.7%	149,796	5.8%
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	17	7.5%	13,710	3.8%	49,062	1.9%
Electricity, gas and water supply	3	1.3%	1,828	0.5%	16,287	0.6%
Mining and quarrying	0	0.0%	1,793	0.5%	5,320	0.2%
Fishing	0	0.0%	190	0.1%	629	0.0%
Other community, social and personal service activities	11	4.9%	17,975	5.0%	128,605	5.0%

Source: OCSI (2006), from Census 2001, ONS Settlement Definitions (2005)

4.7 Health

4.7.1 Health is a fundamental determinant of quality of life, having a direct impact on an individual's ability to live a fulfilling and enjoyable life and also indirectly impacting on their ability to sustain standards of living through income. Ill health may also have a severe effect on other people, either directly through changing relationships (for example forcing people into informal unpaid care), or through indirect effects such as change in household income.

	Marsham		Norfolk		East of England	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Disability Living Allowance (DLA) claimants	29	5.5%	37,129	4.6%	205,590	3.8%
People permanently sick or disabled (Census)	24	6.6%	28,574	5.0%	151,737	3.9%
People with a limiting long-term illness (Census)	96	18.6%	154,279	19.4%	873,168	16.2%

Source: OCSI (2006), from DWP (2005), Census 2001, ONS Settlement Definitions (2005)

4.8 Education and Skills

4.8.1 Improving the level of education and skills present within a local population remains an important policy objective for both local and central government. The task of implementing initiatives to improve life-long learning and enhance individual development (and employability) represents a significant and essential challenge for local authorities.

Pupil Data³

³ Pupil data has been provided by Norfolk County Council. Data with counts below 10 have been suppressed, with data replaced by “**”.

	Marsham		Norfolk	
	N	Score	N	Score
Pupils eligible for Free School Meals (FSM)	20	21.7%	13,533	12.2%
Average point score GCSE (KS4)	-	248.86	-	284.20

Source: OCSI (2006), from Norfolk CC (2006), ONS Settlement Definitions (2005)

Adult Skills

	Marsham		Norfolk		East of England	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
People aged 16 - 74	325	-	529,232	-	3,603,395	-
No qualifications	126	38.8%	186,431	35.2%	1,085,264	30.1%
Highest qualification attained level 1	61	18.8%	103,826	19.6%	707,197	19.6%
Highest qualification attained level 2	55	16.9%	112,153	21.2%	797,625	22.1%
Highest qualification attained level 3	27	8.3%	42,339	8.0%	308,566	8.6%
Highest qualification attained level 4/5	56	17.2%	84,483	16.0%	704,743	19.6%

Source: OCSI (2006), from Census 2001, ONS Settlement Definitions (2005)

4.9 Housing

4.9.1 Information on housing and households allows us to identify areas where people may be at risk of social exclusion, due to the type and condition of their housing or their household structure.

Tenure

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	Marsham		Norfolk		East of England	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
All households	218	-	343,174	-	2,232,025	-
Owner occupied	141	64.7%	242,327	70.6%	1,622,860	72.7%
Social rented	37	17.0%	58,233	17.0%	368,702	16.5%
Private rented	22	10.1%	28,701	8.4%	169,074	7.6%
Other	18	8.3%	13,913	4.1%	71,389	3.2%

Source: OCSI (2006), from Census 2001, ONS Settlement Definitions (2005)

Households by Dwelling Type

	Marsham		Norfolk		East of England	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
All households	223	-	362,416	-	2,312,052	-
Detached house	85	38.1%	142,613	39.4%	697,517	30.2%
Semi-detached house	103	46.2%	105,249	29.0%	721,565	31.2%
Terraced house	21	9.4%	71,133	19.6%	543,424	23.5%
Flat (purpose built)	8	3.6%	31,431	8.7%	262,671	11.4%
Flat (other)	3	1.3%	9,640	2.7%	72,628	3.1%
Caravan or other mobile or temporary accommodation	3	1.3%	2,350	0.6%	14,247	0.6%

Source: OCSI (2006), from Census 2001, ONS Settlement Definitions (2005)

Key Housing Indicators

	Marsham		Norfolk		East of England	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
All households	223	-	362,416	-	2,312,052	-
Overcrowded households	9	4.1%	12,159	3.5%	115,357	5.2%
Households lacking central heating	12	5.4%	24,323	7.1%	115,685	5.2%

Source: OCSI (2006), from Census 2001, ONS Settlement Definitions (2005)

Council Tax Bands

	Marsham		Norfolk		East of England	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
All Households	232	-	373,512	-	2,373,948	-
Council Tax band A-B	118	50.9%	204,858	54.8%	844,864	35.6%
Council Tax band C-D	91	39.2%	127,874	34.2%	1,037,908	43.7%
Council Tax band E-F	19	8.2%	34,936	9.4%	386,990	16.3%
Council Tax band G-H	4	1.7%	5,844	1.6%	104,186	4.4%

Source: OCSI (2006), from Valuation Office Agency (2005), ONS Settlement Definitions (2005)

4.10 Access to Services

- 4.10.1 Access to services is a major factor in quality of life for people and communities. People are at risk from social exclusion where necessary services such as food shops and post offices are not easily accessible. This is especially likely to present difficulties for people whose mobility is limited, are unable to drive, or in areas where public transportation is poor.

	Marsham		Norfolk		East of England	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Households with no car or van	37	16.7%	71,111	20.7%	441,880	19.8%

Source: OCSI (2006), from Census 2001, ONS Settlement Definitions (2005)

4.11 Indicator definitions

Population

- All population breakdowns are from the Census 2001

Multiple Deprivation

- IMD 2004 (ODPM – Indices of Deprivation 2004, OCSI modelled data 2006)
- Working-age people receiving any DWP benefit – Working Age Client Group (DWP Quarterly Benefit Datasets: August 2005, OCSI modelled data 2006)

Low Income

- ID 2004 Income domain, ID 2004 Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI), ID 2004 Income Deprivation Affecting Older Persons Index (IDAOPI) (ODPM – Indices of Deprivation 2004, OCSI modelled data 2006)
- Income Support (IS) claimants, Pension Credit (PC) claimants (DWP Quarterly Benefit Datasets: August 2005, OCSI modelled data 2006)
- Pupils eligible for Free School Meals (FSM) (DfES Pupil Annual School Level Census: 2006, Norfolk County Council - 2006)

Employment and Enterprise

- Economic activity; Hours worked; Industry of Employment (Census 2001)
- ID 2004 Employment domain (ODPM – Indices of Deprivation 2004, OCSI modelled data 2006)
- Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) claimants ; Incapacity Benefit/ Severe Disablement Allowance (IBSDA) claimants (DWP Quarterly Benefit Datasets: August 2005, OCSI modelled data 2006)

Health

- Disability Living Allowance (DLA) claimants (DWP Quarterly Benefit Datasets: August 2005, OCSI modelled data 2006)
- People permanently sick or disabled, People with a limiting long-term illness (Census 2001)

Education and Skills

- Pupils eligible for Free School Meals (FSM), KS4 (GCSE) Average Points Score (DfES Pupil Annual School Level Census: 2006, Norfolk County Council - 2006)
- Qualifications (Census 2001)

Housing

- Tenure; Housing type; Overcrowded households; Households lacking central heating (Census 2001)
- Council Tax bands (Valuation Office Agency 2004)

Access to Services

- Households with no car or van (Census 2001)

