

Stogumber Neighbourhood Plan

November 2016 to September 2026

"Only the Welsh Marches can rival the charm of the vale that divides the Quantocks from Exmoor. In its midst, the village of Stogumber seems to retire even further from view."

Simon Jenkins 'England's Thousand Best Churches' Penguin Books 1999

"Stogumber... its colours are white and grey and cream, brown and dusky red; its houses, jumbled out down the sides of hilly streets, are set at queer slopes and angles, and display oddly-shaped windows and unexpected flights of steps as individual as human idiosyncrasies. Dark red stone and colour-wash, stained brown tiles and slates, dormers, gables, square-panel lattice-work, iron hand-rail, iron door-ring and hinges... a variety of detail catches the eye at each turn of the street."

Berta Lawrence 'Quantock Country' Westaway 1952



This Neighbourhood Plan was prepared by Geo & Co Ltd for Stogumber Parish Council

Contents

| Section | Policies and Community Aspirations | Page |
|--|---|------|
| Prologue: A Description of Stogumber | | 1 |
| Introduction | | 11 |
| Maps | | 12 |
| Vision | O1 Overall Objectives for Development | 17 |
| Environment | EN2 Location of Development | 18 |
| | EN2 Setting of Stogumber | 19 |
| | EN3 Design and Appearance of Development | 20 |
| | EN4 Flood Risk | 21 |
| | EN5 Renewable Energy | 21 |
| | CA1 Community Aspiration: Transport | 22 |
| Community | | 23 |
| | C1 Housing Sites | 24 |
| | C2 Housing Delivery | 26 |
| | CA2 Community Aspiration: Housing Allocation | 26 |
| | C3 Residential Institutions for Older and Disabled People | 27 |
| | C4 School and Village Hall Site | 28 |
| | C5 Existing Public Open Spaces | 29 |
| | C6 The Beacon Field | 30 |
| | C7 Car Parking | 30 |
| Economy | | 32 |
| | EC1 Local Economy | 32 |
| | EC2 Visitor Accommodation | 33 |
| | EC3 Agricultural Land | 34 |
| | EC4 Agricultural Development and Diversification | 34 |
| | EC5 Re-use of Agricultural Buildings | 35 |
| | EC6 Dwellings on New Holdings | 35 |
| Appendix 1: Statistics | | 36 |
| Appendix 2: Designated Local Geological and Wildlife Sites | | 45 |

Prologue: A Description of Stogumber

Directions of view are generally simplified to North, East, South and West.

Landscape and setting

The Parish lies between the steep moorland-topped Quantock Hills to the north-east, and the austere Brendon Hills to the south-west:

“Panoramic views are gained from these hills across the vale to the coast and are an ecological link between these two areas of moorland. Within the overall character there is considerable variety, united by its lowland mixed farming landscape with dense hedges, coarse woodland, red soils and settlement pattern. The area is densely settled with a dispersed pattern of hamlets and scattered farmsteads linked by sunken winding lanes.”

Vale of Taunton and Quantock Fringes National Character Area

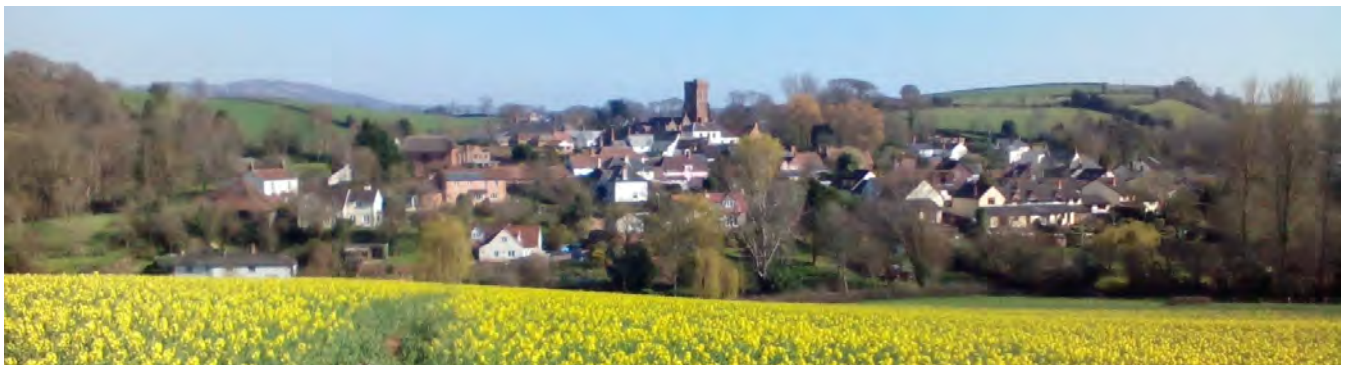
Seen from the grand masses of the Quantock hills on one side and the Brendon Hills on the other, the vale between appears broad and sweeping. However, when one descends from the hills into the Parish it is discovered to be a complex and often disorientating landscape of small winding valleys divided by steep ridges and knolls. Views within and across the Parish are sometimes enclosed and particular, but can suddenly become wide or long as one turns a corner or crests a hill. Places close-by are often concealed, whilst places farther away are brought into view, then hidden. The changefulness of a journey through the Parish is stimulating and intriguing, and cannot be adequately represented by photographs.



Stogumber from the South

Around the village there are views of water meadows and a rushing brook; orchards; historic buildings set against green hillsides; lanes that twist between deep banks; and one of the most beautifully sited cricket clubs in the county, having the Quantocks stretched out beyond. The Church tower can be seen standing proud, with the cottages and houses of the village heaped around it.

Hills encircling the village are seen riding above the house roofs, steep ridges crowned by trees, or the mound of Beacon Field. From almost any angle, within or without, in the older part of the village or the newer, the village is seen as sitting within and defined by the distinctive landscape.



Stogumber from the West

The village is centred on a knoll topped by the handsome church tower, with houses clustered down the slopes into two small valleys.

On the fringes of the village



Cridlands Steep, Vellow Road



Togford, Vellow Road



From Lower Combecross Lane



Oldway looking South



Oldway looking North



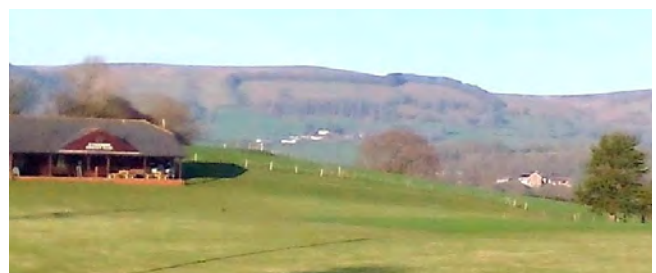
Station Road looking West



From Hilly Head



Higher Wood Lane looking North



Cricket Club on Station Road

Stogumber village



From the Church Tower, looking North

Top left: Vellow Road Middle left: High St Centre: The Square Middle right: Hill St Far right: Manor House



From the Church Tower, looking East

Left: Manor House Top: Deane Close Through trees: Hall Farm Top right Village Hall and Playing Field



From the Church Tower, looking South

Top left: Slade Close and Pickpurse Lane Middle left through trees: Hall Farm barn Top right: Oldway



From the Church Tower, looking West

Top left: Oldway Left and bottom: Brook Street Upper middle: Sawpits Close Right: Vellow Road

The older part of the village

High St, Hill Street, Brook Street, the bottom of **Station Road, Vellow Road** and **Oldway** form the older part of the village. In front of the church is a small irregular square, around which are the pub, shop and post office, the medieval former vicarage and manor house.

Houses are generally cob or local red sandstone and date from the 1500s to 1800s, often rendered, with roofs of natural slate, clay tile or thatch. Cottages are generally attached but not in uniform terraces – neighbours often having contrasting characters and architectural features – and are usually built along the edge of the pavements. Streets are seldom straight for long, having gentle curves and shaper corners. Some later cottages and larger houses, often of Georgian or Victorian appearance if not origin, are set back from the streets, and visible from the church tower are some surprisingly large gardens.

Oldway has an additional idiosyncrasy, which is that a number of cottages are hidden up above the steep bank, invisible from the lane but seen from across the village.

Sawpits Close is a modern insertion that reflects many elements of traditional Stogumber character, with its variety of almost continuous frontages reaching around the corner and coming close to the pavement edge, and traditional roof profiles to some of the houses. From the fields one sees its variety of levels perched on the slope above the brook.

The overall effect is of close-packed variety, emphasised by the topography. Tightly defined views constantly develop as one walks down streets, but even from the centre of the village, this sense of enclosure is tempered by views - at the end of streets and over rooftops - of the hills around. The landscape setting of Stogumber is thus experienced on the approaches, but also from within.

The older buildings of the village (including the Zinch group on Station Road) are mainly encompassed by the **Conservation Area** shown on the Stogumber Features Map.



High St, the Square and Hill St



The Square looking South



The Church from the South



Hall Farm barn and granary from the Churchyard



High St looking East
Cobbled pavement on left; slate gully on right



High St looking West



Hill St from top looking East
Cobbled pavement on right



Hill St looking East



Vellow Road looking North



Hill St looking South



Vellow Road looking South



Brook St

Vellow Road



Brook St towards High St



Brook Street from Hill Farm
Left: pond Right: brook



Brook Street looking East



Oldway looking North



Oldway looking South



Sawpits Close looking North



Sawpits Close looking West

The newer part of the village

From the moment one comes around the end of the church along the churchyard path, there is a more spacious and wide-spread air. This continues through the newer part of the village, which extends from the churchyard along a broader ridge, either side of **Station Road** leading to the Cricket Club. There is a scattering of older houses (some of great historical interest) but most buildings date from the middle of the 1900s to the present day.

These generally comprise regular terraces and semi-detached houses (**Slade Close** and **Quantock View** – built as council houses) and later detached privately-owned houses (Archers Grove and Pickpurse Lane). All are mainly rendered with slate or tile roofs. Houses are usually set back behind gardens.

Archers Grove is neo-vernacular in the design of the individual houses and some use local stone, though not in its layout. **Pickpurse Lane** has an unobtrusive appearance and blurs the distinction between the later semi-detached houses of Slade Close and adjacent parts of the village.

Also along Station Road is the **Village Hall** and **School**, on a shared site with a Playing Field below. Almost opposite is the only remaining undeveloped length of Station Road, with a high hedgebank concealing **Beacon Field**, owned by the Parish Council. There are great views from the top. Behind Slade Close is the **Playground** and bike track. Just beyond the village, before Station Road drops down to the steam railway Doniford Stream, is a gloriously sited Cricket Club, with the ridge of the Quantocks as its backdrop.

The overall effect is a linear progression from the old to the new; more open and loosely structured than the older part of the village, with intervening gardens and open spaces. However, the older and newer parts have in common the ever-present views of the surrounding hills (the Quantocks and Brendons often in the distance) placing the village firmly in its setting. The challenge for new development is not to dilute or undermine the long established character of the village with designs insufficiently anchored in the local character.

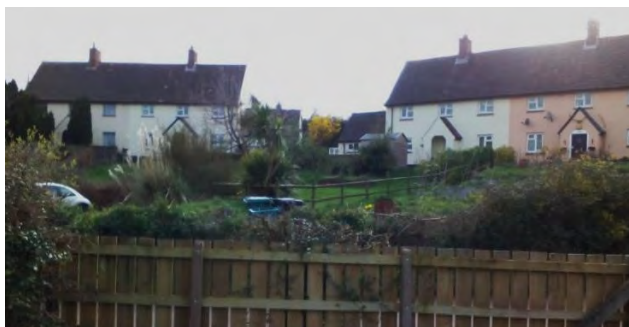
Deane Close, although situated at the bottom of Hill St, is closer in architectural character to the newer part of the village along Station Road, and is a spacious group of bungalow terraces designed for older people, with a common room at the centre.



Playground behind Slade Close



School and Village Hall from the Playing Field



Quantock View on Station Road



Slade Close looking West



Beacon Field looking North

Left: Slade Close Upper middle: Pickpurse Lane Lower middle and right: Archers Grove with Cricket Club beyond



Slade Close and Pickpurse Lane

*The left-hand side of the street ahead is Slade Close and the right-hand side is Pickpurse Lane
Slade Close runs along Station Road then turns left (above) to curl into a cul-de-sac*



Archers Grove

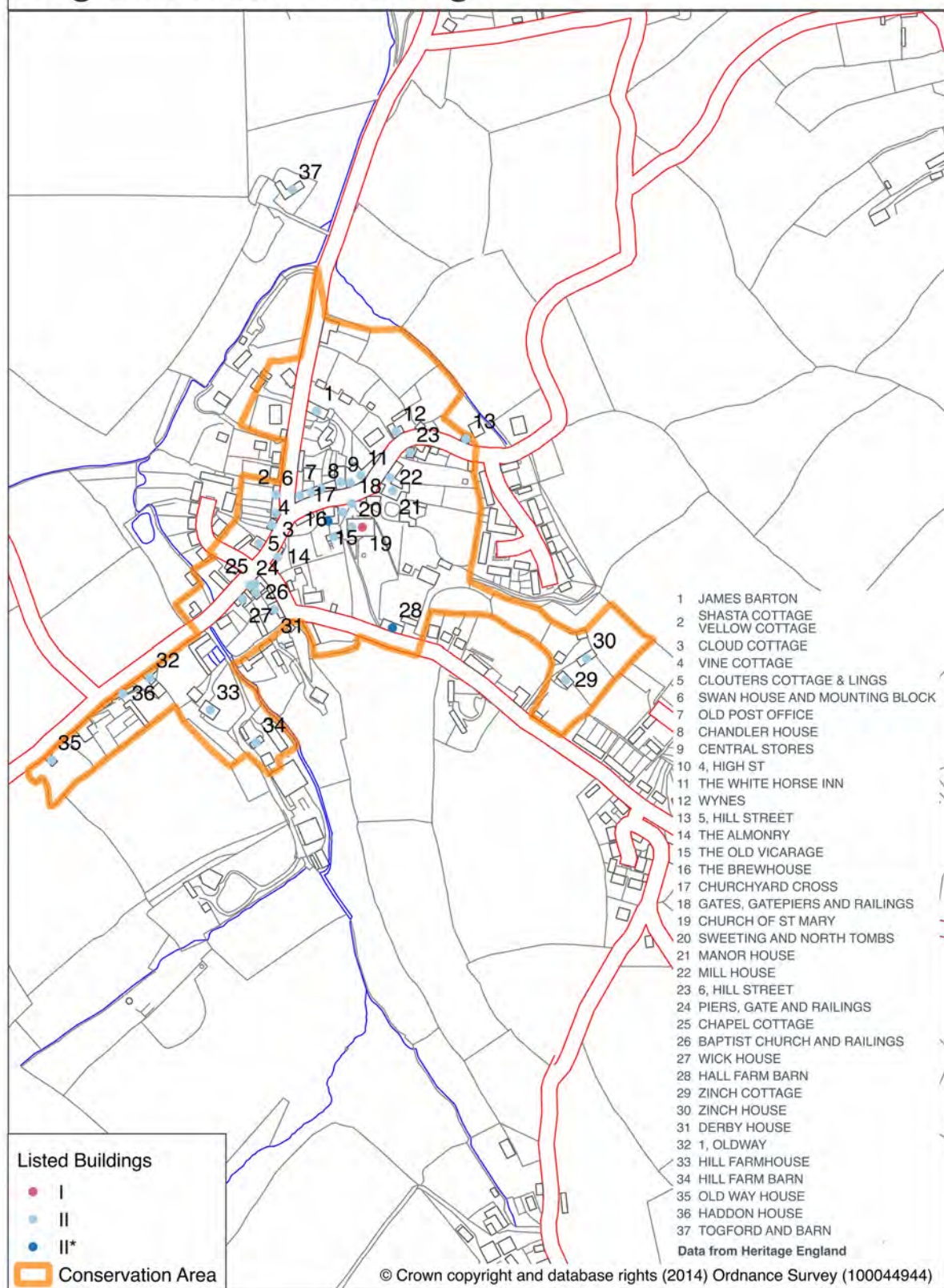


Deane Close looking West

Stogumber Building Age



Stogumber Listed Buildings



Introduction

Stogumber is a Parish which wishes to take a more active role in planning its future, which is why it has prepared a Neighbourhood Plan. Stogumber is an unusually vibrant community. Few West Somerset villages have managed to retain all of the following services: Post Office, shop, pub, school, church and village hall. To be confident of there being sufficient demand to sustain these services, Stogumber parish wishes to see enough development of the right sort happen.

We want to ensure that we remain a living, working community, and so the Plan supports new housing, both affordable and open market, of the sizes and types we need to meet the needs of households already part of the community, and to attract new households who can strengthen our community.

The Plan also supports a wide range of economic development, recognising that the rural economy is now about much more than just agriculture, and that the more local jobs we have the stronger the community will be.

As mentioned above, the Parish has a good range of public services and facilities. The Plan protects these and supports our services and facilities in going from strength to strength, aligning with our aspirations for a stronger community and local economy.

The attractive landscape of the Parish complements and is complemented by the large number of historic buildings. It is therefore also vitally important that the landscape and built character of the Parish are respected and enhanced by the Plan.

Overall, the Neighbourhood Plan seeks to maintain and strengthen the virtuous circle between the local environment, local community and local economy, which already works well within the Parish. If we maintain and increase the strength of the local community and economy then we will also sustain our local services and facilities. The high quality local environment means that people and businesses want to be here. If new development helps us to become more self-reliant, and maintains the quality of the local environment, then we can become stronger. Crucially, the village and Parish have the desire and capacity to do this.

Neighbourhood Plan

The parish of Stogumber has prepared this 10 year Neighbourhood Plan to cover many aspects of new development in the Parish. A Neighbourhood Plan, when 'made', becomes the primary Plan used for the determination of planning applications in the Parish for all of the issues it covers. This means that the Stogumber Neighbourhood Plan is deliberately tailored to address local issues in more detail than the West Somerset Local Plan.

The aim of the Plan is to secure a positive future for the Parish for the 10 years of the Plan's life by specifically responding to the needs of, and opportunities within the Parish. The Plan's content is the result of a long process of consultation within the Parish to identify the needs and wishes¹ of the community.

The area covered by the Plan is shown on the Stogumber Neighbourhood Plan Area map - it is smaller than the full extent of the Parish as it leaves out the part of the Parish which is in Exmoor National Park.

The Plan differentiates (Policy EN2) between the village of Stogumber, and the remainder of the Parish (open countryside).

The Plan works via the following structure:

- Vision - for new development
- Environment chapter - locational requirements for all development, and environmental policies
- Community chapter - community policies
- Economy chapter - local economy policies.

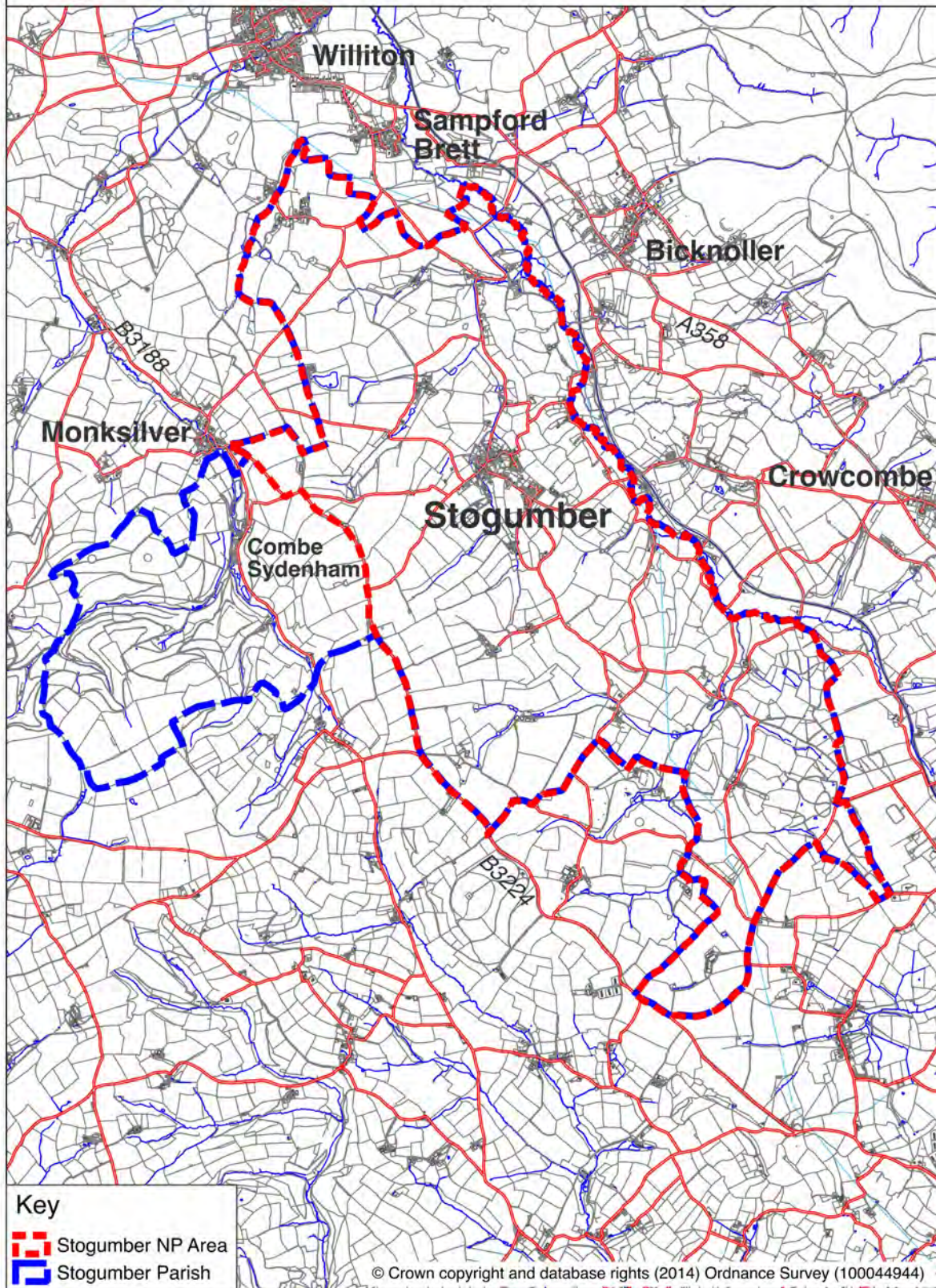
Neighbourhood Plans can only address matters the planning system covers in order to assess new development proposals and condense them into policies to determine planning applications. However, they can identify other matters of local importance which planning is indirectly linked to and which require coordination with planning. These differences are highlighted where necessary within the Plan; for example 'Community Aspirations'.

1 Stogumber Neighbourhood Plan Statement of Needs and Wishes - Second Draft - July 2014

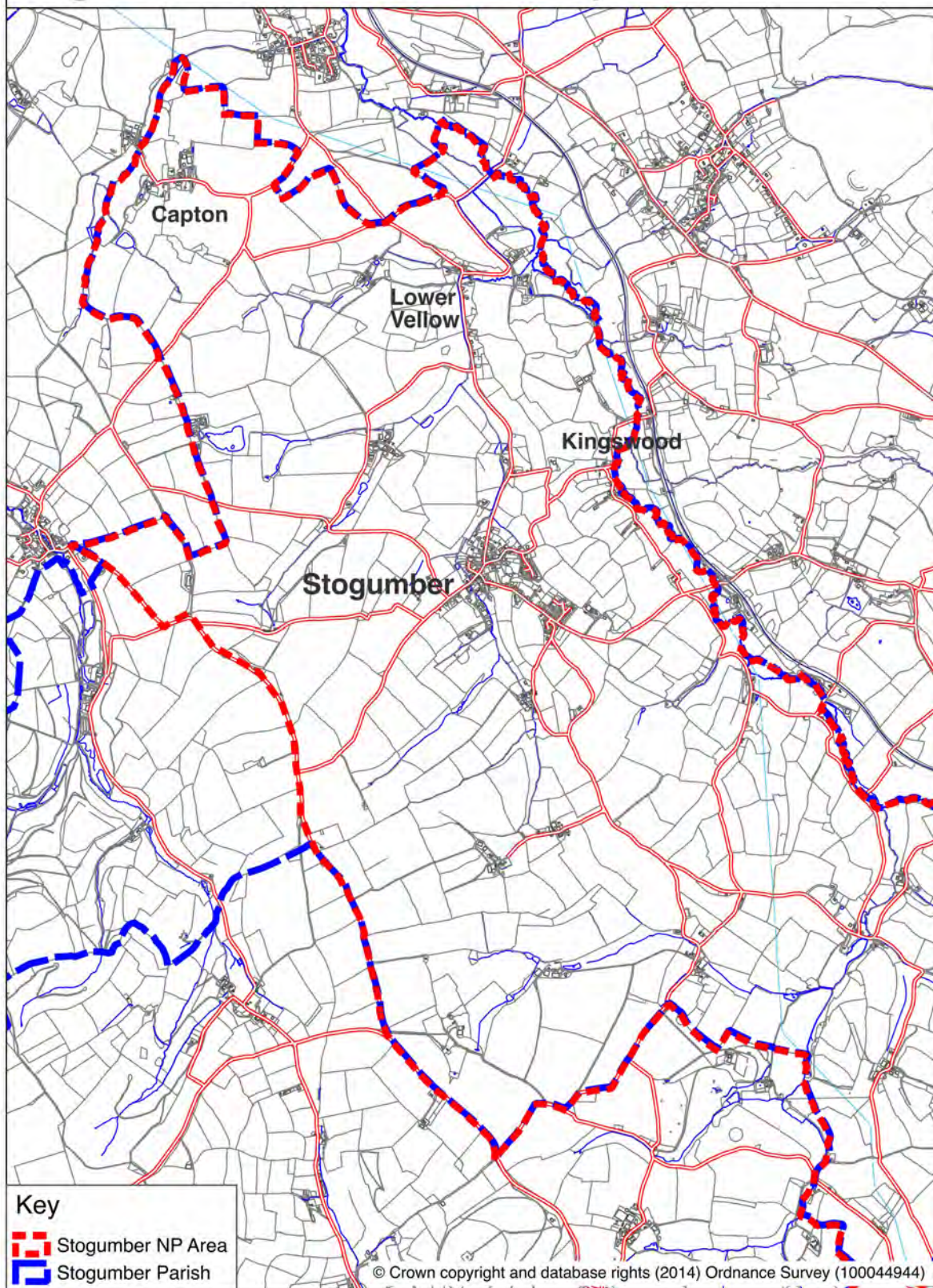
Stogumber Neighbourhood Plan Area - Context



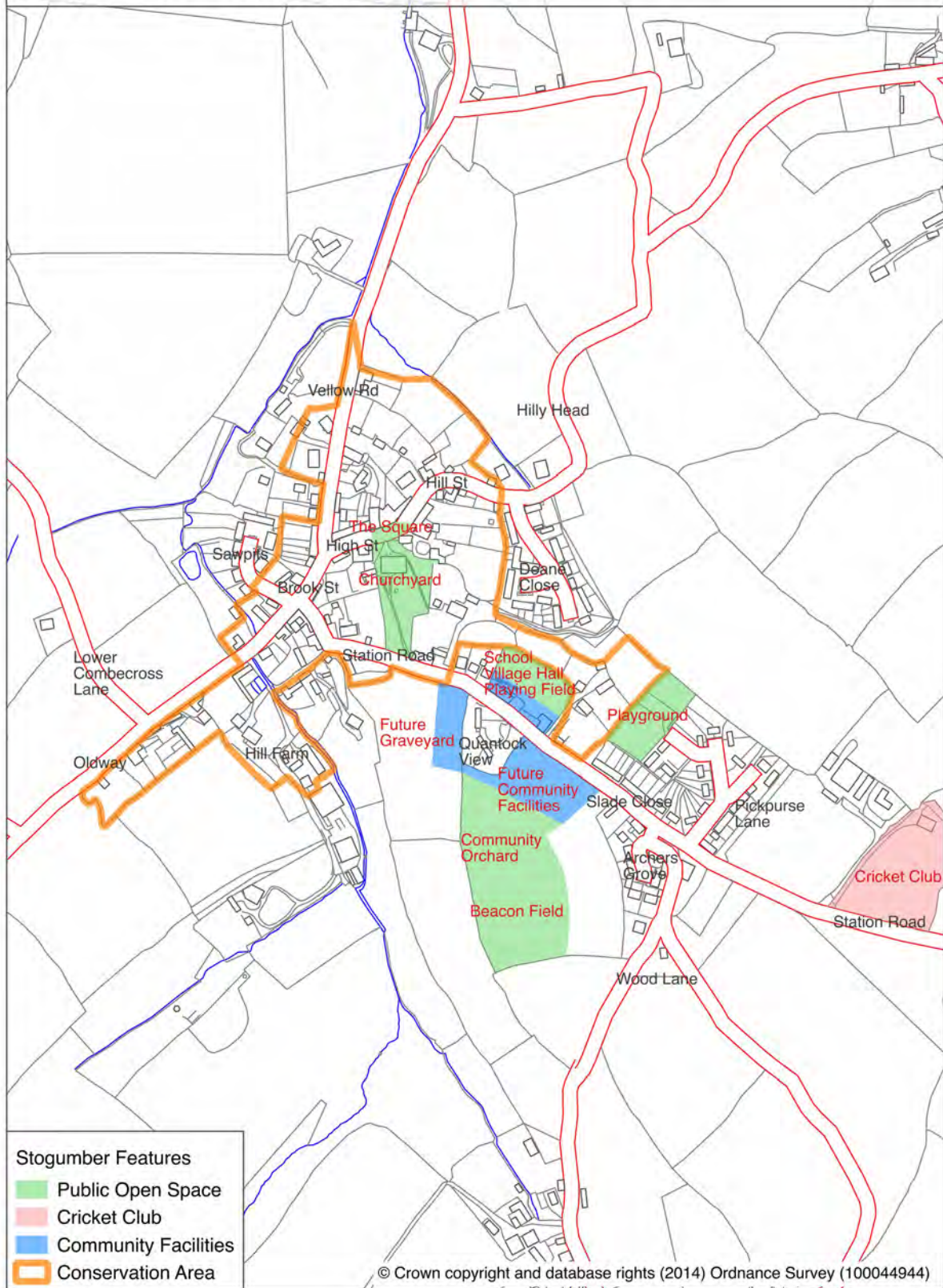
Stogumber Neighbourhood Plan Area



Stogumber Parish Settlements Map



Stogumber Features Map



Vision

The vision for Stogumber is that economic and social infrastructure will have been strengthened, through appropriate forms and levels of development, so that:

- Stogumber continues to be a vibrant, inclusive and caring community;
- more young people have been able to stay in Stogumber when they start a family and more young families have been enabled to move into the village;
- facilities and services for older members of the community have been maintained and improved, so that they have continued to live in Stogumber as their need for support has increased;
- more employment opportunities have been provided for residents, and economic activity in the village has increased which has maintained and increased the viability of existing businesses, facilities and services;
- the architectural and landscape character of the village, hamlets and countryside has been maintained and enhanced.

This Plan has specific policies for specific types of development. Underpinning these are the Overall Requirements for Development, which apply to all forms of development.

O1 Overall Objectives for Development

New Proposals for new development should ensure that:

- there are no significant harmful impacts on residential amenity²;
- the setting of the village, and the landscape and built character of the Parish, is at least maintained;
- there would be no significant harm to road safety, especially for pedestrians and cyclists;
- adequate parking is provided on site in order to minimise the need for additional on-street car-parking; and
- where applicable, the provision and range of essential facilities and services, and economic and social vitality of the community, is at least maintained.

2 Over all quality and character of the area, consideration of privacy in terms of overlooking, overbearing impact, overshadowing or loss of light.

Environment

The Environment chapter of the Plan comes first in order to set out an overall structure for what sorts of development will be permitted, and the environmental requirements new development is expected to fulfil.

It also deals with Flood Risk, Renewable Energy, and Transport.

It is important that the Plan also ensures that this level of development does not damage the high quality environment of the Parish, by clearly explaining what is most important about it, and setting out policies to ensure that it is maintained and enhanced by new development.

Local Environment

The high environmental quality of the Parish is one of its most distinctive features. This includes its wider landscape and its built character - from whole settlements through to individual buildings. These are essential qualities of the Parish, which all new development must respect, protect and enhance. This includes the following specific designations:

- landscape of the Parish - mostly Vale of Taunton & Quantock Fringes NCA³ - some in Exmoor NCA. Also the Local Landscape Character Area: 5 Doniford Stream and Quantock Fringe⁴;
- the Stogumber Conservation Area;
- Listed Buildings.

Location of Development

New development will be concentrated within and adjacent to the village of Stogumber. Within and adjacent to the village, previously developed sites are the preferred locations for new development.

The conversion of existing buildings is also supported within and adjacent to the village and hamlets, and the conversions of farm buildings for economic use anywhere in the Parish - policy EC6.

Policy EN2 covers new Houses (C2), Live-Work Units (C4), Residential Institutions (C5), Car Parking (C11), Self Catering Units (EC2) and Business Space (EC3). It does not cover extensions to buildings where no change of use is proposed, or those changes of use not captured by the policies listed above.

EN1 Location of Development

The preferred location for new development is within the existing built-up area of Stogumber village, or in close proximity⁵ to, and contiguous with, that area on:

- previously developed land as defined in the NPPF; or
- land within private residential gardens; or
- land that is or has been occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings.

All other land will be regarded as lying within the Open Countryside. Development will not be permitted on designated Local Geological Sites or Local Wildlife Sites (see Appendix 2).

3 National Character Area -

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making>

4 <http://www.somersetwestandtaunton.gov.uk>

5 'Close proximity' is defined as within 50 metres

Setting of Stogumber

An important characteristic and planning consideration in Stogumber is the 'inter-visibility' of sites within and around the village. The village is built upon steep slopes and little valleys, which turn in different directions, create interesting and attractive views within, in and out of the village. Proximity is not necessarily a guide to visibility and visual impact. Often sites that are not visible from neighbouring locations are visible from a number of different places around the village. This characteristic creates opportunities for good design to contribute towards the character of the village, but could increase the visual harm of poor or inappropriate design.

The Prologue **A Description of Stogumber**, provides a detailed description and illustrations of what makes up and is important to the Setting of Stogumber.

EN2 Setting of Stogumber

The setting of the village of Stogumber is a valuable element of its character. Views in and out of the village and the main approaches to the village play key roles in its setting.

Proposals with significant harmful impacts on the setting of Stogumber will not be permitted.

Design and Appearance of Development

The buildings of Stogumber and the hamlets are an interesting variety of ages, scales and shapes reflecting its historical development and accentuated by the hilliness of the Parish. Much of Stogumber is covered by a Conservation Area where new development should not harm its special architectural and historic appearance and character.

New buildings should fit in with and harmoniously build upon that which is most attractive and locally distinctive through good and in-keeping design. Important features of local buildings are walls of render or natural local red sandstone, and roofs of natural slate, clay tile or thatch.

The older buildings in the village are almost all encompassed by the Conservation Area. This was designated on the basis that the architectural and historic qualities of the area are worthy of preservation and enhancement.

Within the conservation area the design of new development should pay particular attention to scale, external appearance and the suitability of materials in order to complement and enhance the character of the Conservation Area. The extent of the Conservation Area is shown on the Stogumber Features Map.

Developments should seek to retain established native trees and hedgerows, and ponds, as these are beneficial to the character of the Parish and can help reduce the visual and environmental impact of new development. It is usually better to retain established trees and hedgerows than to remove them and plant new ones, but new planting may be also required to mitigate visual and environmental impacts of development.

Design of developments should take account of guidance from the Somerset Waste Partnership to enable efficient collection of waste and recycling, with the sustainability benefits that this brings.

The Prologue, **A Description of Stogumber**, provides a detailed description and illustrations of what is characteristic and important in the design and appearance of development in the Parish. Maps of the age structure of the buildings in Stogumber village and of the locations of the Listed Buildings in the village are also provided.

EN3 Design and Appearance of Development

New development should make a positive contribution to the appearance of built development in the Parish through its design and use of materials.

Within the Stogumber Conservation Area new development should conserve or enhance the special architectural and historic appearance and character of the Conservation Area.

The design of new development should reflect or compliment the established local character and distinctiveness of built development in the Parish. This includes both the design of individual buildings and their relationship to one another.

The choice and use materials for new development should reflect or complement those which are important to the established local character and distinctiveness of built development in the Parish.

New developments should seek to retain established native trees and hedgerows, and new native trees and hedges should be planted where necessary, to maintain the character of the Parish and reduce the visual and environmental impact of new development.

New developments should seek to enable efficient collection of waste and recycling.

Flood Risk

National policy⁷ and Guidance⁸ lay out a clear set of requirements for the assessment of flood risk in relation to new development. This is strongly supported by the Plan. The areas of flood risk concerned are shown on the Environment Agency's Flood Map for Planning (Rivers and Sea).

At additional locations within the Parish there are locally-specific flood risks. These are shown on the Environment Agency's Risk of Flooding from Surface Water map. These are mainly on the Doniford Brook and Stream between Hill Farm and Cottiford.

National policy and guidance advises that flood risk from all sources should be taken into consideration. Local knowledge and experience tells us that there are locally specific issues in relation to flood risk from surface water, such as certain pieces of land which are especially prone to flooding or features of local watercourses which are particularly vulnerable to flood risk. Some of these are captured by the Flooding from Surface Water map derived from Somerset County Council data and currently published by the Environment Agency. The Plan therefore contains a policy to ensure that these locally specific matters are not overlooked.

On recommendation by the Environment Agency, development within flood zones 2 and 3 will not be supported even if supported by a Flood Risk Assessment and deemed to pass the Sequential and Exception Tests, because there is sufficient land that is not in flood zones 2 and 3 to meet the level of development envisaged by this Plan. Nor will development be supported in locations identified by the Flooding from Surface Water map on the basis of 1 in 100 year events. It is better to avoid rather than manage the flood risk.

There may be sites not themselves at risk of flooding, but where poorly designed development, or any development, would increase the risk of flooding homes or businesses in other locations. Such developments will not be supported.

EN4 Flood Risk

In addition to those sites requiring a Flood Risk Assessment under national policy and guidance, a Flood Risk Assessment will also be required for proposals at locations of locally specific flood risk. Development will not be supported in flood zones 2 and 3, nor in locations at risk from surface water flooding. Development will not be supported if it would increase the risk of flooding of homes or businesses at other locations.

Renewable Energy

Under permitted development rights it is possible to install low carbon and micro-regeneration renewables such as, solar PV, solar thermal, biomass boilers, ground source and air source heat pumps, and domestic wind turbines without the need for an application for planning permission, subject to specified limits on size, high and location. Greater use of renewable energy is an important aspect of sustainable development. The Plan supports proposals for small scale renewable energy production subject to acceptable impact on the Local Environment (EN1), the Setting of Stogumber (EN2), and the Design and Appearance of Development (EN3).

EN5 Renewable Energy

Small-scale on-site renewable energy development and proposals for micro-renewable energy schemes to serve individual or small groups of buildings, mounted on buildings or on the ground, will be supported permitted provided that the overall requirements for development, as set out in Policy O1, are met.

Small-scale means of a size designed to directly meet the needs of the occupants of the site (a house or business or a specific group of houses and/or businesses) and not designed primarily for export to the National Grid for use elsewhere. Renewables include thermal and photo-voltaic solar, ground- and air-source heat pumps, biomass and anaerobic digestion where these meet the definition of small-scale above.

Transport

The road network in the Parish is relatively constrained. The Neighbourhood Plan seeks to maximise the sustainable use of the local road network by:

- supporting development which will reduce the need for people to travel out of the Parish;
- where highway works are required in order to mitigate the local highway impacts of development which is otherwise acceptable, requiring that;
- the highway works themselves would not have significant harmful impacts on the landscape and built character of the area, and provided that;
- the highway works themselves would not compromise use of local roads by pedestrians or cyclists.

Other transport priorities the Parish will be pursuing through a Community Aspiration:

CA1 Community Aspiration: Transport

- securing specific improvements to the local road network which would improve safety and enhance the flow of traffic without adversely affecting the rural character of the area, such as the provision of passing places and the provision of new pavement in front of new development where this is justified and taking into account any impact on the built character of the area;
- improving visibility at the Crowcombe Cross junction on the A358 in consultation with Crowcombe Parish Council (which supports the inclusion of this priority in the Plan);
- making Station Road, between the Village Hall and the Cricket Club, safer for pedestrians, children, cyclists, horse-riders and other road-users;
- slowing traffic between the Village Hall, School and the Wood Lane junction as there is no pavement and car-parking means that pedestrians often cannot walk along the verge but are forced out into the highway. Electronic 'Slow Down' signs could be installed;
- encouraging the provision of a commuter service on the West Somerset Railway;
- supporting community transport schemes, such as StoGo.

Community

We are already a relatively sustainable and self-reliant community, however the key to a strong future is to meet as many of our own needs ourselves. New development is one way to do this. Generally, we want to maintain the vitality, inclusivity and caring nature of our community.

At present, the Parish of Stogumber has 3% fewer people in the age band 18-44 (21.2%) than the average for West Somerset (24.8%), and the village itself nearly 6% fewer (18.1%). In contrast there are 4% more people aged 65+ in the village than in West Somerset (33.0% vs 29.1%), though the proportion in the Parish as a whole (27.6%) is only 2% higher⁶. This is why, specifically, we want to increase the number of young families, and to improve support and services for the older population.

There are also changes to community buildings and facilities which are needed and which the Plan can support.

The wrong sort of development can also weaken our community, by threatening much needed and valued local facilities and services. This is why the Plan safeguards those of greatest importance.

Housing

The Plan supports both housing to meet local needs⁷ (both 'affordable' and 'open market'⁸), and also a limited amount of housing intended to create opportunities for the sorts of new households we need to come and make positive contributions to our community.

Types of new housing which, by virtue of type or size, would not assist in strengthening our community will not be permitted.

At present 26.0% of houses in the village of Stogumber are social rented, and nearly 15.9% in the Parish as a whole, compared to 14.7% in West Somerset. Almost all of this difference is accounted for in a reduced proportion of private rented housing. In terms of the number of bedrooms both the Parish (17.9%) and the village (21.0%) have fewer two bedroom houses than the average for West Somerset (29.1%). The Parish as a whole also has slightly fewer one and three bedroom houses. In contrast the Parish (24.8%) has 10.5% more four bedroom houses than for West Somerset (14.3%) and 11.3% houses with five or more bedrooms compared to 6.5%. ⁹.

This all tells us that at present our need for more affordable houses to rent is limited, and that smaller houses to buy are a priority. This may change over time so it is important that the latest Local Housing Needs Survey is referred to for development proposals.

⁶ 2011 Census data

⁷ Houses for those already living in the Parish or with connections to it.

⁸ Affordable houses are those only available to those unable to meet their housing needs in the open market, and can be for rent or a type of low cost home ownership. Open market houses are all other types of house.

⁹ 2011 Census data

Housing Sites

Housing sites have to comply with policies EN2, being within or adjacent to the village, and EN5 regarding design and appearance. The layout and density of new housing should be in keeping with the existing character of the village and hamlets. For sites with a variety of house sizes and tenures, both should be well mixed. New housing development should assist the physical and social integration and connectivity of Stogumber, not create geographical or social enclaves.

Policy C2 contains thresholds for the cross-subsidy and provision of affordable housing. The density of housing development should not be contrived to circumvent these thresholds, and proposals may be refused for this reason where this is apparently the case.

C1 Housing Sites

Sites for new housing development should be located in accordance with Policy EN2, and their design and appearance should be in accordance with Policy EN5.

The layout and design of new housing development should assist the physical and social integration and connectivity of the village.

New housing development in the village should provide a variety of house types, sizes and tenures to meet local needs as identified in the latest local housing needs survey with a particular focus on the provision of housing suitable for young families and for the elderly.

Tenures should be well mixed across the development.

Where it is apparent that density is deliberately being reduced to circumvent the affordable housing requirements of Policy C2 proposals may be refused on this basis.

Housing Delivery

The Plan supports appropriate housing provision over the lifetime of the Plan. The Plan assumes that cross-subsidy will be needed to deliver affordable housing for proposals of six dwellings or more it is required that 35% of the total be affordable.

It is a community aspiration that all new affordable housing will be 'local needs' housing occupied by those in housing need and with a connection to the village as defined in CA2 Community Aspiration: Housing Allocation

It is a community aspiration of the parish to see local needs affordable units occupied by a person / persons and their dependants in housing need who have:

a minimum period of five years permanent and continuous residence in the Parish or an adjoining parish; or

is not now resident in the Parish or an adjoining parish but with a local connection with the parish including a period of permanent and continuous residence of five years or more within the last 10 years; or

an essential need to live close to another person who has a minimum of five years permanent and continuous residence in the parish or an adjoining parish, the essential need arising from proven age or medical reasons; or

needs to live close to their place of work in the Parish or an adjoining parish.

For all housing development, whatever the number of units, the average net internal floorspace when taken in aggregate, does not exceed 100m², including across linked sites, unless it can be demonstrated that larger dwellings would better meet identified local housing needs or assist in providing housing suitable for families. This is to ensure that, overall, units are of a size to meet current local needs and attract young families and those wishing to downsize.

In certain circumstances, such as for sites where the development of more than one house is not feasible, where a large dwelling is being replaced, or where a house contains separate ancillary accommodation (such as a granny flat) or a home office, a house of greater than 100m² may be justified on a case by case basis.

The provision for affordable housing must be of a size and type known to be currently needed. The most recent housing needs assessment for the Parish¹⁰ identified the need for four two bed affordable homes, including bungalows, and a range of types of open market houses, with the clear majority being two bedroom dwellings. Over the lifetime of the plan known needs may change, however it will be unacceptable to provide *affordable* units which are smaller than those known to be needed in order to be able to build larger open market homes within the overall 100m² average. Suitable conditions or s106 agreements may be used to ensure the timely delivery of smaller and affordable units.

For all new dwellings permitted development rights for extensions will be removed in order to ensure that the dwellings remain of a sufficiently small size to meet the needs of the Parish. However, planning permissions will be granted provided the dwelling continues to meet local housing needs.

C2 Housing Delivery

WSC Local Plan envisages limited development, individual schemes of up to ten dwellings providing about a 10% increase in the village of Stogumber's total number of dwellings, c.16 dwellings, during the WSC Local Plan period.

For proposals for six dwellings or more it is required that 35% of the total be a local needs affordable dwelling, provided on the same site. In exceptional circumstances provision on separate sites within the Parish may be combined in order to assist the feasibility and viability of development, and it may be possible to justify that the affordable units are not provided on the same site.

Local needs affordable units shall be of a size and type to meet known local need as identified in the latest Local Housing Needs Survey. Planning permission will be refused should the number of dwellings proposed be lower than the site's reasonable capacity, taking account of site constraints, which results in a lower provision or contribution towards affordable housing.

Subject to an assessment of the effect on the viability of a development proposal, all schemes of any number of units, including linked sites, should provide that the net internal floor area for all dwellings, when taken in aggregate, does not exceed an average of 100m² per dwelling unless it can be demonstrated that larger dwellings would better meet identified local housing needs or assist in providing housing suitable for families.

For all new dwellings permitted development rights for extensions will be removed. Planning permission for the extension of such dwellings will be permitted provided that the extended dwelling would continue to meet local housing needs as identified in the latest local housing needs survey.

CA2 Community Aspiration: Housing Allocation

It is a community aspiration of the parish to see local needs affordable units occupied by a person / persons and their dependants in housing need who have:

- a minimum period of five years permanent and continuous residence in the Parish or an adjoining parish; or
- is not now resident in the Parish or an adjoining parish but with a local connection with the parish including a period of permanent and continuous residence of five years or more within the last 10 years; or
- an essential need to live close to another person who has a minimum of five years permanent and continuous residence in the parish or an adjoining parish, the essential need arising from proven age or medical reasons; or
- needs to live close to their place of work in the Parish or an adjoining parish.

Live-Work Units

As part of the overall housing delivery of the Plan live-work units are supported so that the occupants can also work in the Parish, at home. Live-work units are where the dwelling also contains an amount of space for commercial activities, such as offices or workshops, which forms the majority of total floorspace.

Live-work units must meet the requirements for housing of Policies C1 and C2, and contribute to overall housing numbers. In addition the impacts of the work element should not cause significant harmful impacts to neighbours, either from the use itself or through unacceptably elevated transport impacts. Exceptionally, a live-work unit may be allowed in locations where 'normal' dwellings would not, if a different type of site is required to accommodate the work element.

For all live-work units, use of the residential and commercial floorspace will be controlled by a suitable planning condition.

Residential institutions for older and disabled people

The Parish needs more space in residential institutions for older and disabled people. The Plan supports this provision, provided that such development would not cause significantly harmful impacts on neighbours, either from the use itself or transport aspects. This includes provision through conversion or new build.

C3 Residential Institutions for Older and Disabled People (Use Class C2)

Proposals for residential institutions for older and disabled people will be supported, subject to Policy O1.

Services & Facilities

There are certain services and facilities which the Plan regards as essential for the ongoing vitality and sustainability of the community and local economy. Making sure that these services and facilities are run successfully is not something the Plan can do. The Plan, however, can give important support by making sure that the vital local services and facilities such as the school, village hall, pub and shop are safeguarded, by making sure that there is space for these services and facilities to move or expand when needed, and making sure that there is enough car parking for the needs of the village.

Although the Plan does not generally identify development sites, this section is an exception because it is necessary to identify current (and potential future) sites that provide essential services and facilities, in order to safeguard them. This is best done with a map - the Stogumber Features Map.

School and Village Hall

The school and the village hall currently occupy the adjacent sites. Both may need alteration or expansion where they are, or one may move to leave the whole site available. To provide the necessary level of safeguarding and flexibility both sites are protected as one on the Stogumber Features Map.

It is also possible that enabling development on this site could provide the resources required for the relocation of the School and/or Village Hall and/or the playing field.

School

Having the school in the village brings great benefits. It gives children the opportunity to start their education close to home amongst people they know. It encourages families with young children to settle and remain in the village, increasing its economic and social vitality. It also gives children a sense of belonging to the village, encouraging them to value and respect the community and its residents, and to aspire to take a full and increasing part in it.

The federated Stogumber and Crowcombe schools are over-subscribed and aspire to provide better facilities for their pupils. Outdoor play space appropriate for use by the school must also be safeguarded. Any decision about new school buildings would be a decision for the School, in consultation with parents and the wider communities. As the Crowcombe and Stogumber Schools are federated, we would expect any decisions on new buildings to have proper regard for the well-being of both Parishes.

Village hall

The existing village hall is too small. The population of the Parish is 702 but the village hall can only seat 110 in rows and 70 at tables. The size of the hall needs to be approximately doubled to give sufficient space for the needs of the village. It also needs to have sufficient space outside for general use in good weather, and needs to accommodate overnight stays by groups such as cubs who will also need access to toilets and showers. It is suggested that the design of an extended or new village hall should involve consideration of the acoustics to enable users of all ages to hear clearly.

The snooker club currently attached to the village hall must be accommodated (ideally with a full-size table) either in the new / extended village hall or at another appropriate location in the village.

C4 School and Village Hall Site

The alteration and/or extension of the existing school and village hall buildings or the construction of new buildings on the existing site(s) will be permitted. Proposals for the re-use of the current site of the school and village hall for uses other than the expansion or redevelopment of the school, village hall or both will only be supported where they are to provide enabling development for the relocation of the school or village hall or both to an equally suitable alternative site in the village, subject to the following criteria:

- the scale of enabling development should be the minimum required to enable relocation; and
- in the event of either the school or village hall remaining at the site the enabling development would not adversely impact on the amenity or functionality of the remaining use, in its current form or if extended or redeveloped in future;
- if both the school and village hall have been relocated elsewhere without the need for enabling development then the re-use or redevelopment of the site should be of equal use to the community.

For the purposes of this Plan the school and village hall mean not just the two buildings, but also their associated open spaces and parking. Therefore the relocation of the school or village hall or both includes all of these features.

Open Spaces and Rights of Way

A range of existing Public Open Spaces are important to the vitality and health of the community. These are protected by the Plan unless better alternatives can be found. Public Open Spaces, and the Cricket Club, used and valued by the community, are shown on the Stogumber Features Map.

In addition there is a need for a variety of additional sorts of Public Open Space to meet the community's needs and enhance local quality of life. In some instances land for these new open spaces has already been identified, and the Plan also protects these Proposed Public Open Spaces.

Rights of way throughout the Parish are well used and are much appreciated. The Parish Council will be looking for opportunities to improve access to footpaths for less agile users, particularly on the edge of the village and hamlets, such as replacing stiles with large kissing gates.

The Parish Council is working to secure the future management of the Playground, and will be seeking to improve its facilities through grants and funds arising from planning obligations linked to developments in the Parish.

C5 Existing Public Open Spaces

Proposals for the re-use of existing Public Open Spaces used by and of value to the community, will only be allowed subject to the following criteria:

- the Public Open Space will be replaced with an alternative use of equal or higher quality and value to the community on the same site or another equally suitable site within the Parish; and
- the proposals would not result in the loss of open space that is important to the character and quality of the local environment.

The Stogumber Features Map identifies the following Public Open Spaces used by and of value to the community:

- playing field (below village hall);
- playground (behind Slade Close);
- churchyard;
- The Square;
- top of Beacon Field as indicated;
- community orchard.

The Cricket Club is also greatly valued as a sporting and social facility.

The Beacon Field

The Beacon Field is divided, as shown on the Stogumber Features Map, into two parts:

- The lower part, currently public open space, and intended for the future development of community facilities. Full planning permission has already been granted for a permanent car-park.
- The upper part, including the Jubilee Copse and Community Orchard, currently and intended to remain, public open space or community horticulture such as allotments.

Both parts can currently be used for occasional car-parking for large events, and it is intended that such use will continue into the future, albeit limited by any development and tree-planting that takes place.

C6 The Beacon Field

Permission for development on the lower part of the Beacon Field will be granted where the development is of buildings or facilities of benefit to the community, such as (but not limited to) a new village school or new village hall, subject to the criteria listed under Policy O1.

Development should enable, and where appropriate, facilitate vehicular access to the upper part of the field and to the proposed new graveyard in the adjoining field.

Permission for a building on the upper part of the field will not be granted except for purposes that directly improve the use of the land as public open space or community horticulture.

Car Parking

As noted above, planning permission has been granted for a permanent car park in Beacon Field, and work to create has begun. However, many of the houses in the older part of the village do not have off-street parking, and are not close to the new car park, and the number of parked cars often obstructs the narrow streets. New development may reduce on-street parking currently available (e.g. by creating new accesses) or create increased demand for parking spaces. The Plan supports the provision of additional car parking spaces to be provided by new development in such circumstances, provided that it would not have a significant harmful impact on the landscape or built character of the area, amenities of residential and other neighbours, or the local road network.

C7 Car Parking

Development must include sufficient off-street car parking spaces to meet the demand generated by that particular development. Permission for additional car-parking spaces, beyond the minimum number required, will be granted subject to Policy O1.

Stogumber church

Stogumber church is a Grade 1 Listed Building, and so it and the churchyard are already subject to the highest level of protection. The Plan supports this level of protection for the church, and also sensitive changes to the building and furnishings to enable it to better fulfil its role.

Essential Services

Whilst the village shop (Central Stores) and the pub (The White Horse) are commercial businesses, they bring much wider benefits to the village. They are places where people meet, exchange views, and obtain advice and information, helping to connect and bind the community. They reduce the volume of traffic on the roads (as otherwise people would need to shop and socialise elsewhere). They facilitate many of the voluntary services and social events in the village. They help enable elderly residents, and people without access to transport, to remain living in the village. The Post Office gives access to banking and government services and information.

There are now Permitted Development Rights to change shops to houses and flats subject to certain 'prior notification' considerations. These include that the shop should be under 150m² in floor area and taking account of possible transport and highways impacts, contamination, flooding risks, the design or external appearance of the building, and whether there would be undesirable impact on adequate provision of shops where there would be a reasonable prospect of the building being used as such.

The Plan resists the loss of these essential services and supports diversification of these services in order to maintain their overall viability - such as the addition of a tea room to the village shop.

Economy

The local economy is important to the Parish and the Plan supports existing local businesses and encourages new ones.

In addition to farming and tourism businesses, and the shop and the pub, there are a wide variety of small businesses in the Parish, serving local, regional and sometimes even national markets. Many of these businesses are not very visible because they operate from homes or are tucked-away and do not have a 'shop front'.

Nonetheless, many of the working population commute outside Stogumber, spending more time away from their homes and family, reducing the day-time vitality of the village, and adding to traffic on the lanes.

More businesses in the village would also reduce the amount of goods and services that residents need to obtain from outside the village, and could create a 'virtuous circle':



Realistically, there will not be a dramatic growth in the number of businesses in the village, but any move in that direction would be welcome, increasing employment opportunities for residents, enhancing family life and reducing the number of residents who need to commute to work outside the village.

The Parish currently has a significantly higher proportion of resident working in more senior occupations than is the case for West Somerset. 21.9% work in 'Professional Occupations'¹¹ compared to 11.7% for the District. In contrast only 9.5% of residents of the Parish work in 'Elementary Occupations', compared with 14.5% in the whole of West Somerset.

41.2% of residents of the Parish travel to work by car – the average for West Somerset is 35.5%. 11.4% work from home compared to 7.9%. yet only 6.3% go to work on foot compared to 12.6% (38% are not in employment in the Parish, and 38.4% in the District as a whole). Travel to work in the Parish therefore has a split personality – a greater proportion work from home, yet this is offset by a greater proportion also travelling to work by car.

All of this data from the Census indicates that boosting the business 'virtuous circle' in the Parish is a sensible policy objective.

EC1 Local Economy

Proposals for economic development, including the development of additional business space, in a location which accords with the locational priorities stated in Policy EN2, will be approved provided that the criteria in Policy O1 are met.

Business (Class B) development may also be permitted in other locations where it can be demonstrated that there are specific business reasons why a different sort of location is required.

New retail (Class A1) development will be permitted provided that it would not, by reason of its location or scale, have a harmful effect on the vitality and viability of the village centre.

¹¹ 2011 Census definitions and data

Visitor Accommodation

The visitor economy is important to the Parish. Strengthening and widening the range of accommodation available is supported. The Plan supports new guest houses, bed and breakfast, self-catering units, and small sites for temporary low impact 'glamping' structures such as small wooden chalets, shepherds' huts and yurts which can be readily accommodated in the local environment without significant harm. If use as visitor accommodation ceases, the temporary structures will have to be removed.

EC2 Visitor Accommodation

Proposals for additional visitor accommodation will be approved provided that the provisions of Policy O1 are met and subject to the following additional requirements:

- for guest houses and B&Bs, the proposals are for the conversion or re-use of an existing building;
- for self-catering units, that the proposals are either for the conversion or re-use of an existing building; or if new build, that is in accordance with Policy EN2, and, in either case, permission is subject to a condition restricting the use to that of short-term occupancy as visitor accommodation;
- for the use of land as a small scale camping or 'glamping' site, that the proposals are for no more than five separate units of temporary accommodation of a modest nature plus commensurate communal facilities; and that any permission is subject to conditions restricting the use of the site to that of visitor accommodation and requiring the removal of the units of temporary accommodation should the use cease.

Business Space

New business space, either new build or conversions, is supported provided that the overall requirements of development set out in O1 are met.

Food and Drink Businesses

The Plan supports more food and drink businesses, such as restaurants, cafés, and tea-gardens. These can benefit existing visitors and residents, and attract new visitors. However these sorts of uses can have harmful impacts on residential and other neighbouring uses. Where such impacts are significant proposals will not be allowed. For this reason it is envisaged that a permanent take-away is unlikely to be acceptably accommodated in the Parish due to impacts from litter, noise and smell.

Retail

The village shop is a greatly cherished service and the facility that it provides is therefore protected (EC1).

Other Business Space

The Plan supports additional other business space in the Parish, as it can strengthen local employment and the local economy.

As there are now significant freedoms to change between offices, light industry, general industry and storage and distribution for floorspace of under 500m², and also shops, financial and professional services, restaurants and cafes, pubs and bars, and take-aways without planning permission. If premises are considered capable of such use swaps the impacts of all potential further uses should also be considered against the criteria of policy O1.

Agriculture

Agriculture¹² is one of the bedrocks of the local economy. The Plan supports meeting the needs of existing agricultural businesses, their diversification, and also the establishment of new agricultural businesses, including smaller holdings which are nonetheless established agricultural units¹³.

Agricultural Land

The Neighbourhood Plan area of the Parish contains agricultural land of Grades 1, 2, 3 and 4, although no distinction is made between Grades 3a and 3b in the available classification. National policy and the Local Plan discourage development on Best and Most Versatile agricultural land (Grades 1, 2, and 3a) in favour of development in lower Grades. Where Grade 3 land is proposed for development additional assessment will be required to establish whether it is Grade 3a or 3b.

In addition, this Plan requires that where new development would not replace, but would otherwise affect the use of land for agriculture (such as commercial scale solar arrays), that proposals would not significantly adversely affect the agricultural viability and productivity of the land on which they would be situated.

EC3 Agricultural Land

This Plan seeks to protect the agricultural productivity of land in the Parish. Proposals for the development of agricultural land for additional or mixed purposes which would significantly adversely affect the agricultural viability and productivity of the land on which they would be situated will not be permitted.

Agricultural Development and Diversification

Most development concerning agriculture does not require planning permission as it is 'Permitted Development', where the principle of the development is already accepted. Some instances, such as the erection of new barns or creation of new tracks, are subject to a Permitted Development 'Prior Notification' process. Agricultural development on the smallest holdings (under 5ha) usually requires planning permission.

The Plan supports agricultural development, whatever approval route is required. This includes new barns and tracks, relocation of farm yards and buildings to more suitable locations and improve accesses for farm vehicles, provided that there is no significant harmful impact on the local environment, neighbouring uses and the local road network.

The Plan also supports agricultural diversification - seeking additional incomes from the farm. Most agricultural diversification involves the re-use of farm buildings - this is dealt with by policy E5. Other types of agricultural diversification, such as making and selling non-agricultural products, adding value to food, or working in energy markets such as woodfuel, may require additional buildings or facilities. These will be supported provided that there is no significant harmful impact on the local environment, neighbouring uses and the local road network.

Agricultural diversification is intended to provide additional support for farm businesses and not to replace them. Proposals for agricultural diversification can therefore only be made for established agricultural units, still in use as such, and may accordingly be tied to the holding by condition or s106 agreement if necessary.

EC4 Agricultural Development and Diversification

Proposals for agricultural development and agricultural diversification are supported by this Plan, provided that the requirements of Policy O1 are met.

¹² 'agriculture' is taken as including 'horticulture' in the Plan

¹³ As defined by the The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment and Consequential Provisions) (England) Order 2014

Re-use of Agricultural Buildings

Planning controls over the re-use of agricultural buildings have been relaxed considerably recently. It is now Permitted Development to re-use many agricultural buildings for service and business uses and also residential purposes subject to requirements set out in the Town & Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order (England) 1995 and 2015.

In those circumstances where planning permission is required the Plan supports the re-use of agricultural buildings, with a preference for service and business uses as boosting the local economy is a priority.

Where re-use for residential purposes is contemplated, reference should be made to EN2 Location of Development.

EC5 Re-use of Agricultural Buildings

Proposals for the re-use of agricultural buildings are supported by this Plan, provided that the requirements of Policy O1 are met.

Dwellings on New Holdings

The Parish has a strong agricultural heritage which needs new entrants to agriculture and new farms to be able to thrive. New holdings, which are genuine established agricultural units, where new farm businesses can be established and grow, are supported by this Plan.

Recent trends in farm disposal mean that often land is separated from dwellings previously attached to it, and that farms are split into smaller land parcels. Running an agricultural holding can be difficult and more expensive if not living on site, which can significantly hold back the viability of the holding. The focus for any new holding should be on establishing and growing farm businesses, and not achieving a permanent dwelling.

National policy and the Local Plan (OC1) allow for new dwellings on holdings where there is essential need for a farm worker to live permanently on site. Where such an essential need is not fully proven, but where the viability of the holding would be significantly compromised without the ability to live on site, this Plan supports granting of temporary permission for dwellings designed to be of low environmental impact in construction and use, and therefore readily capable of removal at the expiry of temporary consent. Although successive granting of temporary consents is not usually encouraged, where the holding business is clearly viable, productive and of benefit to the local area, but the essential need to live on site is not yet proven, further temporary consents may be justified, particularly if the original term of the temporary consent was relatively short.

EC6 Dwellings on New Holdings

Where an essential need to live on site is proven dwellings on new holdings are supported by this Plan. Where the viability of holding business would be significantly compromised without the ability to live on site, but such an essential need is not yet proven, a temporary consent (3 year) for dwellings designed to be of low environmental impact in construction and use, and which is readily capable of removal.

Appendix 1: Statistics

Age Structure – 2011 Census

Age Structure (KS102EW)

| | Stogumber countryside E00149426 | Stogumber village E00149427 | Stogumber Parish | West Somerset Non-Metropolitan District | South West Region | England Country |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------|
| All Usual Residents | 288 | 414 | 702 | 34675 | 5288935 | 53012456 |
| Age 0 to 4 | 19 | 21 | 40 | 1444 | 296094 | 3318449 |
| Age 5 to 7 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 833 | 166138 | 1827610 |
| Age 8 to 9 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 548 | 106551 | 1145022 |
| Age 10 to 14 | 15 | 17 | 32 | 1640 | 296892 | 3080929 |
| Age 15 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 366 | 64003 | 650826 |
| Age 16 to 17 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 741 | 128935 | 1314124 |
| Age 18 to 19 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 692 | 135139 | 1375315 |
| Age 20 to 24 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 1744 | 333166 | 3595321 |
| Age 25 to 29 | 11 | 14 | 25 | 1549 | 307159 | 3650881 |
| Age 30 to 44 | 50 | 48 | 98 | 4616 | 994693 | 10944271 |
| Age 45 to 59 | 77 | 90 | 167 | 7309 | 1063214 | 10276902 |
| Age 60 to 64 | 29 | 48 | 77 | 3113 | 361507 | 3172277 |
| Age 65 to 74 | 42 | 65 | 107 | 5154 | 532902 | 4552283 |
| Age 75 to 84 | 9 | 34 | 43 | 3374 | 348759 | 2928118 |
| Age 85 to 89 | 3 | 20 | 23 | 1021 | 99900 | 776311 |
| Age 90 and Over | 3 | 18 | 21 | 531 | 53883 | 403817 |

| | Stogumber countryside E00149426 | Stogumber village E00149427 | Stogumber Parish | West Somerset Non-Metropolitan District | South West Region | England Country |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------|
| All Usual Residents | 288 | 414 | 702 | 34675 | 5288935 | 53012456 |
| Age 0 to 4 | 5.1% | 6.6% | 5.7% | 4.2% | 5.6% | 6.3% |
| Age 5 to 7 | 2.4% | 3.5% | 2.8% | 2.4% | 3.1% | 3.4% |
| Age 8 to 9 | 1.2% | 2.1% | 1.6% | 1.6% | 2.0% | 2.2% |
| Age 10 to 14 | 4.1% | 5.2% | 4.6% | 4.7% | 5.6% | 5.8% |
| Age 15 | 1.0% | 0.0% | 0.6% | 1.1% | 1.2% | 1.2% |
| Age 16 to 17 | 1.7% | 0.3% | 1.1% | 2.1% | 2.4% | 2.5% |
| Age 18 to 19 | 1.2% | 1.7% | 1.4% | 2.0% | 2.6% | 2.6% |
| Age 20 to 24 | 1.9% | 2.8% | 2.3% | 5.0% | 6.3% | 6.8% |
| Age 25 to 29 | 3.4% | 3.8% | 3.6% | 4.5% | 5.8% | 6.9% |
| Age 30 to 44 | 11.6% | 17.4% | 14.0% | 13.3% | 18.8% | 20.6% |
| Age 45 to 59 | 21.7% | 26.7% | 23.8% | 21.1% | 20.1% | 19.4% |
| Age 60 to 64 | 11.6% | 10.1% | 11.0% | 9.0% | 6.8% | 6.0% |
| Age 65 to 74 | 15.7% | 14.6% | 15.2% | 14.9% | 10.1% | 8.6% |
| Age 75 to 84 | 8.2% | 3.1% | 6.1% | 9.7% | 6.6% | 5.5% |
| Age 85 to 89 | 4.8% | 1.0% | 3.3% | 2.9% | 1.9% | 1.5% |
| Age 90 and Over | 4.3% | 1.0% | 3.0% | 1.5% | 1.0% | 0.8% |

Dwellings – 2011 Census

Dwellings, Household Spaces and Accommodation Type (KS401EW)

| | Stogumber countryside | Stogumber village | Stogumber Parish | West Somerset Non- Metropolitan District | South West Region | England Country |
|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | E00149426 | E00149427 | Parish | District | Region | Country |
| All Dwellings | 133 | 198 | 331 | 17571 | 2401289 | 22976066 |
| Unshared Dwelling | 133 | 198 | 331 | 17565 | 2399113 | 22955448 |
| Shared Dwelling; Two Household Spaces | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 639 | 6700 |
| Shared Dwelling; Three or More Household Spaces | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1537 | 13918 |
| All Household Spaces | 133 | 198 | 331 | 17594 | 2408437 | 23044097 |
| Household Spaces With At Least One Usual Resident | 121 | 181 | 302 | 15623 | 2264641 | 22063368 |
| Household Spaces With No Usual Residents | 12 | 17 | 29 | 1971 | 143796 | 980729 |
| Whole House or Bungalow; Detached | 95 | 84 | 179 | 6354 | 716955 | 5128552 |
| Whole House or Bungalow; Semi-Detached | 29 | 71 | 100 | 5179 | 656137 | 7076395 |
| Whole House or Bungalow; Terraced (Including End-Terrace) | 9 | 41 | 50 | 3216 | 559150 | 5642969 |
| Flat, Maisonette or Apartment; Purpose-Built Block of Flats or Tenement | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1504 | 308081 | 3854451 |
| Flat, Maisonette or Apartment; Part of a Converted or Shared House (Including Bed-Sits) | 0 | 1 | 1 | 831 | 120358 | 984284 |
| Flat, Maisonette or Apartment; In Commercial Building | 0 | 1 | 1 | 329 | 28819 | 257218 |
| Caravan or Other Mobile or Temporary Structure | 0 | 0 | 0 | 181 | 18937 | 100228 |
| | Stogumber countryside E00149426 | Stogumber village E00149427 | Stogumber Parish | West Somerset Non- Metropolitan District | South West Region | England Country |
| All Dwellings | 133 | 198 | 331 | 17571 | 2401289 | 22976066 |
| Unshared Dwelling | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 99.9% | 99.9% |
| Shared Dwelling; Two Household Spaces | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Shared Dwelling; Three or More Household Spaces | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| All Household Spaces | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.1% | 100.3% | 100.3% |
| Household Spaces With At Least One Usual Resident | 91.0% | 91.4% | 91.2% | 88.9% | 94.3% | 96.0% |
| Household Spaces With No Usual Residents | 9.0% | 8.6% | 8.8% | 11.2% | 6.0% | 4.3% |
| Whole House or Bungalow; Detached | 71.4% | 42.4% | 54.1% | 36.2% | 29.9% | 22.3% |
| Whole House or Bungalow; Semi-Detached | 21.8% | 35.9% | 30.2% | 29.5% | 27.3% | 30.8% |
| Whole House or Bungalow; Terraced (Including End-Terrace) | 6.8% | 20.7% | 15.1% | 18.3% | 23.3% | 24.6% |
| Flat, Maisonette or Apartment; Purpose-Built Block of Flats or Tenement | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 8.6% | 12.8% | 16.8% |
| Flat, Maisonette or Apartment; Part of a Converted or Shared House (Including Bed-Sits) | 0.0% | 0.5% | 0.3% | 4.7% | 5.0% | 4.3% |
| Flat, Maisonette or Apartment; In Commercial Building | 0.0% | 0.5% | 0.3% | 1.9% | 1.2% | 1.1% |
| Caravan or Other Mobile or Temporary Structure | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.0% | 0.8% | 0.4% |

Tenure – 2011 Census

Tenure (KS402EW)

| | Stogumber countryside E00149426 | Stogumber village E00149427 | Stogumber Parish | West Somerset Non- Metropolitan District | South England West Region | Country |
|---|--|--|-----------------------------|---|--|----------------|
| | | | | | | 2206336 |
| All Households | 121 | 181 | 302 | 15623 | 2264641 | 8 |
| Owned; Owned Outright | 61 | 78 | 139 | 7024 | 801786 | 6745584 |
| Owned; Owned with a Mortgage or Loan | 32 | 42 | 74 | 3397 | 725172 | 7229440 |
| Shared Ownership (Part Owned and Part Rented) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 72 | 17116 | 173760 |
| Social Rented; Rented from Council (Local Authority) | 1 | 3 | 4 | 181 | 130652 | 2079778 |
| Social Rented; Other | 0 | 44 | 44 | 2107 | 170868 | 1823772 |
| Private Rented; Private Landlord or Letting Agency | 21 | 9 | 30 | 2189 | 345229 | 3401675 |
| Private Rented; Other | 2 | 1 | 3 | 321 | 41905 | 314249 |
| Living Rent Free | 4 | 4 | 8 | 332 | 31913 | 295110 |

| | Stogumber countryside E00149426 | Stogumber village E00149427 | Stogumber Parish | West Somerset Non- Metropolitan District | South England West Region | Country |
|---|--|--|-----------------------------|---|--|----------------|
| | | | | | | 2206336 |
| All Households | 121 | 181 | 302 | 15623 | 2264641 | 8 |
| Owned; Owned Outright | 50.4% | 43.1% | 46.0% | 45.0% | 35.4% | 30.6% |
| Owned; Owned with a Mortgage or Loan | 26.4% | 23.2% | 24.5% | 21.7% | 32.0% | 32.8% |
| Shared Ownership (Part Owned and Part Rented) | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.5% | 0.8% | 0.8% |
| Social Rented; Rented from Council (Local Authority) | 0.8% | 1.7% | 1.3% | 1.2% | 5.8% | 9.4% |
| Social Rented; Other | 0.0% | 24.3% | 14.6% | 13.5% | 7.5% | 8.3% |
| Private Rented; Private Landlord or Letting Agency | 17.4% | 5.0% | 9.9% | 14.0% | 15.2% | 15.4% |
| Private Rented; Other | 1.7% | 0.6% | 1.0% | 2.1% | 1.9% | 1.4% |
| Living Rent Free | 3.3% | 2.2% | 2.6% | 2.1% | 1.4% | 1.3% |

Bedrooms – 2011 Census

Number of Bedrooms (QS411EW)

| | Stogumber countryside E00149426 | Stogumber village E00149427 | Stogumber Parish | West Somerset Non- Metropolitan District | South West Region | England Country |
|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| All Household Spaces | | | | | | |
| With At Least One Usual Resident | 121 | 181 | 302 | 15623 | 2264641 | 22063368 |
| No Bedrooms | 1 | 1 | 2 | 21 | 4392 | 54938 |
| 1 Bedroom | 3 | 17 | 20 | 1318 | 241580 | 2593893 |
| 2 Bedrooms | 16 | 38 | 54 | 4546 | 619273 | 6145083 |
| 3 Bedrooms | 39 | 78 | 117 | 6491 | 913784 | 9088213 |
| 4 Bedrooms | 42 | 33 | 75 | 2238 | 365104 | 3166531 |
| 5 or More Bedrooms | 20 | 14 | 34 | 1009 | 120508 | 1014710 |

| | Stogumber countryside E00149426 | Stogumber village E00149427 | Stogumber Parish | West Somerset Non- Metropolitan District | South West Region | England Country |
|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| All Household Spaces | | | | | | |
| With At Least One Usual Resident | 121 | 181 | 302 | 15623 | 2264641 | 22063368 |
| No Bedrooms | 0.8% | 0.6% | 0.7% | 0.1% | 0.2% | 0.2% |
| 1 Bedroom | 2.5% | 9.4% | 6.6% | 8.4% | 10.7% | 11.8% |
| 2 Bedrooms | 13.2% | 21.0% | 17.9% | 29.1% | 27.3% | 27.9% |
| 3 Bedrooms | 32.2% | 43.1% | 38.7% | 41.5% | 40.4% | 41.2% |
| 4 Bedrooms | 34.7% | 18.2% | 24.8% | 14.3% | 16.1% | 14.4% |
| 5 or More Bedrooms | 16.5% | 7.7% | 11.3% | 6.5% | 5.3% | 4.6% |

Occupation – 2011 Census

Occupation (KS608EW)

| | Stogumber countryside E00149426 | Stogumber village E00149427 | Stogumber Parish | West Somerset Non- Metropolitan District | South England West Region | England Country |
|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| All Usual Residents | | | | | | 2516272 |
| Aged 16 to 74 in Employment | 160 | 155 | 315 | 15355 | 2560384 | 1 |
| 1. Managers, Directors and Senior Officials | 22 | 21 | 43 | 1929 | 283074 | 2734900 |
| 2. Professional Occupations | 31 | 38 | 69 | 1801 | 422807 | 4400375 |
| 3. Associate Professional and Technical Occupations | 22 | 12 | 34 | 1361 | 310428 | 3219067 |
| 4. Administrative and Secretarial Occupations | 15 | 12 | 27 | 1300 | 281607 | 2883230 |
| 5. Skilled Trades Occupations | 32 | 17 | 49 | 2793 | 342980 | 2858680 |
| 6. Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations | 11 | 19 | 30 | 1896 | 250304 | 2348650 |
| 7. Sales and Customer Service Occupations | 7 | 9 | 16 | 1114 | 215489 | 2117477 |
| 8. Process, Plant and Machine Operatives | 7 | 10 | 17 | 936 | 171227 | 1808024 |
| 9. Elementary Occupations | 13 | 17 | 30 | 2225 | 282468 | 2792318 |

| | Stogumber countryside E00149426 | Stogumber village E00149427 | Stogumber Parish | West Somerset Non- Metropolitan District | South England West Region | England Country |
|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| All Usual Residents | | | | | | 2516272 |
| Aged 16 to 74 in Employment | 160 | 155 | 315 | 15355 | 2560384 | 1 |
| 1. Managers, Directors and Senior Officials | 13.8% | 13.5% | 13.7% | 12.6% | 11.1% | 10.9% |
| 2. Professional Occupations | 19.4% | 24.5% | 21.9% | 11.7% | 16.5% | 17.5% |
| 3. Associate Professional and Technical Occupations | 13.8% | 7.7% | 10.8% | 8.9% | 12.1% | 12.8% |
| 4. Administrative and Secretarial Occupations | 9.4% | 7.7% | 8.6% | 8.5% | 11.0% | 11.5% |
| 5. Skilled Trades Occupations | 20.0% | 11.0% | 15.6% | 18.2% | 13.4% | 11.4% |
| 6. Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations | 6.9% | 12.3% | 9.5% | 12.3% | 9.8% | 9.3% |
| 7. Sales and Customer Service Occupations | 4.4% | 5.8% | 5.1% | 7.3% | 8.4% | 8.4% |
| 8. Process, Plant and Machine Operatives | 4.4% | 6.5% | 5.4% | 6.1% | 6.7% | 7.2% |
| 9. Elementary Occupations | 8.1% | 11.0% | 9.5% | 14.5% | 11.0% | 11.1% |

Economic Activity – 2011 Census

Economic Activity (QS601EW)

| | Stogumber countryside E00149426 | Stogumber village E00149427 | Stogumber Parish | West Somerset Non- Metropolitan District | South West Region | England Country |
|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--|----------------------|--------------------|
| All Usual Residents Aged 16 to 74 | 223 | 285 | 508 | 24918 | 3856715 | 3888137 4 |
| Economically Active; Total | 162 | 167 | 329 | 16118 | 2710787 | 2718313 4 |
| Economically Active; Employee; Part-Time | 25 | 37 | 62 | 3626 | 583936 | 5333268 |
| Economically Active; Employee; Full-Time | 64 | 75 | 139 | 7290 | 1442959 | 1501656 4 |
| Economically Active; Self-Employed with Employees; Part-Time | 4 | 3 | 7 | 139 | 15404 | 148074 |
| Economically Active; Self-Employed with Employees; Full-Time | 18 | 10 | 28 | 742 | 79458 | 715271 |
| Economically Active; Self-Employed Without Employees; Part-Time | 19 | 13 | 32 | 1123 | 116741 | 990573 |
| Economically Active; Self-Employed Without Employees; Full-Time | 30 | 15 | 45 | 2065 | 221633 | 1939714 |
| Economically Active; Unemployed | 2 | 12 | 14 | 688 | 126208 | 1702847 |
| Economically Active; Full-Time Student | 0 | 2 | 2 | 445 | 124448 | 1336823 |
| Economically Inactive; Total | 61 | 118 | 179 | 8800 | 11459281 | 11698240 |
| Economically Inactive; Retired | 42 | 83 | 125 | 5764 | 611204 | 5320691 |
| Economically Inactive; Student (including Full-Time Students) | 4 | 13 | 17 | 754 | 188809 | 2255831 |
| Economically Inactive; Looking After Home or Family | 10 | 12 | 22 | 844 | 143005 | 1695134 |
| Economically Inactive; Long-Term Sick or Disabled | 1 | 6 | 7 | 1047 | 138532 | 1574134 |
| Economically Inactive; Other | 4 | 4 | 8 | 391 | 64378 | 852450 |
| All Usual Residents Aged 16 to 74 | 223 | 285 | 508 | 24918 | 3856715 | 3888137 4 |
| Economically Active; Total | 72.6% | 58.6% | 64.8% | 64.7% | 70.3% | 69.9% |
| Economically Active; Employee; Part-Time | 11.2% | 13.0% | 12.2% | 14.6% | 15.1% | 13.7% |
| Economically Active; Employee; Full-Time | 28.7% | 26.3% | 27.4% | 29.3% | 37.4% | 38.6% |
| Economically Active; Self-Employed with Employees; Part-Time | 1.8% | 1.1% | 1.4% | 0.6% | 0.4% | 0.4% |
| Economically Active; Self-Employed with Employees; Full-Time | 8.1% | 3.5% | 5.5% | 3.0% | 2.1% | 1.8% |
| Economically Active; Self-Employed Without Employees; Part-Time | 8.5% | 4.6% | 6.3% | 4.5% | 3.0% | 2.5% |
| Economically Active; Self-Employed Without Employees; Full-Time | 13.5% | 5.3% | 8.9% | 8.3% | 5.7% | 5.0% |
| Economically Active; Unemployed | 0.9% | 4.2% | 2.8% | 2.8% | 3.3% | 4.4% |
| Economically Active; Full-Time Student | 0.0% | 0.7% | 0.4% | 1.8% | 3.2% | 3.4% |
| Economically Inactive; Total | 27.4% | 41.4% | 35.2% | 35.3% | 29.7% | 30.1% |
| Economically Inactive; Retired | 18.8% | 29.1% | 24.6% | 23.1% | 15.8% | 13.7% |
| Economically Inactive; Student (including Full-Time Students) | 1.8% | 4.6% | 3.3% | 3.0% | 4.9% | 5.8% |
| Economically Inactive; Looking After Home or Family | 4.5% | 4.2% | 4.3% | 3.4% | 3.7% | 4.4% |
| Economically Inactive; Long-Term Sick or Disabled | 0.4% | 2.1% | 1.4% | 4.2% | 3.6% | 4.0% |
| Economically Inactive; Other | 1.8% | 1.4% | 1.6% | 1.6% | 1.7% | 2.2% |

Industry of Employment – 2011 Census

Industry (QS605EW)

| | Stogumber countryside E00149426 | Stogumber village E00149427 | Stogumber Parish | West Somerset Non- Metropolitan District | South West Region | England Country |
|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---|----------------------|--------------------|
| All Usual Residents Aged 16 to 74 in Employment | 160 | 155 | 315 | 15355 | 2560384 | 25162721 |
| A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 34 | 8 | 42 | 862 | 42090 | 203789 |
| B Mining and Quarrying | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 5347 | 43302 |
| C Manufacturing | 7 | 10 | 17 | 966 | 231776 | 2226247 |
| C10-12 Manufacturing; Food, Beverages and Tobacco | 1 | 3 | 4 | 149 | 30717 | 307520 |
| C13-15 Manufacturing; Textiles, Wearing Apparel and Leather and Related Products | 1 | 0 | 1 | 58 | 8674 | 102956 |
| C16,17 Manufacturing; Wood, Paper and Paper Products | 0 | 1 | 1 | 189 | 6839 | 65687 |
| C19-22 Manufacturing; Chemicals, Chemical Products, Rubber and Plastic | 0 | 0 | 0 | 130 | 21336 | 264421 |
| C23-25 Manufacturing; Low Tech | 2 | 3 | 5 | 107 | 32072 | 375445 |
| C26-30 Manufacturing; High Tech | 2 | 1 | 3 | 115 | 79144 | 586741 |
| C18, 31, 32 Manufacturing; Other | 1 | 2 | 3 | 218 | 52994 | 523477 |
| D Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply | 2 | 1 | 3 | 164 | 14705 | 140148 |
| E Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities | 1 | 1 | 2 | 126 | 19801 | 175214 |
| F Construction | 6 | 9 | 15 | 1146 | 205121 | 1931936 |
| G Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles | 21 | 26 | 47 | 2349 | 413749 | 4007570 |
| H Transport and Storage | 1 | 3 | 4 | 455 | 103301 | 1260094 |
| I Accommodation and Food Service Activities | 2 | 7 | 9 | 2223 | 161098 | 1399931 |
| J Information and Communication | 3 | 2 | 5 | 256 | 84169 | 1024352 |
| K Financial and Insurance Activities | 6 | 1 | 7 | 229 | 95621 | 1103858 |
| L Real Estate Activities | 0 | 1 | 1 | 243 | 36246 | 367459 |
| M Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities | 20 | 11 | 31 | 663 | 151096 | 1687127 |
| N Administrative and Support Service Activities | 4 | 6 | 10 | 723 | 113233 | 1239422 |
| O Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security | 7 | 14 | 21 | 624 | 180911 | 1483450 |
| P Education | 20 | 15 | 35 | 1371 | 248166 | 2490199 |
| Q Human Health and Social Work Activities | 16 | 26 | 42 | 1989 | 330496 | 3121238 |
| R,S Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; Other Service Activities | 10 | 9 | 19 | 897 | 119666 | 1206021 |
| T Activities of Households as Employers; Undifferentiated Goods - and Services - Producing Activities of Households for Own Use | 0 | 5 | 5 | 49 | 3088 | 30356 |
| U Activities of Extraterritorial Organisations and Bodies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 704 | 21008 |

| | Stogumber countryside E00149426 | Stogumber village E00149427 | Stogumber Parish | West Somerset Non- Metropolitan District | South West Region | England Country |
|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | 256038 | 2516272 | |
| All Usual Residents Aged 16 to 74 in Employment | 160 | 155 | 315 | 15355 | 4 | 1 |
| A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 21.3% | 5.2% | 13.3% | 5.6% | 1.6% | 0.8% |
| B Mining and Quarrying | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.2% | 0.2% |
| C Manufacturing | 4.4% | 6.5% | 5.4% | 6.3% | 9.1% | 8.8% |
| C10-12 Manufacturing; Food, Beverages and Tobacco | 0.6% | 1.9% | 1.3% | 1.0% | 1.2% | 1.2% |
| C13-15 Manufacturing; Textiles, Wearing Apparel and Leather and Related Products | 0.6% | 0.0% | 0.3% | 0.4% | 0.3% | 0.4% |
| C16,17 Manufacturing; Wood, Paper and Paper Products | 0.0% | 0.6% | 0.3% | 1.2% | 0.3% | 0.3% |
| C19-22 Manufacturing; Chemicals, Chemical Products, Rubber and Plastic | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.8% | 0.8% | 1.1% |
| C23-25 Manufacturing; Low Tech | 1.3% | 1.9% | 1.6% | 0.7% | 1.3% | 1.5% |
| C26-30 Manufacturing; High Tech | 1.3% | 0.6% | 1.0% | 0.7% | 3.1% | 2.3% |
| C18, 31, 32 Manufacturing; Other | 0.6% | 1.3% | 1.0% | 1.4% | 2.1% | 2.1% |
| D Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply | 1.3% | 0.6% | 1.0% | 1.1% | 0.6% | 0.6% |
| E Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities | 0.6% | 0.6% | 0.6% | 0.8% | 0.8% | 0.7% |
| F Construction | 3.8% | 5.8% | 4.8% | 7.5% | 8.0% | 7.7% |
| G Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles | 13.1% | 16.8% | 14.9% | 15.3% | 16.2% | 15.9% |
| H Transport and Storage | 0.6% | 1.9% | 1.3% | 3.0% | 4.0% | 5.0% |
| I Accommodation and Food Service Activities | 1.3% | 4.5% | 2.9% | 14.5% | 6.3% | 5.6% |
| J Information and Communication | 1.9% | 1.3% | 1.6% | 1.7% | 3.3% | 4.1% |
| K Financial and Insurance Activities | 3.8% | 0.6% | 2.2% | 1.5% | 3.7% | 4.4% |
| L Real Estate Activities | 0.0% | 0.6% | 0.3% | 1.6% | 1.4% | 1.5% |
| M Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities | 12.5% | 7.1% | 9.8% | 4.3% | 5.9% | 6.7% |
| N Administrative and Support Service Activities | 2.5% | 3.9% | 3.2% | 4.7% | 4.4% | 4.9% |
| O Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security | 4.4% | 9.0% | 6.7% | 4.1% | 7.1% | 5.9% |
| P Education | 12.5% | 9.7% | 11.1% | 8.9% | 9.7% | 9.9% |
| Q Human Health and Social Work Activities | 10.0% | 16.8% | 13.3% | 13.0% | 12.9% | 12.4% |
| R,S Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; Other Service Activities | 6.3% | 5.8% | 6.0% | 5.8% | 4.7% | 4.8% |
| T Activities of Households as Employers; Undifferentiated Goods - and Services - Producing Activities of Households for Own Use | 0.0% | 3.2% | 1.6% | 0.3% | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| U Activities of Extraterritorial Organisations and Bodies | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.1% |

Method of Travel to Work – 2011 Census

Method of Travel to Work (QS701EW)

| | Stogumber countryside E00149426 | Stogumber village E00149427 | Stogumber Parish | West Somerset Non- Metropolitan District | South West Region | England Country |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| All Usual Residents Aged 16 to 74 | 223 | 285 | 508 | 249183856715 | 38881374 | |
| Work Mainly at or From Home | 33 | 25 | 58 | 1962 | 177999 | 1349568 |
| Underground, Metro, Light Rail, Tram | 1 | 1 | 2 | 24 | 3086 | 1027625 |
| Train | 3 | 1 | 4 | 87 | 38898 | 1343684 |
| Bus, Minibus or Coach | 3 | 0 | 3 | 326 | 119878 | 1886539 |
| Taxi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 7493 | 131465 |
| Motorcycle, Scooter or Moped | 2 | 1 | 3 | 102 | 28461 | 206550 |
| Driving a Car or Van | 97 | 109 | 206 | 84261596171 | 14345882 | |
| Passenger in a Car or Van | 1 | 2 | 3 | 667 | 132014 | 1264553 |
| Bicycle | 1 | 0 | 1 | 431 | 90285 | 742675 |
| On Foot | 17 | 15 | 32 | 3146 | 348463 | 2701453 |
| Other Method of Travel to Work | 2 | 1 | 3 | 141 | 17636 | 162727 |
| Not in Employment | 63 | 130 | 193 | 95631296331 | 13718653 | |

| | Stogumber countryside E00149426 | Stogumber village E00149427 | Stogumber Parish | West Somerset Non- Metropolitan District | South West Region | England Country |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| All Usual Residents Aged 16 to 74 | 223 | 285 | 508 | 249183856715 | 38881374 | |
| Work Mainly at or From Home | 14.8% | 8.8% | 11.4% | 7.9% | 4.6% | 3.5% |
| Underground, Metro, Light Rail, Tram | 0.4% | 0.4% | 0.4% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 2.6% |
| Train | 1.3% | 0.4% | 0.8% | 0.3% | 1.0% | 3.5% |
| Bus, Minibus or Coach | 1.3% | 0.0% | 0.6% | 1.3% | 3.1% | 4.9% |
| Taxi | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.3% |
| Motorcycle, Scooter or Moped | 0.9% | 0.4% | 0.6% | 0.4% | 0.7% | 0.5% |
| Driving a Car or Van | 43.5% | 38.2% | 40.6% | 33.8% | 41.4% | 36.9% |
| Passenger in a Car or Van | 0.4% | 0.7% | 0.6% | 2.7% | 3.4% | 3.3% |
| Bicycle | 0.4% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 1.7% | 2.3% | 1.9% |
| On Foot | 7.6% | 5.3% | 6.3% | 12.6% | 9.0% | 6.9% |
| Other Method of Travel to Work | 0.9% | 0.4% | 0.6% | 0.6% | 0.5% | 0.4% |
| Not in Employment | 28.3% | 45.6% | 38.0% | 38.4% | 33.6% | 35.3% |

Appendix 2: Designated Local Geological and Wildlife Sites

| File code (see map) and map reference | Name | Description | Status |
|--|----------------------------|---|--|
| ST13/506 ST113358 | Caslake Quarry | Massive bedded sandstones, well cemented with subordinate conglomerates. Probably near the base of the Vexford breccias. | Local Geological Site |
| ST03/095 ST081390 | Embro Copse & Jacob's Pond | Ancient broadleaved semi-natural woodland with wet areas. | Local Wildlife Site |
| ST13/006 ST117337 | Dean's Farm Wood | Partially cleared broadleaved woodland with legally protected species. | Local Wildlife Site |
| ST13/008 ST128338 | Binfords Wood | Ancient semi-natural broadleaved woodland, conifer plantation and species rich glades and rides. | Local Wildlife Site |
| ST13/013 ST129343 | Crowcombe Heathfield | Species-rich site with remnants of lowland heathland amongst broadleaved and coniferous plantation and semi-natural broadleaved woodland. | Local Wildlife Site |
| ST13/094 ST102385 | Curdon Wood | Ancient woodland with mixed woodland regime, also some semi-natural broadleaved woodland and coppice and disused quarries. | Local Wildlife Site (also a Scheduled Ancient Monument) |
| ST13/146 ST116362 | Water Farm | Copse Semi-natural broadleaved woodland and scrub. | Local Wildlife Site |

