

March 2025



**Babergh &
Mid Suffolk**
District Councils

Planning for the future in Babergh and Mid Suffolk

Briefing Pack

Dear Town or Parish Council

The Government announced significant changes to the National Planning Policy Framework in December 2024 which will impact us all.

We want to explain in more detail what it means for us here in Babergh and Mid Suffolk, the steps we are taking as a result, and how we want to work together with you to achieve the best outcomes for your community.

In particular, we want to make sure that our support means you have greatest chance of success when you're preparing and using your Neighbourhood Development Plan.

This briefing pack provides you with some key information:

- Details of the Government's new housing requirements for Babergh and Mid Suffolk, why this has led us to review our Joint Local Plan, plus the timetable for the review.
- Indicative figures for what the Government's new housing requirements could mean at town and parish level – it must be stressed these are only indicative, but they should be considered in Neighbourhood Plans.
- The importance of Neighbourhood Plans and what support is available to help you develop one.

What has changed?

The new Government has set a target of building 1.5million homes in this parliament, and as a result has increased housing requirements across the country.

In Babergh, the Government has increased the requirement from 416 to 775 new homes a year (up 86%) and in Mid Suffolk from 535 to 734 (up 37%).

This has left us with no option but to review our Joint Local Plan – which we adopted in November 2023 and is the blueprint for the districts' future until 2037.

As you are aware, the Joint Local Plan is a crucial document, designed to ensure residents and communities have sufficient housing, employment and inward investment, environment and heritage are protected, and that the right infrastructure is in place.

It is used alongside national planning policies and Neighbourhood Plans when planning applications are decided. With this expected amount of growth we want you to be confident that your Neighbourhood Plan will succeed.

Why does the Babergh and Mid Suffolk Joint Local Plan need to be reviewed?

Each year, planning authorities must demonstrate they have a five-year land supply for the required number of homes.

Under existing housing requirements, this has been exceeded in Babergh and Mid Suffolk. But the higher figures, set by the Government in December, mean this may become more challenging in future years.

If we cannot demonstrate a five-year land supply, including an appropriate buffer, there is a risk national planning policies would start to take priority over the Joint Local Plan - and we may find ourselves in a position where we have to approve planning applications on sites contrary to the development plan.

We do not want that to happen. That is why it's important we use this opportunity to plan for these government housing requirements now, which will help ensure emerging plans have the greatest chances of success for the long term.

The Government has also made clear that previous housing delivery over and above our target cannot be counted towards future years' targets.

This is particularly frustrating when the Councils have consistently achieved above the Housing Delivery Test targets.

What happens next with the Joint Local Plan review?

In late February 2025, our councils agreed the new Local Development Scheme – which sets out the timetable for our plan review.

Full details of this can be found on our website, but the key dates are:

- **From summer 2025** - Informal engagement
- **March 2026 to July 2026** - Scoping and participation stage, including minimum four-month notification of plan commencement
- **August 2026 to March 2027** - Plan visioning and strategy development including first public consultation
- **April 2027 to December 2027** - Evidence gathering and draft the Plan.
- **January 2028 to June 2028** - Second public consultation, proposing changes and submission of the Plan
- **July 2028 to March 2029** - Examination of Plan including additional three months for Main Modifications
- **April 2029** – Adoption of the Plan

Our commitment to working with communities

There will be extensive engagement during our Joint Local Plan review, and more details of this will be available in the coming months.

We all want the same thing - good quality, truly affordable homes in sustainable, vibrant communities.

But the Government's new requirements are extremely challenging, and we are determined to work with communities to plan for the housing growth requirement.

It is vital the opinions of local communities are heard, and that they can help shape their own futures.

For the Neighbourhood Plan Groups who wish to take forward housing development in their areas, it is important they consider the new figures.

What are the benefits of having a Neighbourhood Plan?

Neighbourhood Plans are written by the local community - people who know and care for their area.

They give communities direct power to develop a shared vision for their neighbourhood, providing an opportunity to shape and influence development when projects come forward and planning applications are submitted.

They can contain policies for the development and use of land and should also support the delivery of wider strategic policies set out in the Babergh and Mid Suffolk Joint Local Plan.

Communities with a Neighbourhood Plan in place will receive a greater share of Infrastructure Funding for community projects at a local level.

What weight do they carry in the planning process?

Neighbourhood Plans have statutory weight and status. A plan, once 'made', becomes part of the formal development plan for the designated area.

They are used to help guide and decide planning applications in conjunction with the Babergh and Mid Suffolk Joint Local Plan, and any other material considerations.

Plans made with allocations can help ensure that the growth expected by government is plan-led.

What do the Government's new housing requirements mean for Neighbourhood Plans?

We have calculated what the Government's new housing requirements *could* mean at parish level if the homes were spread proportionally across the plan area.

It must be stressed these are only indicative figures and subject to many caveats, but you can find details of these numbers in this briefing pack.

Whilst they are only indicative, they should be considered when developing or updating Neighbourhood Plans and be the starting point for a conversation, which we can help facilitate, about the way in which we successfully face the growth pressures inherent in government's expectations.

What support is available to help develop a Neighbourhood Plan?

The preparation of a Neighbourhood Plan is time and resource intensive, and they have to follow a regulatory process and comply with statutory tests.

Recognising this, there is plenty of help available.

- *Locality* is the main source of support nationwide. You can apply for grant funding of up to £10,000, and get technical guidance. Locality's website - neighbourhoodplanning.org – has more information.
- You can also visit our website - www.babergh.gov.uk/neighbourhood-planning and www.midsuffolk.gov.uk/neighbourhood-planning - for more information and advice. This includes links to the Neighbourhood Plans which have been adopted in our districts.

Consultation on proposed changes to our Statement of Community Involvement

Meanwhile, we also want to take this opportunity to encourage you to respond to proposed changes to how we engage with communities over planning applications.

We want to ensure the methods used are both effective and efficient, and would welcome your feedback. The consultation is open until 12 May, and for more information visit www.babergh.gov.uk/w/planning-consultations or www.midsuffolk.gov.uk/w/planning-consultations

In summary, Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Councils want to work with you to create vibrant, sustainable communities fit for the future.

We hope you find this information included helpful, and we look forward to further discussions with you in the weeks and months ahead.

Kind regards



Cllr Andrew Stringer
Mid Suffolk District Council
cabinet member for heritage,
planning and infrastructure



Cllr Sallie Davies
Babergh District Council
cabinet member for heritage,
planning and infrastructure

Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Council

Neighbourhood Planning - Interim Housing Requirement Advice

This advice explains the Councils' formula for calculating a proportionate representation, at a Town and Parish level, of the standard method district housing requirements set out in the Government's new National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

The application of this formula enables the Councils to indicate an interim housing requirement for each Town and Parish area, in advance of the Babergh and Mid Suffolk Joint Local Plan Review, where a full range of alternative spatial strategy options will be identified and explored.

The figures are set out in Table 3 (Babergh) and Table 4 (Mid Suffolk).

Neighbourhood Planning groups are recommended to consider these requirements in plan-making in order to mitigate the risk of non-compliance with the NPPF and the Joint Local Plan Review.

Background

- 1.1. National Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) provides information regarding how housing requirement figures should be identified by local planning authorities for designated neighbourhood plan areas. In particular, please see relevant extracts below from the PPG.

Can a neighbourhood plan come forward before an up-to-date local plan or spatial development strategy is in place?

Neighbourhood plans, when brought into force, become part of the development plan for the neighbourhood area. They can be developed before or at the same time as the local planning authority is producing its local plan (or, where applicable, a spatial development strategy is being prepared by an elected Mayor or combined authority).

A draft neighbourhood plan or Order must be in general conformity with the strategic policies of the development plan in force if it is to meet the basic condition. Although a draft neighbourhood plan or Order is not tested against the policies in an emerging local plan the reasoning and evidence informing the local plan process is likely to be relevant to the consideration of the basic conditions against which a neighbourhood plan is tested. For example, up-to-date housing need evidence is relevant to the question of whether a housing supply policy in a neighbourhood plan or Order contributes to the achievement of sustainable development.

Where a neighbourhood plan is brought forward before an up-to-date local plan is in place the qualifying body and the local planning authority should discuss and aim to agree the relationship between policies in:

- *the emerging neighbourhood plan*
- *the emerging local plan (or spatial development strategy)*
- *the adopted development plan*

with appropriate regard to national policy and guidance.

The local planning authority should take a proactive and positive approach, working collaboratively with a qualifying body particularly sharing evidence and seeking to resolve any issues to ensure the draft neighbourhood plan has the greatest chance of success at independent examination.

The local planning authority should work with the qualifying body so that complementary neighbourhood and local plan policies are produced. It is important to minimise any conflicts between policies in the neighbourhood plan and those in the emerging local plan, including housing supply policies. This is because section 38(5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires that the conflict must be resolved in favour of the policy which is contained in the last document to become part of the development plan.

Strategic policies should set out a housing requirement figure for designated neighbourhood areas from their overall housing requirement (paragraph 65 of the revised National Planning Policy Framework). Where this is not possible the local planning authority should provide an indicative figure, if requested to do so by the neighbourhood planning body, which will need to be tested at the neighbourhood plan examination. Neighbourhood plans should consider providing indicative delivery timetables, and allocating reserve sites to ensure that emerging evidence of housing need is addressed. This can help minimise potential conflicts and ensure that policies in the neighbourhood plan are not overridden by a new local plan.

Paragraph: 009 Reference ID: 41-009-20190509

Revision date: 09 05 2019 See previous version

[note para 65 of the revised NPPF referred to above, is now para 69 in the Dec 2024 NPPF]

How should a housing requirement figure be set for designated neighbourhood areas?

The National Planning Policy Framework expects most strategic policy-making authorities to set housing requirement figures for designated neighbourhood areas as part of their strategic policies. While there is no set method for doing this, the general policy making process already undertaken by local authorities can continue to be used to direct development requirements and balance needs and protections by taking into consideration relevant policies such as the spatial strategy, evidence such as the Housing and economic land availability assessment, and the

characteristics of the neighbourhood area, including its population and role in providing services. In setting requirements for housing in designated neighbourhood areas, plan-making authorities should consider the areas or assets of particular importance (as set out in paragraph 11, footnote 6), which may restrict the scale, type or distribution of development in a neighbourhood plan area.

Within the administrative area of a National Park, the Broads Authority or a Development Corporation (where planning powers are conferred), each local planning authority should set a housing requirement figure for the proportion of the designated neighbourhood area which is covered by their administration.

Paragraph: 101 Reference ID: 41-101-20190509

Revision date: 09 05 2019

[note para 11, footnote 6 of the revised NPPF referred to above, is now para 11, footnote 7 in the Dec 2024 NPPF]

How should local planning authorities identify indicative housing requirement figures for designated neighbourhood areas, when these are needed?

Where an indicative housing requirement figure is requested by a neighbourhood planning body, the local planning authority can follow a similar process to that for providing a housing requirement figure. They can use the authority's local housing need as a starting point, taking into consideration relevant policies such as an existing or emerging spatial strategy, alongside the characteristics of the neighbourhood plan area.

Proactive engagement with neighbourhood plan-making bodies is important as part of this process, in order for them to understand how the figures are reached. This is important to avoid disagreements at neighbourhood plan or local plan examinations, and minimise the risk of neighbourhood plan figures being superseded when new strategic policies are adopted.

Paragraph: 102 Reference ID: 41-102-20190509

Revision date: 09 05 2019

- 1.2. Both Districts now have up-to-date planning policies put in place through the adoption of the Joint Local Plan (JLP) Part 1. However, on 7th January 2025, [Babergh District Council](#) and [Mid Suffolk District Council](#) announced that due to significant changes in national planning policy, they will now build on the work done to date and start on a full review of the Joint Local Plan.
- 1.3. Given the early stages of the JLP Review, the Councils consider it appropriate to apply an interim housing requirement figure for Neighbourhood Plans (NP) as a starting point. To ensure a consistent and equitable approach, a formulaic method has been used to provide the interim NP housing requirement figures.

The Councils have considered the potential for use of published Office of National Statistics (ONS) data in the calculation, however up to date housing stock information is not available at parish level (the latest available at this time is the Census 2011). As a result, it is considered that the Councils' parish housing stock records (2024) are the best available up to date figure (these are published in the Authority Monitoring Report 2023/24). As the JLP Review progresses, it will be very likely necessary to review NP interim housing requirement figures, in order to ensure they are consistent with the emerging evidence base and spatial strategy. The Councils would welcome engagement with Neighbourhood Plan groups to discuss how interim housing requirement figures can be plan-led and progressed into a robust site selection process alongside the Joint Local Plan Review process. Where sufficient overall sites cannot be identified through robust and timely Neighbourhood Plan processes, additional allocations may be required in order for the Councils to meet their respective total district housing requirements.

- 1.4. An assumed Plan period of 20 years has been used for calculations at this point, this may be subject to review as the plan making progress in the JLP Review evolves. A provisional buffer of 5% has been applied to both of the total district need figures to ensure greater strategic planning robustness through contingency of supply. This principle is supported in national planning policy. The buffer figure is a provisional figure only for the purposes of the interim figures and is without prejudice to an alternative buffer figure which may be identified as the JLP Review progresses.

Table 1. JLP Review housing requirement and supply baseline (2024)

	BDC	MSDC
Plan annual target (2024 Standard method figure)	775	734
Plan total housing requirement (annual x 20 years)	15,500	14,680
Plan total housing requirement (with 5% buffer)	16,275	15,414
Completions 2024 to [current year]	n/a	n/a
2024 Committed supply (commenced PPs)	2,402	3,919
2024 Committed supply Res to grant S106	n/a	n/a
2024 Committed supply NP allocations	11	1,056
Windfall	500	500
Total identified supply at 2024	2,913	5,475
% of total requirement identified as commitments in 2024	18%	35%
Shortfall (if any) to be addressed.	-13,362	-9,205

Table 2. Effect of buffer size on (dwellings still to be identified):

Buffer Option A – no buffer	0 (-12,587)	0 (-9,205)
Buffer Option B – 5% of Plan requirement	775 (-13,362)	734 (-9,939)
Buffer Option C – 10% of Plan requirement	1,550 (-14,137)	1,468 (-10,673)
Buffer Option D - 20% of Plan requirement	3,100 (-15,687)	2,936 (-12,141)
<i>Residual not started PPs (not counted for supply)</i>	<i>1,885 (includes 5 major apps)</i>	<i>2,140 (includes 21 major apps)</i>

Interim formula approach

1.5. The interim formula approach (Council 2024 parish housing stock estimates based) is proportionate and consistent across both Babergh District and Mid Suffolk District. The current dwelling stock proportion of each parish relative to the district total can be applied as a provisional interim figure.

1.6. Proportionate Town and Parish housing requirement figure =

- i. District total housing requirement (BDC 15,500: MSDC 14,680)
- ii. 5% buffer for flexibility in the supply of housing (BDC 775: MSDC 734)
- iii. Revised district total housing requirement (BDC 16,275: MSDC 15,414).
- iv. Calculate percentage of specific town/parish total dwelling stock relative to district total dwellings.
- v. Apply above calculated % figure to revised district total housing requirement.

Data Source

- Babergh and Mid Suffolk Authority Monitoring Report 2024 – parish housing stock estimates 2024 (Planning Monitoring Records) - <https://www.babergh.gov.uk/w/annual-monitoring-report-and-housing-land-supply-position-statement> and <https://www.midsuffolk.gov.uk/w/annual-monitoring-report-and-housing-land-supply-position-statement>.

Next steps

1.7. We recommend that Neighbourhood Plan groups at an early stage in producing or reviewing a Neighbourhood Plan should have regard to the interim housing requirement figures using the identified method above and set out in Tables 3 and 4 below (and subsequent housing requirement figures when they are revised). We recommend that Neighbourhood Plans should take reasonable steps to accommodate these housing requirements in order mitigate the risks of non-conformity

with the National Planning Policy Framework (December 2024) and Joint Local Plan Review.

- 1.8. From the start date of the JLP Review (currently assumed to be April 2024, but subject to confirmation), Neighbourhood Plan groups will be able to rely upon housing completions and committed planning permissions (those which have commenced), to identify supply to meet their respective housing requirement figures. The latest available (April 2024) figures on the identified residual supply of dwellings, in all parishes, is also set out in Table 3 and 4.
- 1.9. As part of their scoping of issues process, Neighbourhood Plan groups are recommended to consider the information available in the JLP [Babergh call for sites](#) and [Mid Suffolk call for sites](#), any recent local call for sites processes which may have been conducted, and any other sites in the designated area which may be suitable for development potential. Neighbourhood Plan groups may also want to consider and identify whether any factors identified in paragraph 11b of the NPPF (Dec 2024) are relevant to the designated area.
- 1.10. The JLP and supporting evidence base will continue to evolve and will be subject to multiple public consultation stages. As progress is made the Councils will set out options for a spatial strategy and new allocations for housing development in each district. Revised Neighbourhood Plan housing requirement figures will also be produced which will need to be consistent with the Joint Local Plan proposed spatial strategy, new allocations and evidence base. Neighbourhood Plan groups are encouraged to engage frequently with the Councils to ensure that plans remain consistent with the relevant housing requirement figures.

Further information

- 1.11. For any further information, please contact the Planning Policy team on: localplan@baberghmidsuffolk.gov.uk or 0300 1234 000.
- 1.12. If you wish to be notified of any future updates to the Joint Local Plan Review, please register your email address for our mailing list.

Interim housing requirement tables

- 1.13. The below tables set out the interim housing requirement figures based upon the recommended methodology described in this paper. They should be treated as minimum figures and could be subject to change as the Joint Local Plan Review progresses.

PROVISIONAL FIGURES ONLY

BDC housing requirement (including an assumed 5% buffer) = 16,275 dwellings

MSDC housing requirement (including an assumed 5% buffer) = 15,414 dwellings

Table 3: Babergh

Parish (ONS labelled)	Indicative requirement over 20-year period	Identified residual dwellings (on commenced sites)	Permitted residual dwellings (on not started sites) ¹	Indicative requirement minus permitted dwellings
Acton (Babergh)	330	13	101	216
Aldham (Babergh)	30	9	1	20
Alpheton	40	-	-	40
Arwarton	20	2	-	18
Assington	90	5	2	83
Belstead	50	-	14	36
Bentley (Babergh)	140	25	1	114
Bildeston	190	-	2	188
Boxford (Babergh)	200	5	9	186
Boxted (Babergh)	20	-	2	18
Brantham	450	271	1	178
Brent Eleigh	30	5	10	15
Brettenham (Babergh)	50	9	1	40
Bures St. Mary	150	10	1	139
Burstall	30	1	-	29
Capel St. Mary	500	47	2	451
Chattisham	30	29	-	1
Chelmondiston	200	-	3	197
Chelsworth	40	3	1	36
Chilton (Babergh)	100	43	-	57
Cockfield (Babergh)	190	33	10	147

¹ Please note it cannot be certain that these permitted residual dwellings (on not started sites) will be delivered and therefore caution should be had in relying on these to meet the indicative requirement.

Parish (ONS labelled)	Indicative requirement over 20-year period	Identified residual dwellings (on commenced sites)	<i>Permitted residual dwellings (on not started sites)¹</i>	Indicative requirement minus permitted dwellings
Copdock and Washbrook	200	16	6	178
East Bergholt	450	220	10	220
Edwardstone	60	2	5	53
Elmsett	140	41	2	97
Freston	20	2	-	18
Glemsford	600	-	11	589
Great Cornard	1,550	58	3	1,489
Great Waldingfield	280	2	-	278
Groton	40	-	1	39
Hadleigh	1,500	352	8	1,140
Harkstead	50	-	-	50
Hartest	80	2	1	77
Higham (Babergh)	40	-	-	40
Hintlesham	120	23	3	94
Hitcham	150	4	2	144
Holbrook (Babergh)	300	3	27	270
Holton St. Mary	40	-	1	39
Kersey	70	8	1	61
Kettlebaston	10	-	1	9
Lavenham	400	31	2	367
Lawshall	150	16	8	126
Layham	100	3	4	93
Leavenheath	230	1	3	226
Lindsey	30	3	2	25
Little Cornard	50	2	1	47
Little Waldingfield	60	2	-	58
Long Melford	750	81	17	652
Milden	20	2	1	17
Monks Eleigh	100	-	-	100
Nayland-with-Wissington	210	-	5	205
Nedging-with-Naughton	80	4	2	74
Newton (Babergh)	100	6	8	86
Pinewood	700	20	-	680
Polstead	140	1	1	138
Preston St. Mary	40	-	-	40
Raydon	100	27	2	71
Semer	20	-	-	20
Shelley	10	1	1	8

Parish (ONS labelled)	Indicative requirement over 20-year period	Identified residual dwellings (on commenced sites)	<i>Permitted residual dwellings (on not started sites)¹</i>	Indicative requirement minus permitted dwellings
Shimpling	70	3	2	65
Shotley	400	287	2	111
Somerton (Babergh)	30	1	1	28
Sproughton	300	281	757	0
Stanstead	60	1	-	59
Stoke-by-Nayland	130	1	-	129
Stratford St. Mary	120	-	-	120
Stutton	170	11	1	158
Sudbury (Babergh)	2,550	349	750	1,451
Tattingstone	100	5	-	95
Thorpe Morieux	50	10	5	35
Wattisham	20	1	-	19
Wenham Magna	30	-	2	28
Wenham Parva	10	-	-	10
Whatfield	60	-	5	55
Wherstead	50	18	-	32
Woolverstone	40	3	22	15

Table 4: Mid Suffolk

Parish (ONS labelled)	Indicative requirement over 20-year period	Identified residual dwellings (on commenced sites)	<i>Permitted residual dwellings (on not started sites)²</i>	Indicative requirement minus permitted dwellings
Akenham	50	-	5	45
Ashbocking	50	3	-	47
Ashfield cum Thorpe	30	1	-	29
Aspall	10	-	-	10
Athelington	10	-	-	10
Bacton (Mid Suffolk)	190	266	52	0
Badley	10	5	2	3
Badwell Ash	130	76	25	29
Barham (Mid Suffolk)	200	277	32	0
Barking	60	11	1	48
Battisford	70	12	8	50
Baylham	40	-	1	39

² Please note it cannot be certain that these permitted residual dwellings (on not started sites) will be delivered and therefore caution should be had in relying on these to meet the indicative requirement.

Parish (ONS labelled)	Indicative requirement over 20-year period	Identified residual dwellings (on commenced sites)	<i>Permitted residual dwellings (on not started sites)²</i>	Indicative requirement minus permitted dwellings
Bedfield	50	9	10	31
Bedingfield	50	3	-	47
Beyton	100	13	16	71
Botesdale	150	80	5	65
Braiseworth	10	-	-	10
Bramford	400	283	13	104
Brome and Oakley	70	-	-	70
Brundish	40	-	1	39
Burgate	20	-	-	20
Buxhall	70	4	-	66
Claydon	300	13	69	218
Coddenham	90	1	2	87
Combs	140	54	95	0
Cotton (Mid Suffolk)	80	3	1	76
Creeting St. Mary	120	90	8	22
Creeting St. Peter or West Creeting	30	-	5	25
Crowfield	50	-	5	45
Darmsden	10	-	-	10
Debenham	350	42	33	275
Denham (Mid Suffolk)	30	-	-	30
Drinkstone	80	4	3	73
Earl Stonham	80	5	2	73
Elmswell	700	214	95	391
Eye (Mid Suffolk)	350	152	23	175
Felsham	70	1	3	66
Finningham	70	17	-	53
Flowton	10	-	-	10
Framsden	50	4	1	45
Fressingfield	160	33	5	122
Gedding	20	1	-	19
Gipping	10	-	-	10
Gislingham	150	22	-	128
Gosbeck	30	2	2	26
Great Ashfield	50	-	-	50
Great Blakenham	300	7	-	293
Great Bricett	110	3	-	107
Great Finborough	140	7	-	133
Harleston	30	-	2	28
Haughley	300	25	10	265
Helmingham	30	1	-	29

Parish (ONS labelled)	Indicative requirement over 20-year period	Identified residual dwellings (on commenced sites)	<i>Permitted residual dwellings (on not started sites)²</i>	Indicative requirement minus permitted dwellings
Hemingstone	30	-	1	29
Henley	70	7	-	63
Hessett	60	-	-	60
Hinderclay	50	8	8	34
Horham	40	7	8	25
Hoxne	130	11	2	117
Hunston (Mid Suffolk)	30	-	-	30
Kenton (Mid Suffolk)	30	2	4	24
Langham (Mid Suffolk)	10	-	-	10
Laxfield	180	35	14	131
Little Blakenham	40	5	7	28
Little Finborough	10	-	-	10
Mellis	70	5	17	48
Mendham	60	2	1	57
Mendlesham	200	32	38	130
Metfield	70	-	2	68
Mickfield	30	5	-	25
Monk Soham	30	-	1	29
Needham Market	800	206	1	593
Nettlestead (Mid Suffolk)	30	-	1	29
Norton (Mid Suffolk)	140	33	18	89
Occold	80	-	-	80
Offton	60	5	3	52
Old Newton with Dagworth	170	1	117	52
Onehouse	150	300	-	0
Palgrave	130	4	2	124
Pettaugh	30	-	-	30
Rattlesden	140	8	12	120
Redgrave	70	7	7	56
Redlingfield	30	-	-	30
Rickingham Inferior	50	3	-	47
Rickingham Superior	100	3	42	55
Ringshall	90	-	2	88
Rishangles	10	2	1	7
Shelland	10	-	-	10
Somersham (Mid Suffolk)	110	11	2	97
Southolt	10	1	1	8
Stoke Ash	40	1	1	38

Parish (ONS labelled)	Indicative requirement over 20-year period	Identified residual dwellings (on commenced sites)	<i>Permitted residual dwellings (on not started sites)²</i>	Indicative requirement minus permitted dwellings
Stonham Aspal	80	60	10	10
Stonham Parva	50	4	-	46
Stowlangtoft	30	-	2	28
Stowmarket	3,000	636	483	1,881
Stowupland	400	87	7	306
Stradbroke	200	9	38	153
Stuston	30	3	-	27
Syleham	30	-	-	30
Tannington	10	-	-	10
Thorndon	110	24	5	81
Thornham Magna	30	3	1	26
Thornham Parva	50	-	2	48
Thrandeston	20	1	1	18
Thurston	550	509	767	0
Thwaite (Mid Suffolk)	20	-	-	20
Tostock	70	1	-	69
Walsham-le-Willows	190	-	7	183
Wattisfield	70	9	1	60
Westhorpe	30	-	-	30
Wetherden	80	6	3	71
Wetheringsett-cum-Brockford	100	11	-	89
Weybread	60	2	1	57
Whitton (Mid Suffolk)	50	104	1	0
Wickham Skeith	50	2	3	45
Wilby (Mid Suffolk)	40	-	1	39
Willisham	50	-	14	36
Wingfield (Mid Suffolk)	50	3	1	46
Winston (Mid Suffolk)	20	-	1	19
Woolpit	350	407	55	0
Worlingworth	120	35	2	83
Wortham	110	7	13	90
Wyverstone	50	3	5	42
Yaxley (Mid Suffolk)	70	1	9	60