



HOMEGROWN

Homegrown Mapping Report 2025
**Listening Well and Acting Together
for Children and Young People
in West Norfolk**

What is Homegrown?

Homegrown exists to help the church in West Norfolk respond to what children, young people and families are really experiencing.

Over the past ten months we have listened to hundreds of voices – from children in schools, from churches, and from community partners. We have heard both joy and struggle: safe spaces that make a difference, but also stress, isolation, poverty, and challenges that no single group can tackle alone.

The aim of this report is not to demonstrate how many children are in church. It is about recognising that local churches, i.e. groups of like-minded local Christian people, are already part of the community fabric – and asking how multiple groups of churches might work together more confidently, across our area, to better know and serve children and young people where they are.

Our findings highlight the biggest issues facing young people, where schools and churches see the same concerns, and where the gaps lie. The message is clear: collaboration is essential. Churches have people, long-lasting presence, and trust – but long-term change will only come if we share resources, avoid duplication, and act together.

We offer this report as both a snapshot and a call to action. Its purpose is to:

- Inspire churches to make a difference by working together, demonstrating a greater expression and public witness of Christian faith.
- Raise awareness of, and encourage the church to advocate for, social pressures facing children, young people and families.
- Prompt collaboration for a stronger response around key issues like family poverty, mental health, and safe youth spaces.
- Facilitate a stronger connection between the church, schools and the public sector to contribute to borough-wide change for children, youth and families.

Above all, we hope it helps every local church ask:

What role can we play in giving children and young people the best possible start in life, together, in 2025 and beyond?

Thank you for your interest in this research report. Homegrown was born out of the desire of local churches to meet the spiritual needs of young people in this area. The research is both urgent and important.

Young people experience unprecedented levels of anxiety, loneliness and lack of purpose. There is much good that is being done in King's Lynn and its environs to address those needs - which is why Homegrown begins with research. Local churches do not want to duplicate excellent work already underway, only to contribute to the well-being of our young people. My hope and prayer for this research and for the continued progress of the Homegrown project is that local churches will see how that contribution will be made and will have the confidence to join in as we all seek the welfare of this area.

**The Bishop of Lynn,
The Rt Revd Dr Jane Steen**



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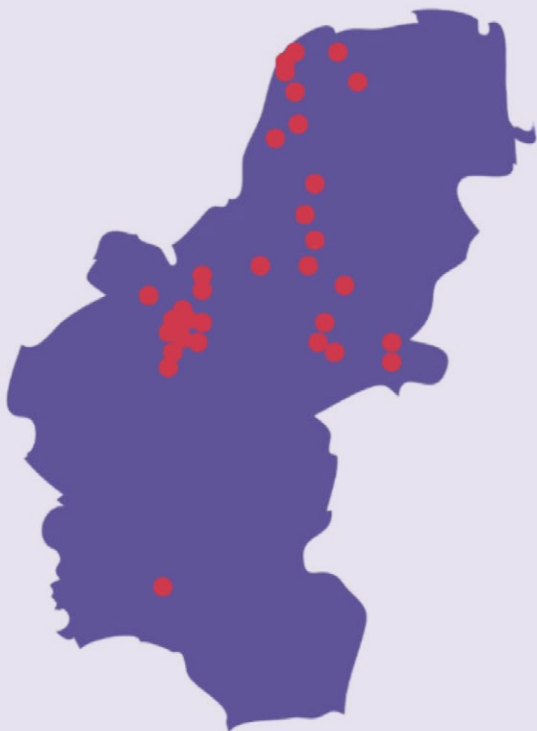
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This research in West Norfolk has included insights from hundreds of voices from across The Borough of Kings Lynn and West Norfolk.

To find out about what churches in the area are currently doing for children, young people and families in our borough scan to explore our interactive Map.



Map contains location of churches involved in HOMEGROWN research.



Executive Summary

Over 300 children and young people from West Norfolk shared their lived experiences, alongside the insights of 11 schools, 50 churches, and several local organisations.

What are the needs of children and their families? What brings them joy? What are the things they would like to see in their communities?

These were some of the questions asked through surveys, classroom sessions, semi-structured interviews, and focus groups. As we listened to their answers, the voices we heard were honest and hopeful. Yet, it was also clear that challenges persist and that significant opportunities are being missed.

Homegrown, an initiative designed in partnership between Viva, the Diocese of Norwich, and Imagine Norfolk Together, gathered and consolidated all these voices to understand the realities of today's children and young people, and to explore how churches can work together to effectively respond to the identified needs.

The Homegrown research highlighted **six key findings**

01

Warm but Weakening church Links

Children and young people are generally positive about church, often with active connection in primary school, but these involvements drop in secondary years.

02

Relationships as Joy and Strain

Family and friends are the biggest sources of joy, but strained home relationships, worsened by time, dynamics, and poverty, have the greatest negative impact.

03

Schools as Mixed Experiences

School can be positive or negative, but many young people want changes to workload, structures, and culture to improve life for themselves and peers.

04

Need for Peer Spaces

Young people value in-person connection, yet a lack of safe, local places, especially in rural areas, limits opportunities to 'hang out.'

05

Churches Value Collaboration but Face Barriers

Churches recognise the need to work together, but theological differences, practical challenges, and capacity gaps often block collaboration.

06

Churches as Key Community Partners

Key community partners highlight the church's importance and potential, especially when churches partner with services.

What does this mean for us?

Churches are deeply rooted, valued, and trusted in communities. Most of the children and young people still see the church in a positive manner, but their connections are weakening, especially as they transition from primary to secondary school. Unless these early links are nurtured and the relationships are maintained all throughout life, we will find less children and young people impacted by the work of the church.



Primary and secondary school children described the church as a safe, calm, kind, and welcoming place. However, they also expressed their yearning for more spaces and activities where they can connect, build friendships, and develop their skills and confidence. Unless the churches open their doors and make use of their resources to create opportunities for children to gather, learn, and belong, we will see more children and young people remain attached to their screens and miss out on the experiences of self-discovery, fellowship, and community.

Schools and local organisations acknowledged that the needs are too massive and complex for any group to address single-handedly. They also see the churches can be key partners given their presence in the communities. While schools can provide education and support, and local organisations can give social programmes, it is often the churches that bring local knowledge and the consistency and willingness to journey alongside children, young people, and their families. Unless churches embrace this role and step into collaboration with others, many of the pressing issues of children and young people will continue to go unmet.

This is an invitation for all churches across West Norfolk to come together. Our way forward lies in collaboration. We must stop asking one another where the children are and why they are not in our churches. Instead, we need to recognise that we the Church are to be an imperative part of the fabric of our community, journeying with young people and their families where they are.

To step beyond silos and to overcome any denominational or parish boundaries.

To be stronger than the sum of their parts.

To rebuild bridges with the next generation.

As one participant noted,

‘There’s nothing really that should stop us from being able to work it together, because we’re all here of the same mind to do the same thing.’

Mapping West Norfolk

What is the landscape young people of West Norfolk are growing up in?

To help us understand the area in which we are working, the most pressing concerns and challenges facing young people, we gathered data already collected through a variety of organisations, local government, research documents and census data.

The Borough of Kings Lynn and West Norfolk

Approximate Population of 154,000

31,098 people aged 0-19

Nearly 8,100 children in poverty

Above National Average	Below National Average
Childhood poverty	Household Income
NEET (<i>Not in Education, Employment or Training</i>)	GCSEs in English and Maths
Childhood obesity	Broadband Access

ONS Census data 2023-2025

Postcode Lottery

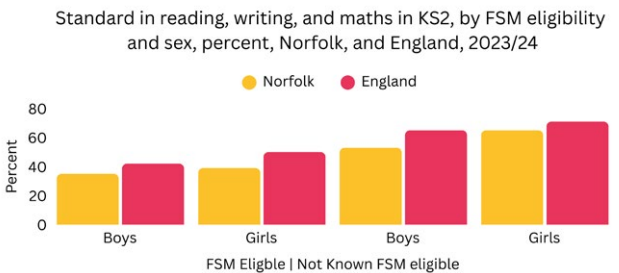
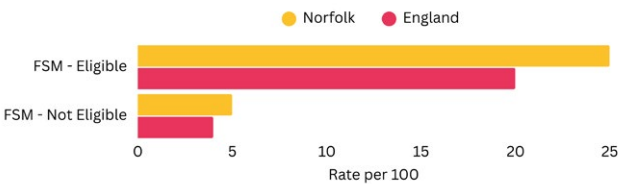
Whilst many issues facing young people were found borough wide, there are some issues that impact specific areas more significantly. This difference was more acutely seen in the life expectancy differences between borough wards. Both men (11.5 years) and women (7.9 years) born in North Lynn have a significantly shorter life expectancy when compared to others in the local area, sometimes only living mere minutes away.

Kings Lynn and West Norfolk Marmot place
Health Data Pack 2025

Other significant issues impacting the lives of young people:

- Lack of consistent public transport
- Declining two-parent households
- Social isolation in rural and coastal areas
- High levels of:
 - SEND (Special educational needs and disabilities)
 - Hospital Admissions for Self-Harm
 - Demand for child and adolescent Mental Health Services

Suspension rate in state funded secondary schools by FSM status, percent, Norfolk, and England, 2023/24 Autumn term



FSM (Free School Meal)
Data: Dept. Education via KL&WN Marmot Place Health Data Pack 2025

Norfolk shows higher rates of suspension and lower levels of attainment than the national average. A child’s eligibility for free school meals (FSM) significantly increases the likelihood of both.

Methodology

How we listened to the local community

This study used a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative data with qualitative insights to understand the socio-economic factors affecting children, young people, and their families. A deductive strand drew on existing research and local statistics to frame data collection, while an inductive strand emerged from participants' voices—students, school staff, church leaders, and community practitioners—highlighting both known challenges and new themes.

Data collection included surveys, open-ended questionnaires, and focus group discussions (FGs) with 315 students (158 primary & 157 high school students), 11 schools, 50 churches (via snowball sampling), and nine groups of local church and organisational leaders/community partners.

Key questions addressed children's needs and challenges, current church responses, service gaps, and opportunities for collaboration.

The online survey employed Likert-scale questions to measure awareness of local issues, with space for additional insights. Qualitative data were thematically coded, supported by frequency counts to gauge response weight. Triangulation across methods strengthened validity, ensuring findings reflected multiple perspectives and offered a clearer picture of the realities facing children, young people, and families in West Norfolk.

315
Students

50
Churches

11
Schools

9
Key Community Partners

Key Community Partners include:

Kings Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council
The Marmot Place Programme
Kings Lynn and West Norfolk Family Hub
Community Action Norfolk

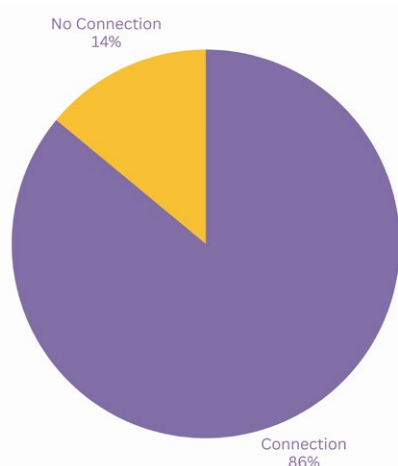
Results from each phase of research and all contributors have been woven through our thematic reporting of our findings.

Warm but Weakening Church Links

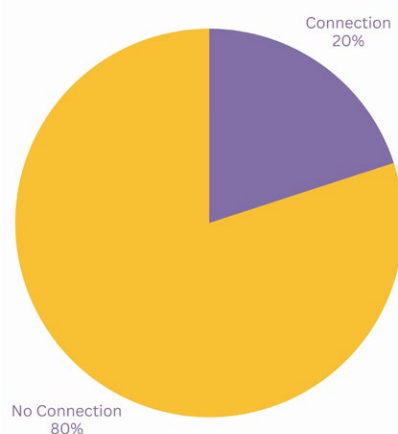
Children and young people are generally positive about church, often with active connection in primary school, but these involvements drop in secondary years.

Our survey results showed a significant drop off in schools connected to their local church.

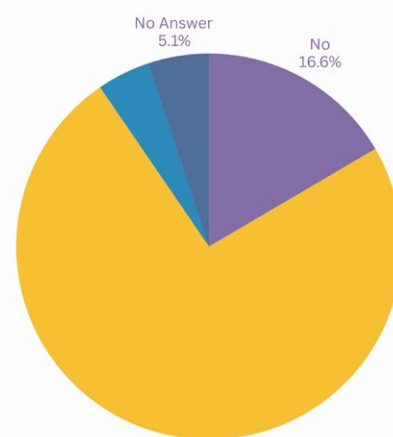
Primary schools connection to local church



Secondary schools connection to local church



High school students connection to church



Our secondary school students confirmed their lack of connection

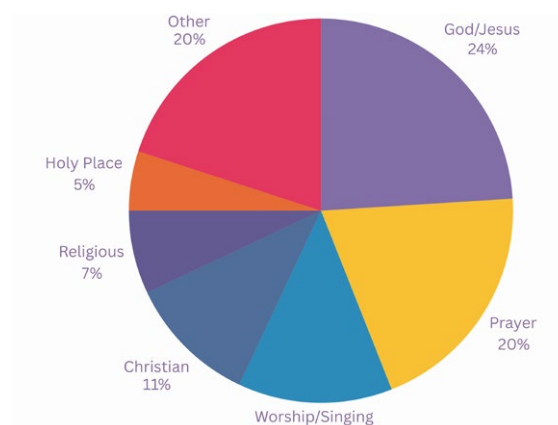


Our Surveys Said...

Primary school children were more likely to visit a church or be visited by a church leader. Many high school students noted their previous visits whilst attending primary school.

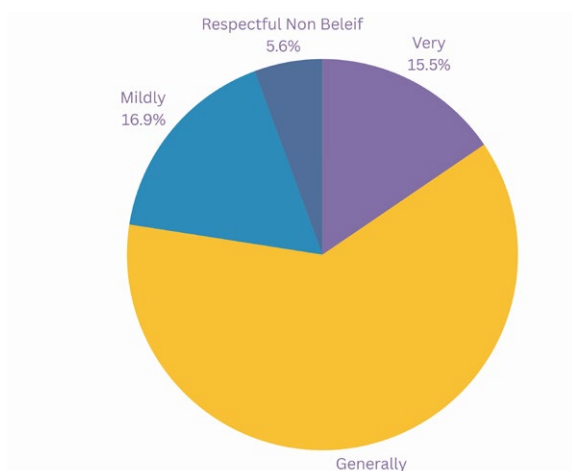
Primary schools' practical encounters with church had given them a good knowledge of basic church life, including knowledge of God/Jesus (24%), a place of prayer (20%) and worship (13%). Nearly half (47%) of primary students said they believed churches make a real difference in their local area.

Primary students: What is church?



Over 45% of high school students had a positive opinion of church. Most of these responses could be seen as 'generally positive.'

Positive responses to church



What they said about the church

'Calming, safe place. Welcoming.'

'I think that it's a nice space to think about anything that you want and it's also a place of community'

'It's alright!'

37% of students had no experience or opinion of their local church, with only 7% expressing an explicitly negative opinion.

One secondary student shared: "I go at Christmas and Easter but most of the time I sleep in for ages on Sunday. We sometimes go to church with guides, and I can't understand the readings and the hymns I don't really have an opinion"

Key Findings

- More primary students are connected to church, predominately through school associations.
- Students show a general warmth to the church, though secondary school opinions of the church may lessen due in part to a lack of connection.
- Some student's opinions are formed through negative experiences of churches they have visited.

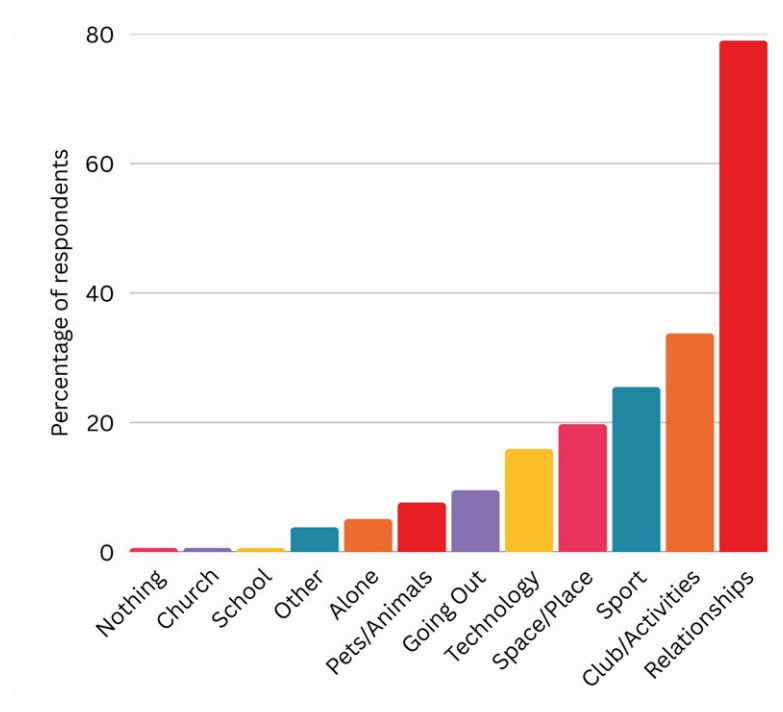
Question for reflection

What opinion of the church/activity may the young people in our community be forming?

Relationships as Joy and Strain

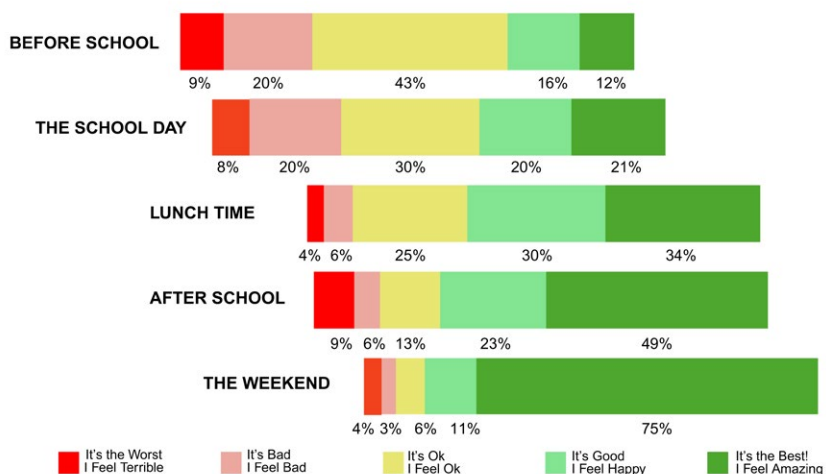
Family and friends are the biggest sources of joy, but strained home relationships – worsened by time, dynamics, and poverty – have the greatest negative impact.

What area of your life brings you joy?



High school students overwhelmingly noted relationships (79.98%) with family (74%) and friends (72%) as the biggest factor for joy in their lives, with the idea of socially 'hanging out' permeating many of the other areas.

Vibe my day



When ranking/vibing their day primary students who rated their school and after school times positively were very likely to highlight play and friendships as keys to their joy.

What they said about their family

Before school I love 'eating a nice breakfast with Daddy'

The high point of my day is 'seeing mummy or [my] little sister'

'My dad [and I] are very much alike. So, if I become stressed, there's a bit of tension because we argue, we say the same things to each other.'

'My sister annoyed me.'

Conversely, the family home seemed to be the main catalyst for stress. Primary students were more likely to rate before school negatively due to fights with siblings, stressful pre-school schedules or lack of play time preparing for the day. When reflecting on their challenges, high school students were more likely to find relationships with family a challenge over friends or friendship groups.

Our Surveys Said...

Both schools and churches rated 'unstable family life' as the most significant issue negatively impacting the children in their community.

Family dynamics are further strained by poor socio-economic conditions—marked by deprivation, housing challenges, and limited employment opportunities – leaving low-income families vulnerable, impacting children's wellbeing. As one local practitioner noted: **"Poverty is a huge problem... but it looks like we're an affluent area. But we're not. Poverty is hugely relevant in this area. Jobs are few and scarce..."**

Church in Action:

In mapping the church activities in Kings Lynn and West Norfolk, we highlight a variety of different services churches offer to support families, relationally and practically.

CAP Debt Centre
Parent and Toddler Groups
Food in School Holiday Programmes
Hosting Foodbanks/Food Hubs

Key Findings

- Friends and family are the most significant bringers of joy to young people's lives.
- Family relationships, compared to friendships, are more likely to have a negative impact.
- Our survey and focus groups' perception is that the poorer economic conditions exacerbate family relations.

Question for reflection

How might we create an environment where families can flourish?

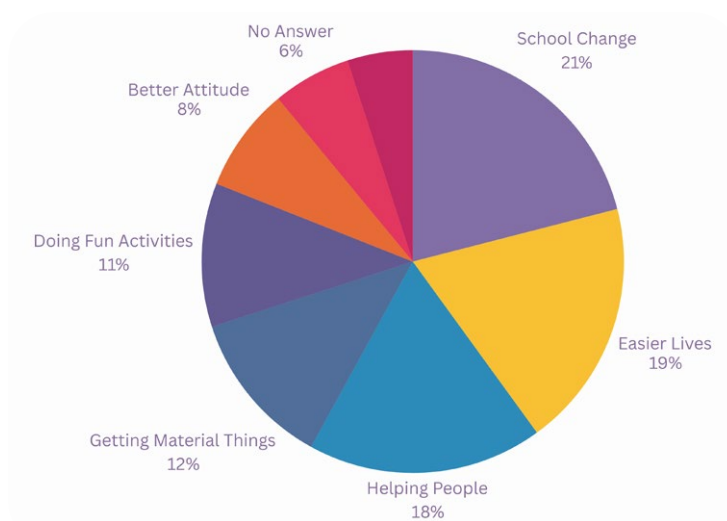


Schools as Mixed Experiences

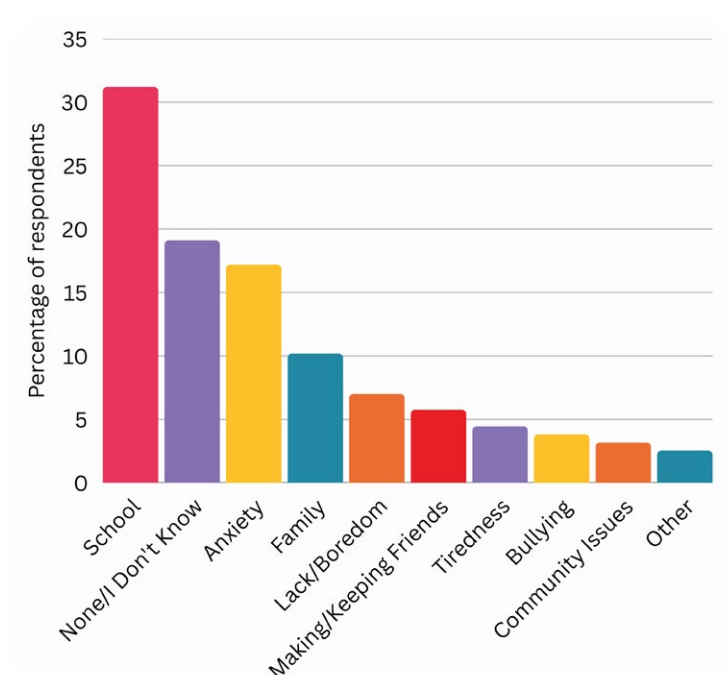
School can be positive or negative, but many young people want changes to workload, structures, and culture to improve life for themselves and peers.

When listing the challenges they faced, students at high School predominately mentioned challenges they face in school. If given a magic wand to change one thing to help kids like themselves, primary school children were most likely to make a change to something at school.

What 'magic wand' change would you make?



What Challenges do you face?



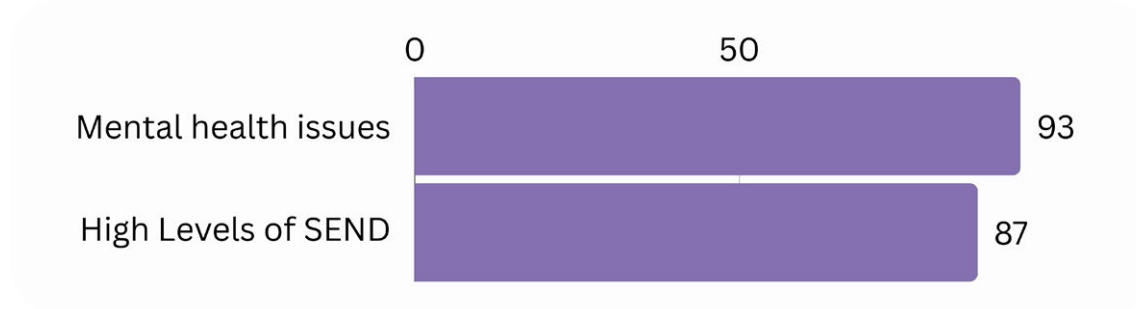
What they said about their school

'I do not have to sit in a hard, uncomfortable chair six hours a day.'
 'Make school more fun'
 'Have four school days instead of five'
 'Start school later'
 'Less homework.'
 'Actually, let us go to the toilet, instead of needing a pass, it's pretty stupid.'
 'One thing I would change would be more security so more teachers could see and help children who have been bullied and who are struggling.'

Primary students showed an even mix of those who enjoyed/disliked school. Their potential changes were more likely to focus on making the experience more enjoyable. High school students had a greater structural and relational emphasis. For one student the rigidity of their school experience proved negative: 'Well, like say, you were in a lesson and you've, like, missed your homework for one week. But like, really, you've had something going on and you haven't been able to do it and just teachers trying to understand that.'

A small (4.5%) mainly rural minority noted tiredness due to 'school and early buses' as a concern. 'I have to wake up, bout... Usually, I used to wake up like half six, but now I just wake up at 7. It takes me half an hour to get ready.'

Schools rating of Mental Health & Special Educational Needs and Disability concerns



Our Surveys Said...

The responses from schools highlighted the additional areas of SEND (special educational needs and disabilities) and mental health issues as having a significant impact on children's education.

- Schools reported high SEND (Special Educational Needs and Disabilities) levels (e.g., 22% in one case), using adapted curricula and SEND teams, but struggled with rising EHCPs (Education, Health, and Care Plans) and limited funding.
- Schools supported children's mental health through counselling, trained staff, pastoral teams, parent resources, and referrals to MHST (Mental Health Support Team), MHFAs (Mental Health First Aid), and PATHs (Promoting Alternative Thinking Strategies).

Views from the focus group

"[The] mental health of young people is crucial... built around primarily social anxiety and the impact that then has on [the] ability to join groups, ability to school readiness, ability to... attend school"

"Mental health challenges really, and that makes it very difficult for them...they need a lot of extra support and help with that."

Key Findings

- Children's perceptions of school are mixed, although many students would seek to make changes to improve their school experience.
- High school students have significant structural areas of concerns highlighting workload, wellbeing and tiredness/travel issues.
- Schools and focus groups highlight significant SEND and Mental Health issues and the additional stresses it has on school management and the taught curriculum.

Question for reflection

How do we help ease pressures around workload, wellbeing, and school structures for young people?



Need for Peer Spaces

Young people value in-person connection, yet a lack of safe, local places – especially in rural areas – limits opportunities to ‘hang out.’

What they said about their free time

‘The weekend is the best because of fun activities.’

‘At the weekend I go swimming with my friends.’

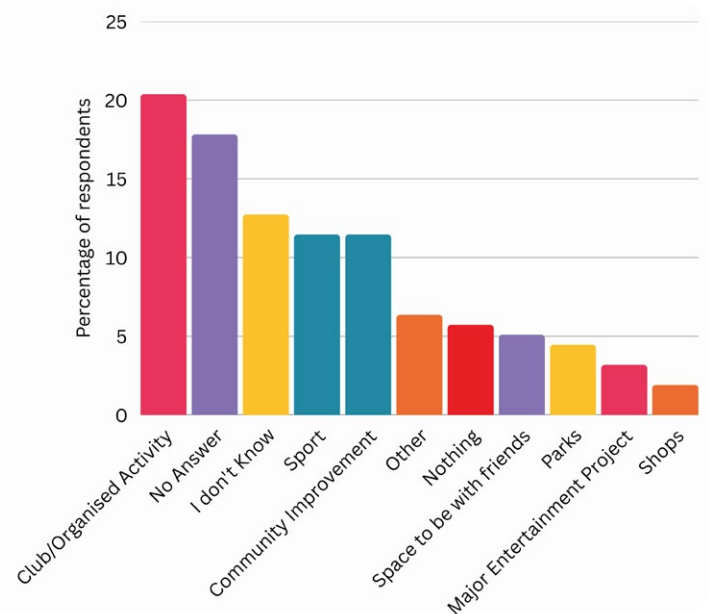
‘After school my high point is watching TV.’

‘I like going to the park with friends and going to town with friends.’

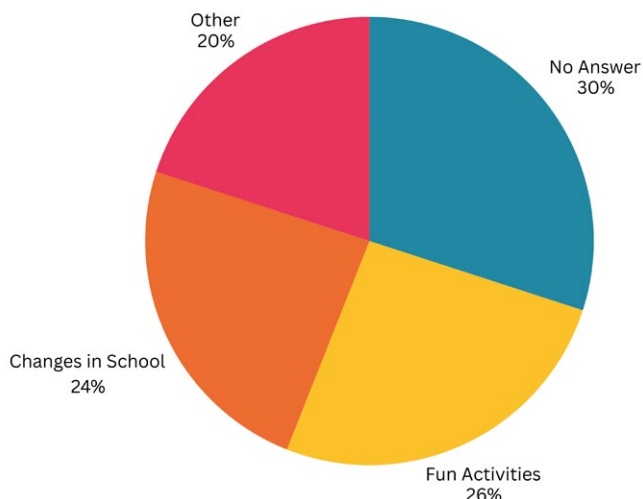
When asked about their community, high school students could tell us of a wide range of activities: Sports activities, hobby based clubs and spaces (like parks) to ‘hang out’ with friends were the most popular.

Primary school students rated their after school and weekend times as their most enjoyed time periods.

What would you like to see/do in your community?



What one thing would make your day better?



Whilst being able to name many clubs and activities both age groups would like to see more fun activities/clubs added to their community.

Multiple high school students enjoyed or sought out places to ‘hang out’ with friends and one focus group member highlight the relational nature of her dance club: ‘I do dance and like it’s giving me a bigger circle of friends.’

The relational desire of young people, amidst a range of different activities was summed up by one student:

'I feel like there's already good opportunities here in Kings Lynn so I don't really know I think just more places that you can just hang out, like, so you have somewhere to be.'

Having somewhere to be is harder for some, especially those who lived rurally.

Student Focus Group	Community Focus Group
'They need to expand the amount of things that are available to do my like community because there's not... there's just like one thing.'	"...the lack of opportunities because we don't have youth clubs anymore for a large part of it. Kids don't cycle that much. The bus services are terrible for a lot of places. So, for me, isolation is a real issue, and it's something that starts very young because those very young people aren't developing the kind of relationships with their mates where they all run off and do stuff together."
'Where I live, it isn't very much like a big space, so it's like really small and there's not really much to do. So, it gets really boring.'	

Our Surveys Said...

Surveyed churches were able to highlight different activities they were able to offer the young people in their communities including: Youth clubs/Drop ins; film screenings; hosting uniformed groups and an 'Ice Cream Bonanza.' However some activities struggled to be sustained:

"We don't have a big enough group of youth to specifically do anything with them."

"...struggle to find enough children who were regular parts of our congregations to do things together."

"It wasn't well-attended, and gradually it just fizzled out."

Digitally Connected?

Whilst only a small number of students mentioned smartphone and gaming devices, Schools ranked 'misuse (or overuse) of the internet or social media' as having a significant impact on young people's wellbeing. Focus groups echoed these sentiments with one contributor telling us: "They can text and talk to people in Zimbabwe, but they can't actually go into a shop and buy a bag of crisps."

Key Findings

- Young people are aware of significant number of clubs and activities in their local area, even if a need for more, especially in rural locations, is desired.
- The desire to 'hang out' with peers appears to motivate their activity selection.
- Schools and partners are concerned about the impacts of social media.

Questions for reflection

How can we support opportunities for young people to simply "be together" as well as join structured activities?

Churches value collaboration but face barriers

Churches recognise the need to work together, but theological differences, practical challenges, and capacity gaps often block collaboration.

Multiple conversations with churches in focus group highlighted the desire to work together collaboratively, with other churches and community partners.

Our Surveys Said...

Many churches highlighted ways in which they worked with other churches including Churches Together; Encounter Youth Worship; CROWNs Trust; GenR8 school assemblies; Kings Lynn Night Shelter; Worship United; CAP Dept Centre and Foodbank. Many churches referenced previously working together with a significant proportion stating they do not currently engage in any form of collaborative working.

Why is there a lack of collaboration between churches?

What thoughts did our focus groups give us about churches working together to support young people and their families?

- **Theological differences:** Due to differences of views on leadership, priorities and structures 'there's sometimes a deep suspicion of each other.'
- **Consistency of connection:** Collaboration is not a new idea, and some things have been tried only 'retreat back into ourselves again.'
- **Natural Capacity:** As many congregations note getting older and smaller their volunteer capacity naturally diminishes, meaning 'there is not a huge amount of time that they can give.'
- **Lack of awareness:** Whilst intentions are good 'we haven't always stopped to find out what the need is.'
- **Communication breakdown:** As collaboration dwindles the potential for unhelpful overlap increases leaving the potential for 'four ministers from separate churches going into the same school and only one in another!'

Churches as Key Community Partners

Key community stakeholders highlight the church's importance and potential, especially when churches engage alongside other service providers.

Where partnerships between churches and schools/ community partners occur, they are greatly valued and can have a significant positive impact on the community. One church and community partnership even made news headlines!

Pizza Project cuts youth crime on Norfolk Estate (BBC News: November 2024)

“Our local church is doing an absolutely amazing job. They have been the key in supporting and developing work with our families and communities. I cannot praise them highly enough!” Greenpark Academy

What key community partners said about the church

“You [churches]...are properly close to your communities and really, really understand [them] because you live there and you hear what the communities have to say.”

“You’re there permanently in communities. So, you can make a real difference.”

“The permanence of the church. Everybody knows that. It’s going to be there in some way, shape or form, you know, and we’ve got a community hub, and we’ve got the church rooms as well as the church itself. So that instils confidence.”

Whilst our community partners have given us encouraging words through the focus groups, that does not mean there are not barriers in these relationships too. As one example illustrates: “What we have had occasionally though is some strange things like...we will not allow yoga in our church, because it’s not Christian...We can break some of that...and get more churches just being open to using...the premises or engaging with people.”

Key Findings

- Churches generally expressed a desire to continue or return to working more collaboratively.
- Community partners recognise the churches’ significant potential to impact their communities.
- All parties recognise significant barriers to be worked through in order to work together more effectively.

Question for reflection

What is required to work collaboratively as churches and organisations?

Recommendations for moving forward

Whilst young people's connections to church have waned over time, the voices of local schools and our community partners have reminded us of the church's deep-rooted presence and proximity to the young people in their community. Whilst barriers have been recognised, to not consider how to move forward would be doing a disservice to the communities that we may deem ourselves in service of.

Whilst the connections between young people and the church may appear limited, we have seen some significant rays of hope that any help offered by the church would be keenly welcomed.

- **Many young people showed positive views of church.**
- **Those whose opinions were neutral showed limited knowledge of church and have not, like a slim minority, formed any negative opinions.**
- **Schools who were connected to church were extremely thankful for the connection.**
- **Most churches, even if limited, have resources at their disposal to aid community action (buildings/volunteers).**
- **There is a desire, lingering legacy and new shoots of collaboration within the churches of Kings Lynn and West Norfolk.**
- **Community partners both recognise and welcome the efforts of the church as central in their local communities.**

But we must remember, these optimistic insights sit against the landscape of high levels of poverty; SEND and mental health concerns; overstretched schools and community projects and a lack of infrastructure and activity to help young people truly thrive.

So, what recommendations could we offer moving forward?

• **Purposeful Communication**

Communication could be the key to taking the first steps forward. Ensuring that there are regular and intentional conversations between local churches will aid partnership and avoid potential duplication. Communicating with families, schools and community partners will ensure any provision is fit for purpose and accessible.

• **Co-ordinated Schools and community projects**

A purposeful ecumenical partnership would provide consistent support for young people and ensure shared ownership and resourcing of activities, without over or under saturating a community. Regional examples of Team Chaplaincy and Youth for Christ and historic schools work, highlight ways in which diverse theologies can choose to partner for a common cause.

• **Joining with community partners**

We have already seen the great impact of church and community partnerships through activities like Foodbanks and Pizza Projects. The church has plenty of different avenues to explore supporting existing responses to local issues. Whether volunteers, premises or generous giving, the church can really add value at the heart of their community.

• **Training and Support**

Having noted the fluctuation of collaborative provision in the past, ensuring that there is sufficient infrastructure in place to guarantee positive partnership is prioritised and sustainable will be key. External or specified support may ensure that provision is maintained and key training is provided, without getting lost in church specific activities.

• **Invest in church buildings/spaces**

Whilst our resources may be limited, choosing to invest them in may help them become fit for more purposes. Ensuring there are readily available and comfortable to use will aid our welcome, especially in places of rural lack.

• **Recognise we are stronger together**

Whilst we may have a tendency to fixate on the barriers that may hinder collaboration, together we are stronger. In partnership we have access to more resources, more volunteers, more ideas to positively impact more lives.

Whilst these may seem like simple sentences, we recognise the difficulties that may lie ahead. Funds will be needed, control must be shared, individual projects may be shelved but **moving forward lies in collaboration**, as the work is too big for a single church to do. It is both a challenge and an opportunity for churches to 'step beyond silos', 'overcome any denominational or parish boundaries', 'stop thinking that [they are] separate and different', and to be 'stronger than the sum of their parts' by making themselves united.

'There's nothing really that should stop us from being able to work it together, because we're all here of the same mind to do the same thing.'

This research would not have been possible without the generosity of so many who gave their time, wisdom, and experiences. We are deeply grateful to every representative from every church, benefice, school, organisation, and community partner who shared honestly with us.

Your voices have shaped this report and given us a clearer picture of both the struggles and the hopes of children, young people, and families across West Norfolk. Thank you for helping us to listen well and for being part of a shared vision for what could be possible when we work together.

Churches/Benefices

The Gayton, Grimston, Great Massingham and District Team Benefice, Kings Lynn Minster, St Faith's LEP Gaywood, St John the Evangelist Kings Lynn, All Saints North Wooton, St Mary the Virgin South Wooton, The Beacon Church, London Road Methodist Church, Highgate Methodist Church, Kings Lynn Baptist Church, Gateway Church, Kings Centre, Kings Lynn Evangelical Church, The Sandringham Group of Churches,

St Nicholas Dersingham, St Michaels and All Angels Ingoldisthorpe, St Peter and St Paul Shernborne, St Mary the Virgin Heacham, St Mary Snettisham, Hunstanton and Saxon Shore Benefice, Union Church Hunstanton, Dersingham Methodist Church, Heacham Methodist Church, Hunstanton Methodist Church, Clenchwarton Methodist Church, Downham Market Methodist Church, Terrington St Clement Methodist Church, The Catholic Parish of Hunstanton, St Henry Walpole's Catholic Church, Burnham Market.

Schools

King's Lynn Academy, Dersingham VA Primary School, Greyfriars Primary School, Greenpark Primary School, Whitefriars Primary School, Heacham Junior School, Heacham Infant and Nursery, St Clement's High, Marshland High School, Smithdon High School, King Edward VII Academy.

Organisations/Community Partners

King's Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council, King's Lynn & West Norfolk Family Hubs, Community Action Norfolk, King's Lynn Churches Together, Hunstanton Churches Together, CROWNS Trust, GR8 West Norfolk Team, The King's Lynn Debt Centre, The Hanseatic Union, King's Lynn Foodbank.



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