

Strumpshaw

Neighbourhood Plan

Data Profile

March 2024

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Appendix 1: Census 2021 data for Strumpshaw compared to Norfolk.

Appendix 2: Results from Buckenham Woods – an opportunity for Strumpshaw and Neighbouring parishes surveys.

Introduction

1.1. The data profile

- 1.1.1 This data profile is part of the evidence base for the Strumpshaw Neighbourhood Development Plan.
- 1.1.2 Census 2021 data is used throughout the data profile and is obtained from the Office for National Statistics Nomis website containing official census and labour market statistics.¹ The information comes with the following statement:

'In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas and counts perturbed by small amounts. Small counts at the lowest geographies will be most affected.'

Note that small differences in counts between different datasets are possible due to the general disclosure control methods applied to all Census 2021 data. There are small changes to some counts (cell key perturbation), for example, a count of four could be changed to a three or a five. This might make small differences between tables depending on how the data are broken down perturbation is applied.'

- 1.1.3 The Office for National Statistics 'Build a custom area profile' tool has been used to create a Census 2021 profile for Strumpshaw parish compared to Norfolk data.² This can be seen in Appendix 1.

1.2 Strumpshaw Neighbourhood Plan

- 1.2.1 Strumpshaw's Plan was fully adopted by Broadland District Council and the Broads Authority on 10 July 2014 following a 66% Yes vote by Strumpshaw residents. The plan covers the period up to 2026 and now forms part of the development Plan for the district and is one of the main considerations in determining any future planning applications submitted in Strumpshaw.³
- 1.2.2 A Sustainability Appraisal was undertaken of the Neighbourhood Plan to check the validity of the policies and proposals and to comply with possible requirement for a Strategic Environmental Assessment. The Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report contains baseline data from 2013.⁴

¹ www.nomis.co.uk

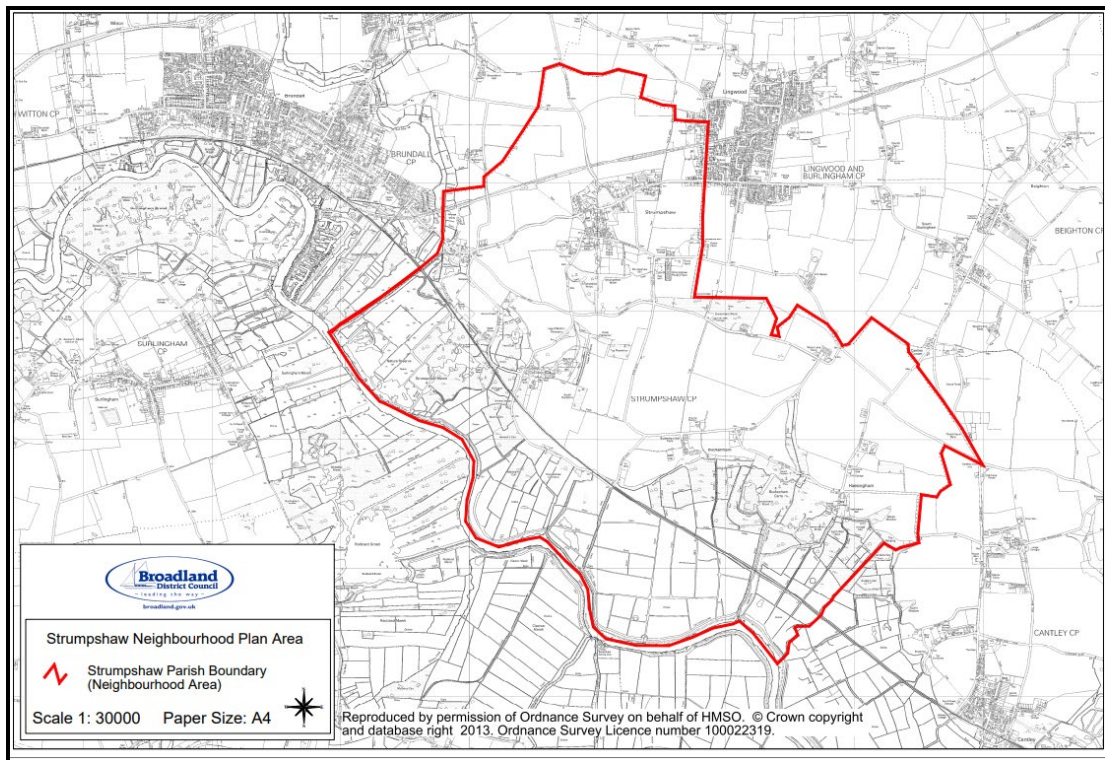
² www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/customprofiles/draw/. Information obtained 02.01.2024.

³ <https://www.southnorfolkandbroadland.gov.uk/adopted-neighbourhood-plans-broadland/strumpshaw-neighbourhood-plan>. Information obtained 02.01.2024.

⁴ https://www.broads-authority.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0034/184858/6.Strumpshaw_NP_SA_Supporting_Documents_Part_1.pdf. Information obtained 02.01.2024.

1.2.3 Strumpshaw Parish Council is reviewing the Neighbourhood Plan and has established a working group of parish councillors and members of the public to undertake the review. The Neighbourhood Plan is for the parish of Strumpshaw, which covers the villages of Strumpshaw, Buckenham and Hassingham.

Figure 1 below: Map showing the Strumpshaw Neighbourhood Plan boundary. Source: South Norfolk and Broadland District Council website.⁵ Map obtained 02.01.2024.



1.2.4 The Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group developed a draft Vision at a Neighbourhood Plan workshop on 17.01.2024.

Draft vision, March 2024: By 2045, Strumpshaw parish will continue to be a small, tranquil and rural village with hamlets. Areas of high landscape value, woodlands, the marshes and nature reserves, green spaces, dark skies and local heritage will be valued, protected and enhanced. Strumpshaw will continue to be distinct from Lingwood, Brundall and Blofield parishes. Strumpshaw will have improved pedestrian safety and enhanced connections.

Any new development will be well designed and supported by appropriate community infrastructure. It will be environmentally sustainable and responsive to climate change, with thriving biodiversity. Businesses appropriate to a small rural community will be supported.

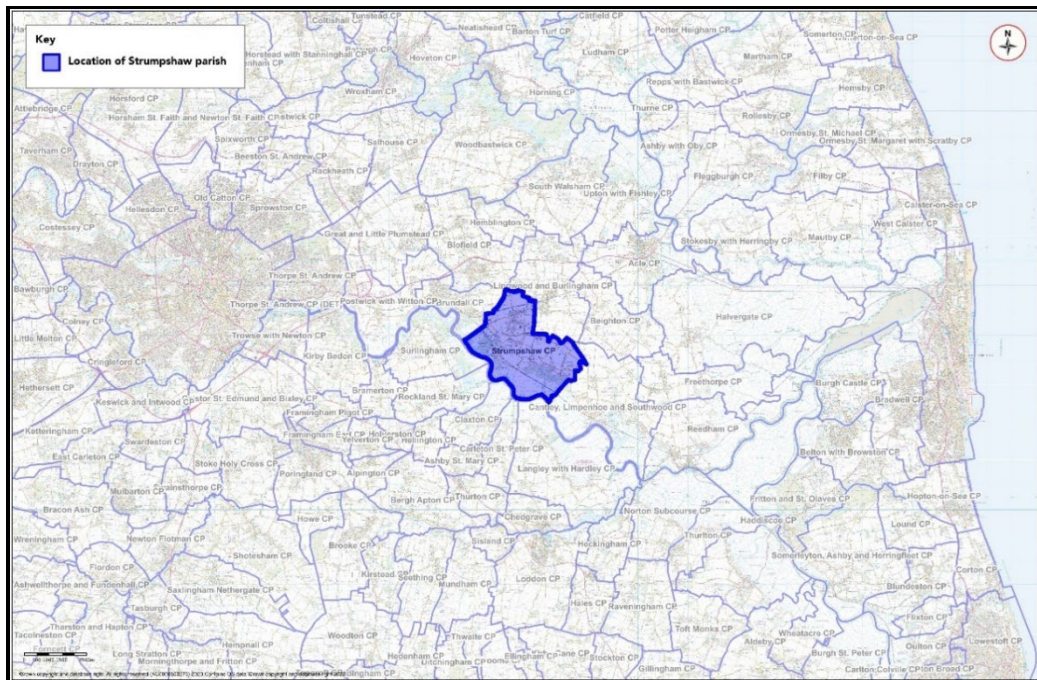
⁵ <https://www.southnorfolkandbroadland.gov.uk/adopted-neighbourhood-plans-broadland/strumpshaw-neighbourhood-plan>. Map obtained 02.02.2024.

1.3 Location of Strumpshaw

1.3.1 Strumpshaw is a small parish located within Broadland District Council and the Broads Authority. Strumpshaw parish lies between Lingwood, Brundall and Blofield with its southern boundary formed by the River Yare. Strumpshaw as a main village is a compact settlement located mainly alongside Norwich Road and Buckenham Road. Further housing is in the east of the parish directly adjacent to the parish boundary and forming part of the built-up area of Lingwood, and some in the hamlets of Hassingham and Buckenham. There is further housing in the west on Long Lane.⁶

Figure 2 below: Map showing the location of Strumpshaw parish Neighbourhood Plan area.

Source: Parish Online mapping website with annotations by Rachel Leggett & associates. Information obtained 02.01.2024.

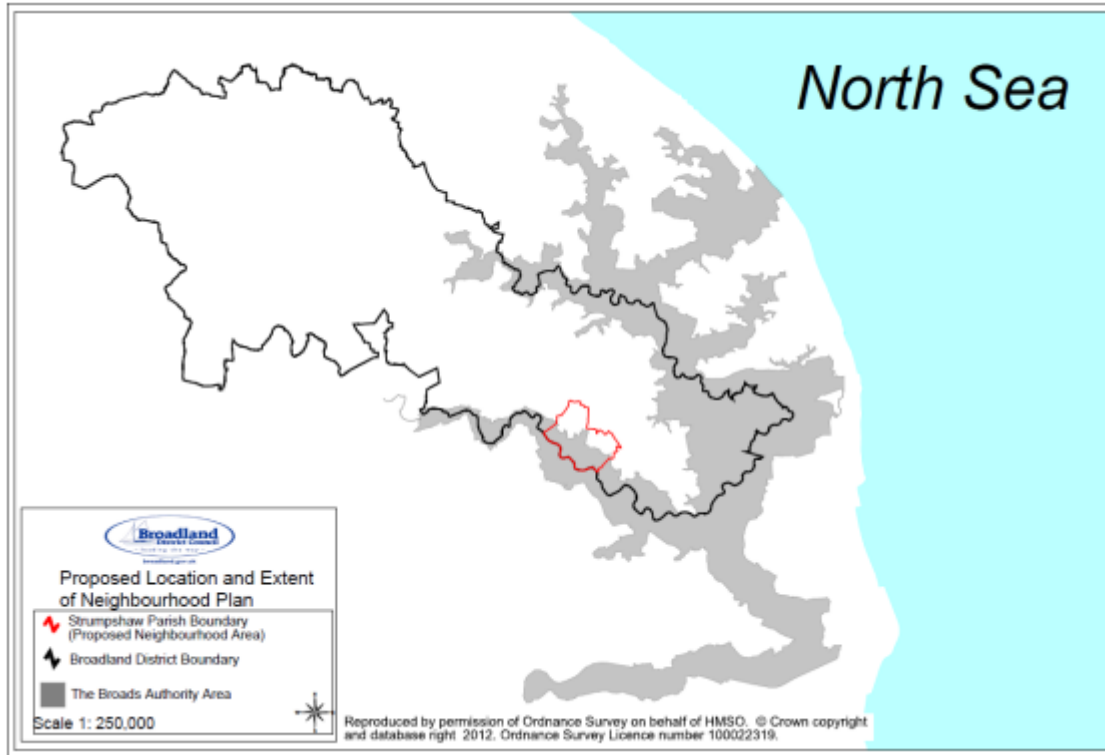


1.4 Local Planning Policy

1.4.1 Strumpshaw parish is located within Broadland District Council and the Broads Authority areas. The Broads Authority is responsible for planning (and navigation) in the Broads National Park.

⁶ https://www.broads-authority.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0034/184858/6_Strumpshaw_NP_SA_Supporting_Documents_Part_1.pdf. Information obtained 18.01.2024.

Figure 3 below: Map showing the boundaries of Strumpshaw parish, Broadland District Council and the Broads Authority areas.
Source: Strumpshaw Neighbourhood Plan 2014 Sustainability Appraisal – Background material.⁷



- 1.4.2 Broadland District Council's Local Plan is made up of several documents:
- The Joint Core Strategy DPD (JCS DPD) adopted 2011, amendments adopted January 2014, sets out policies in the Greater Norwich Area, which is developed in partnership between Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk Councils.
 - The Joint Core Strategy sets out a strategy to achieve the Regional Spatial Strategy target of 47,500 new homes between 2001 and 2026, which as at April 2008, meant that locations for a further 21,900 homes need to be identified together with growth in employment to provide a further 33,000 new jobs within the Greater Norwich area as a whole between 2008 and 2026. It has identified Strumpshaw as an 'other village' with a defined development boundary to accommodate infill or small groups of dwellings and small-scale business or services, subject to form and character consideration.
 - Also, as the Strumpshaw Parish is partly within the Broads Authority area, the Joint Core Strategy states that particular regard must be applied to maintaining and enhancing the economy, environment, tranquillity, setting, visual amenity, recreational value and

⁷ https://www.broads-authority.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0034/184858/6_Strumpshaw_NP_SA_Supporting_Documents_Part_1.pdf

navigational use of the Broads. Opportunities must be taken to make better use of the benefits of the Broads, and to support its protection and enhancement while ensuring no detrimental impact on the Broadland Special Protection Area, Broadland Ramsar and Broads Special Area of Conservation.

- The Development Management DPD (DM DPD), adopted August 2015, aims to further the objectives set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the Joint Core Strategy (Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk).
- The Site Allocations DPD (SA DPD), adopted May 2016, identifies areas of land in Broadland for specific types of development, for example housing, employment, community facilities, retail, recreation etc. It also shows boundary and settlement limits for places where development is expected to take place.⁸

1.4.3 The Local Plan is being reviewed to look at future developments across the district. Both Broadland District and South Norfolk Councils are working with Norwich City Council and Norfolk County Council to prepare the Greater Norwich Local Plan (GNLP). The GNLP will build on the long-established joint working arrangements for Greater Norwich, which have delivered the current Joint Core Strategy (JCS) for the area. The JCS plans for the housing and job needs of the area to 2026 and the GNLP will ensure that these needs continue to be met to 2038. Like the JCS, the GNLP will include strategic policies to guide future development and plans to protect the environment. It will look to ensure that delivery of development is done in a way which promotes sustainability and the effective functioning of the whole area.⁹

1.4.4 The Regulation 19 Publication is the second document that makes up the Greater Norwich Local Plan. It contains planning allocations for the sites to deliver the strategy, including undeveloped allocations carried forward from the Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk Local Plans. The sites document identifies and allocates strategic housing and mixed use sites as well as strategic sites for employment. Other allocations provide housing sites and sites for other uses (including employment, recreation, open space and community uses) to meet the strategic needs set out in the GNLP Strategy, without being strategic in themselves.

1.4.5 Within the emerging GNLP, Strumpshaw is within Policy 7.4 Village Clusters in the settlement hierarchy.¹⁰ Strumpshaw is located within the Lingwood and Burlingham, Strumpshaw and Beighton Village Cluster. The two site allocations in the cluster are both in Lingwood parish, there are no allocations in Strumpshaw parish. For background information about the selection of sites

⁸ <https://www.southnorfolkandbroadland.gov.uk/current-local-plan/adopted-broadland-local-plan>. Information obtained 02.02.2024.

⁹ <https://www.southnorfolkandbroadland.gov.uk/emerging-local-plan/greater-norwich-local-plan-gnlp>. Information obtained 02.01.2024.

¹⁰ <https://www.gnlp.org.uk/regulation-19-publication-part-1-strategy-section-5-strategy/policy-7-strategy-areas-growth>. Information obtained 21.01.2024.

for allocation, the individual site assessment booklets can be found under the evidence base link at <http://www.gnlp.org.uk/>). The following information is from Policy 7.4 Village Clusters.¹¹

GNLP Regulation 19 Publication, Part 2 – The Sites, 6. Broadland Clusters, Lingwood and Burlingham, Strumpshaw and Beighton.¹² Obtained 21.01.2024.

The catchment area of Lingwood Primary School brings Lingwood and Burlingham, together with Beighton and Strumpshaw into a village cluster under policy 7.4. Space at Lingwood Primary School is forecast to be taken up in future years but as well as windfall development, Norfolk County Council (as education authority) would accept development in the order of 50-60 new homes. The cluster has a range of facilities including a primary school, village hall, recreation land, food shop and access to public transport (including a train station).

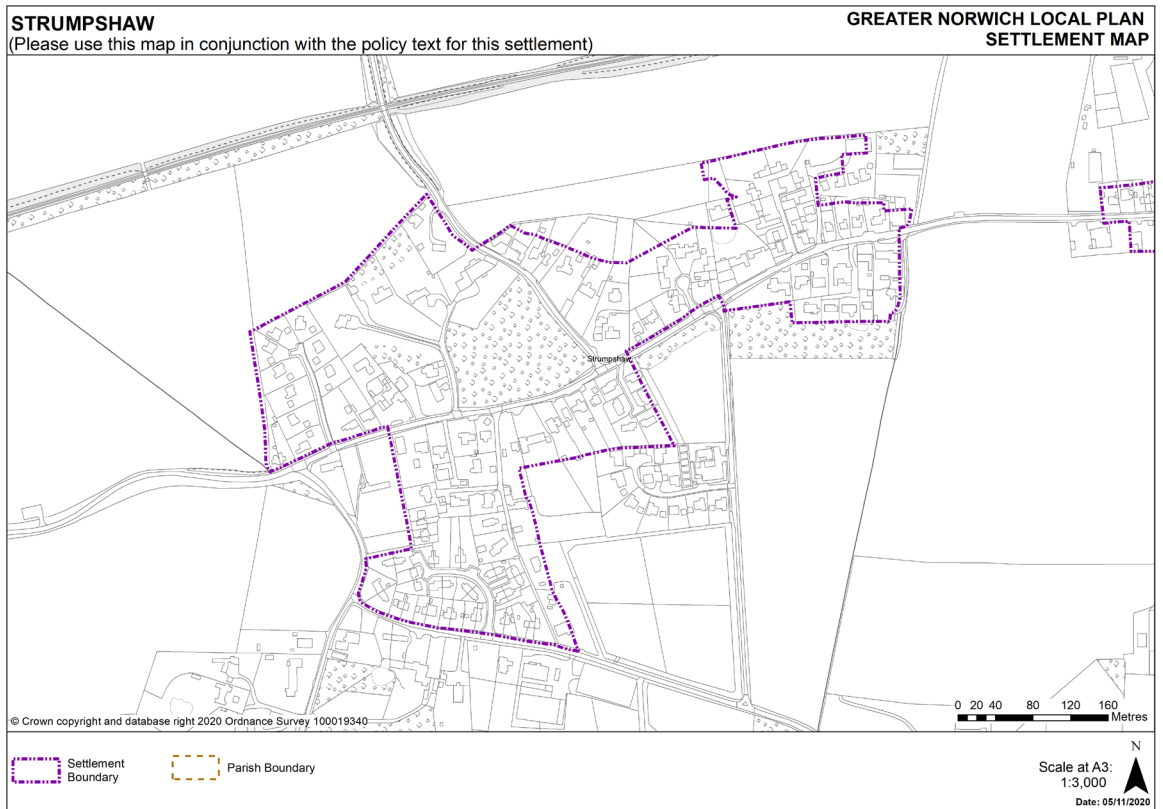
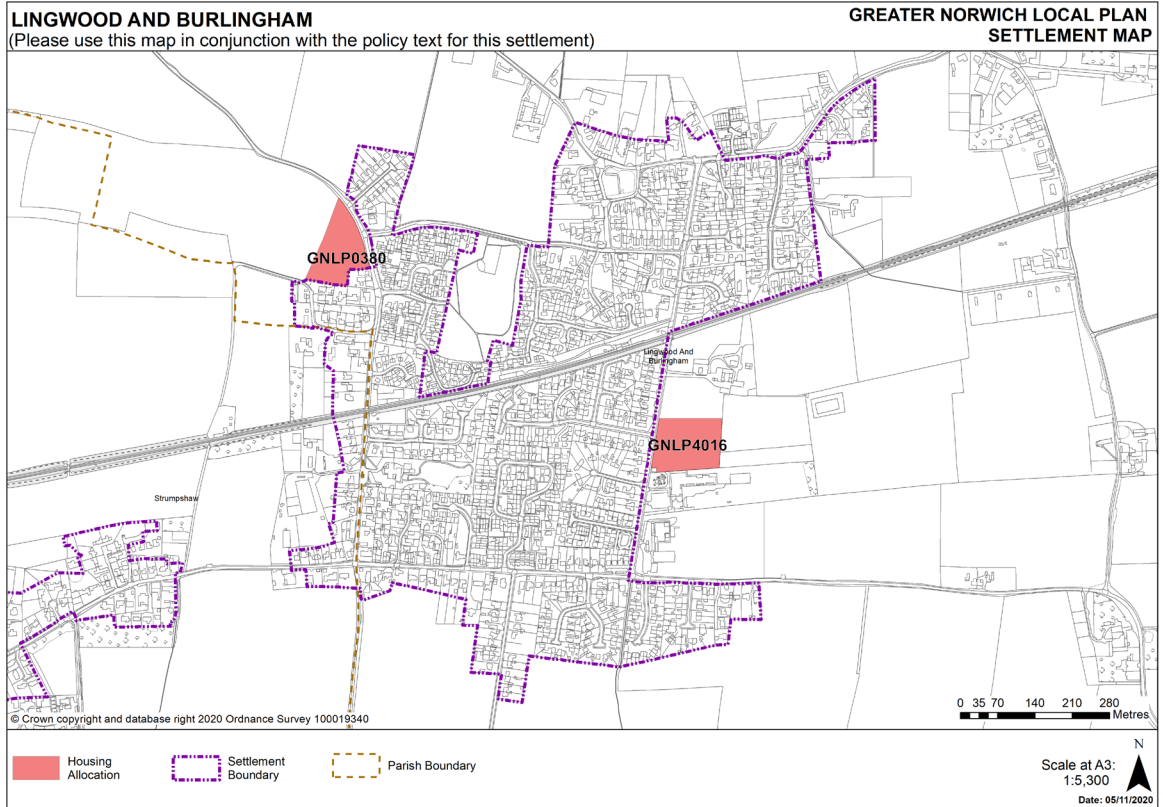
Consequently, two sites are allocated, providing for a total of 60 new homes in the cluster. There are no carried forward residential allocations but there is a total of 77 additional dwellings with planning permission on small sites. This gives a total deliverable housing commitment for the cluster of 137 homes between 2018 – 2038.

Strumpshaw has a made neighbourhood plan which covers the same area as that of the parish boundary. The Plan was made in July 2014 and covers the period to 2026. It contains a series of policies that look to shape development within the neighbourhood area. There are policies within the plan that will be of relevance to development and any applications that are submitted for development within the parish should have due regard to those policies.

All new and carried forward allocations are expected to address standard requirements associated with development. These vary from place to place, but are likely to include mitigations for flood risk (as well as SUDs), highways improvements, safeguarding of minerals resources, land remediation, measures to protect the environment, biodiversity, and landscape intrusion.

¹¹ <https://www.gnlp.org.uk/sites/gnlp/files/2021-01/6.%20Broadland%20Villages%20-%20Feb%202021.pdf>. Information obtained 21.01.2024.

¹² <https://www.gnlp.org.uk/regulation-19-publication-part-2-sites-6-broadland-village-clusters/lingwood-and-burlingham>. Information obtained 21.01.2024.



1.4.8 The southern area of Strumpshaw parish is located within the Broads Authority. The Norfolk and Suffolk Broads is Britain's largest protected wetland and third

largest inland waterway, with the status of a national park. It's also home to some of the rarest plants and animals in the UK. The Broads Authority was set up in 1989, with responsibility for conservation, planning, recreation and waterways.¹³ The Broads Authority adopted the Local Plan for the Broads on 17 May 2019. The Local Plan is the baseline for making decisions on planning applications and other development matters. The Local Plan for the Broads replaces the Core Strategy, Development Management Document and the Sites Specifics Local Plan as well as the saved TSA2 policy from the 1997 Local Plan.¹⁴ The Broads Authority Local Plan is being reviewed and intend to consult on the Preferred Options version late March 2024 with planned adoption by the end of 2026.

- 1.4.9 The Broads Authority are developing a Design Guide, which should be adopted during 2024.

¹³<https://www.gnlp.org.uk/sites/gnlp/files/2021-07/Greater%20Norwich%20Local%20Plan%20Broadland%20Policy%20Map.pdf>. ¹³ <https://www.broads-authority.gov.uk/>. Information obtained 02.01.2024.

¹⁴ <https://www.broads-authority.gov.uk/planning/planning-policies>. Information obtained 02.01.2024.

2. Built environment and design

2.1 Historic environment

- 2.1.1 A search of the Norfolk Historic Environment Record has been requested for use by the Neighbourhood Plan group in the development of Neighbourhood Plan policies. This includes information about the nature and location of archaeological sites.¹⁵ The Norfolk Historic Environment Record is the definitive database of the county's archaeological sites and historic buildings. It contains over 60,000 records describing the archaeology of Norfolk from the earliest evidence for human occupation from 750,000 BC up to the present day.
- 2.1.2 The Norfolk Heritage Explorer¹⁶ website is an abridged version of the Norfolk Historic Environment Record. A search for Strumpshaw parish results in 86 records found. The interactive map on the website can be used to see the location of the finds. The website address is www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk.
- 2.1.3 A parish summary from the Norfolk Heritage Explorer website can be found below. The links within the text can be used to access the record details on the Norfolk Heritage Explorer website:¹⁷

Parish Summary: Strumpshaw

This Parish Summary is an overview of the large amount of information held for the parish, and only selected examples of sites and finds in each period are given. It has been beyond the scope of the project to carry out detailed research into the historical background, documents, maps or other sources, but we hope that the Parish Summaries will encourage users to refer to the detailed records, and to consult the bibliographical sources referred to below.

The parish of Strumpshaw is situated in the Broadland District of Norfolk. It lies east of Surlingham, northwest of Cantley, southwest of Lingwood and Burlingham and southeast of Brundall. The name Strumpshaw may derive from the Old English meaning 'stump grove' which could refer to a small wood. The parish has a long history and was established by the time of the Norman Conquest. Its population, land ownership and productive resources were detailed in the Domesday Book of 1086. This document revealed that after the Conquest Ralph the Constable held the land for the king, and that the parish did indeed possess woodland – as had been suggested by its name.

¹⁵ www.norfolk.gov.uk/libraries-local-history-and-archives/archaeology-and-historic-environment/historic-environment-record. Information obtained 10.01.2023.

¹⁶ <https://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/>. Information obtained 10.01.2023.

¹⁷ [https://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?TNF1698-Parish-Summary-Strumpshaw-\(Parish-Summary\)](https://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?TNF1698-Parish-Summary-Strumpshaw-(Parish-Summary)). Information obtained 02.01.2024.

Strumpshaw has been subject to several aerial photographic surveys, and these have proved valuable in identifying prehistoric sites. This work has helped to locate a Neolithic oval barrow (NHER [11721](#)), which is currently the earliest monument on record. In addition, quite a few possible Bronze Age round barrows have been noted from these photographs (e.g. NHER [10277](#), [11285](#) and [11721](#)). Several field systems of prehistoric to Roman date (NHER [11720](#), [49571](#) and [49572](#)) have also been identified from earthworks and cropmarks, visible from the air. Together this evidence suggests that a thriving community were living in the parish during the prehistoric period, and in particular in the Bronze Age.

A collection of prehistoric artefacts has also been recovered from various locations. A possible Mesolithic skull, belonging to an adult male, was recovered from the banks of the Yare (NHER [10240](#)). Several Neolithic flint axeheads (NHER [10272](#), [10276](#) and [18001](#)) have been found, as well as other contemporary flint tools, which were discovered in the late 19th/early 20th century (NHER [10273](#), [10274](#) and [10275](#)). A single Bronze Age copper alloy axehead (NHER [10238](#)), a characteristic find from the period, has also been discovered in Strumpshaw. Additionally, in 1841-42 a number of ceramic cremation urns were found in the parish and these too could be of Bronze Age date (although there is the possibility they were Saxon).

This level of activity continues into the Roman period. Again, aerial photography has proved valuable in identifying possible Roman enclosures (NHER [11720](#), [11865](#) and [14422](#)), trackways (NHER [11720](#), [11862](#) and [49572](#)), field boundaries (NHER [49571](#), [49572](#) and [49574](#)) and roundhouses (NHER [49571](#) and [49579](#)). Of course many of these features are difficult to date with certainty, but the apparent overlap with the earlier agricultural systems suggests these locations continued to be favourable for human exploitation.

In comparison to the numerous sites, rather fewer Roman artefacts have been reported. Along with coins (NHER [12446](#)) and pottery sherds (NHER [10239](#)) are more interesting finds like a copper alloy figurine and finger ring (both NHER [39572](#)).

There is little evidence of Saxon activity in the parish. It is possible that St Nicholas' Church in Buckenham (NHER [10280](#)) has Late Saxon origins, but otherwise no other Saxon sites or monuments have been identified. The only Saxon finds on record comprise Late Saxon pottery sherds (NHER [10280](#)) and a strap end (NHER [40907](#)).



St Peter's Church, Strumpshaw. (© NCC)

There are three medieval churches in the modern civil parish: St Peter's (NHER [10267](#)) and St Mary's (NHER [10288](#)) in Strumpshaw and St Nicholas' (NHER [10280](#)) in Buckenham. St Peter's Church is largely Early English in style with a particularly fine chancel and contains a beautifully carved rood screen inside. St Mary's dates to the 12th to 15th century but was re-ordered and re-furnished after a fire in 1971. Visitors should take note of the octagonal font, which has been re-cut and has an ornate crocketed cover. As mentioned earlier, St Nicholas' Church has Saxo-Norman origins, with later 13th to 15th century additions. The interior is very fine and has a quite rare Gothick assemblage of the 1820-1840s.

During the medieval period the village of Catton (NHER [23996](#)), which was mentioned in the Domesday Book, supposedly existed in the parish of Strumpshaw. The exact location is uncertain, although it has been suggested that the former village lies somewhere between the railway line and river.

We can be more certain that the medieval inhabitants of the parish were utilising the rich resources of the Broads. Medieval peat cuttings have been recorded along Strumpshaw Broad (NHER [13523](#)) as well as along Buckenham and Hassingham Broads (both NHER [13526](#)). Evidence for medieval to post medieval peat or turf cutting has also been reported in the area around Strumpshaw Common (NHER [49595](#) and [49594](#)). Similarly extractive pits used to obtain peat or clay have been located in Strumpshaw Wood (NHER [40184](#)) and Buckenham Wood (NHER [40185](#)), and these may also have been in operation during the medieval period. Cropmarks of possible medieval field

boundaries (NHER [11863](#)), drainage ditches (NHER [16729](#)) and enclosures (NHER [14422](#)) also show that farming was also widespread at this time.

Most of the medieval objects are rather mundane, and include pottery sherds (NHER [10278](#), [12446](#) and [19798](#)), a jetton (NHER [35019](#)), coins (NHER [37670](#) and [39572](#)) and pieces of everyday metalwork (NHER [39572](#)). The best finds comprise a Papal bulla and a horse-harness pendant mount (both NHER [40908](#)).



Strumpshaw Windmill, before it was demolished in 1916.

By the post medieval era, the lands of Strumpshaw were being drained to create more farmland and living space. Strumpshaw Pump (NHER [10261](#)) was in operation by the end of the 19th century, and used steam engines before converting to oil-powered ones. The pumping station still survives but has been run with an electric motor since the 1940s. Another much earlier drainage pump is show on Faden's map of 1797 (NHER [10355](#)). The so-called Buckenham Mill (NHER [10356](#)) is another such drainage windmill; the derelict brick tower of this mill survives to accompany the modern pump house adjacent to it. The last windmill worth a mention is Strumpshaw Windmill (NHER [13237](#)), which stood on the highest land in the parish before it ceased operating in 1908, and was demolished in 1916.

Of course, a number of the fine buildings in the parish date to the post medieval period. Strumpshaw Hall (NHER [3978](#)) was built in the early part of the 19th century in a Classical style with a prominent Doric porch. As its name suggests, Old Hall in Strumpshaw (NHER [3979](#)) is of greater antiquity having been constructed in 1646 for John Stubbe. This grand residence has extensive outbuildings to the northwest including a kitchen and stables. Sadly,

Buckenham Hall (NHER [14054](#)), owned by the Godsalve family, no longer exists after the Cantley Sugar Beet Company demolished it.

Other merit worthy buildings include the Old Rectory in Buckenham (NHER [20959](#)) and Oaklands Farmhouse (NHER [45944](#)). The Old Rectory was built in 1827 but was extended in 1839 and is notable for a brick pulpit incorporated into its boundary wall that was used by the Evangelical preacher W. Haslam between 1853-71. Oaklands dates to the 17th century and features a reed-thatched roof and parapeted gables.

It is worth noting that two railway lines served the area by the 19th century. The Norwich and Yarmouth line (NHER [13571](#)) ran through Buckenham and the Norfolk Acle Diversion (later Great Eastern) (NHER [13572](#)) line ran through Strumpshaw itself.

At present, few post medieval objects have been found in Strumpshaw with a jetton (NHER [35019](#)), pottery sherds (NHER [12446](#)) and an animal bell (NHER [39572](#)) comprising the main artefacts.

Two World War Two sites have been identified in the parish. The first is a concrete pillbox that stands on the site of Hill House (NHER [25947](#)) and the other is the site of a searchlight battery (NHER [34527](#)) to the south of the Buckenham Road. The size of the site and number of searchlight emplacements would suggest that this was a Troop headquarters for the passive defence of the area.

The most recent archaeological record concerns a Royal Observer Corps underground post (NHER [35404](#)) near the border with Brundall. It opened in 1961 and closed in 1991 but is still largely intact. Thomas Sunley (NLA) 11 July 2007.

Further Reading

Brown, P. (ed.), 1984. *The Domesday Book* (Chichester, Phillimore & Co.)
Mortlock, D. P. and Roberts, C. V., 1985. *The Popular Guide to Norfolk Churches: No.1 North-East Norfolk* (Cambridge: Acorn Editions)
Pevsner, N. and Wilson, B. 1999. *The Buildings of England, Norfolk 1: Norwich and North-East* (London, Penguin)
Rye, J., 1991. *A Popular Guide to Norfolk Place Names* (Dereham: The Larks Press)

2.2 Listed buildings

2.2.1 Historic England lists twelve listed buildings in Strumpshaw parish.¹⁸ There are two Grade I listed buildings, nine Grade II listed buildings and one Grade II*

¹⁸ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list>. Information obtained 02.01.2023.

listed building. Strumpshaw Steam Museum is located at Strumpshaw Old Hall.¹⁹

Figure 4 below: Table showing the listed buildings in Strumpshaw parish.

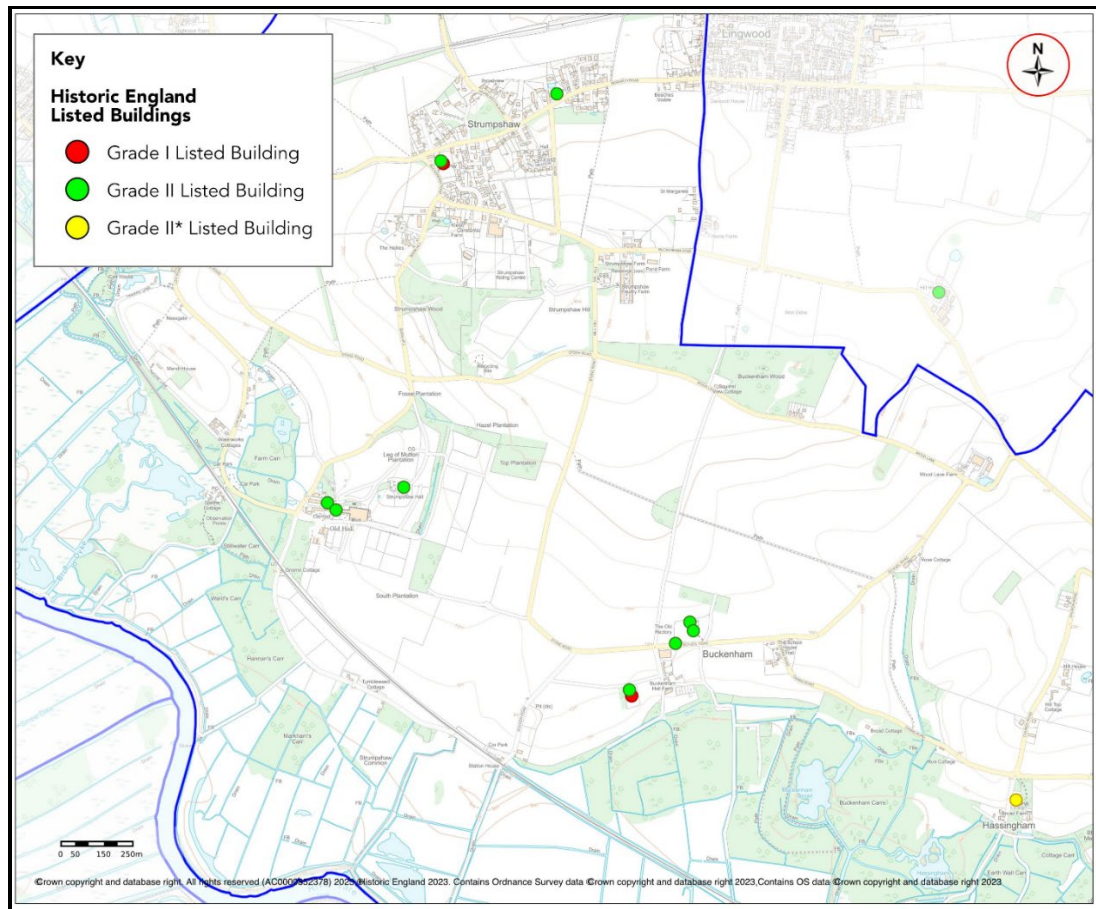
Source: Historic England website. Information obtained 02.01.2024.

Historic England List Entry Name	Grade	Location
Strumpshaw Hall	II	Strumpshaw
Strumpshaw Old Hall	II	Strumpshaw
Courtyard to North West of Strumpshaw Old Hall including former kitchen stable block and boundary wall	II	Strumpshaw
Strumpshaw War Memorial	II	St Peter's Churchyard, Norwich Road, Strumpshaw. NR13 4NR
Stable and Coach House immediately north of the Old Rectory	II	Buckenham
Boundary Wall south of the Old Rectory	II	Buckenham
Oaklands Farmhouse	II	Norwich Road, Strumpshaw
Church of St. Mary	II*	Church road, Hassingham
The Old Rectory	II	Buckenham
Church of St. Nicholas	I	Buckenham
Church of St. Peter	I	Norwich Road, Strumpshaw
Buckenham War Memorial	II	St. Nicholas' Churchyard, Church Road, Buckenham, NR13 4HN

¹⁹ <http://www.strumpshawsteammuseum.co.uk/about.html>. Information obtained 10.01.2024.

Figure 5 below: Map showing the location of listed buildings in Strumpshaw parish.

Source: Parish Online mapping website. Map obtained 02.01.2024.



3. Housing

3.1 District Council housing information

- 3.1.1 Over the period 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2023, Broadland District Council records show there was a net gain of 36 new residential dwellings built in Strumpshaw parish. There is also a net commitment of 3 dwellings where the site visits show the development has started but hasn't yet been completed. This is a conversion of buildings to 3 dwellings at Stable Yard, the Old Hall, Low Road Strumpshaw.

Figure 6 overleaf: Housing completions and commitments in Strumpshaw parish 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2023.

Source: Broadland District Council. Obtained January 2024.

Permission Reference	Site Address	Description	Granted	No. new dwellings	No. dwellings lost	Net gain	Site Status
20111260	15, Norwich Road, Strumpshaw, NR13 4NT	Demolition of Existing Dwelling and Garage and Erection of New Dwelling and Garage and Ancillary Works	20/10/2011	1	1	0	Completed 18/11/2014
20120632	Plot adj. Newhaven, Hemblington Road, Strumpshaw, NR13 4NE	New Dwelling and Garage Including Widening of Existing Vehicular Access	02/08/2012	1	0	1	Completed 01/08/2014
20150188	Former Hamper People, 31, Norwich Road, Strumpshaw, Norwich, NR13 4AG	Part Redevelopment of Commercial Site to provide 10 No. Dwellings	18/09/2015	10	0	10	Completed 31/03/2020
20171722	31 Norwich Road, Strumpshaw, Norwich, NR13 4BH	Construction of 3 Dwellings (Revised Proposal) Including 2 Open Cart Sheds & Associated Works	27/11/2017	3	0	3	Completed 21/03/2022
20141204	Foxes Den (Formerly Holmleigh), Buckenham Road, Strumpshaw, Norwich, NR13 4NP	Demolition of Existing Dwelling, Erection of 1 No Replacement Dwelling including Temporary Siting of Residential Caravan for use during Construction	04/09/2014	1	1	0	Completed 01/11/2015
20142024	Pond Farm, Buckenham Road, Strumpshaw, Norwich, NR13 4NL	Demolition of Existing Dwelling & Erection of Replacement Dwelling with Cart Shed Garage	16/03/2015	1	1	0	Completed 12/01/2021
20151718	Land to Rear of The Old Forge & The Old Forge Barn, Hemblington Road, Strumpshaw, Norwich, NR13 4NE	Erection of Dwelling	08/12/2015	1	0	1	Completed 12/01/2021

Permission Reference	Site Address	Description	Granted	No. new dwellings	No. dwellings lost	Net gain	Site Status
20151736	Glebe House, 12, Norwich Road, Strumpshaw, Norwich, NR13 4NT	Sub-Division of Plot and Erection of Detached Chalet Bungalow	16/12/2015	1	0	1	Completed 12/11/2017
20191705	Glebe Farm, 10 Norwich Road, Strumpshaw, Norwich, NR13 4NT	Approval of Matters Reserved by Condition 2 and Details Reserved by Conditions 4, 6 and 11 of Outline Permission 20161680 - Layout, Scale, Appearance, Access and Landscaping; Boundary Treatments; Tree Protection; and Car Parking	03/06/2020	1	0	1	Completed 30/07/2021
20180378	Olde Cottage, 1 The Loke, Strumpshaw, Norwich, NR13 4NU	Matters/details reserved by conditions 2, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of Outline Planning Permission 20171666 for the subdivision of the plot and erection of 1x new dwelling	10/05/2018	1	0	1	Completed 11/08/2021
20171622	Land at Mill Road, Strumpshaw, Norwich	Residential Development Comprising 10 Detached Dwellings (Reserved Matters)	15/02/2018	10	0	10	Completed 22/03/2021
20182040	Land at Rear of 33 Norwich Road, Strumpshaw, Norwich, NR13 4AG	Construction of 7 Dwellings, Ancillary Garaging and Works and Demolition of Storage Building	15/07/2019	8	0	8	Completed 21/03/2022
20051505	Stable Yard, The Old Hall, Low Road, Strumpshaw	Conversion of Buildings to Three Dwellings	21/12/2005	3	0	3	Started

- 3.1.2 Information from Broadland District Council in January 2024 states there have been four new affordable homes built in Strumpshaw parish in the past ten years on the Former Hamper People site, 31 Norwich Road/Land Rear of 33 Norwich Road (Oakland Mews and Williams Black Way):
- 3 x units for rent handed over to Victory / Flagship in August 2019 (2 x 1 bedroom flats and 1 x 3 bedroom house).
 - 1 x 2 bedroom wheelchair accessible bungalow (shared equity) sales completed Nov 2021 (Asett Homes as RP for remaining equity).
- 3.1.3 Information provided by Broadland District Council in January 2024 states that including the new buildings, the Registered Provider housing stock remaining within Strumpshaw could be up to 26 units. This does not take into account any losses under Right to Acquire and so this figure could be considerably lower than this – depending on Registered Provider disposals or Right to Acquire purchases over the last decade.
- 3.1.4 There is no second home information available from Broadland District Council Tax Records.
- 3.1.5 Broadland District Council information provided in January 2024 states the housing local needs data shows 3 households (current residents) registered. Due to the small data size, Broadland District Council will not identify the property sizes required and this data does not include other households in housing need with a local connection to the parish (such as those working in the parish or with a close family connection to the parish).

3.2 Housing data

- 3.2.1 Data from the 2021 Census shows that there were 287 households in Strumpshaw parish. This is an increase in households from 261 in the 2011 Census.
- 3.2.2 The table below shows the tenure of households in Strumpshaw parish from the 2011 and 2021 Census. There has been an increase in owned or shared ownership and a reduction in the percentage of households privately renting or living rent free.

Figure 7 below: Table showing tenure of households from the 2011 and 2021 Census for Strumpshaw parish.

Source: Nomis website. Information obtained 11.01.2024.

Tenure	Census 2011 number	Census 2011 percentage	Census 2021 number	Census 2021 percentage
All Categories	261	100%	287	100%
Owned or shared ownership	193	73.9%	231	80.5%
Social rented	30	11.5%	29	10.1%
Private rented or lives rent free	38	14.6%	27	9.4%

3.2.3 The table below shows Strumpshaw parish household composition data from the 2011 and 2021 Census. There is a slight increase in one person households and a slight decrease in one family households between the 2011 and 2021 Census in Strumpshaw. Strumpshaw has a higher percentage of one family households compared to Norfolk.

Figure 8 below: Table showing household composition from the 2011 and 2021 Census for Strumpshaw parish.

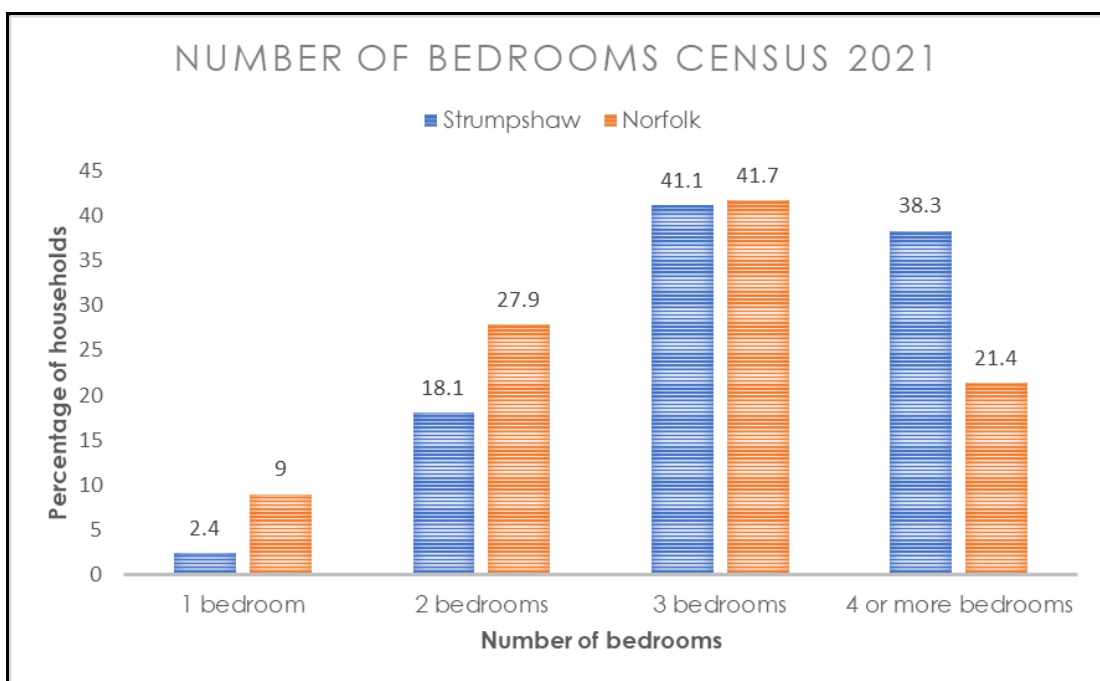
Source: Nomis website. Information obtained 11.01.2024.

Household Composition	Strumpshaw Census 2011 percentage	Strumpshaw Census 2021 percentage	Norfolk Census 2021 percentage
All Categories	100	100	100
One person household	15.7	18.8	31.0
One family household	79.7	75.6	63.6
Other household types	4.6	5.6	5.4

3.2.4 Census 2021 data showing percentage of households with the number of bedrooms in Strumpshaw compared to Norfolk can be seen in the graph below. There is a higher percentage of households with 4 or more bedrooms in Strumpshaw compared to Norfolk.

Figure 9 below: Graph showing number of bedrooms for all households. Census 2021.

Source: ONS Website via Build an Area Profile Tool. Obtained 11.01.2024.

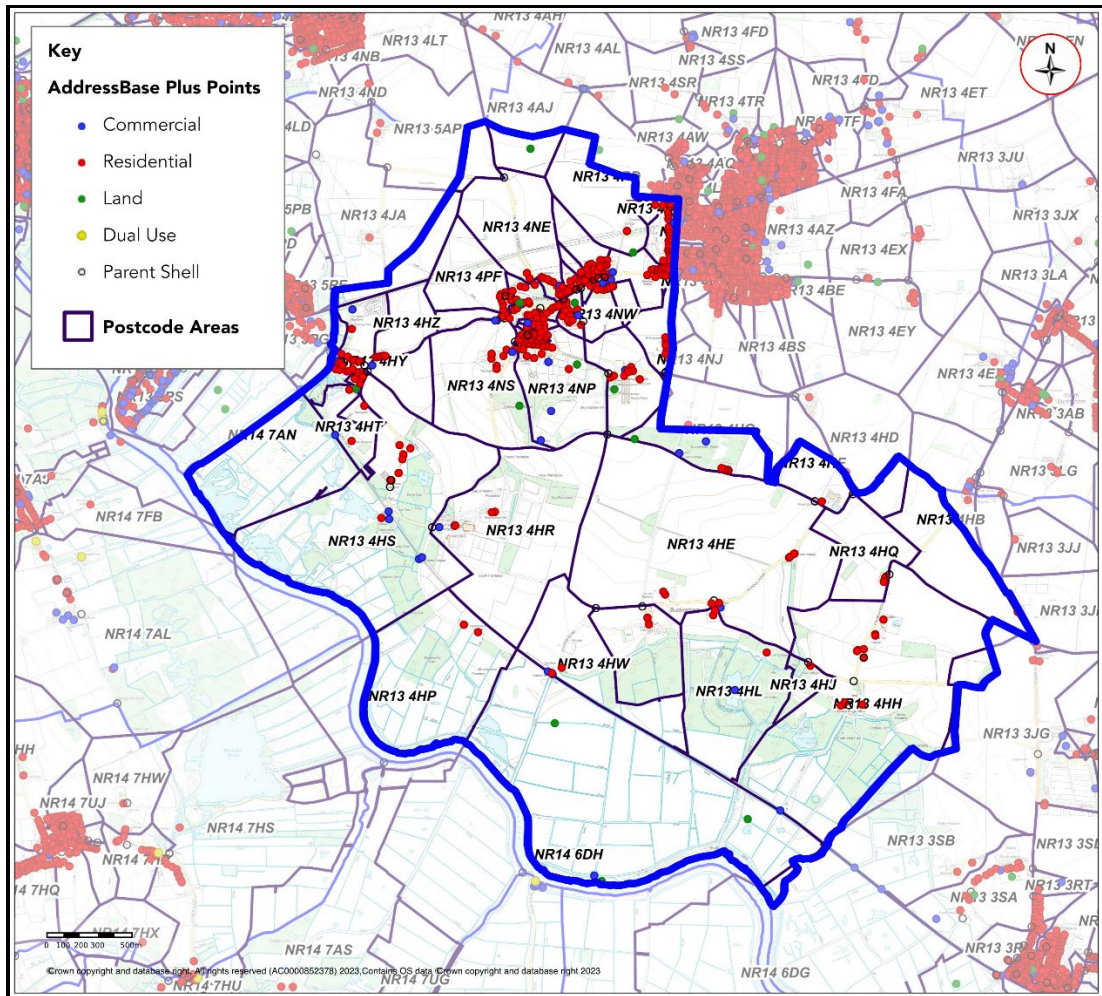


- 3.2.5 A detailed and in-depth Housing Needs Assessment is being undertaken for the Neighbourhood Plan which will consider type, tenure and size of housing needed for Strumpshaw. This piece of work is funded by Locality and will be completed by AECOM.
- 3.2.6 According to the property website Zoopla, the average price for a property in Strumpshaw in the last 12 months is £368,750.²⁰
- 3.2.7 A map showing postcode areas can be seen in Figure 10. The map also shows AddressBase Plus Points, which are current properties and addresses sourced from local authorities, Ordnance Survey and Royal Mail.²¹

²⁰ www.zoopla.co.uk. Information obtained 11.01.2024.

²¹ <https://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/products/addressbase-plus>. Information obtained 21.01.2024.

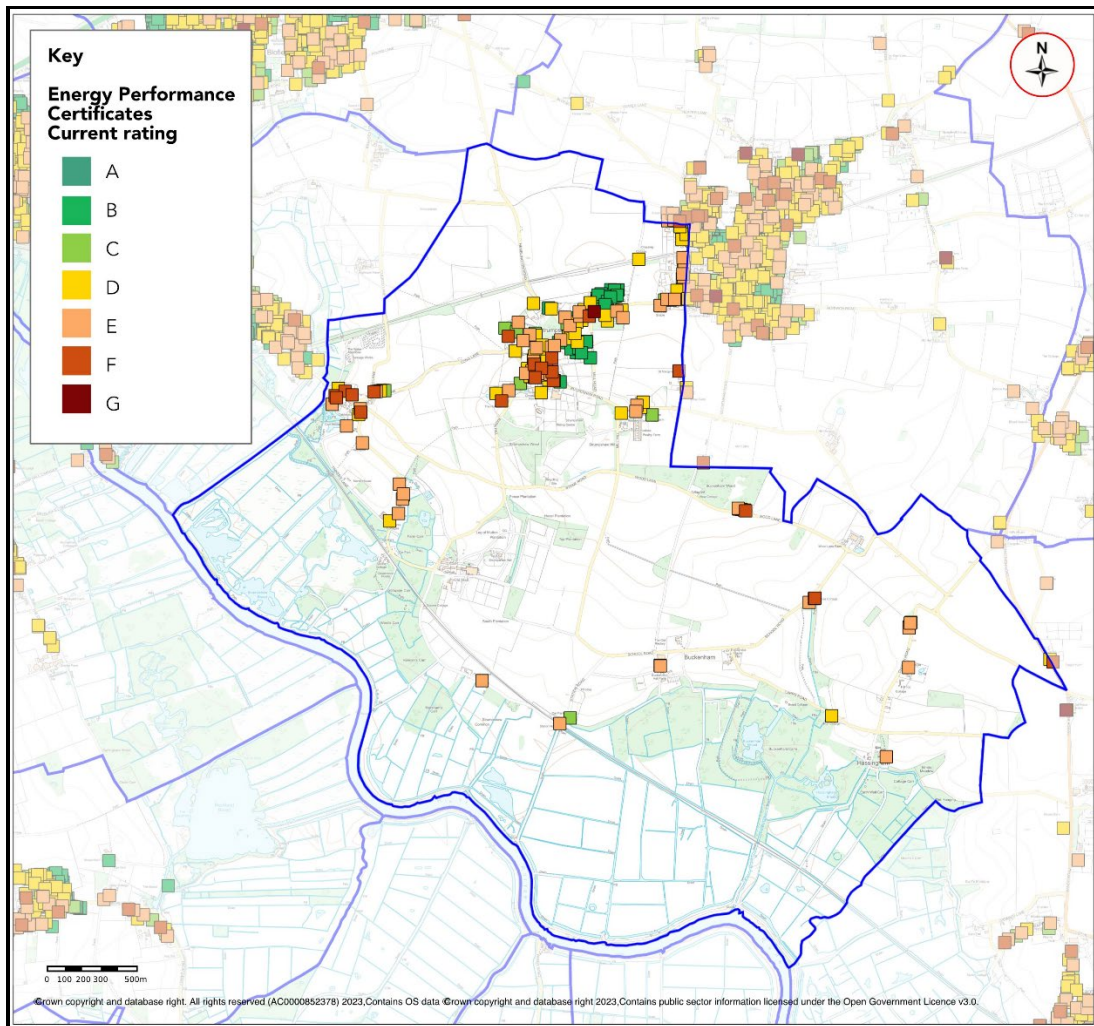
Figure 10 below: Map showing postcode areas and AddressBase Plus Points.
Source: Parish Online mapping website. Information obtained 21.01.2024.



3.2.8 A map showing the Energy Performance Certificate current rating of buildings can be seen overleaf.

Figure 11 below: Map showing the Energy Performance Certificate current rating of buildings.

Source: Parish Online mapping website. Map obtained 21.01.2024.



4. Community infrastructure

4.1 Population

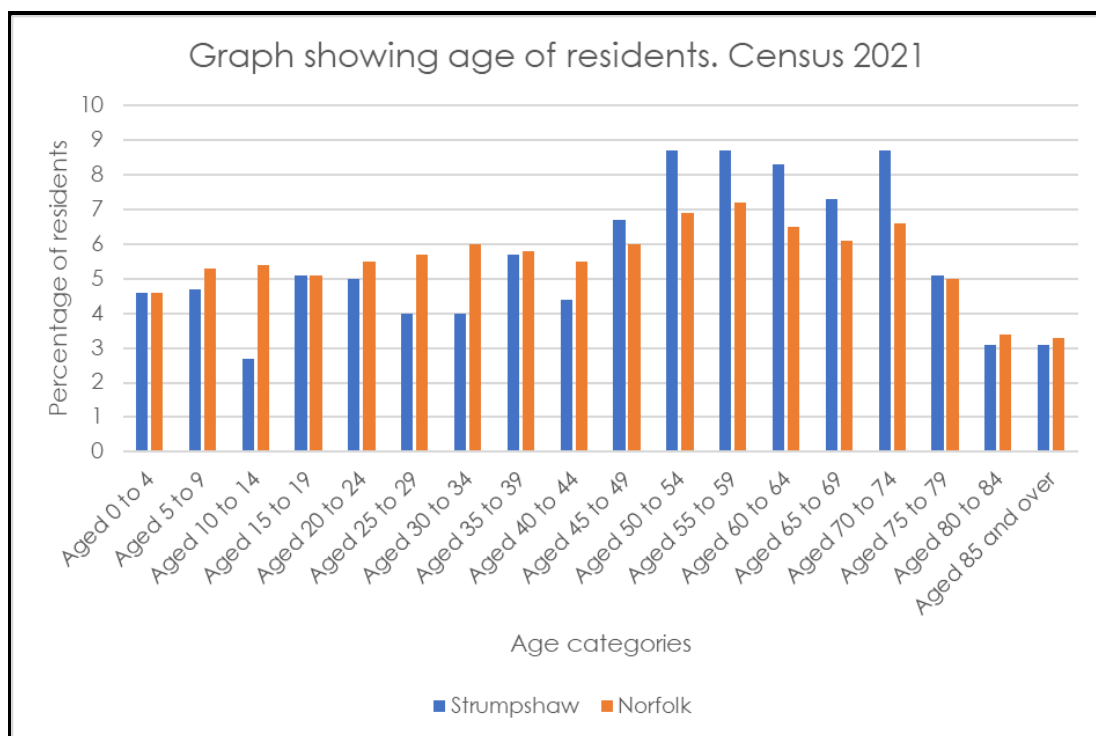
- 4.1.1 The usual resident population of Strumpshaw parish was 634 usual residents on Census day 2011. 49.2% of usual residents were males and 50.8% of usual residents were females.
- 4.1.2 The usual resident population of Strumpshaw parish was 696 usual residents on Census day 2021. 47.6% of usual residents were males and 52.2% of usual residents were females. The parish population increased between the 2011 and 2021 Census.
- 4.1.3 The following table shows the age categories in Strumpshaw parish from the 2011 and 2021 Census. The percentage of the population aged 64 years and under has declined. The percentage of the population aged 65 years and over has increased from 18.6% to 28.0%. The graph in Figure 12 shows the age of Strumpshaw and Norfolk residents in 5-year age categories and shows there is a higher percentage of residents aged 45 years to 79 years in Strumpshaw compared to Norfolk.

**Figure 12 below: Age structure of Strumpshaw parish Census 2011 and 2021.
Source: Nomis website. Information obtained 12.01.2024.**

Age category	Census 2011 number	Census 2011 percentage	Census 2021 number	Census 2021 percentage
Total	634	100%	694	100%
Aged 15 and under	88	13.9%	90	13.0%
Aged 16 to 64 years	428	67.5%	410	59.1%
Aged 65 years and over	118	18.6%	194	28.0%

Figure 13 below: Graph showing the age of Strumpshaw and Norfolk residents in 5-year age categories. Census 2021.

Source: www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/customprofiles/build/. Information obtained 13.01.2024.



4.2 Health and well-being

4.2.1 The following table shows how the population reported their general health in the 2021 Census. A higher percentage of the population of Strumpshaw reported 'Very good health' and 'Very bad health' compared to Broadland and Norfolk.

Figure 14 below: Table showing general health reported by the population in the Census 2021.

Source: Nomis website. Information obtained 13.01.2024.

General Health Census 2021	Strumpshaw parish percentage	Broadland district percentage	Norfolk Percentage
Very good health	48.3%	45.1%	43.1%
Good health	32.2%	36.4%	36.5%
Fair health	12.8%	13.9%	14.9%
Bad health	4.3%	3.7%	4.3%
Very bad health	2.4%	0.9%	1.2%

4.2.2 The table below shows Disability reported by all usual residents of Strumpshaw parish in the 2021 Census. 20.2% of the usual residents of Strumpshaw parish

are Disabled under the Equality Act. This compares to 18.5% for Broadland and 20.1% for Norfolk.

Figure 15 below: Table showing disability reported by all usual residents of Strumpshaw parish in the 2021 Census.

Source: Nomis website. Information obtained 13.01.2024.

Disability	Census 2021
Total	694
Disabled under the Equality Act	140
Disabled under the Equality Act: Day-to-day activities limited a lot	59
Disabled under the Equality Act: Day-to-day activities limited a little	81
Not disabled under the Equality Act	554
Not disabled under the Equality Act: Has long-term physical or mental health condition but day-to-day activities are not limited	45
Not disabled under the Equality Act: No long-term physical or mental health condition	509

4.2.3 The nearest GP surgeries are Blofield Surgery, Brundall Medical Partnership and Acle Medical Partnership.

4.3 Qualifications

4.3.1 10.8% of residents aged 16 years and over in Strumpshaw parish have no qualifications. This compares to 17.6% for Broadland and 20.4% for Norfolk.

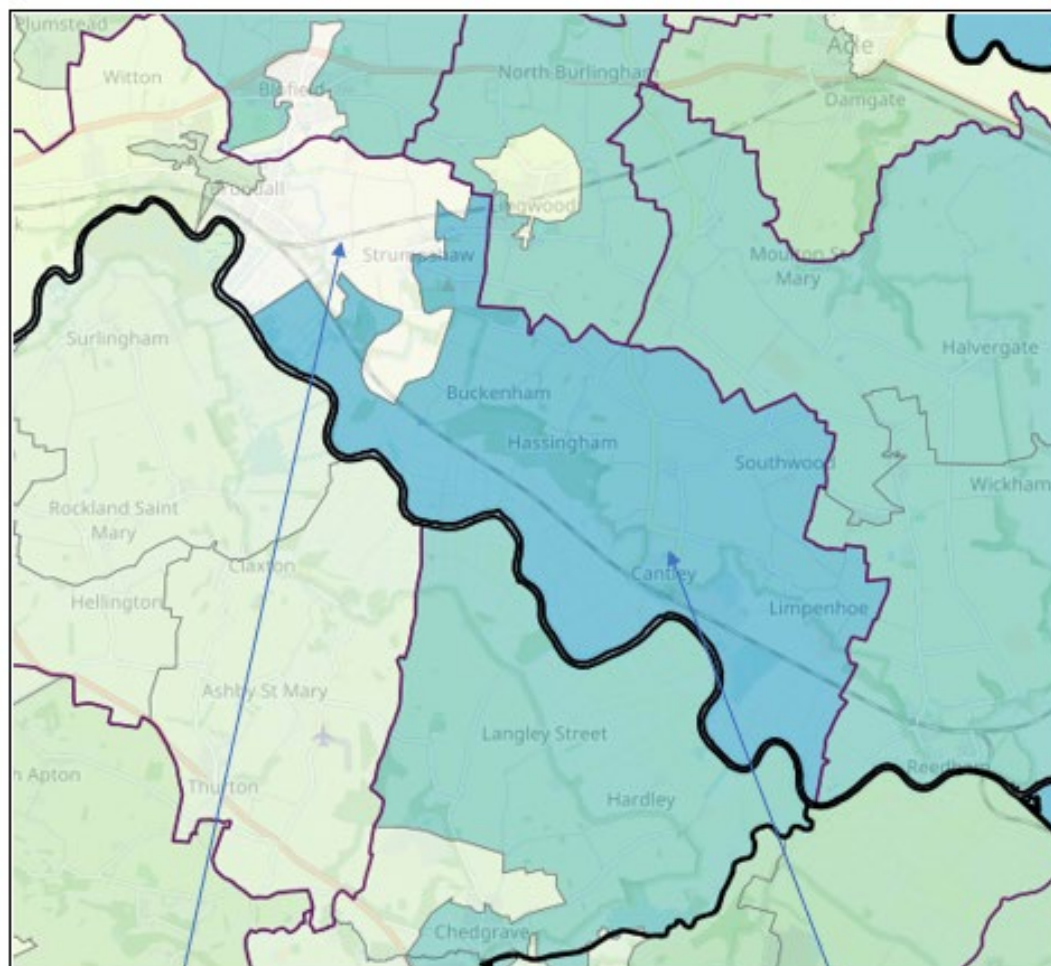
4.4 Deprivation

4.4.1 Strumpshaw parish is located within Lower Layer Super Output Area Broadland 017C at the northern end of the parish and Broadland 017D at the southern end of the parish. A Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) is a geographic area in the United Kingdom used for statistical purposes. It is a small area that is designed to have a similar population size, with an average of 1,500 residents or 650 households.

Figure 16 below: Map showing the LSOA Broadland 017C at the northern end of the parish and 017D at the southern end of the parish.

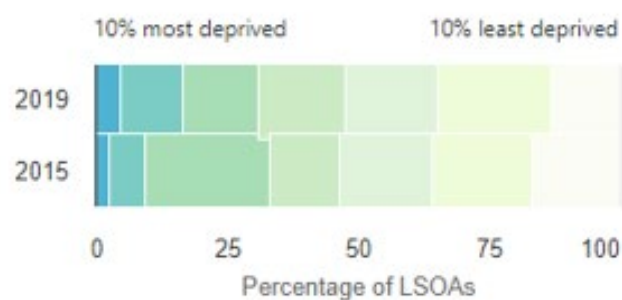
Source: [Indices of Deprivation 2015 and 2019 \(communities.gov.uk\)](https://communities.gov.uk).

Information obtained 15.01.2024.



LSOA Broadland 017C

LSOA Broadland 017D



4.4.2 In the Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019, LSOA Broadland 017C was ranked 31,361 out of 32,844 LSOAs in England; where 1 is the most deprived LSOA. This is amongst the 10% least deprived neighbourhoods in the country. In 2015, this

LSOA was ranked 30,596 out of 32,844 – amongst the 10% least deprived in the country.

4.4.3 The Indices of Multiple Deprivation are made up of seven domains. In 2019 LSOA Broadland 017C was amongst the:

- 20% least deprived neighbourhoods for Income Deprivation.
- 20% least deprived neighbourhoods for Employment Deprivation.
- 30% least deprived neighbourhoods for Education, Skills and Training.
- 20% least deprived neighbourhoods for Health, Deprivation and Disability.
- 10% least deprived neighbourhoods for Crime.
- 20% least deprived neighbourhoods for Barriers to Housing and Services.
This measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services.
- 30% least deprived neighbourhoods for Living Environment Deprivation.
- 20% least deprived neighbourhoods for Income Deprivation Affecting Children.
- 20% least deprived neighbourhoods for Income Deprivation Affecting Older People.

4.4.4 In the Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019, LSOA Broadland 017D was ranked 12,572 out of 32,844 LSOAs in England; where 1 is the most deprived LSOA. This is amongst the 40% most deprived neighbourhoods in the country. In 2015, this LSOA was ranked 16,009 out of 32,844 – amongst the 50% most deprived in the country.

4.4.5 The Indices of Multiple Deprivation are made up of seven domains. In 2019 LSOA Broadland 017D was amongst the:

- 50% least deprived neighbourhoods for Income Deprivation.
- 50% most deprived neighbourhoods for Employment Deprivation.
- 50% most deprived neighbourhoods for Education, Skills and Training.
- 50% most deprived neighbourhoods for Health, Deprivation and Disability.
- 20% least deprived neighbourhoods for Crime.
- 10% most deprived neighbourhoods for Barriers to Housing and Services.
This measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services.
- 30% most deprived neighbourhoods for Living Environment Deprivation.
- 50% least deprived neighbourhoods for Income Deprivation Affecting Children.
- 40% least deprived neighbourhoods for Income Deprivation Affecting Older People.

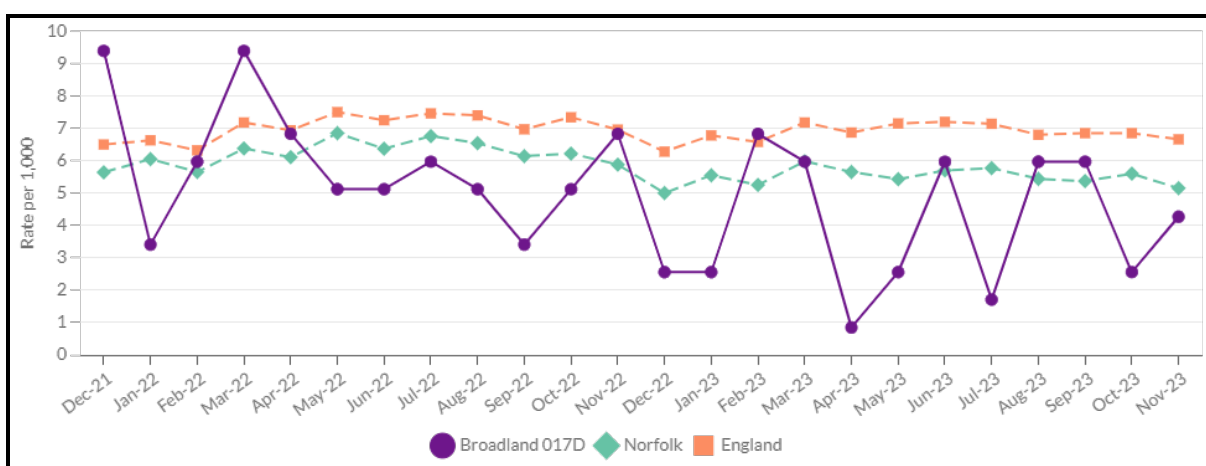
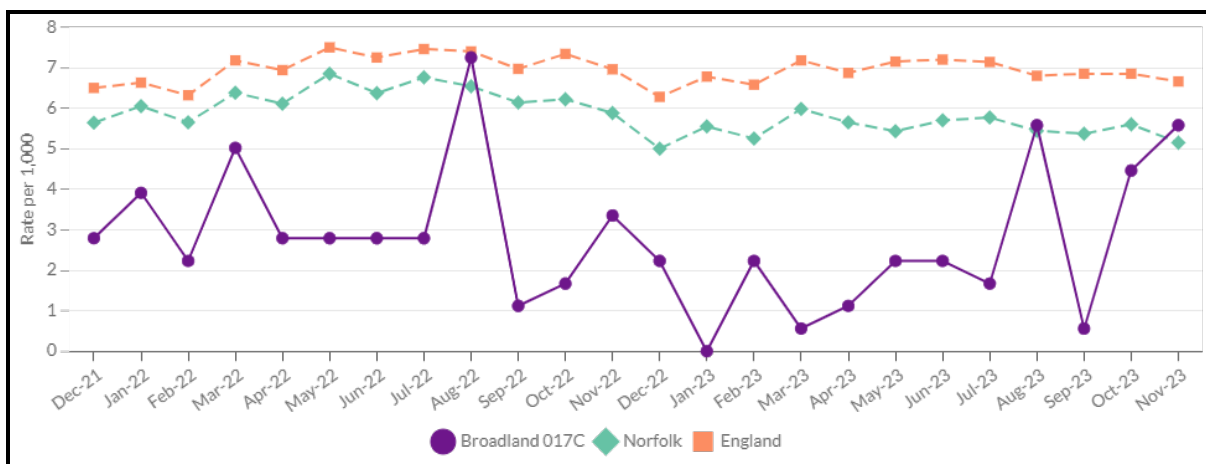
4.5 Crime

4.5.1 The crime rate is available for Lower Super Output Area Broadland 017C and 017D. There were 51 crimes in LSOA Broadland 017C from December 2022 to

November 2023. There were 56 crimes in Broadland 017D from December 2022 to November 2023.²²

Figures 17 and 18 below: Graphs showing All Crime – Monthly rates for LSOA Broadland 017C and 017D compared to Norfolk and England.

Source: Norfolk Insight website from data.police.uk. Information obtained 15.01.2024.



4.6 Education

4.6.1 There are no pre-schools or nurseries in Strumpshaw parish. The nearest pre-schools and nurseries are:

- Blofield Day Nursery.
- Blofield Pre-school.
- Snowy's Nursery and Preschool in Brundall.
- Cantley Primary School and Nursery.
- Lingwood Primary Academy with a Nursery School.

²² <https://www.norfolkinsight.org.uk/crime-and-community-safety/reports>. Information obtained 15.01.2024.

4.6.2 There is no school within Strumpshaw parish. Pupils from Strumpshaw parish feed into Acle Academy or Thorpe St. Andrew High school from the following primary schools:

- Acle Academy
 - Acle St Edmund Church of England Primary Academy
 - Cantley Primary School
 - Fairhaven C of E Primary School
 - Fleggburgh C of E Primary School
 - Freethorpe Community Primary School
 - Lingwood Primary Academy
 - Reedham Primary and Nursery School
- Thorpe St. Andrew School and Sixth Form
 - Blofield Primary School
 - Brundall Primary School
 - Dussindale Primary School
 - Hemblington Primary School
 - Hillside Avenue Primary & Nursery School
 - Little Plumstead Church of England Primary Academy
 - St. William's Primary School

4.6.3 Information provided by Norfolk County Council on 18.01.2024 states that Strumpshaw parish is split and is served by two school catchment areas. Brundall Primary School to the west and Lingwood Primary Academy to the east. Brundall Primary School is a 1.5 Form of Entry school with a planned admission of 45, total capacity for 315 pupils. Lingwood Primary Academy operated by Heart Education Trust operates as 1 Form of Entry with overall capacity for 210 pupils. Brundall has quite significant housing development to come forward over the period of the Local Plan, which increases capacity across the catchment.

4.6.4 The Local Authority is commencing the development of a new 2 Form of Entry primary school that will replace the existing Blofield Primary school that will support this additional development across these closely linked communities. Lingwood has limited development anticipated across the Local Plan period and numbers across the area are likely to decline over the next 10 years. The vast majority of children living in the parish of Strumpshaw attend Lingwood Primary Academy, some to the southwest of the boundary do select Brundall Primary School. Brundall Primary School sits on a confined site and would not be able to expand. Lingwood Primary Academy does have potential to expand, although the school was built 2014, bringing together the previous infant and junior schools onto one site all through primary.

4.6.5 Strumpshaw parish is split by the catchment areas for Thorpe St Andrew High and Acle Academy. Norfolk County Council provided information on 18.01.2024 that there is capacity in both schools, but greater capacity in Acle than in Thorpe. There has been an increase in parental preference from the area, not specifically Strumpshaw where parents are selecting Acle Academy

over Thorpe St. Andrew School and Sixth Form. Both schools have a bus route which goes through the Strumpshaw area in both directions to either school.

4.7 Community

4.7.1 Community buildings and spaces in Strumpshaw parish include:

- St. Peter's Church, Strumpshaw, which is the main church for the parish.
- St. Mary's Church, Hassingham where 6 – 8 services are held per year.
- St. Nicholas' Church, Buckenham is a redundant church in the care of the Churches Conservation Trust. One service is held per year.
- Buckenham and Hassingham Social Club. Currently run by a Trust, with plans to register the Trust as a Charitable Incorporated Organisation.
- Strumpshaw Community Hall.²³
 - Strumpshaw Community Hall was created as a result of the 2014 Strumpshaw Neighbourhood Plan. The land-owner, Crabtree Living Ltd., gave the site for the Community Hall and allotments to the Parish Council as part of a planning agreement for the houses on Mill Meadow. Crabtree Living Ltd. built most of the Community Hall at their expense. The Parish Council completed the planned building and then furnished and equipped it.²⁴
 - The main hall is 10m x 7m and seats a maximum of 70 people and offers seating and tables to facilitate a range of functions. Kitchen equipment includes microwave, a Burco water boiler, fridge and a large selection of crockery, cutlery and glasses. There is zoned and dimmable lighting, a projector screen and audio system with hearing loop capability. The hall also offers free WiFi and some storage facilities for regular hirers. The premises are suited to meetings, celebrations and ceremonies, exercise classes, mother & toddler groups, children's parties, art and music classes, clubs and societies, community and fund-raising events.
 - As well as events, regular bookings include Art Class, Yoga, Tai Chi, Total Body Conditioning, Pilates, Yare Folk Play Along, Strumpshaw Brownies and Hayley's Sound Bath.

**Figure 19 below: Picture of the Strumpshaw Community Hall site.
Source: Strumpshaw Community Hall website. Obtained 15.01.2024.**

²³ <https://www.strumpshawch.org.uk/>. Information obtained 15.01.2024.

²⁴ <https://www.strumpshawch.org.uk/history>. Information obtained 15.01.2024.

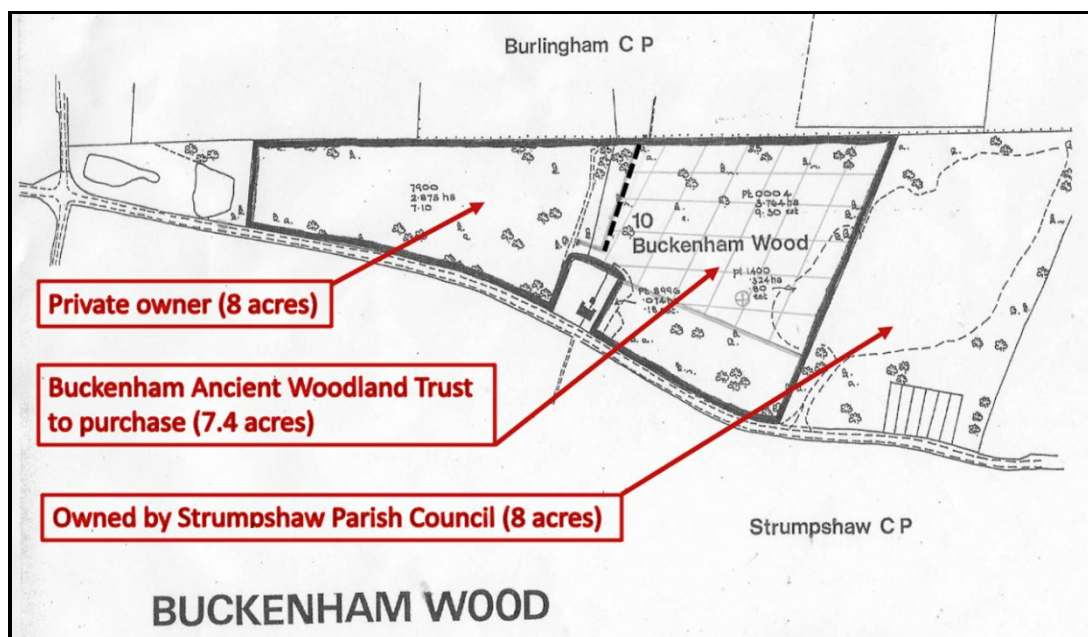


4.7.2 Strumpshaw Parish Council Assets on 15.01.2024 were:

- SAM2 (Speed Awareness Message Sign).
- SAM2 (Speed Awareness Message Sign).
- Noticeboards at Community Hall.
- Noticeboards x 2.
- Benches x 2.
- Welcome sign.
- Gates x 2.
- Stile in The Loke.
- Bicycle stands x 2.
- Noticeboards.
- Noticeboards x 2.
- HP Pavilion keyboard and mouse.
- Community Hall building.
- Community Hall equipment.
- Pathway at Community Hall.
- Allotment fence.
- Defibrillator.
- Intruder alarm.
- Allotment shed.
- Hall storage shed.
- Buckenham wood amenity woodland.
- Stone pit amenity woodland.
- Land at Mill Road (Community Hall and Allotments).
- Laptop donated by Strumpshaw and District Association.
- HP Pavilion laptop.
- Bus shelter.
- NALC ltd share certificate.

- 4.7.3 Strumpshaw Stone Pit is managed by Blofield and District Conservation Group since 1984. The site can be visited by the public.
- 4.7.4 Buckenham Ancient Woodland Trust are a group of people from the local community who have formed a charity to acquire the central portion of Buckenham Woods in rural Norfolk (UK) and to become its caretakers.²⁵ The Parish Council has appointed a councillor as a trustee, along with a councillor from Lingwood Parish Council and Burlingham Parish Council with the aim of raising the necessary funds to purchase additional woodland. Buckenham Ancient Woodland Trust was formed following public events about the woodland in Spring 2023. It became a registered charity in June 2023 providing for up to nine trustee positions, with a group of over 250 people engaged in the development of plans for the woodland. Two surveys have been completed to assess community opinions about the woodland and the level of support regarding purchasing it for the local community.

**Figure 20 below: Map showing ownership of Buckenham Wood.
Source: Strumpshaw Parish Council. Obtained 21.01.2024.**



- 4.7.5 The results of the Buckenham Woods surveys can be found in Appendix 2. Key Findings from the surveys are:
- There is an overwhelming consensus from the local and neighbouring communities, as well as from further afield, that the 7.4 acre plot of woodland should be purchased for community use.
 - There is a considerable level of willingness to support the long-term maintenance of the plot financially and/or with time.

²⁵ <https://www.buckenhamancientwoodland.org/> Information obtained 15.01.2024.

- The survey has provided a means of communicating with 184 potential stakeholders who have provided their contact details because they are interested in being kept informed about this initiative.

4.7.6 Strumpshaw Recycling Centre and Reuse Shop is located on Stone Road.

4.7.7 The Shoulder of Mutton pub is located on Norwich Road. 'Coffee break' is held every Tuesday morning.

4.7.8 The Strumpshaw Trust was formed in June 2022 through the amalgamation of the Strumpshaw Marsh Charity, the W C F Holmes Coal Charity and the Strumpshaw Neighbourhood Trust. The Strumpshaw Trust can give grants to individuals who are struggling as well as to community organisations serving Strumpshaw residents. The Strumpshaw Trust's main purpose is to help those in need who live in Strumpshaw, Buckenham or Hasingham. The trustees will consider helping those people from this area who are suffering from ill health, who need support for an educational project, who are disabled and who cannot pay their bills.

4.7.9 Strumpshaw Steam Museum is located at Strumpshaw Hall. There is a campsite, museum, narrow gauge railway, fairground and memorabilia.

4.8 Land ownership, open space and recreation

4.8.1 There are six allotments in Strumpshaw parish at Strumpshaw Community Hall site on Mill Road. The allotments are managed by the Parish Council and there is currently no waiting list.

4.8.2 There are three Churchyards in Strumpshaw parish located at St. Peter's Church in Strumpshaw, St. Mary's Church in Hasingham and at St' Nicholas Church in Buckenham. Information received from the Hilary Hammond, Churchwarden for Strumpshaw with Hasingham and Buckenham stated that the three churchyards have capacity for burials for at least 30 years and there are no plans to extend or change the churchyards.

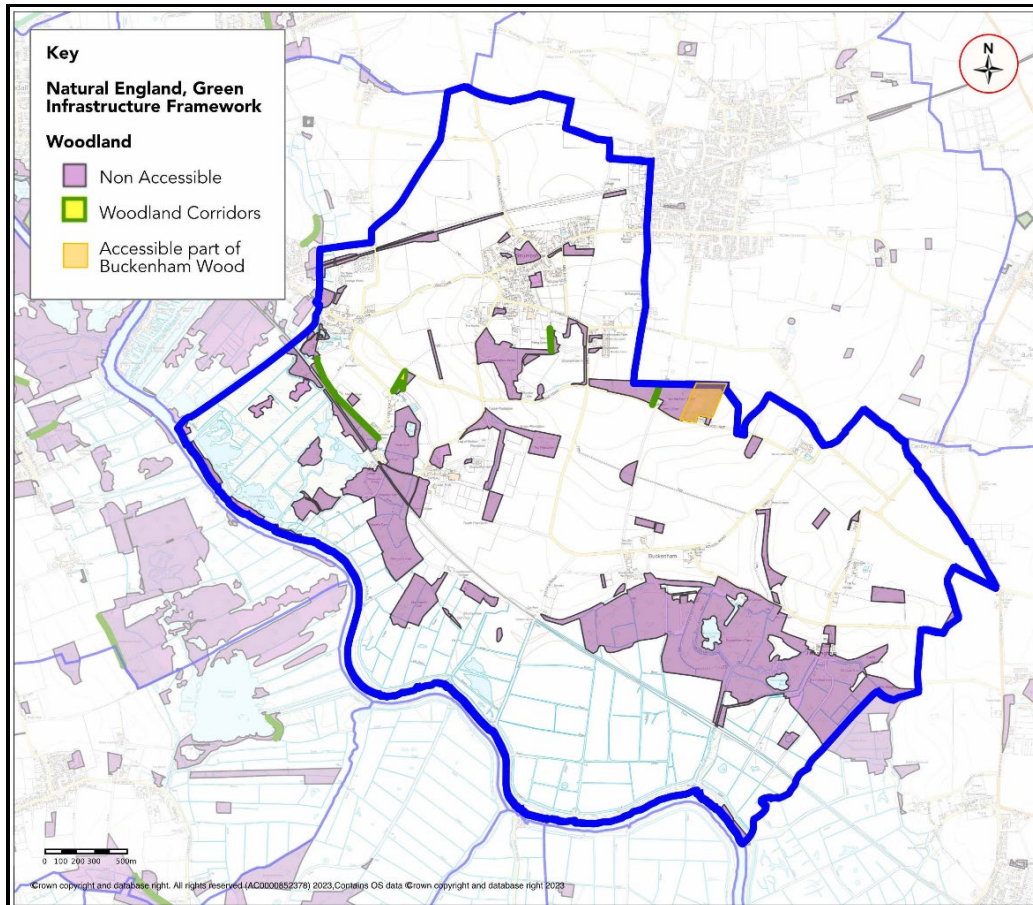
4.8.3 The Parish Council owns 8 acres of the eastern part of Buckenham Wood, which covers 23.4 acres.

4.8.4 The Buckenham Ancient Woodland Trust was established in June 2023 to purchase and manage the central portion (7.4 acres) of Buckenham Wood. Funds are currently being raised to purchase the land.

4.8.5 A map showing Natural England Green Infrastructure Framework Woodland Corridors and Woodlands can be seen in the map overleaf.

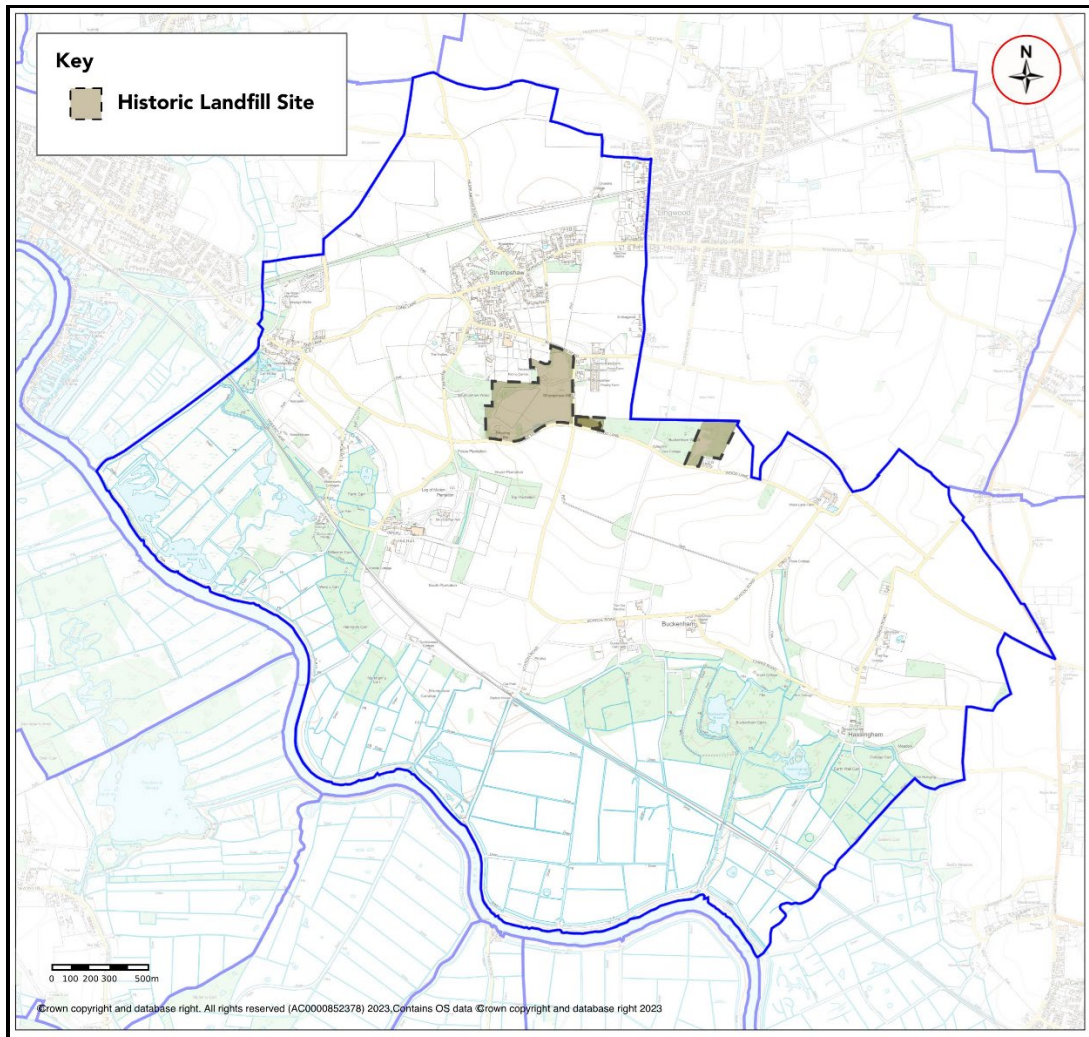
Figure 21 below: Map showing Natural England Green Infrastructure Framework Woodland Corridors and Woodlands in Strumpshaw parish. Additional annotations added by the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group showing the east end of Buckenham Woods as accessible to the public, owned by Strumpshaw Parish Council.

Source: Parish Online mapping website. Obtained 15.01.2024.



4.8.6 A map showing Historic Landfill Sites can be seen in Figure 22.

Figure 22 below: Map showing the location of Historic Landfill Sites.
Source: Parish Online mapping website. Map obtained December 2023.



5. Transport and accessibility

5.1 Public transport

5.1.1 There are three Bus Stops in Strumpshaw parish:

- Adjacent and opposite the Shoulder of Mutton public house.
- Long Lane near Stone Road.
- Adjacent and opposite The Huntsman public house.²⁶

5.1.2 Bus services that operate in Strumpshaw parish include:

- 16,16A – Green Line – Lingwood – Norwich – Silfield operated by First Eastern Counties.
- 68 Upton – Great Yarmouth and Gorleston East Norfolk Sixth Form Centre.

5.1.3 The Wherry Line connects Norwich with Great Yarmouth and Lowestoft via a train service.²⁷ Buckenham Railway Station is located within Strumpshaw parish and receives a very limited train service. Brundall Station and Cantley Station are also located on The Wherry Line and receive more frequent stops. Strumpshaw Fen can be accessed by foot from Brundall Station.²⁸ The service connecting Norwich and Great Yarmouth stops at Brundall and Lingwood. Both stations have car parks and bicycle racks.

Figure 23 below: Map showing the Wherry Lines.

Source: www.wherrylines.com. Map obtained 11.03.2024.



²⁶ <https://bustimes.org/localities/strumpshaw>. Information obtained 17.01.2024.

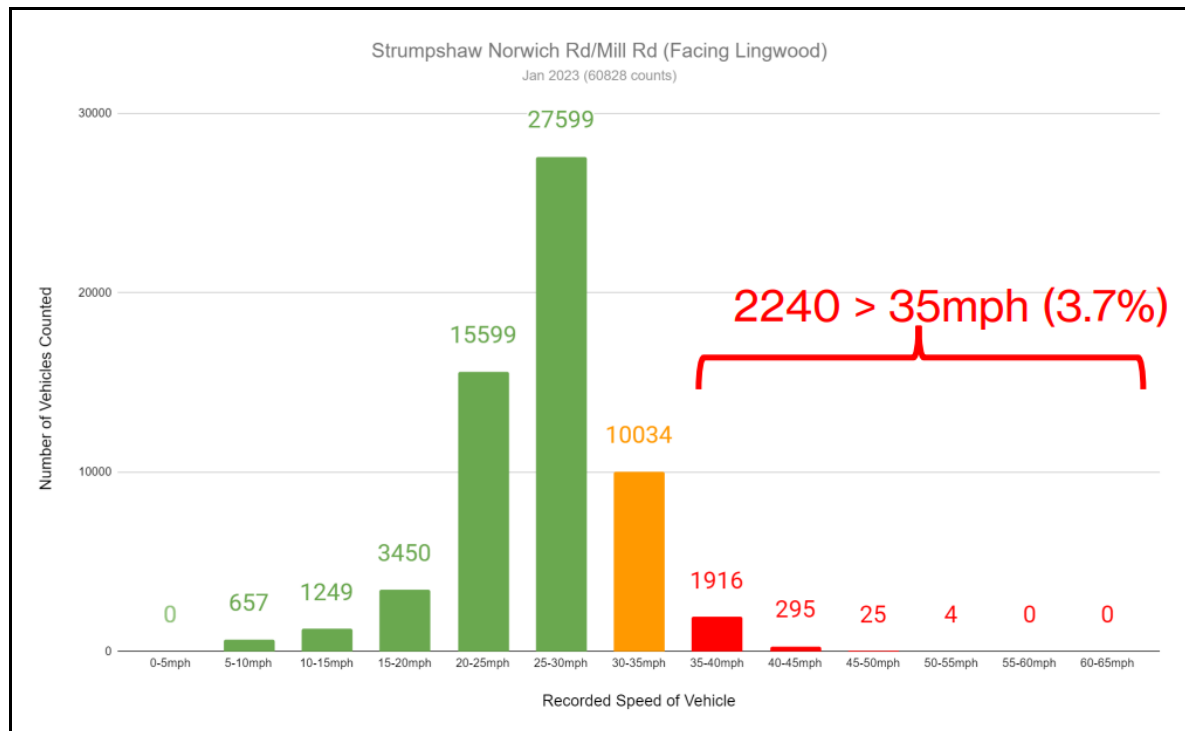
²⁷ <https://wherrylines.com/about/>. Information obtained 17.01.2024.

²⁸ <https://www.thetrainline.com/via/trips/strumpshaw-fen-nature-reserve-rspb>. Information obtained 17.01.2024.

5.2 Traffic and pedestrian safety

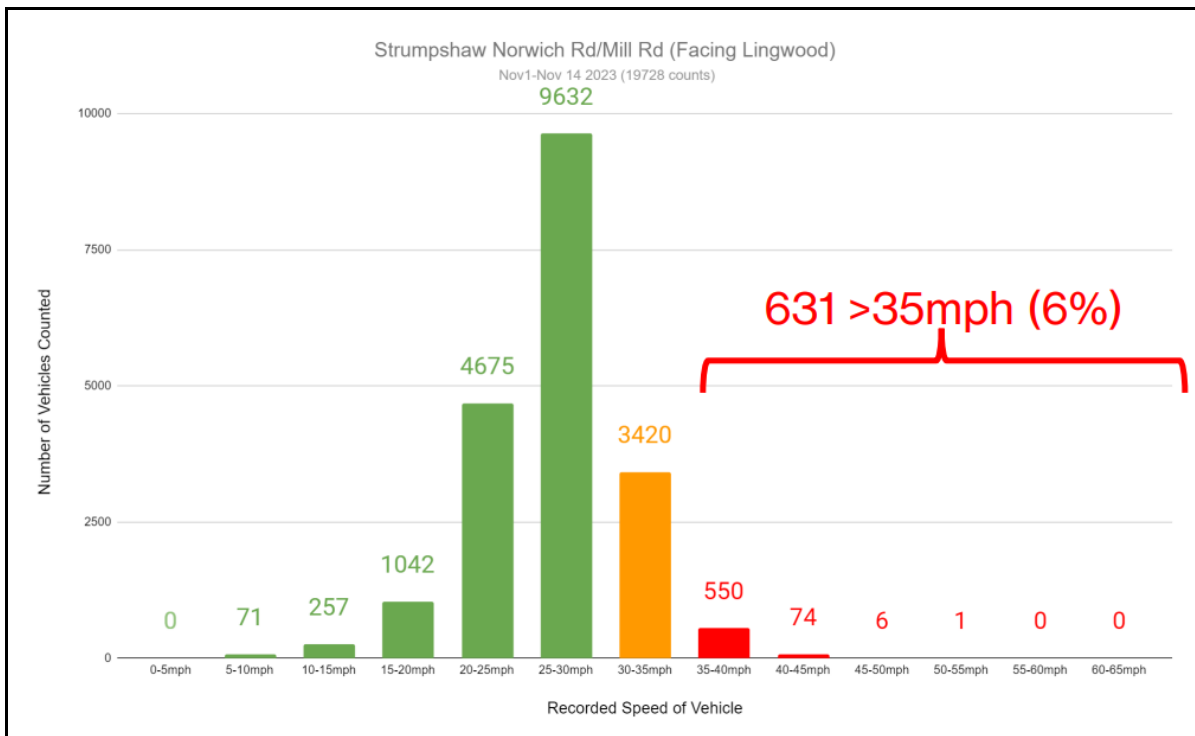
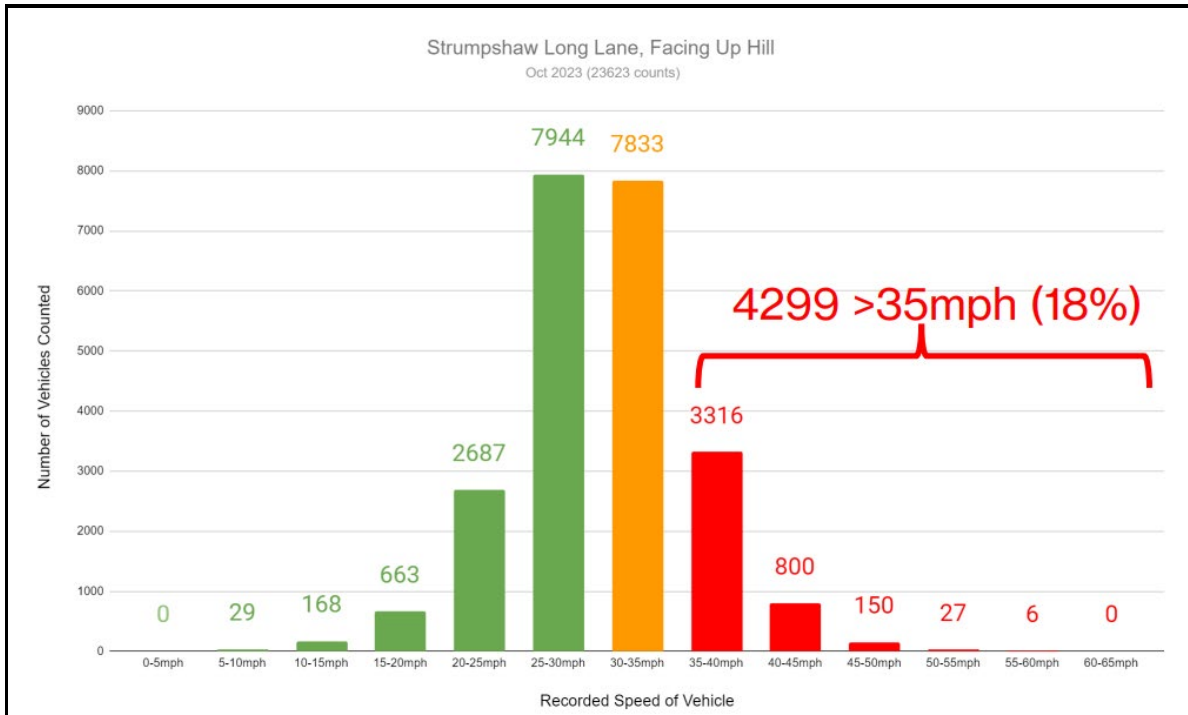
5.2.1 Strumpshaw Parish Council owns a traffic/speed monitoring device which is known as a 'SAM2' and it began collecting data in January 2023. It is used to record the volume and speed of traffic in specific locations and encourages motorists to comply with the speed limit. The data captured is added to the parish council website and shared with Norfolk Police.²⁹ A presentation for Strumpshaw Parish Council in November 2023 provided an update on the results so far and considered measures that could be put in place to reduce speeding in the parish. These include temporary solutions such as Speed Awareness Messaging, Police and Community Speedwatch, and permanent solutions such as traffic calming measures using 'The Street' in Brundall as an example.³⁰

Figure 24 below: Data for Strumpshaw parish speed indicator devices.
Source: Strumpshaw Parish Council website, Strumpshaw Speeding Update presentation 21.11.2023. Information obtained 17.01.2024.



²⁹ <https://www.strumpshawpc.info/trafficdata>. Information obtained 17.01.2024.

³⁰ https://www.strumpshawpc.info/files/ugd/027dee_c944bfeafee24a97a73323ff65560c85.pdf. Information accessed 17.01.2024.

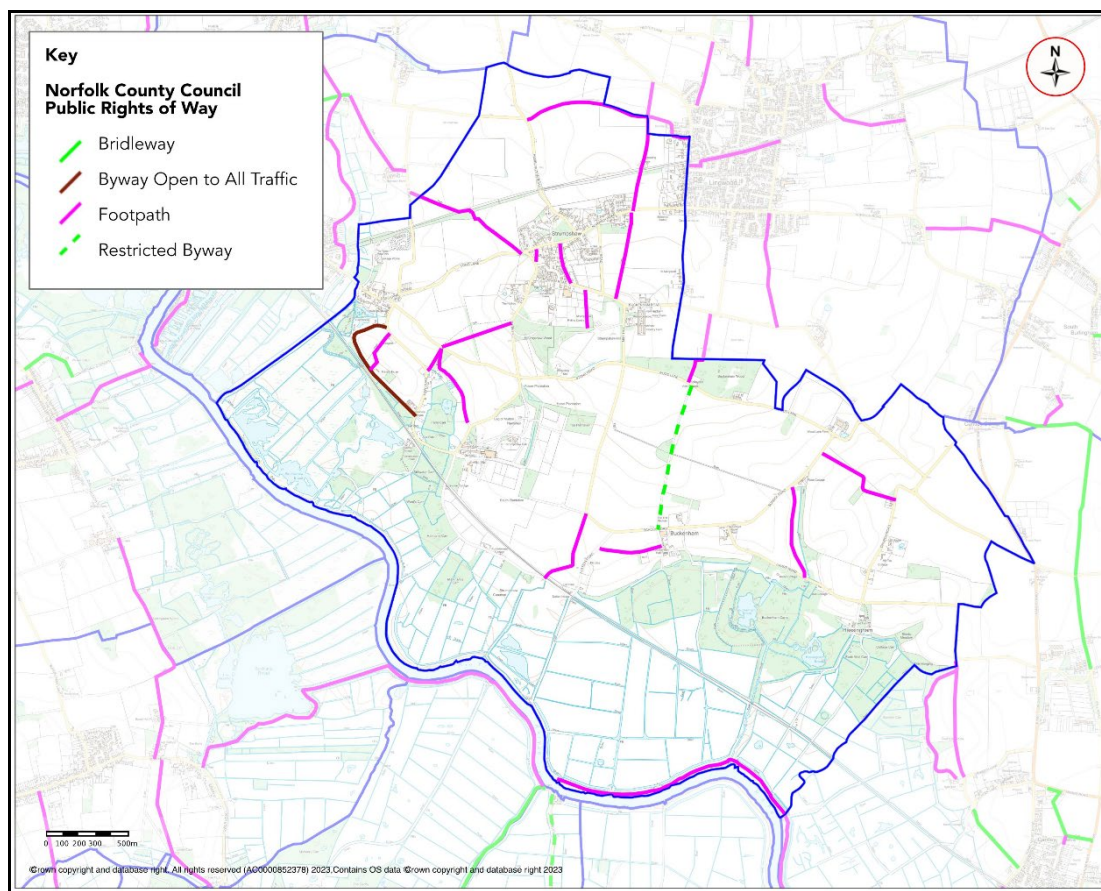


5.2.2 Strumpshaw Parish Council has submitted a bid to Norfolk County Council Parish Partnership Scheme for funding a 100m footway along Norwich Road. The Parish Council has identified that increased traffic and speed is highlighting the need for this missing footway link for pedestrian safety.

5.3 Public Rights of Way

5.3.1 The map below shows Public Rights of Way in Strumpshaw parish.

Figure 25 below: Map showing Public Rights of Way in Strumpshaw parish.
Source: Parish Online mapping website. Annotations by Rachel Leggett & associates. Map obtained 17.01.2024.



5.4 Car ownership and travel to work

5.4.1 Data from the 2011 Census shows that 7.7 per cent of households had no car or van. Data from the 2021 Census shows that for Strumpshaw parish 3.8 per cent of households had no car or van and 92.2 per cent of households have 1 or more cars or vans.

Figure 26 below: Table showing Car Availability Census 2021.
Source: Nomis website. Information obtained 14.01.2024.

Car Availability Census 2021	Car availability Percentage Strumpshaw parish	Car availability Percentage Broadland District	Car availability Percentage Norfolk
Total	100	100	100
No cars or vans in household	3.8%	11.0%	17.4%
1 or more cars or vans in household	92.2%	89.0%	83.6%

5.4.2 Data from the 2021 Census shows that of usual residents of Strumpshaw parish without including those not in employment or aged 15 years and under, the main method of travel to workplace is driving a car or van at 53.8 per cent, followed by working mainly at or from home at 31.8%.

5.4.3 Known quality information affecting travel to work data from Census 2021 is provided by the Office for National Statistics:

- The Office for National Statistics (ONS) collected Census 2021 responses during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, a period of unparalleled and rapid change; the national lockdown, associated guidance and furlough measures will have affected the travel to work topic.
- We provided extra guidance to respondents affected by the pandemic on how to respond to travel to work questions, but it is not clear how this guidance was followed.
- There was an increase in home working from 10.3 per cent in 2011 to 31.2 per cent in 2021, but the government advised people to stay at home and only attend work if you had no alternative; there are also several other aspects to consider when interpreting results for this topic.
- As designed, we did not collect any workplace address information for those working at home, including those following government guidance to do so.
- Large numbers of people were still being supported by government furlough schemes, and it is not clear how the question guidance provided was followed; some people may have provided travel information for the last time they worked, or they may have answered based on their behaviours on Census Day.
- Restrictions on travel ended later in 2021, and while there will have been a shift back towards some behaviours from before COVID-19, hybrid and home working remain commonplace.
- We are researching the potential of using alternative data sources and modelling methods to produce travel to work statistics on a more frequent and timely basis, including workday populations and hybrid working patterns.³¹

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<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/methodologies/traveltoworkqualityinformationforcensus2021>. Obtained 06.10.2021.

Figure 27 below: Table showing Method of Travel to Work Strumpshaw parish, Census 2021.

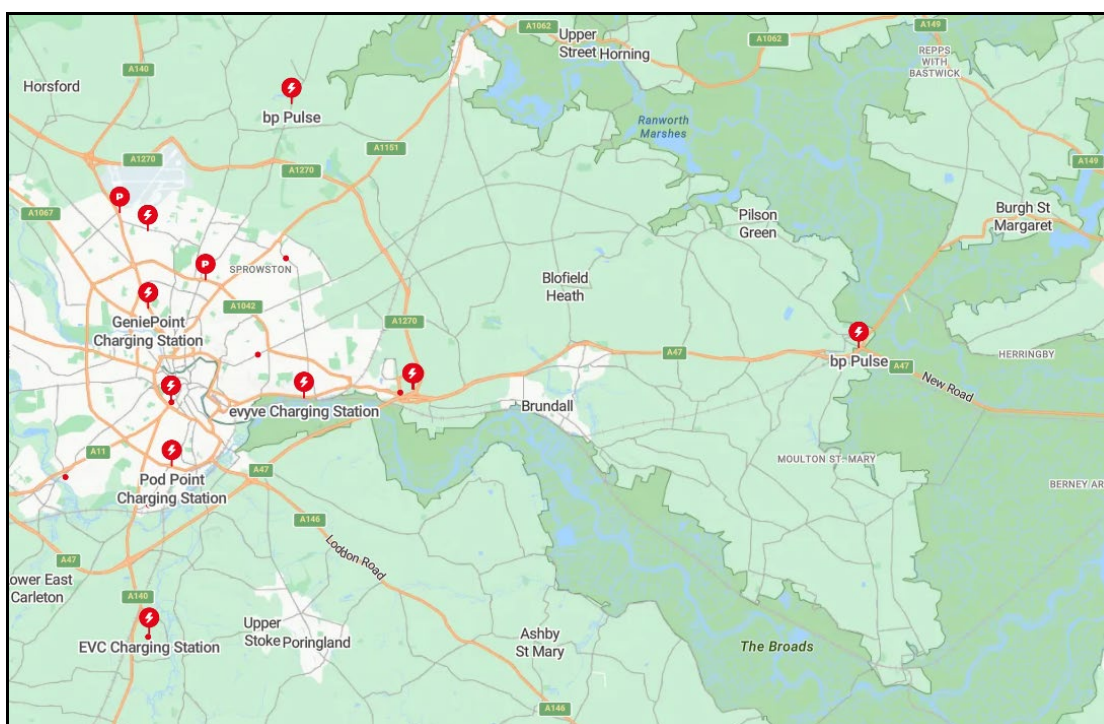
Source: Nomis website. Information obtained 17.01.2024.

Method of travel to workplace. Strumpshaw parish Census 2021 <i>Not including 382 residents not in employment or aged 15 years and under.</i>	2021 Census Number	2021 Census Percentage
Total	314	100%
Work mainly at or from home	100	31.8%
Underground, metro, light rail, tram	0	0%
Train	1	0.3%
Bus, minibus or coach	4	1.3%
Taxi	2	0.6%
Motorcycle, scooter or moped	1	0.3%
Driving a car or van	169	53.8%
Passenger in a car or van	10	3.2%
Bicycle	4	1.3%
On foot	16	5.1%
Other method of travel to work	7	2.2%

5.4.4 The map below shows the location of car charging points available for the public to use.

Figure 28 below: Map showing the location of car charging points. Charging point locations denoted by red circle.

Source: Bing.com maps. Obtained 17.01.2024.



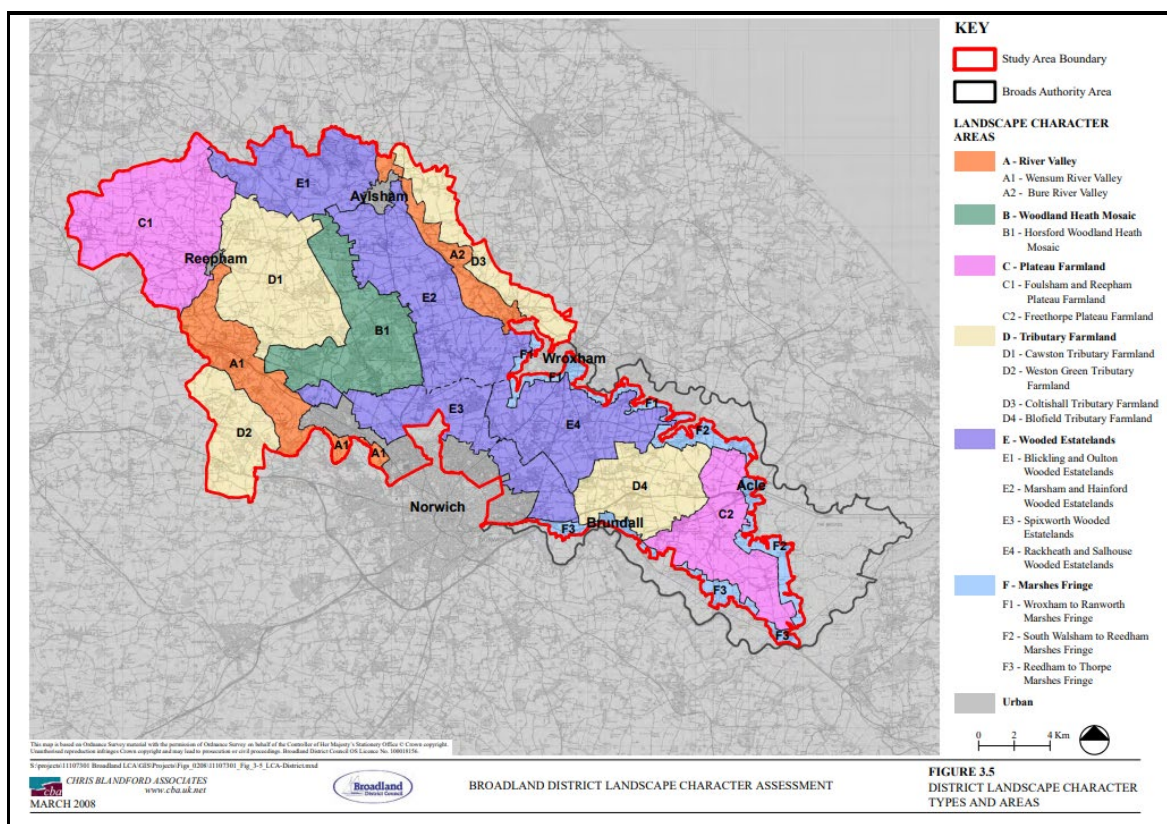
6. Natural environment

6.1 Landscape character

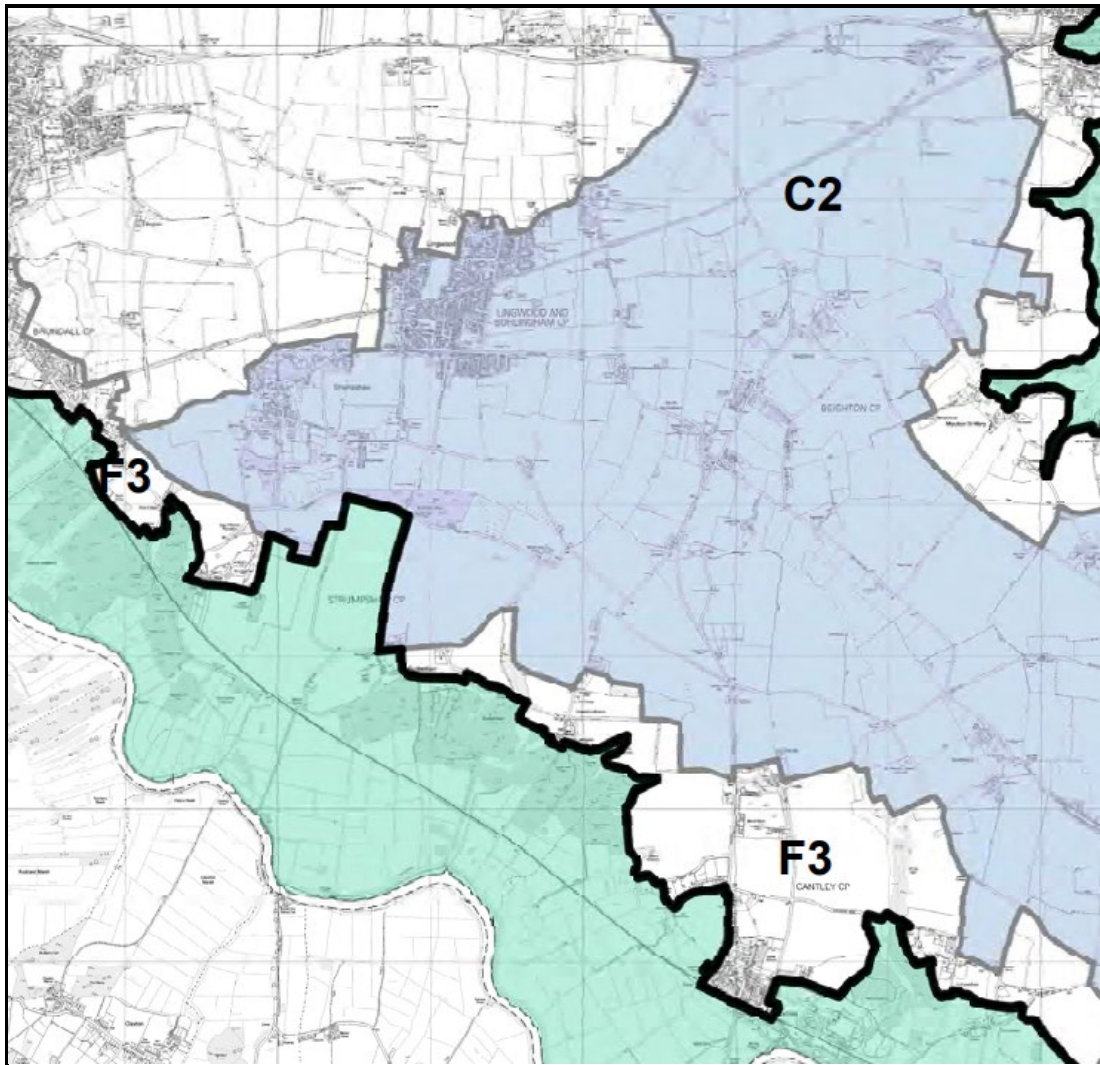
6.1.2 The Broadland Landscape Character Assessment Supplementary Planning Document (September 2013)³², identifies Strumpshaw parish as C2 Freethorpe Plateau Farmland, F3 Reedham to Thorpe Marshes Fringe and Broads Authority Area within Broadland District.

Figure 29 and 30 below: Map showing the Landscape Character of Strumpshaw Parish.

Source: Broadland District Council Landscape Character Assessment SPD 2013.



³² <https://www.southnorfolkandbroadland.gov.uk/downloads/file/287/landscape-character-assessment-supplementary-planning-document-part-2>. Information obtained 18.01.2024.



6.1.2 The following Landscape Planning Guidelines apply to the Freethorpe Plateau Farmland Landscape Character Type:

- Seek to conserve the open, rural character of the area.
- Resist new development that would result in any diminution of the sparsely settled nature of the area or in any reduction in the sense of peace and isolation within the area, which is devoid of large settlements.
- Seek to conserve subtle features of the historic landscape, including hedgerows and tracks.
- Seek to conserve the landscape setting of manor houses, halls and churches.
- Seek to maintain key views towards churches, which are often key landscape features.
- Seek to conserve the landscape setting of Lingwood.
- Seek to ensure new development does not disrupt the smooth, predominantly uninterrupted skyline within the area.
- Seek to conserve open views across the farmland.
- Seek to maintain the traditional character of isolated farmsteads.
- Seek opportunities for the restoration of hedgerows where fragmented.

- Seek to ensure that potential new developments comprise a fully integrated landscape and urban design strategy, which is consistent with the local landscape character and screen potential harsh settlement edges.
- Seek to conserve small pits, ponds and extraction sites.

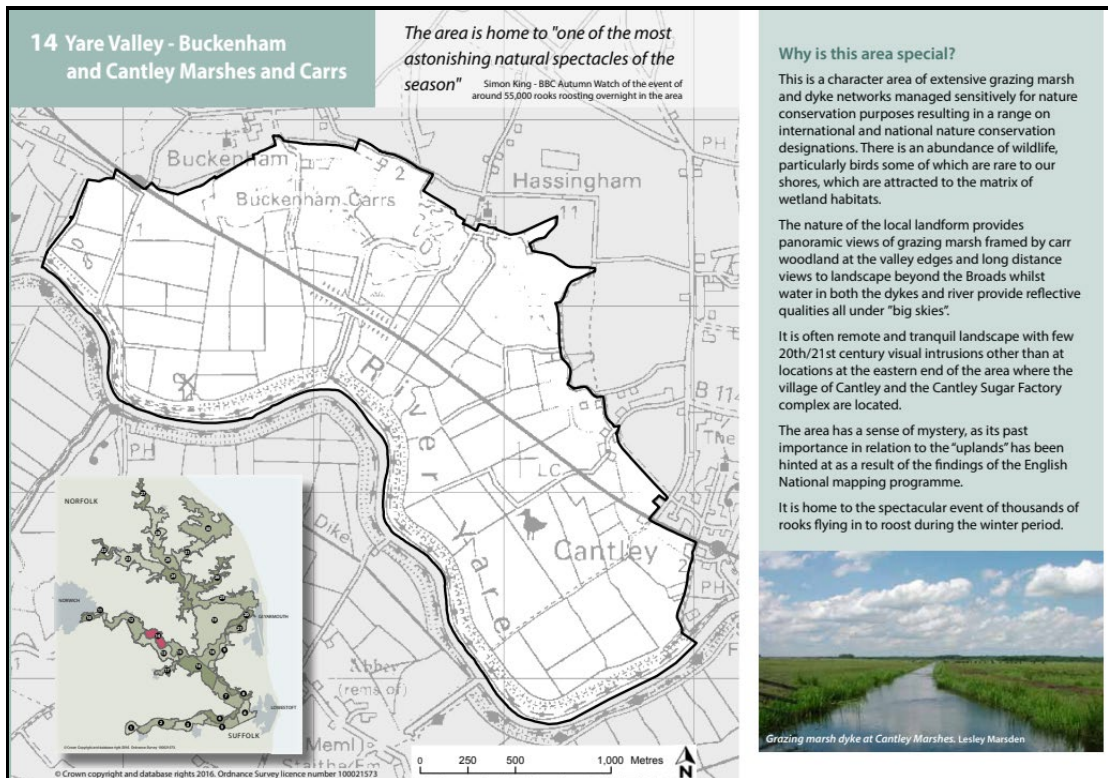
6.1.3 The following Landscape Planning Guidelines apply to Reedham to Thorpe Marshes Fringe Landscape Character Area:

- Seek to conserve the diverse and interesting landscape pattern and character.
- Seek to conserve the wildlife habitats characteristic of the Marshes Fringe and adjacent Broads landscape including watercourses and broads, fens, carr woodland and grazing marshes.
- Seek to conserve distinctive, historic architectural and landscape features including historic halls and their setting, which contribute to the area's rich historic character and strong sense of place.
- Ensure that any new development responds to historic settlement pattern and is well integrated into the surrounding landscape.
- Seek to ensure the sensitive location of development involving further tall structures (such as factories, steel pylons and telecommunication masts) in relation to prominent skyline locations both within the character area and within adjacent character areas.
- Seek to ensure that potential new small-scale development within villages is consistent with the existing settlement pattern, density and traditional built form.
- Conserve the landscape setting of small villages (such as Limpenhoe).
- Seek to conserve the landscape setting of market towns and villages, and seek to screen (where possible) harsh settlement edges and existing visual detractors.
- Seek to conserve the landscape setting of historic houses, halls and churches.
- Seek to promote use of local vernacular buildings materials, including red brick and pantiles.
- Seek to ensure new development does not reduce the vertical significance of important historical and architectural features within the landscape, such as church towers;
- Seek to conserve small pits and extraction sites.

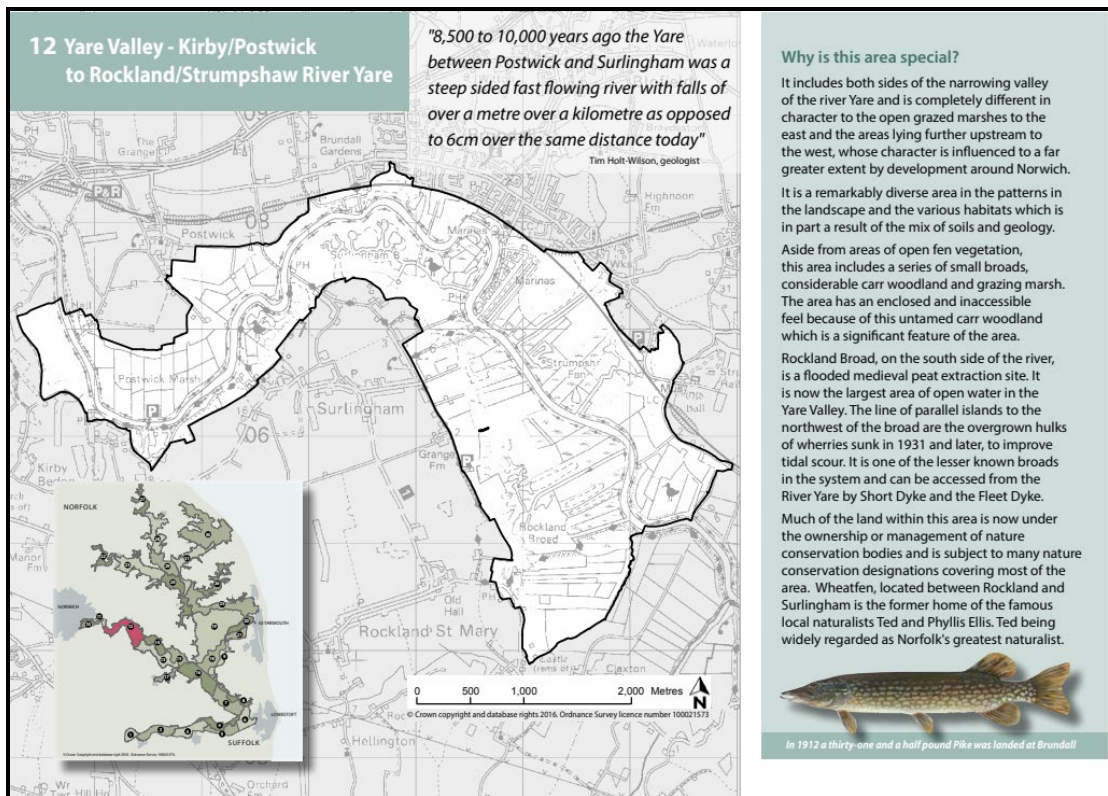
6.1.4 Strumpshaw parish is located within Character Areas 12 and 14 of the Broads Landscape Character Areas. Landscape Character Area 12 Yare Valley – Kirby/Postwick to Rockland/Strumpshaw River Yare and 14 Yare Valley – Buckenham and Cantley Marshes and Carrs.³³

³³ https://www.broads-authority.gov.uk/data/assets/pdf_file/0030/244398/LCA_Part-3_Areas-9-to-15.pdf. Information obtained 18.01.2024.

Figure 31 and 32 below: Landscape Character Area 12 Yare Valley – Kirby/Postwick to Rockland/Strumpshaw and Area 14 Yare Valley – Buckenham and Cantley Marshes and Carrs.
Source: The Broads Authority Website: Landscape Character Assessment December 2016. Landscape Character Areas.³⁴



³⁴ <https://www.broads-authority.gov.uk/planning/planning-policies/landscape-character-assessments>. Information obtained 22.01.2024.



6.2 Biodiversity and geodiversity

6.2.1 Strumpshaw Parish Council requested a search from the Norfolk Biodiversity Information Service.³⁵

6.2.2 The following list contains sites in Strumpshaw parish from the Norfolk Biodiversity Information Service search:

- Candidate County Geodiversity Sites
 - Buckenham Station Pit
 - Strumpshaw Pit
 - The Sandpit, Strumpshaw
- 1 Roadside Nature Reserve
 - Roadside Nature Reserve 61 at Long Lane, Strumpshaw
- Ancient Woodland Inventory
 - Strumpshaw Wood
 - Buckenham Wood
- 5 County Wildlife Sites
 - 2162 Strumpshaw Wood
 - 2146 Buckenham Wood
 - 2045 Long Meadow, Buckenham Carrs
 - 2161 Farm Carr
 - 2058 Highnoon Farm, Braydeston (small part in Strumpshaw parish)
- Mid-Yare National Nature Reserve
- 2 Nature Reserves

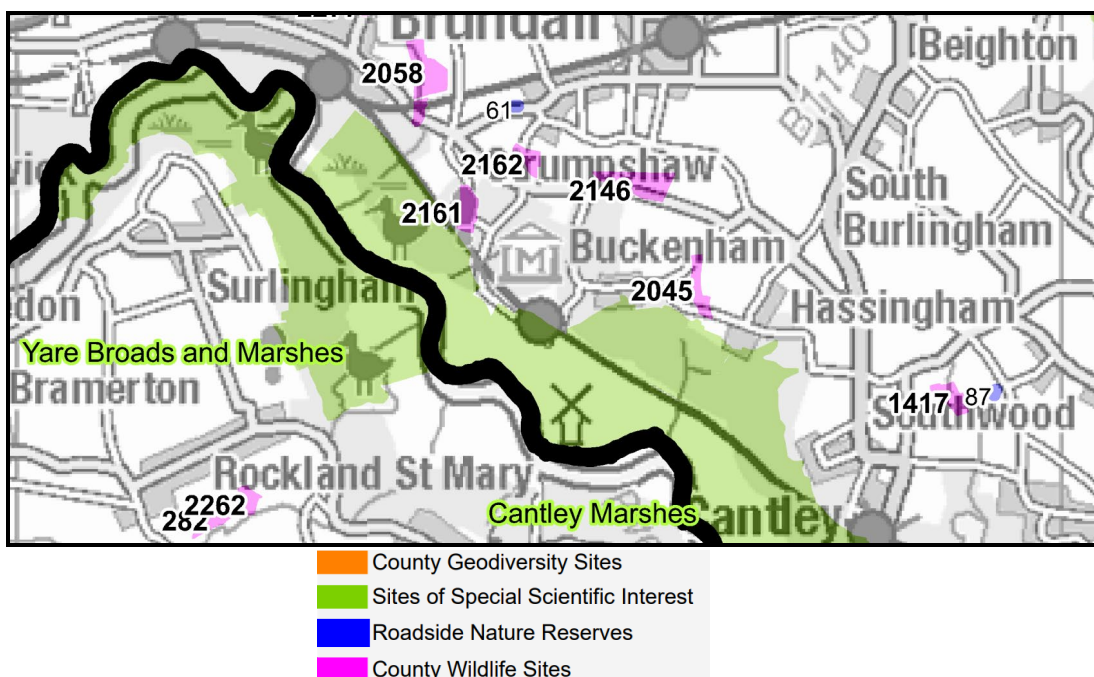
³⁵ <http://www.nbis.org.uk/data-enquiries>. Information obtained 18.01.2024.

- Strumpshaw Fen Nature Reserve
- Buckenham Marshes Nature Reserve
- 2 Sites of Special Scientific Interest
 - Yare Broads and Marshes SSSI
 - Cantley Marshes SSSI
- The Broads National Park
- The Broads Special Area of Conservation
- Broadland Special Protection Area
- Broads RAMSAR

6.2.3 County Wildlife Sites (CWS) are areas of land rich in wildlife and can support both locally and nationally threatened wildlife species and habitats. There are five CWS in Strumpshaw Parish and these are shown on the map below. There is one Roadside Nature Reserve, this is Roadside Nature Reserve 61 at Long Lane, Strumpshaw.

Figure 33 below: Map showing County Wildlife Sites, Roadside Nature Reserves and Sites of Special Scientific Interest.

Source: Norfolk Biodiversity Information Service website.³⁶ Information obtained 19.01.2024.



6.2.4 Mid-Yare National Nature Reserve is a National Nature Reserve established by English Nature (now Natural England under the Higher Level Stewardship scheme) and managed by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds. The reserve is made up of four RSPB reserves: Strumpshaw Fen, Buckenham

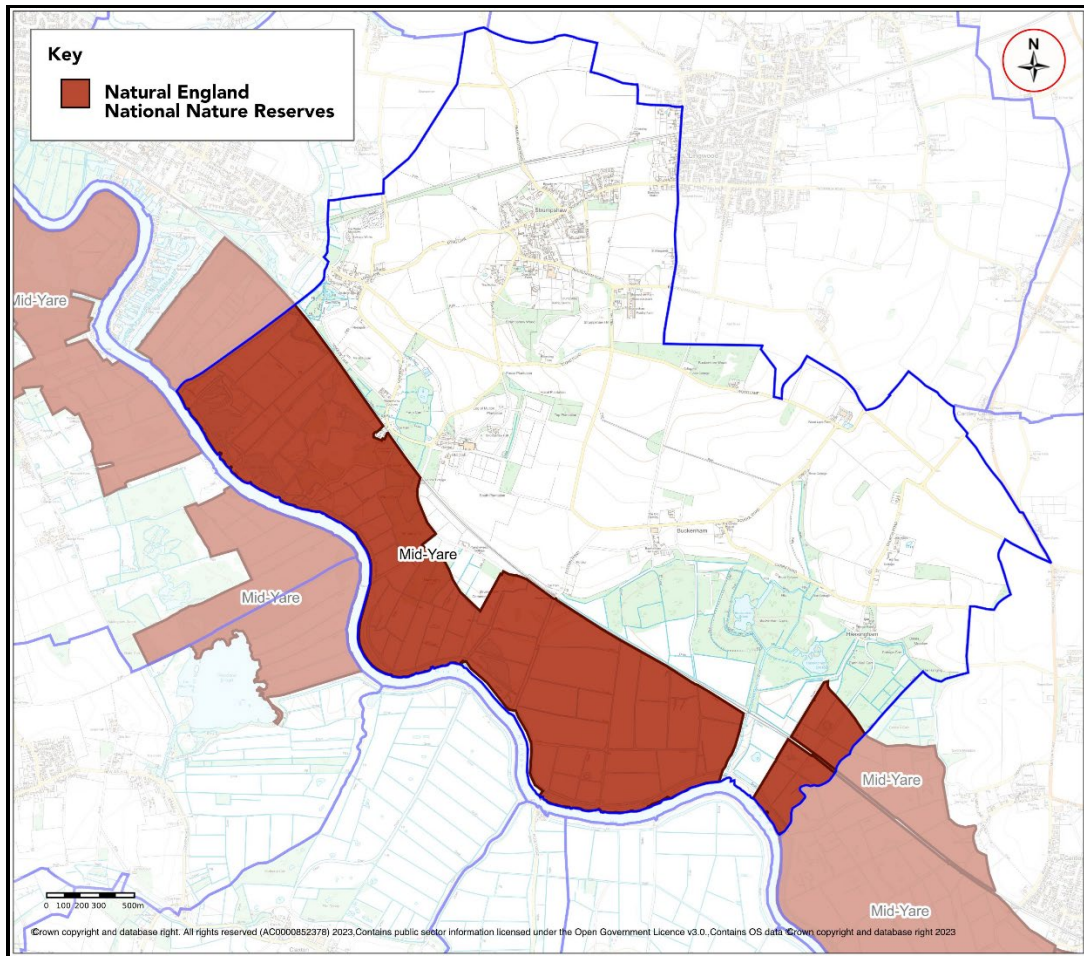
³⁶

http://www.nbis.org.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Designated_WildlifeSites_2022_600dpi_plusDistboundary.pdf. Information obtained 19.01.2024.

Marshes, Cantley Marches and Surlingham Church March. The reserve consists of floodplains along the River Yare and has the total area of 7.8km².³⁷ Mid Yare National Nature Reserve is a prime example of a Broadland floodplain wetland with a patchwork of wet woodlands, shallow lakes, reedfen, meadows and wet grassland along 5 miles of the Yare Valley.³⁸

Figure 34 below: Map showing the location of the Mid-Yare National Nature Reserve.

Source: Parish Online Mapping website. Map obtained 18.01.2024.



6.2.5 There are two Nature Reserves in Strumpshaw parish:

- Strumpshaw Fen managed by the RSPB.
- Buckenham Marshes managed by the RSPB.

6.2.6 Following a request for information, Tim Strudwick, Senior Sites Manager for RSPB Strumpshaw Fen Nature Reserve, provided the following information regarding key local issues that positively or negatively affect the condition of the habitats, the status of important species or other RSPB business interests, or may do in the future.

³⁷ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mid-Yare_National_Nature_Reserve. Information obtained 19.01.2024.

³⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/norfolks-national-nature-reserves/norfolks-national-nature-reserves>. Information obtained 19.01.2024.

Diffuse pollution

Diffuse pollution is currently the biggest constraint to the quality of the wetland habitats. Nutrients, primarily nitrogen and phosphorous compounds, enter the reserve through surface run-off into watercourses and via rainfall which infiltrates the soil and enters the reserve via groundwater. Most of the Strumpshaw parish drains into the RSPB reserve or other parts of the SSSI. The main sources of nutrients are fertilisers used in farming (primarily arable), livestock slurry, off-grid sewage treatment and sewer discharges. Nutrients drive excess growth of certain water plants which smother the others, creating conditions unsuitable for many aquatic animals, and have similar negative impact on species rich fen and damp grassland. Natural England are currently targeting Catchment Sensitive Farming work to incentivise farmers to control agricultural sources of nutrients in the catchment of the Witton Run (aka Lackford Run/Run Dyke) and tributaries, which includes the NW part of the parish. The factors that would reduce nutrient inputs include a reduction in the area of land under arable or intensive livestock farming (more farmland in agri-environmental schemes) and better designed and better maintained private sewage treatment units. I recognise that the Neighbourhood Plan has little influence over those factors, but if there was any ability to influence or encourage farmers to move from arable to grassland or woodland creation that would be beneficial.

Water Resources

Any ground or surface water abstraction in the area will affect water flows into or through the wetland habitats, and reduced flow can threaten wetland habitats, particularly in light of a projected reduction in spring/summer rainfall, and will can increase nutrient concentrations. EA are currently reviewing impacts of existing licenced abstractions in relation to likely impacts on protected sites. Any land use changes that reduces abstraction is likely to benefit the protected sites.

Other impacts of land use change near to the reserve

Some important species that use the reserves also depend on habitats off the reserve. A couple of examples, both listed in the SPA designation, are breeding marsh harriers, which hunt rodents, young rabbits, hares and birds on arable farmland within 5km of the nest, and wintering pink-footed geese which are partly dependent on sugar beet waste and sometimes other arable crops in the local area. These species may be displaced by increasing suburbanisation or changes to farming fragmenting and reducing the available habitat, or increased recreational pressure, though they are both very mobile species and depend on the habitat resource in the general area rather than any specific patches of land. Another mechanism by which land use change can influence wildlife is by increasing predator populations, either directly such as new housing increasing cat predation, or indirectly, such as through generation of waste through some farming operations which boosts rat populations or release of game birds, both then increasing fox populations.

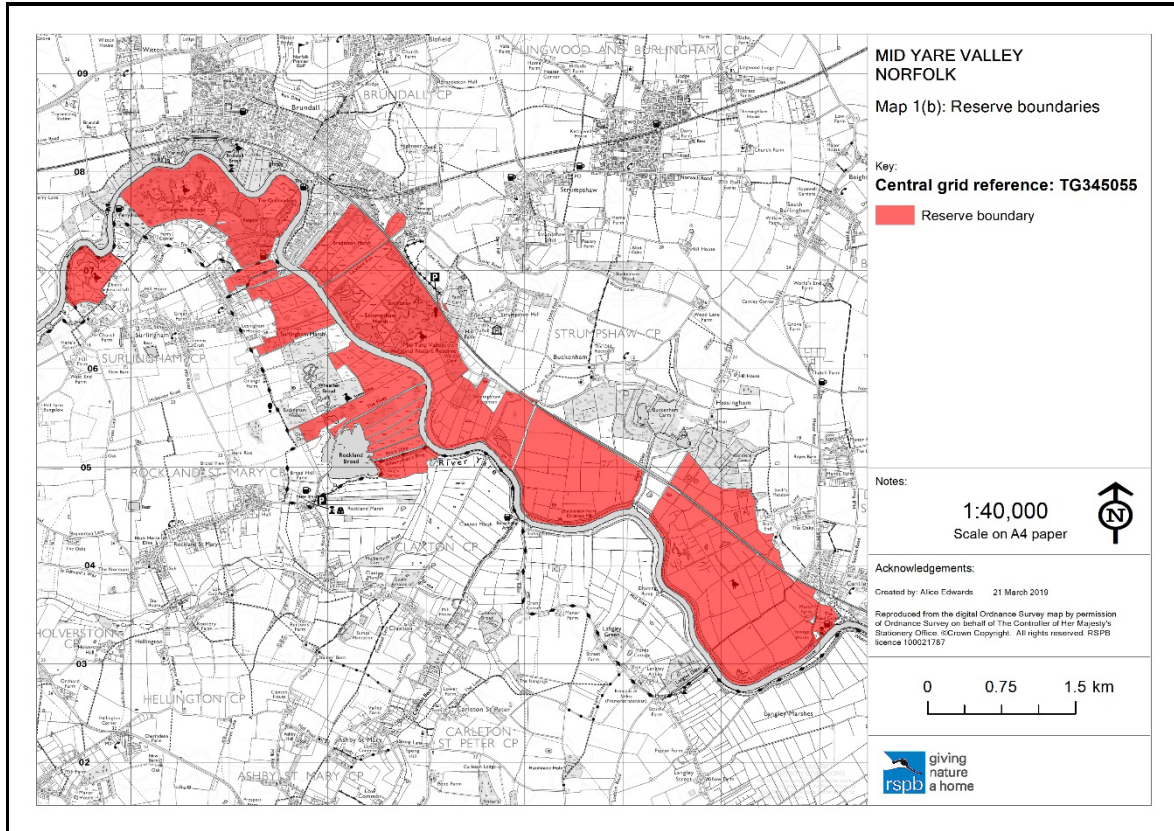
Tourism and Recreation

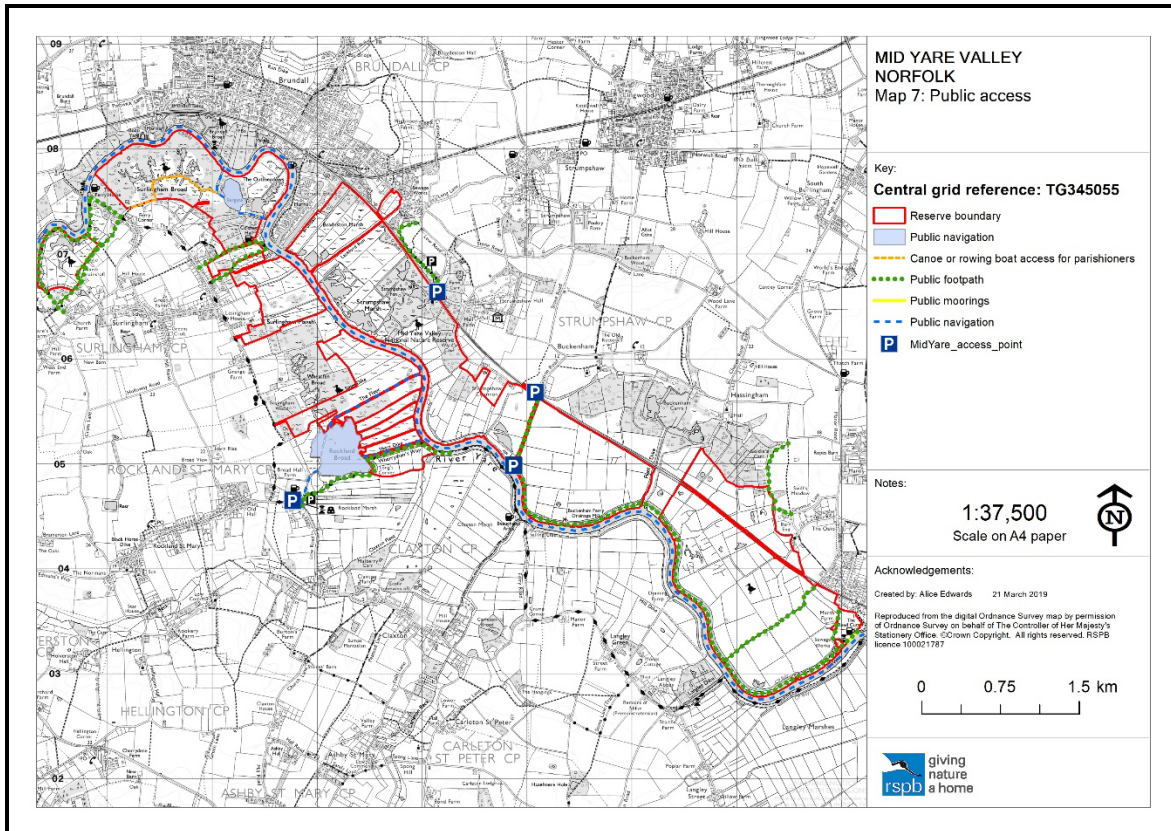
Disturbance to sensitive animal species (primarily wintering ducks, geese and waders, and otters) on the nature reserves is a potential concern from any development that might increase the local human population. Human disturbance is currently only a minor concern and usually relating to dogs which are not under control. The local Green Infrastructure Strategy aims to mitigate the risk from local housing growth by providing new or enhanced accessible green space which prevents an increase in activities which may disturb on protected sites. There is potential to provide more green space locally by improving the network of accessible green spaces, footpaths and bridleways close to villages and on adjacent farmland or improve parking provision (eg. at Strumpshaw Old Tip) so more people can make use of what already exists. Funding for such mitigation may be available through the GIRAMS programme. RSPB would support the improvement of the network of pedestrian and cycle routes, together with associated facilities (car parking, WC, food and drink, overnight accommodation) that will provide an attractive area for walking day trippers and holidaymakers, that would benefit local businesses including the RSPB visitor business at Strumpshaw Fen.

Low-cost housing

As an employer of 11 paid staff within the parish, we are aware that most of our staff would find it hard to afford to buy a home in the parish, and we are finding it increasingly hard to recruit staff for reserve management roles due to the housing costs. We would welcome any steps to provide more affordable homes locally, while recognising that the larger local settlements will be better placed to meet this need.

Figure 35 and 36 below: Maps showing the location of Strumpshaw Fen and Buckenham Marshes RSPB Reserves.
Source: Site Manager, RSPB Strumpshaw Fen Nature Reserve. Obtained 29.01.2024.



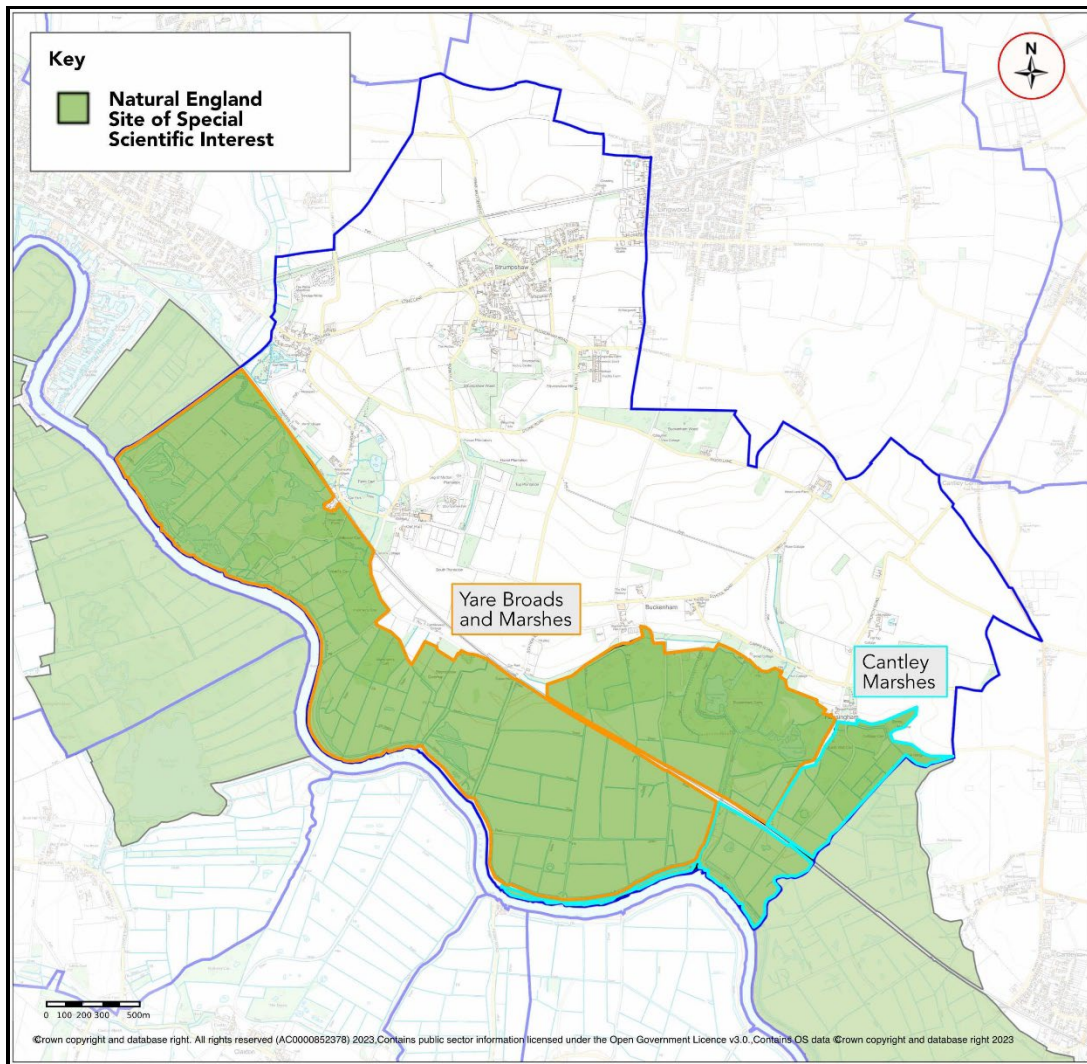


6.2.7 Swallowtail butterflies are found at Strumpshaw Fen, which are one of Britain's rarest butterflies. Historically their range was much larger as fens covered more of the country, but they are now restricted to the Norfolk Broads. The Fen is managed to maintain a specific community of plants to provide habitats for bitterns, bearded reedlings, march harriers and swallowtails.³⁹

- 6.2.8 There are two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in Strumpshaw parish:
- Yare Broads and Marshes SSSI
 - Cantley Marshes SSSI

³⁹ <https://community.rspb.org.uk/tags/swallowtails>, Information obtained 26.02.2024.

Figure 37 below: Map showing the location of the Yare Broads and Marshes SSSI and Cantley Marshes SSSI within Strumpshaw parish.
Source: Parish Online Mapping website. Information obtained 19.01.2024.

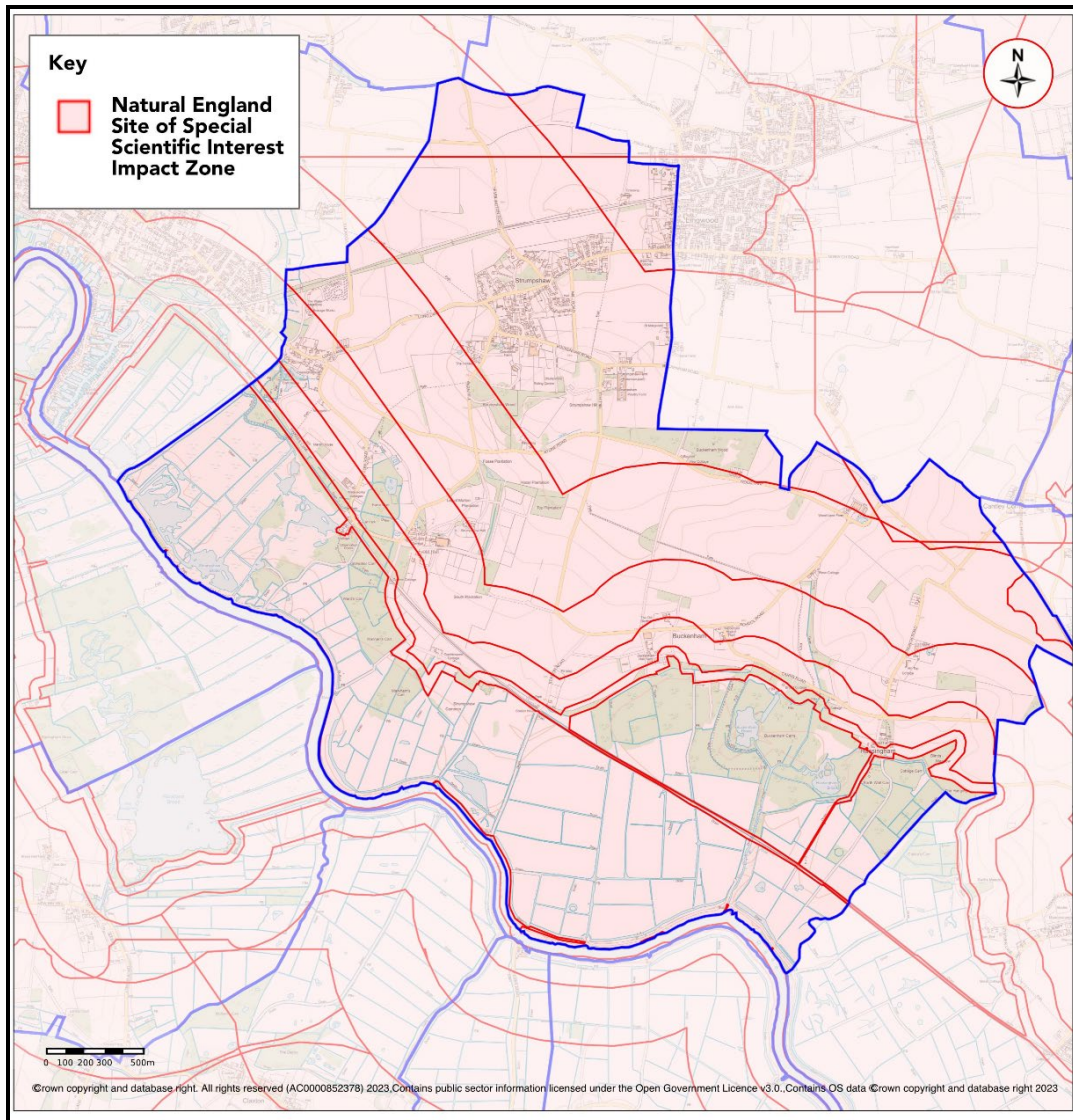


6.2.9 Strumpshaw parish is covered by SSSI Risk Impact Zones. The Impact Risk Zones (IRZs) are a GIS tool developed by Natural England to make a rapid initial assessment of the potential risks to SSSIs posed by development proposals. They define zones around each SSSI which reflect particular sensitivities of the features for which it is notified and indicate the types of development proposals which could potentially have adverse impacts.⁴⁰

⁴⁰ [SSSI IRZ User Guidance MAGIC.pdf \(defra.gov.uk\)](#) Information obtained 25.09.2021.

Figure 38 below: Map showing the SSSI Risk Zones covering Strumpshaw parish.

Source: Parish Online with annotations by Rachel Leggett & associates. Map obtained 19.01.2024.



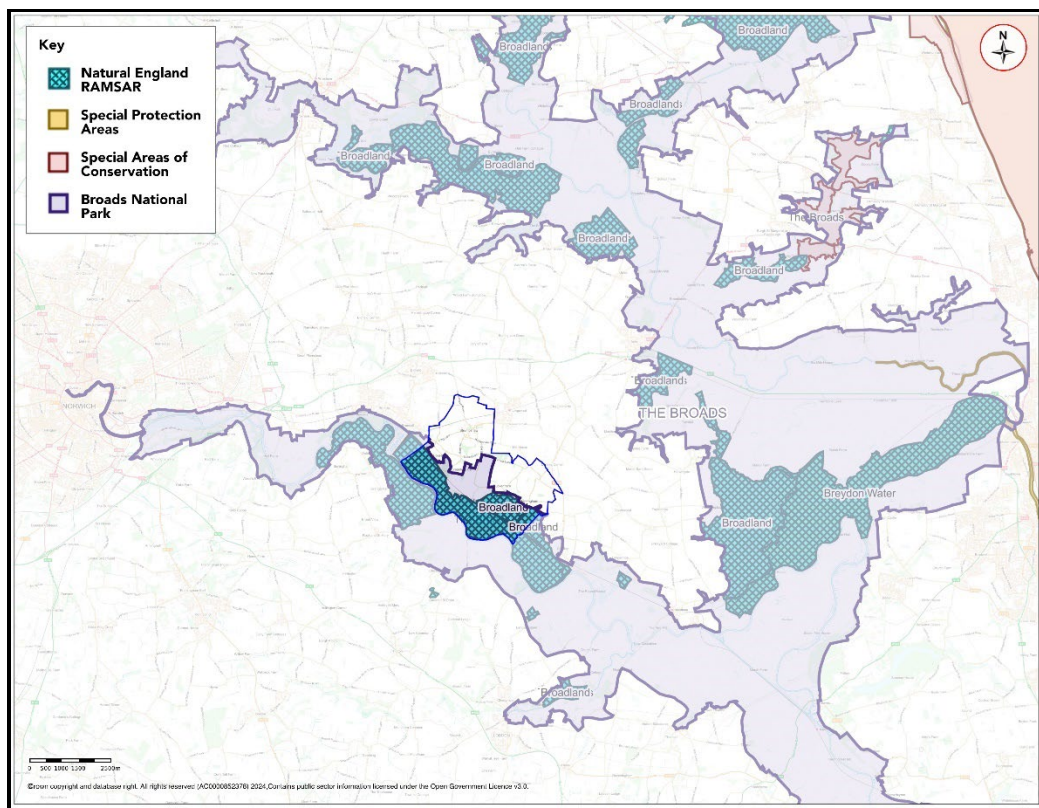
6.2.10 The Broads Special Area of Conservation, Broadland Special Protection Area and the Broads RAMSAR all cover the same area of Strumpshaw parish.

- A Special Area of Conservation (SAC) is defined in the European Union's Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC), also known as the *Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora*. They are to protect the 220 habitats and approximately 1,000 species listed in annex I and II of the Directive which are considered to be of European interest following criteria given in the Directive. They must be chosen from the sites of Community importance by the member states and designated SAC by an act assuring the conservation measures of the natural habitat.^[1] SACs complement special protection areas and together form a network of protected sites across the European Union called Natura 2000.

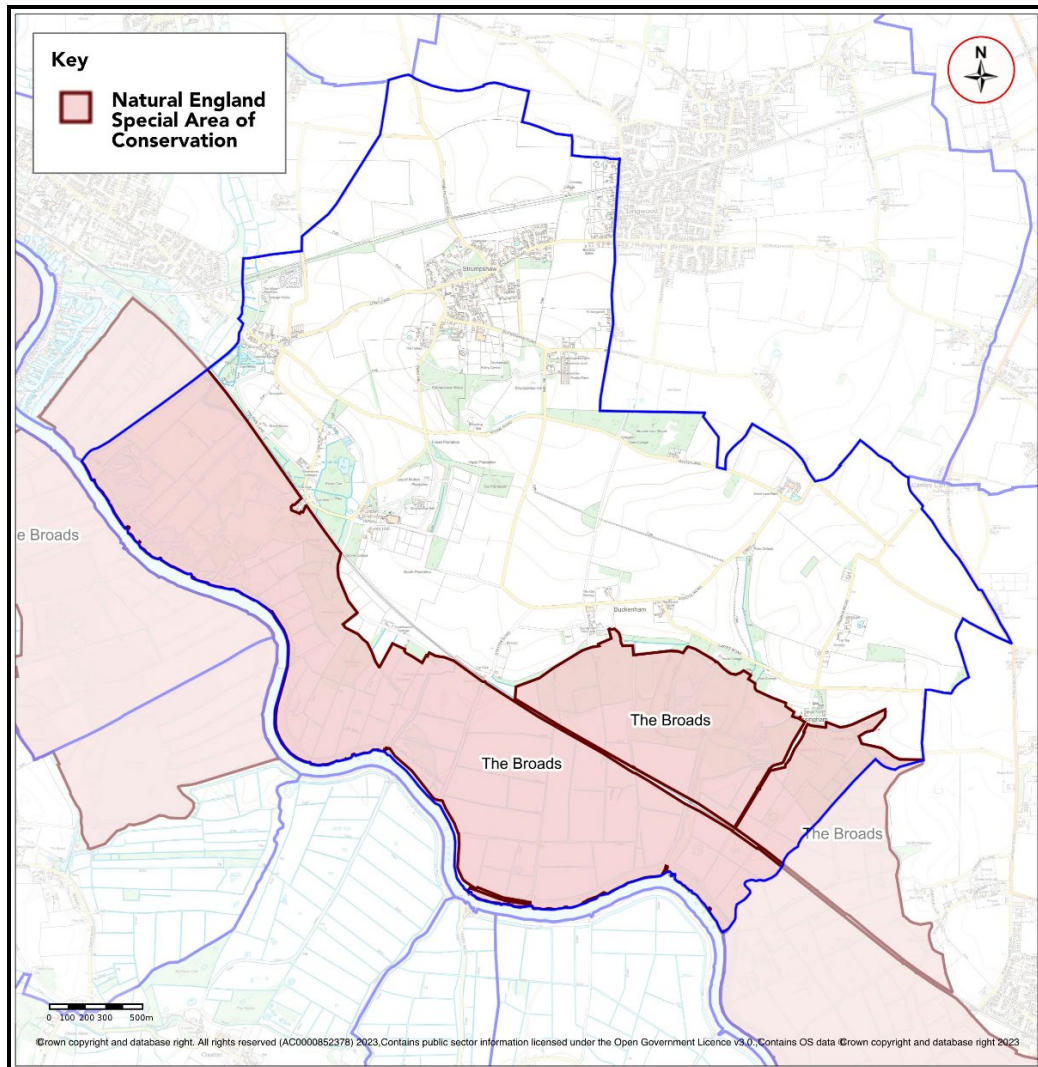
- Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are selected to protect one or more rare, threatened or vulnerable bird species listed in Annex I of the Birds Directive, or certain regularly occurring migratory species.
- Ramsar Sites are wetlands of international importance that have been designated under the criteria of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands for containing representative, rare or unique wetland types or for their importance in conserving biological diversity.

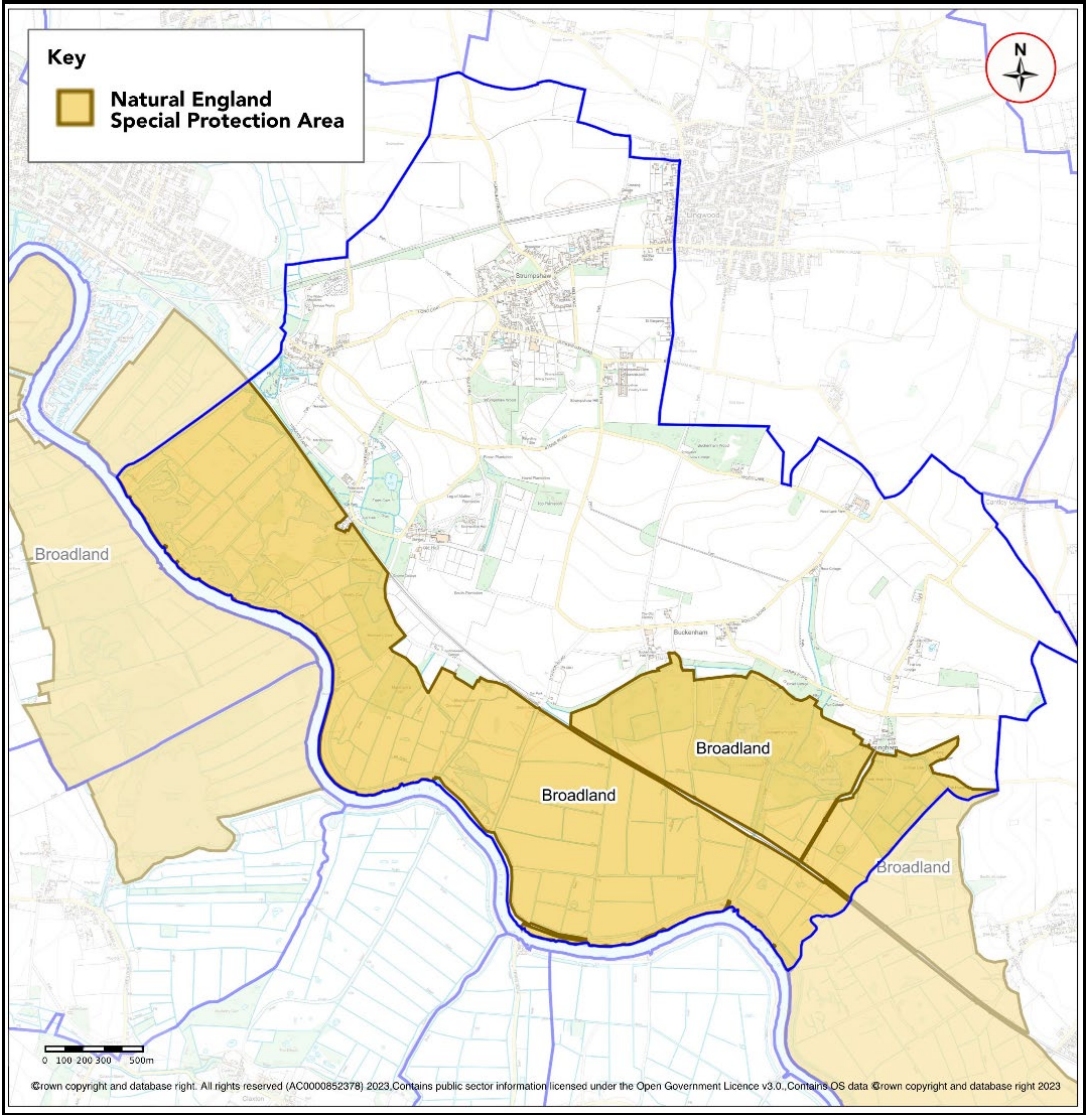
Figure 39 below: Map showing the location of the Broads National Park, Broads Special Area of Conservation, Broadland Special Protection Area and the Broads RAMSAR. Strumpshaw parish boundary is denoted by blue line.

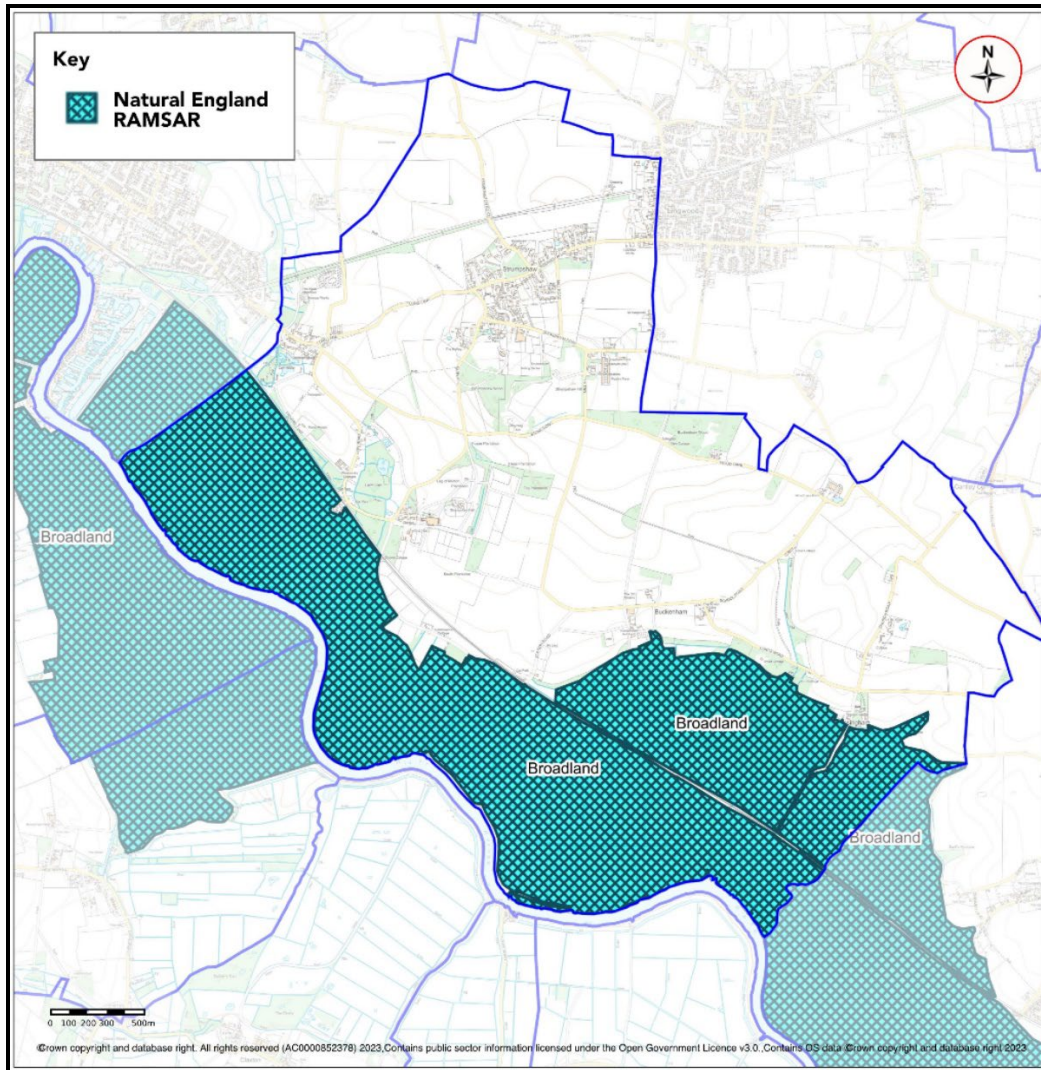
Source: Parish Online mapping website. Map obtained 14.03.2024.



Figures 40, 41 and 42 below: Maps showing the part of the Broads Special Area of Conservation, Broadland Special Protection Area and the Broads RAMSAR within Strumpshaw parish.
Source: Parish Online mapping website. Maps obtained 19.01.2024.





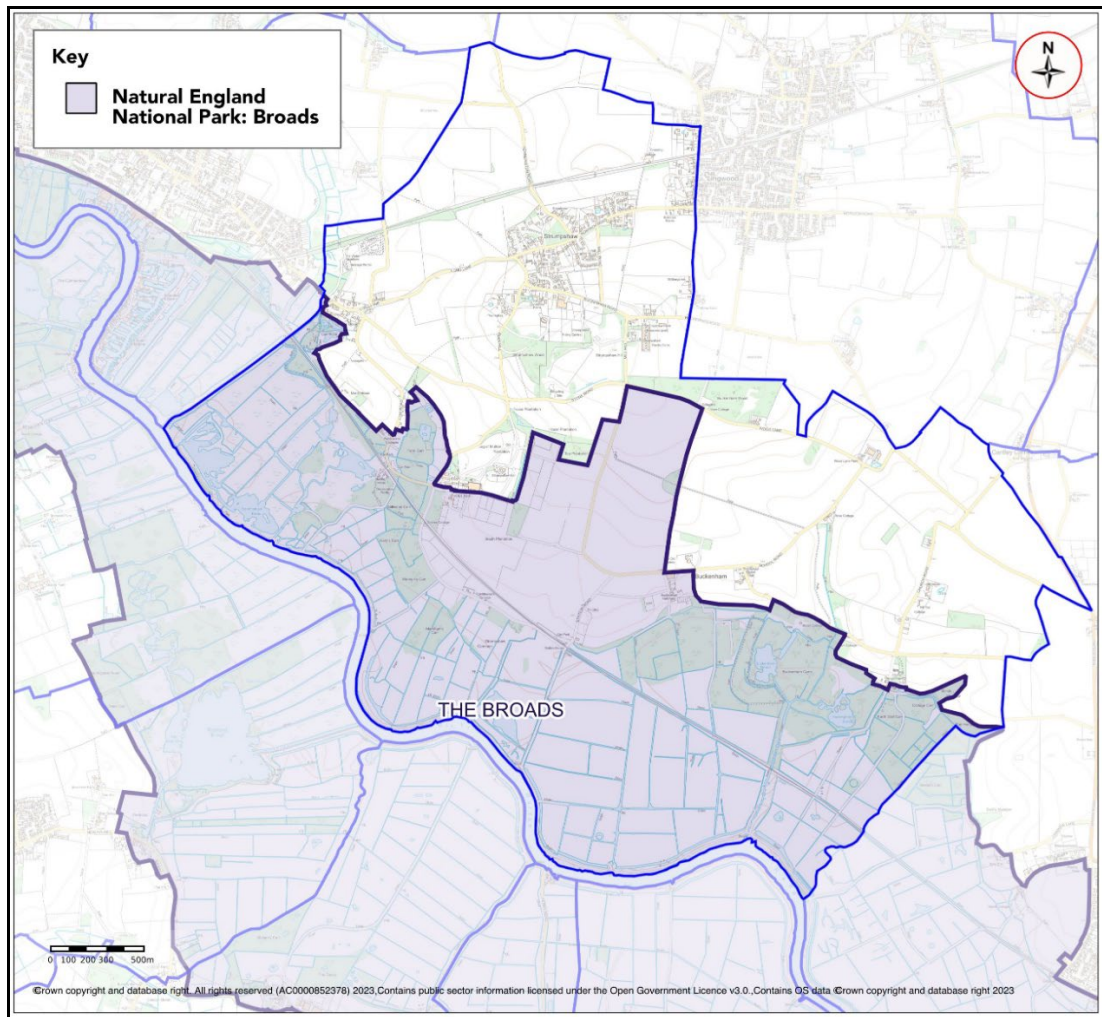


6.2.11 The Broads is one of the UK's 15 national parks. The broads are shallow lakes formed in medieval times when peat was dug out for use as fuel. Over the centuries water levels rose and the peat diggings flooded, forming the Broads. The Broads is home to many plants and animals, including over a quarter of the UK's rarest species, such as the swallowtail butterfly and Norfolk hawker dragonfly, found almost nowhere else in Britain. The Broads National Park is looked after by the Broads Authority, a special statutory authority that was established by the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads Act 1988, with similar powers to those of a national park authority. The Act placed a duty on it to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the Broads, promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the Broads by the public, and protect the interests of navigation. It is the local planning authority for the Broads, and it must also have regard to the needs of agriculture and forestry, and the economic and social interests of those who live or work in the Broads. It began operating in 1989.⁴¹ The Broads became officially recognised as a National Park in 2015.

⁴¹ <https://www.broads-authority.gov.uk/learning/broads-curriculum/the-broads-national-park>. Information obtained 21.01.2024.

Figure 43 below: Map showing the part of the Broads National Park within Strumpshaw parish.

Source: Parish Online mapping website. Obtained 21.01.2024.

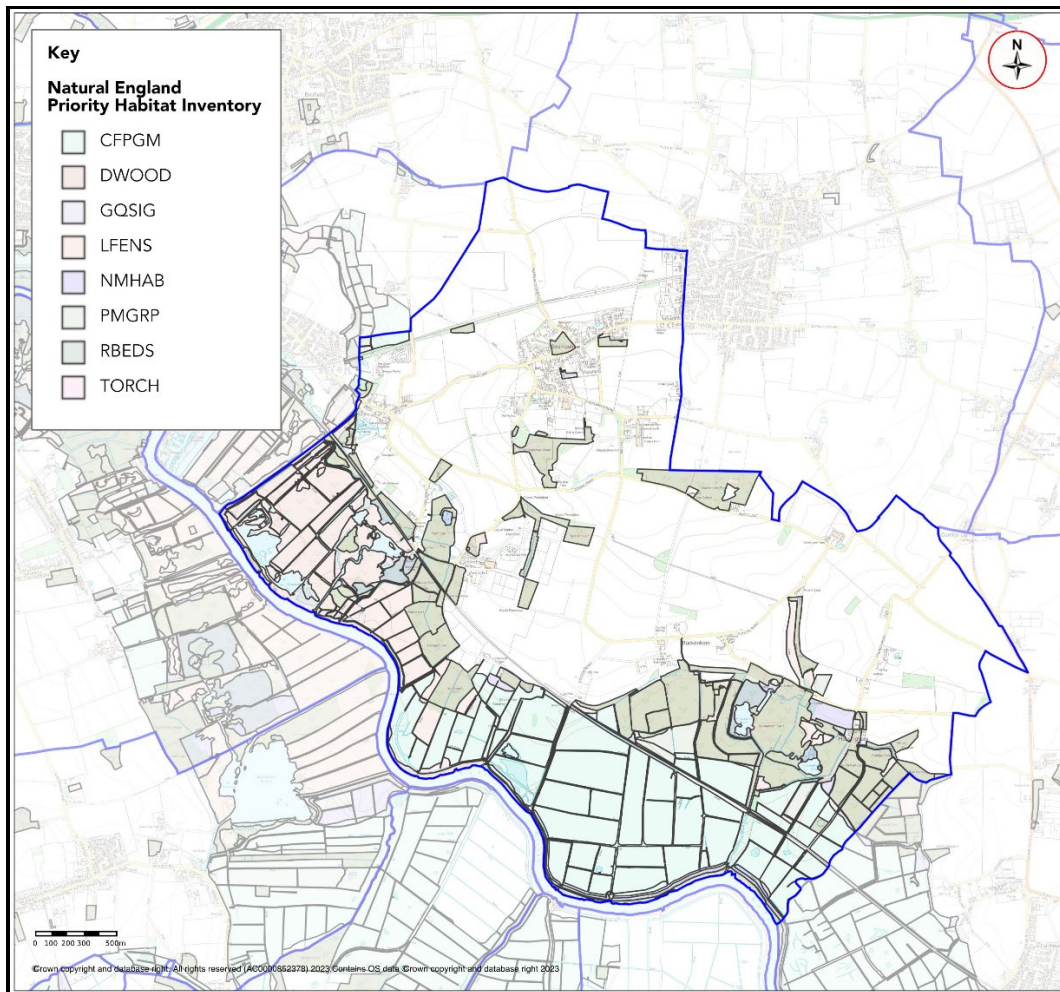


6.2.12 A map showing Priority Habitat Inventory habitats can be seen below. This is a spatial dataset that describes the geographic extent and location of Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) Section 41 habitats of principal importance.⁴²

⁴² <https://naturalengland-defra.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/39403df11c8044d998772db5b54ad86c/explore>. Information obtained 19.01.2024.

Figure 44 below: Map showing Natural England Priority Habitat Inventory habitats.

Source: Parish Online Mapping website. Obtained 19.01.2024.

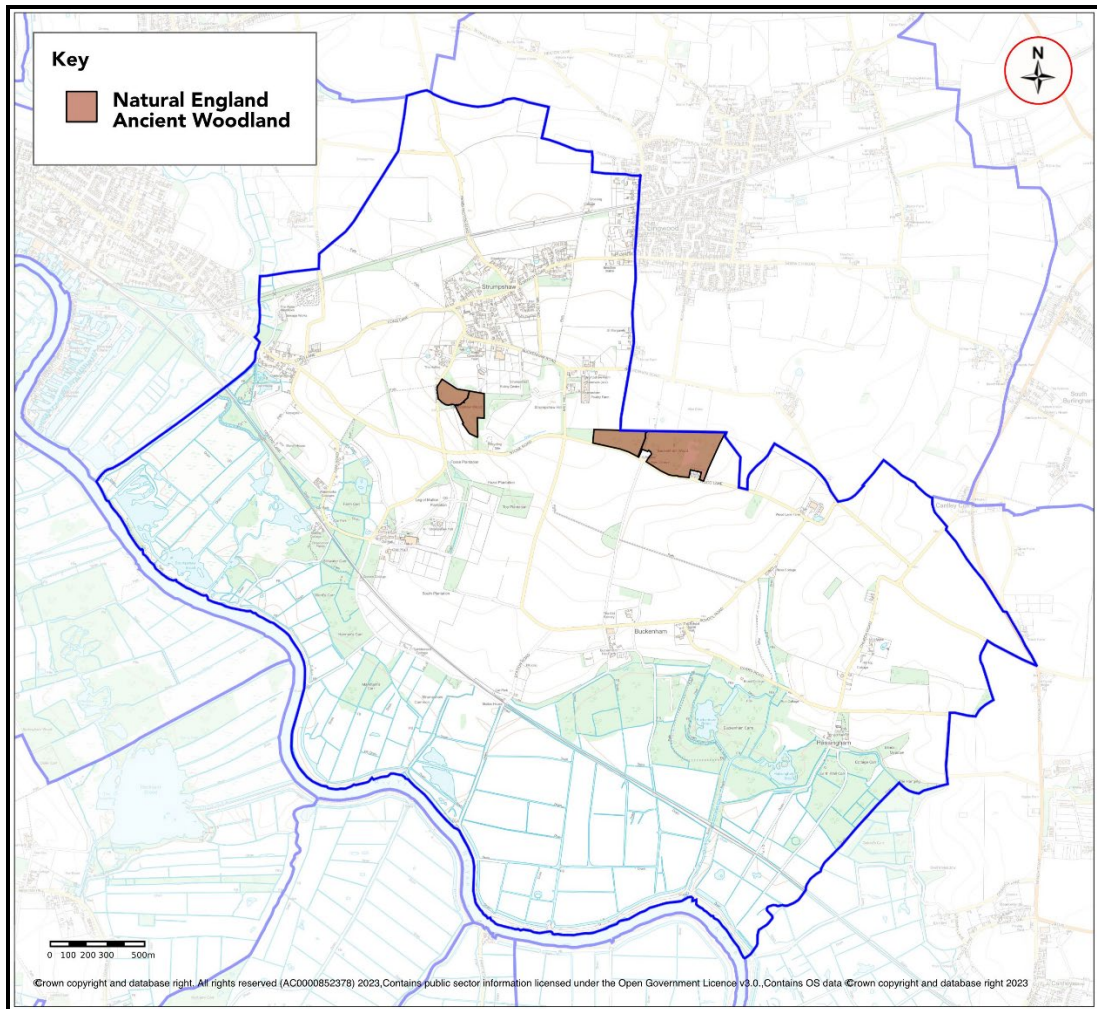


Key

- CFPGM: Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh
- DWOOD: Deciduous woodland
- GQSIG: Good quality semi-improved grassland
- LFENS: Lowland fens
- NMHAB: No main habitat
- PMGRP: Purple moor grass and rush pastures
- RBEDS: Reedbeds
- TORCH: Traditional orchards

6.2.13 A map showing Ancient Woodland can be seen below.

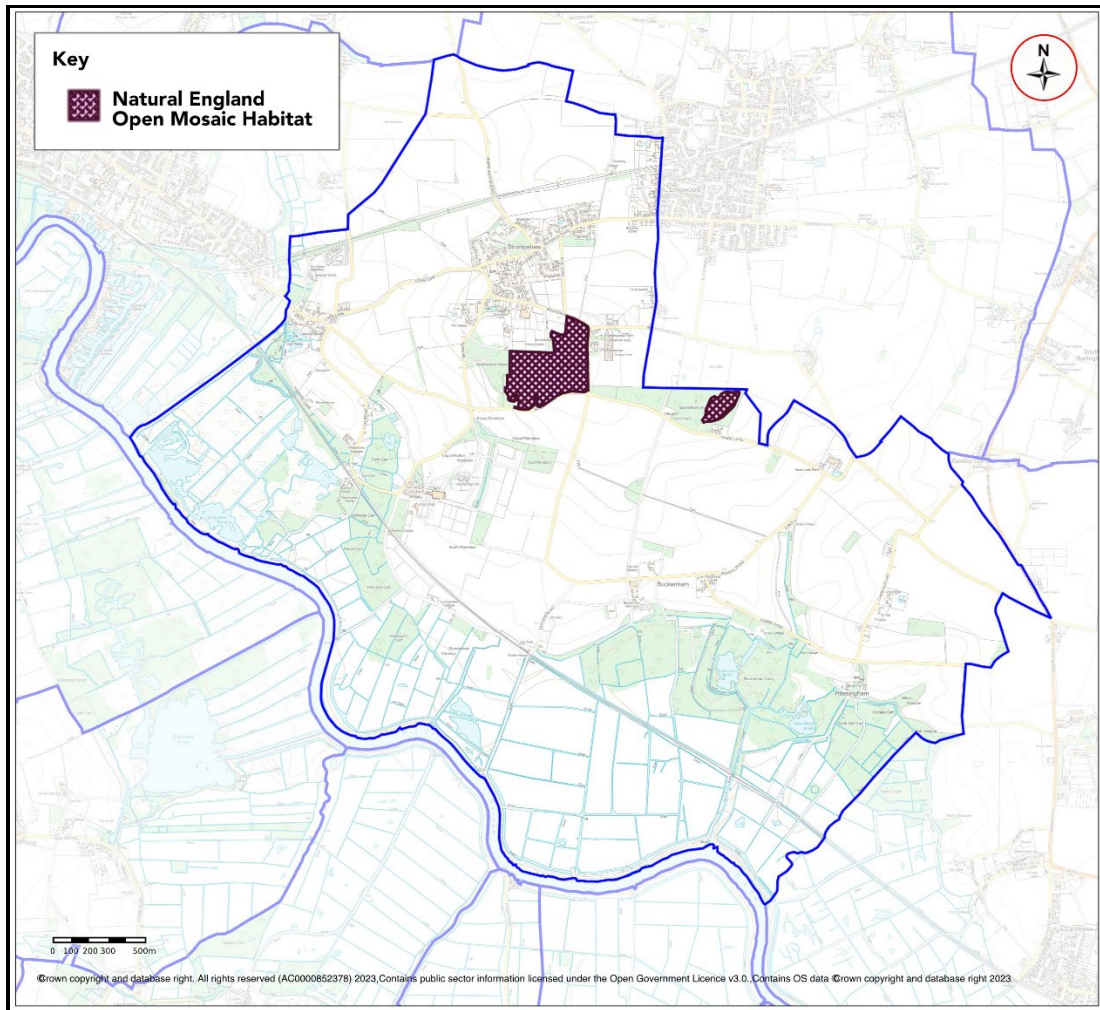
Figure 45 below: Map showing Ancient Woodland in Strumpshaw parish.
Source: Parish Online mapping website. Obtained 21.01.2024.



6.2.14 A map showing Open Mosaic Habitat can be seen overleaf. This habitat is best defined in terms of structure and growth forms, rather than through specific vegetation communities. It comprises: mosaics of bare ground with very early pioneer communities on skeletal substrates; more established open grasslands, usually dominated by fine-leaved grasses with many herbs; areas of bare ground; areas of scrub; and patches of other habitats such as heathland, swamp, ephemeral pools and inundation grasslands.⁴³

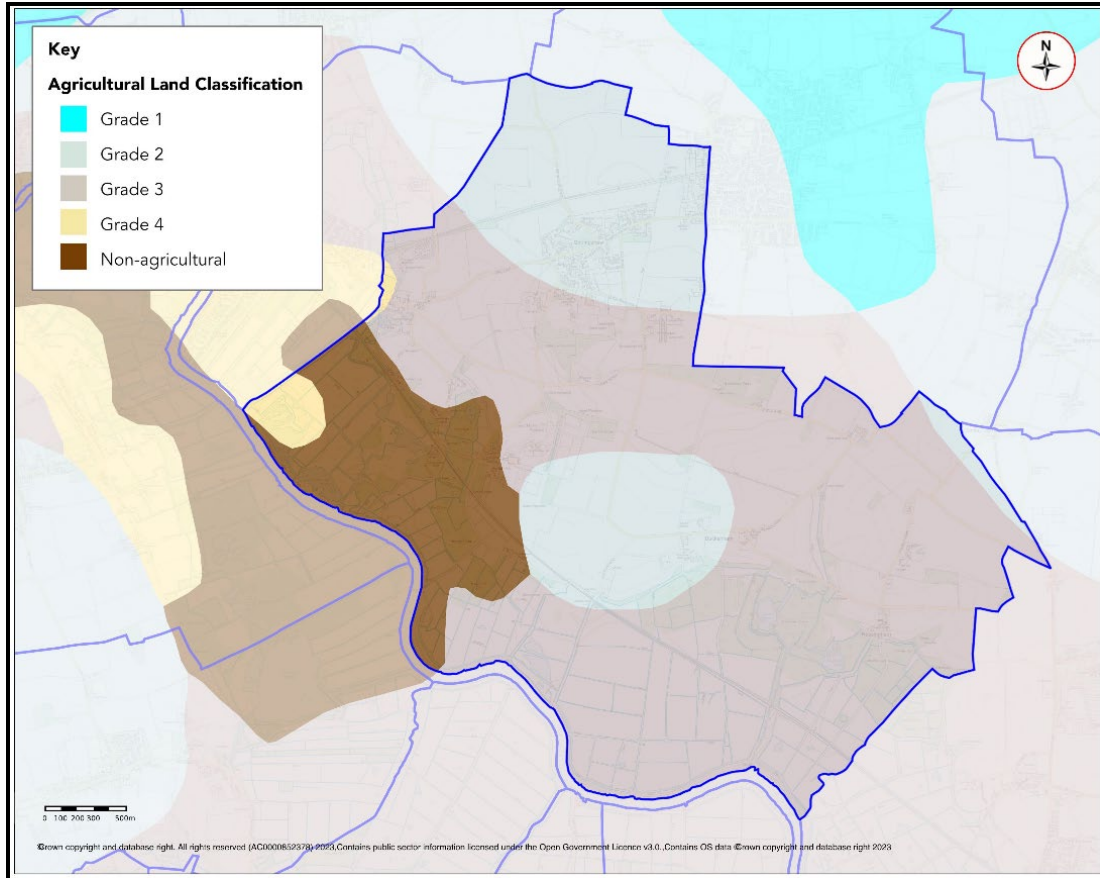
⁴³ <https://www.norfolkdiversity.org/assets/Uploads/Open-mosaic-habitats-on-previously-developed-land-HAP2.pdf>. Information obtained 21.01.2024.

Figure 46 below: Map showing Open Mosaic Habitat.
Source: Parish Online mapping website. Map obtained 21.01.2024.



6.2.15 A map showing Agricultural Land Classification can be seen below.

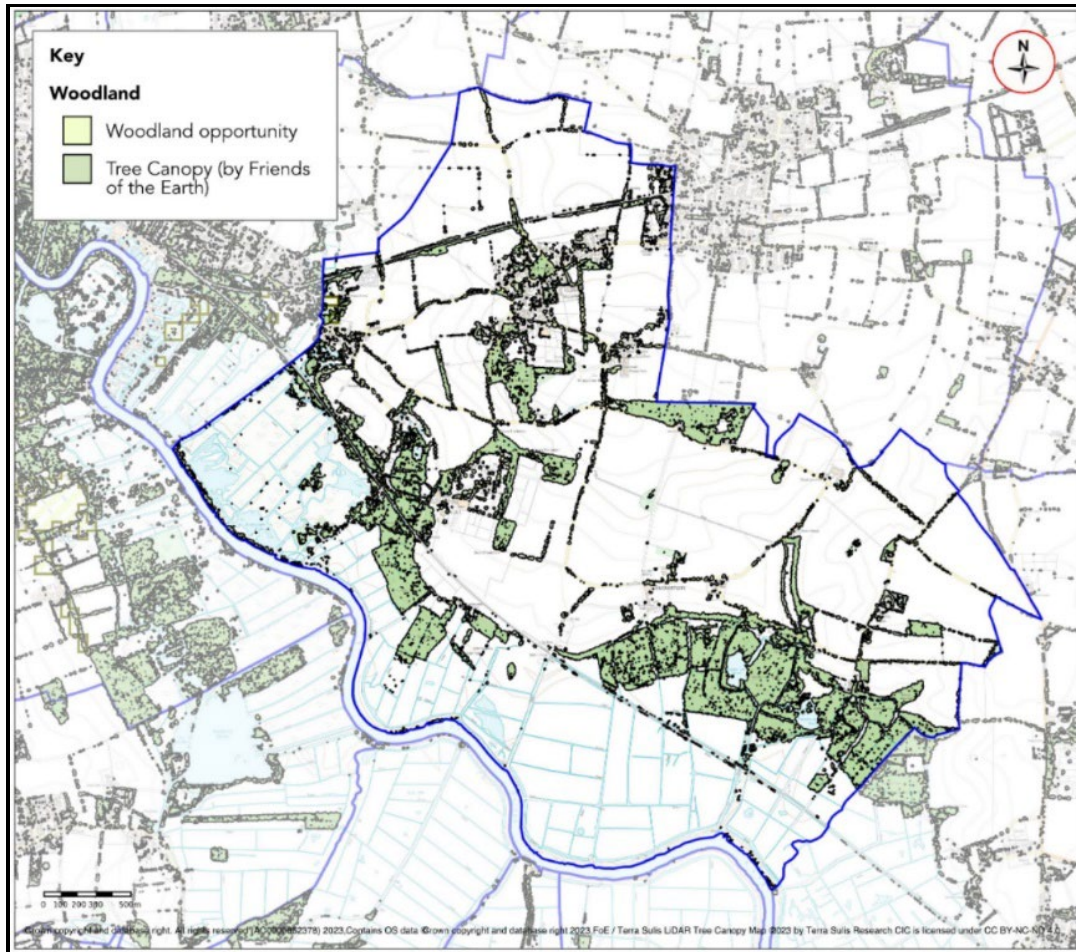
Figure 47 below: Map showing Agricultural Land Classification.
Source: Parish Online Mapping website. Obtained 21.01.2024.

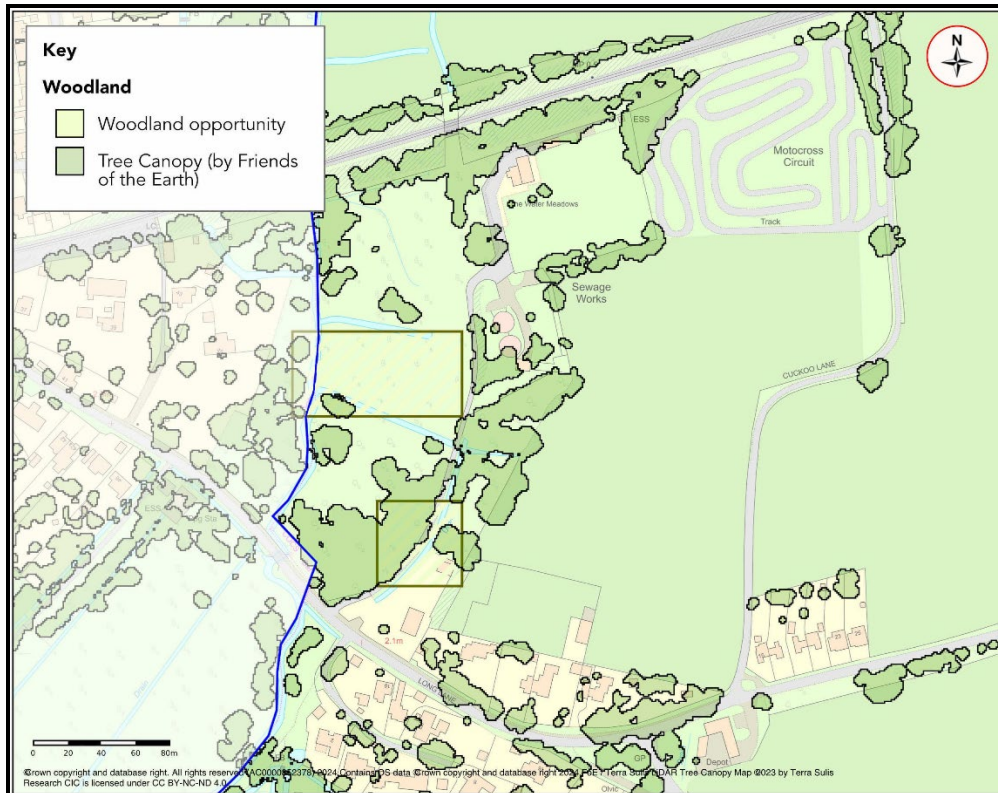


6.2.16 A map showing woodland opportunity and Friends of the Earth Tree Canopy can be seen in the map below.

Figure 48 and 49 below: Maps showing woodland opportunity and Tree Canopy (by Friends of the Earth).

Source: Parish Online mapping website. Obtained 21.01.2024.

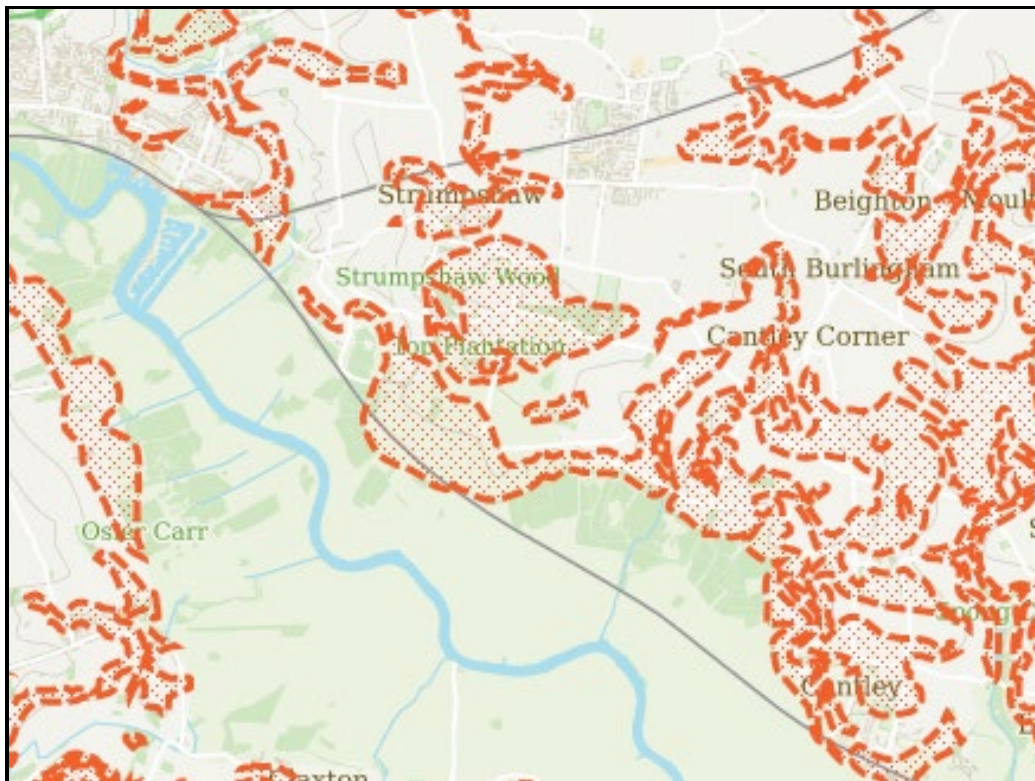




6.2.17 There are areas of Sand and Gravel Safeguarded Mineral Resources in Strumpshaw parish and these can be seen on the map overleaf.

Figure 50 below: Map showing areas of Sand and Gravel Safeguarded Mineral Resources shown in orange.

Source: Norfolk County Council website. Information obtained 22.01.2024.



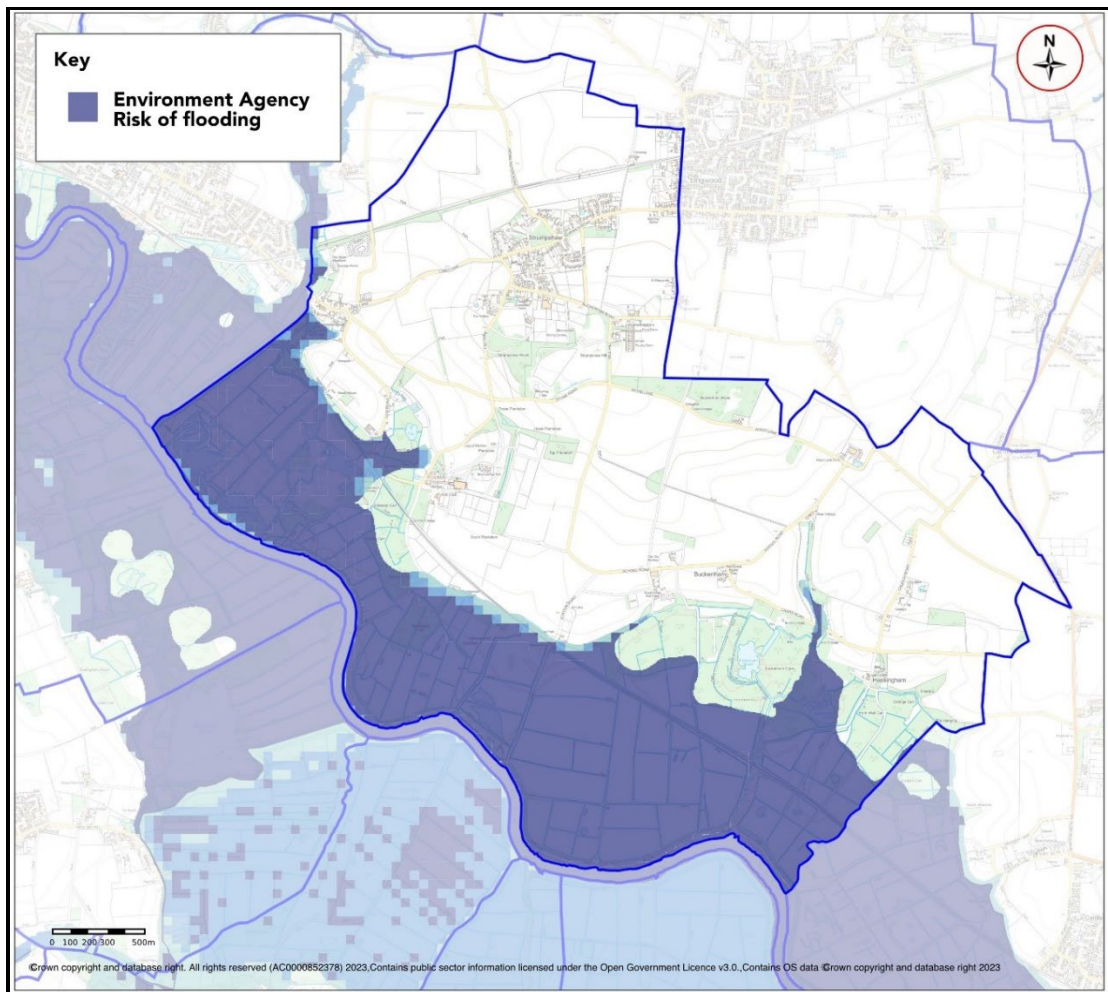
6.3 Water, rivers and flooding

6.3.1 The maps below show the risk of flooding from rivers in the parish.

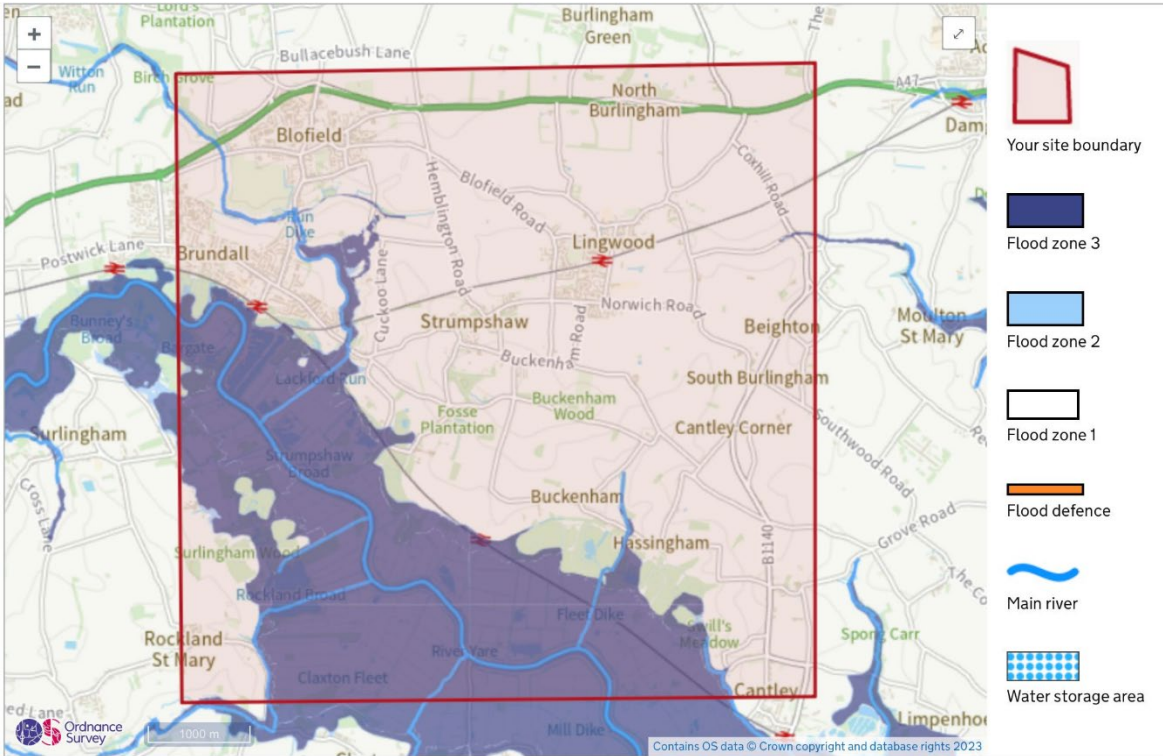
- Some areas of the parish are at high risk of flooding and are shown in dark blue on the map below. The high-risk area means that the area has a chance of flooding of greater than 3.3% each year.
- Some areas of the parish are at medium risk of flooding. This means the area has a chance of flooding of between 1% and 3.3% each year.
- Some small areas of the parish are at a low risk of flooding, which means there is a chance of flooding of between 0.1% and 1% each year.
- The areas at very low risk of flooding have a chance of flooding of less than 0.1% each year.⁴⁴

⁴⁴ <https://check-long-term-flood-risk.service.gov.uk/>. Information obtained 22.01.2024.

Figures 51 and 52 below: Maps showing the risk of flooding from rivers.
Source: Parish Online mapping website and Environment Agency website.⁴⁵

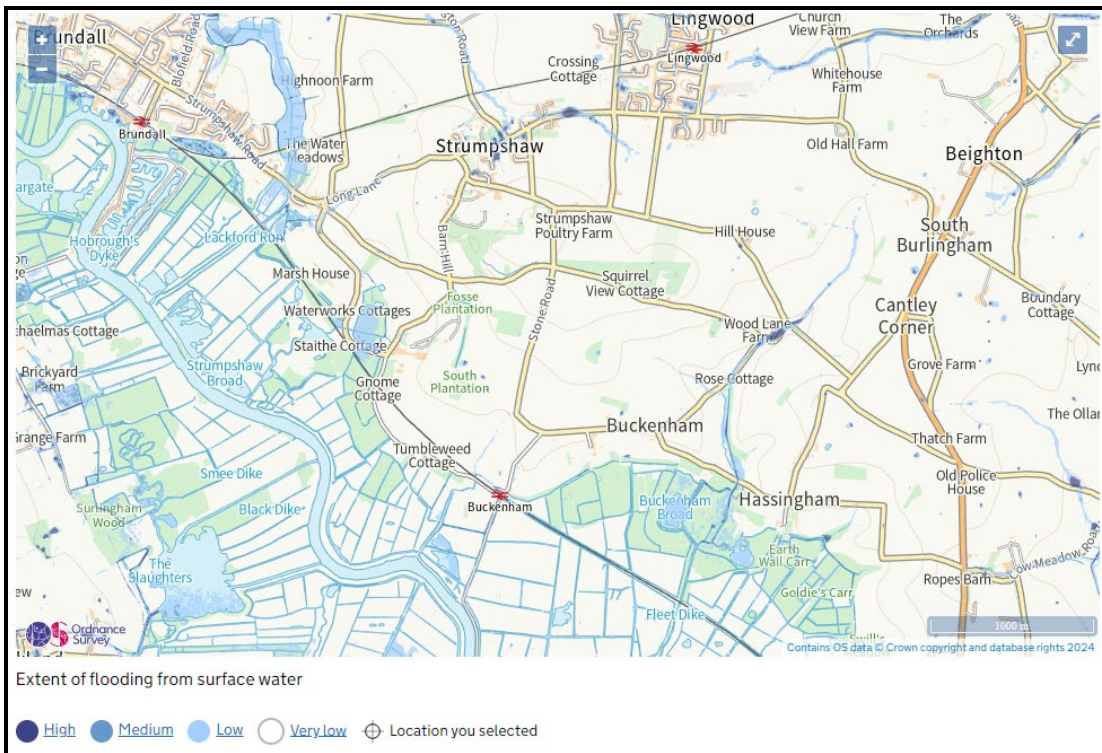


⁴⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/check-long-term-flood-risk>. Map obtained 22.01.2024.



6.3.2 The map below shows the risk of surface water flooding in Strumpshaw parish.

Figure 53 below: Map showing surface water flood risk in Strumpshaw parish.
Source: Environment Agency.⁴⁶ Information obtained 21.01.2024.



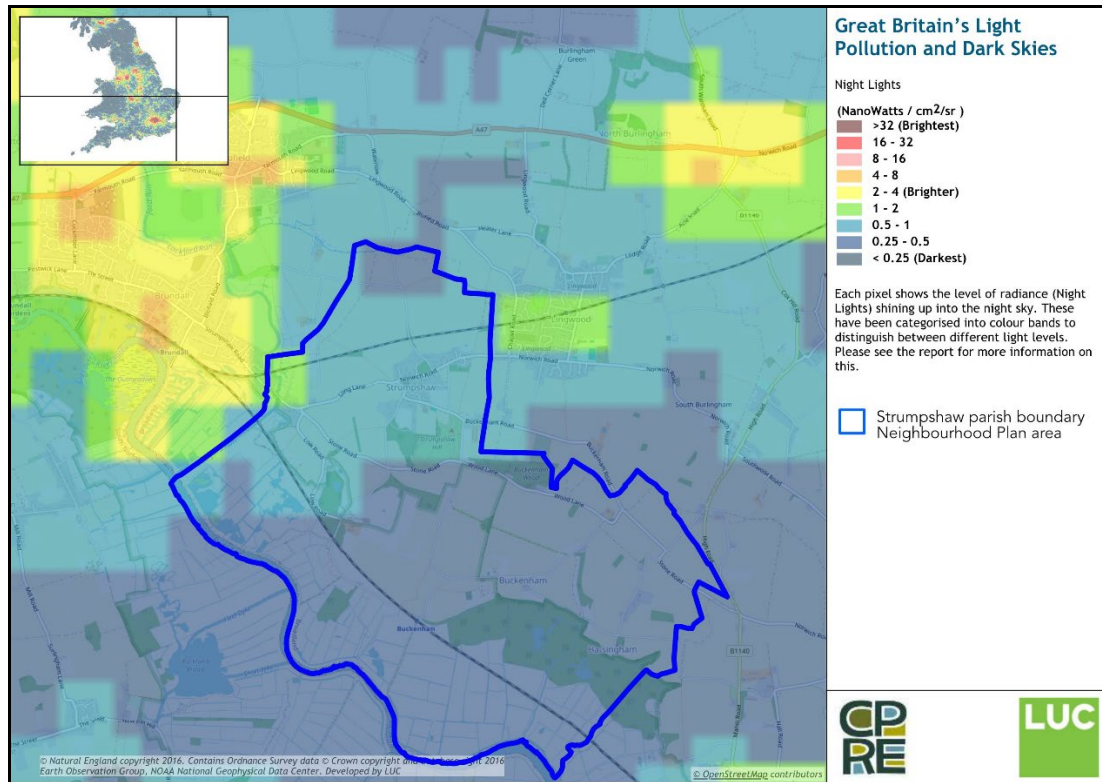
⁴⁶ www.check-long-term-flood-risk.service.gov.uk. Obtained 05.10.2023.

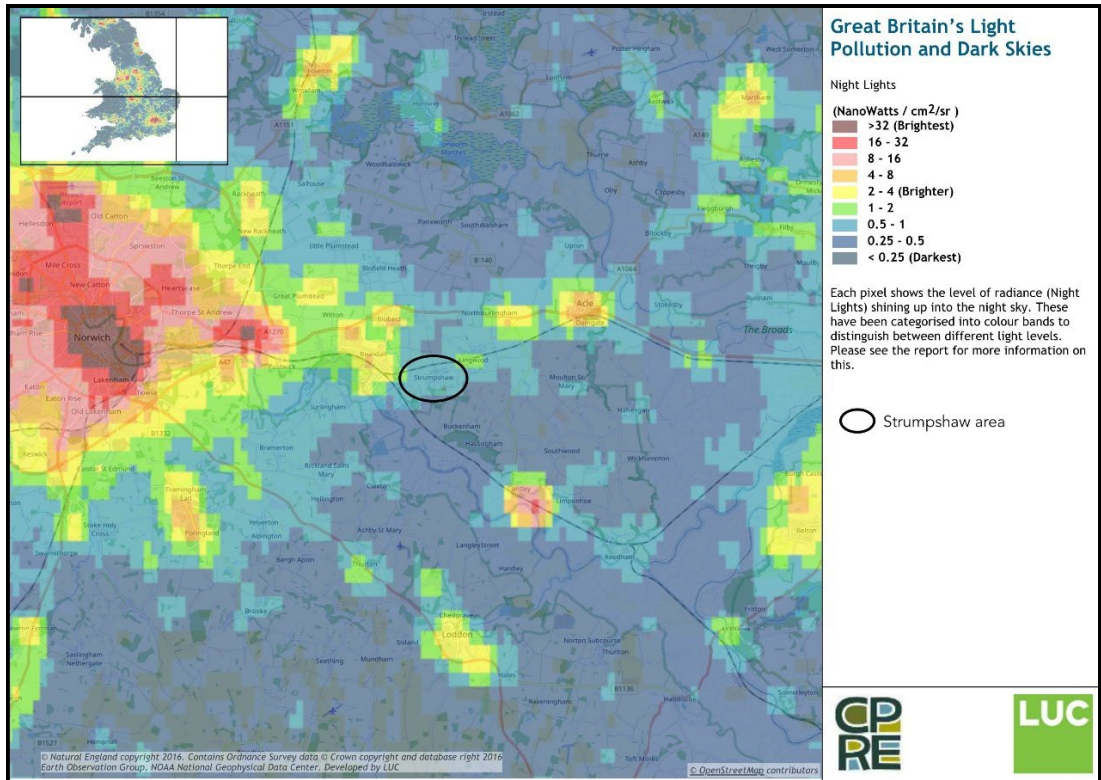
6.4 Dark skies

6.4.1 Maps showing light pollution and dark skies in Strumpshaw parish and the surrounding area can be seen on the maps below.

Figure 54 and 55 below: Map showing light pollution and dark skies.

Source: <https://nightblight.cpre.org.uk/maps/>. Obtained 19.01.2024.





7. Economy

7.1 Data from the 2021 Census shows that 53.5% of residents aged 16 years and over of Strumpshaw parish are economically active including full time students. This is lower than 58.7% for Broadland and 55.7% for England.

Figure 56 below: Strumpshaw parish Economic Activity Census 2021.
Source: Nomis website. Information obtained 17.01.2024.

Economic Activity Status	Strumpshaw Number	Strumpshaw Percentage
Total	604	100
Economically active	323	53.5
Economically active: In employment (including full time students)	315	52.2
Economically active: Unemployed (including full time students)	8	1.3
Economically inactive	281	46.5

7.2 Census 2021 Occupation data of all usual residents aged 16 years and over in employment is shown in the table below. The percentage of residents who are managers, directors, senior professionals, and professional occupations is higher in Strumpshaw compared to Broadland and Norfolk.

Figure 57 below: Table showing Census 2021 Occupation data for Strumpshaw parish, Norfolk and England.
Source: Nomis website. Information obtained 17.01.2024.

Occupation (current)	Strumpshaw parish percentage	Broadland percentage	Norfolk percentage
Total: All usual residents aged 16 years and over in employment the week before the Census.	100%	100%	100%
1. Managers, directors and senior officials	16.5%	13.2%	11.9%
2. Professional occupations	20.9%	18.1%	16.6%
3. Associate professional and technical occupations	13.0%	13.0%	11.8%
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations	10.1%	10.8%	9.0%

Occupation (current)	Strumpshaw parish percentage	Broadland percentage	Norfolk percentage
5. Skilled trades occupations	13.9%	12.9%	12.7%
6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations	9.2%	9.8%	10.6%
7. Sales and customer service occupations	7.6%	8.0%	8.1%
8. Process, plant and machine operatives	1.3%	6.1%	8.0%
9. Elementary occupations	7.6%	8.2%	11.2%

7.3 Data from the 2021 Census shows the industries in which Strumpshaw parish residents are employed. The highest percentage of residents are employed in public administration, education and health, followed by distribution, hotels and restaurants.

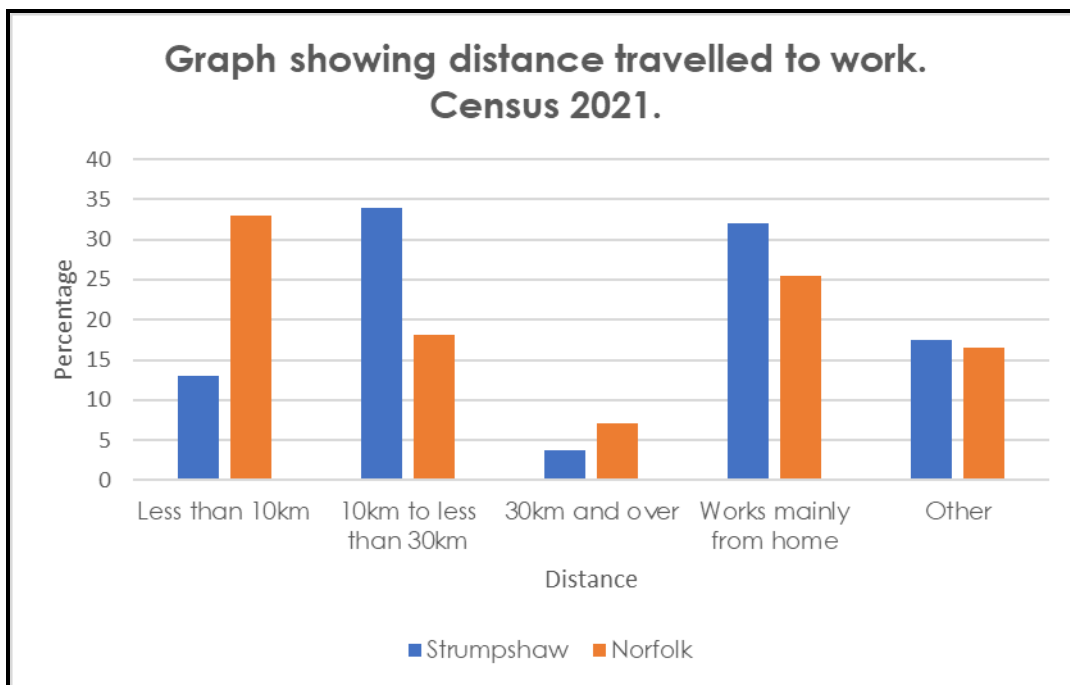
Figure 58 below: Table showing Industry of usual residents in Strumpshaw parish, Census 2021.

Source: Nomis website. Information obtained 17.01.2024.

Industry Census 2021 Strumpshaw parish	Strumpshaw number	Strumpshaw percentage
Total	317	100%
A, B, D, E Agriculture, energy and water	7	2.2%
C Manufacturing	20	6.3%
F Construction	40	12.6%
G, I Distribution, hotels and restaurants	69	21.8%
H, J Transport and communication	18	5.7%
K, L, M, N Financial, real estate, professional and administrative activities	64	20.2%
O, P, Q Public administration, education and health	84	26.5%
R, S, T, U Other	15	4.7%

7.4 Distance travelled to work data from the Census 2021 is shown in the graph below.

Figure 59 below: Graph showing distance travelled to work by residents of Strumpshaw parish and Norfolk aged 16 years and over and in employment. Source: Office for National Statistics Build a Custom Area Profile tool. Information obtained 17.01.2024.



7.5 Businesses listed on www.yell.com in Strumpshaw parish include:

- Broadland Aerials Ltd
- Burroughs Building Services
- Egerton-Jones Plumbing
- Yoga with Holly
- Tastebuds Wines Ltd
- Page Garage Services
- L.A.G Electrical
- Hopkins Homes Ltd site office
- R J Maynard Guitar Tuition
- Kelcrow Garage Services

7.6 Additional businesses identified by the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group include:

- Norfolk County Council Waste Recycling Centre
- The Shoulder of Mutton Public House
- Strumpshaw Steam Museum
- Ha Ha Farm, including event hire for weddings and corporate events.

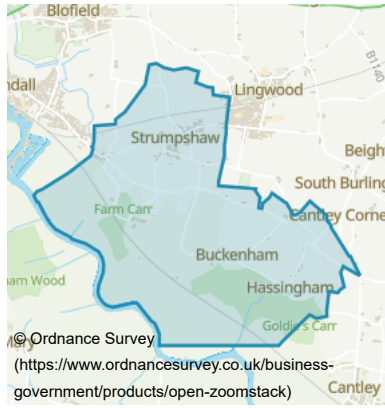
Appendix 1: Census 2021 data for Strumpshaw parish compared to Norfolk.
Source: Office for National Statistics 'Build a custom area profile' tool.⁴⁷ Obtained 17.01.2024.

Please note the data and boundaries displayed in these profiles are aggregated from small areas on a best-fit basis, and therefore may differ slightly from other sources. Values may vary slightly from other published Census 2021 statistics because the 'cell-key method' adds a small amount of noise to some cells in published datasets to protect against disclosure by differencing.

⁴⁷ www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/customprofiles/draw/. Information obtained 24.01.2024.

Strumpshaw

Area map



Population

700

people

916,100 people in Norfolk

Rounded to the nearest 10 people

Number of households

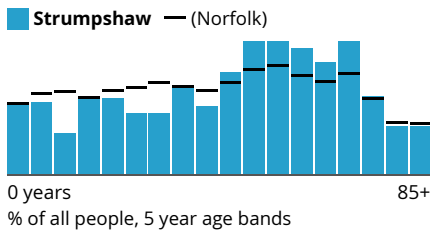
290

households

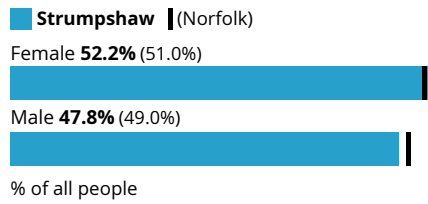
404,300 households in Norfolk

Rounded to the nearest 10 households

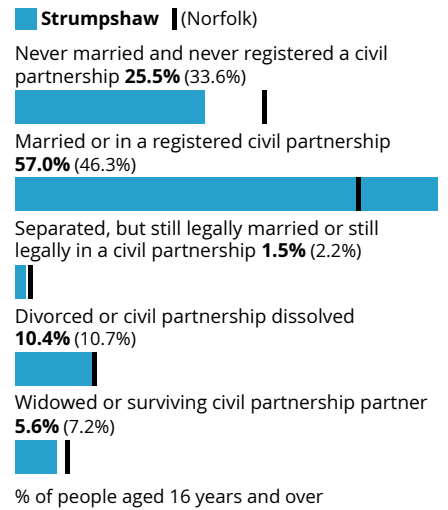
Age profile



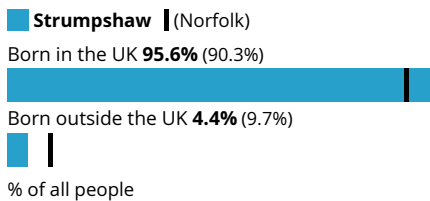
Sex



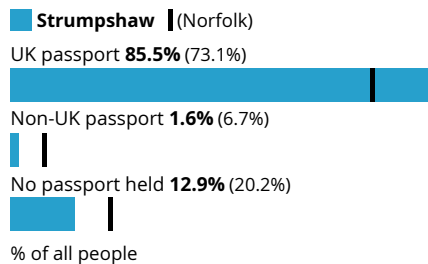
Legal partnership status



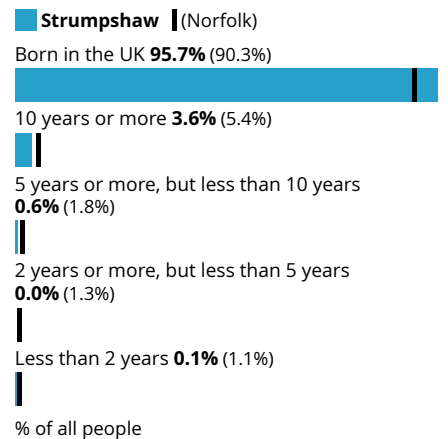
Country of birth



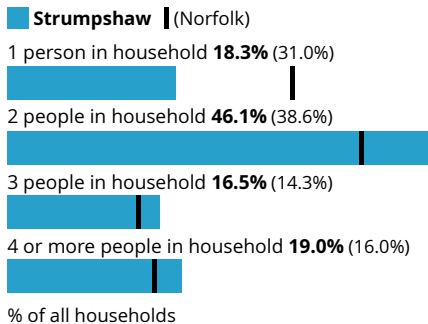
Passports held



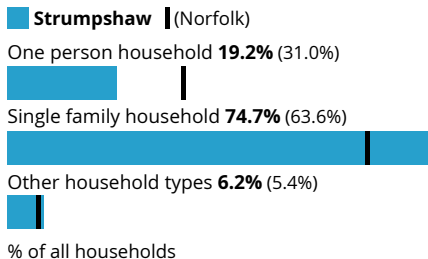
Length of residence in the UK



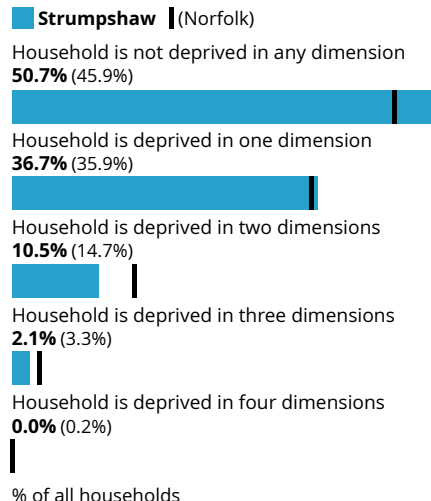
Household size



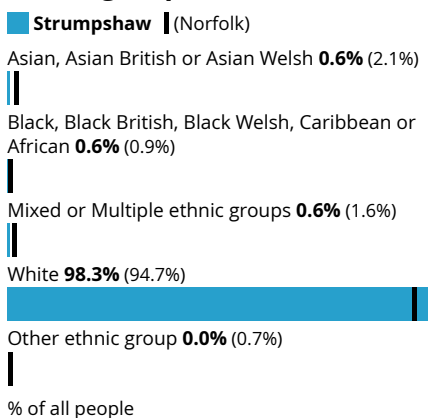
Household composition



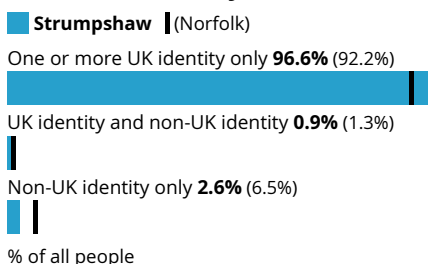
Household deprivation



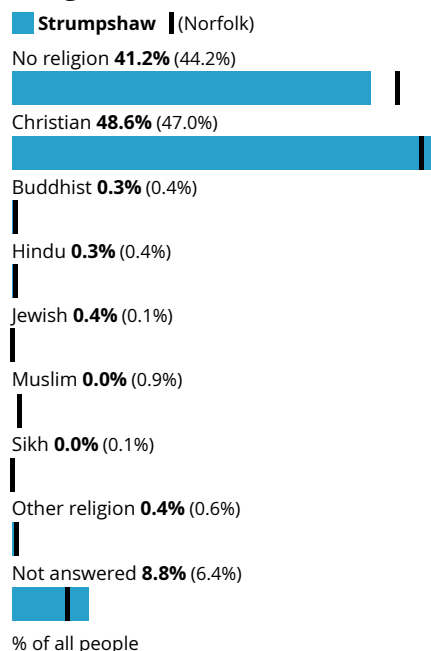
Ethnic group



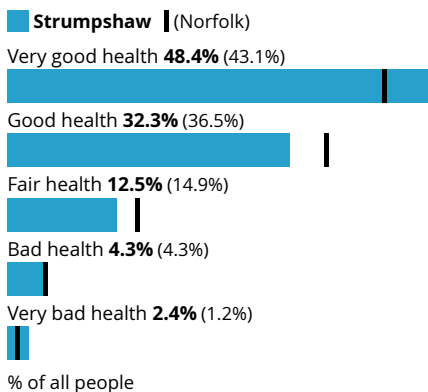
National identity



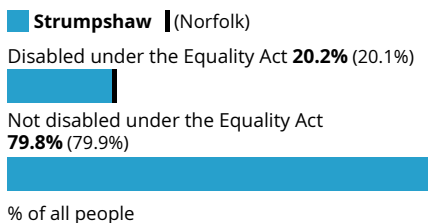
Religion



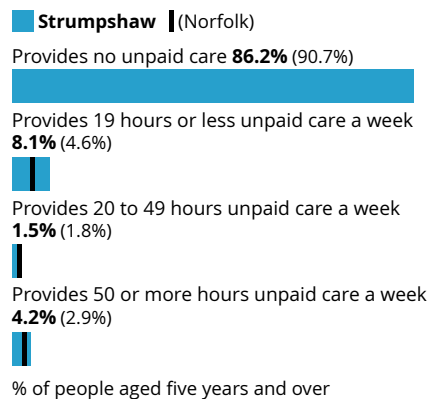
General health



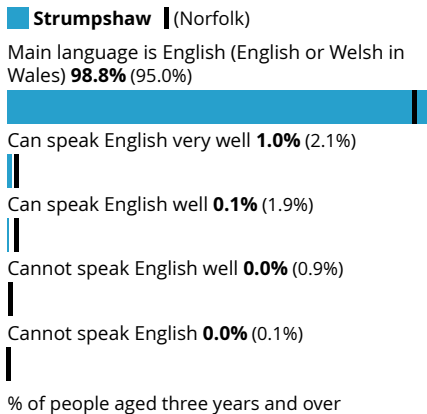
Disability



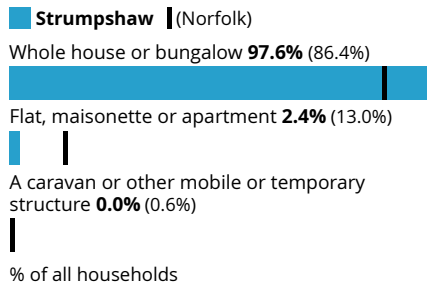
Provision of unpaid care



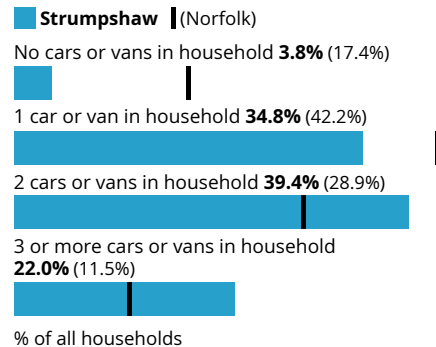
Proficiency in English



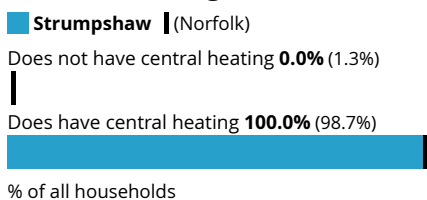
Accommodation type



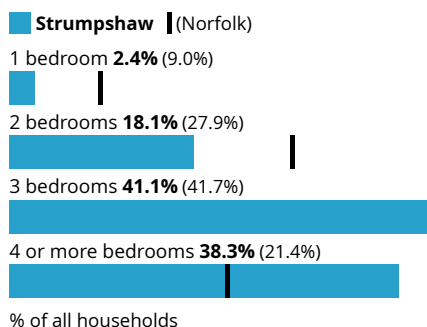
Number of cars or vans



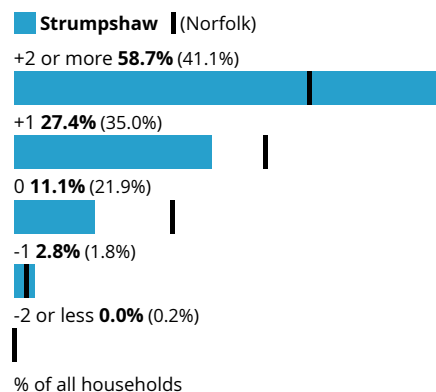
Central heating



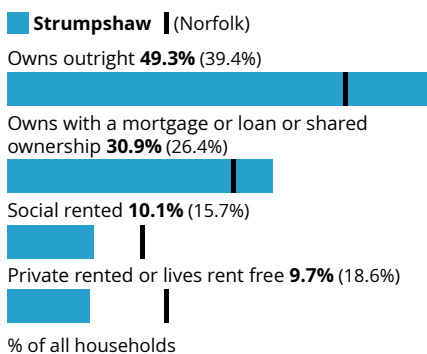
Number of bedrooms



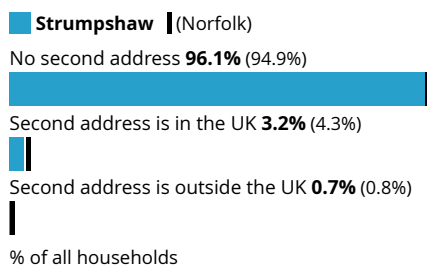
Occupancy rating for bedrooms



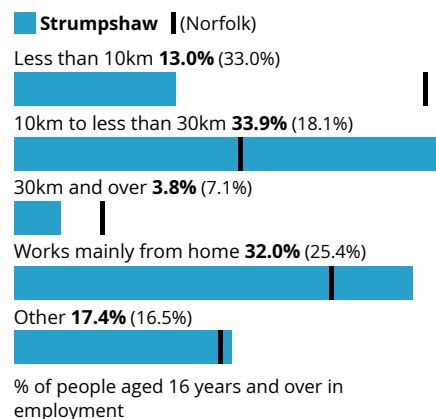
Tenure of household



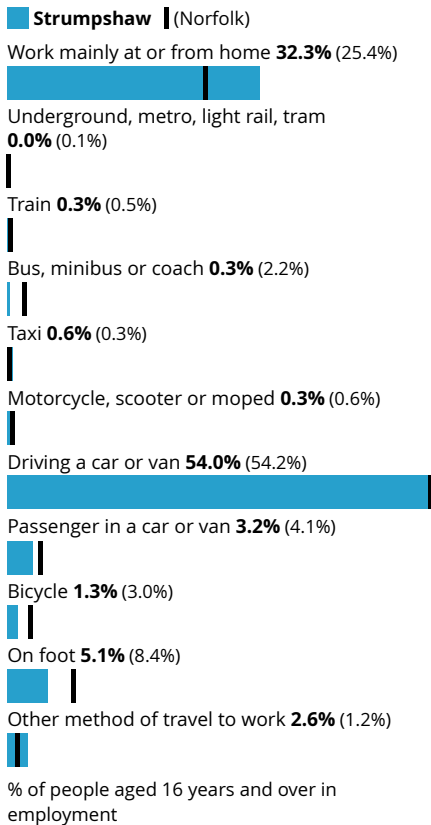
Second address indicator



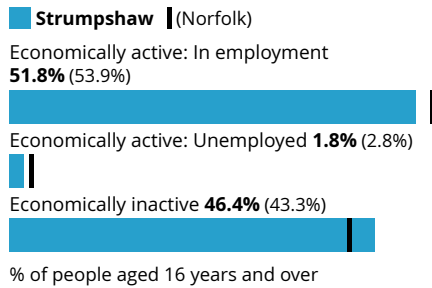
Distance travelled to work



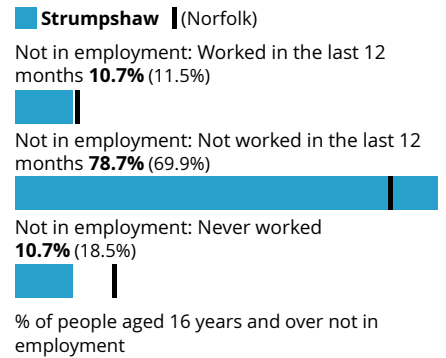
Method of travel to workplace



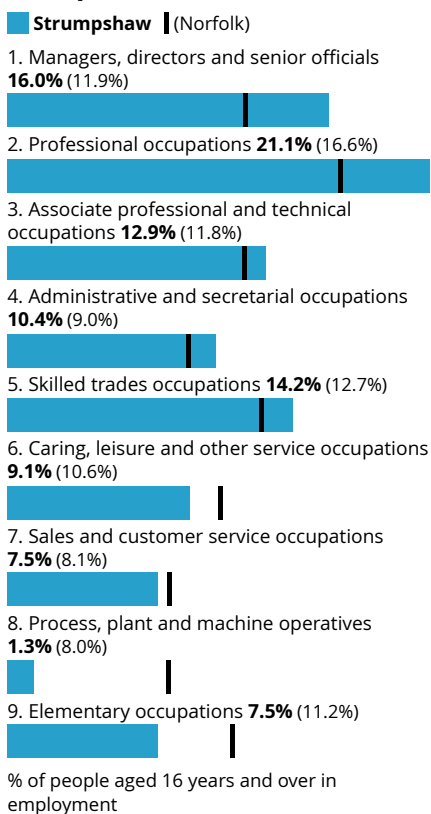
Economic activity status



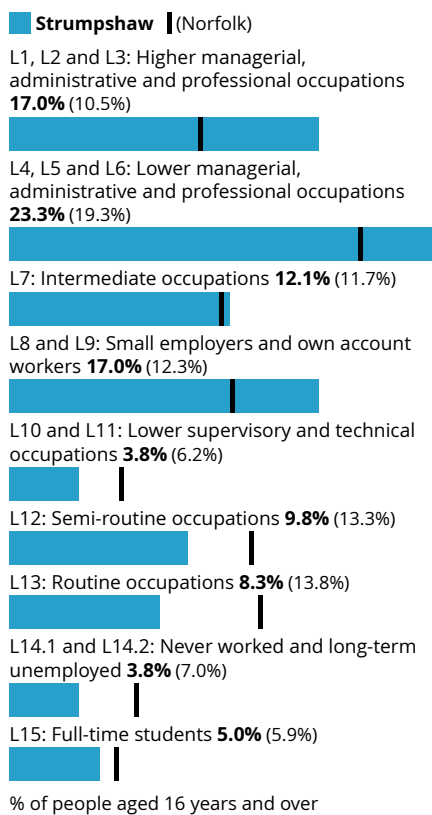
Employment history



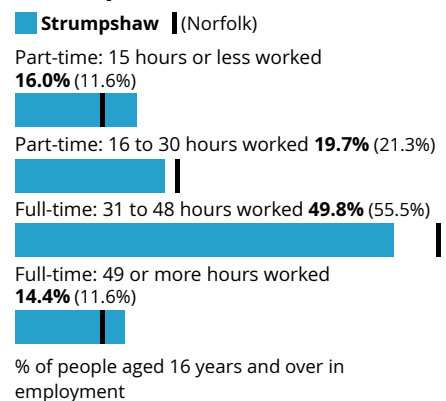
Occupation



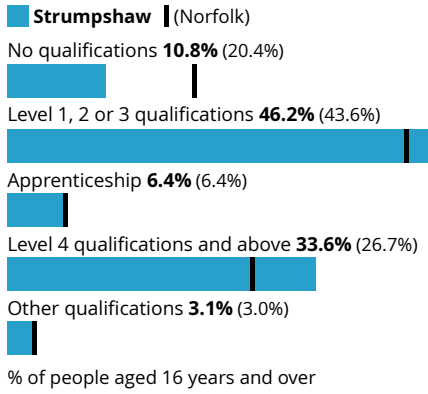
Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)



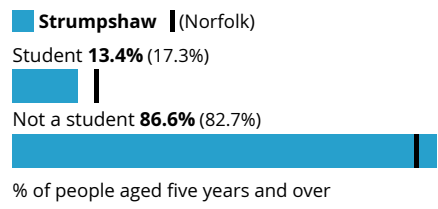
Hours per week worked



Highest level of qualification



Schoolchildren and full-time students



Source: Office for National Statistics - Census 2021

Appendix 2: Results from Buckenham Woods – an opportunity for Strumpshaw and Neighbouring parishes surveys.



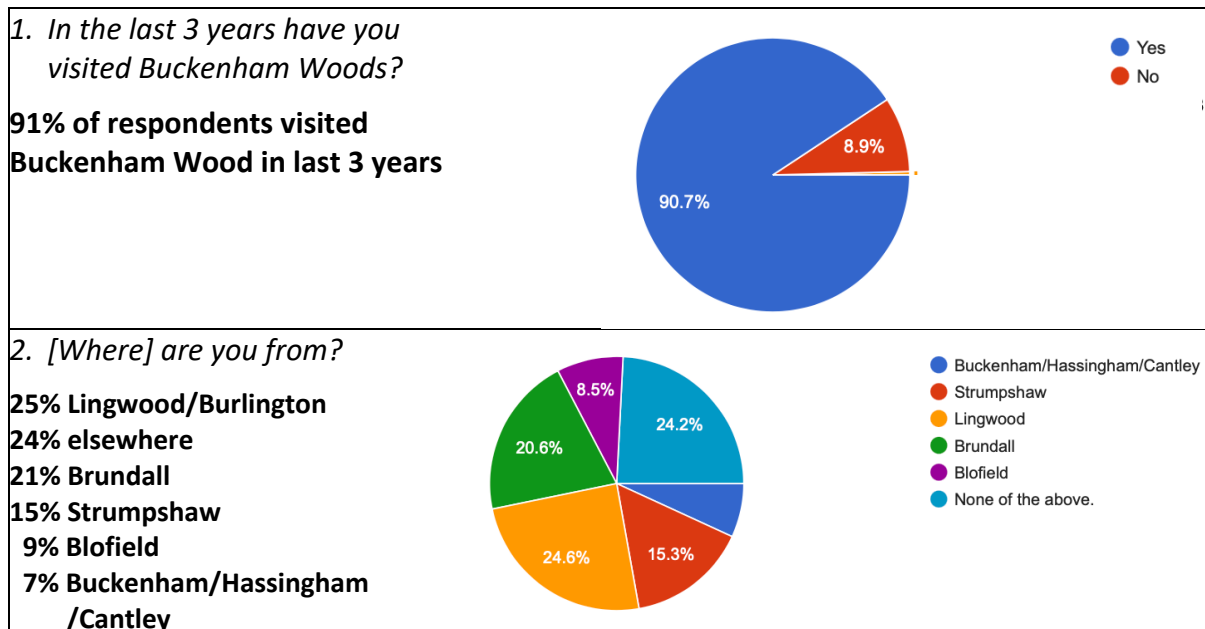
BUCKENHAM WOOD – INITIAL SURVEY OF COMMUNITIES’ INTERESTS

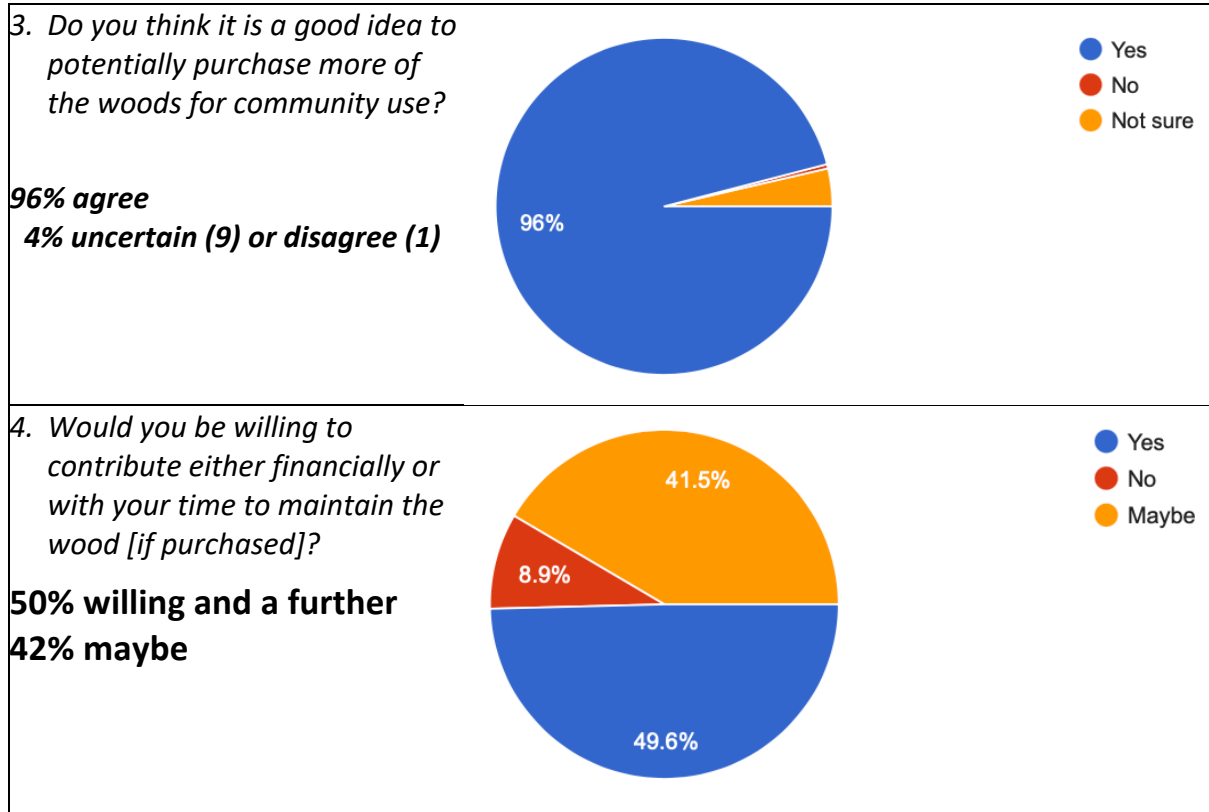
Survey Results

This on-line survey was undertaken between mid-November 2022 and mid-January 2023. It was publicised in the Village Book and Parish Magazine December issues, as well as leaflets pinned in public places such as the Buckenham Wood itself, village shops and pubs, community halls and mulit-media.

A total of 248 responses were received and in every case each question was answered. In addition, 131 respondents provided additional comments (refer to Annex 1); and 184 provided their email details to be kept informed.

Summary results of the responses to the 4 questions are as follows:





Key Findings

1. There is an overwhelming consensus from the local and neighbouring communities, as well as from further afield, that this 7.4 acre plot of woodland should be purchased for community use.
2. There is a considerable level of willingness to support the long-term maintenance of the plot financially and/or with time.
3. The survey has provided a means of communicating with 184 potential stakeholders who have provided their contact details because they are interested in being kept informed about this initiative.

Michael Green & Paul Kitley
16 January 2023

Annex 1 COMMENTS FROM RESPONDENTS

A pleasant summer walk using the public footpaths from Lingwood finally arriving in the relaxing atmosphere of these woods a memorial experience for many. This facility needs to be preserved for local people in the future to continue to discover and enjoy. As the general area inevitably becomes more urbanised it is important that countryside retreats like these woods continue to be made available for public access and relaxation pursuits. It may be worth pursuing the The National Lottery Community Fund for a grant to purchase this land.
I don't know how much the woods would be sold for but could the Parish Council purchase it? Or to raise funds could coffee mornings / fundraisers be carried out? Collection boxes left in the Spar or Village Halls? People may be more likely to contribute a lower amount as might feel more affordable in these challenging times. You could contact Aviva to ask if this could be part of their Community Fund which gives staff the opportunity to donate money to local causes.
We often walk there and love the area so happy to help preserve it
Good to enhance the wood for both wildlife and recreation.
Good idea to purchase to make sure it stays in the community
Great area for walking and wildlife
We walk our dogs in the woods at least 4 times a week. It is a wonderful idea to purchase the additional land and we would be happy to support. We live in Moulton St Mary and maybe our Parish Council would contribute.
Beautiful woods, a wonderful facility for all to use. I live in South Burlingham & have been walking my dogs & bringing my children to play here for 10 years thank you!
Get Lingwood involve
Could local conservation groups be asked to carry out tasks?
Lovely site for short walk with dog. (We frequently drive over from Acle) Especially love the bluebells and other flowers, wildlife, fungus etc that can be seen as you walk round. Need to keep it clear of rubbish/litter to maintain the enjoyment of being out in a quiet natural space.
We visit fairly often with our dog. It's a lovely woodland and should be preserved. We are in Hemblington.
Leave as a wild wood not turn it into a 'park'
I think this s community area and is used by a diverse range of people. On that basis it should keep the community use. . .
Its a place full of wildlife that needs to be loved and looked after by the community
It's a lovely place for walking my dog and seeing the seasonal changes. Please keep the woodland as is and open for us to walkround
Whilst I think it is a good idea in principle, it would be good to know the cost to try and gauge if it is achievable through fundraising.
I think it's a good idea but query why the PC has been spending money to renovate the woods and make them more usable when there is the possibility of not being able to use the woods in future
The wood is really important to us for both dog walking and it's natural habitat and beauty. I would be happy to make a substantial gift to the parish towards purchase. I dread to think what an open market sale would do to it.
I live in Upton and walk all over Norfolk and suffolk. The Dilham canal trust put up a QR code that people could ise to donate to thd upkeep and progression.
Since moving to the area some 16 years ago we have used the wood almost daily to walk the two dogs we've had in that time but also just to enjoy it with the dogs and our children. From picnics in the summer, to chestnut collecting in the Autumn. It would indeed be a great shame to lose this area and the pleasure it brings to all.
I think the wood is big enough for walking dogs and children playing. It would be a travesty to lose it. Definitely needs to be purchased by the Parish and should be maintained to the high standard it currently is.
We feel that the wood is such a valuable amenity to the area, that it must not be lost.

There are too many houses going up in these villages as it is. Allowing open natural spaces like this woods to be taken too is outrageous. The council should put our taxes towards keeping these spaces. In a time when we are trying to revive the natural world, losing any of it to unnecessary development cannot be an option. Be completely transparent with the amount that's required to save it. Split between all the houses in the surrounding area it probably wouldn't be a lot of money each. My dog loves that woods I was going to scatter her ashes there one day but I won't know I think it will soon be some housing estate.

It's a beautiful spot and a place I take visitors.

I used to live in Brundall and walk my dog at Buckenham Woods. It's an absolutely beautiful area which should be preserved.

We need to bring the woodland into public ownership for future generations.

I think it's a great idea to keep Parish access to the woods. It's regularly used by dog walkers and others with large numbers using it in Spring when the bluebells are in bloom. If the dell area was opened up a bit more and benches and tables installed then it could also be a great place for picnics or BBQs. At the very least, keeping it as it is is an asset for the parish.

I really hope the local parishes can purchase the woods to keep it as a Community asset. The woods are beautiful, especially when the bluebells are in bloom.

Could do with some clearance to make it easier to cycle around parts

Good idea

I walk through woods & am a photographer I have enjoyed the beautiful woods as have my children

Due to the amount of people who enjoy these woods I hope they can be saved

Woods are ancient and precious. Anything we can do to protect them but also to make them available to future generations is good.

Hopefully the woodland trust would be interested in helping out with this. I work full time shifts so I have limited time.

It's an excellent area as a destination for walking and also a safe way through to get to buckenham marshes. Lovely in all seasons and biologically diverse. Community control would hopefully mean this is protected.

It is a fantastic local resource. As a family we have spent many happy hours in the woods. We regularly dog walk, run, collect chestnuts, enjoy the birds and trees. It would be a huge loss to the community if we were no longer able to walk through it.

On a 6 mile walk I wrote up in the EDP. Love the seasonal walks in these wonderful woods

I recommend you start a 'Friends of Buckenham Woods Group' which I would join.

Great idea, these areas are vital for so many reasons, wellbeing, wildlife etc

I think it would be better to keep the woodland as this is a beautiful area and so important for local wildlife and plant life

More and more woodland is being lost for public access. Let's begin to turn this around.

Very happy to support financially. Perhaps on a pay as you go basis? If somehow contact less payments could be made I think you'd get £5 min each time. It's such a beautiful place for children and dogs to explore.

I'm more than happy to help with fundraising to save Buckenham Woods, my dear neighbour who sadly lost her life to cancer loved those woods, it was where she would walk to escape, relax and help release her stress. It is a vital place for people struggling with mental health, it would be a tragedy if we were to lose it.

Don't forget an adequate public insurance cover if it is purchased. Also will need a maintenance programme set up using qualified team.... It's a big task!

Paths created during lockdown have ruined the Bluebells. Dogs Off lead messing all over Not cleaned up. When it is cleaned up Poo bags hung on branches. Policing will be a problem. Very deep sheer sided banks need fencing. A lot of money will have to be spent to make this area Public Safe.

All ancient woodland needs protection. Not so concerned about walking in it as too many dogs these days spoil a nice walk.

Needs to be preserved. Lovely bit of ancient woodland.

I will help financially to maintain public access to this lovely woodland.

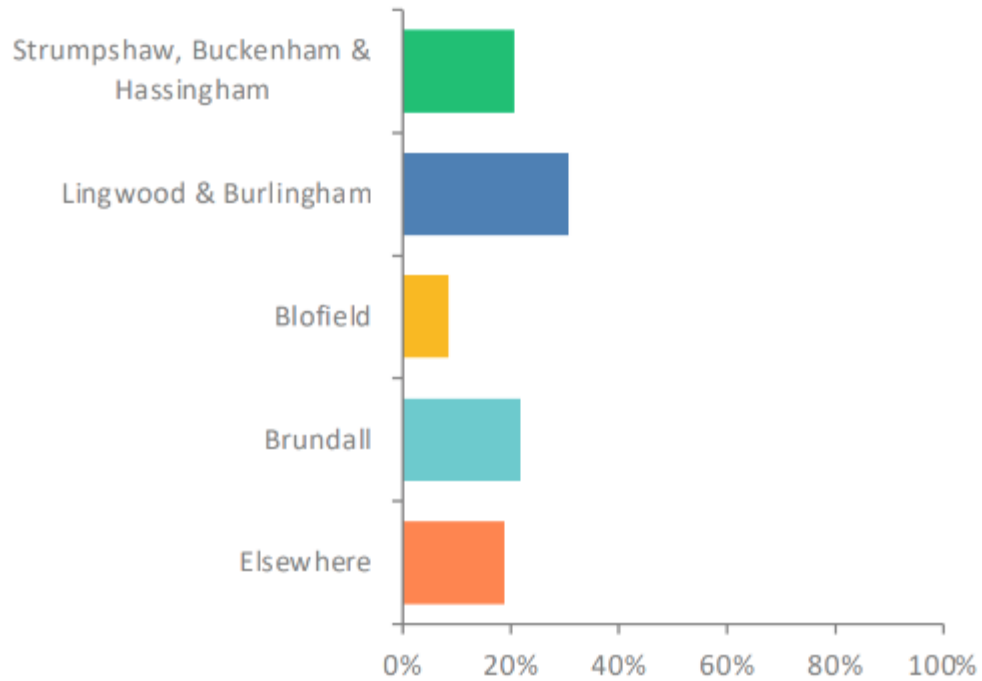
I spend a lot of time dog walking in the area. We need to save all woods, walks and green spaces. Once lost they will never return.

BUCKENHAM WOODS – AN OPPORTUNITY FOR STRUMPSHAW AND NEIGHBOURING PARISHES SURVEY 2 – VALUES, USES, EXPECTATIONS

Wednesday, March 01, 2023

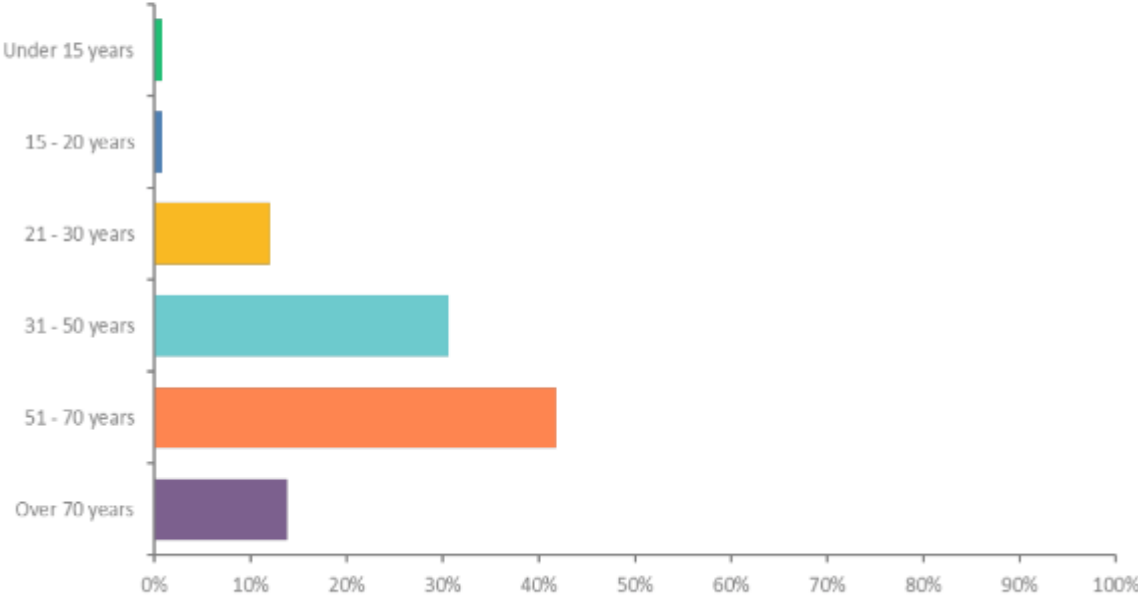
Q1: Where do you live?

Answered: 225 Skipped: 0



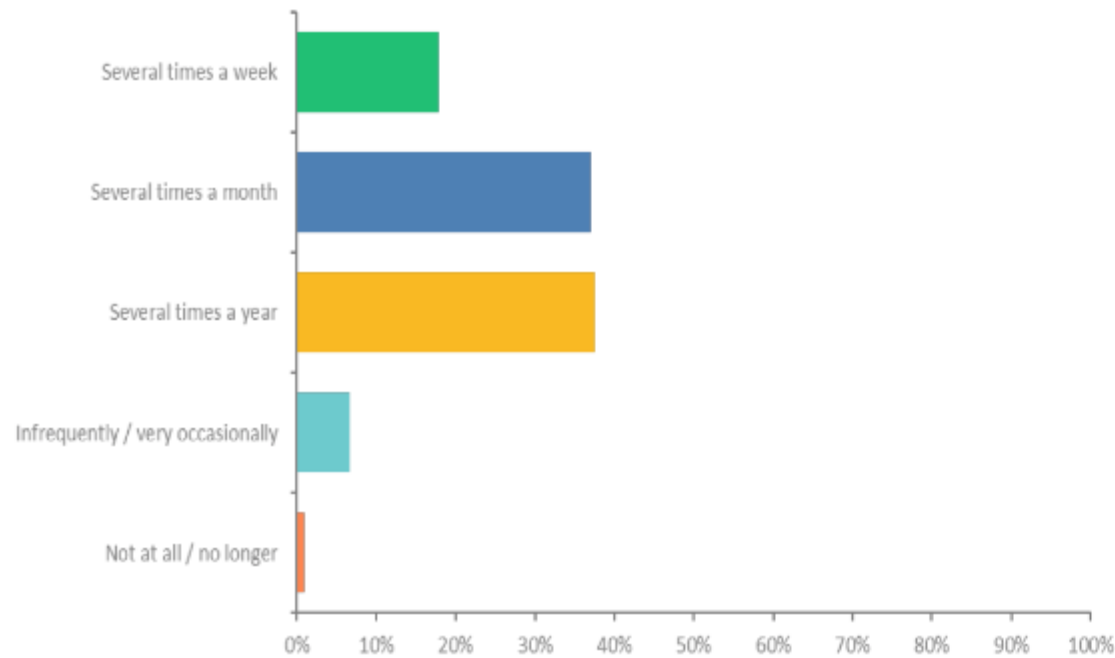
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Strumpshaw, Buckenham & Hassingham	20.44%	46
Lingwood & Burlingham	30.67%	69
Blofield	8.44%	19
Brundall	21.78%	49
Elsewhere	18.67%	42
TOTAL		225

Q2: What is your age?



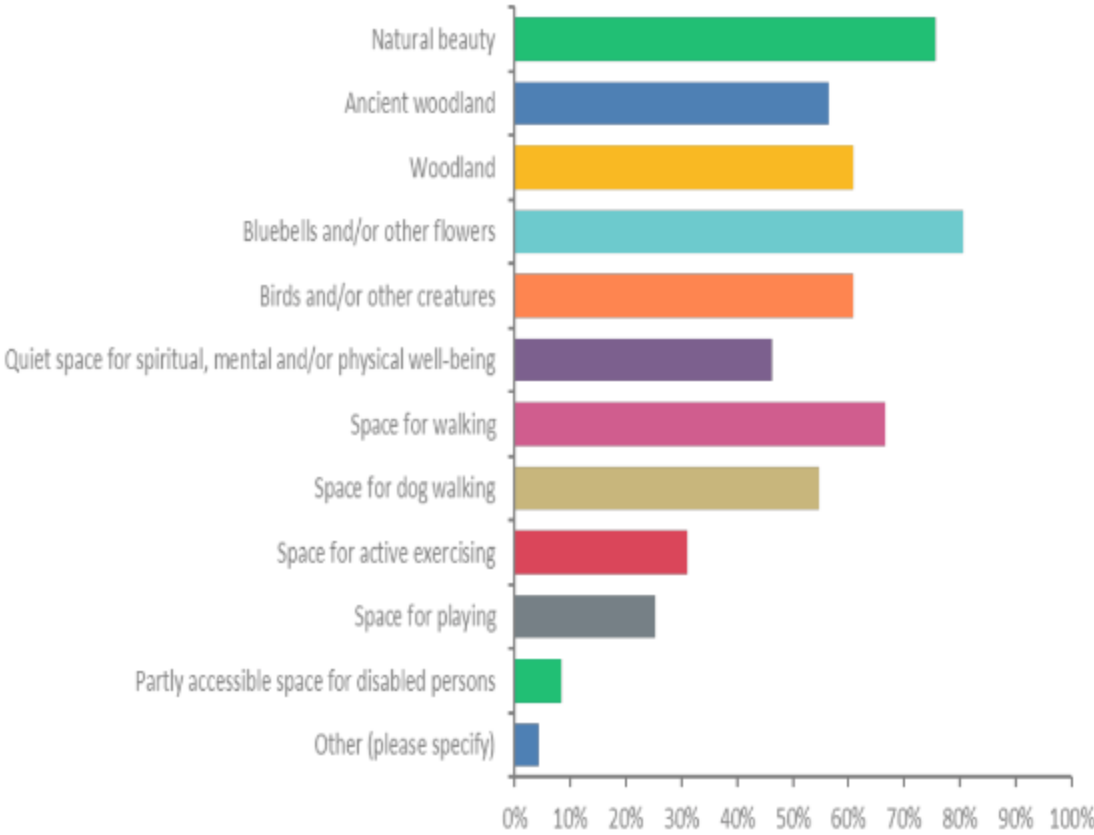
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Under 15 years	0.89%	2
15 - 20 years	0.89%	2
21 - 30 years	12.00%	27
31 - 50 years	30.67%	69
51 - 70 years	41.78%	94
Over 70 years	13.78%	31
TOTAL		225

Q3: How often do you visit Buckenham Woods?



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Several times a week	17.86%	40
Several times a month	37.05%	83
Several times a year	37.50%	84
Infrequently / very occasionally	6.70%	15
Not at all / no longer	0.89%	2
TOTAL		224

Q4. What do you value about Buckenham Woods? [check as many as you like]

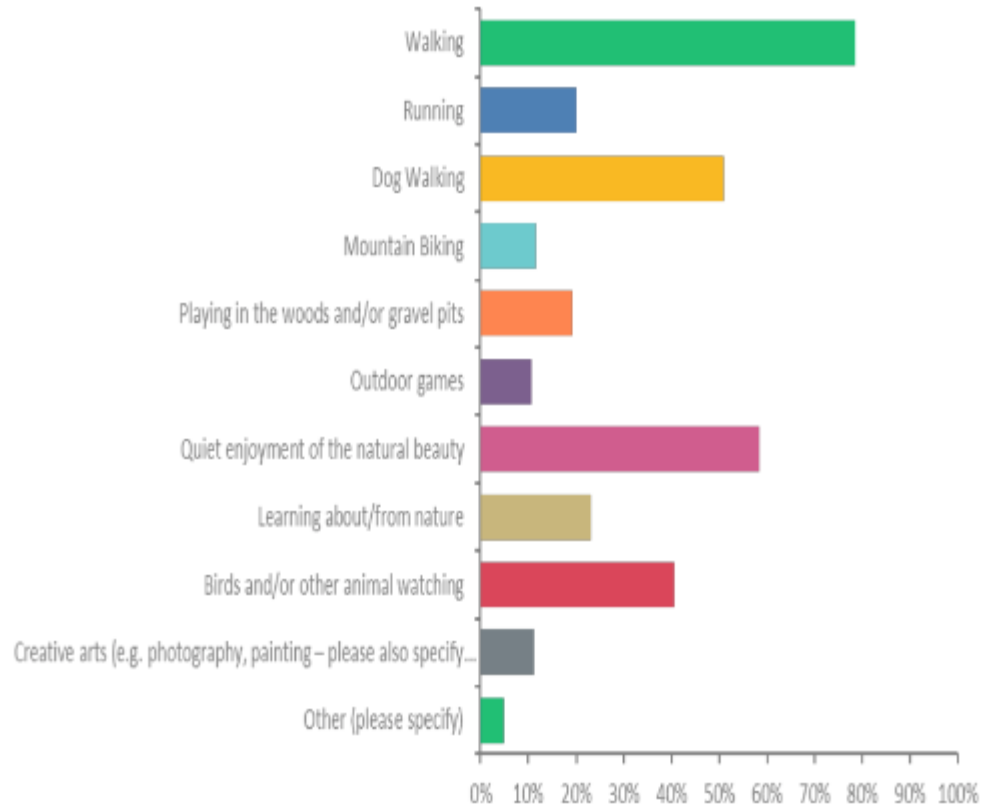


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Natural beauty	75.56%	170
Ancient woodland	56.44%	127
Woodland	60.89%	137
Bluebells and/or other flowers	80.44%	181
Birds and/or other creatures	60.89%	137
Quiet space for spiritual, mental and/or physical well-being	46.22%	104
Space for walking	66.67%	150
Space for dog walking	54.67%	123
Space for active exercising	31.11%	70
Space for playing	25.33%	57
Partly accessible space for disabled persons	8.44%	19
Other (please specify)	4.44%	10
TOTAL		1285

Additional Comments / Answers to question 4

- Finding species of fungi
- A place for therapy & education of nature
- My son loves it
- The wood serves as a nice connection between Strumpshaw/Lingwood and the river
- Expanding experience & interest in fungi.
- unspoilt by un-necessary enhancements, simple, relaxing area for all ages
- Fungi

Q5: How do you use Buckenham Woods? [check as many as you like]

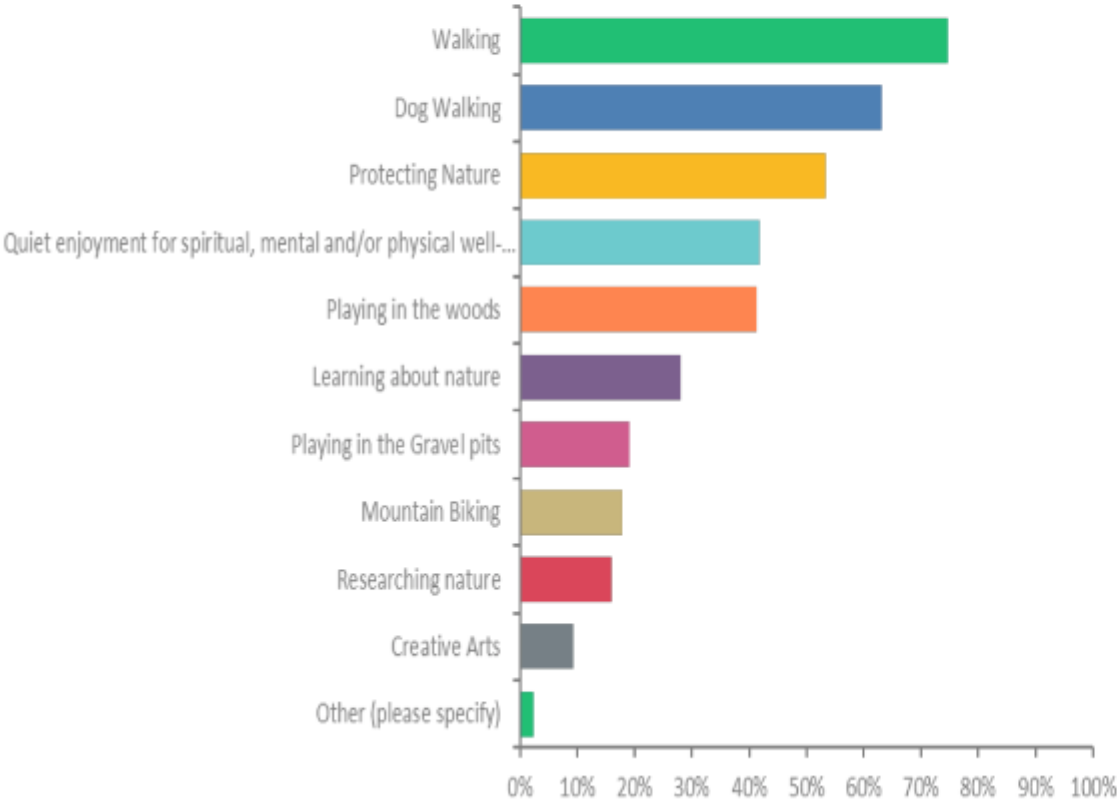


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Walking	78.57%	176
Running	20.09%	45
Dog Walking	50.89%	114
Mountain Biking	11.61%	26
Playing in the woods and/or gravel pits	19.20%	43
Outdoor games	10.71%	24
Quiet enjoyment of the natural beauty	58.48%	131
Learning about/from nature	23.21%	52
Birds and/or other animal watching	40.62%	91
Creative arts (e.g. photography, painting – please also specify under 'other')	11.16%	25
Other (please specify)	4.91%	11
TOTAL		738

Additional Comments / Answers to question 5

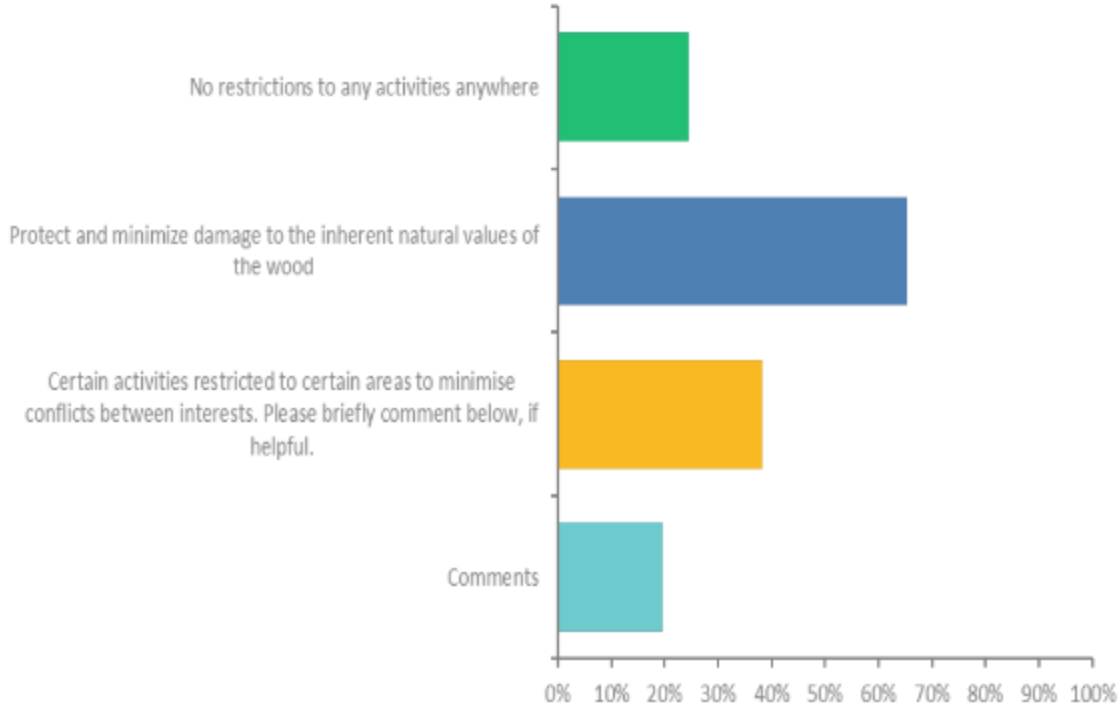
- Building dens with my kids
- Meditation
- Fungus forays and studying insects and other wildlife
- Scouts hike through set up a trail teaching about nature
- 20/02/2023 16:09
- Photos
- Photography
- Photography
- Conservation (BADCOG)
- Playing with rope swings
- to enjoy the flowers and trees throughout the seasons. to enjoy time with my grand children
- photography

Q6. What activities should be accommodated In Buckenham Woods? [Select a Maximum of 3 options ONLY]



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Walking	74.67%	168
Dog Walking	63.11%	142
Protecting Nature	53.33%	120
Quiet enjoyment for spiritual, mental and/or physical well-being	41.78%	94
Playing in the woods	41.33%	93
Learning about nature	28.00%	63
Playing in the Gravel pits	19.11%	43
Mountain Biking	17.78%	40
Researching nature	16.00%	36
Creative Arts	9.33%	21
Other (please specify)	2.22%	5
TOTAL		825

Q7: How should Buckenham Woods be managed?[Check 1 or 2 options]

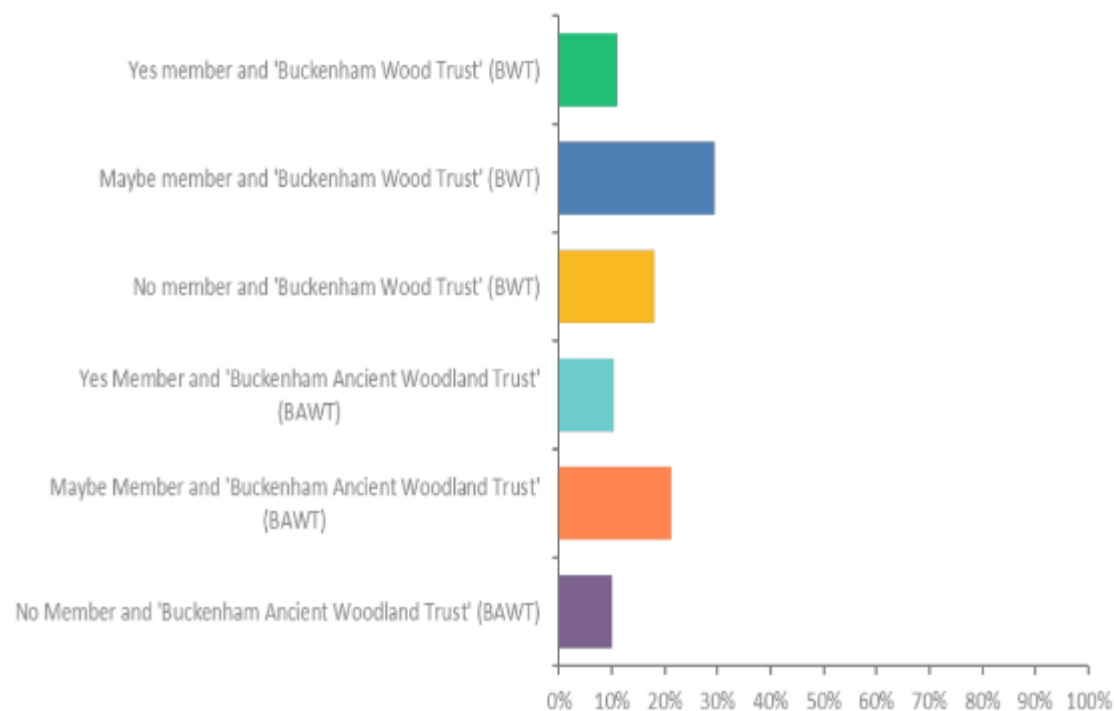


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
No restrictions to any activities anywhere	24.44%	55
Protect and minimize damage to the inherent natural values of the wood	65.33%	147
Certain activities restricted to certain areas to minimise conflicts between interests. Please briefly comment below, if helpful.	38.22%	86
Comments	19.56%	44
TOTAL		332

Additional Comments / Answers to question 5

- All of the above!
- all activities should be allowed!!!
- It's a perfect place for children to play and learn about nature
- 3 is a ridiculous limit, the last three should go without saying!
- Orienteering / Nature Trail

Q8: The Trust may comprise trustees and members, the latter being ‘friends ‘of the Trust who would support the long-term care of the wood. Would you wish to be a member; and what is your preferred name for the Trust - Buckenham Wood Trust (BWT) or Buckenham Ancient Woodland Trust (BAWT)? [Select one option]



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Yes member and 'Buckenham Wood Trust' (BWT)	10.86% 24
Maybe member and 'Buckenham Wood Trust' (BWT)	29.41% 65
No member and 'Buckenham Wood Trust' (BWT)	18.10% 40
Yes Member and 'Buckenham Ancient Woodland Trust' (BAWT)	10.41% 23
Maybe Member and 'Buckenham Ancient Woodland Trust' (BAWT)	21.27% 47
No Member and 'Buckenham Ancient Woodland Trust' (BAWT)	9.95% 22
TOTAL	221