



Data Profile

March 2024

Contents

	Page Number
1. Introduction	
1.1 The data profile	2
1.2 Newton Flotman Neighbourhood Plan	2
1.3 Location of Newton Flotman	4
1.4 Local Planning Policy Joint Local Plan	5
1.5 Local Planning Policy emerging Greater Norwich Local Plan	7
2. Built environment and design	
2.1 Historic environment	13
2.2 Listed buildings	16
3. Housing	
3.1 District Council housing information	18
3.2 Housing data	20
4. Community infrastructure	
4.1 Population	26
4.2 Health and well-being	27
4.3 Qualifications	29
4.4 Deprivation	29
4.5 Crime	31
4.6 Education	32
4.7 Community	32
5. Transport and accessibility	
5.1 Public transport	41
5.2 Traffic and pedestrian safety	41
5.3 Public Rights of Way	45
5.4 Car ownership and travel to work	45
6. Natural Environment	
6.1 Landscape character	49
6.2 Biodiversity and geodiversity	56
6.3 Water, rivers and flooding	64
6.4 Dark skies	67
7. Economy	
6.1 Economy	69

Appendix 1: Census 2021 data for Newton Flotman compared to Norfolk.

Introduction

1.1. The data profile

- 1.1.1 This data profile is part of the evidence base for the Newton Flotman 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 Newton Flotman parish compared to Norfolk data.² This can be seen in Appendix 1.

1.2 Newton Flotman Neighbourhood Plan

- 1.2.1 In October 2023, Newton Flotman Parish Council submitted a Neighbourhood Area application for the purposes of developing a Neighbourhood Plan. The proposed area followed the civil parish boundary and therefore, in accordance with Regulation 5A of the 'Town and Country Planning, England - Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012' (as amended) South Norfolk Council has designated the Neighbourhood Area. The Parish Council is the relevant body for preparing the Neighbourhood Plan.³

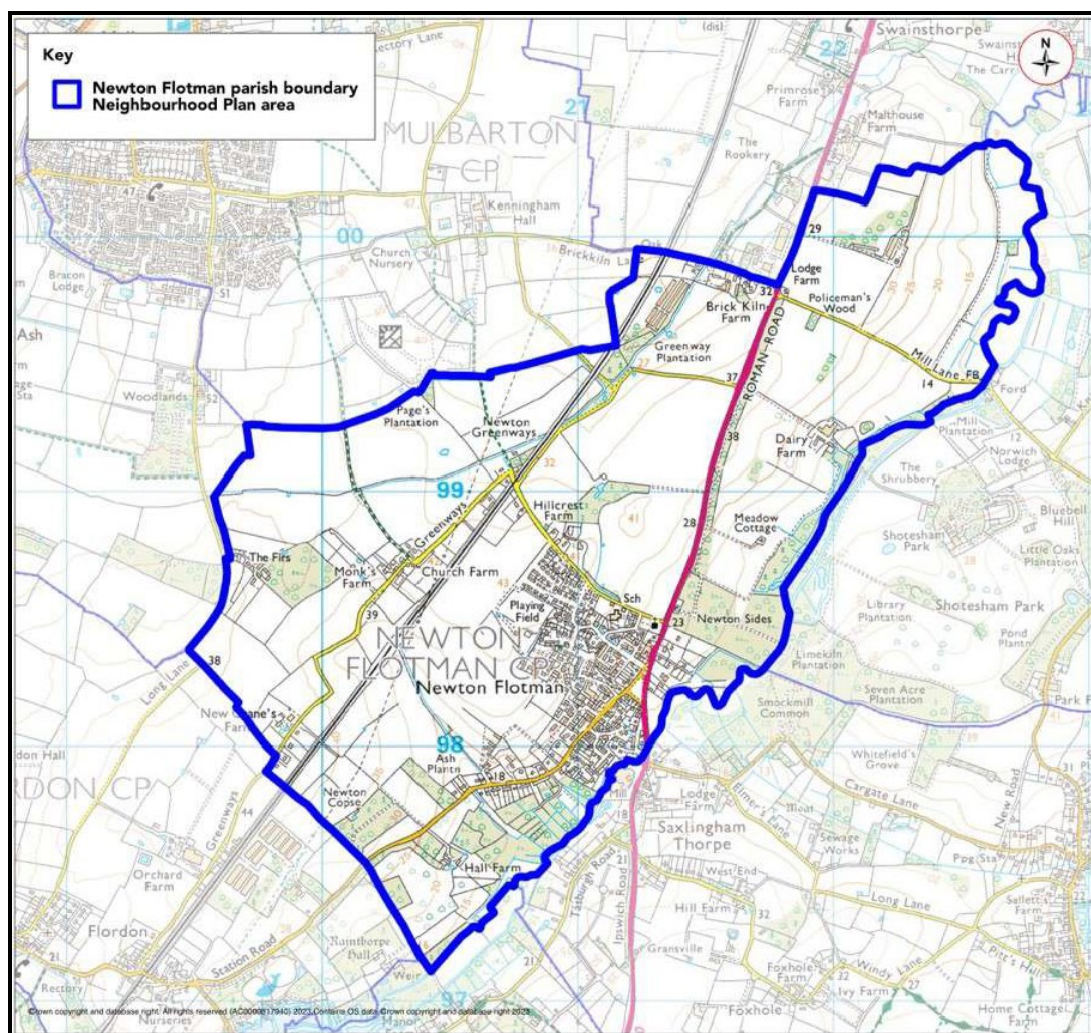
¹ www.nomis.co.uk

² www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/customprofiles/draw/. Information obtained 05.02.2024.

³ <https://www.southnorfolkandbroadland.gov.uk/emerging-neighbourhood-plans-south-norfolk/newton-flotman-neighbourhood-plan>. Information obtained 05.02.2024.

Figure 1 below: Map showing the Newton Flotman Neighbourhood Plan boundary.

Source: Parish Online mapping website with annotations by Rachel Legget & Associates. Map obtained 05.01.2024.



1.2.2 The Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group developed a draft set of aims and a draft vision at a Neighbourhood Plan workshop on 13.01.2024.

Draft aims, January 2024: By undertaking a Neighbourhood Plan, the Steering Group aims to:

- Engage the Newton Flotman community in the development of the Plan and genuinely enable them to influence and shape appropriate new development.
- Identify other non-planning projects and community needs for the use of developer contributions and other possible funds.

Draft vision, January 2024: Newton Flotman will remain a cohesive rural community with good infrastructure for all. New development will reflect current and future needs of the parish, be well designed, environmentally

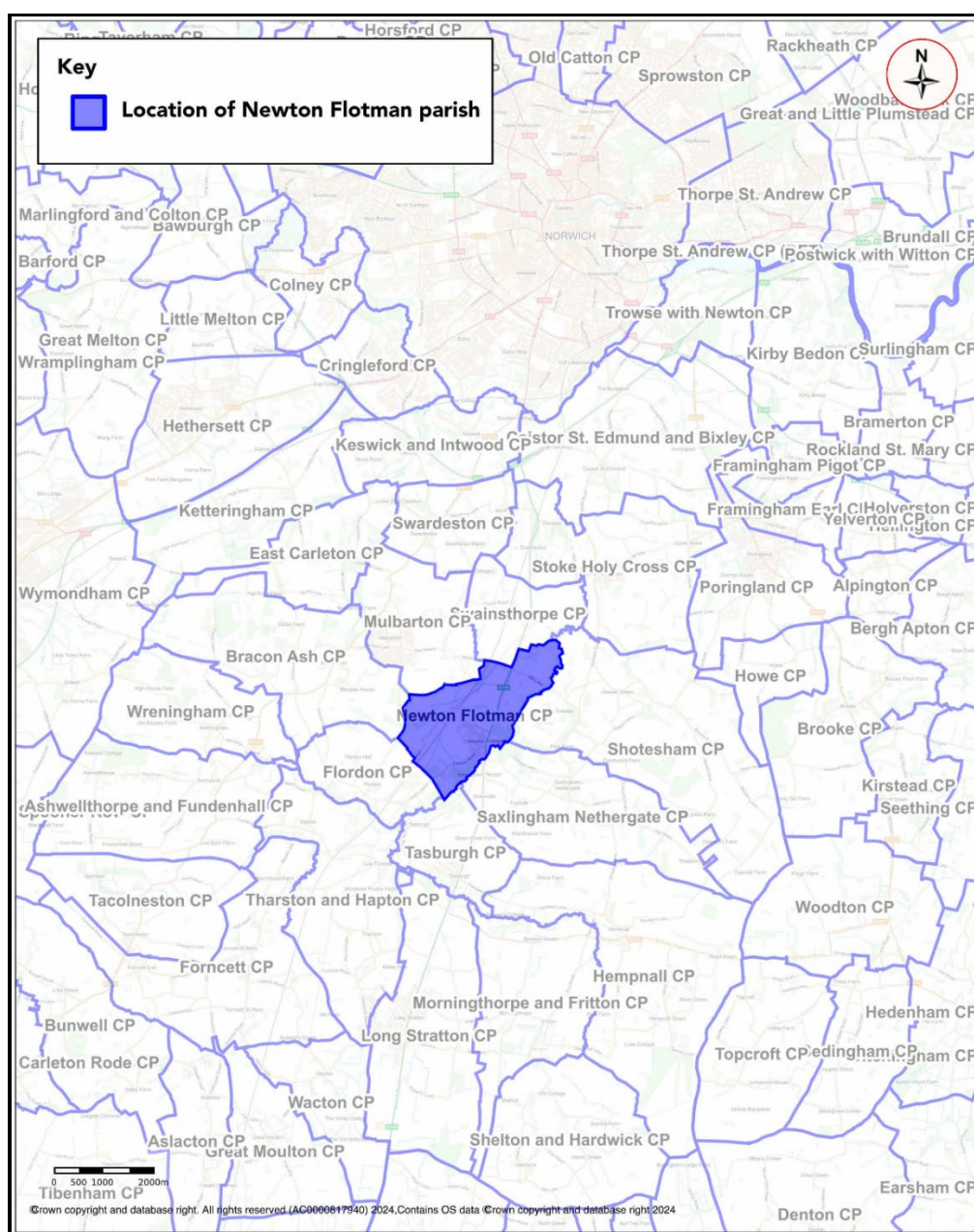
sustainable and sympathetic to the character of Newton Flotman. Our wildlife, green spaces and local heritage will be valued and protected.

1.3 Location of Newton Flotman

- 1.3.1 The Parish of Newton Flotman lies on the A140 between Norwich and Long Stratton, approximately 11 kilometres south of Norwich. The River Tas flows through the village.

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

Source: Parish Online mapping website with annotations by Rachel Leggett & associates. Information obtained 02.02.2024.



1.4 Local Planning Policy Joint Local Plan

- 1.4.1 Newton Flotman parish is located within South Norfolk district. Strategic planning policy for South Norfolk District Council area is currently provided by the Greater Norwich Development Partnership Joint Core Strategy (2014) which sets out the strategy for growth in Norwich, Broadland and South Norfolk up to 2026.
- 1.4.2 Newton Flotman is identified as a Service Village in Policy 15 of the Joint Core Strategy.⁴ Newton Flotman is also within the Norwich Policy Area (NPA) and may be considered for additional development, if necessary, to help deliver the 'smaller sites in the NPA allowance' (Policy 9). 'On each Service Village land will be allocated for small-scale housing development subject to form and character considerations. Small scale employment or service development appropriate to the scale and needs of the village and its immediate surroundings will be encouraged. Existing local shops and services will be protected.' Allocations in the Service Villages will provide small-scale housing growth to meet a range of local needs including affordable housing. It is envisaged that allocations will be within the range of 10-20 dwellings in each Service Village.
- 1.4.3 The South Norfolk Local Plan is made up of several documents. These include the Joint Core Strategy, the Site-Specific Allocations and Policies Document, the Development Management Policies Document, Area Action Plans for Wymondham and Long Stratton and 'made' Neighbourhood Plans. The Site-Specific Allocations and Policies Document designates areas of land to deliver housing, employment, recreation, open spaces and community uses. Together with the other documents that make up the Local Plan it is used to assess planning applications and guide development proposals to ensure the delivery of high-quality sustainable developments across South Norfolk. The document was formally adopted on 26 October 2015 and covers the period up to 2026.
- 1.4.4 Appendix B4 – South Norfolk Site Specific Allocations and Policies Document (Section 5) contains the following information for Newton Flotman:⁵

Newton Flotman (Norwich Policy Area)

Policy 15 of the Joint Core Strategy (JCS) identifies Newton Flotman as a Service Village in which land will be allocated for small-scale housing growth in the period 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2026, within the range of 10-20 dwellings, subject to form, character and servicing constraints. Settlements identified in this policy that are also within the Norwich Policy Area may be considered for additional development, if necessary, to help deliver the 'smaller sites in the NPA' allowance.

⁴ <https://www.southnorfolkandbroadland.gov.uk/downloads/file/128/joint-core-strategy-adopted-document-2014> Information obtained 07.02.2024.

⁵ <https://www.southnorfolkandbroadland.gov.uk/downloads/file/223/ssapd-section-5-service-villages>. Information obtained 07.02.2024.

Form and Character

The main settlement of the parish lies on the A140 in the Tas Valley, where the boundaries of Saxlingham Thorpe and Newton Flotman parishes meet.

Development within the settlement is nucleated, with almost all residential development in the village occurring to the north of the river. The valley side development is visually prominent when approaching the village from the south-west. Little development has occurred on the east side of the A140 in the attractive valley floor area of the Tas Valley, and the A140 virtually acts as a bypass for the village. Much of this eastern area is now included within the enlarged Shotesham Conservation Area. Church Road provides a strong boundary when approached from the north with the church being strikingly prominent.

Services and Community Facilities

Newton Flotman has a good range of services and facilities. The main part of the village contains a GP surgery, primary school, village hall, residential care home, motorbike salesroom, stage school and allotments. There is a restaurant to the south of the village, and local employment at the animal feed mill to the south of the river. The village possesses a good direct link via the A140, to Norwich and Long Stratton.

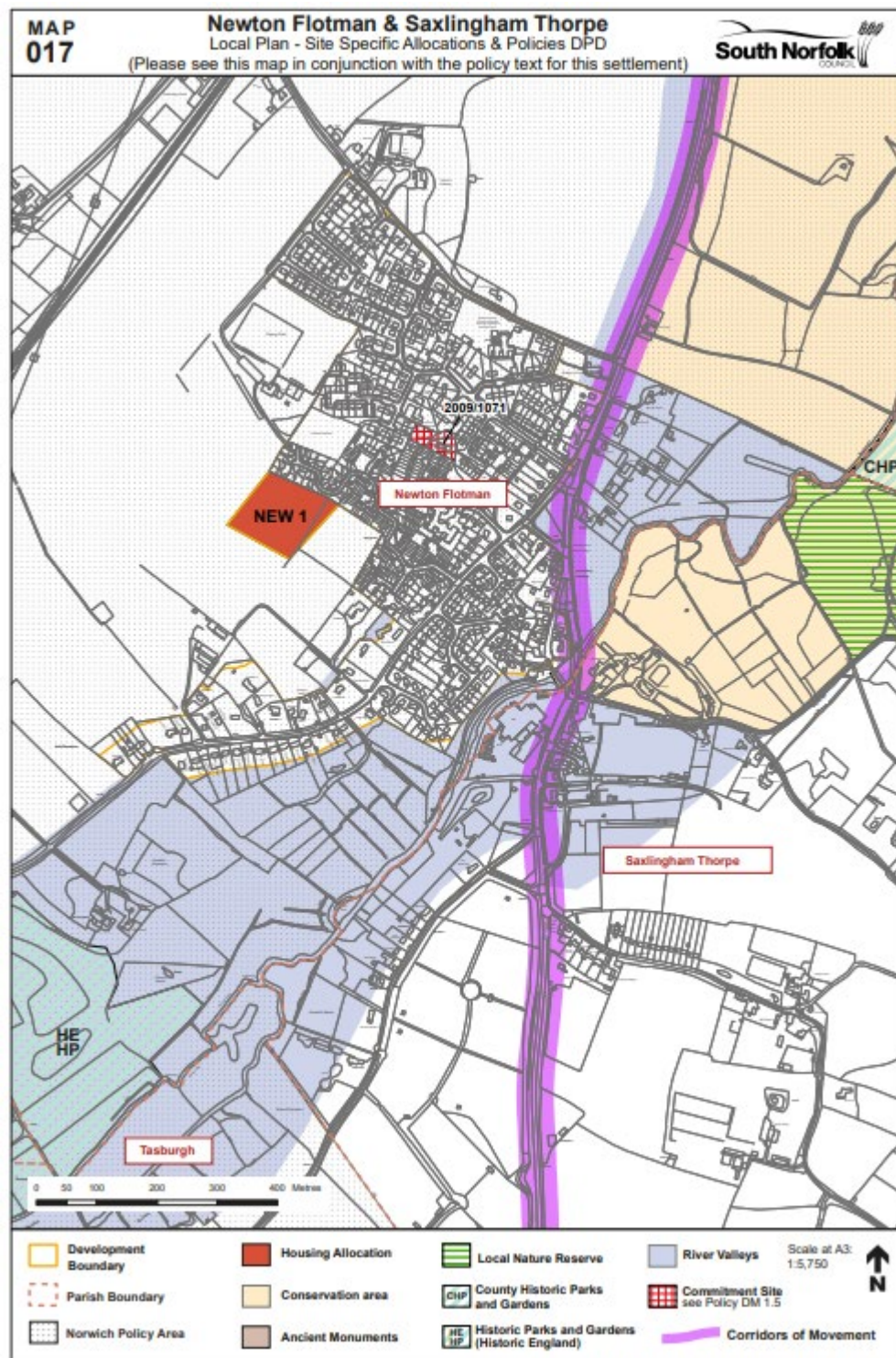
Development Boundary and Constraints

The development boundary has been drawn to include the main built form of the settlement and include the allocated land. The village hall, rectory and church are excluded from the development boundary, as is the animal feed mill and all housing on the east of the Ipswich Road.

Policy NEW 1: Land adjacent to Alan Avenue This site is to the south-west of Alan Avenue. Land amounting to some 1.3 hectares is allocated for housing and associated infrastructure. This allocation could accommodate approximately 30 dwellings.

The developer of the site is required to ensure the following:

1. Suitable access from Alan Avenue
2. Site layout accounts for water mains crossing the site
3. There should be no overland surface water flows leaving the site which might increase flood risk elsewhere
4. Wastewater infrastructure capacity must be confirmed prior to development taking place
5. Landscaping will be required to minimise the impact on the landscape from the south-west



128

1.5 Local Planning Policy emerging Greater Norwich Local Plan

- 1.5.1 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.

- 1.5.2 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.
- 1.5.3 The South Norfolk Village Clusters Housing Allocations Plan (The Village Clusters Plan) aims to deliver sustainable growth within the villages of South Norfolk. The Village Clusters Plan has been developed alongside the Greater Norwich Local Plan (GNLP) and in accordance with Government's national planning policies and guidance. The Plan allocates a series of smaller sites, typically within the range of 12 to 50 homes, across the 48 Village Clusters in South Norfolk, to accommodate at least 1,200 new homes in total. The Plan also defines the Settlement Limits for the villages within these clusters, making provision for further smaller sites and incorporating revisions to reflect development that has occurred, or has been permitted since the boundaries were last updated.⁶
- 1.5.4 Newton Flotman and Swaisthorpe are identified as a village cluster. The following information is taken from the emerging South Norfolk Local Plan South Norfolk Village Clusters Housing Allocation Plan, December 2023:

27. Newton Flotman and Swainsthorpe

Form and character

Newton Flotman

The main settlement lies on the A140 in the Tas Valley, where the boundaries of Saxlingham Thorpe and Newton Flotman parishes meet. Development within the settlement is nucleated, with almost all residential development in the village occurring to the north of the river. The valley side development is visually prominent when approaching from the south-west. Little development has occurred on the east side of the A140 in the attractive valley floor area of the Tas Valley, with the A140 therefore forming a boundary to the main part of the settlement. Much of this eastern area is now included within the enlarged Shotesham Conservation Area. Church Road provides a strong

⁶ <https://democracy.southnorfolkandbroadland.gov.uk/documents/s1813/Appendix%20A.pdf>.
Information obtained 08.02.2024.

boundary when approached from the north with the church being strikingly prominent.

Swainsthorpe

Development is concentrated between the A140 and the Norwich/London railway line. The settlement is characterised by detached dwellings with the central focus being around the Church and its setting. This is an attractive undeveloped space in the village where development would be inappropriate. Despite recent new development the village has maintained a rural feel which has been achieved by the retention of attractive features such as ponds within the village.

Services and Community Facilities

Newton Flotman has a good range of services and facilities. The main part of the village contains a GP surgery, primary school, village hall, recreation field, residential care home, motorbike salesroom and allotments. There is a restaurant to the south of the village, and local employment at the animal feed mill to the south of the river. The village possesses a good direct link via the A140, to Norwich and Long Stratton and there are regular bus services to Norwich, Long Stratton and Diss. Swainsthorpe also has a pub/restaurant on the A140 and is connected by the same bus routes.

Settlement Limit

Newton Flotman

The Settlement Limit has been drawn to include the main built form of the settlement and include the allocated land, NEW1 made within the 2015 Site Allocations Plan. The village hall, rectory and church are excluded from the Settlement Limit, as is the animal feed mill and all housing on the east of Ipswich Road.

Swainsthorpe

The Settlement Limit has been drawn to include the main built form of the settlement, preventing further extension into the surrounding countryside. Due to the limited services and facilities available, the narrowness of local roads, the boundary has been drawn to allow for only very limited infill.

Site allocations

VC NEW1 The site lies to the southwest of Alan Avenue, and southeast of the 2015 Local Plan allocation. The site is well located for access to the services and facilities within the village, and to public transport on the main A140 corridor.

The site requires two points of access, the first through the carried forward 2015 Local Plan allocation (NEW1) and the second directly from Alan Avenue. Detailed proposals for the 2015 Local Plan allocation received a committee resolution to grant full planning permission for 31 dwellings in May 2022. The layout for the carried forward SWA1 (Application Ref. 2021/2784) includes an access across the northwest corner of this allocation, adjacent to 111 Alan Avenue, and also makes provision for access between the sites along the

north-western boundary of this allocation. The site promoters have indicated that a second access can be achieved in the northeast corner of the site. The Highways Authority's preference for the second access to become a continuation of Alan Avenue into the allocation site as the primary route, and the remainder of Alan Avenue (from No. 71) to become the side road off this primary route.

Once development has taken place on the 2015 Local Plan allocation this site will be surrounded by modern housing on three sides and will be visually well contained. The remaining southwestern boundary has limited public viewpoints but would benefit from reinforcement of the existing hedge line to soften the impact of the development and contain it within the wider landscape. Given the proximity of 119 surrounding residential development, careful consideration will need to be given to the topography of the site, which slopes broadly downwards from north to south.

Potential issues with foul water capacity have been raised and were also identified as part of the planning application process for the carried forward NEW1; consequently, the site may need to be phased beyond the first years of the plan and early engagement with Anglian Water is advised. The site is also identified as being within Groundwater Protection Zone 3, which would not preclude development, but requires early liaison with the Environment Agency regarding the protection of water quality.

Policy VC NEW1: Land off Alan Avenue

1.05ha of land is allocated for approximately 25 dwellings.

The developer of the site will be required to ensure:

- Two points of access, the first via the adjoining carried forward 2015 Local Plan allocation (now VC NEW2), and the second from another point on Alan Avenue, closer to the junction with Flordon Road;
- Reinforcement of the vegetation of the southwestern boundary to successfully contain the site and integrate the development with the wider countryside;
- Design and layout to take account of the site topography to protect the residential amenity of existing and future properties;
- Liaison with Anglian Water regarding foul water capacity and the potential need to phase the site to later in the plan period;

Carried forward allocations

VC NEW2

Previously called NEW1, this allocation from the 2015 Local Plan is carried forward within this document to ensure that development on the site continues to be achievable in an appropriate manner. This site is to the south-west of Alan Avenue. The site is adjacent to, and within the same control as, allocation VC NEW1 and where possible opportunities to maximise the

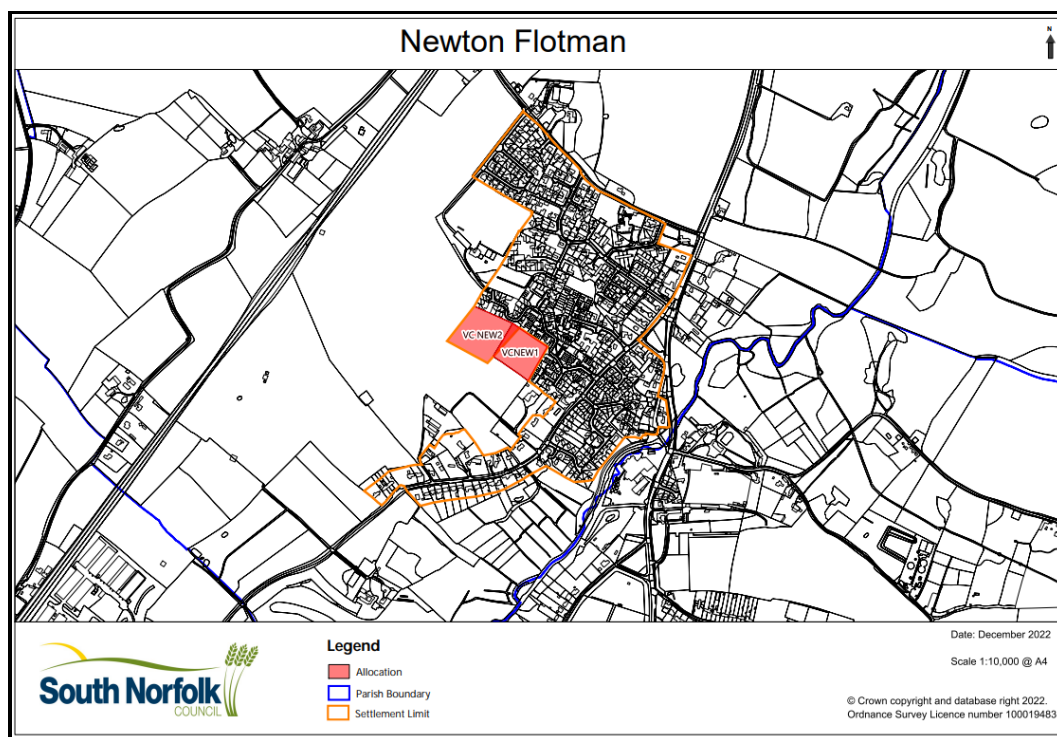
connectivity between the sites should be explored via the development management process. A planning application for 31 dwellings has been considered by South Norfolk Council's Development 120 Management Committee and, at the time of preparing this plan, has a resolution to approve, subject to a being able to address nutrient neutrality (2021/2784).

Policy VC NEW2: Land adjacent Alan Avenue

1.3 hectares of land is allocated for housing and associated infrastructure for approximately 30 dwellings. This site is expected to be built out in accordance with planning application 2021/2784 when approved. Any new planning permission will need to ensure the following:

- Vehicular and pedestrian access via Alan Avenue;
- Landscaping of the site to reflect the edge of settlement location, as well as its elevated position within the wider landscape;
- Appropriate boundary treatments along the north-west and southwest site boundaries to minimise the visual impact of the development;
- Connectivity of the site with VC NEW1 to be incorporated into the site design including vehicular and pedestrian access between the sites, landscaping, site layout and the drainage scheme, unless otherwise agreed with the LPA;
- Liaison with Anglian Water regarding foul water capacity and the potential need to phase the site to later in the plan period.

Figure 3 below: Map showing the Site Allocations in Newton Flotman parish.
Source: South Norfolk Council Village Clusters Housing Allocations Plan
consultation material.⁷ Information obtained 06.02.2024.



⁷ <https://southnorfolkandbroadland.oc2.uk/docfiles/11/Newton%20Flotman.pdf>. Information obtained 06.03.2024.

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.⁸ 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 Explorer⁹ website is an abridged version of the Norfolk Historic Environment Record. A search for Newton Flotman parish results in 63 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 of Newton Flotman from the Norfolk Heritage Explorer website can be found at <https://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?TNF450>. The links within the text can be used to access the record details on the Norfolk Heritage Explorer website.
- 2.1.4 A history of Newton Flotman taken from the Parish Council website is below:¹⁰

The new settlement of 'Niwetuna' or 'New Town' which stands by the River Tas was recorded in the Domesday Book in 1086. At that time the river was a wide navigable waterway requiring the services of a 'Flote' or 'Ferry' man hence the new town became known as Newton Flotman. An alternative interpretation is that the name refers to a new farm owned by a 'floating man' otherwise known as a Viking!

The Village is situated seven miles South of Norwich and two miles north of Long Stratton on the A140 Ipswich Road. The settlement is built primarily to the west of the main road on the side of the Tas River valley although there are a number of houses located at Newton Greenways.

In recent times, there has been a steady growth in population due mainly to the location of the Village which is within easy reach of Norwich, the main employment centre. A number of dwellings have been constructed on the site adjacent to Flordon Road (Alan Avenue) and this development has provided a further access to the Playing Field and Village Centre which was

⁸ www.norfolk.gov.uk/libraries-local-history-and-archives/archaeology-and-historic-environment/historic-environment-record. Information obtained 08.02.2024.

⁹ <https://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/>. Information obtained 08.02.2024.

¹⁰ <https://www.newtonflotmanpc.co.uk/history-of-the-parish#:~:text=The%20new%20settlement%20of%20'Niwetuna,became%20known%20as%20Newton%20Flotman>. Information obtained 08.02.2024.

completed in 1987. A further, smaller development, Waterside Gardens, was built at the end of Old Street.

Links with the past are still maintained via place names in Newton Flotman. Blundeville Manor is named after the Manor House (long since destroyed) occupied by the Blundevilles who lived in Newton Flotman for over 400 years from 1294. The most notable member of the family being Thomas Blundeville (1522 – 1606) an Elizabethan scholar who published a large number of literary and scientific works. Subsequently, the patronage passed to the Long family (Longs Close) who were lords of the manor from 1721 until 1937, over 200 years. In addition, from 1797 to 1948, the pulpit was occupied by an uninterrupted succession of Rectors bearing the Long family name. In the 1800 the Brighton family (Brightons Road) settled in the Village and by 1933 J L Brighton had established himself as a farmer, haulage contractor and sand and gravel merchant.

For many years the Village was a relatively poor farming community and this moved John Pye to establish a charity in 1647 for the benefit of the poor. Further charities were founded by Thomas Clabburn (Clabburn Close) in 1815 and John William Sewell (Sewells Close) in 1931. All three [Charities](#) have now been combined and are administered by the Chairman of the Parish Council.

In 1835 the original Rectory built by the Longs (now Holland House) was used to establish the first village school in Newton Flotman, the Longs having built a new Rectory (now called the 'Old Rectory') on Church Road.

In May 1990 a Village Sign was erected by the Parish Council on Kings Green which was gifted to the Village by Mrs Joy King in memory of her late father, Mr J L Brighton who was chairman of the Parish Council for 41 years and her late husband Mr Alan King who succeeded him and served as chairman for 14 years. In 1996 the 'Alan King Playing Field' was also gifted to the Village by Mrs King as a permanent memorial.

The Village Sign depicts a Saxon ship which would have sailed the river when the Tas was navigable and also the 16th century bridge with its Gothic arches which has now been bypassed by its modern equivalent to support the increasing traffic travelling along the A140. The background comprises the 14th century Church of St Mary the Virgin, a landmark which is clearly visible on approaching the Village from Norwich. The sign is cast in iron and mounted on an oak post which is embedded in a mill stone to highlight the Village's connection with milling which is still practised today by W L Duffield and Sons across the river at Saxlingham Thorpe.



In 1865 the 'National School' was built by the Rector and although still visible on the site adjacent to the garage, is now used by ARTS (Anglia Regional Theatre School).

The picture above was taken in about 1895 and shows Inez Trollope at the front door with one of the pupils in the porch, the other lady is Inez's sister Edith. You can just make out the heads of some pupils at the windows in the extension on the right. Inez was head teacher and lived at the school between 1894-1904 occupying three rooms, maybe the room on the left and the one in the eaves, which have curtains up, were two of the three rooms she occupied.

[Norfolk Heritage Explorer](#), mentions the school being built in 1865 (main building) and the extension to the right hand side being added in 1886.

White's directory of 1883 quotes 'average attendance of 60 mixed children'.

Kelly's P.O directory 1865 On page 306 it quotes 'Here is a village school, supported by the patron and the rector and small weekly payments by the scholars'. On page 388 it quotes 'In the gift of R.K.Long Esq. and held by the rev. Henry Churchman Long B.A. There is a school supported chiefly by the rector and R.K. Long Esq. with a small weekly payment by the children.

White's directory of 1883 also lists under Newton Flotman the jobs of some residents in the village at the time, baker, shop keeper+coal deliverer, thatcher and parish clerk.

The picture above and much of the text was kindly supplied by Pauline Peacey a decendent of Inez Trollope

- 2.1.5 The Newton Flotman and Saxlingham Thorpe Heritage Group hold a village archive at the church and meet two or three times a year. The website includes historical information about the area and photographs and can be found at www.nfasthg.com.

2.2 Listed buildings

- 2.2.1 In Newton Flotman parish, Historic England lists eight Grade II listed buildings, and two Grade II* listed buildings and one Grade II Park and Garden at Rainthorpe Hall.¹¹

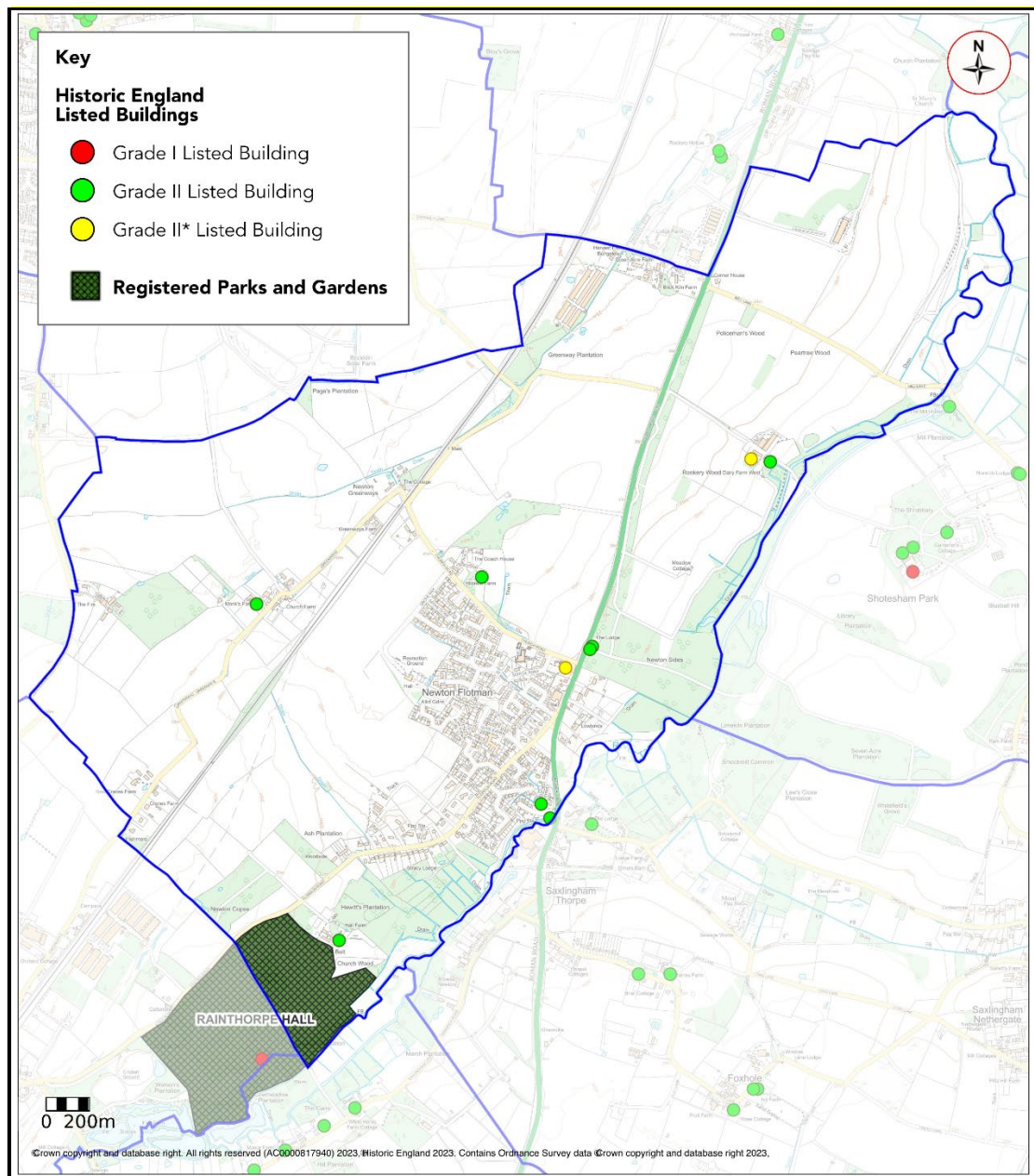
Figure 4 below: Table showing the Historic England listings in Newton Flotman parish.

Source: Historic England website. Information obtained 09.02.2024.

Historic England List Entry Name	Heritage category	Grade	Location
Dairy Farmhouse Cottage (East)	Listing	II	Ipswich Road, Newton Flotman
Gates and adjoining railings at entrance to Shotesham Park	Listing	II	Ipswich Road, Newton Flotman
Lodge to Shotesham Park	Listing	II	Ipswich Road, Newton Flotman
Monks Farmhouse	Listing	II	Greenways, Newton Flotman
The Old Rectory	Listing	II	Church Road, Newton Flotman
Bridge over River Tas	Listing	II	Old Street, Newton Flotman
Maids Head Public House	Listing	II	Old Street, Newton Flotman
Hall Farmhouse	Listing	II	Flordon Road, Newton Flotman
Dairy Farm Barn	Listing	II*	Ipswich Road, Newton Flotman
Church of St. Mary the Virgin	Listing	II*	Church Road, Newton Flotman
Rainthorpe Hall	Park and Garden	II	Norwich Road, Newton Flotman

¹¹ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list>. Information obtained 09.02.2024.

Figure 5 below: Map showing the location of Historic England listings in Newton Flotman parish.
Source: Parish Online mapping website. Map obtained 09.02.2024.



3. Housing

3.1 District Council housing information

- 3.1.1 Over the period 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2023, South Norfolk District Council records show there was a net gain of 4 new residential dwellings built in Newton Flotman parish. There is also a remaining commitment of 53 dwellings.

Figure 6 below: Housing completions in Newton Flotman parish 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2023.

Source: South Norfolk Council. Information obtained January 2024.

Financial Year	Planning Application	Number of completions	Number of bedrooms
2013/14	N/A	0	N/A
2014/15	N/A	0	N/A
2015/16	N/A	0	N/A
2016/17	12/1776 &13/1165	1	4
2017/18	17/0923	1	Unknown
2018/19	N/A	0	N/A
2019/20	N/A	0	N/A
2020/21	17/2795	1	4
2021/22	N/A	0	N/A
2022/23	N/A	0	N/A
2023/24 as of Dec 2023	10/0698	1	3
Total	N/A	4	2x 4b 1x 3b 1 x unknown

Figure 7 below: Housing commitments in Newton Flotman parish.

Source: South Norfolk Council. Information obtained January 2024.

Remaining commitments	Planning Application	Number of Units	Estimated completion date
NEW1 (VCNEW2)- Land Adj Alan Avenue	2021/2784 – pending decision	31 dwellings	Held up by Nutrient Neutrality – forecast is 15 dwellings complete 24/25 and 16 dwellings complete 25/26
VCNEW1 – Land off Alan Avenue	VCHAP	25 dwellings	Preferred site, incoming Local Plan

3.1.2 The table below shows Affordable Housing Stock in Newton Flotman. Affordable Housing is housing for sale or rent, for those whose needs are not met by the market (including housing that provides a subsidised route to home ownership and/or is for essential local workers); and which complies with one or more of the following definitions:

a) Affordable housing for rent: meets all of the following conditions: (a) the rent is set in accordance with the Government's rent policy for Social Rent or Affordable Rent, or is at least 20% below local market rents (including service charges where applicable); (b) the landlord is a registered provider, except where it is included as part of a Build to Rent scheme (in which case the landlord need not be a registered provider); and (c) it includes provisions to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households, or for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision. For Build to Rent schemes affordable housing for rent is expected to be the normal form of affordable housing provision (and, in this context, is known as Affordable Private Rent).

b) Starter homes: is as specified in Sections 2 and 3 of the Housing and Planning Act 2016 and any secondary legislation made under these sections. The definition of a starter home should reflect the meaning set out in statute and any such secondary legislation at the time of plan-preparation or decision-making. Where secondary legislation has the effect of limiting a household's eligibility to purchase a starter home to those with a particular maximum level of household income, those restrictions should be used.

c) Discounted market sales housing: is that sold at a discount of at least 20% below local market value. Eligibility is determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices. Provisions should be in place to ensure housing remains at a discount for future eligible households.

d) Other affordable routes to home ownership: is housing provided for sale that provides a route to ownership for those who could not achieve home ownership through the market. It includes shared ownership, relevant equity loans, other low cost homes for sale (at a price equivalent to at least 20% below local market value) and rent to buy (which includes a period of intermediate rent). Where public grant funding is provided, there should be provisions for the homes to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households, or for any receipts to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision, or refunded to Government or the relevant authority specified in the funding agreement.¹²

¹²

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65a11af7e8f5ec000f1f8c46/NPPF_December_2023.pdf. Information obtained 06.02.2024.

Figure 8 below: Table showing Affordable Housing Stock in Newton Flotman parish.

Source: South Norfolk Council, Information provided January 2024.

Type	For Rent	Shared Ownership
1 bedroom bungalow	6	N/A
2 bedroom bungalow	37	N/A
2 bedroom flat	7	N/A
2 bedroom house	34	2
3 bedroom house	29	2
Total	113	4

Shared ownership = part buy/part rent

3.1.3 The table below shows current Housing Register data in Newton Flotman.

Figure 9 below: Table showing current Housing Register data in Newton Flotman.

Source: South Norfolk Council. Information provided January 2024.

Type	Number on Housing Register
Sheltered	3
General Needs	
1 bedroom	3
2 bedrooms	1
3 bedrooms	2
4 bedrooms	3
Total	12

3.2 Housing data

3.2.1 Data from the 2021 Census shows that there were 597 households in Newton Flotman parish. This is a decrease in households from 602 in the 2011 Census. A 'household' is defined as either one person living alone, or a group of people living at the same address and sharing both cooking facilities and a living room or dining area.¹³

3.2.2 The table below shows the tenure of households in Newton Flotman parish from the 2011 and 2021 Census. There has been an increase in the percentage of households privately renting or living rent free.

¹³ <https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/constituency-data-housing-tenure/>. Information obtained 12.02.2024.

Figure 10 below: Table showing tenure of households from the 2011 and 2021 Census for Newton Flotman parish.

Source: Nomis website. Information obtained 12.02.2024.

Tenure	Census 2011 number	Census 2011 percentage	Census 2021 number	Census 2021 percentage
All Categories	602	100%	592	100%
Owned or shared ownership	432	71.8%	418	70.6%
Social rented	113	18.8%	105	17.7%
Private rented or lives rent free	57	9.5%	69	11.7%

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

Figure 11 below: Table showing household composition from the 2011 and 2021 Census for Newton Flotman parish.

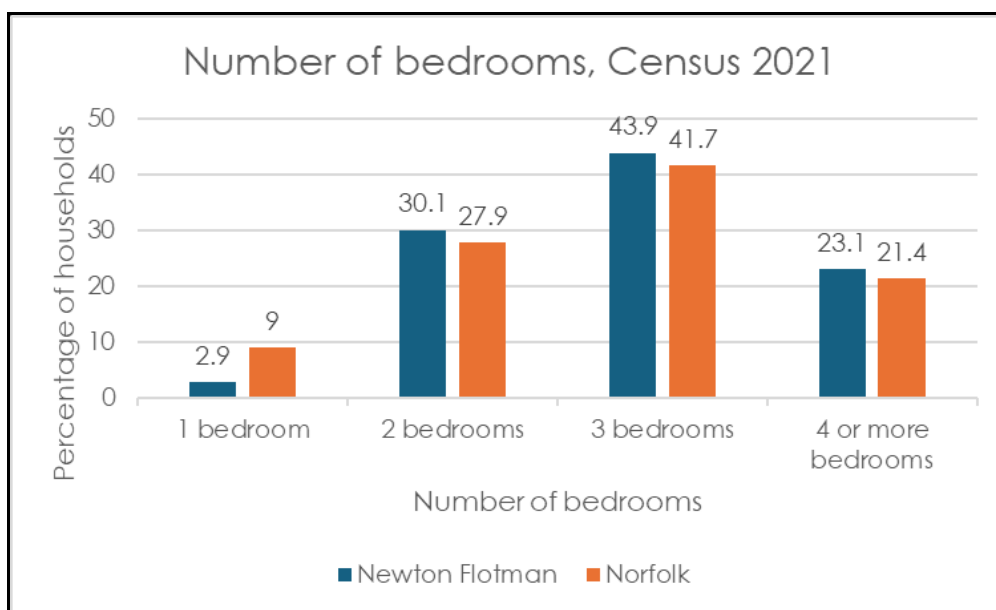
Source: Nomis website. Information obtained 12.02.2024.

Household Composition	Newton Flotman Census 2011 percentage	Newton Flotman Census 2021 percentage	Norfolk Census 2021 percentage
All Categories	100%	100%	100%
One person household	19.8%	26.2%	31.0%
One family household	75.7%	69.8%	63.6%
Other household types	4.5%	4.0%	5.4%

3.2.4 Census 2021 data showing percentage of households with the number of bedrooms in Newton Flotman compared to Norfolk can be seen in the graph below. There is a smaller percentage of households with 1 bedroom in Newton Flotman compared to Norfolk.

Figure 12 below: Graph showing number of bedrooms for all households in Newton Flotman and Norfolk. Census 2021.

Source: ONS Website via Build an Area Profile Tool. Obtained 12.02.2024.



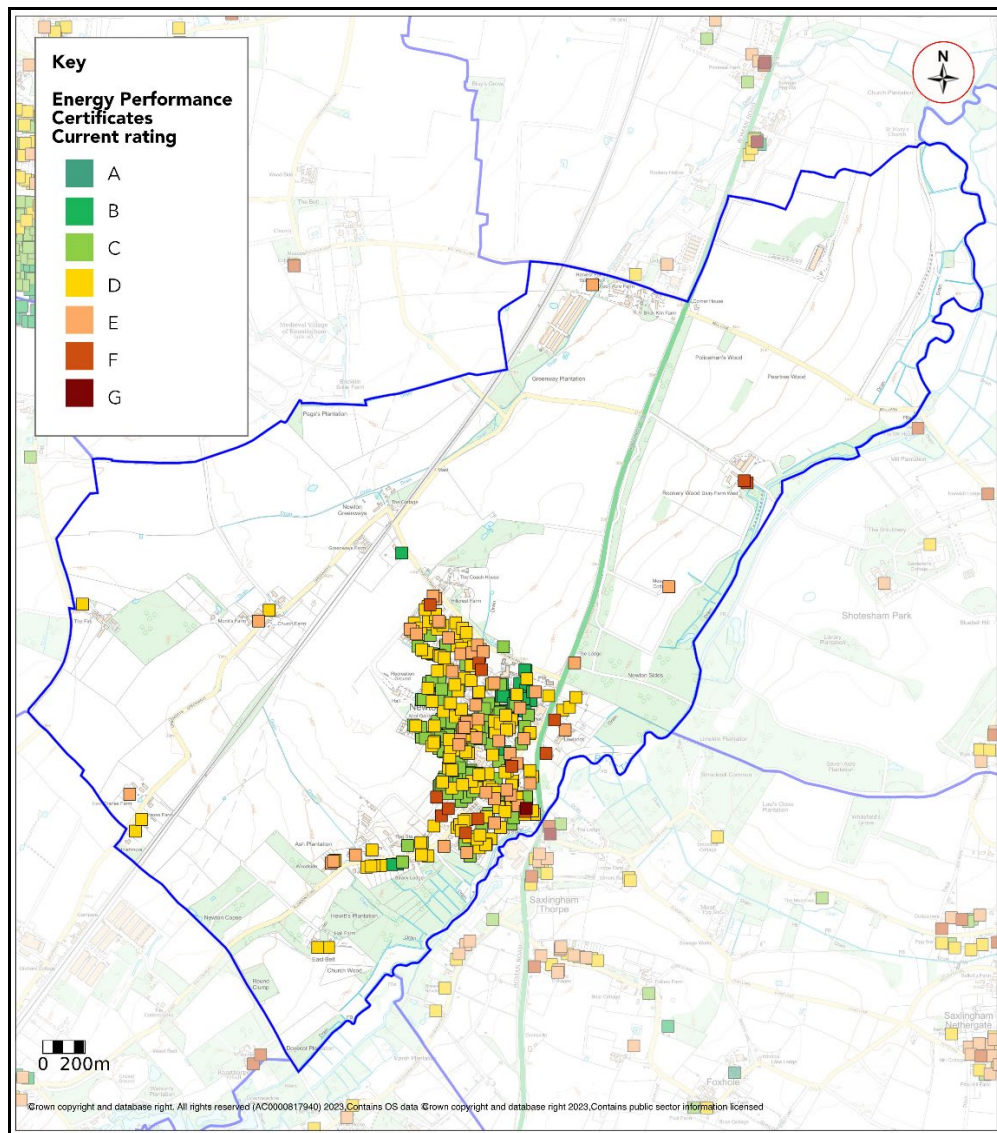
- 3.2.5 A detailed and in-depth Housing Needs Assessment is being undertaken for the Neighbourhood Plan which will consider type, tenure and size of housing needed for Newton Flotman. This piece of work is funded by Locality and will be completed by AECOM.
- 3.2.6 According to the property website Zoopla, the average price for a property in Newton Flotman parish in the last 12 months is £293,455.¹⁴
- 3.2.7 A map showing postcode areas can be seen in Figure 13.

¹⁴ www.zoopla.co.uk. Information obtained 12.02.2024.

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

Figure 15 below: Map showing the Energy Performance Certificate current rating of buildings.

Source: Parish Online mapping website. Map obtained 12.02.2024.



4. Community infrastructure

4.1 Population

- 4.1.1 The usual resident population of Newton Flotman parish was 1,489 usual residents on Census day 2011. 47.5% of usual residents were males and 52.5% of usual residents were females.
- 4.1.2 The usual resident population of Newton Flotman parish was 1,418 usual residents on Census day 2021. 46.7% of usual residents were males and 53.3% of usual residents were females. The parish population decreased between the 2011 and 2021 Census.
- 4.1.3 The following table shows the age categories in Newton Flotman 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. The graph in Figure 16 shows the age of Newton Flotman and Norfolk residents in 5-year age categories.

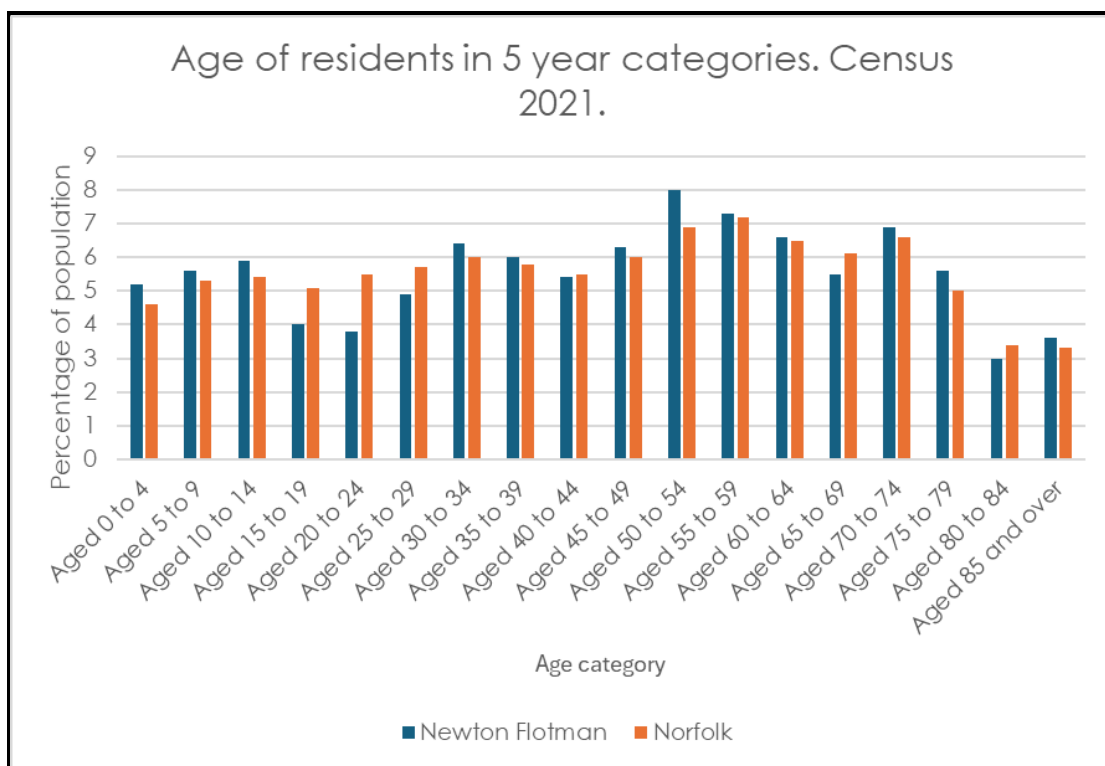
Figure 16 below: Age structure of Newton Flotman parish Census 2011 and 2021.

Source: Nomis website. Information obtained 12.02.2024.

Age category	Census 2011 number	Census 2011 percentage	Census 2021 number	Census 2021 percentage
Total	1489	100%	1405	100%
Aged 15 and under	309	20.8%	252	17.9%
Aged 16 to 64 years	897	60.2%	811	57.7%
Aged 65 years and over	283	19.0%	342	24.3%

Figure 16 below: Graph showing the age of Newton Flotman and Norfolk residents in 5-year age categories. Census 2021.

Source: www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/customprofiles/build/. Information obtained 12.02.2024.



4.2 Health and well-being

- 4.2.1 The following table shows how the population reported their general health in the 2021 Census.

Figure 17 below: Table showing general health reported by the population in the Census 2021.

Source: Nomis website. Information obtained 12.02.2024.

General Health Census 2021	Newton Flotman parish percentage	South Norfolk district percentage	Norfolk Percentage
Very good health	44.1%	46.4%	43.1%
Good health	36.3%	35.8%	36.5%
Fair health	14.9%	13.4%	14.9%
Bad health	3.9%	3.5%	4.3%
Very bad health	0.8%	1.0%	1.2%

- 4.2.2 The table below shows Disability reported by all usual residents of Newton Flotman parish in the 2021 Census. 19.1% of the usual residents of Newton Flotman parish are Disabled under the Equality Act. This compares to 20.1% for Norfolk.

Figure 18 below: Table showing disability reported by all usual residents of Newton Flotman parish in the 2021 Census.

Source: Nomis website. Information obtained 12.02.2024.

Disability	Census 2021
Total	100%
Disabled under the Equality Act	19.1%
Disabled under the Equality Act: Day-to-day activities limited a lot	7.3%
Disabled under the Equality Act: Day-to-day activities limited a little	11.7%
Not disabled under the Equality Act	80.9%
Not disabled under the Equality Act: Has long-term physical or mental health condition but day-to-day activities are not limited	9.5%
Not disabled under the Equality Act: No long-term physical or mental health condition	71.4%

- 4.2.3 There is a GP surgery located in Newton Flotman Surgery, St. Mary's Close and at Swan Lane in Long Stratton.¹⁶ Information from Keith Burnett, Practice Manager of Long Stratton Medical Partnership provided the following information on 13.02.2024:

'We have invested heavily in developing Long Stratton Medical Partnership in conjunction with our landlords, giving us 8 additional clinical rooms and re purposing office space / extending the car park in preparation for the planned housing expansion and bypass. Depending on population growth and demographic changes in the area, we will continue to monitor the demand for the services at Newton Flotman.

As I am sure you are aware General Practice is primarily funded through our GMS income which is roughly £100 per patient per year. In order to increase our capacity at Newton to a full time surgery open Monday to Friday with 1 Receptionist, 1 Nurse, 1 GP, and 1 Dispenser – we would require an additional 800 patients to register with us, just to cover the salaries and on costs (pension & NI), without the additional service costs such as lighting, heating, and waste disposal on top. Over the coming 20 years a population growth of 800 in Newton Flotman is not beyond the realms of possibility, however it would require circa 300 homes being built and inhabited to do so. We do have scope at the rear of the building to create an extension, but would obviously need population growth to be exponential in order to fund and facilitate this.

There is no plan at this moment in time for us to even consider the closure of the Newton Flotman branch surgery. Its future with the current set of Partners is safe, however, what we don't know is how any potential political changes

¹⁶ <https://www.longstrattonsurgery.nhs.uk/>. Information obtained 12.02.2024.

may affect General Practice, the way it is funded, or the macro view on Primary Care Networks and super practices from a Governmental direction of travel. There was talk from Labour, earlier last year, of dissolving the Partnership model and aligning General Practice to Hospital Trusts. We don't believe this to be a feasible plan by any means, however, it does illustrate that our Political Leaders do have some interesting views which may radically change what we do in Primary Care.

Assuming everything remains as it is, Newton Flotman surgery will continue to operate on a 3 day week basis for as long as we can foresee.'

4.3 Qualifications

- 4.3.1 19.5% of residents aged 16 years and over in Newton Flotman parish have no qualifications. This compares to 17.1% for South Norfolk and 20.4% for Norfolk.

4.4 Deprivation

- 4.4.1 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas (or neighbourhoods) in England. The IMD ranks every small area (Lower Super Output Area) in England from 1 (most deprived) to 32,844 (least deprived). For larger areas we can look at the proportion of LSOAs within the area that lie within each decile. Decile 1 represents the most deprived 10% of LSOAs in England while decile 10 shows the least deprived 10% of LSOAs.¹⁷ The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) combines information from seven domains to produce an overall relative measure of deprivation. The domains are: Income; Employment; Education; Skills and Training; Health and Disability; Crime; Barriers to Housing Services; Living Environment. Each domain is given a weighting and is based on a basket of indicators.
- 4.4.2 The following graphs are from Norfolk Insight website and show the data available for Newton Flotman ward.

¹⁷ <https://www.norfolkinsight.org.uk/deprivation/reports/#/view-report/e52c6f125f644323a2a9580ba51f811e/E05011883/G7>. Information obtained 29.02.2024.

Figure 19 below: Graph showing the Index of Multiple Deprivation – LSOAs by decile in Newton Flotman 2019.

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government via the Norfolk Insight website. Information obtained 29.02.2024.

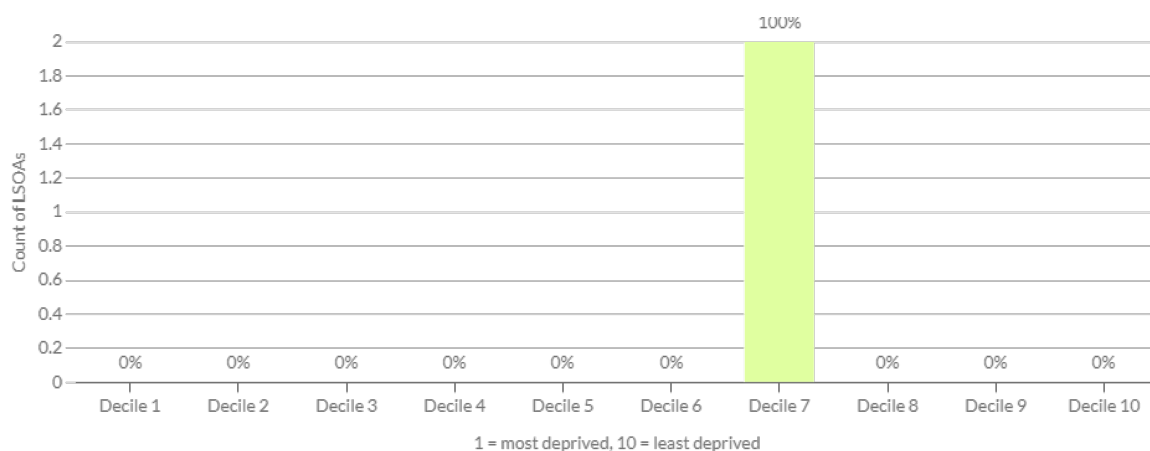
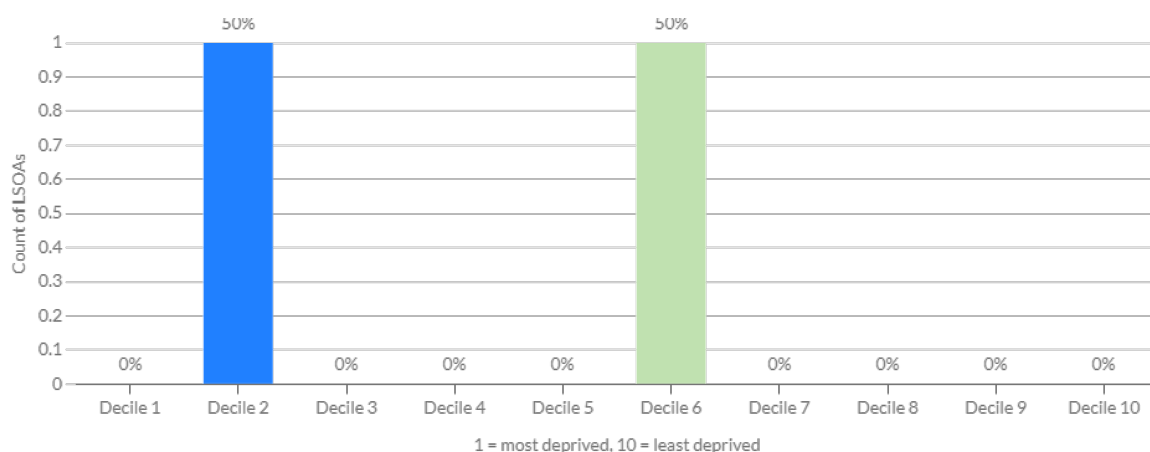


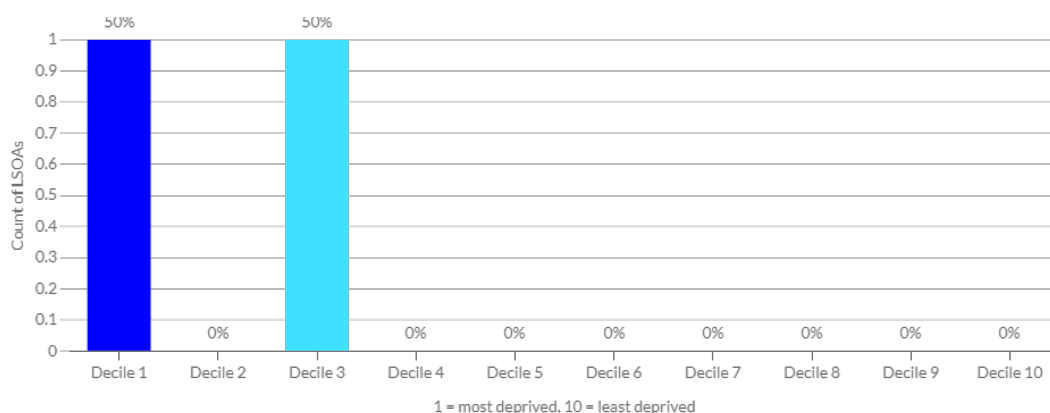
Figure 20 below: Graph showing the Index of Multiple Deprivation Living Environment Domain – LSOAs by decile in Newton Flotman 2019.

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government via the Norfolk Insight website. Information obtained 29.02.2024.



The Living Environment Deprivation domain measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains. The 'indoors' living environment measures the quality of housing; while the 'outdoors' living environment contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents.

Figure 21 below: Graph showing the Index of Multiple Deprivation Barriers to Housing and Services Domain – LSOAs by decile in Newton Flotman 2019.
Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government via the Norfolk Insight website. Information obtained 29.02.2024.

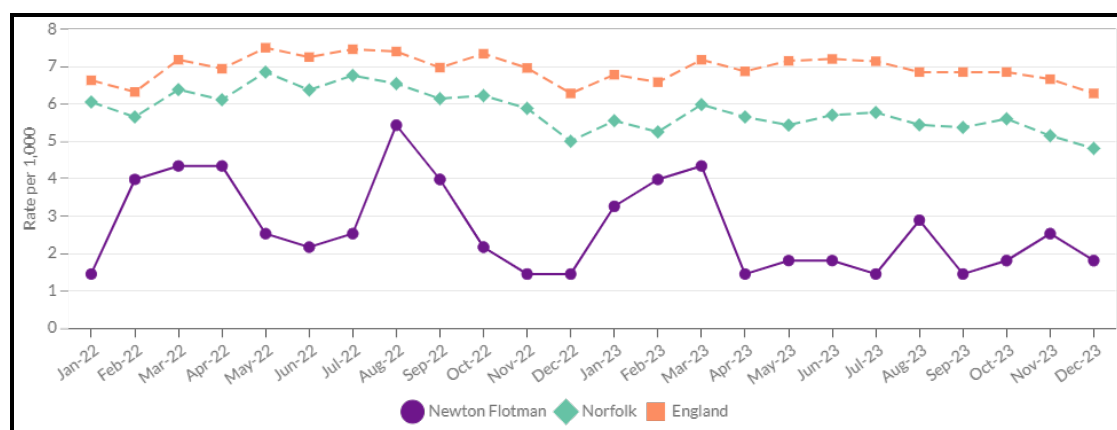


The Barriers to Housing and Services domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', which relate to the physical proximity of local services, and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability.

4.5 Crime

- 4.5.1 The crime rate for Newton Flotman ward January 2023 to December 2023 was 79.¹⁸

Figure 22 below: Graph showing All Crime – Monthly rates for Newton Flotman Ward compared to Norfolk and England.
Source: Norfolk Insight website from data.police.uk. Information obtained 26.02.2024.



¹⁸ <https://www.norfolkinsight.org.uk/crime-and-community-safety/reports/#/view-report/77f07519768c4f4c994aec9cc78bcfa/E05011883/GZ>. Information obtained 26.02.2024.

4.6 Education

- 4.6.1 Newton Flotman C of E Primary Academy School serves children aged 4 – 11 years old and had 102 Pupils on Roll in September 2023.¹⁹ The planned admission number for 2024/2025 is 30. The school is part of the Diocese of Norwich St Benet's Multi Academy Trust and part of the Long Stratton Cluster of Schools.
- 4.6.2 Newton Flotman is within the catchment area of Long Stratton High School, which serves pupils aged 11 – 16 years old. There were 692 Pupils on Roll in September 2023 and a planned admission number of 150 for 2024/25.²⁰
- 4.6.3 Information provided by Norfolk County Council on 18.01.2024 states: *'Newton Flotman C of E Primary Academy is within the Diocese of Norwich St Benet's Multi Academy Trust. The school has capacity for 210 pupils across the site, and currently operates with a planned admission of 30. Demand across the catchment is showing a decline, with only a small number of homes expected to come via development over the next 10 years. Children across the catchment largely attend their local school, with some choosing Mulbarton CP and Saxlingham Primary. The school site is quite confined and would not allow capacity to expand the existing school in its present location according to demands set out in BB103 guidance. Secondary phase education is provided by Long Stratton High School where the majority of parental preference is shown to the High school, with only a small number of children selecting other schools such as Framingham Earl or the Hewett High School. There remains capacity in Long Stratton to accommodate additional growth across the area. With the primary school situated to the southern boundary of the parish border, development in the northern section of the parish would create a need to travel as there will be limited cycling and walking routes available in this area. Development to the eastern side of the parish boundary that may require crossing the A140 would present some issue for children safely crossing the round to reach the school.'*

4.7 Community

- 4.7.1 Community buildings and spaces in Newton Flotman parish include:
- Newton Flotman Village Centre and Alan King Playing Field.
 - Owned by the Parish Council and managed by the Village Centre Committee.
 - Regular hire by the Youth Club, Parent and Toddler Group, Weekly Café, Puppy training and a weekly film night. Events include Craft Fairs and an annual Village Fete.
 - Social Club with licensed bar that meets on Friday evenings. Events include quizzes, race nights and bingo.

¹⁹ <https://csapps.norfolk.gov.uk/schoolfinder/schoolinfo.asp?govid=2238>. Information obtained 26.02.2024.

²⁰ <https://csapps.norfolk.gov.uk/schoolfinder/schoolinfo.asp?govid=4027>. Information obtained 26.02.2024.

- Children's play area and equipment including a zip wire.
 - Two football pitches to support the three teams under Newton Flotman Football Club.
 - Plans for the future include improving the maintenance, appearance and facilities in the Village Hall.
 - Active in promoting environmental initiatives including planting trees and creating a walk around the field boundaries.
- There are 27 allotments off Exchange road.
 - 17 allotments of approximately 30m x 7m and 10 half plots.
 - All of the allotments are currently let.
 - A full allotment plot costs just £15 per year, half plots are £7.50 (including the cost of water).²¹
- St. Mary's Church.
 - Churchyard with 60 plots left including interments with more space required within 20 – 25 years.
 - Services.
 - Café Church at the Primary School.
 - Every Saturday morning 'Village Care' is held in the Church Room from 10am to midday.
 - Wi-fi, accessible toilet, kitchenette and church room attached to the church.
 - Outreach Post Office 9:30am – 11:30am every Tuesday, a monthly community lunch, Crafting for a cause, and the Village Heritage Group. The Church Room is also available for hire for functions and meetings.²²

4.7.2 A monthly village newsletter is called 'Partnership' is published by the Tas Valley Ministry.

4.7.3 There is a village shop, called Newton Flotman Shop Locally.

4.7.4 The Anglia Region Theatre School is a private theatre school offering tuition in a range of performing arts subjects.

4.7.5 Newton Flotman Charities provides support for children within the village by administering small grants.

4.7.6 Newton Flotman Parish Council Assets on 28.02.2024 were:

- Community Land
 - Village Centre and Alan King Playing Fields
 - Kings Green
 - Allotments
 - Pathway between Joy Avenue and Dell Close
 - Land at the top of Alan Avenue
- Signs

²¹ <https://www.newtonflotmanpc.co.uk/allotments>. Information obtained 26.02.2024.

²² <https://tasvalley.org/church/1>. Information obtained 28.02.2024.

- Village Sign and Mill Stone
 - Allotment Sign
 - No Tipping Sign
 - SAM 2 , spare battery, three additional brackets, post
 - Flordon Road Sign
- Dog bins
 - Grove Road entrance to Playing Field
 - Kings Green
 - Blunderville Manor entrance to Playing Field
 - Alan Avenue entrance to Playing Field
 - St. Mary's Close
 - Church Road/School Road Junction
 - Flordon Road (near Dell Close)
 - Old Street
 - Church Road, north west of Grove Way
- 14 Grit/Sale bins
- 4 Litter Bins
- Seating
 - St Mary's Close
 - Village Green
 - Bus Shelter St Mary's Close
- Notice Boards
 - Lime Bank, Flordon Road
 - School Road
 - St Mary's Close
- Bus Shelters
 - Ipswich Road
 - St Mary's Close
- Computer equipment
- Fencing - allotments

4.7.7 A map showing the location of sports facilities and provision can be seen in Figure 23 below.

Source: Parish Online mapping website. Map obtained 28.02.2024.



- 4.7.8 In 2021 the Newton Flotman Parish Council decided to undertake research into the residents' concerns about the village and what they felt were the issues that should be addressed by the Parish Council over the next five years. The objectives of the research programme were:
- To ascertain the level of satisfaction with the services and facilities provided at the present time in the village.
 - To identify if there are any problems with the services and facilities or anything that the residents would wish to be changed or added to.
 - To determine the residents level of satisfaction with the Parish Council and if there was anything they would like the Parish Council to do differently.
- 4.7.9 The results of the research are contained in the Newton Flotman Research Report, Summer 2021. The conclusions and recommendations taken from the report are below.

Objective 1: To ascertain the level of satisfaction with the services and facilities provided at the present time in the village.

The research findings have identified that the residents of Newton Flotman are satisfied with the services and facilities provided at the present time in the village in the following way.

67% of the residents were satisfied with their life in the village as they had:

- lived in the village for a minimum of 11 years*
- were likely to be living here in ten years' time.*
- felt that the village was a community that they want to be part of.*

With regard to the facilities in the village 66% indicated that they had been well maintained.

Objective 2: To identify if there are any problems with the services and facilities or anything that the residents would wish to be changed or added to.

The research programme identified several problems and changes that the residents want to make to the existing services and infrastructure.

Road safety

Residents were concerned about road safety in the village caused by the traffic in the village and the potential impact of increased traffic from the proposed new housing developments. Road safety scored very high marks in the research programme as 89% of the residents expressed concern about this issue. The two areas which were of most concern to the residents were Flordon Road and the A140 junction. The measures suggested by the residents to improve safety included speed calming measures and a roundabout by the junction. Residents also wanted to see new/improved footpaths in the village to improve road safety and identified the need for the footpaths on, amongst others, Flordon Road and Church Road.

Doctor's surgery

Residents wanted the doctor's surgery in Newton Flotman to be open either full time or more than it is at the present time.

Playing field

The playing field was used by 68% of the residents. They wanted to see changes to the playing area with play areas for younger children and equipment for older children.

Youth services and facilities

The research programme identified that the residents were concerned about the services and facilities for young people and 51% felt that there were not enough youth facilities and activities in the village. Residents indicated that they would like to see a youth/social club established in the village with 31% stating that this would be the main improvement for young people. The youth/social club would also be a safe place for the young people to meet.

In summary the top three priorities for the village which the residents identified were traffic calming measures, improved footpaths, and improvements to recreational facilities. Participants of this research project suggested that a place for socialising (a pub, restaurant, or café), more facilities for both younger and older residents, and easier access to and from the A140 with increased speed measures would improve their life the most in Newton Flotman.

Objective 3: To determine the residents' level of satisfaction with the Parish Council and if there were anything they would like the Parish Council to do differently.

Only 46% of the residents were satisfied with the Parish Council which was lower than the satisfaction level recorded in the survey in 2008. Residents who were actively involved in volunteering were more satisfied with the Parish Council than those who were didn't volunteer.

Volunteering and communication in the village

The research programme established that only 19% of residents are involved in volunteering. The age groups which had the most active volunteers were 41-50 and above as nobody was volunteering below the age of 40. Within the age groups 21-30 and 31-40 there was a minority (22%) who indicated that they would be interested in volunteering opportunities.

The main communication channels used in the village are Partnership magazine; Facebook groups; word of mouth and notice boards. The residents aged 21-30; 31-40 and 41-50 were interested in having information sent to

them via email as the majority in each age group indicated that they would be interested in this alternative method of communication.

Recommendations

Road safety

Examine the feasibility of and seek to implement the following:

- speed calming measures in Flordon Road,
- a roundabout at the junction of Flordon Road and the A140
- footpaths on Flordon Road and Church Road.

Doctor's surgery

Lobby the Long Stratton Medical Partnership to increase the opening times for the surgery in Newton Flotman.

Youth services and facilities/playing field

The following should be introduced into the village:

- A youth/social club
- Recreational activities including playing areas for younger children; equipment for older children

Volunteering and communication

Inform the residents of volunteering opportunities especially those in the age groups 21-30 and 31-40 and improve the communication to the village through social media. Consider establishing a database of emails for people who are interested in receiving notification that way.

Regular surveys of the residents in the village

The Parish Council should survey the village regularly with a maximum interval of 5 years to ensure that they understand the wants and needs of the village and can implement suitable policies to meet them.

4.7.10 A map showing the location of the allotments can be seen in Figure 24.

Figure 24 below: Map showing the location of allotments owned by Newton Flotman Parish Council.

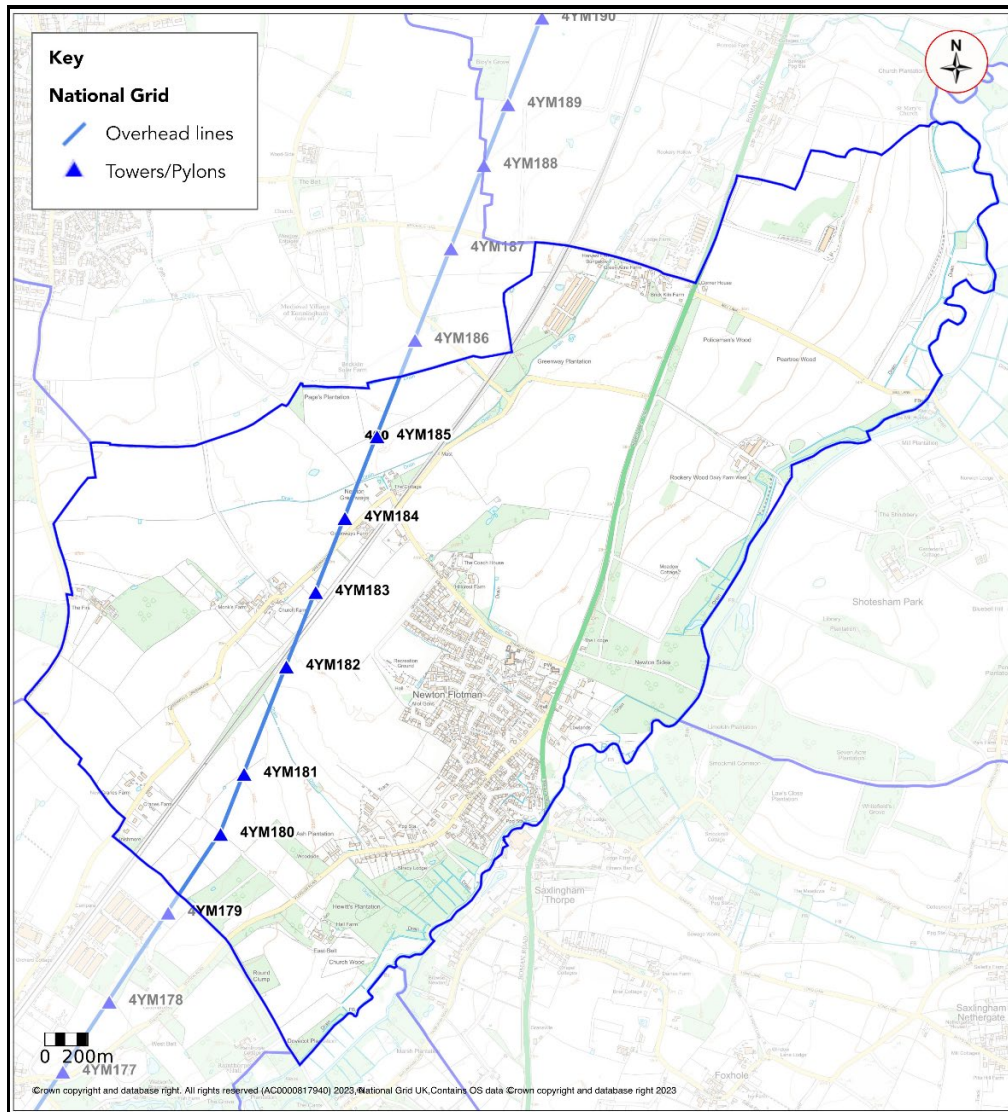
Source: Parish Online mapping website. Map obtained February 2024.



4.7.11 A map showing the location of overhead lines can be seen in below.

Figure 25 below: Map showing the location of overhead lines.

Source: Parish Online mapping website. Map obtained 28.02.2024.



5. Transport and accessibility

5.1 Public transport

5.1.1 Bus services that serve Newton Flotman parish include:

- 1, 2 Norwich – Long Stratton – A140 – Diss operated by Konectbus.
- 2 inbound to Norwich – outbound to Roydon operated by Simonds.
- 36, 36A, 36B Purple Line Long Stratton – Horsford and Long Stratton – Harleston operated by First Eastern Counties.
- 935 Swainsthorpe – Newton Flotman – Long Stratton High operated by First Eastern Counties.²³

5.1.2 Bus Stops in Newton Flotman parish include:

- Alan Avenue adjacent and opposite.
- Bus shelter.
- Cargate Lane adjacent.
- Flordon Road opposite.
- Rectory Close adjacent.
- Rectory Close opposite.
- Theatre School adjacent.

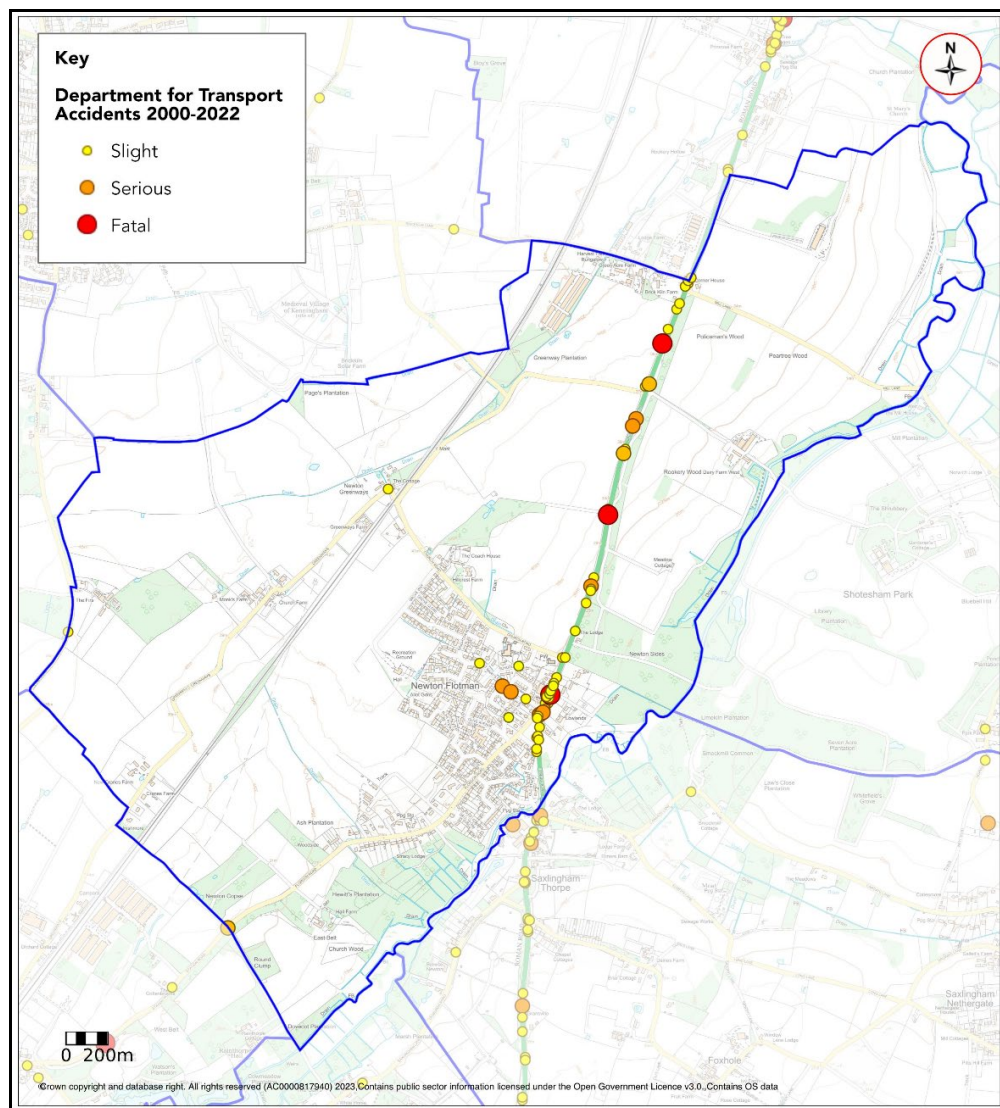
5.2 Traffic and pedestrian safety

5.2.1 Newton Flotman Parish Council has owned a SAM 2 (Speed Awareness Machine) since July 2015. It has been used in various locations in the village to remind drivers of the speed limit and to encourage them to stick to it. In addition it collects data on the number and speed of vehicles that pass it. Data can be seen on the parish council website www.newtonflotmanpc.co.uk/speeding-data.

5.2.2 A map showing the location of transport accidents 2000 – 2022 can be seen in the map below.

²³ <https://bustimes.org/localities/newton-flotman>. Information obtained 28.02.2024.

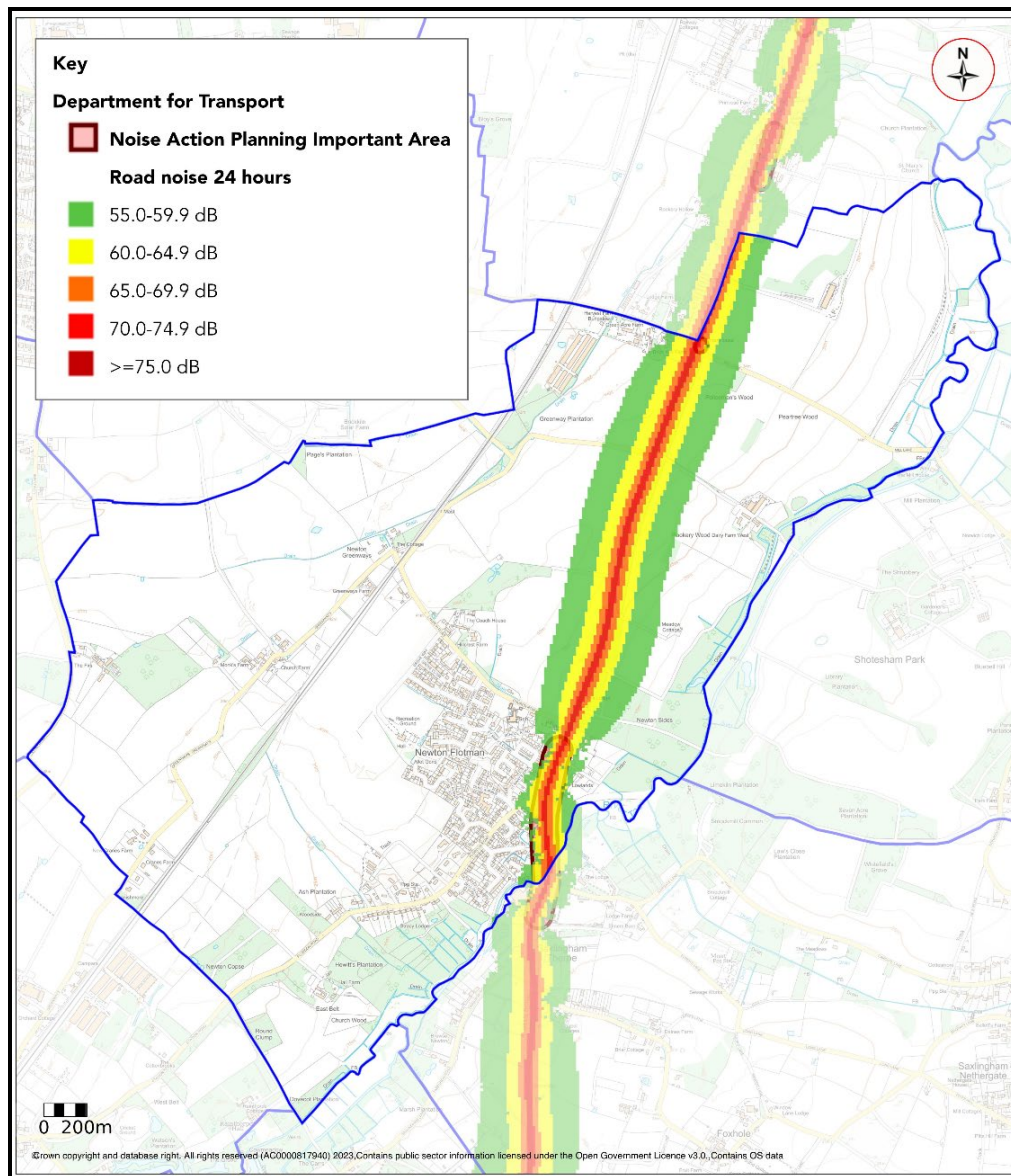
Figure 26 below: Map showing Department for Transport Accidents 2000-2022.
Source: Parish Online Mapping website. Information obtained 28.02.2024.



5.2.3 Newton Flotman Parish Council has submitted a bid to Norfolk County Council Parish Partnership Scheme for funding for speed reduction measures on Flordon Road. Speeding along Flordon Road and also access in and out of the village at the A140 junction are issues that are raised frequently with the Parish Council.

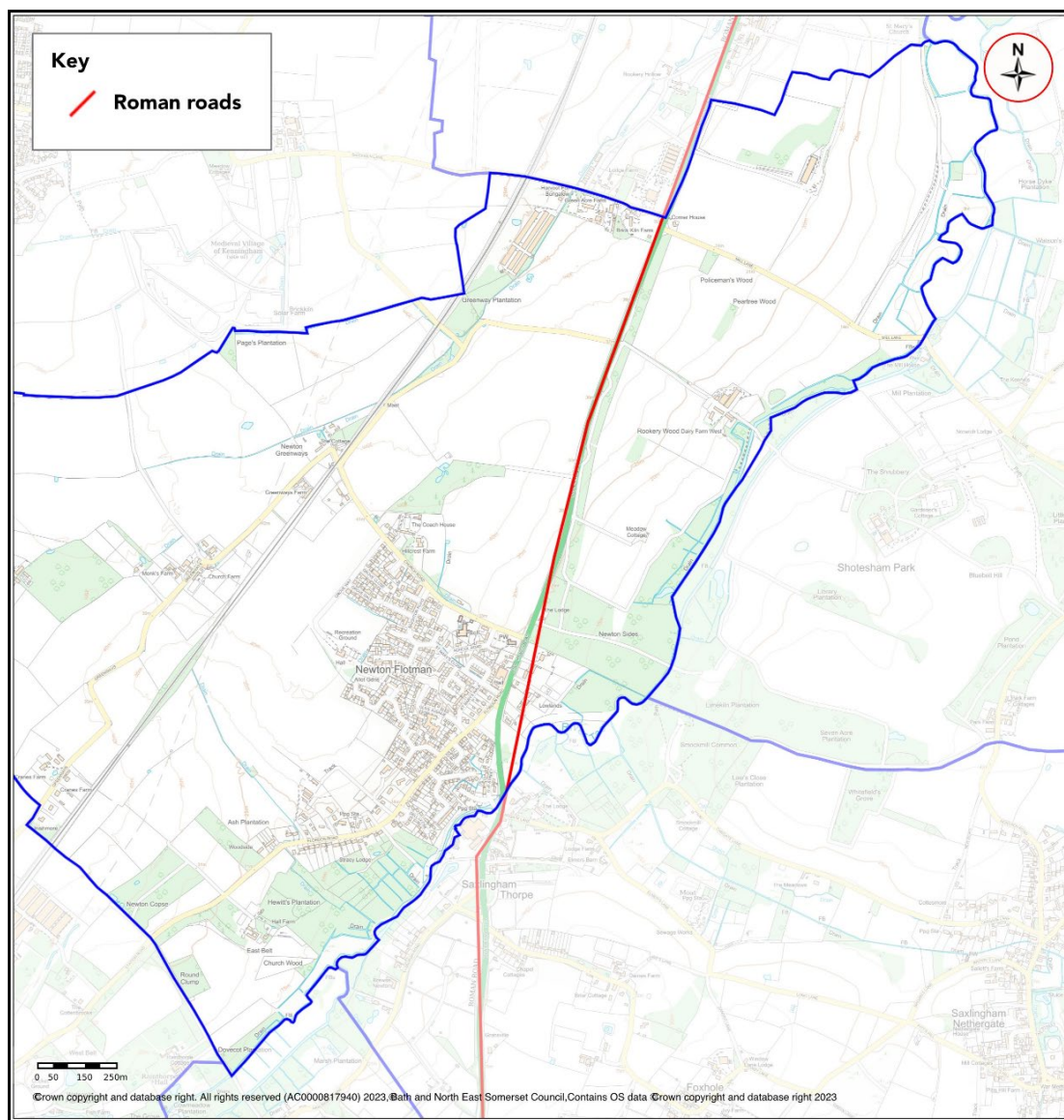
5.2.4 The map below shows road noise from the A140 in Newton Flotman parish.

Figure 27 below: Map showing Department for Transport Road Noise.
Source: Parish Online mapping website. Information obtained 28.02.2024.



5.2.5 The map below shows the location of the Roman Road through Newton Flotman parish, which was named The Pye Road. This was the major route into Norfolk and to Caister St Edmund from Colchester and London. It is now mostly overlain by the A140.²⁴

Figure 28 below: Map showing the location of The Pye Roman Road.
Source: Parish Online mapping website. Map obtained 29.02.2024.

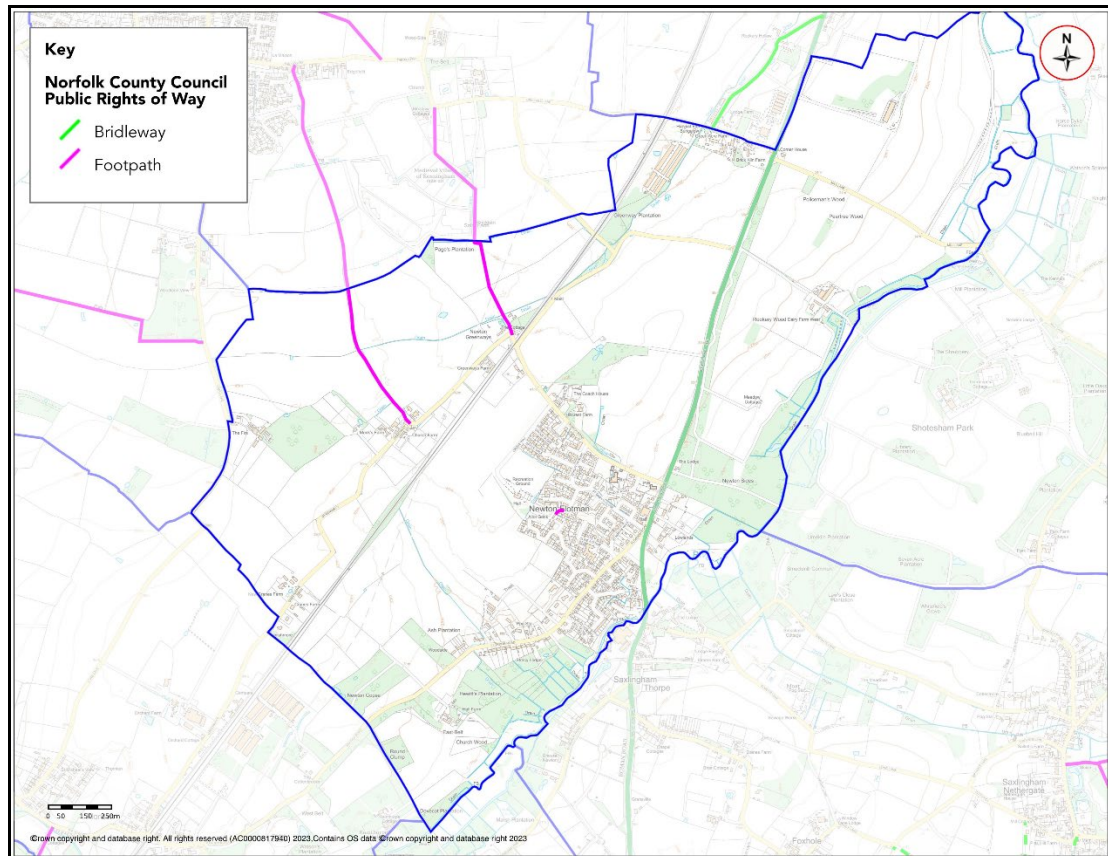


²⁴ <http://www.twithr.co.uk/norfolk/caistor-scole.htm>. Information obtained 29.02.2024.

5.3 Public Rights of Way

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

Figure 29 below: Map showing Public Rights of Way in Newton Flotman parish.
Source: Parish Online mapping website. Annotations by Rachel Leggett & associates. Map obtained 28.02.2024.



5.4 Car ownership and travel to work

5.4.1 Data from the 2011 Census shows that 11.3 per cent of households had no car or van. Data from the 2021 Census shows that for Newton Flotman parish 8.5 per cent of households had no car or van and 91.5 percent of households had 1 or more cars or vans.

Figure 30 below: Table showing Car Availability Census 2021.
Source: Nomis website. Information obtained 28.02.2024.

Car Availability Census 2021	Car availability Percentage Newton Flotman parish	Car availability Percentage South Norfolk District	Car availability Percentage Norfolk
Total	100	100	100
No cars or vans in household	8.5%	10.5%	17.4%
1 or more cars or vans in household	91.5%	89.5%	83.6%

- 5.4.2 Data from the 2021 Census shows that of usual residents of Newton Flotman 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 60.8 per cent, followed by working mainly at or from home at 26.7%.
- 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.²⁵

Figure 31 below: Table showing Method of Travel to Work Newton Flotman parish, Census 2021.

Source: Nomis website. Information obtained 28.02.2024.

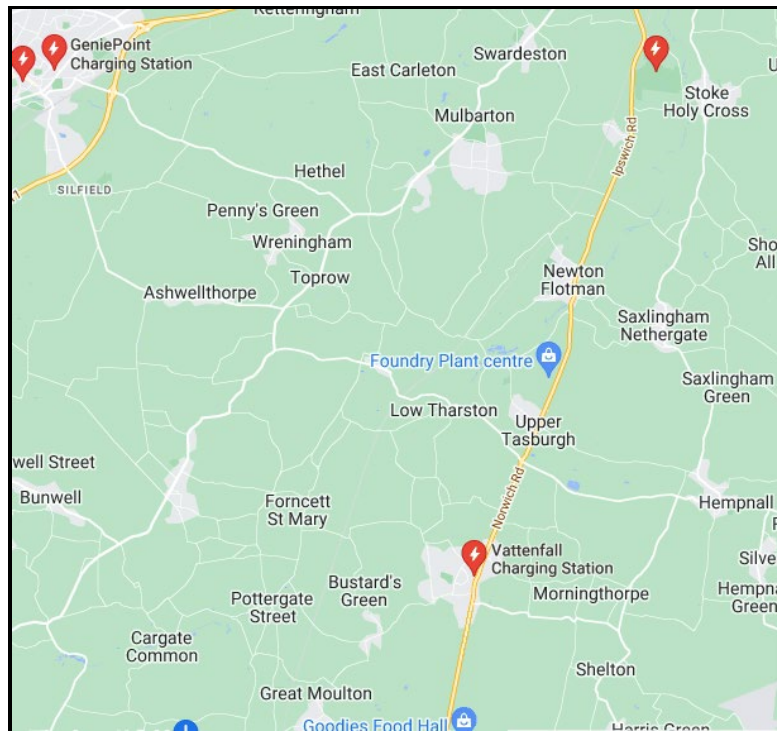
Method of travel to workplace. Newton Flotman parish Census 2021 <i>Not including 765 residents not in employment or aged 15 years and under.</i>	2021 Census Number	2021 Census Percentage
Total	636	100%
Work mainly at or from home	170	26.7%
Underground, metro, light rail, tram	0	0%
Train	1	0.2%
Bus, minibus or coach	10	1.6%
Taxi	0	0.0%
Motorcycle, scooter or moped	4	0.6%
Driving a car or van	387	60.8%
Passenger in a car or van	19	3.0%
Bicycle	10	1.6%
On foot	32	5.0%
Other method of travel to work	3	0.5%

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

²⁵

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

Figure 32 below: Map showing the location of car charging points. Charging point locations denoted by red circle.
Source: Google maps. Obtained 28.2.2024.



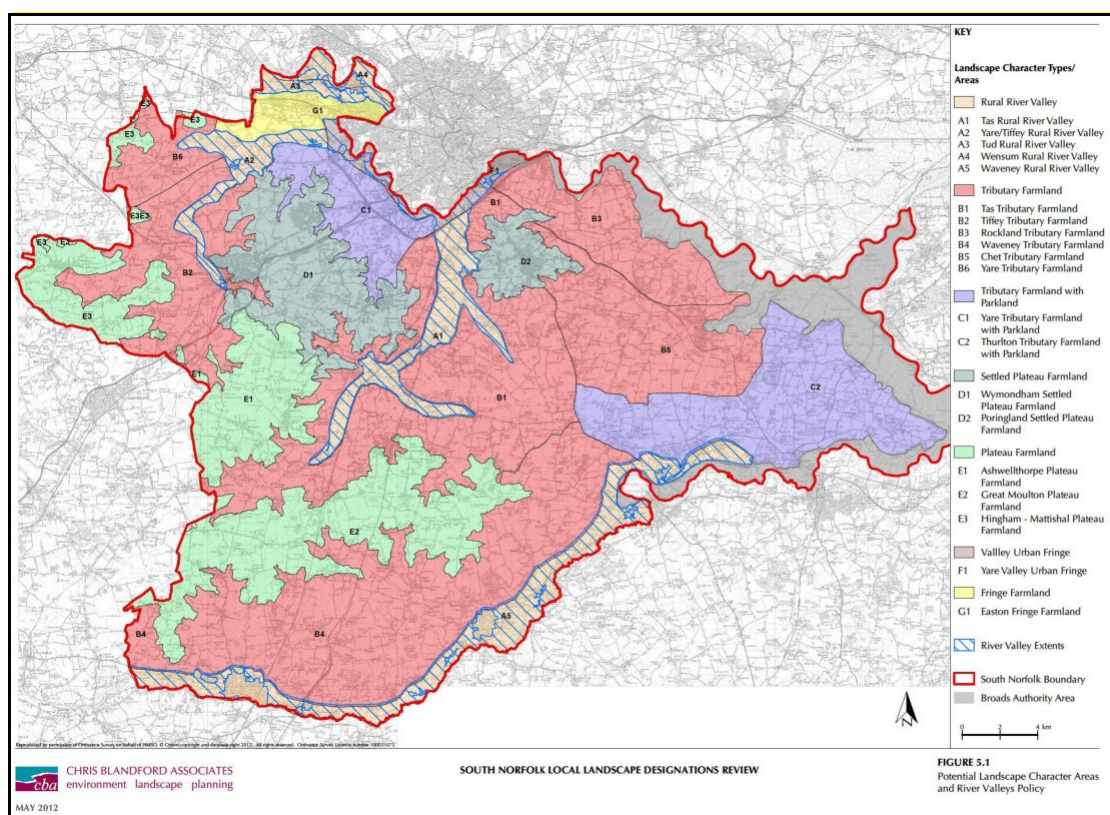
6. Natural environment

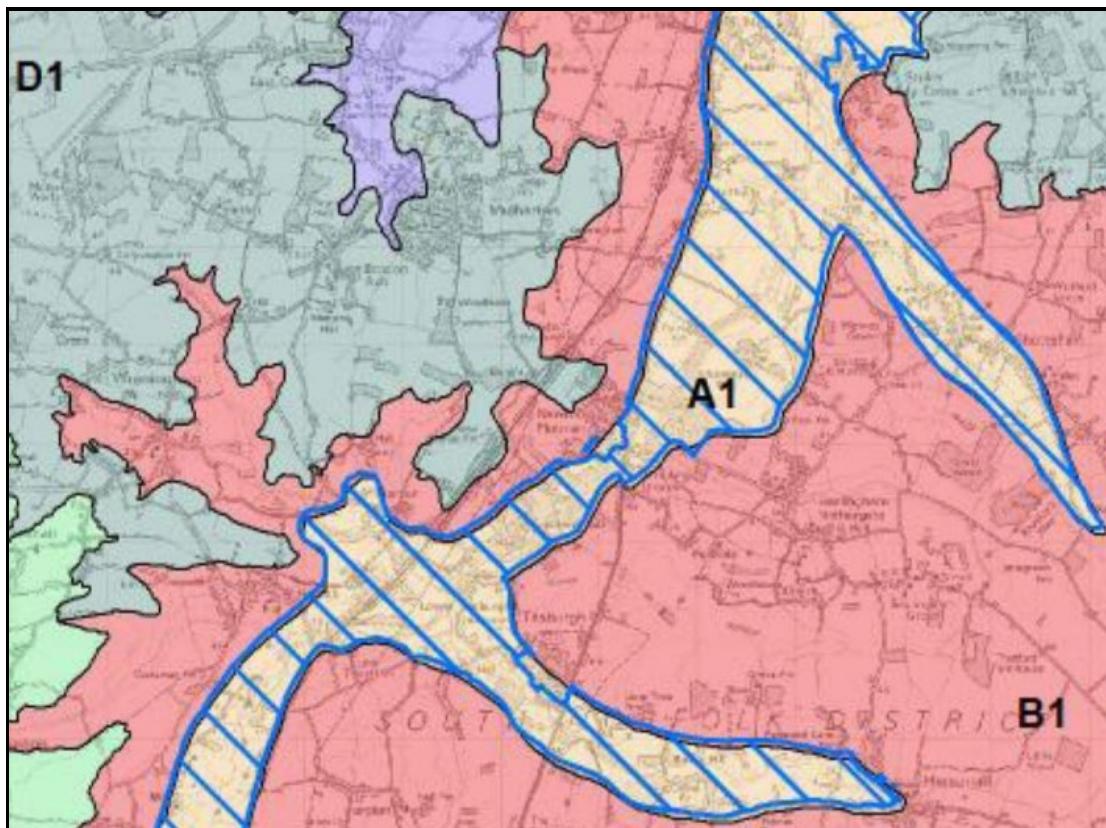
6.1 Landscape character

- 6.1.1 The South Norfolk Landscape Local Landscape Designations Review 2012, identifies the parish of Newton Flotman as A1 Tas Rural River Valley, B1 Tas Tributary Farmland and D1 Wymondham Settled Plateau Farmland.

Figure 33 and 34 below: Map showing the Local Landscape Designations in South Norfolk.

Source: The South Norfolk Landscape Local Landscape Designations Review 2012. Information retrieved 29.02.2024.





6.1.2 The description of A1 Tas Rural River Valley is:

Location and Boundaries: The Tas Rural River Valley runs in an approximately south to north direction through the heart of the Norwich Policy Area from Tasburgh in the south to the Norwich Southern Bypass in the north. Most of the character area is within the Norwich Policy Area with a small part extending to the Rural Policy Area. The boundaries are defined topographically, in relation to the top of the valley sides and roughly follow the 30m contour, except where human influences have caused a distinct change in character. For example, in the lower part of the valley the A140 defines the boundary on the west side as the road creates a clear division on the upper valley side.

6.1.3 The key characteristics of the Tas Rural River Valley are:

- Distinct, moderately wide simple valley form with medium-scale clearly defined flat valley floor, shallow side slopes and adjoining smaller-scale tributary valleys.
- Less enclosed than some other valleys with a feeling of exposure and openness and some long views within the valley but restricted external views.
- River alternately visible and hidden marked by sparse waterside vegetation including reed filled ditches and narrow woodland belts. The flat, wide, green valley floor is a distinctive feature.
- A large number of attractive fords and small bridges occurring at regular intervals along the river and side tributaries.
- Pastoral valley floor with cattle grazing and distinctive willow pollards lining the watercourses on the valley floor.

- Upper tributary valleys of great ecological richness and importance, including areas of fen, marsh and unimproved wet and neutral grassland.
- Fragmented woodlands and shelterbelts on the valley sides creating a wooded fringe to much of the valley interspersed with more open areas of arable land.
- Presence of historic earthworks including Scheduled Ancient Monuments, including the large highly visible defensive earthworks of Venta Icenorum and the earthworks at Tasburgh.
- Sparsely settled character with buildings clustered around fording points and at the top of the valley sides.
- Characteristic vernacular buildings particularly notably including weather boarded mill houses and Dutch gable ends.
- Presence of a small number of distinctive halls and parkland including English Heritage listed parkland at Rainthorpe Hall.
- Network of narrow peaceful rural lanes throughout the valley including sunken lanes.
- A more disturbed character in the north of the area due to the influence of pylons, railway and roads.
- Role in dividing and defining east and west of South Norfolk District

6.1.4 The sensitivities and vulnerabilities of the Tas Rural River Valley Character Area include:

- The peaceful rural character of the Tas Valley and the sensitivities to incremental small scale change, including upgrading of the rural lane network (e.g. kerbing would be very detrimental to the character of the sunken lanes which are a feature of the valley, with their small fords and river crossings);
- Particular vulnerabilities in the northern part of the valley due to the impact of infrastructure and large scale land uses relating to the urban edge of Norwich including pylons, golf courses and development in association with the transport corridors (A140 and A47);
- Visual sensitivities of the Tas Valley to new development/landscape change as a result of its open character, wide flat floor and long valley views, plus importance of valley crests;
- Loss of hedgerow boundaries and trees, resulting in a further opening up of the landscape creating some very large scale and bleak areas on valley sides;
- Small scale development pressures (infill, residential extensions) within the valley which could, over time, erode the local rural vernacular and the sense that buildings are well-integrated within the landscape context;
- Sensitivity of historic landscapes, particularly Caistor St. Edmund to visual intrusion.

6.1.5 The overall Landscape Strategy for the Tas River is to conserve the peaceful, rural quality of the Tas Valley and its distinctive landscape character, created by the wide open pastoral valley floor with ecologically rich wetland habitats, important archaeological earthwork resource, and perceived scarcity of settlement. This will include:

- Conservation and enhancement of the important wetland habitats. There is an opportunity to reinstate wetland habitats and landscapes to link together the existing isolated designated sites. The moderately wide floodplain and absence of settlement on the valley floor, suggests the Tas Valley would be a good candidate to consider such management;
- Restoration of hedgerows on the valley sides, plus management of the small woodland blocks. There are also opportunities for further woodland planting to create a more enclosed character on the valley sides;
- Maintain the character of the rural lane network and particularly the sunken lanes with their fords and bridge crossings, which characterise the area;
- Consider implementing a more targeted landscape strategy for the northern part of the valley (north of Stoke Holy Cross) – maintaining openness around Venta Icenorum, but with opportunities for landscape/habitat restoration within the valley and screening along the main transport corridors.

6.1.6 Development considerations are that any development must respect the character of the Tas Rural River Valley and conserve and enhance the key landscape assets as described in the landscape character assessment. In particular it must seek to maintain the peaceful rural qualities of the valley. This will include reference to the following considerations:

- Respect the sparsely settled character of the valley, with its occasional buildings of local rural vernacular character, with a clear relation to the landscape context;
- Maintain the distinctive settlement pattern, either nucleated around bridges or around ford crossing points or as linear settlements along roads on the valley sides. The objective should be to maintain the linear settlements (e.g. Stoke Holy Cross) as discrete areas and prevent gradual and incremental extension along the roads;
- Consider the impact of developments within the adjacent landscape character areas, particularly the higher land of the Tas Tributary Farmland (character area B1) on the character of the rural valley. The openness of parts of the valley and views that can be obtained make it particularly vulnerable;
- Ensure that the northern part of the Tas Valley is not further degraded, by large scale of infrastructure developments associated with the roads. Ensure the rural character of the area adjacent to the Norwich Southern Bypass is maintained;
- Consider the impact of any proposals on the rural lane network;
- Maintain the role of the sparsely-settled Tas Valley in dividing the more settled areas to the east and west and avoid developments that may create the impression of developed corridors running across the valley.²⁶

6.1.7 The description of B1 Tas Valley Tributary Farmland is:

²⁶ www.southnorfolkandbroadland.gov.uk/downloads/download/308/south-norfolk-landscape-character-assessments Information obtained 29.09.2024.

Location and Boundaries: The Tas Tributary farmland is a large area of land encompassing the Tas River Valley character area. Located in the heart of South Norfolk, it lies at an elevation of between about 30m AOD and up to 50m AOD. The character area is bounded to the north, south and west by surrounding Plateau areas. To the east the character area adjoins Chet Tributary Farmland and Waveney Tributary Farmland. The character area lies within the Rural Policy Area with a small portion to the north lying within the Norwich Policy Area.

6.1.8 The Key Characteristics of the Tas Tributary Farmland are:

- Open, gently undulating to flat and sloping landscape incised by shallow tributary valleys, the tributary streams of which are not prominent landscape features.
- Large open arable fields of cereal, sugarbeet and occasionally sweetcorn.
- Framed open views across the countryside and into adjacent character areas.
- Small blocks of deciduous woodland of high ecological and visual quality. These create wooded horizons which add variety to and create intimacy within the landscape.
- Damp grasslands of ecological importance located within the tributary valleys.
- Scattered remnant hedgerow trees, particularly oak, sometimes including intact avenues lining the roads or marking former, denuded, field boundaries.
- Transportation corridors including main connecting roads. • Network of recreational footpaths.
- Ditches, low banks and wide grass verges associated with the network of rural roads.
- Settlement characterised by a small number of large villages including the administrative centre of South Norfolk – Long Stratton - with smaller hamlets, scattered farmhouses and agricultural buildings.
- Mixed vernacular of timber-frame, stepped and Dutch Gables, thatch and round-towered churches.

6.1.9 The principal sensitivities and vulnerabilities of the landscape to change are considered to be:

- The small scale dispersed pattern and vernacular character of settlement and potential for incremental development and infill;
- Further loss of vegetation structure including woodland and hedgerows from the landscape which would lead to a greater sense of openness;
- Gently sloping topography and open landscape making this area sensitive to intrusion by tall and large elements, including large farm buildings and pylons;
- Potential for adverse effects upon views in the north of this character area to/from Norwich and the Bypass;
- Key reciprocal views to and from The Broads.

6.1.10 The landscape strategy for the Tas Tributary Farmland is to maintain the open and agricultural character of the landscape, conserve the ecological value of the area and protect key views. Enhancement of the landscape should include active management of the woodlands and grasslands, conservation and restoration of key hedgerows and replanting of hedgerow trees, particularly adjacent to roads. In particular:

- Consider strategies and explore screening options to reduce the visual and aural impact of the A140, A47(T) and other transportation corridors (railways) on the rural ambience of this area and adjacent character areas – particularly the Tas Valley;
- Develop a targeted woodland strategy to reinforce the wooded horizons and create additional woodland habitats, and conserve and manage existing woodland/coppice.

6.1.11 Any development permitted should respect the character and features of the Tas Tributary Farmland including:

- Respect the existing small-scale and dispersed settlement pattern
- Avoid infill and edge development that would result in merging of settlements;
- Ensure any developments respect the vernacular character of existing settlements and avoid urbanising of rural lanes and loss of grass verges and hedges forming property boundaries;
- Maintain positive views of the Tas Tributary Farmland from the Norwich Southern Bypass and to/from the City of Norwich;
- Consider the impact of any development upon the skyline and sense of openness of the character area;
- Maintain positive views to/from Venta Icenorum in the Tas Valley;
- Consider the impacts of any development upon the nature of the relationship of Long Stratton to Norwich and upon Long Stratton's perceptual role at the geographical and administrative heart of South Norfolk.

6.1.12 The description of D1 Wymondham Settled Plateau Farmland is:

Location and Boundaries: The Wymondham Settled Plateau Farmland occurs to the southwest of Norwich, above contour level 40m AOD. It covers a large part of the Norwich Policy area and includes the medium sized settlements of Wymondham and Hethersett.

6.1.13 The key characteristics of D1 Wymondham Settled Plateau Farmland are:

- A settled landscape with large edge-of-plateau towns (including market towns and those of more modern origin) and villages plus smaller, nucleated settlements which are dispersed across the plateau.
- Large expanse of flat landform with little variation over long distances with strong open horizons – the archetypal 'Norfolk' landscape of popular imagination.
- Large scale open arable fields including sugarbeet, cereal and oilseed rape monocultures creating simple, often monotonous, character.

- Long views from plateau edge, including to Norwich from the northern plateau edge.
- Poor hedgerows generally, which accentuates the openness of the landscape. The resulting wide verges beside roads often contain attractive wildflowers. Some mature hedgerow trees are found, particularly beside roads, which are a distinctive feature. Areas of more intact hedgerow network sometimes occur around settlements.
- Sparsely wooded but with occasional woodland blocks, sometimes associated with former parkland areas, creating a more wooded character and wooded horizons in parts of this generally open landscape.
- Vernacular buildings particularly brick built, timber framed, and stepped gables. Some isolated churches, sometimes hidden by dense screening churchyard vegetation.
- Historic Market Town at Wymondham.

6.1.14 The principal sensitivities and vulnerabilities of this character area have been identified. They include:

- Imposition of insensitive developments and tall structures such as masts/grain silos and other large scale farm or industrial/commercial buildings that break up the skyline and intrude upon the sense of openness;
- Loss of vernacular character particularly as a result of sprawl from the edge of the existing plateau top settlements;
- Developments that intrude upon the view to important landmarks, e.g. Wymondham Abbey or the City of Norwich;
- Further “opening-up” of the landscape through loss of woodland, hedgerows or hedgerow trees;
- The potential for settlement coalescence particularly associated with the vulnerable A11 corridor or B1172 between Wymondham and Hethersett.

6.1.15 The overall strategy for the Wymondham Settled Plateau Farmland is to maintain its open agricultural landscape character, with its distinct pattern of concentrated settlement on the plateau edge with more dispersed nucleated villages and isolated farm buildings across the plateau top. At the same time there is an opportunity to enhance landscape character through conservation and restoration of features including:

- Restoration of hedgerows and field boundaries, particularly at settlement edges where vegetation could help integrate settlement into the landscape;
- Woodland management (including former parklands) and, where appropriate, woodland creation to screen intrusive developments and enhance the ‘wooded horizon’ whilst retaining the positive aspects of openness;
- Restoration and enhancement of the landscape adjacent to the A11 corridor.

6.1.16 Any development must respect the character of the Wymondham Settled Plateau Farmland. This will include reference to the following criteria:

- Respect the distinctive settlement pattern comprising concentrations of development at plateau edge locations and smaller nucleated village settlements and dispersed buildings across the plateau;
- Maintain the nucleated clustered character of the settlements and limit edge sprawl out into the adjacent landscape; well planned infill and edge development may be acceptable;
- Consider (cumulative) impact of all tall structures such as masts, energy developments, farm buildings on skyline views and sense of 'openness' and particularly on views to the plateau skyline from the surrounding lower tributary farmland;
- Maintain key views from the plateau edge to/from the City of Norwich;
- Maintain strategic gaps between settlements, and in particular prevent further growth of Wymondham and/or Hethersett which would lead to coalescence of settlement along the A11 leading to the merger of Wymondham/Hethersett or Hethersett/Norwich.

6.2 Biodiversity and geodiversity

- 6.2.1 Newton Flotman Parish Council requested a search from the Norfolk Biodiversity Information Service, the results are available for the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group.²⁷
- 6.2.2 Newton Flotman 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.²⁸

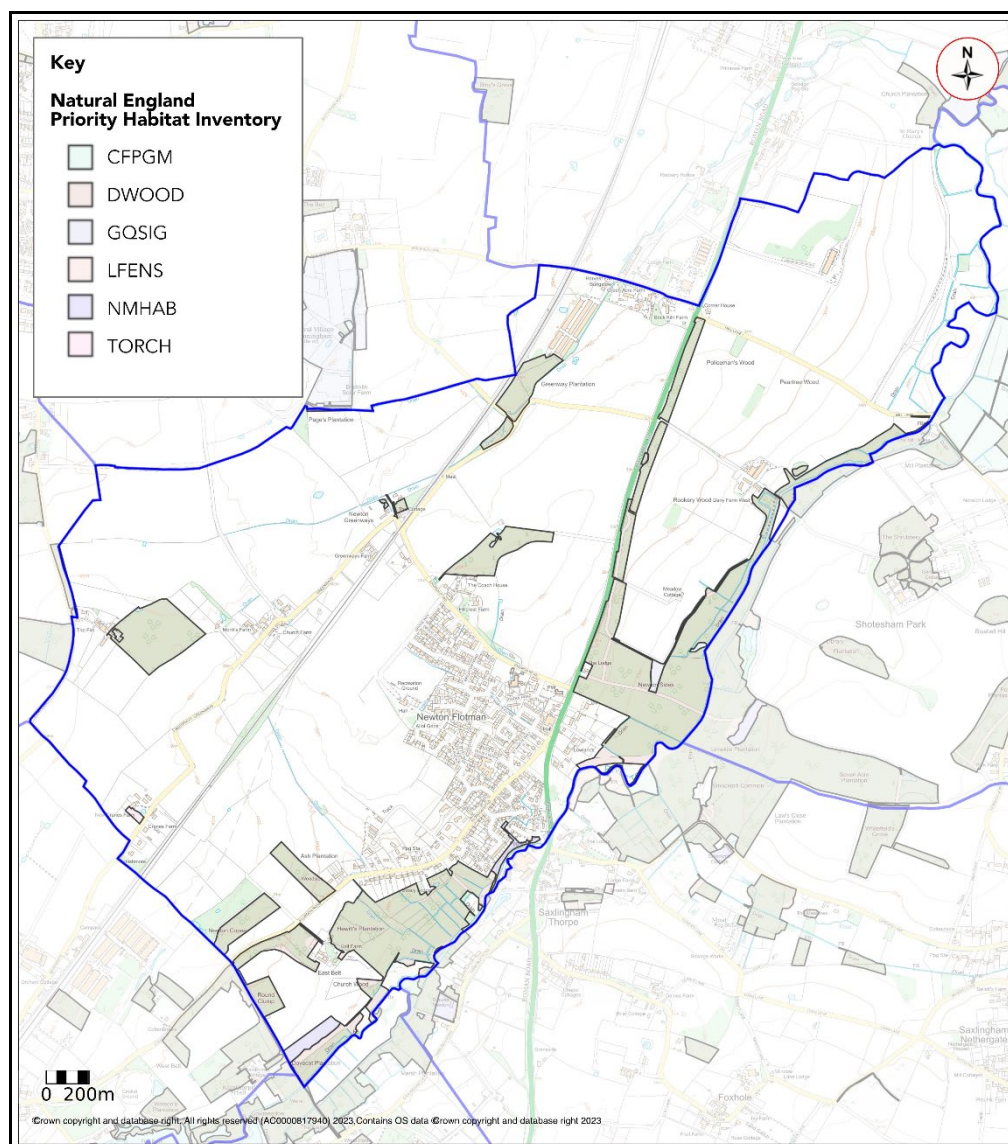
²⁷ <http://www.nbis.org.uk/data-enquiries>. Information obtained 29.02.2024.

²⁸ [SSSI IRZ User Guidance MAGIC.pdf \(defra.gov.uk\)](#) Information obtained 25.09.2021.

Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) Section 41 habitats of principal importance.²⁹

Figure 36 below: Map showing Natural England Priority Habitat Inventory habitats.

Source: Parish Online Mapping website. Obtained 29.02.2024.



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

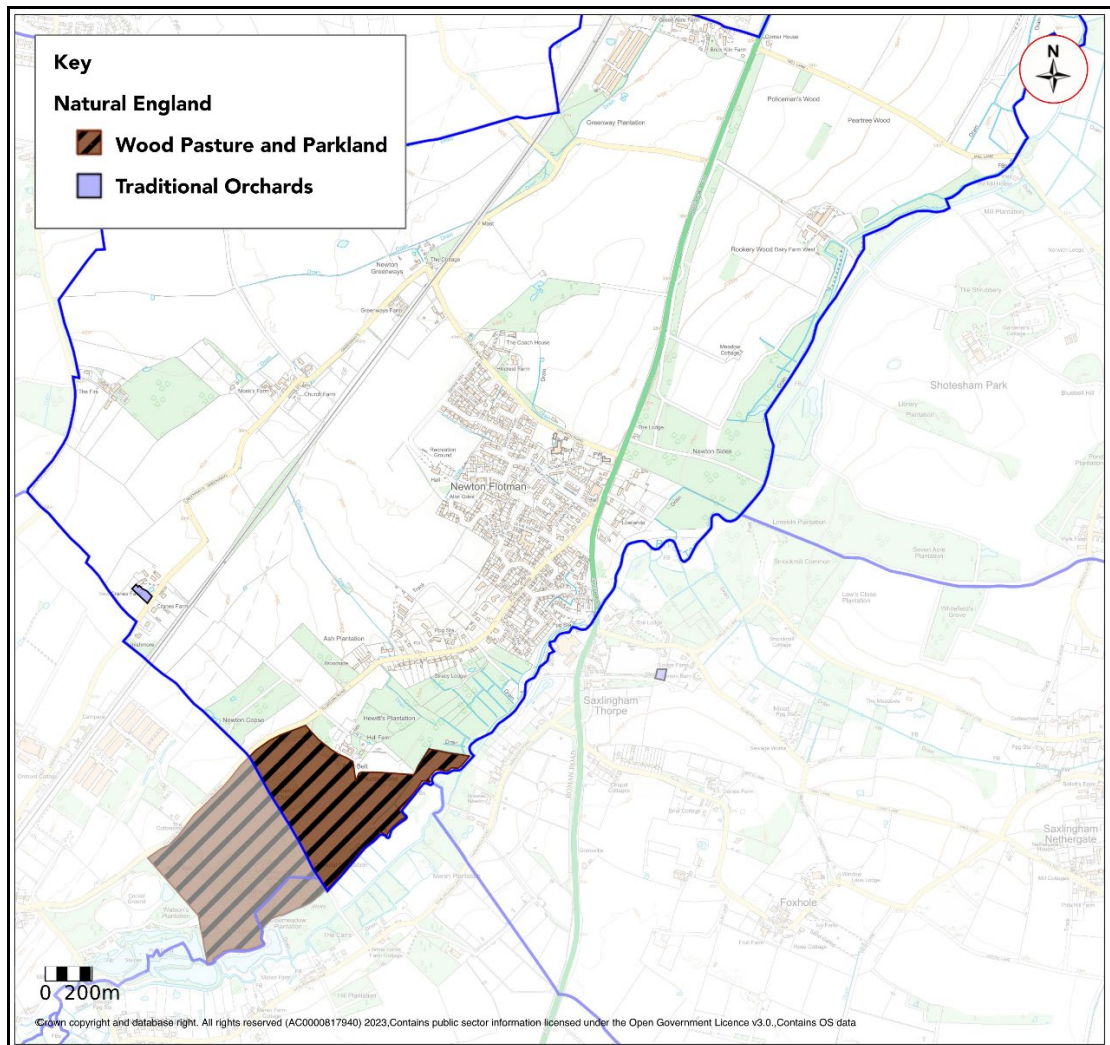
²⁹ <https://naturalengland-defra.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/39403df11c8044d998772db5b54ad86c/explore>. Information obtained 29.02.2024.

RBEDS: Reedbeds
TORCH: Traditional orchards

6.2.4 A map showing Wood Pasture and Parkland can be seen below.

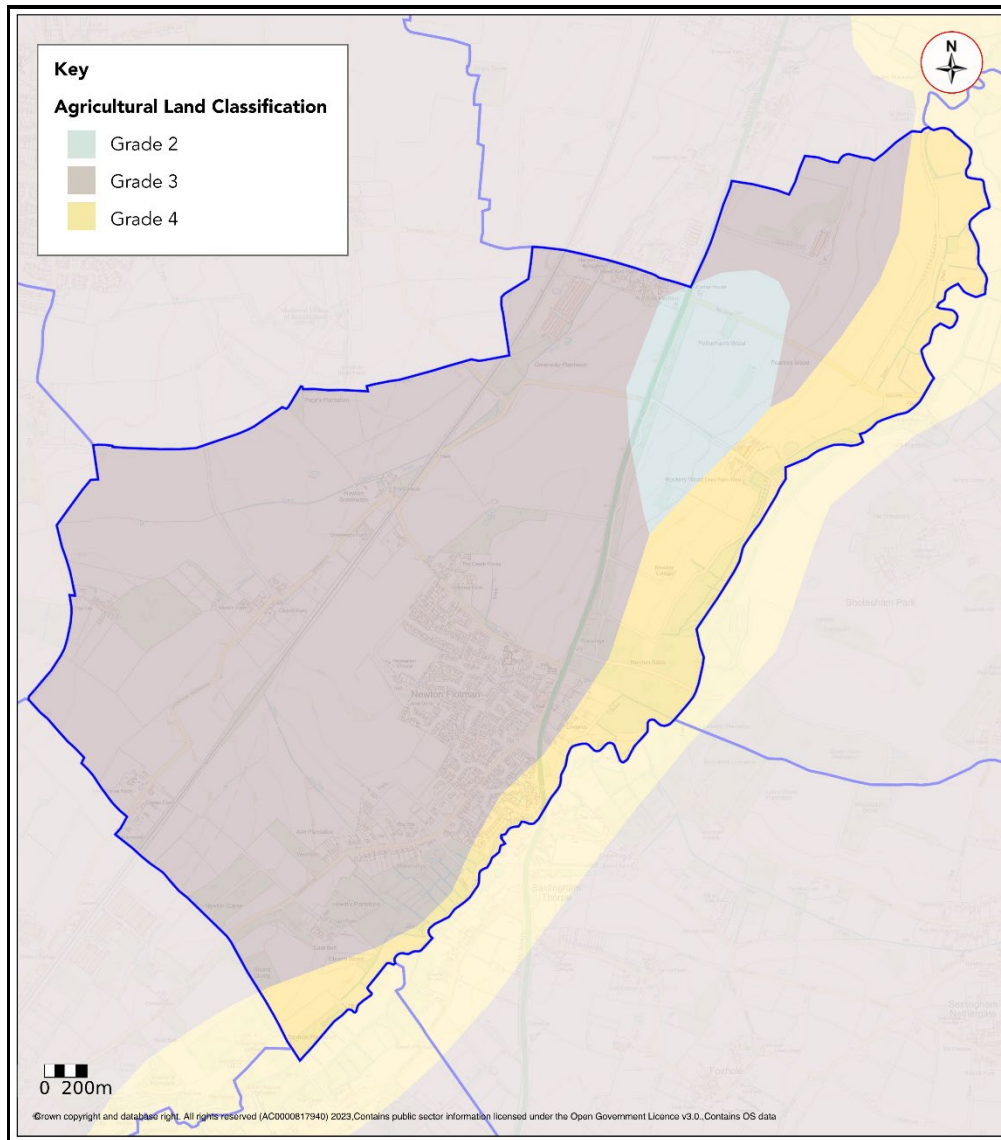
Figure 37 below: Map showing Wood Pasture and Parkland in Newton Flotman parish.

Source: Parish Online mapping website. Obtained 21.01.2024.



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

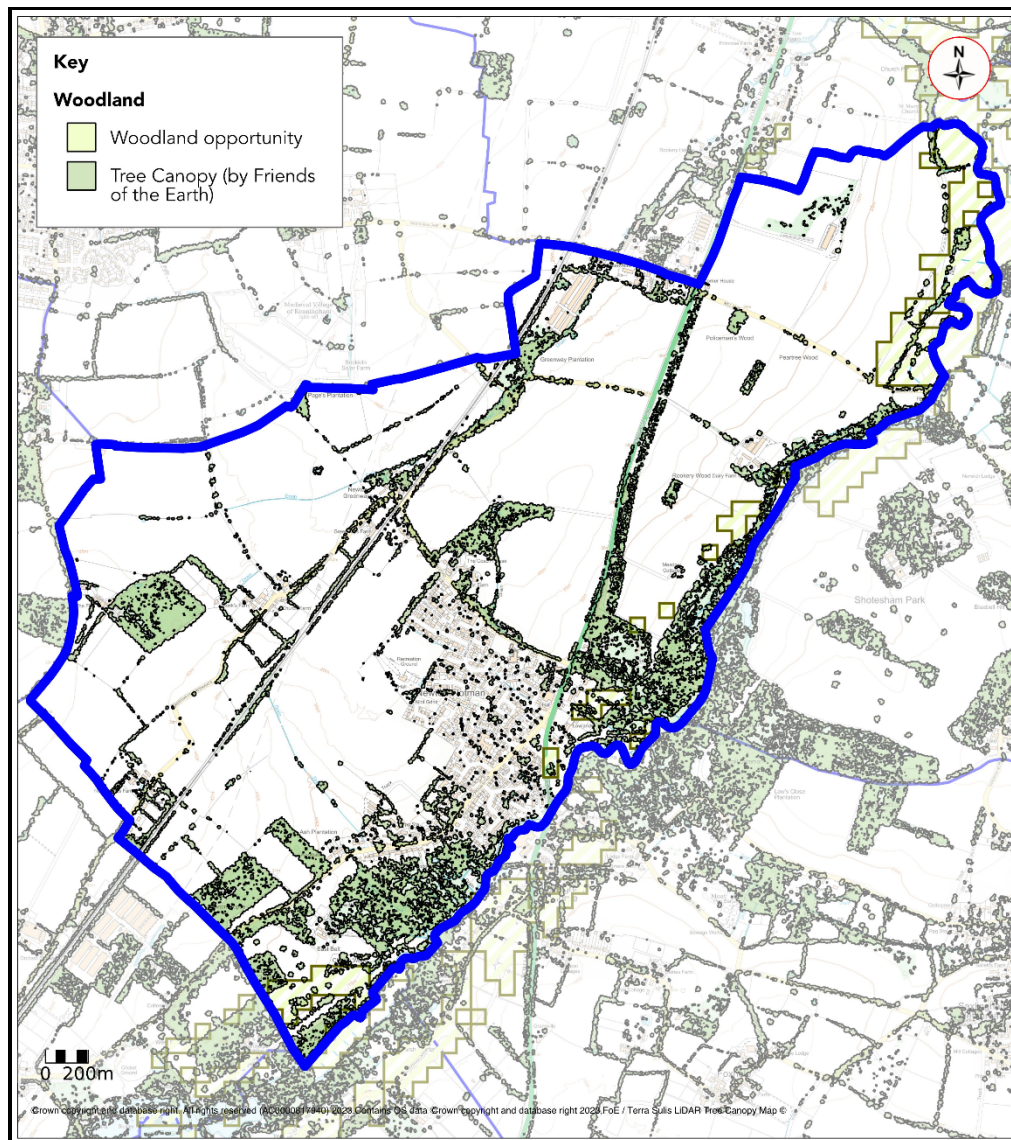
Figure 38 below: Map showing Agricultural Land Classification.
Source: Parish Online Mapping website. Obtained 29.02.2024.



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

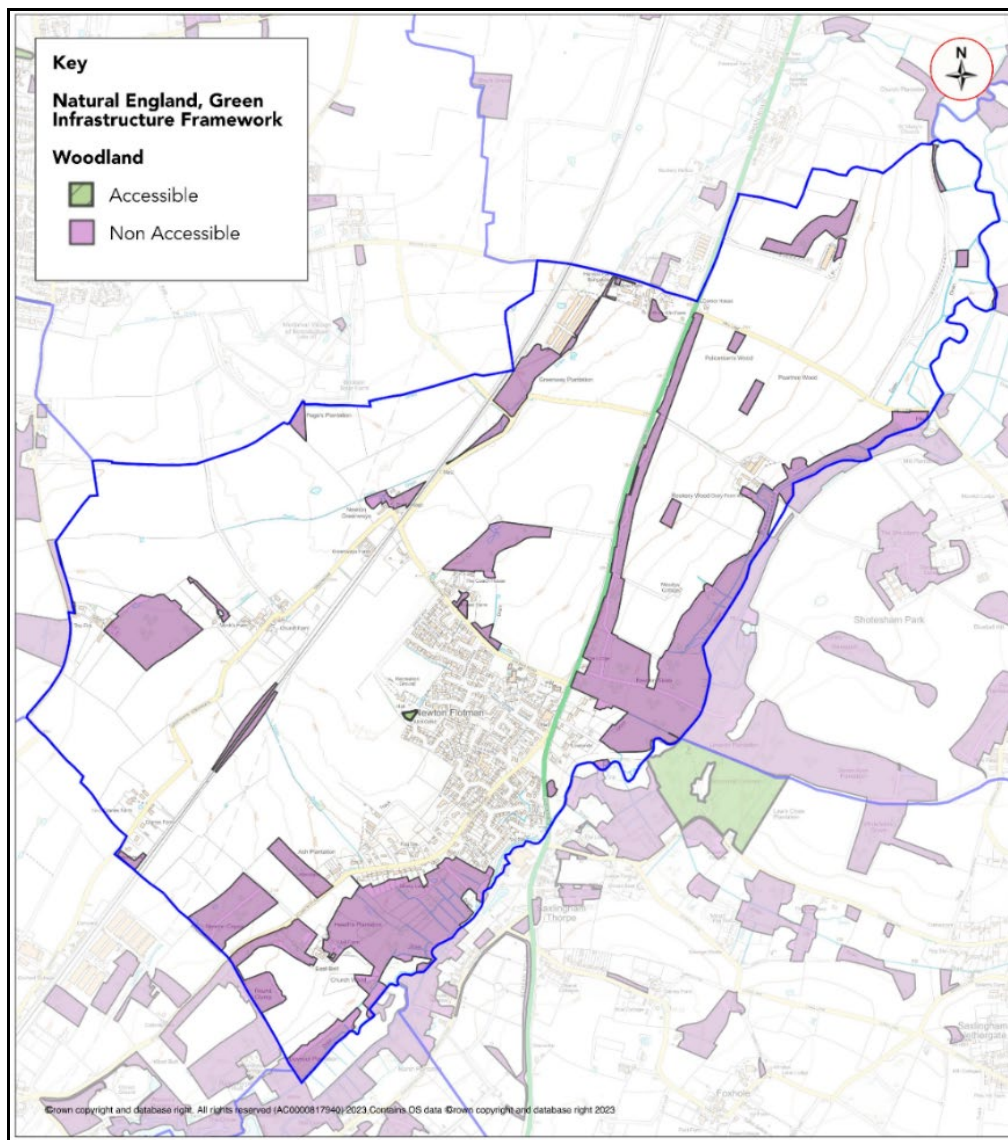
Figure 39 below: Map showing woodland opportunity and Tree Canopy (by Friends of the Earth).

Source: Parish Online mapping website. Obtained 29.02.2024.



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

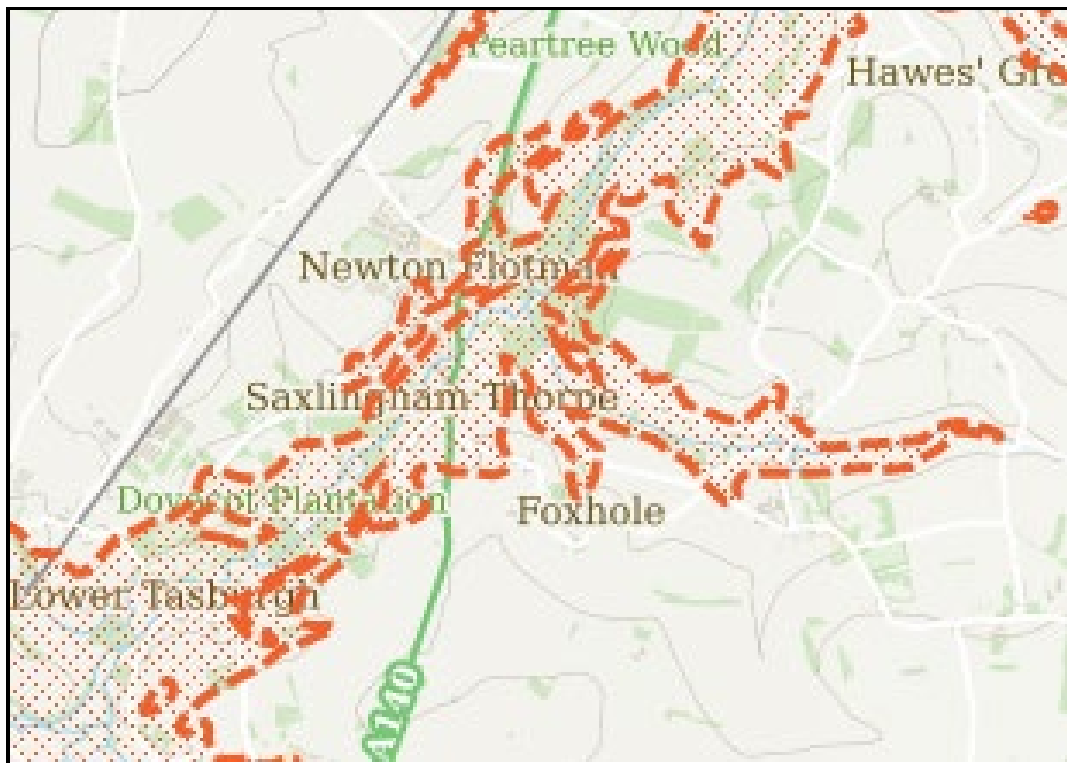
Figure 40 below: Map showing Natural England Green Infrastructure Framework Woodland Corridors and Woodlands in Newton Flotman parish.
Source: Parish Online mapping website. Obtained 28.03.2024.



- 6.2.8 There are areas of Sand and Gravel Safeguarded Mineral Resources in Newton Flotman parish and these can be seen on the map overleaf.

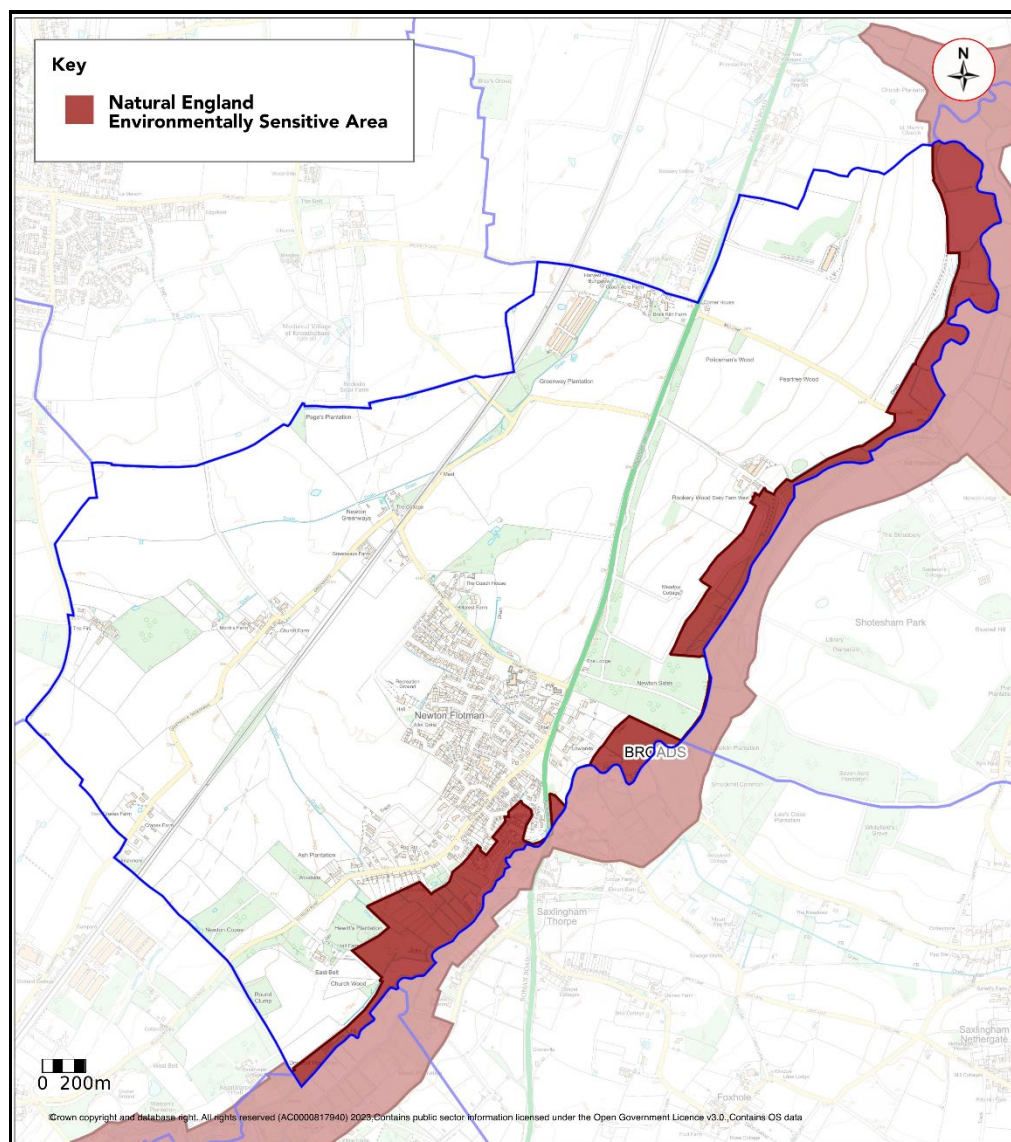
Figure 41 below: Map showing areas of Sand and Gravel Safeguarded Mineral Resources shown in orange.

Source: Norfolk County Council website. Information obtained 29.02.2024.



- 6.2.9 The Broads Environmentally Sensitive Area covers the eastern boundary of Newton Flotman parish.

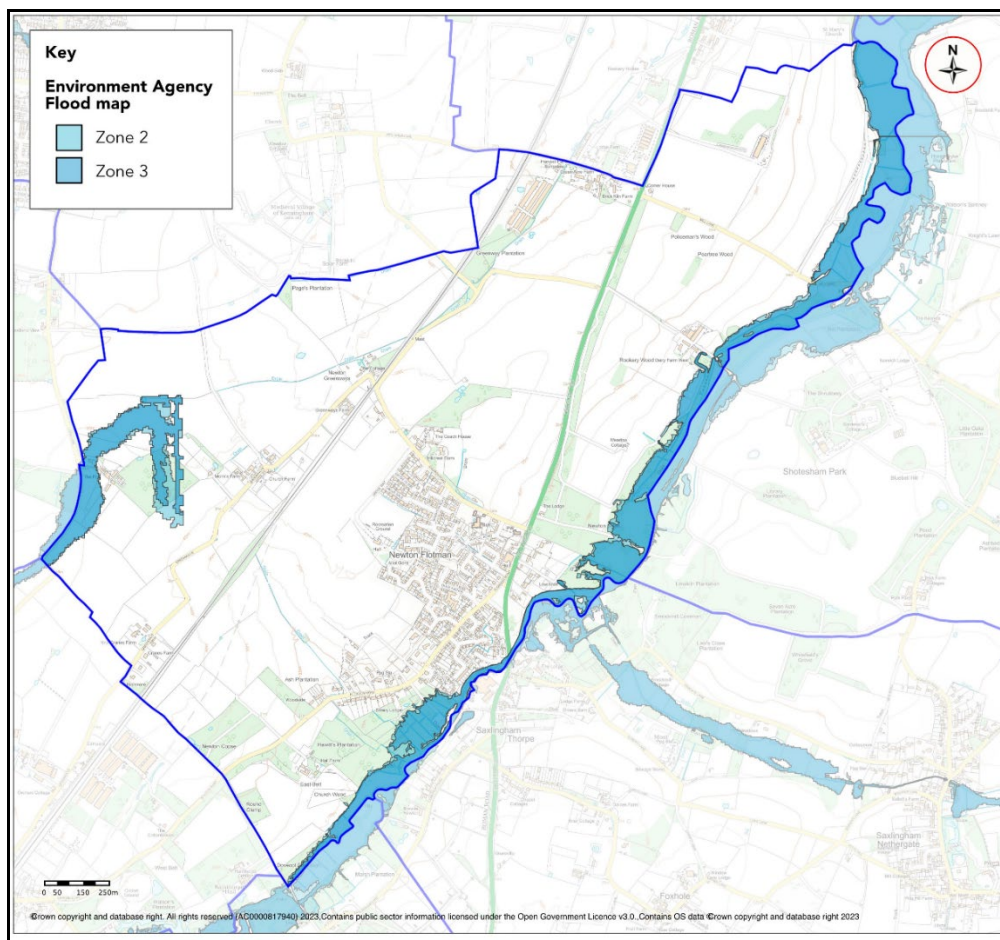
Figure 42 below: A map showing the Broads Environmentally Sensitive Area.
Source: Parish Online mapping website. Information obtained 29.02.2024.



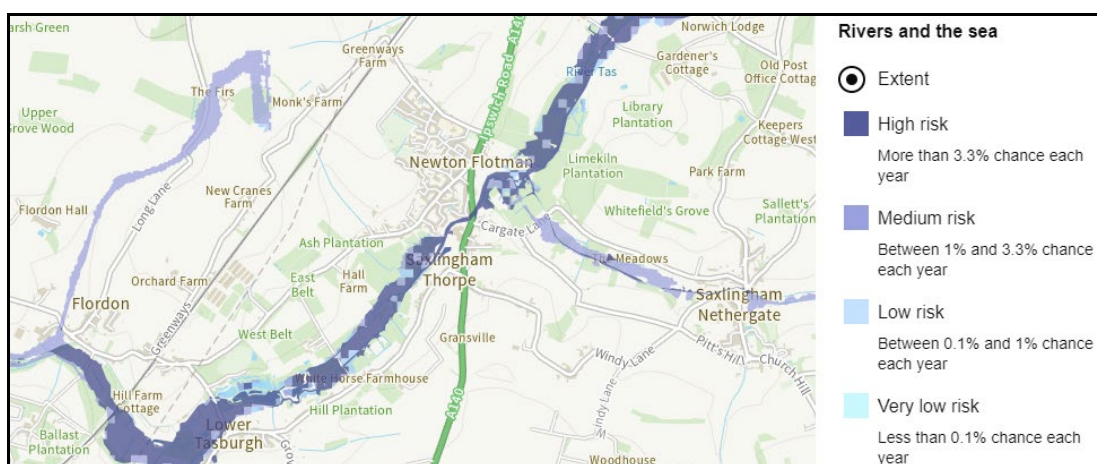
6.3 Water, rivers and flooding

- 6.3.1 The River Tas flows along the eastern boundary of Newton Flotman parish. The River Tas flows northwards towards Norwich.
- 6.3.2 The maps below show the risk of flooding from rivers in the parish.

Figure 43 below: Maps showing the risk of flooding from rivers.
Source: Parish Online mapping. Map obtained 29.02.2024.



Figures 44 below: Map showing the risk of flooding from rivers.
Source: Environment Agency map³⁰. Map obtained 29.02.2024.

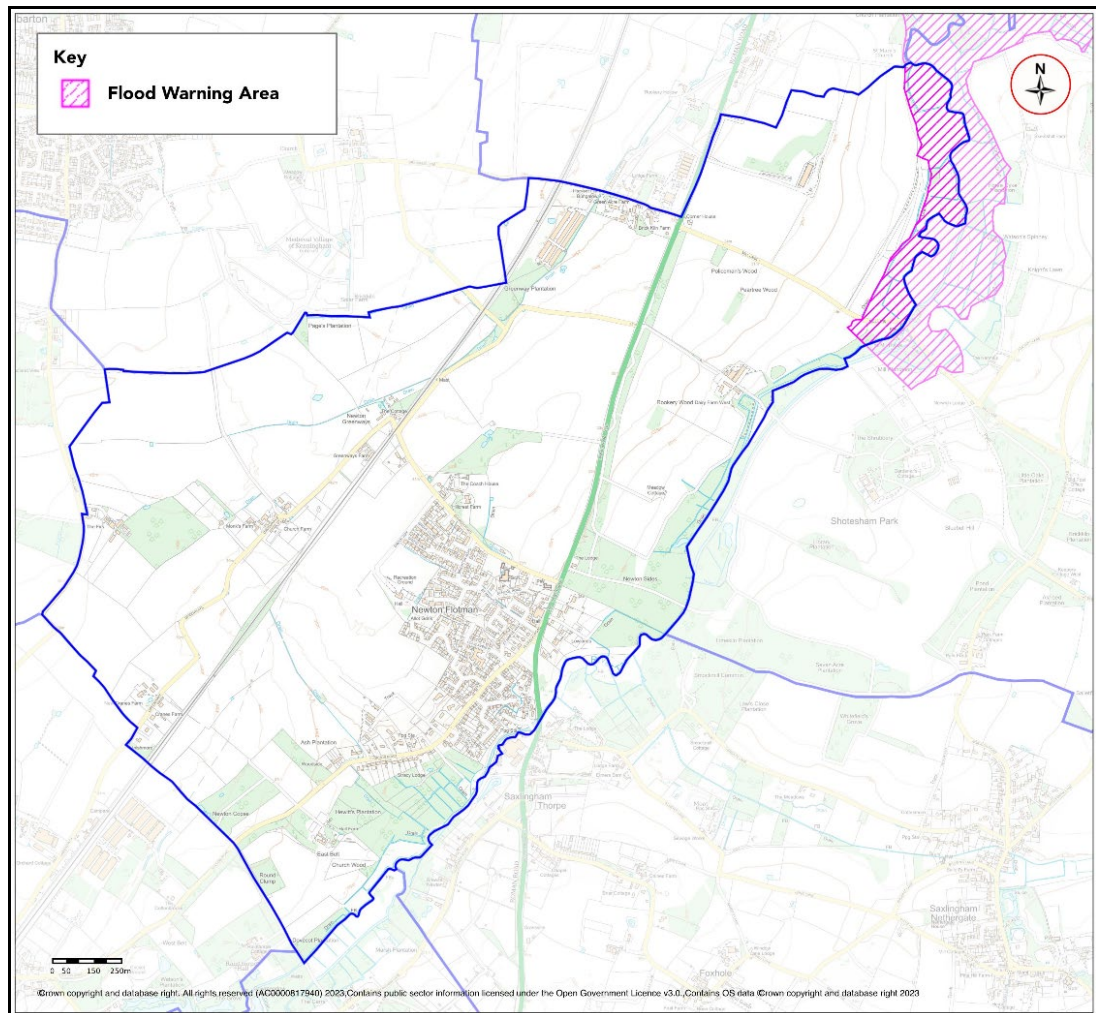


³⁰ <https://check-long-term-flood-risk.service.gov.uk/map>. Information obtained 29.02.2024.

6.3.3 The map below shows the flood warning area in the north east area of Newton Flotman parish.

Figure 45 below: Map showing the Flood Warning area in Newton Flotman parish.

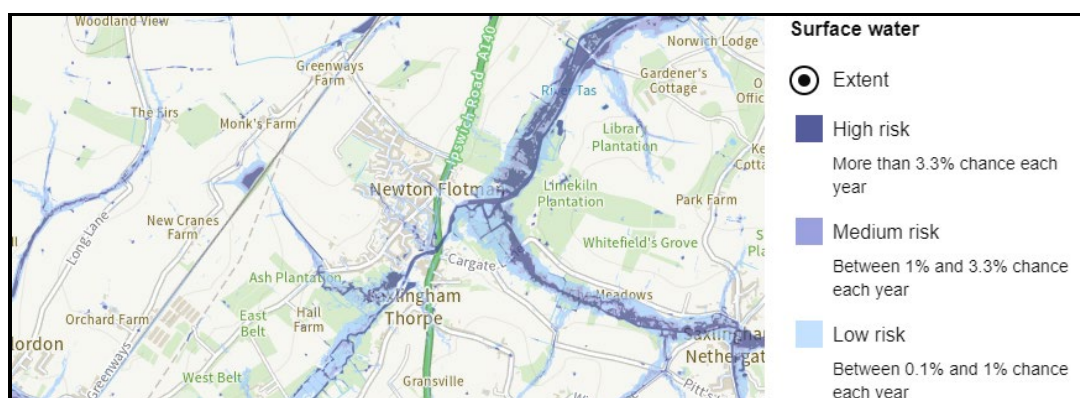
Source: Parish Online mapping website. Information obtained 29.02.2024.



- 6.3.4 The map below shows the risk of surface water flooding in Newton Flotman parish.

Figure 46 below: Map showing surface water flood risk in Newton Flotman parish.

Source: Environment Agency.³¹ Information obtained 29.02.2024.

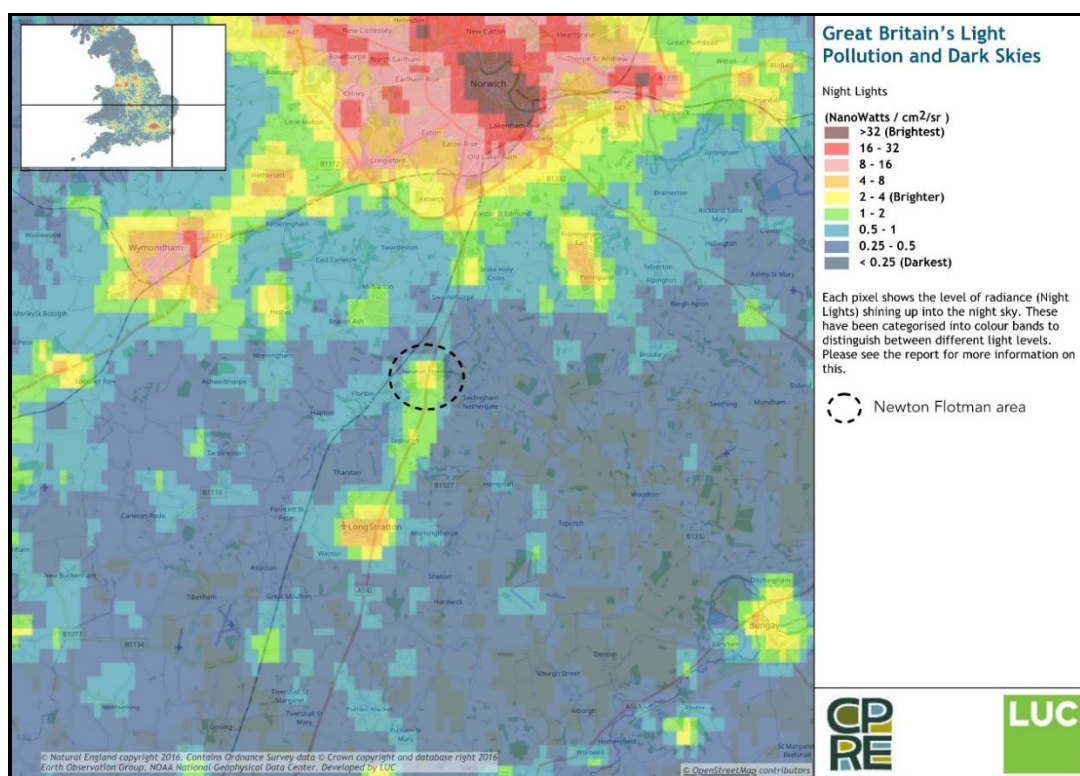


6.4 Dark skies

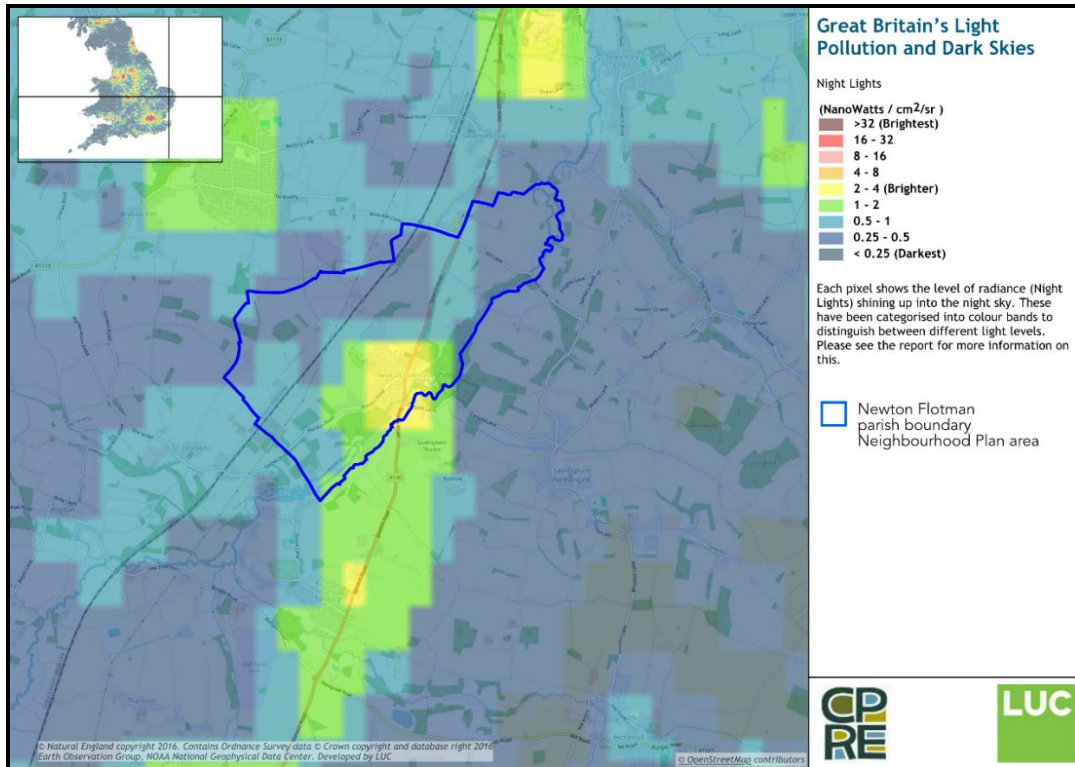
- 6.4.1 Maps showing light pollution and dark skies in Newton Flotman parish and the surrounding area can be seen on the maps below.

Figure 47 and 48 below: Map showing light pollution and dark skies.

Source: <https://nightblight.cpre.org.uk/maps/>. Obtained 29.02.2024.



³¹ www.check-long-term-flood-risk.service.gov.uk. Obtained 29.02.2024.



7. Economy

- 7.1 Data from the 2021 Census shows that 57.8% of residents aged 16 years and over of Newton Flotman parish are economically active including full time students. This is lower than 59.5% for South Norfolk and higher than 55.7% for England.

Figure 49 below: Newton Flotman parish Economic Activity Census 2021.
Source: Nomis website. Information obtained 28.02.2024.

Economic Activity Status	Newton Flotman Number	Newton Flotman Percentage
Total	1,153	100%
Economically active	667	57.8%
Economically active: In employment (including full time students)	639	55.4%
Economically active: Unemployed (including full time students)	28	2.4%
Economically inactive	486	42.2%

- 7.2 Census 2021 Occupation data of all usual residents aged 16 years and over in employment is shown in the table below.

Figure 50 below: Table showing Census 2021 Occupation data for Newton Flotman parish, South Norfolk and England.
Source: Nomis website. Information obtained 28.02.2024.

Occupation (current)	Newton Flotman parish percentage	South Norfolk 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	10.0%	13.9%	11.9%
2. Professional occupations	15.9%	21.2%	16.6%
3. Associate professional and technical occupations	13.3%	13.0%	11.8%
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations	11.9%	9.5%	9.0%

Occupation (current)	Newton Flotman parish percentage	South Norfolk percentage	Norfolk percentage
5. Skilled trades occupations	12.6%	12.1%	12.7%
6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations	11.5%	9.2%	10.6%
7. Sales and customer service occupations	8.0%	6.7%	8.1%
8. Process, plant and machine operatives	5.8%	6.1%	8.0%
9. Elementary occupations	11.0%	8.3%	11.2%

7.3 Data from the 2021 Census shows the industries in which Newton Flotman parish residents are employed. The highest percentage of residents are employed in public administration, education and health, followed by financial, real estate, professional and administrative activities.

Figure 51 below: Table showing Industry of usual residents in Newton Flotman parish, Census 2021.

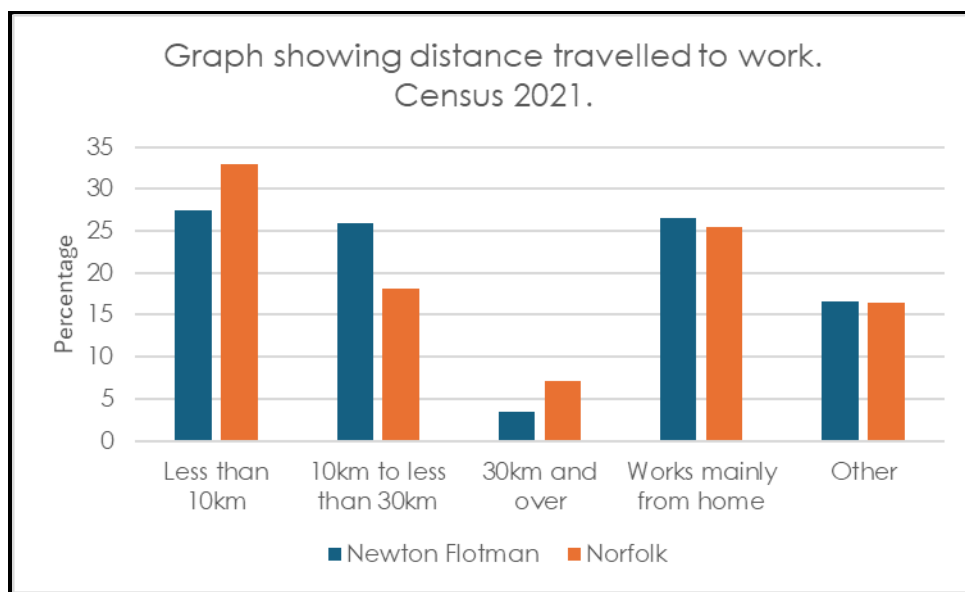
Source: Nomis website. Information obtained 28.02.2024.

Industry Census 2021 Newton Flotman parish	Newton Flotman number	Newton Flotman percentage
Total	640	100%
A, B, D, E Agriculture, energy and water	22	3.4%
C Manufacturing	40	6.3%
F Construction	66	10.3%
G, I Distribution, hotels and restaurants	113	17.7%
H, J Transport and communication	44	6.9%
K, L, M, N Financial, real estate, professional and administrative activities	102	15.9%
O, P, Q Public administration, education and health	222	34.7%
R, S, T, U Other	31	4.8%

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

Figure 52 below: Graph showing distance travelled to work by residents of Newton Flotman parish and Norfolk aged 16 years and over and in employment.

Source: Office for National Statistics Build a Custom Area Profile tool. Information obtained 28.0.2024.



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

- Olive Tree and Garden Services
- T M Howard Construction Ltd
- A C J House Clearence
- McKibbin Management Consultants
- Renew Medi Spa
- A.J.F. Fibreglass
- KT Lake Paving and Driveways
- ICD Electrics
- Kath.C Designs
- Healthcare Homes – Olive House
 - Residential and Retirement Homes
- Forever Living Products
- Mister John
- The Little Hair Shop
- E-Office Assistant
- CJH Plastering Services
- Vintage Vinyl Record Parties
- Andy Watson Photography
- Newton Flotman Primary Academy
- W.L Duffield and Sons
- Paul Tate Motor Engineer
- N D Tracey – Bookkeeping Services

- DC Flooring
- Bespoke2u
 - Builders
- C and D Smith Plastering Contractors
- Seastar Superbikes
- Armes Productions
 - Theatrical services
- Music Extravaganza
 - Entertainment
 - Entertainers
- L.C Plastering
- Duke of Delhi
 - Indian Restaurant

7.6 Additional businesses identified by the Steering Group include:

- AB Painting Services
- Euro Computers
- Buckle Up Driving Tuition
- Nicky Secker – Bligh Taxidermist
- Cat Woman Grooming
- Dragonfly Beauty Room
- B K HAIR
- Laura's Cakes and Bakes

7.7 WL Duffield & Sons is located in Saxlingham Thorpe to the south of the parish boundary. Duffields are manufacturers of animal feeds.

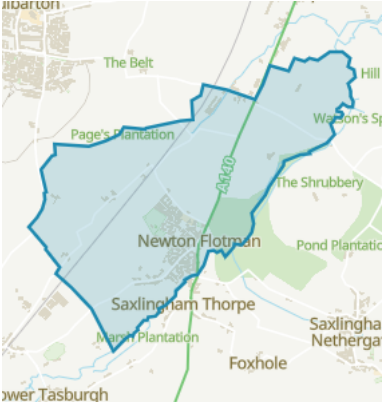
Appendix 1: Census 2021 data for Newton Flotman parish compared to Norfolk.
Source: Office for National Statistics 'Build a custom area profile' tool.³² Obtained 28.02.2024.

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.

³² www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/customprofiles/draw/. Information obtained 28.02.2024.

Newton Flotman

Area map



Population

1,400

people

916,100 people in Norfolk

Rounded to the nearest 100 people

Number of households

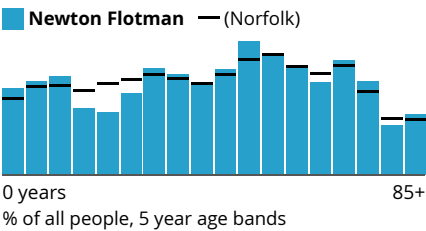
600

households

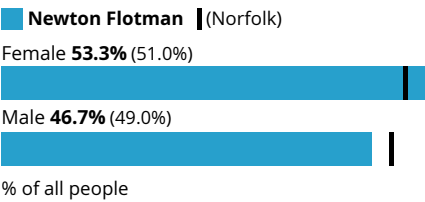
404,300 households in Norfolk

Rounded to the nearest 10 households

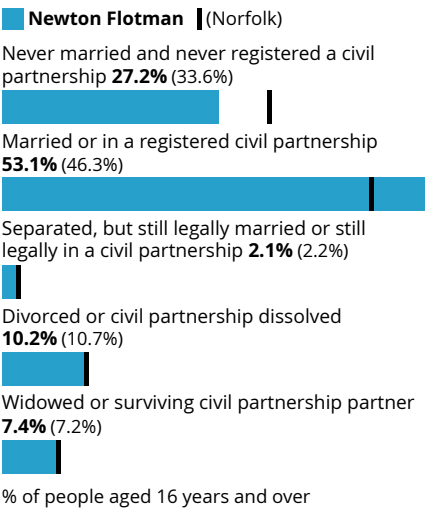
Age profile



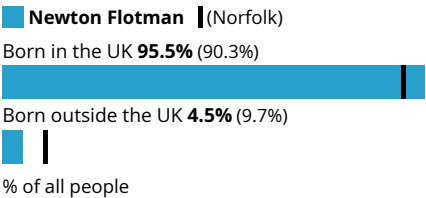
Sex



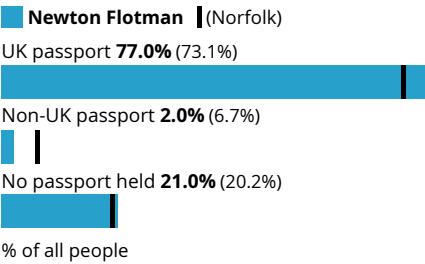
Legal partnership status



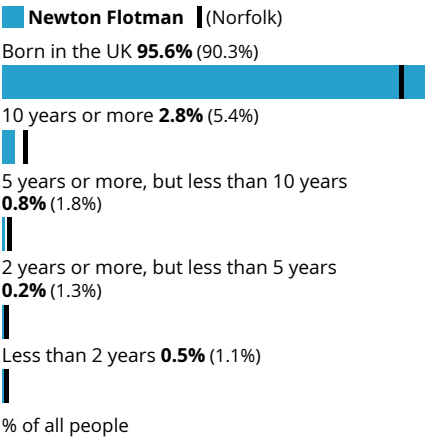
Country of birth



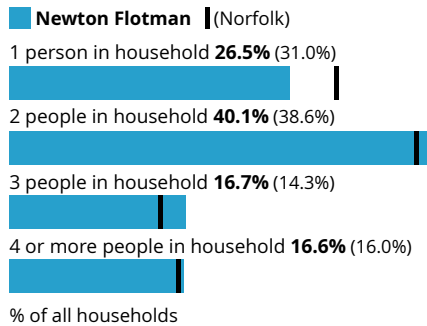
Passports held



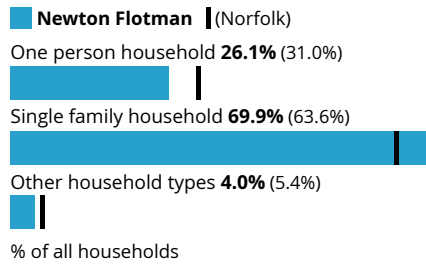
Length of residence in the UK



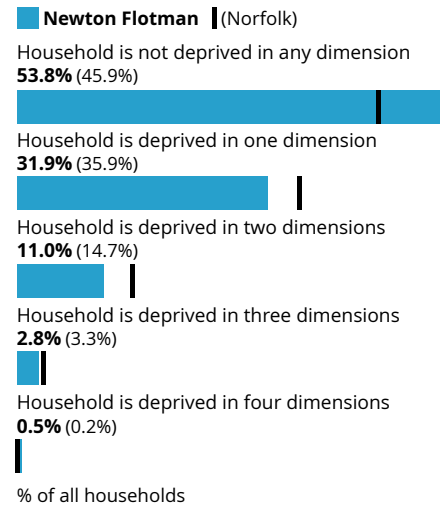
Household size



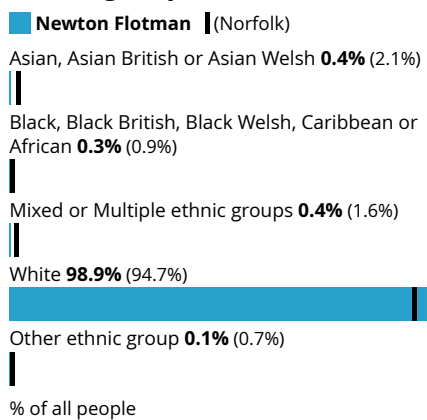
Household composition



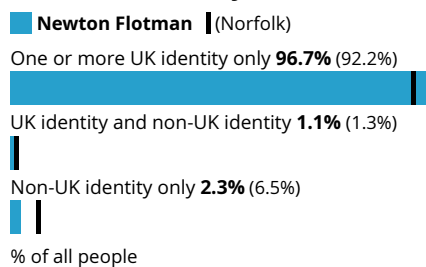
Household deprivation



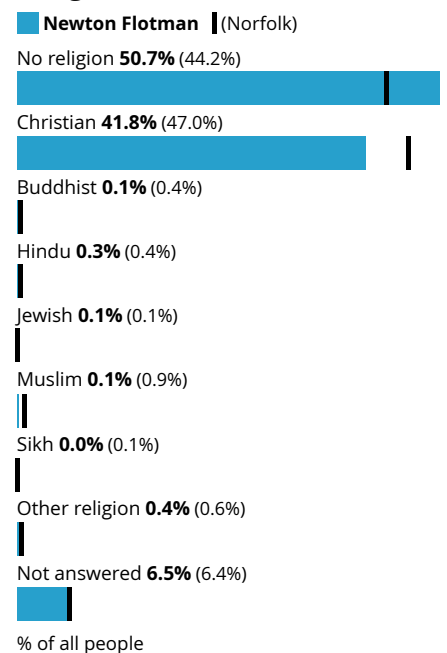
Ethnic group



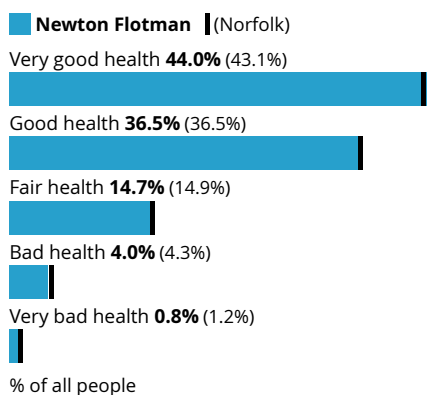
National identity



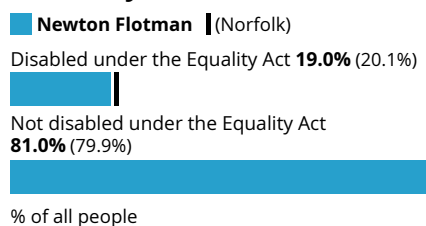
Religion



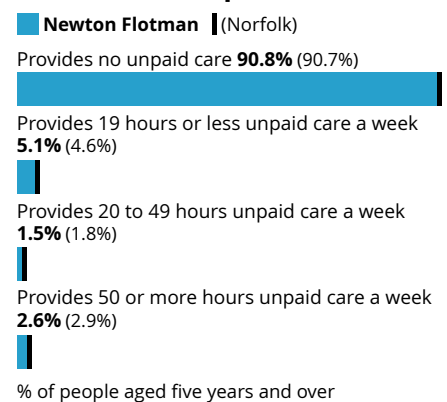
General health



Disability



Provision of unpaid care



Proficiency in English

Newton Flotman (Norfolk)

Main language is English (English or Welsh in Wales) **98.8%** (95.0%)

Can speak English very well **0.5%** (2.1%)

Can speak English well **0.4%** (1.9%)

Cannot speak English well **0.3%** (0.9%)

Cannot speak English **0.0%** (0.1%)

% of people aged three years and over

Accommodation type

Newton Flotman (Norfolk)

Whole house or bungalow **97.6%** (86.4%)

Flat, maisonette or apartment **2.4%** (13.0%)

A caravan or other mobile or temporary structure **0.0%** (0.6%)

% of all households

Number of cars or vans

Newton Flotman (Norfolk)

No cars or vans in household **8.2%** (17.4%)

1 car or van in household **43.4%** (42.2%)

2 cars or vans in household **33.6%** (28.9%)

3 or more cars or vans in household **14.8%** (11.5%)

% of all households

Central heating

Newton Flotman (Norfolk)

Does not have central heating **1.0%** (1.3%)

Does have central heating **99.0%** (98.7%)

% of all households

Number of bedrooms

Newton Flotman (Norfolk)

1 bedroom **2.9%** (9.0%)

2 bedrooms **30.1%** (27.9%)

3 bedrooms **43.9%** (41.7%)

4 or more bedrooms **23.1%** (21.4%)

% of all households

Occupancy rating for bedrooms

Newton Flotman (Norfolk)

+2 or more **46.2%** (41.1%)

+1 **34.2%** (35.0%)

0 **16.7%** (21.9%)

-1 **2.5%** (1.8%)

-2 or less **0.5%** (0.2%)

% of all households

Tenure of household

Newton Flotman (Norfolk)

Owns outright **38.6%** (39.4%)

Owns with a mortgage or loan or shared ownership **31.8%** (26.4%)

Social rented **17.9%** (15.7%)

Private rented or lives rent free **11.7%** (18.6%)

% of all households

Second address indicator

Newton Flotman (Norfolk)

No second address **95.8%** (94.9%)

Second address is in the UK **3.6%** (4.3%)

Second address is outside the UK **0.6%** (0.8%)

% of all households

Distance travelled to work

Newton Flotman (Norfolk)

Less than 10km **27.4%** (33.0%)

10km to less than 30km **26.0%** (18.1%)

30km and over **3.4%** (7.1%)

Works mainly from home **26.6%** (25.4%)

Other **16.6%** (16.5%)

% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Method of travel to workplace

Newton Flotman (Norfolk)

Work mainly at or from home **26.6%** (25.4%)

Underground, metro, light rail, tram
0.0% (0.1%)

Train **0.2%** (0.5%)

Bus, minibus or coach **1.7%** (2.2%)

Taxi **0.0%** (0.3%)

Motorcycle, scooter or moped **0.6%** (0.6%)

Driving a car or van **61.0%** (54.2%)

Passenger in a car or van **3.0%** (4.1%)

Bicycle **1.7%** (3.0%)

On foot **4.8%** (8.4%)

Other method of travel to work **0.5%** (1.2%)

% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Economic activity status

Newton Flotman (Norfolk)

Economically active: In employment
55.5% (53.9%)

Economically active: Unemployed **2.3%** (2.8%)

Economically inactive **42.1%** (43.3%)

% of people aged 16 years and over

Employment history

Newton Flotman (Norfolk)

Not in employment: Worked in the last 12 months **12.9%** (11.5%)

Not in employment: Not worked in the last 12 months **70.2%** (69.9%)

Not in employment: Never worked
16.9% (18.5%)

% of people aged 16 years and over not in employment

Occupation

Newton Flotman (Norfolk)

1. Managers, directors and senior officials
9.9% (11.9%)

2. Professional occupations **15.9%** (16.6%)

3. Associate professional and technical occupations **13.3%** (11.8%)

4. Administrative and secretarial occupations
11.9% (9.0%)

5. Skilled trades occupations **12.8%** (12.7%)

6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations
11.1% (10.6%)

7. Sales and customer service occupations
8.0% (8.1%)

8. Process, plant and machine operatives
6.0% (8.0%)

9. Elementary occupations **10.8%** (11.2%)

% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)

Newton Flotman (Norfolk)

L1, L2 and L3: Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations
10.3% (10.5%)

L4, L5 and L6: Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations
20.9% (19.3%)

L7: Intermediate occupations **15.1%** (11.7%)

L8 and L9: Small employers and own account workers **11.9%** (12.3%)

L10 and L11: Lower supervisory and technical occupations **6.1%** (6.2%)

L12: Semi-routine occupations **13.3%** (13.3%)

L13: Routine occupations **11.6%** (13.8%)

L14.1 and L14.2: Never worked and long-term unemployed **7.1%** (7.0%)

L15: Full-time students **3.7%** (5.9%)

% of people aged 16 years and over

Hours per week worked

Newton Flotman (Norfolk)

Part-time: 15 hours or less worked
10.7% (11.6%)

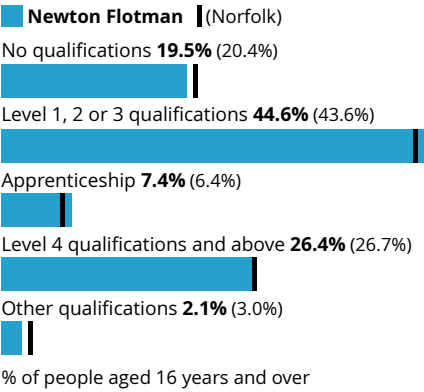
Part-time: 16 to 30 hours worked **23.9%** (21.3%)

Full-time: 31 to 48 hours worked **53.6%** (55.5%)

Full-time: 49 or more hours worked
11.8% (11.6%)

% of people aged 16 years and over in employment

Highest level of qualification



Source: Office for National Statistics - Census 2021

Schoolchildren and full-time students

