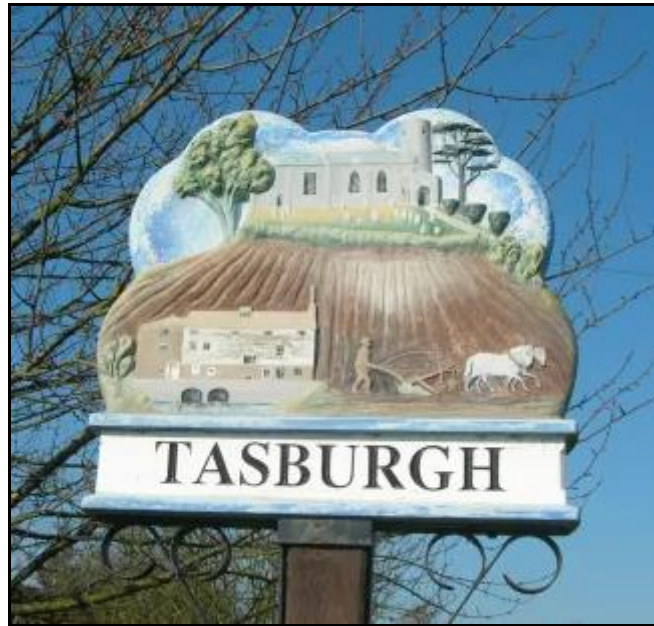


Tasburgh Neighbourhood Plan



Data Profile

November 2022

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1. Introduction

1.1 The data profile

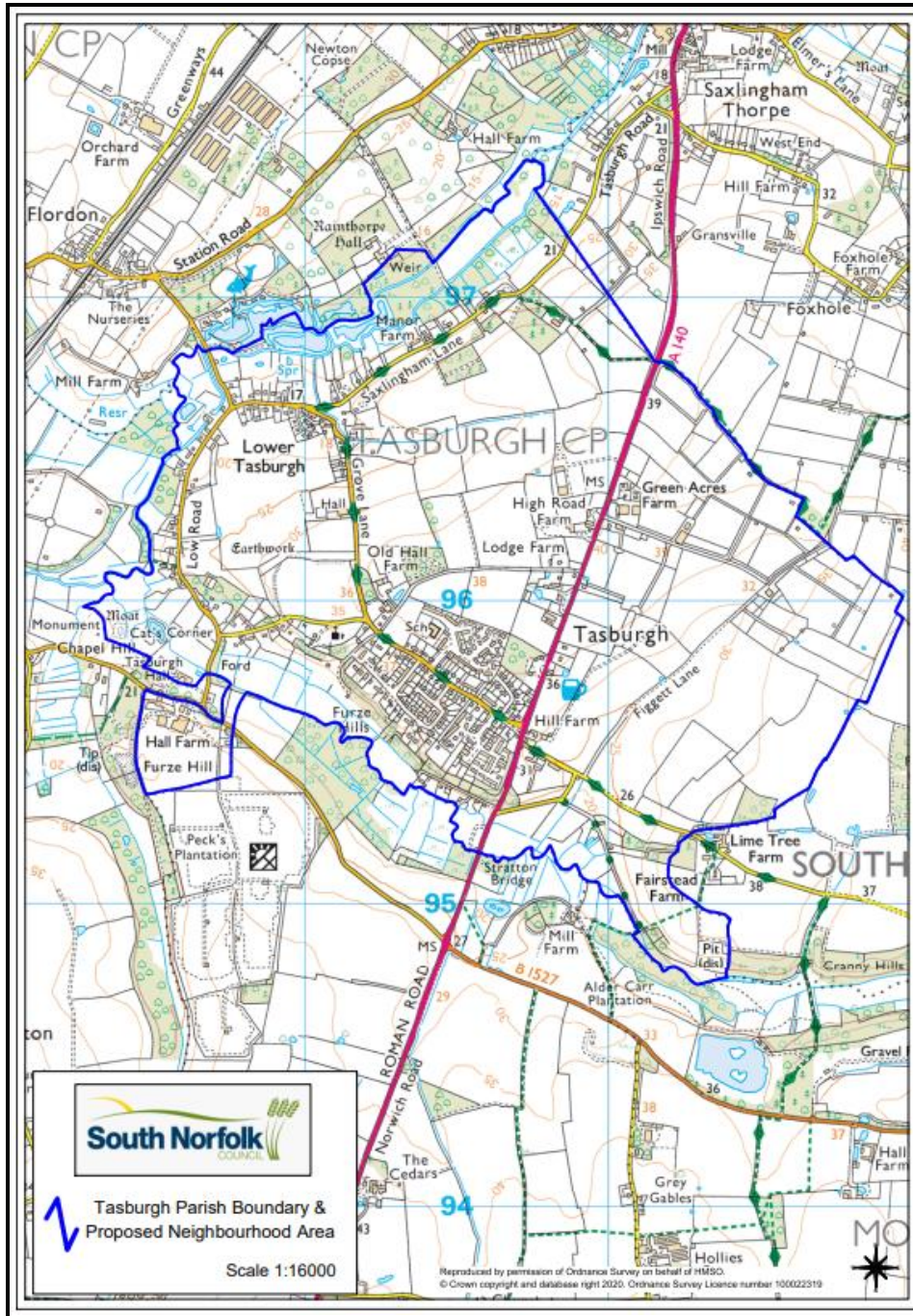
- 1.1.1 This data profile has been developed to form part of the evidence base for the Tasburgh Neighbourhood Plan. It will be used by the Neighbourhood Plan Advisory Group alongside other evidence to inform the development of the Neighbourhood Plan policies. This data profile draws together relevant information from a range of sources and existing documents.

1.2 Tasburgh Neighbourhood Plan

- 1.2.1 The Tasburgh Neighbourhood Plan is currently being developed as a Neighbourhood Development Plan under the Localism Act 2011 and the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012. The Neighbourhood Plan is being prepared in the context of the adopted South Norfolk Local Plan and the emerging Greater Norwich Local Plan.
- 1.2.2 In May 2020 Tasburgh Parish Council submitted a Neighbourhood Area application. The designated area is the whole civil parish and, in accordance with Regulation 5A of the 'Town and Country Planning, England - Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012' South Norfolk Council has confirmed the designation. The Parish Council is the relevant body for preparing the Neighbourhood Development Plan.¹ The designated Neighbourhood Plan boundary can be seen in Figure 1 overleaf.

¹ <https://www.southnorfolkandbroadland.gov.uk/emerging-neighbourhood-plans-south-norfolk/tasburgh-neighbourhood-plan>. Information obtained 07.09.2022.

Figure 1 below: Map showing Tasburgh Neighbourhood Plan area boundary.
Source: South Norfolk District Council website. Map obtained 20.09.2022.



- 1.2.3 The Neighbourhood Plan Advisory Group has completed an Initial Community Questionnaire in December 2020 – January 2021. A Business Survey Questionnaire coincided with an additional Community Drop-In Event, which was held in Tasburgh Village Hall on 26th September 2021. The results of the consultation can be seen on the Neighbourhood Plan website www.tasburghpc.wixsite.com/tasburghpc/neighbourhood-plan.

- 1.2.4 The Tasburgh Neighbourhood Plan Advisory Group have developed draft aims, draft objectives and a draft vision for the Neighbourhood Plan.

Draft Aims, September 2022

By undertaking a Neighbourhood Plan, the steering group aim to:

- Engaging the whole community in the development of the Plan.
- Enable Tasburgh residents to influence and shape new development
- Allow the village to develop sensitively, in terms of size, identity, location, design, heritage, amenities, green spaces and the environment.
- Identify other non-planning projects and community needs for the use of developer contributions and other possible funds.

Draft Vision, September 2022

Tasburgh will continue to be a safe, cohesive, community orientated village with accessible and well-used village amenities. It will be well connected for pedestrians and cyclists. Any development will reflect current and future housing needs, and be environmentally sustainable. Our local heritage assets will be recognised and designated greenspaces will be protected.

Draft objectives, September 2022

Community Infrastructure

1. To enable a range of suitable amenities which benefit the whole community. Development
2. To support future development that reflects local need, which are well designed, suitably located and environmentally sustainable. Development should complement the character of Tasburgh and provide a mix of styles and tenure to suit residents' needs.

Access and connectivity

3. To encourage safer walking, and connected foot and cycle ways through the Parish.

Environment and Landscape

4. To protect and enhance the rural character of Tasburgh and its green and open spaces, and recognising adaptation to climate change.

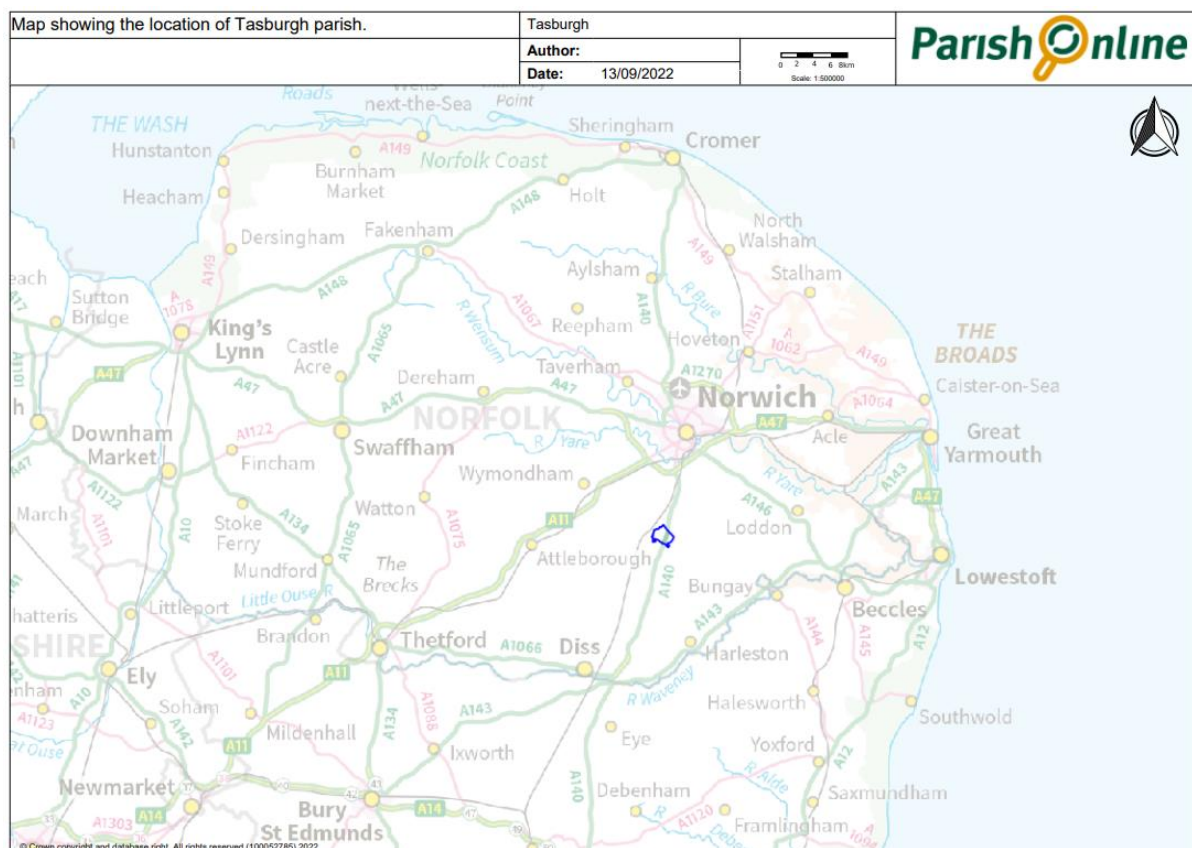
Heritage

5. To recognise Tasburgh's heritage assets.

1.3 Location

- 1.3.1 The parish of Tasburgh is within the administrative area of South Norfolk Council. The civil parish of Tasburgh covers an area of 3.71 km². Tasburgh is 15.9 km south of Norwich. Tasburgh Parish Council is the parish council for the civil parish. Tasburgh is part of the Hempnall electoral ward.

Figure 2 below: Map showing the location of Tasburgh parish.
Source: Parish Online mapping website. Map obtained 13.09.2022. Location denoted by blue outline.



1.4 Local planning policy

- 1.4.1 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 Tasburgh is identified as a Service Village in Policy 15 of the Joint Core Strategy.² Tasburgh 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. Smallscale 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

² <https://www.southnorfolkandbroadland.gov.uk/downloads/file/128/joint-core-strategy-adopted-document-2014> retrieved 07.09.2022.

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.

1.4.5 Appendix B4 – South Norfolk Site Specific Allocations and Policies Document (Section 5) contains the following information for Tasburgh:³

Policy 15 of the Joint Core Strategy (JCS) identifies Tasburgh 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.

Form and Character

There are two main areas of settlement in the parish, Upper and Lower Tasburgh. Upper Tasburgh has developed as a nucleated settlement as a result of post-war estate development and lies above the Tas Valley which runs to the south and west. Lower Tasburgh is set in the Tas Valley and comprises an older ribbon of development strung along part of Grove Lane and Low Road. With the exception of a small estate at Harvey Close the character of Lower Tasburgh comprises single plot depth development of varying age with significant trees and hedges interspersed with important gaps that give it an attractive rural character. Upper Tasburgh has a good direct link onto the A140 linking Norwich and Ipswich and on which there are frequent bus services. Lower Tasburgh's links to this road are by minor roads, some of which are very narrow.

Services and Community Facilities

There is a good range of facilities including a village hall, recreation facilities, pub and primary school, which are primarily located in Upper Tasburgh.

³<https://www.southnorfolkandbroadland.gov.uk/downloads/file/223/ssapd-section-5-service-villages>
retrieved 07.09.2022.

Development Boundary and Constraints

The development boundary has been drawn to include the main built-up area of Upper Tasburgh and to include the allocated land. There is also a development boundary drawn to include part of Lower Tasburgh to allow for some infill development where land is not of a significant distance from any services.

Policy TAS 1: Land north of Church Road and west of Tasburgh school

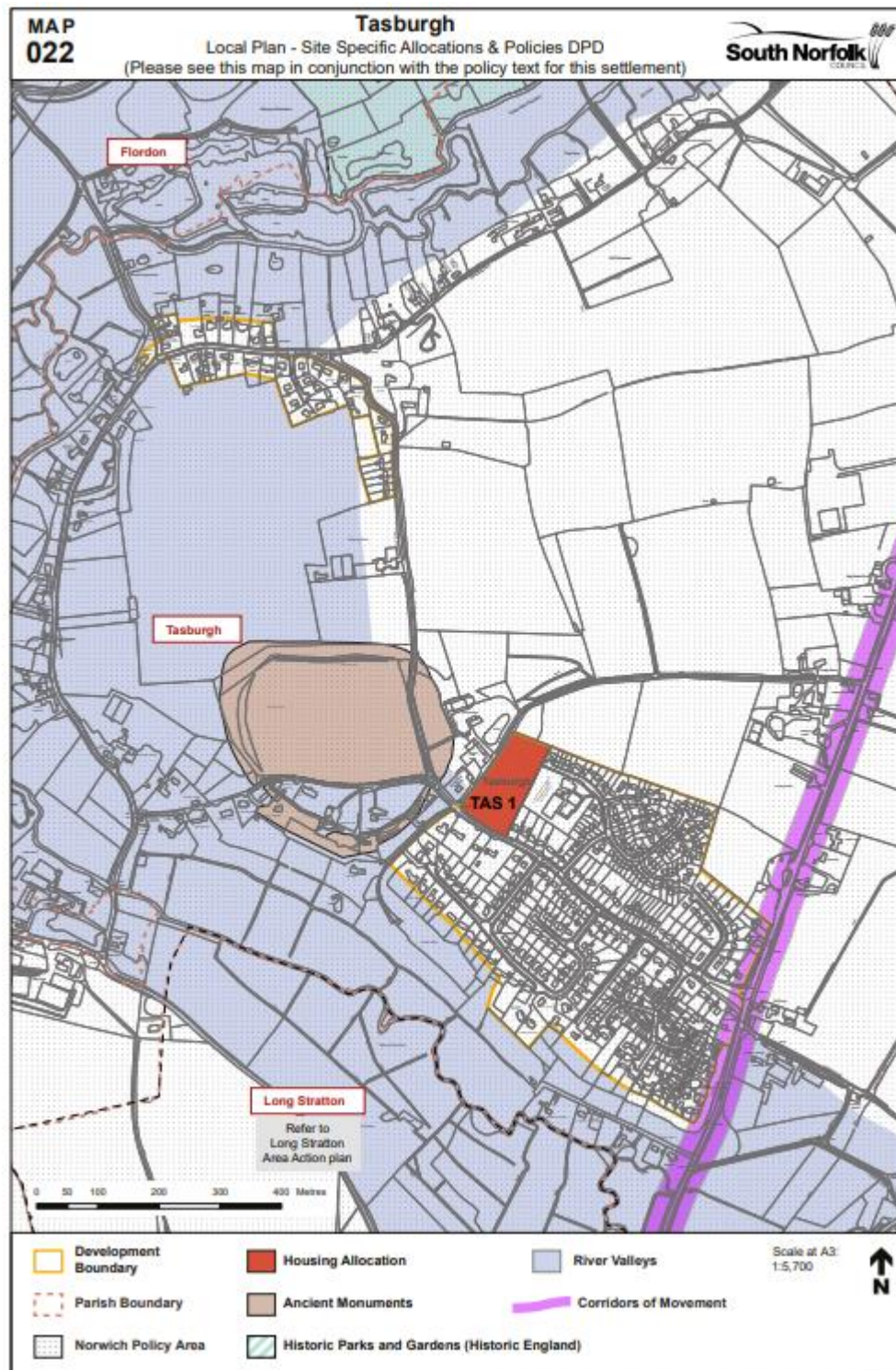
The site comprises of land immediately to the north-west of the existing built-up area of Tasburgh, but is also adjoined by a small area of settlement around Old Hall Farm further to the north-west. The site also immediately adjoins the school. Land amounting to some 1.14 hectares is allocated for housing and associated infrastructure. This allocation could accommodate approximately 20 dwellings.

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

1. Vehicular access to residential development on the site, from a safe access onto Church Road
2. Pedestrian and cycle access to the school from the residential development on the site
3. Expansion or improvement to the school facilities as agreed with the Education Authority
4. Norfolk Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Policy CS16 applies, as this site is within a minerals and waste consultation area. Developers will need to consult Norfolk County Council (Minerals and Waste Policy) as part of any future application on the site.

Figure 3 below: Map showing the location of site TAS1.

Source: South Norfolk Local Plan – Site Specific Allocations and Policies
Development Plan Document 2015.



1.4.6 Development completions in Tasburgh parish over the past ten years can be seen in the table below. Remaining commitments as at 12.09.2022 are:

- 2-bedroom houses: 2
- 3-bedroom houses: 2
- 4+ bedroom houses: 1
- Allocation of 20 dwellings TAS 1.

Figure 4 below: Table showing development completions in Tasburgh parish over the past ten years. Please note, these are all houses, no flats.

Source: South Norfolk Council. Information obtained 12.09.2022.

Year	Number of 1-bedroom houses	Number of 2-bedroom houses	Number of 3-bedroom houses	Number of 4-bedroom houses	Number of unknown number of bedroom houses
04/2010 – 03/2011					
04/2011 – 03/2012			1		
04/2012 – 03/2013					
04/2013 – 03/2014					
04/2014 – 03/2015					
04/2015 – 03/2016		1		1	
04/2016 – 03/2017					
04/2017 – 03/2018			1		
04/2018 – 03/2019					1
04/2019 – 03/2020			1		
04/2020 – 03/2021				3	
04/2021 – 03/2022				2	
Total	0	1	3	6	1

1.4.7 The Greater Norwich Local Plan (GNLP) is currently being developed and will build on the long-established joint working arrangements for Greater Norwich, which have delivered the current Joint Core Strategy for the area. The Joint Core Strategy plans

for the housing and jobs needs of the area to 2026 and the GNLP will ensure that these needs continue to be met to 2038. The GNLP will include strategic planning policies and allocate sites for development. It will aim to ensure that new homes and jobs are delivered, and the environment is protected and enhanced, promoting sustainability and the effective functioning of the area. The Greater Norwich Local Plan was submitted to the Secretary of State for independent examination on 30 July 2021.⁴ Hearings took place in February, March and July 2022.

1.4.8 The Greater Norwich Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft Strategy Policy 7.4 – Village Clusters states:

Housing

To provide a minimum of 4,220 homes as set out in policy 1 and to support village services, provide choice for the market and promote delivery of a variety of housing types and tenures, housing development will be supported in principle on a range of sites within the village clusters.

To achieve this:

1. New sites in village clusters to provide a minimum of 1,200 homes will be allocated through a South Norfolk Village Clusters Housing Allocations Local Plan;
2. New sites in village clusters in Broadland to provide 482 homes are allocated in the Greater Norwich Local Plan Sites Plan.

Additional sites may be provided in village clusters by:

1. Infill development within settlement boundaries;
2. Affordable housing led development, which may include an element of market housing (including self/custom build) if necessary, for viability, up to a maximum of 15 dwellings in total. These sites should be adjacent or well related to settlement boundaries with good access to services, including safe routes to schools, subject to other policies of the local plan.

The cumulative amount of windfall development permitted during the plan period should not have a negative impact on the character and scale of settlements in any village cluster.

⁴ <https://www.gnlp.org.uk/> information obtained 07.09.2022.

Employment

The allocated Employment Areas are:

Location	Existing undeveloped employment allocations (hectares, April 2018)	New allocations (hectares)	Total employment allocations (hectares)
See policies 1 and 6 for the strategic site at Hethel	20	0.8	20.8
Brooke	4.8	0	4.8
Foulsham	1.1	0	1.1
Horsham St. Faith	2.9	1.5	4.4
Lenwade	2.4	0	2.4
Lingwood	2.3	0	2.3
Total	33.5	2.3	35.9

Other small-scale employment development will be acceptable in principle elsewhere within village development boundaries, through the re-use of rural buildings or through the potential expansion of existing small and medium sized employment sites, subject to meeting other policies in the development plan. Enhancements to the multi-functional green infrastructure network provided by development will contribute to the strategic network as set out in maps 8A and B and to linking local networks.

- 1.4.9 The 'South Norfolk Village Clusters Housing Allocation Plan' (VCHAP) was published for public consultation between 7 June and 2 August 2021, under Regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. The council is now reviewing the plan in light of the representations received. They are also currently assessing new sites that have been submitted as part of this consultation and we will need to carry out any further fact finding or evidence gathering that is necessary. Once this process is complete the council will prepare the final, proposed submission (or Regulation 19) version of the plan. Following its independent examination, the plan is expected to be finalised and adopted later in 2023.⁵

- 1.4.10 The South Norfolk Village Clusters Housing Allocation Plan states for Tasburgh:⁶

⁵ <https://www.southnorfolkandbroadland.gov.uk/emerging-local-plan/south-norfolk-village-clusters-housing-allocations-plan>. Information obtained 07.09.2022.

⁶ <https://southnorfolkandbroadland.oc2.uk/document/1/568#d568>. Information obtained 07.09.2022.

Form and character

There are two main areas of settlement in the parish, Upper and Lower Tasburgh. Upper Tasburgh has developed as a nucleated settlement as a result of post-war estate development and lies above the Tas Valley which runs to the south and west. Lower Tasburgh is set in the Tas Valley and comprises an older ribbon of development strung along part of Grove Lane and Low Road. With the exception of a small estate at Harvey Close the character of Lower Tasburgh comprises single plot depth development of varying age with significant trees and hedges interspersed with important gaps that give it an attractive rural character. Upper Tasburgh has a good direct link onto the A140 linking Norwich and Ipswich and on which there are frequent bus services. Lower Tasburgh's links to this road are by minor roads, some of which are very narrow.

Services and Community Facilities

There is a good range of facilities including a village hall, recreation facilities, pub, preschool and primary school, which are primarily located in Upper Tasburgh. There is also a regular bus service.

Settlement Limit and Constraints

The Settlement Limit is fragmented. In Upper Tasburgh the Settlement Limit incorporates the main built-up area. The existing Settlement Limit in Lower Tasburgh has been restricted to development that is best located to access the available services. A small extension to the Settlement Limit in Lower Tasburgh has been drawn to incorporate the four dwellings approved by planning permission 2018/0290 as well as the adjacent properties. The revised Settlement Limit extends to (but excludes) the wildlife amenity area.

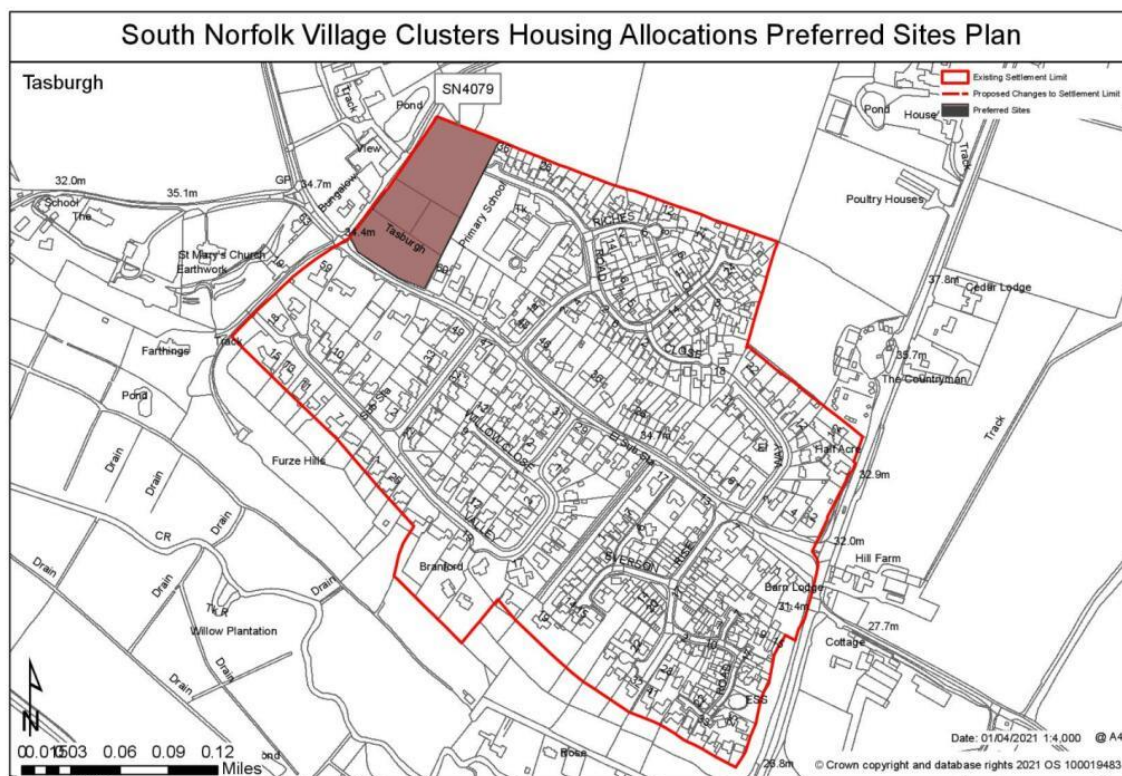
Preferred and Shortlisted Sites

4 sites have been promoted for consideration, of which 1 was identified as a preferred allocation site. No further sites were Shortlisted.

Preferred Sites

On the basis of the assessment undertaken the following site(s) have been identified as a preferred allocation:

Site: SN4079, Land north of Church Road and west of Tasburgh School
<p>Preferred for up to 30 dwellings (net gain of 10) on a site of 1.14 hectares.</p> <p>Reasoned justification: The applicants are seeking to increase the density of the site to more than it is currently allocated for under TAS1. Whilst the site is still considered a reasonable option for delivery the original allocation required consideration of school expansion which would require land from this site. Confirmation would be needed from NCC Education that this is no longer the case if the density is to be increased. Highways would also require highway improvement works and a road linking Church Road and Henry Preston Road.</p>



Rejected Sites

The following site(s) were promoted for development but have been rejected on the basis of information available at the time of assessment.

Site	Location and Reasons for Rejection
SN0005	Hill Farm, Norwich Road Concerns regarding the provision of a safe and suitable access to the site have been identified. The local road network is also considered to be unsuitable either in terms of footways and poor visibility at adjacent road junctions. Development would also represent a breakout into the countryside to the east of the A140 (which is a Major Road Network) and is considered to have a harmful impact upon both the townscape and landscape. A development of reduced scale would not sufficiently address these concerns.
SN0267	Cedar Holdings, Ipswich Road, Tasburgh The site is considered to be an unreasonable option for development due to highway impact issues. Access to the site is proposed via the A140 which is a Major Road Network which is unlikely to provide a satisfactory and safe means of access.
SN0413	Land at Grove Lane The site is considered to be unreasonable due to access and highways issues, the impact upon the historic character and the detrimental impact development in this location would have on the townscape. The site is accessed via Grove Lane which is of

	restricted width and highways officers have advised that this would require widening to 5.5m across the frontage, as well as the provision of a 2m wide footway. There is limited development in the surrounding and immediate area which has maintained a distinct separation between Upper and Lower Tasburgh. Therefore, development in this location would impact upon the historic character of the village. It is not considered possible to mitigate this.
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1.5 National planning policy

- 1.5.1 The National Planning Policy Framework was revised on 20 July 2021 and sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. This revised Framework replaces the previous National Planning Policy Framework published in March 2012, revised in July 2018 and updated in February 2019.⁷ A newly revised National Planning Policy Framework is expected again in the near future.
- 1.5.2 The 'Planning for the Future' White Paper (August 2020) was out for consultation from August to October 2020 and the feedback is being analysed. The changes to the planning system proposed in the White Paper may impact on the development of the Local Plan and the Tasburgh Neighbourhood Plan.⁸

1.6 Tasburgh Parish Plan

- 1.6.1 Tasburgh Parish Plan was published in 2009 from information compiled in 2008.⁹
- 1.6.2 Policies in the Parish Plan are:
- Communication – A variety of methods of communication should continue to be encouraged and developed to enable people in the village to meet and develop strong contacts with each other.
 - Biodiversity and open spaces – Open spaces in the village should be promoted and adapted for their value to residents for biodiversity, visual amenity and recreation.
 - Parcels of open land identified that could contribute to the amenity of the village include:
 - The site known as Burrfield Park.
 - The site of the iron-age fort which is owned by Norfolk Archaeological Trust.

⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>. Information obtained 07.09.2022.

⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/planning-for-the-future> Information obtained 07.09.2022.

⁹ <https://tasburghpc.wixsite.com/tasburghpc/parish-plan>. Information obtained 12.09.2022.

- Land adjoining Woodland Rise/Everson Road.
- The Churchyard.
- The Playing Field.
- A number of privately owned sites.
- Traffic – Safety for pedestrians and cyclists should be a priority in the village. The Parish Council should investigate ways in which road safety can be improved for all road users and reduce speeding on all roads in the village.
- Physical improvements - The appearance of the village should be maintained to a high standard through the efforts of property owners and the Parish Council.
- Footpaths – Footpaths through the village should be promoted so that residents of all ages have easy access through the village both to reach all the available facilities (school, village hall, shop etc) and also for leisure purposes. Footpaths should be kept clear and safe. This will involve continuing joint working between the Parish Council and the Highways Authority.
 - The feasibility of the following footpaths needs to be established:
 - Lower Tasburgh and Upper Tasburgh.
 - Connecting Marlpit Lane and the village.
 - Along Saxlingham Lane to the A140 and Newton Flotman.
 - Along the A140 to Long Stratton.
 - Footpaths for walks that give access to the countryside around the village.
 - Circular walk around the village.
- Other access issues – The use of buses should be encouraged as a sustainable form of transport and a way in which those who do not have access to a car such as the young and old can access services. This should be done through the promotion of bus routes and information about timetables.
- Renewable energy – The generation of renewable energy in the village should be encouraged. New development in the village should be built with high levels of insulation to achieve the maximum amount of energy conservation.
- Facilities – Improvements to the village hall should be discussed. More use should be made of the school building as a central facility in the community.
- Future housing development –
 - 1. The site adjacent to the Primary School must be retained for future expansion of the school.
 - 2. It is important that the rural character of the village is retained; additional development of up to 5% could be accommodated without jeopardising this.
 - 3. Any small development should unite Upper and Lower Tasburgh and not further polarize it.
 - 4. If new development is to be carried out, the infrastructure of the

village should keep pace with this. In particular this applies to road and footway improvements, and improvements to the school and village hall.

- 5. Field between the Village Hall and Iron Age Fort to be acquired for better quality playing field. This could release the current playing field for a development of not more than six dwellings along the roadside frontage.

2. Demographic data and community Infrastructure

Please note: All Census data throughout the data profile is 2011 Census data obtained from www.nomisweb.co.uk in September 2022 unless referenced otherwise. In brackets throughout, are references to the tables downloaded from the Nomis website that contain the relevant Census 2011 information. For example, (KS101EW) is the table for Usual Resident Population. District level data from the 2021 Census was released on 28th June 2022 showing population by age and gender, rounded to the nearest 100.¹⁰ The next phase of Census 2021 data is the release of topic summaries in October 2022 with the last topic summary by the end of 2022. Further census data and analysis will be released throughout 2023.

2.1 Population

2.1.1 The usual resident population of Tasburgh parish was 1,149 in the 2011 census (KS101EW). The population was 49.5 percent male and 50.5 percent female.

2.1.2 The Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates for Tasburgh parish¹¹ are:

Mid 2011:	1,153
Mid 2012:	1,157
Mid 2013:	1,132
Mid 2014:	1,138
Mid 2015:	1,157
Mid 2016:	1,151
Mid 2017:	1,160
Mid 2018:	1,156
Mid 2019:	1,141
Mid 2020:	1,128

2.1.3 In South Norfolk, the population size has increased by 14.4%, from around 124,000 in Census 2011 to 141,900 in Census 2021. This is higher than the overall increase for England (6.6%), where the population grew by nearly 3.5 million to 56,489,800.¹²

2.1.4 There were 916,200 people living in Norfolk on Census Day, 21 March 2021. That's an increase of around 58,300 people, or an increase of 6.8% compared with Census

¹⁰ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/aboutcensus/releaseplans>. Information obtained 13.09.2022.

¹¹

www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/adhocs/13843parishpopulationestimatesformid2011tomid2020basedonbestfittingofoutputareastoparishes Information retrieved 13.09.2022.

¹² <https://www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/censuspopulationchange/E07000149/> Information obtained 13.09.2022.

Day 2011. This compares with an 8.3% increase for the East of England and a 6.3% increase for England and Wales. Within Norfolk, South Norfolk had the highest percentage increase (14.4% increase), with Great Yarmouth having the lowest increase (2.6% increase), compared with the last census.¹³

- 2.1.5 The age structure of Tasburgh parish from the 2011 Census data is shown in the table overleaf. The mean age of residents in Tasburgh was 41.3 years in the 2011 Census compared with 42.7 years for Norfolk and 43 years for South Norfolk.

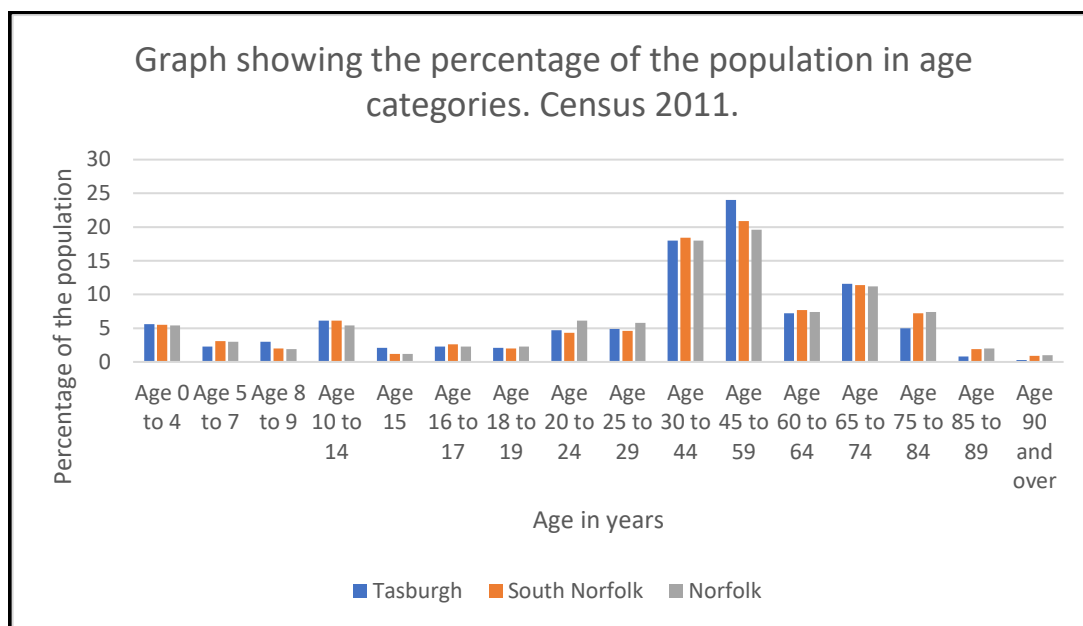
Figure 5 and 6 below: Table showing the percentage age structure of the population of Tasburgh parish, South Norfolk District and Norfolk from the 2011 Census.

Source: Rural Services Online Website.¹⁴ Data obtained 13.03.2022.

Age of residents	Tasburgh	South Norfolk	Norfolk
0 – 4 years	5.6	5.5	5.4
5 – 7 years	2.3	3.1	3.0
8 – 9 years	3.0	2.0	1.9
10 – 14 years	6.1	6.1	5.4
15 years	2.1	1.2	1.2
16 – 17 years	2.3	2.6	2.3
18 – 19 years	2.1	2.0	2.3
20 – 24 years	4.7	4.3	6.1
25 – 29 years	4.9	4.6	5.8
30 – 44 years	18.0	18.4	18.0
45 – 59 years	24.0	20.9	19.6
60 – 64 years	7.2	7.7	7.4
65 – 74 years	11.6	11.4	11.2
75 – 84 years	5.0	7.2	7.4
85 – 89 years	0.8	1.9	2.0
90 and over	0.3	0.9	1.0

¹³ <https://www.norfolk.gov.uk/news/2022/06/census-2021-first-results-published> Information retrieved 13.09.2022.

¹⁴ www.rsonline.org.uk Information obtained 13.09.2022.



2.2 Health and wellbeing

2.2.1 The table below shows how residents of Tasburgh reported their health in the 2011 Census (KS310EW) compared to South Norfolk and Norfolk.

Figure 7 below: Table showing how residents of Tasburgh parish reported their health in the 2011 Census.

Source: Nomis website. Data obtained 13.09.2022

Area	Very good health	Good health	Fair health	Bad health	Very bad health
Tasburgh	51.9%	34.1%	10.2%	3.3%	0.5%
South Norfolk District	46.4%	35.8%	13.4%	3.5%	1.0%
Norfolk	42.7%	36.6%	15.1%	4.4%	1.1%

2.2.2 The table overleaf shows how residents of Tasburgh reported how limited their day-to-day activities were in the 2011 Census (KS301EW) compared to South Norfolk and Norfolk.

Figure 8 below: Table showing how residents of Tasburgh parish reported their day-to-day activity affected by health in the 2011 Census.

Source: Nomis website. Data obtained 13.09.2022.

Area	Day-to-day activities limited a lot	Day-to-day activities limited a little	Day-to day activities not limited
Tasburgh	5.9%	7.5%	86.6%
South Norfolk District	7.4%	10.5%	82.1%
Norfolk	9.1%	11.0%	79.9%

2.2.3 The closest Doctor's Surgeries are located at Hempnall and Long Stratton. David Leigh, Practice Manager at Old Mill and Millgates Medical Practice in Long Stratton responded when requested for information 'Although nothing can be foreseen in the immediate future regarding capacity issues it would be extremely difficult to comment on a period of time beyond 5 years, though I would like to think we would be able to deal with future demands. Considerations need to be given to professional recruitment in the future and our capacity would be affected by a smaller pool of Doctors and trained Nurses to recruit from should our existing team move on either through their own career movement or natural means such as retirement. There is currently for example a lack of trained nurses in the system. We are a training practice for medical students and have involvement with years 1-3, which helps to build future relationships.' Keith Burnett, Practice Manager at Long Stratton Medial Partnership, responded 'As of March 2023, we will be extending our existing building and creating seven additional clinical rooms and reconfiguring our internal space for additional admin support. This will future proof the surgery and help mitigate the impact of the proposed local housing developments. We obviously need to consider recruitment alongside the physical development, this could prove to be more challenging. We acknowledge that primary care is under extreme pressure now and are fully aware that we need to expand.'

2.2.4 Well Pharmacy is located in Long Stratton. Dentist surgeries are located in Mulbarton, Hethersett, Wymondham, Poringland and Norwich.

2.3 Qualifications

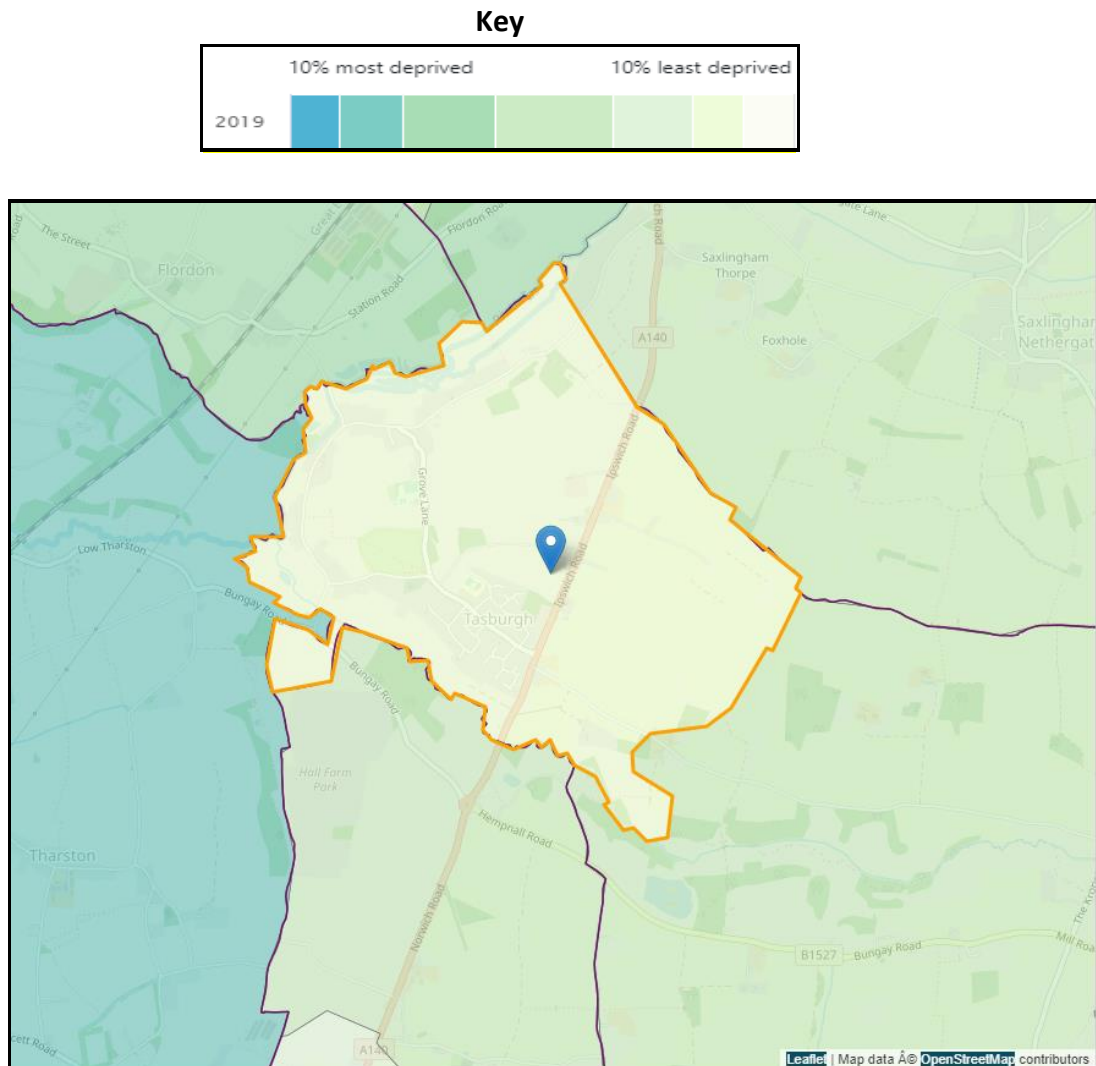
2.3.1 Data from the 2011 Census (KS501EW) shows that 12.3% of usual residents in Tasburgh parish aged 16 and over have no qualifications. This compares to 22.6% in South Norfolk and 26.3% in Norfolk.

2.4 Deprivation

- 2.4.1 Tasburgh parish is covered by Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) South Norfolk 009G. A Lower Super Output Area is a geographical area.

Figure 9 below: Map showing the LSOA South Norfolk 009G covering Tasburgh parish.

Source: www.dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/iod_index.html. Maps obtained 13.09.2022.



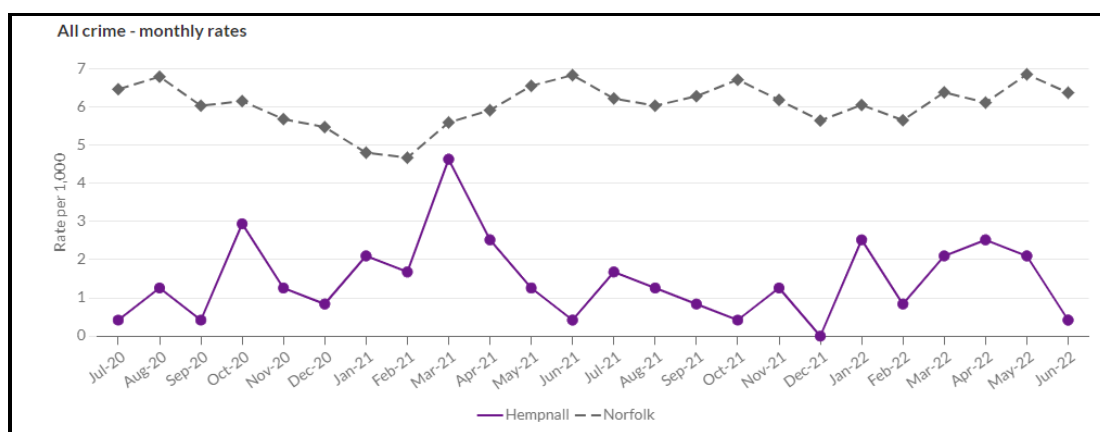
- 2.4.2 In the Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019 LSOA South Norfolk 009G was ranked 27,365 out of 32,844 LSOAs in England where 1 is the most deprived LSOA. This is amongst the 20% least deprived neighbourhoods in the country.
- 2.4.3 The Indices of Multiple Deprivation are made up of seven domains. In 2019 LSOA South Norfolk 009G was amongst the:
- 20% least deprived neighbourhoods for Income Deprivation.
 - 10% least deprived neighbourhoods for Employment Deprivation.

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

2.4 Crime

2.5.1 Crime data for Hempnall Ward shows 38 crimes July 2021 to June 2022. Crime rate is lower in Hempnall Ward per 1000 population compared to South Norfolk and Norfolk.¹⁵

Figure 10 below: Crime rate for Hempnall Ward compared to Norfolk County.
Source: Norfolk Insight Website. Graphs obtained 20.09.2022.



2.6 Education

- 2.6.1 Preston C of E VC Primary School is a member of the Tas Valley Church Schools Federation and serves pupils from 4 – 11 years of age. There were 123 pupils on roll in May 2022 and 17 planned for admission in 2022/2023.¹⁶
- 2.6.2 Preston C of E VC Primary School feeds to Long Stratton High School.
- 2.6.3 Norfolk County Council provided information on 21.09.2022 that 'Preston C of E VC Primary School's current capacity is 105 pupils across all year groups with a current Pupil admission number of 17. This is set and controlled by the school to manage

¹⁵ <https://www.norfolkinsight.org.uk/crime-and-community-safety/reports> Information obtained 13.09.2022.

¹⁶ <https://csapps.norfolk.gov.uk/schoolfinder/schoolinfo.asp?govid=3084> Information obtained 14.09.2022.

their total capacity within the confines of the building they operate. The detail suggests there is a current spike within the Year R year group and the future expected birth rate are likely to be more consistently around the 6 and 7's. This is not uncommon across the county as we are experiencing a significant decline in the level of the birth rate and have been since the highest level was reached in 2012. The school is popular among families in the area, it often receives numbers along the same numbers as it PAN, but this will mean the school is taking children from other school's catchment areas. This is common but when there is a decline as seen above this will impact adversely on some smaller schools. The forecast includes expected housing delivery as reported by the district council which is 5 homes over the next 3 years. We would usually expect 100 homes to generate approximately 28 children. Currently the school does not need capacity to grow based on servicing the children within their catchment, if they become oversubscribed within any admission round, we would look to place children in their next available preference where there is capacity. It is the LA's policy to expand schools based on catchment children and not preference, therefore ensuring a school serves its local community.'

Figure 11 below: Preference patterns for local schools.

Source: Norfolk County Council. Information obtained 21.09.2022.

	2022		2021		2020	
School	Catchm	Cohort	Catchm	Cohort	Catchm	Cohort
Tasburgh Preston Primary	14	14	4	4	10	10
Manor Field Infant		1		7		6
Hapton Primary		3		1		4
Hempnall Primary	1	1		1		
St Francis of Assisi Primary	1					
Wicklewood Primary			1			
Bunwell Primary				1		
Total	16	19	5	14	10	20
Please note: Data shown in this table is an analysis of place preference, and not a tally of those places taken up in any intake year.						

- 2.6.4 Based on the chart above this indicates the school accepts most of its own catchment (14) and will take other children from schools such as Hempnall (1), Hapton (3), Manor field (1). The catchment children do attend the school, but it does lose children to Hempnall (1) and St Francis of Assisi (1). The school can choose to accept more children than its published PAN, but they are made aware this will be at their own risk.

- 2.6.5 The school sits on a confined site and does not allow significant expansion on the existing site. Based on the current level of capacity Norfolk County Council does not have plans to expand the school. The Local Authority plans for catchment and not preference the admission round would be used to deal with any oversubscription if the need arose.

Figure 12 below: School capacity and intake in the Tasburgh area.

Source: Norfolk County Council. Information obtained 21.09.2022.

School Name	Capacity	PAN	Reception intake Sept 22	Total of all year groups Sept 22
Preston	119	17	19	122
Hempnall	150	25	25	144
Saxlingham	70	10	5	61
Hapton	47	6	3	33
Newton Flotman	180	30	15	111
Manor field	216	60	36	142

2.7 Community

- 2.7.1 Tasburgh has an active community with a range of services, facilities, clubs and groups.

- 2.7.2 Community buildings in Tasburgh include:

- Tasburgh Village Hall.¹⁷
 - There are three rooms, which can be hired individually or together.
 - Outside there is a football pitch, two tennis courts, a play area for 8-13 year-olds plus adult fitness equipment and skatepark.
 - Regular bookings include 1st Tasburgh Scouts, Taz Explorers, Keep Fit, Tasburgh Sports and Social Clubm TUFC, Yoga Classes and Tasburgh Carers Group.
- Tasburgh Sports and Social Club adjoined to the Village Hall.
- St. Mary the Virgin Church with an adjoining Church Room where community activities are held.

- 2.7.3 Play areas in Tasburgh include:

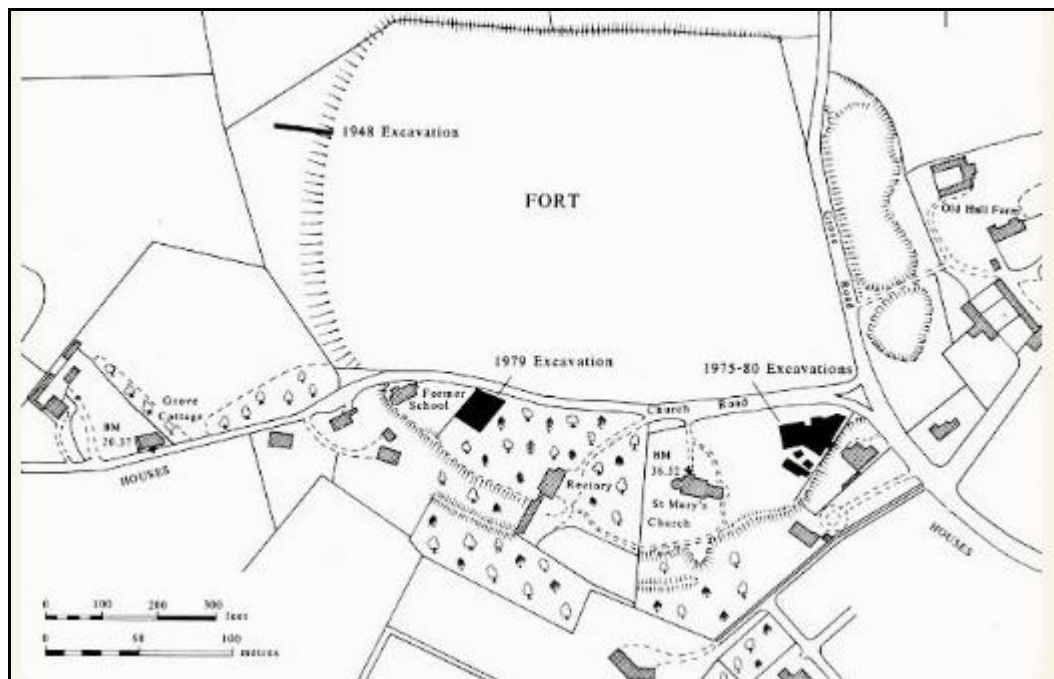
- Chestnut Road Play Area owned and maintained by South Norfolk Council.
 - Swings, slide, multi-play structure, picnic bench.
- Pear Tree field off Everson Road
- The play area at the Village Hall for 8 – 13-year-olds. There is a fenced area for children under 8 years of age.

¹⁷ <https://www.tasburghvillagehall.org.uk/> Information obtained 14.09.2022.

- 2.7.4 Burrfield Park is an area of land leased by the Parish Council where a nature area has been created to protect and enhance biodiversity. This includes a wild-flower meadow, apple trees, a pond and a boardwalk with information boards.
- 2.7.5 Tasburgh enclosure is owned by Norfolk Archaeological Trust and is thought to be an Iron Age Fort.¹⁸ There are no public rights of way over the site, public access is granted with The Norfolk Archaeological Trust's permission if people use and respect the site appropriately.

Figure 13 below: Tasburgh Earthworks.

Source: Historic England. Map Obtained 15.09.2022.



- 2.7.6 Tasburgh Allotments are located on Grove Lane. The allotments are run by the Tasburgh Allotment Society. There are 17 plots, which are currently fully subscribed.
- 2.7.7 Community groups in Tasburgh include:
- Community Speed Watch
 - The Tasburgh Society and History Group
 - Tasburgh Carers Group
 - 1st Tasburgh Scout Group
 - Social Club
 - Eurolink
 - Tasburgh Allotment Society (TAS)
 - Tasburgh United Football Club

¹⁸ <https://www.norfarchtrust.org.uk/project/tasburgh-earthworks/> Information obtained 14.09.2022.

- Coffee Pot and Crafts
- St. Mary's Guild
- Fitness Club (Over 50s)
- Martial Arts
- Tasburgh Tea Room
- Tasburgh Craft Group
- Tasburgh Choir
- Tasburgh Tots

2.7.8 Tasburgh United Charities is able to help residents who need financial help.

2.7.9 Tasburgh Parish Council owns and leases the land occupied by the Tasburgh Allotment Society and are currently in the process of registering the land at Burrfield Park and the Land on the North side of Marlpit for the Public Sand, Gravel & Marl Pits Charity, which the Parish Council are Trustees of and pay the Charity a yearly rent of £25.00. The Parish Council also own a strip of land on the east side of Low Road known as Horseshoe Path.

2.7.10 The Parish Council makes an annual contribution to:

- The grounds maintenance of St Mary's Church and the Village Hall playing field which is managed by the Trustees of the Village Hall Management Committee.
- An additional payment is also made to the Village Hall Management Committee towards the outside area maintenance around the play area equipment which is owned and maintained by the Parish Council.
- An annual lease to the Village Hall Management Committee for the area of land that the play equipment stands on.

2.7.8 Recycling banks can be found in the village hall car park.

2.7.9 Tasburgh Quarterly and Church News is the community newsletter for Tasburgh.¹⁹

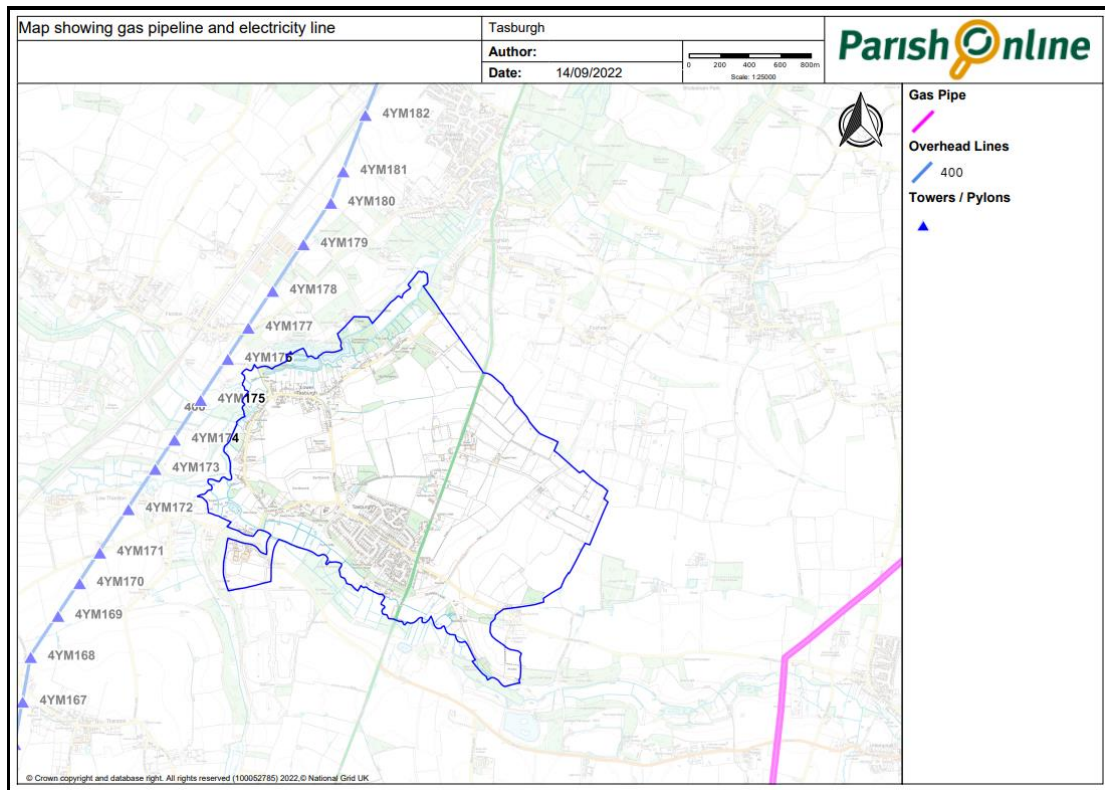
2.7.10 Tasburgh is served by fibre broadband.

2.7.11 A map showing the location of the gas pipeline, overhead electricity line and pylons around Tasburgh can be seen in Figure 14.

¹⁹ https://issuu.com/tasburghpc/docs/spring_quarterly_2021 Information obtained 14.09.2022.

Figure 14 below: Map showing the location of the gas pipeline and electricity overhead lines in Tasburgh parish.

Source: Parish Online mapping website. Map obtained 14.09.2022.

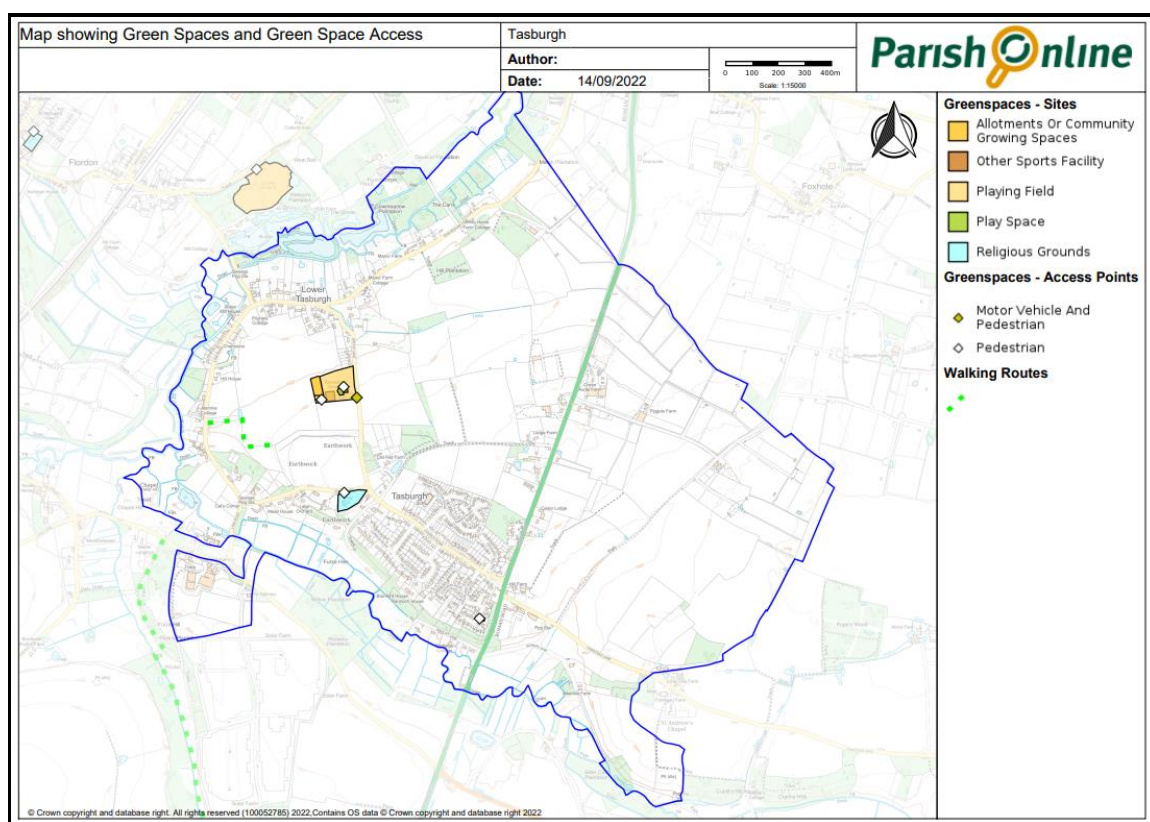


2.8 Open space

- 2.8.1 A map showing greenspaces and greenspace access points in Tasburgh parish can be seen in Figure 15.

Figure 15 below: Map showing the location of greenspaces and greenspace access points in Tasburgh parish.

Source: Parish Online Mapping website. Map obtained 14.09.2022.



2.8.2 The South Norfolk Council PPG17 Open Spaces, Indoor Sports and Community Recreation Assessment 2007 assessed the formal open space in Tasburgh as 1.2 hectares, the quality of formal open space provision as 58%, the current natural and semi-natural green space provision as 5.73 hectares, amenity green space as 0.2 hectares consisting of amenity greenspace and village green. Please note, this information is fifteen years old.

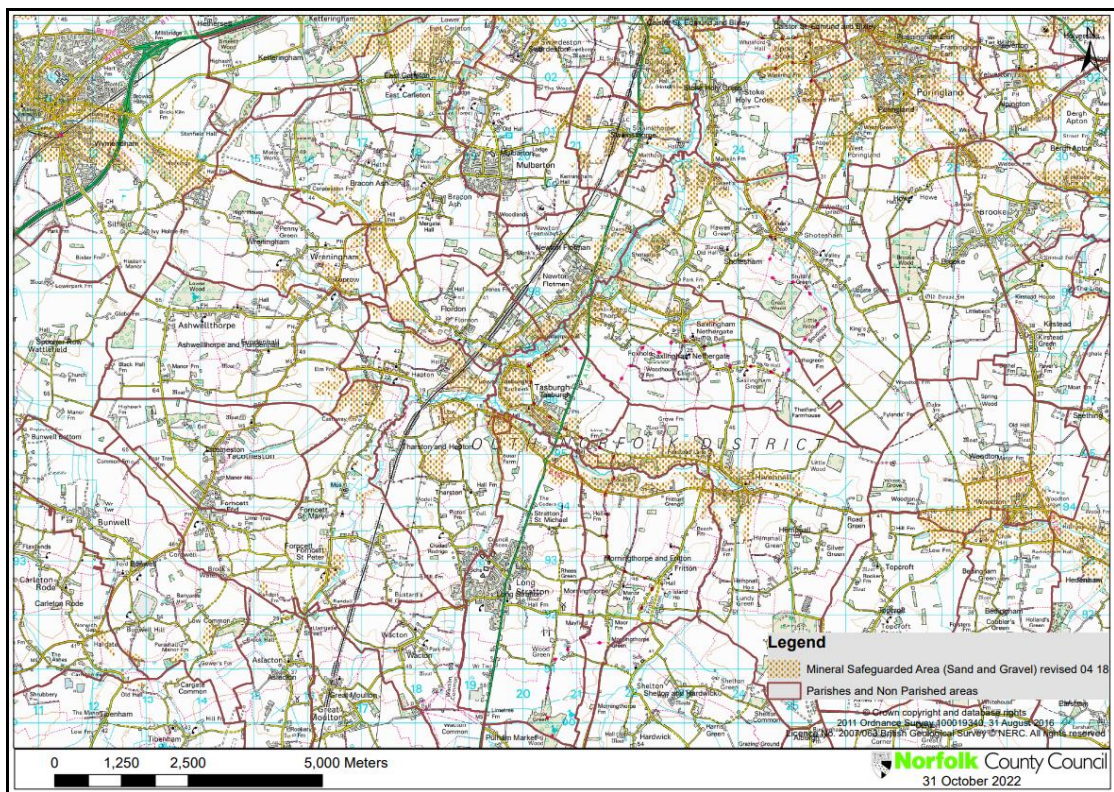
2.8.8 The burial ground is located at St Mary the Virgin's Church on Church Road. The Reverend Dawn Davidson provided information on 16.09.2022 that there are 105 burial spaces remaining, which should be sufficient for another 26 years.

2.9 Minerals and waste

2.9.1 There are no safeguarded mineral extraction or waste management facilities within Tasburgh Parish. However, there are safeguarded mineral resources of sand and gravel within the Parish. Norfolk County Council advised if the Tasburgh Neighbourhood Plan intends to allocate land over one hectare for permanent non-mineral development that is either underlain or partially underlain by safeguarded mineral then they will need to reference the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Core

strategy Policy CS16-Safeguarding in the allocation document. The Pre-Submission Publication of the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan Review (NMWLPR), will be subject to submission to the Secretary of State and Examination in Public in the next six months. If found sound and adopted this will replace the adopted Minerals and Waste Core Strategy. The draft policy regarding mineral safeguarding in the NMWLPR is MP11-Mineral Safeguarding Areas and Mineral Consultation Areas.

Figure 16 below: Map showing the Mineral Safeguarded Area (Sand and Gravel).
Source: Norfolk County Council. Map obtained 01.11.2022.



3. Housing and the built environment

3.1 Historic environment

- 3.1.1 The following information is a historical summary from The Norfolk Heritage Explorer website.²⁰

The parish of Tasburgh is situated in the southeast of Norfolk. It lies north of Long Stratton, west of Saxlingham Nethergate, east of Tharston and south of Newton Flotman and Flordon. The name Tasburgh may derive from the Old English meaning 'Tæsa's fort'. The parish has a long history and was well established by the time of the Norman Conquest. Its population, land ownership and productive resources were detailed in the Domesday Book of 1086. This document revealed that the lands were part of Roger Bigot's holdings and that the parish had a stake in a mill.

The earliest signs of human occupation in Tasburgh are provided by flint pot boilers, which show evidence of the heating of water probably for washing and cooking purposes. In addition to these pot boilers, there are a large number of prehistoric worked flint objects on record for the parish. However, a number of these flint implements have been dated to specific periods of prehistory. These include Mesolithic flint flakes and a microlith and two Neolithic/Bronze Age stone axehammers. Pieces of Bronze Age pottery have also been retrieved, including part of a beaker, a characteristic find from the early part of this period. A couple of possible Bronze Age ring ditches have also been noted to the south of Hall farm.



Aerial photograph of Tasburgh Iron Age hillfort. (© NCC)

²⁰ [https://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?TNF1683-Parish-Summary-Tasburgh-\(Parish-Summary\)](https://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?TNF1683-Parish-Summary-Tasburgh-(Parish-Summary))
Information obtained 14.09.2022.

The Iron Age may have been a significant period in the history of Tasburgh. A probable hillfort exists to the west of the Preston VC High School. It has a single rampart about 3m high, which encloses an area of approximately 20 acres. This site has been extensively studied and a large number of Roman, Saxon and medieval pottery sherds and metalwork items have been recovered. Surveys have also identified numerous features comprising, amongst others, medieval ditches and pits, Saxon hearths and metalworking areas and prehistoric pits and postholes. The discovery of the remnants of Late Saxon defences also raises the possibility that this was once a burgh. The only Iron Age finds comprise a terret and part of a silver torc (although this may be of Viking date). The paucity of finds from this era may seem slightly surprising given the presence of the hillfort, so it is possible that other Iron Age items merely await discovery.

No Roman sites have been recorded in Tasburgh. A Roman altar has allegedly been found, but there are few further details to substantiate the truth of this claim or locate the altar. The best Roman artefacts that have been discovered are a beautiful finger ring engraved with a motif of a bird or animal and a vessel in the shape of a lion. All the other finds are mundane items like coins, pottery sherds and brooches.

During the Late Saxon period it is possible that a burgh existed on the site of the hillfort. It also seems likely that St Mary's Church has Saxon origins, as attributed to by the presence of the church's round tower with traces of blind arcading. Otherwise the Saxon period is solely represented by small finds. Many of these take the form of pottery sherds (and brooches: with both Early Saxon and Late Saxon examples being reported. However, the finest artefact is of Viking origin and was clearly imported. This superb openwork brooch (has decoration in the form of animal heads and rosettes and would have been a prestigious item to own.

During the medieval period St Mary's Church was in operation. However, it has been speculated that a chapel dedicated to St Michael also existed in Tasburgh and this has been identified with a moated site. A study of this area recorded flint building rubble and the remnants of house platforms, meaning this was more likely to be a domestic site than the location of the chapel.

Several of the buildings in Tasburgh have medieval origins. Old Hall Farm sits on a possible medieval manorial site, and the house itself takes the form of an open hall medieval building with a cross wing added to the north. Similarly, Rookery Cottage) was once a medieval hall house with an open smoke bay, although much of what is currently visible is of 16th century or later date. Timber-framed properties like Meadow View and White Horse Farm were also probably built during the late medieval period. White Horse Farm is a particularly striking building with its thatched roof and four separate polygonal brick chimneys.

Metal detecting and fieldwalking have recovered a number of medieval objects. Finds of note include a brass finger ring, a strap end in the shape of a tree, part of a candlestick and a copper alloy vessel. However, one of the most intriguing finds is a stone trough that stands in the garden of the Firs. This object supposedly came from Norwich Castle after it had ceased to operate as a prison, and could have been used by the prisoners to wash in.

The records for post medieval Tasburgh are dominated by a large number of fine buildings, listed as properties of architectural interest. As such, it is only possible to mention a small selection of them here. Tasburgh Hall was built in around 1885 in a Neo-Jacobean style with stepped gables. Some of the internal rooms are notable for their lavish panelling. In contrast to this grand abode, Mistletoe Cottage was built in about 1750 for the poor of parish. It was converted to two cottages for road menders when the Pulham workhouse was erected and became a single private residence in 1929. Another building of interest is the Countryman Public House, which stands three storeys high and has Dutch gabling. This form of public house is very similar to others in the area, like the Anchor in Coltishall, and it is probably of 18th century date.

A couple of non-secular buildings were also present in Tasburgh at this time. The Quaker Meeting House dates to the 17th century, but was purchased for use in 1707. A number of gravestones exist in the grounds of the property, a rare occurrence in an era when there were prohibitions about gravestones outside churchyards. Additionally, an ancient hollow oak known locally as 'Boadicea's Oak' stands nearby, although the reason for its name is unclear. The Rectory dates to the early 19th century, although the date at which it became a private dwelling is uncertain. The most prominent feature of this building is the heavy central doorcase with pilasters and an entablature with a pediment.

Many of the other post medieval buildings can be seen on Church Road, Lower Street and along Norwich Road. The proximity of the River Tas allowed several mills to be set up in the post medieval era. Tasburgh Mill appeared as a windmill on a 1797 map and a postmill on a map of 1834. Later the mill here operated in conjunction with a watermill, which is now recognisable as Watermill House on Low Road. Another windmill and watermill were in operation at Mill Farm according to 17th century documents. The still-standing timber-framed mill house here dates to the 17th century. The majority of post medieval finds comprise pottery sherds. Other artefacts tend to be equally mundane and consist of coins, a worn sword belt mount, a German jetton and fragments of clay tobacco pipes. Sadly, no sites or finds relating to World War One, World War Two or the modern period have been reported in Tasburgh.

Thomas Sunley (NLA) 25 July 2007.

- 3.1.2 Historic England lists 34 buildings in Tasburgh parish, the War Memorial and one Camp.²¹ The Church of St Mary is Grade I listed and the other buildings and the War Memorial are Grade II listed. The Camp is a Scheduled Monument.

Scheduled Monument

- Camp in Village, Scheduled Monument.

Grade I Listing

- Church of St. Mary, Grade I Listing, Church Lane.

Grade II Listing

- Tasburgh War Memorial, Grade II Listing, Circa 30 metres to the north of St. Mary's Church, The Churchyard, Church Hill.
- Tasburgh House, Grade II Listing, Norwich Road.
- Barn North-West of Tasburgh House, Grade II Listing, Norwich Road.
- Mistletoe Cottage, Grade II Listing, Tasburgh Hill.
- Former Quaker Meeting House, Grade II Listing, Quaker's Lane.
- Meadow View, Grade II Listing, Quaker's Lane.
- Barn and Stables immediately south of Meadow View, Grade II Listing, Quaker's Lane.
- Barn immediately east of Tramp's Hall, Grade II Listing, Fairstead Lane.
- Tramp's Hall, Grade II Listing, Fairstead Lane.
- Hill Farmhouse, Grade II Listing, Norwich Road.
- The Lilacs, Grade II Listing, Church Road.
- The Countryman Public House, Grade II Listing, Norwich Road.
- No 1 including garden wall north-east and north-west, Grade II Listing, Church Road.
- Rookery Cottage, Grade II Listing, Lower Street.
- The Beeches, Grade II Listing, Church Lane.
- The Firs, Grade II Listing, Lower Street.
- The Old Horse Shoes, Grade II Listing, Lower Street.
- Thatch Cottage, Grade II Listing, Lower Street.
- Rookery Farmhouse, Grade II Listing, Lower Street.
- Grove Cottage, Grade II Listing, Grove Lane.
- Cottage Farmhouse, Grade II Listing, Lower Street.
- Manor Farm Cottage, Grade II Listing, Lower Street.
- Manor Farmhouse, Grade II Listing, Lower Street.
- Orchard Cottage, Grade II Listing, Lower Street.
- The Rectory, Grade II Listing, Church Lane.
- Bridge End Farmhouse, Grade II Listing, Church Lane.
- Akela, Grade II Listing, Lower Street.
- The Limes, Grade II Listing, Lower Street.
- White Cottage, Grade II Listing, Lower Street.

²¹ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list> Information obtained 14.09.2022.

- White Horse Farmhouse, Grade II Listing, Lower Street.
- Old Hall Farmhouse, Grade II Listing, Church Road.
- Mill House, Grade II Listing, Lower Street.

Figure 17 below: Map showing the location of listed buildings in Tasburgh parish. Source: Parish Online Website. Maps obtained 14.09.2022.

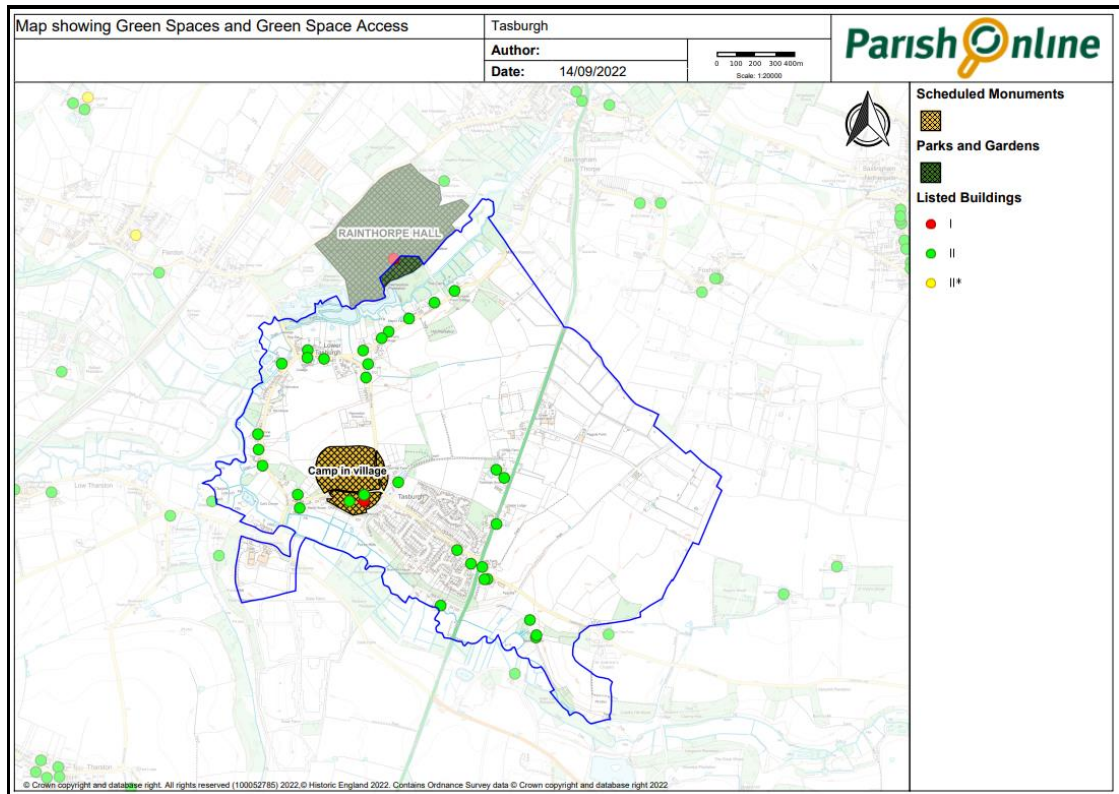
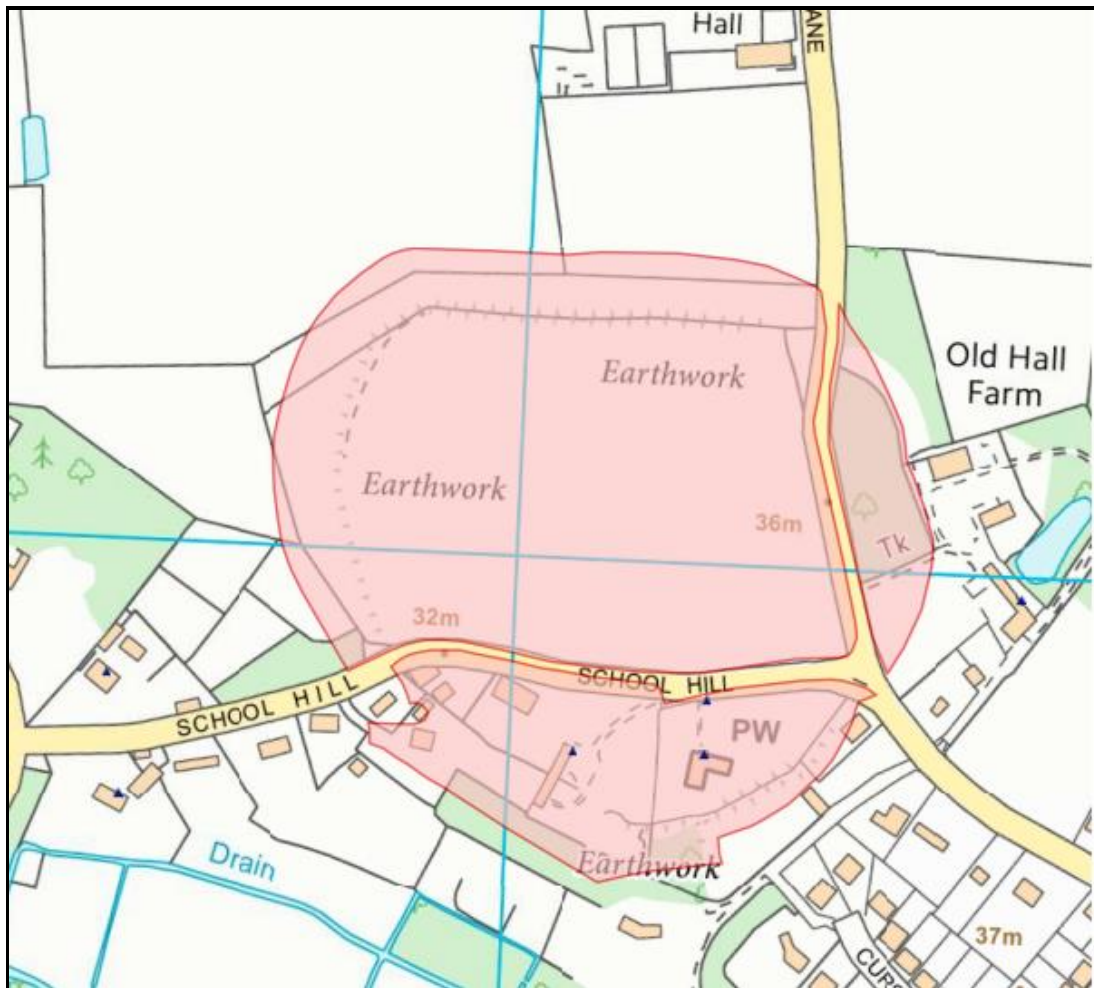


Figure 18 below: Map showing the Camp in village Scheduled Monument. Source: Historic England. Map obtained 15.09.2022.



3.1.3 There are no buildings on Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register in Tasburgh Parish.²²

3.1.8 The Tasburgh History Group website contains further information about Tasburgh parish.²³

3.2 Housing

3.2.1 A Housing Needs Assessment and Design Code work has been commissioned through AECOM by the Tasburgh Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group.

²² <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk> Information retrieved 14.09.2022.

²³ <https://tasburgh-history.webnode.page/> Information obtained 14.09.2022.

- 3.2.2 South Norfolk Council provided information on 14.09.2022 on Affordable Housing stock in Tasburgh parish. In 1988 the rented stock totalled 24, 15 were sold through Right to Buy.

Figure 19 below: Current numbers of homes for rent and shared ownership in Tasburgh parish.

Source: Housing Enabling Officer, South Norfolk Council. Information obtained 14.09.2022.

Accommodation type	Homes for Rent	Shared Ownership (part buy/part rent)
Sheltered		
1 bedroom general needs		
2 bedroom house		1
2 bedrooms general needs bungalow	1	
3 bedrooms general needs house	7	
3 bedroom bungalow		1
4+ bedrooms general needs house	1	
Total	9	2

- 3.2.3 The number of applicants on the South Norfolk Housing Register for Tasburgh can be seen in the table below.

Figure 20 below: Housing applicants in Tasburgh parish on 14.03.2022.

Source: Housing Enabling Officer, South Norfolk Council. Information obtained 14.09.2022.

Property Type Sought	Number of applicants
Sheltered	1
1 bedroom general needs	0
2 bedrooms general needs	2
3 bedrooms general needs	0
4+ bedrooms general needs	0

- 3.2.4 Data from the 2011 Census (KS401EW) shows that there were 463 dwellings in Tasburgh parish. From the housing completion data provided by South Norfolk

Council, there have been 11 dwellings completed since 2011 (including data from 2011/2012), which totals the number of dwellings as 474.

Figure 21 below: Table showing dwelling type data (KS401EW) from the 2011 Census.

Source: Nomis website. Data obtained 15.09.2022.

Dwelling Type	Tasburgh number	Tasburgh %	South Norfolk number	South Norfolk %	Norfolk number	Norfolk %
All categories: Dwelling type	463	100.0	54,617	100.0	401,756	100.0
Unshared dwelling	463	100.0	54,616	100.0	401,625	100.0
Shared dwelling: Two household spaces	0	0.0	0	0.0	41	0.0
Shared dwelling: Three or more household spaces	0	0.0	1	0.0	90	0.0
All categories: Household spaces	463	100.0	54,620	100.0	402,178	100.0
Household spaces with at least one usual resident	449	97.0	52,809	96.7	372,085	92.5
Household spaces with no usual residents	14	3.0	1,811	3.3	30,093	7.5
Whole house or bungalow: Detached	339	73.2	27,839	51.0	154,210	38.3
Whole house or bungalow: Semi-detached	99	21.4	16,623	30.4	114,641	28.5
Whole house or bungalow: Terraced (including end-terrace)	23	5.0	6,602	12.1	76,955	19.1
Flat, maisonette or apartment: Purpose-built block of flats or tenement	0	0.0	2,610	4.8	39,510	9.8

Dwelling Type	Tasburgh number	Tasburgh %	South Norfolk number	South Norfolk %	Norfolk number	Norfolk %
Flat, maisonette or apartment: Part of a converted or shared house (including bed-sits)	2	0.4	472	0.9	7,376	1.8
Flat, maisonette or apartment: In a commercial building	0	0.0	257	0.5	3,299	0.8
Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	0	0.0	217	0.4	6,187	1.5

3.2.5 Data from the 2011 Census (KS402EW) shows that there were 449 households in Tasburgh parish.

Figure 22 below: Table showing tenure data (KS402EW) from the 2011 Census. Source: Nomis website. Data obtained 09.03.2022.

Tenure	Tasburgh number	Tasburgh %	South Norfolk number	South Norfolk %	Norfolk number	Norfolk %
All households	449	100.0	52,809	100.0	372,085	100.0
Owned	399	88.9	39,555	74.9	248,840	66.9
Owned: Owned outright	191	42.5	21,563	40.8	138,288	37.2
Owned: Owned with a mortgage or loan	208	46.3	17,992	34.1	110,552	29.7
Shared ownership (part owned and part rented)	2	0.4	537	1.0	2,204	0.6
Social rented	16	3.6	5,965	11.3	59,297	15.9
Social rented: Rented from council (Local Authority)	2	0.4	1,440	2.7	27,322	7.3
Social rented: Other	14	3.1	4,525	8.6	31,975	8.6

Tenure	Tasburgh number	Tasburgh %	South Norfolk number	South Norfolk %	Norfolk number	Norfolk %
Private rented	29	6.5	5,916	11.2	55,686	15.0
Private rented: Private landlord or letting agency	24	5.3	5,278	10.0	49,675	13.4
Private rented: Other	5	1.1	638	1.2	6,011	1.6
Living rent free	3	0.7	836	1.6	6,058	1.6

3.2.6 According to the property website Zoopla, there were 7 properties sold in the last 12 months in Tasburgh parish, with the average price paid for a property in the last twelve months of £508,000.²⁴

²⁴ www.zoopla.co.uk Information obtained 15.09.2022.

4. Transport and Access

4.1 Public transport

4.1.1 There are a range of bus services in Tasburgh.²⁵ These include:

- 1 Norwich to Diss operated by Konectbus.
- 1 inbound to Norwich – outbound to Diss operated by Simonds.
- 2 inbound to Norwich – outbound to Roydon operated by Simonds.
- 36 purple line Horsford to Long Stratton operated by First Norfolk and Suffolk with no designated stop in Tasburgh.
- 935 Swainsthorpe to Long Stratton High operated by First Norfolk and Suffolk.
- 36A Horsford to Harleston operated by First Norfolk and Suffolk.

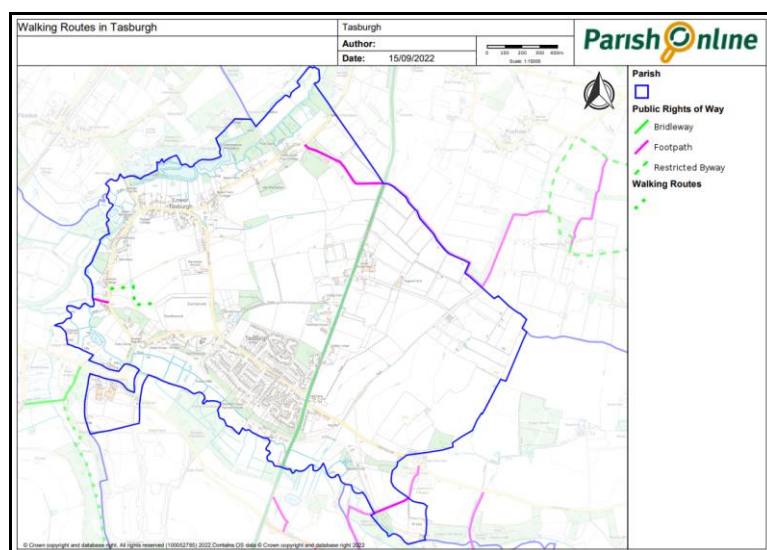
4.1.2 There is no mainline train station in Tasburgh. The nearest station is at Wymondham, which is 12.5km from Tasburgh. Norwich 15.8km from Tasburgh, where Greater Anglia operate commuter and regional services.

4.2 Walking and cycling

4.2.1 Public Rights of Way in Tasburgh can be seen on the map in Figure 23. The map also shows a walking route called Horseshoe Way footpath a route between Low Road and Churchfields.

Figure 23 below: Map showing Public Rights of Way in Tasburgh parish and the Horseshoe Way footpath.

Source: Parish Online Mapping Website. Retrieved 15.09.2021.

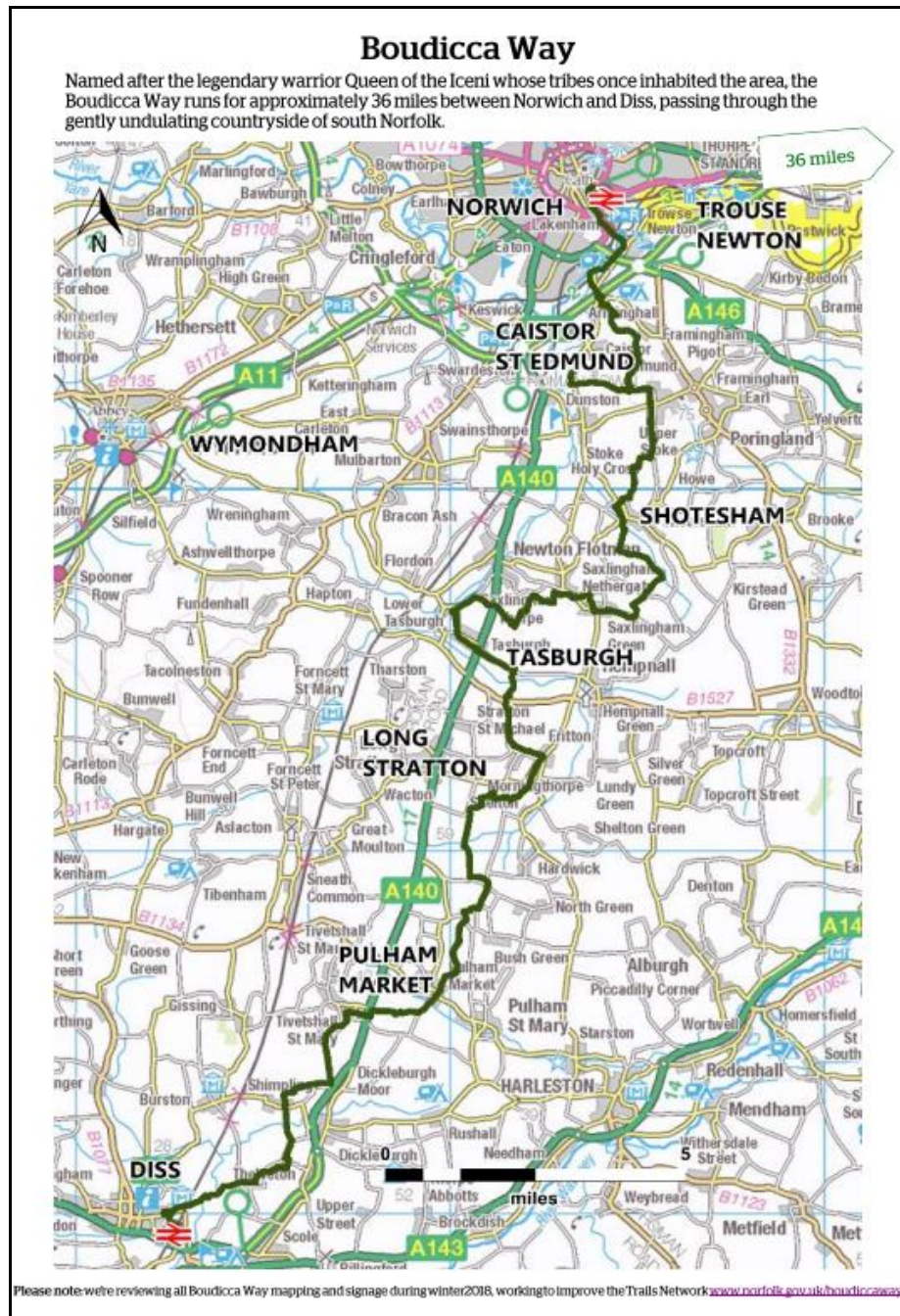


²⁵ <https://bustimes.org/localities/upper-tasburgh> Information retrieved 15.09.2022.

4.2.2 The long-distance trail Boudicca Way runs for approximately 36 miles between Norwich and Diss.²⁶

Figure 24 below: Map showing Boudicca Way.

Source: Norfolk County Council website. Retrieved 15.09.2021.



²⁶ <https://www.norfolk.gov.uk/out-and-about-in-norfolk/norfolk-trails/long-distance-trails/boudicca-way/about-boudicca-way> Information obtained 15.09.2022.

4.3 Car ownership and travel to work

- 4.3.1 Data from the 2011 Census (KS404EW) shows that car and van ownership levels are higher in Tasburgh than South Norfolk and Norfolk.

Figure 25 below: Table showing household car or van availability data from the 2011 Census.

Source: Nomis website. Data obtained 15.09.2022.

	Tasburgh	South Norfolk	Norfolk
Household car or van availability	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
No cars or vans in household	2.2%	11.7%	18.8%
1 car or van in household	41.4%	42.4%	44.8%
2 cars or vans in household	38.5%	34.3%	27.4%
3 cars or vans in household	11.4%	8.4%	6.4%
4 or more cars or vans in household	6.5%	3.3%	2.5%

- 4.3.2 Data from the 2011 Census (QS701EW) shows that the main method of travel to work by usual residents aged 16 – 74 years of Tasburgh parish is by car.

Figure 26 below: Table showing method of travel to work.

Source: Nomis website. Data obtained 15.09.2022.

Method of Travel to Work	Tasburgh Count	Tasburgh %
All categories: Method of travel to work	860	100
Work mainly at or from home	51	5.93%
Underground, metro, light rail, tram	0	0.0%
Train	7	0.81%
Bus, minibus or coach	27	3.14%
Taxi	1	0.12%
Motorcycle, scooter or moped	8	0.93%
Driving a car or van	451	52.44%
Passenger in a car or van	26	3.02%
Bicycle	13	1.51%
On foot	25	2.91%
Other method of travel to work	12	1.40%
Not in employment	239	27.79%

- 4.3.3 Data from the 2011 Census (QS702EW) shows how far usual residents in employment the week before the Census, aged 16 – 74 travel to work. The greatest percentage of people travelled between 10km and 20km to work. The average distance travelled to work was 17.8km.

Figure 27 below: Table showing distance travelled to work for all usual residents aged 16 - 74 years in employment.

Source: Nomis website. Data obtained 145.09.2022.

Distance travelled to work	Tasburgh Count	Tasburgh %
All categories: Distance travelled to work	621	100%
Less than 2km	23	3.70%
2km to less than 5km	54	8.70%
5km to less than 10km	36	5.80%
10km to less than 20km	313	50.40%
20km to less than 30km	17	2.74%
30km to less than 40km	14	2.25%
40km to less than 60km	12	1.93%
60km and over	20	3.22%
Work mainly at or from home	84	13.53%
Other	48	7.73%

4.3.4 Likely employment destinations for Tasburgh residents may include:

- Long Stratton 4.1 km.
- Wymondham 12.7 km.
- Norwich 15.8 km.
- Harleston 19.3 km
- Attleborough 21.5 km
- Diss 23.7 km.

4.3.5 The nearest public electric vehicle charging points are in Long Stratton.²⁷

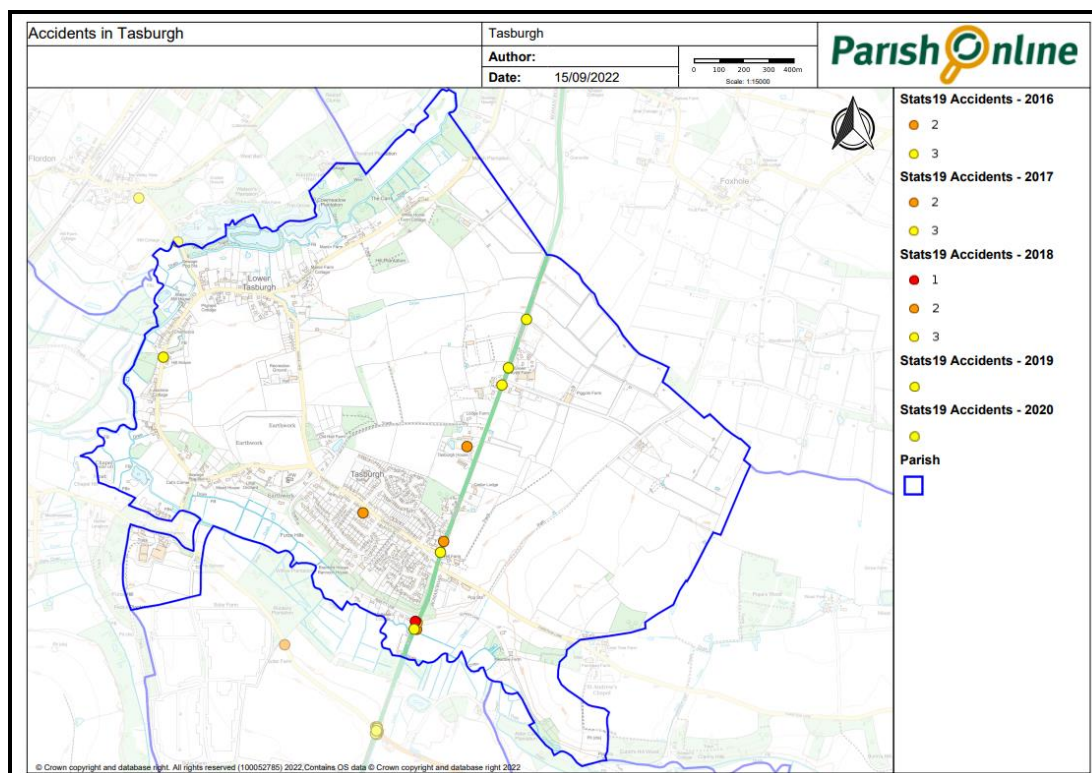
4.3.6 The A140 runs through upper Tasburgh.

4.3.6 A map showing accidents reported with the STATS19 road accident injury form²⁸ 2016 – 2020 can be seen in Figure 29 overleaf.

²⁷ www.plugshare.com. Information retrieved 15.09.2022.

²⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/stats19-forms-and-guidance> Information obtained 15.09.2022.

Figure 28 below: Map showing traffic accident locations in Tasburgh. Source: Parish Online Mapping website. Map obtained 20.09.2022.



4.5 Air quality

4.5.1 There are no Air Quality Management Areas in Tasburgh parish.²⁹

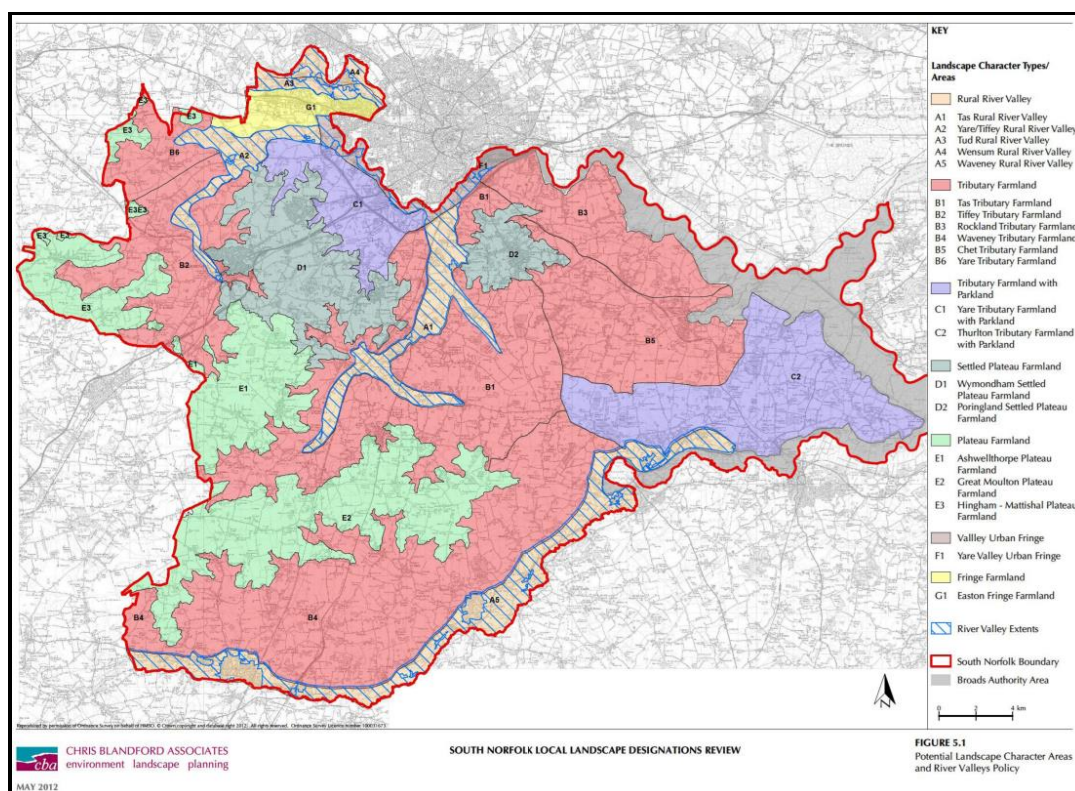
²⁹<https://www.southnorfolkandbroadland.gov.uk/downloads/file/3642/south-norfolk-broadland-joint-air-quality-report-2020/> Information retrieved 15.09.2022.

5. Environment and landscape

5.1 Landscape character

- 5.1.1 The South Norfolk Landscape Local Landscape Designations Review 2012, identifies the parish of Tasburgh as A1 Tas Rural River Valley and B1 Tas Tributary Farmland.³⁰

Figure 29 below: Map showing the Local Landscape Designations in South Norfolk.
Source: The South Norfolk Landscape Local Landscape Designations Review 2012.³¹
Information retrieved 20.09.2022.



- 5.1.2 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

³⁰ <https://www.southnorfolkandbroadland.gov.uk/downloads/file/1296/chris-blandford-june-2012-south-norfolk-local-landscape-designations-review>. Information obtained 16.09.2022.

³¹ <https://www.southnorfolkandbroadland.gov.uk/downloads/file/1296/chris-blandford-june-2012-south-norfolk-local-landscape-designations-review>. Information obtained 16.09.2022.

defines the boundary on the west side as the road creates a clear division on the upper valley side.

5.13 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

5.1.4 The National Significant Landscape Assets are noted as the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Tasburgh earthworks and the presence of the round-towered church in Tasburgh.

5.1.5 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.

5.1.6 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.

5.1.8 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.³²

5.1.6 The description of B1 Tas Valley Tributary Farmland is:

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.

5.1.7 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.

³² www.southnorfolkandbroadland.gov.uk/downloads/download/308/south-norfolk-landscape-character-assessments Information obtained 16.09.2022.

- 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.

5.1.8 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.

5.1.9 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.

5.1.10 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.

5.2 Biodiversity and geodiversity

- 5.2.1 The map in Figure 30 shows the search results from the Norfolk Biodiversity Information Service showing designations in Tasburgh. The map shows several veteran trees within Tasburgh parish. Tasburgh Hill Pits is shown as a candidate County Geodiversity Site, which is a wooded area of chalk, sand and gravel pits exposed running to the south of the upper village along Marlpit Lane. Geological interest includes exposures of Cretaceous Campanian Chalk (basal Mucronata Zone), Pleistocene Norwich Crag and Pleistocene glacial sands and gravels.³³

³³ Norfolk Biodiversity Information Service Search results. Information obtained March 2022.

Figure 30 below: Map showing designations in Tasburgh parish.
Source: Norfolk Biodiversity Information Service. Map obtained 03.2022.

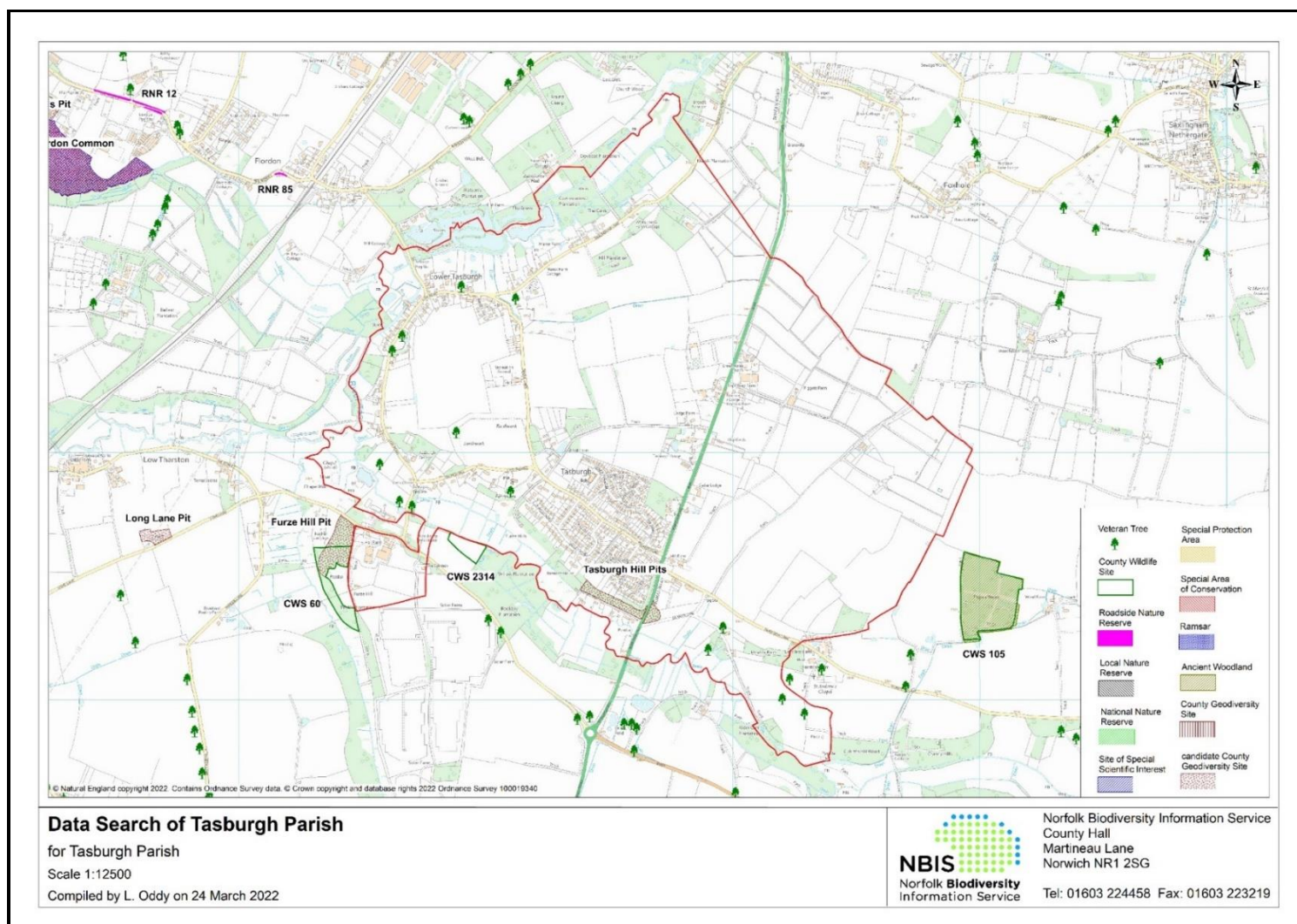
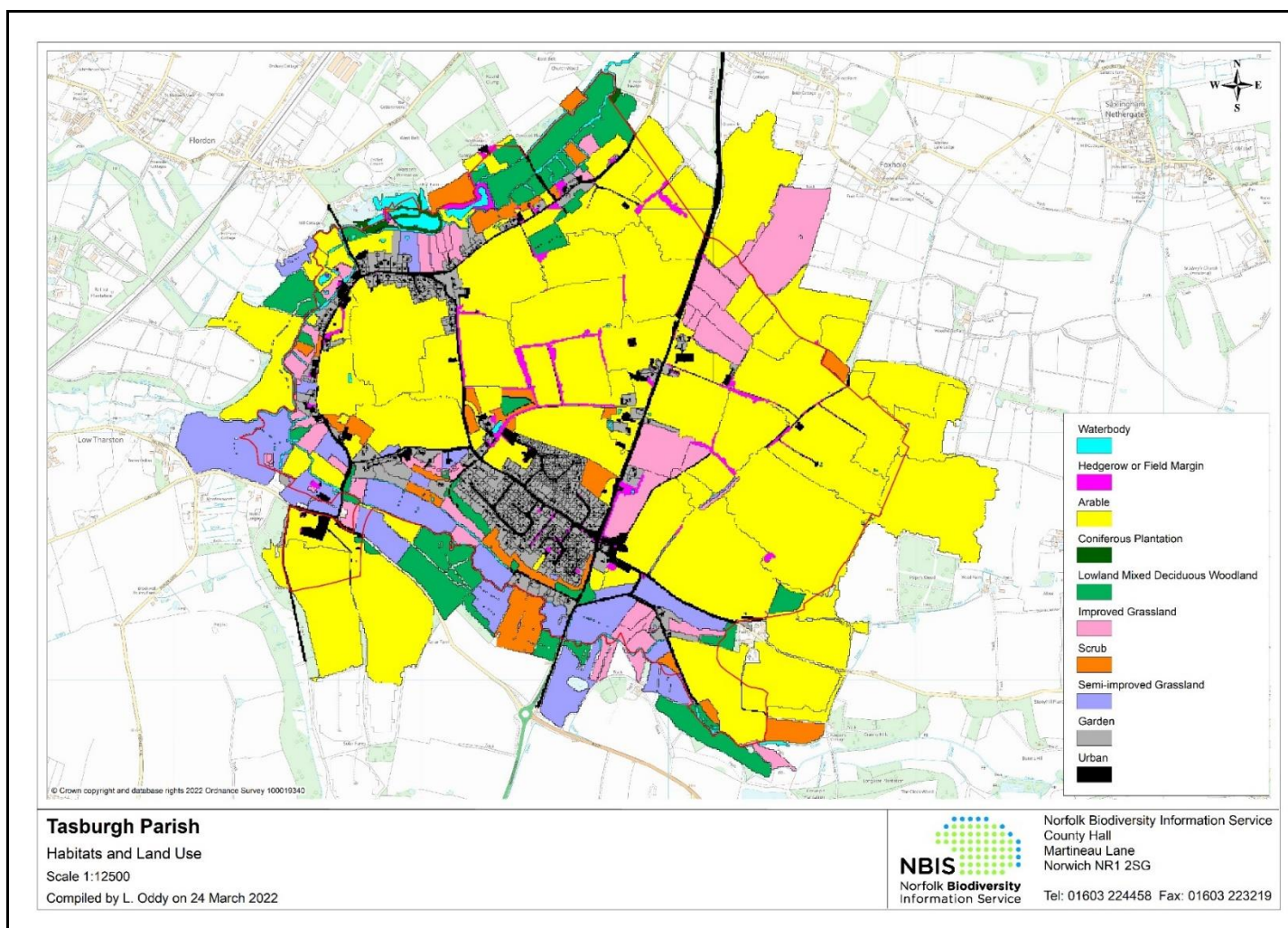
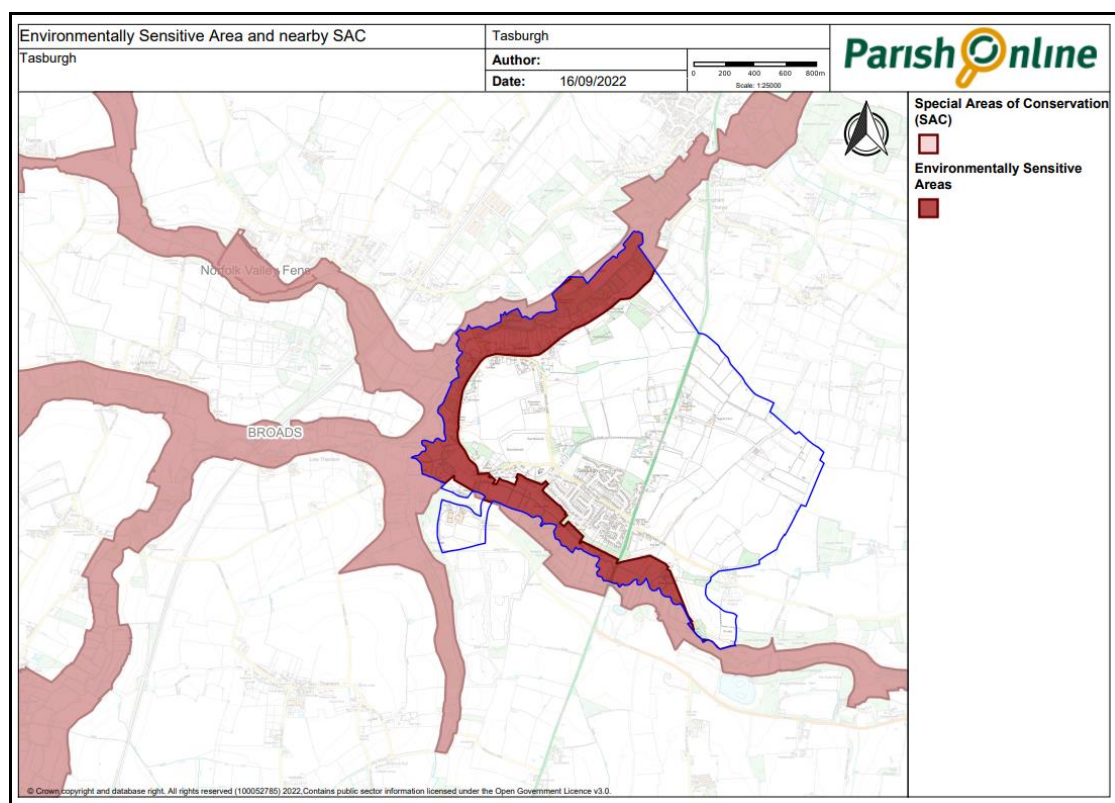


Figure 31 below: Map showing habitats and land use in Tasburgh parish.
Source: Norfolk Biodiversity Information Service. Map obtained 03.2022.



- 5.2.2 Parts of Tasburgh are within the Broads Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA). As part of the ESA scheme farmers are offered financial incentives to conserve, enhance and even re-create landscape features and wildlife habitats. Additionally, farmers are also encouraged to provide opportunities for public access for walking and recreation. The ESA scheme is voluntary and farmers wishing to participate agree a 10-year management plan with the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. The management practices that the farmers agree to follow are tailored to suit each ESA. Most ESAs have more than one tier of entry and farmers receive increased payments for accepting the requirements of the higher tiers, which impose stricter management conditions.³⁴
- 5.2.3 The Norfolk Valley Fens Special Area of Conservation is located to the west of Tasburgh Parish.

Figure 32 below: Map showing the location of the Broads Environmentally Sensitive Area and the Norfolk Valley Fens Special Area of Conservation.



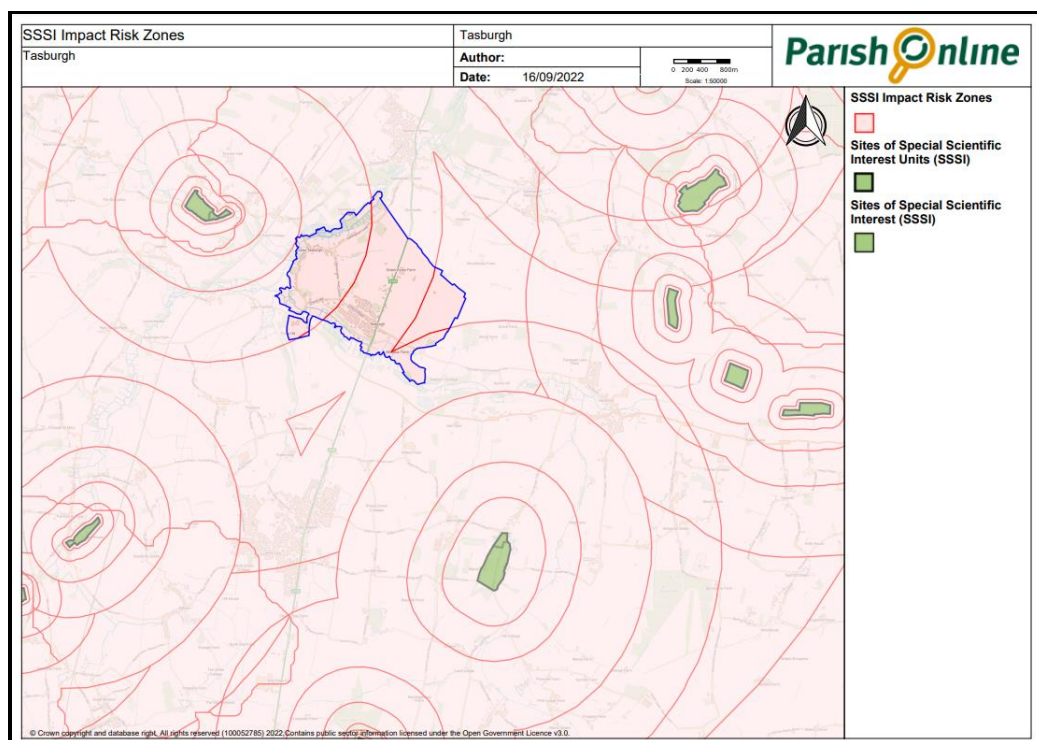
- 5.2.5 Tasburgh parish is within the Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) Impact Risk Zones for Lower Wood Ashwellthorpe SSSI and Fritton Common Morningthorpe SSSI. The Impact Risk Zones (IRZs) are a GIS tool developed by Natural England to make a rapid initial assessment of the potential risks to SSSIs posed by development proposals. They define zones around each SSSI which reflect particular sensitivities of

³⁴ <http://adlib.eversite.co.uk/adlib/defra/content.aspx?id=000IL3890W.16NTBX2QC4IZZ>. Information obtained 16.09.2022.

the features for which it is notified and indicate the types of development proposals which could potentially have adverse impacts.³⁵

Figure 33 below: Map showing the SSSI Impact Risk Zones covering Tasburgh parish.

Source: Parish Online mapping website. Red line denotes SSSI impact zone. Map obtained 15.09.2022.



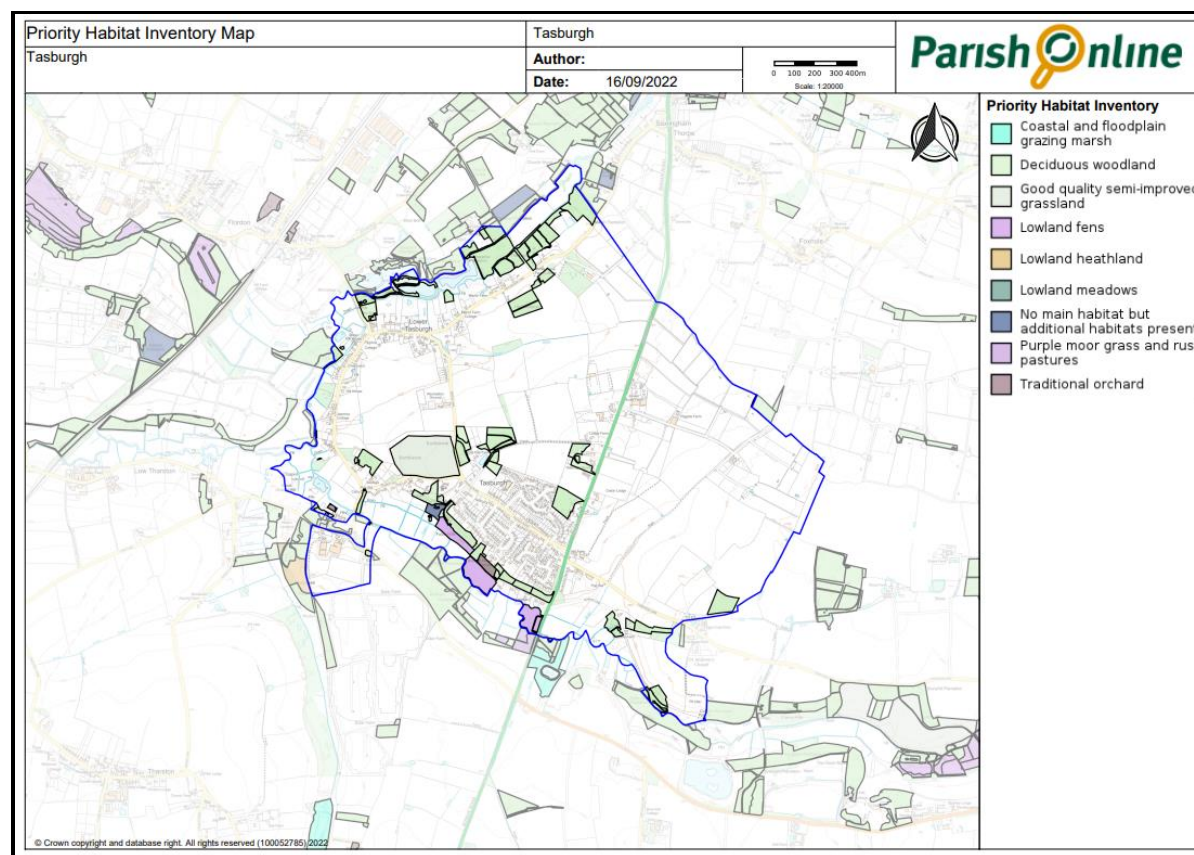
5.2.6 There are no County Wildlife sites in Tasburgh Parish. There are two County Wildlife Sites adjacent to the parish boundary in the neighbouring parishes of Tharston and Hapton and Long Stratton as can be seen on the map in Figure 31.

³⁵ [SSSI IRZ User Guidance MAGIC.pdf \(defra.gov.uk\)](#) Information obtained 16.09.2021.

5.2.7 The map in Figure 34 shows the Priority Habitat Inventory areas in Tasburgh. This is a spatial dataset that describes the geographic extent and location of Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) Section 41 habitats of principal importance.³⁶

Figure 34 below: Priority Habitat Inventory map of Tasburgh parish.

Source: Parish Online mapping website. Obtained 16.09.2022.

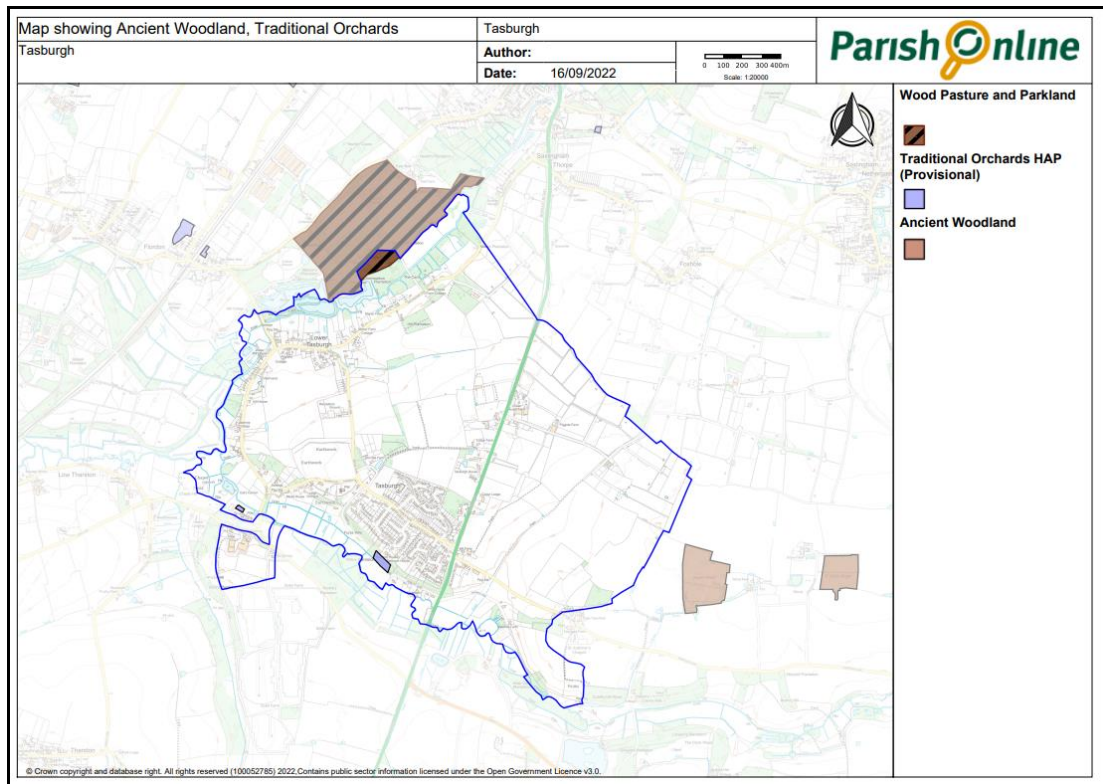


³⁶ <https://data.gov.uk/dataset/4b6ddab7-6c0f-4407-946e-d6499f19fcde/priority-habitat-inventory-england> Information obtained 16.09.2022.

- 5.2.8 There are small areas of ancient woodland, Traditional Orchards and Wood Pasture and Parkland within Tasburgh parish.

Figure 35 below: Map showing areas of ancient woodland, Traditional Orchards and Wood Pasture and Parkland within Tasburgh parish.

Source: Parish Online mapping website. Obtained 16.09.2022.



- 5.2.9 A Tree Preservation Order is an order made by a local planning authority in England to protect specific trees, groups of trees or woodlands in the interests of amenity. An Order prohibits the:

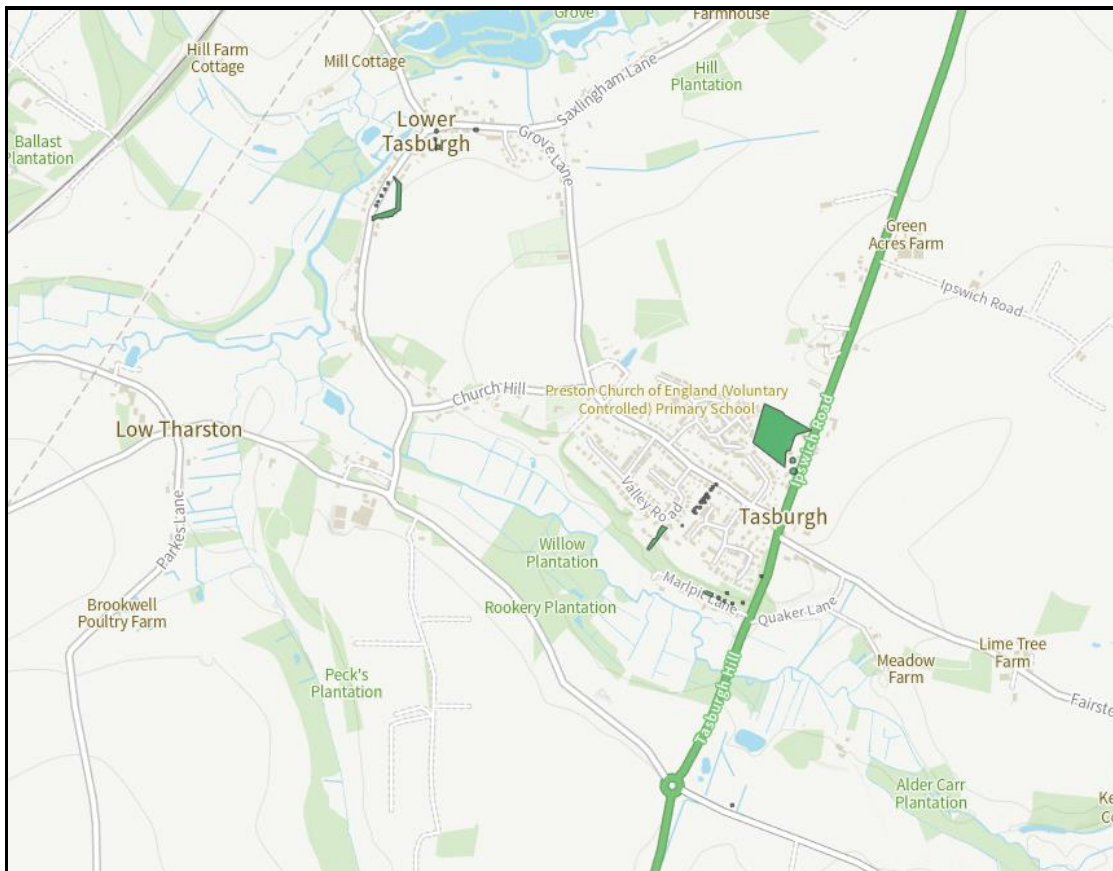
- cutting down
- topping
- lopping
- uprooting
- wilful damage
- wilful destruction

of trees without the local planning authority's written consent. If consent is given, it can be subject to conditions which have to be followed. In the Secretary of State's view, cutting roots is also a prohibited activity and requires the authority's consent.³⁷

³⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/tree-preservation-orders-and-trees-in-conservation-areas>. Information obtained 16.09.2022.

Figure 36 below: Map showing Tree Preservation Orders in Tasburgh parish shown in green.

Source: South Norfolk Council Website.³⁸ Information obtained 16.09.2022.



5.2.10 Natural England's Agricultural Land Classification map for the eastern region, shows that the majority of agricultural land is classed as 'Good to Moderate' with parts classed as 'Poor'.

³⁸ www.southnorfolkandbroadland.gov.uk/trees-hedges/protected-trees2. Information obtained 16.09.2022.

Figure 37 below: Map showing Agricultural Land Classification.
Source: Natural England website.³⁹ Information obtained 16.09.2022.

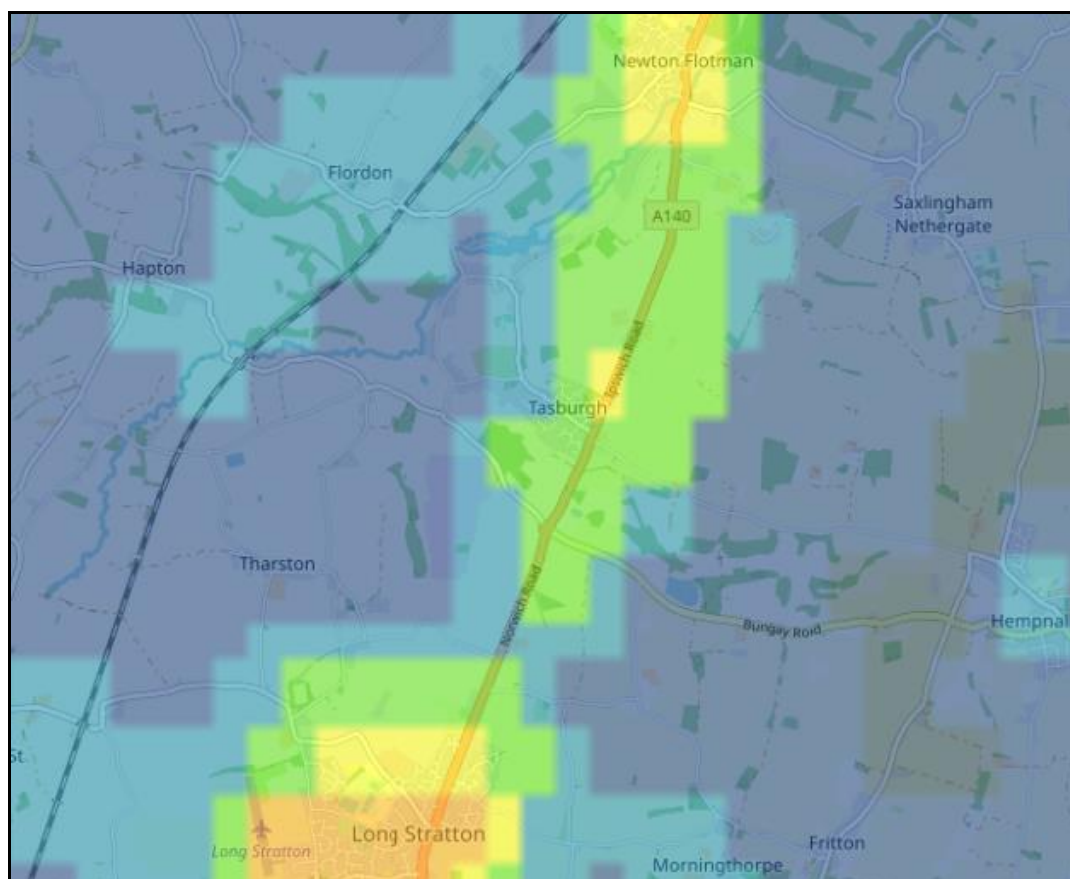


<i>Grade</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	Excellent
2	Very Good
3	Good to Moderate
4	Poor
5	Very Poor

³⁹ publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/127056?category=5954148537204736. Information obtained 20.09.2022.

5.2.11 The map in Figure 39 shows light pollution levels and dark skies in Tasburgh parish and the surrounding area.

Figure 38 below: Map showing light pollution and dark skies. Source: Night Blight website.⁴⁰ Obtained 16.09.2022.



Each pixel shows the level of radiance (night lights) shining up into the night sky. These have been categorised into colour bands to distinguish between different light levels.

Key

(NanoWatts / cm ² /sr)	
>32 (Brightest)	
16 - 32	
8 - 16	
4 - 8	
2 - 4 (Brighter)	
1 - 2	
0.5 - 1	
0.25 - 0.5	
< 0.25 (Darkest)	

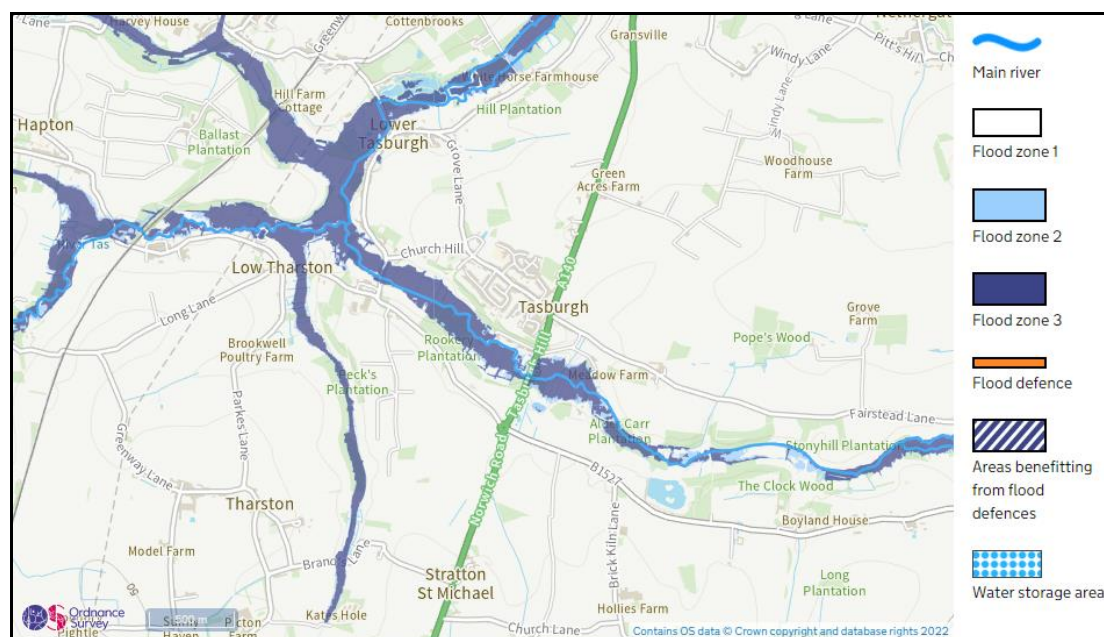
⁴⁰ <https://nightblight.cpre.org.uk/maps/>. Map obtained 20.09.2022.

5.3 Rivers and flooding

- 5.3.1 Areas of Tasburgh parish are within Flood zone 3 where land has a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding.⁴¹ There are natural water marshes in Lower Tasburgh around the River Tas.

Figure 39 below: Map showing the level of floodrisk from rivers.

Source: <https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk/>. Map obtained 16.09.2022.

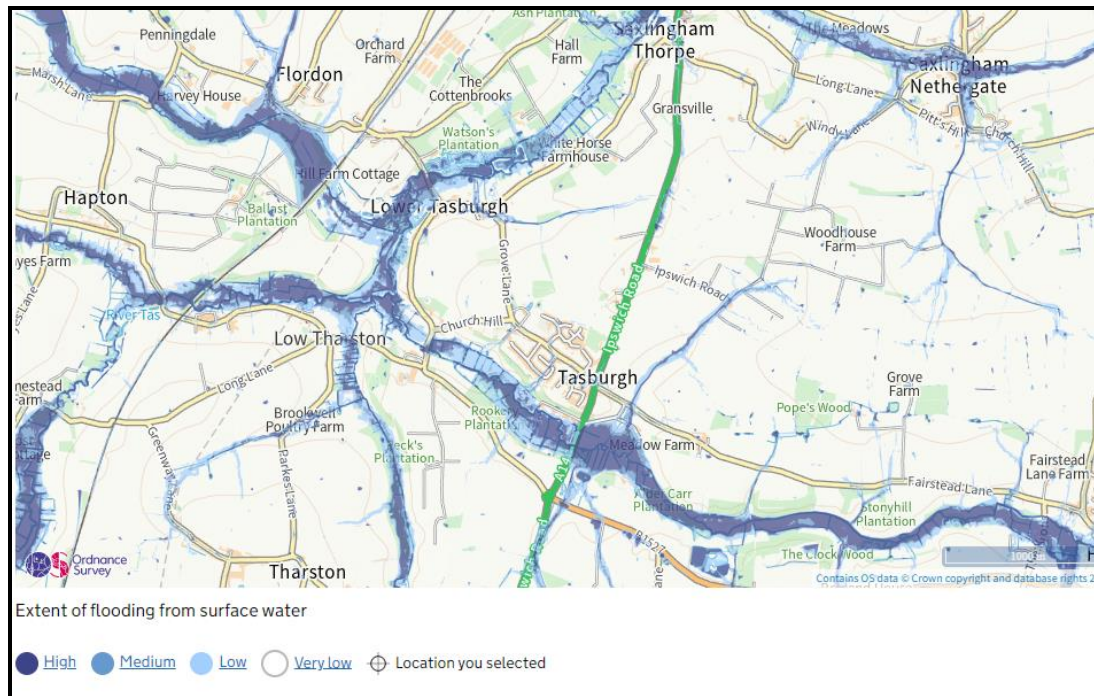


- 5.3.2 Surface water flooding, sometimes known as flash flooding:
- happens when heavy rain cannot drain away.
 - is difficult to predict as it depends on rainfall volume and location.
 - can happen up hills and away from rivers and other bodies of water.
 - is more widespread in areas with harder surfaces like concrete.
- 5.3.3 The majority of the area of Tasburgh parish is at low risk of flooding from surface water. Some areas of Tasburgh parish are at low, medium and high risk of surface water flooding, which can be seen in Figure 41. Surface water flooding, sometimes known as flash flooding happens when heavy rain cannot drain away. As seen on the map there are small areas at a high risk of surface water flooding as shown in dark blue. This means that each year this area has a chance of flooding of greater than 3.3%. Small areas are at a medium risk of surface water flooding, which means they have a chance of flooding between 1% and 3.3%. Small areas are at a low risk of

⁴¹ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-and-coastal-change#flood-zone-and-flood-risk-tables>. Information retrieved 16.09.2022.

surface water flooding, this means that each year the area has a chance of flooding of between 0.1% and 1%.⁴²

Figure 40 below: Map showing the extent of flooding from surface water.
Source: <https://flood-warning-information.service.gov.uk/long-term-flood-risk>.
Obtained 16.09.2022.



5.3.4 The Lead Local Flood Authority provided information on 06.10.2022 that it holds confidential records of flooding incidents. Since 2016 there has been:

- 1 confirmed record of internal flooding in Lower Tasburgh.
- 1 unconfirmed record of internal flooding in Lower Tasburgh.
- 1 unconfirmed record of external flooding in Tasburgh.

5.3.5 A small area to the south-west of the parish is located in the Flood Investigation Report Area for 'Long Stratton - Glebe Close - 2013'. This Flood Investigation Report can be found at:

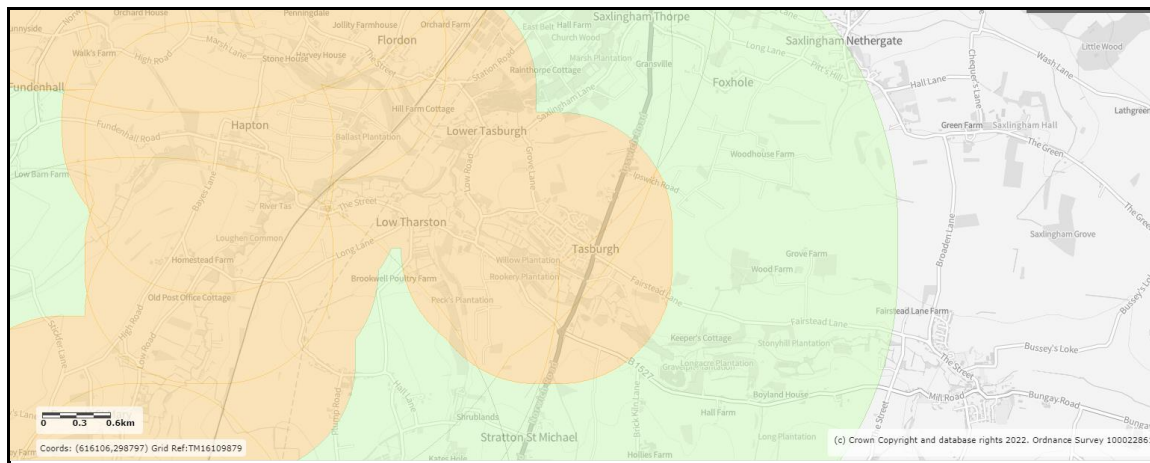
www.norfolk.gov.uk/rubbish-recycling-and-planning/flood-and-water-management/flood-investigations

⁴² <https://www.gov.uk/check-long-term-flood-risk>. Information retrieved 16.09.2022.

5.3.6 Tasburgh is within a medium climate change vulnerability buffer area as seen in the map in Figure 42 below.⁴³ Natural England has developed a GIS model that provides an assessment of the vulnerability of priority habitats to climate change based on principles of adaptation for biodiversity. It identifies why areas are vulnerable and which possible interventions can have the biggest impact in increasing resilience to the changing climate. This will inform prioritisation of adaptation action and assist in the development of adaptation strategies for biodiversity both within Natural England and with our partners. The NBCCVA uses a 200m x200m GIS grid model to assess priority habitats for their Sensitivity to climate change, Adaptive Capacity; including habitat fragmentation, topographic variety and current management and condition and Conservation Value. The metrics can then be added together to produce an overall vulnerability assessment. Key outputs are maps showing the metric results and the range of relative vulnerability across the country, giving a visual representation of the areas vulnerable to climate change. Attribution statement: © Natural England copyright.⁴⁴

Figure 41 below: Map showing Tasburgh within the Medium Climate Change Buffer Area.

Source: DEFRA Magic Mapping website. Map obtained 16.09.2022.



⁴³ <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/magicmap.aspx>. Map obtained 16.09.2022.

⁴⁴ <https://www.data.gov.uk/dataset/4754c2ba-ec60-4356-98ae-cbfaaa30a43e/national-biodiversity-climate-change-vulnerability-assessment-england>. Information obtained 21.09.2022.

6. Business and employment

6.1 Tasburgh has a wide range of businesses. Tasburgh is also located close to Norwich and Long Stratton and 50% of the working population travel between 10 and 20km to work.

6.2 Businesses listed in Tasburgh on yell.com include:

- Iain Sell Piano Tuner and Technician
- Digital Sign F X
- L E D Emporium
- Anglia Radio Ltd
- Norfolk Carpentry
- Cole Consultancy
- Norwich City Taxis
- Anglia Microplant
- D.C Stove Installations
- Designtec Ltd
- Jacks Window Cleaning Services
- K J Fincham Design and Development Engineers
- A G Harvard Bookbinding
- A S P Wills Ltd
- Yousorted Com Ltd
- Knight Clayton Ltd. Builders
- Tasburgh Social Club
- Tasburgh Village Hall
- Ian Youngman Writers
- The Countryman Pub
- Foundary Plant Centre
- Caravan Storage
- P.R Motorcycle Engineering
- 1st Class Recovery and Transport
- Superior Garden Buildings
- Kevic Construction Ltd
- M.D Mann Roofing
- Tasburgh Skip Hire and Haulage
- A Burroughs Painting and Decorating
- Icen Financial Advisors Ltd

6.3 Businesses in Tasburgh not listed above include:

- Face to Face Finance
- Fyebridge Ltd
- Green Acres Firewood and Caravan storage
- Hillcrest Hairdressers
- James D Party Time

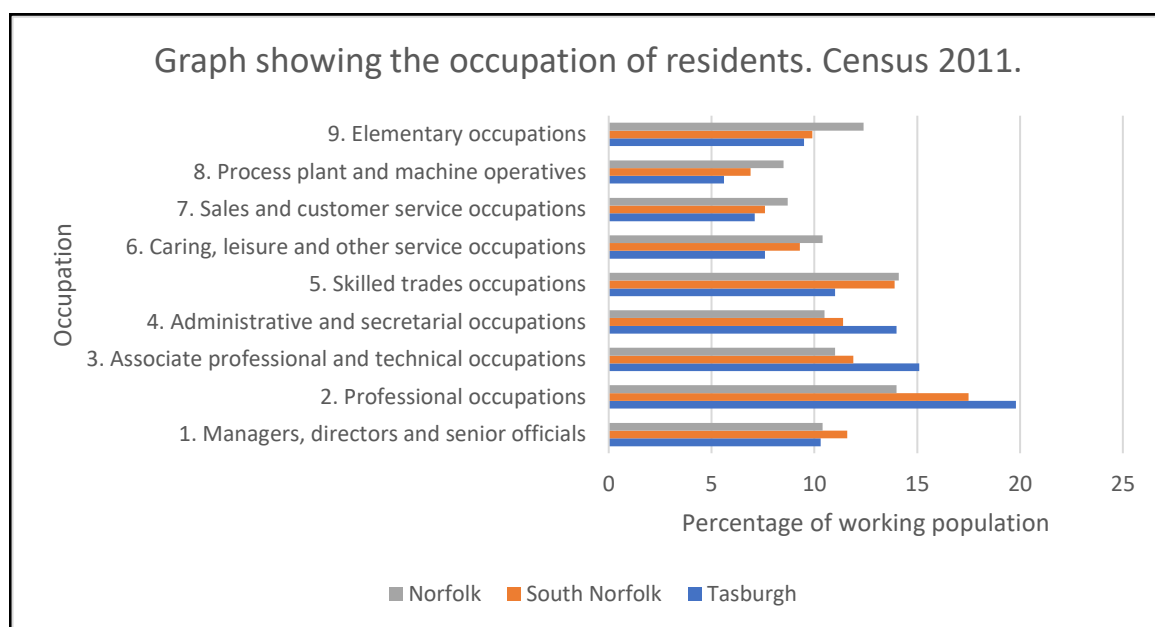
- Lambkin Sewing Services
- Lustre Coatings Ltd
- Redwings Horse Sanctuary
- Mindful Body Coach
- Tas Valley Exterior Cleaning Services

6.4 Framingham Earl operates an outreach service from Tasburgh Village Hall 9:30-11:30 on Tuesdays.

6.5 The graph below shows the occupations of the population (2011 Census KS608EW) of Tasburgh compared to South Norfolk and Norfolk.

Figure 42 below: Graph showing the occupation of residents.

Source: Rural Services Online Website. Information obtained 20.09.2022.



6.6 Data from the 2011 Census (QS601EW) shows economic activity of the residents aged 16 to 74 in Tasburgh parish.

Figure 43 below: Table showing Economic Activity of usual residents aged 16 – 74.

Source: Nomis website. Data obtained 20.09.2022.

Economic Activity	Tasburgh Count	Tasburgh %	South Norfolk Count	South Norfolk %	Norfolk Count	Norfolk %
All usual residents aged 16 - 74	860	100%	89,337	100%	623,798	100%
Economically active: Total	639	74.3%	63,158	70.7%	424,732	68.1%
Economically active: In employment	608	70.7%	58,512	65.5%	383,638	61.5%
Economically active: Employee: Part-time	151	17.6%	14,032	15.7%	94,006	15.1%
Economically active: Employee: Full-time	363	42.2%	33,553	37.6%	225,180	36.1%
Economically active: Self-employed	94	10.9%	10,927	12.2%	64,652	10.3%
Economically active: Unemployed	17	2.0%	2,439	2.7%	23,678	3.8%
Economically active: Full-time student	14	1.6%	2,207	2.5%	17,416	2.8%
Economically inactive: Total	221	25.7%	26,179	29.3%	199,066	31.9%
Economically inactive: Retired	142	16.5%	16,249	18.2%	111,739	17.9%
Economically inactive: Student (including full-time students)	30	3.5%	2,844	3.2%	25,667	4.1%
Economically inactive: Looking after home or family	26	3.0%	3,450	3.9%	25,902	4.2%
Economically inactive: Long-term sick or disabled	13	1.5%	2,506	2.8%	24,187	3.9%
Economically inactive: Other	10	1.2%	1,130	1.3%	11,571	1.9%
Unemployed: Age 16 – 24	2	0.2%	725	0.8%	7,092	1.1%
Unemployed: Age 50 – 74	6	0.7%	598	0.7%	4,996	0.8%
Unemployed Never worked	1	0.1%	290	0.3%	2,882	0.5%
Long term unemployed	10	1.2%	885	1.0%	9,175	1.5%